



Review of our industry
organisations' positions
on climate change
2018

Introduction

At Glencore, as one of the world's largest diversified resource companies, we recognise the role we can play in enabling the transition to a lower-carbon economy. Our well-positioned portfolio includes copper, cobalt, nickel, vanadium and zinc, commodities that are underpinning the energy and mobility transformation. We believe this transition is a key part of the global response to the increasing risks posed by climate change.

We recognise climate change science as set out by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. We believe that the global response to climate change should pursue twin objectives: both limiting temperatures in line with the goals of Articles 2.1(a)¹ and 4.1² of the Paris Agreement (the Paris Goals) and supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, including universal access to affordable energy.

In February 2019, we published our climate change position statement (position statement), *Furthering our commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy*. Our position statement sets out our commitment to delivering shareholder value through investing in assets resilient to regulatory, physical and operational risks related to climate change and continued public disclosure of our carbon footprint and progress against our emission reduction targets.

Our position statement also recognises that through our membership of industry organisations, as well as our participation in public policy development, Glencore has an opportunity to pursue our support for the Paris Goals.

We believe that it is appropriate that we take an active and constructive role in public policy development and to participate in trade associations. We acknowledge *IIGCC Investor Expectations on Corporate Climate Lobbying* and recognise the importance of ensuring our membership in relevant trade associations does not undermine our support for the Paris Agreement and the Paris Goals.

We have reviewed both our direct and indirect lobbying on climate change matters to consider any statements, both internally generated or made by an external organisation in which Glencore is a member, which compromise our support for the Paris Goals. This review has improved our understanding of the active position on climate change held by the trade and industry associations in which we are members.

This report details the findings of the review and the steps we are taking to address any material misalignments.

¹ Article 2.1(a) of The Paris Agreement states the goal of "Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change."

² Article 4.1 of The Paris Agreement reads: "In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty."

Direct lobbying

In a number of jurisdictions, our regional teams and representatives from our assets undertake direct lobbying activities on climate change-related topics, such as carbon pricing and security of energy supply. Our engagement with public policy makers maybe undertaken directly by Glencore employees or through lobbying agencies.

We have established robust governance processes to ensure that all our public policy engagement aligns with our climate change commitments and supports appropriate policy measures to mitigate climate risks. We regularly monitor and review our climate policy engagement to ensure consistency between our activities and our public position.

From time-to-time, our senior management teams may make speeches that include references climate change, the Paris Goals or the market fundamentals for our coal business. Our communication and management teams are aware of the commitments Glencore made in our position statement. We endeavour to reflect these commitments in a consistent manner in our relevant public communications and associated materials.

During our assets operating cycles, they may be required to make regulatory submissions and/or applications that include references to climate change. These documents include environmental and social impact statements, applications to extend an operation and/or amend operational processes and submissions as part of planning processes. These documents are publicly available on national and regional governments' websites and their references to climate change acknowledges our position statement.

Participation in industry organisations

At a global, national and local level, we participate in a broad range of industry organisations. In some organisations, we take a leadership role, through holding a position on its board, in others we are active participants in working groups, in person meetings and collaborative efforts.

Through our industry organisation memberships, we are able to have an informed and constructive role in the public policy development process and to participate in discussions on issues related to clean energy, carbon reporting and carbon pricing.

Role of organisations

We believe that industry organisations, through their membership, can act as a catalyst to bring about sustainable improvements to the extractive sector, which, in turn generates positive benefits for economies and society. Participation in industry organisations provides an opportunity for our representatives and, in turn, our company to understand better the topics affecting our industry, as well as to share practical examples and become informed of best practices.

Through our industry organisation memberships, we are able to listen to, debate and understand differing views and, where necessary, achieve consensus in order to deliver a consolidated and consistent industry opinion. In many countries, it is through our membership of industry organisations that Glencore is able to contribute to the development of regulation and industry standards.

Monitoring our memberships

As a member of industry organisations, we recognise that we have a responsibility to communicate clearly Glencore's relevant position on all of the organisation's topics of interest. We also recognise that, in some instances, our position may not fully align with those of the industry organisation and/or its members.

We regularly review the opinions and public statements made by the industry organisations in which we are members. As part of our review, we consider the purpose of the organisation and the value that it creates for Glencore at a local, national and Group level, as well as its engagement activities and advocacy work.

