

BRIC Report

The Most Controversial Companies in Brazil, Russia, India and China

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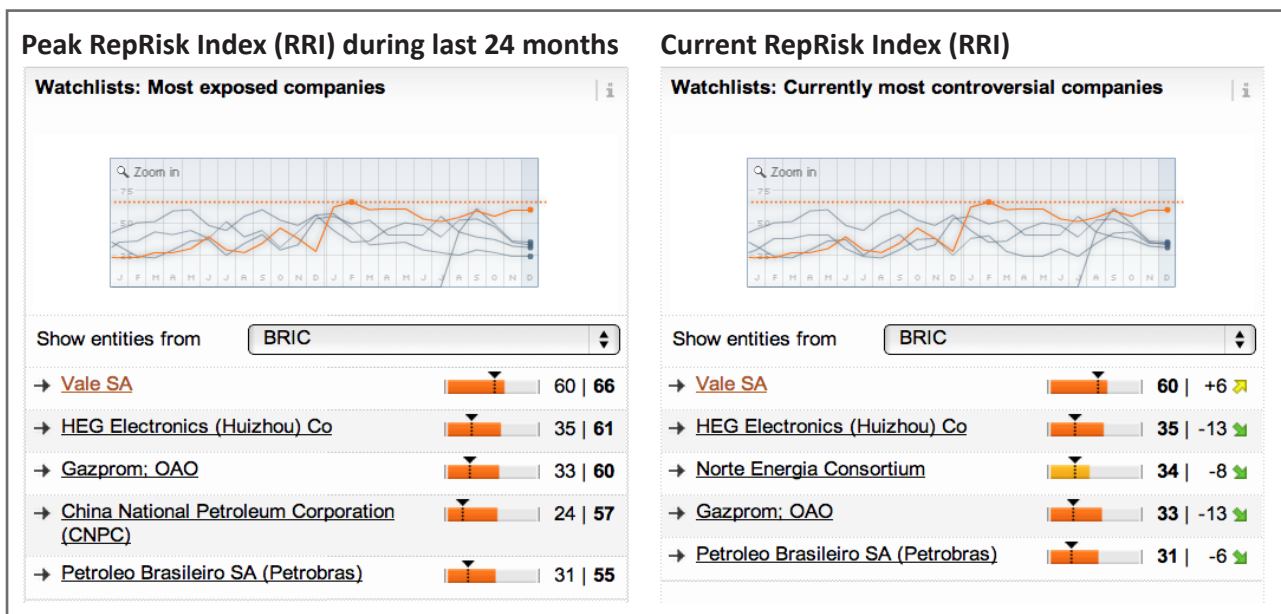
Over the past 12 months, RepRisk has detected a great deal of news related to companies headquartered in BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China). This report analyzes documented controversies, both fact and allegation, related to the three firms that received the highest Peak RepRisk Index¹ within each country between October 2011 and October 2012. The information has been taken from a wide range of sources used by RepRisk including newspapers, news sites, NGO and governmental sites, blogs and social media.

In Brazil, the top three companies were Vale SA, Petrobras and Norte Energia Consortium. Vale faced criticism in several countries where it was linked to human rights abuses, inhumane working conditions and environmental exploitation. Petrobras came under fire for oil spills as well as poor health and safety standards and human rights violations. Norte Energia was repeatedly criticized for the environmental and human rights impacts of its Belo Monte dam project in the Amazon region.

In Russia, Gazprom, Arktikmor Neftegaz Razvedka, and FEMCO were at the top of the controversial companies list. Gazprom came under fire for pollution, impacts on indigenous people, corruption, and anti-competitive practices. Arktikmor was targeted for its drilling practices in the Arctic and in particular for the December 2011 accident when its Kolskaya oil rig sank, killing 53 of the crew. FEMCO had flown under the radar until recent reports linking its vessels to the delivery of military equipment to the Syrian government.

In India, Maruti Suzuki is the most controversial due to labor and union issues as well as alleged corruption. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam was accused of poor safety practices that led to a fatal blast in mid-2012 at one of its plants. Coastal Gujarat tied was denounced for environmental destruction, pollution and lack of community consultation in connection with its Tata Mundra Coal Plant project.

In China, the three most controversial companies were HEG Electronics, China National Petroleum Corporation, and RiTeng Computer Accessory Co. HEG Electronics shot to the top due to NGO reports of child labor and poor employment practices at its factories. China National Petroleum Corporation faced harsh criticism for a range of environmental and human rights issues in a number of countries. RiTeng was exposed within the electronics industry as another example of extremely poor supplier conditions after a December 2011 blast injured 61 workers.



1. The Peak RRI is a risk indicator; it addresses the harshness of the criticism or the gravity of the legal violations, combined with the influence of the source from which the news was taken as well as the newness of the accusation for the particular company. Companies with a Peak of over 50 are considered in the high-risk category.

BRAZIL

1. VALE SA

The Brazilian mining giant, Vale, has repeatedly been associated with human rights abuses, inhumane working conditions and environmental exploitation through its projects all over the world. In the last twelve months, protests against Vale's operations have reportedly erupted in Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guinea, Indonesia and Mozambique.

