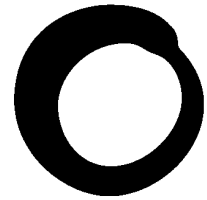


# Briefing



**Friends of  
the Earth**

## UK Democracy Plc

**How the corporate juggernaut is crushing our  
democracy**

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- the most effective environmental network in the world,  
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Friends of the Earth Limited company number 1012357  
Printed on paper made from 100 per cent post-consumer waste

LW, December 2001

## **Introduction**

There is growing public concern about the power and influence of big business and about the seeming unwillingness of the UK Government to take effective action to regulate corporations, to ensure the interests of people and the environment are put first.

Why are governments unwilling to do this? Does it have anything to do with the links between political parties, politicians and big business? How close are the UK's politicians to big business? What influence do corporations with poor environmental records wield behind closed doors? What pressure do they apply to Parties and politicians to act in their interests?

There are many direct links between political parties and companies - far too many to list here. Instead, this briefing details some<sup>1</sup> direct links between Labour and the Tories and "unethical"<sup>2</sup> corporations or corporations with bad environmental and social records.

## **Unravelling the Tangled Web**

Corporations are linked to parties in many ways, both direct and indirect. All of these links raise questions about the impartiality of those politicians involved, about the transparency of corporate influence on the political process, about the balance of power in decision making - in other words about democracy. These concerns are increased even further when the links are between politicians and companies that have bad environmental and social records.

### **Two jobs, one agenda?**

MPs and Lords often have direct relationships with companies as directors<sup>3</sup>. For example Lord Simpson has several "hats". Since being awarded a peerage by Tony Blair, he sits in the House of Lords where he has a say in the creation of future laws of the UK. He is also a director of several companies including Marconi (manufacturer of arms and involved in nuclear power), Nestle (presently facing a campaign over irresponsible marketing of breast milk substitutes) and ICI (manufacturers of polluting and dangerous chemicals and the UK company fined the most for pollution in 1999). In addition to being a Conservative MP, Virginia Bottomley is a Board Member of Akzo Nobel chemical producers (with a long history of pollution crimes) and supplier of the defence sector. How does it serve democracy to have an executive of companies such as these deciding pollution laws, military policy and Party policies?

MPs and Lords often also carry out consultancy work for companies. Tory MP Francis Maude carries out advisory work for Morgan Stanley Dean Whitter, an investment company implicated in the financing of the notorious Three Gorges Dam in China. Michael Portillo is an international adviser for Kerr McGee one of the companies proposing to build a highly controversial pipeline across "protected" rainforest in Ecuador. How can a political party be seen to be credible when prominent members are working for companies operating in a questionable manner?

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<sup>1</sup>The list given is by no means comprehensive, but was obtained simply from an internet search of already publicised information. It is intended to give an overview of the depth and breadth of links.

<sup>2</sup>Where "unethical" refers to companies which are not included in ethical investment funds, for example nuclear and arms manufactures

<sup>3</sup>All MPs must declare such links on the House of Commons article register of members' interests at <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199900/cmregmem/memi01.htm>  
Lords voluntarily declare their Interests at <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/ld/ldreg.htm>

### **“Roll up, roll up - buy your policies here...**

Corporations often give money directly to Parties in the form of donations. For example, Stuart Wheeler, chairman of IG Index the UK's largest spread-betting company, gave the biggest single political party donation (£5million) to the Conservative Party in 2000. When new tax laws were being debated in Parliament in 2001, senior Tories proposed amendments which would cut the amount of tax paid by spread-betting firms by up to 2%.

Even if such direct links between funding and policies are not drawn out, questions should be asked about the general implications for democracy of having corporations fund our political parties. As political parties increasingly rely on the financial backing on big business they increasingly need to court the support of companies by making policies that are attractive to them. As the corporate agenda is to make money, policies which attract them will be those which enable them to do just this. Environmental and social issues become secondary concerns. Should politicians and political parties be representing corporate interests more than the interests of citizens?

### **... and your status symbols here”**

Big business is increasingly giving sponsorship for Party events. Events at the Labour Party Conference are often hosted and sponsored by big business. Enron (in 1995 named by Multinational Monitor as one of the world's ten worst corporations) sponsored several Labour Party events in the late 1990s. The Chairman of Enron Europe, Ralph Noel Hodge, received a CBE in the New Years Honours List in 2000. Alan Sugar, Chairman of Amstrad Plc donated £5,000 to Labour in 1997 (the year they came into power). He was knighted in the 1999 New Year's Honours list. Chris Evans, Chairman and founder of Merlin Scientific and nicknamed “the Biotech King” donated £25,000 to the Labour Party in 1999. He received his knighthood in the 2000 New Years Honours List. This year McDonald's are sponsoring a reception at the Labour Party Conference.

### **Public Support**

Executives from companies are increasingly declaring their support for Parties at key moments such as elections. In these cases, officially, it is not the company but a Director or other company executive that is supporting the political party. In fact, this makes the link between the two even less transparent and accountable partly because it is less clear cut what the purpose of the support is and partly because it is harder to trace the impacts of the support - who gains what?

During the election campaign this year open letters of support for Labour and for the Conservatives from executives of UK based multinationals were published in the media.

Conservative supporters included executives of

- importers of destructively logged rainforest timber (Elementis Holdings Ltd, Great Universal Stores);
- companies criticised for its working conditions abroad (Arcadia Group, Head),
- polluters (Brintons, De Vere Group, Dixons Group);
- members of the road building lobby group the British Roads Federation (Weetabix, HP Bulmer); and
- companies with investments in destructive projects (Merrill Lynch).

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Labour supporters included executives of

- polluters (ICI, Kelda Group),
- members of the road building lobby group the British Roads Federation (Lonmin),
- nuclear industry (Marconi).

