

The Adverse Human Rights Risks and Impacts of European Companies: Getting a glimpse of the picture

Annexes



Editorial

The Adverse Human Rights Risks and Impacts of European Companies: Getting a glimpse of the picture: Annexes

Antwerp, October 2014

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International Peace Information Service (IPIS) is an independent research institute, providing governmental and non-governmental actors with information and analysis to build sustainable peace and development in Sub-Saharan Africa. The research is centred around four programmes: Natural Resources, Business & Human Rights, Arms Trade & Security, and Conflict Mapping.

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Note on these annexes

This document contains three annexes to the report *The Adverse Human Rights Risks and Impacts of European Companies: Getting a glimpse of the picture*. These annexes contain source documents for concerns expressed regarding the human rights risks and impacts of companies listed on the FTSE 100 (UK), CAC 40 (France) and DAX 30 (Germany). Such concerns encompass both direct human rights risks and impacts and activities recognised as having harmful implications for human rights enjoyment, such as corruption, tax and environmental issues.

These annexes have been produced to provide greater clarity surrounding the research upon which this study is founded and to illustrate some of the types of human rights risks and impacts about which concerns have been raised. They represent the findings of research undertaken in the first half of 2013 using the methodology outlined in the main report to these annexes. Companies no longer listed have still been included in the annex for illustrative purposes. An indication of which sector each company was attributed to for tabulation in the main report is provided. Participation in those voluntary initiatives covered by the research, as of October 2014 is also indicated.

Many allegations identified in this annex have been strenuously denied by the companies concerned. Others may since have been addressed. Whilst the report has sought not to include allegations that have since clearly been disproved or withdrawn, there may nevertheless be a risk that some such allegations are captured. The inclusion of an allegation in this annex is not an adoption of the allegation itself but simply an identification that the allegation has been made or concern raised. The annexes provide only brief summaries of concerns raised or claims made and readers should revert to the original documents for a better understanding of the claims referred to.

The parameters of this research and resource restrictions mean that it has not been possible to include all company responses to allegations or concerns contained in this annex. Nevertheless, when reports or articles are written expressing concerns about or alleging adverse human rights risks and impacts companies are often given an opportunity to comment either before the report/article is published or by Business and Human Rights Research Centre (BHRRC) on its website. Readers are encouraged to ascertain corporate responses to the concerns contained in these annexes by referring to the original source documents, the BHRRC portal and to individual companies' own websites. IPIS welcomes submissions from any company wishing to respond to an issue raised herein. Those seeking to determine corporate efforts taken to manage human rights risks and impacts can refer to relevant company websites and the BHRRC portal for such information.

Annex A: Sources for human rights risk and impact concerns – FTSE 100 (UK)

Associated British Foods

Sector: Consumer Goods

April 2013

London Evening Standard

Primark urged to compensate Bangladesh factory collapse victims (Press)

<http://www.standard.co.uk/news/world/primark-urged-to-compensate-bangladesh-factory-collapse-victims-8591038.html>

Article stating that Associated British Foods retail division, Primark, was identified as one of the suppliers based in the garment factory in which around 350 workers were killed in an April 2013 factory collapse. Campaign groups such as War on Want allege that Primark has failed to ensure the safety of workers in these factories, claiming that the incident was entirely preventable and is only one of a number of mass fatality incidents in textiles factories in Bangladesh. They have demanded payment of compensation to workers and that the retailers using the building sign the Bangladesh Fire and Building Safety Agreement to end the “appallingly unsafe factory conditions” in the country. Primark has reportedly indicated that it will assist workers affected by the collapse and has urged retailers using the factory to contribute to this effort. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

December 2008

War on Want

Fashion Victims II: How UK clothing retailers are keeping workers in poverty (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Fashion%20Victims%20II.pdf>

Report on a follow up visit to the sites visited in a 2006 *Fashion Victims* report claiming that the situation among suppliers remains the same as it was two years ago with workers, particularly women, earning less than half of the living wage and working for up to 80 hours a week. The report implicates Primark (part of Associated British Foods) and other UK retailers in engaging in aggressive buying practices, particularly around ‘fast fashion’, which seriously undermine the Ethical Trading Initiative of which these retailers are members. Short lead times and irregular bulk demands are said to put extreme pressure on suppliers, which is passed on to workers on the production floor. Aggressive buying practices, coupled with a lack of enforcement of labour standards, is reported to have led to deteriorating conditions for Bangladeshi garment workers. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2008

The Guardian

The hidden face of Primark fashion (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/jun/22/india.humanrights>

Article outlining that Primark has dropped three garment suppliers, occasioning hundreds of job losses, following a controversial BBC panorama investigation alleging the use of child labour in their supply chains, amongst other labour rights violations (the BBC subsequently apologised for a serious breach of editorial standards in the making of the Panorama documentary as one item of footage was of questionable authenticity).

December 2006

War on Want

Fashion Victims: The true cost of clothes at Primark, Asda and Tesco (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Fashion%20Victims.pdf>

Report alleges discrimination, labour rights and civil and political rights violations among Primark (part of Associated British Foods) and other retailer textile suppliers in Bangladesh. Specific allegations include breaches of health and safety causing death and injury; the dismissal, assault and imprisonment of workers in dispute with management or seeking to unionise; failure to pay living wages and the exploitation of women.

Aberdeen Asset Management

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 30 May 2013); Investment manager signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (Aberdeen Asset Management).

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & Fairfin

Worldwide investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that AAM owned or managed shares in cluster munitions producer Singapore Technologies Engineering. Cluster munitions are prohibited under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

AMEC

Sector: Construction & Engineering

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 30 March 2009)

January 2007

Ethical Consumer

Sudan Genocide (Issue 104) (Press)

<http://www.ethicalconsumer.org/commentanalysis/corporatewatch/genocideinsudan.aspx>

Article outlining that AMEC was among a number of companies targeted by the Sudan Divestment Task Force for being implicated in activities in the Sudanese oil sector for contracting with the Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company for operating and maintenance support services. This led to allegations that the firm was linked to funding the Sudanese government's genocidal practices. AMEC has since been removed from the Conflict Risk Network's Sudan Company Chart listing companies implicated in Sudanese funding.

October 2005

Green Alternative, Oxfam and CEE Bankwatch Network

BTC Pipeline – An IFI Recipe for Increasing Poverty (Report)

http://bankwatch.org/documents/report_btc_poverty_10_05.pdf

Report outlining concerns regarding the controversial Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Export Oil Pipeline, which is alleged to have occasioned human rights violations and environmental harm in several localities along its route. AMEC subsidiary SPIE has been subject to criticism for its role in the controversial Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Export Oil Pipeline. The Spie-Capag-Petrofac International Joint Venture is alleged in the report to have engaged in a number of regulatory violations including with regard to illegal logging and mining, and environmental and construction permits. The venture is further claimed to have failed to recognise claims for compensation for damage said to have been occasioned by its activities.

Anglo American

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 27 July 2004); Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

February 2012

RepRisk

Most Controversial Mining Companies of 2011 (Report)

http://www.reprisk.com/downloads/specialreports/23/Top%2010%20Most%20Controversial%20Mining%20Companies_RepRisk%20150312.pdf

Report ranking Anglo American equal 9th on RepRisk's list of most controversial mining companies of 2011. In designating this ranking the report cites, amongst other things, Anglo American's joint venture at the Collahuasi mine in Chile where it is alleged that over twenty labour unions accuse the operator of serious retaliation against union leaders following strikes, concerns about heavy water usage at the company's Peruvian Quellaveco Copper Mine, and union demonstrations in South Africa over alleged poor safety standards, including a lawsuit by 18 ex-employees of the President Steyn Gold Mine, owned by one of Anglo American's former subsidiaries, claiming that the company knowingly exposed them to silica dust, which led to respiratory illnesses.

May 2010

Danwatch

The Curse of Coal: Our coal consumption causes diseases, pollution, and poverty in Colombia (Report)

http://www.multiwatch.ch/cm_data/100505_danwatch_cerrejon.pdf

Numerous allegations have been made against a consortium comprising Anglo American and other UK-based extractive companies, operating the Cerrejón coal mine in Colombia. Local populations are alleged to have been forcefully displaced and left in poverty, uncompensated for the loss of their land, livelihood and possessions. Danwatch claims that the extraction of coal continued to pollute the environment in 2010 to such an extent that it impaired the health of the local population and left soil in the area barren. Many workers within the Cerrejón mine itself were also alleged to be suffering from ill health and operating in poor working conditions.

September 2008

London Mining Network

'Communities Fight Back Against Platinum Giants in Mokopane, Limpopo' (Press Release)

<http://londonminingnetwork.org/2008/10/communities-fight-back-against-platinum-giants-in-mokopane-limpopo/>

Article stating that Anglo Platinum, in which Anglo American is a majority shareholder, is alleged to have caused environmental pollution, damage to property and the desecration of community graves by the Sekuruwe and Sekimung communities in South Africa. The latter issue saw the submission of a report to the South African Human Rights Commission.

July 2008

Renewable Resources Coalition & Nunamta Aulukesati (Caretakers of Our Land)

Anglo American's Track Record: Rhetoric or Reality (Report)

<http://www.infomine.com/library/publications/docs/Mattera2008.pdf>

Report cataloguing numerous allegations of adverse environmental, worker safety, community and human rights impacts at Anglo American's operations around the world. Allegations include: operations causing major sulphur dioxide emissions, spills and accidents in South Africa; contamination of groundwater and fish poisoning in Zimbabwe; significant pollution from waste water and tailings produced by a subsidiary in Ghana; elevated levels of lead in the bloodstream of children living near a company zinc, lead and copper mine in South Africa; displacement of villagers from their traditional lands in Ghana, South Africa and Mali causing conflict with subsistence communities and farmers; contamination of soil, trees and wildlife in Kruger National Park due to copper emissions; and unsafe working conditions occasioning 220 mine deaths over 5 years.

March 2008

Action Aid

Precious Metal: The impact of Anglo Platinum on poor communities in Limpopo, South Africa (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/angloplats_miningreport_aa.pdf

Report analysing the impact of Anglo American subsidiary, Anglo Platinum, on local communities in Limpopo, South Africa. The report claims that it has found communities to suffer a loss of agricultural land and therefore livelihoods with little compensation and inadequate alternative means to live, loss of access to clean drinking water, resettlement under agreements signed by associations purporting to represent communities but which have been established by the company, damage to homes and the environment from blasting, and aggressive responses to protest including state violence and litigation. It claims that a number of these issues may constitute human rights violations under the South African constitution. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

August 2007

War on Want

Anglo American: The Alternative Report (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Anglo%20American%20-%20The%20Alternative%20Report.pdf>

Report alleging that in the Philippines and South Africa, local communities faced severe repression in their fight to stay on their land in the face of Anglo American operations, whilst local communities in Ghana and Mali have suffered intimidation and the damaging impact of Anglo American mines on their environment, health and livelihoods. Anglo American issued a lengthy response to these allegations and later sold its remaining shares in AngloGold Ashanti (another UK based mining company) one of the companies at the centre these allegations.

July 2007

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre

'Case profile: Anglo Platinum lawsuit (re displacement in South Africa)' (Briefing)

<http://business-humanrights.org/en/anglo-platinum-lawsuit-re-displacement-in-so-africa#c86284>

Briefing outlining that in 2007 over 100 residents of the Mohlohlo Community in South Africa filed a lawsuit against a wholly owned Anglo Platinum (part of Anglo American) subsidiary, alleging forced relocation, exertion of duress to secure relocation agreements and failure to comply with the terms of such agreements. In March 2008 ActionAid accused the company of human rights abuses in its relocation of communities, triggering an investigation by the South African Human Rights Commission, which found that communities had been adversely affected and issued a set of recommendations to the company in November 2008. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Antofagasta

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

September 2012

ejolt

Mining conflicts around the world - September 2012 (Report)

http://www.ejolt.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/121115_Ejolt-7_High.pdf

Report stating that Antofagasta's 60% share owned Minera Los Pelambres in Chile is alleged to be causing deterioration in health and environmental damage from its tailings dam. Dispute over water use rights and the risk of contamination of crops in the area linked to the tailings reservoir are said to form the basis of protests against the mine. The tailings reservoir is alleged to contain chemicals most of which are toxic to human health and the environment. The report claims that several instances of contamination have already been proven and that the Los Caimanes community has continually protested against the mine throughout the duration of the Project (since 1997), which continues to be the subject of litigation and protests.

AstraZeneca

Sector: Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 8 January 2010).

November 2011

The Independent

'From tragedy to travesty: Drugs tested on survivors of Bhopal' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/from-tragedy-to-travesty-drugs-tested-on-survivors-of-bhopal-6262412.html>

Article claiming that AstraZeneca has been associated with unethical drugs testing on victims of the Bhopal disaster through its sponsorship of a cardiology study known as PLATO, in which patients are reported to have said that they were never told that they had participated in the trial. Company response available from article.

March 2011

Bloomberg

'AstraZeneca to Pay \$68.5 Million to U.S. States Over Seroquel Marketing' (Press)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-03-10/astrazeneca-to-pay-68-5-million-to-states-over-seroquel-marketing-claims.html>

Article stating that AstraZeneca has agreed to pay \$68.5 million to 37 U.S. states and the District of Columbia to resolve allegations that it deceptively marketed its anti-psychotic drug Seroquel for uses that weren't approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The plaintiffs also reportedly alleged that the company failed to adequately disclose Seroquel's side effects, minimizing the risk of high blood sugar and diabetes. AstraZeneca denied all allegations. Company response available from article.

April 2010

US Department of Justice

'Pharmaceutical Giant AstraZeneca to Pay \$520 Million for Off-label Drug Marketing' (Press Release)

<http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2010/April/10-civ-487.html>

Press release stating that AstraZeneca agreed to pay \$520 million to resolve allegations that it illegally marketed the anti-psychotic drug Seroquel for uses not approved as safe and effective by the Food and Drug Administration. The company is alleged to have promoted unapproved uses by improperly and unduly influencing the content of, and speakers, in company-sponsored continuing medical education programs; engaged doctors to give promotional speaker programs on unapproved uses for Seroquel, including through the offer of illegal remuneration; and recruited doctors to serve as authors of articles that were ghostwritten by medical literature companies and about studies the doctors in question did not conduct. The company is further alleged to have caused false claims for payment to be submitted to federal insurance programs including Medicaid and Medicare as a result of marketing Seroquel for unapproved uses.

June 2010

Reuters

'Drug Maker Agrees to Settle Lawsuit on Price Dispute' (Press)

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9E04E3D91631F93AA25755C0A9669D8B63&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>

Article stating that AstraZeneca has agreed to pay \$103 million to settle United States litigation involving claims that it inflated prices for its Zoladex cancer drug and Pulmicort Respules asthma medicine.

October 2009

US Department of Justice

'Four Pharmaceutical Companies Pay \$124 Million for Submission of False Claims to Medicaid' (Press Release)

<http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2009/October/09-civ-1120.html>

Press Release stating that AstraZeneca was among four companies who entered into settlement agreements to resolve claims that they violated the False Claims Act by failing to pay appropriate rebates to state Medicaid programs for drugs paid for by those programs. AstraZeneca is reported to have paid \$2.6 million to resolve allegations that it underpaid its rebate obligations with respect to Albuterol.

June 2007

Bloomberg

'3 Drug Makers Are Convicted in Reimbursement Overcharges' (Press)

http://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/22/business/22Drug.html?_r=1&

Article stating that AstraZeneca is among three companies to pay damages for overcharging on certain drugs paid for by Medicare, pension funds, insurers and patients. AstraZeneca was reportedly found to have acted "unfairly and deceptively" by causing the publication of false and inflated average wholesale prices for its prostate cancer drug Zoladex, which is said to have exceeded doctors' acquisition costs by as much as 169%. Company response available from article.

February 2008

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

'Examples of Unethical Trials' (Briefing)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2534

Briefing paper claiming that AstraZeneca was one of a number of companies who had sponsored clinical trials at a Miami test centre run by SFBC, which in 2005 was alleged by Bloomberg to be engaged in inappropriate testing on predominantly poor Latin American immigrants who were said to not have been informed of the risks of the trials and received misleading and confusing explanations. It was further alleged that payments were heavily back loaded towards the end of the trial causing inappropriate pressure to complete trials. SFBC denied the allegations. The company is accused of having threatened to arrange federal deportation of Latin American immigrants who disclosed unethical aspects of the clinical trials. In May 2006, SFBC announced that it will close down the test centre in Miami.

BAE Systems

Sector: Aerospace, Defence & Security

2013

Project On Government Oversight

Federal Contractor Misconduct Database (Database)

<http://www.contractormisconduct.org/index.cfm/1,73,221,html?ContractorID=9&ranking=9>

BAE Systems ranked 9th on the Project On Government Oversight's database on federal contractor misconduct. POCO is an organization in the United States which investigates and seeks to expose corruption and other misconduct. The ranking cites allegations of corruption, environmental and health and safety violations, and discrimination.

May 2011

Campagne tegen Wapenhandel

European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company EADS: European technology arming the world (Report)

http://stopwapenhandel.org/sites/stopwapenhandel.org/files/EADS2011_0.pdf

Report outlining controversial BAE customers, weapons and practices. Among the issues raised in the report are BAE's alleged sale of weapons to dictatorial regimes with harsh repression and human rights abuses, such as China, Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan and to countries where there is a threat of conflict such as India, Colombia and Venezuela. It also states that BAE

is involved in the production of nuclear weapons and drones and that it has been subject to allegations of military and non-military corruption.

February 2010

BBC News

'BAE Systems handed £286m criminal fines in UK and US' (Press)

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8500535.stm>

Article claiming that BAE Systems will admit two criminal charges and pay fines of £286m to settle US and UK corruption investigations that have been on-going for eight years. The firm said the pleas did not relate to accusations of corruption or bribery but that it "regretted" shortcomings. Company response available from article.

October 2009

The Guardian

'Seven countries where BAE has been under investigation' (Map)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2007/jun/07/bae.global.investigations>

Map to links of coverage regarding investigations into bribery alleged to have been committed by BAE in Czech Republic, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Tanzania, South Africa and Chile.

August 2006

BBC News

'Saudi Arabia buys 72 Eurofighters' (Press)

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/5262120.stm>

Article stating that BAE systems is to produce 72 Eurofighter Typhoon aircraft for Saudi Arabia, which is expected to attract criticism from those who say UK defence companies should not do business with Saudi Arabia because of the Saudi government's poor record on human rights and democracy.

April 2005

UK National Contact Point

Corner House v BAE Systems

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_75

A complaint was filed against BAE alleging a breach of the OECD Guidelines for refusing to disclose when requested the names of their agents to the UK's export credit agency (ECGD). Agents are a common route through which bribes are channelled. In November 2010, the NCP closed the case and issued a final statement noting that commercial confidentiality cannot be used by corporations as a reason for refusing to supply the names of their agents when requested by competent authorities. The NCP stated that all three companies would therefore have been in breach of the Guidelines if they had refused to disclose the names of their agents when requesting financial support from ECGD. It determined that there was evidence that the companies may have refused to supply the names but that it could not verify this because ECGD does not keep a record of applications and had destroyed all documents relating to withdrawn applications. Company response available from OECD Watch website.

Barclays

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: Equator Principles (since 4 June 2003).

February 2013

The Guardian

"Barclays accused of 'cynical ploy' to avoid NICs for temporary workers" (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2013/feb/12/barclays-accused-nics-temporary-workers>

Article stating that Barclays is alleged to have ordered temporary workers to establish themselves as VAT-registered company contractors in a bid to avoid a range of employment obligations and paying national insurance contributions. Company response available from article.

April 2012

Global Witness

"Sentencing of former Nigerian politician highlights role of British and US banks in money laundering" (Press)

<http://www.globalwitness.org/library/sentencing-former-nigerian-politician-highlights-role-british-and-us-banks-money-laundering>

Article stating that Global Witness has called for an investigation into Barclays and three other banks for their alleged roles in the laundering of millions of pounds by James Ibori, former governor of Nigeria's Delta State following his prosecution for fraud. The banks are accused of facilitating the corrupt behaviour of Ibori by doing business with him and his associates and allowing him to spend diverted state assets on a luxury lifestyle, including a private jet and expensive London houses, while many Nigerians continue to live in poverty.

January 2012

The Guardian

"Public Eye award singles out mining company Vale, Barclays" (Press)

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2012/jan/27/public-eye-awards-vale-barclays>

Article outlining that in 2012 Barclays was presented with a Public Eye Global Award for corporate irresponsibility for allegedly driving up food prices "at the expense of the world's poorest people." Barclays is the fastest growing food speculator in Europe - an activity that it is claimed contributes to rising global food prices. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth International

Farming Money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs

http://www.foei.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Farming_money_FoEE_Jan2012.pdf

Report claiming that Barclays, amongst other banks, risks contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation. It claims that Barclays Capital profits from agricultural commodities derivatives by acting as a broker for its clients, who pay commission, as well as lending to speculative players; by dealing in over-the-counter derivatives; and by facilitating the creation of investment products backed by commodity derivatives. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & Fairfin

Worldwide investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that Barclays has provided a general purpose loan to Lockheed Martin as part of a syndicate in 2011, and underwriting bonds and share issues by Textron as part of a banking syndicate in 2009. Both these companies are on the Pax Christi Red Flag list of cluster munitions producers – weapons that have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

October 2011

Action Aid

Addicted to tax havens: The secret life of the FTSE 100 (Report)

https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/addicted_to_tax_havens.pdf

Study by Action Aid finding that Barclays amongst other companies uses numerous tax havens. The report claims that such practices can have a significant impact on developing and developed countries alike, and that tax revenue base in developing countries is the only sustainable source of funding for governments to invest in reducing poverty and inequality.

October 2010

Global Witness

'International Thief Thief: How British banks are complicit in Nigerian corruption' (Report)

<http://www.financialtaskforce.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/International-Thief-Thief-final.pdf>

Report alleging that Barclays, among other British banks, failed to do enough to prevent money laundering by corrupt Nigerian officials through its accounts, despite it being implicated in the Abacha money laundering scandal in 2001. Global Witness claim that former Nigerian state governor, Joshua Dariye, held an account with Barclays, amongst others and used it to launder funds obtained through corruption to fund luxury lifestyles at the expense of impoverished Nigerians.

September 2010

The New York Times

"Barclays Agrees to Pay \$298 Million for Violating U.S. Trade Law" (Press)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/17/business/17barclays.html?dbk>

Article stating that a US Justice Department inquiry has accused Barclays of facilitating illegal transfers of dollars for countries that were sanctioned by the United States including Iran, Cuba, Libya, Sudan and Myanmar. The bank was alleged to have stripped information from wire transfers identifying the money as coming from sanctioned countries and entities for decades. In 2010 Barclays reportedly agreed to pay US\$298 million to settle the allegations.

March 2009

Global Witness

Undue diligence. How banks do business with corrupt regimes (Report)

<http://www.globalwitness.org/library/undue-diligence-how-banks-do-business-corrupt-regimes>

Report alleging that Barclays is implicated in aiding corruption by holding a bank account for Teodorin Obiang, the son of the President of Equatorial Guinea, who is claimed to use the account to supplement his collection of luxury cars allegedly purchased using misappropriated public funds. Global Witness highlights that Equatorial Guinea is known for chronic kleptocracy, with most Equatorial Guineans yet to access basic health care. Barclays reportedly responded to questions about what due diligence measures it had taken regarding this account and whether it had ever filed a suspicious activity report, stating that it was unable to provide this information due to confidentiality.

October 2008

War on Want

Banking on Bloodshed: UK high street banks' complicity in the arms trade (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Banking%20on%20Bloodshed.pdf>

Report claiming that Barclays holds by far the largest amount of shares in the global arms sector, with £7.3 billion invested in total, and ranks amongst the top 10 largest investors in US arms companies, serving as principal banker for VT Group, Cobham and Meggitt. The report also alleges that Barclays has been part of 50 syndicated loans to the arms sector over the last 10 years and has invested in and gives loans to companies that produce cluster munitions and depleted uranium munitions.

June 2008

The Telegraph

"Barclays accused of giving Robert Mugabe 'financial lifeline'" (Press)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/2791616/Barclays-accused-of-giving-Robert-Mugabe-financial-lifeline.html>

Article stating that Barclays was alleged to have given Robert Mugabe's regime a "financial lifeline" in the run-up to Zimbabwe's presidential election because its Zimbabwean subsidiary loaned the State \$46.4 million (£23 million) in 2007 through its purchase of government and municipal bonds. The subsidiary was also alleged to have provided loans to four ministers for farms seized from white Zimbabwean farmers. Barclays was found not to have breached EU sanctions on the regime due to the fact that the financial services in question were provided by the bank's Zimbabwean subsidiary, which is located outwith the EU. Company response available from article.

January 2005

Friends of the Earth

Barclays and the financing of the Narmada Dams (Briefing)

http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/barclays_narmada.pdf

Briefing claiming that Barclays Bank helped advise on the project finance for the Omkareshwar hydroelectric dam project on Narmada River in Central India. The project is said to be one of the most controversial dam projects in the world, involving the construction of over 30 major dams. The briefing claims that that the project would flood one of India's most projective agricultural regions and lead to the forcible displacement of an estimated two million people, flooding thousands of hectares of forest and farmland, as well as villages. A number of banks are said to have already refused to finance the controversial dam, including the World Bank.

BG Group

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 11 January 2005); Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

December 2010

RepRisk

Most Environmentally and Socially Controversial Companies of 2010 (Report)

<http://www.reprisk.com/downloads/specialreports/16/RepRisk%202010%20Most%20Controversial%20Companies%20Report.pdf>

BG Group was ranked by business intelligence firm, RepRisk, as one of the most environmentally and socially controversial companies of 2010 due, *inter alia*, to allegations surrounding the environmental and health impact of its activities on indigenous communities in Tarija, Bolivia, and controversy surrounding its subsidiary Queensland Gas Company and the impact of its multibillion dollar Queensland Curtis LNG Project on local communities and pollution.

2009

Crude Accountability

The Campaign: 2003-Today (Blog)

<http://crudeaccountability.org/campaigns/karachaganak/the-campaign-2003-today/>

Blog piece stating that villagers in Berezovka, Kazakhstan, have accused Karachaganak Petroleum Operating (KPO), a consortium in which BG Group has nearly a third stake, of having seriously damaged the environment and health of its population. The consortium is alleged to have persuaded the Kazak government to lower safety limits on its operations by reducing the Sanitary Protection Zone around the site. KPO allegedly saw its license removed in 2005 due to serious environmental violations including high toxic emissions and dumping toxic effluent into the water table. It was further claimed that the consortium withheld critical environmental information from communities affected by its operations. In 2008 the consortium was reportedly fined US\$12 million for environmental violations. It is alleged to have violated toxic emissions standards 39 times in the period 2001-2006.

BHP Billiton

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 21 July 2003); Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

January 2013

Greenpeace

Point of No Return (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/publications/climate/2013/PointOfNoReturn.pdf>

Report stating that BHP Billiton is, *inter alia*, one of the companies involved in the expansion of coal mining in Kalimantan, the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo. The report alleges that those speaking out against destructive mining practices in Borneo have been oppressed, that environmental destruction has been wrought by intensive use of water resources, deforestation, mining induced flooding and the release of toxic substances into local water sources contaminating local fish and crops and leading to loss of wildlife and health problems. Concerns are said to have led a coalition of NGOs to call for a moratorium on mining in Kalimantan.

November 2012

BHP Billiton Watch

BHP Billiton: Dirty Deeds, Alternative Annual Report (Report)

http://bhpbillitonwatch.files.wordpress.com/2012/11/bhp_report_2012.pdf

An 'alternative report' focusing on BHP Billiton's production of uranium and gas and outlining claims about effect of these operations on local communities, the environment and other crucial resources such as water. Amongst other things, the report claims that wide-ranging exemptions were negotiated by BHP Billiton to environmental, water management and aboriginal heritage laws for its Olympic Dam uranium mine, which it is alleged also deprives Australian citizens of a share of profits. It also cites claims that the company has manipulated averages and distorted sampling to ensure official figures on worker radiation fall under maximum exposure levels set by the government. The report alleges that BHP Billiton's products significantly contribute to destructive climate change and the proliferation of WMD and safety risks associated with the nuclear fuel cycle.

March 2012

RepRisk

Most Controversial Mining Companies of 2011 (Report)

http://www.reprisk.com/downloads/specialreports/23/Top%2010%20Most%20Controversial%20Mining%20Companies_RepRisk%20150312.pdf

Report ranking BHP Billiton 4th on RepRisk's list of most controversial mining companies of 2011. The RepRisk report cites, amongst others, allegations of persistent occupational health and safety risks causing fatalities at its Columbian Cerrejon coalmine, accusations that the company's operations have damaged the health of Pakistani villagers living in the vicinity of its Zamzama gas plant due to toxic fumes, damage and litigation occasioned by fracking operations in the US and criticisms for operating 139 subsidiaries from tax havens.

November 2011

BHP Billiton Watch

BHP Billiton: Dirty Energy, Alternative Annual Report (Report)

http://bhpbillitonwatch.files.wordpress.com/2011/11/bhpb_report_sml.pdf

Focusing on BHP Billiton's energy production this report addresses some of the alleged negative impacts of the company's energy operations on the environment, indigenous peoples and workers. Allegations include that, amongst other things, BHP offers false solutions to mitigate climate change impacts by offsetting emissions rather than reducing them, and that it has failed to respect indigenous peoples rights in Indonesia. The company is further accused of failing to release details of the health and radionuclide content of animals hunted by indigenous groups in the vicinity of its uranium operations in Australia, and is alleged to be implicated in forced resettlement, loss of livelihoods and threats to critics of Cerrejon mine in Colombia. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

May 2010

Danwatch

The Curse of Coal: Our coal consumption causes diseases, pollution, and poverty in Colombia (Report)

http://www.multiwatch.ch/cm_data/100505_danwatch_cerrejon.pdf

Numerous allegations have been made against a consortium comprising BHP Billiton and other UK-based extractive companies, operating the Cerrejón coal mine in Colombia. Local populations are alleged to have been forcefully displaced and left in poverty, uncompensated for the loss of their land, livelihood and possessions. Danwatch claims that the extraction of coal continued to pollute the environment in 2010, to such an extent that it is claimed to have impaired the health of the local population and left soil in the area barren. Many workers within the Cerrejón mine itself were also alleged to be suffering from ill health and operating in poor working conditions with inadequate safety measures.

November 2010

BHP Billiton Watch

BHP Billiton: Other sides to the story, An Alternative Annual Report 2010 (Report)

<http://bhpbillitonwatch.files.wordpress.com/2010/11/bhpb-alt-report-2010.pdf>

Report by BHP Billiton Watch outlining numerous controversies and allegations surrounding the company including allegations of: extensive environmental damage, reducing access to food and drinking water for local communities in Papua New Guinea due to the dumping of mining waste from its Ok Tedi Copper and Gold mine; lobbying for the removal of protected status from conservation areas in Borneo to allow for exploitation; making inappropriate payments to the Cambodian State to secure mining concessions in 2006; damaging agricultural production around its Mozal aluminium smelter in South Africa and seeking to bypass fume treatment; failures to relocate communities affected by activities in Peru and serious environmental damage to the Peruvian Juprongo River due to sediment spills.

September 2009

Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname

Suriname's Bakhuis Bauxite Mine: An Independent Review of SRK's Impact Assessment (Report)

<http://derianga.files.wordpress.com/2008/11/suriname-bakhuis-bauxite-mine-impact-assessment-sep-2009.pdf>

Independent assessment of an impact assessment concerning bauxite operations in Suriname. The review refers to previous allegations of environmental and human rights harms associated with BHP Billiton's operations in Peru and claims that the company's activities have adversely affected the lands and livelihoods of indigenous and other communities in Suriname. It claims that BHP Billiton failed to carry out social and environmental impact assessments (ESIAs) in Suriname until 2005 due to lack of national requirements and that the company does not recognise indigenous peoples land rights in the country as the State refuses to do so, despite its international legal obligations under the 1969 American Convention. The review claims that the latter means that the company avoids paying compensation for many of the mining project's impacts and ESIAs ignore the value of resources to individual communities. It alleges that many BHP Billiton policies give the appearance of commitment to higher standards than past practice indicates and that it has refused to publicise documents on environmental impacts for its Wane Hill Project, as well as failing to provide decision makers with adequate base line information on ecological impacts.

September 2009

The Huffington Post

"Peru Toxic Spill: Cajacay Villagers Say Government Neglected Them After Antamina Pipeline Rupture" (Press)

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/09/04/peru-toxic-spill_n_1854863.html

Article stating that BHP Billiton joint venture, Antamina, is accused of doing little to assist victims of a toxic slurry spill from its copper mine that affected 350 individuals including 69 children. The company is accused of failing to respond to requests to identify the toxic components of the slurry and details on medical care it is providing for the spill victims.

October 2008

London Mining Network

"BHP Billiton: Image and reality" (Briefing note)

<http://www.reports-and-materials.org/London-Mining-Network-briefing-re-BHP-Billiton-23-Oct-2008.doc>

Paper prepared for a BHP 2008 annual meeting listing a series of environmental concerns at the company's operations around the world, and claiming that the company has financed and created incentives driving a nickel project being pushed forward on Sibuyan Island in the Central Philippines in the face of widespread opposition, with allegations of protester intimidation by the subsidiary of BHP Billiton's contractor. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2007

UK, Australian and Swiss National Contact Points

Colombian communities vs. BHP Billiton

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_121

A complaint was submitted alleging that Cerrejón Coal (a BHP joint venture), had attempted to depopulate an area of the La Guajira peninsula in Colombia by destroying the Tabaco township, and forcibly expelling the remaining population. Another five communities were claimed to be suffering from actions taken by the company allegedly designed to make the area unliveable to drive the population out. Mediation began in October 2007. A proposed Third Party Review was initiated to resolve the complaint but BHP Billiton and Xstrata later claimed that local Cerrejón management now had the capacity and knowledge to conduct a proper resettlement process and that there was no need for third party mediation, though no mutually agreed negotiation scheme was agreed with the complainants. A December 2008 agreement was reached between Cerrejón Coal and the township of Tabaco, including contributions to indemnities of US\$1.8 million and a further US\$ 1.3 million for sustainable projects. A similar agreement was not reached for the other five affected communities. A request that the NCPs conduct fact-finding on the ground was declined by the Swiss NCP for *inter alia* lack of necessary resources. The Australian NCP held additional meetings but was unable to resolve the outstanding issues. It closed the case and issued a final statement in June 2009. The complainants objected to the closure, as concerns of the five communities had not been resolved. This objection was noted in the NCP's statement.

January 2007

Mines and Communities

"Ok Tedi: K12 billion lawsuit" (Press)

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org/article.php?a=1420>

Article transcribed from *The National* (Papua New Guinea) stating that BHP Billiton and the former operators of the Ok Tedi mine in Papua New Guinea have been sued for civil damages that exceed US\$4 billion. The claim is reported to have been raised by 13,000 people living in the remote Ningerum village in the Western province for the alleged destruction of the villagers' traditional habitat after toxic dumping effected 38km of the Ok Tedi River.

BP

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000); Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

Undated

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre

'Human rights impacts of oil pollution: US Gulf Coast' (Briefing)

<http://www.business-humanrights.org/Documents/Oilpollution/USGulfCoast>

Briefing on the human rights impacts of the Deepwater Horizon spill, including coverage of human rights impacts such as death and injury to rig workers, loss of livelihoods and threats to adequate standards of living for fishing and tourism dependent communities, amongst others, harm to the physical and mental health of clean up workers and affected local communities, destruction of the cultural life of indigenous and minority group communities. Includes coverage of lawsuits, regulatory and legislative actions.

Undated

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre

'Human rights impacts of oil pollution: US Gulf Coast' (Briefing)

<http://www.business-humanrights.org/Categories/Lawlawsuits/Lawsuitsregulatoryaction/LawsuitsSelectedcases/BPlawsuitreColombia>

Briefing on litigation raised by Columbian farmers in 2005 concerning the construction of a pipeline in Colombia by the OCENSA consortium led by BP. The litigants alleged serious environmental damage to land, including destroying their way of life, soil erosion, spoiled crops and water depletion. They also alleged that whilst not directly involved, BP benefited from intimidation reportedly perpetrated against local populations by paramilitaries employed to guard the pipeline. The suit claimed that in culmination, these factors led to destitution for farmers and their families. The case was eventually settled, though a second suit was raised in 2008 by another set of plaintiff farmers not covered in the settlement.

April 2013

RT

'BP sold Texas oil refinery after making hundreds of people sick, victims claim' (Press)

<http://rt.com/usa/oil-texas-refinery-bp-961/>

Article stating that a suit has been raised against BP for allegedly "violating the rights and endangering the health" of 474 plaintiffs. The suit concerns the release of highly toxic chemicals for 15 consecutive days from a Texan oil refinery in November 2011. The emissions are alleged to have inflicted permanent environmental and health damages upon the local community, who claim that BP knew of the potential harm but failed to take proper action.