At the beginning of 2012, Vale SA was awarded the Public Eye Award, an annual, cynical 'award' for the world's most socially or environmentally irresponsible companies.

One of Vale's most controversial projects is the Belo Monte dam in Amazon, operated in cooperation with Norte Energia [please refer to [page 5](#) for an overview of the Belo Monte dam].

In Mozambique, NGOs have criticized Vale's mining projects in the Tete province for allegedly impoverishing the local population. Local communities claimed that 1,300 families were forcibly displaced and resettled with no prior consultation. Furthermore, the company reportedly promised the members of each household a sum of money in exchange for their land but the majority of villagers complained that they never received any compensation.

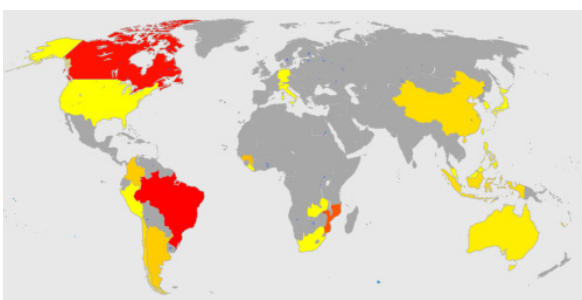
In February, a policeman was killed, several people were injured, and homes and cars were set on fire during a demonstration against Vale in the town of La Loma, Colombia, where the company operates the El Hatillo mine. In Guinea, protests erupted at the Simandou iron mine with demonstrators accusing Vale of recruiting non-native workers for its operations. Five protestors were allegedly shot dead by security forces.

In Brazil, Vale has been criticized by NGOs because, despite its emissions reduction program announced in 2008, it has allegedly increased its global carbon dioxide emissions by 25 percent and has exerted pressure on the Brazilian government and international organizations to limit action on climate change.

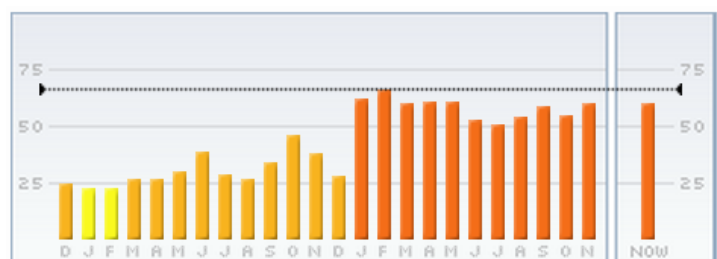
In August, a judge reportedly ordered Vale to halt its plan to extend a railway track at its Carajas mine in Brazil. The company's social and environmental impact assessments were deemed inadequate and the public hearings unproductive. The judge also expressed concern about the potential for serious environmental damage.

Furthermore, European authorities have accused Vale of using Swiss accounts to avoid paying taxes for its global operations.

World Map for Vale SA



RepRisk Index for Vale SA



Current RRI

60 +6 ↗

Peak RRI

66 in Feb 2012

Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

2. PETROLEO BRASILEIRO SA (Petrobras)

Petrobras, majority owned by the Brazilian Government, was primarily criticized with regard to a number of oil spills that occurred in the last year, as well as for environmental issues, poor health and safety standards at its facilities and human rights violations.

At the end of 2011, Petrobras came under fire when the Brazilian Environment Ministry claimed that Modec’s ‘City of Sao Paulo’ oil platform, to be used by Petrobras for exploration purposes, leaked 10,000 liters of oil into the bay of Ilha Grande off the coast of Rio de Janeiro. At the end of January 2012, Petrobras reported two oil spills within a week.

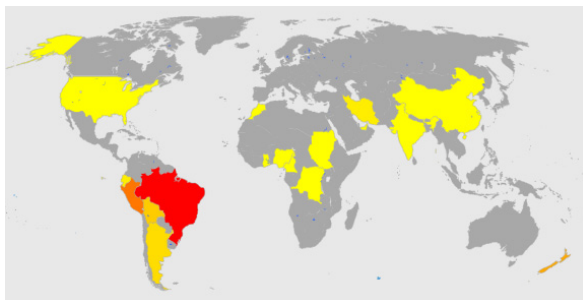
In April, Petrobras was given notice that it could face liability for 30 percent of the USD 11 billion lawsuit filed against Chevron. A federal prosecutor in Rio filed the case in relation to the November 2011 oil spill that spewed up to 3,000 barrels of oil into the Atlantic Ocean. Petrobras owns a 30 percent share of the Frade oil field where the incident happened.

Furthermore, Petrobras was among the energy companies accused of pushing “uncontacted” indigenous tribes to extinction in Peru and Ecuador. Indigenous communities are allegedly being driven into remote areas of the Amazon jungle to make way for oil and gas activities that are destroying the ecosystems on which these vulnerable communities depend.

