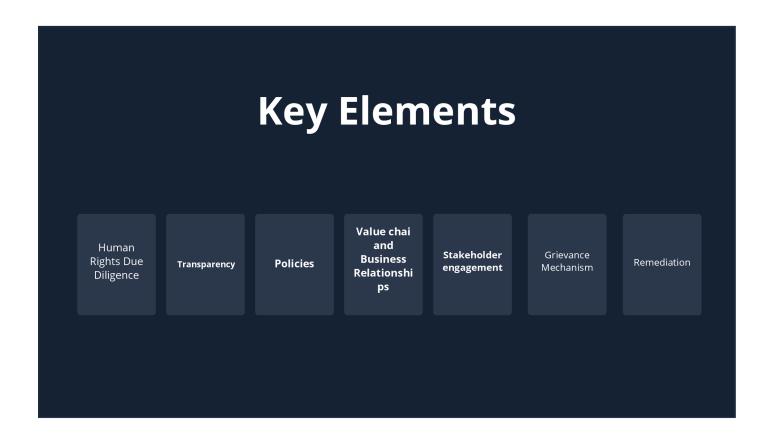






Materiality Financial Harm Legal Harm Reputational Harm

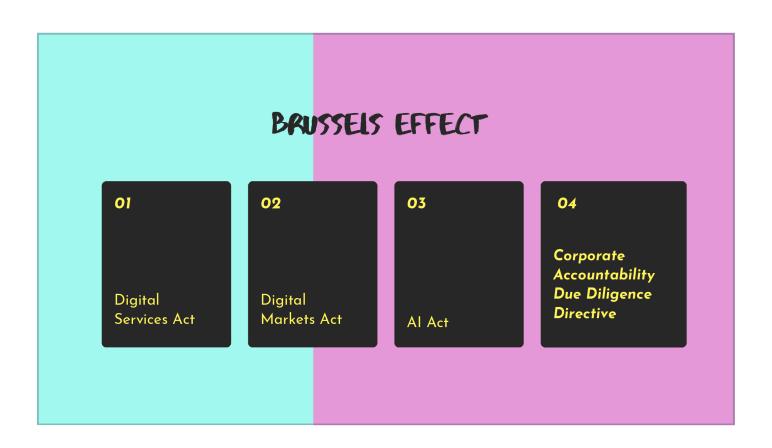






Corporate compliance and accountability laws Labour Laws Intermediary Liability Liability



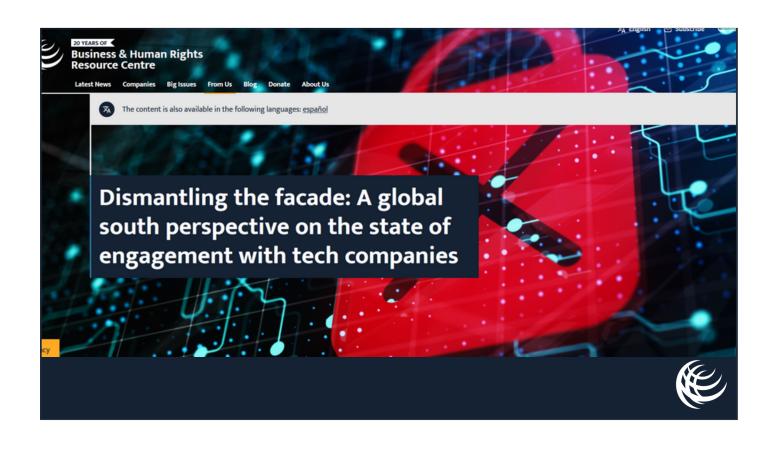






Key findings

- We have invited 339 tech companies to respond to 722 human rights allegations.
- We received responses to only 347 (48%) of these allegations, leaving 357 (52%) without a company response.
- 70% of the allegations concerned affect vulnerable groups (migrants, children, workers, women, LGBTQI+ individuals, and human rights defenders, among others.)
- 77% of the tech companies associated with human rights allegations worldwide are headquartered in Global North countries.
- Nearly (30%) of the invitations to respond to allegations involved technology companies in conflict-affected zones
- Positive correlation between the presence of human rights policy commitments and transparency with respect to responsiveness to allegations of abuse.
- Lower response rate than other sectors like apparel and textile, natural resources, and agriculture, food, drink and tobacco