2011

UK National Contact Point

Corner House et al vs. BP

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_31

A complaint was filed simultaneously with the UK, German, Italian, and US NCPs in 2003, regarding the 1,760 kilometre-long Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) oil pipeline constructed by a consortium of oil companies led by BP. The complaint alleged that BP and consortium partners breached the OECD Guidelines by seeking tax and legal exemptions and exerting undue influence on governments to accept a legal regime that was detrimental to human rights and the environment. The complaint also raised concerns about BPs failure to adequately consult with project-affected communities and to contribute to the goals of sustainable development. Following the issuance of an initial UK NCP final statement, the UK NCP issued a revised final statement in March 2011, ruling that in relation to the complaint on consultation, BP was in breach of the Guidelines. The NCP stated that BP had failed to investigate and respond to complaints from local people of intimidation by state security forces in Turkey guarding the pipeline and thus determined that, on this point, BPs activities were "not in accordance" with the Guidelines. The NCP determined that BP had not breached the Guidelines on the other issues in the complaint. In an October Follow-Up statement, the UK NCP welcomed BPs steps to identify ways to strengthen its procedures and considered that, if implemented, they could reduce the risk of future Guideline breaches, but reportedly remained concerned about the fact that the report from the company did not address the issue of intimidation in north-eastern Turkey, and about lack of improvements to the grievance management process.

August 2010

BBC News

'BP agrees to pay record \$50.6m fine for Texas explosion' (Press)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-10960486>

Article stating that BP has agreed to pay a record \$50.6m (£32.5m) fine for failing to correct safety hazards at its Texas City plant following an explosion killing 15 people in 2005. The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration accused BP of disregard for workplace safety.

August 2009

The Guardian

'Cree aboriginal group to join London climate camp protest over tar sands' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/aug/23/london-tar-sands-climate-protest>

Article stating that the Cree First Nations indigenous group is protesting against the extraction of tar sands from Alberta. The group claim that the project, driven by companies such as BP, is having devastating effects on their environment and communities.

March 2009

Tax Justice Network

Where on earth are you? (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3026

Report surveying the use of tax havens by large listed companies and finding BP to be the second biggest user of tax havens.

May 2008

Market Watch

'Refiners to pay \$422 million settlement on MTBE' (Press)

<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/handful-of-oil-firms-to-pay-422-million-in-mtbe-settlement>

Article stating that BP was one of a number of oil companies agreeing to pay \$422 million to settle a class-action lawsuit stemming from drinking water contamination tied to the gasoline additive MTBE, which is said by the Environmental Protection Agency to be a "possible human carcinogen." The plaintiffs allege that the industry knew about the environmental dangers of the chemical, but used it instead of other possible alternatives because it was less expensive.

October 2008

The Guardian

'Shattered illusions' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/mar/19/fossilfuels.indonesia>

Article stating that villagers affected by BP's Tangguh gas plant have claimed that the company has blocked off their fishing grounds, attracted a flood of migrants to the villages, provided very few jobs for local people and is now siding with the Indonesian authorities against native Papuans who are engaged in a long struggle for independence. BP denies these allegations and has stated that it is addressing issues such as access to fishing grounds. Company response available from article.

British American Tobacco

Sector: Consumer Goods

September 2011

Oxfam America and Farm Labor Organizing Committee

A State of Fear: Human rights abuses in North Carolina's tobacco industry (Report)

<http://www.oxfamamerica.org/explore/research-publications/a-state-of-fear-human-rights-abuses-in-north-carolinas-tobacco-industry/>

Report claiming that workers on Tobacco farms in North Carolina are the subject of rights violations. It refers to workers being subjected to, *inter alia*, poverty wages, exposure to health and safety risks, inadequate housing and lack of freedom of association, including undocumented workers' fears of incarceration or deportation if they attempt to unionise or bargain collectively. The report's findings have been used to urge BAT to pressure Reynolds, in which it has a controlling stake, to address the issues of poor wages and working conditions of workers employed in its supply chain.

September 2011

The Guardian

'Child labour: the tobacco industry's smoking gun' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2011/sep/14/malawi-child-labour-tobacco-industry>

Article discussing child labour and unsafe working conditions on tobacco farms in Malawi. It claims that more than 90% of Malawi's tobacco is bought by two US-based leaf buyers, Universal Corporation and Alliance One International, which resell it to international tobacco firms. British American Tobacco (Lucky Strike) is said to be one of their main clients. BAT published a lengthy response to the allegations on its website.

April 2008

Action on Smoking and Health

BAT's African Footprint (Report)

http://www.ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_685.pdf

Report alleging that BAT, amongst other things, aggressively markets cigarettes contrary to the WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control directive for comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; runs high profile HIV, youth smoking prevention, child labour and other greenwash programmes in various African countries as a promotional tactic, to deflect criticism and to avoid regulation; runs counter productive youth smoking prevention programmes that encourage children to see smoking as something to aspire to in adulthood; contributes to deforestation; is taking advantage of African tobacco farmers who allegedly regularly end up in debt to BAT rather than making a decent living.

May 2009

Campaign Against Foreign Control of Aotearoa (CAFCA) & GATT Watchdog

Roger Awards for the worst transitional corporation operating in Aotearoa in 2008 (Report)

<http://canterbury.cyberplace.org.nz/community/CAFCA/publications/Roger/Roger2008.pdf>

BAT became the Roger Award winner for the worst transitional corporation operating in Aotearoa in 2008. The grounds stated allege a perennial refusal of the company to take responsibility for the social and economic consequences of its activity, while maintaining a major public relations effort to subvert the efforts of the New Zealand government to reduce cigarette consumption in the community. The report cites numerous such activities in support of these claims.

November 2007

IRIN News

'Govt hits tobacco companies with whopping law suit' (Press)

<http://www.irinnews.org/Report/75239/NIGERIA-Govt-hits-tobacco-companies-with-whopping-law-suit>

The Nigerian government is reported to have instituted a law suit against BAT and two other tobacco companies in anticipation of the future cost of treating patients with tobacco related illnesses. A further sum has also been added for the companies' advertising and marketing actions which allegedly target Nigerian Youth.

October 2005

The Guardian

'Tobacco firm has secret North Korea plant' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2005/oct/17/northkorea.smoking>

Report claiming that in 2001 BAT's Singapore division invested in North Korea, one of the most oppressive regimes in the world, establishing a joint venture with state-owned enterprise called the Korea Sogyong Trading Corporation to form Taesong-BAT. The company has been questioned about allegedly failing to disclose the existence of the subsidiary in its annual accounts. Company response available from source document.

January 2005

Friends of the Earth

BAT in its own words (Report)

<http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/reports/bat2005.pdf>

Report alleging that whilst BAT has gone to some effort to publicise its environmental and social responsibility engagement it is still failing to address the health, human rights and environmental impacts of its business. The report claims that the company has been trying to block the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, attempting to divide and undermine critics and discredit WHO research to prevent regulation of the sector. The report further refers to previous reports highlighting, amongst other things, environmental and health and safety issues.

BT Group

Sector: Other (Telecommunications)

Voluntary initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000)

November 2010

War on Want

Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions: Winning justice for the Palestinian people (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Boycott,%20Divestment,%20Sanctions.pdf>

Report alleges that BT Group is legitimising the operations of Bezeq International, which provides telecommunications to illegal Israeli settlements, army bases and checkpoints in the West Bank in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and supporting the infrastructure which enables illegal Israeli settlements to function, by allowing the company to join its exclusive BT Alliance programme in January 2010. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Burberry

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary initiative Identified: UN Global Compact (since 27 March 2008); Ethical Trading Initiative

2011

Labour behind the Label

'Burberry' (Profile listing)

<http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org/issues/item/880>

Following Burberry's response to a 2011 Lets Clean Up Fashion survey Labour Behind the Label ranked Burberry as Grade 2 in its clean up fashion ranking, denoting that the company acknowledges that minimum and industry benchmark wages are not

sufficient standards, and that progress is needed on wages, but is unable to offer any concrete examples of steps they have taken on the matter.

2008

Labour Behind the Label

Let's clean up fashion: The State of Pay behind the UK high street (Report)

<http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org/images/pdf/letscleanupfashion2008.pdf>

Report lists Burberry as a company that, whilst recognising that workers in supplier factories should earn a living wage, has failed to make concrete plans to ensure that this is the case in practice.

Cement Roadstone Holdings

Sector: Construction & Engineering

May 2011

Irish National Contact Point

Ireland-Palestine Solidarity Campaign vs. CRH

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_215

The Ireland-Palestine Solidarity Campaign (IPSC) lodged an OECD complaint alleging that CRH had violated the OECD Guidelines regarding sustainable development and human rights in its operations in the Occupied Palestine Territories, through its jointly-owned subsidiary Neshor Cement Enterprises. The IPSC refers to the subsidiary's supply of cement for the Separation Wall, which it states restricts the movement of the Palestinian people, destroys property, trees and agricultural land and cuts off access to water in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The IPSC also claims the provision of cement for building illegal settlements in the West Bank. OECD Watch have listed the case as blocked due to a failure of the Israeli and Irish NCPs to move the case along.

Centrica

Sector: Utilities

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 15 February 2006)

September 2005

Christian Aid

The Shirts Off Our Backs: How tax policies fleece the poor (Report)

http://www.christianaid.org.uk/images/the_shirts_off_their_backs.pdf

Report claiming that British Gas and BP had been paying relatively little tax for extracting valuable resources from Bolivia, then South America's poorest country, sparking social unrest. In the case study British Gas is alleged to have written a letter interpreted as threatening to initiate international arbitration proceedings for breach of contract if proposed tax increases were pursued by the Bolivian State. In a 2008 follow up report Christian Aid reported that tax restructuring had taken place, increasing Bolivia's revenue in respect of its resources.

Compass Group

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 17 June 2004)

December 2009

UK National Contact Point

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and

Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) v. Compass Group PLC (Eurest Algeria Spa)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/31753/12-576-final-statement-ncp-iuf-compass-group-algeria.pdf

In 2009, Compass Group was the subject of an OECD complaint due to the alleged refusal of its Algerian subsidiary, Eurest Algeria Spa, to acknowledge the formation of a workers union and harassment of union members in violation of Algerian law and with impunity. The matter was eventually resolved through mediation in February 2012.

Essar Energy

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 2 April 2013)

October 2012

Greenpeace & Kalpavriksh

Countering Coal? Community Forest Rights and Coal Mining Regions of India (Discussion Paper)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/india/Global/india/report/Countering-coal.pdf>

Discussion paper alleging that Essar Energy joint venture, Mahan Coal Ltd, has been pushing for clearance of 1182 hectares of forest on which tribal and forest communities are dependent in India and to which they have community forest rights. The coal is reportedly intended for use in the Essar power plant in Bandhaura village, Singrauli district.

June 2012

London Mining Network

'Indian minister says stop mining in conflict areas' (Press)

<http://londonminingnetwork.org/2012/06/indian-minister-says-stop-mining-in-conflict-areas/>

Brief article stating that the Indian tribal affairs minister has suggested a freeze on mining in conflict affected areas as unresolved land rights and mining have caused alienation among tribal communities, aiding Maoists to gain control over the area and the local population. Essar Energy is alleged to be among the companies that have stimulated most opposition.

September 2011

London Mining Network

'Essar accused of funding opposing armed groups in India' (Press)

<http://londonminingnetwork.org/2011/09/essar-accused-of-funding-opposing-armed-groups-in-india/>

Article claiming that a wikileaks document implicates Essar Energy in funding Maoist armed groups to prevent them from interfering with its operations in Chhattisgarh in India and that the company sets different Maoist groups against each other where agreements not to interfere are broken.

Eurasia Natural Resources Corporation

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

May 2013

UK National Contact Point

Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID) v ENRC

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_295

An OECD complaint was lodged by Rights and Accountability in Development (RAID) concerning mining assets controlled by companies associated with ENRC in the DRC, including Africa Resources. The complaint concerns alleged human rights abuses by the company impacting on the impoverished population of Kisankala village and Lenge village, which are located on two mining concessions in the province of Katanga. The complaint claims difficulties with access to water, as well as resettlement and compensation, the alleged absence of environmental and social monitoring, and the alleged misbehaviour of private security guards. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

April 2013

Global Witness

'Global Witness welcomes SFO announcement of formal investigation into ENRC' (Press Release)

<http://www.globalwitness.org/library/global-witness-welcomes-sfo-announcement-formal-investigation-enrc>

Press Release stating that allegations of fraud, bribery and corruption have led the UK's serious fraud office to open a criminal investigation in ENRC's dealings in Kazakhstan and Africa. The press release states that since mid-2012 Global Witness raised significant concerns over corruption risks associated with ENRC's rapid acquisition of mining assets in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) using opaque offshore structures. Company response available from press release.

February 2013

Ação Ilhéus (Action Ilhéus), as transcribed by London Mining Network

'ENRC to devastate the largest Brazilian biosphere reserve' (Press)

<http://londonminingnetwork.org/2013/02/enrc-to-devastate-the-largest-brazilian-biosphere-reserve/>

Article claiming that ENRC subsidiary, BAMIN, is alleged to threaten the destruction of the first biosphere reserve in Brazil, with its plans for the transport, storage treatment and shipping of iron ore from its mine.

June 2012

Rights and Accountability ion Development (RAID)

Asset laundering and AIM: Congo, corporate misconduct and the market value of human rights (Report)

http://www.miningwatch.ca/sites/www.miningwatch.ca/files/AIM_Summary_2012.pdf

Report addressing controversies surrounding CAMEC, a company acquired by ENRC in 2009, including whether the sale of CAMEC shares benefited sanctioned Zimbabwean individuals or entities when CAMEC was acquired by ENRC. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Evraz

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

May 2010

Mines and Communities

'At least 66 dead in Russian coal mining disaster' (Press)

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org/article.php?a=10105>

Four articles transcribed from Reuters, the New York Times, AFP and Al Jazeera reporting on an explosion at a Siberian coal mine, said to be 40% owned by Evraz and supplying Evraz Steel, though a company spokesman says that Evraz has no control over mine management. The explosion killed 60 people and sparked protests regarding worker pay and working conditions, which are alleged to be poor.

December 2009

Reuters

'Explosion kills 8 at Evraz iron mine in Russia' (Press)

<http://in.reuters.com/article/2009/12/23/idINIndia-44944720091223>

Article reporting the death of 8 miners at Evraz's Yestyuninskaya mine, allegedly due to a suspected breach of rules governing the transportation of explosives. The article states that Russia's mining industry has been plagued by disasters in recent years, the result of years of post-Soviet neglect and lax enforcement of safety regulations, as workers often cut corners in pursuit of production-related bonuses. It states that Evraz in particular has been afflicted by mining disasters, with nearly 150 deaths in 2007 in two separate methane gas explosions at Siberian coal mines, both of which were part-owned by the company at the time, then fully acquired.

May 2007

The Washington Post

'Siberian Mine Explosion Kills Dozens' (Press)

http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/25/world/europe/25russia.html?_r=0

Article reporting the death of 38 workers at a mine run by a company said to be half owned by Evraz. It reports that union officials claim that a bonus system, which links miners' pay to their output, leads workers to take unnecessary risks and keep working in hazardous conditions.

March 2007

Aggregate Research Institute

'106 dead in mine disaster' (Press)

<http://www.aggregateresearch.com/articles/10674/106-dead-in-mine-disaster.aspx>

Article reporting the death of 106 miners at a mine owned by Yuzhkuzbassugol, a subsidiary of Evraz metals group. Kemerovo region prosecutors reportedly opened an investigation into neglect of safety procedures at the mine.

G4S

Sector: Aerospace, Defence & Security

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 16 February 2011)

February 2013

War on Want

'G4S accused over links to Palestinian 'torture' death jail' (Press)

<http://www.waronwant.org/news/press-releases/17819-g4s-accused-over-links-to-palestinian-torture-death-jail->

Article alleging G4S to be complicit in the unlawful detention of Palestinians in prisons where it is said that inmates are subjected to torture and abuse. This complicity is alleged to be founded on the company's provision of security equipment to these facilities. The company is accused of profiting from human rights abuses in the occupation of Palestinian territories.

February 2013

New Statesman

'The brutality of the shadow state: the use of force on teenagers in custody' (Press)

http://www.newstatesman.com/politics/2013/02/brutality-shadow-state-use-force-secure-training-centres?quicktabs_most_read=0

Article claiming that between 1998 and 2008 G4S staff in young offenders' institutions either ignored or misunderstood the rule that the use of force against children is unlawful when applied simply to enforce "good order and discipline". It refers to an incident in 2004 when a 15 year old boy in a G4S centre died due to the use of force.

Autumn/Winter 2012

War on Want

Up Front: The Privatisation of War (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Up%20Front%20-%20Privatisation%20of%20War.pdf>

Report alleges G4S to be complicit in Israel's occupation of Palestine through the supply of security equipment and services for use at check points, illegal settlements in the occupied West Bank, and Israeli prisons. It further refers to serious allegations of abuse in Afghanistan by personnel of ArmourGroup, a company acquired by G4S in 2008.

January 2012

Children's Rights Alliance for England (CRAE)

'High court issues damning judgment on 'widespread unlawful use of restraint' in child prisons run by G4S and Serco' (Press Release)

<http://crae.org.uk/news/high-court-issues-damning-judgment-on-â€˜widespread-unlawful-use-of-restraint-in-child-prisons-run-by-g4s-and-serco/>

Press release stating that a high court case regarding the use of restraint in UK juvenile detention facilities brought by the CRAE in the aftermath of inquests into the deaths of Gareth Myatt and Adam Rickwood – two children who died in G4S/Serco custody in 2004, has culminated in a finding that unlawful use of force was applied by personnel from these companies against youths in their custody for decades, in violation of children's rights.

September 2011

The New York Times

'Companies Use Immigration Crackdown to Turn a Profit' (Press)

http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/29/world/asia/getting-tough-on-immigrants-to-turn-a-profit.html?_r=3&pagewanted=all&

Article outlining a number of human rights related allegations regarding G4S' provision of immigration detention services. They include a 2007 Western Australia Human Rights Commission finding that G4S drivers had ignored the cries of detainees locked in a hot van, leaving them so dehydrated that one drank his own urine, as well as public outcry and a coroner's ruling finding G4S and the Australian authorities to blame for the death of an Aboriginal man in the back of a G4S van. It further refers to a UK criminal investigation after the asphyxiation of an Angolan man who died as three G4S escorts held him down on a British Airways flight.

October 2011

DanWatch

'G4S retreat from settlements drags out' (Press)

<http://www.danwatch.dk/en/articles/g4s-retreat-settlements-drags-out/105>

Article outlining criticisms of G4S's provision of support to illegal settlements and prisons in which human rights abuses are allegedly committed.

October 2010

Carl Levin Senator website

Senate Armed Services Committee Releases Report on the Role and Oversight of DoD's Private Security Contractors in Afghanistan' (Press Release)

<http://www.levin.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/?id=68a307cd-ca99-44e1-87ea-d268b9c8d7db>

Press release claiming that a report by the US Senate Armed Services Committee has criticised the US' engagement of, *inter alia*, ArmourGroup, acquired by G4S in 2008, due to its alleged reliance on Afghan warlords, including Taliban supporters, for the provision of services in Afghanistan.

September 2010

Human Rights Watch

A Strange Case: Violations of Workers' Freedom of Association in the United States by European Multinational Corporations (Report)

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/bhr0910web_0.pdf

Report concerning a number of alleged incidents of union busting by G4S subsidiaries in certain parts of the US. Allegations include retaliation against workers seeking to organise, worker coercion and refusals to collectively bargain between 2003 and 2008. The report states that in December 2008 the company entered into a global agreement safeguarding employee rights throughout its operations.

December 2008

UK National Contact Point

Union Network International v G4S

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/43750644.pdf>

In 2006 a complaint was submitted to the UK national contact point alleging a breach of the OECD guidelines regarding G4S operations in Nepal, Mozambique, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, including claims of non-payment of back pay and severance pay, dismissal and blacklisting of workers with union involvement, non-compliance with Court and Ministerial orders, refusal of overtime pay, medical visits and leave, access to toilets or water for security officers in private homes, and union recognition. Mediation culminated in an agreement between the parties on the resolution of the case.

May 2007

War on Want

Who Protects the Guards? The Facts behind G4S in Southern Africa (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/about-us/publications?start=80>

Report detailing allegations of abusive labour practices, including claims of failure to pay living wages, demands for overtime at reduced wage rates, harsh and unjust discipline, racism, union busting and refusals to comply with labour laws, by G4S companies in South Africa, Malawi and Mozambique following a union fact-finding mission.

GlaxoSmithKline

Sector: Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 10 August 2007)

July 2012

The New York Times

'Glaxo Agrees to Pay \$3 Billion in Fraud Settlement' (Press)

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/03/business/glaxosmithkline-agrees-to-pay-3-billion-in-fraud-settlement.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0

Article outlining the landmark settlement of civil and criminal proceedings regarding numerous allegations of corporate malpractice affecting consumer health. Allegations concerned Paxil, Wellbutrin, Avandia and the other drugs, and included claims of inappropriate liaison with doctors to secure the promotion of the company's drugs, the inappropriate promotion of certain drugs for children, helping to publish a medical journal article that misrepresented data, the marketing of drugs for unapproved purposes, and failures to report data concerning safety risks.

July 2012

Pharmwatch

'Criminal Prosecutions of GlaxoSmithKline' (Press)

<http://www.pharmwatch.org/crim/glaxo.shtml>

Summary of information taken from HHS Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program Annual Reports, stating that GSK has made payments in respect of civil proceedings founded on claims of fraud (concealing discounts and underpaying rebates due to Medicaid) in 2003 and fraudulent pricing and marketing in 2005, and criminal charges for the alleged manufacture and distribution of certain adulterated drugs in 2010.

January 2012

The Telegraph

'GlaxoSmithKline, Britain's biggest drug firm, has been fined by an Argentine court over clinical trials of a pneumonia vaccine' (Press)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/science-news/9006614/GlaxoSmithKline-fined-over-trials-on-the-babies-of-Argentinian-poor.html>

Article stating that GlaxoSmithKline has been fined by an Argentine court regarding claims of failure to get proper consent from children's parents during clinical trials of a pneumonia vaccine. Company response available from article.

November 2011

The Independent

'From tragedy to travesty: Drugs tested on survivors of Bhopal' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/from-tragedy-to-travesty-drugs-tested-on-survivors-of-bhopal-6262412.html>

Article claiming that GSK has been associated with the testing of drugs on Bhopal victims in India, which are alleged to have been conducted in violation of ethical standards, potentially putting patients at risk. It highlights that accountability in this case is difficult to establish as GSK had purchased the test drug from French pharmaceutical company Sanofi-Synthelabo, who had engaged a contract research organisation to oversee the trial. Company response available from article.

October 2011

Financial Times

'Pharmaceutical groups sued over thalidomide' (Press)

http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0ff64ea4-0312-11e1-899a-00144feabdc0,Authorised=false.html?_i_location=http%3A%2F%2F

Article claiming that GSK is being sued alongside Gruenthal by Americans born half a century ago with birth defects that they allege were caused by the drug thalidomide. The legal action claims that the drug was more widely used in the US than previously thought and may have caused thousands of birth defects in children, despite the long-standing belief that the Food and Drug Administration's refusal to authorise thalidomide limited its side-effects to a few cases.

September 2008

ABC News

'Is GlaxoSmithKline Behaving Badly in Argentina?' (Press)

<http://abcnews.go.com/Health/story?id=5735276&page=5#.UZeE6KKPhQg>

Article outlining allegations by Argentinian parents that their children were recruited for participation in clinical trials without proper consent from parents and the implications such scandals can have on access to health care in developing countries. Company response available from article.

November 2007

United States Senate Committee on Finance

The Intimidation of Dr. John Buse and the Diabetes Drug Avandia (Report)

<http://www.finance.senate.gov/newsroom/chairman/download/?id=883e903d-f973-4a74-8432-3c651c71b4b4>

Senate committee affirmative findings regarding GSK's alleged intimidation of an independent scientist (Dr John Buse) who began voicing concern over safety risks posed by Avandia, a drug GSK manufactures to control glucose levels in diabetics.

November 2007

Oxfam International

Investing for Life (Briefing Paper)

http://www.oxfamamerica.org/static/oa3/files/OxfamInternational_InvestingforLife.pdf

Briefing claiming that GSK Philippines allegedly lobbied to prevent the Philippine House of Representatives from passing the Cheaper Medicines Bill. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

September 2006

Multinational Monitor

'A Grim Day for Big Pharma' (Blog)

<http://www.multinationalmonitor.org/editorsblog/?p=49>

Article stating that GSK has agreed to pay more than \$3 billion to the Internal Revenue Service to settle tax avoidance allegations relating to transfer pricing — the allocation of profits and expenses between the U.S. subsidiary and other parts of the multinational conglomerate. The IRS claimed that the U.S. subsidiary under-reported its profits to avoid paying its fair share of US taxes. GSK has denied the charges, stating that it settled to avoid the costs of protracted litigation.

January 2006

Trade Justice

Under the Influence: Exposing undue corporate influence over policy-making at the World Trade Organization (Report)

https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/174_6_under_the_influence_final.pdf

Report alleging that GSK has publicised its efforts to increase access to essential medicines in poor countries, whilst at the same time being an influential member of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), which lobbies aggressively for WTO rules and national laws that restrict people's access to low-cost drugs in developing countries.

Glencore

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 22 March 2014)

April 2012

Bread for All & Catholic Lenten Fund

Glencore in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Profit before Human Rights and the Environment (Report)

http://www.breadforall.ch/fileadmin/english/Business_and_Human_Rights/20120416_Glencore_in_the_DRC_report_2012.pdf

Report outlining numerous concerns about Glencore operations in the DRC. Amongst other things, it alleges that Glencore's Congolese subsidiary has failed to engage in human rights due diligence in respect of artisanal miners and that pollution of the local environment is such that, with regard to water it constitutes a serious breach of national and international standards and contravenes the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. This is claimed to have affected the ability of local communities to fish and use river water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The report also raises further concerns regarding working conditions, taxation and lack of transparency. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

February 2012

RepRisk

Most Controversial Mining Companies of 2011 (Report)

http://www.reprisk.com/downloads/specialreports/23/Top%2010%20Most%20Controversial%20Mining%20Companies_RepRisk%20150312.pdf

Glencore International ranked 3rd on RepRisk's list of most controversial mining companies of 2011. The RepRisk report cites, amongst others, allegations regarding Glencore subsidiaries harrasing union members in Peru, operating in areas where paramilitaries have been committing serious abuses and forcing people off their land in Colombia, engaging in union busting and disposing of waste illegally in Colombia and breaches of US environmental law. The report claims that company is also alleged to have driven up commodity prices through its speculation activities.

April 2012

BBC News

'Panorama questions over Glencore mines' (Press)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/17702487>

Article claiming that following a Panorama investigation Glencore was accused of profiting from child labour in a mine in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as paying the associates of paramilitary killers in Colombia, who are alleged to have murdered the inhabitants of land into order to sell the land to the company. Company response available from article and the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

May 2011

Al Jazeera

'Glencore: Profiteering from hunger and chaos' (Press)

<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2011/05/20115723149852120.html>

Article claiming that Glencore profiteers from food speculation including allegations of potentially manipulating food prices, as well as references to the company's involvement with the oil for food scandal.

April 2011

Swiss National Contact Point

Sherpa et al vs Glencore International AG

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_208.

An OECD complaint was filed against Glencore International AG (and First Quantum Mining Ltd.) in 2011 alleging that the company's Zambian subsidiary Mopani Copper Mines Plc. manipulated its financial accounts in order to evade taxation. Together, Glencore and First Quantum directly or indirectly own 90% of the shares in Mopani Copper Mines. After an initial assessment, the NCP offered to facilitate a dialogue between the parties. Both parties met in July 2012, reportedly achieving a thorough exchange of information and reaching an agreement on further steps. The Zambian Centre for Trade, Policy and Development also participated and the NCP considers the instance to be closed.

March 2011

Bread for All, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund and Bench Marks Foundation

Contracts, human rights and taxation: How a company exploits a country. The case of Glencore in the DRC (Report)

http://www.bench-marks.org.za/research/drc_study_english_edition_6.pdf

Report alleging that Glencore subsidiary, Katanga Mining Limited (KML), buys ore from small mines with "catastrophic working conditions" which also use child labour, and is allegedly polluting the environment, including water supplies. The report claims that Glencore exploits Congolese resources without leaving a fair share to the Congolese side, that its subsidiary runs mines with dangerous working conditions and tax evasion. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

December 2010

Counter Balance

The Mopani Copper Mine, Zambia: How European development money has fed a mining scandal (Report)

<http://www.counterbalance-eib.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Mopani-Report-English-Web.pdf>

Report claiming that Glencore subsidiary Mopani pays very little tax or royalties in a sector that is already little taxed. It further alleges that the arrival of the company has seen the cessation of public services in the vicinity of its operations, that it has been responsible for the forced expulsion of hundreds of subsistence farmers who have been left in poverty, that it has failed to implement an agreement brokered by an OECD national contact point in respect of its human rights impacts, the payment of low wages and poor working conditions in its mines, air emissions that are dramatically over legal limits and appear to be affecting the health of local communities, acid water pollution that has in the past contaminated drinking water, and pollution from mining waste.

HSBC Holdings

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 27 November 2000); Equator Principles (since 4 September 2003); Investment manager signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (HSBC Global Asset Management).

November 2012

Global Witness

In the future there will be no forests (Report)

<http://www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/library/HSBC-logging-briefing-GW.pdf>

Report alleging that HSBC has bankrolled logging companies that cause widespread environmental destruction and human rights abuses in Sarawak, Malaysia and has violated its own sustainability policies. The bank is also alleged to be providing financial services to companies widely suspected of engaging in bribery and corruption.

July 2012

US Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

'HSBC Exposed U.S. Financial System to Money Laundering, Drug, Terrorist Financing Risks' (Press Release)

<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/subcommittees/investigations/media/hsbc-exposed-us-finacial-system-to-money-laundering-drug-terrorist-financing-risks>

Press statement regarding the release of a 330 page report following a US Senate Sub-committee investigations into allegations that HSBC had offered banking services to HSBC Bank Mexico, and treated it as a low risk client, despite its location in a country facing serious money laundering and drug trafficking challenges, thereby enabling the flow of proceeds from illegal drug sales into the United States; actively circumvented US safeguards designed to block transactions involving terrorists, drug lords, and rogue regimes; providing US dollars and banking services to banks in Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh despite links to terrorist financing; clearing suspicious U.S. travellers cheques; and offering bearer share accounts despite the high risk of money laundering and illicit conduct. The sub-committee alleges that HSBC had used its US bank as a gateway into the U.S. financial system for some HSBC affiliates around the world to provide U.S. dollar services to clients while playing fast and loose with US banking rules, exposing the US to Mexican drug money, suspicious traveller's cheques, bearer share corporations, and rogue jurisdictions.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth International

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/en/resources/publications/pdfs/2012/farming-money>

Report claiming that HSBC, amongst other banks, risks contributing to global hunger through involvement in directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. The report refers to HSBC's financing of agribusiness with explicit links to alleged land grabs/human rights abuses in Uganda and its funding of South East Asian palm oil companies that are claimed to violate human rights and Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil standards, with accusations that community land is seized, people displaced, and forest of high conservation value cleared. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

October 2011

Action Aid

Addicted to tax havens: The secret life of the FTSE 100 (Report)

https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/addicted_to_tax_havens.pdf

Study by Action Aid finding that HSBC is the biggest financial sector user of tax havens in the FTSE 100, with a total of 556 banks in such locations. The report claims that such practices can have a significant impact on developing and developed countries alike, and that tax revenue base in developing countries is the only sustainable source of funding for governments to invest in reducing poverty and inequality.

October 2010

Global Witness

'International Thief Thief: How British banks are complicit in Nigerian corruption' (Report)

<http://www.financialtaskforce.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/International-Thief-Thief-final.pdf>

Report alleging that HSBC, among other British banks, failed to prevent money laundering by corrupt Nigerian officials through its accounts, despite its association with the Abacha money laundering scandal in 2001. The report claims that a former Nigerian state governor, Diepreye Alamieyeseigha, held an account with HSBC, amongst others, and used it to launder funds obtained through corruption to fund a luxury lifestyle. The bank is further accused of processing a transaction involving a house purchase that was used to bribe one of these officials in knowledge of suspicious circumstances of the case, raising questions about its due diligence procedures for politically exposed persons.

March 2009

Global Witness

Undue diligence. How banks do business with corrupt regimes (Report)

<http://www.globalwitness.org/library/undue-diligence-how-banks-do-business-corrupt-regimes>

Report alleging that HSBC facilitated corruption in Equatorial Guinea by hiding behind bank secrecy laws in Luxembourg and Cyprus to avoid revealing the beneficial owners of accounts they held which received suspicious transfers of millions of dollars of Equatorial Guinea's oil money. The report claims that HSBC's reliance on bank secrecy laws in the relevant jurisdictions both hinders the investigation of corrupt practices but also impedes the banks own ability to conduct due diligence.

October 2008

War on Want

Banking on Bloodshed: UK high street banks' complicity in the arms trade (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Banking%20on%20Bloodshed.pdf>

Report claiming that HSBC holds shares in the global arms industry totalling £450.6 million, serves as principal banker to two arms manufacturers BAE Systems and Meggitt, and has been part of 43 syndicated loans to the arms sector over the last 10 years worth £27.1 billion, as well as having invested in and given loans to companies that produce cluster munitions and depleted uranium munitions.

Imperial Tobacco Group

Sector: Consumer Goods

November 2012

Cancer Research

Smuggling, the Tobacco Industry and Plain Packs (Report)

http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/prod_consump/groups/cr_common/@nre/@pol/documents/generalcontent/smuggling_fullreport.pdf

Report outlining Imperial Tobacco's alleged facilitation of tobacco smuggling in the early 2000's, re-raised in the context of the company's current arguments that plain packaging in the UK would increase smuggling.

October 2009

Medical News Today

'Imperial Tobacco Canada Destroyed Documents Containing Studies On The Health Effects Of Smoking' (Press)

<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/167430.php>

Article reporting that Imperial Tobacco Canada is alleged to have attempted to destroy documents that contained high-quality scientific evidence that cigarette smoke was carcinogenic and addictive. These studies had significant implications for government tobacco-control programs and the news is therefore said to have sparked several lawsuits against the company by a number of Canadian provinces.

Johnson Matthey

Sector: Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals

November 2008

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

A Sputtering Process: An Overview of the Platinum Group Metals Supply Chain (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2811

Report alleging that Platinum Group Metals (PGM) supply chains have been reported to raise a number of sustainability issues, including environmental, human rights and labour rights issues. These include claims about impacts on water, power, land degradation and pollution; loss of livelihoods, relocation and health risks for affected communities; and dangerous working conditions for miners. The report claims Johnson Matthey sources from PGM miner Anglo Platinum, with whom it has an exclusive marketing contract. The report claims that such downstream customers have a responsibility to address these sustainability issues in supply chains, including pushing miners like Anglo Platinum (found by the South African Human Rights Commission to have adversely affected communities relocated for its platinum mine) to implement human rights recommendations directed at this sector. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Kazakhmys

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

July 2012

This is Money

"INVESTIGATION: Mining firm Kazakhmys has link to 'lead poison plant'" (Press)

<http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/markets/article-2178361/CITY-FOCUS-Mining-firm-Kazakhmys-link-lead-poison-plant.html>

Article claiming that Kazakhmys has close ties to a smelter alleged to be responsible for lead poisoning in Kazakhstan. The article states that the company has denied that it owns or operates the lead smelter at Shymkent, where environmental surveys are said to show concentrations of lead 26 times the maximum legal amount. The article claims that close ties exist between Kazakhmys and the company that has taken over the running of the smelter, which it claims is being managed by a team of former Kazakhmys employees. The article claims that the plant was reopened in part to service a debt to Kazakhmys and that the company formerly provided lead dust to the smelter as part of the agreement.

July 2010

Global Witness

Risky Business: Kazakhstan, Kazakhmys plc and the London Stock Exchange (Report)

http://www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/gw_risky_business.pdf

Report documenting testimony from various Kazakh sources alleging that Kazakhstan's autocratic president, President Nazarbayev, has the ability to wield significant undisclosed influence over Kazakhmys plc. The report claims that upon listing on the London stock exchange Kazakhmys failed to declare potentially key information about its shareholders and directors, thereby exposing investors to unquantifiable risk. The information that the company allegedly failed to disclose is said to raise serious questions about its beneficial ownership and corruption.

Lloyds Group

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives identified: Equator Principles (since 31 January 2008); Asset owner signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (Lloyds Banking Group).

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & Fairfin

Worldwide investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that Lloyds Banking provided a general purpose loan to Lockheed Martin as part of a syndicate in 2011, and underwrote bonds issued by Lockheed Martin as part of banking syndicates in 2009 and 2011. Lockheed Martin is on the Pax Christi Red Flag list of cluster munitions producers – weapons that have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth International

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/en/resources/publications/pdfs/2012/farming-money>

Report claiming that Lloyds, amongst other banks, may risk contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation, and directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. The report claims that Lloyds offers funds to private clients, which include positions in agricultural commodities (physical, not derivatives) or in agribusiness companies. It claims that investing or lending to agri-businesses carries the risk of contributing indirectly to land-grabbing.

October 2011

Action Aid

Addicted to tax havens: The secret life of the FTSE 100 (Report)

https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/addicted_to_tax_havens.pdf

Study by Action Aid finding that Lloyds Group amongst other companies uses numerous tax havens. The report claims that such practices can have a significant impact on developing and developed countries alike, and that tax revenue base in developing countries is the only sustainable source of funding for governments to invest in reducing poverty and inequality.