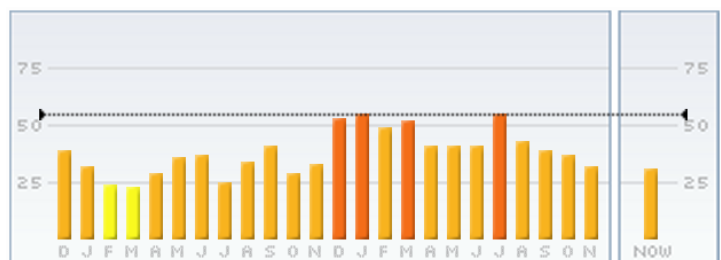
In June, two Brazilian leaders of the Associação Homens do Mar (AHOMAR), an organization set up to defend the rights of fishermen, were found dead. The two men had claimed that their livelihoods would have been negatively impacted by the construction of a Petrobras gas pipeline in the Guaxindiba River, located within the protected area of Guapimirim. AHOMAR accused armed paramilitaries linked to Petrobras of being responsible for the murders. Moreover, villagers protesting against Petrobras’ petrochemical Comperj project have also reportedly been threatened by security forces working for the company’s subcontractors.

In September, three workers from the insulation company Calorisol were left injured at Petrobras’ Presidente Bernardes Refinery after a vapor release caused workers to evacuate the plant. Unions highlighted the fact that this was the third accident in a Petrobras facility within one month, and have accused management of failing to enforce safety standards outlined by the Internal Commission for the Prevention of Accidents.

World Map for Petrobras



RepRisk Index for Petrobras



Current RRI
31 -6 ↓

Peak RRI
55 in Jul 2012

Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

3. NORTE ENERGIA CONSORTIUM

Norte Energia Consortium has been repeatedly criticized for human rights abuses and environmental destruction in connection with the Belo Monte hydroelectric project in the Brazilian state of Pará. The project's dam, built on the Xingu River, is the most controversial project in the RepRisk database, which led to Norte Energia being selected for this report.

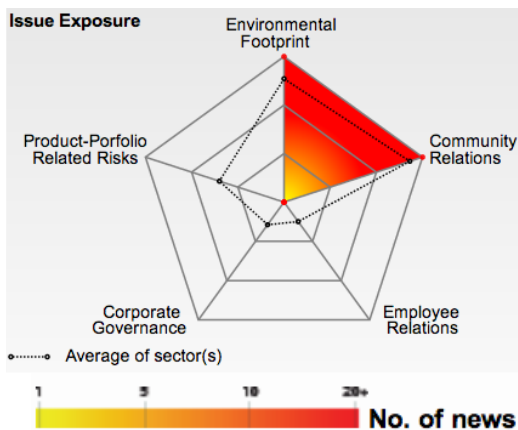
In January 2012, indigenous protests erupted when Norte Energia started major construction work. The communities claimed that promises to compensate them had not been kept while the Xingu River has been polluted. The dam project has been criticized for altering a complex river ecosystem on which the communities depend. Norte Energia was also attacked for starting to clear part of the 5,000 hectares of rainforest needed for the project.

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There have been a number of protests seeking consultation between the company and locals. New studies have revealed that over 25,000 people need to be resettled in contrast to the company's estimated 16,000.

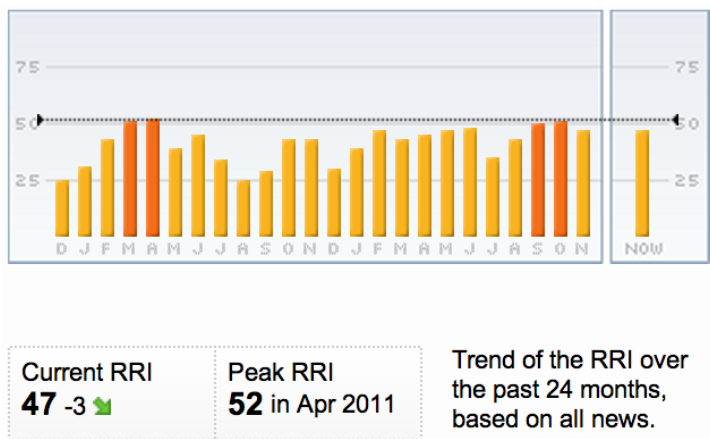
In August, a Brazilian federal court ordered Norte Energia to stop all work on the Belo Monte dam, stating that there was no prior consultation with local indigenous peoples before the Brazilian Congress approved the project in 2005. The judge's order has since been reversed.

In October, indigenous communities occupied the work site along the Xingu River, expelling 900 workers and leaving some workers injured. Indigenous tribes have expressed concerns that the dam may block the flow of river water, making it impossible for communities to fish and travel.

Issue Spider for Norte Energia Consortium



RepRisk Index for Belo Monte Hydroelectric Complex



RUSSIA

1. GAZPROM

Gazprom and its web of subsidiaries and affiliate companies have come under fire over the past 12 months for a range of environmental, social and governance issues including pollution, impacts on indigenous people, corruption, and anti-competitive practices.

WWF Russia expressed concern about the company's non-transparency regarding its projects in Russia, some of which allegedly violate requirements for public consultation and international obligations. The NGO said subsidiary Gazprom Neft Shelf denied access to the Environmental Impact Assessment and oil cleanup contingency for the Prirazlomnoye project. Gazprom's ArcticMorNefteGazRazvedka unit allegedly breached Russian law by starting exploratory drilling on Western Kamchatka despite adverse findings by state environmental bodies.

The Nord Stream Pipeline, in which the company has a 51 percent stake, has proved highly contentious. Germany's Society for Threatened Peoples claims it has destroyed the way of life of the nomadic Nenzen people.

