



# Anglo American Industry Association Audit



April 2021

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## Signature Page

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## 1. ERM AUDIT STATEMENT – SCOPE AND APPROACH

ERM was engaged by Anglo American to undertake a desk-based audit (based on publicly available information) of whether Anglo American's 10 policy positions on Climate Change and 8 policy positions on Human Rights (listed in Appendix A) are aligned with, or contradictory to the positions of the 135 organisations of which it is a member (listed in Appendix B).

A case-by-case assessment of each industry association was undertaken, analysing information from publicly available sources including association websites and news articles. Our assessment was guided by the following questions:

- a) Does the organisation in question have stated policies on the 18 human rights and climate change policies detailed by Anglo American?
- b) If not, have there been recent public statements by senior members of the organisation, speaking on behalf of that organisation on these topics?
- c) Is there a material difference between that policy position (or statement) and Anglo American's policy in that area?
- d) Does the organisation conduct public advocacy?
- e) Is there evidence of Anglo American engaging with the industry association in relation to public advocacy?

To categorise the degree of alignment of Anglo American's policy positions on Climate Change and Human Rights with the positions of the organisations of which it is a member, the following criteria were used:

Classification	Definition
1. Aligned	Industry association position is aligned with Anglo American's position.
2. Some difference(s)	Industry association position is similar to but not fully aligned with Anglo American's position, and/or the position is silent on some element of the Anglo American position; differences are not considered material.
3. Material difference(s)	Industry association position is significantly different from (i.e. contrary to) Anglo American's position. This includes where public statement/s have been made by senior representatives of the industry association that are significantly different from Anglo American's position.
4. No public position	ERM found no public position on this topic.

### 1.1 ERM AUDIT STATEMENT – LIMITATIONS

- This review is predominantly based on publicly available information, including industry association websites and news articles. Additional information not in the public domain was shared by Anglo American, though this was not comprehensive and so the review did not take into account all information disclosed privately.
- ERM's level of review was guided by the scope of work agreed with Anglo American and the time allowed for review of publicly available documents undertaken between January and March 2021.



- ERM's findings are accurate and complete only to the extent that information reviewed within the timeframe in open source/publicly available was itself accurate and complete.
- Where suspected material differences were identified, ERM carried out some supplementary research, but was not asked to further investigate the extent or significance of contradiction with Anglo American's policy position.
- Industry associations included in scope vary in nature and can be difficult to directly compare. Categorising the alignment or otherwise of Anglo American's policy positions on Climate Change and Human Rights with the positions of the organisations of which it is a member was designed to overcome this, though in some cases the categorisation is subjective. Detailed comments were provided to, and reviewed by, Anglo American to support the categorisation.
- Further due diligence may be warranted following ERM's review, taking into account the benefits derived from the broader activities of the industry association.

## 2. ERM AUDIT STATEMENT – SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Our assessment found no significant misalignment between Anglo American's positions on Climate Change and Human Rights and those stated by the industry associations of which it is a member. Indeed, many of the industry associations do not provide positions/statements or advocate in these areas. Our research found that the majority of organisations did not to have specific policies on Climate Change and/or Human Rights.

Classification	Climate Change	Human Rights
<b>Aligned</b>	Anglo American's policy positions on Climate Change are aligned with 187 (14%) of the policy positions of industry associations.	95 (9%) of the policy positions of industry associations were aligned with Anglo American's policy positions on Human Rights.
<b>Some difference(s)</b>	When compared with Anglo American's equivalent policy positions, some differences were found between 100 (7%) of climate change policy positions of industry associations.	Some differences were found in 83 (8%) of human rights policy positions.
<b>Material differences</b>	No material differences were identified from Anglo American's policy positions on climate change.	2 (0.2%) suspected material differences were identified from Anglo American's positions on human rights. These were confined to one industry association and are considered to be of low risk (see section 3).
<b>No public position</b>	When reviewing alignment with each of Anglo American's 10 climate change policy positions, 79% of industry associations were found not to have equivalent public positions (amounting to a total of 1,063 'no public positions' across the 135 industry associations).	Similar to climate change, no public positions were found relating to 83% of Anglo American's human rights policies (a total of 900 'no public positions' across the 8 policy positions and 135 industry associations).

