

A Canadian Perspective on ISO 26000 and the Law

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Positioning ISO 26000 in the Global Normative Rule Instrument Architecture (a Canadian perspective)

- What role do laws and standards play in articulating global/societal normative expectations concerning corporations and other organizations?
- What role can non-state standards that are developed in a structured, consent-based, open and transparent process -- involving governments, private sector and civil society representatives, from developed and developing countries, as well as inter-governmental and global organizations -- play in legal decision-making?
- Who determines the admissibility, relevance & significance of standards and other documents in legal decision-making (e.g., is it the original rule maker, or is it the entity that is drawing on the standard or other document)?
- How do courts determine liability in lawsuits involving corporations?
- What role can non-state standards play in tort law, contract law, corporate criminal law, statutory law?
- An example

Drawing on: Kernaghan Webb, “The ISO 26000 social responsibility standard as ‘proto law’ and a new form of global custom: Positioning ISO 26000 in the emerging transnational regulatory governance rule instrument architecture,” (2015) ***Journal of Transnational Legal Theory*** 6(2): pp 466-500.

Questions and comments welcome.

Thanks for your time.

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