

GLENCORE



Strengthening our performance

Sustainability Summary 2021

Our purpose

Responsibly sourcing the commodities that advance **everyday life**

Welcome to Glencore's 2021 Sustainability Summary. This summary sets out our performance and progress across our sustainability material topics during the year.



Further information on our sustainability activities is available at glencore.com/sustainability



Safety

We never compromise on safety. We look out for one another and stop work if it's not safe



Responsibility

We take responsibility for our actions. We talk and listen to others to understand what they expect from us. We work to improve our commercial, social, and environmental performance



Simplicity

We work efficiently and focus on what's important. We avoid unnecessary complexity and look for simple, pragmatic solutions



Integrity

We have the courage to do what's right, even when it's hard. We do what we say and treat each other fairly and with respect



Openness

We're honest and straightforward when we communicate. We push ourselves to improve by sharing information and encouraging dialogue and feedback



Entrepreneurialism

We encourage new ideas and quickly adapt to change. We're always looking for new opportunities to create value and find better and safer ways of working

Our strategy for a sustainable future

Aligned with our purpose, our portfolio enables the transition to a low-carbon economy, while meeting society's energy needs as it progresses through the transition.

Our purpose

Responsibly sourcing the commodities that advance everyday life

Strategic objective

To be a leader in enabling decarbonisation of energy usage and help meet continued demand for the metals needed in everyday life, while responsibly meeting the energy needs of today.

Strategic priorities



Responsible
production
and supply



Responsible
portfolio
management



Responsible
product use

At a glance

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Material topics

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Find out more

www.glencore.com/sustainability

Our business at a glance

Where we operate

● Head Office ● Industrial assets ● Marketing office/other



One of the world's largest natural resource companies

6

continents

35

countries

>40

offices

Integrating sustainability throughout our business

CO₂e Scope 1 and 2 location-based
(Million tonnes)

25.7 

2020: 24.2

CO₂e Scope 3
(Million tonnes)

254 

2020: 271

Targeted reductions in total emissions

50% 

by 2035

c135,000
employees and contractors

Sustainability governance

Our sustainability strategy sets out our ambitions against four core pillars: health, safety, environment, and community and human rights (HSEC&HR) and drives positive change throughout our business.

Each pillar has clearly defined strategic imperatives, objectives, policies, priority areas and targets.

We review our approach annually to confirm that it continues to fulfil the needs of our business.

Sustainability framework

Corporate strategy

1. Responsible production and supply

Values



Safety



Integrity

Code of Conduct

Group sustainability strategy

Health

Become a leader in protecting and improving the wellness of our people and communities

Material topics

Material topics

- Internal and external materiality assessment process to identify material topics.
- Material topics are the focus of our sustainability strategy review and reporting.
- Operational activities focus on addressing and progressing the material topics.

2. Responsible portfolio management

3. Responsible product use



Responsibility



Openness



Simplicity



Entrepreneurialism

Safety

Become a leader in safety and create a workplace free from fatalities and injuries

Environment

Become a leader in environmental performance

Community and human rights

Foster socio-economic resilient communities and respect human rights where we operate

Group HSEC&HR governance

Policies, Standards, Procedures, Guidelines

Metrics, reporting and assurance

Board HSEC Committee

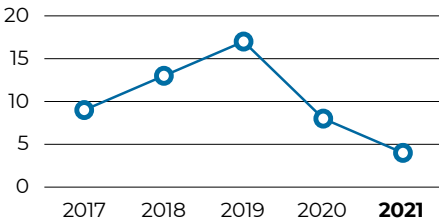
has oversight and ultimate responsibility. It receives regular updates and has oversight of how our business is performing across all our internally defined, sustainability related material risk areas.

Performance dashboard¹

We take our responsibilities to our people, to society and to the environment seriously, and align our activities with the relevant international standards.