### 3. ERM AUDIT STATEMENT – MATERIAL DIFFERENCES

Based on publicly available information, the review identified two material differences on Human Rights positions from one of Anglo American's industry associations, as follows:

Industry Association	Policy area – Human Rights
Engineering UK	United Nations Guiding Principles
	Community Rights

The two material differences are all related to an alleged bribery scheme involving Engineering UK Chairman, Malcom Brinded. In 2011, Senior Royal Dutch Shell executives were charged in Italy for their alleged role in a scheme that deprived Nigeria of over a billion dollars from the sale of an Oil Prospecting Lease. Retaining Brinded as Chairman after allegedly being involved in such a scheme could be considered to be contrary to the ethos of the UN Guiding Principles, as well as to Anglo American's position on community rights, with Brinded's actions potentially indirectly impoverishing affected communities in Nigeria. However, the Italian court recently (17 March 2021) acquitted<sup>1</sup> Royal Dutch Shell and Eni and the group of current and former executives (including Brinded).

#### Other considerations

While there were no material differences in stated climate and energy policy positions, the Queensland Resources Council (QRC) undertook political advocacy in 2020, which could be considered to overstep a boundary between policy and politics. BHP and Origin Energy suspended their QRC membership in October 2020 after the council urged voters to put the Greens Party last at the state election<sup>2</sup>. The QRC's chief executive has since said the council would pursue a different election strategy in future<sup>3</sup>. While not within scope of this audit, we recommend Anglo American engages with QRC to clarify expectations of industry association advocacy, particularly when it concerns climate change.

### 4. ERM AUDIT STATEMENT – SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS POSITIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In the absence of any material or significant misalignments regarding Anglo American's climate change policies, throughout our research we identified 14 industry associations to which Anglo American belongs that are considered to be of notable significance, for further detailed review. The criteria used to judge whether an industry association is significant (or not) included:

- Its profile and reach (including size, leverage and annual membership fees currently paid by Anglo American)
- Whether or not it holds an active position on climate and energy policy, especially in countries where economies are largely dependent on fossil fuels e.g. Australia, South Africa; and
- Notable mentions by third party sources, including Influence Map, which assesses, ranks and communicates the extent to which corporations are lobbying climate and energy policy worldwide.

<sup>1</sup> Financial Times (2021). *Shell and Eni cleared of corruption over Nigeria oil deal*. [online]. Available at: <https://www.ft.com/content/fc506e56-ce07-46ef-9383-05346040c873>

<sup>2</sup> The Guardian (2020). *BHP and Origin suspend membership of Queensland Resources Council over 'vote Greens last' campaign*. [online]. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/oct/07/bhp-suspends-membership-of-queensland-resources-council-over-vote-greens-last-campaign>

<sup>3</sup> Financial Review (2021). *QRC tones down the politics in bid to retain BHP, Origin* [online]. Available at: <https://www.afr.com/policy/energy-and-climate/qrc-tones-down-the-politics-in-bid-to-retain-bhp-origin-20210319-p57ce6>



This process identified the following industry associations. Details on the statements made and/or the approach taken towards climate change by these organisations is provided in Appendix C.

<b>Global</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)</li> <li>• International Copper Association</li> <li>• Nickel Institute</li> <li>• World Coal Association (WCA)</li> </ul>
<b>Australia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Resources and Energy Group</li> <li>• Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)</li> <li>• Queensland Resources Council (QRC)</li> </ul>
<b>Africa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)</li> <li>• Energy Intensive Users Group (EIUG) of Southern Africa Minerals Council South Africa</li> <li>• Minerals Council of South Africa</li> <li>• National Business Initiative</li> <li>• South African Institute of Mining &amp; Metallurgy (SAIMM)</li> </ul>
<b>North America</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining Association of Canada (MAC)</li> </ul>
<b>South America</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consejo Mineiro (Chile)</li> <li>• The Brazilian Mining Association (IBRAM)</li> <li>• Sociedad Nacional (Peru)</li> </ul>
<b>Europe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBI</li> <li>• Eurometaux</li> </ul>

**APPENDIX A      LIST OF ANGLO AMERICAN CLIMATE CHANGE AND  
HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY POSITIONS, PROVIDED TO ERM  
BY ANGLO AMERICAN**