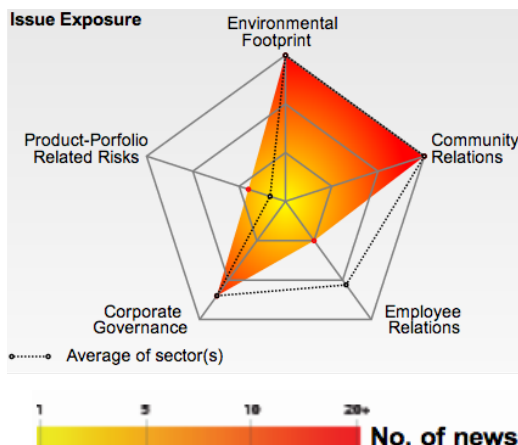
Gazprom's plan to drill for oil in the Arctic region has been condemned by environmentalists concerned about the delayed response to a potential spill in such a harsh climate. It is claimed that subsidiary Gazpromneft's plans to drill in the Pechora Sea are also hampered by old-model drilling platforms. Its consortium Shtokman gas project in the Barents Sea has also come under fire for possible detrimental impacts to the marine ecosystem.

The company's joint Altai Gas Pipeline project will allegedly cause irreversible damage to the Golden Altai Mountains in southern Siberia, a UNESCO World Heritage Site considered sacred by some indigenous people.

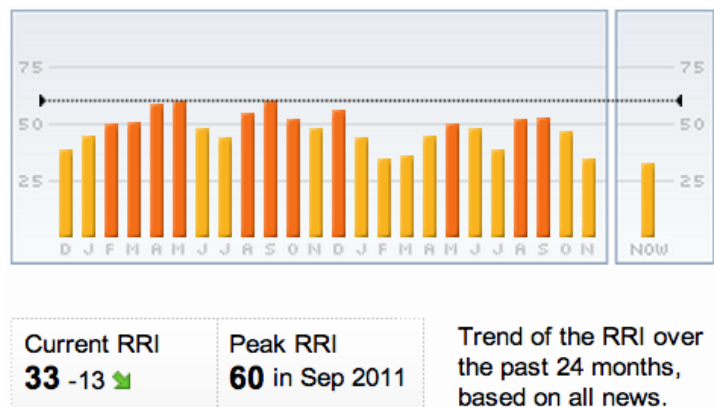
Furthermore, it has faced allegations of monopolistic practices and corruption. In late 2011, the EU Commission raided Gazprom's offices in central and Eastern Europe due to suspicions of anti-competitive practices in the supply, transmission and storage of gas. If found guilty, it could face fines of up to 10 percent of global turnover.

The company was criticized for forcing others out of particular markets or areas, allegedly compelling Russian oil giant TNK-BP to give up the Kobykta field in Siberia. A German publication, "Gazprom – the Uncanny Empire," details the company's alleged involvement in bribery of politicians, establishment of shell companies in tax havens, manipulation of media to restrict free speech, and use of violence and other means to intimidate critics or unwilling business partners. It emphasizes Gazprom's key relationship with the Russian president and other domestic and foreign governmental figures who reportedly benefit from the company's operations.

Issue Spider for Gazprom



RepRisk Index for Gazprom



2. ARTIKMOR NEFTEGAZ RAZVEDKA (AMNGR)

Arktikmor Neftegaz Razvedka, a unit of Gazflot, ranked second in terms of Peak RepRisk Index mainly due to an accident in December 2011, which was reportedly the worst in the Russian oil sector's history.

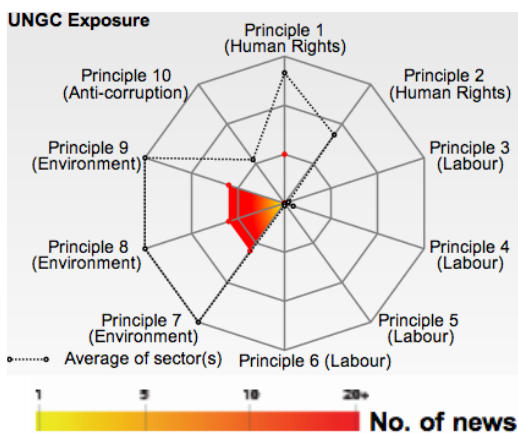
Prior to this, AMNGR had been strongly criticized for exploratory drilling in the Arctic region in 2011. Environmentalists raised concerns over its operations in Russia's West Kamchatka Shelf, home to endangered whales. According to NGOs, the company illegally drilled 410 meters deep, despite receiving a negative environmental impact assessment. The project cuts across the Ukok Plateau, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and thus supposedly contradicts Russian legislation on protected areas as well as international obligations.

In allegedly similar circumstances, the General Prosecutor of the Russian Federation filed a lawsuit against Gazflot, Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka and Gazprom, to force the companies to stop drilling an exploratory well on the shore of the Sea of Okhotsk. Such activities cause hydrocarbon pollution, which destroys marine habitats.