## **Pure Entanglement**

And finally, political links with some companies can only be described as entanglement. BAe Systems, formerly British Aerospace (in the past big manufacturers of arms and weapons including missile systems, planes, guns and depleted uranium missiles) have given the Labour Party thousands of pounds in sponsorship. They have eight members of staff working for free on secondment inside the Ministry of Defence. The Labour Party's pension fund holds shares in BAe Systems. BAe's Chief Operating Officer Peter Gershon was appointed by the Labour Government as head of the new Office of Government Commerce (OCG) in 2000, a role which came with a salary of £180,000 plus bonus, making him the highest paid civil servant in the country.

## **Who Cares Anyway?**

Does it matter that corporations with such bad environmental and social records, or indeed any corporations, have such an influence over the UK political process? Friends of the Earth believe that it does. The infiltration of corporate lobbyists, executives and money into political parties and Parliament has surely influenced Tory and Labour policies on business and contributed to them being so bland and unchallenging. Both parties have proved unwilling to address concerns about the accountability and social and environmental performance of big business.

FOE is campaigning to ensure democracy and the rights of citizens prevail. We want to see better national and international laws to ensure corporations are accountable to the citizens they affect.

## Further details and references for the Conservative Party

Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
Akzo Nobel	Virginia Bottomley Remunerated directorships: Member of the Supervisory Board of Akzo Nobel; Dutch multinational company	<p><b>Summary: Pollution; Arms.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY Akcros Chemicals On 16th June 1999, Friends of the Earth named the UK's top fish-feminising polluters and produced a league table of the top polluters from Environment Agency data. Akcros Chemicals in Eccles was the twelfth biggest polluter, discharging 124.5 kgs of alkylphenols to rivers, estuaries and sewers in 1998. Alkylphenols are used in industrial detergents and are known to feminise male fish.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Akzo Nobel was listed in the International Defence Directory 1999 as a manufacturing company supplying the defence sector with anti ballistic materials for flak jackets, bullet resistant vests, helmets and armoured vehicles.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY Akcros Chemicals It was reported in June 1997 that the Environment Agency had backed down in its attempts to reduce oestrogenic discharges from Akros Chemicals' works in Manchester to "harmless" levels. Its IPC authorisation did require it to submit plans by the end of February 1997 to reduce its discharges of alkyl phenol ethoxylates to less than 5ug/l. In February Akcros asked this definition to be set aside because it would reduce its discharges by 90% within six months by good housekeeping. This would still leave its releases of alkyl phenols at 125 times greater than the 5ug/l yardstick. In May, the Agency gave in to the firm's request. Akcros is only required to render its discharges harmless by the end of 1997 but the concept of harmless is undefined. If Akcros reduces its discharges by 90% the Agency calculates that levels in sewage effluent will be over 30ug/l. The effluent constitutes about 75% of the flow of Salteye Brook and is not substantially diluted until reaching the Manchester Ship Canal several hundred metres downstream. In March, the Agency found nonyl phenol at 3,047ug/l in the sewer from the site. The Salteye Brook contained nonyl phenol at over 20 times the proposed environmental quality standard.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>ENDS reported in April 1997 that Akzo Nobel was fined £2,000 under section 85 of the Water Resources Act 1991 and £2,000 under the Water Industry Act by Blackburn magistrates on March 7th 1997 for causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of trade effluent into controlled waters without consent. The Environment Agency received calls in October 1996 that a seven kilometre stretch of Hole Brook, a tributary of the River Darwen in Lancashire, had</p>	<p>REFERENCE Hormone Pollution Hall of Shame (16/06/1999) AUTHOR: Friends of the Earth</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE International Defence Directory (01/01/1999) Issue No. 1999 AUTHOR Jane's Information Group</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (01/06/1997) Issue No. 269 AUTHOR Environmental Data Services</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (01/04/1997) Issue No. 267 Page No. 44 AUTHOR Environmental Data Services</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (01/03/1997) AUTHOR Environmental Data Services</p>

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Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>turned white. The source of the pollution was found to be Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings' works in Darwen. The prosecution under the Water Resources Act was brought by the Environment Agency while the prosecution under the Water Industry Act was brought by North West Water. Akzo Nobel was ordered by magistrates to pay their costs respectively of £1,700 and £600.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY Akcros Chemicals According to an ENDS Report of March 1997, Akcros failed to produce plans by the end of February to render harmless discharges of oestrogenic chemicals from its Manchester site. The plans were required by its integrated pollution control (IPC) authorisation. Akcros asked the Environment Agency to allow discharges 125 times greater than originally specified. Akcros processes the oestrogenic surfactants alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEs) and other oestrogenic chemicals such as bisphenol-A and butyl benzyl phthalate. Akcros discahrges high concentrations of APEs to a local sewage works where they are only partly degraded. The resulting effluent is discharged to a stream which contains APEs and oestrogenic breakdown products such as nonyl phenol. The levels are well above those known to disrupt the reproduction of fish.</p> <p>-----</p>	
Amey	Director: John Patten	<p><b>Summary: Road Lobbying; environmental destruction.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>The 1998/1999 British Roads Federation Annual report listed Amey Plc as a member. The BRF continued to lobby for increased road building, maintenance and improvement.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to Corporate Watch in October 1996, Whatley Quarry, in the Mendips was given permission to expand by 84 more acres, making it visible from the moon. Whatley is one of the biggest quarries in Europe producing 14,000 tonnes of aggregate per day, of which a large proportion goes to building roads. The expansion will destroy ancient trees, hedges, fields, a lane between two small villages and threaten the water supply to the hot springs of Bath.</p>	Daily Mail 8/5/01 ----- REFERENCE British Roads Federation Annual Report 1998/9 (31/01/1999) Page No. 13 ----- REFERENCE Corporate Watch (01/10/1996) Issue No. 1
Arcadia Group plc	Business backer 2001	<p><b>Summary: Labour Standards; GM.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to Ethical Performance of December 1999, Arcadia was one of a number of high street retailers targeted by Labour Behind the Label's Living Wage Campaign, launched in October 1999. Labour Behind the Label was demanding that retailers take a more positive stance on the pay and conditions of garment workers employed by suppliers. It also demanded that suppliers allow workers to</p>	Daily Telegraph 21/5/01 ----- REFERENCE Ethical Performance (01/12/1999) Issue No. vol1 issue8 Page No.

Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>be actively involved in determining the level of a living wage. ----- COMPANY Richards The Sunday Times from 27th September 1999, reported on conditions at a Latvian factory manufacturing clothing for C&amp;A, Debenhams and Richards. The British owner, who had been fined for not giving workers proper contracts, described Latvia as a 'piss-hole' and wandered around the factory flanked by a 'large muscular dog'. According to a local doctor in that summer conditions in the factory had been so bad that on average one woman a week had fainted at her machine. Others suffered injury and disability caused by poor nutrition and long hours spent hunched over sewing machines. The wages paid to workers were insufficient to feed and house a family comfortably. ----- GM-Free magazine of August 1999, reported that campaigners had threatened to call for a boycott of Arcadia products if the company continued to sell clothing made using GM cotton. ----- COMPANY MISS SELFRIDGE A SOMO (The Dutch based Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations) report from December 1997 described conditions in a Kenyan factory which manufactured clothes for export to Miss Selfridge in the UK. SOMO affiliated investigators who visited the factory in 1997 noted: an exit door obstructed by stacked boxes, a lack of proper protective clothing for staff, a lack of proper lighting and generally 'depressing' working conditions. ----- COMPANY: BURTON A SOMO publication from April 1997 reported conditions at a Macau factory, in early 1997, which manufactured garments for Burton. SOMO inspectors reported conditions in the factory were very bad. In the dyeing factory there was a 'terrible stench', it was said to be hot and very noisy with clouds of steam everywhere and no ventilation. Conditions elsewhere in the factory were also poor with a strong smell of chlorine and a very high temperatures. In addition, workers reported high overtime demands over long periods forced them to take days off.</p>	<p>9 AUTHOR Dunstans Publishing ----- REFERENCE Sunday Times (27/09/1999) AUTHOR News Group  ----- REFERENCE GM Free magazine (01/09/1999) Issue No. vol.1 no.3 AUTHOR Khi Publications ----- REFERENCE Profiles of Garment Exporting Cos. in Africa (01/12/1997) Page No. 10 AUTHOR SOMO ----- REFERENCE Interviews with Hong Kong garment companies (08/04/1997) Page No. 31</p>
Brintons	Business backer 2001	<p><b>Summary: Pollution.</b> ----- Brintons Carpets Ltd is on a list, published by Friends of the Earth in February 1993, of 70 Midland companies with permits to discharge toxic chemical waste into the sewage system. The chemicals concerned are "prescribed substances" (such as PCB's, DDT and mercury) which are</p>	<p>Daily Telegraph 21/5/01 ----- Friends of the Earth Press Release (16/02/1993)</p>

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		<p>so environmentally damaging that they require a special authorisation to be discharged which is issued by HMIP.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>environment agency RSA register 1998</p>	<p>Page No. 1</p> <p>-----</p> <p><a href="http://www.gn.apc.org/pmhp/dc/envage/rsa/area-2.htm">http://www.gn.apc.org/pmhp/dc/envage/rsa/area-2.htm</a></p>
De Vere Group Plc (formerly Greenalls Group)	Business backer 2001	<p><b>Summary: Pollution.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Greenalls Hotels &amp; Leisure was fined £3,000 and £5,000 with £2,000 costs for two water pollution offences by Tynedale magistrates on 11th July 2000, according to the ENDS Report in its September 2000 issue. Two sewage spills from a treatment plant operated by Northumbrian water, but which served the company's Slaley Hall Hotel, malfunctioned in summer 1999 entered a local stream and killed fish and other wildlife up to 400 metres downstream. Greenalls argued in the local press that Northumbrian Water should share the blame for the incidents which were caused by a blocked pipe and a broken valve, but the court heard that Greenalls had been warned that the water company was not able to deal with the load imposed by the hotel.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In June 1992, Devenish Brewery Ltd was fined £3,000 with £471 costs by Wareham Magistrates' Court for a water pollution offence committed in March 1992 in the coastal area of Poole in the Wessex Water region.</p>	<p>Daily Telegraph 21/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (30/09/00) Issue No. 308 Page No. 48</p> <p>AUTHOR Environmental Data Services</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE NRA Prosecutions from 1/3/92-31/7/93 (31/07/1993) Page No. 8</p> <p>AUTHOR National Rivers Authority</p>
Dixons	Business backer 2001	<p><b>Summary: Pollution; Tax Evasion; Labour Standards.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>In August 2000, Friends of the Earth (FoE) UK short-listed some of Britain's leading High Street companies as possible targets for a major consumer campaign over 'dodgy' chemicals. A FoE press release said it had written to 87 leading companies asking about their policy on named chemicals. It said FoE had been planning to carry out a selection process in public to give the companies a chance to change their policy and phase out the dodgy chemicals. All the chemicals FoE had wanted phased out had been identified as causing concern by other European Governments, including Sweden and Denmark. The Dixons Group Plc was on the 'red list' of potential campaign targets, due to the presence of brominated flame retardants in its computers, TV and Hi Fis. It said the company had made no response to FoE's questionnaire.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to the company's annual 1999/2000 report, Dixons had a subsidiary, Dixons Insurance Services Ltd, which was registered in the Isle of Man. This was considered to be a tax haven.</p>	<p>Daily Telegraph 21/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Press release (18/08/00)</p> <p>AUTHOR Friends of the Earth</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Annual Report (05/07/00) Issue No. 1999/2000 Page 55</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Ethical Performance</p>

Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>-----</p> <p>Ethical Performance of February 2000 reported that in mid-1999, the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) conducted a survey of UK retailers, regarding formal codes of conduct on overseas labour standards. Dixons Group was one of 27 companies that had no formal policies on the issue.</p>	<p>(01/02/00) Issue No. vol1 iss9 Page 7 AUTHOR Dunstans</p>
<p>Elementis (previously Harrisons &amp; Crosfield (Harcros))</p>	<p>Business backer 2001</p>	<p><b>Summary: Deforestation; Pollution.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>ENDS reported in April 1998 that Greenpeace were protesting over UK imports of timber from Canada's threatened Great Bear Rainforest in British Columbia. Protests were aimed at Magnet, Jewson and Harcross, as companies who had not taken action over their timber imports.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In October 1996 ENDS reported that Durham Chemicals had been fined £1,000 with £6,100 costs for failing to report a 50Kg chlorine leak in April which had damaged nearby crops.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Lung Cancer contracted by many men after working at Elementis Chromium of Eaglescliffe (previously British Chrome and Chemicals). The company came under criticism after a company director received over 4 times as much in compensation for losing his job as a man who had a lung removed and 5 family members died of lung cancer.</p>	<p>Daily Telegraph 21/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (30/04/1998) Issue No. 279 Page No. 5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (01/10/1996) Issue No. 261 Page No. 48</p> <p>-----</p> <p>"Fury over payout for company boss" 12/4/01(<a href="http://www.teeside.co.uk">www.teeside.co.uk</a>)</p>
<p>Great Universal Stores</p>	<p>Business backer 2001</p>	<p><b>Summary: Pollution; Deforestation; .</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY ARGOS</p> <p>In August 2000, Friends of the Earth (FoE) UK short-listed some of Britain's leading High Street companies as possible targets for a major consumer campaign over 'dodgy' chemicals. A FoE press release said it had written to 87 leading companies asking about their policy on named chemicals. It said FoE had been planning to carry out a selection process in public to give the companies a chance to change their policy and phase out the dodgy chemicals. All the chemicals FoE had wanted phased out had been identified as causing concern by other European Governments, including Sweden and Denmark. Argos Distributors Ltd was one company that had been placed on the 'red list' of potential campaign targets, due to the presence of pthalates, alkylphenols, bisphenol a and brominated flame retardants in its plastic toys, computers, TVs and Hi Fis. The report said that the company's response to FoE had been that it could not be expected to unilaterally respond to individual scientific papers, but that it believed that "safer alternatives to less-safe chemicals should be</p>	<p>FT 15/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p>FOE</p>

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Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>sought."</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Argos was targeted by FOE and Global Witness in 1999 over its sales of Vietnam-sourced garden furniture. The campaign showed clear links between destructive logging in Cambodia and Vietnam-sourced furniture turning up in Argos (and other) stores. Argos subsequently continued to sell such furniture and has made poor progress in joining the FSC. The company experienced a number of protests outside its stores.</p>	
HP Bulmer	Business backer 2001	<p><b>Summary: Road Lobbying.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to the 1993 annual report of the British Roads Federation, the body which lobbies for "measures which will enhance [sic] the environmental impact of roads," HP Bulmer Ltd was a member as at 31st December 1993.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to the 1992 annual report of the British Roads Federation (BRF), the BRF campaigns for (amongst other things): "The development and maintenance of an efficient road network"; "The provision of additional funds dedicated to the improvement and maintenance of the road network"; "Changes which will speed up planning and design procedures for new road schemes"; and "Measures which will enhance [sic] the environmental impact of roads". HP Bulmer was listed as a member of the BRF as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 1992.</p>	<p>Daily Telegraph 21/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE BRF Membership List (31/12/1993) AUTHOR British Roads Federation</p>
Indonesia Fund Inc	ASTOR, Viscount Director	<p><b>Summary: Deforestation</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to a 1998 EIA report, Indonesia Fund Inc had investments in Astra International, an Indonesian conglomerate with palm oil operations. The Indonesian palm oil industry was heavily criticised for its destruction of native species and habitats and for the forced relocation and exploitation of people local to plantations.</p>	<p>REFERENCE Politics of Extinction (01/07/1998) Page No. 34 AUTHOR: Environmental Investigation Agency</p>
Kerr-McGee	Michael Portillo: trip to Philadelphia "adviser on international affairs (£5,001 - £10,000)	<p><b>Summary: Deforestation; Environmental Destruction; Community Rights.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>The Ecuadorian Government has granted a bidding to the OCP (a partnership of which Ker-McGee is a member) for the construction of a 500km pipeline to transport bad quality heavy crude oil across the country from East to West. The majority of the transported crude will come from the National Park Yasuni, which constitutes the last pristine corner of the most important National Park in Continental</p>	<p>Acción Ecológica (FOE Ecuador)</p>

Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>Ecuador, which is the home of the Huaorani tribe. Additionally, it will expand the petroleum frontier in the Amazon forests in South Ecuador -that have had little intervention- in indigenous territories Quichua, Shuar and Achuar.</p> <p>The pipeline route was approved without an Environmental Impact Assessment that supports it, and without consultation with the affected people.</p> <p>The pipeline route goes across all 94 systems of fault in Ecuador, various active volcanoes, vulnerable lands with danger of erosion, an area of fragile lands with a high concentration of schools, all the country's ecological floors, including areas where streams and rivers are born, first-quality agricultural areas, places with unsteady lands and seismically active, primary tropical forests, etc. the Mindo Valley - an area that has the greater concentration of birds per unit of area in South America</p> <p>The proximity of Colombia aggregates an additional risk to the OCP considering that in this country more than 760 threats to the pipeline have occurred in the last 10 years.</p>	
Merrill Lynch	Business backer 2001	<p><b>Summary: Fraud; Environmental Destruction (Dams)</b> -----</p> <p>In May 2000, Multinational Monitor wrote about investment in China. Merrill Lynch was cited as planning to take the lead in a Chinese 'share issue' in late 1999 for the China National Offshore Oil Co, but the deal failed. -----</p> <p>In May 2000, Multinational Monitor reported that seventeen investment banks had agreed to pay the US government around \$140m to settle charges that they defrauded the federal government by overpricing securities. Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner &amp; Smith Inc was to pay \$4.6m. -----</p> <p>According to the March 2000 edition of Corporate Examiner, in 1999 Merrill Lynch was the subject of a campaign calling on it not to become involved in funding the controversial Three Gorges Dam project in China. The dam, then in its second phase of construction, was described as the 'most socially and environmentally destructive' in the world, leading to the displacement of 1.9 million farmers and residents and the embezzlement of resettlement funds. -----</p> <p>The Financial Times reported on 15th April 1999 that Merrill Lynch and Salomon Smith Barney were acting as co-lead managers for a \$500m gobal bond, due to be launched in May 1999 by the Chinese Development Bank, and intended to raise funds for China's controversial Three Gorges Dam.</p>	<p>Daily Telegraph 21/5/01 ----- Corporate Examiner (10/05/00) Issue No. v28 n7 p2 ----- Multinational Monitor (01/05/00) Issue No. 21/5 P12 ----- Multinational Monitor (01/05/00) Issue No. 21/5 p30 ----- Corporate Examiner (09/03/00) Issue No. v28 #5-6 p13 ----- Corporate Examiner (09/03/00) Issue No. v28 #5-6 p14</p>

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Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
			----- Financial Times (15/04/1999)
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter	MAUDE, Rt. Hon. Francis Occasional advisory work in relation to Morgan Stanley Dean Witter's non UK investment banking business.	<p>According to Ethical Consumer magazine of August/September 2000 the International Rivers Network had called a boycott of Morgan Stanley Dean Witter's (MSDW) credit cards. The boycott relates to the company's involvement in financing the Three Gorges Dam project in China. The dam project was due to involve the forced relocation of 1.3 million people and had been linked to severe ecological damage.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>On 4th February 2000, the Three Gorges Action Coalition published a press release urging customers of a number of companies including Morgan Stanley, to sign an e-mail petition, calling on them to stop their 'involvement' in the Three Gorges Dam project in China. The Coalition described the dam, then in its second phase of construction, as the 'most socially and environmentally destructive' in the world, leading to the displacement of 1.9 million farmers and residents and the embezzlement of resettlement funds. The petition was aimed at limiting foreign finance for the scheme.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In July 1999, Corporate Examiner reported the results of the US AGMs which had been subject to resolutions by 'activists' and investment groups. Morgan Stanley had been subject to a resolution regarding the Three Gorges dam in China, which received support of 5.7% of shares.</p>	<p>REFERENCE Ethical Consumer magazine (01/08/2000) Issue No. 66 Page No. 33 AUTHOR ECRA Publishing Ltd -----</p> <p>REFERENCE Press Release (04/02/2000) AUTHOR Three Gorges Action Group -----</p> <p>REFERENCE Corporate Examiner (28/07/1999) Issue No. 27/8 AUTHOR Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility</p>
Ranger Oil	MOYNIHAN, Lord Director  donated £5,000 to the Conservative Party in 1997-8.	<p><b>Summary: Oil</b> -----</p> <p>According to Greenpeace Business in August 1997, Ranger was in partnership with Phillips, Agip, Omv and Petrobras to conduct seismic testing in tranche 44 of the oil exploration frontier in Rockall. The exploration was heavily criticised as it involves exploration of oil fields in otherwise undisturbed areas of the Atlantic, rich in bird and marine life. The campaign argued that the UK government, which granted permission for the exploration of these areas, failed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment for sensitive areas like St. Kilda, on the impacts of oil activities. Greenpeace took the UK government and 22 oil companies to court to demand a full Judicial Review of the decision to grant licences for oil exploration in this area.</p>	<p>REFERENCE Labour Research (01/12/1998) Issue No. vol 87 no12 Page No. 16 AUTHOR LRD Publications Ltd -----</p> <p>REFERENCE Greenpeace Business (01/08/1997) Issue No. 38</p>
Weetabix	Business backer 2001	<p><b>Summary: Road Lobbying</b> -----</p> <p>The 1998/1999 British Roads Federation Annual report listed</p>	Daily Telegraph 21/5/01 -----

Company	Relationship to Conservative Party	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		Weetabix Ltd as a member. The BRF lobbied for increased road building, maintenance and improvement.	British Roads Federation Annual Report 1998/9 (31/01/99) p13