Topic	Anglo American's Position
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	
<b>Adaptation Infrastructure</b>	Anglo American recognises the complex global challenge posed by climate change and our responsibility to take action to address its causes and protect our employees, assets and host communities, against its potential impacts. Extreme weather and climate change increasingly impact our operations and communities, and we seek to embed controls and adaptation for resilience against the risks.
<b>Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)</b>	The world needs solutions that reduce our carbon footprint such Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). According to the IPCC, reaching the climate goal of limiting the increase in global temperature to 2°C will be 138% more expensive without CCS. We support investment in research and development, including greater provision of public-private funding and for the deployment of CCS and carbon capture, sequestration and reuse (CCR) technologies and treatment of CCS on a comparable basis to other technologies that abate carbon emissions.
<b>Climate Science</b>	We see climate change as one of the defining challenges of our era. We recognise the science of climate change and acknowledge that we have a role to play in limiting global warming to 2 degrees.
<b>Emissions Reductions Targets</b>	We are committed to reducing our own carbon emissions and energy use. We have set ourselves the target of achieving carbon neutrality across our operations before 2040 and are aiming to have eight of our assets carbon neutral by 2030. By 2030 we seek to achieve a 30% improvement in energy efficiency and an absolute 30% reduction in GHGs.
<b>The Energy Trilemma</b>	There is a contemporary role for responsible and efficient coal mining. It contributes meaningfully to electricity in many developing countries and an energy transition will take time. Thermal coal makes up 37% of the global electricity mix, according to the IEA. It provides an affordable, readily available and reliable form of power generation that many countries, particularly in the developing world, continue to depend on to alleviate poverty and promote growth. We recognise that combustion efficiencies must play a critical role in reducing emissions, as they have the potential to almost halve carbon emissions from coal fired power stations.
<b>Paris Agreement</b>	We welcomed the Paris climate agreement signed in December 2015 at COP21. Anglo American is a signatory to the Paris Pledge for Action. We will work with governments, industry peers and civil society, both directly and through industry organisations, to support the development of effective and efficient policies.
<b>Price on Carbon</b>	We support the use of fair and well-designed market-based instruments, such as carbon pricing. In regions where carbon pricing is an existing or emerging policy, we include carbon pricing in our budgets and project evaluations. We are supportive of the development of consistent policies across jurisdictions.
<b>Restricting Global Warming to 1.5 degrees</b>	We support the clear, global and binding agreement to mitigate the impacts of climate change, limit global warming to 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels, with an aim of no more than 1.5 degrees and enable actions at regional and national levels.
<b>Technology Neutral, Free-Market Energy Mix</b>	We support an honest, fact-based and open dialogue that engages all relevant parties, including utility companies, on how current fossil fuel producers and users can shape the future energy mix and be part of the transition to the low-carbon economy. Given that we are the world's largest producer of PGMs, we actively support and invest in the development of hydrogen fuel cell technologies through a range of partnerships, including the Hydrogen Council. We believe that hydrogen fuel cells have a significant role to play in a low carbon future, for example in the development of clean long-distance ground transportation. Hydrogen itself also has a key role to play, through its use in heating and many other energy intense applications.
<b>Supply Chain</b>	We aim to ensure that the goods and services we procure do not cause harm to individuals or the environment. At a minimum, we expect suppliers to

	demonstrate compliance with all local laws and regulations, as well as good practices, in all areas, including climate change.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	
<b>United Nations Guiding Principles</b>	We fully commit to implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Where we have caused or contributed to adverse human rights impacts we believe in contributing to remediation as appropriate.
<b>Labour and Employee Rights</b>	<p>As signatories to the United Nations Global Compact, we are committed to the labour rights principles set out in the International Labour Organization core conventions, including the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining, non-discrimination, and the eradication of child and forced labour. Observance of these rights is required of all our operations and suppliers, irrespective of location.</p> <p>We recognise our responsibility to ensure that within our collective supply chains the purchasing of goods and services is done without inadvertently exploiting human rights and is free of modern slavery.</p> <p>As signatories of the Living Wage foundation in the UK, we believe in going further than the government minimum wage to make sure all staff earn enough to live on.</p>
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	<p>We pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups including; indigenous peoples, women, national or ethnic minorities, religious and linguistic minorities, children, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers and their families.</p> <p>We acknowledge the role of human rights defenders including through safeguarding human rights; the rule of law; and healthy, functioning markets. Underpinned by our Values and our Code of Conduct, we believe in the promotion of an inclusive environment where every colleague is valued and respected for who they are, and has the opportunity to fulfil their potential. We support the need to set appropriate global goals for the diversity of gender and culture and ensure continuous improvement.</p>
<b>Community Rights</b>	<p>The needs and concerns of all our stakeholders informs and guides our approach to doing business. We aim to make a lasting, positive contribution to the countries and communities in which we operate. We seek to create and maintain mutually beneficial relationships by understanding and maximising the positive influence we can have on local, regional and national development.</p> <p>Specifically in relation to community complaints and grievances, we ensure that our managed operations procedures align with the UNGP effectiveness criteria including communicating that the existence of complaints and grievance mechanisms do not preclude the right of stakeholders to engage in judicial or other legitimate processes, in which Anglo American is committed to cooperate.</p>
<b>Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights</b>	Anglo American promotes the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR) at both international and local level. The company remains strongly committed to implementing the VPs and applies them in all relevant managed operations, recognising that our operations may be located where there are pre-existing, possibly violent, underlying or potential conflicts that can adversely affect local communities, Anglo American's employees operations, and the relations between them.
<b>Leverage</b>	Anglo American is committed to promoting adherence to human rights within our own operations and where we do not have full management control. Wherever possible we will work to encourage positive change through exercising our influence.
<b>Free Prior and Informed Content (FPIC)</b>	Anglo American is committed to the ICMM Position Statement on Indigenous Peoples. As such, our project approval processes require that Indigenous Peoples are: (i) able to freely make decisions without coercion, intimidation or manipulation; (ii) given sufficient time to be involved in project decision making

