

Multi-Stakeholder Initiative Comparison Chart: Voluntary Principles Initiative, ICoCA, and EITI

	Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights Initiative	International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Overview	Established in 2000, the Voluntary Principles (“VPs”) are a set of principles to companies in the industries of extracting, harvesting, or developing natural resources or energy when providing security for their operations in a manner that respects human rights. The Voluntary Principles Initiative is an initiative that promotes implementation of, and shared learning around, the Voluntary Principles.	Established in 2010, the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (“ICoC”) sets forth a commonly-agreed set of principles for private security companies (“PSCs”) and establishes a foundation to translate those principles into related standards as well as governance and oversight mechanisms. According to the Articles of Association adopted in 2013, the Association of the ICoC (“ICoCA”) is a multi-stakeholder body that serves as the Oversight Mechanism charged with promoting, governing and overseeing implementation of the ICoC. This entails promoting the responsible provision of security services and respect for human rights and national and international law, through activities that include certification of member company systems and policies, monitoring of performance, and handling of complaints.	Established in 2002, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (“EITI”) is a global initiative that promotes revenue transparency through publishing and reconciling extractives company payments and government revenues, as well as broader transparency in countries’ extractives industries.
Relevant Industry	Primary: Extractive Sector (companies in the industries of extracting, harvesting, or developing natural resources or energy); Secondary: Public and Private Security Providers	Primary: PSCs; Secondary: extractive industry, shipping industry, and other PSC clients.	Extractive Industries (oil, mining, gas companies) and Governments. Some countries have extended reporting to include forestry and fisheries.
Links Between Initiatives	The Voluntary Principles Initiative is conceptually linked to the ICoC, as extractives companies often hire private security providers to protect their assets. The VPs is focused on extractive companies and their implementation of the Voluntary Principles, while the ICoC is focused on private security providers. The ICoCA is an Observer in the Voluntary Principles Initiative, and vice-versa.	The ICoC is conceptually linked to the Voluntary Principles Initiative, as private security providers are hired by extractives companies. While the Voluntary Principles is focused on clients of both public and private security providers, the ICoC is only focused on private security providers. The ICoCA is an Observer in the Voluntary Principles Initiative, and vice-versa.	Like the Voluntary Principles Initiative, the EITI works with the extractive industries. However, EITI seeks to improve financial transparency of revenues paid to national and subnational governments for natural resource extraction, e.g. mining, oil and gas. EITI does not focus on security and seeks to improve transparency to citizens regarding how governments manage their natural resources.
Objectives	The Voluntary Principles Initiative aims to engage companies in the industries of extracting, harvesting, or developing natural resources or energy, governments, and NGOs in a dialogue on security and human rights issues in the extractives industry. It guides extractives companies in conducting risk assessments and on their interaction with public and private security providers regarding human rights practices.	The ICoCA aims to improve and clarify international human rights and international humanitarian law standards for the private security industry operating in complex environments, as well as to improve oversight and accountability of PSCs.	EITI aims to strengthen governance by enhancing revenue transparency in the extractive sectors.
Member Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants must submit an annual report describing implementation of the VPs (for companies) or assistance/support for implementation of the VPs (for governments and NGOs). • Participants are expected to attend an Annual Plenary Meeting and to participate in dialogue processes on specific issues when initiated by another participant. • Although not obligatory, participants also engage in a range of collaborative discussions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership criteria for PSCs include certification and annual dues. • States and intergovernmental organizations that support the Montreux Document (“MD”) and express intent to support the principles of the ICoC and participate in the activities of the ICoCA are eligible. As members, they commit to provide information related to implementation of the MD and the ICoC and promote compliance with the ICoC in their contracting practices and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries must meet certain requirements to become a “candidate country”, including forming a multi-stakeholder group of government, civil society, and companies to manage the EITI process in that country. • The country then has 2 ½ years to achieve “compliant” status by reconciling and reporting natural resource payments made by companies and natural resource revenues received by the government, and demonstrating through a validation process that they have met 7 requirements set out

