
**THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES ON SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS:
SUMMARY REPORT OF IMPLEMENTATION BY SHELL IN 2019.**

Introduction

1. Since their development in 2000, companies in the Shell Group have actively implemented the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR, or VPs), which guide companies in assessing human rights risks when working with public and private security. Security staff and contractors are trained in the VPs and we incorporate them into our core security-related processes and contracts.
2. In 2019, implementation of the VPs continued across prioritised Shell companies. Practical implementation included: conducting and updating VPSHR risk assessments; briefing key internal and external stakeholders on human rights risks; delivering VPSHR training to staff and contractors; and ensuring that we monitored for any incidents, allegations or grievances related to our security operations. This report summarises our overall approach and two country-specific implementation examples.

Country Implementation

3. Progress was made on the in-country implementation of the Voluntary Principles throughout the Shell Group. Below are summaries of activities carried out by Shell companies in some of the VPSHR priority countries.

Nigeria

4. The Shell Companies in Nigeria ('SCiN') have their main operations located in the Niger Delta where there are various security challenges. Under Nigerian law, Government Security Agencies (GSA) have the responsibility for safeguarding people and assets which include oil and gas installations and its staff. SCiN facilities are within the mandate of government security agencies charged with this responsibility. SCiN also engage government licensed but unarmed private security contractors. In order to ensure effective implementation of security plans, staff of the various SCiN devote time and resources to ensuring that the VPs drive the interaction between the company, security agencies and the communities within which the company operates.
5. Implementation of the VPs in Nigeria continued through 2019 and some of the key activities undertaken are as follows;
 - The VPSHR risk assessment was reviewed and updated in 2019.
 - Stakeholder engagements continued over the reporting period of 2019, with VPSHR focal points working with host communities to discuss VPSHR and using the principles to align dialogue and dispute resolution as required.
 - Quarterly engagements were held with Government Security Agencies (GSA) Commanders to raise awareness of VPSHR. The company security personnel also carried out regular briefings on human rights with regards to security and VPSHR expectations of the GSA deployed to support SCiN operations

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- Pre-deployment briefings were provided for GSA's on Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) and VPSHR as well as provision of aide memoires on plasticized cards.
 - Engagements were conducted with GSA Commanders to ensure compliance with Use of Force principles in the course of dispute resolution.
 - Engagement with Civil society groups continued in 2019 through the Nigeria Working Group (NWG) meeting hosted by the Swiss Embassy in Abuja.
 - In 2019, SCiN participated in the Annual General Conference of the Nigerian Bar Association. They presented a paper on the VPSHR and actively participated in the panel discussion to advocate support for the VPSHR with policy makers.
 - A meeting was held with the Nigerian Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to develop VPSHR related material for their engagements with public stakeholders in 2019.

Tunisia

6. Shell Tunisia Upstream Limited ("Company") operates and produces gas from the Miskar offshore Concession (100%) at its Hannibal plant near Sfax. The Company also has a (50%) participation interest (joint venture (JV)) in the Hasdrubal Offshore Concession with Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), The Hasdrubal plant is situated adjacent to the Hannibal Plant, within the Hannibal site perimeter.
7. Implementation of the VPs in Tunisia in 2019 included the following:
 - The risk assessment was reviewed and updated in October 2019
 - Monthly coordination meetings were held with the private security providers to discuss security matters including briefings on VPSHR.
 - Monthly meetings were held with the Shell Security Co-ordinator and the Local Public Security Force Commanders to discuss security matters that may impact the operations, including briefings on VPSHR
 - Community Liaison Officers conducted engagement with host communities on several topics including grievances and the VPSHR as necessary.
 - VPSHR and Use of Force were included as part of the contracts with the private security company and briefings on VPSHR are provided.

Lessons learned

8. The following were some of the broader lessons learned in 2019:
 - Continuous training, briefings and awareness raising can reduce the number of potential VPSHR violations as the understanding of the principles grows.
 - Advocacy with government is increasing the awareness of VPSHR with Government Security Agencies.
 - Gaining industry wide engagement with host government nations on security support to company operations would drive consistency of the support provided.

Cautionary Note

The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this report “Shell”, “Shell Group” and “Royal Dutch Shell” are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words “we”, “us” and “our” are also used to refer to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. “Subsidiaries”, “Shell subsidiaries” and “Shell companies” as used in this report refer to entities over which Royal Dutch Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. Entities and unincorporated arrangements over which Shell has joint control are generally referred to as “joint ventures” and “joint operations”, respectively. Entities over which Shell has significant influence but neither control nor joint control are referred to as “associates”. The term “Shell interest” is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in an entity or unincorporated joint arrangement, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

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