	before key decisions are made and impacts occur; and (iii) fully informed about the project and its potential impacts and benefits. The Anglo American Social Way 3.0 reaffirms our commitment and provides practical guidance on how to achieve FPIC.
<b>Binding Treaty</b>	Anglo American remains committed to voluntary implementation of the UN Guiding Principles (integrating human rights due diligence in our risk processes; training and awareness-raising for our employees; and communicating, monitoring and reporting on our progress).

**APPENDIX B      LIST OF INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS REVIEWED,  
PROVIDED TO ERM BY ANGLO AMERICAN**



The full list of industry associations in which Anglo American hold a membership and that were included in this review.

### Global

- Diamond Producers Association
- Baltic Exchange
- Marine Anti Corruption Network
- International Hydrogen Fuel Cell Association
- World Coal Association
- CIBJO (World Jewellery Confederation)
- ICMM
- International Airborne Geophysics Safety Association (IAGSA)
- International Chromium Development Association
- Hydrogen Council
- Fuel cell and hydrogen energy association
- CIAB – Coal Industry Advisory Board
- Responsible Jewellery Council
- World Federation of Diamond Bourses
- Diamond Development Initiative
- World Diamond Council
- International Platinum Group Metals Association
- Platinum Guild International
- World Platinum Investment Council
- Nickel Institute
- International Molybdenum Association
- ICA (International Copper Association)
- Responsible Steel
- Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)
- Cobalt Institute
- International Iron Metallurgy Association

### Europe

- Europe Precious Metals Federation (previously REACH Precious Metals Consortium)
- Hydrogen Europe
- Eurometaux
- Global Maritime Forum
- Sea Cargo Charter
- The Geological Society of London
- H2 Mobility UK
- UK Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Association
- British Stainless Steel Association
- London Platinum and Palladium Markets
- Engineering UK
- North East Process Industry Cluster (NEPIC)
- International Dry Bulk Terminals Group
- LME User Committee
- CBI (Confederation of British Industry)
- Club degli Orafi

### Africa

- Business Botswana
- Energy Intensive Users Group & Industry Task Team on Climate Change
- Jewellery Council of South Africa
- Minerals Council South Africa (former: SA Chamber of Mines)
- National Business Initiative
- Business Leadership South Africa (BLSA)
- Business Utility South Africa (BUSA)
- Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA)
- Health Professional Council of South Africa
- South African Institute for Mining & Metallurgy (SAIMM)

## South America

- Comex Peru
- Sociedad Nacional de Minería Petróleo y Energía
- Cámara de Comercio Peruano Británico
- Cámara de Comercio Canadá Perú
- Cámara de Comercio Peruano Sudafricano
- Cámara de Minería de Ecuador (CME)
- Consejo Minero
- SONAMI
- CIEPLAN
- Chile21
- Libertad y Desarrollo
- Red Pacto Global Chile
- Acción Empresas
- Red Santuarios de la Naturaleza de la Región Metropolitana
- Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP)
- ICARE
- Chilean American Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio Chileno Americana)
- Chilean Australian Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio Chileno-Australiano)
- Chilean South African Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio Chileno Sudafricano)
- British Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio Británica)
- ACENOR AG (Association of Non-Regulated Energy Consumers)
- Fondo de Agua Santiago Maipo
- Instituto de Ingenieros de Chile
- CEBDS – Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development
- GVCEs – Sustainability Study Center of Getuilo Vargas Foundation
- UNGC – Brazilian Committee for Global Compact
- FIEG – Industry Federation of Goiás

- Industry Task Team on Climate Change (ITTCC)

