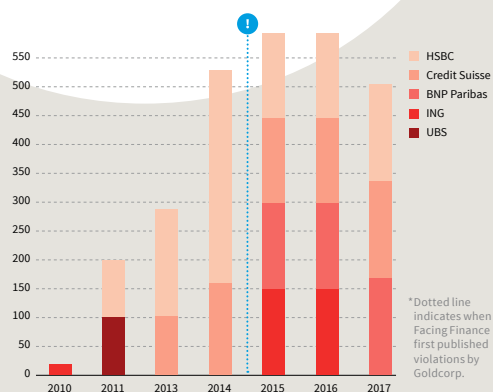


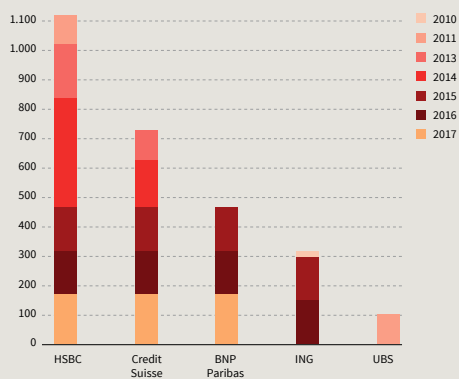
Company responded to Facing Finance regarding allegations	No
Significant concern	Mine closure procedures related to environmental rehabilitation, social and labour impacts. Operating without FPIC.
Potential norm violations	ILO, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ICESCR
Company ranking on CHRB	20–29% (Poor)
Voluntary commitments	UN Global Compact, EITI, ICMM, Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights
Facing Finance category	The Pits: Extremely poor performers

Goldcorp Inc

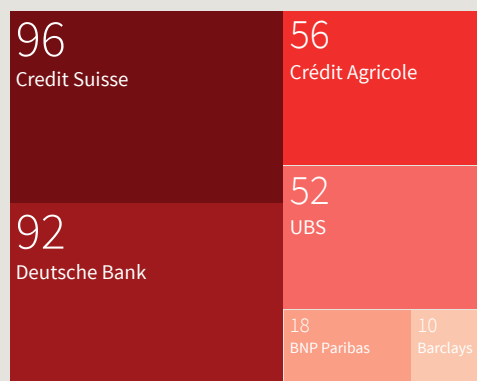
Capital provision by year – all loans and bond underwritings (€ Million)



Capital provision by bank – all loans and bond underwritings (€ Million)



Management of shares and bonds by top banks (in € Million):



Digging for Justice: Progress on previously reported cases

Goldcorp is a gold mining company headquartered in Canada, with operations in Canada, Argentina, and Mexico as well as projects in Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras. Goldcorp was covered in 2014 in the Dirty Profits 3 report, in relation to El Morro in Chile (now NuevaUnion), Los Filos in Mexico (now owned by Leagold), San Martin in Honduras, and specifically the Marlin mine in Guatemala.

In addition to these cases, and not previously covered in our Dirty Profits reports, it was discovered by journalists in August 2016, that a Selenium spill¹⁹⁷ occurred at the Pe asquito mine in Mexico in 2013 and in 2014. In September 2016, there was a protest by landowners, truck drivers, and residents, protesting for compensation for environmental damage, including for air pollution, contaminated and reduced water sources, and the urgent need for clean water.¹⁹⁸ These protests resumed in September and early October 2017.¹⁹⁹ There is now a class action against Goldcorp by shareholders due to Goldcorp concealing this information about the selenium leak.²⁰⁰ The class action suggests that the selenium spill was wider than just within the mine grounds.

Despite our requests to corroborate information directly from Goldcorp, the company failed to provide any response. Goldcorp performs very poorly in the Corporate Benchmark of extractive companies on human rights, falling in the lower percentiles. Particularly it has no policy on access to remedy, lacks strong grievance mechanisms and shows limited regard for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in practice.²⁰¹ Goldcorp is a signatory to the UN Global Compact, the ICMM, and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and the World Gold Council's 'Conflict-Free Gold Standard' and claims to be committed to uphold these principles. This has resulted in an overall categorisation of Goldcorp in the worst category "The pits: Extremely poor performers".



Community members from San Miguel Ixtahuacán and Sipakapa peacefully blockade entrances to Goldcorp's Marlin mine in June 2017, including here occupying Goldcorp's landing strip.
© Aniseto Lopez, FREDEMI.

Marlin Mine, Guatemala: From exploration to mine closure; a decade of operation without consent

The Marlin gold mine is owned by Montana Exploradora de Guatemala, S.A (Montana), which is a subsidiary of Canadian company Goldcorp. The mine operated in the Guatemalan department of San Marcos for over a decade, closing at the end of May 2017 when the life of the mine came to an end. Previous issues at the mine related to deteriorating living conditions, environmental damage, water and health problems, violation of FPIC, lack of recognition of a locally-convended referendum on the mine, severe tensions, as well as criminalisation of opposition leaders. In 2016, a mine employee was killed in a work-related accident²⁰² and in 2005 another man was shot and killed, allegedly by mine security.²⁰³

The communities surrounding the mine, Indigenous Maya Mam and Maya Sipakapense people, have fought against the mine and been suppressed, even violently. Evidence has shown that proper consultation never occurred to obtain a social licence to operate for the mine, and no FPIC was obtained.²⁰⁴ The latest cause for discomfort among the communities surrounding the mine is the mine closure.²⁰⁵