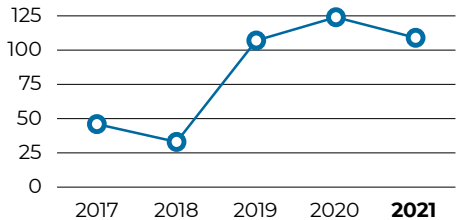
Fatalities

We are saddened to report the loss of four lives at our operations during 2021, compared to eight during 2020. All loss of life is unacceptable and we are determined to eliminate fatalities across our business.



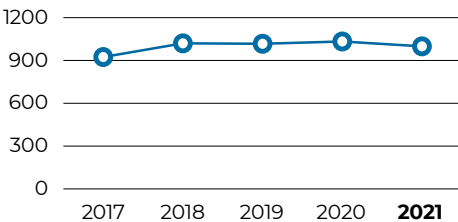
New occupational disease cases

We recorded a decrease in the number of new cases of occupational disease, 109 cases (2020: 124).



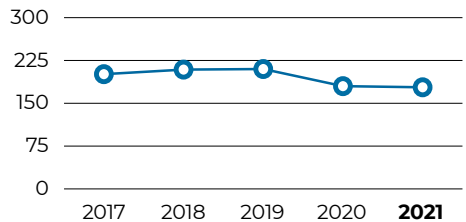
Water withdrawn² (million m³)

In 2021, we withdrew 999 million m³ of water (2020: 1,033 million m³).



Total energy (petajoules)

Our total energy use was 178Pj (2020: 180Pj). Renewable energy sources delivered 13.4% of our total energy needs (2020: 13.3%).



¹ Selected sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs) are subject to external assurance and should be read alongside the Basis of Reporting that is available on glencore.com. The assurance statement can be found on page 133 of the 2021 Sustainability Report.

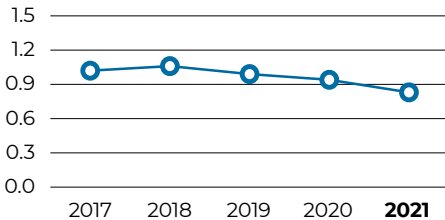
² Water withdrawn includes precipitation directly or indirectly captured in our water dams and ponds, as well as precipitation that requires treatment ahead of discharge to meet applicable discharge limits.

Our business activities support the delivery of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals agenda.



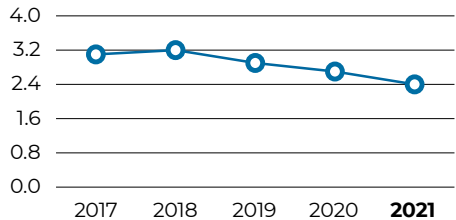
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) (per million hours worked)

During the year, our LTIFR was lower than the previous year at 0.83 (2020: 0.94).



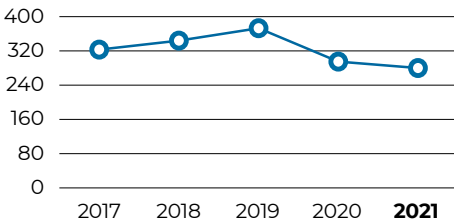
Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) (per million hours worked)

During the year, our TRIFR was lower than the previous year at 2.4 (2020: 2.7).



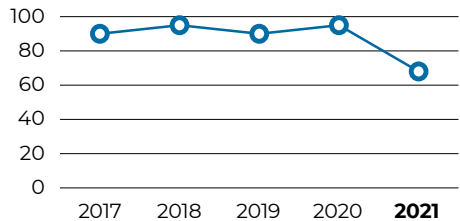
Total Scope 1, 2 – Location based and 3 (Mt GHG)

We are committed to reducing our total emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 15% by 2026 and 50% by 2035, both on 2019 levels. Post 2035, our ambition is to achieve net zero total emissions by 2050, with a supportive policy environment.



Community investment spend (US\$ million)

In 2021, we spent \$68 million on community investment programmes (2020: \$95 million).



Material topics

Catastrophic hazard management

Catastrophic events in the natural resource sector can have disastrous impacts on workers, communities, the environment, and corporate reputation, as well as a substantial financial cost. By recognising and mitigating the risk of a disastrous event, we can better protect our people, communities and the environment.

