

2020

Annual Reports Highlights

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES INITIATIVE (VPI)

VOLUNTARY
PRINCIPLES
ON SECURITY + HUMAN RIGHTS

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Acronyms

CHRB — Corporate Human Rights Benchmark

CIBJO — World Jewellery Confederation

CSO — Civil Society Organization

DCAF — Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance

EITI — The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

ICA — International Coloured Gemstone Association

IGF — The Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development

ICMM — The International Council on Mining and Metals

ICoCA — International Code of Conduct Association

ICWG — In-Country-Working Group

IFC — International Finance Corporation

IPIECA — International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association

IRMA — The Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance

NGO — Non-Governmental Organisation

OECD — Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

RJC — Responsible Jewelry Council

UNGPs — United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

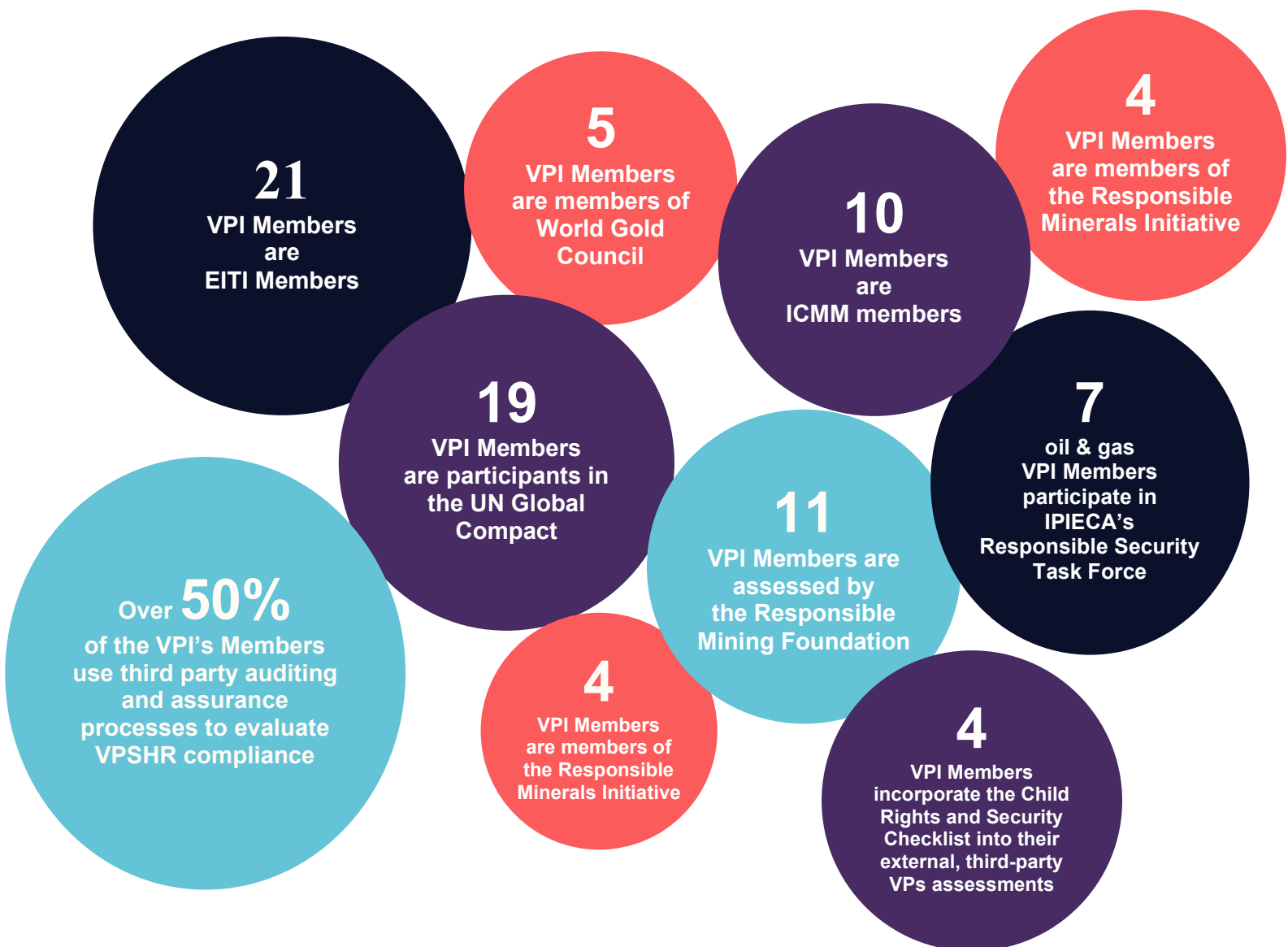
VPI — Voluntary Principles Initiative

VPs — Voluntary Principles

VPSHR — Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

Introduction

This short Annual Reports Highlights compiles key insights and themes from NGO, Government, and Corporate Reports, and provides an overview of the efforts by the Members of the Voluntary Principles Initiative to implement the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights during the 2020 calendar year.¹



¹ Pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the VPI's Governance Rules and aligned with Article 21 of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), this Annual Reports Highlights outlines best practices, key lessons learned and progress in Members' implementation of the Voluntary Principles with the objective of documenting, assessing, and maximizing impact of the VPI. Submission of Members' annual reports each year describe implementation efforts and outreach activities in countries in which members are present around the world. The Voluntary Principles Initiative Reporting Guidelines identify five major topics which members are expected to use to report on including Commitment to the Voluntary Principles; Policies, Procedures, and Related Activities; Promotion and Outreach; Country Implementation; and Lessons and Issues. The Secretariat reviewed twenty-nine Members' Annual Reports during the preparation of this Annual Reports Highlights.



Implications of COVID-19 on 2020 VPSHR Implementation