Where we identify a misalignment between the public position of an organisation and those of Glencore, we first engage with the organisation's management team to understand the alternative views that drive the adoption of a position. We will try to take a leadership role within the organisation to shape its direction and influence its positions.

In the event that differences cannot be reconciled despite our best efforts, we will terminate our membership.

Membership fees

Industry organisations base their membership fees that on varying factors such as number of employees, value of assets or production volumes. During 2018, the organisations to which we paid the highest fees were:

Organisation	Cost of membership (US\$)
Minerals Council of Australia	2,065,213
Nickel Institute	1,593,244
International Council for Metals and Mining	795,000
Minerals Council South Africa (formerly Chamber of Mines South Africa)	786,042
New South Wales Minerals Council	628,100
International Zinc Association	560,000
Queensland Resources Council	506,535
Mining Association of Canada	253,889
World Coal Association	186,582

Our position on climate change

In February 2019, Glencore published its climate change position statement (position statement), Furthering our commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy, which is available on our website.

Our position statement recognises that to deliver a strong investment case to our shareholders, we should prioritise our capital investment in assets that are resilient to regulatory, physical and operational risks related to climate change. In addition, we aim to prioritise our capital investment to grow production of commodities essential to the energy and mobility transition and to limit our coal production capacity broadly to current levels.

Our position statement sets out the following steps to further our commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy:

<p>Paris-consistent strategy / capital discipline</p>	<p>As we rebalance our portfolio towards commodities supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy, we expect the intensity of our Scope 3 emissions to decrease. Starting in 2020, we will start disclosing our longer-term projections for the intensity reduction of Scope 3 emissions, including mitigation efforts.</p> <p>We recognise the importance of disclosing to investors how we ensure our material capital expenditure and investments align with the Paris Goals. This includes material investments in the exploration, acquisition or development of fossil fuel (including thermal and coking coal) production, resources and reserves, as well as in resources, reserves and technologies associated with the transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>From 2020, we intend to report publicly on the extent to which, in the Board's opinion, we achieved this approach to our prior year's investments and the methodology and core assumptions for this assessment. We will make these disclosures in our Annual Report.</p>
<p>Public Scope 1 and 2 targets</p>	<p>In 2017, we announced our first target of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 5% by 2020 compared to a 2016 baseline. We are currently on track to meet this target.</p> <p>We recognise the importance of continued reductions of our operational greenhouse gas emissions. We are developing new, longer-term targets based on policy and technological developments that support the Paris Goals, and intend to make these public in our annual report in 2020. We will then report annually on our progress.</p>
<p>Review of Progress</p>	<p>We are committed to transparency and report annually on our progress in meeting our climate change objectives. We include this disclosure in our annual report and provide further details in our sustainability report. In addition, we publish data on our performance on our website, including disclosure of our Scope 3 emissions.</p> <p>Many of our senior management team receive a basic salary and no performance-linked remuneration benefits. As our management team changes, we will give consideration on how to reflect climate change objectives in the design of the relevant executive remuneration schemes.</p> <p>Every three years, we review changes to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in line with the Paris Goals mechanism, and other relevant policy, economic and technology developments to assess societal progress in energy transition and to update our scenario-based portfolio assessment.</p>
<p>Alignment with Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations</p>	<p>We were an early supporter of the voluntary guidance on consistent climate related financial disclosures produced by the TCFD. We are pleased to support the TCFD guidance and have started to implement its recommendations in our annual reporting.</p> <p>Consistent with TCFD recommendations, as appropriate, Glencore will continue to disclose the metrics, targets and scenarios we use to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>
<p>Corporate climate change lobbying</p>	<p>We believe that it is appropriate that we take an active and constructive role in public policy development and participate in relevant trade associations. We acknowledge the IIGCC Investor Expectations on Corporate Climate Lobbying and recognise the importance of ensuring that our membership in relevant trade associations does not undermine our support for the Paris Goals.</p>

Review process

In our position statement, we committed to undertaking a review of our own direct lobbying activities and the positions on climate change taken by our industry organisations to ensure alignment with our commitment for the Paris Goals.

The first step of our review process was to analyse our existing communication materials that reference climate change and related topics and revise, where necessary, to ensure alignment with the Paris Goals and the long-term goal of limiting global average temperature rise to well below two degrees.

As part of this review process, we communicated throughout our business that any reference to climate change and its related topics in our engagement activities and relevant communication materials should fully align with the position statement, regardless of location or function.