Major or catastrophic incidents



2020: 0

2021 highlights

- Progressed engineering work on tailings storage facilities identified as having potential stability issues during extreme seismic events.
- Implemented additional satellite monitoring services across our industrial assets.
- Developed and rolled out Tailings Academy modules for Responsible Tailings Facility Engineers.
- Group-wide roll out of the Road Transportation Safety Protocol.

SDGs





Case study

Addressing an identified risk

In Sudbury, Canada, our Strathcona nickel mill undertook an independent review of its Onaping Area Tailings and Wastewater treatment facility. The review identified a potential flooding risk downstream of the facility.

Along with expert consultants, the team at Strathcona applied leading dam design criteria to develop a solution to address the identified flooding risk. In 2021, a new 'Narrows Dam' was constructed, and the associated water flow control and treatment equipment will be completed in 2022.

Construction of the dam included a workforce of local contractors and took 65,225 man hours to complete. It is 8 metres high, 140 metres in length, 20 metres wide at the crest of the dam, with a spillway that will divert extreme flood events and allow safe water release from the facility.

The dam design meets the latest Canadian Dam Association Guidelines and the construction work was completed safely, with no recordable injury, or environmental incident.

The Narrows Dam and its associated infrastructure is a long-term investment in Strathcona Mill's tailings and water treatment infrastructure and will further enhance the capability of the existing robust water treatment system. The dam has also been designed to meet the needs of the site's eventual closure.

Material topics

Health and safety

In line with our Values, our first priority in the workplace is to protect the health and wellbeing of all of our people. Our goal is continuous improvement in the prevention of occupational disease and injuries.

Compliance with our Group Health and Safety Policy is non-negotiable. However, we recognise that each region, commodity, industrial asset, and workplace is unique, and our industrial assets implement our management approach to reflect local health and safety practices and systems. We tailor behavioural safety activities to be appropriate and relevant to the local context, without compromising any of the minimum performance expectations.

LTIFR
(per million hours worked)

0.83 

2020: 0.94

TRIFR
(per million hours worked)

2.4 

2020: 2.7

HPRIs

385 

2020: 399

New occupational diseases

109 

2020: 124

2021 highlights

- Relunched and implemented a strengthened SafeWork.
- Launched updated Group Health and Safety Policy and new Health Standard, which significantly improves the articulation of our business performance expectations for health and safety.
- Strengthened our identification and prioritisation for hazardous contaminants.
- Ongoing support for response to global pandemic.

SDGs





Case study

Collision Avoidance System utilising a smart lamp

Following incidents involving collisions between underground vehicles and with workers, our ferroalloys commodity department worked with its original equipment manufacturers (OEM) to develop a people vehicle detection stop system (PVDS) to ensure vehicle operators are fully aware of workers in their immediate vicinity, while making the employee aware of the proximity of an underground vehicle.

The PVDS also facilitates the tracking of workers and vehicles in the mines.

Roy Murley, Group Engineering Manager for the mining division of our ferroalloys business in South Africa, led the work with technology suppliers and OEMs in developing an industry-leading collision avoidance system that prevents underground equipment from colliding with persons in the working environment. This sets a benchmark for the industry and will save lives.

While the PVDS stops vehicles and prevents collisions, the main purpose of the system is to change the behaviour of workers to instinctively avoid collision with vehicles.

As part of the system, the development of a smart lamp makes it possible to alert employees working underground when they are in the interaction zone of mobile equipment. Adding sensor modules to miners' lamps reduces the risk of collisions between vehicles and pedestrians.

A pedestrian tag unit is fitted onto the cap lamp cable of the miner and is powered by the lamp's battery. Its purpose is to communicate with vehicles and to record proximity events. The LEDs brightness changes 'flashes' and an audible alarm warns of vehicles in close proximity to the person.

Material topics

Climate change

The world requires a global transformation of energy, industrial and land-use systems to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. We believe this transition is a key part of the global response to the increasing risks posed by climate change.