Unsurprisingly, a key theme that emerged in 2020 reports were the unprecedented and significant challenges for VPI Members brought about by COVID-19. Fundamentally, COVID-19 created serious life-threatening health and safety challenges for security-related and other employees and contractors of our Members. COVID-19 also impacted many routine activities. For some Members, public health restrictions impacted planned VPSHR implementation activities such as in-person training. For others, the increase in unemployment precipitated by the pandemic produced social unrest at company operations contributing to a rise in criminal activity and security and human rights related risks.

Despite producing significant challenges, several Members noted that the pandemic also provided an opportunity for innovation related to VPSHR activities and outreach. Social distancing requirements and restriction of in-person delivery of VPSHR related training forced Members, across the three pillars, to make greater use of online telecommunications. For one NGO Member, virtual platforms helped to increase local representation and made attendance at meetings more accessible for individuals who otherwise would not have been able to participate. The global reach afforded by online communication platforms allowed some Members to bring together diverse perspectives on key issues and strategic priorities related to implementation of the VPs.

VPs Implementation: VPI Corporate Members' Security and Human Rights Practices

VPI Members Corporate Human Rights Benchmark

Members of the VPI are recognized globally for their leadership in responsible business conduct. This is evidenced by the fact that 11 VPI Members rank in the top 25 companies in the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB). One Member stated in their annual report that engagement with the CHRB enabled the company to assess its human rights performance including “participation in and implementation of the Voluntary Principles.”

Members of the Corporate Pillar provided examples of diverse efforts and innovations to promote, advance and evaluate implementation of the Voluntary Principles.

The utilization of digital platforms to aid with VPs implementation, including to disseminate VPs tools and trainings was referenced by several Corporate Members as an important practice to promote implementation. For instance, one Member highlighted the development of a secure portal to share operational security information between sites, subsidiaries, and various security divisions across their operations. This portal stores information on a country-by-country basis and helps to improve the follow-up, accessibility, and traceability of VPSHR data. Another Corporate Member created an online communication platform to facilitate experience sharing, distribute key information and case studies related to VPSHR implementation across the company's various sites. The development of procedures to record security-related risks and disseminate lessons learned throughout corporate operations was identified by several Corporate Members as an important way to facilitate progress on implementation of the VPs globally.