For the industry organisations in which we hold memberships we identified existing climate change positions or statements held by these organisations as well as the current lobbying activities on climate change related legislation – such as carbon tax in Australia and South Africa. This process identified the following organisations:

Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Council on Mining & Metals • International Zinc Association • Nickel Institute • World Coal Association
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Intensive User Group • Minerals Council South Africa
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COAL21 Fund • Minerals Council of Australia • NSW Minerals Council • Queensland Resource Council • Western Australian Chamber of Mines and Energy
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurometaux • Wirtschaftsvereinigung Metals (German non-ferrous metals association)
North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association de l'exploration minière du Québec • Canadian Chamber of Commerce • Conseil du patronat du Québec • Fédération Chambres de commerce du Québec • Mining Association of Canada, Ontario Chamber Commerce • Ontario Mining Association • Prospector & Developer Association of Canada
South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía (Peru)

Details on the statements made and/or the approach taken towards climate change by these organisations is provided in Appendix Three – Industry Organisations positions on climate change.

Material differences on public positions

We compared Glencore's position statement and public communications on climate change against those, where available, made by these trade organisations. A list of the statements compared is provided in Appendix One – Glencore's public statements.

We found no serious misalignment between Glencore's position and those stated by our industry organisations. However, our research has shown that while industry organisations are publicly communicating on climate change, through speeches, presentations, press statements and lobby activities, many do not consolidate their approach in the form of a coherent position statement. As such, through our membership, we are encouraging these organisations to formalise their positions.

In addition, reflecting the active lobbying currently being undertaken by the Minerals Councils of Australia and South Africa on carbon tax policies in their respective countries, we engage directly with the management teams of these organisations. We also spoke with the World Coal Association to understand better their public position on climate change:

The summary of our engagement with these organisations is:

<p>Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)</p>	<p>MCA recognises the role that business needs to play in supporting the Australian government deliver on its commitments in the Paris Agreement. It advocates for affordable, reliable and sustainable energy as an essential component of Australia's economic prosperity. MCA believes that Australia should adopt a technology-neutral approach that considers all energy sources, including renewables, high-energy-low-emissions for coal and gas, carbon capture and storage and nuclear.</p> <p>MCA is in the process of developing a climate change framework that it plans to publish before the end of 2019. The framework will take a holistic approach that considers how the mining sector works with other industries to support broad economic objectives while reducing emissions.</p> <p>MCA participates in Coal21 and supports its work on delivering technology that will reduce emissions from the production and use of coal.</p> <p>We believe that MCA's position on climate change broadly align with Glencore's position statement. As such, we will not be amending our membership status for the coming year. We are looking forward to playing a role in the development of MCA's climate change framework.</p>
<p>Minerals Council of South Africa (MCSA)</p>	<p>MCSA recognises climate change and the need for a global response. It participates in discussions with the South African government on legislation development, taking positions on what feels is fair and reasonable without hindering economic development.</p> <p>MCSA acknowledges carbon tax as a means to support the transition to a lower-carbon economy, it does not support unsustainable initiatives that harm the mining sector. MCSA believes that, in its current format, the South African carbon tax will negatively affect the economy, through causing businesses to fail with associated unemployment. MCSA is encouraging the government to recognise these impacts and consider skills development for a lower carbon economy. MCSA tried and failed to convince the government to ring fence funds from the carbon tax for use on emission reduction activities.</p> <p>Our engagement activities with MCSA have improved our understanding of its position on the South African carbon tax. We believe this position reflects a concern for the socio-economic wellbeing of South Africa, rather than negative stance against an initiative to lower emissions. As such, we will not be amending our membership status for the coming year.</p>
<p>World Coal Association (WCA)</p>	<p>The WCA confirmed its lobbying activities focus on delivering pathways for zero emissions from coal through using low emission technologies such as high-energy-low-emissions (HELE) power stations and carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS).</p> <p>The WCA acknowledges that while it references climate change and the Paris Goals in multiple public statements, including presentations and speeches, media releases and its publications, it does not have a clear strategic statement on the role of coal or the work it is doing to deliver zero emission pathways. WCA plans to develop and publish a clear position statement on climate change. This statement will be publicly available before the end of 2019.</p> <p>The WCA will undertake a strategic review of its activities in the second half of 2019. Currently, this review does not explicitly address climate change. We are encouraging the WCA to give this topic priority, and for its position to explicitly support the Paris Goals.</p> <p>We believe that, as significant members of the WCA, we can play a role in influencing its position, transparency and strategy. We will work with the WCA on this topic. We will continue to monitor the status of our membership.</p>

