

Why all companies should address human rights –
(and how the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre can help)

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Business & Human Rights Resource Centre

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Why business & human rights?	2
i. International standards require companies to address human rights	2
ii. Only human rights provide companies with a framework of globally recognised principles	3
iii. There are increasing expectations for companies to manage human rights issues.....	3
iv. There are significant risks for companies that don't respect human rights	4
v. Companies benefit from taking a proactive stance on human rights	5
vi. Human rights are universal standards that go beyond national laws.....	6
3. The need for minimum business & human rights standards.....	6
4. How we can help.....	8
i. About the Resource Centre	8
ii. 2500 individual company sections.....	8
iii. Introductory material on business & human rights	8
iv. Running list of company policy statements on human rights	9
v. Top human rights reports by companies	9
vi. Key principles & United Nations initiatives.....	9
vii. Free Weekly Updates.....	10
viii. Custom Alerts.....	10
ix. Contact us.....	11

1. Introduction

The Business & Human Rights Resource Centre is an independent non-profit organisation in partnership with Amnesty International and leading academic institutions. Our International Advisory Network is chaired by Mary Robinson, former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and President of Ireland.

Our website (www.business-humanrights.org) and Weekly Updates bring news and reports about companies' human rights conduct – positive and negative – to a global audience. The site covers over 2,500 individual companies, is updated hourly, and receives over 1.5 million hits per month. Further information about our work, including tools that we provide to help companies understand and manage human rights, is under 'How we can help' in section 4 of this chapter.

There is still a tendency to view human rights as a narrow range of issues, applicable to only a few sectors: for example security issues in the extractive sector; labour rights in clothing companies' supply chains. But in fact human rights cover many issues, from discrimination to health and safety, poverty alleviation to pollution affecting human health. This means all companies have an impact on human rights, both in their relationships with their employees, and in their relationship with the wider society in which they operate.

The table accompanying this chapter provides examples of how companies in many different sectors have impacted positively and negatively on a range of human rights.

The focus on business and human rights is here to stay. Never before have development, environmental and civil/political rights organisations joined together with such determination on a single issue – not just international organisations, but also national and local grassroots groups. There is a long-term commitment by them to monitor and address the human rights conduct of companies. The attention being given to business and human rights is no more a passing fad than environmentalism was when it appeared on the corporate scene several decades ago.

2. Why business & human rights?

In response to calls for companies to address human rights issues, some companies and business organisations maintain that human rights are the concern and responsibility of governments, not the private sector. While the primary responsibility for human rights does lie with governments, companies are not exempt from responsibility.

The following sections set out why human rights are relevant to all companies, and why it is important that all companies take human rights seriously.

i. International standards require companies to address human rights

The preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights calls on 'every individual and every organ of society' to promote and respect human rights. Professor Louis Henkin, a leading international law scholar, notes that 'every individual and every organ of society excludes no one, no company, no market, no cyberspace. The Universal Declaration applies to them all.' [Louis Henkin, 'The Universal Declaration at 50 and the Challenge of Global Markets', *Brooklyn Journal of International Law*, 25:1, 1999, p. 25]

International standards referring explicitly to the responsibility of *business* to respect human rights include the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the ILO Tripartite Declaration.

The United Nations (UN) Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights, adopted by the UN Sub-Commission on Human Rights in 2003, set out with some degree of specificity the human rights responsibilities of companies.

As Irene Khan, Secretary-General of Amnesty International, has said, 'Human rights are rooted in law. Respecting and protecting them was never meant to be an optional extra, a matter of choice. It is expected and required. It should be part of the mainstream of any company's strategy, not only seen as part of its corporate social responsibility strategy.' (Irene Khan, Secretary-General, Amnesty International, 'Should Human Rights Be Your Business?', speech delivered to Japan Association of Corporate Executives, Keizai Doyukai, Tokyo, 2 June 2005, http://asiapacific.amnesty.org/apro/APROweb.nsf/pages/IreneKhan_KeizaiDoyukai)

The UN Global Compact, which as of December 2005 has over 2,300 participating companies, recognises that companies should respect international human rights standards. Its first two principles are:

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

For further information about what international standards require of companies, see *Beyond Voluntarism: Human rights and the developing international legal obligations of companies*, International Council on Human Rights Policy, Feb. 2002. <http://www.ichrp.org/ac/excerpts/41.pdf>

ii. Only human rights provide companies with a framework of globally recognised principles

Only human rights can provide international companies with the bedrock of internationally accepted principles on which to base their social conduct.

