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[illegible]

ENERAL PRINCIPLES

(a)

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(a)

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I. THE STATE DUTY TO PROTECT HUMAN

[illegible]

Commentary

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Commentary

5. States should exercise adequate oversight in order to meet their international human rights obligations when they contract with, or legislate for, business enterprises to provide services that may impact upon the enjoyment of human rights.

Commentary

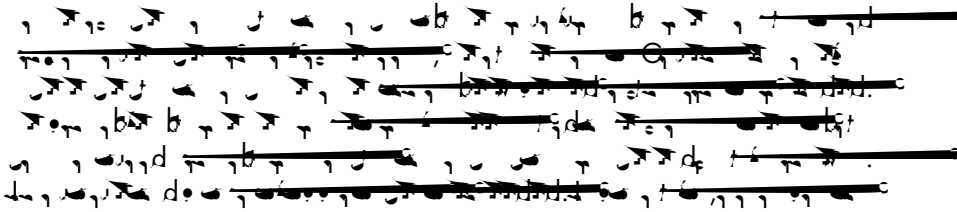


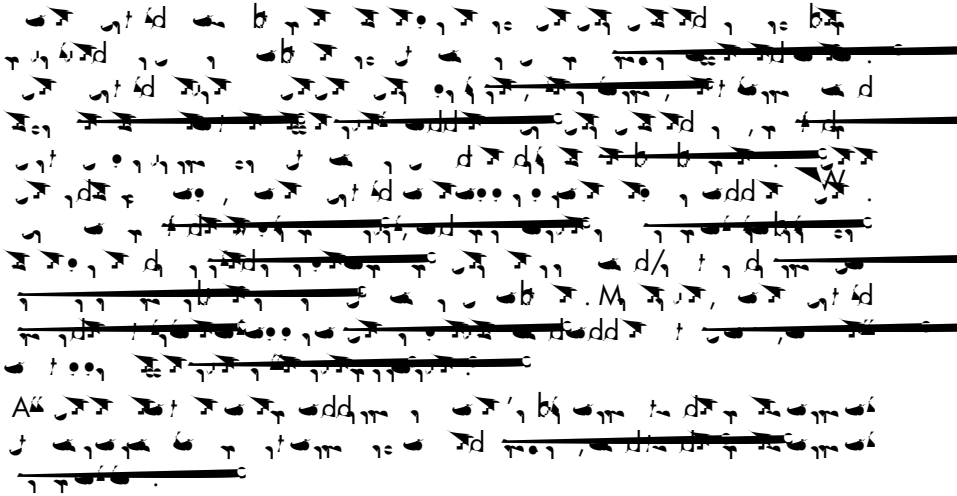
(b) Providing adequate assistance to business enterprises to assess and address the heightened risks of abuses, paying special attention to both gender-based and sexual violence;

(c) Denying access to public support and services for a business enterprise that is involved with gross human rights abuses and refuses to cooperate in addressing the situation;

(d) Ensuring that their current policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures are effective in addressing the risk of business involvement in gross human rights abuses.

Commentary





ENSURIN POLICY COHERENCE

8. States should ensure that governmental departments, agencies and other State-based institutions that shape business practices are aware of and observe the State's human rights obligations when fulfilling their respective mandates, including by providing them with relevant information, training and support.

Commentary

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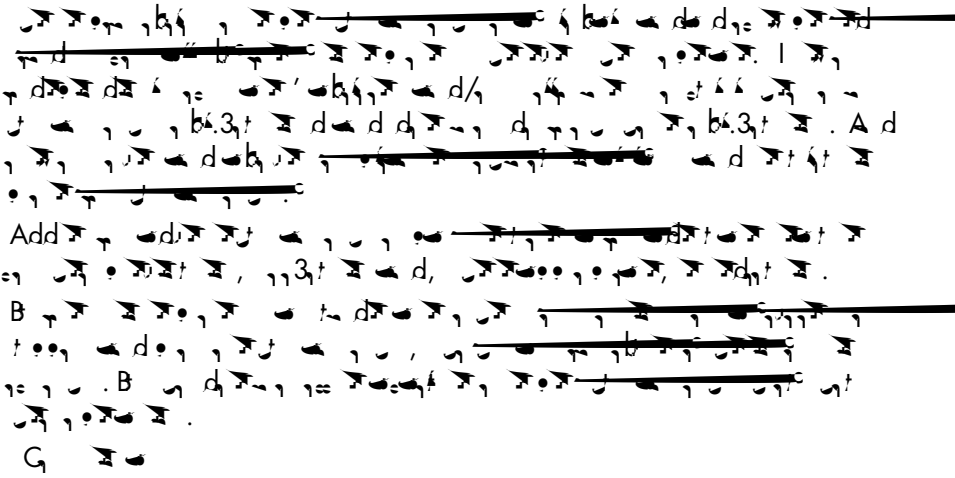
Commentary

