



Applications of the U.N. “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for business and human rights has identified instances of practical applications of the U.N. “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework, in whole or in part, within the context of a particular organization. Hyperlinks are provided in the text.

Inclusion should not be read as an endorsement from the Special Representative, nor as instruction on how a party can fully meet its duty to protect or responsibility to respect human rights.

Additional examples can be sent to frameworkinaction@srsgconsultation.org.

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Updated 31 May 2011. Additions since 23 May 2011:

- State: Norway (Statement at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues)
- NGOs: Amnesty International (on OECD Guidelines), Association for Progressive Communications, Corporate Responsibility (CORE) Coalition, OECD Watch
- Investors: Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
- Multilateral organizations: European Investment Bank
- UN Special Procedure: Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

States

Australia

- [2008 Senate Motion](#) (pp. 3037 – 3038), June 2008: “[N]otes that the Special Representative emphasises that it should be an ‘urgent priority of governments’ to ‘foster a corporate culture respectful of human rights at home and abroad’ ... [and] calls on the Government to encourage Australian companies to respect the rights of members of the communities in which they operate and to develop rights compliant grievance mechanisms, whether acting in Australia or overseas.”
- [National Human Rights Consultation Committee 2009 report](#), September 2009 (Chapter 6)

Canada

- Export Development Canada’s [2009 Corporate Social Responsibility Report](#), June 2010: “EDC supports and participates in the work of Harvard Professor Dr. John Ruggie, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.” (p. 33)
- Export Development Canada [Human Rights Statement](#), April 2008. [Press release](#): “The Statement follows the recent recommendations by the United Nations’ Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.”

Europe

- Daniel Augenstein, The University of Edinburgh, [Study of the Legal Framework on Human Rights and the Environment Applicable to European Enterprises Operating Outside the European Union](#), October 2010 (commissioned by the European Commission, DG Enterprise) “This study has identified a number of opportunities for legal reforms that could be explored, with a view to better contributing to the further implementation of the UN Framework.”
- [European Union Presidency Statement on "Protect, Respect, Remedy" framework](#), November 2009: “The United Nations’ Protect, Respect and Remedy framework provides a key element for the global development of CSR practices.”
- European Multistakeholder Forum on CSR, [Integrating the UN Framework on Business and Human Rights in the EU and globally \(Issues Paper\)](#), for Plenary Meeting 29-30 November 2010
- European Commission, [Responsible Supply Chain Management](#), commissioned to support the High Level Group on Corporate Social Responsibility and written by Marjon van Opijnen of CREM and Joris Oldenziel of SOMO, February 2011: “[T]his study is based on an analysis of twelve case studies and three sector analyses. For each of the case studies and sector analysis three main approaches have been chosen, each based on one of the three core principles of the UN Framework for Human Rights.”

Norway

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: [Report No. 10 to the Storting \(2008-2009\), Corporate social responsibility in a global economy](#), January 2009 Norwegian White Paper on Corporate Social

Responsibility: *“In his April 2008 report, the Special Representative states that a human rights due diligence process should include four areas ...Processes of this kind also have relevance for the other aspects of the CSR concept.”* (p. 37)

- [Statement at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues](#), Tenth Session, 16 May 2011: *“As a main sponsor of the mandate on business and human rights, Norway supports the guiding principles to be endorsed by the Human Rights Council in its next session in June... [T]hird parties have a responsibility to respect the rights of indigenous peoples. Corporations must ensure that they do not contribute to violations of these rights. In this regard, Norway finds the recommendations in the report on the exercise of due diligence by corporations particularly useful.”*

Sweden

- Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations, [Swedish statements in Third Committee interactive dialogues](#), 3 November 2010: *“Sweden welcomes the significant contribution that the special representative has made to the international, multi-stakeholder debate on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The UN framework “Protect, Respect and Remedy”... served as a source of inspiration for Sweden when we arranged an international conference on Corporate Social Responsibility last year, and for our continuing work in this area. It goes without saying that Sweden is very much looking forward to next year’s guidelines on the UN framework for business and human rights.*