March 2010

Pagina 12

'En los laberintos de la Justicia' ['In the Labyrinth of Justice'] (Press)

<http://www.pagina12.com.ar/diario/elpais/subnotas/1-45899-2010-03-24.html>

Article reporting Lloyds bank to be among a number of banks subject to allegations of complicity with the Argentinian military Junta's perpetration of human right abuses, including crimes against humanity, in the 1980's. The allegations are based on claims that loans were provided by these banks to the Junta, potentially in the knowledge that the regime was engaged in perpetrating these crimes, thus allowing an increase in military spending and the Junta to raise external debt.

December 2009

Global Witness

Sudanese President may have \$9 billion with Lloyds bank (Press)

<http://www.globalwitness.org/library/sudanese-president-may-have-9-billion-lloyds-bank>

Article claiming that Wikileaks cables indicate that the ICC prosecutor, Louis Moreno-Ocampo believed Lloyds bank might be “holding or knowledgeable of the whereabouts of” money held in illegal accounts beneficially belonging to Sudan’s President Omar al-Bashir, worth \$9 billion. Aside from concerns about corruption, al-Bashir has been indicted by the ICC for war crimes.

December 2009

US Department of Justice

‘Lloyds TSB Bank Plc Agrees to Forfeit \$350 Million in Connection with Violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act’ (Press Release)

<http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2009/January/09-crm-023.html>

Press release referring to allegations that Lloyds illegally conducted transactions on behalf of customers from Iran, Sudan and other countries on the US sanctions list for over 12 years. It is alleged to have engaged in deliberately removing material information—such as customer names, bank names and addresses—from payment messages so that the wire transfers would pass undetected through filters at U.S. financial institutions. This process is alleged to have allowed more than \$350 million in transactions to be processed by U.S. correspondent banks used by Lloyds. The bank agreed to forfeit \$350 million in respect of these charges.

June 2009

The Ecologist

‘UK companies linked to devastating Indian mine’

http://www.theecologist.org/trial_investigations/272286/uk_companies_linked_to_devastating_indian_mine.html

Article claiming that Lloyds is amongst a number of companies that have invested in the controversial mining company Vedanta, accused of environmental destruction and the violation of indigenous people’s rights in Orissa State, India.

February 2009

The Guardian

‘Lloyds faces accusations of tax avoidance’ (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/feb/11/tax-gap-lloyds>

Lloyds has been accused of engaging in double dipping tax avoidance schemes to reduce its UK tax liability after having been bailed out by the UK taxpayer.

October 2008

War on Want

Banking on Bloodshed: UK high street banks’ complicity in the arms trade (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Banking%20on%20Bloodshed.pdf>

Report alleging that Lloyds TSB holds shares in the UK arms sector totalling £717.5 million, serves as principal banker to BAE Systems and QinetiQ, and has been part of 40 syndicated loans to the arms sector over the last 10 years-worth £33.3 billion, including loans to producers of cluster munitions and depleted uranium munitions.

Lonmin

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 22 August 2008)

August 2012

Institute for Human Rights and Business

Lonmin Tragedy: Time to Take Human Rights Due Diligence Seriously (Report)

<http://www.ihrb.org/commentary/guest/lonmin-tragedy-time-to-take-human-rights-due-diligence-seriously.html>

Article raising questions about the extent to which Lonmin engaged in human rights due diligence in light of its use of the South African police to secure striking mineworkers protesting over living wages, at which police opened fire killing 34 miners in the summer of 2012.

November 2008

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

A Sputtering Process: An Overview of the Platinum Group Metals Supply Chain (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2811

Report stating that Platinum Group Metals (PGM) supply chains have been reported to raise a number of sustainability issues, including environmental, human rights and labour rights issues. These include claims about impacts on water, power, land degradation and pollution; loss of livelihoods, relocation and health risks for affected communities; and dangerous working conditions for miners. The report refers to Lonmin as one of the three mining companies that control more than a 10% in the South Africa's PGM production, where many of these issues have been raised.

September 2008

London Mining Network

'Communities Fight Back Against Platinum Giants in Mokopane, Limpopo' (Press Release)

<http://londonminingnetwork.org/2008/10/communities-fight-back-against-platinum-giants-in-mokopane-limpopo/>

Article alleging that Lonmin has adversely affected communities in 13 villages in South Africa, including Sekiming where it was drilling in the village for platinum. The article claims that the company has been accused of breaking the law by drilling without obtaining consent from the affected communities as well as of corruption.

Marks & Spencer

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiatives: Ethical Trading Initiative

May 2013

SOMO and India Committee of the Netherlands

Maid in India: Young Dalit Women Continue to Suffer Exploitative Conditions in India's Garment Industry (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3783

Update to the 'Captured by Cotton' report claiming that the use of the Sumangali scheme persists among Indian suppliers of M&S, amongst other companies. It also highlights concerns regarding excessive and forced overtime, inadequate safety measures and lack of freedom of association. The report highlights numerous initiatives that have been launched to try to tackle these problems in the industry.

December 2011

Students and Scholars against Corporate Misbehaviour

Making Toys without Joy: ICTI CARE Covers Labour Rights Violations for Global Toy Brands like Disney, Walmart & Mattel (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/2011%2012%2005%20Making%20Toys%20without%20Joy.pdf>

Report claiming numerous labour rights violations at toy factories supplying major brands, including M&S. Violations are alleged to include excessive overtime, poor health and safety, harsh discipline and denial of labour contracts, social insurance benefits and freedom of association.

May 2011

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Captured by Cotton: Exploited Dalit girls produce garments in India for European and US markets (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3673

Report alleging labour rights violations faced by girls and young women employed under the Sumangali Scheme in the Tamil Nadu garment industry. The Sumangali Scheme is said to equate to bonded labour on the basis that employers are unilaterally holding back part of the workers' wages until three or more years of work have been completed. M&S are claimed to be listed as a customer of a company that employs this scheme.

April 2011

International Textile Garment and Leather Workers' Federation

An Overview of Working Conditions in Sportswear Factories in Indonesia, Sri Lanka & the Philippines (Report)

<http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ITGLWFSportswearReport2011.pdf>

Report on investigations conducted into 83 factories in Indonesia, Sri Lanka & the Philippines where it is alleged that, amongst other things, employers often circumvent the law to avoid regularising work, thereby denying workers job security and benefits such as sick pay or social security and that most factories paid less than the legal minimum wage to workers and none paid a

living wage. The report alleges that this reflects a failure on the part of brands to ensure that the volume and price of goods can be delivered within legal limits, listing M&S as one of the brands sourcing from factories covered by the research.

December 2010

War on Want and Labour Behind the Label

Taking Liberties: The story behind the UK high street (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Taking%20Liberties.pdf>

Report alleging numerous labour rights violations at factories supplying M&S amongst others, including poor health and safety conditions, failure to pay a living wage and an inability to unionise at factories in Gurgaon in India.

August 2010

'Gap, Next and M&S in new sweatshop scandal' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/aug/08/gap-next-marks-spencer-sweatshops>

Article claiming that an Observer investigation found labour rights violations, particularly excessive overtime, at Indian suppliers to major UK high street brands including M&S.

March 2010

The Sunday Times

'Bitter plight of the vanilla trade children' in Madagascar (Press)

http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/world_news/Africa/article25681.ece

Article alleging the use of child labour in the production of Madagascan vanilla, which it claims is used in some M&S products. M&S response available in article.

August 2007

Action Aid

Who Pays? The real cost of cheap school uniforms (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/who_pays_school_uniforms_report.pdf

Report alleging that pressure on suppliers to deliver large orders of school uniforms quickly and cheaply is undermining their ability to meet ethical standards. It claims that workers at Sri Lankan suppliers for M&S working long hours for poverty pay, having to live in poor housing and facing stigma and discrimination.

March 2007

War on Want

Growing Pains: The human cost of cut flowers in British supermarkets (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Growing%20Pains.pdf>

Report alleging that whilst UK supermarkets buy flowers from farms or plantations that are supposed to be committed to voluntary standards that guarantee decent working conditions and a healthy and safe working environment, that these principles are regularly violated. The report focuses predominantly on Colombia and Kenya and claims that workers seeking to unionise at a Columbian M&S supplier are subject to discrimination.

Morrison Supermarkets (WM)

Sector: Consumer Goods

October 2011

Action Aid

Addicted to tax havens: The secret life of the FTSE 100 (Report)

https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/addicted_to_tax_havens.pdf

Study by Action Aid finding that Morrisons, amongst other companies, uses tax haven structures. The report states that such practices can have a significant impact on state revenues available to reduce poverty.

February 2009

War on Want & Sikhula Sonke

Sour Grapes: South African wine workers and British supermarket power (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Sour%20Grapes%20wine%20report.pdf>

Report discussing the role of supermarket retailers in the deteriorating working conditions in South Africa's wine trade where workers are said to suffer from low wages, insecure working conditions, harassment and lack of housing. The report claims

that women workers are particularly at risk as they are more likely to be on seasonal contracts, as well as suffering from discrimination in terms of pay. It refers to an April 2008 UK Competition Commission report that claims that supermarkets have used their buying power to squeeze suppliers by transferring risk and costs onto them and inhibiting their ability to earn a fair price and speak out against unfair practices. The report refers to Morrisons as a supplier of 9% of the UK's supermarket wine from South Africa.

January 2009

Action Aid

'Banana price wars' (Press)

<https://www.actionaid.org.uk/news-and-views/banana-price-wars>

Article claiming that Morrisons and Asda have been heavily criticised by development charities for engaging in a banana price slash – a practice that it claims is a serious set back to trying to improve poor working conditions endured by plantation workers in the developing world.

April 2007

Action Aid

Who Pays? How British supermarkets are keeping Women Workers in Poverty (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/doc_lib/actionaid_who_pays_report.pdf

Report claiming that supermarkets transfer both the risks and costs of reduced pricing practices for food and garment products down the supply chain, which it is alleged particularly drives down the pay and conditions of women. The report claims that Morrisons engages in such controversial practices through, *inter alia*, tit-for-tat price wars.

February 2007

Christian Aid

Coming Clean: Revealing the UK's true carbon footprint (Report)

<http://www.christianaid.org.uk/images/coming-clean-uk-carbon-footprint.pdf>

Report alleging that Morrisons is the most carbon intensive of leading UK supermarkets and that the company provides little detail in its carbon emissions reporting. The report points out that climate change occasioned by such emissions is expected to have a devastating impact on poor and vulnerable people in developing countries. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

Next

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiatives: Ethical Trading Initiative

May 2013

SOMO and India Committee of the Netherlands

Maid in India: Young Dalit Women Continue to Suffer Exploitative Conditions in India's Garment Industry (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3783

Update to the 'Captured by Cotton' report claiming that the use of the Sumangali scheme persists among Indian suppliers of Next, amongst other companies. It also highlights concerns regarding excessive and forced overtime, inadequate safety measures and lack of freedom of association. The report outlines numerous initiatives that have been launched to try to tackle these problems in the industry.

May 2011

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Captured by Cotton: Exploited Dalit girls produce garments in India for European and US markets (Report)

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Report outlining alleged labour rights violations faced by girls and young women employed under the Sumangali Scheme in the Tamil Nadu garment industry. The Sumangali Scheme is said to equate to bonded labour on the basis that employers are unilaterally holding back part of the workers' wages until three or more years of work have been completed. Next are claimed to be listed as the customer of a company that employs this scheme.

April 2011

International Textile Garment and Leather Workers' Federation

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December 2010

War on Want & Labour Behind the Label

Taking Liberties: the Story Behind the UK High Street (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Taking%20Liberties.pdf>

Report alleging numerous labour rights violations at factories supplying Next amongst others, including poor health and safety conditions, failure to pay a living wage and an inability to unionise at factories in Gurgaon in India.

August 2010

The Guardian

'Gap, Next and M&S in new sweatshop scandal' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/aug/08/gap-next-marks-spencer-sweatshops>

Article claiming that an Observer investigation found labour rights violations, particularly excessive overtime, at Indian suppliers to major UK high street brands, including Next. Company response available from article.

Old Mutual

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 8 January 2008); Asset owner signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (Old Mutual).

December 2012

The Independent

'Jim Armitage: Old Mutual seems unembarrassed by its links with Mugabe's Zimbabwe' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/comment/jim-armitage-old-mutual-seems-unembarrassed-by-its-links-with-mugabes-zimbabwe-8372670.html>

Article critical of Old Mutual's investment in diamond mining in Zimbabwe through its South African subsidiary, thereby circumventing western sanctions on the state. It claims that the company has invested in a business partnered up in the region with ZMDC, which has been associated by Global Witness with ministers in President Mugabe's Zanu-PF party, who are alleged to have plundered over \$2 billion from the mine in which the company has invested.

Petrofac

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 23 January 2009)

January 2007

Ethical Consumer

'Genocide in Sudan' (Press)

<http://www.ethicalconsumer.org/commentanalysis/corporatewatch/genocideinsudan.aspx>

Article outlining that Petrofac was among a number of companies targeted by the Sudan Divestment Task Force for being implicated in activities in the Sudanese oil sector for contracting with the Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company. This led to allegations that the firm was linked to funding the Sudanese government's genocidal practices.

October 2005

Green Alternative, Oxfam and CEE Bankwatch Network

BTC Pipeline – An IFI Recipe for Increasing Poverty (Report)

http://bankwatch.org/documents/report_btc_poverty_10_05.pdf

Report outlining concerns regarding the controversial Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Export Oil Pipeline, which is alleged to have occasioned human rights violations and environmental harm in several localities along its route. The Spie-Capag-Petrofac International Joint Venture is alleged in the report to have engaged in a number of regulatory violations including with regard to illegal logging and mining, and environmental and construction permits. The venture is further claimed to have failed to recognise claims for compensation for damage said to have been occasioned by its activities.

Prudential

Sector: Finance & Investment

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & Fairfin

Worldwide investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that Prudential owned or managed 1.4% of Textron shares valued at 72.3 million in December 2011. Textron is on the Pax Christi Red Flag list of cluster munitions producers – weapons that have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

June 2009

The Ecologist

'UK companies linked to devastating Indian mine' (Press)

http://www.theecologist.org/trial_investigations/272286/uk_companies_linked_to_devastating_indian_mine.html

Article claiming that Prudential is amongst a number of companies that have invested in the controversial mining company Vedanta, accused of environmental destruction and the violation of indigenous people's rights in Orissa State, India.

Randgold Resources

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

May 2013

Action Aid

How Tax Havens Plunder the Poor (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/how_tax_havens_plunder_the_poor_2.pdf

Report alleging that 13 out of 19 tax haven companies owned by Randgold Resources carry African place names, though the company claims that it is a significant tax payer in Africa. The report states that such tax havens deny developing countries the ability to benefit from their own wealth and raise the public funds needed to fight poverty.

December 2012

Richard Spoor Inc Attorneys

'Gold Mine Workers with Silicosis File Motion for Class Action' (Press Release)

<http://goldminersilicosis.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/12-21-12-Press-Release-Gold-Mine-workers-with-Silicosis-file-motion-for-Class-Action.pdf>

Press release stating that Randgold is listed as one of 30 respondent gold mining companies that owned or operated 78 different gold mines from 1965 to the present and against whom a class action for damages has been raised in South Africa on behalf of tens of thousands of current and former gold mine workers, as well as dependents of deceased workers, on the basis of claims that these workers contracted silicosis as a result of their work in South African gold mines. The action claims that silicosis is a wholly preventable disease but that gold companies have been responsible for its continued contraction due to a lack of sufficient legal consequence.

September 2007

FIDH

Mali: Mining and human rights (Report)

<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/mali477ang2007.pdf>

Report further to an international fact finding mission to Mali, alleging that Randgold operations in the locality of its Morila mine have adversely affected the health of local people due to a foreseen increase in HIV contraction and that the company appears to have done little to deal with the HIV/AIDS epidemic despite recommendations in its EIA. The report further alleges that the company's failure to take remedial measures at the Syama gold mine, which was simply abandoned by the company in 2001, has occasioned environmental contamination including soil and ground water contamination.

Rio Tinto

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000); Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

2013 (update)

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre

'Case profile: Rio Tinto lawsuit (re Papua New Guinea)' (Briefing)

http://www.business-humanrights.org/Categories/Lawlawsuits/Lawsuitsregulatoryaction/LawsuitsSelectedcases/RioTintolawsuitrePapuaNewGuinea?sort_on=publication&batch_size=10&batch_start=2

BHRRC briefing outlining that in 2000, Rio Tinto, was sued in the US courts by residents of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea (PNG), for alleged complicity in, *inter alia*, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, perpetrated by the Papua New Guinea army in the 1980s. Moreover, the firm's activities were alleged to have harmed local environment and health and the company was claimed to have engaged in racial discrimination against black mine workers. The case was the subject of a number of rulings on jurisdiction and was eventually dismissed in June 2013 on the basis of the US Supreme Court ruling in *Kiobel v Shell*, which had ruled against the extra-territorial application of the Alien Tort Claims Act. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

March 2013

ejolt

'Rio Tinto in Madagascar: 15 activists arrested' (Press)

<http://www.ejolt.org/2013/03/rio-tinto-in-madagascar-15-activists-arrested/>

Article claiming that 15 members of a civil society group working with poor people alleged to have been dispossessed of their land by the Rio Tinto/QMM mining project in Taolagnaro (southeastern Madagascar) have recently been arrested. The article alleges that the arrests seek to silence the advocacy efforts of the organisation, which had revealed a lack of permits for research on a future extraction site, contributing to the suspension of the work. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

January 2013

ejolt

'Madagascar: Local protests against Rio Tinto' (Press)

<http://www.ejolt.org/2013/01/madagascar-local-protests-against-rio-tinto/>

Article containing claims that the Rio Tinto/QMM mining project in Taolagnaro (southeastern Madagascar) has displaced local people from their land without compensation and requires the removal of rare fragments of coastal littoral forest and heathland found only in Madagascar, thereby destroying bio diversity. Many local people are claimed to have little or no knowledge of the dramatic changes taking place and the reasons for them. It is alleged that the project has exacerbated social conflicts and provoked protests, most recently due to its employment of non-local persons, which it is claimed has fuelled existing feelings of inequality of opportunity between locals and outsiders. The article claims that the company demanded that the authorities put an end to a blockade that had trapped 200 of its staff members in January 2013, allegedly threatening consequences for failure to do so, and that military personnel subsequently arrived and used considerable force, including tear gas and beating, to remove protesters.

October 2012

Bank Information Center

'Complaint Filed Against Destructive Oyu Tolgoi Mine Being Considered for World Bank Support' (Press)

<http://www.bicusa.org/complaint-filed-against-destructive-oyu-tolgoi-mine/>

Article stating that a group of Mongolian herder households have filed a complaint with the IFC and MIGA's accountability mechanism demanding just compensation for the alleged impacts of Rio Tinto's Oyu Tolgoi copper and gold mine and its associated facilities. They allege destruction of their traditional lifestyles and loss of herds. It is also alleged that Rio Tinto is manipulating herders into signing biased and unfair compensation contracts, telling them that they are the only ones left yet to sign, that they will be left with nothing if they do not accept the terms, or pressuring them to sign without reading or understanding the contract. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

September 2012

ejolt

Mining conflicts around the world - September 2012 (Report)

http://www.ejolt.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/121115_Ejolt-7_High.pdf

Report claiming that Rio Tinto began operating a uranium mine at Rössing on the basis of a concession illegally granted by the apartheid regime in South Africa during its occupation of Namibia, which is alleged to have caused social conflict in the

region. The report outlines the alleged social and environmental impacts of this mining in the region, including claims of environmental contamination and radiation. It also alleges conflicts over extremely poor working conditions, including health risks to workers in the 1980s and 90s.

February 2012

Sarawak Report

Scandal Of SALCO – How Taib Plans To Make Billions From Bakun (Report)

<http://www.sarawakreport.org/2012/02/scandal-of-salco-how-taib-plans-to-make-billions-from-bakun/>

Report alleging that Rio Tinto subsidiary, Rio Tinto Alcan, is negotiating a smelter deal that poses serious risks of corruption due to the fact that the counter party is a company whose true beneficial owner is the Sarawak Chief Minister Abdul Taib Mahmud ("Taib"). The report alleges that SALCO (Sarawak Aluminium Company Sdn Bhd), a company involved in Sarawak smelter negotiations with Rio Tinto Alcan, is secretly owned by Cahya Mata Sarawak (CMS), an 85% Taib family-controlled corporation.

March 2012

RepRisk

Most Controversial Mining Companies of 2011 (Report)

http://www.reprisk.com/downloads/specialreports/23/Top%2010%20Most%20Controversial%20Mining%20Companies_RepRisk%20150312.pdf

Report ranking Rio Tinto 6th on RepRisk's list of most controversial mining companies of 2011. The RepRisk report cites, amongst others, allegations regarding genocide and war crimes in Papua New Guinea, and claims about risks of social and environmental damage at numerous mining projects.

August 2011

Mines and Communities

'Outrage at Ivanhoe-Rio Tinto's dirty Burma deal' (Press)

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org/article.php?a=11098>

Article alleging that Rio Tinto has gone back on its undertaking not to profit-seek from the (pre-reform) Burmese regime by profiting from the sale of a Burmese copper mine through an investment arrangement with Ivanhoe.

April 2010

London Mining Network

Rio Tinto: A Shameful History of Human and Labour Rights Abuses and Environmental Degradation Around the Globe (Report)

<http://londonminingnetwork.org/2010/04/rio-tinto-a-shameful-history-of-human-and-labour-rights-abuses-and-environmental-degradation-around-the-globe/>

Report listing a number of allegations regarding Rio Tinto operations in a variety of countries, including Papua New Guinea, Namibia, the USA, Madagascar, Cameroon and Indonesia. They include allegations of water pollution and concerns about indigenous people's rights at its Eagle Mine in Michigan, USA; claims that thousands have been displaced by mining development in Madagascar with many receiving inadequate or no compensation for customary land rights and losing access to forest produce, effecting livelihoods, culture and custom and concerns about the impact of operations on biodiversity; and concerns about Rio Tinto Alcan's involvement with the Lom-Pangar Dam in Cameroon, estimated to displace 28,000 people.

March 2010

Mines and Communities

'Two miners among "worst" transnationals operating in Aotearoa/New Zealand' (Press)

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org/article.php?a=9988>

Article stating that Rio Tinto was awarded runner up for New Zealand's Roger Awards. The award is said to have been made on the basis of the company's alleged "continual exploitation of the nation's energy grid and the subsidies that it receives from taxpayers and electricity suppliers has indirectly and negatively affected most New Zealanders", as well as for alleged disregard for the environment.

May 2009

Mines and Communities

'Rio Tinto's "outrageous exercise in political blackmail"' (Press)

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org/article.php?a=9250>

Article stating that Rio Tinto was awarded runner up for New Zealand's Roger Awards on the basis of the company's alleged attempt to engage in political blackmail of the New Zealand government in respect of its proposed emissions trading scheme.

November 2007

War on Want

Fanning the Flames: The role of British mining companies in conflict and the violation of human rights (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Fanning%20the%20Flames.pdf>

Report stating that the Grasberg mine in West Papua in Indonesia, a joint venture between Rio Tinto and Freeport-McMoRan, is protected by the Indonesian military and police forces who have been accused of engaging in human rights violations. The report refers to alleged payments by Grasberg Mine to certain Indonesian security forces accused of human rights abuse and claims that regular protests against the mine have often resulted in conflicts with police. It also refers to Indonesian Human Rights Commission findings regarding human rights abuses committed by security forces in the 1990s in connection with the mine. The report also refers to a law suit filed in 2000 in the US, alleging that Rio Tinto conspired with the government in Papua New Guinea to suppress civil resistance to an environmentally devastating operation and that subsequent actions led to thousands of deaths. It is also claimed that the company has been engaged in dumping water, rock and tailings, and emitting chemicals and air pollutants that have adversely effected villages and rainforest. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

July 2005

Global Witness

Paying for Protection: The Freeport mine and the Indonesian security forces (Report)

<http://www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/import/Paying%20for%20Protection.pdf>

Report alleging that Rio Tinto has failed to be transparent about its relations with security forces through its joint venture with Freeport McMoRan. The report outlines the background of human rights abuses associated with the Indonesian military and police and claims that payments to such forces for security can exacerbate conflict in conflict affected areas and aid both corruption and the perpetration of human rights abuses.

Rolls-Royce

Sector: Aerospace, Defence & Security

December 2012

The Sunday Times

'Rolls-Royce accused of paying \$20m bribe to dictator's son' (Press)

<http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/business/Industry/article1172850.ece>

Article claiming that Rolls-Royce has been accused of paying a \$20m bribe to Tommy Suharto, son of the former dictatorial president of Indonesia, to win a large contract in Asia - an allegation then being investigated by the Serious Fraud Office.

January 2007

Ethical Consumer

'Genocide in Sudan' (Press)

<http://www.ethicalconsumer.org/commentanalysis/corporatewatch/genocideinsudan.aspx>

Article outlining that Rolls-Royce was among a number of companies targeted by the Sudan Divestment Task Force for being implicated in activities in the Sudanese oil sector for allegedly providing land-based diesel engines and pumps to the China National Petroleum Company on the border between Darfur and Kordofan. Norwatch are said to allege the equipment was for use to connect new oilfields to the main oil pipeline. These claims of involvement in the Sudanese oil sector have led to allegations that the firm was linked to funding the Sudanese government's genocidal practices. The article claims that Rolls Royce repeatedly denied any involvement in Sudan until Norwatch conducted an investigation and collaborated with a Norwegian newspaper, leading Rolls-Royce to confirm its contracts. It is reported to have withdrawn from Sudan later in 2007.

April 2005

UK National Contact Point

Corner House vs Rolls-Royce

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_77

The Corner House filed a complaint against Rolls- Royce and two other companies alleging that they had breached the OECD Guidelines by refusing to disclose when requested the names of their agents to the UKs export credit agency (ECGD), eventually obtaining agreement from the ECGD that the new policy would not apply to it. Agents are a common route through which bribes are channelled. In November 2010, the NCP closed the case and issued a final statement noting that commercial confidentiality cannot be used by corporations to refuse to supply the names of their agents when requested by competent authorities. The NCP claimed that all three companies would therefore have been in breach of the Guidelines.

Royal Bank of Scotland

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives : UN Global Compact (since 10 October 2003); Equator Principles (since 4 June 2003).

July 2012

UK National Contact Point

SEW and Stroitel vs. Royal Bank of Scotland

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_256

A complaint was lodged on behalf of residents living adjacent to what is claimed to be a highly polluting liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant and oil and gas export terminals on Sakhalin Island, Russia. The complaint alleged that Shell, RBS and two other UK banks have severely harmed the adjacent community by endangering their health, jeopardizing their food security, and polluting and destroying local environmental resources through their involvement with the project. The Dutch and UK NCP collaborated on handling the case. In January 2013, the UK NCP rejected the complaint filed against RBS, arguing that the necessary business relationship between RBS and the Sakhalin Energy Investment Company had not been substantiated.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth International

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/en/resources/publications/pdfs/2012/farming-money>

Report claiming that RBS, amongst other banks, may risk contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation, and directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. The report refers to RBS' involvement in commodities trading and its co-financing of agri-business companies, which it claims carry risk of land grabbing if due diligence is not conducted.

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & Fairfin

Worldwide investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that RBS has acted as a book runner for a general purpose loan to Lockheed Martin as part of a banking syndicate in 2011, and provided a five-year credit facility to Alliant Techsystems as part of a syndicate in 2010. The company was also said to have underwritten Lockheed Martin bond issues in 2009 and 2010 as part of a banking syndicate, and Alliant Techsystems bond issues in 2010 as part of a syndicate. On 31 December 2011, RBS is said to have owned or managed 2.11% of the outstanding bonds issued by Alliant Techsystems valued at US\$20.0 million. Both Alliant Techsystems and Lockheed Martin are on the Pax Christi Red Flag list of cluster munitions producers – weapons that have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

October 2011

Action Aid

Addicted to tax havens: The secret life of the FTSE 100 (Report)

https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/addicted_to_tax_havens.pdf

Study by Action Aid claiming that RBS amongst other companies uses numerous tax havens. The report claims that such practices can have a significant impact on developing and developed countries alike, and that tax revenue base in developing countries is the only sustainable source of funding for governments to invest in reducing poverty and inequality.

April 2011

The Independent

'RBS faces AGM protests over tar sands cash' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/rbs-faces-agm-protests-over-tar-sands-cash-2269713.html>

Article claiming that RBS has been criticised for its involvement in funding the controversial extraction of oil from tar sands in Canada. It is alleged that the bank's actions in this regard are helping to destroy native peoples' way of life. RBS has responded that it lends to energy companies rather than tar sands projects specifically, and that all lending is subject to strict social and environmental standards. Company response available from article.

August 2011

BBC News

'RBS agrees to end work for Belarus' (Press)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-14706646>

Article alleging that RBS, among other institutions, had been accused by Free Belarus Now and Index on Censorship of helping to support the regime of "Europe's last dictator" for selling Belarusian government bonds, which provided a financial lifeline to the authoritarian regime of Alexander Lukashenko, in which the human rights situation has been progressively deteriorating. RBS reportedly agreed to cease its work with the State in August 2011.

October 2010

Global Witness

International Thief Thief: How British banks are complicit in Nigerian corruption (Report)

<http://www.financialtaskforce.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/International-Thief-Thief-final.pdf>

Report alleging that RBS, among other British based banks, has failed to prevent money laundering by corrupt Nigerian officials through its accounts. The report claims that a former Nigerian state governor, Diepreye Alamiyeseigha, held an account with RBS, amongst others and used it to accept £1.54 million worth of bribes from a state contractor, paid into the account in the name of an offshore shell company owned and controlled by the governor, called Santolina. The report claims that the circumstances around the case raise serious questions about the extent to which RBS engaged in due diligence in respect of the governors transactions and together with a 2010 fine for failing to comply with anti-money laundering regulations leads the report to question the bank's commitment to combating financial crime. NatWest, part of the RBS Group, is also alleged to have allowed Joshua Dariye, governor of Plateau State in Nigeria, to bring £2.85 million of suspect funds into the UK.

August 2010

The Herald

'How RBS funds "dirty oil"' (Press)

<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/transport-environment/how-rbs-funds-dirty-oil-1.1049758>

Article stating that RBS invested £13 billion into oil and gas industries in the two years after its bail out, both through direct loans and assistance in raising equity finance. The company is accused by environmental groups of thereby assisting massive environmental damage through climate change and the immediate damage associated with the industries it supports. The article alleges that RBS has supported numerous controversial oil and gas companies, including Tullow Oil and Trafigura, regarding whose activities serious environmental concerns have been raised. Company response available from article.

April 2010

The Herald

'RBS under fire over more 'dirty' investments' (Press)

<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/transport-environment/rbs-under-fire-over-more-dirty-investments-1.1022898>

Article stating that Amnesty International have claimed that RBS or its subsidiaries have invested in the controversial mining company Vedanta, which is alleged to be displacing landless workers without compensation, and polluting water in Orissa State, India. Company response available from article.

August 2009

The Guardian

'Cree aboriginal group to join London climate camp protest over tar sands' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/aug/23/london-tar-sands-climate-protest>

Article stating that RBS has been targeted by environmentalists and aboriginal groups on the basis of claims that it is a major funder for tar sands extraction, a process alleged to be destroying ancient boreal forest, spreading open-pit mining, contaminating food and water with toxins, disrupting local wildlife and threatening aboriginal ways of life and health in Canada.

April 2009

Platform

'RBS driving conflict in the Congo' (Press)

<http://platformlondon.org/p-article/rbs-driving-conflict-in-the-congo/>

Article criticising RBS for investing in Tullow oil whose operations are alleged to aggravate conflicts on inter-state border regions such as the Bangladeshi-Burmese border.

October 2008

War on Want

Banking on Bloodshed: UK high street banks' complicity in the arms trade (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Banking%20on%20Bloodshed.pdf>

Report highlighting that RBS is the world's leading creditor to the arms sector, having participated in 52 deals over the last 10 years worth £44.6 billion, including loans to producers of cluster munitions and depleted uranium munitions. It alleges that the bank's longstanding support for the industry is fundamentally at odds with Royal Bank of Scotland's stated commitment to human rights and sustainable development.

October 2007

The Herald

'RBS "profits from Burma links"' (Press)

<http://www.heraldscotland.com/rbs-profits-from-burma-links-1.828048>

Article claiming that RBS has been accused of helping to prop up the repressive (pre-reform) Burmese regime by having a stake in the Bank of China, which is the key backer of two Chinese oil firms, Sinopec and PetroChina, who have been heavily criticised for co-operating with Burma's military rulers. Company response available from article.

Royal Dutch Shell

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives : UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000); Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

2013 (update)

Centre for Constitutional Rights

'Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co' (Press)

<http://ccrjustice.org/ourcases/current-cases/kiobel>

Summary of a class action brought against Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., Shell Transport & Trading Co., Plc, and its wholly owned subsidiary Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Ltd, on behalf of the late Dr. Barinem Kiobel – an outspoken Ogoni leader, and eleven other Nigerians from the Ogoni area of the Niger Delta. The action sought damages and other relief for crimes against humanity, including torture and extrajudicial executions, and other international law violations alleged to have been committed with defendants' assistance and complicity between 1992 and 1995. In April 2013, the US Supreme Court held that a presumption against extraterritorial application of the Alien Tort Claims Act applied to the facts of the Kiobel, thereby dismissing the case on jurisdictional grounds.

December 2012

Essex Business and Human Rights Project

Corporate Liability in a New Setting: Shell and the changing legal landscape for the multinational oil company in the Niger Delta (Report)

http://www.essex.ac.uk/ebhr/documents/niger_delta_report.pdf

Report addressing the potential future liability of Shell in respect of alleged environmental damage and securities law transgressions, as well as allegations surrounding corruption, labour practices and complicity in human rights abuses in Nigeria. The report outlines legal cases brought against Shell in Nigeria, the UK and the Netherlands, as well as referring to anti-corruption proceedings and other litigation pursued against the company in the US. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

August 2012

Platform

Dirty Work: Shell's Security Spending in Nigeria and beyond (Report)

<http://platformlondon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Dirty-work-Shell%E2%80%99s-security-spending-in-Nigeria-and-beyond-Platform-August-2012.pdf>

Report analysing Shell's global security expenditure between 2007 and 2009 and alleging that Shell funded government forces and other armed groups in Nigeria during a period of intense conflict in the Niger Delta. The report connects Shell's security spending to its wider social impacts, claiming that Shell's security spending spanned a number of repressive and undemocratic regimes, including in the Middle East and North Africa region where Shell had a significant presence in Syria, Egypt, Libya and Oman from 2007 to 2009, and where such expenditure allegedly deepened controversial ties with dictatorships such as the Assad regime in Syria. It alleges that large sums of money have been spent funding the resources and deployment of Nigerian armed forces responsible for the perpetration of human rights abuses.

July 2012

Dutch National Contact Point

SEW and Stroitel vs. Shell

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_255

Residents living adjacent to liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant and oil and gas export terminals on Sakhalin Island, Russia, allege that Royal Dutch Shell and three of the largest UK banks have severely harmed the community by endangering their health, jeopardizing their food security, and polluting and destroying local environmental resources. The Dutch NCP reportedly rejected the case arguing that notifications based on circumstances that occurred before the 2011 Guidelines could not be treated under these guidelines. The NCP further assessed whether through a mediation process the further implementation of the 2011-OECD Guidelines could be promoted but did not see how a mediation process could lead to improvements of the situation, as the violations took place a long time ago.

February 2012

Platform et al

'Open Letter to the Boards of Royal Dutch Shell Plc and Shell Companies in Nigeria' (Open letter)

<http://platformlondon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/12.02.28-Letter-to-the-Boards-of-RDS-and-SCIN.pdf>

Open letter from a number of NGOs to the Boards of Royal Dutch Shell Plc and Shell Companies in Nigeria alleging that Shell's on-going contracts and one-off payments exacerbate conflict in Nigeria, contribute to cycles of violence and establish patterns of dependency between the company and communities. The letter alleges, *inter alia*, that between summer 2005 and November 2008, Shell's conduct in Rumuekpe exacerbated a conflict in which at least 60 people were killed, the entire town was destroyed and thousands were driven from their homes.

December 2011

Dutch National Contact Point

Amnesty International and Friends of the Earth vs Shell

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_244

OECD complaint by Amnesty International & FoEI alleging that Royal Dutch Shell has breached human rights and environmental provisions of the Guidelines at its oil operations in Nigeria because of the severe pollution it is alleged to have caused, the company's slow and inadequate response to oil spills, and insufficient control and maintenance of oil infrastructure. The complaint also alleged that the information provided by Shell with regard to these matters was incorrect, misleading and unsubstantiated. In June 2013, the Dutch OECD NCP issued a final statement on the case. The statement made recommendations for Shell to further implement the OECD Guidelines, but did not establish that the company had breached them.