Appendix One – Glencore’s public position and statements

We reviewed our member industry organisations’ positions against our publicly expressed stance on a number of climate change-related topics. As part of our review process, we have compared our positions with the public statements and views of our member organisations:

Topic	Glencore’s position
Adaption infrastructure	<p>We recognise that climate change and its physical impacts may create operational risks for our industrial assets. These risks will be mainly due to extreme climatic events, such as excessive rainfall causing flooding or prolonged droughts resulting in water scarcity.</p> <p>We regularly review and analyse high-level climate change trends and their potential to affect our operating regions. Where relevant and possible, we undertake mitigation and management measures.</p> <p>To deliver a strong investment case to our shareholders, we recognise the need to invest in assets that are resilient to regulatory, physical and operational risks related to climate change.</p>
Carbon capture and storage (CCS) and high-efficiency, low-emission (HELE) technology	<p>We support climate and energy policies that reduce global emissions in the most cost effective manner, whilst ensuring energy security. We believe a technology-neutral approach is required to achieve this. Our preference is for policy makers to adopt a pragmatic approach that supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, including universal access to affordable energy.</p> <p>Greater policy parity between renewables and HELE and CCS technologies will be required. Deployment of HELE technologies, particularly in developing economies, who will continue, in the near and medium term, to rely on fossil fuels for secure baseload power generation, offer a compelling case for achieving material emission reductions, while still being able to achieve socio-economic development goals.</p> <p>As proven technologies, HELE and CCS can deliver material emission reductions from the global energy complex; CCS is also applicable to synthetic fuel production and other industrial processes.</p> <p>We are investing in a range of emission reduction projects and initiatives, focusing on both our operations and the use of our products, as well as actively supporting low-emission coal technology projects and GHG-related studies to address Scope 3 emissions.</p>
Carbon pricing	<p>Our business continues to operate successfully in multiple jurisdictions that have direct and indirect carbon pricing or regulation. We consider carbon price sensitivities as part of our ongoing business planning for existing industrial assets, new investments and as part of our marketing activities.</p> <p>We play a constructive role and proactively engage with policy makers throughout the public policy development process from initial design through to implementation and compliance. Pricing carbon should be part of an informed and considered process to provide market signals to drive the behaviours and incentivise investments that deliver the least cost pathway to emissions reductions. Carbon pricing mechanisms should support predictable long-term pricing, as well as level jurisdictional approaches.</p> <p>We have broad-ranging expertise on most aspects of climate change and energy policy across our business; making us well placed to constructively participate in the development and implementation of climate regulation.</p>
Climate science	<p>We recognise the global climate change science as laid out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This broad consensus among nation states will drive a global shift towards a lower carbon economy, supported by appropriate policies and bringing significant economic changes.</p>

Topic	Glencore's position
Diversified portfolio	<p>As one of the world's largest diversified resource companies, Glencore has a key role to play in enabling transition to a low carbon economy. We do this through our well-positioned portfolio that includes copper, cobalt, nickel, vanadium and zinc - commodities that underpin energy and mobility transformation. We believe this transition is a key part of the global response to the increasing risks posed by climate change.</p> <p>The scale and diversity of our business across commodities and geographies is a key strength that enhances our existing and future investment optionality. We believe that our portfolio has the right commodity mix to meet the changing needs of key maturing economies. We have leading low-cost supply positions in mid- and late-cycle commodities and significant operational leverage to improving fundamentals in key commodities.</p> <p>To meet the growing needs of a lower-carbon economy, we aim to prioritise our capital investment to grow production of commodities essential to the energy and mobility transition and to limit our coal production capacity broadly to current levels</p> <p>We foster strategic links and partnerships with a range of technology providers as a means to understand the technology development pathway and the potential impact on global markets from both a risk and opportunity perspective.</p> <p>The growth of renewable energy in the form of wind and solar is a positive opportunity for our business, as both technologies require significant amounts of copper and aluminium. The electric vehicle (EV) revolution is driving demand for mass production of powerful batteries that require raw materials such as nickel and cobalt.</p>
Emissions reduction and targets	<p>We openly and transparently disclose our energy and carbon emissions footprint.</p> <p>In 2017, we announced our first target of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 5% by 2020 compared to a 2016 baseline. We are currently on track to meet this target.</p> <p>Glencore recognises the importance of continued reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from our operations. We are developing new, longer-term targets based on policy and technological developments that support the Paris Goals, and intend to make these public in our Annual Report in 2020. We will report annually on our progress.</p> <p>Starting in 2020, we will start disclosing our longer-term projections for the intensity reduction of Scope 3 emissions, including mitigation efforts.</p> <p>Energy remains a key input and cost to our business and is a material source of carbon emissions. We have incorporated energy and carbon into our annual planning process. Commodity departments provide energy and GHG emissions forecasts for each asset over the forward budget period and provide details of any mitigation projects that may reduce emissions, as well as any anticipated changes in climate change regulation.</p> <p>Linked to this, we have mapped our global opportunities pipeline to reduce GHG emissions across our portfolio. These projects will inform the development of a Glencore group marginal abatement cost curve (MACC).</p> <p>Our MACC will consider the potential of switching, at least partially to self-operated, third-party on-site or grid delivered renewable and low carbon energy and energy storage, especially at electricity-intensive operations located in regions with sustained higher grid emission factors. We will consider the potential funding of these self-operated renewable and low carbon energy and storage opportunities from the short- and medium-term profits of our coal business.</p>