United Kingdom

- Equality and Human Rights Commission, [Our human rights strategy and programme of action 2009–2012](#), November 2009: *“We will... hold a high-level summit on the implementation of the work of the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights in the UK [and] develop a strategy on the private sector and human rights which takes forward recent work from the Ministry of Justice, the Joint Committee on Human Rights and the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights”*
- Foreign & Commonwealth Office: [Business and Human Rights Toolkit](#), October 2009, *“to assist the staff of overseas missions by explaining how business operations may affect human rights”*.
- Final Statement by the National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: [Complaint from Survival International against Vedanta Resources plc](#), 25 September 2009: *“Vedanta should consider implementing John Ruggie’s suggested key steps for a basic human rights due diligence process.”*
- Final statement by the National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: [Afrimex \(UK\) Ltd](#), 28 Aug 2008: *“The NCP’s consideration is centred on the level of “due diligence” applied to the supply chain by Afrimex. Professor Ruggie defines due diligence as “a process whereby companies not only ensure compliance with national laws but also manage the risk of human rights harm with a view to avoiding it”... The NCP does not consider the suppliers’ statements constitute sufficient due diligence”*.
- House of Lords/House of Commons Joint Committee on Human Rights

- [Any of our Business? Human Rights and the UK Private Sector](#): First Report of Session 2009–10: *“We call on the Government to continue to support Professor Ruggie and to encourage UK businesses and civil society to engage with his work.”*
- [Government response](#), November 2009. *“This programme will include developing a strategy on the private sector and human rights which takes forward recent work from the Ministry of Justice, the Joint Committee on Human Rights and the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights.”* (p. 31)

National Human Rights Institutions

International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, [Edinburgh Declaration](#), 10 October 2010: *“The NHRIs here assembled agree... [t]o proactively consider new ways in which NHRIs’ mandates can be used to advance the “protect, respect and remedy” framework while recognising the need for its further development and alignment with international human rights standards.”*

Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, [2008 report of the Advisory Council of Jurists on Human Rights and Corporate Accountability](#), July 2008: *“Adopting the SRSG’s tripartite approach ... the ACJ provides the following recommendations with regard to the role an NHRI can play in promoting human rights compliance pursuant to their core functions of monitoring, education, advocacy and complaint handling.”* (p. 15)

Australian Human Rights Commission [Fact Sheets on Business and Human Rights](#), 2009: *“The responsibility of companies to respect human rights is in part a matter of due diligence... Undertaking due diligence is the first step to embedding human rights into core business practices.”*

Malaysian National Human Rights Institution (Suhakam), Project on Business and Human Rights (as reported at [15th Asia Pacific Forum 2010 Annual Meeting](#), 3-5 August 2010): *“Currently, SUHAKAM is preparing for a workshop to develop a proposed policy/guideline relating to human rights and business with particular consideration to the Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Secretary General on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Mr John Ruggie, to be proposed to the Government for enforcement and observed by private businesses operating in Malaysia.”*

South African Human Rights Commission, [Submission on the Department of Trade and Industry’s draft Bilateral Investment Treaty Policy Framework Review](#), June 2009: *“A critical aspect of Ruggie’s pillar of the corporate obligation to ‘respect’ human rights is the human rights impact assessment (“HRIA”) which bears similarities to the environmental impact assessment...”* (p. 9)

NGOs

Amazon Watch: [“The Right to Decide: The Importance of Respecting Free, Prior and Informed Consent”](#), February 2011 (p. 4)

Amnesty International:

- [The 2010-11 Update of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises has come to an end: the OECD must now turn into effective implementation](#), 23 May 2011: *“[T]he Guidelines have a separate human rights chapter containing standards on the minimum expected conduct of enterprises with regards to human rights. This is largely in line with the Guiding Principles of the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights... In this context, the revised Guidelines constitute a significant first step.”*
- [A Regulatory Framework on Corporate Accountability: Submission in preparation for the \[EU\] Corporate Social Responsibility Forum in November 2010](#), 15 November 2010: *“The Council should mandate the Commission to develop a framework based on the principle that States must prevent third parties, including businesses from abusing human rights law and standards.”*
- [Don't mine us out of existence: Bauxite mine and refinery devastate lives in India](#), 9 February 2010: *“The emerging consensus on corporate responsibility for human rights is that companies should – at minimum – respect all human rights. This is the position articulated by Professor John Ruggie, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General.”*
- [Nigeria: Petroleum, Pollution and Poverty in the Niger Delta](#), 29 June 2009: *“When companies undermine or abuse human rights, it is sometimes the result of genuine lack of knowledge, but more often it is a consequence of lack of due diligence and proper planning, or because of deliberate actions. While some corporate actions and inactions would constitute criminal or civil wrongs in the country where they occurred, the emerging consensus on corporate responsibility for human rights is that companies should – at minimum – respect all human rights. This is the position articulated by Professor John Ruggie, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General.”*
- [Proposals for a human rights chapter for the revised OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises](#), 25 October 2010
- [Submission to the Review of the International Finance Corporation \(IFC\) Sustainability Framework](#), 30 April 2010
- [Submission to the Review of the Revised Recommendation on Common Approaches on the Environment and Officially Supported Export Credits](#), March 2010

Amnesty International UK: [Submission to the UK Parliament’s Business, Innovation and Skills Committee inquiry on “Rebalancing the Economy: Trade and Investment”](#), 21 January 2011: *“Amnesty International urges the BIS Committee to press for the UK’s policy on trade and investment to reflect the ‘due diligence’ framework for the operations of multinational corporations that has been developed by the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights, Professor John Ruggie... The Mandate of the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights offers the prospect of bringing about a significant improvement in the human rights impacts of companies globally. The UK should promote and support the UN Special Representative’s Guiding Principles when they are presented to the Human Rights Council in*

June 2011, as this will help create a level playing field on human rights, ensuring that responsible UK companies are not undercut by laggards operating to lower standards... The UK should support the creation of a mechanism at the June 2011 Human Rights Council to take forward Professor Ruggie's Guiding Principles, with regard to each of the three pillars of his framework – the Duty of States to Protect human rights; the Responsibilities of Companies to Respect human rights and the need for victims to have access to Remedy.”

Association for Progressive Communications, [Statement to Human Rights Council](#), May 2011: *“We call on internet intermediaries and relevant non-State actors to...take practical action to uphold human rights standards including to implement the Special Representative on Business and Human Rights’ framework on business and human rights and related guidelines.”*

Avon Global Center for Women and Justice at Cornell Law School, the Committee on International Human Rights of the New York City Bar Association, the Cornell Law School International Human Rights Clinic, and the Virtue Foundation: [Combating Acid Violence in Bangladesh, India, and Cambodia](#), 2011: *“The U.N. Special Representative on business and human rights, John Ruggie, recently incorporated due diligence standards into his proposed framework for delineating the obligations of businesses to minimize the negative human rights impacts of their activities. This Report adopts this framework and calls upon corporations that produce, distribute, and use acid for industrial purposes to take efforts to curb illegitimate uses of acid.”*

Burma Campaign UK: [Investor Pressure Moves Toyota Affiliate to Divest from Joint Venture with Burmese Regime](#), 5 October 2010: *“The corporate responsibility to respect human rights is becoming the international norm...Toyota’s action to influence its affiliate to divest from Myanmar Suzuki Motor is a good example of its human rights commitment.”*

Cambodian Center for Human Rights: [Business and Human Rights in Cambodia: Constructing the Three Pillars](#), 30 November 2010

Center for Constitutional Rights, EarthRights, International Western Shoshone Defense Project, ESCR-Net: [Stakeholder Submission on United States Obligations to Respect, Protect and Remedy Human Rights in the Context of Business Activities](#) for the Universal Periodic Review, 19 April 2010

Corporate Responsibility (CORE) Coalition (UK):

- [Proposals for Reform of Civil Litigation Funding and Costs in England and Wales](#), 11 February 2011: *“Our concern is that the ‘Review of Civil Litigation Costs: Final Report’ and the Ministry of Justice’s current proposals arising from this, do not take account of the implications these proposals would have on victims of harm committed by UK multinational corporations’ abroad... In general, the extent to which victims are able to pursue avenues of redress for abuses committed by multinational corporations is low. This has been recognised*

by the UN Special Representative for Business & Human Rights in his recent draft guidelines, which have received strong support from the UK Government in January this year.