While aspects of consumer law, criminal law, environmental law or corporate law can all help companies decide what they should do and not do, 'only human rights standards provide the comprehensive normative guide about how human beings should be treated.' [Nicholas Howen, Secretary-General, International Commission of Jurists, 'Business, human rights and accountability', speech delivered at the Business and Human Rights Conference organised by the Danish Section of the International Commission of Jurists, Copenhagen, 21 September 2005]

Companies themselves are starting to recognise that it is useful to address their social responsibilities through a human rights framework. In the Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights (BLIHR), ten companies are working with Mary Robinson to help mainstream human rights within their operations: ABB, Barclays, Body Shop, Gap, Hewlett-Packard, MTV Networks Europe, National Grid, Novartis, Novo Nordisk and Statoil. BLIHR says it is encouraged by the 'increased numbers of businesses willing to talk seriously about their human rights responsibilities, perhaps recognising that human rights is the most legitimate and universal framework for determining the social dimensions of business responsibility and issues of corporate governance.' [Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights, Report 2, page 11, Dec. 2004]

iii. There are increasing expectations for companies to manage human rights issues

There are increasing expectations for companies to address human rights issues in a serious way. These expectations come from a broad range of sources:

Non-governmental organisations – from local to international – are paying increasing attention to the impacts of companies, and forming influential coalitions to campaign for corporate accountability. Major human rights organisations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch that traditionally focused on the conduct of governments now also report and campaign on company conduct, recognising that with increased power and influence comes increased responsibility for human rights.

Consumers are taking social and environmental issues into account in their purchasing choices. They have more and more readily-accessible information about individual companies' conduct to help them do this.

Employees and prospective employees want to work for a company with a good record on social and environmental issues. They raise challenging questions internally: if they do not like the response, they may start looking for employment elsewhere.

Investors (primarily socially-responsible investors, but increasingly mainstream investors too) want to invest in companies that are alert to human rights issues and less likely to become entangled in a crisis.

International financial institutions increasingly apply social and environmental criteria to their investments. In a recent interview in the *Financial Times*, Rachel Kyte, environment and social director of the International Finance Corporation, said that businesses that take social and environmental issues seriously will be best placed to gain access to capital in the future. ['Project finance sparks change', Mike Scott, *Financial Times*, 21 March 2005]

Governments are embarking on initiatives to encourage companies to address human rights. In 2000, the US and UK governments, seven major oil and mining companies and nine international non-governmental organisations publicly expressed their support for the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, which they had drawn up over a year-long dialogue process convened by the US State Department and the UK Foreign Office. Since then the Norwegian and Dutch governments have joined the process, and 16 companies now participate (as of December 2005). Of course governments also signal what human rights conduct they expect of companies when they adopt and enforce regulations on health and safety, discrimination, sexual harassment, labour rights, etc.

Silence and inaction on human rights are no longer tenable options. Sir Geoffrey Chandler (Founder Chair of Amnesty International UK Business Group 1991-2001, former Director of Shell International, former Director General of UK National Economic Development Office) says the days when companies could remain silent about human rights issues are over: 'Silence or inaction will be seen to provide comfort to oppression and may be adjudged complicity... Silence is not neutrality. To do nothing is not an option.' [Sir Geoffrey Chandler, 'Exploitation is our responsibility', *Sunday Business* (UK), 16 August 1998; Sir Geoffrey Chandler, 'Oil Companies and Human Rights', *Oxford Energy Forum*, Nov. 1997, page 3]

In the words of *The Economist*: 'Today multinationals are under pressure as never before to justify their dealings with abusive regimes and their treatment of employees in developing countries. Firms used to brush off criticism, saying that they had no control over third-world suppliers, and that politics was none of their business anyway. This is no longer good enough.' ['Survey: Human-Rights Law; The power of publicity', *The Economist*, 5 Dec. 1998, page 13]

The pressure and expectations are not just for companies to take action, but to take substantive action that holds up under scrutiny. There is growing impatience with firms that address human rights like a public relations issue, for example assigning the subject to one person in the PR department – or adopting a human rights policy or joining the UN Global Compact without any further action toward implementation. Too many companies have responded with approaches that are superficial, minimalist, and short-term, failing to reflect a genuine commitment to address human rights in their operations.

iv. There are significant risks for companies that don't respect human rights

Companies that fail to respect human rights expose themselves to a wide range of risks, including legal action, negative media coverage, protests, shareholder action and boycotts – with all the reputational and financial costs that these can bring.