November 2011

Amnesty International

The True 'Tragedy': Delays and Failures in Tackling Oil Spills in the Niger Delta (Report)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR44/018/2011/en/ee69139f-5e19-4760-af62-b3cf0b0a8595/afr440182011en.pdf>

Report on two major 2008 oil spills around Bodo in Ogoniland in the Niger Delta, estimated to be as large as the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska. The report alleges that prolonged failure to clean up the spills is having catastrophic consequences for the Bodo community with on-going pollution creating fears for health, loss of income and livelihoods, including restricting access to food by affecting harvests and fisheries, and contaminated groundwater. Shell is also accused of having failed to make adequate information on the spills available to people. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

October 2011

Platform

Counting the Cost: Corporations and human rights abuses in the Niger Delta (Report)

http://platformlondon.org/nigeria/Counting_the_Cost.pdf

Report addressing Shell's alleged role in human rights abuses committed by Nigerian government forces and other armed groups between 2000 and 2010 through eight case studies. The report alleges that during the 1990's Shell actively encouraged and assisted large-scale military attacks against communities and peaceful protestors in the Ogoni region of the Niger Delta and that Shell's operations since, although more distanced, remain inextricably linked to human rights violations committed by government forces. The report claims that this is because of the company's over reliance on government forces that subject communities to systematic human rights abuses. The report details several examples of how Shell's conduct is alleged to have exacerbated recent armed conflicts in the eastern Delta region, in particular the town of Rumuekpe, where it is estimated at least 60 people were killed.

August 2011

UNEP

Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland (Report)

http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/OEA/UNEP_OEA.pdf

Independent report by the UNEP finding that oil contamination in Ogoniland is widespread and severely impacting many components of the environment, contaminating soil and ground water, harming vegetation and aquatic life and impacting on public health, including serious exposure to carcinogens. It finds that inadequate remediation measures have been taken by Shell's Nigerian subsidiary. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

January 2011

Dutch National Contact Point

Amnesty International and Friends of the Earth vs Shell

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_197

Complaint by Amnesty International and FoE alleging that Royal Dutch Shell has breached the OECD Guidelines by making false, misleading and incomplete statements about incidents of sabotage to its operations and the sources of pollution in the Niger Delta. Based on its initial assessment of the complaint, the Dutch NCP accepted the case as a specific instance in February 2011. Following an unsuccessful mediation attempt, the Dutch NCP issued a final statement in June 2013 finding that Shell's statements on the oil spills were based on flawed investigations and disputed evidence. The NCP furthermore found that Shell's general communication with stakeholders about the percentage of oil spills caused by sabotage was flawed. However, the NCP did not explicitly conclude that Shell's failures constituted a breach of the Guidelines, nor did the NCP evaluate what the impact of Shell's flawed statements on the local communities had been.

2009

Centre for Constitutional Rights

'Wiwa et al v. Royal Dutch Petroleum et al' (Press)

<http://ccrjustice.org/ourcases/current-cases/wiwa-v.-royal-dutch-petroleum>

Summary of the above case, which settled for \$15.5 million in 2009. Three cases were brought against the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and Shell Transport and Trading Company (Royal Dutch/Shell), the head of its Nigerian operation, and Royal Dutch/Shell's Nigerian subsidiary for alleged complicity in human rights abuses against the Ogoni people in Nigeria, including summary execution, crimes against humanity, torture, inhumane treatment, arbitrary arrest, wrongful death, assault and battery, and infliction of emotional distress.

June 2009

Amnesty International

Nigeria: Petroleum, Pollution and Poverty in the Niger Delta (Report)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR44/017/2009/en/e2415061-da5c-44f8-a73c-a7a4766ee21d/af440172009en.pdf>

Report outlining numerous allegations and findings, predominantly regarding Shell, where operations are alleged to have caused avoidable spills in the proximity of villages and that the resulting contamination of water, soil and air have had serious short and long-term health impacts. The report outlines a range of national and international standards alleged to have been breached and how these have affected rights to an adequate standard of living, including food and water, the right to gain a living through work and the right to health. It presents evidence in support of allegations that Shell has failed to ensure adequate action to prevent pollution and damage to human rights; to adequately clean up and remediate contaminated land and water; and to provide information and monitor impacts. It also claims unfair practices within the system for joint investigation of oil spills and payment of compensation to victims. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2009

Friends of the Earth

Shell's Big Dirty Secret: Insight into the world's most carbon intensive oil company and the legacy of CEO Jeroen van der Veer (Report)

http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/publications/FoEE_Shells_big_dirty_secret_0609.pdf

Report alleging that Shell is the most carbon intensive oil company in the world and is due to contribute more to global warming than any other oil company. The report claims that despite the environmentally damaging nature of gas flaring, Shell continues to engage in this activity and that it is leading industry lobby efforts in Washington, Brussels, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to weaken and neuter legislation and regulation to tackle climate change. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

August 2008

The Guardian

'Shell comes under fire for role in Sakhalin audit' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2008/aug/31/royaldutchshell.sakhalin>

Article claiming that Shell has been accused of influencing an independent environmental audit to downplay and edit international criticism of its Sakhalin II energy scheme off the coast of Russia, which was subsequently all but fully financed. Company response available from article.

August 2008

UK National Contact Point

Pobal Chill Chomain Community et al. vs. Statoil

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_150

Pobal Chill Chomáin (People of Kilcommon) and two supporting NGOs filed a complaint concerning the Corrib gas project in North West County Mayo, Ireland run by a consortium of Shell E&P Ireland, Statoil Exploration Ireland, and Vermilion. The complaint alleges that a proposed gas processing plant and pipeline would raise health and safety concerns, represent a threat to wildlife and would violate many rights enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights. The Irish NCP, in cooperation with the Dutch NCP, conducted an initial assessment, and both NCPs declared the case admissible. After talks between the parties collapsed the NCPs issued a joint final statement focused on the issue of due diligence by the consortium, stating it was beyond its competence and mandate to draw conclusions on the validity of the location of the processing facility.

June 2008

Argentinian National Contact Point/ Dutch National Contact Point

FOCO & Friends of the Earth Argentina vs. Shell Capsa

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_141

FOCO and Friends of the Earth Argentina filed a complaint against Royal Dutch Shell's Argentine subsidiary, Shell Capsa, alleging that the company was violating domestic law and ignoring the Argentinean government's sustainable development campaigns and policies. The complaint alleges that irresponsible actions at the company's oil refinery in the Dock Sud industrial area have put the health and safety of neighbouring residents in danger. Despite the existence of parallel legal proceedings, in September 2008 the Argentine and Dutch NCPs accepted the case. Shell Capsa has allegedly refused to participate in the process or even recognize the NCP as the appropriate body for addressing the concerns raised in the complaint. Subsequently, in November 2009, the NCP indicated that it would have to close the case by publishing a report that describes its findings on the case, including the fact that the company refused to cooperate. After years of paralysis, the Argentine NCP still has not issued a final statement on the case, and FOCO therefore made an urgent request for its finalization to be expedited.

February 2007

Shell Accountability Coalition

Use your profit to clean up your mess: Report on how Shell should fund local solutions for environmental and social destruction caused by its projects (Report)

http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/reports/shell_profit_clean_up.pdf

Report cataloguing numerous allegations of serious environmental degradation and rights impacts occasioned by Shell operations around the world. These include alleged large-scale ecological damage on Sakhalin Island, including deforestation, waste dumping, soil erosion, putting Pacific Gray whale at risk, damaging fish stocks affecting indigenous livelihoods and potential health impacts from severe air pollution; allegations of poorly maintained infrastructure causing spills and accidents at its joint venture South African Petroleum Refineries, which is alleged to have occasioned serious environmental damage and health impacts, as well as unsafe labour conditions for workers at the refinery, and an alleged refusal to share information on certain environmental impacts; plans to construct a large high-pressure pipeline and gas refinery in a vulnerable coastal protected area of Mayo, Ireland, occasioning fears for the local environment and inhabitants; continuing to run operations alleged to be environmentally hazardous in the densely populated Pandacan district of Manila (the Philippines), which is claimed to have resulted in health deterioration for hundreds of local people, as well as being accused of engaging in inappropriate influencing of government institutions; the alleged dumping of toxic waste and pesticides in Sao Paulo (Brazil) said to have strong social and health impacts on local populations; alleged asphalt and chemical waste dumping alleged to have contaminated the Schottegatbay area of Curaçao (Dutch Antilles) and caused health and environmental damage; allegedly causing health problems and threatening marine wildlife in Louisiana; and accusations of damaging the environment and livelihoods in Barbados.

September 2007

Reuters

'Argentina shuts Shell refinery, citing pollution' (Press)

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2007/09/06/environment-argentina-shell-dc-idUSN0527056720070906>

Article claiming that the Argentinean Environment Secretariat ordered the closure of Shell's sole refinery in the country due to leaks, contamination in soil samples and other infractions.

May 2006

Dutch National Contact Point

Fenceline Community and FoE NL vs. Royal Dutch Shell

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_93

Complaint alleging that Shell has withheld information from local residents and employees about the environmental, health, and safety impacts of its Pandacan oil depot, which is situated in the heart of densely populated Manila. The complaint also alleges that Shell's plans and procedures to mitigate potential hazards at its oil depot were insufficient and that Shell was improperly involved in local political activities. After an unsuccessful attempt at mediation the NCP closed the case and issued a final statement in August 2009, dismissing two of the complaints and upholding one claim, noting that Shell had failed to comply with the OECD Guidelines' clause on disclosure of non-financial information, including environmental reporting, in its interaction with local communities and stakeholders.

May 2006

Brazilian National Contact Point/ Dutch National Contact Point

CAVE and FoE Netherlands vs. Royal Dutch Shell

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_92

In January 2005, the Brazilian government called on Royal Dutch Shell and Exxon Mobil to stop the practice of storing chemicals at and below their facilities in Brazil and to help workers and local residents with health complaints arising from the high concentrations of chemicals and heavy metals in their blood. An OECD complaint was lodged claiming that the companies had demonstrated little concern for their own employees and local residents. In June 2006, the Brazilian NCP conducted an initial assessment and accepted the complaint as a specific instance (removing Exxon as a responder) and the Dutch NCP offered its assistance. Parallel proceedings and a failed attempt to facilitate negotiation on issues that were not covered by those proceedings led the NCP to conclude that its involvement in the case would not be effective and it decided to terminate the specific instance in 2008.

SAB Miller

Sector: Consumer Goods

April 2012

Action Aid

Calling Time: Why SAB Miller should stop dodging taxes in Africa (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/calling_time_on_tax_avoidance.pdf

Report based on published financial information, interviews with government officials and undercover research, alleging that SAB Miller avoids tax across Africa and India through aggressive tax planning that may cost the affected governments up to 20 million a year. The report claims that can impede poverty reduction and create unfair competition with local competitors, highlighting that taxes are essential to economic growth and the protection of human rights. Company response available in report.

J Sainsbury

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiative: Ethical Trading Initiative

February 2013

War on Want

'Campaigners call on Sainsbury's to ban trade with Israeli agricultural companies' (Press)

<http://www.waronwant.org/news/latest-news/17808-campaigners-call-on-sainsburys-to-ban-trade-with-israeli-agricultural-companies>

Article alleging that two Sainsbury's suppliers are implicated in sourcing produce from illegal Israeli settlements on Palestinian territory and labelling them as 'Produce of Israel', leading campaigners to target the supermarket with calls that it bans trade with Israeli companies profiting from the occupation of Palestine.

March 2010

The Sunday Times

'Bitter plight of the vanilla trade children' in Madagascar (Press)

http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/world_news/Africa/article25681.ece

Article alleging the use of child labour in the production of Madagascan vanilla, which it claims is used by retailers including Sainsbury's. Company response available from article.

October 2009

The Guardian

'High street retailers accused of exploiting workers in Asia' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/money/2009/oct/07/retailers-factory-workers-asia>

Article stating that Labour Behind the Label has criticised UK retailers for having "no coherent strategy" to ensure that hundreds of thousands of workers receive a decent wage and scoring Sainsbury's at grade two for acknowledging the real wage but allegedly failing to make a "real effort" to apply it. Company response available from article.

February 2009

War on Want & Sikhula Sonke

Sour Grapes: South African wine workers and British supermarket power (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Sour%20Grapes%20wine%20report.pdf>

Report discussing the role of supermarket retailers in the deteriorating working conditions in South Africa's wine trade where workers are said to suffer from low wages, insecure working conditions, harassment and lack of housing. The report claims that women workers are particularly at risk as they are more likely to be on seasonal contracts, as well as suffering from discrimination in terms of pay. It refers to an April 2008 UK Competition Commission report that claims that supermarkets have used their buying power to squeeze suppliers by transferring risk and costs onto them and inhibiting their ability to earn a fair price and speak out against unfair practices. The report refers to Sainsbury as a supplier of 12% of the UK's supermarket wine from South Africa.

April 2007

Action Aid

Who Pays? How British supermarkets are keeping Women Workers in Poverty (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/doc_lib/actionaid_who_pays_report.pdf

Report claiming that supermarkets transfer both the risks and costs of reduced pricing practices for food and garment products down the supply chain, which it is alleged particularly drives down the pay and conditions of women. The report claims that Sainsbury's uses reverse auctions, which force suppliers to compete for bids thereby forcing prices down, and that it engages in tit-for-tat price wars. The report claims that workers on banana plantations supplying Sainsbury's report working for long hours, though it welcomes the company's attempt to stock only fairtrade bananas. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

March 2007

War on Want

Growing Pains: The human cost of cut flowers in British supermarkets (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Growing%20Pains.pdf>

Report alleging that whilst UK supermarkets buy flowers from farms or plantations that are supposed to be committed to voluntary standards that guarantee decent working conditions and a healthy and safe working environment, that these principles are regularly violated. The report focuses predominantly on Colombia and Kenya and claims that Sainsbury sources its flowers from Kenya, where problems with low wages, water competition, dismissal in the event of accident or sickness and poor knowledge of labour rights are alleged to exist.

Sercu Group

Sector: Aerospace, Defence & Security (Government Services Company)

February 2013

New Statesman

'The brutality of the shadow state: the use of force on teenagers in custody' (Press)

http://www.newstatesman.com/politics/2013/02/brutality-shadow-state-use-force-secure-training-centres?quicktabs_most_read=0

Article alleging that between 1998 and 2008 Serco staff in young offenders' institutions either ignored or misunderstood the rule that the use of force against children is unlawful when applied simply to enforce "good order and discipline". It refers to an incident in 2004 when a 14 year old boy in a Serco-run centre was found to have committed suicide. The inquest into his death is alleged to have found that the unlawful use of force against the boy by Serco staff shortly before his death contributed to his decision to end his life.

March 2012

Center for Policy Development

'Serco: A case study in outsourcing community service delivery' (Press)

<http://cpd.org.au/2012/03/serco-a-case-study-in-outsourcing-community-service-delivery/>

Article stating that in the delivery of essential public services, sub-standard performance can result in serious injustices and even human rights violations. It claims that Serco has come under particularly strong criticism for its management of prisons and detention centres, including an inspection report that claimed it to have a culture of "institutional meanness". The report also claims that there is a lack of transparency and accountability in many privatisation arrangements.

January 2012

Children's Rights Alliance for England (CRAE)

'High court issues damning judgment on 'widespread unlawful use of restraint' in child prisons run by G4S and Serco' (Press Release)

<http://crae.org.uk/news/high-court-issues-damning-judgment-on-%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%CB%9Cwidespread-unlawful-use-of-restraint-in-child-prisons-run-by-g4s-and-serco/>

Press release stating that a high court case regarding the use of restraint in UK juvenile detention facilities brought by the CRAE in the aftermath of inquests into the deaths of Gareth Myatt and Adam Rickwood – two children who died in G4S/Serco custody in 2004, has culminated in a finding that unlawful use of force was applied by personnel from these companies against youths in their custody for decades, in violation of children's rights.

October 2011

Corpwatch

'Nightmare on Christmas Island: Serco's Australian Detention Center' (Press)

<http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=15664>

Article claiming that Australian human and refugee rights groups have accused Serco of brutality including beating prisoners in immigration detention centres. It alleges serious problems with overcrowding, over work and lack of training and support for immigration staff, occasioning widespread mental health problems for both staff and detainees that have been found to create high levels of self harm and suicide at its immigration detention centres in Australia. The company is alleged to have blamed detainees themselves for "creating a culture of self harm" and using it as a bargaining tool.

September 2011

The New York Times

'Companies Use Immigration Crackdown to Turn a Profit' (Press)

http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/29/world/asia/getting-tough-on-immigrants-to-turn-a-profit.html?_r=3&pagewanted=all&

Article alleging that since Serco commenced its contract with the Australian government for the running of immigration detention centres, riots, fires and suicidal protests have caused millions of dollars in damage at Serco-run centers and that self-harm by detainees rose twelvefold. It claims that a government inspection report has found dangerous overcrowding, inadequate and ill-trained staff, no crisis planning and no requirement that Serco add employees when population exceeded capacity.

January 2011

Corporate Watch

Immigration prisons: Brutal, unlawful & profitable – Yarl's Wood, A case Study (Report)

<http://corporatewatchshop.org/node/27>

Report regarding the UK's Serco-run Yarl's Wood detention centre, where women and family immigration detainees are kept. It alleges that Serco staff have been implicated in instances of racist, violent and other abuse against UK asylum seekers at Yarl's Wood detention centre. It states that media reports have also claimed that women detained at Yarl's Wood were being paid 50p an hour for doing menial tasks, including cleaning and working in the canteen, sometimes outnumbering Serco staff. The report outlines claims that staff at the centre are not trained or equipped to work with the complex circumstances of detainees who can be experiencing trauma and psychological and other health repercussions of torture, sexual violence and other forms of persecution. The report also outlines concerns about the provision of adequate health services to detainees at the facility.

Severn Trent

Sector: Utilities

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 14 July 2004)

March 2006

‘Severn Trent Water ordered to cut bills by £42m after overcharging’ (Press)

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2006/mar/08/water.business>

Article claiming that industry regulator Ofwat ordered Severn Trent Water to cut bills by £42m over the next four years after concluding the company had provided regulatory information that was “either deliberately miscalculated or poorly supported”. The company accepted the findings and apologised to customers. Company response available from article.

February 2005

World Development Movement

Dirty Aid, Dirty Water: The UK government’s push to privatise water in poor countries (Report)

<http://www.eldis.org/go/home&id=18177&type=Document#.VDFc1NxgO9U>

Report critical of Severn Trent’s role in the privatisation of water in Guyana where it is alleged that many Guyanese faced bills for water they never received and there were regular instances of water being cut off for weeks without explanation. The report claims that one of the key current political justice issues that exemplifies the struggle between people’s rights (economic democracy) and corporate rights (corporate globalisation), is the privatisation of essential services such as water and sanitation.

Standard Chartered

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (since 22 August 2001); Equator Principles (since 8 October 2003).

August 2012

The New York Times

‘Regulator Says British Bank Helped Iran Hide Deals’ (Press)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/07/business/standard-chartered-bank-accused-of-hiding-transactions-with-iranians.html?pagewanted=all>

Article claiming that Standard Chartered Bank have been accused of being a rogue institution for masking more than 60,000 transactions for Iranian banks and corporations in violation of US sanctions on the country and thereby helping to “sustain a global threat to peace and stability”. It is alleged that this facilitated Iran to finance its nuclear program and support terrorist organizations. The bank is also allegedly accused of operating “similar schemes” to do business with other countries under United States sanctions, including Myanmar (formerly Burma), Libya and Sudan. Company response available from article.

July 2012

UK National Contact Point

SEW and Stroitel vs. Standard Chartered Bank

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_257

A complaint was lodged on behalf of residents living adjacent to what is claimed to be a highly polluting liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant and oil and gas export terminals on Sakhalin Island, Russia. The complaint alleges that Shell, Standard Chartered and two other UK banks have severely harmed the adjacent community, endangering their health, jeopardizing their food security, and polluting and destroying local environmental resources through their involvement with these operations. The Dutch and UK NCP collaborated on handling the case. In January 2013, the UK NCP rejected the complaint filed against Standard Chartered, holding that the actions already taken by the bank to monitor and evaluate Sakhalin Energy Investment Company were sufficient to meet its obligations under the Guidelines. The complainants strongly disagreed, claiming that the bank should have done more than rely on conclusions in the company’s reports.

October 2011

Action Aid

Addicted to tax havens: The secret life of the FTSE 100 (Report)

https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/addicted_to_tax_havens.pdf

Report claiming that Standard Chartered has a number of subsidiaries in the Cayman Islands tax haven. The report states that tax havens can be used to avoid tax, which can have a significant impact on developing and developed countries alike. It points out that tax revenue base in developing countries is the only sustainable source of funding for governments to invest in reducing poverty and inequality.

July 2007

Friends of the Earth Netherlands

'World's Biggest Palm Oil Trader Shamed' (Press)

http://www.foeeurope.org/publications/2007/Wilmar_Palm_Oil_Environmental_Social_Impact.pdf

Links to two reports by Friends of the Earth Netherlands alleging that Singapore stocklisted Wilmar, the world's biggest trader in palm oil, is illegally logging rainforests, setting forests on fire and violating the rights of local communities in Indonesia. The report claims that Standard Chartered has played a significant role in the financing of the company.

Standard Life

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: Investment manager signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (Standard Life Investments).

October 2007

Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF), Christian Aid, and Action for Southern Africa (ACTSA)

Undermining Development: Copper mining in Zambia (Report)

<http://www.actsa.org/Pictures/UplImages/pdf/Undermining%20development%20report.pdf>

Report claiming that in August 2007 Standard Life was an investor in Vedanta Resources and as such plays a vital role in the company's activities and is capable of exerting influence over it. It claims that, *inter alia*, workers for Konkola Copper Mines (KCM), a Vedanta subsidiary, endure poor working conditions, wages and employment terms and that local communities are affected by environmental impacts from the mine.

Tate & Lyle

Sector: Consumer Goods

April 2013

This is Money.co.uk

'Cambodia farmers launch action against Tate & Lyle' (Press)

<http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/markets/article-2308269/Cambodia-farmers-launch-action-Tate-Lyle.html>

Article claiming that Tate & Lyle is reportedly facing a multi-million pound High Court lawsuit from Cambodian farmers, who allege that it profited from illegal land seizures. It states that the company is accused by 200 villagers of buying sugar from the Koh Kong Companies, despite being aware of allegations that this Cambodian firm acquired its plantations unlawfully, including through forced evictions that involved 'multiple instances of arson, theft and wrongful damage'. Company response available from article.

Tesco

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiative identified: Ethical Trading Initiative

May 2013

SOMO and India Committee of the Netherlands

Maid in India: Young Dalit Women Continue to Suffer Exploitative Conditions in India's Garment Industry (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3783

Update to the 'Captured by Cotton' report claiming that the use of the Sumangali scheme persists among Indian suppliers of Tesco, amongst other companies. It also highlights concerns regarding excessive and forced overtime, inadequate safety measures and lack of freedom of association. The report highlights numerous initiatives that have been launched to try to tackle these problems in the industry.

May 2011

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Captured by Cotton: Exploited Dalit girls produce garments in India for European and US markets (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3673

Report highlighting alleged labour rights violations faced by girls and young women employed under the Sumangali Scheme in the Tamil Nadu garment industry. The Sumangali Scheme is said to equate to bonded labour on the basis that employers are unilaterally holding back part of the workers' wages until three or more years of work have been completed. Tesco are claimed to be listed as a customer of a company that employs this scheme. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

September 2010

Human Rights Watch

A Strange Case: Violations of Workers' Freedom of Association in the United States by European Multinational Corporations (Report)

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/bhr0910web_0.pdf

Report alleging that whilst Tesco proclaims strong adherence to labour standards in Europe it fails to live up to such standards abroad. Human Rights Watch claims that Tesco's Fresh and Easy operations in the US practice sharp resistance to worker organisation. The company is alleged to exploit the US's less stringent protection of freedom of association, even running foul of US labour law. It is claimed to have rejected requests to discuss a mutually agreed system for employees to choose union representation and its management are alleged to be interfering with, restraining and coercing workers in the exercise of their rights.

March 2010

The Sunday Times

'Bitter plight of the vanilla trade children' in Madagascar (Press)

http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/world_news/Africa/article25681.ece

Article alleging the use of child labour in the Madagascan vanilla trade, which it claims it used by leading supermarkets, including Tesco. Company response available from article.

February 2010

UNI

'Tesco accused of anti-union practices in Turkey' (Press)

<http://mail.uniglobalunion.org/Apps/UNINews.nsf/vwLkpByld/B0E919B5C792EEDDC12576CF004E383C?OpenDocument>

Article claiming that UNI affiliate Tez-Koop-Is has accused Tesco-Kipa of widespread, systematic anti-union practices and announced that it would take a complaint against the company to the public prosecutor. Allegations include claims that Tesco Kipa's store management are guilty of workplace harassment, threats and dismissals of union members.

February 2009

Clean Clothes Campaign

Cashing In Giant Retailers, Purchasing Practices, and Working Conditions in the Garment Industry (Report)

<http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1418&context=globaldocs>

Report examining the business practices of giant retailers including, Tesco, Carrefour, Lidl, and Aldi. It alleges that the domination of such retailers over suppliers and their push for lower prices affects working terms and conditions in supplier factories. Regarding Tesco the report alleges that field visits to the company's suppliers revealed compulsory overtime, lack of living wages, job insecurity and denial of the right to organise. It claims that anti-union activities have been particularly highlighted in Tesco operations in Turkey, Thailand, Korea and the US. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

February 2009

War on Want & Sikhula Sonke

Sour Grapes: South African wine workers and British supermarket power (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Sour%20Grapes%20wine%20report.pdf>

Report discussing the role of supermarket retailers in the deteriorating working conditions in South Africa's wine trade where workers are said to suffer from low wages, insecure working conditions, harassment and lack of housing. The report claims that women workers are particularly at risk as they are more likely to be on seasonal contracts, as well as suffering from discrimination in terms of pay. It refers to an April 2008 UK Competition Commission report that claims that supermarkets have used their buying power to squeeze suppliers by transferring risk and costs onto them and inhibiting their ability to earn a fair price and speak out against unfair practices. The report refers to Tesco as an importer of 20% of the UK's supermarket wine from South Africa.

April 2008

The Guardian

'Writers criticise Tesco for 'chilling' Thai libel actions' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2008/apr/30/tesco.supermarkets>

Article claiming that Tesco has been the subject of a campaign by English Pen, an organisation dedicated to defending persecuted writers, on the basis of allegations that it has raised litigation against critics of the company's expansion in Thailand under a Thai law that is claimed to violate human rights. Three suits are referred to against individuals including one civil and criminal action against a former Thai MP who was allegedly facing up to two years in prison and £16.4 million in libel damages for saying that Tesco was expanding aggressively at the expense of small local retailers. The cases have all been since dropped, dismissed by the courts, or settled. Company response available from article.

April 2007

Action Aid

Who Pays? How British supermarkets are keeping Women Workers in Poverty (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/doc_lib/actionaid_who_pays_report.pdf

Report claiming that supermarkets transfer both the risks and costs of reduced pricing practices for food and garment products down the supply chain, which it is alleged particularly drives down the pay and conditions of women. The report claims that Tesco, *inter alia*, increases supplier dependence on its patronage, uses reverse auctions which force suppliers to compete for bids thereby forcing prices down and engages in tit-for-tat price wars. The report alleges that workers in banana plantations supplying Tesco report a deterioration in their working conditions and discrimination against women. Poverty wages in Bangladeshi suppliers are also alleged to have been driven so low in 2006 that it sparked strikes and protests.

March 2007

War on Want

Growing Pains: The human cost of cut flowers in British supermarkets (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Growing%20Pains.pdf>

Report alleging that whilst UK supermarkets buy flowers from farms or plantations that are supposed to be committed to voluntary standards that guarantee decent working conditions and a healthy and safe working environment, that these principles are regularly violated. The report focuses predominantly on Colombia and Kenya and claims that Tesco sources its flowers from both these countries, where problems with low wages, water competition, dismissal in the event of accident or sickness and poor knowledge of labour rights are alleged to exist.

June 2005

Action Aid

Rotten Fruit. Tesco profits as women workers pay a high price (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/doc_lib/14_1_rotten_fruit.pdf

Report claiming that in South Africa thousands of women casual workers growing fruit on farms accredited by global retailers are being exploited as low prices and tougher standards are forced on local fruit farmers. The report alleges that workers on fruit farms on the Western Cape accredited to supply Tesco have been found to be working for poverty wages, exposed to pesticides, discriminated against and live in poor housing. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Tullow Oil

Sector: Mining, Oil and Gas

Voluntary Initiative identified: Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

May 2013

Action Aid

How Tax Havens Plunder the Poor (Report)

http://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/how_tax_havens_plunder_the_poor_2.pdf

Report claiming that although Tullow Oil describes itself as 'Africa's leading independent oil company' with 84% of its sales revenues coming from Africa, only 4 of the 81 companies it lists as subsidiaries in its Companies House filings are registered in African Countries. The report alleges that over half of the company's subsidiaries appear to be registered in tax havens. Sixteen of these are claimed to operate in developing countries, including Tullow Bangladesh Limited, Tullow Cote d'Ivoire and Tullow Congo Limited. Tullow denies that it is using such havens to avoid tax.

February 2013

Platform

Making a Killing: Oil Companies, Tax Avoidance & Subsidies (Report)

<http://platformlondon.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/MakingAKilling-LOWRES.pdf>

Report claiming that UK oil companies pay relatively little taxes both in the UK and their host states in light of the global profits they accrue and the direct subsidies and military and diplomatic services they receive. The report alleges that Tullow only pays

taxes on profits made directly in the UK and engages in tax avoidance to reduce its UK tax bill, minimising its profits by routing them through an international network of subsidiaries. The report alleges that Tullow has refused to pay VAT on imported machinery in Uganda and has promoted a race to the bottom in tax breaks between Kenya and Uganda. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2012

Platform

'Tullow Oil's foul play in Ghana' (Press)

<http://platformlondon.org/2012/06/28/tullow-oils-foul-play-in-ghana/>

Article alleging that Tullow has a reputation for trying to push contracts onto vulnerable African countries with terms that are not at all favourable to local communities. It alleges that in Ghana Tullow refused to publish its contracts with the Ghanaian government to develop the Jubilee oil field, which it claims were effectively signed in secret without meaningful public or political debate. The article claims that these contracts included "stabilization clauses" locking in weak social and environmental regulations that existed at the time the contract was made. Tullow is further alleged to have done little for local communities and to pose a threat to the traditional livelihoods of fishing communities affected by the oil rigs.

May 2010

Platform & African Institute for Energy Governance

A Lake of Oil: Congo's contracts escalate conflict, pollution and poverty (Report)

http://platformlondon.org/carbonweb/documents/drc/A_Lake_of_Oil_Congo_DRC_Tullow_PLATFORM_May_2010.pdf

Report analysing disputed production sharing agreements between Tullow (and Heritage Oil) and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The report alleges that the contracts appear to provide the companies with an extraordinarily high level of profit for the oil industry, even for a risky project, and that the contract terms would see the DRC carrying most of the project risk and price risk, whilst providing the contracting companies with significant protection from such risks, with guaranteed profits. The report further raises concerns regarding the late introduction of two little known oil companies as stakeholders providing no capital and raising concerns about the transfer of wealth from the state to non-productive private hands. The report further claims that there are potential conflict and human rights risks associated with possible security arrangements for the company's prospective DRC operations, and that the production sharing agreement grants the company legal rights to engage in gas flaring, fails to provide penalties for environmental damage and includes a stabilisation clause that will, it claims, restrict the DRC's ability to improve its environmental protection and human rights standards in the future.

February 2010

Platform

Cursed Contracts: Uganda's Oil Agreements Put Profit Before People (Report)

http://www.platformlondon.org/carbonweb/documents/uganda/Cursed_Contracts_Uganda_PLATFORM_CSCO_Tullow_Heritage_2010_February.pdf

Report undertaking an analysis of production sharing agreements in respect of oil exploration in Uganda's Albertine Graben. It claims that the agreements appear to give Tullow unusually high levels of profit whilst placing risks and responsibilities on the Ugandan government. It raises concerns about the use of stabilisation clauses that freeze government efforts to protect the environment and human rights, lack of specific or enforceable environmental safeguards, lack of transparency or provision for security arrangements and the incorporation of legal rights to engage in controversial gas flaring. The report alleges that Tullow has failed to conduct a strategic assessment of likely environmental impacts, and that drilling may already have impacted on elephant movements. The report further claims that the company has rejected warnings about the need for environmental measures regarding poor waste management and that there are allegations that its contractors have killed endangered animals in the game reserve. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Unilever

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiatives : UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000)

October 2010

UK National Contact Point

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) V. Unilever plc (Doom Dooma factory – Assam – India)

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/46437950.pdf>

An OECD complaint was lodged regarding the operations of Hindustan Unilever Limited, an India based company, which is a subsidiary of Unilever plc, in respect of the Doom Dooma factory in Assam. The complaint alleged that Hindustan Unilever Limited failed to respect the right of its employees to be represented by a legitimate trade union by requiring employees to renounce their membership of the Hindustan Lever Workers Union (PPF), and instead join the Hindustan Unilever Democratic

Workers Union, which the IUF alleged had been established by the management after a lockout. Following discussions between 7 July 2010 and 29 September 2010, the parties reached an agreement, the implementation of which was to be jointly monitored by Unilever and the IUF at national and international levels. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

March 2010

The Sunday Times

'Bitter plight of the vanilla trade children' in Madagascar (Press)

http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/world_news/Africa/article25681.ece

Article alleging the use of child labour in the production of Madagascan vanilla, which it claims is used in some Unilever products. Unilever response available in article.

November 2009

UK National Contact Point

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations v. Unilever plc (India's Sewri factory)

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/44478634.pdf>

An OECD complaint was submitted concerning the sale of Hindustan Lever Limited's Sewri factory in Mumbai and the factory's subsequent closure in July 2006. Hindustan Lever Limited is a subsidiary of Unilever plc. The complaint alleged that Unilever was operating in a manner inconsistent with the Guidelines by transferring ownership of the Sewri factory, which the IUF claimed was effected in order to close the facility and terminate the employment of all union's members. The IUF alleged that aspects of the transfer represented a breach of Indian law and that Unilever also failed to provide reasonable notice to employees and their representatives about the transfer of ownership of the factory and the termination of the employment contracts. Unilever denied all allegations that its conduct was inconsistent with the Guidelines and in October 2009, both parties informed the UK NCP that they had reached a mediated settlement in India outside of the UK NCP's process.

October 2009

UK National Contact Point

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) v. Unilever plc (Pakistan's Khanewal factory)

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/44478619.pdf>

An OECD complaint was submitted regarding the operations of Unilever Pakistan Ltd, a Pakistan based company, which is a subsidiary of Unilever Plc. The complaint alleged that Unilever had deliberately constructed a system of employment at its Khanewal factory based almost exclusively on temporary workers and was refusing to change the workers status from temporary to permanent after the mandatory nine-month period of continuous service, allegedly in breach of Pakistan's employment law. The IUF claimed that temporary workers do not have the same access to collective bargaining as permanent workers in Pakistan and do not receive the same benefits. It was also alleged that those temporary workers demanding permanent status from Unilever and who petitioned the Punjab Labour Court No. 9 in Multan had been subject to threats, coercion and violence from members of management. Following an OECD conciliation process the parties reached an agreement, the implementation of which was to be jointly monitored by Unilever and the IUF at national and international levels.

August 2009

UK National Contact Point

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) v. Unilever plc (Pakistan's Rahim Yar Khan factory)

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/44478663.pdf>

An OECD complaint regarding the operations of Unilever Pakistan Ltd, a subsidiary of Unilever, alleged that the company had terminated the contracts of 292 temporary employees seeking permanent employee status, within a context of intimidation and with the direct aim of preventing trade union membership. The IUF alleged that the employees were dismissed and replaced with agency contract workers in order to employ workers on inferior terms and conditions and render employment at the factory even more precarious. The IUF claimed that there was already a lack of job security in the factory due to the systematic reduction in permanent employment and the promotion of temporary and casual labour with the aim of weakening trade union representation, and that this prevented Unilever from contributing to economic and social progress with a view to achieving sustainable development. Unilever denied all allegations. The parties agreed a mutually acceptable solution to the complaint through conciliation, the implementation of which was to be jointly monitored by Unilever and the IUF at national and international levels.

June 2009

Greenpeace

Slaughtering the Amazon (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/Global/usa/report/2010/2/slaughtering-the-amazon.pdf>

Report following a Greenpeace investigation into the links between the global trade in beef products and deforestation of the Amazon, alleging that Bertin appears to be receiving cattle come from ranches active in recent and illegal deforestation, including an illegal ranch occupying Indian lands. The report claims that Unilever is a key customer of Bertin Hygiene and Beauty products in Brazil.