## Further details and references for the Labour Party

Company	Relationship to Labour	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
<p>British Aerospace (BAe), now BAE Systems</p> <p>(See also Marconi)</p>	<p>- Gave the Labour Party more than £5,000 in sponsorship in 1998.</p> <p>- They have eight staff working for free on secondment inside the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>- The Labour Party's pension fund hold shares in BAE Systems.</p> <p>- BAe sponsored an Employment and Education Q &amp; A session chaired by David Blunkett at the Labour Party conference in 1999.</p> <p>- Peter Gershon, the Chief Operating Officer of BAE Systems, was given the job of head of the new Office of Government Commerce (OGC)</p>	<p><b>Summary: Arms; oppressive regimes</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>When BAE Systems was formed in 1999 from the £7.7 billion purchase of GEC Marconi by BAe, John Bridgeman, the Director- General of Fair Trading, recommended that the deal should be referred to the Competition Commission, but he was overruled by Stephen Byers, Labour's Trade and Industry Secretary.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>BAe receives £2 billion a year from an arms-for-oil deal negotiated with Saudi Arabia in 1986, which includes 48 Tornado fighter planes ordered in 1993. The deal was examined by the National Audit Office but its report was never published. Their defence sales in 1997 totalled £6.4 billion. They own Heckler &amp; Koch, the German gun-makers who supply guns to the British Police. Heckler &amp; Koch also licence production of their assault rifles in countries notorious for oppressive regimes, like Burma and Turkey (the Turkish State runs the manufacturer MKEK, who sold 500 of the sub-machine guns to the Indonesian Government in 1998). BAe have won a contract to supply 600,000 of the Heckler &amp; Koch assault rifles and a Rapier missile system to the Turkish Government.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>BAe sold their Hawk ground attack aircraft to Indonesia as 'trainer' jets. They continue to be exported, with the support of the Labour Government, because the Indonesian Government has promised that they 'will not be used to repress the civil population'. The East Timorese resistance movement, fighting the illegal Indonesian invasion of their country, have been bombed and napalmed by these Hawk aircraft. 200,000 people have been killed in East Timor since the invasion.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>BAE Royal Ordnance have been heavily involved in the manufacturing of depleted uranium missiles, which were used extensively in the Gulf War and Kosovo. It is widely</p>	<p><a href="http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/bae.html">http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/bae.html</a></p>

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	<p>in Feb 2000. The salary was £180,000, making him the highest-paid civil servant in the country. He was appointed by Gordon Brown's Treasury in 1998 to head a review of Government procurement, the result of which was the recommendation that the Government should set up the OGC. 6 months later he was given the job of running it.</p>	<p>accepted that these weapons are linked with child leukaemia cases in the Gulf.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Sir Richard Evans is the Chairman of BAE Systems. Before taking over BAE's military business in 1986, he was responsible for their links with Saudi Arabia. In 1998 he was caught up in a scandal when documents revealed that he had been involved in discussions with the Foreign Office and representatives of the Libyan Government over a £6 billion deal to supply planes to Libya, which was the subject of an embargo at the time. Sir Richard Evans sits on the Government's Competitiveness Advisory Group task force and on the Government's Competitiveness Council.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The former Vice Chairman of BAe, Richard Laphorne was appointed by the Government in April 2000 to set up its Working Age Agency.</p>	
<p>Enron</p>	<p>Gave the Labour Party almost £30,000 in sponsorship in 1997 and 1998.</p> <p>They hosted the pre-dinner drinks for the Gala Dinner at the Labour Party Conference in 1998 for £15,000 and paid £7,500 for a table at the Labour Party Gala Dinner at the Hilton in 1997 (they paid £5,000 for sponsorship at the same event).</p>	<p><b>Summary: Arms; labour; pollution; oppression</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>At the time of the last donation Enron were bidding for Wessex Water. Peter Mandelson, then Trade secretary at the DTI, allowed the takeover, despite wide concerns that the transfer of the UK water company to a US corporation was not in the public interest.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In 1995 'Multinational Monitor' named Enron as one of the world's ten worst corporations.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The Chief Executive of Enron, Jeffrey Skilling, once said of his employees, 'You must cut jobs ruthlessly by 50 or 60 per cent. Depopulate. Get rid of people. They gum up the works.'</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In Dhobal, near Bombay in India, villagers opposed to an Enron power plant (the largest in India) suffered beatings from their local police and Enron security staff in 1988 - the subject of the only Amnesty International report about a corporation (rather than a dictatorship). Protestor's homes were broken into and they were warned they would be killed if they continued to oppose the power station. The 'police' had been paid \$3.50 a day by Enron to act as its agents. Enron also loaned the police a helicopter to watch the protestors, who were complaining because their wells were being emptied by the plant and the pollution was affecting local fishermen. The company charged the Indian</p>	<p><a href="http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/enron.html">http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/enron.html</a></p> <p>----</p> <p><a href="http://www.essential.org/monitor/">http://www.essential.org/monitor/</a></p>

Company	Relationship to Labour	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>Government £1.75 million for the power station, twice what it charged for a similar plant in Teeside (2 workers at the Teeside plant almost died after a fuel explosion, for which Enron was fined £10,000).</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In 1998 Wessex Water were fined a total of £36,500 by the Environment Agency for illegal discharge of raw sewage in 5 separate locations.</p>	
Great Universal Stores	Jonathan Charkham non-executive director, donation:	<p><b>Summary: chemicals; deforestation</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>ARGOS</b></p> <p>In August 2000, Friends of the Earth (FoE) UK short-listed some of Britain's leading High Street companies as possible targets for a major consumer campaign over 'dodgy' chemicals. A FoE press release said it had written to 87 leading companies asking about their policy on named chemicals. It said FoE had been planning to carry out a selection process in public to give the companies a chance to change their policy and phase out the dodgy chemicals. All the chemicals FoE had wanted phased out had been identified as causing concern by other European Governments, including Sweden and Denmark. Argos Distributors Ltd was one company that had been placed on the 'red list' of potential campaign targets, due to the presence of phthalates, alkylphenols, bisphenol a and brominated flame retardants in its plastic toys, computers, TVs and Hi Fis. The report said that the company's response to FoE had been that it could not be expected to unilaterally respond to individual scientific papers, but that it believed that "safer alternatives to less-safe chemicals should be sought."</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Argos was targeted by FOE and Global Witness in 1999 over its sales of Vietnam-sourced garden furniture. The campaign showed clear links between destructive logging in Cambodia and Vietnam-sourced furniture turning up in Argos (and other) stores. Argos subsequently continued to sell such furniture and has made poor progress in joining the FSC. The company experienced a number of protests outside its stores.</p>	<p>FT 15/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p><a href="http://www.foe.co.uk">http://www.foe.co.uk</a></p>
Imperial Chemical Industries plc (ICI)	<p>Lord Simpson (peerage received from Tony Blair) non-executive director</p> <p>Business Backer Letter</p>	<p><b>Summary: Chemicals; pollution</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Greenpeace Business reported in its February/March 2001 issue that activists aboard the MV Arctic Sunrise had begun a five month "Stop Pollution" campaign tour in November 2000. As part of the campaign activists visited pollution hot-spots in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and the USA. Activists returned contaminated toxic waste to ICI which had been dumped in a village in the Argentinian province of Santiago del Estero.</p>	<p>REFERENCE Greenpeace Business (01/02/01) Issue No. 59 Page No. 5</p>