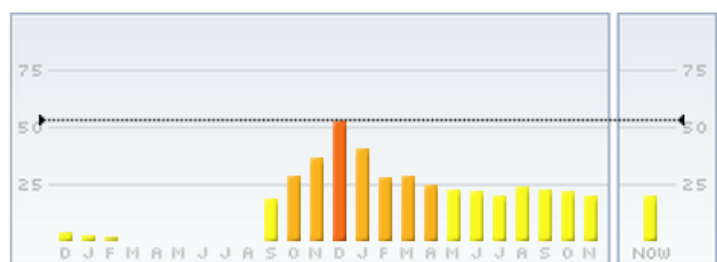
On December 18, 2011, the company's Kolskaya floating drilling rig overturned and sank during violent storms about 200 kilometers off Sakhalin Island. Workers were plunged into icy waters, where it is estimated they could have only survived 30 minutes before freezing. As a result, 53 people lost their lives while 14 others were rescued. A court in Murmansk, where almost half of the 67 crew members came from, declared the 24 people still missing as dead. The court decision means that the families of the missing persons are eligible to receive compensation from AMNRG.

An investigation found that the company had failed to evacuate personnel from the rig before towing, that the distress call had been made late, and that the rescue procedure put into place was too slow. Following the release of these findings by prosecutors, AMNRG's deputy director was dismissed in March 2012. Environmentalists cite the tragedy to highlight the environmental risks of Russian Arctic drilling.

UNGC Spider for AMNGR



RepRisk Index for AMNGR



Current RRI
20 -1 ↓

Peak RRI
53 in Dec 2011

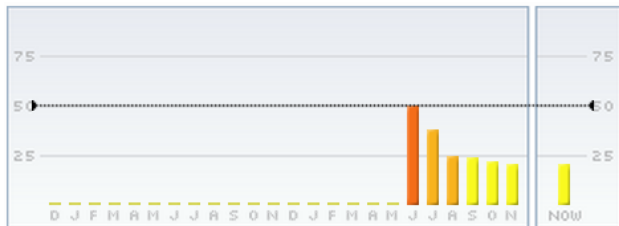
Trend of the RRI over
the past 24 months,
based on all news.

3. FEMCO GROUP

FEMCO shot into the spotlight in mid 2012 due to allegations of its support of the Syrian government and therefore complicity in human rights abuses within the conflict-stricken country. The company specializes in transporting vessels for the development of offshore oil and gas fields.

A CNN report indicated that a UK marine insurance firm had withdrawn coverage for FEMCO's fleet after it allegedly discovered that a ship was carrying military equipment destined for the Assad regime. Pentagon officials reportedly claimed that the Russians had sent the ship in order to fortify a naval base in Syria, where the violence had 'continued to spiral out of control.' The EU had also imposed an embargo on weapons trading with Syria. The equipment reportedly included fighter helicopters and munitions. Another shipping company, Denmark's United Nordic Shipping was also implicated, as it was apparently the commercial operator of the FEMCO-owned vessel.

RepRisk Index for FEMCO

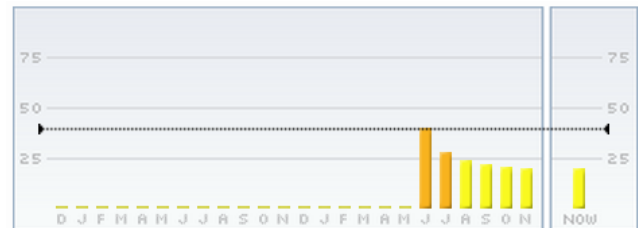


Current RRI
21 -1 ↘

Peak RRI
50 in Jun 2012

Trend of the RRI over
the past 24 months,
based on all news.

RepRisk Index for United Nordic Shipping



Current RRI
20 -1 ↘

Peak RRI
40 in Jun 2012

Trend of the RRI over
the past 24 months,
based on all news.

INDIA

1. MARUTI SUZUKI

Maruti Suzuki ranked at the top of the list of Indian companies due to labor and union issues, including alleged intimidation, illegitimate dismissals, bribery as a means of breaking strikes, as well as the death of an employee.

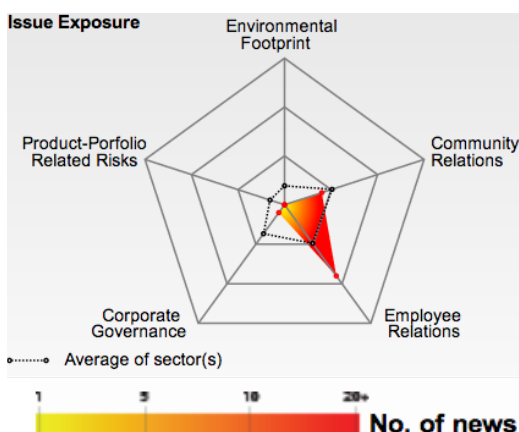
In July 2012, a human resources manager sympathetic to worker grievances, who also helped with the formation of a union, was killed in a riot at Maruti Suzuki's Manesar plant. Employees are now calling for an investigation into the incident, which they blame on Maruti management. They say the company called in hundreds of security guards to attack the workers.

The conflict reportedly started after the union refused to recognize the punishment of a worker accused of abusing a supervisor, and allegedly barred managers from leaving the plant. However the union claims that the supervisors were actually to blame for abusing and dismissing a worker for making a complaint. Workers have also called for the reinstatement of 546 workers and the withdrawal of alleged false charges made against them.