As one of the largest diversified natural resource companies in the world, we can support the delivery of these goals by producing, recycling, marketing and supplying the metals and minerals that are essential to the transition to a low-carbon economy and to meeting the needs of everyday life.

We seek to decarbonise our own operational footprint and support national programmes that strive to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our 1.5°C-aligned target of an absolute 50% reduction of total emissions by 2035 on 2019 levels, is supported by a 15% reduction of total emissions by 2026. Post-2035, our ambition is to achieve a net zero total emissions footprint by 2050.

SDGs



Scope 1 emissions

(CO₂e million tonnes)

15.0

2020: 14.8

Scope 2 location-based emissions

(CO₂ million tonnes)

10.8

2020: 9.4

Scope 3 emissions

(CO₂e million tonnes)

254

2020: 271

Total energy use

(petajoules)

178

2020: 180

2021 highlights

- Strengthened our climate governance.
- Progressed our Marginal Abatement Cost Curve.
- Signed agreements for renewable power supply.
- Strategic partnerships with Natur-AI™, Britishvolt and FREYR.
- Launch of updated Group Environment Policy and new Energy and Climate Change Standard, which significantly improves the articulation of our business performance expectations.



Case study

Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

CCS is an integrated suite of technologies that can prevent large quantities of CO₂ from being released into the atmosphere. CO₂ is captured prior to emission and then injected deep into a rock formation for permanent storage.

According to the IPCC, all pathways that limit global warming to 1.5 degrees require both technology and nature-based CO₂ removal. CCS provides a technology-based solution.

CCS enables the removal of CO₂ emissions at their source and is the main technology available today that can decarbonise hard-to-abate sectors such as cement and steel.

CCS is a proven technology. Currently there are 27 large-scale CCS facilities in commercial operation, four in construction and 58 in advanced

development stage. These facilities are already capturing nearly 40 million tonnes of CO₂ per annum and more than 260 million tonnes of CO₂ have been safely injected underground.

Our wholly owned Carbon Transport and Storage Company (CTSCo) Project aims to demonstrate carbon capture and storage technology, which would enable our customers and other users to improve the management and reduction of their emissions. It is focused on:

- capturing CO₂ from a coal-fired power station in Queensland; and
- permanently storing the CO₂ deep underground.

The CTSCo Project has the potential to store significant volumes of CO₂ to reduce existing and future sources of industrial emissions. This could improve energy security for the national electricity market and maintain and grow jobs in regional Queensland, and enable future industries including, hydrogen production, while also contributing to Australian and Queensland Government climate and emission reduction goals.

Key funding and project participants include Glencore, Low Emission Technology Australia, Australian National Low Emissions Coal Research and Development and the Australian Government. A final investment decision on the CTSCo Project is expected in 2022.

Material topics

Water

Water is an essential resource for many of our industrial activities. Some of our industrial assets are in areas with high to extremely high water-baseline stress and share access to water with other local water users. Other industrial assets manage surplus water that may involve dewatering activities and flood protection measures. Regardless of their location, our assets undertake detailed assessments of their local environmental conditions during the operational changes in their life cycle, to develop water management strategies that maximise the efficient and sustainable use of this important natural resource.

Water withdrawn (million m³)

999 
2020: 1,033

2021 highlights

- Launched updated Group Environment Policy and new Environment Standard, which significantly improves the articulation of our business performance expectations for water management.
- Development of internal water targets.

SDGs





Case study

Strengthening public water infrastructure

In South Africa, changing weather patterns are significantly affecting the supply of water to many communities. This is further exacerbated by insufficient distribution infrastructure.

Our ferroalloys business is undertaking a ZAR20 million project to strengthen water infrastructure and its availability at four villages close to its Rhovan vanadium mine in the Brits area. Over 15,000 inhabitants of these four doorstep communities, Bethanie, Modikoe, Berseba, and Makolokwe, will benefit from the bulk water supply project.

The Kortbegrip Bulk Water Supply Project will install 22.6 kilometres of supply pipeline to provide the Bethanie township with potable water from the Kortbegrip Reservoir. An additional 13 kilometre pipeline will connect the Makolokwe community.