- [Protecting rights, repairing harm: How state-based non-judicial mechanisms can help fill gaps in existing frameworks for the protection of human rights of people affected by corporate activities](#), November 2010
- [Filling the Gap: A New Body to Investigate, Sanction and Provide Remedies for Abuses Committed by UK Companies Abroad](#), December 2008
- [A Starter for 10: Issues & Opportunities for Government on Business, Human Rights and the Environment](#), April 2011
- [Simply Put: Towards an effective UK regime for environmental and social reporting by companies](#), May 2011: “Human rights reporting, for instance, is now recognised as a critical part of the responsibilities of all businesses to ‘respect’ human rights. As Professor John Ruggie, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) on Business and Human Rights, puts it...”

European Coalition for Corporate Justice:

- (With the European Trade Union Confederation and Global Reporting Initiative) [United call for mandatory company reporting to the European Commission](#), 3 February 2011: “The UN Special Rapporteur [sic] on Business and Human Rights, John Ruggie, has highlighted some gaps in corporate governance. The Commission should draw on his recommendations in developing regulation and ensure that all relevant stakeholders, including business, workers and civil society, are fully consulted during the process.”
- [Principles & Pathways: Legal Opportunities to Improve Europe’s Corporate Accountability Framework](#): November 2010: “Member States have been encouraged to reform their law both by the work of the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General on human rights and transnational corporations and the Study of Edinburgh University.”

Human Rights Law Resource Centre (Australia) Policy Brief: [Business and Human Rights: Setting the Agenda](#), March 2010: “Australia should ... explicitly adopt the Special Representative’s framework as a basis for Australia’s approach to both international and domestic corporate human rights law and policy.” (p. 2)

Institute for Human Rights and Business: [The “State of Play” of Human Rights Due Diligence: Anticipating the Next Five Years](#), June 2010

OECD Watch, [OECD Watch statement on the update of the OECD Guidelines for MNEs](#), 25 May 2011: “[R]ecent developments in the field of international corporate accountability confirmed OECD Watch’s assessment of the limited effectiveness of the OECD Guidelines. For example, the recent work of UN Special Representative John Ruggie identified the existence of a global governance gap with regard to corporate accountability for human rights abuses and noted that instruments like the OECD Guidelines were failing to fill this gap.”

Oxfam Australia: [Submission to the UN “Protect, Respect, Remedy” Framework Expert Multi-Stakeholder Consultation](#), January 2010: *“Unfortunately the uptake of elements of the framework is limited to the ‘big end of town.’ Oxfam Australia has undertaken a desk-top review of policy commitments (ie public commitments) made by Australian mid-tier mining companies ...”* (p. 3)

Save Darfur Coalition/Genocide Intervention Network: [Letter to President Barack Obama](#), January 10, 2011: *“Chinese companies should be more responsive to NGO requests to engage on specific issues related to business in Sudan. Several multi-stakeholder initiatives offer Chinese companies the opportunity to discuss critical issues with peer companies, governmental officials and civil society. Such efforts include...the emerging United Nations’ framework on business and human rights developed by UN Secretary General’s Special Representative on business and human rights, John Ruggie.”*

South African Institute for Advanced Constitutional, Public, Human Rights and International Law, [Making Corporations Accountable for Human Rights: The Implications of the Constitution for Corporate Law Reform](#) (Parliamentary Submission: Companies Bill), 7 August 2008: *“The [SRSR’s] report emphasizes the state’s duty to protect individual rights against abuse by non-state actors...It is this duty that we seek to urge MPs to take seriously in adopting the law reform proposals we recommend. Reform of corporate law represents one area where the state can fulfil its duty to protect.”* (p. 14)

Tourism Concern (UK): [“Putting Tourism to Rights”](#), 25 November 2009: *“UK tour operators and tourism trade associations [should] respect and protect human rights as a primary responsibility by adopting policies that reflect the four core elements of human rights diligence set out by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and other Business Enterprises”.*