## North America

- Lowell Institute for Mineral Resources: University of Arizona
- Society of Economic Geologists
- Jewelers for Children
- California Fuel Cell Partnership
- Jewelers Vigilance Committee (JVC)
- Jewelers of America (JA)
- Jewelers Board of Trade (JBT)
- Jewelers Security Alliance (JSA)
- Women's Jewelers Association (WJA)
- American Gem Society (AGS)
- Diamonds Do Good (formerly Diamond Empowerment Fund (DEF))
- 24 Karat Club of NYC
- Mining Association of Canada
- Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce
- Ontario Mining Association
- The Northwest Territories / Nunavut Chamber of Mines
- The Timmins & Area Chamber of Commerce
- Association for Mineral Exploration (AME)
- Geological Association of Canada (GAC)
- Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU)
- Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC)

## Australia

- Centre for Ore Deposit and Earth Sciences (CODES): University of Tasmania
- Centre for Exploration Targeting (CET): University of Western Australia
- Australian Mines and Metals Group (formerly Australian Mines and Metals Association (AMMA))

- FIEMG – Industry Federation of Minas Gerais
  - IBRAM – Brazilian Mining Institute
  - SIEEG – Mining Industry Trade Union of Goiás
  - Sindiextra – Mining Industry Trade Union of Minas Gerais
  - ABERJE – Brazilian Association of Corporate Communication
  - ABRH – Human Resources Brazilian Association
  - AMCHAM – American Chamber of Commerce
  - ACECMD – Industrial and Commercial Association of Concejcao de Mato Dentro
  - ACIS – Commercial Association of Serro
  - ASCOMID – Commercial, Industrial, Faring and Service Association Dom Joaquim
  - ACIN – Industrial and Commercial Association of Niqeulandia
  - ABRACE – Brazilian Association of Large Industrial Energy Consumers
  - ABRAFE – Brazilian Association of Ferroalloy and Silicon Metal Producers
  - ETHOS – Ethos Institute of Business and Social Responsibility
  - Low Emission Technology Australia (LETA) (formerly Coal 21)
  - Minerals Council of Australia
  - Queensland Resources Council
- Asia**
- Precious Metals Technology Committee of China Non-Ferrous Association
  - China Hydrogen Alliance
  - CCS (China Chemical Society)
  - China Precious Metals Industry Committee
  - Coal Speciality Committee of China Quality Association
  - National Technical Committee on Coal Standardisation Administration of China
  - Diamond Federation of Hong Kong
  - HK Chamber of Commerce
  - Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council
  - Indo French Chamber of Commerce & Industry
  - All India Gem and Jewellery Domestic Council
  - Japan Jewellery Association (JJA)
  - SA Chamber of Commerce (Singapore)
  - Singapore Shipping Association

**APPENDIX C      SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS POSITIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

- Industry association position is aligned with Anglo American's position
- Industry association Position is similar to that of Anglo American but not fully aligned, and/or the position is silent on some element of the Anglo American position
- No public position

Industry Association	Purpose	Climate Change Statements / Approaches
<b>Global</b>		
International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM) <span style="color: green;">●</span> 10	International organisation dedicated to a safe, fair and sustainable mining and metals industry.	ICMM has a Climate Change Position Statement on its website <sup>4</sup> . Setting out members' approach to climate change. ICMM members recognise they have a responsibility to reduce their emissions in line with the Paris Agreement and contribute to sustainable development (while remaining competitive in a low carbon economy). The ICMM acknowledges that climate and energy policy should be technology neutral and rely on market-based approaches to enable least cost abatement solutions.
International Copper Association (ICA) <span style="color: green;">●</span> 4 <span style="color: blue;">●</span> 6	Brings together the global copper industry to develop and defend markets for copper and to make a positive contribution to society's sustainable development goals	Sustainable development is an ongoing journey within the ICA and its member companies. While the ICA does not have a formal climate change position paper, they state on their website <sup>5</sup> that:  <i>"The metals and mining industry will play a key role in the global transition to a significantly lower carbon future, based on low carbon electricity generation and energy-efficient technologies as per the 2015 Paris climate target of not exceeding 2 degrees Celsius of warming over this century".</i>  There is no reference to a number of Anglo American's policy positions, including Adaptation Infrastructure, CCS, Emissions Reductions Targets, The Energy Trilemma, Price on Carbon and Supply Chain.
Nickel Institute <span style="color: green;">●</span> 4 <span style="color: orange;">●</span> 1 <span style="color: blue;">●</span> 4	Global association of leading primary nickel producers promoting the use of nickel in applications and nickel's contribution to a sustainable future.	The Nickel Institute promotes the role that nickel plays in the solution for a low-carbon economy, with nickel being an essential enabler for all low carbon technologies (including CCS and hydrogen fuel cells). The Institute acknowledges the role of nickel in achieving the Paris targets, but makes no formal position on limiting global warming to 2 degrees.  Does not adopt formal positions across all of Anglo American's policy areas, including Restricting Global