Our own website and Weekly Updates draw international attention to cases of companies' negative impacts on human rights (as well as positive steps). Cases abound of companies that have faced reputational and financial damage, for example:

- human rights lawsuits against companies including BHP Billiton, Cape PLC, Chevron/Texaco, Coca-Cola, ExxonMobil, Occidental Petroleum, Rio Tinto, Shell, Talisman Energy, Union Carbide/Dow, Unocal, Wal-Mart;
- protests against Dow Chemical over the Union Carbide disaster in Bhopal, India, and a criminal prosecution in India against the former CEO of Union Carbide – continuing more than 20 years after the event;
- protests against Shell for years over its conduct relating to the hanging of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other Ogoni activists by Nigerian authorities in 1995;
- resolutions filed by Chevron shareholders seeking a report on its steps to address the health and environmental concerns of indigenous communities in Ecuador affected by pollution from Texaco's (now part of Chevron) past oil drilling;
- a boycott against Taco Bell over poor conditions faced by tomato pickers working for its suppliers; Taco Bell has now addressed the complaints and the boycott has ended; the workers are now making similar demands of McDonald's.

Every responsible company has mechanisms to ensure that it complies with applicable national and local laws. But more is required to help a company ensure it meets its human rights obligations and avoids the negative consequences listed above. Phil Rudolph of US-based law firm Foley Hoag writes, 'Literal compliance with the law is of course necessary – it is the 'entry fee' for engaging in business. But mere compliance is no longer likely to be sufficient to protect companies from potential moral and legal liability.' [Phil Rudolph, 'Foley Hoag foreword', in *The Changing Landscape of Liability*, SustainAbility, December 2004, page 3, <http://www.sustainability.com/insight/liability-article.asp?id=180>]

Companies are expected to apply the same standards consistently throughout their operations – they will be strongly criticised when they follow local laws that flout internationally agreed standards. Consumers, investors, local communities and other stakeholders are on the lookout for breaches of those international standards and are quick to bring them to global attention: this is what has been described as the 'goldfish bowl' world in which multinational corporations now operate.

v. Companies benefit from taking a proactive stance on human rights

An environment in which human rights are protected is clearly better for business than one in which widespread abuses take place. As Mary Robinson has said: 'Companies have always recognised the importance of the rule of law in the context of their investments and operations around the world. They are the first to stress the importance of a transparent, well-functioning and just legal system as a critical part of an enabling environment for investment and economic growth'. [Mary Robinson, Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights website www.blihr.org]

Paying attention to human rights can present significant opportunities for businesses, beyond mere avoidance of the risks described above in section iv. Amnesty International and the Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF) point out a number of commercial benefits of integrating human rights into business practice, including:

- Enhanced reputation,
- More secure licence to operate,
- Improved employee recruitment, retention, motivation and
- Improved stakeholder relations.

[*Human rights: Is it any of your business?*, International Business Leaders Forum and Amnesty International, April 2000, page 25]

Business for Social Responsibility mentions a number of other benefits, including that policies requiring suppliers to respect human rights can also 'serve as tools to help companies select business partners that are well managed, reliable and operate ethically.' [Business for Social Responsibility, Issue Brief, 'Overview of Business & Human Rights' <http://www.bsr.org/CSRResources/IssueBriefDetail.cfm?DocumentID=49038>]

These arguments making the 'business case' for respecting human rights are often accompanied by attempts to quantify in financial terms the benefits of taking a proactive stance on human rights and corporate responsibility. But it is difficult to argue that rights such as the right to life, to health, and to freedom from discrimination and abuse should only be respected when it pays. Companies are obliged to respect human rights at all times, not just when it suits them.