The company has also separately been accused of subjecting workers to inhumane conditions, low salaries and long hours in violation of labor laws. Workers also allege temporary workers are often hired to skirt Indian labor laws.

In October 2011 the company signed an agreement with its employees to form a Grievance Redressal Committee and a Labor Welfare Committee to attend workers' complaints following a 59 day strike over poor working conditions. Allegedly however the company violated this agreement, thus sparking an investigation by the Haryana Labor Department. Maruti Suzuki has also been accused of engaging in corrupt practices and of offering 29 union leaders between INR 1.4 and 1.6 million to end the strike.

Issue Spider for Maruti Suzuki



RepRisk Index for Maruti Suzuki



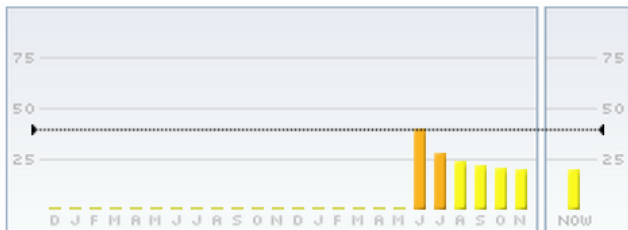
2. RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD (VIZAG STEEL)

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam came in second place due to alleged safety issues that led to an explosion in which a number of workers lost their lives and many others were critically injured.

The company's Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was accused of non-adherence to safety mechanisms by the Bharatiya Janata Party, following a fatal blast on June 13, 2012. Fifteen employees were reportedly killed in the incident and many more severely burnt. It has been claimed that the use of low quality materials like the oxygen pipeline may have caused the explosion, and that workers were pressured to achieve targets despite technical issues at the unit. According to witnesses, the explosion was so strong that cars parked outside the unit were flung into the air.

The accident followed criticism of safety standards by union leaders dating back to 2011 after the same plant experienced several fires within a short period of time. They claimed that company management systematically failed to employ corrective measures to prevent accidents.

RepRisk Index for Rashtriya Ispat Nigam

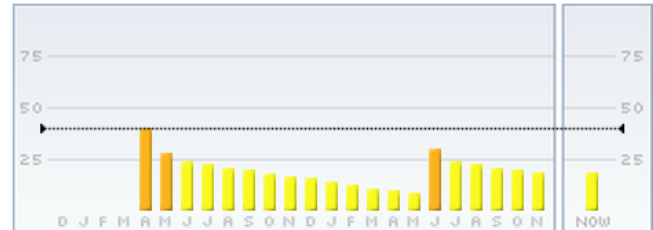


Current RRI
20 -1 ↘

Peak RRI
40 in Jun 2012

Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

RepRisk Index for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant



Current RRI
19 -1 ↘

Peak RRI
40 in Apr 2011

Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

3. COASTAL GUJARAT

Coastal Gujarat appears in equal third position in the list in relation to criticism of its Tata Mundra project, which has been denounced for destruction of old growth swamp regions and creeks. The company has been criticized for heavy pollution as well as failing to consult and include communities affected by its projects.

Coastal Gujarat's Tata Mundra project has attracted public opposition in relation to alleged social, environmental and economic impacts. Critics claim that its Social Impact Assessment is false and misleading. The World Bank's International Finance Corp (IFC) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have been criticized for their financial support of the project. The company has also been accused of violating national law and safeguard policies, while the Indian and Gujarat governments were criticized for complicity. In addition, critics say that poor local communities will not benefit from the project, and that it is carbon intensive.

The plant was also denounced in a high-level, fact-finding panel, which released a report entitled "The Real Cost of Power" for high social and environmental costs. It alleges that the plant has destroyed large areas of old-growth mangroves and dredged biodiversity-rich creeks, in violation of its environmental permits as well as IFC and ADB standards. The report also claims the plant used an unauthorized open-cooling system, which discharged higher temperature water into the sea, causing a 75 percent reduction in fish catch in the last three years and making fishing livelihoods unviable. The IFC and ADB allegedly failed to meet recommendations put forward by public consultations and impact studies that could have prevented the chemical pollution.

Steam coal costs at Tata Mundra were reportedly grossly underestimated, meaning Gujarat's parent, Tata Power, has been forced to ask the Indian government to increase tariffs. If the request is approved, it could mean double or triple electricity costs for the Indian population. If denied, it could lead to a default on USD billions and INR billions of loans.

RepRisk Index for Coastal Gujarat

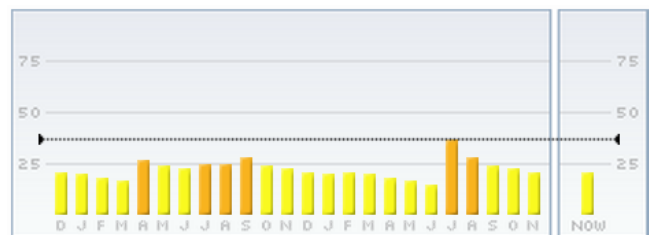


Current RRI
22 -1 ↘

Peak RRI
46 in Jul 2012

Trend of the RRI over
the past 24 months,
based on all news.