May 2009

FNV Mondiaal

Adding insecurity to life: Unilever (Report)

http://www.fnvmondiaal.nl/media/pdf/352260/Erratum_unilever_jaarverslag

Report alleging that since Unilever launched its "Path to Growth" strategy in 1999 and took over Bestfoods in 2000, 192,000 jobs were cut between 2000 and 2008, whilst profits grew. It claims that this profit has been accrued by outsourcing and the casualization of work, including the dismissal of staff for re-hiring through an agency. It alleges that this has placed workers in a position of job insecurity, low wages, limited or no access to social benefits, such as health or pension schemes, increased work place health and safety risks and a denial of rights at work such as union representation or collective bargaining. The report refers to, amongst other things, the alleged impact of such practices in 6 countries since 2000. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

April 2009

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Unilever: Overview of controversial business practices in 2008 (Briefing)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3055

Briefing for shareholders alleging unsustainable or irresponsible Unilever business practices at issue in 2008. The briefing refers to a mercury poisoning scandal involving allegations regarding worker health and environmental damage at the company's former Thermometer Factory in Kodaikanal India, where its subsidiary is alleged to have dumped 7.4 tons of contaminated glass waste. The company is further accused of environmental injustice by lobbying environmental authorities to lower the trigger levels for clean up to levels below the Dutch soil clean-up standard for residential areas. The report further refers to claims of precarious and deteriorating working conditions for Pakistani Lipton Tea factory workers; five OECD complaints against Unilever; and a number of human rights, labour rights and environment related allegations concerning its tea plantations in Kenya. The latter allegations are claimed to relate to low wages, low job and income security, discrimination along ethnic and gender lines, lack of protective gear and inadequate basic facilities, sexual harassment, forced overtime, and lack of union representation or complaints mechanisms within the company or at suppliers. The report claims that whilst Unilever stated that it would seek Rainforest Alliance accreditation to rectify these issues following the publication of the alleged abuses, a Kenyan Human Rights Commission investigation later found that this certification had made no impact regarding working conditions.

2008

Greenpeace

How Unilever Palm Oil Suppliers are burning up Borneo (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/media/reports/burning-up-borneo>

Follow-up report to *Cooking the Climate*, which addressed the large scale destruction of Indonesia's rainforests and peatlands through palm oil consumption. This report claims that there is further evidence of the expansion of the palm sector in Indonesia into remaining rainforests, orangutan habitat and peatlands in Kalimantan, linking the majority of the largest producers in Indonesia to Unilever. The report claims that Unilever may be the largest palm oil corporate consumer in the world, with about half of its palm oil coming from Indonesia. It alleges that the company has failed to use its power to lead the palm oil sector toward sustainability, either through its own palm oil purchasing or through its role as leader of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. It alleges that palm plantations in Central Kalimantan are fuelling climate change and helping drive orang-utans to the brink of extinction, and that expansion into the Indonesian territory of the island of Borneo has in large part been led by companies who are Unilever suppliers and RSPO members. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

November 2005

[Chilean National Contact point](#)

Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Chile (CUT) v. Unilever Chile

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/36657394.pdf>

OECD complaint lodged by CUT against Unilever Chile, a subsidiary of Unilever, regarding the closure of plants and company restructuring, allegedly conducted in violation of the OECD guidelines. Following mediation the parties reached an agreement on five points.

Vedanta Resources

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 5 April 2012)

Undated

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre

'Case profile: Vedanta Resources lawsuit (re Dongria Kondh in Orissa)' (Briefing)

<http://www.business-humanrights.org/Categories/Lawlawsuits/Lawsuitsregulatoryaction/LawsuitsSelectedcases/VedantaResourceslawsuitreDongriaKondhinOrissa>

Briefing updating on the development of litigation regarding Vedanta operations in Orissa. The briefing includes reference to allegations that the company's operations pose a threat to the Dongria Kondh tribe's way of life, that work proceeded before clearance was obtained, that people had been forcibly evicted and that environmental damage has been occasioned. The briefing's latest update states that in April 2013 the Indian Supreme Court ruled that a ban on mining in Niyamgiri would be maintained and that the rights of the local tribes people must be considered. In August 2013, all 12 tribal villages reportedly voted against Vedanta's project in the Niyamgiri Hills and in January 2014, the Ministry for Environment and Forests decided not to allow the mining project to go ahead. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

August 2012

Amnesty International

'Vedanta's Perspective Uncovered: Policies Cannot Mask Practices' (Briefing)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA20/029/2012/en/2140b017-434e-4383-b07a-fc655693c72a/asa200292012en.pdf>

Briefing responding to a document published by Vedanta in August 2012, which is said to rebut the content of Amnesty reports from 2010 and 2011 alleging human rights abuses and failures to conduct proper impact assessments, whilst promoting the company's new sustainability policy. Based on evidence from 2010 to 2012, the briefing alleges that Vedanta has continuously failed to recognise the rights of indigenous people to free, prior and informed consent, attempting to redefine them to suit the company's needs. It further alleges, amongst other things, repeated failures to disclose information on impacts. The report refers to the alleged perpetration of human rights abuses, including the fabrication of charges, by Indian police to intimidate those dissenting against the company's activities in India.

July 2011

Amnesty International

Generalisations, Omissions and Assumptions: The failings of Vedanta's Environmental Impact Assessments for its bauxite mine and alumina refinery in India's state of Orissa (Report)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA20/036/2011/en/07a6e7a0-5022-4c00-abad-911837242487/asa200362011en.pdf>

Report assessing the extent to which environmental impact assessments produced by or for Vedanta's subsidiaries and joint ventures in Orissa to gain clearances for the Lanjigarh refinery and the Niyamgiri mine are consistent with the specifications required in India's regulations. The report alleges a number of failures that undermine its ability to assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the company's mining and refining operations. Such failings are claimed to include failures to provide adequate information on affected populations, ignoring the issue of cultural significance and failing to assess the gender dimension of impacts. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

March 2012

RepRisk

Most Controversial Mining Companies of 2011 (Report)

http://www.reprisk.com/downloads/specialreports/23/Top%2010%20Most%20Controversial%20Mining%20Companies_RepRisk%20150312.pdf

Report ranking Vedanta joint 9th (with Anglo American) on RepRisk's list of most controversial mining companies of 2011. The RepRisk report cites, amongst others, allegations that the company is undermining human rights by limiting access to health and water, and that its Niyamgiri mine and refinery expansion in Orissa State in India threatens the survival of the Dongria Kondh indigenous community, as well as serious contamination of drinking water in India and Zambia.

August 2010

The Observer

'Vedanta stripped of safety awards in light of Indian site disaster' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/aug/29/vedanta-safety-awards-stripped>

Article claiming that Vedanta has had awards for worker safety withdrawn after it was discovered that the company had failed to disclose a collapse at one of its sites in India had killed at least 40 workers in September 2009. The article claims that Vedanta had the highest death toll of 12 listed mining companies with 67 fatalities for the year.

February 2010

Amnesty International

Don't Mine Us out of Existence: Bauxite Mine and Refinery Devastate Lives in India (Report) <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA20/001/2010/en/0a81a1bc-f50c-4426-9505-7fde6b3382ed/asa200012010en.pdf>

Report on fact finding missions conducted in 2008 and 2009 stating that communities in the vicinity of Vedanta operations in Orissa allege that they are experiencing interference with their rights to water and health due to pollution and poor waste management. The report further claims that plans for bauxite mining and the expansion of a Vedanta refinery have led communities to fear for their ability to keep their way of life and land that is considered by indigenous groups to be sacred. The report alleges that the plans have serious implications for the human rights of local communities including, the rights to water, health, food, work and an adequate standard of living and that communities have received little or no accurate information on the refinery and its proposed expansion. The report alleges that the processes used to assess impacts on the community have been wholly inadequate, that the concerns of communities have been ignored, that state regulatory frameworks have been breached and that internationally accepted standards relating to business and human rights have not been adhered to. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

March 2010

UK National Contact Point

Survival International v. Vedanta Plc

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_165

Survival International (SI) filed an OECD complaint against Vedanta alleging that the company's aluminium refinery and planned bauxite mine on Niyam Dongar Mountain in Orissa (India) would violate the rights of the Dongria Kondh tribe. The complaint alleged forced evictions and other resettlements, failure to consult the Dongria Kondh in the construction process and risk of pollution of local streams and arable land. SI claimed that Vedanta had failed to consider the "potential implications" of its activities for the Dongria Kondh. Vedanta refuted all allegations and rejected the NCPs offer for mediation, reportedly refusing to submit any evidence to substantiate its claims. After an investigation, the NCP published a final statement in September 2009 upholding SI's allegations that Vedanta acted in violation of the OECD Guidelines, which Vedanta again refuted. The NCP made recommendations to Vedanta to bring its business practices in line with the OECD Guidelines and requested that both parties provide an update on the implementation in three months. In its three-month report Vedanta is said to have denied any displacement, reiterated that the mine is in compliance with Indian law, and stated that its consultation processes comply fully with Indian legal requirements and the NCP recommendations. SI's three-month report claimed that Vedanta had completely ignored the NCPs recommendations and deliberately frustrated SI's follow-up visit to the region by hiring locals to threaten and intimidate SI employees and their guides and making misinformation allegations against the group. In March 2010, the UK NCP issued a follow-up statement urging Vedanta to immediately work with the Dongria Kondh people to explore alternatives to the resettlement of the affected families and to include a human rights impact assessment in its project management process and take concrete action to implement any self-regulatory practices it adopts. OECD watch reports that "ultimately, the UK NCP could not compel Vedanta to comply or cooperate with the procedures and recommendations."

October 2007

ACTSA, Christian Aid and SCIAF

Undermining Development? Copper mining in Zambia (Report)

<http://www.actsa.org/Pictures/UpImages/pdf/Undermining%20development%20report.pdf>

Report on Vedanta's Konkola Copper Mines mining operations in Zambia. It outlines evidence relating to allegations that the Zambian government is not receiving its fair share of revenue from copper mining contracts allegedly entered into under pressure from international financial institutions. It alleges that workers at Vedanta's Konkola Copper Mine (KCM) work for poor wages and under poor terms and conditions, and that KCM operations appear to be violating environmental regulations, which it is believed may be impacting on the livelihoods of local communities.

November 2007

War on Want

Fanning the flames: The role of British mining companies in conflict and the violation of human rights (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/campaigns/corporations-and-conflict/mining-a-poverty/inform/15142-fanning-the-flames>

Report referring to a number of controversies surrounding Vedanta operations in India, Zambia and Armenia. In relation to India the report refers to allegations that the company's operations have forced tribal peoples off their land and claims that social conflict has turned violent with the shooting of protesters in 2006 and the beating of persons during evictions. The report further outlines allegations concerning damage to ecosystems upon which communities are dependent, infringements on freedom of movement, land-grabbing without compensation, environmental pollution causing health problems and poor living and working conditions for workers. In Zambia the report claims that environmental contamination has been occasioned by a failure to implement the necessary environmental programs, and alleges that the state is not receiving its fair share of revenues from its copper wealth. In Armenia the report claims that Vedanta's former subsidiary was the subject of allegations regarding tax evasion, serious violations of safety regulations and other labour rights violations. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Vodafone

Sector: Other (Telecommunications)

July 2011

Access/ FairPensions

Stay Connected: Telecoms & the protection of human rights (Briefing)

http://shareaction.org/sites/default/files/uploaded_files/investorresources/TelecomsBriefing.pdf

Investor briefing drawing on Vodafone's experience in Egypt during the uprisings to demonstrate the reputational, legal and financial impact that these events can have for telecoms companies operating in areas vulnerable to political instability. It outlines that Vodafone in Egypt was among an number of ICT service providers to shut down their mobile and internet services in compliance with an order from the Egyptian government. This order was an attempt by the Egyptian authorities to contain the political uprising in the country and is alleged to have impeded efforts to organise protests and prevented victims of violence from making emergency calls. The briefing outlines that after the Egyptian government ordered Vodafone to bring its network back online on a limited basis, the regime sent several pro-government text messages through the Vodafone network, resulting in condemnation from international human rights organisations. Vodafone has stated that it had no choice but to comply with the regime's orders. The briefing claims that if telecoms companies fail to integrate international norms into local licensing agreements this may render them vulnerable to accusations of complicity in human rights violations in such situations with the resulting reputational and financial impacts.

Xstrata (now Glencore)

Sector: Mining, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives: UN Global Compact (since 22 March 2006)

June 2013

Institute for Development and Peace (INEF)

Human Rights Impact Assessment of the Tampakan Copper-Gold Project (Report)

http://inef.uni-due.de/cms/files/studie_hria_engl_final.pdf

Report assessing both the positive and negative potential human rights impacts of the Tampakan Project being pursued by Sagittarius Mines Inc (SMI), a company said to be controlled by Xstrata. Concerns outlined include conflict with indigenous groups, and fears of some in the area about increased militarisation around the project due to the alleged involvement of the KITACO Task Force, deployed to increase peace and security in the area and to whom SMI allegedly contributes funding, in several killings of mining opponents and their family members. The report claims that a large mining project in a context such as that existing around Tampakan can pose risks to marginalised groups, polarise communities and fuel conflict potential and that such effects are already observable in the area.

May 2012

The Guardian

'Peru declares state of emergency after two killed in mining protests' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/may/29/peru-emergency-mining-protests>

Article claiming that protesters have alleged that the Tinaya copper mine owned by Xstrata plc is contaminating local water supplies and sickening farm animals, with an environmental study allegedly finding high levels of arsenic, as well as copper, mercury and other heavy metals in soil and water samples. The article claims that protests against the company turned violent occasioning the Peruvian government to declare a 30-day state of emergency in a highland province after two deaths and dozens of injuries. Xstrata is said to deny the pollution allegations.

June 2011

Argentinian National Contact Point

CEDHA vs. Xstrata Copper

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_217

On the basis of two environmental reports, Argentine environmental and human rights organization CEDHA, filed an OECD complaint against Xstrata alleging that its Argentinian El Pachón and Filo Colorado operations have had severe environmental impacts on permafrost and glaciers in the area and would destroy rock glaciers and permafrost in the region if the project progressed as planned. In a report released May 2011, CEDHA expressed concerns about the impact of such glacial loss on communities reliant on fresh water supply sources that may be affected. Xstrata is said to deny the presence of any glaciers at either of the project sites and has allegedly filed an injunction with the Argentine courts requesting that a recent National Glacier Protection Act be declared unconstitutional. Since the Argentine NCP accepted the case it has suffered numerous delays. In September 2013 CEDHA urged the company to address the impacts. As of May 2014, no progress had been made on the case.

May 2010

Danwatch

The Curse of Coal: Our coal consumption causes diseases, pollution, and poverty in Colombia (Report)

http://www.multiwatch.ch/cm_data/100505_danwatch_cerrejon.pdf

Report outlining allegations made against Cerrejón coal mine in Colombia, which is operated by a consortium comprising Xstrata and other UK-based extractive companies. Local populations are alleged to have been forcefully displaced and left in poverty, uncompensated for the loss of their land, livelihood and possessions. Danwatch claims that the extraction of coal continued to pollute the environment in 2010 to such an extent that it is alleged to have impaired the health of the local population and left soil in the area barren. Many workers within the Cerrejón mine itself were also claimed to be suffering from ill health and operating in poor working conditions.

August 2010

ABC News

‘Study confirms Mt Isa lead poisoning risk’ (Press)

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2010-08-02/study-confirms-mt-isa-lead-poisoning-risk/928728>

Article claiming that seven families from the north-west Queensland mining city of Mount Isa are currently suing Xstrata over the alleged lead poisoning of their children. It states that a study has claimed that one child develops lead poisoning every nine days in the Australian city. Company response available from article.

September 2009

The Huffington Post

“Peru Toxic Spill: Cajacay Villagers Say Government Neglected Them After Antamina Pipeline Rupture” (Press)

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/09/04/peru-toxic-spill_n_1854863.html

Article stating that Xstrata joint venture, Antamina, has been accused of doing little to assist victims of a toxic slurry spill from its copper mine that affected 350 individuals including 69 children. The company is claimed to have failed to respond to requests to identify the toxic components of the slurry and details on the medical care that it is providing for the spill victims.

November 2007

War on Want

Fanning the flames: The role of British mining companies in conflict and the violation of human rights (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/campaigns/corporations-and-conflict/mining-a-poverty/inform/15142-fanning-the-flames>

Report claiming that Xstrata has been accused of polluting land, water and air around the Alumbrera copper and gold mine in North West Argentina due to its 50% controlling interest in the company that operates the mine. The report claiming that spillages are alleged to have contaminated the local water supply. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

October 2007

UK, Australian and Swiss National Contact Points

Colombian communities vs. Xstrata

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_153

A complaint was submitted alleging that Cerrejón Coal (an Xstrata joint venture) had attempted to depopulate an area of the La Guajira peninsula in Colombia by destroying the Tabaco township, and forcibly expelling the remaining population. Another five communities were said to be suffering from actions taken by the company allegedly designed to make the area unliveable to drive the population out. Mediation began in October 2007. A proposed Third Party Review was initiated to resolve the

complaint but BHP Billiton and Xstrata later claimed that local Cerrejón management now had the capacity and knowledge to conduct a proper resettlement process and that there was no need for a third party mediation, though no mutually agreed negotiation scheme was agreed with the complainants. A December 2008 agreement was reached between Cerrejón Coal and the township of Tabaco, including contributions to indemnities of US\$1.8 million and a further US\$ 1.3 million for sustainable projects. A similar agreement was not reached for the other five affected communities. A request that the NCPs conduct fact-finding on the ground was declined by the Swiss NCP for *inter alia* lack of necessary resources. The Australian NCP held additional meetings but was unable to resolve the outstanding issues. It closed the case and issued a final statement in June 2009. The complainants objected to the closure, as concerns of the five communities have not been resolved. This objection was noted in the NCP's statement.

Annex B: Sources for human rights risk and impact concerns – CAC 40 (France)

Accor

Sector: Other (Hotels)

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 18 June 2003)

December 2012

French National Contact Point

ACCOR V International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Unions

<http://www.tuacoecdmneguidelines.org/CaseDescription.asp?id=142>

UF filed a complaint with the French NCP alleging that ACCOR had violated the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining at Novotels in Canada and Benin. The complaint included claims that, *inter alia*, the company refused to bargain collectively and that union supporters suffered reprisals including loss of hours/shifts, discipline and termination. UF further alleged clear and public encouragement by management to vote against the union and dissemination of information in mandatory meetings suggesting that job security might be placed at risk by a union. The French National Contact Point is reported to have found Accor to have violated the OECD Guidelines by refusing to engage in good faith negotiations with the recognised union at the Novotel in Benin.

October 2012

Canada Labour Relations Board

‘Ontario, Canada Labor Relations Board finds Accor engaged in “illegal activity” to frustrate union representation’ (Press)

<http://cms.iuf.org/?q=node/2019>

Article stating that after 40 months of hearings the Ontario LRB has found that Accor management consistently engaged in illegal activity in efforts to thwart union representation. Accor was reportedly ordered to recognise the union, reinstate all workers fired for supporting it and fully compensate them.

November 2007

Argentine National Contact Point

H. Recalde and H.W. Jofre vs. Accor Service

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_129

A compliant was lodged with the Argentine OECD national contact point alleging that an Accor Services representative had approached the deputy sponsoring a proposal to include lunch vouchers in salaries with the offer of bribes of up to US\$20m to agree to delay the proposal so as to compel more employers to purchase the vouchers. On 27 February 2008, the Argentine National Contact Point accepted the case and invited Accor to engage in an NCP-facilitated mediation process. The case was successfully closed with a negotiated agreement in March 2009.

Alstom

Sector: Construction & Engineering

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 18 March 2008)

October 2012

APRODEV and others

Trading Away Peace: How Europe helps sustain illegal Israeli settlements (Report)

http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/trading_away_peace_-_embargoed_copy_of_designed_report.pdf

Report claiming that Alstom has been alleged to support settlements that are illegal under international law and entail human rights violations, through its involvement in the light rail project that connects Jerusalem with nearby settlements. The report alleges that this project is in violation of international law and started operating in 2011. It claims that in late 2011, Alstom announced it would sell its stake in the project consortium, but had not by time of writing succeeded in doing so. It further claims that Alstom also remains involved in on-going maintenance as the provider of the train units.

March 2012

FIDH

Corporate Accountability for Human Rights Abuses: A Guide for Victims and NGOs on Recourse Mechanisms (Report)

http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/guide_entreprises_uk-sectionii.pdf

Report claiming that Association France Palestine Solidarité (AFPS) lodged two complaints with the High Court of Nanterre, one against the Veolia Transport and Alstom, and the other against Alstom Transport, in respect of their entry into a 30 year contract to construct a light tramway line between Jerusalem and illegal settlements on the West Bank. The Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) joined AFPS in the suit. The litigants are said to have argued, *inter alia*, that the contract was entered into in violation of national and international law and that it contravenes the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 as mentioned in UNSCR 465 of 1 March 1980. The case was ultimately dismissed on the basis that these treaties are only binding on States.

February 2012

Trace International

The Trace Compendium: Alstom (Report)

<https://www.traceinternational2.org/compendium/view.asp?id=109>

Report claiming that Alstom is alleged to be involved in corruption cases across a number of countries, most notably Slovenia and Indonesia. It claims that in 2009 the Slovenian Commission for the Prevention of Corruption launched an investigation into Alstom winning the contract for a power plant in the town of Šoštanj. The process is claimed to have been eyed with suspicion due to lack of transparency and conflicts of interest amongst the individuals involved.

November 2012

Conflict Risk Network

Sudan Company Report 2012, Quarter 4 (Report)

<http://crn.genocideintervention.net/files/Alstom%20Q4%202012.pdf>

Report discussing Alstom activities in Sudan in relation to large-scale power generation. It states that Alstom has provided essential components to the Merowe hydroelectric dam project, the impacts of which are alleged to be on-going and at risk of exacerbating or generating instability. The report refers to conflicts with the Manasir tribe regarding resettlement and compensation and claims that protests over resettlement, compensation and displacement have led to clashes in which civilians have been killed and arrested. The report claims that during the dam's construction the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing called upon Alstom (amongst other companies) to halt its activities until a full and impartial assessment of the impact on the human rights of the local population could be completed. Alstom is said to have responded that it had not done anything directly to promote and protect human rights because the Group is employed by Sudan's Dam Implementation Unit who is ultimately responsible for such issues.

April 2011

Survival International

'Alstom participe à la destruction de l'Amazonie et des peuples indigènes' (Press)

<http://www.survivalfrance.org/actu/7179>

Article claiming that Alstom has contracted a €500 million deal with the Brazilian company Norte Energia to supply equipment for the highly controversial Belo Monte Hydroelectric Complex. Alstom is said to lead a consortium of companies engaged in the development of Belo Monte dam, which is alleged to threaten the lives and livelihoods of thousands of Indians living in the Xingu region, including highly vulnerable uncontacted Indians, effecting 1500 km² of forest and displacing between 20,000 to 40,000 people. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights had asked the Brazilian government to suspend construction until indigenous communities have been consulted. The article claims that Alstom is also implicated in the construction of controversial dams Jirau and Santo Antonio on the Madeira River in Brazil, which are also alleged to threaten isolated Indians of this region.

2010

The Corner House

'Ilisu Dam' (Briefing)

<http://www.thecornerhouse.org.uk/background/ilisu-dam>

Briefing outlining the background to the construction of the Ilisu Dam in Turkey, which has caused significant controversy because of the social, economic and environmental consequences it would have, including the displacement of 78,000 mostly Kurds. It claims that Alstom Switzerland was part of a European consortium formed to build the dam and obtaining guarantees from export credit agencies despite widespread opposition. This financing was later withdrawn in 2009 and Alstom Switzerland is reported to have withdrawn from the project in 2010.

ArcelorMittal

Sector: Steel, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 3 September 2003)

February 2011

CEE Bankwatch Network

'Hundreds to protest against ArcelorMittal in Bosnia and Herzegovina' (Press)

<http://bankwatch.org/news-media/for-journalists/press-releases/hundreds-protest-against-arcelormittal-bosnia-and-herzegov>

Article claiming that hundreds of people are reported to have taken part in protests against ArcelorMittal steelmill operations in Zenica due to illegal levels of air pollution created by the mill. The company is alleged to have failed to implement environmental investments that it had agreed to undertake in 2005, leading to increased pollution affecting environment and health.

January 2011

Luxembourg National Contact Point

Friends of the Earth vs. ArcelorMittal

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_199

An OECD complaint by Friends of the Earth Europe and the Liberia-based Sustainable Development Initiative alleged that ArcelorMittal had breached the OECD Guidelines with regard to its management of the County Social Development Fund (CSDF) that forms part of its Mineral Development Agreement to support socio-economic development in Liberia. Widespread allegations of misappropriation and misuse of the CSDF had led these groups to claim that the fund was failing to address the needs of communities impacted by the operations of ArcelorMittal and that ArcelorMittal was not properly informing neighbouring communities about its operations and the possible impacts on these communities. ArcelorMittal is alleged to have neglected its responsibilities regarding the management over funds over which it has 50% decision making power, allegedly rendering the fund a cash cow for corrupt local officials and their agents. On 1 March 2014 the Luxembourg NCP issued a final statement. Agreement had been reached about restructuring the Fund, which would take time. To help communities in the short term ArcelorMittal and a representative of the Sustainable Development Institute of Liberia will select, after consultation with communities, a number of projects to be financed to the tune of 20% of the CSDF and directly benefit the directly affected communities. These could serve as a testing group for the new setup.

June 2010

Global Action on ArcelorMittal, Sustainable Development Institute Liberia, and others

Working for development? ArcelorMittal's mining operations in Liberia (Report)

http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/publications/FoEE_Working_for_development_0610.pdf

Report raising critical questions about ArcelorMittal's complicity in the misuse of the first tranche of approximately US\$4.7 million County Social Development Fund in Liberia. It claims that there are widespread reports of misappropriation and misuse of the fund but that none of those implicated in the alleged misuse of money from the fund have been investigated or punished. It claims that ArcelorMittal must engage with its responsibilities in this regard by ensuring transparency and supporting good governance. The report alleges that the company's donation of 100 pick-up trucks that ended up with legislators was in breach of the combating bribery section of the OECD guidelines.

September 2009

Ground Work & European Coalition for Corporate Justice

Failure to Communicate: A Case Study of Steel Conglomerate ArcelorMittal in South Africa (Report)

http://www.corporatejustice.org/IMG/pdf/ECCJ_SouthAfricaPamphlet_LOWRES_A4.pdf

Report alleging that ArcelorMittal has engaged in longstanding environmental pollution as a result of its operations at ArcelorMittal mines in South Africa. The company is alleged to be actively withholding information that would help the public and civil society to assess attempts by the company to clean up its pollution, and whether the company's plans for reducing environmental damage in the future will be effective. The company is also subject to claims that it retrenched workers on an undertaking of later re-employment and failed to re-employ them. It is also alleged to have caused displacement through the pollution of groundwater, and to have constructed fences to prevent grazing on formerly common land.

May 2009

Friends of the Earth Europe and other organisations

ArcelorMittal: Going nowhere slowly (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/go-back-mittal.pdf>

Report updating on alleged social and environmental impacts of ArcelorMittal operations around the world. The report claims that whilst the company has shown willingness to engage, problems persist with the speed of change. The report recounts,

amongst other things, allegations of pollution at its Czech Republic operations, and claims that several groups have raised concerns about issues such as repeated fatal mining accidents in Kazakhstan, partly blamed on poor health and safety practices, and plans to build mega-steel mills in India, attracting concerns about the displacement of tribal people from their land.

December 2008

Infochange

'Industry and communities clash in Jharkhand' (Press)

<http://infochangeindia.org/livelihoods/features/industry-and-communities-clash-in-jharkhand.html>

Arcelor Mittal is claimed to be facing strong opposition to plans for its proposed 12 million tonnes per annum plant in Jharkhand's Khunti and Gumla districts. ArcelorMittal India's rehabilitation and resettlement policy is alleged to fail to take into account the interests of villagers, and locals are concerned about being displaced with inadequate water supply and reinvestment by the company. Social conflict was still reported to be stalling Arcelor Mittal plans to proceed on both its Jharkhand and Orissa state projects in 2010.

May 2008

CEE Bankwatch Network, Ecological Society Green Salvation, Kazakhstan, Friends of the Earth Europe and others

In the wake of ArcelorMittal: The global steel giant's local impacts (Report)

http://bankwatch.org/documents/mittal_local_impacts.pdf

Report addressing numerous alleged social and environmental impacts of ArcelorMittal activities around the world. It makes reference to allegations of environmental pollution harming health around a steel mill in Cleveland, Ohio, USA; claims of environmental damage, labour rights (including threats and abuse of union members) and health and safety issues (including a high number of deaths and injuries) at the Galati Plant in Romania; alleged requests for tax breaks and reduced environmental protections and protests regarding plans for its Orissa operations in India. The report further refers to allegations of environmental damage and lack of transparency and accountability surrounding its operations in Rih, Ukraine, including refusal to provide environmental information, as well as health and safety concerns, aggressive tax avoidance, and concerns about corruption, nepotism and kickbacks at the plant; pollution alleged to be affecting community cohesion, health and livelihoods at its Vanderbijlpark plant in South Africa, claims of pollution, health and safety issues, as well as lack of information at its Kazak facilities; and concerns about environmental damage, health and safety and labour issues at its plant in Bosnia Herzegovina.

AXA

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 27 February 2003); asset owner signatory (AXA Group) and investment manager signatory (AXA Investment Managers) to the Principles for Responsible Investment.

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & Fairfin

Worldwide investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that whilst AXA has developed a policy with regard to excluding cluster munitions producers from its products, this policy does not cover all its products. The report claims that in December 2011 AXA still owned or managed outstanding bonds issued by Alliant Techsystems, whilst AXA-owned Alliance Bernstein owned or managed outstanding bonds issued by Singapore Technologies Engineering at that time and in January 2012 owned or managed shares of Poongsan Corporation. These companies are on the Pax Christi Red Flag list of cluster munitions producers – weapons that have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/resources/publications/publications-by-subject/food-sovereignty-publications/farming-money/>

Report claiming that AXA Group, amongst other institutions, risks contributing to global hunger through involvement in directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. The report claims that AXA finances agribusiness and forestry businesses in Asia, Latin America and worldwide, including companies linked to land grabs. It also claims AXA holds shares of US \$1.25 billion in mining company Vedanta Resources PLC, whose subsidiaries have been accused of grabbing lands belonging to indigenous people in India (e.g., in Niyamgiri, Orissa); has invested in bonds and provided loans to Sumitomo, a Japanese fruit exporter, acquiring agricultural land in the Philippines, the USA and China and invested in Landkom, an investment firm registered in

the Isle of Man, which has been leasing farmland in Ukraine. AXA has reportedly expressed its intent to further investigate its group's involvement in soft commodity derivatives markets and financing companies who face allegations of land grabbing in 2013. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

February 2010

Fairfin

Harmful investments by AXA (Briefing)

http://www.fairfin.be/en/files/en/documents/uploads/profile_axa-589.pdf

Briefing claiming that AXA owns or manages shares in controversial companies, including PetroChina and Lundin Petroleum (involved in the Sudanese oil sector), Freeport McMoran (accused of massive environmental damage and human rights violations at Grasberg mine in Papua), Suncor Energy (tar sands extraction), Total (then alleged to provide the largest source of income to the (pre-reform) Burmese military dictatorship), Vedanta (allegedly illegally driving indigenous people from their land in India), and Wal-Mart (accused of breaches of basic labour rights), amongst others.

February 2010

Fairfin

'Risk of Harmful Investments with AXA' (webpage)

<http://www.fairfin.be/en/your-bank/axa>

Fairfin claim that the risk of harmful investments with AXA remains very high despite efforts regarding weapons investments because AXA is claimed to have no policy on labour rights, the environment and freedom and democracy. Fairfin claims that AXA's cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines policy is considered unsatisfactory due to its limited applicability and unclear application.

BNP PARIBAS

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 18 June 2003); Equator Principles (since 24 October 2008); investment manager signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (BNP Paribas Investment Partners and BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management France).

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi and FairFin

Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility (Report)

<http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl/media/files/worldwide-investments-in-clustermunitions-a-shared-responsibility-juni-2012.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that in 2010 Alliant Techsystems secured a \$1 billion five-year credit facility from BNP Paribas, with the proceeds being used for refinancing, to increase working capital and to finance capital expenditures and acquisitions. Bank of West, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas, is also said to have been part of a 20-bank syndicate, providing \$30 million. BNP Paribas is further claimed to have been part of banking syndicates for the issuance of bonds for Textron and Lockheed Martin in 2009. In July 2011 BNP Paribas is claimed to have owned or managed 0.10% of the shares of *Poongsan Corporation* valued at \$1.13 million. Cluster munitions have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict. BNP is latterly said to have introduced a policy on munitions funding.

September 2010

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Investing Responsibly: A financial puzzle - The Limited Scope of Sustainable Asset Management (Report)

<http://business-humanrights.org/en/pdf-investing-responsibly-a-financial-puzzle-the-limited-scope-of-sustainable-asset-management>

Report assessing the scope of the CSR policies among a selection of European banks, including BNP Paribas, and claiming that these policies have serious limitations. Amongst the CSR concerns raised is BNP Paribas' ownership or management of US\$48.3 million in shares of PetroChina, a company claimed to be a key player in Sudan's oil industry which is alleged to provide the funds that the government of Sudan needs to continue the genocide in Darfur. PetroChina is already said to have been blacklisted by pension funds, including PFZW (formerly PGGM) in the Netherlands and TIAACREF in the US, because of its links to the Sudanese government. The report claims that BNP Paribas is failing to translate its CSR policies on relevant sectors and themes to its asset management activities.

June 2009

Fairfin

Harmful investments by BNP Paribas (Briefing)

http://www.fairfin.be/en/files/en/documents/uploads/profiel_bnp%20paribas_en-591.pdf

Briefing alleging that BNP Paribas provides financial services including loans and holding bonds and shares in numerous controversial companies claimed to be harmful to environment and society. These include: PetroChina (involvement in the Sudanese oil sector), Freeport McMoran (implicated in massive environmental damage and human rights violations at Grasberg mine in Papua), Lundin Petroleum (support to the Sudanese government), Suncor Energy (Canadian tar sands), Total (claimed to provide the largest source of income to the Burmese military dictatorship), Vedanta, Wal-Mart (allegedly implicated in breaches of basic labour rights); Textron (cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines producer); HidroAysen hydropower project (concerns about displacing families, threatening critically endangered species and disrupting sustainable income to Patagonia's local communities); and the Sakhalin II Project (alleged to threaten the Western Gray Whale with extinction), amongst others.

June 2009

Fairfin

'Risk of Harmful Investment with BNP Paribas' (Webpage)

<http://www.fairfin.be/en/your-bank/bnp-paribas>

Fairfin ranks the risk of harmful investment in BNP Paribas as high because although it now has a very thorough policy on exclusion of controversial weapons from investments, Fairfin claims that it still invests in harmful activities and lacks a well developed policy on labour rights, environment and freedom and democracy.

April 2009

Tax Justice Network

Where on earth are you? (Report)

<http://www.taxjustice.net/cms/upload/pdf/45940CCBd01.pdf>

Report claiming that BNP Paribas is France's biggest user of tax havens and highlighting that such havens obscure transparency surrounding the company's operations and its contribution to the countries in which it operates. Whilst such activities are not illegal they are relevant to tax revenues and therefore the provision of public services to secure human rights.

December 2007

BankTrack

Mind the Gap: Benchmarking credit policies of international banks (Report)

www.banktrack.org/download/mind_the_gap

Report alleging that BNP Paribas has been involved with, amongst others, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline project, the Dynegy company (allegations of environmental harm), Kashagan (concerns about risk of environmental destruction in the Caspian Sea), environmentally damaging mountain top removal coal mining and the Nam Theun 2 project (concerns about forced displacement of indigenous peoples and environmental destruction).

March 2007

Les Amis de la Terre

French banks, Fossil banks? (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/french_banks_fossil_banks_/summary_french_banks_fossil_banks_march_07.pdf

Report alleging that BNP Paribas is the bank with the most clients in the international oil, gas and coal production sector of the 33 companies researched in the report, with the highest financing of loans and underwriting. The bank is said to be involved in 10 contentious projects analysed by the authors. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

BOUYGUES

Sector: Construction & Engineering

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 8 December 2006) (subsidiaries Bouygues Construction (2006), Bouygues Immobilier (2006) and Bouygues Telecom (2003) are also participants)

October 2011

Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights

Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Annual Report (Report)

http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/obs_2011_uk-europecis.pdf

Report claiming Bouygues appears to be one of a number of companies alleged to have abused their power as a dominant company in France by raising strategic lawsuits against public participation against French human rights defenders in reprisal for critical statements. The report states that the proceedings were dismissed in 2010 but had originally been raised by Bouygues against four webmasters who, in 2004, had published documents on their websites denouncing the involvement of the industrial group in the construction of detention centres during a one-week action against detention centres. The four webmasters were accused in January 2005 by Bouygues of "direct provocation" and of "calling for destruction, degradation, and dangerous damage to the people".

July 2011 (updated)

International Federation for Human Rights

'Bouygues : un Turkmenbachi en béton...' (Press)

<http://www.fidh.org/Bouygues-un-Turkmenbachi-en-beton>

Article outlining that Turkmenistan has effectively been a closed company for some time with a very bad human rights record and claiming that Bouygues has been engaged in undertaking large-scale construction projects for the Turkmen government for 15 years. The article alleges that a Bouygues senior member of personnel was been given a car worth tens of thousands of pounds from Turkmenistan's President Berdymukhamedov, raising corruption concerns.