The public perception that many companies put profit before principle has contributed to the mistrust that the business world is experiencing today. To rebuild that trust, companies are increasingly recognising that it's wise to put principles first: the best starting point for this is the set of internationally agreed principles that are human rights.

vi. Human rights are universal standards that go beyond national laws

Over the decades since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, governments from all regions have expressed support for the Declaration and for the universality of the rights it sets forth, recognising that they apply to everyone, everywhere.

At the 1993 UN World Conference on Human Rights, 171 governments reaffirmed their commitment to the Universal Declaration as 'a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations'. They adopted by consensus the Vienna Declaration, which states 'All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis.' [UN World Conference on Human Rights, The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted 25 June 1993, para. 5]. And at the September 2005 UN Heads of State Summit, governments again recognised that human rights are universal: 'We reaffirm the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights'. [United Nations 2005 World Summit Outcome, UN doc. A/60/L.1, para. 13, 20 September 2005]

Principles of the sacredness of life, of human dignity, and of the importance of justice and fair treatment are reflected in the teaching of all religions and all cultures.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan stated in 1997: 'There is no one set of European rights, and another of African rights. Human rights assert the dignity of each and every individual human being, and the inviolability of the individual's rights. They belong inherently to each person, each individual, and are not conferred by, or subject to, any governmental authority. There is not one law for one continent, and one for another. And there should be only one single standard -- a universal standard -- for judging human rights violations.' [<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/1997/19970813.SGSM6301.html>]

The cultural-relativist concept that human rights are 'Western values' is far more likely to be supported by human rights violators in non-Western countries than by victims in those countries. As Michael Ignatieff has said, 'Relativism is the invariable ally of tyranny.' [Michael Ignatieff, 'Human Rights as Idolatry', Tanner Lectures on Human Values, April 4-7, 2000]

While human rights are universal, there is a need for cultural sensitivity in deciding the time, place and manner of raising certain human rights issues, as well as the need to recognise that one's home country also has human rights shortcomings.

3. The need for minimum business & human rights standards

Each week we add to our website reports of positive initiatives undertaken by individual companies to promote human rights, protect the environment, combat poverty and contribute to conflict resolution. But each week we also add a large number of reports about the involvement of

companies and their suppliers in significant abuses of fundamental human rights, in all regions of the world.

The facts speak for themselves. The current framework (lack of corporate accountability at the international level; varying and often weak systems of accountability within states; reliance on voluntary measures by companies) is not addressing extensive human rights abuses.

There is clearly a need for the UN to adopt a set of international principles, based on existing internationally agreed standards, spelling out the minimum human rights floor that no company should fall below.

Voluntary initiatives are important, but they are not enough. While voluntary codes and initiatives have been helpful in raising awareness of human rights issues and improving the conduct of some companies, at the end of the day voluntary codes are respected only by those firms that want to respect them. Respect for internationally accepted, fundamental human rights standards is mandatory, not voluntary.

National law is not the human rights floor. It is surprising that a few companies still argue that if they respect national laws, that is enough. If one accepts this argument, it would have been enough for a company to respect the laws of Nazi Germany, or of apartheid South Africa. National law and practice are sometimes contrary to internationally accepted human rights standards.

So what is the floor? The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenants on Human Rights. There is a need to spell out clearly for business people what these human rights instruments require of their firms. The UN Norms on Business and Human Rights is one set of principles designed to do this. Professor John Ruggie, the new Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Business & Human Rights, has been mandated by the UN Commission on Human Rights to 'identify and clarify standards of corporate responsibility and accountability for transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights.' ['Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises', UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution 2005/69, adopted 20 Apr 2005, para. 1(a)]

A set of UN principles would not be the end of voluntary initiatives by business. Voluntary initiatives are positive steps by the private sector that go beyond the required minimum – stepping up above the floor. There is a need for a mix of enlightened voluntary initiatives and minimum standards.

The Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights made the following statement about this issue: 'The polarisation of views on the respective merits of voluntary and regulatory approaches has been regrettable. For us it is a false dilemma, human rights have always required a combination of both voluntary and mandatory efforts in order to achieve sustainable change and to raise the minimum standard of acceptable behaviour. As businesses, we believe there is a 'minimum' or 'essential' level of behaviour below which no business should be allowed to fall.' [Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights, Report 2, page 5, Dec. 2004]

Responsible companies should welcome a set of international minimum human rights standards for business. These companies are already respecting human rights, while some of their competitors are not. A set of international standards would provide clarity and help 'level the playing field'. Kenneth Roth, Executive Director of Human Rights Watch, commented in the *Financial Times*: '[S]ome Western companies...have begun to recognise it might be in their interest to operate under enforceable standards that apply to all their competitors, rather than under voluntary ones that, for all practical purposes, apply only to prominent companies...The only thing [most multinational] companies have to fear is an end to unfair competition from less savoury competitors.' ['Rules On Corporate Ethics Could Help, Not Hinder, Multinationals', Kenneth Roth, Executive Director, Human Rights Watch, in *Financial Times*, June 21, 2005, <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/06/21/global11176.htm>]

Nicholas Howen, Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists, recently noted: 'Those [companies] genuinely committed to respecting rights should have nothing to fear from

international standards. But when rules are voluntary, the best companies lose out to competitors who make no investment in compliance with human rights. When clear minimum standards exist, those that do more than the minimum can rightly claim to be even more socially responsible.'

[Nicholas Howen, Secretary-General, International Commission of Jurists, 'Business, human rights and accountability', speech delivered at the Business and Human Rights Conference organised by the Danish Section of the International Commission of Jurists, Copenhagen, 21 September 2005]

4. How we can help

Below we provide an introduction to our work, followed by details of specific resources that companies and others may find useful.

i. About the Resource Centre

The Business & Human Rights Resource Centre was founded in 2002 by a group of former business people, advocates from Amnesty International and Oxfam, academics and environmentalists (now our trustees).

Our aim is to encourage companies to respect human rights, avoid harm to people, and maximise their positive contribution. We do this by providing easy, one-stop access to information on companies' human rights impacts via our website: www.business-humanrights.org.

The website draws wider international attention to alleged abuses, and provides increased recognition for positive steps by companies. Some key features of the site are:

- **Covers over 2,500 companies, 160 countries, 150 sectors**
- **Updated hourly**
- **Over 1.5 million hits per month**
- **Globally recognised:** The UN, ILO and business organisations have linked their websites to ours.
- **Balanced approach:** The website includes reports about positive initiatives as well as misconduct by companies. We welcome responses from companies.
- **Coverage in English, Spanish and French**
- **A wide range of sources,** including NGOs, companies, journalists, governments, UN. Many of the reports on our website are not available anywhere else.

The Resource Centre works in a collaborative partnership with Amnesty International sections and 20 leading academic institutions. Our International Advisory Network, chaired by Mary Robinson, consists of over 80 experts working in all areas of the business and human rights field.

ii. 2500 individual company sections

The website has individual sections on over 2,500 companies, ranging from well-known multinational corporations to smaller national companies and suppliers.

The section that company representatives are most likely to visit first is the section on their own company, followed by those of their competitors and suppliers. We aim to include a balanced range of news and reports about all the companies on our website, and welcome any comments or clarifications regarding the material to which we link.

iii. Introductory material on business & human rights

For a selection of material that provides an overview of business and human rights issues – and a good introduction for those who are new to the subject – we would recommend the following resources. All of them are available in the section of our website called ‘Getting started – an introduction to the subject’, accessible via the top navigation bar of our website:

Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights (www.blihr.org)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and related business enterprises with regard to human rights (February 2005)

Embedding Human Rights into Business Practice (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Global Compact, November 2004)

Human Rights Compliance Assessment (assessment tool for companies, developed by Human Rights & Business Project of the Danish Institute for Human Rights, in association with Confederation of Danish Industries & Industrialization Fund for Developing Countries)

Human rights – is it any of your business? (Amnesty International & International Business Leaders Forum, April 2000)

Business and Human Rights: A Management Primer (Shell, 1998)

iv. Running list of company policy statements on human rights

This section of our site, accessible via our homepage, links to company policy statements referring explicitly to human rights. As of December 2005 it included statements by 92 companies. If you know of a company with a human rights policy statement that is not yet included in our section, please let us know and we will add a link.

v. Top human rights reports by companies

This section profiles best practice company reports on human rights issues, recommended to the Resource Centre by a range of experts. They are included in the section for their strong references to some or all of the following:

- Practical implementation;
- Policies and management systems;
- Specific challenges and limitations;
- Commitments and targets for future improvement;
- Monitoring and verification; involvement of external stakeholders;
- Management of human rights and environmental issues in the supply chain.