Appendix One – Glencore’s public statements continued

Topic	Glencore’s position
Equal prioritisation of the energy trilemma	<p>Governments and industry must work together to establish policy frameworks that deliver the optimal balance of social, environmental and economic considerations appropriate for individual nations; this may include pricing carbon as part of a balanced transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>We support a least-cost pathway to achieving climate change goals that considers the cost and consequences of all available policy options and does not hinder socio-economic development.</p>
Land-use change for sequestration	<p>We support a global mechanism that delivers a carbon credit market with stable pricing. However, we recognise that carbon credits may not become a material pathway to offset our emissions footprint, but may have reputational benefits. As such, we are building our understanding of the carbon offset markets and monitoring their developments. In addition, we are investigating opportunities in credible projects with reputational and social benefits, such as reforestation projects.</p>
Public policy	<p>As the global patchwork of energy and climate change regulation evolves, Glencore will continue to monitor international and national developments and play a constructive role in the development of climate change policy across our global business group.</p> <p>Governments and industry must work together to establish policy frameworks that deliver the optimal balance of social, environmental and economic considerations appropriate for individual nations; this may include pricing carbon as part of a balanced transition to a low carbon economy.</p>
Paris Agreement	<p>We acknowledge the global climate change goals outlined in the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement that came into force on 4 November 2016.</p>
Restricting global warming to 2°C	<p>We believe that the global response to climate change should pursue twin objectives: both limiting temperatures in line with the Paris Goals and supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, including universal access to affordable energy.</p> <p>Our <i>Climate Change Considerations for our Business</i> publication analyses the potential portfolio implications of a transition to a 2°C world. Our carbon scenarios account for energy market projections by leading organisations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) and World Energy Council (WEC), leading climate science projections from the IPCC, and our analyses of likely shifts in policy and other conditions corresponding to scientific technology and economic changes. We have evaluated each commodity business to assess its attractiveness and resilience against each climate scenario, taking into account price, supply, demand and industry structure.</p>
Technology neutral, free-market energy mix	<p>Governments and industry must work together to establish policy frameworks that deliver the optimal balance of social, environmental and economic considerations appropriate for individual nations; this may include pricing carbon as part of a balanced transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>We support a least-cost pathway to achieving climate change goals that considers the cost and consequences of all available policy options and does not hinder socio-economic development</p>

Appendix Two – Industry organisations

The full list of the industry organisations in which we hold a membership and that were included in this review, are set out below:

Global

Cobalt Institute
International Council on Mining & Metals
International Chrome Development Association (ICDA)
International Copper Association (ICA)
International Energy Agency (IEA) – Coal Industry Advisory Board (CIAB)
International Lead Association (ILA)
International Manganese Institute
International Molybdenum Association (IMnA)
International Zinc Association (IZA)
International Cadmium Association
International Zinc Association
The Iron Platform
Lower Olefins and Aromatics Reach Consortium
Maritime Anti-Corruption Network
Molybdenum Consortium
Nickel Institute
Nickel Consortia
Partnering Against Corruption Initiative
Vanadium Consortium
Vanitec
World Coal Association (WCA)