April 2011

Human Rights Watch

Turkmenistan: Briefing Note for the European Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee and Central Asia Delegation on Turkmenistan (Briefing)

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/04/26/turkmenistan-briefing-note-european-parliament-foreign-affairs-committee-and-central>

Briefing expressing concern about Bouygues' role in the development of Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov's cult of personality. It claims that the company has built a grandiose new presidential Palace for the President, for which the homes of hundreds of local residents are alleged to have been demolished. The briefing claims that Turkmenistan remains one of the most repressive countries in the world.

September 2007

International Federation for Human Rights

Mali: Mining and Human rights (Report)

<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/mali477ang2007.pdf>

Report referring to labour rights violations alleged to have occurred at the Morila mine excavated by Bouygues subsidiary, Somadex, and which are said to have occasioned collective action on the part of Somadex workers. The report also expresses concern about the relationship between Somadex and the local gendarmerie. The companies investigated in the report are said to be trying to adopt measures in response to criticisms.

May 2005

Amnesty International

Туркменистан: подавление инакомыслия и свободы вероисповедания продолжается [*Turkmenistan: the suppression of dissent and religious freedom*

Continues] (Report)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR61/003/2005/ru/23b32f35-d4fe-11dd-8a23-d58a49c0d652/eur610032005ru.pdf>

Report discussing the oppressive human rights situation in Turkmenistan and alleging that Bouygues contributed to Turkmenistan's "President for Life" Saparmurat Niyazov's development of a cult of personality by constructing monuments aimed at maintaining the cult, including the construction of a mausoleum in his native village for the reburial of the remains of his family in December 2004.

CARREFOUR

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 4 May 2001).

May 2013

International Federation for Human Rights

China's workers are calling for change. What role should brands play? (Report)

http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport_chinese_workers-uk-hd3.pdf

Report following a fact finding mission carried out within the framework of a cooperation agreement between Carrefour and FIDH, claiming that despite improvements in China's legislative framework and the efforts of brands such as Carrefour to audit working conditions in supplier factories, labour rights violations persist. The report claims that buyer audits are often too limited in scope to determine the true labour rights situation, for example, failing to capture sub-contractors within the audits, or when so-called workers representatives are actually factory appointed to maintain the appearance of social audit compliance.

June 2009

Greenpeace International

'Slaughtering the Amazon' (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/publications/reports/slaughtering-the-amazon/>

Report claiming that supply chains for cattle products that source from the Brazilian Amazon are contributing to the world's largest driver of deforestation, which undermines the survival of forest dependent communities. Greenpeace claims that Carrefour receives supplies from the Brazilian Amazon.

February 2009

Clean Clothes Campaign

Cashing In: Giant Retailers, Purchasing Practices, and Working Conditions in the Garment Industry (Report)

<http://www.cleanclothes.org/resources/publications/cashing-in.pdf/view>

Report claiming poor working conditions in Carrefour's supply chain in Asia, namely India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Thailand. It outlines claims that Carrefour suppliers fail to pay a living wage, have increased use of temporary contracts, have repressed union rights, impose excessive hours, and engage in gender discrimination. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2008

International Federation for Human Rights

Labour Rights in the Supply Chain and Corporate Social Responsibility (Report)

<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/bg062008en.pdf>

Report claiming that despite a number of efforts by Carrefour to secure labour rights compliance in its Bangladeshi supplier factories, a fact finding mission to suppliers in Bangladesh has revealed that major labour rights violations, including lack of freedom of association, lack of living wages, lack of access to remedies and excessive working hours, inappropriate benefits, harassment and unsafe working conditions, persist.

CREDIT AGRICOLE

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (since 3 April 2003); Equator Principles (since 4 June 2003); asset owner signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (Crédit Agricole Assurances).

April 2013

Friends of the Earth Europe

Sime Darby and land grabs in Liberia: French banks financing land grabbing (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/sime_darby_and_land_grabs_in_liberia/foee_liberia_landgrab_eng.pdf

Report claiming that Credit Agricole has been financing Malaysian palm oil company Sime Darby, which is alleged to have engaged in land grabbing and to have occasioned a number of human rights violations in Liberia, as well as violations of principles of Liberian law.

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi and FairFin

Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility (Report)

<http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl/media/files/worldwide-investments-in-clustermunitions-a-shared-responsibility-juni-2012.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that Credit Agricole was part of a banking syndicate providing Lockheed Martin a \$1.5 billion credit facility in August 2011, and participated in a syndicate which helped Lockheed Martin issue bonds for \$2.0 billion by underwriting \$80 million. Lockheed Martin is on the Pax Christie Red Flag list of cluster munitions producers – weapons that have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict. The report claims that whilst Credit Agricole has a policy to exclude investments and service provision to cluster munitions producers, this does not apply to indexed investments.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth International

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/en/resources/publications/pdfs/2012/farming-money>

Report claiming that Credit Agricole, amongst other banks, may risk contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation, and directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. It claims that Credit Agricole's asset management subsidiary Amundi is exposed to commodities in the food and beverages sectors through its exchange traded funds. One of these funds is said to be 64% composed of agricultural commodities and cattle. The report further claims that Amundi's investment portfolio includes companies such as Archer-Daniels-Midland, Wilmar International, Bunge, SLC Agricola, Astra Agro Lastari and Olam International, most of which control foreign land or resources for food production and some of which are reported to have been implicated in land grabs. Credit Agricole has reportedly stated that they will withdraw from certain activities (equity derivatives and commodities) and therefore close their soft commodities desk. It has also produced a policy paper calling for principles of responsible agricultural investment in least developed and developing countries.

November 2011

urgewald, groundWork, Earthlife Africa Johannesburg and BankTrack

Bankrolling Climate Change: A Look into the Portfolios of the World's Largest Banks (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/download/bankrolling_climate_change/climatekillerbanks_final_0.pdf

Report ranking Credit Agricole as one of the top 20 banks funding CO2 emissions. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

December 2010

Fairfin

'Update Bank Secrets' (Press)

<http://www.fairfin.be/en/whatsnew/news/2010/12/update-banksecrets>

Bank Secrets update alleging that Crédit Agricole approved a € 63,7 million loan to Eskom in South Africa, for the construction of the gigantic Medupi coal power plant, which green campaigners are concerned will have heavy impacts on the climate and the local environment, and will not improve access to electricity for South African people.

December 2007

BankTrack

Mind the Gap: Benchmarking credit policies of international banks (Report)

www.banktrack.org/download/mind_the_gap

Report claiming that Credit Agricole (formerly Calyon) activities/investments have implicated the company in the activities of, amongst others, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline project, the Dynegy company (alleged environmental harm), environmentally damaging mountain top removal coal mining, the Nam Theun 2 project (concerns about forced displacement of indigenous peoples and environmental destruction), cluster and uranium weapons production, Botnia (concerns about social conflict in Uruguay and Argentina), and Freeport McMoran (accused of massive environmental damage and human rights violations at Grasberg mine in Papua).

EADS (now AIRBUS GROUP)

Sector: Aerospace, Defence & Security

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 17 June 2003)

April 2013

Campagne tegen Wapenhandel

Guns, Debt, and Corruption: Military spending and the EU crisis (Report)

http://www.stopwapenhandel.org/sites/stopwapenhandel.org/files/EU_MilSpending_Crisis.pdf

Report claiming that at the time of writing EADS was under official investigation by the UK Serious Fraud Office because of corruption allegations in a case relating to a £2 billion Saudi National Guard project.

November 2012

Facing Finance

Dirty Profits: Report on Companies and Financial Institutions Benefiting from Violations of Human Rights (Report)

http://www.facing-finance.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/16/files/2012/12/ff_dirtyprofits.pdf

Report alleging that EADS has been accused of military and non-military corruption in South Africa, Singapore, France and Finland and that in October 2012, the Munich public prosecution office investigated EADS employees on suspicion of bribery.

September 2012

This is Money

'Bribe probe casts cloud over BAE's proposed partner EADS' (Press)

<http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/markets/article-2206235/Bribe-probe-casts-cloud-BAEs-proposed-partner-EADS.html>

Article claiming that the UK's Serious Fraud Office is stepping up its on-going investigation into EADS subsidiary, GPT Special Project Management, over the alleged payment of millions of pounds in bribes in a £2bn deal with Saudi Arabia. The subsidiary is alleged to have given bribes including luxury cars, jewellery and briefcases of cash in order to secure a contract to upgrade the Saudi National Guard's satellite systems. Company response available from article.

May 2011

Campagne tegen Wapenhandel

European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company EADS: European technology arming the world (Report)

http://www.stopwapenhandel.org/sites/stopwapenhandel.org/files/EADS2011_0.pdf

Report alleging that EADS profits from loopholes in the European arms export regulations and sells to military customers all over the world, with little regard for human rights, repression and threat of war. Amongst other things, the company is alleged to have armed all three parties to the Libyan conflict; sold arms to dictatorial regimes based on harsh repression, human rights abuses and severe censorship; produce controversial weapons such as nuclear weapons and drones; and been accused of corruption on numerous occasions.

July 2007

Amnesty International

Indian helicopters for Myanmar: making a mockery of the EU arms embargo? (Report)

http://www.amnesty.eu/static/documents/2007/EU_India_Myanmar_report.pdf

Report alleging that EADS as an owner of the helicopter manufacturer Eurocopter has been cooperating with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, which has been involved in the transfer of military helicopters to the Government of Myanmar (Burma) as part of increasing military cooperation between India and Myanmar. Amnesty International examined the involvement of EADS in the making of India's Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) and claims that in essence it risks undermining existing EU and US sanctions and arms embargoes on Myanmar.

EDF

Sector: Utilities

Voluntary initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 22 August 2001)

February 2013

The Guardian

'EDF's vengeful £5m No Dash for Gas lawsuit is corporate and PR suicide' (Blog)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/georgemonbiot/2013/feb/28/edf-climate-change>

Blog by George Monbiot claiming that EDF has launched a Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation by raising a £5m civil suit against a group of 21 climate change activists from the “No Dash for Gas” Group who occupied one of its gas-fired power plants for a week in October 2012. EDF is said to have claimed that the protesters had caused damage in excess of £5m. The significant public pressure around the civil suit saw EDF offer to withdraw the legal action in March 2013.

October 2009

The Guardian

‘French minister launches inquiry into claims that EDF ‘dumped’ uranium’ (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/oct/13/edf-nuclear-waste-france-russia>

Article claiming that EDF has been accused of storing hundreds of tonnes of depleted uranium in open-air sites in Siberia, prompting a call for an inquiry. Media reports alleged that 13% of the spent fuel from EDF’s French nuclear reactors is shipped to Russia and left there indefinitely in metal containers.

April 2009

Greenpeace International

‘New revelations in the EDF Spying Scandal’ (Press)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/press/releases/new-revelations-in-the-edf-spy/>

Article claiming that EDF has been accused of spying on Greenpeace since 2004 according to a report on the French news website Mediapart. On 10 November 2010 the Tribunal Correctionnel at Nanterre held that EDF engaged the services of Kargus Consultants, an intelligence company, to uncover Greenpeace’s anti-nuclear strategy. EDF was reportedly ordered to pay 1.5m euros and two of its executives were jailed for hacking into the computers of Greenpeace’s campaign director.

September 2007

Innovest/ WWF

UK Power Giants: Generating Climate Change (Report)

http://www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/uk_power_giants_innovest.pdf

Report ranking EDF predominantly as having poor performance with regard to climate change, particularly with regard to emissions trends, renewables capacity, conventional resources and new business products. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

November 2005

Greenpeace

Europe’s radioactive secret: how EDF and European nuclear utilities are dumping nuclear waste in the Russian Federation (Briefing)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/PageFiles/24536/european-rad-secret.pdf>

Briefing paper alleging that EDF is implicated in the dumping of nuclear waste in Russia where it is claimed to be kept in conditions that do not meet current Russian safety requirements.

November 2004

French National Contact Point

Proyecto Gato v Electricite de France

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_55

Complaint raised by the NGO Proyecto Gato, on behalf of a coalition of NGOs alleging a breach of the OECD Guidelines with respect to the Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric Project in Laos. Allegations include failing to complete an environmental impact assessment until two years after the project had started; failing to deal with impacts of logging on indigenous people; and failing to avert negative health, social and economic impacts associated with the forced eviction of 6,200 people. There were concerns about the negative social and environmental impacts of the project including adverse impacts on biodiversity and the project was presumed to have major impacts on the livelihoods of villagers who were said not to have been adequately consulted. OECD Watch reports that the French National Contact Point issued a statement that no breaches of the OECD Guidelines could be attributed to EDF and that the company had made commitments going beyond the Guidelines. The NGOs sent a letter of complaint about the French NCP’s conduct alleging that it had failed to adequately consult the complainants. They also asked the French NCP to reopen the case but their request was declined.

FRANCE TELECOM (now ORANGE)

Sector: Other (Telecommunications)

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000)

July 2012

Reuters

‘France Telecom investigated over spate of staff suicides’ (Press)

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/07/06/france-francetelecom-idUSL6E8I6BJT20120706>

Article claiming that France Telecom executives have been placed under investigation regarding tough management practices amounting to psychological harassment, alleged to have contributed to over 30 suicides in two years.

June 2012

Internet sans Frontières

‘When France Telecom Helps To Monitor Citizens Of An Authoritarian Regime’ (Press)

http://www.internetsansfrontieres.org/When-France-Telecom-Helps-To-Monitor-Citizens-Of-An-Authoritarian-Regime_a434.html

Article claiming that France Telecom, which took over the management of Ethiopia’s communications company Ethio Telecom in 2010, is alleged to have helped the authoritarian Ethiopian government to implement general surveillance technology called Deep Packet Inspection. The article expresses concerns about the impact of this on freedom of expression in the country, highlighting that Deep Packet Inspection was used in Gaddafi’s Libya, to monitor activists who were organising the uprising.

March 2011

IT News Africa

‘France Telecom Denies Wrongdoing In Tunisia’ (Press)

<http://www.itnewsafrika.com/2011/03/france-telecom-denies-wrongdoing-in-tunisia/>

Article claiming that a French website (OWNI) has accused France Telecom of corruption in order to secure a share in Tunisia’s third mobile operating license, alleging that although Orange paid a US\$180 million license fee, it did not go to the government as planned, but was invested in a company owned by a daughter of former President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and her husband Marwan Mabrouk. France Telecom has denied the allegations.

GDF SUEZ

Sector: Utilities

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000).

January 2012

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

The Black Box: Obscurity and Transparency in the Dutch Coal Supply Chain (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3737/at_download/fullfile

Report concerned about revelations of human rights abuses, and poor social and environmental conditions at coal mines in Colombia and South Africa, claiming that lack of transparency about the origin of coal has allowed electricity companies sourcing irresponsibly mined coal to avoid public pressure. It claims that low supply chain transparency suggests that these companies are out of line with leading international standards. It claims that GDF Suez does not make public any information about the quantities or the origins (either countries or mines or mining companies) of the coal it uses at the overall company level, nor did it provide this information when requested by SOMO, though it does provide detailed information about the origin of the coal used in its Gelderland power station in the Netherlands, which primarily sources coal from Colombia and South Africa. Moreover, GDF Suez as a company is further claimed to have imported 322,809 tonnes of coal from Cerrejón coal mine in Colombia.

2010

Survival

‘Barrages de la rivière Madeira’ (Press)

<http://www.survivalfrance.org/sur/barrages-riviere-madeira>

Article claiming that GDF-Suez is involved in the construction of the Santo Antônio and Jirau dams on Brazil’s Madeira River, the scale of which are alleged to threaten the destruction of vast areas upon which many Indian groups, including highly vulnerable uncontacted Indians, depend for their survival.

January 2010

Amazon Watch

'Letter to GDF Suez Protesting the Company's Destructive Role in the Madeira River Complex' (Correspondence)

<http://amazonwatch.org/news/2010/0114-letter-to-gdf-suez-protesting-the-companys-destructive-role-in-the-madeira-river-complex>

Letter from a coalition of civil society organizations from Brazil, France and the US, to the President of GDF Suez, alleging the company's unethical involvement in the construction of the destructive Jirau hydroelectric dam on Brazil's Madeira River. Among the human rights violations alleged in the development of the project are a lack of free, prior and informed consent of local indigenous communities. In addition, it is alleged that the environmental destruction caused by the Jirau dam will seriously impact river-based communities in Madeira River basin- shared by Brazil, Bolivia and Peru- flooding forests and devastating fish stocks.

May 2006

Food and Water Watch

'Suez Violates Water Rights' (Press Release)

<http://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/pressreleases/press-release-suez-violates-water-rights/>

Press release stating that Suez – before merging with GDF to form GDF Suez, and in whose current form (as Suez Environment) GDF Suez is said to retain a majority stake – has been heavily criticised by human rights advocates for its water privatisation activities in developing countries. It alleges, that a number of these have collapsed or are in disrepute, leaving countries in deeper debt and millions of people without access to safe and affordable water. The company is accused of putting “profit over the human right to water by raising rates, cutting off the water of people unable to pay, refusing to extend services to poor neighbourhoods, violating water quality standards, and contaminating public waters” and of using the international arbitration system to obtain large amounts of compensation when states seek to terminate their contracts, thereby further interfering with rights realisation. The press release highlights cases in Bolivia and Argentina.

L'OREAL

Sector: Consumer Goods

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 23 July 2003). The Body Shop International is a member of the Ethical Trading Initiative.

October 2010

The Guardian

'Body Shop drops supplier after report of peasant evictions in Colombia' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/oct/03/body-shop-palm-oil-supplier>

Article stating that after a nine-month inquiry, the Body Shop (part of the L'Oreal Group) has decided to terminate its commercial links with a major palm oil supplier in the wake of disclosures by the Observer in 2009 that the supplier had pushed for the eviction of hundreds of peasants in Colombia to develop a new plantation. The newspaper had reported that Daabon Organic, which provided the cosmetics giant with 90% of its palm oil, was part of a consortium that asked the courts to remove farmers from a ranch 200 miles (320km) north of the capital, Bogota. Company response available from article.

LAFARGE

Sector: Construction & Engineering

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 20 March 2003).

September 2010

Mines and Communities

'Filipino villagers challenge Lafarge over desecrated burial ground' (Press)

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org/article.php?a=10356>

Article claiming that two Lafarge cement subsidiaries are alleged to have desecrated the burial grounds of Muslim Maranao communities in the Philippines. The companies are accused of disregarding the communities' appeals to spare the grounds in their quarrying operations.

April 2010

Business Standard

'The big black hole' (Press)

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org//article.php?a=10046>

Article claiming that Lafarge Surma Cement, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lafarge's Bangladeshi joint venture, Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt Ltd, has been found by India's Supreme Court to have obtained environmental clearance to proceed with mining operations on the basis of fraudulent information that designated virgin forest in the East Khasi Hills district as rocky wasteland. The article claims that this has resulted in deforestation and illegal limestone and shale mining, subjecting the fragile environment of the area and the local population, composed of tribes protected under the Indian Constitution, to serious ecological risks.

May 2008

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Cement – Sector Scan (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2533

Report outlining a number of environmental, social and labour rights controversies involving Lafarge's cement production. These include allegations of hazardous waste pollution, and pollution caused by tyre burning and mercury air emissions in the US; accusations of purchasing tribal lands, and subsequently mortgaging these lands to acquire additional loans in violation of India's Land Transfer Act, as well as alleged violations of India's environmental law at Lafarge's mining operations in Cherrapunjee, one of India's vastest and wettest forests; accusations of paying its employees less than minimum wage in its plant in Jamshedpur, India; and allegations of involvement in cartels and anti-competitive behaviour.

MICHELIN

Sector: Automobile

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 23 February 2010).

July 2012

French National Contact Point

CCFD et al. v Michelin

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_254

In November 2009 Michelin acquired lands near the Thervoy village from the Tamil Nadu Government and started building the largest tyre factory in India. A complaint by Sherpa, CCFD-Terre Solidaire and others has alleged that the land was sold to Michelin by local authorities without any prior consultation with the local villagers, mainly the Dalit community. It further alleges that civil movements objecting to the factory have been severely repressed and a village community of Irula ethnicity is also claimed not to have been consulted or their right to free, prior and informed consent respected. Moreover, the development of the area around the village is also alleged to have caused the destruction of 460 hectare-collective forest that hosted agricultural and pastoral activities, thus depriving the local people of their main means of livelihood. The complainants further allege that the factory is likely to cause water pollution and have a negative impact on local peoples' health. One year after the complaint was filed, the complainants withdrew the complaint in September 2013, just before the NCP issued its final statement on the case. In its statement, the French NCP recognized that the impact studies conducted by Michelin were insufficient and that the project had had adverse impacts on local stakeholders. However, the NCP did not believe that the company had violated the OECD Guidelines.

October 2009

Le Monde

'Michelin condamné pour avoir exposé ses salariés à de l'amiante' (Press)

http://www.lemonde.fr/economie/article/2010/01/25/michelin-condamne-pour-avoir-expose-ses-salaries-a-de-l-amiante_1296567_3234.html

Article claiming that a French court found that it was inexcusable for Michelin to have exposed employees to asbestos at its plant in Golbey, Vosges. The company is alleged to have known that there was asbestos at the site but failed to put in place the means to protect people.

March 2009

The Guardian

'Three multinationals accused of tax dodging' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/mar/31/total-michelin-adidas-france-tax-liechtenstein>

Article alleging that Michelin, together with Total and Adidas, are among a number of companies implicated in tax dodging via accounts in Liechtenstein, leading to investigations by French prosecutors. The company is reported to have denied any knowledge of the alleged tax fraud and to be surprised by the allegations.

RENAULT

Sector: Automobile

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 23 August 2001).

November 2012

Turkish Weekly

'French, South Korean Unions Call on Renault to Respect Labor Rights in Turkey' (Press)

<http://www.turkishweekly.net/news/144948/french-south-korean-unions-call-on-renault-to-respect-labor-rights-in-turkey.html>

Article claiming that unions in France and Korea have appealed to Renault to respect worker's rights in Turkey after 23 workers were sacked following a protest action founded on the fact that workers deemed Turk Metal, the union assigned to collectively bargain for them, was collaborating with their employer. The unions claim that Turk Metal was not chosen freely by the workers to represent them.

SAFRAN

Sector: Aerospace, Defence & Security

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 8 January 2014)

September 2012

Les Echos

'Safran condamné pour corruption active' (Press)

http://www.lesechos.fr/05/09/2012/lesechos.fr/0202249707571_safran-condamne-pour-corruption-active.htm

Article claiming that a court in Paris ordered Safran to pay a 500,000 Euro fine for charges that it endorsed bribery and corruption in Nigeria. The allegations related to a period between 2000 and 2003, during which the company was contracted to manufacture 70 million ID cards in Nigeria. Safran has stated it will appeal. Company response available from article.

July 2007

Amnesty International UK and Saferworld UK

Indian helicopters for Myanmar: making a mockery of the EU arms embargo? (Report)

http://www.amnesty.eu/static/documents/2007/EU_India_Myanmar_report.pdf

Report alleging that Safran owned Turbomeca has been exporting engines from France to India and established licenced production, repair and overhaul agreements with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for engines for Advanced Light Helicopters that are being transferred to Myanmar by India. The report claims that this involvement in India's military cooperation with Myanmar, whilst not unlawful, undermines EU sanctions and arms embargoes imposed on the State in response to on-going human rights and international humanitarian law violations.

September 2004

Amnesty International

'The EU Code of Conduct fails to prevent French Helicopters being produced under licence in India and transferred to Nepal' (Briefing)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ACT30/017/2004/en/c64f0aef-d57d-11dd-bb24-1fb85fe8fa05/act300172004en.pdf>

Briefing stating that between June 2003 and September 2004, India supplied a number of attack helicopters to Nepal that were likely to have been used against civilian targets; during 2004 there were numerous reports of civilians being killed or wounded in helicopter attacks by Nepalese security forces. The report states that Safran's Turbomeca, provided engines for the Cheetah, Lancer and Advanced Light Helicopters that were exported by India and that such transfers of helicopters to Nepal from India containing components and subsystems from EU-based companies seriously threatens the credibility and effectiveness of the EU Code of Conduct.

SAINT-GOBAIN

Sector: Construction & Engineering

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 22 April 2003).

November 2010

Human Rights Watch

US: Review of the National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (Report)

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/11/08/us-review-us-national-contact-point-oecd-guidelines-multinational-enterprises>

Report referring to an OECD complaint lodged with the US National Contact Point by the Chemical and Energy global union ICEM, together with AFL-CIO and United Auto Workers against a Saint-Gobain factory in Massachusetts in June 2003. The report refers to allegations of interference with workers' rights of organisation and a fierce anti-union lobby by the company. It also refers to civil litigation raised regarding the matter. The report claims that union representatives have accused the NCP of passively accepting the company's "stonewalling" in the case, doing nothing to press management to be more responsive and instead claiming to be "monitoring" the situation during the year-and-a-half that the complaint was pending.

September 2010

Human Rights Watch

A strange case, Violations of Workers' Freedom of Association in the United States by European Multinational Corporations (Report)

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/09/02/strange-case-0>

Report alleging that despite its professed commitment to social responsibility, Saint-Gobain had for years worked to frustrate employees' efforts to organize and bargain collectively at its industrial abrasives manufacturing plant in Worcester, Massachusetts. Saint-Gobain management are alleged to have responded with an aggressive campaign against union representation rather than the appropriate social dialogue and recognition of the right to collective bargaining.

SANOFI

Sector: Chemical & Pharmaceuticals

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000).

November 2011

The Independent

'From tragedy to travesty: Drugs tested on survivors of Bhopal' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/from-tragedy-to-travesty-drugs-tested-on-survivors-of-bhopal-6262412.html>

Article claiming that Sanofi has been associated with unethical drugs testing on Bhopal disaster victims due to its connection with trials at the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, which are said to have entailed serious ethical violations that experts say are endemic in India. The article claims that GSK has said that Sanofi was responsible for the conduct of the Oasis-6 cardiac trial, in which six Bhopal patients died. It is alleged that there is evidence of some patients at the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre who were unaware that they were taking part in a trial at all. Company response available from article.

November 2011

The Independent

'Without consent: how drugs companies exploit Indian 'guinea pigs'' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/without-consent-how-drugs-companies-exploit-indian-guinea-pigs-6261919.html>

Article claiming that western drug companies carry out medical trials in India where poor and illiterate individuals are sometimes used without giving proper informed consent. The article alleges that such companies reduce their research costs by outsourcing their work to India, China, Indonesia and Thailand. The article states that earlier in 2010 India's Health Minister referred to the fact that drug companies (including Sanofi-Aventis) had made payments to the relatives of 22 individuals who had died during or following trials in 2010. The payments are said to have come to an average of £3,000 for each individual.

October 2011

Financial Times

'Pharmaceutical groups sued over thalidomide' (Press)

http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/Off64ea4-0312-11e1-899a-00144feabdc0,Authorised=false.html?_i_location=http%3A%2F%2F

Article claiming that Sanofi Aventis is being sued alongside Gruenthal by Americans born half a century ago with birth defects that they allege were caused by the drug thalidomide. The legal action claims that the drug was more widely used in the US than previously thought and may have caused thousands of birth defects in children, despite the long-standing belief that the Food and Drug Administration's refusal to authorise thalidomide limited its side-effects to a few cases.

April 2009

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

AkzoNobel - Overview of controversial business practices in 2008 (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3049

Report claiming that Sanofi and numerous other drug companies had been accused and found guilty of forming a price cartel by Brazil's competition authority. Such cartels have the effect of keeping prices for pharmaceuticals high and thereby reducing their accessibility. The report claims that in 2005, CADE imposed a fine on these companies of 1% of their turnover in 1998 for collaborating on devising common strategies to guard against the entry of generics into Brazil but that the companies have appealed the finding and been granted a right of appeal.

September 2007

US Department of Justice

'Aventis Pays More Than \$190 Million to Settle Drug Pricing Fraud Matters' (Press Release)

http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2007/September/07_civ_694.html

Press release stating that Aventis (now Sanofi) agreed to pay US\$190 million to resolve allegations that the company caused false claims to be filed with Medicare and other US federal health programs as a result of the company's alleged fraudulent pricing and marketing of drugs, specifically Anzemet, an antiemetic drug used primarily in conjunction with oncology and radiation treatment to prevent nausea and vomiting.

November 2007

Oxfam International

Investing for Life (Briefing Paper)

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp109-investing-for-life-0711.pdf>

Report stating that millions of poor people remain unable to access medicines, which is fundamental for people to achieve their right to health. It states that current industry approaches do not address the problem sufficiently citing a failure to implement systematic and transparent tiered-pricing mechanisms, lack of research and development into illnesses affecting those in developing countries, persistent inflexibility on intellectual property protection, and in some cases, active lobbying for stricter patent rules, and too heavy a focus on donations. The report claims that in Thailand, Sanofi Aventis offered its cardiovascular disease medicine Clopidogrel at a price that was 60 times more expensive than the generic equivalent and 250 times more expensive than the first-line counterpart, aspirin, which meant that most patients requiring it could not get treatment through the public sector. It is alleged that when Thailand decided to issue a government-use licence to produce a generic version, Sanofi-Aventis offered a special access programme that would provide up to 3.4 million tablets of the medicine at no additional cost, but simultaneously lobbied the European Commission to urge the Thai government and the Thai Ministry of Health to withdraw the compulsory licences, and sent a warning letter to the Indian generic manufacturer that offered to fulfil the Thai government's tender request. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

May 2007

Tampa Bay Times

'Drug's chilling path to market' (Press)

http://www.sptimes.com/2007/05/27/Business/Drug_s_chilling__path.shtml

Article alleging that in 2002 Aventis (prior to merging into Sanofi-Aventis (now Sanofi)) ignored strong evidence of fraud uncovered by an independent audit and submitted tainted trial results to the US Food and Drug Administration for approval for the Ketek drug. The article claims that Aventis was also said to have delayed an FDA investigation process in order to go through files and coach the doctor under scrutiny. The article claims that the drug was subsequently approved following further failings by the FDA and became one of the most successful anti-biotics in the US. The article claims that growing evidence of its links to liver failure (including 5 deaths) eventually led to severe restrictions on its use.

April 2006

Associated Press

'US: Generic Drug Payoff Draws Gov't. Interest' (Press)

<http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=13528>

Article claiming that Sanofi-Aventis has attracted federal regulator scrutiny by allegedly recommencing the practice of paying a generic drug manufacturer to stay off the drugs market, thus enabling it to charge premium prices for its branded blood thinner drug, Plavix.

SOCIETE GENERALE

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 9 June 2003); Equator Principles (since 3 September 2007).

April 2013

Friends of the Earth Europe

Sime Darby and land grabs in Liberia: French banks financing land grabbing (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/sime_darby_and_land_grabs_in_liberia/foee_liberia_landgrab_eng.pdf

Report alleging that Société Générale has been financing Malaysian palm oil company Sime Darby, which is alleged to engage in land grabbing and to have occasioned a number of human rights violations in Liberia, as well as violations of principles of Liberian law.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth International

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/en/resources/publications/pdfs/2012/farming-money>

Report claiming that Société Générale, amongst other banks, risks contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation, and directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. It claims that Société Générale is the parent company of Lyxor Asset Management, an investment company that offers exchanged-traded index funds and other ETFs, exchanged-traded notes (ETNs), and several other products to private and corporate investors. Such commodities trading is alleged to fuel excessive food speculation driving up food prices. It is also claimed to manage, amongst others, the Amundi Funds Global Agriculture (which funds companies that control foreign land or resources for food production and some of which are alleged to have been implicated in land grabs), in cooperation with Crédit Agricole. The report claims that Société Générale actively advocates land acquisition as an investment opportunity.

November 2011

Les Amis de la Terre

Les banques sous pression citoyenne : l'heure de rendre des comptes (Report)

http://www.amisdelaterre.org/IMG/pdf/synthese_rapport_banques_2011.pdf

Report addressing the ethical position of European banks. It claims that Société Générale scores generally poorly, especially on social and environmental issues. The reports claims that Société Générale is among those banks most involved in funding controversial projects, including large dams and biofuels projects that are alleged to have adverse impacts on local people, the environment and climate change. It alleges that the bank fails to sanction companies in which it has invested when environmental and social conditions on loans are violated, citing the human rights abuses associated with the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline as an example of this failure.

October 2008

Friends of the Earth Europe

'NGOs criticise private banks irresponsible investment in Kazakhstan' (Press)

http://www.foeeurope.org/press/2008/Oct8_Banks_set_to_finance_disastrous_Kashagan_oil_project.html

Article claiming that Société Générale is involved in financing the Kashagan offshore oil project in the north Caspian Sea, estimated to hold 15 billion recoverable barrels of crude oil. NGO's reportedly demand that the project be halted or made conditional to stringent compliance with the highest international standards for environmental protection and corporate responsibility, claiming that oil development in the north Caspian places tourism and fishing industries at risk and prevents investment in other economic ventures that could contribute to the sustainability of the region.

December 2007

BankTrack

Mind the Gap: Benchmarking credit policies of international banks (Report)

www.banktrack.org/download/mind_the_gap

Report alleging that Société Générale has been involved in funding, amongst others, environmentally and socially damaging projects such as the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline project, Kashagan (alleged risk of environmental destruction in the Caspian Sea), environmentally damaging mountain top removal coal mining; the Nam Theun 2 project (concerns about forced displacement of indigenous peoples and environmental destruction); cluster weapons production; Freeport McMoran (accused of massive environmental damage and human rights violations at Grasberg mine in Papua), the Camisea natural gas project (concerns about impacts on indigenous peoples in the Amazon); the Ilisu dam (alleged widespread environmental damage and human rights violations in Turkey); Kayelekera (alleged pollution affecting local Malawian communities and intimidation, threats and/

or bribery to quieten opposition); Sakhalin 2 (accused of pollution affecting indigenous communities and threatening wildlife); and Vedanta Resources.

March 2007

Les Amis de la Terre

French banks, Fossil banks ? (Report – Executive Summary)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/french_banks_fossil_banks_/summary_french_banks_fossil_banks_march_07.pdf

Report claiming that Société Générale is among three banks with many more clients in the international oil, gas and coal production sector than the 33 companies researched in the report, with loans between the three potentially exceeding US\$23 billion and underwriting US\$3.6 billion. Société Générale is claimed to be involved in 6 contentious projects analysed by the authors.

TECHNIP

Sector: Steel, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 14 October 2002).

February 2013

The FCPA Blog

‘Paris court sentences two former Technip execs for Nigeria bribes’ (Press)

<http://fcpcbog.squarespace.com/blog/2013/2/1/paris-court-sentences-two-former-technip-execs-for-nigeria-b.html#>

Article claiming that a Paris court has handed two former Technip executives light fines for their role in a multi-million dollar bribery scheme to win contracts for development of the Bonny Island gas facility in the eastern Niger delta during the regime of the late Nigerian dictator Sani Abacha in mid-1990s. TSKJ, a consortium of Technip, is alleged to have paid bribes to Nigerian officials over a ten-year period to secure a construction contract worth \$6 billion. The defendants were fined €10,000 and €5,000 respectively.

June 2010

US Securities and Exchange Commission

‘Technip to Pay \$338 Million to Settle SEC and DOJ Charges; Brings Total Sanctions Against Joint Venture Partners to \$917 Million’ (Press Release)

<http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2010/2010-110.htm>

Press release stating that Technip has agreed a settlement for allegations of multiple violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) in the course of its conduct as part of a four-company joint venture that bribed Nigerian government officials over a 10-year period in order to win construction contracts, as well as engaging in book, record and internal controls violations related to the bribery. The bribes are alleged to have been paid to officials in Nigeria’s executive branch as well as state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. Technip is reported to have agreed to pay a \$240 million criminal penalty in separate criminal proceedings brought by the US Department of Justice, as well as \$98 million to settle the SEC’s charges and deprive the company of its ill-gotten gains.

TOTAL

Sector: Steel, Oil & Gas

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 7 March 2002); Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

June 2013

Oil and Gas Journal

‘Total to pay \$398 million in bribery cases involving Iran’ (Press)

<http://www.ogj.com/articles/print/volume-111/issue-6a/general-interest/total-to-pay-398-million-in-bribery-cases.html>

Article claiming that Total is reported to have agreed to pay a \$245.2 million penalty to settle criminal charges with the US Justice Department and \$153 million disgorgement with the US Securities and Exchange Commission regarding US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act charges related to its acquisition of rights to develop oil and gas fields offshore from Iran in the 1990s. Total is alleged to have engaged in a bribery scheme and mischaracterised unlawful payments as “business development expenses”.

March 2013

Oil in Uganda

'Compensation remains thorny issue in oil regions' (Press)

<http://www.oiluganda.org/features/compensation-remains-thorny-issue-in-oil-regions.html#more-2633>

Article alleging that since Total E&P began exploring in the area of Panyimur fishing village on the shores of Lake Albert in Nebbi District, Uganda, many gardens and homesteads have been destroyed in the process of surveying, building access roads and constructing oil well pads. Locals are said to complain that progress towards compensating them for land they will have to give up has been painfully slow, inadequate and has meanwhile left them without any source of subsistence.

