

**LONDON MINING NETWORK**  
**TRUSTEES' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**ALISON WARD ACCOUNTANTS**  
**CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS**

**28 HILLS ROAD**  
**BUCKHURST HILL**  
**ESSEX IG9 5RS**

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
TRUSTEES' REPORT - ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE NETWORK**

225-229 Seven Sisters Road  
London N4 2DA

**TRUSTEES**

Marilyn Croser  
Peter Frankental  
Anca Giurgiu  
Dorothy Guerrero  
Andrew Hickman  
Diana Salazar  
Patrick Scott  
Andrew Whitmore  
Susan Willman

**COORDINATOR**

Richard Solly

**CHARITY NUMBER**

1159778

**BANKERS**

Triodos Bank  
Brunel House  
11 The Promenade  
Bristol BS8 3NN

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER**

Alison Ward  
Alison Ward Accountants  
Chartered Certified Accountants  
28 Hills Road  
Buckhurst Hill  
Essex IG9 5RS

*"Thank you immensely to the team. I have no preference - all of you are excellent people. I think the reason everything worked so well is that all of you have worked together, like a football team. If you didn't have this understanding, it wouldn't work. At no time did you leave us on our own: you were with us all the time. You left some of your commitments on one side to be with us, and we feel that we were at home. Thank you."*



Alvaro Ipuana, community representative from La Guajira, Colombia, reflecting on LMN's *Unmasking BHP* speaker tour in October 2019.

## London Mining Network Annual Report 2019

London Mining Network (LMN) is an alliance of human rights, development, environmental and solidarity groups. London is the world's leading centre of mining finance. Mining is one of the most polluting and destructive industries in the world and is often associated with human rights abuses. Our role is to support communities harmed by mining, help make their voices heard in London, and assist them in pursuing just solutions to their problems.

### In brief

We maintained our solidarity work with those affected by the Marikana Massacre in 2012. In May, we supported a People's Tribunal organised by Marikana Solidarity Collective outside [Lonmin's final shareholder meeting](#). We also supported a vigil commemorating the 7th anniversary of the Marikana Massacre in August.

Our interventions at the [Anglo American](#), [Rio Tinto](#) and [Antofagasta](#) Annual General Meetings (AGMs) have continued to voice the concerns of communities and organisations with which we are working in Australia, Bougainville, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Peru, South Africa, the USA and West Papua. We have put across their views, particularly on the legacy issues surrounding mining waste, the safety of tailings dams, health impacts on workers and affected communities, environmental degradation, water contamination and noise pollution. We attended Anglo American's AGM and co-organised a demonstration alongside MedAct and War on Want. We produced a joint press release, a shareholders' briefing and a beginners' handout for passers-by. People from affected communities have said they were grateful for our support. New people attended the Anglo American AGM with us and felt they had learnt something valuable from that. Follow-up work from last year's AGM interventions and speaker tours continued.

In October 2019 LMN hosted [visitors](#) from Brazil, Chile and Colombia for the AGM of the world's largest mining company, BHP. The [tour was very successful](#) and [LMN's report on BHP's London AGM](#) is available to read along with our [video](#) of the protest outside the AGM. Our reports are often the only independent analysis of these shareholder meetings. We have noted that these reports are cited in academic and other papers but we do not know the scale of this. Chilean colleagues have told us that without our AGM reports they would not know what is being said and decided by the company's shareholders in London.

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In a first for LMN and [Local Authority Pension Fund Forum \(LAPFF\)](#), institutional investors representing asset managers, trade unions and local authority pension funds heard from the visitors in an investors' meeting. We continue to develop our strategy to confront major investors that have holdings in the mining companies that have adversely affected the communities we work with.

We continued to collaborate with global union IndustriALL, particularly over concerns about BHP and Glencore, building links between mine workers and others affected by mining, and engaging with investors.

We have supported and worked with network and non-network members on specific campaigns. LMN staff, advisors and consultants have participated in and supported the development of regional and global networks. We are increasing our collaboration with these networks, particularly through our key role in the steering group of the international 'network of networks' which organised the November 2018 Thematic Social Forum on Mining.

Staff time has been devoted to extra meetings and creating and sharing existing publicity as a result of supporting member initiatives such as work on the UN Binding Treaty on Transnational Corporations and the campaign on Investor-State Dispute Settlement mechanisms. Staff and volunteer time has also supported capacity building for members and non-members through support with attending AGMs. We are increasingly contacted by journalists, students and potential volunteers who have discovered our work via our website, social media or events. We had six volunteers working with LMN in 2019 on specific projects. There continues to be varying levels of participation in the network from member groups. Some group representatives would welcome greater sharing of information about activities and ideas between groups.

Two research projects and one education project have been funded this year. Research on a '[Just Transition is a Post-extractive Transition](#)' was completed and recommendations will be reviewed and considered for 2020. A technical report on '[Risk Analysis of the Tailings Dams at the Rio Tinto Mine, Andalucia, Spain](#)', was completed and will be used to leverage and take forward our strategy on tailings dams safety and waste legacy issues of big mining companies. A [summary report](#) was also produced, highlighting key findings and putting them into context.

Our [education and outreach work](#) goes from strength to strength. Several new contacts have been developed and demand for workshops and input from LMN is growing, including among youth climate campaigners involved in the Youth Strike for Climate movement.

LMN has been represented by staff, volunteers and members' groups at many external events. Events that we have organised and co-organised have been well attended and have generated interest in our work. Our Annual Gathering – a public event held directly after our AGM - was felt to be particularly successful and feedback from it will inform future events.

Our redesigned website was launched in February. Numbers of those who connect with LMN via social media continue to increase, and at a greater rate than last year. Use of LMN mailouts exceeds the average for NGOs and comments on mailouts are very positive. When we launched the new website, we began publishing the mailouts online as well; these are well-read. We now have a YouTube channel and an Instagram account. A summary report of the 2018 narrative report and accounts was launched at LMN's Annual Gathering in June 2019. Feedback has been positive.

We increased the amount of media work at times other than speaker tours, including around [an exhibition on coal in Indonesia](#) and on the diversion of the Arroyo Bruno in La Guajira, Colombia, at the request of communities and organisations with which we are working.

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Significant progress has been made on fundraising. This has been in part due to the extra half day resourcing that has gone into this work plus the invaluable support given by our honorary Treasurer, Terry Blackman. Terry has a lifetime of experience in public sector auditing and continues to provide additional capacity in maintaining a high level of organisational governance.

We raised sufficient funds in 2019 to deliver a balanced budget for the year. However, we need to continue to seek new sources of funding because our funding mix is still disproportionately dependent on one year grants.



*Resisting Anglo American's annual shareholders' meeting*

## 1. Support for mining-affected communities

### The Amadiba Crisis Committee in South Africa

The Amadiba Crisis Committee in Pondoland in South Africa's Eastern Cape is trying to stop an Australian company, MRC, whose biggest investor is a UK businessman, from constructing a mineral sands mine in Xolobeni on the spectacularly beautiful Wild Coast. Critics of the mine have been threatened. Two have been murdered. Anti-mine activist Nonhle Mbuthuma has had to go into hiding. We wrote a joint letter to South African Mineral Resources Minister Gwede Mantashe in January urging an end to intimidation and violence in Xolobeni and organised a protest [at the South African High Commission](#) in London. Intimidation continues but there have been no further deaths, and the mine construction has still not begun.

### Tailings dam collapse at Brumadinho, Brazil

On 25 January 2019 another catastrophic mining waste dam collapse occurred in Brazil (following the collapse in Mariana, Minas Gerais, in 2015). The Brumadinho disaster was also in Minas Gerais, at an iron ore mine owned and operated by Brazilian mining company Vale. 272 people were killed by the flood of saturated mine waste (tailings) which burst from the waste pond contained by the dam. Fourteen are still missing.

There is British institutional investment in Vale, notably by HSBC Bank, Aviva Investors, and Legal and General. Vale faces criminal charges in Brazil for negligence over dam safety.