RepRisk Index for Tata Mundra



Current RRI
21 -1 ↘

Peak RRI
37 in Jul 2012

Trend of the RRI over
the past 24 months,
based on all news.

CHINA

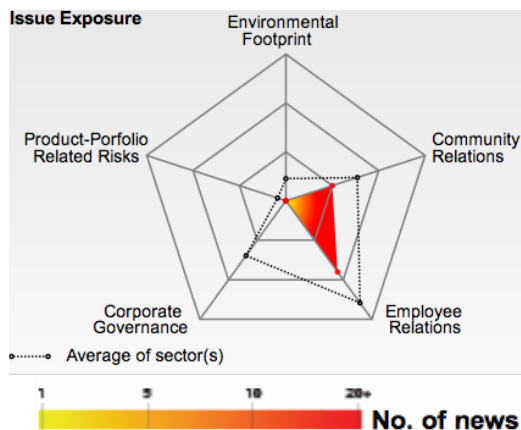
1. HEG ELECTRONICS (HUIZHOU)

HEG recently came onto the radar for worker-related issues after exposure in a NGO report. The company has been accused of child labor, exploitation of students as factory workers, underpayment, forced overtime, discrimination in the hiring process, harsh and dangerous working conditions that often lead to injuries, legal problems with contracts, and using punishment methods against employees.

According to an investigative report released by NGO China Labor Watch, seven children under the age of 16 were found working in one of its factories, in violation of Chinese labor laws. The children allegedly work in the same harsh conditions as adult workers and are only paid 70 percent of the wages. Furthermore, the NGO found that workers were required to do three to five hours of overtime per day and claimed that HEG lacked adequate mechanisms to detect underage workers.

The factory reportedly makes phones and DVD players for Samsung Electronics, Motorola and LG, and is listed as a unit of Harbin Electronics Group. Allegedly, an internal investigation by the company claimed to have uncovered only inadequate management and potentially unsafe occupational practices.

Issue Spider for HEG Electronics



RepRisk Index for HEG Electronics



Current RRI
35 -13 ↓

Peak RRI
61 in Sep 2012

Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

2. CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION (CNPC)

State-owned China National Petroleum Corporation and its publicly-traded subsidiaries including PetroChina and Kunlun Energy have come under fire for a range of environmental and human rights issues in several countries.

In Canada, CNPC has come under fire for investing millions in tar sands projects that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, CNPC is allegedly supporting Enbridge's controversial Northern Gateway Pipeline. Over 4,000 people will speak against the project in public hearings organized by Canada's National Energy Board.

CNPC has been named as one of the foreign oil firms operating in Syria and is therefore linked to supporting a regime that has been accused of cracking down on pro-democracy protesters, leading to the deaths of thousands of people. The company has also been linked to supporting the Sudanese government and allegations of genocide.

In Myanmar, the company has been linked through subsidiary Southeast Asia Crude Pipeline Company to complicity in human rights abuses perpetrated by government forces. The alleged violations took place during construction of the Yunnan-Myanmar Oil and Gas Pipeline in cooperation with state-owned Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise and included forced labor, forced relocations, and land confiscations.

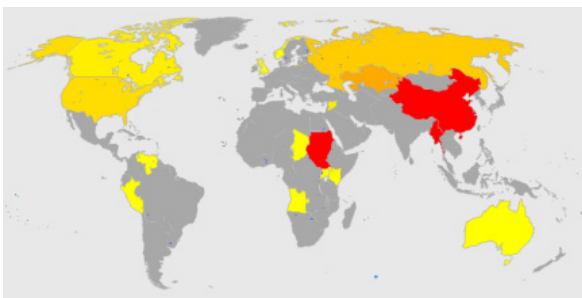
Environmental organizations have warned that the construction of the Altai Gas Pipeline and associated infrastructure by partners CNPC and Gazprom will cause irreversible damage to the pristine wilderness of southern Siberia and the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Golden Altai Mountains. The site is sacred to the indigenous people.

Friends of the Earth's report 'Crude Beginnings' documents CNPC's problematic overseas operations. These include its SAPET unit in Peru, which reportedly exposed uncontacted indigenous people to violence and disease in oil Block 113, and its joint venture in Kazakhstan with AktobeMunaiGaz, condemned for environmental pollution, impacts on health, labor disputes, poor working conditions, and persecution of independent trade unions.

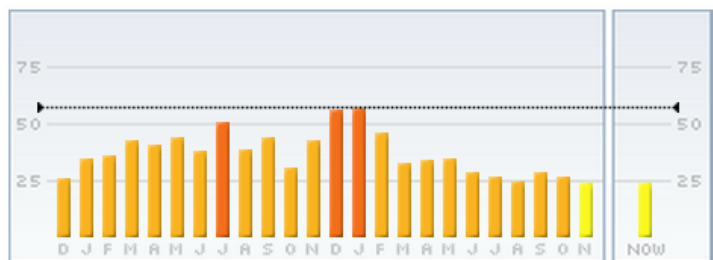
The presidents of CNPC and its trading arm, PetroChina, have reportedly been punished alongside 62 other people in relation to four major accidents at the Dalian Refinery and other nearby facilities. Fourteen people on this list have been recommended for criminal prosecution. The most serious accident occurred in July 2010 when a pipeline at Dalian's Xingang port exploded during the transfer of crude oil from a ship to a storage tank, causing an oil spill that polluted more than 183 square kilometers.