December 2012

Western Sahara Resource Watch (WSRW)

'WSRW asks Total to leave Western Sahara' (Letter)

<http://www.wsrw.org/a105x2441>

WSRW letter to Total referring to Total's entry into an oil reconnaissance and evaluation licence for a block in the coastal waters of Western Sahara, part of which is still illegally occupied by Morocco. The letter alleges Total signed a new reconnaissance licence in respect of the territory secretly in 2011 and undertook seismic studies in 2012, which WSRW states violates the principles detailed in a 2002 legal opinion by UN Legal Counsel on the legality of exploration contracts in Western Sahara. This opinion is said to conclude that further exploration and exploitation activities in disregard of the interests and wishes of the people of Western Sahara would be in violation of international law principles. The letter alleges that Total has done nothing to consult any of the legitimate stakeholders in the territory on these proposed activities. WSRW state their belief that signing such an agreement is a direct violation of the Saharawi people's right to self-determination, in contradiction of both the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines and the UN Global Compact, undermining the UN peace process in the region. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

September 2012

BBC News

'France upholds Total verdict over Erika oil spill' (Press)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-19712798>

Article claiming that the Court of Cassation of France has upheld fines imposed on Total for one of France's worst environmental disasters in 1999 when an oil tanker sank off the coast of Brittany dumping 30,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil into the Atlantic sea. Total was convicted of negligence in 2008 for overlooking maintenance problems on the ship it had chartered but sought to challenge the jurisdiction of the French courts. Total was reportedly fined 375,000 euros and ordered to pay nearly 200m euros in damages to the French state and the local fishing industry.

August 2012

Platform London

Dirty Work: Shell's security spending in Nigeria and beyond (Briefing)

<http://platformlondon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Dirty-work-Shell's-security-spending-in-Nigeria-and-beyond-Platform-August-2012.pdf>

Report alleging that Total was a contributor to Shell's security costs for its Bonny LNG joint venture activities. The report claims that Shell's expenditure often formed part of regular payments to government forces in Nigeria during a period of intense conflict in the oil producing Niger Delta. Whilst the report focuses on Shell it states that the same issues and recommendations apply to other oil companies operating in Nigeria. The report addresses the wider social impacts of security spending in the region and links the funding of Nigerian armed forces to the perpetration of human rights abuses.

December 2011

Heinrich Boll Stiftung and Friends of the Earth Europe

Locking up the Future: Unconventional Oil in Africa (Report)

http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/publications/FoEE_Locking_up_the_future_HBS_1111.pdf

Report claiming that under the terms of the production sharing contracts between Total and Madagascar, Madagascar is set to receive just 4% of the oil revenue derived from tar sands extraction projects after a proposed thirty-year commercial exploitation. It claims that there has been reluctance on the part of Total and other corporate and state actors to provide information and documentation for the project to civil society actors and that there are concerns about the fact that the local population is extremely vulnerable and has little capacity or infrastructure to understand, negotiate or protect their rights.

November 2011

Bankwatch Network, Corner House, Platform and others

The reality behind EU "energy security": the case of Nigeria (Report)

<http://platformlondon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/energy-security-nigeria1.pdf>

Report addressing, *inter alia*, Total's alleged impact on the Egi community of 350,000 people in 17 villages in River State, Nigeria. It claims that the history of the relationship between Total and the Egi communities has been riven with conflict. The report alleges that repressive state actions have been directed at protesters against the company and that environmental pollution has compromised village livelihoods (dependent on fishing and farming) without bringing development. Total is alleged to have evicted villagers from their land by force after they refused to give it up in 2006, leaving them with no land to cultivate and no compensation. The report claims that Total operates in a highly divisive environment to which it has contributed by favouring some Egi groups over others, which has helped to divide the community and cause conflict.

June 2010

New Statesman

'Total faces corruption investigation' (Press)

<http://www.newstatesman.com/energy-and-clean-tech/2010/04/corruption-charges-oil-iraq>

Article claiming that a French judge has filed preliminary charges against Total, alleging it bribed Iraqi officials during former dictator Saddam Hussein's regime to secure oil supplies. Company response available from article.

May 2010

Friends of the Earth Europe, and others

Tar Sands: Fuelling the climate crisis, undermining EU energy security and damaging development objectives (Report)

http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/publications/FoEE_Tar_Sand_fuelling_climate_crisis_0510.pdf

Report claiming that Total has been engaged in Tar Sands extraction in Venezuela, which it alleges will release extremely high volumes of greenhouse gas into the atmosphere. The company is also claimed to have entered into the tar sands sector in Madagascar where production sharing agreements with the state are alleged to be exploitative in their heavy bias in favour of the oil company, which it is claimed designates 90% of recovered oil as "cost oil" to go to the companies to cover the costs of their investments. The report claims that the remaining 10% is due to be shared between the companies and the State at a rate of 90/10 for the first ten years. The report highlights that the then Madagascan government was considered illegitimate by the US and EU having come to power by military coup in 2009.

September 2009

EarthRights International

Getting it wrong: Flawed "Corporate Social Responsibility" and Misrepresentations Surrounding Total and Chevron's Yadana Gas Pipeline in Military-Ruled Burma, Myanmar (Report)

<http://www.earthrights.org/sites/default/files/publications/getting-it-wrong.pdf>

Report claiming that since the early 1990's Total (and Chevron) have been partnered with the oppressive Burmese military regime in undertaking the Yadana Gas Project. The project transports natural gas from Burma's Andaman Sea to Thailand through an overland pipeline that passes through a secluded and environmentally sensitive region in southeast Burma. The report alleges that since the start of the project, the Burmese Army has been tasked with providing security for the companies and the pipeline and has committed widespread and systematic human rights abuses against local people. It claims that Total and Chevron have repeatedly denied complicity in these abuses and been subject to numerous litigation attempts in US and European Courts on this issue. The report claims that impact assessments commissioned by Total have been flawed in methodology, factually inaccurate and incomplete, and that both oil companies have engaged in "brazen misrepresentation" of the project. It alleges that Total has repeatedly made false and unsubstantiated claims that it has eradicated forced labour and that the ILO has found there to be no forced labour on the project. The report alleges that both these claims are untrue and that forced labour is prevalent and on going in the pipeline corridor. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

September 2009

EarthRights International

Total Impact: The Human Rights, Environmental, and Financial Impacts of Total and Chevron's Yadana Gas Project in Military ruled Burma, Myanmar (Report)

<http://www.earthrights.org/sites/default/files/publications/total-impact.pdf>

Report documenting allegations of human rights, environmental and financial impacts of Total's Yadana Gas Project. It focuses on 40 villages in which human rights abuses have been perpetrated, including well-documented claims of violent and systematic abuses including extrajudicial killings, rape, torture, forced labour, land confiscation, and forced relocation. The report claims that instead of helping Burmese development, the revenues made by Total's Yadana project contribute to high-level corruption and finance authoritarianism. It is estimated that the Yadana Project has generated over US\$3 million

daily or US\$1.1 billion annually and that nearly 75 per cent of the Yadana Project's income during 2007-2008 went directly to the military regime. The report also alleges that Total is involved in forced labour, a fact supported by recent reports from the pipeline area indicating that pipeline security battalions continue to participate in logging and have demanded forced labour from local people to carry out these logging operations. The report further claims that there are serious flaws with Total's environmental impact assessment for the project and that there are reports of on-going adverse environmental impacts. It is also reported that the exclusion of local participation and indigenous knowledge from development planning and the dissection of a globally significant, bio-diverse eco-region has far-reaching environmental consequences. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

December 2008

Il Giornale.it

'Tangenti per il petrolio in Basilicata: arrestati l'ad Total e un deputato del Pd' (Press)

<http://www.ilgiornale.it/news/tangenti-petrolio-basilicata-arrestati-lad-total-e-deputato.html>

Article claiming that Total has been implicated in a corruption scandal in Italy regarding bribes made to secure contracts for the Basilicata oilfields.

December 2007

Friends of the Earth, and others

Kashagan oil field development (Factsheet)

http://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/publications/FoEE_Kashagan_oil_field_development_1207.pdf

Factsheet referring to Total's involvement in the controversial Kashagan oil field development and the BTC Pipeline.

Veolia Environnement

Sector: Utilities

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 10 May 2002)

October 2012

APRODEV and others

Trading Away Peace: How Europe helps sustain illegal Israeli settlements (Report)

http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/trading_away_peace_-_embargoed_copy_of_designed_report.pdf

Report claiming that Veolia has been involved in helping to support settlements that are illegal under international law and entail human rights violations, through its involvement in the Jerusalem light rail project, including through a majority share in the company operating the trains. It states that following campaigns and negative publicity Veolia declared it would sell its shares but thus far has been prevented from doing so by the Jerusalem public transportation authorities with whom it has contractual obligations. The report alleges that through its Israeli subsidiaries, Veolia also has a contract for waste collection services from an Israeli army base in the Jordan valley. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

April 2011

Food & Water Europe

Veolia Environnement: A Profile of the World's Largest Water Service Corporation (Report)

<http://documents.foodandwaterwatch.org/doc/veolia-eur.pdf>

Report discussing the impact of Veolia on the ability to access clean affordable drinking water. It claims that whilst the company initially sought complex contracts to secure long term control over municipal water and sewer systems, its high rates, poor service and failure to make promised improvements have led to its losing a number of such contracts. The report also claims that the company is alleged to have refused to extend services to those in need and to have threatened to switch off water supplies to those refusing to pay the heightened fees.

September 2010

Food & Water Watch

'A Closer Look: Veolia Environnement' (Factsheet)

<http://documents.foodandwaterwatch.org/doc/veolia.pdf>

Factsheet outlining numerous allegations of failings on the part of Veolia including poor service provision, poor labour practices, the falsification of water quality reports, etc.

February 2005

Public Citizen

Veolia Environnement: A Corporate Profile (Report)

<http://documents.foodandwaterwatch.org/doc/Vivendi05.pdf>

Report alleging that Veolia has engaged in numerous anti-competitive endeavours and corrupt practices to gain water contracts, citing allegations of bribery brought to light in the US, France and Italy. It also refers to the company's lobbying for water privatisation through the WTO and highlights allegations of environmental degradation and the violation of environmental laws in the US and UK. The report goes on to outline concerns about poor practices and performance in a number of countries including claims in Argentina that water privatisation under Veolia led to unaffordable and unsafe drinking water, occasioning fines for water quality failings and contractual non-compliance, triggering a very drawn out attempt by the company to secure damages for loss of payments occasioned by dissent through international investment arbitration.

Vinci

Sector: Construction & Engineering

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (since 3 April 2003)

May 2012

FIDH

'Open Letter to the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir Putin' (Letter)

<http://www.fidh.org/RUSSIAN-FEDERATION-Open-Letter-to>

Open letter to the Russian president regarding the protection of human rights defenders in Russia, referring to an assault on a defender who had published a report denouncing the destruction of the forest by the French company Vinci and its Russian partners.

May 2011

Greenpeace

'French construction firm Vinci involved in scandalous destruction of Russian forest' (Press)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/Blogs/makingwaves/french-construction-firm-vinci-involved-in-sc/blog/34533/>

Article claiming that Vinci is involved in the destruction of protected forest through which Greenpeace claims that a toll road is being unlawfully constructed. The article alleges that those seeking to protect the forests have been subjected to serious human rights abuses, including beatings and murder. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

April 2011

CEE Bankwatch Network and Movement to Defend Khimki Forest (EcoOborona)

Vinci – a cover for oligarchs and tax havens in Russia's first road PPP (Briefing)

http://bankwatch.org/sites/default/files/Vinci_oligarchs_taxhavens_Khimki.pdf

Briefing raising concerns about the risk of Vinci's involvement in corruption by doing business with a private sector business partner, the North West Concession Company, which is composed of a complex web of offshore entities ending in the British Virgin Islands allegedly to obscure the true beneficiaries of the NWCC contract. The company is also claimed to be involved with a close personal friend of Vladimir Putin.

April 2011

CEE Bankwatch Network

'20,000 backing Khimki activists calling on Vinci to end involvement in Moscow - St. Petersburg motorway' (Press)

<http://bankwatch.org/node/8690>

Article claiming that Vinci has been accused by activists of complicity with human rights abuses and corruption perpetrated by Russian government officials, including the detention of 11 members of the Movement to Defend Khimki Forest as they peacefully protested on-going illegal clearing in Khimki, assault and intimidation.

March 2011

CEE Bankwatch Network and Movement to Defend Khimki Forest (EcoOborona)

'Vinci's failure to respect Global Compact commitments on human rights and the environment' (Letter)

http://bankwatch.org/sites/default/files/letter_GlobalCompact_VinciKhimki_28March2011.pdf

Letter to the Global Compact claiming that whilst there is no evidence that Vinci's staff were directly involved in perpetrating human rights abuses, the company is not considered to have taken sufficient steps to prevent human rights abuses and unnecessary environmental destruction in respect of operations in Khimki. The letter claims that the company is beneficially complicit in these abuses. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

Annex C: Sources for human rights risk and impact concerns – DAX 30 (Germany)

Adidas AG

Sector: Consumer Goods

July 2012

PR Watch

'University of Wisconsin Launches Historic Challenge to Adidas over Sweatshop Conditions for College-Branded Apparel' (Press)

<http://www.prwatch.org/news/2012/07/11641/university-wisconsin-launches-historic-challenge-adidas-over-sweatshop-conditions>

Article claiming that a lawsuit was brought against Adidas by the University of Wisconsin alleging company's failure to comply with labour rights in supplier factories in Indonesia. In April 2013, Adidas agreed to pay severance to workers. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

May 2012

International Play Fair Campaign

Fair Games: Human Rights of Workers in Olympic 2012 Supplier Factories (Report)

http://www.playfair2012.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Workers_in_Olympics_Supply_Factories_Human_Rights_2012_Web-2.pdf

Fair Games report alleging a number of labour rights violations at Adidas suppliers for Olympics 2012 goods in China, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Allegations include anti-union suppliers, failure to pay living wages, use of short term contracts to evade legislative protections for workers, juvenile labour violations, abuse, discrimination and precarious health and safety including excessive quotas that reduce the ability to wear protective gear.

April 2012

The Independent

'Exposed: The reality behind London's 'ethical' Olympics' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/exposed-the-reality-behind-londons-ethical-olympics-7644013.html>

Article claiming that an investigation by the Independent has found that Olympic-branded sports gear to be worn by British athletes and Games volunteers is being manufactured for Adidas in sweatshop conditions in Indonesia. Workers were allegedly paid sub-living wage, forced to work overtime, and subjected to abuse. Company response available from article.

March 2012

War on Want

Race to the bottom: Olympic sportswear companies' exploitation of Bangladeshi workers (Report)

<http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Race%20to%20the%20Bottom.pdf>

Report by War on Want alleging that Adidas has sourced from suppliers in Bangladesh who fail to pay workers a living wage, impose compulsory overtime and prevent unionisation, and in which workers are harassed and abused. Adidas is said to have conducted an investigation into the allegations and said that it could not find evidence in support of these claims. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

July 2011

Greenpeace

Dirty Laundry: Unravelling the corporate connections to toxic water pollution in China (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/publications/reports/Dirty-Laundry/>

Greenpeace report alleging that Adidas suppliers in China contribute to toxic water pollution through the release of toxic chemicals.

January 2011

Global Labour Rights

Ocean Sky: Women paid 8 Cents for each \$25 NFL Shirt they sew at Ocean Sky Sweatshop (Report)

<http://www.globallabourrights.org/reports/document/1101-IGLHR-OceanSkyElSalvador.pdf>

Report alleging that Reebok, a subsidiary of Adidas, is sourcing from Ocean Sky, an El Salvadorian sweat shop. The report outlines numerous labour and human rights violations including unsafe working conditions, lack of access to clean drinking water, illegal forced overtime, lack of subsistence wages, and dismissal for complaints or indications of attempts to unionise. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2009

Greenpeace

Slaughtering the Amazon (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/publications/reports/slaughtering-the-amazon/>

Report highlighting that supply chains for cattle products that source from the Brazilian Amazon are contributing to the world's largest driver of deforestation, which undermines the survival of forest dependent communities. It claims that Reebok, a subsidiary of Adidas, is sourcing leather for shoe production from the Brazilian Amazon region. Adidas has reportedly responded by boycotting leather suppliers from the Brazilian Amazon.

April 2008

Maquila Solidarity Network and Play Fair

Clearing the hurdles: steps to improving wages and working conditions in the global sportswear industry (Report)

http://www.playfair2008.org/docs/Clearing_the_Hurdles.pdf

A 2008 report by the Maquila Solidarity Network, alleging that at Yue Yuen, a Chinese company supplying footwear to Adidas, workers are subject to abusive treatment, sexual harassment, forced and excessive overtime, low wages, and poor safety conditions. Joyful Long factory, another Chinese supplier of Adidas, was also alleged to maintain a working environment that included excessive working hours, low wages and unhealthy working conditions.

March 2008

China Labour Bulletin

'London Sunday Times: Adidas workers on £11 a week in China' (Press)

<http://www.clb.org.hk/en/content/london-sunday-times-adidas-workers-%C2%A311-week-china>

Article alleging that an investigation by the Sunday Times into worker pay and conditions has found violations of China's labour laws and Adidas's own code of workplace standards, with workers producing trainers earning around £11 and being forced to work overtime in Fuzhou. Company response available from article and the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2006

Clean Clothes Campaign

The life of football factory workers in Thailand (Report)

<http://www.cleanclothes.org/resources/recommended-reading/life-football-workers-of-thailand.pdf>

Report alleging that football producer, Molten Thailand, producing for Adidas, is violating union rights and failing to pay workers wages that allow them to live with dignity.

June 2006

Labour Behind the Label, TUC & Fair Play Alliance

Sweet FA? Football associations, workers' rights and the World Cup (Report)

<http://www.labourbehindthelabel.org/campaigns/item/583-sweet-fa?-football-associations-workers-rights-and-the-world-cup>

Report alleging that El Salvadorian workers producing goods for Adidas have lost their jobs following attempts to unionise, that Honduran workers earn only a quarter of what they need to satisfy their basic needs, and that Indonesian workers continue only to earn half a living wage. The Report claims that Adidas has taken some steps to manage this situation but much still remains to be done.

Allianz SE

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (since 2 July 2002); Asset owner signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (Allianz SE).

Undated

Facing Finance

'Allianz SE' (Database profile)

<http://www.facing-finance.org/en/database/investors/allianz-se/>

Profile claiming that despite Allianz's membership of the UN Global Compact and signature of the Principles for Responsible Investment it ranked fourth in harmful investment transactions with a total of €5.105 billion invested in 24 of the 28 controversial companies investigated in a PROFUNDO report (conducted between 2010 and 2012), analysing investments between financial institutions and controversial companies. Such companies include numerous controversial arms and extractives companies including Glencore, BHP Billiton and Vedanta, as well as Textron and Lockheed Martin (both cluster weapons producers). These investments are alleged to indirectly involve the company (through subsidiaries) with numerous highly controversial projects such as Rio Tinto's Oyu Tolgoi gold and copper mine in Mongolia, Shell's Sakhalin project and Vedanta's bauxite mining, accused of violating the rights of indigenous people in the region. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth International

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/resources/publications/publications-by-subject/food-sovereignty-publications/farming-money/>

Report claiming that Allianz, amongst other banks, risks contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation, and directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. It claims that Allianz is one of the European actors most significantly engaged in food speculation by trading in agricultural commodity futures and other related derivatives and complex instruments, and directly financing land deals that risk involvement in land grabbing. Its Allianz Commodities Strategy and Allianz RCM Commodities include agricultural commodities within their portfolios as do three commodities funds managed by the company. Moreover, Allianz RCM Global Agricultural Trends fund is said to include within its portfolio a range of palm oil companies that own large amounts of land in Indonesia and Malaysia where there is a risk of land grabbing, including Wilmar International, Golden Agri-Resources Ltd, IOI Corporation and Kuala Lumpur Kepong. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & Fairfin

Worldwide investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that through its subsidiaries Allianz was involved in the ownership or management of shares and bonds in companies continuing to produce cluster munitions in December 2011. Cluster munitions are prohibited under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

July 2011

Profundo

German banks involved in the export of tanks to Saudi Arabia (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/german_banks_involved_in_the_export_of_tanks_to_saudi_arabia/german_banks_and_weapon_exports_ff_110722.pdf

Report identifying German financial institutions that it claims provided finance since early 2009 to the companies involved in the export of Leopard 2 tanks to Saudi Arabia. At that time such exports are alleged to have violated German export regulations imposed on the principle that weapons of war should not be supplied to crisis regions. Allianz is claimed in the report to be an important financier of the companies researched, acting as bondholder or shareholder for five such companies.

BASF SE

Sector: Chemical & Pharmaceutical

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (26 July 2000)

August 2013

Political Economy Research Institute of the University of Massachusetts Amherst

'The Toxic 100 Air Polluter' (Webpage)

http://www.peri.umass.edu/toxicair_current/

A study by the Political Economy Research Institute of the University of Massachusetts Amherst lists BASF as the fifth biggest United States air polluter. The index scoring is based on the chronic human health risks arising from companies' industrial toxic releases by their U.S. facilities.

March 2013

Reuters

'Shell, BASF agree to pay-out over Brazil chemical contamination' (Press)

<http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/03/12/shell-basf-payout-idUKL1N0C40IE20130312>

Article claiming that BASF, together with Shell, was prosecuted in 2007 for the prolonged exposure of workers to toxic chemicals in Pauliana, Sao Paulo; Brazil's public labour prosecution service said 60 people were killed from prolonged exposure to chemicals. BASF was sold the contaminating plant to produce pesticides in 2000 but closed it down in 2002. The companies agreed to pay individual compensation to 1,068 former workers at the plant and provide them with lifetime medical care, in addition to a separate payment for moral damages.

November 2011

The Ecologist

'Monsanto, Bayer and Dow face trial for 'systematic human rights abuses' (Press)

http://www.theecologist.org/News/news_analysis/1122020/monsanto_bayer_and_dow_face_trial_for_systematic_human_rights_abuses.html

Article claiming that BASF is among 5 other bio-tech companies accused by the Pesticides Action Network of failing to respect numerous international human rights instruments by promoting reliance on the sale and use of dangerous and unsafe pesticides, including endosulfan, paraquat and neonicotinoids. The accusations were the subject of a Permanent People's Tribunal enquiry in India in December 2011.

November 2008

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

A Sputtering Process: An Overview of the Platinum Group Metals Supply Chain (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2811

Report claiming that Platinum Group Metals (PGM) supply chains have been found to raise a number of sustainability issues, including environmental, human rights and labour rights issues. These include allegations of impacts on water, power, land degradation and pollution; loss of livelihoods, relocation and health risks for affected communities; and dangerous working conditions for miners. The report claims BASF is a customer of PGM miners such as Anglo Platinum, for the supply of PGM for catalytic converters. It claims that within the PGM supply chain, fabrication companies are the players with direct commercial contacts with large mining companies, and bear some responsibility to use their buying power to ensure that the negative effects of PGM mining on the environment, labourers and communities are minimized. The report refers to pushing mining companies to adhere to the recommendations of the South African Human Rights Commission regarding human rights in this sector as an example.

November 2008

Western Sahara Resource Watch

'BASF refuses to disclose "expert opinion"' (Press)

<http://www.wsrw.org/a128x929>

Article claiming that a Belgian subsidiary of BASF was alleged to have imported phosphates originating from mines located in the occupied territories of Western Sahara. The NGO claims that the Moroccan economic activities in the occupied territories of Western Sahara have led to the systematic marginalisation of the Sahrawi from the phosphate industry and that the operations of BASF's business partner are not in accordance with the local population's wishes or interest and therefore infringe on international law. BASF is said to have responded stating that the import would not be repeated and that it considers the operations of its business partner in Western Sahara to be beneficial to the local population of occupied Western Sahara and in line with international law. Concern has been expressed by the NGO about BASF's inability to produce the expert opinion on which this conclusion is based following requests. Company response available from article.

Bayer AG

Sector: Chemical & Pharmaceutical

Voluntary Initiatives Identified: UN Global Compact (Since 26 July 2000).

August 2013

Political Economy Research Institute of the University of Massachusetts Amherst

'The Toxic 100 Air Polluter' (Webpage)

http://www.peri.umass.edu/toxicair_current/

A study by the Political Economy Research Institute of the University of Massachusetts Amherst lists Bayer as the second biggest United States air polluter. The index scoring is based on the chronic human health risks arising from companies' industrial toxic releases by their U.S. facilities.

May 2013

The Independent

'Drugs giants used Communist East Germany for "illegal" trials' (Press)

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/drugs-giants-used-communist-east-germany-for-illegal-trials-8612929.html>

Article claiming that Bayer, among other German pharmaceutical companies, is alleged to have carried out tests on 50,000 patients without their knowledge in former Eastern German hospitals, some of whom died. The companies were said to have paid the regime the equivalent of €400,000 per test.

December 2012

Fair Labour Association & India Committee of the Netherlands

Wages of In-equality: Wage Discrimination and Underpayment in Hybrid Seed Production in India (Report)

<http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/WagesOfInequality.pdf>

Report claiming that on farms engaged in cottonseed and vegetable seed production in India, including those producing for multinational companies such as Bayer, women are still not being paid the minimum wage for most activities and are generally paid less than their male counterparts. The report acknowledges that companies like Bayer have succeeded in reducing child labour within their suppliers.

December 2012

Pharma Baires

'Condena millonaria contra Bayer en Argentina' (Press)

<http://www.pharmabaires.com/index.php/102-condena-millonaria-contra-bayer-en-argentina>

Article claiming that Bayer was ordered by an Argentinian court to pay compensation to a patient who suffered irreversible harm as a result of taking its Lipobay drug in 1998. Bayer was claimed to have known about possible harmful side effects of the drug, withdrawing it later in 2001. Bayer was alleged to have omitted essential information in the Argentinian drug's package insert on its possible adverse effects. Similar cases were reportedly brought in Spain and the U.S.

May 2012

Coalition against BAYER Dangers (CBG)

'BAYER: Trial-related deaths in India' (Press Release)

<http://www.cbgnetwork.org/4310.html>

Press release containing a shareholder counter-motion claiming that Bayer is carrying out an increasing number of dangerous drug trials in poor countries allegedly because they offer a large reservoir of test subjects, low prices, fast procedures and little supervision by the authorities. The press release alleges that such tests by the company have resulted in 138 fatalities in India over four years. Bayer has responded to the accusations by stating that it conducts its clinical trials in developing countries in accordance with uniform global standards and local regulations. The company is subject to a number of other allegations, including use of the Global Compact to counter criticism of activities alleged to be harmful. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

April 2012

Bloomberg

'Bayer Loses Bid to Bar Class Action in Sex-Bias Lawsuit' (Press)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-04-02/bayer-loses-bid-to-bar-class-action-in-sex-bias-lawsuit-1-.html>

Article referring to a class action brought by eight US female employees of Bayer claiming that the company discriminates in pay and promotions, and has shown bias based on pregnancy and family responsibilities. The claim also alleges widespread disregard and indifference for concerns or complaints about discrimination and sexual harassment.

November 2011

The Ecologist/ Pesticides Action Network

'Monsanto, Bayer and Dow face trial for 'systematic human rights abuses' (Press)

http://www.theecologist.org/News/news_analysis/1122020/monsanto_bayer_and_dow_face_trial_for_systematic_human_rights_abuses.html

Article claiming that BASF is among 5 other bio-tech companies accused by the Pesticides Action Network of failing to respect numerous international human rights instruments by promoting reliance on the sale and use of dangerous and unsafe

pesticides, including endosulfan, paraquat and neonicotinoids. The accusations were the subject of a Permanent People's Tribunal enquiry in India in December 2011.

March 2011

Bloomberg

'Bayer Gets \$100M Gender Class Action Headache' (Press)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=awbnTgdkzbQc>

Article claiming that a class action against Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals is currently pending in which the company is claimed to have shown disregard and indifference for concerns or complaints about discrimination, in particular with regards to promotions and disparities of pay. A motion to strike out the class allegations and partially dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint was denied by New Jersey District Court in March 2012.

October 2009

The Guardian

'Haemophilia patients battle to sue firm that sold tainted drug in Asia' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/lifeandstyle/2009/oct/11/haemophiliacs-hiv-sue-tainted-drug>

Article claiming that Bayer-owned company Cutter has been accused of distributing HIV-contaminated haemophilia medicine, called Koate, in Taiwan in the 1970s and 1980s. Cutter is alleged to have continued to supply Taiwan with non-heat-treated Koate after it had been recognised that HIV was a blood-borne disease. In January 2009, Taiwanese victims were granted permission to sue Cutter in the U.S. courts, though the claim was struck down. The decision is currently under appeal. A spokesman of Bayer is reported to have responded to the allegations saying that the company has behaved ethically and is committed to the highest ethical standards, to promoting medications responsibly and to providing life-saving therapies for the global haemophilia community.

September/October 2008

Council for Responsible Genetics

'Why GM Crops will not feed the world' (Press)

<http://www.councilforresponsiblegenetics.org/GeneWatch/GeneWatchPage.aspx?pageld=46>

Article expressing concerns about, amongst other things, seed servitude. It claims that Bayer is one of four companies to buy up seed firms, giving these four companies control over 41 per cent of the world's commercial seed supply and holding seed patents that can be used to prevent seed saving.

July/August 2008

Multinational Monitor

'The Youngest Market: Baby Food Peddlers Undermine Breastfeeding' (Press)

<http://www.multinationalmonitor.org/mm2008/072008/allain.html>

Article claiming that the marketing of baby food products has often been conducted in a manner that has caused concerns about their impact on infant health by suggesting that its baby food products are the same or even better than breast milk, when the latter is widely recognised as the optimal means of infant feeding. The article refers to an aggressive campaign for the Novalac range of formula products sold by Bayer AG, which allegedly paints normal infant behaviour as problematic.

September 2007

OECD Watch, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, India Committee of the Netherlands, Eine Welt Netz NRW & International Labor Rights Forum

Child bondage continues in Indian cotton supply chain: More than 400,00 children in India involved in hybrid cottonseed cultivation (Report)

<http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/childbondagecotton.pdf>

Report alleging that Indian cottonseed suppliers, including suppliers of Bayer, are implicated in child labour. The report claims that the proportion of child labour fell between 11% and 55.6% of the total work force in the ten sample cottonseed farms producing for the Bayer-owned company Proagro. The report also acknowledges that child labour had declined in some of the farms producing for Bayer. Bayer has responded to the report saying that it was disappointed that the report did not take into account its efforts in combatting child labour.

January 2005

ActionAid International

Power hungry: six reasons to regulate global food cooperations (Report)

http://www.nfu.ca/sites/www.nfu.ca/files/power_hungry.pdf

Report claiming that Bayer has been accused of responsibility for the death of 24 children in Taucamarca, Peru, in 1999 for selling the pesticide methyl parathion in plastic bags with pictures of vegetables and without a pictogram showing the acute danger it poses to human health. The children are alleged to have died after drinking milk contaminated with the pesticide. The illiterate woman who mixed the pesticide with the milk powder spoke only Quechua and could not read the Spanish label. In 2002 the Peruvian Congressional Subcommittee report concluded that there was significant evidence of criminal responsibility on the part of Bayer SA. The people of Taucamarca are claimed not to have received an apology and or compensation. Bayer has argued, in court and in the media, that it had complied with requirements of Peruvian law and that it operates under a policy of 'responsible care' in Peru.

BMW AG

Sector: Automobile

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 25 July 2001).

February 2013

Greenpeace

Driving Destruction in the Amazon: How steel production is throwing the forest into the furnace (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/publications/forests/2012/Amazon/423-Driving-Destruction-in-the-Amazon.pdf>

Report alleging illegalities including slavery, illegal logging and deforestation, and invasions into indigenous lands in the pig iron supply chain through a Columbus, Mississippi steel mill, operated by Russian steel giant Severstal, which imports pig iron from Brazilian producers Viena and Sidepar. The steel mill is claimed to produce steel for BMW, amongst other car manufacturers.

June 2009

Greenpeace

Slaughtering the Amazon (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/planet-2/report/2009/7/slaughtering-the-amazon.pdf>

Report highlighting that supply chains for vehicle upholstery that source from the Brazilian Amazon are contributing to the world's largest driver of deforestation, which undermines the survival of forest dependent communities. It claims that Bertin, one of the world's largest leather traders, is an exclusive supplier to Eagle Ottawa who, in turn, is subcontracted by BMW for their vehicle upholstery. Bertin is alleged to receive cattle from ranches in the Amazon rainforest where illegal deforestation has occurred, including one illegal ranch occupying Indian Lands.

2005

Clean Clothes Campaign

Workers' Voices: The situation of women in Eastern European and Turkish garment industries (Report)

<http://www.ci-romero.de/fileadmin/media/informieren-themen/studien/kleidung/workers-voice.pdf>

Report alleging labour rights issues in the textiles supply chain, including discrimination, health and safety conditions that fail to meet national regulations and failure to pay a living wage at a Turkish supplier of BMW.

Commerzbank AG

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 18 December 2006)

2013

Facing Finance

'Commerzbank' (Database profile)

<http://www.facing-finance.org/en/database/investors/commerzbank/>

Profile alleging that despite Commerzbank's commitment to a number of voluntary initiatives, including the UN Global Compact, it ranked sixth in harmful investment transactions with a total of €1.996 billion invested in 19 of the 28 controversial companies investigated in a PROFUNDO report researched between 2010 and 2012. That report analyses investments between financial institutions and controversial companies. Among the controversial companies in which the Commerzbank is claimed to have invested are BHP Billiton, Rio Tinto, and Barrick Gold Corp, as well as Textron and Lockheed Martin (cluster munitions producers). The bank's indirect involvement in controversial projects is claimed to include Cerrejon Coal mine, ENI's deep-sea gas exploration in Mozambique and the Prodeco/Glencore extraction of coal in Colombia, which is alleged to be occasioning environmental damage and forced resettlement.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/resources/publications/publications-by-subject/food-sovereignty-publications/farming-money/>

Report claiming that Commerzbank, amongst other banks, may risk contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation. It claims that Commerzbank is active in the commodity derivatives markets, providing commodity market advice as a service for its corporate clients, derivatives hedging products for its clients, and managing its commodity investment funds. Commerzbank is also claimed to undertake research into commodity markets, which is then used to give advice including regarding agricultural commodities such as cocoa, coffee, wheat, maize and sugar. The report states that Commerzbank has said it keeps trading in soft-commodities to a minimum and assesses agricultural commodity deals for reputational risk.

June 2012

IKV Pax Christi & FairFin

Worldwide Investment in Cluster Munitions (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. Commerzbank is listed as a runner-up company in the report because whilst it has a policy against investments in controversial weapons and thus does not offer own products that invest in producers of controversial weapons, this policy does not apply to passively managed funds, like funds following an index.

July 2011

Profundo

German banks involved in the export of tanks to Saudi Arabia (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/german_banks_involved_in_the_export_of_tanks_to_saudi_arabia/german_banks_and_weapon_exports_ff_110722.pdf

Report identifying German financial institutions that have provided finance since early 2009 to companies alleged to be involved in the export of Leopard 2 tanks to Saudi Arabia, which at that time violated German export regulations. Commerzbank is claimed in the report to be an important financier in acting as a principle banker or shareholder, and/or participating in loans or bond issues to five such companies.

March 2009

Global Witness

Undue diligence: How banks do business with corrupt regimes (Report)

http://www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/undue_diligence_lowres_0.pdf

Report claiming that Commerzbank has provided loans to Sonangol, a state-owned oil company in Angola, which has failed to explain the black-holes in its system, or to clarify any delineation between Sonangol's budget and the State budget. It is claimed that banks engaged in such activities risk enabling corruption through the large-scale diversion of natural resource revenues.

July 2006

urgewald

Öl für Deutschland, koste es was es wolle: Deutsche Banken in der russischen Ölförderung (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/_l_fuer_deutschland_koste_es_was_es_wolle_deutsche_banken_in_der_russischen_lforderung/0_0_0_061004_oil_for_germany.pdf

Report claiming that Commerzbank is a major investor in the Russian oil sector, which is said to be responsible for widespread and severe environmental damage and human rights violations, and where oil activities are said to further fuel corruption.

Continental AG

Sector: Automobile

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 16 October 2012).

June 2006

Human Rights Watch

U.S.: Review of the National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (Report)

<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2010/11/08/us-review-us-national-contact-point-oecd-guidelines-multinational-enterprises>

Report claiming that Continental is alleged to have tried to influence contract negotiations at its plant in Charlotte, North Carolina, by issuing outsourcing threats and thereby violating paragraph 7 of the OECD Guidelines on employment and industrial relations. The report claims that in June 2006 the U.S. National Labor Relations Board found merit in the union's unfair labour practice charge that management was bargaining in bad faith.

Daimler AG

Sector: Automobile

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 26 July 2000).

May 2011

Bloomberg

'Daimler Must Face Claims Over Argentina 'Dirty War' Worker Kidnappings' (Press)

<http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-11-09/daimler-loses-bid-for-review-of-argentine-rights-case-ruling.html>

Article claiming that a case was raised in the U.S. courts alleging that during Argentina's dirty war in the late 1970's, Mercedes-Benz Argentina, a subsidiary of Daimler, collaborated with Argentina's military to brutally punish workers viewed as union agitators. Mercedes-Benz Argentina employees are alleged to have been kidnapped, detained or tortured. The case was reportedly raised in 2004 but the allegations refer to the 1970s.

