

Multi-Stakeholder Initiative Comparison Chart: VPI, ICoC and EITI (last updated Oct. 10, 2013)

	Initiative of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPI)	International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoC)	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
Overview	<p>The Voluntary Principles are a set of principles to guide oil, mining and gas companies when providing security for their operations in a manner that respects human rights. The Voluntary Principles Initiative was established in 2000 and promotes implementation of and shared learning around the Voluntary Principles.</p> <p>See www.voluntaryprinciples.org for more information</p>	<p>Established in 2010, the ICoC sets forth a commonly-agreed set of principles for private security companies (PSCs) and establishes a foundation to translate those principles into related standards as well as governance and oversight mechanisms. According to the newly adopted Articles of Association, the Oversight Mechanism is a multi-stakeholder body charged with promoting, governing and overseeing implementation of the ICoC. This entails promoting the responsible provision of security services and respect for human rights and national and international law, through activities that include certification of member company systems and policies, monitoring of performance, and handling of complaints.</p> <p>See www.icoca.ch for more information</p>	<p>Established in 2002, EITI is a global initiative that promotes revenue transparency through publishing and reconciling extractives company payments and government revenues, as well as broader transparency in countries' extractives industries.</p> <p>See www.eiti.org for more information</p>
Relevant Industry	<p>Primary: Extractives Industry (oil, mining, and gas companies); Secondary: Private Security Providers</p>	<p>Primary: PSCs; Secondary: extractive industry, shipping industry, and other PSC clients.</p>	<p>Extractives Industry (oil, mining, gas companies) and Governments. Some countries have extended reporting to include forestry and fisheries.</p>
Links Between Initiatives	<p>The Voluntary Principles Initiative is conceptually linked to the ICoC, as extractives companies hire public and private security providers to protect their assets. The Voluntary Principles Initiative addresses the extractive companies (the clients of public/private security providers), while the ICoC addresses private security providers.</p>	<p>The ICoC is conceptually linked to the Voluntary Principles Initiative, as private security providers are hired by extractives companies. While the Voluntary Principles Initiative address clients of both public and private security providers, the ICoC only addresses private security providers directly.</p>	<p>Like the Voluntary Principles Initiative, EITI applies to the extractives industry. However, EITI mainly addresses financial transparency rather than security, and ultimately seeks to ensure that governments are accountable to their citizens for how they manage their resources.</p>
Objectives	<p>Aims to engage oil, mining and gas companies, governments and NGOs in a dialogue on security and human rights issues in the extractives industry, and guide extractives companies in conducting risk assessments and on their interaction with public and private security providers regarding human rights practices.</p>	<p>Aims to improve and clarify international human rights and international humanitarian law standards for the private security industry operating in complex environments, as well as to improve oversight and accountability of PSCs.</p>	<p>Aims to strengthen governance by improving transparency and accountability in the extractives sectors.</p>
Member Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit an annual report describing implementation of the Voluntary Principles (for companies) or assistance or support for implementation of the Voluntary Principles (for governments and NGOs). • Attend an Annual Plenary Meeting, and participate in dialogue processes on specific issues when initiated by another participant. • Participate in pillar calls (company, NGO, government participants) approximately once a month. • Although not obligatory, participants also engage in a range of collaborative discussions on topics related to the safety and security of 	<p>Final membership criteria will be developed by the Oversight Mechanism's Board of Directors, based on the following criteria established in the Articles of Association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership criteria for PSCs include certification and annual dues. • States and intergovernmental organizations that support the Montreux Document (MD) and express intent to support the principles of the ICoC and participate in the activities of the Oversight Mechanism are eligible. As members, they commit to provide information related to implementation of the MD and the ICoC and promote compliance with the ICoC in their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries must meet certain requirements to become a "candidate country", including forming a multi-stakeholder group of government, civil society, and companies to manage the EITI process in that country. • The country then has 2 ½ years to achieve "compliant" status by publishing reports that reconcile natural resource payments made by companies and natural resource revenues received by the government, and demonstrating through a validation process that they have met 7 requirements set out by the EITI. Whether a country is in compliance with requirements is determined

