

lack of accountability, greed, self-interest, and avarice.⁹ Bangladeshi public-private companies and institutions need to give special attention to combating corrupt activities. Every company should establish an anti-corruption policy, identifying prohibited activities and punishments. The policy should be strictly enforced.

Organisations should never seek undue influence over elected officials or try to undermine public political processes. Lobbying activities can be consistent with SR but in the Bangladeshi context they are probably best left to Trade Associations or Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Fair competition means open competition where businesses avoid price fixing and under-cutting competitors with uneconomic prices in order to drive them out of the market.

Furthermore, fair operating practices apply not only inside the organisation but should be promoted throughout the supply chain. A responsible business has a duty not only to prohibit child labour, but also to check whether children are employed in any part of the supply chain.

Another aspect is property rights, including both physical and intellectual property (copyright, patents etc.), which should be respected.

Consumer issues

The provision of good quality products or services to customers, with after sales service and guarantees produces loyal customers and helps to improve the reputation and profitability of a company. ISO 26000 lists seven issues making it clear that consumers have the right to expect good quality products and services and to have redress when unsatisfactory products or services have been supplied:

1. Fair marketing, actual and unbiased information and fair contractual practices: It is the duty of the organisation to provide full and clear information regarding their products or services so that potential consumers and customers can make educated purchasing decisions.

⁹ <http://www.humanrights.asia/resources/journals-magazines/article2/0901/08anti-corruption-mechanisms-in-bangladesh>