April 2010

Securities and Exchange Commission

'SEC Charges Daimler AG With Global Bribery' (Press Release)

<http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2010/2010-51.htm>

Press release stating that Daimler have agreed to pay \$91.4 million in disgorgement to settle SEC charges and \$93.6 million in fines to settle charges in separate criminal proceedings by the U.S. Department of Justice, regarding alleged violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). The allegations are said to have involved the repeated and systematic practice of paying bribes to foreign government officials to secure business in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

March 2010

Radio Free Europe

'Russian, Turkmen Officials Allegedly Pampered By Daimler' (Press)

http://www.rferl.org/content/Russian_Turkmen_Officials_Allegedly_Pampered_By_Daimler/1999308.html

Article stating that Daimler is alleged to have gifted two armoured vehicles to a Turkmen senior official and had his book translated into German.

August 2009

Bloomberg

'Plundering the Amazon' (Press)

<http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=15426>

Article stating that cattle ranching is driving Amazonian deforestation. It claims that Mercedes-Benz, a subsidiary of Daimler, has sourced leather for car and truck seats from Eagle Ottawa LLC, a leather company allegedly supplied with materials from illegally deforested ranches. Daimler reportedly said it is working to avoid sourcing products originating from deforested land.

October 2008

United States District Court Southern District of New York

Ntsebeza and Digwamaje Consolidated and Amended Complaint (Complaint)

<http://harvardhumanrights.files.wordpress.com/2011/01/ntsebeza-amended-complaint-final.pdf>

Complaint alleging that Daimler and other companies were complicit in abuses committed by South Africa's apartheid regime, including torture and extra judicial killing. The complaint alleges that Daimler provided information to the regime on anti-apartheid activities and manufactured vehicles for use by the regime's security forces. It is alleged to have done so in the knowledge that such vehicles and information would be involved in the perpetration of abuses.

April 2008

OECD Watch Newsletter April 2008 (Press)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2480

Article claiming that DaimlerChrysler was one of 2,253 companies listed in the October 2005 Independent Inquiry Committee Report on the United Nations' Oil for Food Programme (Volcker Report) as allegedly contributing to a total of US\$1.8 billion in kickbacks to the Iraqi government to obtain contracts to supply food, medicines and other humanitarian goods to Iraq.

2005

Clean Clothes Campaign

Workers' voices: the situation of women in Eastern European and Turkish garment industries (Report)

<http://www.ci-romero.de/fileadmin/media/informieren-themen/studien/kleidung/workers-voice.pdf>

Report highlighting concerns about labour rights issues in the textiles supply chain, including claims of discrimination, health and safety conditions that fail to meet national regulations and failure to pay a living wage at a Turkish supplier of Mercedes.

Deutsche Bank AG

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 26 July 2000).

May 2013

Global Witness

Rubber Barons: How Vietnamese Companies and International Financiers are Driving a Land Grabbing Crisis in Cambodia and Laos (Report)

http://www.globalwitness.org/rubberbarons/pdf/Rubber_Barons_hires.pdf

Report claiming that Deutsche Bank has been financing Vietnamese rubber companies, namely Hoang Anh Gia Lai and Vietnam Rubber Group, who are said to have acquired more than 200,000 hectares of land in Cambodia and Laos through deals with the respective governments, and are alleged to be harming local livelihoods and the local environment.

2013

Facing Finance

'Deutsche Bank' (Database profile)

<http://www.facing-finance.org/en/database/investors/deutsche-bank/>

Profile alleging that Deutsche Bank provides loans to cluster munitions producers such as L-3 Communications, Textron, and as of August 2012, to Lockheed Martin, as well as to nuclear weapons producers. A PROFUNDO report has reportedly ranked Deutsche Bank second in harmful investment transactions on the basis that it is claimed to have a total of €9.59 billion invested in 26 of the 28 controversial companies investigated in the report. Controversial companies in which Deutsche Bank are alleged to hold shares include Vedanta, Wilmar, Vale, Textron, ENI and BHP Billiton. The bank's provision of financial services is claimed to indirectly involve it in numerous controversial projects such as ENI's deep sea gas exploration in Mozambique, the Zamzam gas plant in Pakistan, and palm oil production involving land grabbing and environmental destruction in Indonesia and Uganda.

December 2012

Facing Finance

Dirty Profits: Report on Companies and Financial Institutions Benefiting from Violations of Human Rights (Report)

http://www.facing-finance.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/16/files/2012/12/ff_dirtyprofits.pdf

Report alleging that despite its membership of various voluntary initiatives, Deutsche Bank continues to finance numerous entities and ventures involved in breaching human rights and environmental standards, including Flextronics, Hon Hai, and Samsung Electronics – companies alleged to benefit from child labour, to fail to respect national working time regulations, and to pay their employees below the living wage. The report also claims that Deutsche Bank contributed to the current financial crisis (which has had significant human rights impacts). It refers to Deutsche Bank's involvement in food speculation and alleges that it contributed to the housing credit bubble by being one of the most important collateral debt obligation traders and betting against mortgage bonds, contributing to the collapse of the market in 2007. The report claims that Deutsche Bank has been accused of destroying whole neighbourhoods in the US by wrongly evicting people, leading to numerous suits against it.

March 2012

Advocates for Public Interest Law, Both ENDS, Corporate For All and others

'Letter from civil society groups to POSCO investors regarding steel project in Odisha, India' (Letter)

<http://business-humanrights.org/media/documents/letter-to-deutsche-bank-ag-20-mar-2013.pdf>

Letter claiming that Deutsche Bank invests in POSCO, a company undertaking a steel and port project in Odisha, India, claimed to pose great risks to human rights. The POSCO project is alleged to have involved the eviction of 22,000 people, with plans for forced evictions, and is already claimed to be infringing on rights to food, health, livelihood/work, participation and security of person and home belonging to those living in POSCO-India's transit camp. Deutsche Bank has been asked to use its influence to urge POSCO management and the Indian government to remedy the situation. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

June 2012

FairFin & IKV Pax Christi

Worldwide Investment in Cluster Munitions (Report)

<http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org/uploads/pdf/Worldwide%20investments%20in%20cluster%20munitions;%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20June%202012%20Final.pdf>

Report on financial institutions investing in companies developing or producing cluster munitions, as well as on divestments and national bans. It claims that Deutsche Bank is still heavily involved in producers of cluster munitions, despite publicly stating that it would ban such investments. The bank is said to have acted as book runner and loaned money as part of a banking syndicate providing a five year credit facility to Textron; to have owned or managed shares in Alliant Techsystems; and to have managed the first issue of ten year bonds for Singapore Technologies Engineering. The report criticises Deutsche Bank for not having published its policy regarding investment in producers of cluster munitions. Cluster munitions have been banned under the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions due to their devastating impact on civilians during and long after conflict.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/resources/publications/publications-by-subject/food-sovereignty-publications/farming-money/>

Report claiming that Deutsche Bank, amongst other banks, risks contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation, and directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. It claims that Deutsche Bank has an active commodities team that operates on commodity derivatives markets in several different ways, is relatively highly profitable and therefore allowed to take correspondingly high risks. It claims that Deutsche Bank offers its clients (especially in Germany) a special instrument to trade directly on US agricultural futures markets and that two particularly large Deutsche Bank funds invest in agricultural commodity futures contracts. Deutsche Bank is also claimed to be involved in agricultural land deals via its DWS retail mutual funds business. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

November 2011

urgewald, groundWork, Earthlife Africa Johannesburg and BankTrack

Bankrolling Climate Change: A Look into the Portfolios of the World's Largest Banks (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/download/bankrolling_climate_change/climatekillerbanks_final_0.pdf

Report claiming that Deutsche Bank is the top financier of coal in India and coal mining in Colombia, and the second biggest financier of coal mining worldwide. It points out the serious adverse impacts that coal mining and coal fired power stations have on the environment, human health and the social fabric of communities living near mines, power plants and waste areas.

July 2011

Profundo

German banks involved in the export of tanks to Saudi Arabia (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/german_banks_involved_in_the_export_of_tanks_to_saudi_arabia/german_banks_and_weapon_exports_ff_110722.pdf

Report identifying German financial institutions alleged to have provided finance since early 2009 to companies involved in the export of Leopard 2 tanks to Saudi Arabia. At that time such exports are alleged to have violated German export regulations imposed on the principle that weapons of war should not be supplied to crisis regions. Deutsche Bank is claimed in the report to be the most important financier of the companies researched, having participated in two bank loans and two bond issues of the selected companies since early 2009, and managing shares in four companies and bonds of one company.

July 2010

World Development Movement

The great hunger lottery: How banking speculation causes food crises (Report)

http://www.wdm.org.uk/sites/default/files/hunger%20lottery%20report_6.10.pdf

Report addressing the role of food commodity derivatives in destabilising and driving up food prices around the world, making food unaffordable for low-income families, particularly in developing countries. The report alleges that Deutsche Bank is a major trader in commodities swaps.

June 2009

Profundo

European Banks Financing Controversial Companies (Report)

http://www.banksecrets.eu/pdf/1_BanksecretsloansJune2009.pdf

Report claiming that Deutsche Bank, amongst other banks, has invested in controversial companies alleged to be involved in human rights abuses, pollution of the environment, production of controversial weapons and investments in countries with repressive regimes. It refers to the bank's investment in CNPC, a main shareholder of PetroChina. The latter is an oil company that is active in Sudan and Burma - countries whose oppressive regimes have been largely dependent on foreign investments. The report refers to other companies in which Deutsche Bank allegedly invests including Textron, EADS, Total, Suncore Energy and Vedanta Resources.

March 2009

Global Witness

Undue diligence: How banks do business with corrupt regimes (Report)

http://www.globalwitness.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/undue_diligence_lowres_0.pdf

Report alleging that Deutsche Bank is the main banker of the Turkmen government, which it claims is "one of the most corrupt and worst human rights abusing regimes in the world". The report claims that Deutsche Bank has failed to comment on how it ensures that revenues are not used for corrupt purposes or human rights abuses. In response, Deutsche Bank has referred to its commitment to the UN Global Compact.

June 2007

Global Witness

'Complaint to the United Nations' Global Compact regarding Deutsche Bank's relationship with the government of Turkmenistan' (Complaint)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/complaint_to_global_compact_about_deutsche_bank/un_gc_complaint_regarding_deutsche_bank.pdf

Complaint alleging that the Central Bank of Turkmenistan holds an account at Deutsche Bank, which it is claimed may contain US\$2-3 billion revenues from natural resource exploitation that should be used to the benefit of the population. The report alleges that the Bank's relationship with Turkmenistan, and hence its dictatorial president, Niyazov, appears to put the bank in violation of principles 1, 2 and 10 of the Global Compact. It points out that the regime has been notorious for corruption and widespread human rights abuses since Niyazov's rise to power in 1991. The complaint highlights the lack of economic transparency in Turkmenistan, where it claims that billion-dollar revenues from the sale of gas do not make it into the national budget but a great deal of money is spent strengthening the president's personality cult and 58% of the country's population lives in poverty.

July 2006

urgewald

Öl für Deutschland, koste es was es wolle: Deutsche Banken in der russischen Ölförderung (Report)

http://www.banktrack.org/manage/ems_files/download/_l_fuer_deutschland_koste_es_was_es_wolle_deutsche_banken_in_der_russischen_lforderung/0_0_0_061004_oil_for_germany.pdf

Report claiming that Deutsche Bank is a major investor in the Russian oil sector, which is said to be responsible for widespread and severe environmental damage and human rights violations, and where oil activities are said to further fuel corruption.

Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft

Sector: Other (Airline)

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 29 November 2002).

February 2012

Friends of the Earth Netherlands

Biokerosene: Take-off in the wrong direction (Report)

<http://www.milieudefensie.nl/publicaties/rapporten/take-off-in-the-wrong-direction>

Report claiming that whilst Lufthansa has called for an expansion in biokerosene production to a commercial scale, the production of this biofuel at test stage has already started to evidence negative socio-economic consequences for local communities. The report addresses the effects of the cultivation of jatropha by Lufthansa supplier Dutch Waterland Group in Grobogan district in Java, Indonesia. It alleges that this cultivation has negatively impacted on food security, caused economic loss (including payment of poor wages by Dutch Waterland Group), social conflicts over land use and particularly effects the economic position of women. The report outlines the risks posed by reliance on biofuels including environmental damage, deforestation, land grabbing and land use competition with food. It urges Lufthansa to abstain from sourcing biofuel where it directly or indirectly undermines food security, the climate or biodiversity.

Deutsche Post AG

Sector: Other (Communications)

Voluntary Initiatives identified: Deutsche Post DHL (subsidiary) with UN Global Compact (since 20 July 2006).

January 2013

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre

Deutsche Post DHL - re alleged anti-union activity in Turkey (Briefing)

<http://www.business-humanrights.org/Documents/DHLTurkey>

BHRRC briefing updating on union allegations that Deutsche Post DHL has adopted a strategy to limit unionisation outside of Germany. It is alleged that DHL has failed to respect freedom of association in Turkey and other countries, including Indonesia, Malawi, Vietnam, Colombia, Guatemala, USA, Hong Kong, South Africa, Norway and Panama. In November 2012 UNI Global Union and the International Transport Workers' Federation submitted a complaint alleging breach of the OECD Guidelines to the German government. The brief claims that in January 2013 the Turkish Court of Labour held that two DHL workers were dismissed illegally by DHL because of their involvement in trade union activities. DHL reportedly plans to appeal the decision and has stated that it is not company policy to comment on other individual cases. Company response available from Business and Human Rights Resource Centre.

September 2010

Human Rights Watch

A strange case: violations of workers' freedom of association in the United States by European multinational corporations (Report)

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/bhr0910web_0.pdf

Report stating that workers for DHL Express, Deutsche Post's US operator, have expressed concerns in one of DHL's facilities regarding safe and just conditions of work. The report states that workers' efforts to organise and address working conditions were reportedly aggressively countered by DHL management, including through anti-union campaigning, threats and retaliation against union leaders.

Deutsche Telekom AG

Sector: Other (Telecommunications)

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (since 26 July 2000)

December 2011

Bloomberg

'Deutsche Telekom in \$95 million bribery settlement' (Press)

<http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/12/29/us-deutschetelekom-charges-idUSTRE7B50KS20111229>

Article claiming that Deutsche Telekom AG and its Hungarian unit agreed to pay over \$95 million to settle U.S. criminal and civil probes into the bribery of government officials in Macedonia and Montenegro to provide regulatory benefits, keep a rival off the market and secure to purchase of another company.

July 2011

Bloomberg

'T-Mobile USA Violates Workers' Rights, Union Representatives Say' (Press)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-07-12/deutsche-telekom-unions-file-complaint-at-oecd-on-labor-rights.html?cmpid=msnmoney>

Article claiming that labour leaders filed a complaint against Deutsche Telekom with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, through the German Economy Ministry to push for its T-Mobile USA unit to respect workers' rights. The unions involved are said to allege that the company is deterring U.S. workers from forming works councils and unions, creating a climate of fear for those who advocate or wish to join a union. T-Mobile responded saying the allegations were baseless.

September 2010

Human Rights Watch

A strange case: violations of workers' freedom of association in the United States by European multinational corporations (Report)

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/bhr0910web_0.pdf

Report alleging that T-Mobile USA, Deutsche Telekom's US operator, has engaged in anti-union activities, actively devising policies and memoranda to oppose union activity. The report alleges that attempts at worker organisation have been met with surveillance and attempts to interfere with the workers' activities.

E.ON SE

Sector: Utilities

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (since 4 April 2005)

January 2012

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

The Black Box: Obscurity and Transparency in the Dutch Coal Supply Chain (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3737/at_download/fullfile

Report concerned about revelations of human rights abuses, and poor social and environmental conditions at coal mines in Colombia and South Africa, claiming that lack of transparency about the origin of coal has allowed electricity companies sourcing irresponsibly mined coal to avoid public pressure. It claims that low supply chain transparency suggests that these companies are out of line with leading international standards. It claims that E.ON currently purchases 10% of the total exports of the controversial Cerrejón coal mine, amongst dealing with others in Colombia. It claims that E.ON does not provide a comprehensive list of the specific mines (or mining companies) in the countries from which it sources coal, nor did it provide this information when requested by SOMO.

September 2009

WWF International

Dirty Thirty - Europe's Worst Climate Polluting Power Stations (Ranking)

<http://assets.panda.org/downloads/dirty30rankingfinal260905.pdf>

Ranking of Europe's worst climate polluting power stations ranking two E.ON power plants among the top 30. The Ratcliffe power plant in the UK and the Scholven power plant in Germany are alleged to have relative emissions of 910 and 900 grams of CO₂ per Kilowatt hour respectively. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

April 2005

Greenpeace

Whose Power is it anyway? Report on European Energy Companies (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/planet-2/report/2006/3/WhosePower.pdf>

Report claiming that E.ON is the second largest emitter of GHG in Europe. It alleges that the company has a long history of fighting against energy efficiency schemes and renewables, including through litigation, and that it is one of the most untransparent energy companies in Europe providing energy from undisclosed sources.

Fresenius Medical Care AG & CO. KGaA St

Sector: Other (Medical)

Voluntary Initiatives identified: Fresenius Medical Care Argentina (subsidiary) with UN Global Compact (2008)

March 2013

PR Newswire

'Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP Lawsuit: Fresenius Medical Care and DaVita Healthcare Partners Liable for GranuFlo and NaturaLyte Deaths' (Press Release)

<http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/hagens-berman-sobol-shapiro-llp-lawsuit-fresenius-medical-care-and-davita-healthcare-partners-liable-for-granuflo-and-naturalyte-deaths-195776081.html>

Press release referring to litigation before U.S. courts against Fresenius Medical Care North America, a division of Fresenius Medical Care AG, regarding allegations that it manufactured and distributed GranuFlo and NaturaLyte knowing of their dangerous side effects. The two dialysis products are claimed to cause dangerously high levels of bicarbonates in the patients, resulting in two deaths and potentially many other unreported deaths and injuries, including cardiac arrests and strokes. The plaintiffs allege that Fresenius Medical Care knew the dangers far in advance of informing the FDA.

April 2008

OECD Watch

'OECD Watch Newsletter April 2008' (Press)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2480

Article claiming that Fresenius Medical Care was one of 2,253 companies listed in the October 2005 Independent Inquiry Committee Report on the United Nations' Oil for Food Programme (Volcker Report) as allegedly having paid a total of US\$1.8 billion in kickbacks to the Iraqi government to obtain contracts to supply food, medicines and other humanitarian goods to Iraq.

Fresenius SE & Co. KGaA

Sector: Other (Medical)

June 2012

Der Spiegel

Narkosemittel Propofol: Deutscher Konzern liefert Wirkstoff für Todesspritze in die USA (Press)

<http://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/medizin/todesstrafe-in-usa-deutscher-konzern-liefert-wirkstoff-fuer-todesspritze-a-838941.html>

Article claiming that concerns have been raised over the export of the anaesthetic propofol by Fresenius Kabi, a daughter company of Fresenius SE & Co. KGaA, to the USA where interest has been expressed in using it for the lethal injections. The article claims that the company does not wish to stop exporting the drug to the US, stating that it does not supply to prisons or prison authorities and that it is virtually impossible to control the end of use the drug after supply to the US to ensure that it is not misused for lethal injection.

HeidelbergCement AG

Sector: Construction

October 2012

APORDEV, Broederlijk Delen, Daabu and others

Trading away peace: How Europe helps sustain illegal Israeli settlements (Report)

<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/trading.pdf>

Report on the EU's practice with regard to illegal Israeli settlements, claiming that Heidelberg Cement owns a sand and gravel quarry and two concrete plants in the West Bank through its Israeli subsidiary Hanson Israel. The report claims that quarry activities carried out for the benefit of Israeli industry rather than the occupied population are contrary to international law. It states that Heidelberg Cement has tried to sell its West Bank operations, but has thus far been unable to do so.

May 2008

Cement - Sector Scan (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2533

Report claiming that Heidelberg-owned Scancem is alleged to have paid bribes to Ghanaian officials to consolidate its hold on Ghana's local cement market to secure a monopoly, which it is claimed to have used to raise cement prices creating a situation unfavourable for new construction projects.

April 2008

Inter Press Service

'Rights: Tanzanian Farmers Face Eviction' (Press)

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2008/04/rights-tanzanian-farmers-face-eviction/>

Article claiming that Scancem, a subsidiary of HeidelbergCement, is controlling Tanzania Portland Cement Company, which was alleged to have expropriated the land of up to 100 house owners in Tanzania.

Linde AG

Sector: Chemical & Pharmaceutical

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 5 May 2006)

April 2008

OECD Watch

'OECD Watch Newsletter April 2008' (Press)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_2480

Article claiming that Linde was one of 2,253 companies listed in the October 2005 Independent Inquiry Committee Report on the United Nations' Oil for Food Programme (Volcker Report) as allegedly having paid a total of US\$1.8 billion in kickbacks to the Iraqi government to obtain contracts to supply food, medicines and other humanitarian goods to Iraq.

Merck KGaA

Sector: Chemical & Pharmaceutical

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 1 July 2005)

June 2005

The Guardian

'Merck subsidiary pays £12m over price-fixing claims in sales to NHS' (Press)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2005/jun/30/3>

Article claiming that a British subsidiary of German drugs firm Merck reached a £12m out-of-court settlement with the UK's Department of Health over claims that it played a role in an alleged price and supply fixing cartel, which is said to have forced the NHS to overpay for some of its most commonly prescribed medicines.

Münchener Rück / Munich Re Group AG

Sector: Finance & Investment

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 16 August 2007); Asset owner signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (Munich RE).

2013

Facing Finance

'Munich Re' (Database profile)

<http://www.facing-finance.org/en/database/investors/munich-remunich-re/>

Profile claiming that Munich Re invests in controversial companies like Eni, Rio Tinto, and Barrick Gold, and has played a role in controversial projects such as Glencore's Katanga Mining Limited (subject to allegations of unfair concession contracts, tax evasion, exploitation of artisanal miners, labour rights abuses and environmental damage in the DR Congo). The insurer has been ranked 10th in harmful investment transactions with a total of €230 million invested in 15 of the 28 controversial companies investigated in a PROFUNDO study report.

February 2012

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Movsesian v. Victoria Versicherung AG (Litigation)

<http://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/opinions/2012/02/23/07-56722.pdf>

Ruling on a suit raised against Münchener Rück AG and two of its daughter companies regarding claims that they sold insurance policies to Armenians prior to 1915, when the government of the Ottoman Turkish Empire initiated a genocide campaign against Armenians living in Turkey. The companies were alleged to have failed to provide information about the insurance policies issued to Armenians and refusing to honour claims. The Ninth Circuit US Court of Appeals ruled that the Californian law allowing the Armenian Genocide survivors to bring the case was pre-empted by the foreign affairs doctrine and ordered the district court to dismiss the case.

January 2012

Friends of the Earth

Farming money: How European banks and private finance profit from food speculation and land grabs (Report)

<http://www.foei.org/resources/publications/publications-by-subject/food-sovereignty-publications/farming-money/>

Report claiming that Munich RE, amongst other institutions, may risk contributing to global hunger through involvement in food speculation, and directly or indirectly financing land grabbing. It states that Munich RE was exposed to commodity risks of €764 million in 2010 and has expressed the intention to moderately increase its commodities portfolio. It is unclear however whether such commodities include agricultural commodities.

RWE AG St

Sector: Utilities

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (since 9 January 2004)

January 2012

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

The Black Box: Obscurity and Transparency in the Dutch Coal Supply Chain (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_3737/at_download/fullfile

Report concerned about revelations of human rights abuses, and poor social and environmental conditions at coal mines in Colombia and South Africa, claiming that lack of transparency about the origin of coal has allowed electricity companies sourcing irresponsibly mined coal to avoid public pressure. It claims that low supply chain transparency suggests that these companies are out of line with leading international standards. It claims that Dutch TV programme Netwerk claimed in 2010 that RWE's subsidiary Essent did business with Cerrejón coal mine in Colombia and that the company does not make public any information on the specific mines (or mining companies) in the countries from which it sources coal, nor did it provide this information when requested by SOMO. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

September 2009

WWF International

Dirty Thirty - Europe's Worst Climate Polluting Power Stations (Ranking)

<http://assets.panda.org/downloads/dirty30rankingfinal260905.pdf>

Ranking of Europe's worst climate polluting power stations ranking four RWE power plants among the top 30. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

April 2005

Greenpeace

Whose Power is it anyway? Report on European Energy Companies (Report)

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/planet-2/report/2006/3/WhosePower.pdf>

Report claiming that RWE is the single largest emitter of CO₂ in Europe with a long history of coal and lignite mining, the use of which for energy generation is said to pose a risk to human health, the environment and the climate because of the CO₂ generated. The UN has recognised the significant implications of climate change for human rights enjoyment worldwide.

Siemens AG

Sector: Other (Electronics)

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 26 November 2003)

August 2012

The Telegraph

'Debt crisis: Greek government signs €330m settlement with Siemens' (Press)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financialcrisis/9502146/Debt-crisis-Greek-government-signs-330m-settlement-with-Siemens.html>

Article claiming that Siemens has agreed to pay €330m in settlement of long running allegations of bribery. Bribes were alleged to have been paid to secure contracts that Greece claims cost Greek taxpayers €2bn.

June 2012

Global Network Initiative

Digital Freedoms in International Law (Report)

https://globalnetworkinitiative.org/sites/default/files/Digital%20Freedoms%20in%20International%20Law_0.pdf

Report claiming that companies installing communications monitoring equipment designed to meet the needs of democratic governments for lawful access capabilities in their own communications networks have increasingly been used by repressive regimes to stifle democratic freedom and monitor those engaged in protest. It claims that centres in Iran originally installed by Nokia Siemens, a joint venture between Siemens and Nokia, have been used for this purpose and that a Bloomberg investigation has claimed that by 2007 Nokia Siemens Networks spin out, Trovicor, had installed surveillance equipment in at least 12 middle eastern and North African states, including Bahrain and Yemen.

September 2012

Bloomberg

'Siemens Is Sued for Rights Violations by Argentine' (Press)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-09-13/siemens-is-sued-for-rights-violations-by-argentine.html>

Article referring to the Moran v. Siemens litigation raised by Carlos Moran, a former government investigator in Argentina. The plaintiff alleges that Siemens was complicit with the Argentinian government in infringing the human rights of he and his family. He alleges that he was threatened and beaten for threatening to expose a bribery scheme involving Argentine officials and Siemens AG. Siemens and its Argentinian unit were alleged to have complied with the Argentine government to ignore evidence of a corrupt \$1 billion contract. The article states that Siemens pleaded guilty in 2008 to violating U.S. anti-corruption laws and agreed to pay \$1.6 billion to settle bribery probes in the U.S. and Germany.

February 2012

Western Sahara Resource Watch

'Siemens launches controversial project in occupied Western Sahara' (Article)

<http://www.wsrw.org/a214x2250>

Article claiming that Siemens has contracted with Moroccan company Navera Holding for the delivery of turbines for a plant at Fom ElOued close to the capital of Moroccan-occupied Western Sahara without consultation of the indigenous population. WSRW states that international law requires the consent of the Western Sahara's indigenous population, which is the true owner of the land. The article alleges that this engagement would implicate Siemens in supporting the Moroccan regime, which has no legal rights to the territory and which carries out severe human rights violations against the people of the territory. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

August 2011

Bloomberg

'Torture in Bahrain Becomes Routine With Help From Nokia Siemens' (Press)

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-22/torture-in-bahrain-becomes-routine-with-help-from-nokia-siemens-networking.html>

Article alleging that surveillance equipment sold by Siemens and maintained by Nokia Siemens Networks and Trovicor has been used to facilitate the perpetration of human rights abuses by enabling the State to identify individuals critical of the regime.

September 2010

Human Rights Watch

A strange case: violations of workers' freedom of association in the United States by European multinational corporations (Report)

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/bhr0910web_0.pdf

Report claiming that Siemens is alleged to have violated the right to freedom of association by unlawfully refusing to bargain with the worker's union when taking over powerhouse stations providing energy services to Monroe County, New York. The report claims that the National Labor Relations Board found Siemens to be liable for the violation of workers' rights.

June 2010

Deutsche Welle

'Nokia Siemens lawsuit dropped by Iranian plaintiffs' (Press)

<http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6240017,00.html>

Article stating that in 2010 two Iranian plaintiffs filed a case against Nokia Siemens before the American Federal Court, claiming that the sale of telecommunications surveillance technology to Iran had resulted in arrest and torture. The technology was allegedly used to track down dissidents amid the mass protests following the contested re-election of President Ahmadinejad. The case was withdrawn in November for "strategic" reasons, to keep the case "alive and viable", with the stated intention of re-raising the suit later.

December 2008

The New York Times

'Siemens to Pay \$1.34 Billion in Fines' (Press)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/12/16/business/worldbusiness/16siemens.html>

Article claiming that Siemens agreed to pay \$1.6 billion to American and European authorities to settle allegations that it routinely used bribes and slush funds to secure huge public works contracts around the world. The company was accused of using bribes and kickbacks to foreign officials to secure government contracts for projects like a national identity card project in Argentina, mass transit work in Venezuela, a nationwide cellphone network in Bangladesh and a United Nations oil-for-food program in Iraq under Saddam Hussein. Company response available from article

December 2008

World Economy, Ecology and Development, Students and Scholars Against Corporate Misbehaviour

The dark side of cyberspace: inside the sweatshops of China's computer hardware production (Report)

<http://www.bhrd.org/fe/view.php?id=196>

Report claiming that Compeq Technology (Huizhou) and Excelsior Electronics (Dongguan) are both supplier factories of Siemens' former joint venture with Fujitsu, Fujitsu Siemens Computers. The report alleges that the working conditions at these two China-based factories to be very poor and in violation of both labour standards and human rights. Workers are allegedly denied contracts, subject to excessive working hours, paid less than the statutory minimum wage, work in unhealthy conditions, and are forced to work overtime underpaid.

July 2008

Glasgow Sunday Mail

'Plight of African child slaves forced into mines- for our mobile phones' (Press)

<http://www.laborrights.org/stop-child-labor/news/11648>

Article claiming that in 2008, Siemens was included in a list compiled by the UN Security Council naming companies that had purchased natural resources from warring factions in Congo. It highlights the risk of child and forced labour in such sourcing.

May 2007

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Hard (disk) labour: research report on labour conditions in the Thai electronics sector (Report)

<http://www.bhrd.org/fe/view.php?id=183>

Report investigating Thai supplier factories supplying the former joint venture Fujitsu Siemens, amongst others. It raises a number of labour rights concerns including claims that workers have had to work very long hours for inadequate payment, with insufficient health and safety protection. It claims that workers in such factories have little means to improve their conditions as in most factories the organisation of workers is obstructed and in the factories where there are unions, they often have little power.

January 2007

Students and Scholars against Corporate Misbehaviour

Clean Computers Campaign: Report on Labour Rights in the Computer Industry in China (Report)

<http://www.business-humanrights.org/Links/Repository/598420/jump>

Report alleging that the Chinese supplier Shenzhen Yonghong hires more than 200 children under the age of 16, requiring them to do unpaid overtime work. It is also alleged to require workers to do excessive overtime, pays overtime work at below the legal minimum wage, fails to provide social insurance, and exposes workers to occupational health risks. The report lists Siemens as one of the companies sourcing from this factory.

December 2005

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

Fujitsu Siemens Computers: Company Profile (Report)

http://somo.nl/publications-en/Publication_560/at_download/fullfile

Report profiling Fujitsu Siemens Computers, a former joint venture between Siemens and Fujitsu. It claims that Siemens has come under pressure for its ties to Sudan and Burma and is a member of a corporate front group called USA*Engage, which it claims aims to eliminate human rights considerations from US international commercial policy. Analysing Fujitsu Siemens' supply chain the report alleges that it has sourced from suppliers in the Philippines and China in which workers are subject to labour rights violations such as working excessive hours, forced overtime, lack of living or minimum wage, fines for violations of factory rules or quality requirements, exposure to hazardous and toxic materials and substances without the provision of proper protection or health and safety measures and restrictions on collective bargaining and freedom of association.

March 2004

Amnesty International

Undermining Global Security: the European Union's arms exports (Report)

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ACT30/003/2004/en/3687bc61-d617-11dd-bb24-1fb85fe8fa05/act300032004en.pdf>

Report expressing concern over Siemens' installation of surveillance equipment for the Ministry of Communications of Turkmenistan whose government has a longstanding and continuing practice of surveillance and telephone tapping as part of a policy of repression against those perceived to be critical of the government.

ThyssenKrupp AG

Sector: Other (Industrial Goods)

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (Since 4 November 2011)

April 2013

Industry Week

'ThyssenKrupp Offers Amnesty in Anti-corruption Drive' (Press)

<http://www.industryweek.com/corporate-responsibility/thyssenkrupp-offers-amnesty-anti-corruption-drive>

Article stating that ThyssenKrupp has been subject to a series of corruption allegations, including with regard to a price-fixing cartel, luxury trips laid on for journalists and alleged bribery in contracts in eastern Europe and China. Company response available from article.

April 2012

How Much are Human Rights Worth in the Brazilian Mining and Steel Industry? (Report)

http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/report_brazil_2012_english.pdf

Report claiming that ThyssenKrupp sources from the company Vale, which is alleged to fail to respect human rights through its operations in Brazil.

October 2011

The Local

'Corruption probe takes in ThyssenKrupp subsidiary' (Press)

<http://www.thelocal.de/money/20111031-38543.html>

Article claiming that ThyssenKrupp's submarine-making subsidiary HDW was alleged to have transferred money to a South Korean businessman to obtain a submarine contract worth €2.5 billion from South Korean authorities.

April 2011

Financial Times

'ThyssenKrupp executive convicted' (Press)

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/a0c8967a-6917-11e0-9040-00144feab49a.html#axzz2TLuHycWH>

Article claiming that managers of ThyssenKrupp's Italian plant were convicted of charges relating to a factory fire that killed seven employees in December 2007 and the company also received a fine. ThyssenKrupp's managers were claimed to have deliberately sacrificed security for cost-savings, knowing that an accident was possible.

February 2011

Inter Press Service

'Brazil: Locals Protest 'Metal Rain' Pollution from Steelworks' (Press)

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2011/02/brazil-locals-protest-metal-rain-pollution-from-steelworks/>

Article claiming that residents around ThyssenKrupp Companhia Siderúrgica do Atlântico and environmental and social organisations have alleged that its steelmill in Santa Cruz is polluting the environment through *inter alia* metallic dust capable of harming human health. The report claims that people in Santa Cruz also complained of other environmental damage by the company, such as pollution of Sepetiba Bay, which they allege is impoverishing 8,000 families who depend on small-scale fishing for a living. Company response available from article.

July 2009

Profundo

Banken en wapens: de praktijk (Report)

http://www.eerlijkebankwijzer.nl/media/4937/2009-07_praktijkonderzoek_wapens.pdf

2009 report claiming that ThyssenKrupp had in the last five years engaged in controversial arms supplies (submarines that it is feared may be converted to fire nuclear missiles) to Colombia and Israel through its subsidiary Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft GmbH. Atlas Elektronik, a ThyssenKrupp joint venture with EADS, is also claimed to have supplied heavyweight torpedos to Columbia, Israel and Pakistan.

Volkswagen AG Vz

Sector: Automobile

Voluntary Initiatives identified: UN Global Compact (since 27 August 2002)

February 2010

Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)

'Automakers not driven by responsibility' (Press)

<http://somo.nl/news-en/automakers-not-driven-by-responsibility>

Article stating that a SOMO report has claimed that none of the ten largest automotive companies, which includes Volkswagen, consider the human rights impacts of the mining of their metals as part of their CSR efforts, exposing them to the risk of being linked to grave human rights violations and conflict minerals from places like the DRC. Company response available from the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre website.

April 2008

German OECD National Contact Point

Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker vs Volkswagen (Case)

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_185

The Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker filed a complaint against Volkswagen for the company's involvement in the promotion of the Olympic torch relay in the run-up to the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, alleging that this promotion makes Volkswagen indirectly responsible for the torture and mistreatment of Uyghur people protesting against the relay (breaching Chapter II para II.2 of the OECD Guidelines). The German NCP rejected the complaint because the financing of the Olympic torch relay did not show a reference to investment, thereby lacking an investment nexus.

May 2007

German OECD National Contact Point

Germanwatch vs Volkswagen (Case)

http://oecdwatch.org/cases/Case_119

Complaint by Germanwatch regarding a number of allegations about Volkswagen's climate change impacts. It alleges that Volkswagen failed to formulate and evaluate detailed climate protection goals for single products and its whole product range; has not sufficiently accounted for dangers to the climate emerging from its products; achieved less progress in complying with self-commitment than it had agreed to with the European Commission; has been involved in distributing false information about climate change or planned policy measures; and lobbied against various climate policy frameworks. The German National Contact Point rejected the case, stating that the alleged violations are beyond the scope of the OECD Guidelines.

December 2004

Association for Asian Research

'Helvetica Invest AG drops Volkswagen as stock option' (Press)

<http://www.asianresearch.org/articles/1824.html>

Article referring to claims that Volkswagen has contracted with the Chinese government to dismiss all persons practicing Falun Gong and screen prospective employees on this basis to prevent their recruitment. Helvetica Invest are reported to have dropped Volkswagen from their investments on the basis that it has actively participated in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China.