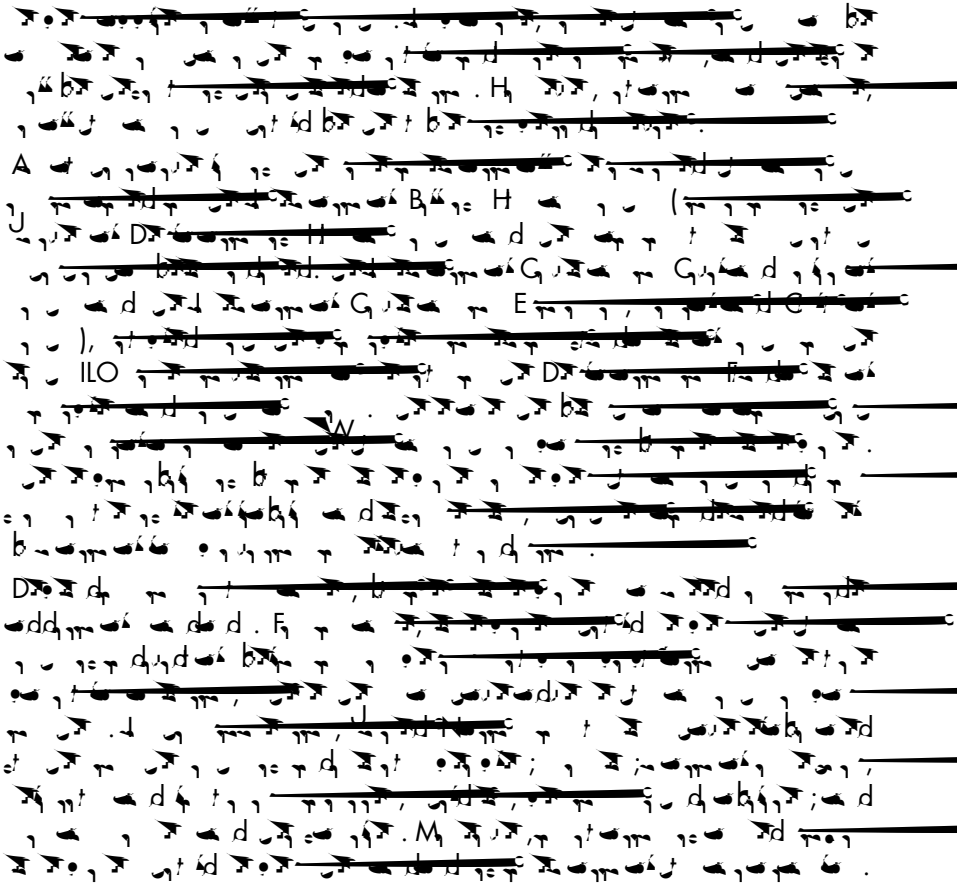
II. THE CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY TO RESPECT HUMAN RI HTS

A. FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

11. Business enterprises should respect human rights. This means that they should avoid infringing on the human rights of others and should address adverse human rights impacts with which they are involved.

Commentary



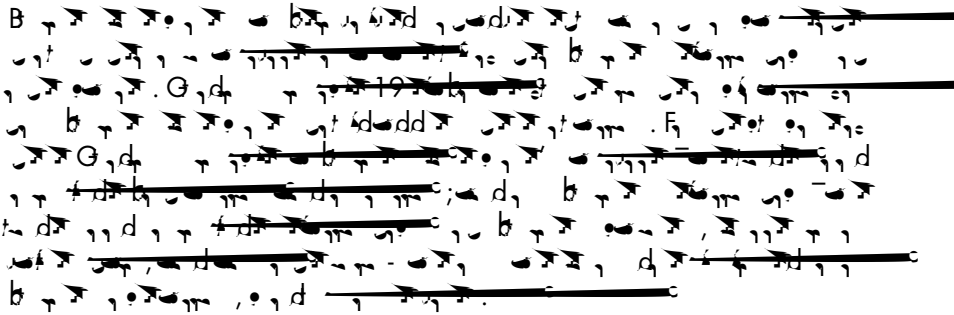


13. The responsibility to respect human rights requires that business enterprises:

    (a) Avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their own activities, and address such impacts when they occur;

    (b) Seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts.