Application of state-of-the art technology was also referenced by one Corporate Member as an important approach to preventing and mitigating human rights risks. For example, after two security guards were ambushed, the Member adopted the use of drones and

thermal long-range aerial cameras to reduce the security risks in a human rights-sensitive manner.

To overcome disruptions in the delivery of VPs training due to COVID-19, Corporate Members adopted innovative approaches to raise awareness of the VPSHR among communities and security personnel. One Member developed a VPSHR script based on real-life examples in which public security forces demonstrated respect for the VPSHR. The script was then incorporated into regular calls with commanders from the Police and Gendarmes from the area. The purpose of this was to broadcast security and human rights best practices to security personnel by demonstrating hypothetical instances where adverse risks were prevented, and responsible business conduct was exemplified. Using a similar approach, another Member referenced the establishment of a radio program to communicate to local community members issues related to promoting respect for human rights and the Voluntary Principles. Another Corporate Member worked with an independent human rights consultant to develop and facilitate online workshops and training specific to security and human rights. These workshops facilitated interactive exercises to understand, identify, report, and prevent human rights risks and impacts.

Another innovative approach involved incorporating more participatory methods into a corporate 'train the trainer' course on the VPs. During 2020, security managers and personnel at one Member company used role plays, scenario analysis, games, and other hands-on activities to focus on conflict management and de-escalation.

To strengthen community relationships between security providers and community stakeholders, another Corporate Member reported using sporting events prior to the pandemic, to develop positive community relations and optimize security and human rights related outcomes.



VPs Implementation Through In-Country Working Groups

In 2016, the VPI Steering Committee approved the creation of three (3) pilot In-Country Working Groups (“ICWGs”) in Ghana, Nigeria, and Myanmar. At that time, there were already some well-established initiatives, such as the working groups in Colombia and Peru (among others), which were working on the local implementation of the VPs. Since that time, some newer groups have emerged, including in Peru (Cusco), Guatemala, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. ICWGs represent an important platform for Members to engage in multistakeholder dialogue and problem-solving, as well as peer-to-peer learning related to VPSHR implementation. Members reported that collaboration between civil-society organizations (CSOs), national human rights institutions and government agencies helped to address complex security and human rights issues through helping to facilitate coordinated action and information-sharing.

During 2020, one NGO Member reported working closely with the Ghana Working Group and a national human rights institution on a baseline study to examine the status of human rights in the extractive sector. Through outlining operational and response strategies based on interviews with regulatory agencies and community stakeholders, this baseline study will be used to inform a National Action Plan on the implementation of the VPs.

Several Members of the Government Pillar referenced these National Action Plans on VPs implementation as a key component in their effort to help advance human rights and security in the extractive sector through implementation of the VPSHR.

A baseline study on private security and human rights was coordinated by the Secretariat of the Myanmar Working Group. Working alongside private security actors, this study explored ways to strengthen and raise industry standards and practices to advance respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. Political unrest in the country has delayed the release of this study.

The Ghana ICWG reported playing an instrumental role in helping a Government Member establish a Permanent Secretariat at a Government Ministry pertaining to the extractive sector. This Government Member noted that the establishment of a permanent Secretariat together with financial support provided by the VPI has enhanced coordination among Government, NGO and Corporate Members on security and human rights related issues.

In 2020, a Government Member working with a DCAF used its embassy in Peru to help support the Peru Working Group. Financial and political support from two other Government Members helped to facilitate the development of a regional VPs In-Country Working Group in the Macro Sur region of Peru. This same Government Member, through their embassy in Guatemala, supported DCAF in strengthening the capacity of a VPs

working group in the country. Working with a local CSO, DCAF supported the development of guidance on gender mainstreaming and the prevention of gender-based violence for Guatemalan private security companies.