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	their operations.	contracting practices and policies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Society organizations that establish independence and a demonstrated institutional record of promoting and protecting human rights, humanitarian law or the rule of law are eligible. Civil society members commit to promote the purpose of the Oversight Mechanism. Other entities may be eligible to join as non-voting Observers. 	by the EITI Board. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliant countries must report annually on their activities, and must be re-validated every three years to maintain their compliant status.
Funding / Dues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and corporate participants make voluntary payments (with status implication for non-payment), which are determined based on a negotiated annual budget. Government participants make payments on a staggered basis, based on the World Bank Country and Lending Groups income classification. Payments for each corporate and high-income economy government participant in recent years have been approximately \$25,000/year. Engaged Government Pillar participants (first stage in new membership) pay half the costs allocated to a Government participant in the first year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Oversight Mechanism derives its resources from membership dues and contributions. It may also seek public and private donations, grants, fees and other payments, as well as in kind contributions and support. Membership dues for companies are set as annual fixed amounts for small, medium and large members, established by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International community provides support for EITI implementation both bilaterally and through the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank. Secretariat is funded by supporting countries, companies, and civil society organizations. Implementing country governments pay for the implementation of their EITI process, often with support from the multi-donor trust fund (MDTF). The Secretariat supports the validation of the country's EITI process.
Organizational Structure	The Voluntary Principles Initiative is an initiative without corporate form. The participants have created a non-profit association in The Hague, Netherlands to address the administrative and financial needs of the Initiative.	Non-profit organization based in Geneva, Switzerland.	Non-profit association incorporated in Oslo, Norway.
How it Benefits Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes better business environment. Provides a platform to engage with multinational extractive companies and civil society, to engage in mutual learning and joint problem solving on security and human rights. Can support government policy objectives including poverty alleviation, investment, and conflict prevention. Helps prevent conflict around the extractives industry and reduces costs related to insecurity. Promotes greater transparency and accountability that can improve a country's investment climate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes good corporate practice and transparency within the private security industry. Can support government policy objectives including humanitarian and development assistance, investment, and conflict prevention. Facilitates oversight of private security activities conducted in under-regulated environments. Provides a platform to engage with private security companies and civil society to identify human rights-related risks and develop collaborative risk-management approaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates greater transparency that can improve a country's investment climate. Assures citizens that revenues are being paid and are accounted for. Provides a forum for dialogue between governments, companies, and civil society to discuss governance of the extractives sector. Strengthens accountability and good governance. Promotes greater economic and political stability.
Government Members	<p><u>Participant Governments:</u> Canada, The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States</p> <p><u>Engaged Governments (not yet full Participants):</u> Australia, Colombia</p>	<p><u>Member Governments:</u> Australia; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America</p> <p>In addition, governments may also participate in the Advisory Forum for Montreux Document Participants, which provides advice to the Oversight Mechanism.</p>	<p><u>Compliant countries:</u> Albania, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic*, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania* , Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Yemen*, and Zambia</p> <p><u>Candidate countries:</u> Afghanistan, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo*,</p>

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			<p>Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Madagascar*, the Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, and Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>(*suspended) Several other countries including France, Senegal, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, and the United States have also committed to implement.</p> <p><u>Supporting Countries (provide political, technical and financial support):</u> Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States</p>
Company Members	<p><u>Participants:</u> Anglo American, AngloGold Ashanti, Barrick Gold Corp., BG Group, BHP Billiton, BP, Chevron Corporation, ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil, Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Hess Corp., Inmet Mining Corp., Marathon Oil, Newmont Mining Corp., Norks Hydro, Occidental Petroleum Corp., PanAust, Rio Tinto, Shell, Statoil, Talisman Energy, Total, Tullow Oil</p>	<p>Over 134 private security companies</p>	<p><u>Supporting Companies:</u> More than 70 oil, gas, and mining companies support the EITI. A full list may be found at: http://eiti.org/supporters/companies. Industry associations also participate.</p>
Civil Society Members	<p><u>Participants:</u> Fund for Peace, Global Rights, Human Rights Watch, International Alert, IKV Pax Christi, Pact, Partnership Africa Canada, Pearson Centre, Search for Common Ground</p>	<p>Action contre l'impunité pour les droits de l'homme; Human Rights Watch; One Earth Future; American University Center for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law; International Corporate Accountability Roundtable; Rights & Accountability in Development; ERIS Foundation; Institute of Democracy and Human Rights of the Catholic University of Peru; Rencontre pour la paix et les droits de l'homme; Human Rights First; Lumiere Synergie Developpement; Reseau des Organisations pour la Transparence et L'Analyse Budgetaire</p>	<p><u>Supporters:</u> Many local and international NGOs, including Global Witness, Revenue Watch Institute, Oxfam, and the Publish What You Pay Coalition.</p>