Commentary

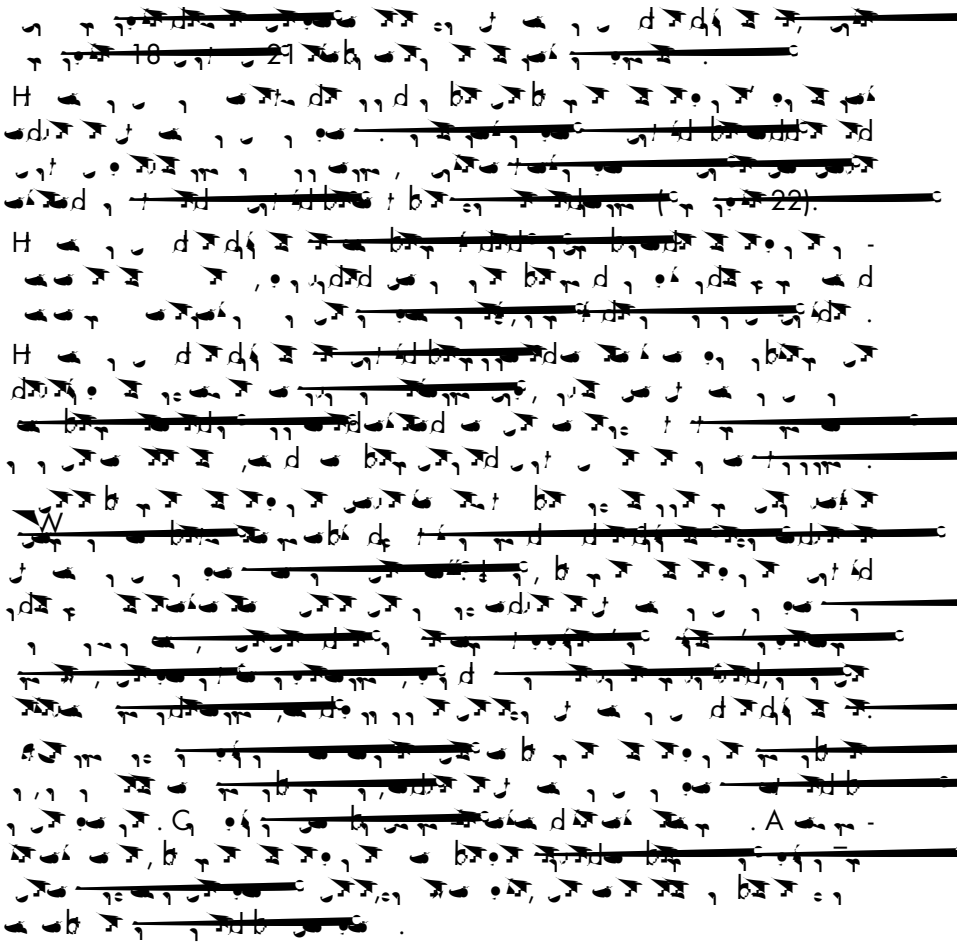


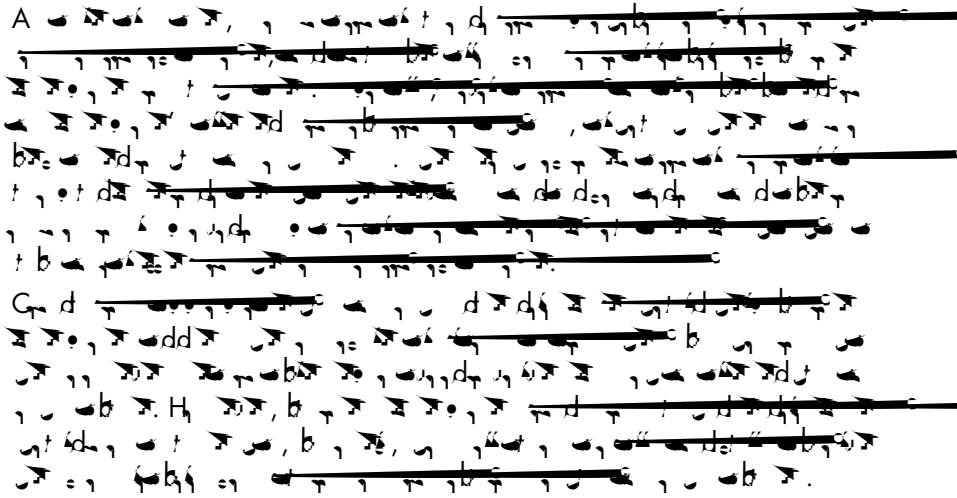
14. The responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights applies to all enterprises regardless of their size, sector, operational context, ownership and structure. Nevertheless, the scale and complexity of the means through which enterprises meet that responsibility may

(b) **Will vary in complexity with the size of the business enterprise, the risk of severe human rights impacts, and the nature and context of its operations;**

(c) **Should be ongoing, recognizing that the human rights risks may change over time as the business enterprise's operations and operating context evolve.**

