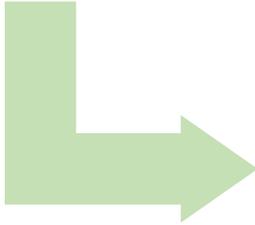
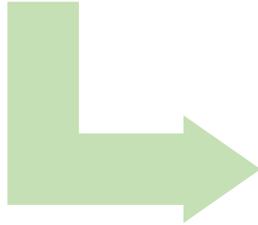


'Shared Space under pressure' decision making tools:

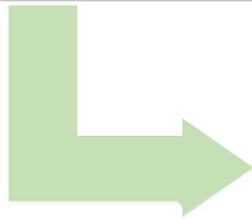
Establish the **reality and severity** of the harm threatened to the civic freedom or human rights defender



Establish the **degree of company involvement** – cause, contribution or other direct linkage



Identify the **form(s) of company action**, taking into account its **leverage**, that maximize the potential positive impact on civic freedoms and/or HRD



[If there is no normative responsibility to act]:
Identify the **relative risks of action and inaction** to the civil society/rights holders and to the company



Identify the appropriate form(s) of action



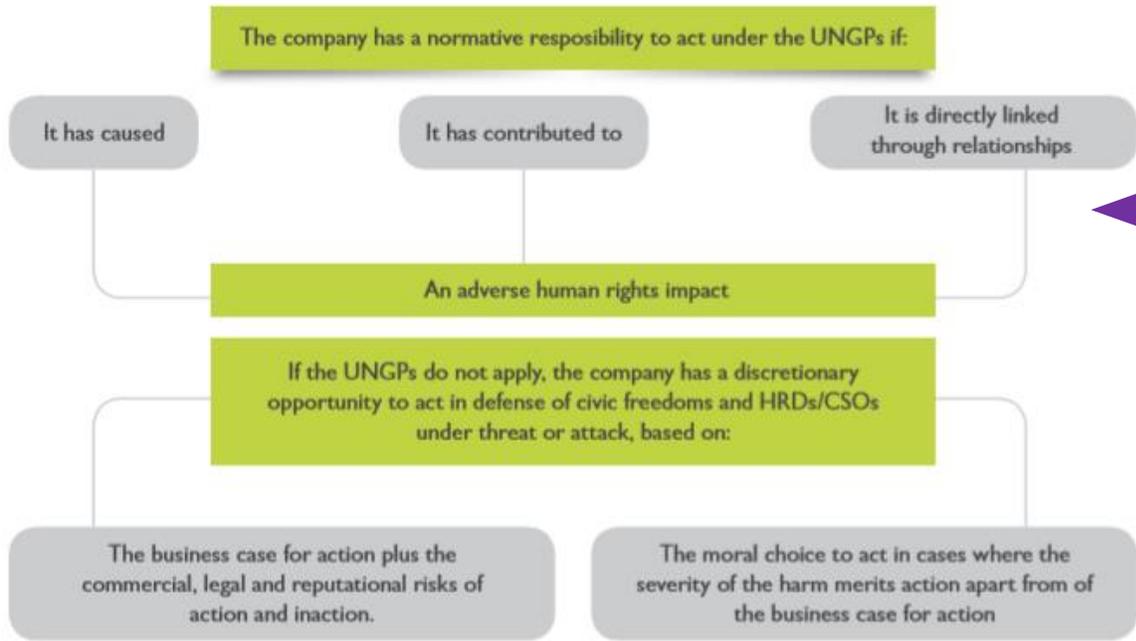
- A company's **leverage** is determined by:
- the size and weight of company's economic and commercial presence – operations and/or sourcing relationships in a host country;
 - the level of access and degree of potential influence with the host country government;
 - the support of its home country government;
 - the quality of relationships with local and global stakeholders