Ahead of the project completing, Rhovan has implemented interim water supply relief measures that include the drilling of 21 boreholes for its local communities. It has also installed 20 water tanks with a volume of 10,000 litres each and pumps with solar panels to generate electricity to power the pumps. It has contracted a local supplier to supply 10,000 litres of water each day to the Makolokwe community.

The Kortbegrip Bulk Water Committee has been established and, as well as Rhovan, includes key stakeholders, such as the NW Department Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Magalies Water, Rustenburg Local Municipality, Bakwena Ba-Mogopa Tribal Council, and Kgosi Mamogale. The Committee will oversee the project.

Material topics

Land stewardship

From project design to operational closure, we focus on reducing our physical footprint on the land, identifying, managing, and addressing our potential impacts by applying the principles of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore/mitigate, and offset). We seek opportunities to restore and rehabilitate areas that have ceased industrial activities and, at a minimum, comply with all applicable relevant regulations.

We seek to identify opportunities to align to international best practice. We look for ways to improve our land stewardship activities to enable sustainable conditions within the ecosystems in which we work, and for the communities and species that depend on them.

Land rehabilitated (hectares)

1,720 
2020: 3,118

Land disturbed (hectares)

2,112 
2020: 5,124

2021 highlights

- Launched updated Group Environmental Policy and new Environment Standard, which significantly improves the articulation of our business performance expectations for land stewardship.
- Established a partnership with Proteus, a pivotal global UNEP-industry initiative to protect and promote biodiversity and Nature.
- Ongoing participation in the ICMM Closure Planning and Biodiversity Working Groups, collaborating with industry peers on best practices and performance improvements.

SDGs





Case study

Boosting biodiversity- integrating targeted flora translocations in mine rehabilitation

Our Mangoola Coal Operations (Mangoola) are in the Upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales. The site's project approval requirements included a condition to develop procedures and investigate the translocation potential for a range of threatened flora, including two terrestrial and one epiphytic orchid species.

Mangoola expanded its original compliance-based orchid translocation to include the salvage and translocation of a variety of non-threatened, but slow growing or recalcitrant flora.

The re-introduction of threatened species through translocation into restored landscapes is an emerging tool in biodiversity conservation. Translocation is the intentional movement of living organisms from one location to another.

Mangoola's industrial site has a high degree of species diversity, including at least 206 native flora species across its 750 hectares of land currently under rehabilitation. There are certain local species in pre-mining vegetation communities that are either extremely difficult to establish from seed, or very slow growing, once germinated. It was recognised that these species could potentially be translocated from pre-mining areas, rather than just being mulched as part of clearing activities. The initiative was to go beyond approval requirements for orchid translocation and add suitable additional species into mine rehabilitation, providing a multitude of benefits in terms of enhancing floristic diversity.

More than 3,500 orchids have been progressively relocated at Mangoola, well over the 1,000 the mine was required to re-establish for compliance. It is now an established rehabilitation practice and represents the largest-scale orchid translocation project in Australia.

Mangoola's terrestrial orchid translocation programme has contributed to the development of scientific knowledge for the conservation of these species through the publication of research findings in scientific journals. The project's learnings are applicable to future orchid and other threatened species translocations.

Material topics

Human rights

We recognise we have the potential to impact human rights directly through our operations, and indirectly through our relationships with joint ventures, contractors, and suppliers. We are committed to respecting human rights and actively support our workforce, business partners and suppliers to understand and meet this commitment.

Zero serious or major human rights incidents



2020: 0

Community complaints

(number received)



2020: 1,272

2021 highlights

- Launched updated Group Human Rights Policy and new Human Rights Standard, which significantly improves the articulation of our business performance expectations on human rights.
- Rolled-out our Human Rights Risk Rating tool.

SDGs





Case study

Addressing food security in South Africa

Glencore Coal South Africa is implementing the Mpumalanga Winter Wheat initiative, a pilot project repurposing remediated coal mine land and using mine water for subsistence farming in an area not known for winter cropping.