Commentary



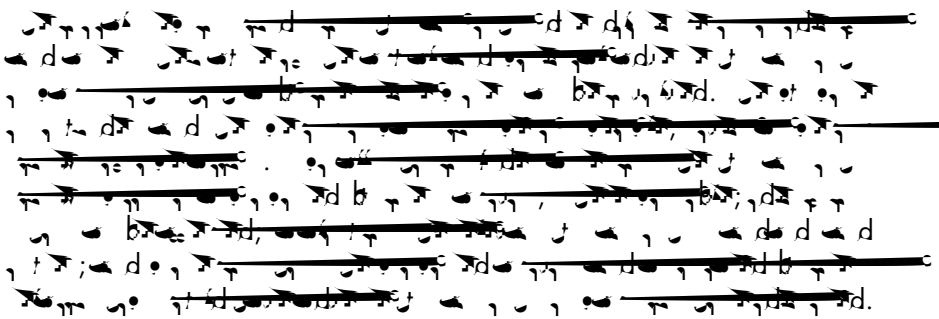


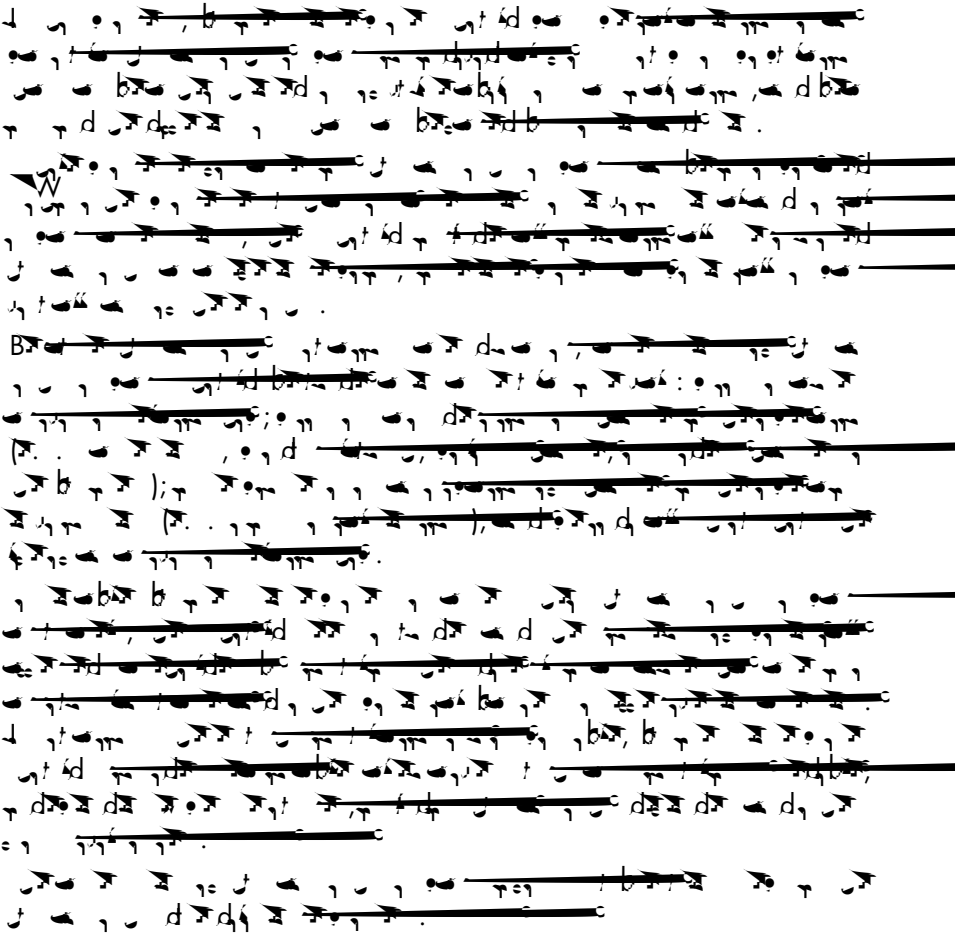
18. In order to gauge human rights risks, business enterprises should identify and assess any actual or potential adverse human rights impacts with which they may be involved either through their own activities or as a result of their business relationships. This process should:

(a) Draw on internal and/or independent external human rights expertise;

(b) Involve meaningful consultation with potentially affected groups and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate to the size of the business enterprise and the nature and context of the operation.

