



Objective of the Policy

The main theme of the event The Economy of Francesco and the letter of invitation of Pope Francis to young people on economic issues, inevitably brings with it the engagement and a significant role of the private sector, which, in the ever-changing landscape, presents new opportunities and risks. The EoF2020 Organising Committee (hereinafter referred to as EoF2020) and its upcoming activities which involve partnership and organization aim at building and enhancing engagement with the private sector as well. However considering the genesis of the initiative, it is necessary to manage the risks to its reputation and to protect the values underlying the initiative.

The aim of this policy is therefore to facilitate and guide the selection of private sector partners and the formulation of partnerships, so as to enable effective and creative collaboration, while maintaining a principled approach that manages risks and ensures the integrity and independence of the EOF2020.

The policy defines the criteria of EOF2020 to evaluate and select partners and some fundamental and mandatory principles to govern the creation of partnerships.

EOF2020 will seek to collaborate with private sector companies that are not involved in commercial or other activities incompatible with the values, mission, inspiration and brand of EOF2020.

This Policy defines the private sector as:

- For-profit and commercial enterprises of any size
- Foundations of companies
- Business associations, coalitions and alliances (including, for example, chambers of commerce, workers' associations, cooperatives, industrial and cross-sectoral initiatives involving for-profit enterprises). These organisations will be assessed on their merits, rather than on the merits of their members.
- State-owned enterprises.

EOF2020 will work and be involved with the private sector in three main ways:

1. Support and facilitate private sector development;
2. Engage with the private sector (private sector involvement);
3. To be supplied by the private sector (goods and/or services)

The current Policy and partner selection criteria are applicable both when EOF2020 selects partners with whom to start a development activity, and when it determines which private sector organisations and industrial sectors it engages in terms of active capacity and support for the event and its execution.

EOF2020 will get goods and services also from the private sector. Although this relationship is distinct from the private sector involvement in activities as set out in the Policy. It is appropriate to ensure that, if a private sector entity is not eligible for a partnership with EOF2020, this should also be taken into account in all procurement processes in which the business is considered.



At the same time, care should be taken to ensure that a partnership with EOF2020 does not give a private sector entity preferential treatment in EOF2020 procurement processes.

In assessing the risks of working with any potential private sector partner, this policy defines three levels of risk:

1- **High risk:** engagement with sectors of the economy or business practices incompatible with the vision, mission and values of the EOF2020. This is detailed below in the exclusion criteria. In these cases, this policy applies both to the involvement of the private sector and to the programmatic work of EOF2020 in these sectors.

2 - **Significant risk:** these are private sector organisations that emerge as having controversial elements during the risk analysis. In these cases, the decision-making process to move forward must be validated by the committee by specific majority vote.

3- **Low risk:** all other cases not covered by the exclusion criteria and significant controversies.

Exclusion criteria

Table 1 lists the EOF2020 exclusion criteria and provides guidance on whether to involve subsidiaries, parent companies, distributors or suppliers in activities that fall under the exclusion criteria. The following table is the result of consultations with other organisations that share the values and mission of EoF2020 and represents the best fusion of existing standards, with particular attention to the manner of the event being organised.