The Mpumalanga Winter Wheat initiative aims to improve smallholder subsistence agricultural practices with facilitated market access for surplus produce.

With an initial one-year time frame and potential extension if proven to be successful, the pilot aims to test:

- the feasibility of utilising remediated mine land and mine water to grow commercially viable winter wheat crops
- the community desirability of winter wheat cropping
- the viability of commercial cropping and capacity to meet market requirements.

The Mpumalanga Winter Wheat pilot is being undertaken in partnership with the Mine Water Coordinating Body (MWCB), a multi-stakeholder organisation formed in 2016 to foster collaboration between public and private stakeholders of the Upper Olifants Catchment in the Mpumalanga Coalfields, of which Glencore is a founding financial partner.

Other partners of the Winter Wheat project include the Impact Catalyst (financial), ICMM (financial and advocacy), Kelloggs (technical assistance, access to seed and market facilitation), and Business for Development (project execution, monitoring and reporting).

Glencore's contribution comprises access to land, water for irrigation, funding, and support for communities, with potential to scale to commercial levels.

This multi-stakeholder approach, facilitated by the MWCB, is expected to yield sustainable transformation as it leverages collective partner capabilities to address the crop-to-market agricultural supply chain.

Material topics

Responsible citizenship

Mining activities can make a significant contribution to the national, regional, and local economies in which they operate through the provision of employment and training, tax, local procurement, social development, environmental stewardship and payments to governments. However, our presence may also have adverse social and environmental impacts, if it is not well managed. Our aim is to minimise adverse impacts from our activities and to build partnerships to support sustainable development and growth.

Tax and royalty payments (US\$ billion)

7.6 

2020: 5.8

Community investments (US\$ million)

68 

2020: 95

2021 highlights

- Launched new Social Performance Policy and Social Performance, Cultural Heritage, and Security Standards, which significantly improve the articulation of our business performance expectations for social performance.
- Initiation of McArthur River Mine Indigenous Land Use Agreement negotiation process – facilitated by the Northern Land Council.

SDGs





Case study

Group-wide cultural heritage review

In 2020, we established an Indigenous Relations and Cultural Heritage Working Group with representatives from all our Australian industrial assets to review our approach to Indigenous engagement and assess our current heritage management governance, standards, and practices.

The review established our baseline corporate knowledge and cultural heritage management practices and categorised our Australian assets in terms of their cultural heritage risk profile. An external third party, Australian Cultural Heritage Management (ACHM), was engaged to undertake the review.

During 2021, we completed the Australian review of cultural heritage management. It found that while our Australian assets are aware of, and manage, cultural heritage risk, approaches vary considerably. The review recommended development of a Group-wide cultural heritage management standard to provide clear guidance on cultural heritage management expectations, including stakeholder engagement processes for achieving community consent.

During 2021, we progressed our cultural heritage review Group-wide. The purpose was to identify the level of heritage risk and highlight gaps in systems and processes that require management action to ensure robust, consistent cultural heritage practice across Glencore's industrial business.

The review concluded that, for the industrial assets sampled, there are no immediate concerns regarding cultural heritage management.

We also developed a Cultural Heritage Standard, which will elevate the visibility and priority of cultural heritage management across the business, and establish clear performance expectations for all industrial assets.

Material topics

Responsible sourcing and supply

In addition to operating responsibly, we seek to incorporate social, ethical, and environmental considerations in our relationships with suppliers and customers. We are committed to understanding and addressing the risk of human rights violations, environmental impacts, and other concerns in our supply chains.

Screening on environmental criteria

(number of suppliers)

5,814 

2020: 4,260

Screening on social criteria

(number of suppliers)

5,767 

2020: 3,993

New suppliers

(number of suppliers)

8,709 

2020: 7,599

2021 highlights

- Developed a Group Responsible Sourcing Policy, which will be rolled out in 2022.
- Continued to develop and adapt our supply chain due diligence process to align to our Purpose.
- Strengthened our internal awareness and understanding of responsible sourcing processes.
- To ensure our continued compliance with market and regulatory responsible sourcing requirements, engaged with organisations such as the Responsible Mineral Initiative, Copper Mark, and London Metal Exchange.