We were contacted immediately by partner group Churches and Mining Network in Brazil and were able to publicise and [comment](#) on what had happened. We decided to include UK investors in Vale in our work, and during the year held meetings with HSBC and Aviva investors over this and other

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issues (see below under investor engagement). LMN trustee Andrew Hickman visited Brazil in August as a guest of Churches and Mining Network and visited Brumadinho as well as two other mine sites (see below). This has strengthened our links with our Brazilian partner groups and led to new contacts. People affected by the Brumadinho disaster have asked for our assistance in putting them in touch with technical experts, with other groups in Brazil and elsewhere campaigning for justice, and with UK investors.

We have continued and expanded our research and advocacy on tailings dam safety, which has been given much greater prominence as a result of the Brumadinho disaster and the response of a number of institutional investors, led by the Church of England Pensions Board and the Swedish Council of Ethics of the AP Funds, who have gathered and published information about tailings dams and are leading an initiative to improve standards of tailings dam design and management.

The Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF), with which we enjoy a good working relationship, asked us to assist this shareholder initiative by putting them in touch with affected communities in Brazil, which we did. These communities are being accompanied by the Brazilian worker for the UK-based Business and Human Rights Resource Centre and Catholic agency Caritas Brazil, both of which have also sought our advice and assistance in relating to institutional investors. When LAPFF invited community representatives from Brazil to speak at their national conference in Bournemouth in December, it was to LMN that LAPFF turned to provide supportive accompaniment for the visitors.

A Brazilian campaigner who had lost his son, his pregnant daughter and her husband in the Brumadinho disaster, asked us to arrange a meeting for him with the Church of England Pensions Board when he was in London in November. We accompanied him to this meeting and it was clear that Pensions Board representatives were moved by it and motivated to ensure improved standards.

A Brazilian activist-academic asked for our assistance in organising a conference in Brazil on mining technical issues. All of this suggests that our approach to solidarity with mining-affected communities is appreciated by both the communities and those who are genuinely seeking the wellbeing of those communities.

## **Cerrejon Coal in Colombia**

We have continued and deepened our support for communities in the province of La Guajira, Colombia, affected by the huge Cerrejon opencast coal mine, owned by London-listed companies Anglo American, BHP and Glencore. This mine has a long history of forced displacements of farming communities. People have lost livelihoods and communities have been divided and dispersed.

Isobel Tarr, of LMN member group Coal Action Network, spent two months in La Guajira at the beginning of the year and was able to bring eye-witness evidence to the Anglo American AGM in London in May. Seb Ordonez, of LMN member group War on Want, was in La Guajira in May-June and Diana Salazar, of LMN member group Colombia Solidarity Campaign, was in La Guajira in July. This has enabled us, collectively, to have a much deeper understanding of what is going on around the mine and has greatly strengthened our links with organisations and individuals in the area and in the NGOs supporting them from Colombia's capital, Bogota.

A new group, Democracy Center, joined LMN during the year, and representatives of this Latin-America focused group have also spent time in La Guajira. Their strong links with Ireland, especially with the Latin America Solidarity Centre in Dublin, have expanded and strengthened LMN's own links with the country and also enriched the European Coal Imports Network, which brings together all the groups in Europe working on Cerrejon Coal. The Republic of Ireland imports coal from Cerrejon and has recently been advised by the United Nations Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to cease doing so because of the human rights impacts of the

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mine. Dublin is also the location of CMC, the marketing arm of Cerrejon coal. LMN has assisted various groups with research into the finances of CMC and will continue to support Irish partner groups in drawing attention to Cerrejon's impacts on the communities around it. The continual expansion of the international pressure on Cerrejon Coal and its three multinational owners is a direct result of work begun by LMN member group Colombia Solidarity Campaign before LMN was established in 2007, greatly strengthened as a result of LMN bringing together numerous groups in the UK and elsewhere.

We have continued to support members of the community of Tabaco, forcibly evicted and demolished in 2001, who are [still trying to get justice](#) from the company and the government. We continually pressure the companies to reconstruct the community. We believe that without international publicity the situation for the community would be even worse than it is. It has become a major public relations problem for Cerrejon Coal and we intend to ensure that it continues to be a problem for the company until justice is done.

In preparation for the British-Australian mining giant BHP's AGM in London in October, colleagues visiting La Guajira in the summer met with representatives of all the communities with which we work to discuss who should be chosen as the communities' delegate in London. Alvaro Ipuana of the community of Nuevo Espinal was chosen. The national NGOs with which we work in Bogota chose Catalina Caro from CENSAT (Friends of the Earth Colombia) as their delegate. LMN funded a visit by Catalina and Alvaro to a number of communities in La Guajira in the weeks preceding the October speaker tour in the UK, to ensure that communities' concerns and demands would all be brought to London and encourage improved communication. For a report on the speaker tour, see below.

In addition, during the year LMN also played a key role in an international campaign to save the Arroyo Bruno (Bruno Stream), which Cerrejon Coal wanted to divert in order to gain access to more coal. We sent an [open letter](#) to the mining companies involved in support of the three Wayuu indigenous communities of La Gran Parada, Paradero and La Horqueta, who took legal action against the planned expansion of the mine into the natural course of the stream. Along with other communities across the river basin, they stand to be affected by the diversion. We participated in a [seminar in Riohacha](#), provincial capital of La Guajira, helped produce a [video](#), and published results of a [water quality survey](#) by US academics which found high pollution levels in the Arroyo Bruno and the Rancheria River into which it flows. Local people who have been challenging the company over the river diversion and other environmental and health impacts of the mine have repeatedly been [threatened with death](#) by paramilitary forces and others. We have written to the mining companies and to UK and Colombian government agencies urging them to take action to protect the critics of the mine and have issued [urgent action](#) requests. Death threats against our partners in La Guajira have not been carried out, but we remain vigilant.



*"I have a feeling that this tour was very different because we built a lot of trust and support beforehand. You come here and you feel like the people are your friends - Diana, Seb, Lucio - my teacher... You arrive and this trust allows you to relax in some ways - you don't have the same load. It makes it easier to have things to say with this prior trust. It doesn't just happen like that - trust is built over time and common themes are built over time. It is really important for us to continue and deepen this process. This is a tour in which we really felt we trusted people and we relaxed because of that."*

Catalina Caro, community representative from La Guajira, Colombia, reflecting on LMN's *Unmasking BHP* speaker tour in October 2019.

## **Solidarity with communities affected by the Marikana Massacre in South Africa**

In August 2012, 34 striking mine workers at British company Lonmin's platinum mining operations at Marikana, South Africa, were gunned down and killed by South African police. Their families have yet to achieve justice. We have been working with Bishop Jo Seoka of the Benchmarks Foundation in South Africa, with some members of the community at Marikana, with the German Ethical Shareholders Association and as part of London-based Marikana Solidarity Collective to attain that justice. Under pressure from its critics, the company has made commitments which it has not yet kept, and now another company, US-South African company Sibanye Stillwater, which has the worst record on mine worker deaths in South Africa, has taken it over. Campaigners now have to make sure that commitments made to workers, the bereaved families and the community at Marikana are fulfilled rather than dumped.

We attended [Lonmin's AGM](#) in March, before the Sibanye Stillwater takeover, to raise these concerns. We believe that such pressure has played a role in forcing the company to make commitments, but further pressure is needed to ensure they are kept now that the takeover has happened. That takeover was agreed at Lonmin's Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) on 28 May. We helped organise a theatrical '[People's Tribunal](#)' outside the meeting to remind people of the many injustices in which Lonmin has been involved, and we [attended the EGM itself](#) to continue the pressure. In August we helped with a [solidarity vigil](#) marking the seventh anniversary of the massacre.

We were represented at the congress of the AMCU mine workers' union in South Africa in September where Andy Higginbottom of Marikana Solidarity Collective explained the work we have been doing in London. We remain in communication with colleagues in South Africa to ensure that we can be responsive to community needs now that the mine owner is no longer a London-listed company but still enjoys some UK investment.

## **Rio Tinto in Madagascar, Mongolia, West Papua, Australia and the USA**

We continue to work with organisations supporting communities in a number of places affected by the operations of the world's second largest mining company, Rio Tinto. We have [publicised the work](#) of new LMN member group Andrew Lees Trust in Madagascar. Andrew Lees Trust commissioned technical experts to analyse water quality around the company's QMM mine in Fort Dauphin and found evidence of serious contamination, including radioactive contamination. These issues were raised at the [company's AGM](#) in April and Andrew Lees Trust has maintained a technical dialogue with Rio Tinto in the hope that the company will address the problems.

On behalf of partner group Oyu Tolgoi Watch in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, we raised issues of concern at Rio Tinto's AGM around its copper gold mine in the Gobi Desert, where nomadic herdsman have suffered cultural disruption and loss of livelihood because of mine construction. There are also concerns about the safety of the mine construction and waste storage.

We also spoke about the rehabilitation of the Ranger uranium mine in Australia, which affects the Kakadu National Park, and the company's legacy of mining waste at the Grasberg copper gold mine in West Papua, and reported back to the indigenous and environmental organisations with which we work in both countries.

This year we again assisted the Arizona Mining Reform Coalition in making the case against the Resolution Copper project in the USA, which would violate indigenous sacred sites and destroy a valuable ecosystem. We helped representatives of port workers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Port Division, to challenge the company over working conditions and worker rights at

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the Boron mine in California. Both US delegations were appreciative of the assistance we gave them, saying that our guidance and practical help were very useful.

### **Beowulf in Sweden**

Beowulf is a small mining company, listed on the London Stock Exchange. For years it has been attempting to construct an iron ore mine in the region of Jokkmokk in northern Sweden, where indigenous Sami people herd reindeer, and against the opposition of many in the Sami community. We have been supporting the company's Sami opponents for some years. We attended the Beowulf AGM in June, asking questions from our Sami friends. The company CEO Kurt Budge was clearly rattled by our presence and told people that he had to watch what he said, "because she's writing everything down".

Our question about why the company was pursuing this project when it seemed to be a misuse of money and resources when already 95 percent of Europe's iron ore production comes from northern Sweden prompted follow-up questions from other shareholders.

In February 2020, the Swedish government announced that they had finally refused the company's application for their Kallak mining project.

### **Anglo American in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru**

Anglo American, by the end of 2019 the world's sixth largest mining company by market value, is involved with the Cerrejon Coal mine (see above) and a number of other operations of particular concern to LMN and our partner organisations. At the [company's AGM in May](#) we raised concerns about Cerrejon, about the impacts of Anglo American's Los Bronces copper mine in Chile on local glaciers and the communities that rely on them for water, about the dangers posed by its tailings dam at the Minas Rio iron ore mine in Brazil, about water contamination and destruction of livelihoods around its Quellaveco mine in Peru and about the potential impacts of its exploration for copper in Ecuador.

Many of the people with whom we work in mining-affected communities think that raising these concerns at company AGMs does help – which is why we continue to do it. They say that, as a result, things on the ground sometimes improve, at least for a while. In any case, bringing communities' concerns to these meetings means that company management and shareholders cannot say they have not been told. And when company boards make commitments at AGMs, and we write them down and publish them, communities have markers they can use to hold the companies to account.

### **Antofagasta in Chile**

We have continued to work in support of communities in Chile affected by copper mining company Antofagasta. The company operates one of the world's highest tailings dams above the town of Caimanes in the north of the country, and has not complied with court orders to remove it. At the company's shareholders' meeting [in May](#) we spoke about tailings dam safety and the violation of indigenous people's rights by the company.

Antofagasta is one of the less responsive of the companies that we challenge, but our partners in Chile tell us that it is helpful to them to have their concerns raised at their AGMs in London, which are often well reported in the Chilean media, and that our reports about these meetings are the only way in which they can find full and accurate information about what the company is saying.

### **Stopping destructive mining in Spain**

Mining company Atalaya trades on London's Alternative Investment Market – a less regulated market for companies too small to be on the London Stock Exchange main market. Its [Riotinto](#)

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[Mine](#) (formerly owned by, but no longer associated with, Rio Tinto mining company) is an open-pit copper mine in the province of Huelva, Andalusia, southern Spain. The mine currently processes 9.5 million metric tons of copper ore per year with plans to expand to 15 million metric tons per year.

Working with Spanish partner group Ecologistas en Accion, we commissioned a [technical report](#) by mining engineer Dr Steve Emerman, of the University of Utah, which explained a number of serious concerns about the stability of the mine's tailings dams. This report is being used in litigation in Spain and in a European parliamentary consultation about mining waste. We then published a [summary of the report](#) to help brief MEPs and others. A [third report](#), from Ecologistas en Accion, explains the legal, technical and environmental context of mining development in Spain.

## Unmasking BHP



*Unmasking BHP protest, outside the AGM*

BHP is the world's largest mining company, and despite the fact that it enjoys a reputation for good corporate ethics, there are multiple concerns around its operations in a number of countries. LMN and several of our member groups have been working for many years to hold BHP accountable for its activities.

In October we organised a [speaker tour](#) around the time of the BHP AGM. We [hosted four visitors](#) – Alvaro Ipuana from Nuevo Espinal in La Guajira, Colombia, representing communities affected by Cerrejon Coal (see above); Catalina Caro, from CENSAT (Friends of the Earth Colombia, which works with communities affected by Cerrejon Coal); Tchenna Maso, a lawyer working with grassroots community organisation MAB (Movement of People Affected by Dams) in Brazil; and Lucio Cuenca, from OLCA (Observatorio Latinoamericano de Conflictos Ambientales, Latin American Observatory of Environmental Conflicts) in Chile. We [produced a video](#) before the tour to introduce the issues and the people involved.

The visitors were able to [attend the company AGM](#) to raise issues of concern. It was a difficult experience for them because of the terrible imbalance of power between the company, backed by all the power of state governments, and the communities with which we work. A [demonstration](#) was held outside the AGM in solidarity with the visitors. Alvaro said that he felt the AGM was "a fight between a tethered donkey and a tiger".

But attending the AGM was only one part of over a week of activities. Visitors met with journalists, NGOs, students, members of London's Latin American communities, artists and community activists in Liverpool, former coal miners and community activists working against opencast coal

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mining in North East England, and climate activists and parliamentarians in Scotland, making sure that many people heard about what is happening and giving opportunities for offering solidarity.

At BHP's AGM in 2018, visitors from Colombia asked us to prioritise informing institutional investors about the impacts of mining on local communities, so in October 2019 we worked with the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum to organise a [forum for investors](#). Representatives of numerous financial institutions, trade unions, local authorities and churches were able to hear directly from representatives of communities affected by BHP's operations, to ask questions and converse with them informally. It was clear that the occasion made a deep impression on some of the shareholders. We also provided opportunities for students to meet and learn from the visitors, and published [some of their reflections](#) on the experience.

After the end of the speaker tour, we marked the anniversary of the disastrous 2015 tailings dam collapse at the Samarco iron ore mine (50 percent owned by BHP) by [handing in a letter](#) at BHP's London offices asking for detailed answers to questions which had not been answered adequately at the AGM; we received a detailed response from the company in early 2020.

During the COP25 climate change talks in Madrid in December, one of the Chilean representatives at that meeting, indigenous leader Sergio Cubillos from the community of Peine in the Atacama Desert, made the journey to London to meet with us. He spoke at an event which we organised for him at the Institute of Education at University College London. Sergio spoke about the impacts of BHP's lithium and copper operations on his community, particularly the impact on water quality and quantity. This visit strengthened our contact with him, which a member of our Chile working group had initiated while working on his doctorate.

## **Solidarity with the people of Phulbari, Bangladesh**

Small mining company GCM Resources, which trades on London's Alternative Investment Market (AIM), has been trying for over 13 years to gain permission to construct a large opencast coal mine on prime agricultural land near Phulbari in north western Bangladesh. The project would require the relocation of tens of thousands of rural people (the company estimates around 40,000, its critics suggest a much higher number), with no guarantee that they would have adequate accommodation or alternative livelihoods. There is fierce local opposition to the company's plans.

For many years, LMN has been working with Bangladeshi activists in the Phulbari Solidarity Group and the Bangladesh National Committee to Protect Oil Gas and Mineral Resources UK Branch to bring concerns to the company's AGMs and persuade it to abandon the project. This year, we assisted them with a protest outside the London Stock Exchange to mark Phulbari Day in August: the anniversary of the Bangladeshi riot police murders in 2006 of unarmed protesters against GCM Resources. We called for the company to be delisted from AIM. We worked with colleagues to organise a protest outside, and a critical shareholder presence inside, the company's AGM in December, insisting that the company abandon its Phulbari coal project. However, the venue where the AGM was to be held feared security problems, and the company [postponed the AGM](#) until early 2020. Community opposition and international solidarity have so far managed to prevent the project going ahead.

## **2. Research and advocacy**

Mining creates enormous quantities of waste, and the storage of that waste is very often inadequate. One serious problem is the risk posed by the instability of many tailings dams. Tailings are the fine-grained waste material (sands and silts) resulting from the crushing of mineral-bearing ore and processing it to separate the desired mineral. Tailings are usually in the form of slurry because processing involves mixing with water or because the tailings are transported to the waste site in water. Sometimes processing involves treating with chemicals. Often these fine wastes are stored in large artificial ponds or lakes held back by a dam. These tailings dams are constructed

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using the waste material itself. When constructed using the so-called “upstream” method they rest partly on the tailings inside the pond, which can become unstable.

Catastrophic tailings dams collapses occurred in November 2015 at the Samarco iron ore mine in Brazil, 50 percent owned by London-listed company BHP, and in January 2019 at Brazilian mining company Vale’s iron ore operations at Brumadinho in Brazil. The Samarco collapse killed 20 people and polluted 600 kilometres of the Rio Doce valley and the sea around its estuary. The Brumadinho collapse caused the deaths of at least 272 people and severe pollution in the area below the dam. LMN researcher Richard Harkinson has continued to monitor international developments in tailings dam construction and has worked with other organisations around the world concerned about the dangers posed by unstable dams. LMN researcher Paul Robson has maintained contact with organisations in Brazil working for justice for those affected by the Samarco and Brumadinho disasters. In August, LMN trustee Andrew Hickman visited communities affected by the two disasters to strengthen our links with them and ensure that our work is informed by their perspectives.

As explained above, we commissioned engineering expert Dr Steve Emerman to [evaluate the safety](#) of tailings dams at Atalaya’s Riotinto mine in Spain. His report is being used in legal proceedings in Spain and in advocacy in the European Parliament over mining waste disposal. We published a short [tailings dam explainer](#) aimed at non-technical readers. We [contributed to a consultation](#) held at the end of the year by the Global Tailings Review, an initiative of major institutional investors in the mining industry working together with industry body International Council on Mining and Metals. We pointed out the need for better consultation with mining-affected communities: the consultation was too rapid to allow for meaningful involvement of such communities and we urged that they be given further opportunities to share their experiences.

At the urging of partners in Colombia, we contacted some of the larger investors in BHP and began a dialogue with them about the social and environmental impacts of the company’s joint ventures at Cerrejon in Colombia and Samarco in Brazil. In discussion with HSBC and Aviva Investors, we also spoke about the Brumadinho disaster, as both are institutional investors in Vale. As explained above, we worked with the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum to organise a [meeting in October](#) between institutional investors and representatives of communities in Brazil, Chile and Colombia affected by BHP. We believe that this event was particularly helpful in assisting investors in understanding the human impacts of their investment decisions.

One issue which has arisen in the context of our involvement with climate change campaigns and the movement for disinvestment from coal and other fossil fuels has been the damaging effects of increased mining of minerals needed for the transition to a low-carbon economy. We believe that the transition away from all fossil fuels is necessary and urgent, but our work with communities affected by the mining of metals such as aluminium, copper and lithium, all essential for some versions of the low carbon transition, leads us to conclude that we cannot simply swap one form of high-extraction, high-consumption economy for another. We need to find ways to consume less, to reuse and recycle more, to live within the ecological limits of the planet, and that this degrowth needs to ensure a more equal distribution of wealth.



We are concerned at the way the mining industry is using the need to move away from fossil fuels as a justification for expanded mining of other minerals and to present itself as saving the world from climate breakdowns. Some of the companies adopting this approach continue to mine enormous quantities of coal while justifying their existence through increasing their involvement in copper and lithium mining. This greenwashing is to the

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detriment of communities affected by their operations. We call for a just transition to a post-extractive future for communities as well as for mineworkers so that they are not left without an income. We explained these concerns in a joint report with LMN member group War on Want published in September, [A Just\(ice\) Transition is a Post-Extractive Transition](#). This has been welcomed by climate justice groups and NGOs, and is being used as an educational resource.

## 3. LMN communications work: telling the public what's really going on

Another key aspect of our work is telling the public, primarily in Britain, about the negative impacts of UK-linked mining companies to dent their reputation and challenge shareholders, and also to raise the profile of the communities resisting.

This year the growth in climate movements and public awareness around climate breakdown provided LMN with great opportunities to communicate our key messages. It also challenged us to become more relevant in terms of the language we use so we increase engagement with people who know little about mining issues.

Much of our work focused on providing context to the climate crisis narrative. We linked climate issues to a need for a transition to a world beyond mining, and we called out mining companies for greenwashing their human and environmental crimes.

### Media requests

We were contacted by Dow Jones news; the Financial Times - which interviewed Lucio Cuenca from Chile during Unmasking BHP week about water shortages exacerbated by water shortages; the Times in Ireland, who were conducting research into the Cerrejon mine in Colombia; and several freelance journalists and photographers who asked us for quotes, to share contacts, or for lengthy consultation to prepare for trips to mining-affected areas.

### Media work

#### *What's in the water?*

We helped produce and edited a [film](#) made by ThreePenny Festival arts collective about BHP's involvement in Cerrejon mine in Colombia and the Samarco tailings dam disaster in Brazil.

#### *Art exhibition on coal in Indonesia*

We wrote a [press release](#) on a UK-Indonesia trade summit taking place at the time of a photography exhibition on Kalimantan's coal mining legacy, in July. We also [interviewed](#) Sarah Agustio from Indonesian mining advocacy network JATAM and Indonesian PhD student Siti Maimunah during the exhibition.

#### *Lonmin*

Morning Star [covered](#) the demonstration outside [Lonmin's AGM](#) in March. We wrote about the [outcome of the meeting](#), its [extraordinary annual meeting](#) in May, and live tweeted from the 6th anniversary of the Marikana massacre in August.

#### *Anglo American*

We wrote a [joint press release](#) about [protesting](#) Anglo American's AGM in April, and wrote a [follow-up](#) story about what happened at the demonstration and in the meeting. When Chilean community

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representative Lucio Cuenca was in the UK for Unmasking BHP, the Financial Times interviewed him as part of an [article](#) on Anglo American's copper mine in Peru.

## ***Just transition report***

The Ecologist [published an article](#) on the report, linking it to examples by Yes to Life, No to Mining of how communities are resisting. Euronews interviewed the author of the report for an [article](#) asking whether lithium batteries deserve a Nobel prize.

## ***Unmasking BHP***

The issues raised by our visitors in October were covered by the Financial Times, [the Telegraph](#), [the Independent](#), [openDemocracy](#), [Scotsman](#) and [Red Pepper](#), and a [photo](#) of our protest was used in the Times. [Mining News](#) Industry media covered our dissident shareholder action and [Investment and Pensions Europe](#) wrote about our investors' meeting. LMN set up a Spanish-media working group, something we had not done before, and thanks to their links to Latin America, we also managed to get coverage in Chilean press, such as [El Desconcierto](#) and [El Ciudadano](#). [Friends of the Earth Scotland](#) and [Global Justice Now](#) also covered the visit. LMN volunteers enabled us to produce two videos in the run-up to Unmasking BHP as well as graphics promoting the week.

## ***Samarco disaster***

Tchenna Maso from Brazilian grassroots movement MAB wrote a piece, [In Bolsonaro's Brazil, dams are ticking time bombs](#) for the New Internationalist, edited by LMN and published on the fourth anniversary of the Samarco tailings dam disaster in Brazil. Daily Telegraph business reporter Ed Clowes wrote a piece in December after speaking to LMN researchers who told him that [four years on from Brazil's dam disaster, BHP has yet to rebuild a single home for those affected](#). Our letter hand-in to BHP's headquarters on the anniversary was [covered](#) by ICN.

## ***Mines and Money Awards Dinner***

Every year, the mining industry holds a Mines and Money conference in London to attract investment into the industry. The conference includes a Gala Dinner and Awards Ceremony. This time, we wrote a [press release](#) on an alternative awards ceremony we helped organise to turn the spotlight on the mining industry for its multiple negative impacts. We also [initiated a twitter campaign](#) calling out the Women in Mining Drinks Reception for pinkwashing. We posted tweets about women resisting mining and those who had been killed for doing so, instead.



*Protest outside Mines and Money Gala Dinner*

***And finally...***

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Spanish-language blog Politika [wrote a piece](#) on Chilean copper mine Los Pelambres, interviewing Ali Sargent, an LMN researcher, about the company.

Two of LMN's experts were asked to give their expert opinion on the Aberfan mining disaster in Wales and the Brumadinho disaster in Brazil for a series called Disasters Engineered that was to be aired on the Discovery Channel. The [episode](#) was shown on TV in February 2020.

In December Deutschland Radio aired a [piece on Deep Sea Mining](#) on their German public radio show, mentioning LMN.

## Social media

We use Twitter and Facebook to let people know about important London-linked developments in the mining industry, the views of affected communities, related news and events from our network, and we live tweet and stream from LMN events and protests. We also use it to interact with supporters, journalists and companies through strategic hashtags and mentions. We have been rated 'five-star' on facebook and are now on Instagram and have our own YouTube channel.

*"The London Mining Network is a fair-minded well organised campaign group fighting for the rights of communities around the world affected by unscrupulous mining companies".*

Josephine Siedlecka of Independent Catholic News, recommending LMN on Facebook.

In 2019, we gained 1,100 followers on Twitter, up from 693 the year before. We now have 8,054 followers. We gained 413 new followers on facebook, compared to 155 the year before, totalling 2,585 by the end of December.

Our most successful social media posts have been live tweets from protests and news of our friends in La Guajira, resisting Cerrejon and its diversion of the Bruno river, during community visits. This increase in engagement, of impressions, likes, mentions and shares, have corresponded with peaks in new followers.

## Website

We relaunched our website at the end of February and received positive feedback on this. The increase of page views and visitors to the site compared to last year, as well as the pages they are looking at, indicates that the new site is an improvement.

*"The website looks good! It is very clear and informative." John Kearns*

*"Love your new website. Many thanks to you all at LMN. With great respect and in solidarity." Vikki John, Bougainville Freedom Movement*

*"The site looks lots better and is more modern, the photos really make a difference. Great work." Mojtaba Abedin-Nejad*

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(left) Outside Lonmin's Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM)

During 2019 there were 67,461 page views, up from 59,280 the previous year. Visitors to the site increased to 39,115 visitors in 2019, up from 34,378 in 2018. Since the relaunch, there has been an increase in people accessing web pages on the site, such as What is Mining, Mining and London and Anglo American. This seems to be the result of increased prominence of these subjects on the site, combined with the increase in people interested in mining issues. However, there are improvements to be made to the site, which we look to do this year.

**Our ten most popular pages (not including the homepage), compared with previous year:**

<i>Most popular pages/posts</i>	2019	2018
1. FROM 2010: <a href="#">Rio Tinto – a shameful history of human and labour rights abuses</a>	2,409	18,212
2. <a href="#">What is mining?</a>	2,181	-
3. FROM 2018: <a href="#">Death and destruction caused by mining in West Papua – but Rio Tinto denies responsibility</a>	1,424	1,040
4. FROM 2018: <a href="#">Why is Vedanta delisting from the London Stock Exchange?</a>	1,409	577
5. <a href="#">Mining and London</a>	1,134	-
6. <a href="#">Anglo American company page</a>	1,054	-
7. <a href="#">About</a> page	996	-
8. <a href="#">Death, destruction and dividends: the 2019 Anglo American AGM</a>	716	-
9. <a href="#">A mining disaster waiting to happen: Rio Tinto's mining waste</a>	713	-
10. <a href="#">Video: Unmasking BHP</a>	639	-

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## **Newsletters**

We send out an email newsletter around once a month with links to dozens of articles of interest. This year all of our newsletters have been opened by 32.5 to 41.9% of subscribers, up from 32-38.5% of subscribers in 2018, and well above the non-profit average of 22%. We currently have 722 subscribers, climbing back up from losing a third of our subscribers due to GDPR requirements in 2018.

Due to positive feedback and a high open rate, we started putting the newsletter on our website when we relaunched the site.

*"Thank you for keeping the flow of information coming!" Cormac McAleer, Save Our Sperrins (SOS), Ireland*

*"I appreciate all the detailed, painstaking work you do to transform these horrors of our world into life that has meaning and real value to everyone. Thank you!" subscriber Steve Burak*

*"I just wanted to say how wonderful, useful and informative your news updates are. Thank you so much for the time that you and the team at LMN put into drawing them together." Global Relations, USPG*

## **Internal communications**

This year we began an internal newsletter after a request from some network groups and members to share recent communications, reports and events on a regular basis.

## **Communications around our publications**

Media interest was generated around joint report [A just\(ice\) transition is a post-extractive transition](#) we [published](#) in September. Report author Benjamin Hitchcock was interviewed by a journalist from Euronews for [two articles](#) in the aftermath. Hal Rhoades from network member group Gaia Foundation also wrote an article for the Ecologist on Yes to Life, No to Mining's [Emblematic Cases and the report](#).



*Handing in a letter to BHP's London office on Samarco anniversary*

## **4. Outreach and education work**

In 2019 international climate movements such as Extinction Rebellion (XR) and Youth Climate Strike, and a heightened awareness among the public of climate breakdown, opened up a space for outreach, which was also reflected in our communications work (see above). We were invited to speak at ArtsAdmin's Mining Stories event in June, asked to put on a tour of mining companies in central London as part of Arts Catalyst's two-day conference, we spoke on Cerrejon coal at BioFuelWatch's demonstration outside gas company Drax, and at Campaign Against the Arms Trade's arms fair day on Climate Justice. We also ran a workshop at Reclaim the Power's summer camp with War on Want on a Just(ice) transition, and supported network member group Coal Action Network who also ran a workshop at the camp. We led two workshops at Re-Imagining London's summer event on Cerrejon and Colombia, climate justice, and big oil and big mining.

LMN's education work has grown considerably over the last couple of years. Thanks to an increase in funding, this year we were able to employ an Education Consultant on a one-day a week basis for the first time. This strand of our work enables people of all ages, and especially students, to learn about the disastrous impacts of large UK-linked mining companies on communities in the Global South, and how to resist this.

We ran 14 workshops in total, with university and school students, including students with learning difficulties, student climate strikers, National Education Union, teachers, activist and solidarity groups and the general public.

We ran PhoneCycle game workshops at the Green Anti-Capitalist picnic, with trustees from Catholic organisation Pax Christi, with climate strikers at Brighton's ONCA art gallery in September, at SOAS University Freshers' Fair in October, the American School in London, Reading International Solidarity Centre and Cambridge School.

We piloted a new workshop entitled Life Above the Coal at the National Education Union Conference.

We were invited to Kingston University to run our BHP Witness project as a three-part project in October. Seven participants wrote articles as a result of this project, reflecting upon their experiences, and one student spoke at our film night in December.

Two questions that are raised time and time again after workshops are 'what can people do to make things better?' and 'how can they get involved in the work of LMN?' These questions cannot be ignored if we are to maintain and build on the enthusiasm for what we do. Schools are difficult to work with due to time pressures and the restraints of the curriculum, as school holidays often coincide with our speaker tours around mining company AGMs, which is why next year we will work more on training the trainers to make the project more sustainable and increase the number of people being reached.

*"The PhoneCycle materials are magnificent. I currently teach a course called Phones, Fashion and Footie to my S3. I will trial this with them. Tremendous, thanks."* Ben Sparham, Highland One World Global Learning Centre, Inverness.

*"Thank you for a really useful and interesting session on the PhoneCycle game on Saturday! I am based in Bristol - and would love to have a copy of the PDF documents. Is it possible to buy 4 printed sets from you?"* Maths teacher at a school in Bristol

*"There was one thing within these demonstrations that stood out to me the most - BHP and other corporations may own these people's lives for now, however, they do not own their spirit or drive to reach a free future. Throughout the demonstrations and the work of LMN, there is one clear*

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*sentiment. It is not big organisations that own the land, we do.”* An [article](#) by Olivia Firth from Kingston University who participated in our [BHP Witness project](#).

Students at SOAS Freshers' Fair rated the PhoneCycle workshop as mostly “Brilliant” or “Really Good”. *“So informative. I went from zero knowledge to feeling well-informed. A relaxed environment that didn't make me feel guilty”.*

## **5. Building a worldwide network against mining injustice**

### **Continuing to work with groups outside our network**

We have continued to work on particular issues or particular events with groups in this country which are outside our network, including ABColombia, the Bangladesh National Committee to Protect Oil Gas and Mineral Resources UK Branch, the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, corporate accountability coalition CORE, student group Decolonising Environmentalism, the fossil fuel Divestment Campaign, Foil Vedanta, Global Witness, Latin America Bureau, Marikana Miners Solidarity Campaign, Latin American youth group Movimiento Jaguar Despierto, Phulbari Solidarity Group, RAID (Rights and Accountability in Development) ShareAction and the Threepenny Festival arts collective.

We are a ‘Passionist Partner’, an arrangement under which the Passionists, a Roman Catholic religious congregation, provide funding of £10,000-20,000 per year for four years and the organisations funded (mostly environmental, social justice and caring organisations) agree to share information and insights so as to strengthen each other's work.

Across Europe, we have continued to work with Banktrack (Netherlands) on coal investments and with Arbeitsgruppe Schweiz Kolumbien (ASK, Switzerland), Kolko (Germany), Latin America Solidarity Centre and No Blood Coal Ireland (Ireland) Misereor (Germany), Multiwatch (Switzerland), PAX (Netherlands), Re:Common (Italy), urgewald (Germany) and an alliance of other groups working on the human rights impacts of coal imports from Colombia and Russia. We have continued working with the German Ethical Shareholders' Association on Lonmin, seeking justice for families affected by the 2012 Marikana massacre in South Africa.

Internationally, we have continued to work with groups including BHP Billiton Watch and the Deep Sea Mining Campaign in Australia; with MAB (Movimento do Atingidos por Barragens, Movement of People Affected by Dams) and the Churches and Mining Network in Brazil; with Miningwatch Canada; in Chile, with OCMAL (Observatory of Mining Conflicts in Latin America) and OLCA (Latin American Observatory of Environmental Conflicts); in Colombia, with lawyers' collective CAJAR, CENSAT (Friends of the Earth Colombia), CINEP (a human rights investigation organisation), indigenous women's organisation Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu, community advice organisation Indepaz, Sintracarbon mine workers' union and Tierra Digna lawyers' collective; with TANY (Collective for the Defence of Malagasy Lands) in Madagascar and France; with Oyu Tolgoi Watch in Mongolia; with the Benchmarks Foundation and People's Dialogue in South Africa; with Earthworks in the USA; and across the world with Franciscans International, the International Coal Network, the International People's Conference on Mining, the WoMin network on women and mining, the Yes to Life No to Mining network, and the mining section of global union IndustriALL.



*A joint event with WoMin  
and Global Justice Now in London*

## **Creating international alliances**

We have continued our involvement in the steering committee of the international Thematic Social Forum on Mining, working with others to create a 'network of networks' challenging the mining industry. This involves, among others, the International People's Conference on Mining (IPCM based in the Philippines), People's Dialogue (based in South Africa and Brazil), CIDSE (a network of Catholic development agencies in Europe), the Churches and Mining Network (active throughout Latin America), Franciscans International (based at the UN in Geneva) and the international Yes to Life, No to Mining movement. We helped organise a meeting of the steering committee in Cologne in June and are working to support the development of two international campaigns, one on the Right to Say No to mining and the other on disinvestment from the mining industry. We are also supporting IPCM in planning for an international conference in Asia in 2021.

## **6. Strengthening our organisation**

We have continued to expand our trustee body, adding new expertise in organisational development. We now have nine rather than seven trustees, of whom five are women and four are from minority ethnic communities.

## **Membership and networking**

In late 2019, we were joined by the Andrew Lees Trust, which works on environmental issues in Madagascar, particularly the impacts of Rio Tinto's QMM mineral sands mine, and Democracy Center, which works on social justice issues in Latin America, particularly the impacts of mining. We lost LAMMP (Latin America Mining Monitoring Programme), which has gone out of existence, and Scottish Opencast Communities Alliance, which has become inactive with the end of opencast coal mining in Scotland. Membership of London Mining Network stands at 21 groups (listed below). We had a total of nine associate member groups at the end of 2019, including some large organisations working on human rights, indigenous rights, environmental protection and relief of poverty.

Member groups of London Mining Network at the end of 2019 were: ACTSA (Action for Southern Africa), Andrew Lees Trust, Biofuelwatch, CATAPA (Comite Academico Tecnico de Asesoramiento a Problemas Ambientales), Coal Action Network, Colombia Solidarity Campaign, The Cornerhouse, Corporate Watch, Democracy Center, Earth Thrive, ECCR (Ecumenical Council for Corporate Responsibility), Environmental and Social Change, Eritrea Focus, Forest Peoples Programme, Gaia Foundation, Global Justice Now, India Matters UK, Partizans (People Against

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Rio Tinto And Subsidiaries), Society of St Columban, TAPOL (the human rights campaign for Indonesia) and War on Want.

News has been shared among members via four network meetings. Between meetings, groups and individuals within LMN sent updates and promoted joint working between member groups and associates via LMN's internal email list. Working groups involving representatives of groups inside and outside LMN exist to help co-ordinate work on Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, investor engagement and communications.

## **Trustees and advisory committee**

At the beginning of 2019 there were seven trustees: Andrew Hickman, Dottie Guerrero, Marilyn Croser, Mark Muller (Chair), Patrick Scott, Peter Frankental and Sue Willman. The LMN constitution requires that at each AGM one-third of trustees resign, though they may stand for re-election. At the LMN AGM on 26 June, four trustees were continuing in office: Dottie Guerrero, Marilyn Croser, Patrick Scott and Sue Willman. Mark Muller was resigning and did not seek re-election. Mark was thanked for all he had done as an LMN trustee and as Chair over the years. Two trustees resigned, stood for re-election and were duly re-elected as trustees: Andrew Hickman and Peter Frankental. Anca Giurgiu, of member group Environmental and Social Change, Diana Salazar, of member group Colombia Solidarity Campaign, and Andy Whitmore, an individual associate member, former Chair of LMN, and consultant to member group Forest Peoples Programme, were also elected trustees. Marilyn Croser and Andy Whitmore were elected Co-chairs.

The advisory committee, which is chosen by the trustees to assist them, with the consent of the membership, consisted of Benjamin Hitchcock (who worked during 2019 with Gaia Foundation, LMN and War on Want), Hal Rhoades (the Gaia Foundation), Kerima Mohideen (Partizans, India Matters UK), Maggie Scrimgeour (Colombia Solidarity Campaign), Mark Muller (former Chair and mining geophysicist), Richard Harkinson (Partizans, India Matters UK), Seb Ordonez (War on Want) and Terry Blackman (retired local government auditor, elected LMN honorary treasurer at the AGM).

## **Reserves Policy**

The trustees have adopted a policy regarding reserves in accordance with guidelines issued by the Charity Commission. The policy ensures that we are able to meet all our current and future liabilities. It is reviewed periodically by the Board of Trustees and is appropriate to the nature of the organisation: primarily grant funded to carry out campaigning activities, but not a service provider with significant contractual commitments.

The Trustees and members consider that an adequate approach to financial risk would be to ensure that key commitments identified for a minimum period of three months within the current strategic plan are sufficiently funded, in addition to LMN's basic running costs. The Trustees have therefore decided that a reserve fund enabling operations to continue for a three month period is an appropriate level for the reserves policy (being approximately £34,000).

When we do not hold this level of reserves, but have agreed income streams for at least a year in advance, we will strive to ensure we reach this level, and will monitor the situation at meetings. At the end of 2019 we held £54,000 of reserves in our carried forward funds of £82,000, the remainder being grant funding earmarked for 2020 projects.

If we do not have guaranteed income streams for a year in advance, when available funds fall to or below the minimum requirement of £34,000, this should trigger a Trustees' meeting to review the situation.

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London Mining Network commitments are to support organisations with whom we have a commitment in principle to see through agreed pieces of work, and to ensure that those working or contracted by LMN are given at least three months' notice in the event that LMN has to close or reduce its work due to lack of funds.

The Trustees and members are aware of the need to mitigate the risk of a sudden and significant fall in income by diversifying LMN's funding base.

## **Risks**

The trustees have identified the following risks to the operations of the charity and instituted appropriate risk management:

- Loss of funding: We constantly need to find new funders to replace grants which expire. We are actively seeking new funders and investigating online fundraising potential.
- Loss of data: information possessed by London Mining Network is mostly held on computer, and such data may be lost, stolen or deleted. We are instituting secondary backup systems to supplement the external hard drive on which all such information is regularly backed up and which is kept in a locked cabinet in the LMN office when staff are not there.
- Legal action: supporting communities which are in conflict with mining companies involves publishing information which companies may prefer were not published, and over which they may take legal action. We do all that we can to ensure the accuracy of information which we publish and consult a legal advisory group including specialists in defamation law. Trustees and paid workers have also taken training in basic defamation law.
- Protecting our people: Policies and procedures are reviewed regularly at Trustee meetings and updated in response to changes in the working environment and/or emerging risks.

## **7. What we stand for**

### **Charitable Objects**

London Mining Network was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation in January 2015. Our Charitable Objects are:

(1) To promote and protect human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations) within the context of mining throughout the world by all or any of the following means:

- Monitoring abuses of human rights with regard to mining-affected communities;
- Research into the impacts of mining on human rights;
- The dissemination of such research to the public;
- Providing advice to government and others on the mining industry's impacts on human rights;
- Commenting on proposed legislation and government policy in relation to companies involved in mining and mining finance in respect of human rights;
- Raising awareness of the impacts of mining on human rights;
- Promoting public support for the rights of mining-affected communities;
- Promoting respect for human rights by mining companies and other bodies involved in mining;

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- International advocacy in relation to mining and human rights;

(2) To promote sustainable development (that is, development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs) in such mining-affected communities by means of the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment and prudent use of resources.

In furtherance of these objects but not otherwise, the Trustees shall have power to engage in political activity provided that the Trustees are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activity is not the dominant means by which the charity carries out its objects.

## **Public benefit**

The Trustees have taken account of the statutory reporting duty introduced in 2009 to illustrate how in practice the activities of LMN meet the legal public benefit requirement. In this respect, the Trustees have noted and paid due regard to all the Charity Commission's statutory guidance that is relevant to our mission, and have highlighted in this report examples of LMN activities which illustrate how our work fulfils its mission and the significant benefits it brings to individuals and communities affected by mining companies.

## **8. Thanks**

We are very grateful to our paid LMN workers:

- Richard Solly, who continued to work as LMN's part-time Coordinator
- Lydia James, who continued to work as LMN's part-time Communications Worker
- Steph O'Connell, who continued to work as LMN's part-time Finance Worker
- Kerima Mohideen, Education Project Worker

All of our paid workers also put in a very great deal of unpaid work.

We have relied on much in-kind support from member groups as well, especially the provision of paid staff time to assist our work. Coal Action Network, Colombia Solidarity Campaign, Democracy Center and War on Want in particular have provided enormous help during the year.

We are also very grateful to all our advisory committee members and the many others who assisted us voluntarily during 2019, particularly:

- Ana Reyes Hurt, Andrew Hickman, Andy Higginbottom, Benjamin Hitchcock, Cristian Olmos, Diana Salazar, Isobel Tarr, Juan Sebastian Smart, Maggie Scrimgeour, Paul Robson, Scarlet Hall, Sebastian Ordonez and, who spent many hours accompanying community representatives during their visits to Britain;
- Ali Sargent, Cristian Olmos, Benjamin Hitchcock, Javiera Martinez, Juan Sebastian Smart, Tom Gatehouse and Ximena Blanco for their continuing work in support of mining-affected communities in Chile;
- Benjamin Hitchcock, Diana Salazar, Isobel Tarr, Laura Chaparro, Maggie Scrimgeour and Sebastian Ordonez for assisting with our work on Cerrejon Coal in Colombia;
- Ana Reyes Hurt and Illary Valenzuela, for helping us develop our work on Peru;
- Tom Allen and John Ackers for their technical and website support;
- Benjamin Hitchcock, for his work on the impacts of mining for minerals used in renewable energy;
- Elli Spraggon, for beginning the immense task of gathering together all published human rights and environmental allegations against mining companies listed on the London Stock Exchange or trading on its Alternative Investment Market;
- Javiera Martinez and Ciprian Diaconita for their design work;
- Claire Hamlett, for journalistic support;
- Aldo Orellana, for assistance with video production;

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- Gordon Bennett, Jonathan Price and Sue Willman for pro bono advice on legal matters;
- Mark Muller, who has continued generously providing free advice on technical aspects of mining;
- Paul Robson, who has continued to work with us on the Samarco tailings dam disaster;
- Richard Harkinson, who has continued to make an enormous contribution through his work on the European Mining Waste Directive and through conducting research into tailings dam design and construction, mining in Spain and problems posed by the lack of regulation of companies trading on London's Alternative Investment Market.
- and Terry Blackman, who has provided hundreds of hours of unpaid work to assist us in fundraising, reporting and legal compliance.

Funding was provided during the year by the Sigrid Rausing Trust, Ford Foundation, Persula Foundation, Kenneth Miller Trust, the Passionist Community, Network for Social Change and the Society of St Columban. We are grateful also for financial support received from individual donors. The Arizona Mining Reform Coalition covered the costs of Roger Featherstone's visit in April.



*Remembering those who died in the Brumadinho disaster, outside the Embassy of Brazil*

This report was approved by the Trustees on 15 May 2020 and signed on their behalf by

Andrew Whitmore

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT  
TO THE TRUSTEES OF LONDON MINING NETWORK  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the London Mining Network (the CIO) for the year ended 31 December 2019.

**Responsibilities and basis of report**

As the charity trustees of the CIO you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ('the Act').

I report in respect of my examination of the CIO's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

**Independent examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the CIO as required by section 130 of the Act; or
2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Alison Ward FCCA  
Alison Ward Accountants  
28 Hills Road  
Buckhurst Hill  
Essex IG9 5RS

15 May 2020

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Unrestricted Note</b>	<b>Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total 2019 £</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total 2018 £</b>
<b>Income:</b>							
Donations and legacies	4	102,409	21,690	124,099	64,063	5,973	70,036
Charitable activities		200	-	200	-	-	-
Investment income	5	41	-	41	35	-	35
<b>Total income</b>		<u>102,650</u>	<u>21,690</u>	<u>124,340</u>	<u>64,098</u>	<u>5,973</u>	<u>70,071</u>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Charitable activities	6	80,379	18,566	98,945	71,213	5,973	77,186
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u>80,379</u>	<u>18,566</u>	<u>98,945</u>	<u>71,213</u>	<u>5,973</u>	<u>77,186</u>
<b>Net income</b>		<u>22,271</u>	<u>3,124</u>	<u>25,395</u>	<u>(7,115)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,115)</u>
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<u>22,271</u>	<u>3,124</u>	<u>25,395</u>	<u>(7,115)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,115)</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Funds</b>							
Total funds brought forward		<u>56,543</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,543</u>	<u>63,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,658</u>
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	£	<u><u>78,814</u></u>	£ <u><u>3,124</u></u>	£ <u><u>81,938</u></u>	£ <u><u>56,543</u></u>	£ <u><u>-</u></u>	£ <u><u>56,543</u></u>

The CIO made no recognised gains and losses other than those reported in the income and expenditure account.

The notes on pages 27 to 33 form part of these financial statements

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Debtors	8	355		278
Cash at bank and in hand		<b>84,674</b>		58,736
		<u>85,029</u>		<u>59,014</u>
<b>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<b>(3,091)</b>		<b>(2,471)</b>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>81,938</b>		<b>56,543</b>
		<u>£ 81,938</u>		<u>£ 56,543</u>
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>				
Unrestricted funds	10	78,814		56,543
Restricted funds	10	3,124		-
		<u>£ 81,938</u>		<u>£ 56,543</u>

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 15 May 2020 and signed on their behalf.

Andrew Whitmore

The notes on pages 27 to 33 form part of these financial statements

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

**1a. Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) as amended by Update Bulletin 1 issued in February 2016 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

London Mining Network meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

**1b. Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis**

London Mining Network has reported a surplus of £25,395 for the year. Based on current cash in the bank, projected expenditure and committed funding the trustees are of the view that the immediate future of the charity for the next 12 to 18 months is secure and that on this basis it is a going concern.

**1c. Income**

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Income received in advance of a specified service it is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. Accounting policies (CONTINUED)**

**1d. Donated services and facilities**

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), general volunteer time is not recognised. The trustees' annual report contains information about the contribution to the charity made by volunteers.

On receipt, donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

**1e. Interest receivable**

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally on notification of the interest paid or payable by the Bank.

**1f. Funds**

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are donations or grants which the donor has specified are to be used solely for particular purposes/areas of the charity's work or for specific projects undertaken by the charity.

**1g. Resources expended**

Resources expended are recognised on an accruals basis.

**1h. Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. Accounting policies (CONTINUED)**

**1i. Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

**1j. Creditors and provisions**

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

**1k. Taxation**

The CIO is exempt from taxation under sections 466 to 493 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

**1l. Pensions**

The CIO operates a defined contribution pension scheme based on 3% of salaries. The pension charge represents the amounts payable by the CIO to the fund in the year.

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Staff costs and remuneration of key management personnel**

The charity considers its Key Management Personnel to be its trustees, the Coordinator and the Communications Coordinator.

Employment costs during the year amounted to:	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Salaries including accrued holiday pay	39,056	23,938
Pension costs	807	319
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>£ 39,863</b>	<b>£ 24,257</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The average numbers of employees during the year was 2 (2018 - 1).

No employee had employee benefits in excess of £60,000.

**3. Related parties, trustees' expenses and remuneration**

The trustee, Andrew Hickman, was reimbursed £1,885 for travel expenses and visitor accompaniment expenses during the year (2018 - £370).

The trustee, Diana Salazar, was reimbursed £369 for visitor costs, travel and visitor accompaniment expenses during the year (2018 - £Nil).

The trustee, Patrick Scott, received £Nil for attendance at the Bank Track meeting during the year (2018 - £332).

The trustees all give their time and expertise freely without any form of remuneration or other benefit in cash or kind. There were no expenses paid to the trustees in the period under review.

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**4. Income from donations and legacies**

	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total 2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Sigrid Rausing Trust	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
EU	-	-	-	-	3,498	3,498
Kenneth Miller Trust	15,004	-	15,004	15,000	-	15,000
Passionists	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Columbans JPIC	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Lush Charity Pot	-	-	-	5,800	-	5,800
Network for Social Change	19,000	-	19,000	-	-	-
Persula Foundation	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Ford Foundation	-	21,690	21,690	-	-	-
Donations and member contributions	1,405	-	1,405	1,263	2,475	3,738
	<u>£ 102,409</u>	<u>£ 21,690</u>	<u>£ 124,099</u>	<u>£ 64,063</u>	<u>£ 5,973</u>	<u>£ 70,036</u>

The charity benefits greatly from the involvement and enthusiastic support of its volunteers, details of which are given in our annual report. In accordance with FRS 102 and the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the economic contribution of general volunteers is not recognised in the accounts.

**5. Investment income**

	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>Total 2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank interest receivable	41	-	41	35
	<u>£ 41</u>	<u>£ -</u>	<u>£ 41</u>	<u>£ 35</u>

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**6. Charitable activities**

	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total 2019 £</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted 2018 £</b>	<b>Total 2018 £</b>
Project costs	18,121	8,431	26,552	13,768	5,973	19,741
Salaries	32,336	7,527	39,863	24,257	-	24,257
Communication consultant's fees	5,960	-	5,960	12,360	-	12,360
Finance worker's fees	15,340	1,410	16,750	10,930	-	10,930
Premises costs	4,068	1,118	5,186	5,730	-	5,730
Insurance	405	-	405	333	-	333
Telephone	409	80	489	544	-	544
Training	300	-	300	-	-	-
Computer costs	1,305	-	1,305	100	-	100
Travel expenses	269	-	269	718	-	718
Printing, postage and stationery	196	-	196	854	-	854
Payroll charges	212	-	212	117	-	117
Bank charges	170	-	170	117	-	117
Governance costs	1,181	-	1,181	1,101	-	1,101
Volunteer costs	295	-	295	133	-	133
Sundry expenses	(188)	-	(188)	151	-	151
	<u>£ 80,379</u>	<u>£ 18,566</u>	<u>£ 98,945</u>	<u>£ 71,213</u>	<u>£ 5,973</u>	<u>£ 77,186</u>

**7. Governance costs**

	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total 2019 £</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total 2018 £</b>
Accountancy and independent examination	991	-	991	960	-	960
Board meeting (including AGM) costs	190	-	190	141	-	141
	<u>£ 1,181</u>	<u>£ -</u>	<u>£ 1,181</u>	<u>£ 1,101</u>	<u>£ -</u>	<u>£ 1,101</u>

**8. Debtors**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Trade debtors	200	-
Shares acquired in mining companies	-	138
Prepayments	155	140
	<u>£ 355</u>	<u>£ 278</u>

Shares acquired in mining companies were not acquired as an investment but to allow access to the Annual General Meetings of the mining companies. They are therefore shown at cost and not at market value.

**LONDON MINING NETWORK  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	43	783
Other creditors including taxation and social security	454	-
Accruals	2,594	1,688
	<u>£ 3,091</u>	<u>£ 2,471</u>

**10. Analysis of net assets between funds**

	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>Total 2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fund Balances at 31 December 2019 are represented by</b>						
Current assets	81,870	3,159	85,029	59,014	-	59,014
Current liabilities	(3,056)	(35)	(3,091)	(2,471)	-	(2,471)
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<u>£ 78,814</u>	<u>£ 3,124</u>	<u>£ 81,938</u>	<u>£ 56,543</u>	<u>£ -</u>	<u>£ 56,543</u>