Commentary





19. **In order to prevent and mitigate adverse human rights impacts, business enterprises should integrate the findings from their impact assessments across relevant internal functions and processes, and take appropriate action.**

    (a) **Effective integration requires that:**

        (i) **Responsibility for addressing such impacts is assigned to the appropriate level and function within the business enterprise;**

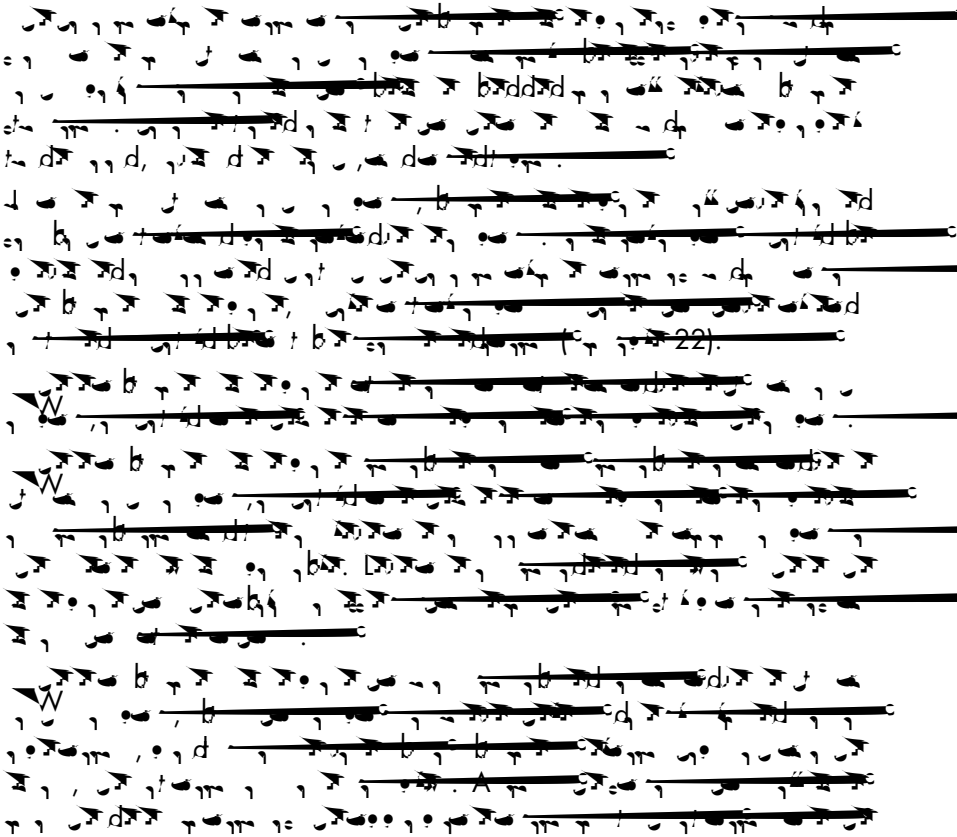
(ii) **Internal decision-making, budget allocations and oversight processes enable effective responses to such impacts.**

(b) **Appropriate action will vary according to:**

(i) **Whether the business enterprise causes or contributes to an adverse impact, or whether it is involved solely because the impact is directly linked to its operations, products or services by a business relationship;**

(ii) **The extent of its leverage in addressing the adverse impact.**

Commentary

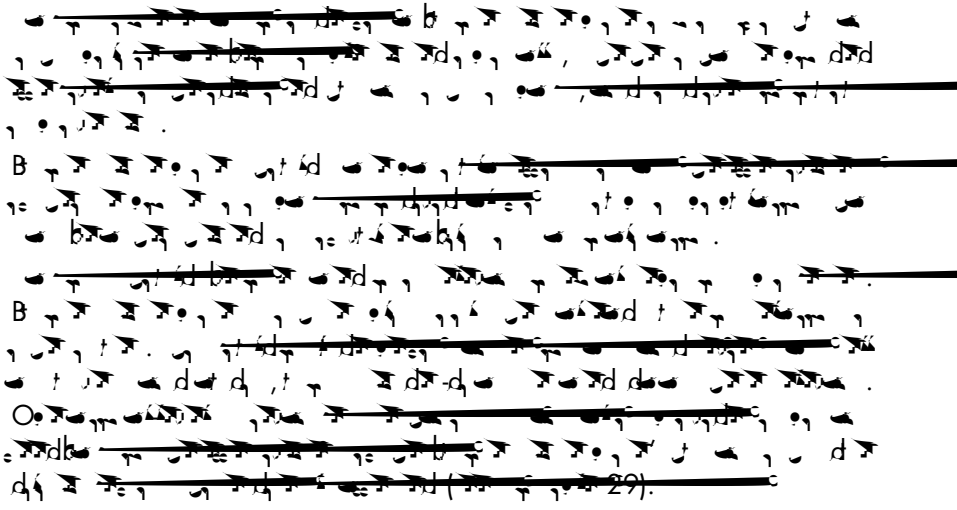


20. In order to verify whether adverse human rights impacts are being addressed, business enterprises should track the effectiveness of their response. Tracking should:

(a) Be based on appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;

(b) Draw on feedback from both internal and external sources, including affected stakeholders.