Company	Relationship to Labour	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>-----</p> <p>According to the October 2000 issue of Multinational Monitor, ICI was one of a number of multinational seed companies selling wheat, rice, cotton, maize, sunflower, pulse and vegetable seeds in Pakistan. According to the article, the companies named were using large advertising budgets and lobbying to expand their market access in the country. These tactics were said to include sponsorships and free gifts to members of the government.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The ENDS Report of August 2000 stated that ICI's Runcorn plant was top of Friends of the Earth (England, Wales &amp; NI)'s top ten sources of cancer-causing chemicals. In 1999 ICI released 3,235 tonnes of carcinogens, the same amount as in 1998. The figures were compiled from data released by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Direct Action's Summer 2000 edition reported that 1 in 5 houses in Weston, England, near ICI's chemical plant in Runcorn, were found to contain dangerous levels of a toxic gas. The gas, HCBd (hexachlorobutadiene) was reported to cause a build-up of poison in the kidneys. The gas was said to be seeping into the homes from a large field that overlooked the ICI site and where waste products had been dumped between 1920 and 1970. The dump was filled in, and grassed over. Residents of Weston were reported to have been evacuated to hotels, and ICI was said to have offered to buy those houses affected.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>ICI CHEMICALS &amp; POLYMERS</p> <p>ENDS reported in April 2000 that ICI Chemicals &amp; Polymers was fined £5,500 under UK waste legislation over a 1998 incident where drain-cleaning contactors were overcome with fumes. The Environment Agency discovered that waste from drains at ICI's Runcorn, Cheshire site had contained chlorinated solvents which were not permitted at the particular landfill that the waste was taken to. ICI was accused by the prosecution of not properly following its own procedures.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>A report on ICI Runcorn published 01 Apr 1998 (see opposite) showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- there were regular major illegal releases of pollutants from the site. The study looked at three of the thirteen processes at Runcorn between February 1996 and August 1997 [2]</li> <li>There were 244 unauthorised pollution incidents, of which 58 were serious and 8 very serious</li> <li>- chemicals released included mercury (a nervous system toxin), chloroform (a carcinogen and anaesthetic), trichloroethane (suspect carcinogen, narcotic, irritant), hexachlorobenzene (carcinogen), trichlorobenzene</li> </ul>	<p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Multinational Monitor (01/10/00) Issue No. October 2000 Page No. 18 AUTHOR Essential Information</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (31/08/00) Issue No. 307 Page No. 14</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Direct Action (01/06/00) Issue No. 15, summer 2000 Page No. 9 AUTHOR Solidarity Federation</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (30/04/00) Issue No. 303 Page No. 57</p> <p>-----</p> <p>"Audit of Environmental Performance and Regulation of ICI Chemical Works,</p>

Company	Relationship to Labour	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>(reproductive toxin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the local Weston Canal has been used as "ICI's drain". Large amounts of pollutants are routinely discharged into it, together with large accidental releases. The canal is stratified into two layers. The lower layer consists of brine contaminated with mercury. A footpath runs over the Canal, with public access. The EA does not sample the Weston Canal, but does sample at a weir after the canal joins the River Weaver. In spite of dilution by the river, spills of solvents from the ICI site have resulted in chemical pollution levels twenty to sixty times the EU's Environmental Quality Standard</li> <li>- groundwater under the site includes chloroform at fifteen times the accepted maximum, and trichloroethane at almost two and half times the accepted maximum</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p>A FOE press release of April 1999 stated: ICI's record over the last twelve months includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the release of tonnes of hydrochloric acid into a SSSI in Teesside,</li> <li>- coming top in the Environment Agency's first "hall of shame", of companies fined most for illegal pollution,</li> <li>- being placed 2nd, 5th, 6th and 14th in Friends of the Earth's "Factorywatch" league table of filthy factories, by releasing over 2,000 tonnes of cancer-causing chemicals,</li> <li>- having an enforcement notice served on them by the Environment Agency after the release of two tonnes of solvent into the River Tees.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p>At least 39 tonnes of APEs a year are discharged by ICI from its plant at Wilton, Teesside, during production of an industrial detergent. Sediments in the Tees Estuary contain up to 170 mg/kg of nonylphenol, the main alkylphenol used by ICI. Wildlife effects of APEs include a reduction in the size of testicles of exposed young male rainbow trout and production of a female egg yolk protein by male rainbow trout. Shorebirds such as the Knot eat invertebrates living in contaminated sediment. Research has shown that when mussels are exposed to nonylphenol it accumulates in their tissues, giving tissue concentrations of 3400 times those in the surrounding water. Molluscs are eaten by birds such as Shelduck. Researchers have found nonylphenol in Mallard Ducks.</p> <p>Industry accepts that there are alternatives to these chemicals, and yet continue to manufacture them. ICI's discharges are polluting the Tees estuary at levels well above those that affect wildlife. ICI has just produced plans to reduce its emissions, but Friends of the Earth's analysis of these plans shows them to be totally inadequate.</p>	<p>Runcorn", conducted for FOE by Peak Associates. Audit Team: M G Matthews, S A Mansfield, V Gray, J Jones.</p> <p>(text taken from FOE Press Release: <a href="http://www.foe.co.uk/pubsinfo/infoteam/pressrel/1998/19980401090001.html">http://www.foe.co.uk/pubsinfo/infoteam/pressrel/1998/19980401090001.html</a>)</p> <p>-----</p> <p><a href="http://www.foe.co.uk/pubsinfo/infoteam/pressrel/1999/19990422104140.html">http://www.foe.co.uk/pubsinfo/infoteam/pressrel/1999/19990422104140.html</a></p> <p>-----</p> <p><a href="http://www.foe.co.uk/pubsinfo/infoteam/pressrel/1998/19980121094053.html">http://www.foe.co.uk/pubsinfo/infoteam/pressrel/1998/19980121094053.html</a></p> <p>**** plus lots more from FOE and on Ethical Consumer ***</p>
Kelda Group,	John Napier Executive	<p><b>Summary: Pollution</b></p> <p>-----</p>	<p><a href="http://www.red-st-ar-research.org.uk">http://www.red-st-ar-research.org.uk</a></p>