Other Members of the Government Pillar provided examples of outreach to civil society organizations and companies using the platform of ICWGs to address complex challenges related to security and human rights and responsible business conduct in the extractive sector. Several VPI Members, spanning all pillars, have stated that the expansion of ICWGs and identifying key countries to advance VPs implementation on the ground was noted as being a critical way to encourage peer-to-peer learning, provide a platform for dialogue and encourage the exchange of best practices and lessons learned among key stakeholders.



Conflict Assessment Project

Violent conflict is a major driver of security-related human rights violations around the world. An NGO Member highlighted that underlying conflict drivers such as political, social, and economic factors, the absence of the rule of law, insufficient civic space, and poor human security, all create conditions where the risk of violent conflict increase. In 2020, 11 VPI Members spanning all three pillars established the Conflict Assessment Working Group to examine both conflict analysis practices as well as ways in which to implement conflict prevention strategies in operating environments affected by conflict. The impetus behind the establishment of the Conflict Assessment Working Group, according to one NGO Participant, was to advance effective implementation of the VPs by tackling the underlying causes of conflict in VPI Members' operating environments. This objective, as pointed out by the Member, is aligned with the VPI's 2019-2022 Strategy which highlights the importance of targeting conflict determinants to create an enabling environment for advancement of human rights.

One Member of the Conflict Working Group reported that the group is in the process of developing a practical tool to better understand how companies conduct risk assessments and initiate due diligence measures in conflict-affected contexts. The tool is intended to address conflict prevention through the compilation and sharing of best practices, the development of guidance on identifying and addressing conflict drivers in risk assessments, and on identifying and using opportunities to promote the creation of an enabling environment for human rights. The VPI's convening power and the Initiative's ability to serve as a platform to promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on conflict prevention was cited by this Member as being promising to the tool's overall success.

Assurance Processes Among Corporate Pillar Members

Members reported various efforts to evaluate their own implementation of the VPISHR, including through third-party assurance providers, and/or through industry-led processes such as the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Framework and the mineral supply-chain Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA).

According to data reported in annual reports submitted by Corporate Members pertaining the 2020 calendar year, over 50 per cent of the VPI's Corporate Members employ independent, third-party assurance providers to measure and verify compliance with VPISHR implementation. External assurance processes were referenced by Corporate

Members as an important way to verify that their companies are meeting their obligations as a VPI Member. For example, one Member noted that their external assurance process includes a comprehensive review of the training programs, risk mitigation plans, and grievance mechanisms established and managed by their security and human rights teams.

Over 50% of the VPI's Corporate Members employ independent, third-party assurance providers to measure and verify compliance with VPSHR implementation

Several Corporate Members reported hiring independent third-party consultants (Avanzar, Bureau Veritas, Aneura Limited, KPMG, and Ernst and Young) to provide assurance regarding implementation with the VPs. For example, a Corporate Member conducts external assurance at all sites a minimum of once every three years whereas high-risk sites receive annual assurance processes.

Industry-led assurance processes such as those supported by the ICMM and the World Gold Council help consolidate assurance efforts across a variety of sustainability and human rights metrics. Several Corporate Members referenced implementation of the ICMM's Sustainable Development (SD) Framework, including site-specific external assurance in accordance with the ICMM SD Framework's Assurance Procedure. In 2020, a Corporate Member became a member of the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) which required an independent third-party assessment of one of the company's mines pursuant to IRMA's Standard for Responsible Mining.

Several Corporate Members have indicated that communicating the results of human rights assessments and audits across corporate functions specific to security and human rights has been an important way to assess gaps and develop targeted responses to improve implementation of the VPs. One Corporate Member reported that it is conducting annual site-level Human Rights Impact Assessments as part of its commitment to implementing the UNGPs. Another Corporate Member reported examining findings in 2020 from past VPs compliance assessments to evaluate their VPs related standards and procedures to ensure alignment with international best practice on security and human rights.