Africa

Kitwe and District Chamber of Commerce and industry (Zambia)
Mine Managers Association (South Africa)
Minerals Council South Africa (formerly Chamber of Mines South Africa)
Mine Ventilation Society of South Africa
Mine Water Coordinating Body (South Africa)
Mufulira Chamber of Commerce (Zambia)
NAPCOF (South Africa)
South Africa Board of People Practices
South Africa Colliery Managers' Association
South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services (SADCAS)
South African Institute of Mechanical Engineers
Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
South African Coal Managers Association (SACMA) and associated sub associations (SACEA, SACAFMA, SACHRA, SACESHA)
South African National Institute of Rock Engineers

Australia

COAL21 Fund (formerly ACALET - Australian Coal Association Low Emission Technology Fund)
Minerals Council of Australia
NSW Minerals Council
Queensland Resources Council
Republican Association of Ore mining and Mining and Processing Enterprises
Western Australian Chamber of Mines & Energy

Europe

AEGE (Spanish Association of Companies of Intensive Electricity Consumption)
Aluminum REACH consortium
ANFE (Spanish National Association of Fertilizer Manufacturers)
Assomet (Italian Non Ferrous Metal Association)
Confindustria (Italian National Industrial Association)
EUROALLIAGES (Silicon) REACH
Eurometaux
European Biodiesel Board
European Copper Institute
REACH Antimony
REACH Arsenic
REACH Cadmium
REACH Cobalt Consortium
REACH Copper Consortium
REACH Fuel Ether consortium
REACH Lead consortium
REACH Manganese Consortium
REACH Nickel Consortium
REACH Precious Metals
REACH Sn
REACH Titanium Consortium
Reach Vanadium Consortium
REACH Zinc
Selenium Tellurium REACH
Sulphuric acid REACH consortium
Swedish Petroleum and Biodiesel Institute (SPBI)
TEDFUN (Spanish Tecnical Association for Die Casting)
WV Metalle (German Non-Ferrous Metals Association)
VCI (German Chemicals Industry Association)

North America

Canada EU Mining Council
Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Chemical Industry Association of Canada (CIAC)
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM)
Conseil du patronat du Québec
Conseil Patronal de l'Environnement du Québec
The Fertilizer Institute (TFI)
Mining Association of Canada
Ontario Chamber Commerce
Ontario Mining Association
Quebec mining Association
Prospector & Developer Association of Canada
The Sulfur Institute (TSI)

South America

Business Association of Magdalena (Colombia)
Colombian Mining Association
Comité de Operaciones del Sistema Interconectado Nacional Industry Association - ANDI (Colombia) in the process of becoming members
Jujuy Industrial Union (UIJ) - It is a Member of (UIA) Argentina Industrial Union
Sociedad Nacional de Minería - Peru
Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía - Peru

Appendix Three – Industry organisations positions on climate change

Organisation	Purpose	Statements/approaches
Global		
International Council on Mining & Metals	An international organisation dedicated to a safe, fair and sustainable mining and metals industry.	ICMM advocates an approach to policy and action that will ensure the mining and metals industry plays its full part in contributing to sustainable development while remaining competitive in a low carbon economy. A position that includes the eventual establishment of an integrated and globally effective carbon regime.
International Zinc Association	The IZA is a global organisation for zinc producers that supports and advances zinc products and markets through research, development, technology transfer and communication of the unique attributes that make zinc sustainable and essential for life	IZA and its members are committed to mitigating the impacts of climate change globally through operational improvements that reduce GHG emissions as well as supporting the global use of zinc to contribute to climate change solutions and sustainable development.
Nickel Institute	The Nickel Institute is a global association of leading primary nickel producers. It promotes the use of nickel in applications and nickel's contribution to a sustainable future.	The Nickel Institute promotes the role that nickel plays in energy transition, a low-carbon economy and tackling global warming. "Each of these approaches represent steps towards achieving the Paris targets. To meet the goal of energy transition and to achieve lower greenhouse gas emissions plus increased energy efficiency, nickel is a vital part of the equation."
World Coal Association (WCA)	The WCA represents the global coal industry and advocates on securing its long-term sustainability.	The WCA supports a balanced approach that integrates climate and energy policy that works towards a low emission future. It recognises a role for low emission coal technologies in the national climate pledges submitted as part of the Paris Agreement. WCA acknowledges the international need for action on climate change and particularly the importance of carbon capture, use and storage in meeting climate objectives.
Africa		
Energy Intensive User Group (EIUG)	The EIUG works work with the South African government, power utilities and other stakeholders to ensure a financially viable, technically healthy and well-managed energy supply industry.	The EIUG recognises that South Africa must transition to a lower-carbon future and aims to ensure it is done in a manner and within a timeframe that protects and maintains the competitiveness of our economy.
Minerals Council South Africa	The Minerals Council acts as an advocate for mining in South Africa to government.	The Minerals Council acknowledges the role of long-term carbon pricing and other mechanisms to facilitate a transition to a low carbon economy. However, it currently advocates that the South African carbon tax could potentially erode profitability through increasing costs and negatively affect the mining sector, resulting in job losses and further exacerbating South Africa's structurally high unemployment rate.