Troicare, [Our Pensions, Our Future: The National Pensions Reserve Fund: the need for policy reform to allow for a responsible investment policy that secures our future and is coherent with Ireland’s international obligations](#), June 2010: *“The Minister for Finance should engage the Irish Human Rights Commission on this issue ... As part of this mandate it should conduct a review of the state duty to protect human rights as determined by the internationally agreed Ruggie Framework and research what investor due diligence practices look like that would satisfy this state duty.”*

World Resources Institute: [A Roadmap for Integrating Human Rights into the World Bank Group](#), 2010

Companies and business organizations

ANDI (Colombia Employers Organization): [Commitment of ANDI and its affiliates for the respect of human rights](#), 12 August 2010

Anglo Gold Ashanti, [Sustainability Report 2010](#): *“In 2011, we therefore aim to develop a policy, frameworks and procedures on human rights, giving due recognition to the guiding principles on business and human rights which are currently being formulated by the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative on Business and Human Rights, Professor John Ruggie, and are scheduled for presentation to the UN Human Rights Council during 2011. The guidelines are intended to be a blueprint for businesses, and outline recommended policies and procedures.”*

Barclays Group: [Statement on Human Rights](#), December 2010: *Work of the Special Representative cited as a key source of information.*

Cerrejón: [Fifth Progress Report on Cerrejón’s Social Engagement Commitments Following the February 2008 Independent Third Party Review Panel’s Report](#), *“In 2009, the company decided to embark on the design of a larger, more comprehensive complaints mechanism following John Ruggie’s guidelines, which are founded on a rights-based approach to issues and process.”*

Chevron: [Supporting the United Nations Framework](#), February 2011: *“[O]ur participation with Ruggie continues to complement the implementation of Chevron’s Human Rights Policy...Chevron’s Human Rights Policy is consistent with Ruggie’s company due diligence framework.”*

Citi: [Citi Citizenship Report 2010](#): *“Citi will engage in 2011 with human rights stakeholders and our peers to understand how banks can operationalize the “Protect, Respect and Remedy” framework and Guiding Principles put forward by the UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights.”*

Danish Council on Corporate Social Responsibility, [Guidelines for sustainable supply chain management](#), June 2010

Eni, Sustainability: Human Rights: [Ruggie’s Report](#), March 2011: *“Eni’s due diligence system is compliant with John Ruggie’s [sic] indications. Eni... started in 2008 the Human Rights Compliance Assessment (HRCA) project... [and] used since the beginning of the project the HRCA outcomes for the constant improvement of its performances, to prevent the risk of violation through the monitoring and updating of the management systems of the business areas at risk. The task of ensuring that all operational sectors, relating to long-term strategies and daily practices, conform to the main contents of the Guidelines is a process that needs to be continuously developed and requires the involvement of everyone.”*

Equator Principles Association, [Letter to the International Finance Corporation on its Policy and Performance Standards Review and Update process](#), 28 July 2010: *“The EPFIs (Equator Principles Financial Institutions) would request the IFC consider the following: include language (or a specific brief human rights section) related to Government’s Duty to Protect, and to the private sector’s Responsibility to Respect Human Rights...; provide clear criteria when a Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) may be required as a stand-alone assessment tool, and*

to...integrate human rights considerations into existing environmental and social assessment processes, when feasible.”

ExxonMobil: [Participating in external initiatives](#): *“We are examining how our systems compare to [the SRSG’s] 2008 framework and expectations for corporate responsibilities.”*

GE: [Statement of Principles on Human Rights: Ruggie Influence](#): *“John Ruggie, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Business and Human Rights, has developed a policy framework for managing business and human rights challenges...As such, GE’s Statement of Principles has been slightly modified to more explicitly address our responsibility to “respect” human rights.”*

Goldcorp, [Human Rights Assessment of Goldcorp’s Marlin Mine](#) (commissioned on behalf of Goldcorp by the Steering Committee for the Human Rights Impact Assessment of the Marlin Mine, prepared by On Common Ground Consultants Inc.), May 2010: *“The “Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework” provides a useful reference for Montana and Goldcorp to understand and implement human rights responsibilities. Given the widespread endorsement of this new framework, it can be anticipated that many future legislative, regulatory and voluntary initiatives will look at human rights obligations through the concepts expressed, and the corresponding due diligence requirements to move towards an acceptable standard for human rights performance.”*