Cross-Pillar Collaboration and Outreach Related to VPSHR Implementation

Despite noting that COVID-19 constrained many planned VPSHR outreach activities, VPI Members still were able to promote implementation of the VPs among non-members. For instance, one NGO Participant used its platform as a global advocacy organization to advocate for a government dealing with serious security and human rights incidents to adopt the Voluntary Principles. This NGO Member also met with government representatives from Africa to discuss the findings from a report they released which discussed human rights abuses faced by environmental defenders because of anti-mining activities. A key outreach activity referenced by this Member was raising awareness of the VPs at a meeting with an industry council which represented 78 mining companies operating within an African country. A key recommendation to mining companies during this meeting, as reported by this NGO Member, was the adoption and implementation of the VPs.

One Government Member also provided support to, and collaborated with, Members of the NGO Pillar to conduct outreach and sensitization at promoting human rights and responsible use of security in the extractive sector. This Government Member also noted its objective to increase involvement among corporations in the petroleum sector to participate in the activities of the Nigeria ICWG.

Throughout 2020, Members reported on their collaboration with other organizations and initiatives. Some of these include the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF), the International Code of Conduct Association (ICoCA), the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), among others. A Corporate Member also indicated that they had engaged in dialogue on VPs engagement and implementation with jewelry and colored gemstone trade bodies including the Responsible Jewelry Council (“RJC”), World

Jewellery Confederation (“CIBJO”), and the International Coloured Gemstone Association (“ICA”).

Another Corporate Member’s leadership in business associations such as the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) was referenced as one way in which they promoted the VPs. Involvement in IPIECA’s Social Responsibility Working Group and Responsible Security Task Force was mentioned by several Corporate Members as a key platform to share best practices and lessons learned on security and human rights policies and practices related to the VPs.

A key lesson learned from one Corporate Member with respect to VPs-related outreach activities was that regular engagement with public security providers around security and human rights provided an opportunity to reiterate required behaviors and rules of engagement related to the VPs.

One NGO Member strongly advocated for collective and targeted engagement with host governments on security governance and human rights issues. According to this NGO Member, “the value of the VPI lays in achieving collectively what individual companies cannot achieve on their own, but very few determined collective efforts have been made to engage with host governments.” Cooperation of host governments remains a key factor for the effective implementation of the VPs according to Members and several reported the need for a collective effort across all pillars to maximize engagement with host governments to maximize security and human rights related outcomes.

VPs Implementation: Key Issues Identified by the NGO Pillar

The NGO Pillar of the VPI consists of 11 Members and 3 Engaged organizations, which together work in over 45 countries. In reviewing the NGO submissions several key thematic issues surfaced, among them were devising ways to centre rights-holders and increase their participation within VPI processes, and the need to consider wider application of the VPs.

Several Members of the NGO Pillar reported on ways to strengthen implementation of the VPISHR by identifying gaps and strategic opportunities related to rights-holders. For instance, an NGO Participant noted that integrating the views and voices of communities affected by the operations of Corporate Members is one way to enhance accountability within the VPI. Further, this NGO Member highlighted that identifying opportunities to increase the participation of affected communities within the VPI’s governance structure and decision-making processes was also another potential way to center rights-holders within the VPI. Enabling such stakeholders to play a role in verifying Members’

compliance with the VPI was put forward as another viable option to increase accountability. According to this Member, the enactment of compulsory human rights due diligence processes among VPI Government Members would help to strengthen the human rights protections afforded to community stakeholders impacted by the operations of Members of the VPI and other businesses.

Expansion of the VPI Beyond the Extractive Sector

Expansion of the VPI to encompass sectors beyond the extractive industries was reported as a strategic outreach priority by several Members spanning all three pillars.

An NGO Member examined ways to promote the application of the VPSHR in industries beyond the traditional area of focus of the VPI such as renewable energy, large-scale construction, agribusiness, and infrastructure. Another NGO Member has worked to mainstream the VPs within the policies and procedures of international finance institutions and provided advisory services on VPs implementation to investors.