<sup>4</sup> ICCM (2019). *Climate Change Position Statement*. [online]. Available at:

[https://www.icmm.com/website/publications/pdfs/mining-principles/position-statements\\_climate-change.pdf](https://www.icmm.com/website/publications/pdfs/mining-principles/position-statements_climate-change.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> International Copper Association (2021). *Copper, Aluminium, Lithium to Benefit from Transition to Low Carbon Economy*. [online]. Available at: <https://copperalliance.org/trends/copper-aluminium-lithium-to-benefit-from-transition-to-low-carbon-economy/>

<p>World Coal Association (WCA)</p> <p>● 4</p> <p>● 4</p> <p>● 2</p>	<p>WCA represents the global coal industry to advocate on securing its long-term sustainability, demonstrating the role coal plays in achieving a sustainable, lower carbon energy future.</p>	<p>Warming to 1.5 Degrees, Price on Carbon, The Energy Trilemma, Climate Science, and Adaptation Infrastructure.</p> <p>The WCA publishes a Climate Change Position<sup>6</sup> on its website, which recognises the objective of the Paris Agreement and states that coal will continue to play a significant role in the energy mix for decades to come, particularly in developing and emerging economies in Asia and Africa. The WCA acknowledges the international need for climate action and particularly the importance technological change and action on all low emission technologies, particularly the use of carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS).</p> <p>Does not adopt formal positions across all of Anglo American's policy areas (including Price on Carbon and Adaptation Infrastructure).</p>
<p><b>Australia</b></p>		
<p>Australian Resources and Energy Group</p> <p>● 2</p> <p>● 1</p> <p>● 7</p>	<p>Largest resource industry employer group in Australia, providing a unified voice to produce effective workforce outcomes.</p>	<p>Through its submission to an inquiry into the retirement of coal fired power stations<sup>7</sup>, Australian Resources and Energy Group aligns with Anglo American's position on the Energy Trilemma, acknowledging that Australia has a role to play in providing energy security to people who currently have no access and support combustion technologies such as high efficiency, low emissions (HELE) coal-fired power plant technologies.</p> <p>Does not adopt positions across Adaptation Infrastructure, CCS, Climate Science, Emissions Reductions Targets, Paris Agreement, Restricting Global Warming to 1.5 Degrees, and Supply Chain.</p>
<p>Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)</p> <p>● 6</p> <p>● 2</p> <p>● 2</p>	<p>Represents Australia's exploration, mining and minerals processing industry, nationally and internationally, on its contribution to sustainable development and society.</p>	<p>The MCA's Climate Action Plan<sup>8</sup> released in 2020 comprises: a 10 point framework to support three core objectives (enabling the potential of technology to decarbonise the minerals sector; increase transparency in reporting; and share practical knowledge on climate responses); and a comprehensive three-year rolling work plan. It demonstrates the ongoing commitment by the Australian metals industry to decarbonising the economy and addressing climate change, with members taking serious action on climate change and committing to the Paris Agreement and its goal of net zero emissions. However, no target date has been set, making the policy inconsistent with scientific advice from the IPCC on delivering the Paris Agreement's goals.</p>

<sup>6</sup> World Coal Association (2020). *Climate Change Position*. [online]. Available at: <https://worldcoal.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/WCA-Climate-Change-Position-Statement-2020.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> AMMA (2016). *Senate Environment and Communications References Committee: Inquiry into the retirement of coal fired power stations*. [online]. Available at: <http://www.amma.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/2016-11-AMMA-Submission-Coal-Retirement-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Minerals Council of Australia (2020). *Climate Action Plan*. [online]. Available at: [https://minerals.org.au/sites/default/files/MCA%20Climate%20Action%20Plan\\_22\\_June\\_20.pdf](https://minerals.org.au/sites/default/files/MCA%20Climate%20Action%20Plan_22_June_20.pdf)