Commentary



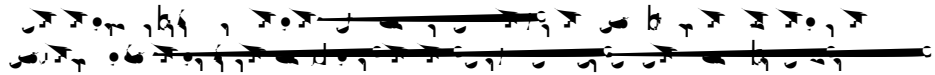
21. In order to account for how they address their human rights impacts, business enterprises should be prepared to communicate this externally, particularly when concerns are raised by or on behalf of affected stakeholders. Business enterprises whose operations or operating contexts pose risks of severe human rights impacts should report formally on how they address them. In all instances, communications should:

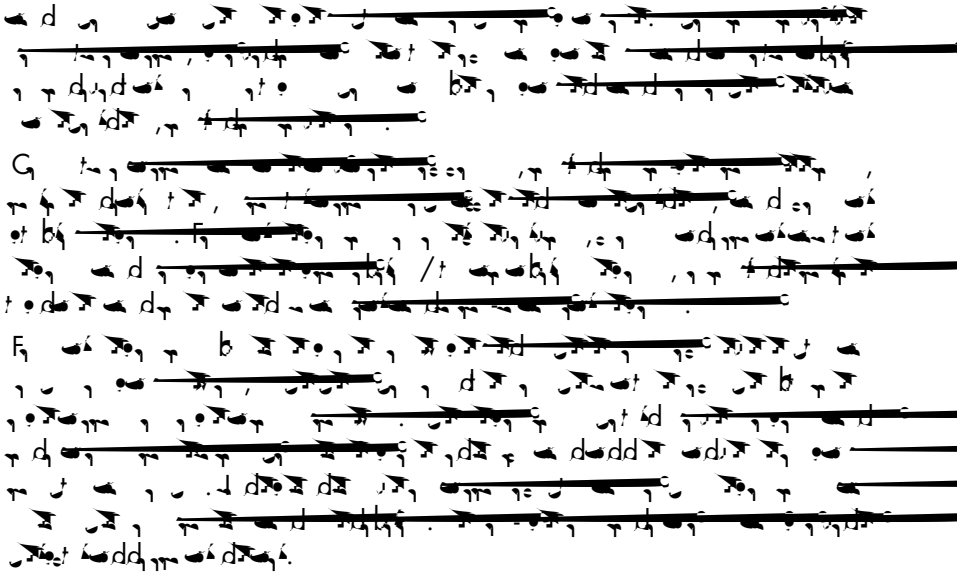
(a) Be of a form and frequency that reflect an enterprise's human rights impacts and that are accessible to its intended audiences;

(b) Provide information that is sufficient to evaluate the adequacy of an enterprise's response to the particular human rights impact involved;

(c) In turn not pose risks to affected stakeholders, personnel or to legitimate requirements of commercial confidentiality.

Commentary

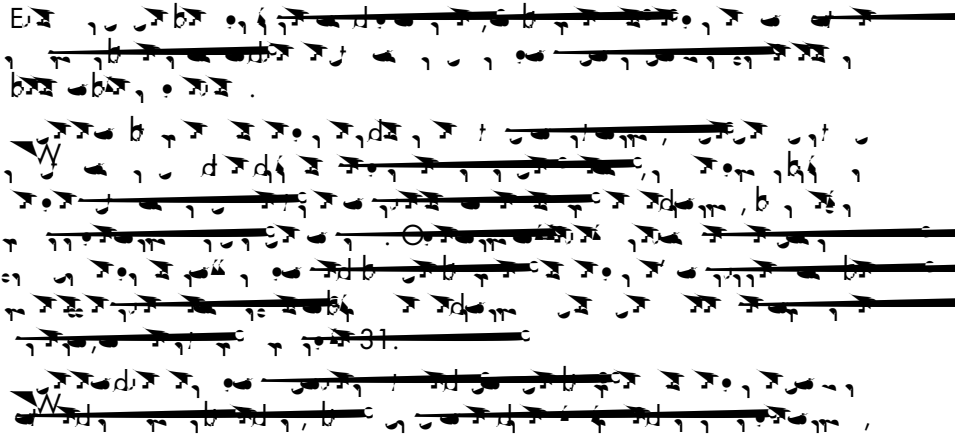


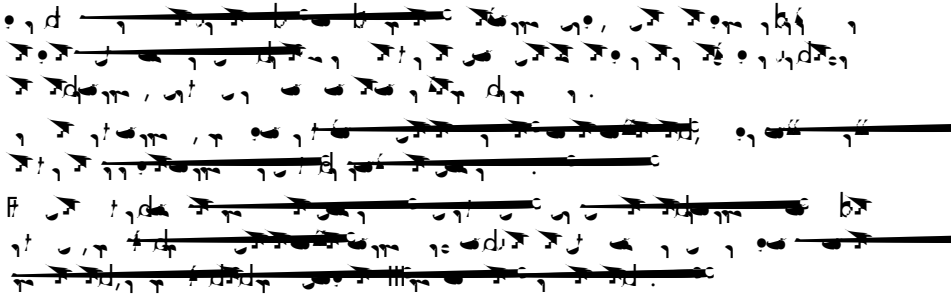


REMEDIATION

22. Where business enterprises identify that they have caused or contributed to adverse impacts, they should provide for or cooperate in their remediation through legitimate processes.