A view towards expansion of the VPI was also supported by a Corporate Member who stated that, “The VPs are tools that must be used beyond the extractive industries.” Similarly, a Government Member organized a training session on human rights due diligence for 37 companies active in the cocoa and coffee sectors during which the VPs were presented as an instrument to respect human rights.

Reports from across the pillars showcased that Members have presented the VPs as applicable to industries outside the traditional scope of the VPI and efforts to diversify the VPI’s membership has been noted in Member’s outreach and implementation efforts.



VPs Implementation: Key Insights from the Government Pillar

Members of the Government Pillar have highlighted that implementation of the Voluntary Principles is aligned with their state duty to protect and promote human rights. Several Members of the Government Pillar have referenced their involvement with the VPI to encourage corporations domiciled within their respective jurisdictions to exercise responsible business conduct by implementing the VPs. To that end, Members of the Government Pillar mentioned their efforts to promote implementation and awareness of the VPs among Corporate Members and non-members at embassies and missions across the globe.

Several Government Members referenced collaboration within their Pillar to facilitate bilateral meetings with other governments regarding VPs engagements as well as workshops and other events related to the Voluntary Principles. Participation of representatives from various government agencies, companies and civil-society organizations at such events helped to facilitate outreach and engagement with host-governments. As reported in previous years, many Members of the Government Pillar stated that bilateral relationships, partnerships, and official engagements with other governments worldwide provided a unique opportunity to facilitate dialogue and engagement on the Voluntary Principles. Government Members also stated that they used their presence at international industry conferences and at other multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Kimberley Process and the Inter-Governmental Forum on Minerals, Mining, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) to encourage VPSHR implementation.

The leadership of Government participants in Voluntary Principles ICWGs was referenced by some Government Pillar Members as being instrumental in building awareness of, and support for, the VPs. As in past years, many Members of the Government Pillar also noted that they have or intend to provide financial support for ICWGs to advance implementation efforts. Further, several Government Members indicated their openness to partner with other VPI Members to help equip working groups with the requisite resources to advance implementation of the VPs.

Remedies

Improving the VPI internal (between members) grievance mechanism is an agreed-on Strategic objective in the 2019-2022 Strategy. Notwithstanding, some members reported growing interest in remedies for third parties.

One NGO Member recommends the development of “a grievance mechanism through which affected communities and non-governmental organizations can pursue a complaint against companies that they allege are not respecting the VPs. Companies found in violation of the VPs would be required to take corrective action or ultimately face suspension as Members.”

Although not explicitly required by the VPSHR, many VPI Corporate Members have established their own external grievance mechanism aligned with pillar three of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). Members of the Corporate Pillar described procedures and mechanisms to capture complaints related to security and human rights incidents. Many Corporate Members reported various compliance protocols and whistleblower hotlines in place to document allegations of human rights abuse by security employees as well as by public and private security personnel.

A Corporate Member noted that complaints submitted to their Operational Grievance Mechanism (OGM) were thoroughly investigated by an independent fact-finding team and then later brought to an independent panel for a decision regarding remediation. Members of this panel had received training specific to the VPSHR and the UNGPs. The panel consists of five members encompassing civil-society, academic/research institutions, as well as local community stakeholders.

Another Corporate Member established a Human Rights Compliance Officer to receive reports of human rights incidents, grievances, and allegations. This Officer is responsible for receiving, documenting, and following up on both formal and informal complaints including from members of the company’s supply chain.