TABLE 1: Exclusion Criteria

Type of involvement/ Exclusion Criteria EOF2020	Direct engagement of potential partner	Indirect engagement of the potential partner through a subsidiary and/or associate/limited	Indirect engagement of a potential partner through the parent company	Indirect engagement through the potential partner of distribution / supply chain
Manufacture, sale or distribution of weapons or their components including cluster bombs, anti-personal mines, biological or chemical weapons or nuclear weapons.	No engagement	No engagement	No engagement	No engagement
Manufacture, sales or distribution of arms and /or weapons or their components including military supplies and equipment.	No engagement if more than 5% of the annual income comes from arms	No engagement if the potential partner holds more than 20% of the subsidiaries and the income of sales of the limited subsidiary more than 5% of the total annual revenue.	No engagement if the parent company holds more than 20% of the potential partner and its sales and income are more than 5% of the total annual sales.	No engagement if the sales revenue from weapons is more than 5% of total revenue.
Production, sale or distribution of tobacco or tobacco products.	No engagement with producers. No engagement with retail companies if revenue from tobacco sales are more than 5% of total revenue.	No engagement	No engagement	
Violations of sanctions and related conventions, UN treaties and resolutions and inclusion in UN lists of ineligibility or sanction list of suppliers of EOF2020	No engagement	No engagement	No engagement	No engagement if revenues from sales of products manufactured by companies falling under this criterion are more than 10% of total revenues.
Involvement in the production , sale and distribution of pornographic material	No engagement	No engagement if potential partner owns more than 20% of the subsidiary.	No engagement if parent company owns more than 20% of the potential partner	No engagement if income from pornography exceed 10% of the total annual revenue
Manufacture, sale or distribution of internationally banned or extinct substances, wildlife or products regulated by CITES	No engagement	No engagement if the potential partner owns more than 20% of the subsidiary	No engagement if the parent company owns more than 20% of the potential partner	No engagement
Gambling, including casinos, betting etc (excluding lotteries with charitable objectives)	No engagement if more than 20% of the annual income comes from gambling.	No engagement if the ownership level is more than 20%	No engagement if the parent company owns more than 20% of the potential partner	N / A
Human rights violations or complicity in human rights violations.	No engagement	No engagement if the potential partner owns more than 20% of the subsidiary	No engagement if the parent company owns more than 20% of the potential partner.	Special attention should be paid if the systematic human rights violations are evident in the supply/distribution chain of the potential partner
Use or tolerance of forced or compulsory labour	No engagement	No engagement if the potential partner owns more than 20% of the subsidiary	No engagement if the parent company owns more than 20% of the potential partner	Particular caution should be exercised if systematic use or tolerance of child labour is evident in the supply/distribution chain of potential partner.



In some special cases, EOF2020 may consider a partnership specifically designed to improve the partner's practices or to address an identified problem. According to the EOF2020 strategy, the private sector sometimes contributes to having a negative impact on development, in particular on the environment, social conditions, labour rights, corruption and conflict.

The strategy indicates that the EOF2020 should work with and influence private sector actors to improve their performance and reverse these negative effects. Restrictions and criteria are applied when considering engagement with companies that meet up with these exclusion criteria.

High risk sectors

In addition to the industrial sectors listed in the above exclusion criteria, a number of "high risk" sectors have also been defined, since significant litigation episodes are considered particularly high or where compliance with the main principles of corporate sustainability is more complex or where it has historically been weak.

For "high risk" sectors, a very careful approach is required, following the comprehensive risk assessment tool to establish the existence of significant controversy.

Upon specific requests from the various sectors of the Committee, it will be possible to share an assessment of opportunities.



TABLE 2: High risk sectors

Oil and gas

Extraction of oil and gas (including tar sands); manufacture of refined petroleum products; transportation by pipeline.

Metals and mines

Mining (including coal, diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones, metals, uranium, etc.), Production of basic iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, precious metals; smelting of metals; processing and coating of metals; quarrying.

Utility

Power generation from large dams, nuclear power plants, fossil fuel power plants (e.g. gas and coal); power transmission and distribution; water collection, treatment and supply; sewerage; waste treatment and disposal; material recovery (recycling).

Large infrastructure

Construction of buildings, roads, railways, civil engineering projects; construction or modernisation of large dams, nuclear power stations or oil pipelines.

Agriculture and fisheries

Cultivation of crops, including palm oil or other large monocultures (e.g. energy crops for biofuels); livestock farming, fishing; aquaculture.

Wood, pulp and paper

Production of wood; wood cutting and planing ; production of pulp and paper.

Alcohol

Producers of alcoholic beverages, wholesale distributors and importers who deal exclusively with alcoholic beverages or whose primary income derives from trade in alcoholic beverages. In addition, the "alcohol industry" includes associations or other entities that are representative of or financed to a large extent by one of the above, as well as lobbyists from the alcohol industry.

Chemicals

Manufacture of basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, agricultural chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers, plastics, paints, varnishes, coatings, detergents and toiletries.

Clothing, toys and consumer electronics (risks are mainly due to problems in the supply chain).

Fast food, sugar and soda beverages

For perusal and acceptance,

Place and date _____ Stamp and legible signature _____