As of December 2005, the section included reports by: ABB, adidas-Salomon, Anglo American, BHP Billiton, BP, BT, Carrefour, Chiquita, Co-operative Financial Services, Ford, Gap, Hewlett-Packard, ING, National Grid, Nike, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Premier Oil, Rio Tinto, Shell, Statoil.

vi. Key principles & United Nations initiatives

Our website includes the main international standards that are the basis for companies’ human rights obligations, and various codes and sets of principles designed for business. Click on ‘Quick links: Text of business & human rights standards’, under ‘Special Resources’ on the right-hand side of the homepage.

We also track developments relating to these principles, including how individual companies are implementing (or failing to implement) them.

For example, we have a special section on the UN Global Compact, one on the UN Norms on business and human rights, and one on the Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights which is 'road-testing' the Norms.

A new section of our site has been created for postings by Professor John Ruggie, the new Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Business and Human Rights. He will add materials to that web page and use it as a platform to request input on specific issues.

vii. Free Weekly Updates

Our free Weekly Updates currently reach over 2,500 opinion leaders worldwide, bringing them the week's top positive and negative stories on business and human rights. We invite companies to respond to items critical of their conduct that we plan to include in the Updates; this helps keep the Updates balanced, and encourages companies to address important concerns being raised by civil society. We have invited over 90 companies to respond and nearly all have done so. In some cases this has then led to comments by third parties on the company response, and then further comments by the company. In this way the Updates help keep issues alive until they have been addressed on the ground. To stay informed about breaking news and developments, you can sign up for these Updates via the red box on our homepage.

viii. Custom Alerts

Our Custom Alerts (to be launched in early 2006) are a paid subscription service for companies, investment firms, NGOs and others.

Subscribers select categories (companies/countries/issues etc.) from our website, and receive an automatic email alert each time we add something about their chosen topics to the site.

The alerts help subscribers to:

- **Keep track** of what is being said about individual companies' social and environmental conduct worldwide.
- **Keep informed by a wide range of sources.** Much the material on our site and in the alerts goes beyond 'mainstream' sources and therefore is not picked up by news clippings services.
- **Save time.** Subscribers no longer have to search for relevant items on our site, but receive them directly in their inbox.
- **Be prepared for questions about their company and human rights.** The Custom Alerts serve as an early warning system for business people, letting them know as soon as news and reports about their company are added to our website where they reach a wide and influential audience.

Some examples:

- **Adidas** might select 'Adidas', 'Nike', 'Footwear', 'Clothing & textile', 'Labour rights', 'Supply chain', 'Monitoring', 'China', 'Indonesia'.
- **Nestlé** might select 'Nestlé', 'Danone', 'PepsiCo', 'Food & beverage', 'Baby milk', 'Access to water', 'Protests', 'Racial discrimination', 'Brazil', 'India'.
- **Dell** might select 'Dell', 'Toshiba', 'Technology', 'Supply chain', 'Labour rights', 'Environment', 'Health & safety', 'Digital divide', 'China'.

- **HSBC** might select 'HSBC', 'Credit Suisse', 'Banking & finance', 'Environment', 'Equator Principles', 'Project financing / loans', 'Impact assessment', 'Protests'.
- **Investment firms and rating agencies** could select companies or sectors that are in their portfolio or that they are researching

For more information see: www.business-humanrights.org/CustomAlerts

ix. Contact us

As attention to business and human rights continues to grow, the Resource Centre will aim to remain the leading independent resource on the subject, tracking the latest developments in the field, and providing facts on the human rights conduct of individual companies worldwide. Increasingly we will be bringing international attention to 'under the radar' reports of companies' human rights impacts in developing countries.

If you, your company or organisation would like to suggest material for our website, or submit a response to material we already link to, please do not hesitate to get in touch:
contact@business-humanrights.org.