One of the company's former executives was convicted in a People's Court in Harbin, China, for having accepted CNY 8.59 million in bribes and possessing properties of unknown origin worth CNY 10 million. The executive allegedly received bribes from drilling companies and contractors, and his subordinates in exchange for job promotion.

World Map for CNPC



RepRisk Index for CNPC



Current RRI

24 -2

Peak RRI

57 in Jan 2012

Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

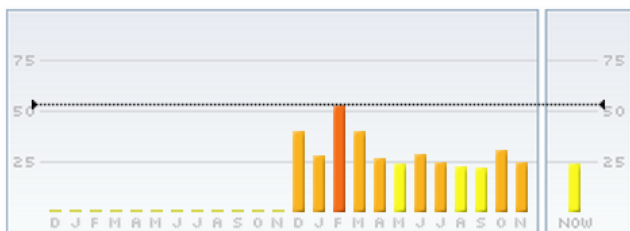
3. RITENG COMPUTER ACCESSORY CO

Similar to the situation with Foxconn, another Apple supplier, RiTeng Computer Accessory Co, has come into the spotlight in recent times for allegations of poor health and safety standards following a gas explosion at its electronics production facility in China. It has also come under fire for poor labor conditions. RiTeng is a producer of various accessories, including membrane writers for iPads as well as laptops for HP, Dell and Lenovo. The company is a subsidiary of Pegatron.

In the blast at its Shanghai factory on December 17, 2011, 61 workers sustained serious injuries and 23 of them required hospitalization. The explosion was reportedly caused by combustible aluminum dust particles. This came amid accusations of excessively long working hours and very poor pay at Apple suppliers.

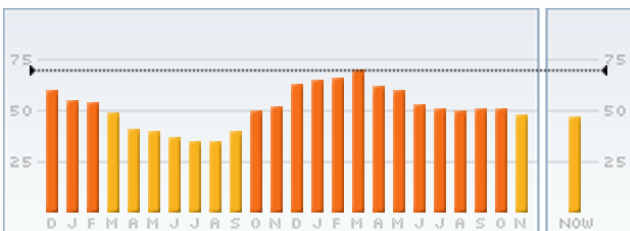
A recent report by Students & Scholars Against Corporate Misbehaviour (SACOM) denounced RiTeng for systematic labor abuse. Allegedly, the company does not grant appropriate work breaks and fails to pay for additional hours worked at one of its Shanghai factories. SACOM further claimed that overtime would often amount to five times the legal limit of 40 hours a month. Furthermore, workers have to endure toxic fumes from chemicals used.

RepRisk Index for RiTeng Computer Accessory Co



Current RRI **24** -7 ↘
 Peak RRI **53** in Feb 2012
 Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

RepRisk Index for Technology Hardwear and Equipment Sector



Current RRI **47** -4 ↘
 Peak RRI **70** in Mar 2012
 Trend of the RRI over the past 24 months, based on all news.

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METHODOLOGY

RepRisk special reports are compiled using information from the RepRisk database, which consists of facts, criticism and controversies related to projects and companies’ environmental, social and governance performance. The RepRisk database currently contains criticism on more than 29,000 private and publicly listed companies. RepRisk analysts monitor the issues related to environmental, social and governance risk across a broad shareholder and other stakeholder audience of NGOs, academics, media, politicians, regulators and communities. Once the negative news has been identified with advanced search algorithms and analyzed for its novelty, relevance and severity, risk analysts enter an original summary into the database and link it to the companies and projects in question. No article is entered twice unless it has been escalated to a more influential source, contains a significant development, or has not appeared for the past 6 weeks. This helps to ensure the balanced and objective rating and weighting of the negative news, and thus the company’s quantitative measure of risk exposure, the RepRisk Index (RRI). The RRI measures the risk to a company’s reputation, not its actual reputation in general.

RepRisk objectively monitors the level of criticism to which a company is exposed. All data is collected and processed through a strictly rule-based methodology. Controversial issues covered include breaches of national or international legislation, controversial products and services, environmental footprint and climate change, human rights and community relations, labor conditions and employee relations as well as fraud, anti-competitive behavior tax evasion and corruption. In particular, all principles of the UN Global Compact are addressed.

ABOUT REPRISK

RepRisk is the leading provider of business intelligence on environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. It systematically collects and analyzes facts, criticism, and controversies related to companies and projects worldwide. It does so on a daily basis and in 13 languages from thousands of public sources including international and local media, government sites, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), newsletters, social media and blogs.

The RepRisk database currently includes information on over 29,400 companies, 6,500 projects, 5,000 NGOs and 4,300 governmental bodies. These numbers are continuously growing as relevant ESG information is added.

The use of RepRisk business intelligence allows companies and financial institutions to proactively assess ESG issues that may present financial, reputational and compliance risks. For more information about the usage and benefits of RepRisk in relation to the effective management of ESG Risk, please visit our website: www.reprisk.com

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