A 2010 Human Rights Assessment report acknowledged that the project aggravated conflict within the communities and could not ensure robust participation from affected communities as a result,²⁰⁶ noting a “systematic failure to address grievances in the communities, allowing them to

accumulate and exacerbate”. Upon closure a progress report was produced, which also failed to engage external stakeholders or affected communities. The evaluation report notes that community members have concerns about environmental and social impacts of the closure including water quality, the underground tunnel, social impacts of job losses, and the electrical lines that run over the village. There is no evidence the company has listened to these concerns.²⁰⁷

In 2012, shareholders presented a resolution to Goldcorp that drew from the company's own assessment and the results of an independent study by a team of US-based engineers. The study calculated a \$49 million price tag for closure and post-closure costs of the Marlin mine but the company's surety bond was a mere \$1 million.²⁰⁸ Recognising that this discrepancy risked exposing affected communities to significant long-term environmental damage, the resolution called on Goldcorp to set aside financial surety matching the independently-estimated costs as well as to ensure transparency and community consultation on its closure and post-closure plans.²⁰⁹ Goldcorp advised shareholders to vote against the resolution.²¹⁰

“Why do I continue with the struggle? Why do we continue the struggle? Because we love our water. We love our land, we love our natural resources. This is why we're in the struggle,” he said.

Alfredo Jacinto Pérez, a community spokesman and leader of the Sipakapense Council²²⁶

Community members have protested as recently as July 2017 for the mine to rectify the damage it has done to their houses and community, as well as the clear lack of commitment by the company to implement the closure plan.²¹¹ Aniseto López, of the Miguelense Defense Front (Fredemi), said: “Some 400 homes are cracked from the walls and floor, we believe it was because of the explosions the mine made when it was looking for gold. What we are asking is that the company recognize the damages and

pay the people who are very needy.” Communities have repeatedly tried to raise these issues with the mine, but report that to date nothing has been done.²¹²

Previous studies have shown water contamination, including heavy metals in water and in the blood of residents near the mine²¹³ and a risk of tailings seepage and acid mine drainage.²¹⁴ The company has disputed these studies and results. Communities are now concerned about the possibility of cyanide and heavy metal contamination during and following the mine closure.²¹⁵ A local hospital initially supported by Goldcorp and touted as a “healthcare blessing for San Miguel Ixtahuacán”²¹⁶ is now in disrepair and services cannot be offered due to lack of finances, proving that long-term sustain-

ability in community health was never the goal - a major problem when mining companies endeavour to provide services which they do not have the capacity or desire to manage once they are no longer reaping profits from the community.

Goldcorp's defence for the last decade when questioned over the negative impacts of the mine was to claim that it was sharing its high revenues with the underprivileged local community, via jobs and economic development.²¹⁷ At one point 78% of the workforce at Marlin was local, however there has never been a union for these workers, and the 2010 human rights study showed that the company dismissed staff who attempted to form one. For workers who will now lose their jobs, skills such as heavy machinery operation, electrical and hydraulic systems operation and management skills have been taught. However, while these may be transferable skills, they are industrial jobs which would require relocation. Indirect effects of the mine such as the boom in canteens - which relied on disposable income from mine workers, as well as the loss of alternative sources of livelihood since the mine went into operation (and could be affected by future contamination) are of concern. Access to healthcare for mine employees will be also removed upon mine closure.²¹⁸

"We were invited to a presentation of the closure plan, but it was the only one. They never explained to us in detail what the actions will be to rebuild the area they used to explore and exploit, so we have requested that a government commission be formed to verify the closure of the company."

Ramiro Soto, mayor of San Miguel Ixtahuacán²²⁵

The Goldcorp website claims that US\$130 million was spent on infrastructure for communities, listing these as "tailings filtration systems, an award-winning flood protection spillway, miles of paved roads."²¹⁹ It is quite clear that this infrastructure provision was for the mine, not the communities.

Goldcorp's exit strategy has been flawed due to substandard consultations with affected communities. Communities in resistance to Goldcorp's Marlin mine have denounced that Goldcorp has, after 13 years of operations, left a legacy of health and environmental harms, family and community divisions and violence against the collective rights and well-being of the Mayan Mam people of San Miguel Ixtahuacán and Mayan Sipakapense people of Sipakapa. The population fears that the company will leave without repairing the harms it caused. Mine closure, even with major investment, poses negative environmental and social risks for many years thereafter. In Honduras, Goldcorp's San Martin Mine closed in 2008, but still suffers from acid mine drainage and significant contamination, while Goldcorp says the mine is rehabilitated.²²⁰ The Marlin mine's environmental legacy could be similar or even worse, particularly without an adequate bond for closure and post-closure that would finance water treatment

into the future, the most serious consequences being acid mine effluents, erosion and sedimentation that could further contaminate water and soil, and disturbed lands that cannot be returned to their prior use.²²¹ The right to remedy is critical in mine closure, but Goldcorp has not provided this, and has not adequately consulted with affected communities who will bear the brunt of ongoing and future impacts.²²²

Throughout its operation at the Marlin mine, Goldcorp has continually infringed on the rights of indigenous people and potentially violated Indigenous rights enshrined in ILO Convention 169, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international jurisprudence, as well as communities' right to health, as land is an "underlying determinant of health," and²²³ states are obligated to respect, protect, and fulfill its availability for indigenous peoples in accordance with paragraph 12(a) of General Comment 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²²⁴ which also enshrines the Right to Housing, Art. 11 (1) ICESCR. Principle 6 of the ICMM commitments includes the commitment to "rehabilitate land disturbed or occupied by operations in accordance with appropriate post-mining land uses". This, among the many other issues raised, is something that Goldcorp appears to be struggling with in the absence of robust accountability tools.

→ Fredemi, United for Mining Justice and MiningWatch Canada