Commentary





ISSUES OF CONTEXT

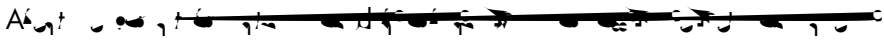
23. In all contexts, business enterprises should:

(a) Comply with all applicable laws and respect internationally recognized human rights, wherever they operate;

(b) Seek ways to honour the principles of internationally recognized human rights when faced with conflicting requirements;

(c) Treat the risk of causing or contributing to gross human rights abuses as a legal compliance issue wherever they operate.

Commentary



24. Where it is necessary to prioritize actions to address actual and potential adverse human rights impacts, business enterprises should first seek to prevent and mitigate those that are most severe or where delayed response would make them irremediable.

Commentary

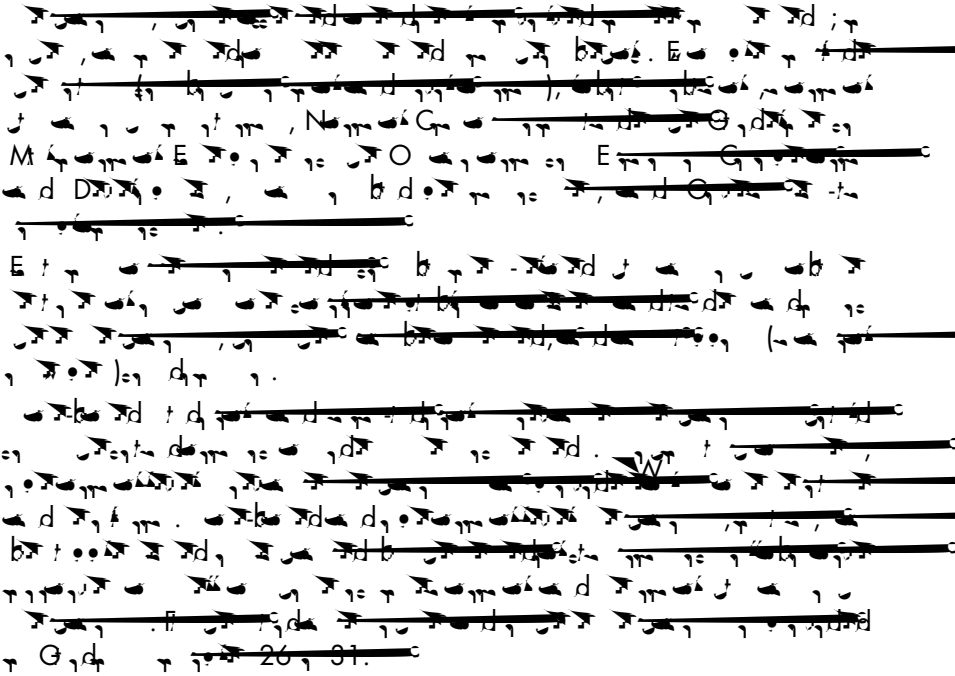
III. ACCESS TO REMEDY

A. FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLE

25. As part of their duty to protect against business-related human rights abuse, States must take appropriate steps to ensure, through judicial, administrative, legislative or other appropriate means, that when such abuses occur within their territory and/or jurisdiction those affected have access to effective remedy.

Commentary



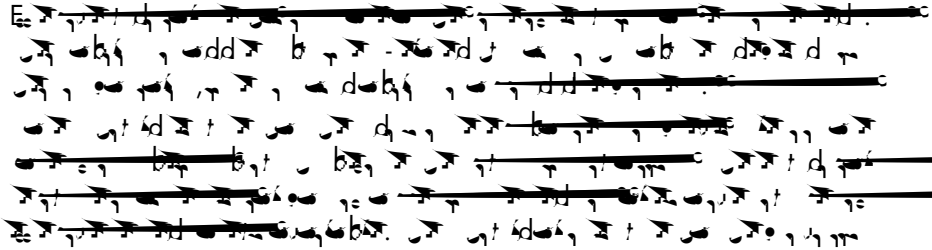


B. OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES

STATE-BASED JUDICIAL MECHANISMS

26. States should take appropriate steps to ensure the effectiveness of domestic judicial mechanisms when addressing business-related human rights abuses, including considering ways to reduce legal, practical and other relevant barriers that could lead to a denial of access to remedy.