<p>Queensland Resources Council (QRC)</p> <p>● 4</p> <p>● 1</p> <p>● 5</p>	<p>Represents Queensland's minerals and energy resources to ensure long-term sustainability.</p>	<p>MCA does not have formal positions on Adaptation Infrastructure and Price on Carbon.</p> <p>The QRC acknowledges in a comprehensive energy and climate change position<sup>9</sup> that sustained global action is required to reduce the scale of human induced climate change, with QRC and its members committed to <i>“working together to achieve energy security while taking proactive steps towards a low-carbon emissions economy”</i>.</p> <p>The QRC is also a vocal advocate for long-term role of coal in the global and Australian energy mix. However, the association does not have a clear position on acknowledging the Paris Agreement and has previously expressed concern on the impacts carbon tax would have on the economy.</p>
<h2>Africa</h2>		
<p>Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)</p> <p>● 5</p> <p>● 5</p>	<p>BUSA is committed to building an enabling environment to achieve a vibrant, diverse and globally competitive economy that harnesses the full economic and human potential of South Africa.</p>	<p>Affordable, reliable and sustainable energy to meet current and future needs is a strategic focus of BUSA, which acknowledges the need to transition to a low carbon, high technology economy. However, BUSA does not make reference to combustion efficiencies or reducing emissions, nor does it publicly align with climate science, including the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>Energy Intensive Users Group (EIUG)</p> <p>● 1</p> <p>● 3</p> <p>● 6</p>	<p>EIUG recognises the requirement for a low-carbon future but seeks to influence the energy industry to ensure the economy remains competitive.</p>	<p>EIUG published a paper<sup>10</sup> commenting on the IRP2016 in 2017, acknowledging climate change presents challenges and recognising that South Africa must transition to a lower-carbon future, aiming to ensure this is done in a manner that protects and maintains the competitiveness of South Africa's economy. However, there have since been no further updates and EIUG has no public positions in place acknowledging climate science and the role that they have in limiting global warming to 2 degrees.</p>
<p>Minerals Council South Africa</p> <p>● 5</p> <p>● 4</p> <p>● 1</p>	<p>Mining industry employers' organisation that supports and promotes the South African mining industry, facilitating interaction among mining employers to examine policy issues and other matters of mutual concern.</p>	<p>The Minerals Council South Africa fully supports South Africa's commitment to reducing GHG emissions in line with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, as well as a transition to non-fossil fuel forms of power generation such as wind and solar power (where cost is not prohibitive).</p> <p>Despite this, they have no clear position on limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees and they advocate that carbon taxes have the potential to erode profitability</p>

<sup>9</sup> Queensland Resources Council (2021). *Position on Energy and Climate Change*. [online]. Available at: [https://www.qrc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/updated\\_QRCClimate-and-Energy-Policy.pdf](https://www.qrc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/updated_QRCClimate-and-Energy-Policy.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Energy Intensive Users Group of Southern Africa (2017). *EIUG Comment on the IRP2016*. [online]. Available at: [http://eiug.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/EIUG\\_IRP2016\\_Comment\\_20170331.pdf](http://eiug.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/EIUG_IRP2016_Comment_20170331.pdf)

### National Business Initiative (NBI)

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Voluntary coalition of South African and multinational companies working towards sustainable growth and development in South Africa.

through increasing costs, resulting in a shrinking sector. The Minerals Council has previously lobbied and advocated for certainty and socio-economic consideration in the development of national climate change policy and regulatory regime.

Environmental sustainability, including climate change, is a key focus area of NBI, with a package of projects and partnerships designed to help member companies understand the nature of the challenge, build capacity to respond and work collectively with governments to develop solutions and emissions mitigation in South Africa.

As part of this, NBI have partnered with Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) to provide GHG accounting training, support businesses through knowledge sharing on carbon pricing, and partnered with We Mean Business, which is committed to restricting global warming to 2 degrees.

Does not adopt formal positions across all of Anglo American's policy areas, including The Energy Trilemma and Supply Chain.

### South African Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (SAIMM)

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Professional institute with local and international links aimed at assisting members source information about technological developments in the mining, metallurgical and related sectors.

SAIMM does not adopt formal positions, but acknowledges climate change is a challenge for the mining and metallurgy sector, accepting that the need to reduce carbon emissions will inevitably lead to a reduction in the use of coal, particularly for the generation of power (however there is no explicit position on limiting warming to 2 degrees in line with climate science).

SAIMM does not have public positions across all of Anglo American's policy areas, including CCS, Emissions Reductions Targets, The Energy Trilemma, Paris Agreement, Price on Carbon, Restricting Global Warming to 1.5 Degrees, Technology Neutral, Free-Market and Energy Mix, and Supply Chain.