Key challenges

- Opaque business practices
- Inaccessible company structures
- Limited capacity
- Lack of whistleblower protection
- Discriminatory practices



Roadblocks with states and international platforms

- Pace of change
- Agenda of preservation and force
- Security
- Imbalance of power among states
- Resource intensive
- Gatekeeping

Roadblocks for states

- Competing interests
- Unrealistic asks
- Timelines
- Security and the responsibility to protect
- Public opinion
- Budgetary and practical realities

Challenges tech companies face with stakeholder engagement

- Need to know what civil society wants specifically (not just "transparency")
- If engagement is early and not product-specific, difficult to report back to colleagues
- High level of technical expertise needed to provide useful feedback on products
- Timing don't want to start too early or too late
- Civil society capacity



Corporate engagement



What we've learned

- Information is power know the company you are trying to change
- Have a solid evidence base and clear, specific asks
- Anticipate how the company may respond and know their pressure points
- Form alliances and use a diversity of strategies





Being developed by the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre and Heartland Initiative

Link to draft





Finding Relevant Corporate Information







The Company name is not always the same as its brands.





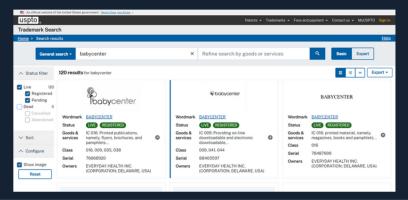




Pegasus = NSO Group Clue Babycenter = EVERYDAY HEALTH INC. Clue = BioWink GmbH

How can we find the companies behind the brands?

- Read Policies on the official website.
- If it is an App, check the information about the developer in Applications Markets (e.g., App Store & Google Play).
- Search in Trademarks Databases (e.g. https://tmsearch.uspto.gov/search/).
- Check ICANN's Registration data lookup tool (https://lookup.icann.org/).





Corporate Information

- Ownership & Investors
- Corporate Structure
- Financial and Non-Financial Reports
- Allegations against the Company (News & BHRRC Tools)

This information can help us understand a company's history, business relationships, money flows, and the scope of the human rights implications of a company



Finding the Right Contact



- Visit the company website:
 - To find the most appropriate contacts, look in the sections About Us, press releases/news (media contacts), Contact Us, Investor Relations, and Corporate Responsibility, or look for financial or non-financial reports on the company website.
- Visit the company's LinkedIn page:
 - In the People tab, Use the search engine to find the employee who works in the department or has a relevant role in the company.
- Contact searching tools: e.g. RocketReach and Hunter
- Consider understanding the email structure of a company
- Call the Company

Manage security risk: When searching contact information (e.g. LinkedIn), and when sending emails. (e.g., Generic Emails, Team members out of high-risk zones, etc.) consider the risk of engaging with the companies.

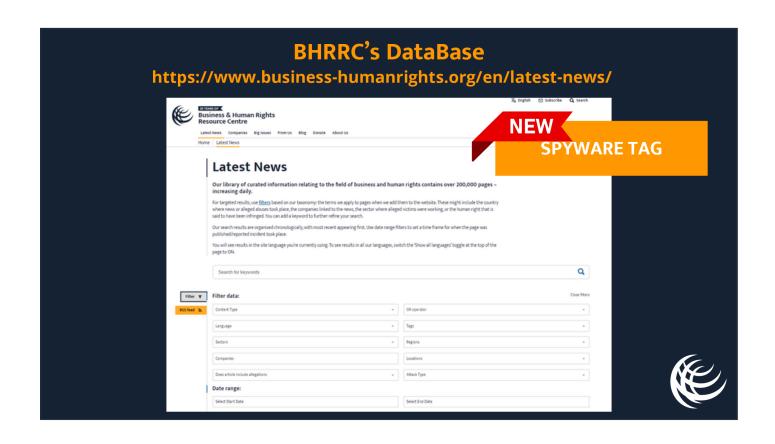
TOOLS

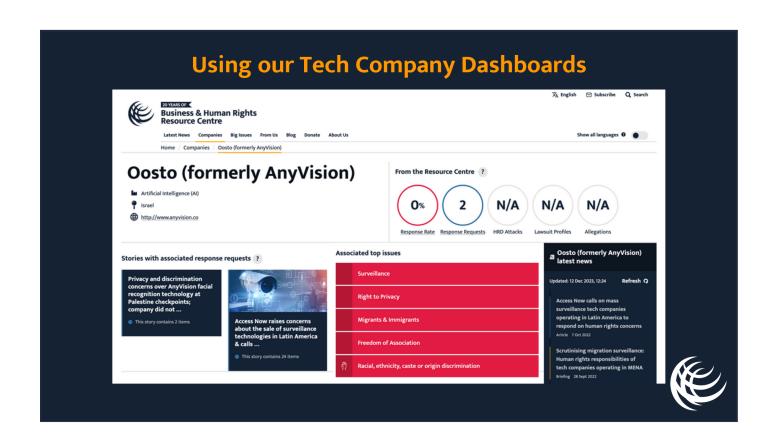
















What sort of company information does The Counter provide?

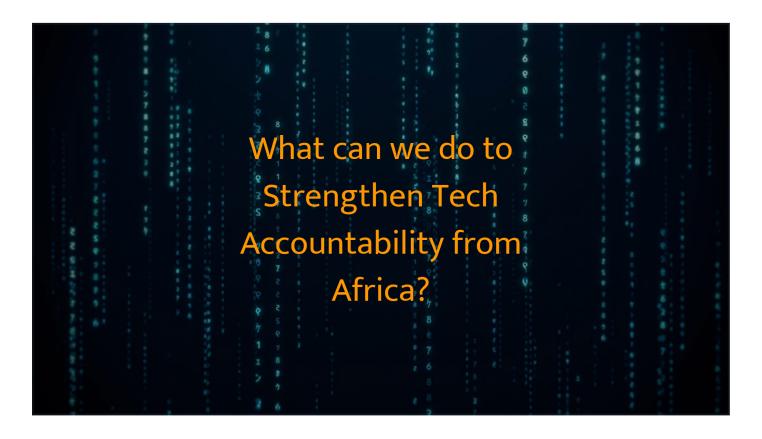
The Counter aims to provide information on company finances, ownership, investors, corporate and capital structures, subsidiaries, supply chains, governance and operations if this information is accessible and available. The Counter team will provide the information and data found, the sources used in the search, a summary of the findings, and, if requested, possible suggestions for further action. If we cannot find or access this information, we cannot provide it.

Tools & Guides to Investigate Corporations



- Organize Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP)
 - Provide a collection of public data sources by country https://id.occrp.org/databases/
- Follow the Money: A digital guide for tracking corruption
 - https://exposingtheinvisible.org/en/guides/follow-themoney-handbook/
- OpenCorporate
 - Database that aims to gather information on companies worldwide https://opencorporates.com/
- Yahho Finance https://finance.yahoo.com/
 - Information Public Trade Companies:
 - Major holders
 - Key executives



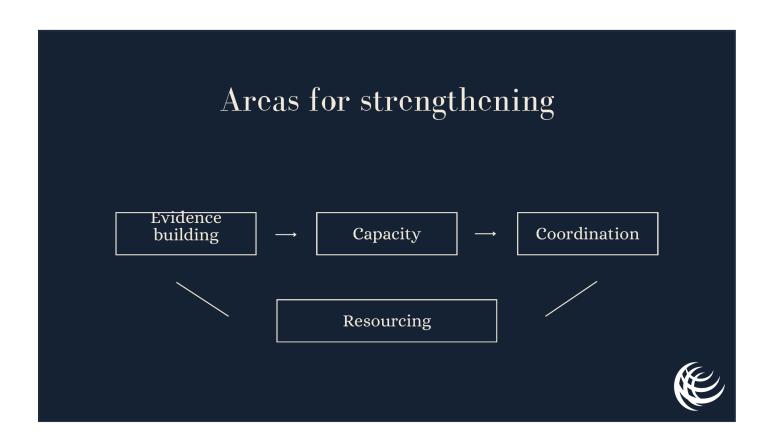


https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2019/12/16/the-10-best-examples-of-how-ai-is-already-used-in-our-everyday-life/

Ways Forward



- Further capacity building and knowledge sharing
 - For example: Sharing tips on messaging that may resonate with different types of corporate actors
- Improve coordination and resource sharing
 - For example: Using an 'inside' and 'outside' approach to influencing corporate policies, procedures and material risk
- Develop more targeted, corporate-specific advocacy and awareness raising materials
- Explore new spaces for engagement or adapt procedures for existing ones



THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

Feel free to send in any questions to khandhadai@businesshumanrights.org