Organisation	Purpose	Statements/approaches
Australia		
COAL21 Fund	A voluntary levy on coal production funds COAL21, which primarily invests in the development of low-emissions technologies for coal-fired power generation and coal mines. COAL21 conducts studies to provide an evidence-based case for the ongoing use of coal in the power, steel and cement sectors through lowering carbon emissions.	Coal21 does not have a climate change statement. Its website notes, "Limiting global temperature rise from climate change requires substantial cuts in global CO ₂ emissions. To meet this challenge, Australian coal producers invest in COAL21 to support the research of low-emissions coal technologies." In addition, it reports on coal low emission technology and undertakes national advertising on high energy, low emissions (HELE) coal power stations.
Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)	The MCA represents Australia's exploration, mining and minerals processing industry, nationally and internationally, on its contribution to sustainable development and society. It advocates responsible policies to promote growth, prosperity and sustainability.	MCA's statement on climate change: "The minerals industry acknowledges that sustained global action is required to reduce the risks of human-induced climate change. The Australian minerals sector supports a measured transition to a low emissions global economy. This includes participation in global agreements such as the Paris Agreement, which would hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels."
NSW Minerals Council	The NSW Minerals Council works with government, industry and community leaders to support a sustainable mining industry in NSW. It supports the development of a strong and diverse state economy and an effective regulatory framework in which the industry can operate profitably and make a meaningful contribution.	The NSW Minerals Council does not have a specific climate change statement. It undertakes substantial media messaging around the contribution of coal and mineral exports to the NSW economy jobs, as well as referencing the role of coal in the NSW electricity mix. It calls for a balanced discussion on energy transition.
Queensland Resource Council (QRC)	QRC represents Queensland's minerals and energy resources through engaging with government and focusing on strategies that secure the long-term sustainability of the minerals and energy sectors.	QRC has a comprehensive statement on climate change: "Our industry makes a major socio-economic contribution to Queensland and we have an important contribution to addressing energy and climate change issues while continuing to deliver value for our shareholders and stakeholders alike." The full statement is available on its website.
Western Australian Chamber of Mines and Energy (CME)	CME participates in policy development on issues affecting the resources sector, promotes the value of the sector to society, and provides an avenue through which members and stakeholders are able to collaborate.	The CME does not have a specific climate change statement but has made submissions and public comments on carbon regulation. CME advocates for a measured transition to a low emissions global economy based on global agreement; market based mechanisms; and substantial investment in low emission technology and abatement. In meeting future emission reduction targets, CME recommends a policy framework that includes the broadest possible range of emissions sources, sinks and low carbon energy options to ensure the equitable distribution of the costs involved.