## North America

### Mining Association of Canada (MAC)

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The MAC promotes a strong, sustainable Canadian mining industry, working with governments on policies affecting the sector and educating the public on the value mining brings to the economy and daily life of Canadians.

The MAC outlines its position on climate change on its website<sup>11</sup>, supporting an orderly transition toward a lower carbon future and climate action that is consistent with the ambition of the Paris Agreement, with improving energy efficiency and GHG emissions as priorities for the Canadian mining industry as to way to limit impacts on the environment. The association supports carbon pricing as an “*effective and efficient means of driving emissions reductions*”, however have previously been unsupportive of the design of the British Columbia

<sup>11</sup> The Mining Association of Canada (2021). *Climate Change*. [online]. Available at: <https://mining.ca/our-focus/climate-change/>

carbon tax and have not set explicit GHG emissions targets to limit impacts to the environment.

The MAC has no formal policy positions on CCS.

## South America

Consejo Mineiro

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Brings together the large scale mining companies operating in Chile, with the main objective of promoting the competitive and sustainable development of Chilean mining.

Consejo Mineiro recognises climate change is a global challenge that must be addressed, and has in place 10 Climate Change Principles<sup>12</sup>. Some of these align with Anglo American's policy positions, including advocating for the implementation of a binding global agreement (in particular the ratification of the Paris Agreement); advocating the adoption of cost-effective measures intended to reduce GHG emissions; and the necessity to adapt to climate change in the design and operation of mine sites. However, there is no explicit mention of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees and while they endorse the use of market-based instruments designed to reduce GHG emissions, there is no direct mention of CCS as a solution.

Does not adopt formal positions across all of Anglo American's policy areas, including The Energy Trilemma, Price on Carbon, Technology Neutral, Free-Market Energy Mix, and Supply Chain, and is the major industry association for the mining sector in Chile.

The Brazilian Mining Institute (IBRAM)

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Non-profit organisation responsible for 85% of Brazil's mineral production.

IBRAM does not have any formal positions on climate and energy policy and is the major industry association for the mining sector in Brazil.

Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía (SNMPE)

● 10

SNMPE is Peru's national society of mining and promotes the development of mining, hydrocarbon and electric activities through the use of natural resources and social development.

The SNMPE recognises climate change as a global and multisectoral challenge and seeks to promote good social and environmental practices. However, it has not adopted a formal position on climate and energy policy, and is the major industry association for the mining sector in Peru.

## Europe

CBI (Confederation of British Industry)

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CBI provides a voice to UK firms at a regional, national and international level to policymakers.

CBI does not have a formal climate change policy or strategy, but actively responds to government white papers and announcements. For instance, CBI champions the UK's 2050 net-zero target and the need to accelerate progress towards ending industry's contribution to climate change (albeit with no explicit mention of limiting warming to 2 degrees in line with climate science). CBI is also calling on the government to develop policies to support a low-carbon electricity

<sup>12</sup> Consejo Minero (2021). *Principles on Climate Change*. [online]. Available at: <https://consejominero.cl/en/about-us/principles-on-climate-change/>

## Eurometaux

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Represents the interests of the non-ferrous metals industry, aiming to promote sustainable production use and recycling and contribute to EU policies and regulations across energy and climate change; environment; health and safety; and international trade and sustainability.

system that reinforces networks and a diverse mix of low-carbon generation; and support industrial decarbonisation through the development of roadmaps for CCUS, low-carbon hydrogen and energy efficiency.

CBI does not have public positions across all of Anglo American's policy areas, including The Energy Trilemma, Price on Carbon, and Restricting Global Warming to 1.5 Degrees.

Eurometaux adopts a formal position on climate change<sup>13</sup>, recognising it as a global challenge and supports an ambitious agreement to limit CO2 emissions (though no formal emissions reductions targets have been set). However, it does not believe carbon capture and storage is an economically viable option for metal producers, due to the high capital costs vis-à-vis the relatively low emissions.

Eurometaux does not have formal positions on The Energy Trilemma, Restricting Global Warming to 1.5 Degrees, and Supply Chain (though Europe's metals industry is committed to high standards of due-diligence to ensure raw materials are sourced responsibly from third countries.

<sup>13</sup> Eurometaux (2018). *Our Position on Climate Change*. [online]. Available at: [https://eurometaux.eu/media/2023/eurometaux\\_our-position-on-climate-change\\_may-2018.pdf](https://eurometaux.eu/media/2023/eurometaux_our-position-on-climate-change_may-2018.pdf)

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