SDGs



Case study

Piloting Re|Source, a responsible sourcing tracing solution

During 2021, we worked with other major metals and mining companies, a battery material supplier and a global electric vehicle (EV) pioneer to pilot Re|Source.

Re|Source is a transformational solution to trace responsibly produced cobalt from the mine to the electric car, proactively addressing the growing need for cobalt value chain visibility.

Re|Source utilises blockchain technology and zero knowledge proofs to link the physical material trade flows to their digital counterparts, thereby ensuring data integrity amongst competitors and protecting commercial supply routes.

Re|Source was founded by major cobalt producers, including Glencore, and is designed with input from responsible sourcing and supply chain experts from the participating companies, key battery raw material supply chain partners and industry bodies, such as the Cobalt Institute and the Responsible Minerals Initiative.

A pilot involved testing the solution in real on-the-ground operating conditions, from upstream cobalt production facilities in the DRC to downstream electric vehicle production sites.

We also piloted 'smart tag' technology to directly register 'big bags' without any human intervention; proving the concept for traceability throughout the entire journey from the DRC to various African ports.

During 2022, we will begin full end-to-end traceability programmes across complete supply chains (from mines to EV manufacturers) by prioritising on-boarding relevant members. We have extended the scope to include other metals applicable to the EV value chain, such as nickel and lithium.

The platform includes the ability to record a broad spectrum of sustainability-related data, where parties share relevant ESG information with suppliers on company, site or product level.

Re|Source is also working closely with the Battery Passport project of the Global Battery Alliance. The Battery Passport is aimed at transforming the entire value chain to make battery production more responsible and sustainable.

Re|Source's member companies believe that these projects support each other and together they can deliver the overarching agenda of increasing sustainability in the wider battery supply chain.

More information on Re|Source is available at www.re-source.tech

Material topics

Our people

Our employees and contractors are fundamental to our success. At Glencore, our people are at the heart of everything we do. We foster an environment where we support and encourage different backgrounds, cultures and beliefs.

Workforce

(employees and contractors)

134,914 

2020: 144,122

Employee diversity

(% female)

17% 

2020: 16%

Management diversity

(% female)

20% 

2020: 18%

2021 highlights

- Launched Group Equality of Opportunity and Diversity and Inclusion Policies.
- Developed and rolling out a set of Human Resources Standards.

SDGs





Case study

Supporting a mentally healthy workplace

Mates in Mining (MATES) is an evidence-based suicide awareness and prevention programme developed for the mining industry.

The MATES integrated programme builds workforce capacity and support through utilising training as a tool to raise awareness about suicide and mental health. The programme works on the fundamental principle that increasing the capacity of individuals and communities to recognise suicidal behaviour, and prevent and respond to suicide, is essential to reducing the rate of suicide.

Workers on the ground directly benefit from this programme – those who are struggling with mental health issues and/or suicidal ideation; and those who want to help struggling workmates. The programme provides the bridge between a worker who is struggling and feeling overwhelmed and the help and support they need.

MATES has transitioned away from a more traditional 'help-seeking' framework to a 'help-offering' approach. Traditional workplace support structures inevitably rely on the individual who is struggling to reach out for help – which is challenging for many, particularly those struggling with mental health issues or suicidal ideation. Creating an environment where help offering is the focus is important.

In Australia, our coal business initiated the establishment of the MATES model in the mining industry and have recently committed to implement the programme across its operations as part of a three-year agreement. It is currently establishing the implementation plan, which includes a communication strategy.

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Our sustainability communications

Our Sustainability Report 2021 forms part of Glencore's annual corporate reporting suite. It expands on the information provided in our Annual Report 2021 and details how we address our material sustainability risks and opportunities.

In addition to this report, we also publish an annual Modern Slavery Statement and Payments to Governments report, as well as regular updates on our activities via our website and social media platforms.

Further information on our sustainability-related activities is available on our website.