Appendix Three – Industry organisations positions on climate change continued

Organisation	Purpose	Statements/approaches
Europe		
Eurometaux	Eurometaux represents the interests of the non-ferrous metals industry with EU policy makers on four main areas: energy and climate change; environment, health and safety; international trade; and sustainability. It promotes sustainable production, use and recycling of non-ferrous metals in Europe.	Eurometaux promotes a global approach to climate change to ensure the competitiveness of European industry. It recognises a need for a global approach to limit climate change to below 2 °C as well as protecting European energy intensive industries from carbon leakage.
Wirtschafts-Vereinigung Metals (WVMetalle)	WVMetalle advocates on German economic policies for producers and processors of non-ferrous metals, especially in trade, environmental, tax, energy and transport. It promotes market transparency through statistical services and market analysis in cooperation with member companies and industry associations.	WVMetalle recognises that the non-ferrous sector is part of the energy transition. As energy and climate policies affect industrial policies it advocates for an approach that does not result in an industrial migration from Germany
North America		
Association de l'exploration minière du Québec (AEMQ)	The AEMQ promotes sustainable and responsible exploration of Quebec's mineral resources and their contribution to the economy. It engages on improving the regulatory and legislative framework for mining to ensure it reflects the sector's economic reality. It requires a predictable, stable, efficient business environment, supported by a competitive and flexible tax framework.	"The AEMQ supports the steps taken by the various levels of government to commit to a transition to a greener economy."
Canadian Chamber of Commerce (Chamber)	The Chamber connects businesses of all sizes and sectors to advocate for public policies that foster a strong, competitive economic environment that benefits businesses, communities and families across Canada.	"The Chamber is committed to supporting its members to take action on climate change. The effects of our warming climate are not distant or remote.....In the face of this challenge, leaders of businesses large and small are taking action – not only because it feels good, but because it is benefiting their bottom line. "The Chamber's Climate Smart programme empowers businesses to track and reduce losses from ineffective energy, fuel and waste management.
Conseil du Patronat du Québec (CPQ)	The CPQ promotes business interests in Quebec and advocates for economic policies that are corporate-friendly.	The CPQ supports a Quebec/California cap and trade scheme to reduce emissions. It supports accelerating the transition to a green economy through a strategic approach that maximises the benefits and cost-effectiveness of public and private investment. It sees climate change and clean technologies driving economic and social development, and encourages the government to put in place strategies and policies that supports the profitable investments in innovation and technological development, as well as the adoption of environmental regulations.

Organisation	Purpose	Statements/approaches
Fédération Chambres de commerce du Québec	The FCCQ advocates on public policy interests to encourage a competitive business environment. It supports economic growth based on economic, environmental and social development as well as on responsible corporate initiatives.	"Quebec must maximise the GHG reductions at the lowest cost as well as the business opportunities in Quebec that result. The enhancement of the three programs of the 2013-2020 Action Plan on Climate Change (CCAP 2013-2020) will enable Québec companies in the industrial, forestry, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial sectors to help accelerate the required transformations to significantly reduce their GHG emissions".
Mining Association of Canada (MAC)	MAC promotes a strong, sustainable mining industry that benefits all Canadians and supports continued prosperity across the country. MAC represents the mining industry on key public policy areas, including regulatory efficiency, economic competitiveness, northern development, corporate social responsibility, Aboriginal affairs and human resources.	MAC supports an orderly transition toward a lower carbon future, and is a constructive partner in the climate change conversation.
Ontario Chamber of Commerce (OCC)	The OCC supports economic growth in Ontario by defending business priorities on behalf of its members. The OCC promotes an economically sustainable province that is driven by an innovative, successful and ever-expanding business community	The OCC recognises the need to address climate change, but in a way that maximises economic benefits while minimising costs. It believes that more is needed to manage uncertainty and support businesses during the transition to lower carbon intensity economic growth. The OCC has concerns on the uncertainty arising from the Climate Change Action Plan and the lack of insight into the post-2020 plan, whether free allowances will roll over into future compliance periods, the poor auction performance in the Western Climate Initiative and the use of cap and trade revenue. It supports steps already taken to position Ontario as an environmental leader, such as the elimination of coal generation and the increased use of emissions-free sources of energy.
Ontario Mining Association (OMA)	The OMA advocates for industry advancement through engaging public policy development. It is committed to overcoming the challenges affecting the competitiveness of responsible operations and fostering an environment that bolsters mining's role in Ontario's innovation-oriented green economy.	The OMA includes climate change in its overall environmental stewardship. It encourages member companies to adhere to the highest standards of leadership in areas such as water conservation, energy consumption, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, metal recycling and the preservation of biodiversity.
Prospector & Developer Association of Canada	PDAC represents the mineral exploration and development sector and supports a competitive, responsible mineral sector.	PDAC has a longstanding commitment to responsible exploration, including improving environmental performance. It offers guidance on reducing GHG emissions during exploration activities to its members
South America		
Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Petróleo y Energía (SNMPE)	In Peru, the SNMPE promotes the development of mining, hydrocarbon and electric activities, through the sustainable use of natural resources, and social development, in full respect of current legislation.	The SNMPE encourages the energy and mining sector to support the government in its efforts to address the effects of climate change as well as to commit to reducing GHG emissions.

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