KLM: [Corporate Social Responsibility: Good Management](#): *“In 2008 KLM started participating in the Business & Human Rights Initiative, an Initiative of UN Global Compact in The Netherlands. This Initiative draws on the results of the so-called ‘Ruggie report’ for human rights policies and practices. As a continuation of 2009 interviews in different parts of the KLM organization on this topic, impact assessments has been carried out this year on procurement and security to deepen our knowledge on this subject.”*

Nestlé: [Human rights](#): *“In July 2010, we signed a two-year partnership through which the DIHR [Danish Institute for Human Rights] are assisting us in integrating human rights into our corporate systems... [I]n December 2010 and January 2011, they conducted two comprehensive impact assessments with Nestlé in Nigeria and Colombia, which included consultations with trade unions, authorities, NGOs and farmers to analyse our impact at a local level. Throughout 2011 and 2012, more of these human rights impact assessments will be conducted in countries of concern, in order to further develop our human rights due diligence. Nestlé recognises the “corporate responsibility to respect human rights”, as outlined in the UN Framework on Human Rights and Business proposed by John Ruggie, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Business and Human Rights.”*

Phillips - Van Heusen Corporation: [2009 Corporate Social Responsibility Report](#): *“Recognizing the importance of the United Nations’ Framework on Business and Human Rights, we have benchmarked our program and aligned our efforts with the key elements of the Corporate Responsibility to Respect human rights”.*

Royal Dutch Shell plc: [Shell Sustainability Report 2010](#): *“The Sakhalin grievance mechanism contributed to Professor John Ruggie’s UN framework for the role of businesses in human rights.”*

TNT: [Annual Report 2009](#): *“Under the umbrella of human rights and diversity, TNT completed a human right [sic] audit based on the Ruggie report with the UN Global Compact and will align the audit findings in 2010.”*

UN Global Compact - Netherlands Network: [How to do business with respect for human rights: A Guidance Tool for Companies](#), June 2010

Multistakeholder initiatives

Global Network Initiative: [Inaugural Report](#): *“Our Principles, Implementation Guidelines and Governance, Accountability & Learning Framework take as their starting point universal, internationally-recognized human rights standards. The United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework... has also been a prime influence.”*

International Business Leaders Forum, International Finance Corporation, and the United Nations Global Compact: [Guide to Human Rights Impact Assessment and Management](#): *“The Guide to Human Rights Impact Assessment and Management will help companies address different elements of human rights due diligence, as advanced in the Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework.”*

UN Global Compact with Maplecroft, Human Rights and Business Dilemmas Forum, e.g. [Product Misuse](#): *“This dilemma focuses only on those products for which the risk of misuse is reasonably foreseeable given the three sets of factors that companies should consider under the UN’s “Protect, Respect and Remedy” policy framework, to respect all human rights.”*

Investors

Domini Social Investments, [Domini Funds’ 2011 Semi-Annual Report](#), January 31, 2011: *“In 2007, Domini took part in a brainstorming session in Geneva, Switzerland, to help plan the Special Representative’s work. We have been pleased to participate in a variety of ways to help emphasize and clarify the role of investors in protecting human rights... Our Global Investment Standards emphasize the need for corporations to address human rights abuses wherever they operate, including freedom of speech, union relations, bribery and corruption, the rights of minority groups, and abusive labor practices.”*

Ecumenical Council for Corporate Responsibility, [Shell in the Niger Delta: A Framework for Change](#), February 2010: Recommendation to Royal Dutch Shell and Shell Petroleum Development Corporation of Nigeria to *“establish independent monitoring and effective*

grievance mechanisms... Effective grievance mechanisms are highlighted by UN Special Representative John Ruggie”.

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, [Human Trafficking Investor Statement](#), May 18, 2011: “[A]ll companies are urged to review the “Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ Framework” to be presented to the UN Human Rights Council by Professor John Ruggie, the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Business and Human Rights.”