Annex of Member Operations

Member	Type	Operations	Non-Operational Assets
Agnico Eagle	Mining and Metals	Canada, Finland, and Mexico	Canada, US, Mexico, Sweden, Finland
Alphamin Bisie Mining SA	Mining and Metals	The DRC.	
Anglo American	Mining and Metals	Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Finland, Namibia, Peru, Shanghai, Singapore, South Africa, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe	
AngloGold Ashanti	Mining and Metals	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia (JV with B2Gold), Democratic Republic of Congo (JV with Barrick), Ghana, Guinea, Mali, South Africa (headquartered – no assets), Tanzania,	Colombia (Projects), the United States (Projects and Offices)
Barrick Gold	Mining and Metals	Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cote D'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, DRC, Mali, Saudi Arabia. Tanzania, the United States and Zambia	Alaska, Chile (3 Greenfield projects), Papua New Guinea (closure), and Peru
BHP Billiton	Mining and Metals, Oil and Gas	Australia, Canada, Chile, Mexico Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States	Peru (Antamina), Colombia, Brazil
BP	Oil and Gas	Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, <u>Czech Republic</u> , Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, <u>Ireland</u> , Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, <u>Latvia</u> , Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, <u>Serbia</u> , Switzerland, Turkey, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, United States, and Vietnam (Underline denotes small footprint).	
Chevron	Oil and Gas	Argentina, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Egypt, El-Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, United States, and Venezuela	
ConocoPhillips	Oil and Gas	Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, and the United States	Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Norway, and the United States
Dinant (Engaged)	Agribusiness	Costa Rica, El-Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala	

Member	Type	Operations	Non-Operational Assets
Eni (Engaged)	Oil and Gas	Algeria, Angola, Australia, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of the Congo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States.	
Equinor	Oil and Gas	Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Libya, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Suriname, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela	
ExxonMobil	Oil and Gas	Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, China Australia, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Netherlands, Turkey, UK, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam, and Yemen	
Freeport-McMoran	Mining and Metals	Indonesia, Peru, Chile, the United States Processing Facilities: Spain, UK, Netherlands, Finland, the United States	The United States
Frontera Energy	Oil and Gas	Colombia,	
Galp Energia	Oil and Gas	Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, East Timor, Eswatini, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Namibia, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Spain	Angola, Brazil, and Mozambique
Gemfields (Engaged)	Gemstones	Mozambique, Zambia	Ethiopia, Madagascar (License only)
Glencore	Mining and Metals	Chad, Colombia (soon to be relinquished), DRC, Peru, and South Africa.	
MMG (Engaged)	Mining and Metals	Australia, DRC, Peru	Australia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Peru
Newcrest Mining Limited	Mining and Metals	Australia, Canada, and Papua New Guinea	
Newmont	Mining and Metals	Argentina, Australia, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, and the United States	
Norsk Hydro	Mining and Metals	Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Brunei, China, India, Japan, Qatar, Singapore, South Korea, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Canada, Mexico, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA	

Oil Search	Oil and Gas	Papua New Guinea, and the United States	
Member	Type	Operations	Non-Operational Assets
PanAust	Mining and Metals	Laos, Papua New Guinea	Chile, Papua New Guinea, and Myanmar
Repsol	Oil and Gas	Bolivia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Peru	Algeria, Canada, Colombia, Libya, United States, and Venezuela
Rio Tinto	Mining and Metals	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Iceland, Guinea, Madagascar, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Oman, Serbia, South Africa, and the United States	Mozambique, Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Indonesia and Zambia
Shell	Oil and Gas	Major operations: Argentina, Canada, China, Brazil, Egypt, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Tunisia, United Kingdom, and United States.	
Sherritt International	Mining and Metals	Canada, Cuba, Madagascar	
Total	Oil and Gas	Angola, Bolivia, DRC, Mozambique, Tanzania, Turkey	
Tullow Oil	Oil and Gas	Ghana	Argentina, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guyana, Kenya, Namibia, Peru, and the United Kingdom
Vale	Mining and Metals	Brazil, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Malawi, Mozambique, Oman and Wales.	
Woodside Energy	Oil and Gas	Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Myanmar, Senegal, Timor-Leste, USA, Canada	Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Republic of the Congo, Ireland, Myanmar, Senegal, South Korea, and Timor-Leste
Yara (Engaged)		Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vietnam, and Zambia	

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