Commentary



[illegible]

STATE-BASED NON-JUDICIAL RIEVANCE MECHANISMS

27. States should provide effective and appropriate non-judicial grievance mechanisms, alongside judicial mechanisms, as part of a comprehensive State-based system for the remedy of business-related human rights abuse.

Commentary

NON-STATE-BASED RIEVANCE MECHANISMS

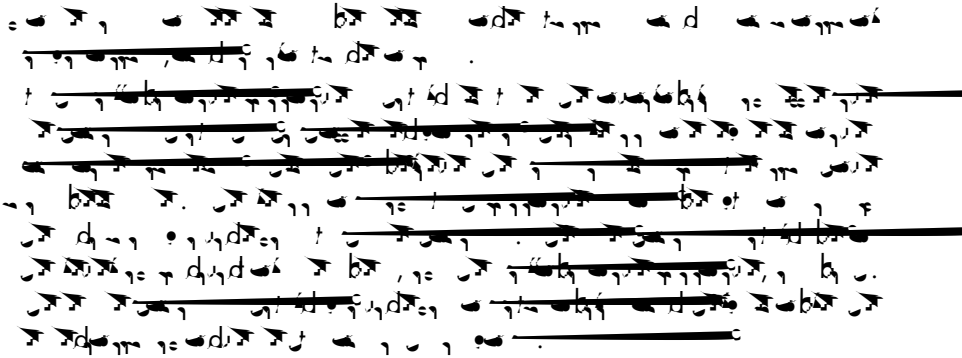
28. States should consider ways to facilitate access to effective non-State-based grievance mechanisms dealing with business-related human rights harms.

- First, they support the identification of adverse human rights impacts as

- Second, these mechanisms make it possible for grievances, once

30. Industry, multi-stakeholder and other collaborative initiatives that are based on respect for human rights-related standards should ensure that effective grievance mechanisms are available.

Commentary



EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA FOR NON-JUDICIAL RIEVANCE MECHANISMS

31. In order to ensure their effectiveness, non-judicial grievance mechanisms, both State-based and non-State-based, should be:

(a) Legitimate: enabling trust from the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and being accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes;

(b) Accessible: being known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access;

(c) Predictable: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative time frame for each stage, and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation;

(d) Equitable: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms;

(e) Transparent: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake;

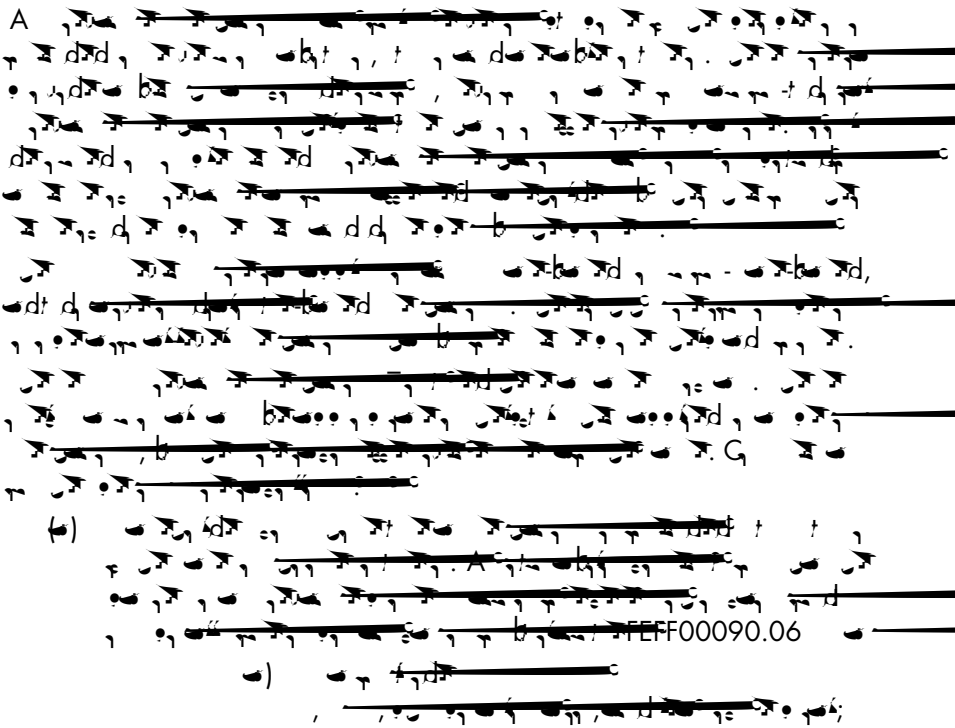
(f) **Rights-compatible: ensuring that outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights;**

(g) **A source of continuous learning: drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms;**

Operational-level mechanisms should also be:

(h) **Based on engagement and dialogue: consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance, and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances.**

Commentary



(d)

(e)