Trillium Asset Management Corporation, Domini Social Investments LLC, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility: [Investor Pressure Moves Toyota Affiliate to Divest from Joint Venture with Burmese Regime](#), 5 October 2010: “The corporate responsibility to respect human rights is becoming the international norm...Toyota’s action to influence its affiliate to divest from Myanmar Suzuki Motor is a good example of its human rights commitment.”

Adam M. Kanzer, Managing Director and General Counsel, Domini Social Investments LLC, Testimony to U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Financial Services: “[Investments Tied to Genocide: Sudan Divestment and Beyond](#)”, November 30, 2010: “[The Framework] should provide useful guidance for Congress in considering how to improve SADA and more effectively address the genocide in Darfur and corporate human rights performance more generally.”

Multilateral organizations

European Investment Bank, [The EIB approach to human rights](#), 25 May 2011: “[T]he EIB is undertaking a review of its existing project social performance standards in light of the principles of the Human Rights “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework developed by Professor Ruggie. The EIB will use the outcome of this review to update, as appropriate, its existing project guidelines and establish a work plan to integrate any revised guidelines into Bank operational practices.”

ISO (International Organization for Standardization), [ISO 26000 – Social responsibility](#): “Organizations have a responsibility to respect all human rights, regardless of whether the state is unable or unwilling to fulfil its duty to protect. To respect human rights means, in the first place, to not infringe the rights of others. This responsibility entails taking positive steps to ensure that the organization avoids passively accepting or actively participating in the infringement of rights. To discharge the responsibility to respect human rights requires due diligence.” (Human Rights chapter 6.3)

OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises Update [Terms of Reference](#): “The update should develop more elaborated guidance on the application of the Guidelines to human rights, including if deemed appropriate, in a separate chapter of the Guidelines, drawing, in particular, on the work of the UNSRSG.”

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL): [Report of Working Group II \(Arbitration and Conciliation\) on the work of its fifty-third session \(Vienna, 4-8 October 2010\) on transparency](#): “*The fact that United Nations organs, agencies and entities, including the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, were working to promote transparency and address legitimacy concerns arising from the investment dispute settlement system was said to illustrate transparency and inclusiveness as expressions of core United Nations values such as human rights, good governance and the rule of law.*”

UNICEF, United Nations Global Compact, Save the Children: [Draft Children's Rights & Business Principles](#), May 2011: “*The Principles elaborate on the implications of existing standards for business such as the United Nations Global Compact’s Ten Principles and the United Nations ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ Framework.*”

Academic

Chris Jochnick and Nina Rabaeus, “[Business and Human Rights Revitalized: A New U.N. Framework meets Texaco in the Amazon](#)”, Suffolk Transnational Law Review, Symposium 2010, 33 Suffolk Transnat'l L. Rev. 413.

U.N. Special Procedures

The Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights, Okechukwu Ibeanu, Report to the Human Rights Council, 12th Session (Mission report to Côte d’Ivoire and the Netherlands), [UN Document A/HRC/12/26/Add.2](#).

The Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier de Schutter, Report to the Human Rights Council, 13th Session, [UN Document A/HRC/13/33](#).

The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, James Anaya, Report to the Human Rights Council, 15th Session, [UN Document A/HRC/15/37](#).

The Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque, Report to the Human Rights Council, 15th Session, [UN Document A/HRC/15/31](#).

The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Margaret Sekaggya, Report to the General Assembly, 65th Session, [UN Document A/65/223](#).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, [UN Document A/HRC/17/27](#), 16 May 2011: “[T]he Special Rapporteur highlights the framework of “Protect, Respect and Remedy” which has been developed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.”

Legal Organizations

Human Rights Law Resource Centre: [Making Rights Real: Submission on Development of National Human Rights Action Plan](#) (Australia), 17 February 2011: “Explicitly adopt the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative on Business and Human Rights’ framework as a basis for Australia’s approach to both international and domestic corporate human rights law and policy.” (p. 87)

International Bar Association:

- [Lawyers as Leaders Video--Human Rights Module](#)
- [Response to the OECD Consultation on an Update of the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises](#) (29 January 2010)

For additional resources on the U.N. “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework, visit <http://www.business-humanrights.org/SpecialRepPortal/Home>.