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	<p>on topics related to the safety and security of their operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society organizations that establish independence and a demonstrated institutional record of promoting and protecting human rights, humanitarian law or the rule of law are eligible. Civil society members commit to promote the purpose of the ICoCA. Other entities may be eligible to join as non-voting Observers. 	<p>by the EITI. Whether a country is in compliance with requirements is determined by the EITI Board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliant countries must report annually on their activities, and must be re-validated every three years to maintain their compliant status.
Funding / Dues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and corporate participants make payments (with status implication for non-payment), which are determined based on a negotiated annual budget. Payments for each corporate and high-income economy government participant in recent years have been approximately \$25,000/year. Certain government participants are eligible to make reduced payments according to their World Bank Country and Lending Groups income classification. Engaged Government Pillar participants (first stage in new membership) pay half the costs allocated to a Government participant (which is based on income classification) in the first year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICoCA derives its resources from membership dues; contributions provided by its members; public and private donations, grants, fees and other payments; and in kind contributions and support. Membership dues for companies are set as annual fixed amounts for small, medium and large members, established by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International community provides support for EITI implementation both bilaterally and through the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank. Secretariat is funded by supporting countries and companies. Implementing country governments pay for the implementation of their EITI process, often with support from the multi-donor trust fund ("MDTF"). The Secretariat supports EITI validation within the country.
Organizational Structure	<p>The Voluntary Principles Initiative is unincorporated. Participants have created a non-profit association in The Hague, Netherlands to address the administrative and financial needs of the Initiative. This association is known as the Voluntary Principles Association.</p>	<p>The ICoCA is a non-profit organization based in Geneva, Switzerland.</p>	<p>EITI is a non-profit association incorporated in Oslo under Norwegian law. A triennial Members Meeting elects the Board Chair, and constituencies and subconstituencies elect Board Members.</p>
How Engagement Benefits Governments	<p>The Voluntary Principles Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes better business environment. Provides a platform to engage with multinational extractive companies and civil society in mutual learning and joint problem solving on security and human rights. Can support government policy objectives including poverty alleviation, investment, and conflict prevention. Helps prevent conflict around the extractives industry and reduces costs related to insecurity. Promotes greater transparency and accountability that can improve a country's investment climate. 	<p>The ICoCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes good corporate practice and transparency within the private security industry. Can support government policy objectives including humanitarian and development assistance, investment, and conflict prevention. Facilitates oversight of private security activities conducted in under-regulated environments. Provides a platform to engage with private security companies and civil society to identify human rights-related risks and develop collaborative risk-management approaches. 	<p>The EITI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates greater transparency that can improve a country's investment climate. Assures citizens that revenues are being paid and are accounted for. Provides a forum for dialogue between governments, companies, and civil society to discuss governance of the extractive sectors. Strengthens accountability and good governance. Promotes greater economic and political stability.
Government Members	<p><u>Participant Governments:</u> Australia, Canada, Colombia, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States</p> <p><u>Engaged Governments (not yet full participants):</u> Argentina, Ghana</p>	<p><u>As of July 2016, the following countries were members of the ICoC Association: members:</u> Australia, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States</p>	<p><u>Compliant countries:</u> Albania, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic*, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen*, and Zambia</p>

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			<p><u>Candidate countries</u>: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Germany, Honduras, Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, , Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States.</p> <p>(*suspended).</p> <p><u>Supporting Countries (provide political, technical and financial support)</u>: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States</p>
Company Members	<p><u>Participants</u>: Alphamin Bisie Mining SA, Anglo American, AngloGold Ashanti, Barrick Gold Corp., BHP Billiton, BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil, Freeport-McMoRan Inc., Glencore, Goldcorp, Hess Corp., Newcrest Mining, Newmont Mining Corp., Norsk Hydro, Occidental Petroleum, Pacific Exploration & Production, PanAust, Repsol, Rio Tinto, Seven Energy, Shell, Sherritt International, Statoil, Total, Tullow Oil, Woodside Energy</p>	<p>As of July 2016, there were over 100 corporate members of the ICoCA. The formal list of corporate members is available here.</p>	<p><u>Supporting Companies</u>: Nearly 100 oil, gas, and mining companies support the EITI. An equal number on institutional investors also support the EITI. A full list may be found at: http://eiti.org/supporters/. Industry associations also participate.</p>
Civil Society Members	<p><u>Participants</u>: Fund for Peace, Human Rights Watch, International Alert, LITE-Africa, Pact, Partners for Democratic Change International, Partnership Africa Canada, PAX, Search for Common Ground</p> <p><u>Engaged NGOs (not yet full participants)</u>: New Nigeria Foundation</p>	<p>As of July 2016, there were 16 civil society members of the ICoC Association. The formal list of civil society members is available here.</p>	<p><u>Supporters</u>: Many local and international NGOs, including Global Witness, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Oxfam, and the Publish What You Pay Coalition.</p>