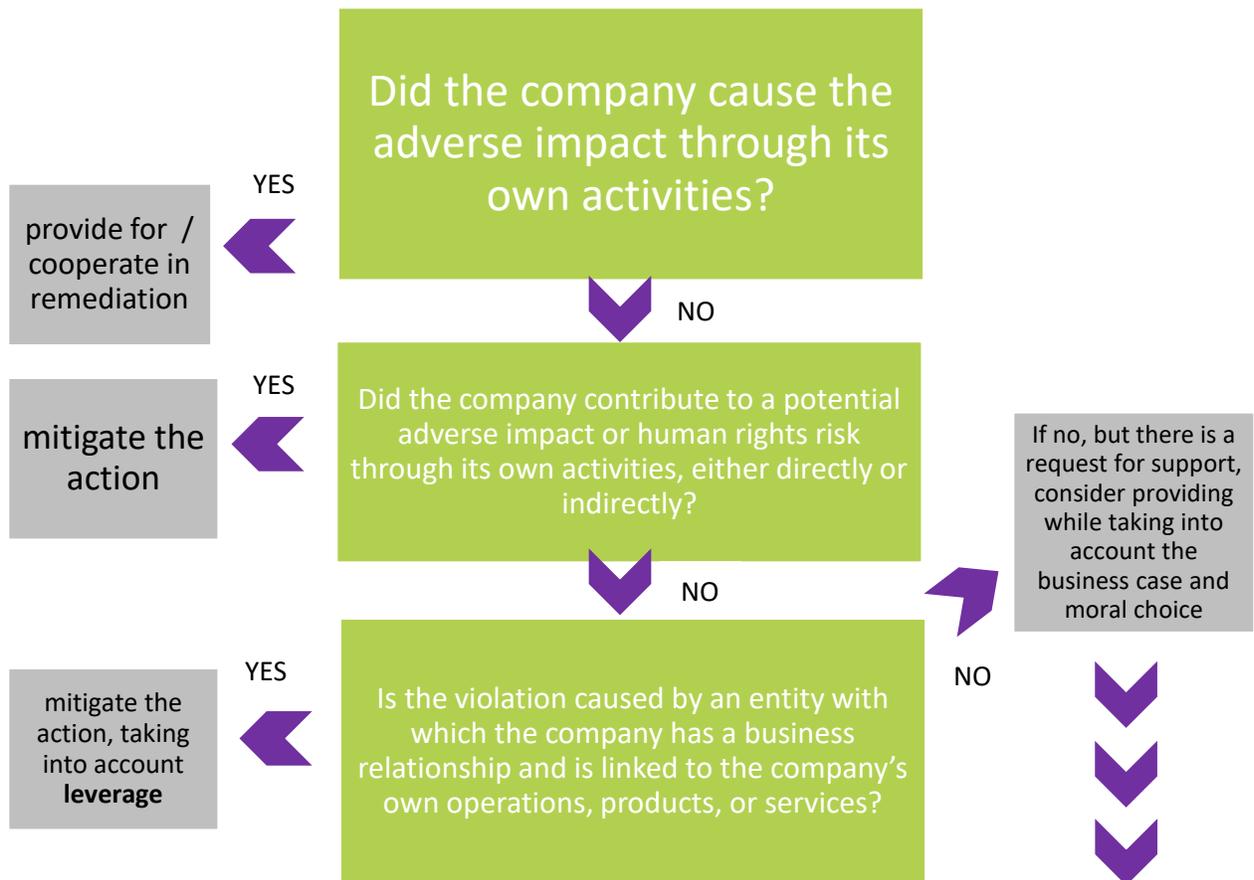
SHARED SPACE UNDER PRESSURE:
BUSINESS SUPPORT FOR CIVIC FREEDOMS
AND HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS
GUIDANCE FOR COMPANIES

This is a simplified version of the tools in the [Shared space under pressure - Business support for civic freedoms and human rights defenders guidance](#), authored by Bennett Freeman and commissioned by the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre and the International Service for Human Rights (released in September 2018).

- Sources of direct linkage:**
- Company operations, products and services
 - Company or subsidiary employees
 - Supply chain relationships beyond first tier
 - Legal and commercial relationships with govt.
 - Operational and investment relationships
 - Geographic proximity to communities



How is the adverse human rights impact tied to the company?



If the company did not cause, contribute and was not directly related to the risk:

