

Associated  
British Foods  
plc



STATE OF MATTER

MATTER OF STATE



Rio Tinto









STATE OF MATTER





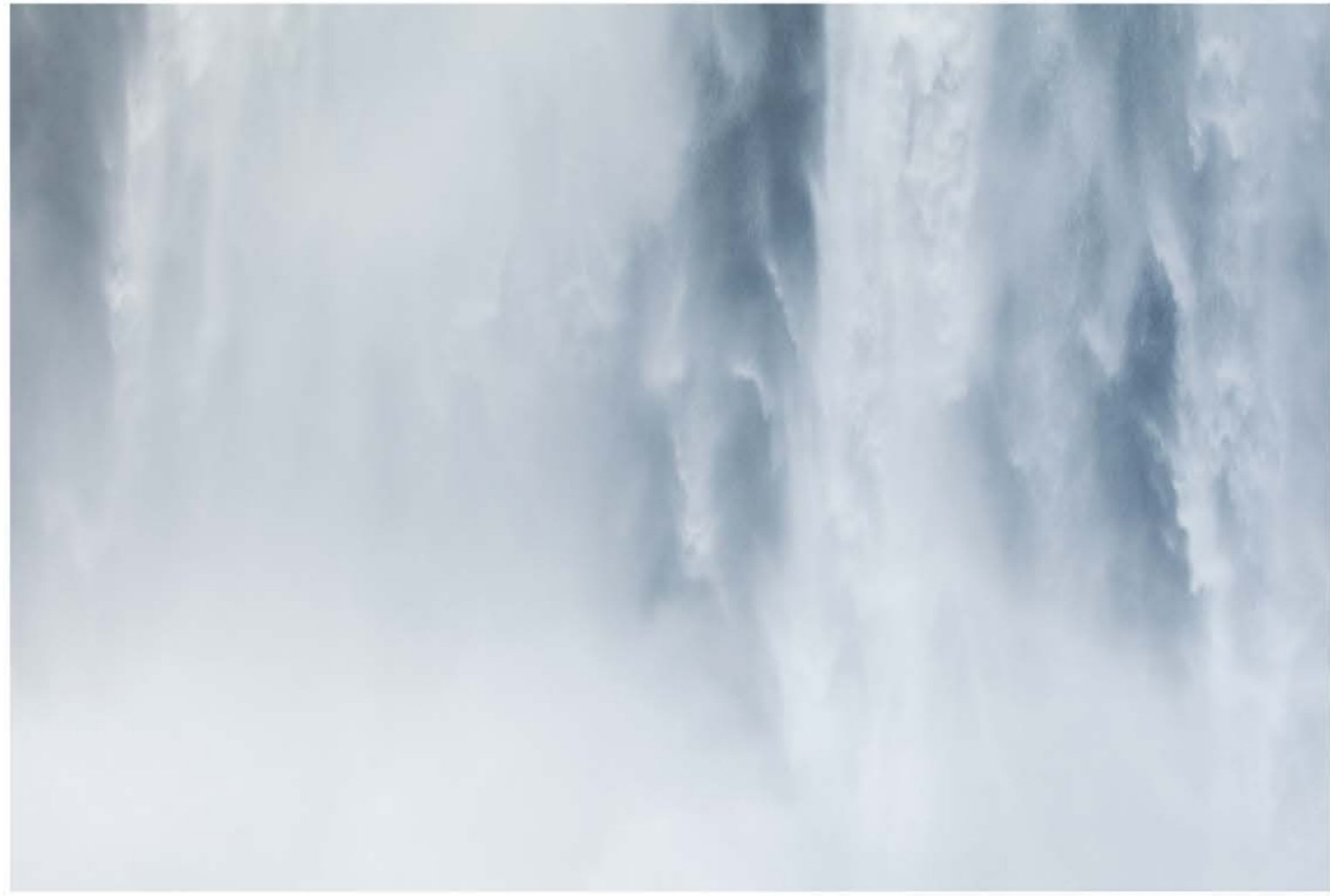
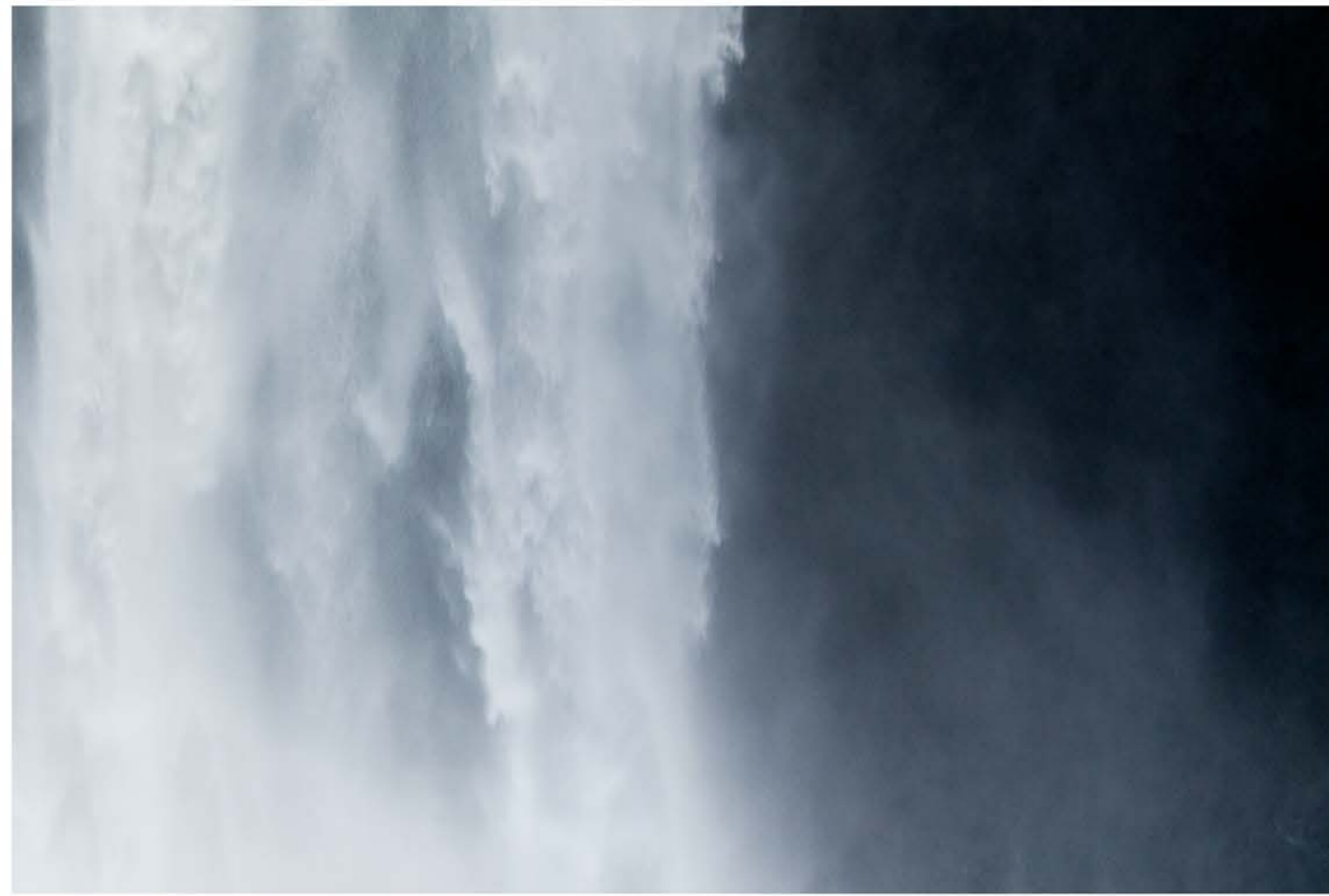
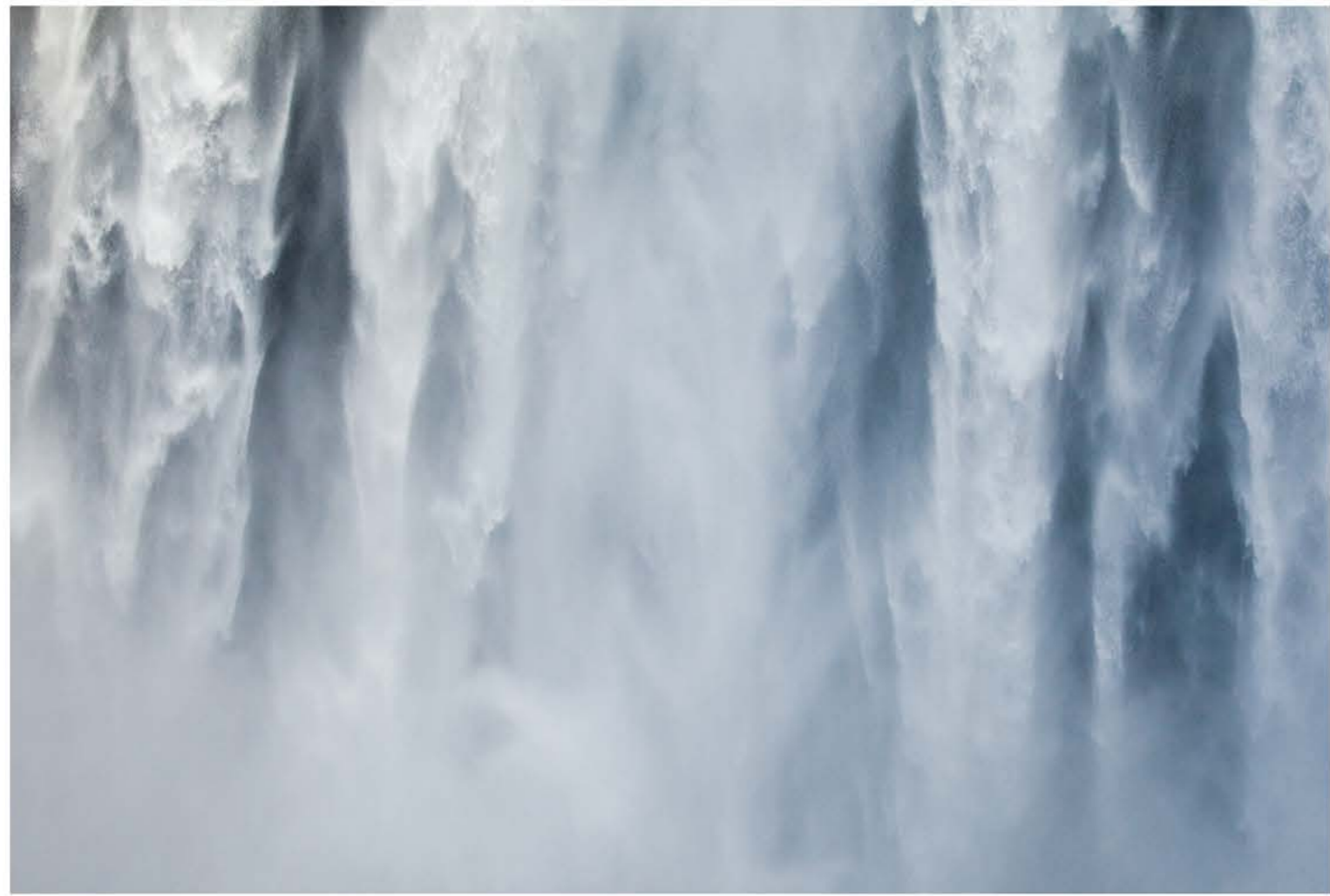
Man is now in the position...  
El hombre está ahora en la posición...



...of being able to provide some balance to Nature.  
...de ser capaz de equilibrar a la Naturaleza.







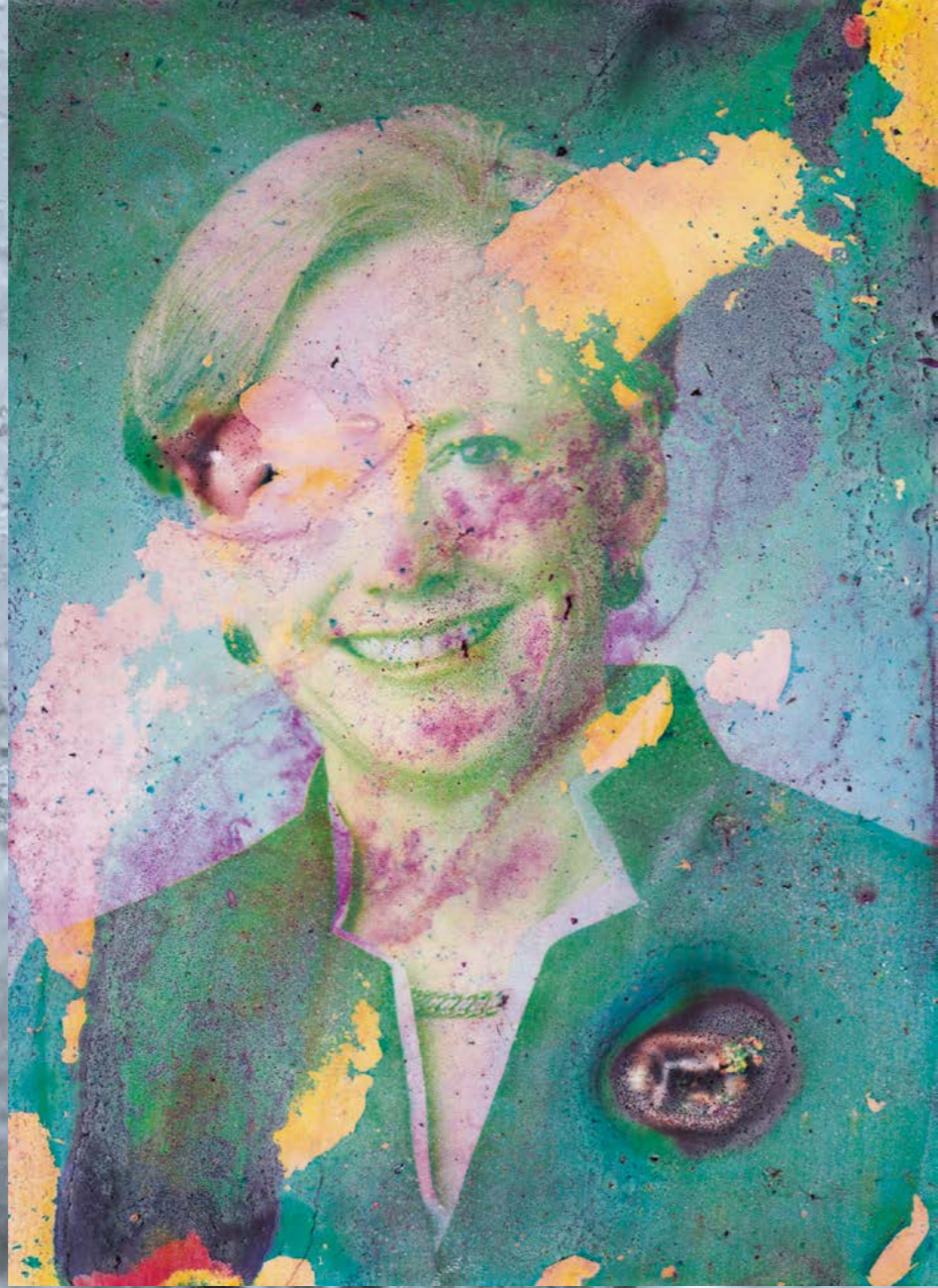
*Dear stockholders and  
friends of the company:*

**CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY**

**THE ETHICAL  
WAY IN WHICH  
WE OPERATE**









# FINANCIAL REVIEW

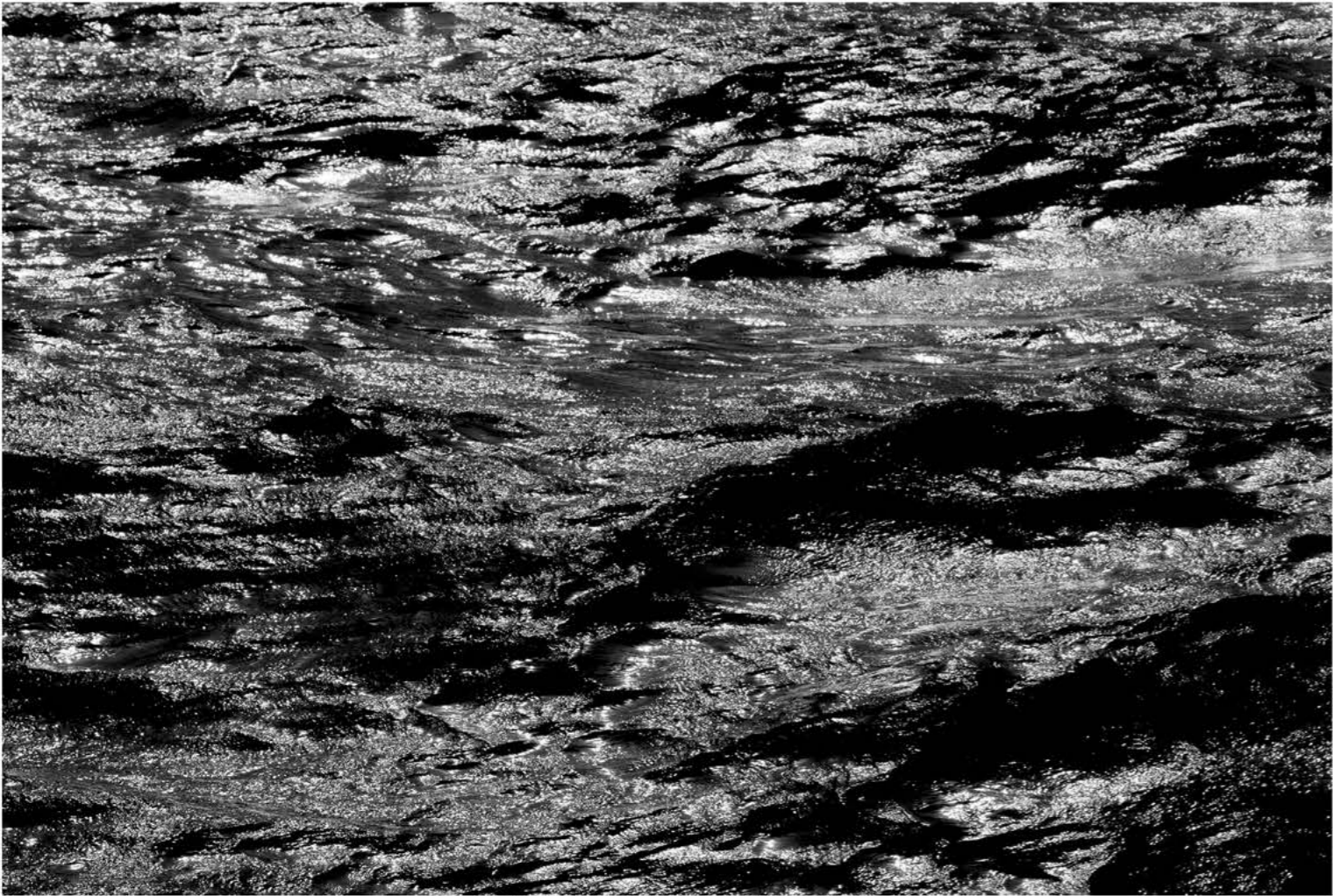
## ANOTHER YEAR OF STRONG CASH GENERATION

of two items  
BP's 47%  
which time  
was recog  
effective c  
equity-acc  
venture pr  
at fair valu

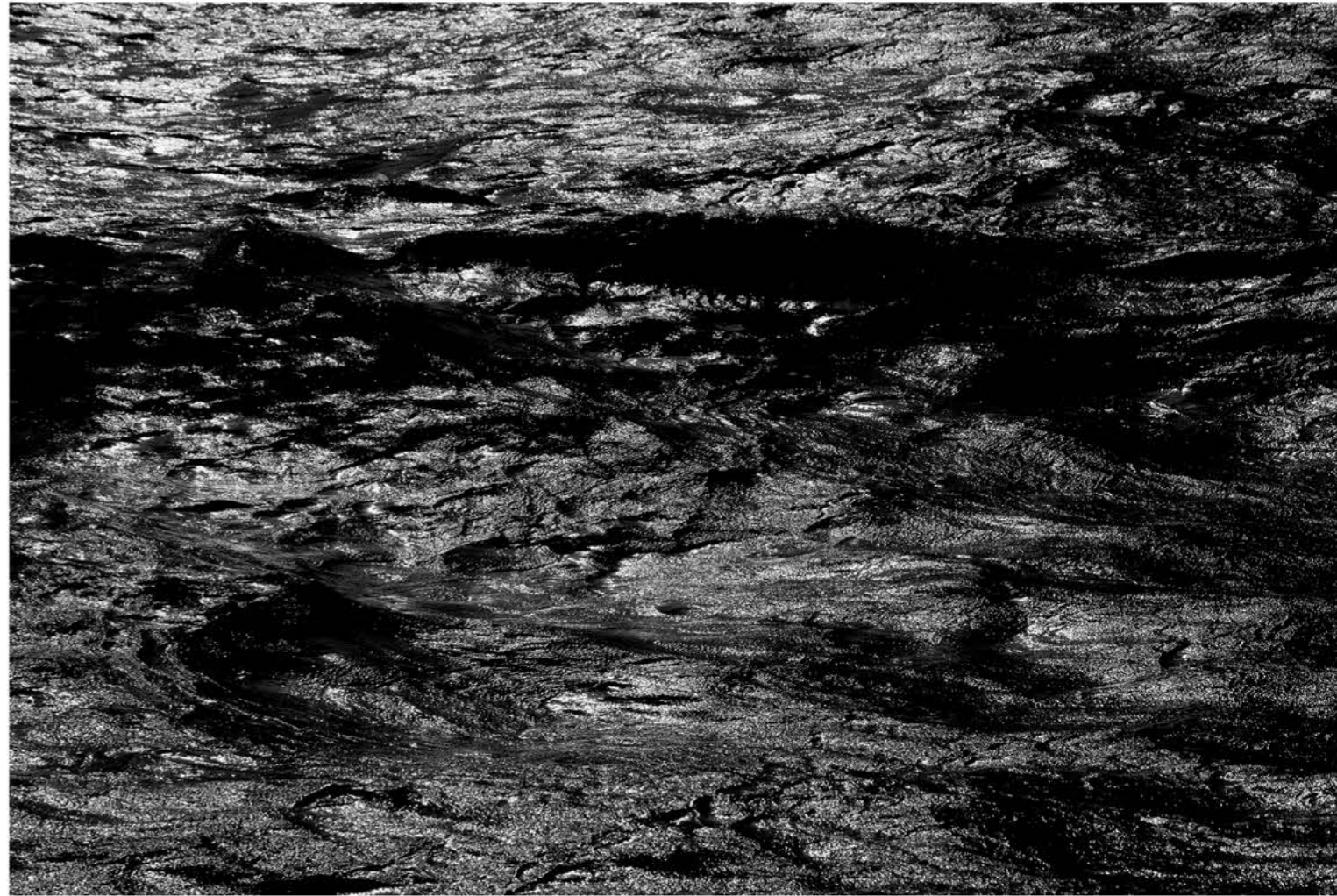
of 6100  
non-operating  
items are excluded,  
profit before tax

rate higher than the UK, we expect the

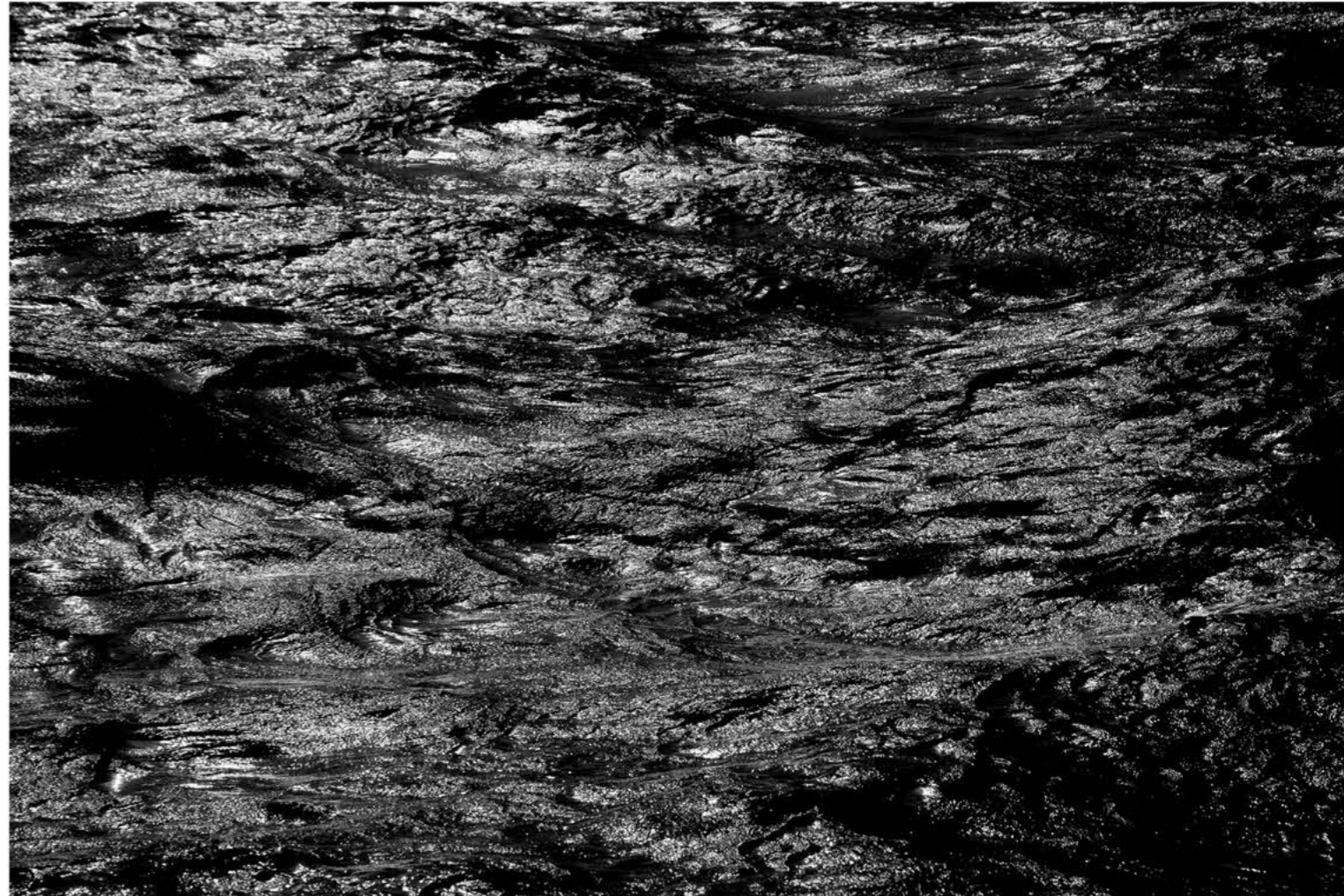
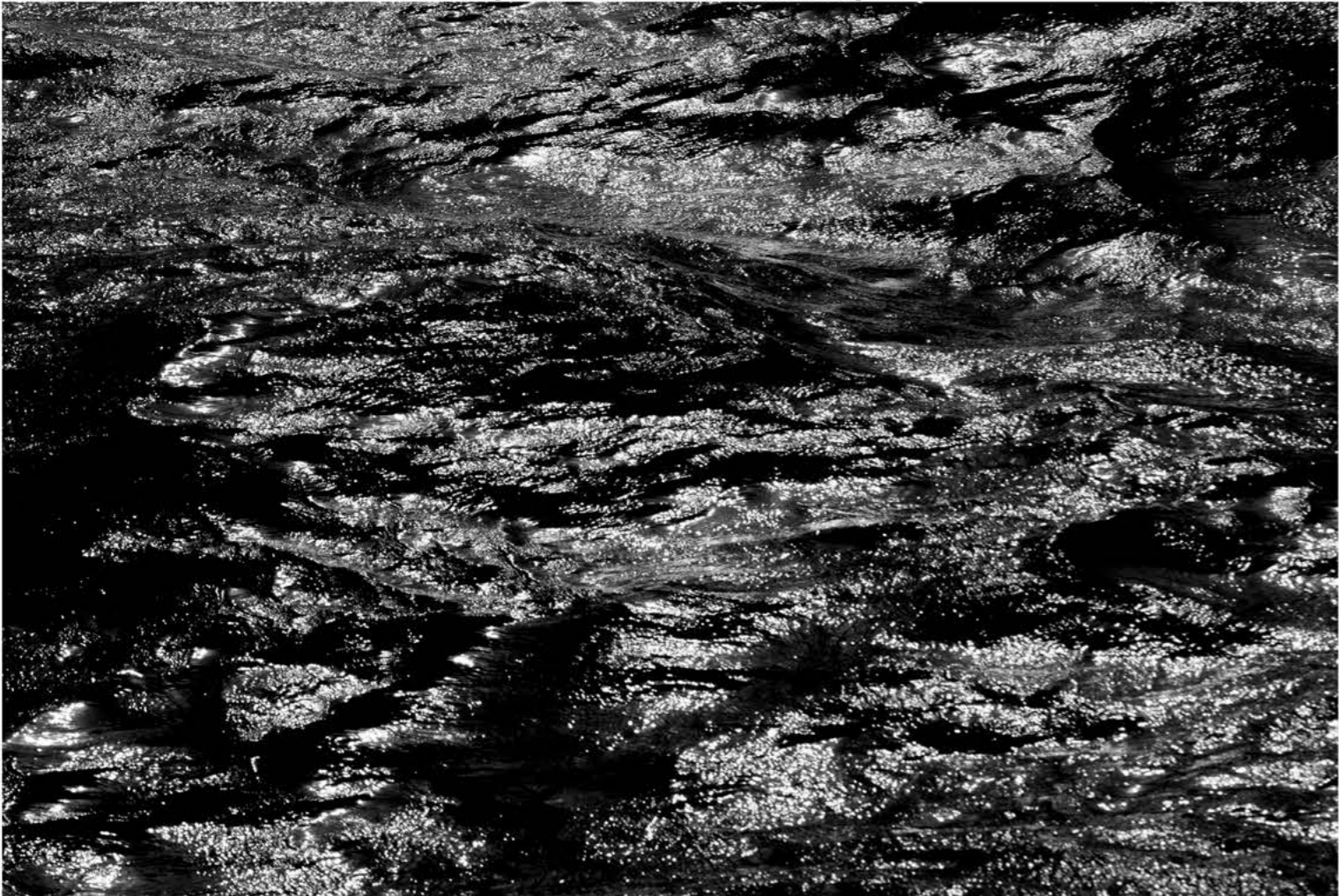


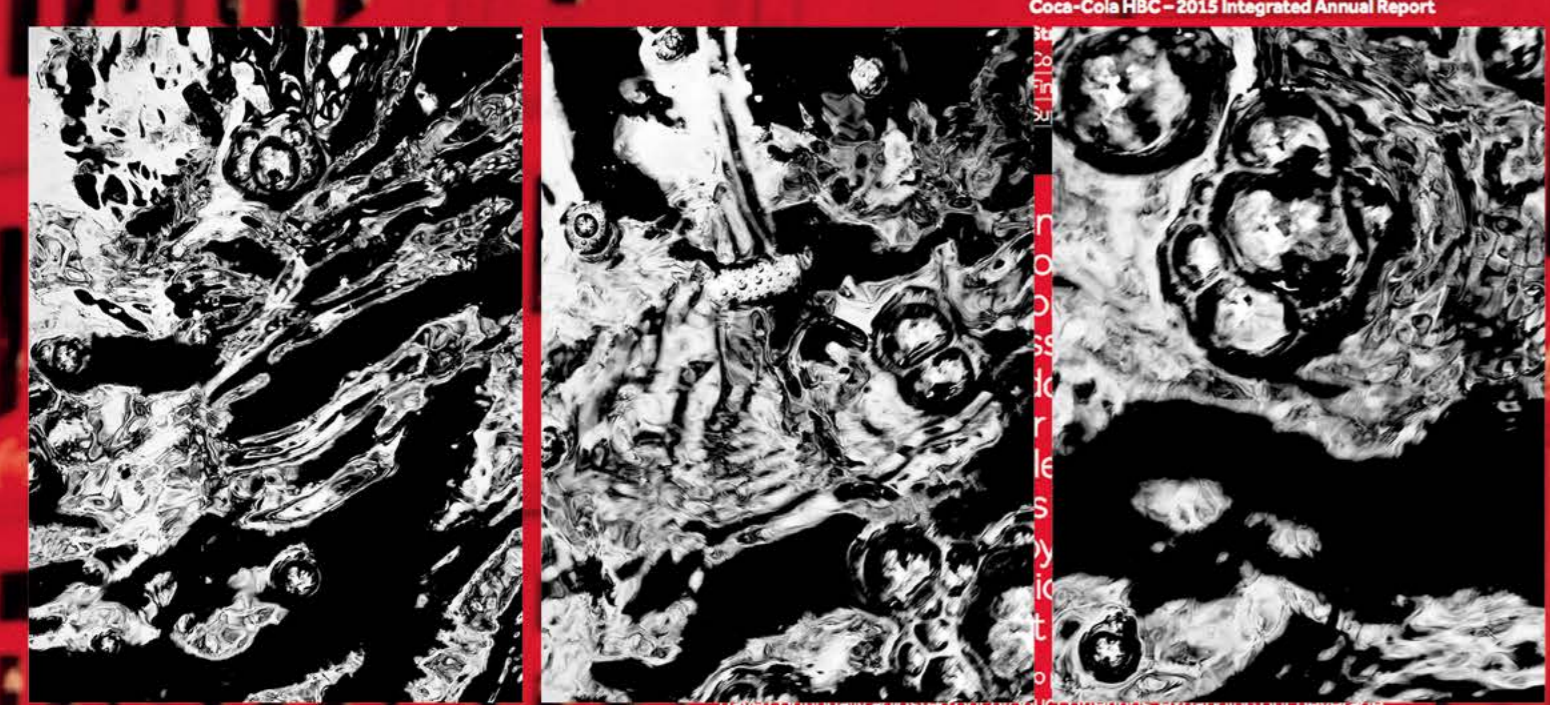


[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]



THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY





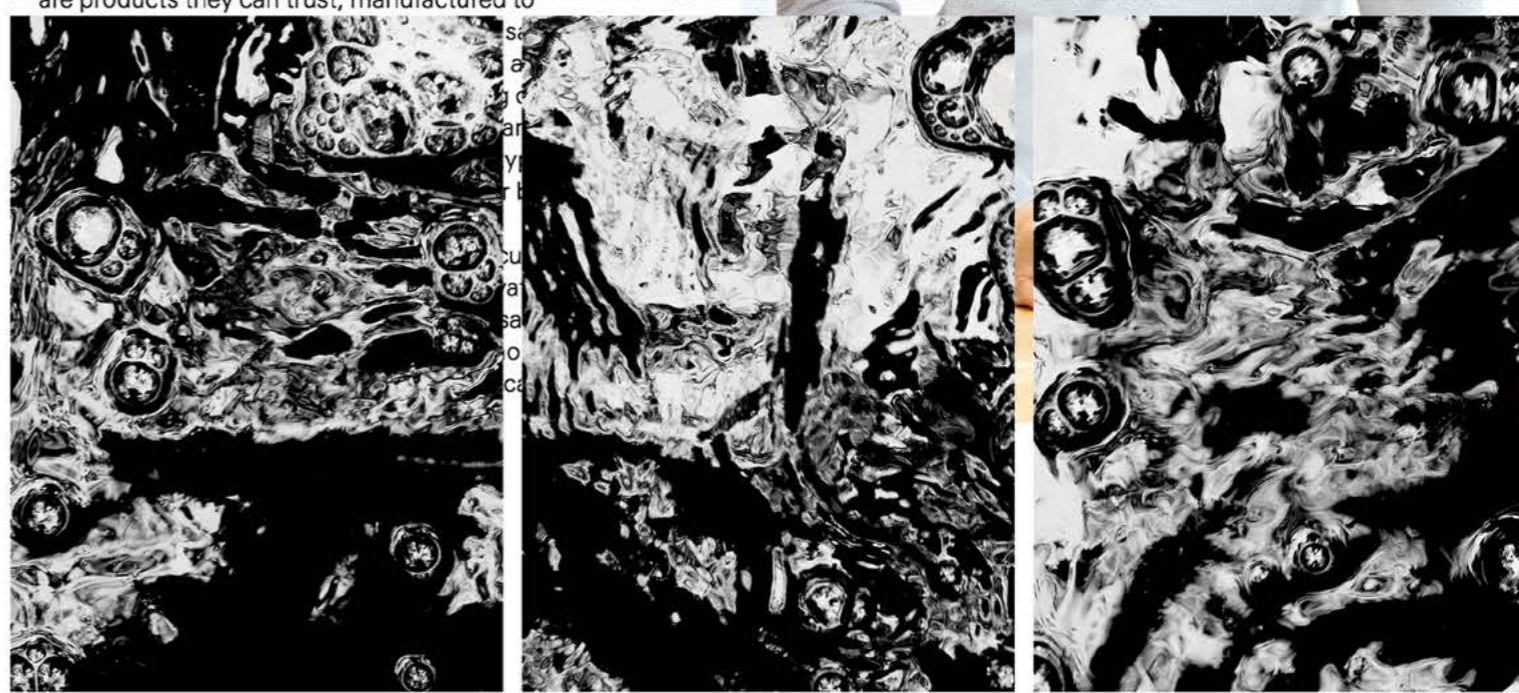
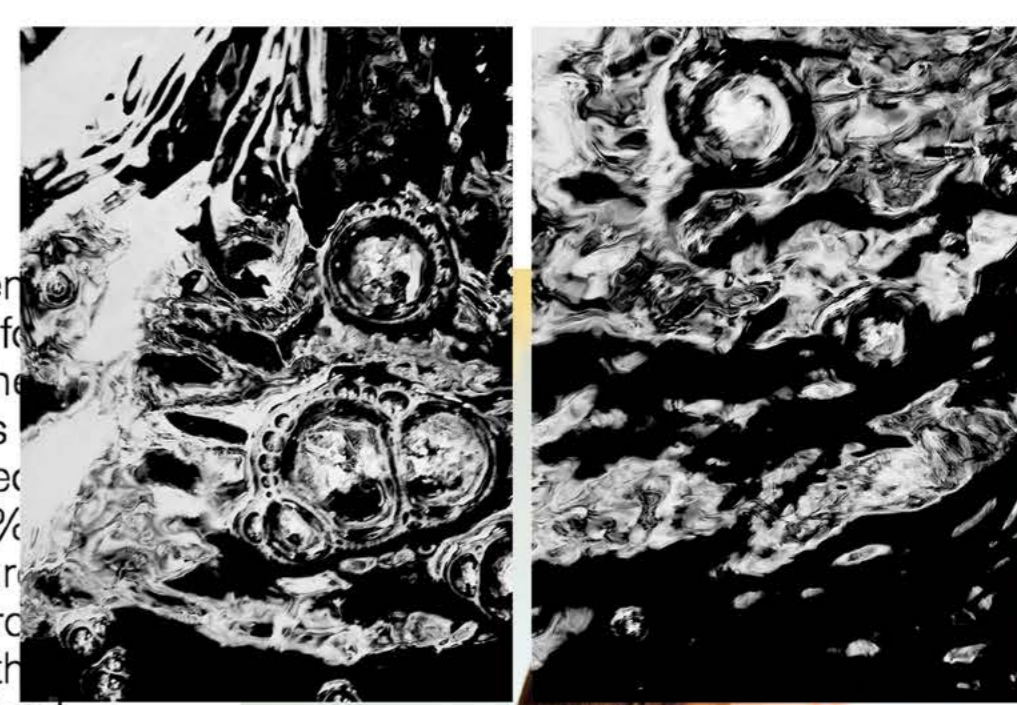
...have continually adjusted our product offerings, expanding our beverage portfolio. During 2015, 1.4 million people participated in the programmes we sponsored, and we expect to help 100 million people to be physically active by 2020.

# Trust

Our operations build trust through responsible, sustainable business practices.

## The future

Our changing environment creates new challenges, for Nestlé and for society. The United Nations estimates that there will be 9.6 billion people in the world by 2050, 70% of whom will live in urban areas. We believe we have a strong contribution to make as the world looks for ways to feed







as  
ost  
the  
our  
ons  
  
red  
al  
the  
n,  
d  
t and  
ow  
  
ve



The spill that resulted caused widespread enhanced risk management through the restructuring of our upstream



not  
  
paid  
end  
ents  
We  
es



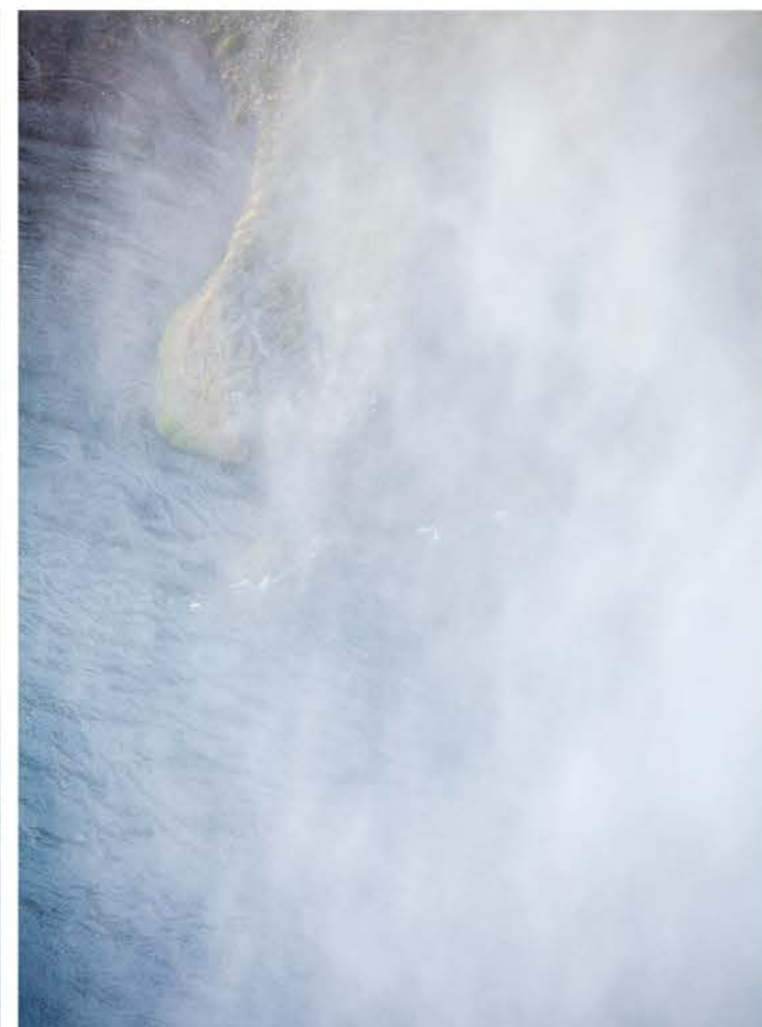




Imagination at work

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
41 FARNSWORTH STREET  
BOSTON, MA 02210  
WWW.GE.COM  
3.EPC055148101A.107

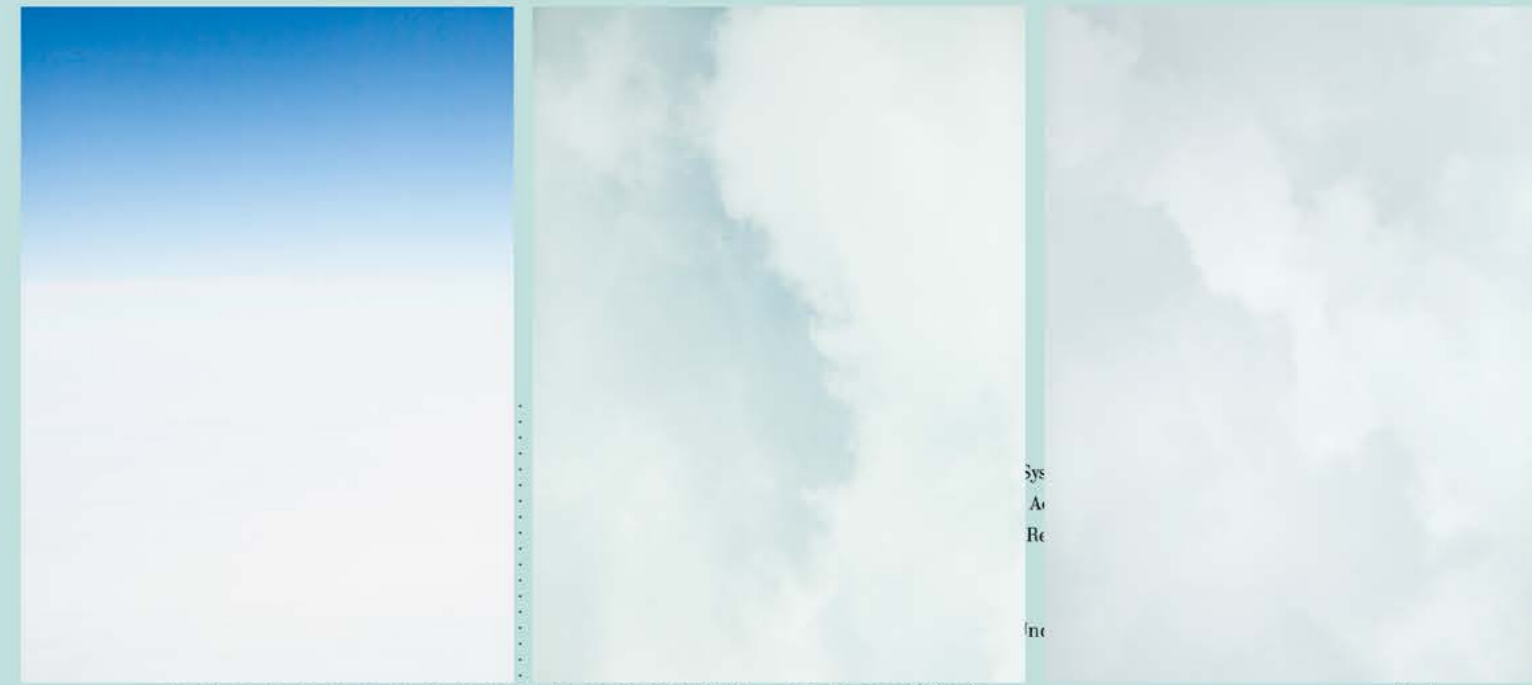






# *The Emissions Issue*

Providing effective technical solutions. Getting to the root of what happened and learning from it.  
Taking advantage of the opportunity for a fundamental realignment.



Sys  
Ar  
Re  
  
Inc

101 Shares and Bonds

Fin  
isc  
ae  
ne  
vel  
ope



re  
'V  
m  
ic  
ha  
lle  
o2  
gt  
c  
la  
ec  
es  
er  
s.

5 F  
b  
cl  
in  
es  
vy  
tl  
en  
rit  
en  
'd  
es  
Bo  
n  
3o

admitted to irregularities on September 22, 2015.

retained the US law firm Jones Day to conduct an independent and

ed  
als  
Vo  
/n  
  
at  
n  
in

ny  
an  
s.  
ag  
es  
  
ha  
rd  
era









# Mineral resources continued

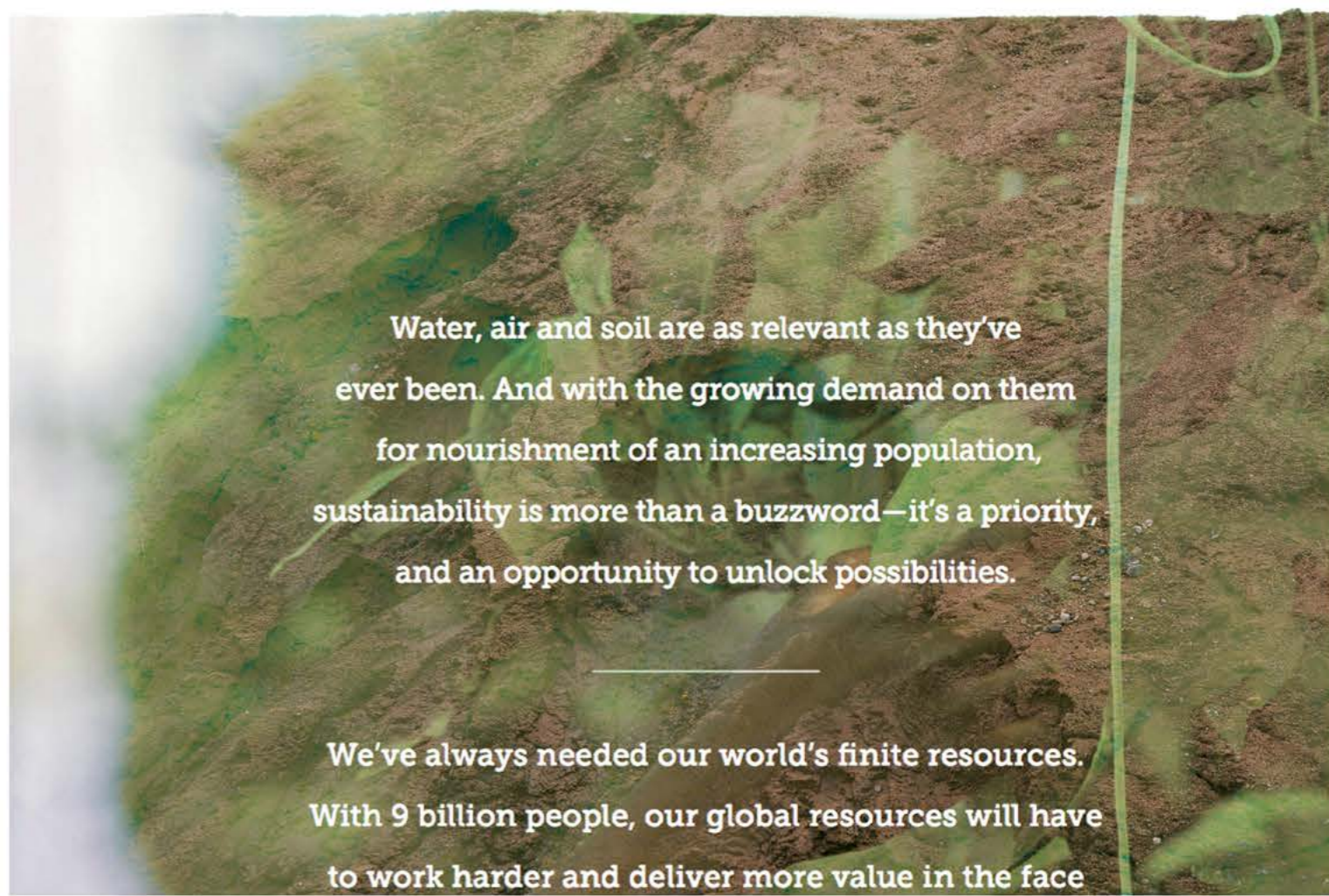
Likely mining method (a)	Measured resources at end 2016		Indicated resources at end 2016		Inferred resources at end 2016		Total resources 2016 compared with 2015				Rio Tinto interest %	
	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	2016	2015	2016	2015		
<b>Iron ore (y)</b>												
	millions of tonnes	% Fe	millions of tonnes	% Fe	millions of tonnes	% Fe	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	% Fe	% Fe		
Hamerstey Iron (Australia)												
- Brockman	O/P	454	62.5	458	62.5	2,053	62.0	2,965	3,079	62.1	62.1	100.0
- Brockman Process Ore	O/P	329	57.5	188	57.3	627	57.4	1,144	1,180	57.4	57.4	100.0
- Marra Mamba	O/P	288	61.6	443	61.8	849	61.5	1,580	1,597	61.6	61.6	100.0
- Detrital	O/P	11	61.9	150	60.8	527	61.2	688	570	61.1	61.1	100.0
- Channel Iron Deposit	O/P	462	56.8	96	58.1	2,319	56.9	2,877	2,991	56.9	57.3	100.0
Channar JV (Australia)												
- Brockman	O/P	21	61.9	12	61.9	12	61.9	45	48	61.9	61.8	60.0
- Brockman Process Ore (z)	O/P	14	57.7	9	58.1	1	58.0	24	27	57.9	58.0	60.0
Eastern Range JV (Australia)												
- Brockman	O/P	16	61.9	6	61.5	4	61.9	26	24	61.8	61.7	54.0
- Brockman Process Ore	O/P	18	57.3	3	57.2	1	58.2	22	24	57.3	57.3	54.0
Hope Downs JV (Australia)												
- Brockman (aa)	O/P	43	62.2	174	62.2	428	62.1	645	571	62.1	62.3	50.0
- Brockman Process Ore (aa)	O/P	56	56.8	123	56.9	219	56.0	398	348	56.4	56.6	50.0
- Marra Mamba (aa)	O/P	106	62.7	148	62.0	185	60.7	439	396	61.6	61.7	50.0
- Detrital (aa)	O/P	14	59.1	12	59.0	70	59.7	96	70	59.5	59.4	50.0
Rhodes Ridge JV (Australia)												
- Brockman	O/P			565	63.9	1,462	62.6	2,027	2,041	62.9	62.9	50.0
- Brockman Process Ore	O/P			176	57.6	484	56.5	660	636	56.8	56.8	50.0
- Marra Mamba	O/P			25	61.3	2,549	62.0	2,574	2,446	62.0	62.0	50.0
- Detrital	O/P					263	60.0	263	291	60.0	60.2	50.0
Robe JV (Australia)												
- Brockman (bb)	O/P					107	62.6	107	50	62.6	61.8	53.0
- Brockman Process Ore (bb)	O/P					71	56.5	71	32	56.5	57.0	53.0
- Marra Mamba	O/P	155	61.9	242	62.0	153	60.9	550	529	61.6	61.6	53.0
- Detrital	O/P			21	60.1	68	60.9	99	100	60.6	60.6	53.0
- Channel Iron Deposit	O/P	445	55.4	179	58.1	2,866	55.7	4,730	4,530	56.6	56.7	53.0
Iron Ore Company of Canada (Canada) (cc)	O/P	172	40.2	844	38.3	1,072	37.9	2,088	2,762	38.3	37.6	58.7
Simandou (Guinea) (dd)	O/P	5	67.1	107	64.3	723	65.1	835	835	65.0	65.0	42.8

Likely mining method (a)	Measured resources at end 2016		Indicated resources at end 2016		Inferred resources at end 2016		Total resources 2016 compared with 2015				
	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	2016	2015	2016	2015	
<b>Lithium</b>											
	millions of tonnes	% Li <sub>2</sub> O	millions of tonnes	% Li <sub>2</sub> O	millions of tonnes	% Li <sub>2</sub> O	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	% Li <sub>2</sub> O	% Li <sub>2</sub> O	
Jadar (Serbia) (f)	U/G		52	1.8	83	1.9	136	117	1.9	1.8	100.0

See notes 237



Bechtel is one of the most respected global engineering, construction, and project management companies. Together with our customers, we deliver landmark projects that foster long-term progress and economic growth. Since 1898, we've completed more than 25,000 extraordinary projects across 160 countries on all seven continents. We operate through four global businesses: Infrastructure; Nuclear, Security & Environmental; Oil, Gas & Chemicals; and Mining & Metals. Our company and our culture are built on more than a century of leadership and a relentless adherence to our values, the core of which are safety, quality, ethics, and integrity. These values are what we believe, what we expect, what we deliver, and what we live.



Water, air and soil are as relevant as they've ever been. And with the growing demand on them for nourishment of an increasing population, sustainability is more than a buzzword—it's a priority, and an opportunity to unlock possibilities.

---

We've always needed our world's finite resources. With 9 billion people, our global resources will have to work harder and deliver more value in the face



of climate change as we work to conserve and preserve our planet. Local challenges call for creative problem solving. Today and in the future, those who act as good stewards of our resources can discover the infinite possibilities within them.

MONSANTO 

# Environment

## Climate change and the energy transition

The world needs more energy to fuel prosperity and improve standards of living for a growing global population. This energy must be delivered in affordable and reliable ways, but it must also be lower carbon. BP's purpose is to reimagined energy for people and our planet. To deliver this, we have set out a new ambition to become a net zero company by 2050 or sooner, and to help the world reach net zero.

### Net zero aims

#### Aim 1: Net zero operations

We aim to be net zero across our entire operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner. This aim relates to Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

#### Aim 2: Net zero oil and gas

We aim to be net zero on an absolute basis across the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production by 2050 or sooner. This is our Scope 3 aim, and is on a BP equity share basis excluding Rosneft. This carbon was equivalent to 360MteCO<sub>2</sub>e\* of emissions in 2019.

## Greenhouse gas emissions from our operations

We report Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions on a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) basis. Direct emissions include CO<sub>2</sub> and methane from the combustion of fuel and the operation of facilities, and indirect emissions include those resulting from the purchase of electricity and steam we import into our operations.

Our overall emissions, on an operational control basis, increased in 2019, mainly due to major acquisitions. But the SERs we achieved came close to countering this increase. We achieved zero net growth in our operational emissions with no offsets required against our adjusted 2015 baseline.

### Greenhouse gas emissions (MteCO<sub>2</sub>e)<sup>a</sup>

Operational control <sup>b</sup>	2019	2018	2017
Scope 1 (direct) emissions	49.2	48.3	50.5
Scope 2 (indirect) emissions	5.2	5.4	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>56.6</b>

### BP equity share<sup>c</sup>

	2019	2018	2017
Scope 1 (direct) emissions	48.0	46.5	48.7
Scope 2 (indirect) emissions	4.7	4.7	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>54.1</b>

- Our approach to reporting on emissions is in line with the IPIECA and Greenhouse Gas Reporting Industry Guidelines for Reporting GHG Emissions (the 'Guidelines') and based on the 'full value function and full scope' approach for reporting on Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We do not include nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and hexafluoride as they are not material to our operations and are not part of our public data.
- Operational control data comprises 100% of emissions from activities that are under BP control, beyond the IPIECA guidelines, by our operations, such as contracted drilling activities.
- BP equity share data comprises 100% of emissions from activities, and the percentage of emissions equivalent to our share of ownership, in our equity share, other than BP's share of Rosneft.

### Ratio of Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions to gross production (teCO<sub>2</sub>e/te)<sup>d</sup>

	2019	2018	2017
Operational control	0.22	0.21	0.24
BP equity share	0.21	0.20	0.24

<sup>d</sup> Gross production comprises crude oil, condensate, bitumen, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petrochemicals and lubricants.

## Scope 3

There are 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions. For our most important of these categories is the 'use of sold products' (category 11). For this category of Scope 3, we reporting for the first time the estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions the carbon in our upstream oil and gas production, which replaces the 'customer emissions' metric, which we reported in our Sustainability Report. For more information, see [bp.com/sustainabilityreport](http://bp.com/sustainabilityreport).

<sup>a</sup> This figure assumes that 100% of the oil and gas produced is combusted with no carbon capture, use and storage, although a proportion of global oil and gas are used on combusted uses, such as petrochemicals and lubricants.

### Aim 3: Halving intensity

Our aim is to cut the carbon intensity of the products we sell by 50% by 2050 or sooner. This is a lifecycle GHG emissions intensity approach per unit of energy. It covers marketing sales of energy products and potentially, in the future, certain other products, such as those associated with land carbon projects.

This metric also includes the 2019 resolution of our requirements to report on the estimated carbon intensity of our energy products.

### Estimated emissions intensity (gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ)

Category	2019
Average emissions intensity of all energy products	49.7
Refined energy products	93.7
Gas products	71.6
Bio-products	38.3
Power products	13.8

## Movements in estimated net proved reserves

### Crude oil<sup>a</sup>

Subsidiaries	Europe	North America	South America	Africa	Asia	Australasia	Total
At 1 January							
Developed	223	962	43	8	223	30	2,615
Undeveloped	243	802	190	5	36	482	1,763
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>4,378</b>

Changes attributable to:

Revisions of previous estimates	(23)	72	(8)	1	39	104	2	187
Improved recovery	—	189	1	—	—	—	—	191
Purchases of reserves in-place	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Discoveries and extensions	—	34	—	—	—	11	—	45
Production	(36)	(143)	(9)	(3)	(57)	(125)	(6)	(378)
Sales of reserves in-place	—	(12)	—	—	(45)	—	—	(57)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(12)</b>

### At 31 December<sup>a</sup>

Developed	206	1,063	40	7	156	1,074	26	2,572
Undeveloped	200	842	179	5	40	525	4	1,794
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,367</b>

### Crude oil and condensate

Developed	—	57	—	293	1	3,190	—	3,541
Undeveloped	—	100	19	259	—	2,414	—	2,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,333</b>

Changes attributable to:

Revisions of previous estimates	—	2	—	(13)	1	158	—	147
Improved recovery	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Purchases of reserves in-place	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Discoveries and extensions	—	—	—	33	—	277	—	310
Production	—	(13)	—	(24)	—	(345)	—	(382)
Sales of reserves in-place	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>81</b>

### At 31 December<sup>a</sup>

Developed	—	115	—	291	2	3,159	—	3,567
Undeveloped	—	35	20	257	—	2,535	—	2,847
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,415</b>

### Total subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities (BP share)

At 1 January										
Developed	223	57	962	43	302	224	3,190	1,126	30	6,156
Undeveloped	243	100	802	209	264	36	2,414	—	5	4,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10,711</b>

At 31 December										
Developed	206	115	1,063	40	298	158	3,159	1,074	26	6,140
Undeveloped	200	35	842	198	262	40	2,535	525	4	4,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10,781</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil includes condensate and bitumen. Proved reserves exclude royalties due to others, whether payable in cash or in kind, where the royalty owner has a direct interest in the underlying production and the option and ability to make lifting and sales arrangements independently.

<sup>b</sup> Because of rounding, some totals may not exactly agree with the sum of their component parts.

<sup>c</sup> Proved reserves in the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska include an estimated 4.5 million barrels upon which a net profits royalty will be payable over the life of the field under the terms of the BP Prudhoe Bay Royalty Trust.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 362 million barrels of crude oil associated with Assets Held for Sale in the USA.

<sup>e</sup> Includes 4 million barrels of crude oil in respect of the 30% non-controlling interest in BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC.

<sup>f</sup> Volumes of equity accounted entities include volumes of equity accounted investments of those entities.

<sup>g</sup> Includes 346 million barrels of crude oil in respect of the 6.17% non-controlling interest in Rosneft, including 26 mmbbl held through BP's interests in Russia other than Rosneft.

<sup>h</sup> Total proved crude oil reserves held as part of our equity interest in Rosneft is 5,604 million barrels, comprising more than 1 million barrels in Egypt, Vietnam, Iran and Canada, 35 million barrels in Venezuela and 5,603 million barrels in Russia.

	Europe	North America	South America	Africa	Asia	Australasia	Total
At 1 January							
Developed	223	962	43	8	223	30	2,615
Undeveloped	243	802	190	5	36	482	1,763
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>4,378</b>

Changes attributable to:

Revisions of previous estimates	(23)	72	(8)	1	39	104	2	187
Improved recovery	—	189	1	—	—	—	—	191
Purchases of reserves in-place	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Discoveries and extensions	—	34	—	—	—	11	—	45
Production	(36)	(143)	(9)	(3)	(57)	(125)	(6)	(378)
Sales of reserves in-place	—	(12)	—	—	(45)	—	—	(57)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(12)</b>

### At 31 December<sup>a</sup>

Developed	206	1,063	40	7	156	1,074	26	2,572
Undeveloped	200	842	179	5	40	525	4	1,794
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,367</b>

### Crude oil and condensate

Developed	—	57	—	293	1	3,190	—	3,541
Undeveloped	—	100	19	259	—	2,414	—	2,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,333</b>

Changes attributable to:

Revisions of previous estimates	—	2	—	(13)	1	158	—	147
Improved recovery	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Purchases of reserves in-place	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Discoveries and extensions	—	—	—	33	—	277	—	310
Production	—	(13)	—	(24)	—	(345)	—	(382)
Sales of reserves in-place	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>81</b>

### At 31 December<sup>a</sup>

Developed	—	115	—	291	2	3,159	—	3,567
Undeveloped	—	35	20	257	—	2,535	—	2,847
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,415</b>

### Total subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities (BP share)

At 1 January										
Developed	223	57	962	43	302	224	3,190	1,126	30	6,156
Undeveloped	243	100	802	209	264	36	2,414	—	5	4,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10,711</b>

At 31 December										
Developed	206	115	1,063	40	298	158	3,159	1,074	26	6,140
Undeveloped	200	35	842	198	262	40	2,535	525	4	4,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10,781</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil includes condensate and bitumen. Proved reserves exclude royalties due to others, whether payable in cash or in kind, where the royalty owner has a direct interest in the underlying production and the option and ability to make lifting and sales arrangements independently.

<sup>b</sup> Because of rounding, some totals may not exactly agree with the sum of their component parts.

<sup>c</sup> Proved reserves in the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska include an estimated 4.5 million barrels upon which a net profits royalty will be payable over the life of the field under the terms of the BP Prudhoe Bay Royalty Trust.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 362 million barrels of crude oil associated with Assets Held for Sale in the USA.

<sup>e</sup> Includes 4 million barrels of crude oil in respect of the 30% non-controlling interest in BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC.

<sup>f</sup> Volumes of equity accounted entities include volumes of equity accounted investments of those entities.

<sup>g</sup> Includes 346 million barrels of crude oil in respect of the 6.17% non-controlling interest in Rosneft, including 26 mmbbl held through BP's interests in Russia other than Rosneft.

<sup>h</sup> Total proved crude oil reserves held as part of our equity interest in Rosneft is 5,604 million barrels, comprising more than 1 million barrels in Egypt, Vietnam, Iran and Canada, 35 million barrels in Venezuela and 5,603 million barrels in Russia.



GEORGE WESTON, CHIEF EXECUTIVE

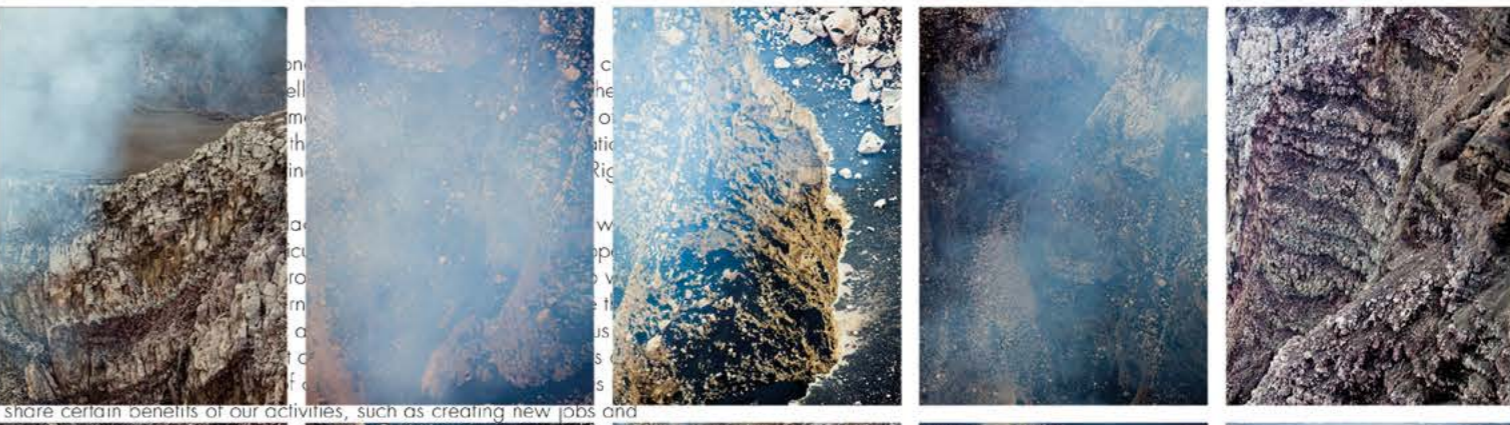
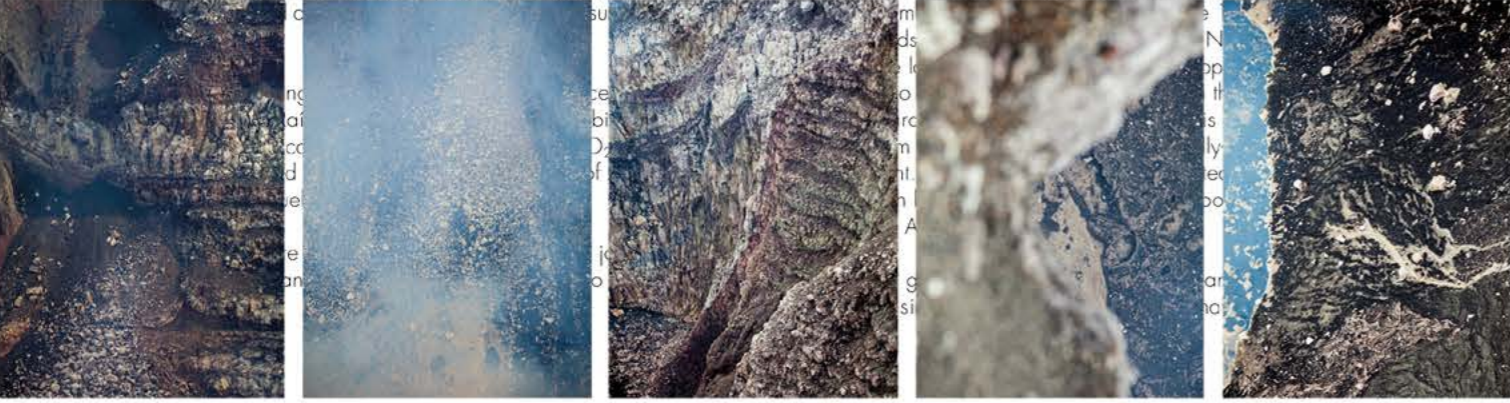
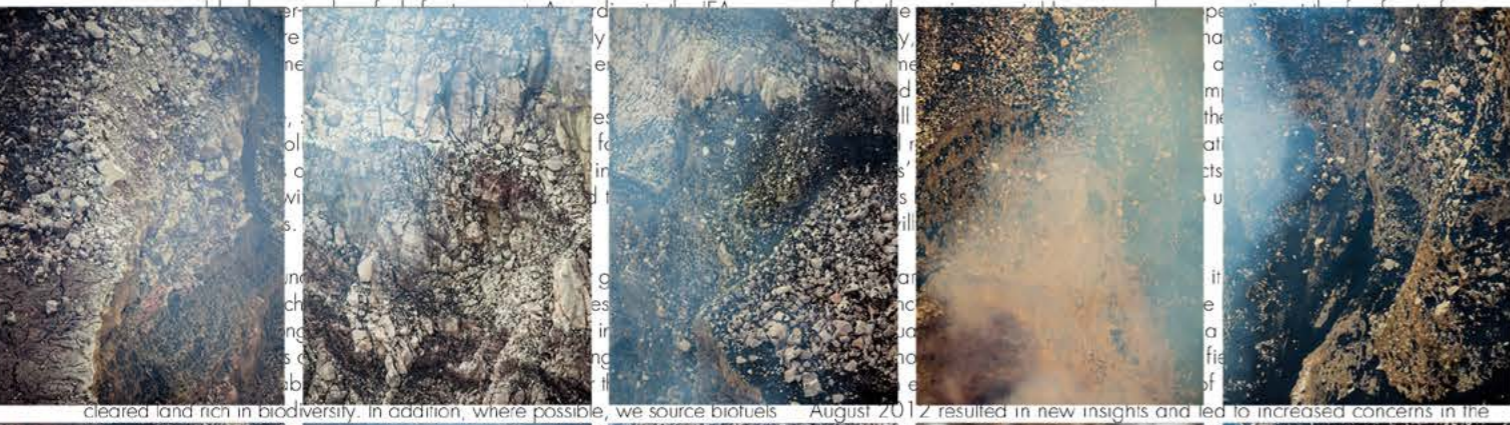
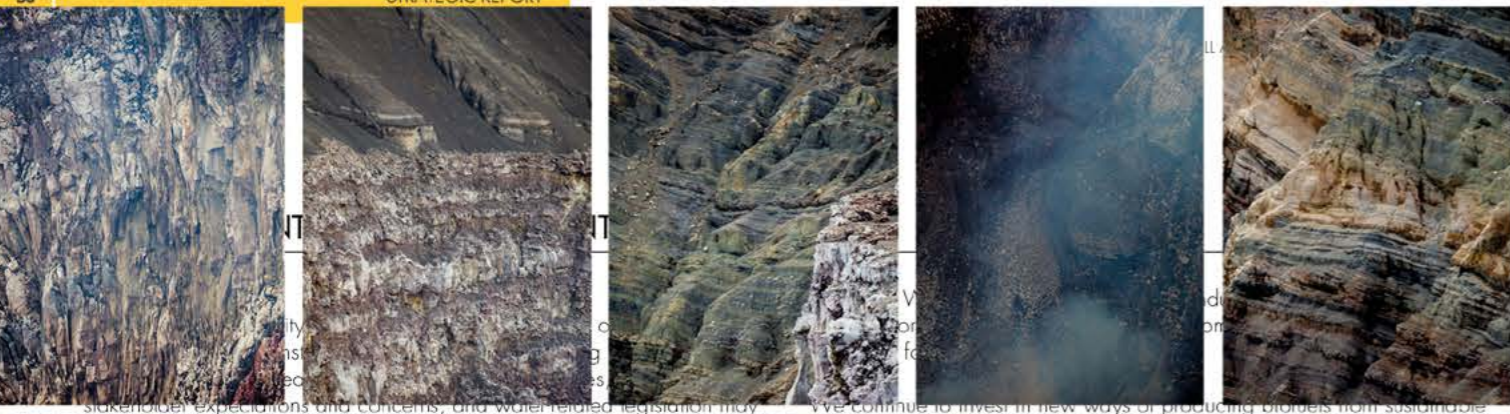


on providing affordable and reliable energy, safely and responsibly, to the benefit of our stakeholders.

Financially we had a solid year as reflected in our net income of \$19.2 billion on sales and other operating revenues of \$200.5 billion. We achieved a 10.9 percent return on capital employed. 2014 represented the 27th consecutive year of annual

# WE DELIVERED A STRONG OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE THIS YEAR





stakeholder expectations and concerns, and water-related legislation may have continued to invest in new ways of producing bioethanol from sustainable

withdrawn during the winter months when the flow rate is low. We also by recycling water cycled and we are

second plant to test a pre-treatment process for cellulosic ethanol is now being commissioned in Houston. A third plant has been approved and is expected to be built in Bangalore, India.

**ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS**

We are subject to a variety of environmental laws, regulations and reporting requirements in the countries where we operate. Infringing any of these laws, regulations and requirements could result in significant costs, including clean-up costs, fines, sanctions and third-party claims, as well as harm our reputation and our ability to do business.

Our ongoing operating expenses include the costs of avoiding unauthorised discharges into the air and water, and the safe disposal and handling of waste.

We place a premium on developing effective technologies that are also

**SECURITY**

Our operations expose us to social instability, civil unrest, terrorism, piracy, acts of war and risks of pandemic diseases that could have a material adverse effect on our business (see "Risk factors" on page 09). We seek to obtain the best possible information to enable us to assess threats and risks. We conduct detailed assessments for all sites and activities, and implement appropriate risk mitigation measures to detect, deter and respond to security threats. This includes building strong and open relationships with government security agencies, the physical hardening of sites, journey management, and information risk management. We conduct training and awareness campaigns, including travel advice and medical assistance before travel. The identities of our employees and contractors and their access to our sites and activities, both physical and logical, are consistently verified and controlled. We manage and exercise crisis response and management plans.

cleared land rich in biodiversity. In addition, where possible, we source biofuels

August 2012 resulted in new insights and led to increased concerns in the

share certain benefits of our activities, such as creating new jobs and

# NEW HORIZONS

INTEGRATION. INNOVATION. GROWTH.



THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

## A new era of energy abundance.

For decades, fears of scarcity have shaped energy policy around the world. But in recent years, investments and innovations by the energy sector have made it possible to challenge this old way of thinking.

**ExxonMobil**

**Energy lives here**

New industry technologies are leading to the development of new supplies of energy, in a safe, secure, and environmentally responsible way. An era of abundance holds the potential to spur hope and opportunity for billions of people.

Energy powers life and fuels

Energy is so fundamental to every human aspiration and endeavor that there is a humanitarian imperative to expand energy supplies and meet the needs of a growing global population. Access to affordable and reliable sources of energy is a vital first step to unleashing economic growth and improving basic health standards, especially in developing economies. Energy development also helps power the technologies that increase efficiency and productivity, opening up new jobs for individuals and new markets for businesses, communities, and nations.

Global energy demand will grow significantly in the years ahead. ExxonMobil has the ability to invest in projects with the highest returns. And given the universal need for energy, we are well positioned to continue to deliver long-term value for our shareholders through the cycle.





Millions of dollars and shares except per share amounts

	December 31	
	2015	2014
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 10,077	\$ 2,291
Receivables (net of allowances for bad debts)	5,317	7,564
Inventories	2,417	3,571
Assets held for sale	2,115	—
Prepaid expenses	1,051	658
Other current assets	632	563
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>21,609</b>	<b>14,647</b>
Property, plant, and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,789 and \$11,007)	10,911	12,475
Goodwill	2,109	2,330
		12,713
		2,165
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable		2,814
Accrued employee compensation and benefits		1,033
Current maturities of long-term debt		14
Liabilities for Macondo well incidents		367
Deferred revenue		49
Taxes other than income		97
Other current liabilities		2
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>4,616</b>
Long-term debt		1,111
Employee compensation and benefits		1,033
Other liabilities		2
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>7,762</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>		
Common shares, par value \$2.50 per share (total shares 12,888, 12,888 and 12,888 shares issued, 1,071 and 1,071 shares issued)	2,677	2,679
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	274	309
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(363)	(399)
Retained earnings	20,524	21,809
Treasury stock, at cost (215 and 223 shares)	(7,650)	(8,131)
<b>Company shareholders' equity</b>	<b>15,462</b>	<b>16,267</b>
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	33	31
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>15,495</b>	<b>16,298</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 36,942</b>	<b>\$ 32,165</b>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

**HALLIBURTON COMPANY**  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Millions of dollars

	Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ (667)	\$ 3,501	\$ 2,135
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Impairments and other charges	2,177	129	—
Cash impact of impairments and other charges	(304)	(28)	—
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	1,835	2,126	1,900
Activity related to the Macondo well incidents	(333)	(569)	1,000
Deferred income tax benefit, continuing operations	(224)	(454)	(132)
Other changes:			
Receivables	1,468	(1,381)	(449)
Accounts payable	(603)	489	327
	153	(271)	(107)
	(596)	520	(227)
<b>Total cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,447</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Capital expenditures	(2,184)	(3,283)	(2,934)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant, and equipment	168	338	241
Proceeds from the sale of other assets	(109)	(183)	(329)
Proceeds from the sale of cash acquired	106	444	356
Other	(39)	—	—
<b>Total cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>(2,158)</b>	<b>(2,684)</b>	<b>(2,666)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Proceeds from the issuance of debt, net of issuance costs	7,081	(1,030)	(1,754)
Proceeds from the issuance of common shares	(9)	41	49
Payments for the redemption of debt			
Payments for the redemption of common shares			
Other			
<b>Total cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>(989)</b>	<b>(1,705)</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(9)	41	49
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	7,786	(65)	(128)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	2,291	2,356	2,484
<b>Cash and equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 10,077</b>	<b>\$ 2,291</b>	<b>\$ 2,356</b>
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:</b>			
Cash payments during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 380	\$ 384	\$ 293
Income taxes	\$ 370	\$ 1,269	\$ 913

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(In millions, except per share amounts)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,248	\$ 18,307
Restricted cash and marketable securities	8,461	0
GM Financial receivables, net	12,980	1,000
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	8,372	0
Property, net	18,851	16,250
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	13,764	13,642
Other assets	2,783	3,569
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>78,009</b>	<b>52,768</b>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>		
Restricted cash and marketable securities	1,388	93
GM Financial receivables, net	18,000	2,000
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	1,000	0
Property, net	1,000	1,000
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	1,000	1,000
GM Financial equipment on operating leases, net	1,000	1,000
Deferred income taxes	1,000	1,000
Other assets	1,000	1,000
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>17,376</b>	<b>7,993</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 95,385</b>	<b>\$ 60,761</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 24,062	\$ 22,520
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	817	497
Automotive	18,745	14,447
GM Financial (Note 10 at VIEs)	27,842	28,184
Accrued liabilities	71,466	65,617
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>132,932</b>	<b>131,265</b>
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>		
Long-term debt	7,948	8,000
Automotive	35,601	22,868
GM Financial (Note 10 at VIEs)	5,685	6,229
Postretirement benefits, other than pension	20,911	20,911
Pension and OPEB	12,586	12,586
Other non-current liabilities	82,731	82,731
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>135,462</b>	<b>133,325</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 268,394</b>	<b>\$ 264,590</b>
Additional paid-in capital	27,607	28,937
Retained earnings	20,285	14,577
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8,036)	(8,073)
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>39,871</b>	<b>35,441</b>
Noncontrolling interests	452	870
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>40,323</b>	<b>36,311</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>\$ 95,385</b>	<b>\$ 177,501</b>

Reference should be made to the notes to consolidated financial statements.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

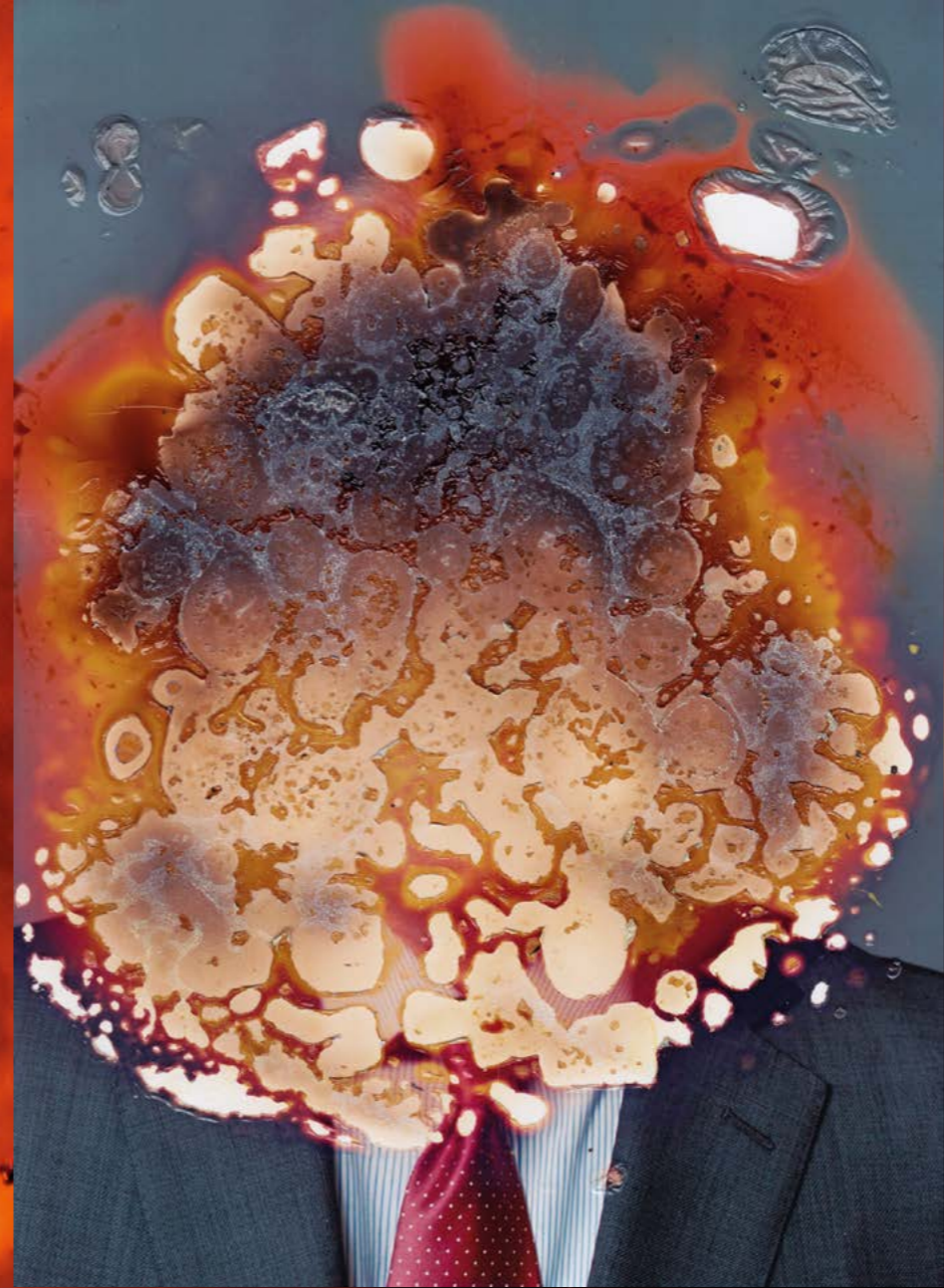
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(In millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income	\$ 9,615	\$ 4,018	\$ 5,331
Depreciation and amortization	8,017	7,238	8,041
Provision for doubtful accounts	829	437	350
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	176	181	113
Change in other operating assets and liabilities	(147)	(301)	(85)
Pension contributions and OPEB payments	(1,600)	(1,315)	(1,458)
Pension and OPEB expense, net	321	440	608
(Gains) losses on extinguishment of debt	(449)	(202)	711
Provision (benefit) for deferred taxes	(2,757)	(574)	(1,311)
Change in other operating assets and liabilities (Note 24)	(1,754)	244	(1,726)
Other operating activities	(273)	(107)	(741)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>11,978</b>	<b>10,058</b>	<b>12,600</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Expenditures for property	(7,874)	(7,091)	(7,263)
Available-for-sale marketable securities, acquisitions	(8,113)	(7,636)	(6,250)
Trading marketable securities, acquisitions	(1,250)	(1,518)	(1,250)
Available-for-sale marketable securities, liquidations	8,463	6,874	8,463
Trading marketable securities, liquidations	1,758	1,311	1,758
Acquisition of companies/investments, net of cash acquired	(928)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of business units/investments, net of cash acquired	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in cash and marketable securities	—	—	—
Decrease in restricted cash and marketable securities	—	—	—
Decrease in GM Financial receivables	—	—	—
Decrease in other non-current assets and recoveries on financial receivables	—	—	—
Purchases of leased vehicles, net	(15,158)	(4,776)	(2,254)
Proceeds from termination of leased vehicles	1,096	53	—
Other investing activities	108	206	791
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(28,035)</b>	<b>(15,320)</b>	<b>(14,362)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Net increase in short-term debt	1,128	(201)	156
Proceeds from issuance of debt (original maturities greater than three months)	35,679	31,373	28,041
Payments on debt (original maturities greater than three months)	(17,256)	(19,574)	(20,191)
Payments to purchase stock	(3,520)	(3,272)	(2,438)
Dividends paid (including charge related to redemption and purchase of Series A Preferred Stock)	(2,242)	(3,155)	(1,877)
Other financing activities	(102)	(123)	(150)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>13,686</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>3,651</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,345)	(1,102)	(600)
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(5,716)</b>	<b>(1,017)</b>	<b>1,244</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	18,964	20,081	18,840
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 13,248</b>	<b>\$ 19,064</b>	<b>\$ 20,084</b>
Non-cash property additions	\$ 4,076	\$ 5,513	\$ 5,224
Mandatory conversion of Series B Preferred Stock into common stock (Note 19)	—	—	\$ 4,354

Reference should be made to the notes to consolidated financial statements.







In accordance with FASB and SEC disclosure requirements for oil and gas producing activities, this section provides supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities of the company in seven separate tables. Tables I through IV provide historical cost information pertaining to costs incurred in exploration, property acquisitions and development; capitalized costs; and results of operations. Tables V through VII present information on the company's estimated net proved reserve quantities, standardized cost of production and estimated discounted future net cash flows related to proved reserves.

**Table I - Costs Incurred in Exploration, Property Acquisitions and Development<sup>1</sup>**

Millions of dollars	Consolidated Companies			Affiliated Companies			
	Other Americas	Africa	Australia/Oceania	Europe	Total	TCO*	Other
<b>Year Ended December 31, 2019</b>							
<b>Exploration</b>							
Wells	\$ 571	\$ 44	\$ 9	\$ 4	\$ 634	\$ —	\$ —
Geological and geophysical	82	118	21	11	238	—	—
Other	140	52	35	44	306	—	8
<b>Total exploration</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Property acquisitions</b>							
Proved	81	34	—	—	208	—	—
Unproved	68	150	—	1	236	—	—
<b>Total property acquisitions</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Development<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>10,304</b>
<b>Total Costs Incurred</b>	<b>\$ 8,014</b>	<b>\$ 1,614</b>	<b>\$ 344</b>	<b>\$ 1,166</b>	<b>\$ 578</b>	<b>\$ 210</b>	<b>\$ 11,926</b>
<b>Year Ended December 31, 2018</b>							
Wells	\$ 508	\$ 74	\$ 25	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ 676
Geological and geophysical	84	41	4	5	7	1	142
Other	190	46	35	33	49	23	376
<b>Total exploration</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,194</b>
<b>Property acquisitions</b>							
Proved	160	—	7	117	—	—	284
Unproved	52	494	2	27	—	—	575
<b>Total property acquisitions</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>859</b>
<b>Development<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>10,050</b>
<b>Total Costs Incurred</b>	<b>\$ 7,239</b>	<b>\$ 1,411</b>	<b>\$ 784</b>	<b>\$ 1,334</b>	<b>\$ 901</b>	<b>\$ 316</b>	<b>\$ 12,083</b>
<b>Year Ended December 31, 2017</b>							
Wells	\$ 479	\$ 11	\$ 1	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 534
Geological and geophysical	94	4	4	5	33	5	184
Other	152	52	—	46	46	128	475
<b>Total exploration</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,193</b>
<b>Property acquisitions</b>							
Proved	64	—	—	—	—	—	157
Unproved	77	40	18	1	1	—	136
<b>Total property acquisitions</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Development<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>10,451</b>
<b>Total Costs Incurred</b>	<b>\$ 6,216</b>	<b>\$ 1,051</b>	<b>\$ 1,233</b>	<b>\$ 1,534</b>	<b>\$ 2,660</b>	<b>\$ 269</b>	<b>\$ 11,937</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

\* Includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

TCO\* includes costs incurred whether capitalized or expensed. Excludes general support equipment expenditures. Includes capitalized amounts related to asset retirement obligations.

and changes in estimated discounted future net cash flows. The amounts for consolidated companies are organized by geographic area including the United States, Other Americas, Africa, Asia, Australia/Oceania and Europe. Amounts for affiliated companies include Chevron's equity interests in Tengizchevroil (TCO) in the Republic of Kazakhstan and in other affiliates, principally in Venezuela and Angola. Refer to Note 13, beginning on page 71, for a discussion of the company's major equity affiliates.

**Table II - Capitalized Costs Related to Oil and Gas Producing Activities**

Millions of dollars	Consolidated Companies					Affiliated Companies		
	U.S.	Other Americas	Africa	Asia	Australia/Oceania	Europe	TCO*	Other
<b>At December 31, 2019</b>								
Unproved properties	\$ 4,620	\$ 2,492	\$ 151	\$ 1,081	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 108	\$ —
Proved properties and related producing assets	82,199	4,189	45,756	56,648	22,033	2,927	10,757	4,311
Support equipment	2,287	311	1,098	2,075	18,610	—	1,981	—
Deferred exploratory wells	533	147	405	513	1,322	—	—	—
Other uncompleted projects	5,080	505	1,176	926	1,023	15	16,503	743
<b>Gross Capitalized Costs</b>	<b>94,719</b>	<b>7,644</b>	<b>48,586</b>	<b>61,243</b>	<b>44,973</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>29,349</b>	<b>5,054</b>
Unproved properties valuation	3,964	1,271	120	842	109	—	65	—
Proved producing properties —								
Depreciation and depletion	56,911	12,644	33,613	44,871	6,064	404	154,507	—
Support equipment depreciation	1,635	226	772	1,605	2,272	—	6,510	—
Accumulated provisions	62,510	14,141	34,505	47,318	8,445	404	167,323	1,911
<b>Net Capitalized Costs</b>	<b>\$ 32,209</b>	<b>\$ 13,503</b>	<b>\$ 14,081</b>	<b>\$ 13,925</b>	<b>\$ 36,528</b>	<b>\$ 1,814</b>	<b>\$ 112,060</b>	<b>\$ 22,213</b>
<b>At December 31, 2018</b>								
Unproved properties	\$ 4,687	\$ 2,463	\$ 201	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,986	\$ —	\$ 108	\$ —
Proved properties and related producing assets	75,013	21,796	44,876	57,168	22,047	12,634	9,892	4,336
Support equipment	2,216	317	1,096	2,149	17,712	124	1,858	—
Deferred exploratory wells	782	160	405	632	1,323	261	—	—
Other uncompleted projects	4,730	3,704	1,744	1,292	1,462	300	12,341	605
<b>Gross Capitalized Costs</b>	<b>87,428</b>	<b>28,440</b>	<b>48,322</b>	<b>62,540</b>	<b>44,530</b>	<b>13,319</b>	<b>24,169</b>	<b>4,941</b>
Unproved properties valuation	820	694	164	623	107	—	61	—
Proved producing properties —								
Depreciation and depletion	45,111	12,984	31,102	43,735	6,014	141	5,276	1,730
Support equipment depreciation	1,635	220	738	1,674	2,272	—	6,510	—
Accumulated provisions	47,351	13,898	32,004	46,032	8,286	136	6,284	1,730
<b>Net Capitalized Costs</b>	<b>\$ 39,437</b>	<b>\$ 15,542</b>	<b>\$ 16,318</b>	<b>\$ 16,508</b>	<b>\$ 36,528</b>	<b>\$ 3,186</b>	<b>\$ 17,885</b>	<b>\$ 3,211</b>
<b>At December 31, 2017</b>								
Unproved properties	\$ 6,466	\$ 2,314	\$ 240	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,986	\$ 23	\$ 108	\$ —
Proved properties and related producing assets	66,390	9,696	43,656	55,616	21,544	10,697	8,956	4,346
Support equipment	2,245	337	1,104	2,050	15,599	132	1,731	—
Deferred exploratory wells	98	181	406	562	1,323	261	—	—
Other uncompleted projects	8,511	3,624	2,528	1,889	3,238	1,966	8,408	457
<b>Gross Capitalized Costs</b>	<b>84,610</b>	<b>27,152</b>	<b>47,934</b>	<b>61,537</b>	<b>43,690</b>	<b>13,079</b>	<b>19,203</b>	<b>4,803</b>
Unproved properties valuation	977	855	162	535	107	23	58	—
Proved producing properties —								
Depreciation and depletion	37,716	12,916	40,522	44,871	6,014	141	4,674	1,468
Support equipment depreciation	1,635	220	738	1,674	2,272	—	6,510	—
Accumulated provisions	35,765	12,881	28,790	42,355	4,170	9,452	5,578	1,468
<b>Net Capitalized Costs</b>	<b>\$ 48,784</b>	<b>\$ 12,238</b>	<b>\$ 19,144</b>	<b>\$ 20,488</b>	<b>\$ 39,520</b>	<b>\$ 3,627</b>	<b>\$ 13,623</b>	<b>\$ 3,333</b>

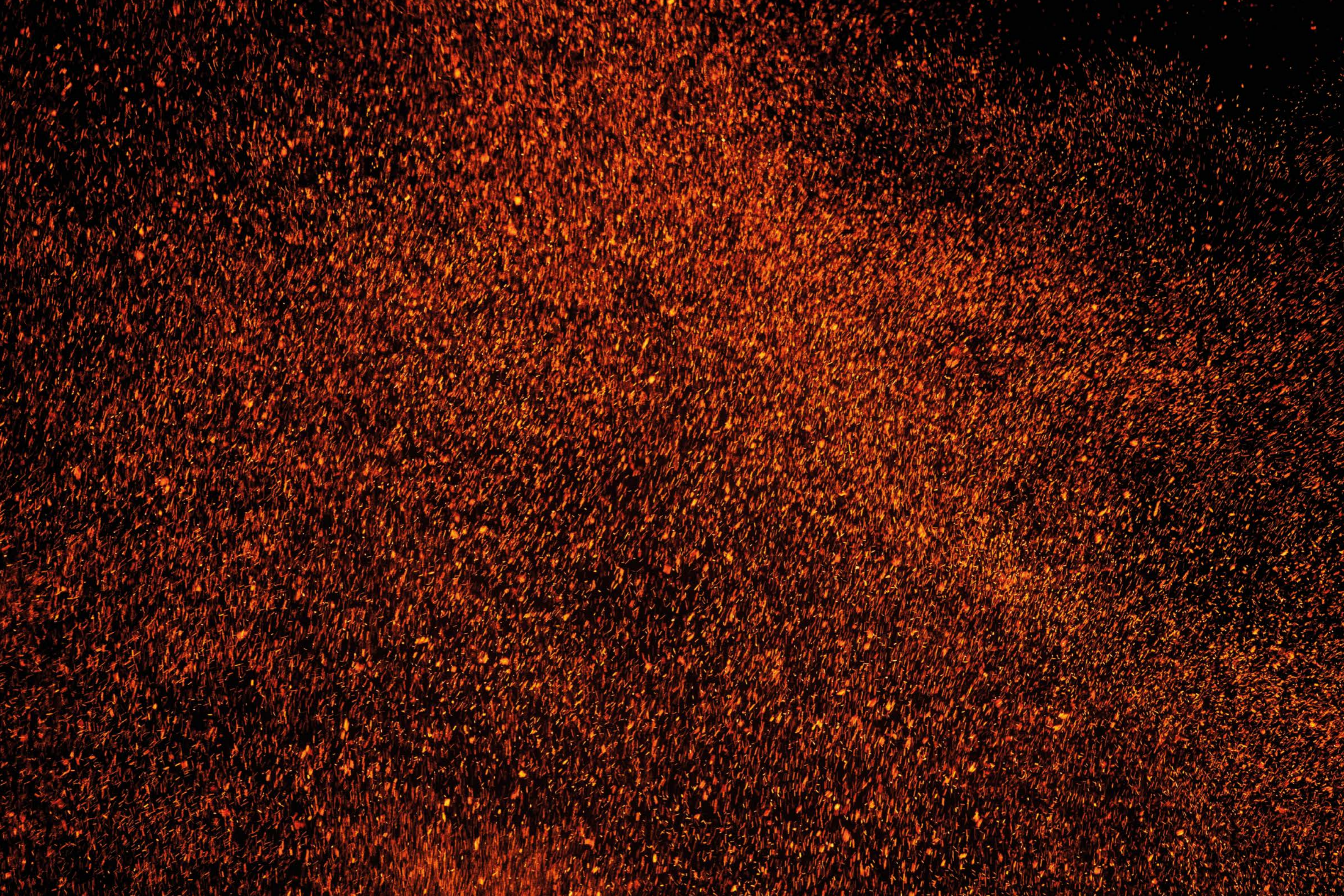
\* 2017 and 2018 conform to 2019 presentation.

	2019	2018	2017
Total costs incurred	\$ 17.2	\$ 17.2	\$ 15.7
Non-oil and gas	0.3	0.6	1.3
ARO related	0.3	(0.1)	(0.6)
Upstream capital expenditures	\$ 17.8	\$ 17.7	\$ 16.4

Reference page 39 Upstream Capital Expenditures







MATTER OF STATE





SELECTED CRIMES

---

CRÍMENES SELECCIONADOS

***The crimes shown here include a small sample exclusively focused on the environmental impacts of the cited corporations. The enormous number of humanitarian crimes of which many of them are participants and responsible from their foundation (violation of human rights, war crimes, manufacture of weapons, lack of rights and accidents at work, slavery and child labor, extortion, theft, conspiracy, corruption, concealment of evidence, murders, public poisoning ...) have been intentionally left out.***

---

***Los crímenes mostrados aquí incluyen una pequeña muestra exclusivamente centrada en los impactos medioambientales de las corporaciones citadas. La enorme cantidad de crímenes humanitarios de las que muchas de ellas son partícipes y responsables desde su origen (violación de derechos humanos, crímenes de guerra, fabricación de armas, falta de derechos y accidentes laborales, esclavitud y mano de obra infantil, extorsión, robo, conspiración, corrupción, ocultación de pruebas, asesinatos, envenenamiento público...) han sido dejados fuera intencionadamente.***

# ***ASSOCIATED BRITISH FOODS PLC (ABF)***

Associated British Foods is the second largest sugar producer in the world and the owner of the largest sugar producer in Africa.

In 2013, ABF was ranked the worst of 10 major multinational food manufacturers by Oxfam's Behind the Brands report.

In 2016, the Corporation received Ethical Consumer's worst rating for environmental reporting.

Primark, a subsidiary of ABF, at the head of the "fast fashion" system, perpetuates the way in which societies use and consume clothes. The textile industry is the second most polluting existing industry, after oil, and in 2015 it created 1.2 billion tonnes of CO2 emissions: more than the aviation and maritime shipping industries combined. Primark has pledged to make changes to their cotton production, but they still have no initiative for reducing greenhouse gases and continue to create an excessively large carbon footprint. They've also been responsible from the risen from 7% to 30% of textile waste at council tips in U.K in only five years.

---

Associated British Foods es el segundo mayor productor de azúcar del mundo y el propietario del mayor productor de azúcar de África.

En 2013, el informe Behind the Brands de Oxfam clasificó a ABF como la peor de las 10 principales multinacionales alimentarias del mundo.

En 2016, la corporación recibió la peor calificación de Ethical Consumer por informes ambientales.

Primark, una subsidiaria de ABF, a la cabeza del sistema de "moda rápida", perpetúa la forma en que las sociedades usan y consumen ropa. La industria textil es la segunda industria existente más contaminante, después de la del petróleo, y en 2015 creó 1.200 millones de toneladas de emisiones de CO2: más que las industrias de aviación y transporte marítimo combinadas. Primark se ha comprometido a realizar cambios en su producción de algodón, pero aún no muestran iniciativas para reducir los gases de efecto invernadero y siguen creando una huella de carbono excesivamente grande. También han sido responsables del aumento del 7% al 30% de los residuos textiles en los centros de reciclaje de Reino Unido en solo cinco años.

# ***ARCHERS DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY (ADM)***

ADM is an American global food processing and commodities trading corporation. The company operates more than 270 plants and 420 crop procurement facilities worldwide, where cereal grains and oilseeds are processed into products used in food, beverage, nutraceutical, industrial, and animal feed markets worldwide.

ADM is the largest producer of ethanol in the United States, nearly 50 percent of the market. They've been ranked as tenth worst corporate air polluter.

In 2003, and during two days in 2004, the company discharged process wastewater containing cotton fibers and other pollutants without a NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit.

In 2014 the food-processing giant discharged pollutants from five facilities in three states of U.S in violation of the Clean Water Act.

---

ADM es una corporación global estadounidense de procesamiento de alimentos y comercio de productos básicos. La compañía opera más de 270 plantas y 420 instalaciones de adquisición de cultivos en todo el mundo, en las cuales los granos de cereales y las semillas se procesan en productos utilizados en los mercados de alimentos, bebidas, nutracéuticos, industriales y de alimentación animal de todo el planeta.

ADM es el mayor productor de etanol en los Estados Unidos, casi el 50% del mercado.

Han sido clasificados como la décima corporación más contaminante del aire.

En 2003, y durante dos días de 2004, la compañía descargó aguas residuales que contenían fibras de algodón y otros contaminantes sin un permiso del Sistema Nacional de Eliminación de Descargas Contaminantes.

En 2014, el gigante de procesado de alimentos descargó contaminantes desde cinco instalaciones en tres estados de Estados Unidos en violación de la Ley de Agua Limpia.



# **BECHTEL GROUP, INC.**

Bechtel's is the largest construction and civil engineering company in the United States. It operates with water, metals, oil, gas, chemicals and nuclear energy, among others. It has played a major role in construction for the fossil fuel economy and the mining industry.

It is one of the top-ten water privatization firms in the world. After privatizing the water system in Cochabamba, Bolivia, a subsidiary of Bechtel made water so expensive that many were forced to do without.

Bechtel boasts of its involvement in more than 350 fossil-fuel power plants. It has built a vast network of oil pipelines in the U.S., Canada, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Colombia. Bechtel is also involved in mining operations in Chile, Papua New Guinea, and other places where toxic waste has polluted land, water and caused a huge number of deaths.

They have a legacy of unsustainable and destructive practices that have reaped permanent human, environmental and community devastation around the globe. Some reports reveals a 100-year history spent capitalizing on the most brutal technologies, reaping immense profits and ignoring the social and environmental costs.

---

Bechtel es la empresa de construcción e ingeniería civil más grande de Estados Unidos. Trabaja con agua, metales, petróleo, gas, químicos y energía nuclear, entre otros. Ha llevado a cabo un papel importante en la construcción de la economía de combustibles fósiles y la industria minera.

Es una de las diez principales empresas de privatización de agua en el mundo. Después de privatizar el sistema de agua en Cochabamba, Bolivia, una subsidiaria de Bechtel hizo que el agua fuera tan cara que muchos se vieron obligados a prescindir de ella.

Bechtel se jacta de su participación en más de 350 plantas de energía de combustible fósil. Ha construido una gran red de oleoductos en Estados Unidos, Canadá, Oriente Medio, Europa del Este y Colombia. Bechtel está también involucrada en operaciones mineras en Chile, Papua Nueva Guinea, y otros lugares donde los desechos tóxicos han contaminado la tierra, el agua y han causado una gran cantidad de muertes.

Tienen un legado de prácticas insostenibles y destructivas que han generado un devastación humana, ambiental y comunitaria permanente en todo el mundo. Algunos informes revelan una historia de 100 años dedicada a capitalizar las tecnologías más brutales, obteniendo enormes ganancias e ignorando los costes sociales y ambientales.

# BP PLC

The British Petroleum Company is a multinational oil and gas company headquartered in London and one of the world's seven oil and gas "supermajors".

In July 1991 BP was one of ten major oil companies the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cited for discharging contaminated fluids from service stations into or directly above underground sources of drinking water.

In 2003 was charged for thousands of air pollution violations over an 8 year period at the company's refinery in Carson, United States.

In March 2006 more than 250.000 gallons of crude oil spilled at BP's Prudhoe Bay operations in the Alaskan tundra.

In 2010, it was responsible, along with Halliburton, for the largest marine oil spill in the history of the oil industry, Deepwater Horizon, which dumped 5 millions barrels into the Gulf of Mexico.

In 2016 the corporation decided to leave the 95 metric tons of oil in the ocean that were filtered to the North Sea from its Claris Ridge platform.

In 2018, BP was the largest contributor to the campaign opposing carbon fee initiative 1631 in Washington State.

---

La British Petroleum Company es una compañía multinacional de petróleo y gas con sede en Londres y una de las siete "supermajors".

En 1991, BP fue una de las diez principales compañías petroleras que la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos (EPA) llamó a juicio por descargar fluidos contaminados desde sus estaciones de servicio hacia fuentes subterráneas de agua potable.

En 2003 fue acusada de miles de violaciones de contaminación aérea durante un período de 8 años en una de sus refinerías en Carson, Estados Unidos.

En 2006, más de un millón de litros de petróleo crudo se derramaron en las operaciones de BP, en Prudhoe Bay, en la tundra de Alaska.

En 2010, fue responsable, junto con Halliburton, del derrame de petróleo marino más grande en la historia de la industria del petróleo, Deepwater Horizon, que descargó 5 millones de barriles en el Golfo de México.

En 2016 la corporación decidió dejar en el océano las 95 toneladas métricas de petróleo que fueron filtradas al Mar del Norte desde su plataforma Clair Ridge.

En 2018, BP fue el mayor contribuyente a la campaña contra la iniciativa 1631 de tarifas de carbono en el estado de Washington.

# CARGILL, INC.

Cargill is the United States' largest privately held company and holds one of the worst environmental records in the agribusiness industry. For decades they've illegally dumped millions of gallons of toxic chemicals, hog manure, poisonous brine, and wastewater into public waterways.

In 1988, Gardinier Inc. subsidiary, spilled 40,000 gallons of phosphoric acid into the mouth of the Alafia River in Florida.

In 2004 a Cargill fertilizer plant in Hillsborough, Florida dumped about 60 million gallons of toxic waste water into a creek that feeds into Tampa Bay.

In 2006 there was a larger spill of around 218,000 gallons of toxic brine at Cargill's salt operation in California.

In 2009 Cargill pleaded guilty of two negligent violations of the Clean Water Act at its meatpacking plant in Fort Morgan, Colorado.

In 2018, IBAMA (Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources) took legal actions against Cargill, and 4 other large companies, for activities related to illegal deforestation in the Cerrado savanna, in Brazil. El Cerrado is one of the fastest growing soybean regions, thanks to cheap and abundant virgin lands, subject to much weaker deforestation rules than those applied in the Amazon rainforest.

In 2019, the company was named "Worst Company in the World" by Mighty Earth due to its unscrupulous business practices, environmental destruction, and repeated insistence on standing in the way of global progress on sustainability.

---

Cargill es la mayor compañía privada de los Estados Unidos y sostiene uno de los peores registros medioambientales en la industria agroalimentaria. Durante décadas han vertido ilegalmente millones de litros de productos químicos tóxicos, estiércol de cerdo, salmuera venenosa y aguas residuales en los cursos de agua públicos.

En 1988, su subsidiaria Gardinier Inc. produjo un derrame de 150.000 litros de ácido fosfórico en la desembocadura del río Alafia en Florida, Estados Unidos.

En 2004, una planta de fertilizantes Cargill en Hillsborough, Florida vertió cerca de 230 millones de litros de aguas residuales tóxicas en un arroyo que desemboca en la bahía de Tampa.

En 2006 se produjo un derrame de alrededor de 825.000 litros de salmuera tóxica desde su planta en Newark, California.

En 2009, Cargill se declaró culpable de dos violaciones de la Ley de Agua Limpia producidas en su planta empacadora de carne en Fort Morgan, Colorado.

En 2018, el IBAMA (Instituto Brasileño de Medio Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables) emprendió acciones legales contra Cargill, y otras 4 grandes empresas, por actividades relacionadas con la deforestación ilegal en la sabana del Cerrado, en Brasil. El Cerrado es una de las regiones de soja de más rápido crecimiento, gracias a tierras vírgenes baratas y abundantes, sujetas a normas de deforestación mucho más débiles que las aplicadas en la selva amazónica.

En 2019, la empresa fue nombrada "La peor compañía del mundo" por Mighty Earth, debido a sus prácticas comerciales sin escrúpulos, la destrucción del medio ambiente y la insistencia reiterada en obstaculizar el progreso global en sostenibilidad.

# CHEVRON CORPORATION

In 1964, Texaco (now Chevron) discovered oil in the Ecuadorian Amazon jungle. Over the next 28 years, oil producers have perpetrated some of the worst and most horrendous crimes in history, such as dumping 60 billion liters of wastewater mixed with carcinogens into rivers and streams, or abandoning hundreds of toxic waste wells in the jungle. These facts are known as the Amazon Chernobyl.

Some of the company's worst sins have taken place in Richmond, California. In 1988 were accused of 880 violations of pollution laws at their facilities since 1981.

In 2002, an investigation by the government of Angola found environmental damages caused by leaks in pipes, that were not properly maintained, used to transport oil from offshore drilling platforms.

In 2006 they were connected with a spill of more than 100.000 gallons of crude oil into Arthur Kill off Perth Amboy, United States.

In 2011, leaks occurred from one of its oil wells in the Cuenca de Campos, Brazil, entering in the ocean between 32.000 and 55.000 liters of crude oil per day.

Chevron reported that as of the end of 2011 it had been identified as a potentially responsible party at about 180 Superfund toxic waste sites in the United States. The Superfund sites are contaminated toxic waste sites that require a long-term response to clean up contamination from hazardous materials.

---

En 1964, Texaco (ahora Chevron) descubrió petróleo en la selva amazónica ecuatoriana. Durante los siguientes 28 años, los productores de petróleo perpetraron algunos de los peores y más horrendos crímenes de la historia, como verter 60 mil millones de litros de aguas residuales mezcladas con carcinógenos en ríos y arroyos o abandonar cientos de pozos de desechos tóxicos en la selva. Estos hechos son conocidos como el Chernóbil Amazónico.

Algunos de los peores crímenes de la compañía han tenido lugar en Richmond, California. En 1988 fueron acusados de 880 violaciones de las leyes de contaminación en sus instalaciones desde 1981.

En 2002, una investigación del gobierno de Angola descubrió daños ambientales causados por fugas en tuberías, no mantenidas adecuadamente, utilizadas para transportar petróleo desde plataformas de perforación marítimas.

En 2006 se les relacionó con un derrame de más de 380.000 litros de petróleo crudo en el estrecho de Arthur Kill, en Estados Unidos.

En 2011, se produjeron fugas desde uno de sus pozos de petróleo en la Cuenca de Campos, Brasil, ingresando en el océano entre 32.000 y 55.000 litros de petróleo crudo por día.

Chevron informó que a fines de 2011 había sido identificado como una parte potencialmente responsable de aproximadamente 180 Superfund sites en Estados Unidos. Los Superfund sites son lugares de residuos tóxicos contaminados que requieren una respuesta a largo plazo para limpiar las contaminaciones de materiales peligrosos.

# THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

Coca-Cola's operations rely on access to vast supplies of water. In order to satisfy this need, Coca-Cola is increasingly taking over control of aquifers in communities around the world. These vast subterranean chambers hold water resources collected over many hundreds of years.

Coca-Cola's plants produce a waste as a by-product, with the appearance of sludge, which the company classifies as 'fertilizer' and that has been proved to contain high levels of toxic cadmium and lead.

In El Salvador, the company has been accused of exhausting water resources over a 25 year period.

In 1999, Coca-Cola established a bottling plant in the village of Kaladera in Rajasthan, India, a desert and impoverished state, characterized by semi-arid conditions. Since Coca-Cola's arrival, they have been confronted with a serious decline in water levels.

In 2016, the company stated that its goal of replenishing all the water they use to make their beverages was achieved, but this is not exactly true. They did not consider 99% of the company's ecological footprint. As an example, 100 gallons are used in the growth of the cane sugar necessary to make one liter of Coca-cola. They did not say either that they were not returning it to its original sources, but instead relocating this water replenished in other countries in order to use it again.

In 2020 the company was ranked by Break Free from Plastic the world's number 1 plastic polluter. The corporation sells one million bottles per minute around the world, and the number is expected to increase by 20% by 2021. This could create an environmental crisis as serious as the one caused by climate change.

---

Las operaciones de Coca-Cola dependen del acceso a vastos suministros de agua. Para satisfacer esta necesidad, Coca-Cola está asumiendo un control cada vez mayor de acuíferos en comunidades de todo el mundo. Estas vastas cámaras subterráneas contienen recursos hídricos recolectados a lo largo de muchos cientos de años.

Las plantas de Coca-Cola producen un residuo como subproducto, con apariencia de fango, el cual la empresa cataloga como 'fertilizante' y que se ha demostrado que contiene altos niveles tóxicos de cadmio y plomo.

En El Salvador, la compañía ha sido acusada de agotar los recursos hídricos durante un período de más de 25 años.

En 1999, Coca-Cola estableció una planta embotelladora en la aldea de Kaladera en Rajasthan, India, un estado desértico y empobrecido, caracterizado por condiciones semiáridas. Desde la llegada de la compañía, se han enfrentado a una seria disminución en los niveles de agua.

En 2016, la empresa afirmó que su objetivo de reponer toda el agua que utilizan para hacer sus bebidas fue alcanzado, pero esto no es exactamente cierto. No consideraron el 99% de la huella ecológica de la compañía. Como ejemplo, 442 litros son utilizados en el crecimiento del azúcar de caña necesario para hacer un litro de Coca-Cola. Tampoco dijeron que no estaban devolviéndola a sus fuentes originales, si no reubicando este agua reabastecida en otros países con el fin de utilizarla de nuevo.

En 2020, la compañía fue clasificada por Break Free from Plastic como la mayor contaminante de plásticos del mundo. La corporación vende alrededor del mundo un millón de botellas por minuto, y se espera que la cantidad aumente en un 20% para el año 2021. Esto podría crear una crisis ambiental tan grave como la producida por el cambio climático.

# ***DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY***

Dow was named the world's second-largest chemical production company in 2014. According to EPA, the company has responsibility for 96 of the Superfund sites (spaces contaminated with toxic waste) in the United States.

When Dow Chemical acquired Union Carbide in 2001, it became embroiled in the controversy surrounding the Bhopal disaster, one of the worst industrial accidents of all time. In 1984, a pesticide plant operated by a Union Carbide subsidiary in Bhopal, India, released at least 30 tons of methyl isocyanate, a highly toxic gas, and other poisonous gases that wiped out all life around it. Years and years later, heavy metals (the worst forms of water pollution) can be found in the groundwater surrounding the factory. Investigations have detected, among others, mercury, chromium, copper, nickel and lead.

In 2006, it was discovered that the areas along the Tittabawassee River, which flows a few meters from Dow's main plant in Midland, USA, contain elevated levels of polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (dioxins), a major highly hazardous environmental pollutant.

Dow Chemical also played a significant role in the production of napalm and Agent Orange for the United States troops in Vietnam, causing a major ecological imbalance in many areas. The lingering dioxin in soil and water caused ongoing contamination of the food chain.

In late 2015, Dow and its competitor DuPont announced plans to merge and then split into three companies.

---

Dow fue nombrada en 2014 la segunda compañía de producción química más grande del mundo. De acuerdo con la EPA, la compañía tiene responsabilidad sobre 96 de los Superfund sites (espacios contaminados con desperdicios tóxicos) de los Estados Unidos.

Cuando Dow Chemical adquirió Union Carbide en 2001, se vio envuelto en la controversia en torno al desastre de Bhopal, el peor accidente industrial de todos los tiempos. En 1984, una planta de pesticidas operada por una filial de Union Carbide en Bhopal, India, lanzó al menos 30 toneladas de metilisocianato, un gas altamente tóxico, y otros gases venenosos que aniquilaron toda forma de vida alrededor. Años y años después, los metales pesados (las peores formas de contaminación acuática) se pueden encontrar en las aguas subterráneas que rodean la fábrica. Las investigaciones han detectado, entre otros, mercurio, cromo, cobre, níquel y plomo.

En 2006, se descubrió que las áreas a lo largo del río Tittabawassee, que fluye a pocos metros de la planta principal de Dow en Midland, Estados Unidos, contenían niveles elevados de dibenzodioxinas policloradas (dioxinas), un importante contaminante ambiental de alta peligrosidad.

Dow Chemical también tuvo un papel importante en la producción de napalm y Agente Naranja para las tropas de los Estados Unidos en Vietnam, causando un gran desequilibrio ecológico en muchas áreas. La persistencia de la dioxina en el suelo y el agua causó una contaminación permanente en la cadena alimentaria.

A fines de 2015, Dow y su competidor DuPont anunciaron planes para fusionarse y luego dividirse en tres compañías.

# ***E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY (DUPONT)***

DuPont was pioneer in the development, and continues to be a major producer, of perfluorinated compounds (PFCs), which in the past decade have come to be regarded as one of the most highly toxic, remarkably persistent and likely carcinogenic chemical products. These compounds are capable of integrating into the bloodstream of all life forms.

In the late 1980s it was responsible for more toxic releases than any other manufacturing company.

In 1995 released more than 23,000 gallons of sulfuric acid solutions into the air from the company's plant in Wurtland, Kentucky, United States.

In 2004 the Environmental Protection Agency charged that for two decades DuPont failed to report signs of health and environmental problems linked to perfluorooctanoic acid (or PFOA), the PFC used in making Teflon.

In 2009, after Koch Industries acquired a dozen synthetic fiber plants from DuPont, the company reported to the EPA that the facilities had extensive environmental compliance problems. An audit found more than 600 violations.

In 2010 pledged guilty to 57 violations of the Toxic Substances Control Law.

In late 2015, DuPont and its competitor Dow announced plans to merge and then split into three companies.

---

DuPont fue pionera en el desarrollo, y continúa siendo una importante productora, de compuestos perfluorados (PFC), que en la última década han llegado a ser considerados como uno de los productos químicos más altamente tóxicos, extraordinariamente persistentes y probablemente carcinogénicos. Dichos compuestos son capaces de integrarse en el torrente sanguíneo de toda forma de vida.

A finales de la década de 1980 fue responsable de más emisiones tóxicas que cualquier otra compañía de manufacturación del planeta.

En 1995 lanzó al aire más de 90 metros cúbicos de una solución de ácido sulfúrico desde su planta en Wurtland, Kentucky, en Estados Unidos.

En 2004, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental denunció que durante dos décadas DuPont no había informado sobre los problemas ambientales y de salud relacionados con el ácido perfluorooctanoico (o PFOA), el PFC utilizado en la fabricación del teflón.

En 2009, después de que Koch Industries adquiriera una docena de plantas de fibra sintética de DuPont, la compañía informó a las autoridades que las instalaciones contenían graves problemas. Una auditoría encontró más de 600 violaciones ambientales.

En 2010 se declaró culpable de 57 violaciones a la Ley de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas.

A fines de 2015, DuPont y su competidor Dow anunciaron planes para fusionarse y luego dividirse en tres compañías.

# ***DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION***

Duke Energy is the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the United States and the number 11 emitter worldwide at 112.000.000 tons per year. Half of the coal Duke Energy burns at its power plants comes from mountain top removal operations.

The corporation is a member of the U.S Climate Action Partnership, which has been criticized for including member companies that actually worked to derail meaningful climate legislation.

In 2014 a pipe underneath the primary coal ash basin at the Dan River Steam Station in Eden, North Carolina (U.S) failed, resulting in the discharge of approximately 27 million gallons of coal ash wastewater and between 30.000 and 39.000 tons of coal ash into the river, travelling more than 80 miles. Due to this incident and others in the plant, they pleaded guilty to nine environmental crimes. The ash, which is the waste left behind when coal is burned to generate electricity, contains such toxic heavy metals as arsenic, selenium, chromium and mercury.

Duke adamantly denied any wrongdoing for years. But in 2015, the company conceded in regulatory filings that it had identified about 200 leaks and seeps at its 32 coal ash dumps statewide that together ooze out more than 3 million gallons of contaminated wastewater each day.

---

Duke Energy es el tercer mayor emisor de dióxido de carbono en los Estados Unidos y el emisor número 11 en todo el mundo con 112.000.000 de toneladas al año. La mitad del carbón que Duke Energy quema en sus centrales eléctricas proviene de las operaciones de remoción de cimas de montaña.

La corporación es miembro de la Asociación de Acción Climática de Estados Unidos, que ha sido criticada por incluir compañías miembros que realmente trabajaron para bloquear una legislación climática significativa.

En 2014, una tubería bajo la cuenca de cenizas de carbón en la estación de vapor Dan River en Eden, Carolina del Norte (EE. UU.) falló, lo que resultó en la descarga de aproximadamente 102 millones de litros de aguas residuales y entre 30.000 y 39.000 toneladas de cenizas en el río, viajando más de 128 kilómetros. Debido a este incidente y a otros en la planta, se declararon culpables de nueve delitos ambientales. La ceniza, que es el desecho que queda cuando se quema carbón para generar electricidad, contiene metales pesados tóxicos como arsénico, selenio, cromo y mercurio.

Duke negó rotundamente cualquier irregularidad durante años. Pero en 2015, la compañía admitió en documentos regulatorios que habían identificado alrededor de 200 fugas y filtraciones en sus 32 vertederos de cenizas de carbón en todo el estado y que, juntas, derramaban, más de 11 millones de litros de aguas residuales contaminadas cada día.



# ***EXXONMOBIL CORPORATION***

ExxonMobil is the largest oil company in the world.

For decades, Exxon Mobil has spilled PCBs, gasoline additives, petroleum, crude oil and other toxic substances into the world's air, rivers and coasts. Knew there was a link between fossil fuels and global warming, yet led the fight against any action on climate change and funded groups to undermine confidence in climate science

In 1989, the Exxon Valdez, an oil tanker of its property, ran aground on Bligh Reef, in the pristine waters of Alaska's Prince William Bay, spilling hundreds of thousands of barrels of crude oil into the sea. To this day, it is still considered the largest man-made environmental disaster in U.S history.

In 1990, a cracked underwater pipeline at the company's Bayway Refinery in New Jersey leaked some 600,000 gallons of heating oil into part of New York harbor.

In 2011, an Exxon Mobil pipeline in Montana ruptured, sending more than 40,000 gallons of crude oil into the Yellowstone River.

In 2013, ExxonMobil's Pegasus pipeline spilled at least 211,000 gallons of tar sands diluted bitumen directly into a residential neighborhood in Mayflower, Arkansas.

---

ExxonMobil es la compañía petrolera más grande del mundo.

Durante décadas, Exxon Mobil ha derramado PCB, aditivos para la gasolina, petróleo, petróleo crudo y otras sustancias tóxicas en el aire, los ríos y las costas del mundo. Sabiendo que existía un vínculo entre los combustibles fósiles y el calentamiento global, lideró la lucha contra el cambio climático y financió grupos para socavar la confianza en la ciencia del clima.

En 1989, el Exxon Valdez, un petrolero de su propiedad, encalló en Bligh Reef, en las aguas cristalinas de la bahía Prince William, en Alaska, derramando cientos de miles de barriles de petróleo crudo en el mar (unos 41 mil millones de litros). A día de hoy, todavía se considera como el mayor desastre ambiental provocado por el hombre en la historia de los Estados Unidos.

En 1990, un oleoducto agrietado bajo el agua en su refinería Bayway derramó más de dos millones de litros de combustible en el puerto de Nueva York.

En 2011, un oleoducto de Exxon Mobil, en Montana, se rompió, enviando más de 150.000 litros de petróleo crudo al Río Yellowstone.

En 2013, el oleoducto Pegasus de ExxonMobil derramó al menos 800.000 litros de betún diluido en arenas alquitranadas directamente en un vecindario residencial en Mayflower, Arkansas.

# ***FREEPORT- MCMORAN INC.***

Phoenix-based Freeport-McMoRan operates one of the most controversial mining operations in the world in the West Papua region of Indonesia. The vast gold and copper open pit, which is said to be one of the planet's biggest waste generators.

In 1994 a huge sinkhole emerged at a phosphate plant in Florida operated by a Freeport affiliate. As a result, millions of cubic feet of toxic waste was spilled into an aquifer used for drinking water.

In 2009 Freeport was fined for air-pollution violations and, two years later, for releasing 168.000 gallons of sulfuric acid and heavy metal into a tributary of the San Francisco River.

In 2010 the corporation was held responsible for the cleanup of large quantities of toxic waste at a site that had been a zinc smelter for decades. The smelter had been owned by a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge, which Freeport acquired in 2007.

In 2012 the U.S. Justice Department declared Freeport guilty for the release of toxic wastes into waterways at one of the company's copper mine in southeastern Arizona. The complaint charged that the polluted water caused the death of migratory birds.

---

Freeport-McMoRan, con sede en Phoenix, opera una de las operaciones mineras más controvertidas del mundo en la región de Papua Occidental, Indonesia. Un gran pozo a cielo abierto de oro y cobre, del que se dice que es uno de los mayores generadores de desechos del planeta.

En 1994 surgió un gran sumidero en una planta de fosfato en Florida operada por una filial de Freeport. Como resultado, millones de metros cúbicos de desechos tóxicos se derramaron en un acuífero utilizado para beber agua.

En 2009, Freeport fue multada por sus violaciones a la contaminación del aire y, dos años después, por liberar 636.000 litros de ácido sulfúrico y metales pesados en un afluente del río San Francisco.

En 2012, el Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos declaró a Freeport culpable por la liberación de desechos tóxicos a las vías fluviales en una de las minas de cobre de la compañía en el sureste de Arizona. La denuncia afirmaba que el agua contaminada causó la muerte de las aves migratorias.

# ***PJSC GAZPROM***

Gazprom is a partially state-owned multinational energy corporation from Russia and the world's largest extractor of natural gas with 2.22 percent in global emissions. The company ranks third among the top energy companies in terms of greenhouse gas emissions from operations, but the burning of the petroleum liquids and natural gas it produces and sells puts it in second place in overall greenhouse gas emissions, after Saudi Aramco.

It belongs to the list of 20 fossil fuel companies who together have produced 35% of global energy-related carbon dioxide and methane.

Gazprom extracts some of the gas in the Yamal Peninsula using the gas flaring procedure, a barbaric and wasteful method, in which the gas is simply burned and released into the atmosphere. According to the World Bank, Russia is the world's biggest gas flare emitter, accounted for nearly 21.3% of the global emissions.

The corporation continued to drill illegally in the Arctic, in where an oil spill is more likely than in many other regions and would be disastrous, even after its response plan for the Prirazlomnaya oil platform expired.

---

Gazprom es una corporación multinacional rusa de energía parcialmente estatal y el mayor extractor de gas natural del mundo con un 2.22% en emisiones globales. La compañía ocupa el tercer lugar entre las principales compañías de energía en términos de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero derivados de sus operaciones, pero la quema de los líquidos de petróleo y el gas natural que produce y vende lo coloca en el segundo lugar en emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en general, después de Saudi Aramco.

Pertenece a la lista de 20 compañías de combustibles fósiles que, juntas, han producido el 35% del dióxido de carbono y metano relacionados con la energía mundial.

Gazprom extrae parte del gas en la península de Yamal, utilizando el procedimiento "gas flaring", un método bárbaro y poco eficiente, en el que el gas simplemente se quema y se libera a la atmósfera. Según el Banco Mundial, Rusia es el mayor emisor de gas del mundo, representando casi el 21.3% de las emisiones globales.

La corporación continuó perforando ilegalmente en el Ártico, donde es más probable un derrame de petróleo que en muchas otras regiones y donde sería, además, desastroso, incluso después de que expirara su plan de respuesta para la plataforma petrolera Prirazlomnaya.

# ***GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY***

GE is wholly or partially liable for at least 78 United States Superfund sites (storage locations for toxic waste).

In 1949 General Electric deliberately released radioactive material from the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Richland, Washington (part of the U.S. weapons program) to see how far downwind it would travel. Cloud drifted 400 miles.

In 1998 the company was found guilty of pollution of the Housatonic River (and other areas) by chemical releases from its plant in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

The same year agreed to pay a \$92,000 fine for toxic releases violations from its silicone manufacturing plant in Waterford, New York.

In 2015, GE agreed to pay a \$2.25 million civil penalty to resolve the violations of federal and state environmental laws in connection with the use of an incinerator at a manufacturing facility in Waterford, which operated from 1946 until 2007.

---

GE es responsable total o parcialmente de, al menos, 78 Superfund sites (lugares de almacenamiento de residuos tóxicos) de Estados Unidos.

En 1949, la corporación liberó intencionadamente material radiactivo desde la Reserva Nuclear de Hanford en Richland, Washington (como parte del programa armamentístico de los Estados Unidos) para ver hasta dónde podría viajar con el viento. La nube se desplazó unos 640 kilómetros.

En 1998 la compañía fue declarada culpable de la contaminación del río Housatonic (y otras áreas) producida por las emisiones químicas de su planta en Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

El mismo año acordó pagar una multa de 92.000 dólares por infracciones relativas a emisiones tóxicas desde su planta de fabricación de silicona en Waterford, Nueva York.

En 2015, GE acordó pagar una multa civil de 2.25 millones de dólares para resolver las violaciones de las leyes ambientales federales y estatales en relación con el uso de un incinerador en una planta manufacturadora en Waterford, que operó desde 1947 hasta 2007.

# ***GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY***

General Motors has always been at the forefront of the industry's resistance to pollution control.

During the 1970s and 1980s the company was frequently criticized by environmentalists and consumer advocates for its efforts to weaken federal rules on emissions.

In 1995 GM agreed to recall more than 470.000 Cadillacs, and pay nearly \$45 million in fines and other costs to settle a federal complaint that the company had installed devices that caused the cars to emit illegal levels of carbon monoxide.

In 2007 the state of California filed a suit against six of the world's leading automakers, GM among them, declaring that the companies were involved in a national crisis because they discharged more than 289 million metric tons of emissions.

In 2017 a Seattle law firm filed a class-action lawsuit against General Motors, accusing the company of programming some of its heavy-duty pickup trucks to cheat on diesel emissions tests.

---

General Motors ha estado siempre al frente de la industria en la resistencia al control de la contaminación.

Durante los setenta y los ochenta, la compañía fue frecuentemente criticada por los activistas medioambientales y los defensores del consumidor por sus esfuerzos para debilitar las leyes federales de emisiones.

En 1995, GM acordó retirar más de 470.000 Cadillacs y pagar casi 45 millones de dólares en multas y otros costes para resolver la denuncia federal de que la compañía había instalado dispositivos que causaban que los automóviles emitieran niveles ilegales de monóxido de carbono.

En 2007, el estado de California presentó una demanda contra seis de los principales fabricantes de automóviles del mundo, GM entre ellos, declarando que las compañías eran las responsables de una crisis nacional por la descarga de más de 289 millones de toneladas métricas de emisiones.

En 2017, un bufete de abogados de Seattle presentó una demanda colectiva contra General Motors, acusando a la marca de programar algunas de sus camionetas pesadas para engañar a las pruebas de emisiones de diesel.

# **HALLIBURTON COMPANY**

Halliburton Co., the company once run by the vice-president of USA, Dick Cheney, is one of the world's largest oil field service companies, having operations in more than 70 countries.

Halliburton runs Devonport Management Ltd, who have allowed increased levels of radioactive pollution (tritium) to leak into the River Tamar, and have failed to mend the serious cracks in the coolant systems of the UK's nuclear submarines.

In 2002, Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reports were completed to measure the amount of chemicals emitted from Halliburton's Harris County, Texas facility. The facility had 230 TRI air releases in 2001 and 245 in 2002.

Halliburton may also be implicated in the oil spill in the Timor Sea off Australia in August 2009.

In 2013 Halliburton, contracted by BP to cement the ill-fated Macondo oil well in the Gulf of Mexico, agreed to plead guilty to destroying evidence related to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon rig disaster - the worst oil spill in US history, in which more 200 million gallons were released into the ocean over almost three months and tens of thousands of birds, sea turtles, marine mammals, and fish died in the aftermath. Their responsibility in the incident has been battled with BP since then.

---

Halliburton Co., de la cual estuvo a cargo el vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, Dick Cheney, es una de las compañías de servicios petroleros más grandes del mundo, con operaciones en más de 70 países.

Halliburton dirige Devonport Management Ltd, que ha permitido que aumenten los niveles de contaminación radiactiva (tritio) en el río Tamar, y no ha logrado reparar las graves grietas en los sistemas de refrigeración de los submarinos nucleares del Reino Unido.

En 2002, se completaron los informes del Inventario de Liberación de Tóxicos (TRI) para medir la cantidad de productos químicos emitidos por las instalaciones de Halliburton en Harris, Texas. La instalación produjo 230 emisiones al aire TRI en 2001 y 245 en 2002.

Halliburton también podría estar implicada en el derrame de petróleo en el mar de Timor frente a Australia en agosto de 2009.

En 2013, Halliburton, contratado por BP para cimentar el funesto pozo petrolero Macondo en el Golfo de México, acordó declararse culpable de destruir pruebas relacionadas con el desastre de la plataforma Deepwater Horizon en 2010, el peor derrame de petróleo en la historia de los Estados Unidos, en el que más de 750 millones de litros fueron liberados en el océano durante casi tres meses y en el que murieron decenas de miles de aves, tortugas marinas, mamíferos marinos y peces. Su responsabilidad en el incidente ha sido combatida con BP desde entonces.

# **KELLOGG COMPANY**

Kellogg has been largely accused of illegal deforestation for using palm oil, the most widely used vegetable oil in the world, present in a big number of their products. Approximately 85% of palm oil is grown in Indonesia and Malaysia, and too often is grown on plantations that are created by razing and burning rainforests, a process that releases global warming gases into the atmosphere and destroys the habitat of many endangered species.

In 2003, its distribution facility in Zanesville, Ohio, United States, received complaints for violation of federal laws on the reporting of a hazardous chemical release.

In 2012, Kellogg USA Inc. agreed to pay \$500.000 to resolve the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency claim that it emitted volatile organic compounds and failed to obtain proper permits at its Michigan facility.

In 2013, Newsweek rated Wilmar International Limited, which has a joint venture with Kellogg's, as the least sustainable publicly traded company in the world.

Kellogg's lack of transparency on refutable activities seem to push along its entire supply chain, resulting in uncontrollable impacts on climate change. Findings reveal that the average greenhouse emissions of different Kellogg's cereal products equaled 1.04 million metric tons in 2017, which is almost as much as the amount of a Boeing per annum.

---

Kellogg's ha sido muchas veces acusado de gran parte de la deforestación ilegal por usar aceite de palma, el aceite vegetal más utilizado en el mundo, presente en una gran cantidad de sus productos. Aproximadamente el 85% del aceite de palma se cultiva en Indonesia y Malasia, y con frecuencia se cultiva en plantaciones creadas sobre selvas tropicales quemadas y arrasadas, un proceso que libera gases de efecto invernadero a la atmósfera y destruye el hábitat de muchas especies en peligro de extinción.

En 2003, su instalación de distribución en Zanesville, Ohio, Estados Unidos, recibió quejas por la violación de las leyes federales respecto a la emisión de sustancias químicas peligrosas.

En 2012, Kellogg USA Inc. acordó pagar 500.000 dólares para resolver la reclamación de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de que emitió compuestos orgánicos volátiles y no obtuvo los permisos adecuados en sus instalaciones de Michigan.

En 2013, Newsweek calificó a Wilmar International Limited, que tiene una operación conjunta con Kellogg's, como la empresa menos sostenible que cotiza en bolsa en el mundo.

La falta de transparencia de Kellogg's en actividades cuestionables parece extenderse a lo largo de toda su cadena de suministro, lo que resulta en impactos incontrolables sobre el cambio climático. Estudios revelan que el promedio de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero de diferentes productos de cereales de Kellogg's equivalió a 1.04 millones de toneladas métricas en 2017, casi tanto como la empleada anualmente por un Boeing.

# **KOCH INDUSTRIES, INC.**

In 1995 the U.S Justice Department, the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard filed a civil suit against Koch Industries and several of its affiliates for unlawfully discharging millions of gallons of oil into the waters of six states. In one of the largest Clean Water Act cases ever brought up to that time, the agencies accused Koch of being responsible for more than 300 separate spills.

In 1998 Koch agreed to pay \$6.9 million to settle charges brought by state environmental regulators relating to large oil spills at the company's Rosemount refinery in Minnesota.

In 2000, DOJ and the EPA announced that Koch Industries would pay a penalty of \$4.5 million in connection with Clean Air Act violations at its refineries in Minnesota and Texas.

A 2011 complaint to regional and national Environmental Protection Agency offices alleged that Koch's plant was discharging 45 million gallons per day of paper-mill waste, including ammonia and chloride, and metals such as zinc, copper, and mercury.

An August 2012 report by the Political Economy Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst identified Koch as being among the top five corporate air polluters in the United States.

---

En 1995, el Departamento de Justicia de los EE.UU., La Agencia de Protección Ambiental y la Guardia Costera de los Estados Unidos presentaron una demanda civil contra Koch Industries y varias de sus filiales por descargar ilegalmente millones de litros de petróleo en las aguas de seis estados. En una de las mayores acusaciones de la Ley de Agua Limpia jamás presentada, las agencias acusaron a Koch de ser responsable de más de 300 derrames.

En 1998, Koch acordó pagar 6.9 millones de dólares para saldar los cargos presentados por los reguladores ambientales estatales relacionados con grandes derrames de petróleo en la refinería Rosemount de la compañía, en Minnesota.

En 2000, el Departamento de Justicia y la EPA anunciaron que Koch Industries pagaría una multa de 4.5 millones de dólares en relación con las violaciones de la Ley de Aire Limpio en sus refinerías en Minnesota y Texas.

Una denuncia de 2011 ante las oficinas regionales y nacionales de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental alegaba que la planta de Koch estaba descargando 170 millones de litros al día de residuos de su fábrica de papel, incluyendo amoníaco, cloruro y metales como zinc, cobre y mercurio.

Un informe de agosto de 2012 del Instituto de Investigación de Economía Política de la Universidad de Massachusetts-Amherst identificó a Koch como una de las corporaciones más contaminantes del aire de los Estados Unidos.



# ***MCDONALD'S CORPORATION***

McDonald's is the world's largest restaurant chain by revenue and one of the greatest contributors of the planet's climate change.

Methane emitted from cattle is a major cause of global warming. McDonald's, as one of the world's largest buyer of meat, is using beef from 400.000 cattle farms a year. Only 21 tons of cattle, out of the 145 million tons of grain that are used to feed them each year, are used in the McDonald's products, a waste of 124 million tons per year.

McDonald's is, as well, a main responsible of the deforestation in the rain forest; cutting down trees in order to grow grain for the livestock and poultry and using illegal soybean crops on burned land to feed them.

The franchise is also responsible of the burning in the Brazilian Amazon, which releases about 370 million tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere every year, about 5.4 percent of the world total.

Every year McDonald's use thousands of tons of unnecessary packaging, most of which ends up polluting the land buried in landfill sites.

---

McDonald's es la mayor cadena de restaurantes, en cuanto a ingresos, del mundo y uno de los mayores contribuyentes del cambio climático del planeta.

El metano emitido por el ganado es una de las principales causas del calentamiento global. McDonald's, como uno de los mayores compradores de carne del mundo, usa carne de res de 400,000 granjas cada año. De las 145 millones de toneladas de grano que se utilizan para alimentar a los animales, solo se utilizan 21 toneladas de ganado en los productos de McDonald's, generando un desecho de 124 millones de toneladas por año.

McDonald's es, a su vez, uno de los principales responsables de la deforestación de la selva tropical, debido a la tala de árboles para cultivar cereales destinados al ganado y las aves de corral, y al uso de cultivos ilegales de soja en tierras quemadas.

La franquicia es responsable también de la quema en la Amazonía brasileña, que libera alrededor de 370 millones de toneladas de gases de efecto invernadero a la atmósfera cada año, alrededor del 5,4% del total mundial.

Cada año McDonald's usa miles de toneladas de envases innecesarios, la mayoría de los cuales termina contaminando la tierra de los vertederos en los que acaban depositados.

# ***MONSANTO COMPANY***

The International Tribunal holds Monsanto accountable for human rights violations, for crimes against humanity, and for ecocide.

This big corporation has been profiting from their creation of destructive and harmful compounds since the early 20th century. These toxic products, like PCBs, Agent Orange, Lasso and Roundup, have created untold damage to the environment.

Along with the vast number of deaths and suffering the Agent Orange caused, it was linked to environmental issues. The deforestation upset the ecological balance of many areas, and the lingering dioxin in soil and water caused ongoing contamination of the food chain.

The brand has always advocated and promoted deleterious and unsustainable farming practices that contribute to soil degradation, depletion of water resources, species extinction and reduced biodiversity.

In 2018 Bayer AG, the chemical and pharmaceutical firm, became the sole shareholder of Monsanto, after buying it for more than \$66.000 millions.

---

El Tribunal Internacional responsabiliza a Monsanto de violaciones de derechos humanos, crímenes de lesa humanidad y destrucción extensa de ecosistemas.

La gran corporación ha estado beneficiándose de la creación de compuestos destructivos y dañinos desde principios del siglo XX. Estos productos tóxicos, como los PCB, el Agente Naranja, Lasso y Roundup, han creado un daño incalculable al medio ambiente.

Junto con la gran cantidad de muertes y sufrimiento que causó el Agente Naranja, está a su vez relacionado con problemas ambientales. La deforestación trastornó el equilibrio ecológico de muchas áreas, y las dioxinas persistentes en el suelo y el agua causaron la contaminación continua de la cadena alimentaria.

La marca siempre ha defendido y promovido prácticas agrícolas perjudiciales e insostenibles que contribuyen a la degradación del suelo, el agotamiento de los recursos hídricos, la extinción de especies y la reducción de la biodiversidad.

En 2018, Bayer AG, la empresa química y farmacéutica, suprimió la marca Monsanto tras comprarla por más de 53.000 millones de euros.

# NESTLÉ S.A

Nestle drains developing countries' groundwater to make bottled water, destroying their natural resources and forcing locals to buy their own water back.

In California (U.S), while suffering the worst drought in over a millennia, Nestle continues to illegally pump out water to sell back to the public for profit.

In the Serra da Mantiqueira (Brazil), over-pumping has resulted in depletion and long-term damage. Researchers suspect that some of the rise in our oceans' sea level can be attributed to aquifer depletion. Water is flooding out so quickly that instead of returning to the ground, it's running out to sea.

In 2010 Greenpeace International began a campaign against Nestlé over the company's use of palm oil, the production of which the group linked to rainforest destruction in Indonesia and thus to the exacerbation of global warming.

In 2017 Nestle was accused for being a main responsible of the deforestation on a devastating scale in West Africa, with the production of cocoa for its products. In fact, from 2000-2014 the Ivory Coast has lost more than 14% of its total rain forest while Ghana has lost 12%.

In 2020 the company was listed among the top three plastic polluters of the planet for the third year in a row.

---

Nestlé drena el agua subterránea de los países en desarrollo para hacer agua embotellada, destruyendo sus recursos naturales y obligando a los locales a comprar su propia agua.

Mientras California sufre la peor sequía en más de un milenio, Nestlé continúa, a día de hoy, extrayendo agua ilegalmente para venderla al público con fines lucrativos.

En la Serra da Mantiqueira (Brasil), el bombeo excesivo por parte de la compañía ha generado daños permanentes y un grave agotamiento de los acuíferos. Los investigadores sospechan que parte del aumento del nivel del mar de nuestros océanos se puede atribuir a dicho agotamiento. El agua se está desbordando tan rápidamente que, en lugar de regresar al suelo, está acabando en el mar.

En 2010 Greenpeace International comenzó una campaña contra Nestlé sobre el uso de aceite de palma por parte de la compañía, cuya producción se vincula a la destrucción de la selva en Indonesia y, por lo tanto, a la exacerbación del calentamiento global.

En 2017, Nestlé fue acusada de ser una de las principales responsables de la devastadora deforestación de África Occidental, con la producción de cacao para sus productos. De hecho, entre 2000 y 2014, Costa de Marfil perdió más del 14% de su selva tropical, mientras que Ghana perdió un 12%.

En 2020 la compañía fue listada entre las tres mayores contaminantes de plástico del planeta por tercer año consecutivo.

# PEABODY ENERGY

Peabody Energy is the largest private-sector coal company in the world and thus one of the planet's biggest contributors to human-generated global warming.

In a 2009 Newsweek ranking of 500 large companies based on their environmental compliance and policies, Peabody ranked dead last, with a score of only 1 out of 100.

In 2010 Peabody came out against the EPA's finding that carbon dioxide emissions needed to be regulated.

In 2015, after being charged by the New York Attorney General with misleading investors and the public about the financial risks of climate change, Peabody agreed to file revised shareholder disclosures with the U.S Securities and Exchange Commission.

Peabody has also been at the center of a controversy in Australia. Its underground Metropolitan mine located south of Sydney is one of a group of coal operations using the longwall system that have caused waterways to dry up in some places and then created cracks in the streambeds through subsidence. A 2007 report found that the mine had caused extensive damage to the Waratah Rivulet, which is part of Sydney's drinking water catchment area.

---

Peabody Energy es la compañía privada de carbón más grande del mundo y, por lo tanto, una de los mayores contribuyentes del planeta al calentamiento global generado por el hombre.

En un ranking de 2009 de Newsweek que evaluaba a 500 grandes empresas en función de sus políticas y cumplimiento medioambiental, Peabody ocupó el último lugar, con una puntuación de 1 sobre 100.

En 2010, Peabody se opuso a la conclusión de la EPA de que las emisiones de dióxido de carbono debían ser reguladas.

En 2015, después de ser acusados por el fiscal general de Nueva York de engañar a los inversores y al público sobre los riesgos financieros del cambio climático, Peabody acordó presentar declaraciones de accionistas revisadas ante la Comisión de Bolsa y Valores de Estados Unidos.

Peabody también ha estado en el centro de una controversia en Australia. Su mina metropolitana subterránea ubicada al sur de Sydney es parte de un grupo de operaciones de carbón que utiliza el sistema "longwall", el cual ha provocado que las vías fluviales se sequen en algunos lugares y luego se creen grietas por el desgaste en los cauces. Un informe de 2007 descubrió que la mina había causado grandes daños al Waratah Rivulet, que es parte del área de captación de agua potable de Sydney.

# PEPSICO, INC.

PepsiCo is another of the big contributors to the rainforests destruction. The consequences of its palm oil production include forest fires, massive greenhouse emissions spreading over Asia, Southern Africa and South America and the draining and burning of peatlands (the most essential terrestrial ecosystem which purify water, mitigate flooding, provide home for rare species and store more carbon than the world emits in 9 years).

The company has been accused of over-extracting underground water for its bottling plants in India, depleting a scarce natural resource crucial for life and irrigation. Also there, local farmers use Pepsi (and Coca-Cola) as control pests, due to the big amount of extremely toxic pesticide and insecticides that the drink contains.

In 2014 alone the company spent more than 4 million dollars lobbyng for legislation preventing state and federal agencies from requiring food companies to label products containing GMO ingredients.

In 2018 a new investigation by Greenpeace International revealed that a palm oil supplier to Pepsico (and to three other big corporations) is destroying rainforests in Papua, Indonesia. Satellite analysis suggests that around 4,000 ha of rainforest were cleared in between 2015 and 2017, an area almost half the size of Paris.

In 2020 the brand was found, along with Coca-Cola, Nestlé and Unilever to be responsible for half a million tonnes of plastic pollution in six developing countries each year.

---

PepsiCo es otro de los grandes contribuyentes de la destrucción de la selva tropical. Las consecuencias de su producción de aceite de palma incluyen incendios forestales, emisiones masivas de gases de efecto invernadero sobre Asia, África del Sur y Sudamérica y el drenaje y quema de turberas (el ecosistema terrestre más esencial, que purifica el agua, mitiga las inundaciones, alberga especies raras y almacena más carbono de lo que el planeta entero emite en 9 años).

La empresa ha sido acusada de extraer agua subterránea en exceso para sus plantas embotelladoras en India, agotando un recurso natural esencial para la vida y el riego. También allí, los agricultores locales usan Pepsi (y Coca-Cola) como control de plagas, debido a la gran cantidad de pesticidas e insecticidas extremadamente tóxicos que contiene la bebida.

Solo en 2014, la empresa gastó más de 4 millones de dólares en realizar lobby para conseguir una legislación que impida que las agencias estatales y federales exijan a las empresas de alimentos etiquetar productos que contengan ingredientes de OMG (Organismos Genéticamente Modificados).

En 2018, una investigación de Greenpeace International reveló que un proveedor de aceite de palma de Pepsico (y de otras tres grandes corporaciones) está destruyendo las selvas tropicales de Papúa, Indonesia. El análisis por satélite demuestra que alrededor de 4.000 hectáreas de selva tropical fueron deforestadas entre 2015 y 2017, un área de casi la mitad del tamaño de París.

En 2020 se descubrió que la marca era responsable, junto con Coca-Cola, Nestlé y Unilever de medio millón de toneladas de contaminación plástica cada año en seis países en desarrollo.

# ***PFIZER, INC.***

Pfizer is one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies and has been dumping PCBs and other toxic chemicals into United States' air and water for decades.

In 1971 the Environmental Protection Agency asked Pfizer to end its long-time practice of dumping industrial wastes from its plant in Groton, Connecticut in the Long Island Sound. The company was reported to be disposing of about 1 million gallons of waste each year by that method.

In 1991 Pfizer pleaded guilty for seriously damaged the Delaware River by failing to install pollution-control equipment at one of its plants in Pennsylvania.

In 1994 Pfizer agreed to pay \$1.5 million as part of a consent decree with the EPA in connection with its dumping at a toxic waste site in Rhode Island.

In 2002 New Jersey fined the corporation for failing to properly monitor wastewater discharged from its plant in Parsippany. That same year the company failed to properly notify state and federal officials of a chemical release from its plant in Groton that necessitated a major emergency response.

In 2003, shortly after Pfizer acquired Pharmacia, the company (along with Solutia and Monsanto) settled a lawsuit over the dumping of PCBs in Anniston, Alabama.

---

Pfizer es una de las compañías farmacéuticas más grandes del mundo y ha estado vertiendo PCBs y otros productos químicos tóxicos en el aire y el agua de los Estados Unidos durante décadas.

En 1971, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental le pidió a Pfizer que pusiera fin a su práctica de tirar desechos industriales desde su planta en Groton, Connecticut, en Long Island Sound. Se informó de que la compañía estaba eliminando aproximadamente 3.8 millones de litros de desechos cada año por ese método.

En 1991, Pfizer se declaró culpable de haber dañado gravemente el río Delaware al no instalar equipos de control de la contaminación en una de sus plantas en Pensilvania.

En 1994, Pfizer acordó pagar 1.5 millones de dólares como parte de un decreto de consentimiento con la EPA en relación con su vertido en un área de desechos tóxicos en Rhode Island.

En 2002, Nueva Jersey multó a la corporación por no monitorear adecuadamente las aguas residuales descargadas de su planta en Parsippany. Ese mismo año, la compañía no notificó adecuadamente a los funcionarios estatales y federales de una liberación química de su planta en Groton que hubiera requerido una respuesta emergencial importante.

En 2003, poco después de que Pfizer adquiriera Pharmacia, la compañía (junto con Solutia y Monsanto) resolvió una demanda por el vertido de PCBs en Anniston, Alabama.

# ***PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY***

P&G keeps presence in more than 160 countries, where it produces and distributes well-known firms such as Gillette, Ariel, Tampax, Fairy, Pantene, H&S and 300 others.

Every day, Procter & Gamble's cellulose plant in Florida dumps 50 million gallons of wastewater into the Fenholloway River, which was once known for its healing mineral springs.

Their Mehoopany plant in Pennsylvania has contaminated groundwater with toxic discharges and contaminated water since 2008. Near the factory, on the Susquehanna River, lead and dioxins could be found, among many other compounds that are deeply harmful to all forms of life.

The corporation is linked to palm oil suppliers in Indonesia accused of deforestation, illegal forest fires and habitat destruction of protected species. In 2016 alone, the company purchased 462.000 tons of palm oil, with less than 10% derived from sustainable sources.

In 2016, the brand was accused due to its policy of using dangerous chemicals such as polyvinyl chloride, flame retardant bromine, phthalates, and parabens.

---

P&G mantiene presencia en más de 160 países, donde produce y distribuye firmas conocidas como Gillette, Ariel, Tampax, Fairy, Pantene, H&S y 300 más.

Cada día, la planta de celulosa de P&G en Florida deshecha casi 200 millones de litros de agua residual al Río Fenholloway, que fue una vez conocido por sus manantiales minerales.

La planta de la compañía en Pensilvania ha contaminado las aguas subterráneas con vertidos tóxicos y agua contaminada desde 2008. Cerca de la fábrica, en el Río Susquehanna, se pudieron encontrar plomo y dioxinas, entre otros tantos compuestos profundamente dañinos para toda forma de vida.

La corporación está vinculada a proveedores de aceite de palma en Indonesia acusados de deforestación, incendios forestales ilegales y destrucción de hábitats de especies protegidas. Solo en 2016 la compañía compró 462.000 toneladas de aceite de palma, siendo menos del 10% derivado de fuentes sostenibles.

En 2016, la marca fue acusada sobre su política de usos de químicos peligrosos como el policloruro de vinilo, productos ignífugos de bromo, ftalatos y parabenos.

# ***RIO TINTO***

Rio Tinto, one of the largest mining companies in the world, started out in 1873 as a copper operation in Spain but now has operations on six continents. It is one of the most controversial corporations in a controversial industry.

From the beginning, Rio Tinto's operations have had adverse environmental impacts. Aside from the effect on the land of the open-cast mining, operations in Spain befouled the air by heating ore on site to burn off the sulfur. The heavy smoke damaged vegetation, crops, and the health of local residents. The company's contended that these effects were unavoidable side effects of progress.

In the following decades there were frequent controversies over the environmental and health effects of the company's operations. Soon after the construction of Rio Tinto's lead and zinc smelter in Avonmouth, England, in the late 1960s, high concentrations of toxic metals were also found in nearby waterways.

After purchasing Kennecott Copper from British Petroleum in 1989, Rio Tinto inherited a new set of environmental problems. Kennecott's operation in Utah, one of the biggest emitters of toxic pollutants in the country, was hit with heavy fines for improper use of transformers using PCBs.

A 2007 report by Friends of the Earth charged that a titanium dioxide mine project launched by a Rio Tinto subsidiary in Madagascar was deeply damaging the area and threatening the unique biodiversity.

---

Rio Tinto, una de las compañías mineras más grandes del mundo, comenzó en 1873 como una operación de cobre en España, pero ahora tiene operaciones en seis continentes. Es una de las corporaciones más controvertidas en una muy controvertida industria.

Desde el principio, las operaciones de Rio Tinto han tenido impactos ambientales adversos. Además del efecto en la tierra de la minería a cielo abierto, las operaciones en España bombardearon el aire calentando minerales para quemar el azufre. El fuerte humo dañó la vegetación, los cultivos y la salud de los residentes locales. La compañía sostuvo que estos efectos eran efectos secundarios inevitables del progreso.

En las siguientes décadas hubo frecuentes controversias sobre los efectos ambientales y de salud de las operaciones de la compañía. Poco después de la construcción de la fundición de plomo y zinc de Rio Tinto en Avonmouth, Inglaterra, a fines de la década de 1960, también se encontraron altas concentraciones de metales tóxicos en las vías fluviales cercanas.

Después de comprar Kennecott Copper de British Petroleum en 1989, Rio Tinto heredó un nuevo conjunto de problemas ambientales. La operación de Kennecott en Utah, uno de los mayores emisores de contaminantes tóxicos en el país, recibió fuertes multas por el uso indebido de transformadores que usaban policlorobifenilos (PCBs).

Un informe de 2007 de Friends of the Earth afirmó que un proyecto de mina de dióxido de titanio lanzado por una subsidiaria de Rio Tinto en Madagascar estaba dañando profundamente el área y amenazando la biodiversidad única.



# ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC

Shell is the second-largest oil and gas company on the planet, and it was listed in 2009 as “the world’s most carbon-intensive oil company”.

In 1989 there was a 50.000 gallon leak of toxic drilling muds from Shell's North Cormorant oil field in the North Sea.

In 1998 was responsible for illegal discharges of pollutants into the Mississippi River (U.S) and for an oil spill in the Manchester Ship Canal (U.K).

Since 2002, there have been over 1.000 spills across the Niger River Delta (Nigeria), two alone devastated a 27,000 square mile area. In 2009 alone Shell has reported 14.000 tons of crude oil in spills in the creeks of the Delta.

In 2011, a company’s pipeline, off the coast of Scotland, leaked some 1.300 barrels of oil in the worst North Sea oil spill in a decade.

In 2018, Shell documents were discovered showing that in the late 1980s the company was aware of the gravity of climate change and its contribution to the problem.

---

Shell es la segunda compañía de petróleo y gas más grande del planeta y fue catalogada en 2009 como “la compañía petrolera más intensiva en emisiones de carbono del mundo”.

En 1989 hubo un derrame de 190.000 litros de fluidos de perforación tóxicos del yacimiento petrolífero North Cormorant de Shell en el Mar del Norte.

En 1998 fue responsable de las descargas ilegales de contaminantes en el río Mississippi, Estados Unidos, y de un derrame de petróleo en el canal de buques de Manchester, Reino Unido.

Desde 2002, se han producido más de 1.000 derrames en el delta del río Níger (Nigeria), tan solo dos de ellos devastaron un área de 45.000 kilómetros cuadrados. Solo en 2009, Shell reportó 14.000 toneladas de petróleo crudo en derrames en los arroyos del Delta.

En 2011, un oleoducto de la compañía, frente a las costas de Escocia, derramó unos 1.300 barriles de petróleo en el peor incidente petrolífero sucedido en el Mar del Norte en una década.

En 2018, fueron descubiertos documentos de la compañía que mostraban que la empresa ya era consciente a finales de 1980 de la gravedad del cambio climático y de su contribución al problema.

# ***SAUDI ARAMCO***

The Saudi Arabian Oil Company is the source of the kingdom's vast wealth and the most profitable corporation in the world. The country has played a quiet yet powerful role in thwarting proactive climate policy at United Nations conferences and U.S domestic policy battles alike.

The company is the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases in the fossil fuel sector, according to the Carbon Disclosure Program, and the overall leading supplier of fossil fuels in the global energy sector.

The Oil Corporation has been revealed as the biggest single contributor to the global climate crisis.

It has released more than 40 billion metric tons of greenhouse gases between 1992 and 2017, the equivalent of almost 5 percent of industrial carbon dioxide and methane.

---

La Saudi Arabian Oil Company es la fuente de la amplia riqueza del reino de Arabia Saudí y la corporación más rentable del mundo. El país ha desempeñado un papel silencioso pero poderoso frustrando las políticas climáticas en las conferencias de las Naciones Unidas y en batallas de política interna de los Estados Unidos.

La compañía es el mayor emisor de gases de efecto invernadero del sector de los combustibles fósiles, de acuerdo con el Carbon Disclosure Program, y el proveedor líder mundial de combustibles fósiles en el sector energético global.

La Corporación Petrolera ha sido revelada como el mayor contribuyente individual a la crisis climática global.

Ha liberado más de 40.000 millones de toneladas métricas de gases de efecto invernadero entre 1992 y 2017, el equivalente a casi el 5% de dióxido de carbono y metano industriales.

# ***TYSON FOODS, INC.***

Tyson Foods is the biggest meat-packing company in the history of the world.

Between 1996 and 2001, Tyson repeatedly discharged untreated or inadequately treated wastewater from its Sedalia plant in violation of its permit. Two years later, the company pleaded guilty to 20 felony violations of the federal Clean Water Act.

The corporation was the second biggest polluter of America's waterways from 2010 to 2014, according to data the company submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory. During those 5 years, Tyson Foods and its subsidiaries' processing plants dumped more than 104 million pounds of pollutants into waterways – more than Cargill Inc., Koch Industries Inc., and ExxonMobil Corporation combined.

In 2015 was held liable for the contamination of Clear Creek, that resulted in the killing of at least 100,000 fish. The company was sentenced to pay more than \$530,000 in penalties, damages and environmental improvements.

In 2016 and undercover video was released showing violent abuse of chicken at several Tyson Foods chicken breeding facilities throughout Virginia. A Tyson supervisor can be seen standing on a birds' heads to kill them, telling workers to do the same. Other footage shows workers punching and kicking birds, running them over with forklifts, swinging them around by their wings and violently slamming them into cages.

---

Tyson Foods es la mayor empresa procesadora de carne en la historia del mundo.

Entre 1996 y 2001, Tyson descargó repetidamente aguas residuales no tratadas o tratadas inadecuadamente desde su planta de Sedalia en violación de su permiso. Dos años después, la compañía se declaró culpable de 20 infracciones graves de la Ley Federal de Agua Limpia.

La corporación fue el segundo mayor contaminador de las vías fluviales de Estados Unidos entre 2010 y 2014, según los datos que la compañía presentó al Inventario de Emisiones Tóxicas de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos. Durante esos 5 años, las plantas de procesamiento de Tyson Foods y sus subsidiarias arrojaron más de 47 millones de litros de contaminantes a las vías fluviales, más que la suma de Cargill Inc., Koch Industries Inc. y ExxonMobil Corporation.

En 2015 se demostró su culpabilidad en la contaminación de Clear Creek, que resultó en la muerte de al menos 100,000 peces. La compañía fue sentenciada a pagar más de 530,000 dólares en multas, daños y mejoras ambientales.

En 2016, se publicó un vídeo encubierto que muestra abusos violentos a los pollos en varias instalaciones de Tyson Foods en todo Virginia. En él, se puede ver a un supervisor de Tyson pisoteando la cabeza de un ave para matarla, diciéndole a los trabajadores que hagan lo mismo. Otras imágenes muestran a trabajadores golpeando y pateando animales, atropellándolos con carretillas, balanceándolos de sus alas y golpeándolos violentamente contra las jaulas.

# VOLKSWAGEN AG

In 1974 Volkswagen paid a \$120,000 fine to settle a complaint filed by the Environmental Protection Agency over the use of so-called "defeat devices" that disabled certain pollution-control systems. The complaint said the use of the devices violated the U.S. Clean Air Act.

In 2015, the EPA said beginning in 2008 the automaker improperly installed engine control unit (ECU) software determined to be a "defeat device", in violation of the Clean Air Act to circumvent environmental regulations of NOx emissions by diesel engines. The software detects when the cars were being subject to emissions testing, and then fully enabled ECU emission controls to successfully pass. However, during normal driving conditions, emission control software was shut off in order to attain greater fuel economy and additional power, resulting in as much as 40 times more pollution than allowed by law.

Volkswagen's rigging of emissions tests for 11 million cars means they may be responsible for nearly 1 million tonnes of air pollution every year, roughly the same as the UK's combined emissions for all power stations, vehicles, industry and agriculture.

In 2019, Environment and Climate Change Canada charged Volkswagen AG with importing nearly 128,000 cars into the country that did not meet its emissions standards, but reached a plea deal with the agency in a case involving 60 charges stemming from devices installed to defeat emissions testing.

---

En 1974, Volkswagen pagó una multa de más de 120.000 dólares para resolver una denuncia presentada por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental por el uso de los llamados "defeat devices" (dispositivos manipuladores) que engañaban a ciertos sistemas de control de la contaminación. La denuncia afirmaba que el uso de los dispositivos violaba la Ley de Aire Limpio de EE. UU.

En 2015, la EPA dijo que desde 2008 el fabricante de automóviles instaló fraudulentamente softwares de control del motor (ECU) diseñados como dispositivos manipuladores, en violación de la Ley de Aire Limpio para eludir las regulaciones ambientales de emisiones de NOx por motores diesel. El software detectaba cuándo los coches estaban siendo sometidos a pruebas de emisiones, para habilitar los controles de emisiones de la ECU y pasar los tests. Sin embargo, durante condiciones de conducción normales, el software de control de emisiones se apagaba para lograr una mayor economía de combustible y potencia adicional, lo que resultó en una contaminación hasta 40 veces mayor de lo permitido por la ley.

La manipulación de pruebas de emisiones de Volkswagen para 11 millones de automóviles significa que pueden ser responsables de casi 1 millón de toneladas de contaminación del aire cada año, aproximadamente lo mismo que las emisiones combinadas para todas las centrales eléctricas, vehículos, industria y agricultura del Reino Unido.

En 2019, Medio Ambiente y Climate Change Canadá acusó a Volkswagen AG de importar alrededor de 128,000 coches al país incumpliendo sus estándares de emisiones, pero llegó a un acuerdo con la agencia en un caso relacionado con 60 cargos derivados de dispositivos instalados para engañar a los controles medioambientales.

And with that we've got to create a positive image of the world for people,  
Y con ello tenemos que crear una imagen positiva del mundo para la gente,

and I see absolutely no reason...  
y no veo razón en absoluto...

...why we shouldn't be positive about the future.  
...por la que no deberíamos ser optimistas respecto al futuro.

We've never had it so good,  
Nunca hemos estado tan bien,

we've never been so healthy,  
nunca hemos estado tan sanos,

we've never had so much money,  
nunca hemos tenido tanto dinero,

we've never lived as long as we do today.  
nunca hemos vivido tanto como vivimos ahora.

We have everything we want...  
Tenemos todo lo que queremos...

...and still we go around as if we were in mourning for something.  
...y aún así vamos por ahí como si estuviéramos de luto por algo.

## For the portraits / Selected biographies

### De los retratos / Biografías seleccionadas

#### **Peter Brabeck-Letmathe**

*Water and resin\_3 days*

*Agua y resina\_3 días*

Nestlé S.A \_ Chairman Emeritus (2017-)  
ExxonMobil Corporation \_ Member of the Board (2010-17)  
2030 Water Resources Group \_ Former Chair  
Nestlé S.A \_ Director (1997-2017)  
L'Oréal S.A \_ Director (1997-2017)  
Nestlé S.A \_ CEO (1997-2008)  
World Economic Forum \_ Member of Foundation Board

#### **David S. Taylor**

*Water\_2 days*

*Agua\_2 días*

Delta Air Lines Inc\_Member of the Board (2019-)  
Procter and Gamble Company\_Chairman (2016-)  
Procter and Gamble Company\_President and CEO (2015-)  
TRW Automotive\_Member of the Board (2010-2015)  
Feeding America\_Board of Directors (2006-2010)

#### **Ellen Jamison Kullman**

*Water\_12 days*

*Agua\_12 días*

Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. \_ Member of the Board (2016-)  
E.I du Pont de Nemours and Company \_ Chairman and CEO (2009-16)  
E.I du Pont de Nemours and Company \_ President (2008)  
General Motors Company \_ Member of the Board (2004-08)  
General Electric Company \_ Corporate Strategy Office (1984-86)

#### **Ahmet Muhtar Kent**

*Water\_2 days*

*Agua\_2 días*

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company \_ Member of the Board (2013-)  
Bilderberg Group \_ Invitee  
The Coca-Cola Company \_ CEO (2009-2017)  
The Coca-Cola Company \_ President of International Operations (2006-08)  
U.S - China Business Council, Inc. \_ Former Vice Chairman  
International Business Council of the World Economic Forum \_ Former Chairman

#### **Indra Krishnamurthy Nooyi**

*Water and resin\_1 day*

*Agua y resina\_1 día*

2030 Water Resources Group \_ Governing Council  
PepsiCo Inc. \_ CEO (2006-2018)  
PepsiCo Inc. \_ President (2001-2017)  
Motorola Inc. \_ Member of the Board (2002-07)  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York \_ Former Member of the Board  
World Economic Forum \_ Member of Foundation Board  
Trilateral Commission \_ Member of the Executive Committee

#### **William N. Dudley**

*Water and resin\_2 days*

*Agua y resina\_2 días*

Bechtel Corporation \_ CEO (2014-2016)  
Bechtel Group, Inc. \_ President and COO (2008-)  
Bechtel Corporation \_ President of Europe, Africa, Middle East and Southeast Asia (1999-2001)  
U.S - China Business Council, Inc. \_ Former Director

#### **Hugh Grant**

*Peat and water\_7 days / Loam\_4 days*

*Turba y agua\_7 días / Marga\_4 días*

Monsanto Company \_ Chairman and CEO (2012-2018)  
Monsanto Company \_ Chairman, President and CEO (2003-2012)  
Monsanto Company \_ Global Strategy Director (1991-95)  
Pharmacia LLC \_ Co-President of Agricultural Sector (1998-)  
PPG Industries \_ Former Director

#### **Janice L. Fields**

*Peat\_6 days*

*Turba\_6 días*

McDonald's USA, LLC \_ President (2010-12)  
Monsanto Company \_ Member of the Board (2008-2018)  
McDonald's USA, LLC \_ COO and EVP (2006-10)  
McDonald's Corp. \_ President of Central Division (2003-06)  
McDonald's Corp. \_ Director of Store Management & Operations (1978-)

#### **Don Thompson**

*Peat, loam and water\_1 day*

*Turba, marga y agua\_1 día*

Cleveland Avenue LLC \_ Founder and CEO  
McDonald's Corp. \_ President and CEO (2012-15)  
McDonald's Corp. \_ COO (2007-2012)  
McDonald's USA, LLC \_ President (2006-2015)  
Exelon Corp. \_ Former Member of the Board

#### **Lynn J. Good**

*Peat and water\_1 day*

*Turba y agua\_1 día*

Duke Energy Corporation \_ Chairman (2016-)  
Duke Energy Corporation \_ President and CEO (2013-)  
Duke Energy Corporation \_ VP and CFO (2009-2013)  
Cinergy Corporation \_ VP and Controller (2003-06)  
Institute of Nuclear Power Operations \_ Board member  
Business Roundtable \_ Member

#### **David Hamilton Koch**

*Loam and water\_1 day*

*Marga y agua\_1 día*

Koch Industries Inc. \_ Co-owner, Chairman of the Board, EVP and CEO  
Earthwatch Institute \_ Former Director  
Americans for Prosperity Foundation \_ Board member  
Citizens for a Sound Economy \_ First Chairman (1984)  
United States Libertarian Party \_ Candidate for Vice President of the United States (1980)

#### **John A. Bryant**

*Loam and water\_3 days / Loam and water\_1 day*

*Marga y agua\_3 días / Marga y agua\_1 día*

Macy's Inc. \_ Member of the Board (2015-)  
Kellogg Company \_ President and CEO (2011-17)  
Kellogg Company \_ COO (2009-2011)  
Kellogg International \_ CFO (2002-04)



**Gleen L. Kellow***Hot iron\_11 minutes**Hierro caliente\_11 minutos*

Peabody Energy Corporation \_ Director and CEO (2015-)  
World Coal Association \_ Vice Chairman  
U.S National Mining Association \_ Director  
BHT Billiton Ltd \_ President of Aluminum and Nickel Business (2012-13)  
BHT Billiton Ltd \_ CFO of Base Metals (2003-07)  
Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd \_ Former Chairman  
Mozal Aluminum Smelter \_ Former Chairman

**Ben van Beurden***Hot iron\_8 minutes**Hierro caliente\_8 minutos*

Shell Oil Company \_ CEO (2014-)  
International Council of Chemicals Associations \_ Former Member of the Board  
European Chemical Industry Council \_ Former Member of the Board  
Royal Dutch Shell PLC \_ CEO and Executive Director (2014-)  
Royal Dutch Shell PLC \_ Director of Downstream (2013-14)  
Shell Chemicals UK Ltd \_ EVP (2006-2013)

**Robert Warren Dudley***Wood and fire\_5 minutes**Madera y fuego\_5 minutos*

BP p.l.c \_ Group CEO and Managing Director (2010-2020)  
BP p.l.c \_ Head of Disaster Management Unit and EVP (2010-2020)  
BP Group \_ President and Managing Director (2009-2020)  
BOK Financial Corporation \_ Senior VP (2008-)  
Open Joint Stock Company RN Holding \_ Head (2003-2008)  
Amoco Corporation \_ Several Charges (1979-1998)

**Rex Wayne Tillerson***Flame\_5 minutes**Llama\_5 minutos*

United States Office of the President \_ Secretary of State (2017-2018)  
ExxonMobil Corporation \_ CEO (2006-2016)  
ExxonMobil Corporation \_ President (2004-06)  
Exxon Yemen Inc. \_ President (1995-98)  
U.S - Russia Business Council, Inc. \_ Former Member of the Board  
National Petroleum Council \_ Member

**Jeffrey Robert Immelt***Hot iron\_12 minutes**Hierro caliente\_12 minutos*

United States Office of the President \_ Chairman of the Council of Jobs (2011-2013)  
General Electric Company \_ Chairman and CEO (2001-2017)  
General Electric Company \_ Senior VP (1997-2000)  
Baker Hughes, a GE Company \_ Former Chairman  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York \_ Former Member of the Board  
Committee for the Preservation of Capitalism \_ Member

**Anthony Hayward***Hot iron\_10 minutes**Hierro caliente\_10 minutos*

Glencore PLC \_ Non executive Chairman (2014-)  
General Energy PLC \_ CEO (2011-15)  
BP PLC \_ CEO (2007-10)  
BP PLC \_ Executive Director (2003-10)  
Citibank \_ Member of Advisory Board (2000-03)  
Business Council of Britain \_ Member

**For the frames and quotes of Peter Brabeck-Letmathe****De los fotogramas y citas de Peter Brabeck-Letmathe**

We feed the world. Dir. Erwin Wagenhofer. Allegro Film, 2005. Film

**For the reports****De los informes**

<https://www.abf.co.uk/>  
<https://www.bp.com/>  
<http://www.coca-colacompany.com/>  
<https://www.nestle.com/>  
<https://www.chevron.com/>  
<https://www.ge.com/>  
<http://www.pepsico.com/>  
<http://corporate.exxonmobil.com/>  
<https://www.volkswagen.com/>  
<https://monsanto.com/>  
<http://www.bechtel.com/>  
<http://www.riotinto.com/>  
<https://www.shell.com/>  
<https://www.dow.com/>  
<http://www.halliburton.com/>  
<https://www.gm.com/>

**For the crimes****De los crímenes**

<https://www.behindthebrands.org/>  
<https://corporatewatch.org/>  
<http://multinationalmonitor.org/>  
<https://www.corp-research.org/>  
<https://www.opensecrets.org/>  
<http://polluterwatch.com/>  
<https://www.greenpeace.org/>  
<http://www.ethicalconsumer.org/>  
<https://www.epa.gov/>  
<https://www.wikipedia.org/>  
<https://www.theguardian.com/>

Associated  
British Foods  
plc



Este informe contiene una aproximación fotográfica a la desintegración de la imagen del poder corporativo, presentando una guerra permanente entre las fuerzas naturales y artificiales. Los cuatro elementos clásicos se enfrentan a las corporaciones más grandes del mundo, marcas cuyas prácticas transforman estos recursos en bienes industriales o contaminan el aire, el agua y la tierra, teniendo, con ello, un profundo y dañino impacto en el planeta.

El hombre y la naturaleza se reúnen en un viaje a través del ciclo de la vida y la muerte, con el objetivo de crear una reflexión sobre la naturaleza del consumo y el consumo de la Naturaleza.



**CONCEPT, PHOTOGRAPHS, DESIGN**  
CONCEPTO, IMÁGENES, DISEÑO  
MARIO ZAMORA

**PREPRESS**  
PRE-IMPRESIÓN  
LA TROUPE

**PRINTING**  
IMPRESIÓN  
MARTÍN GRÁFIC + GRÁFICAS ROYANES

Printed using only FSC and Full Cycle certified paper  
Store in a cool dry place, away from direct sunlight.  
Consume before 2050.  
Once read, reduce, reuse and recycle.

[www.mariozamora.es](http://www.mariozamora.es)



9 788409 292349

This report contains a photographic approach to the disintegration of corporate's power image. It presents a permanent war among natural and artificial forces. The four classical elements face the world's largest corporations, brands of which production methods transform this resources into industrial goods or contaminate the air, water and land, having, with it, a profound and damaging impact on the planet.  
Man and nature are assembled in a journey through the life and death cycle, aiming to create a reflection about the nature of consumption and the consumption of Nature.



Rio Tinto