Company	Relationship to Labour	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
owners of Yorkshire Water.	Chairman Business Backer 2001	<p>Yorkshire Water was fined £2,000 with £2,214 costs by Huddersfield magistrates on 12th January 2001 for polluting the river Colne with sewage, noted the ENDS Report in its January 2001 issue.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Yorkshire water and Welsh water were fined £12,000 and £14,000 respectively, after being convicted of supplying water unfit for human consumption. The Yorkshire case stemmed from an incident in the evening of 20th Feb. 1997 when residents of four villages near Boroughfield (UK) found their water supplies running black. The water was unsuitable for drinking or washing and did not improve until the following day.</p>	<p><a href="#">k/</a></p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (31/01/01) Issue No. 312 Page No. 55</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE ENDS Report (30/04/1998) Issue No. 279 Page No. 48</p>
Lonmin (formerly Lonrho)	Peter Harper Deputy Chairman Business Backer	<p><b>Summary: Road lobbying; labour</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Lilley Construction was listed as being a member of the British Roads Federation (a pro-roads lobbying group) as of 31/12/92.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to a 1992 publication, Lonrho was one of 16 UK companies on a TUC blacklist for paying under the recommended minimum level of wages in South Africa. 334 employees were paid below the minimum.</p>	<p>REF: British Roads Federation (31/12/1992) Issue No. 1992</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REF: Eltsa Southern Africa Monitor (01/10/92) Issue 2, Autumn. Page 2</p>
Marconi	<p>Lord Simpson Chief Executive (peerage received from Tony Blair) Business Backer letter 2001</p> <p>(Lord Simpson also a non-executive director of Nestle S.A. and of Imperial Chemical Industries plc - see below)</p>	<p><b>Summary: arms; nuclear</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY GEC MARCONI According to a CAAT leaflet from 2000, only months after the imposition of an arms embargo on China in June 1989, the British government allowed GEC-Marconi to go ahead with the sale of £30 million worth of 'head-up displays' and radar equipment for fighter planes to the Chinese military on the grounds that they were avionics, not arms.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY GEC New Internationalist reported in December 2000 that GEC was number fifth on a list of the top ten arms manufacturers of 1998. It was reported that GEC had sold \$7,010 worth of arms in 1998.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY NNC Who Owns Whom 2000/01 listed NNC Ltd as owning subsidiaries named Fast Reactor Technology Ltd, National Nuclear Corporation Ltd and The Nuclear Power Group (HH) Ltd.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>COMPANY VSEL VSEL Ltd was listed by Who Owns Whom 2000/2001 as</p>	<p>FT 15/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE China: arms trade under an embargo (01/10/00) Page 3 AUTHOR Campaign Against the Arms Trade</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE New Internationalist (01/12/00) Issue 330. Page 18. AUTHOR New Internationalist Collective</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Who Owns</p>

Company	Relationship to Labour	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>owning a company named Warship Design Services Ltd via its subsidiary Marconi Marine.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>GEC-Marconi are the 6th largest 'defence' electronics contractor in the US, manufacturers of: airborne radar systems and avionics for military projects (including the Eurofighter); radar, command and information systems for air defence and the navy; infra-red sensors and airborne navigation systems. They manufacture underwater weapons and are the 'prime' contractor for Astute class submarines for the Royal Navy.</p>	<p>Whom 2000/01 (01/07/00) AUTHOR Dun &amp; Bradstreet</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Who Owns Whom 2000/01 (01/07/00) AUTHOR Dun &amp; Bradstreet</p> <p>-----</p> <p><a href="http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/bae.html">http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/bae.html</a></p>
Merlin Scientific	<p>Sir Chris Evans OBE Chairman and founder £25,000 in 1999 &gt;£5,000 1998</p>	<p><b>Summary: biotechnology</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Founder and Chairman of Merlin Scientific Services plc, he has been called the "Biotech King" and has connections with a large number of biotechnology companies. His personal fortune is estimated at £100 million. He is Chairman of Merlin Ventures and Merlin Biosciences (venture capital companies), Cerebrus Ltd (neuroscience), Enzymatix Ltd and Toad plc (an electronics company). He is a Director of a large number of other companies, including Celcis, Amedis, BioVex, Enviros Ltd, and Spacetrac Ltd</p>	<p>Independent 15/5/01</p> <p>-----</p> <p><a href="http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/drevans.html">http://www.red-star-research.org.uk/drevans.html</a></p>
Nestle	<p>Lord Simpson (peerage received from Tony Blair)</p> <p>non-executive director of Nestle S.A.</p>	<p><b>Summary:GM; irresponsible marketing; labour (unions); pollution</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Greenpeace Business reported in August 2000 that Greenpeace Luxembourg had discovered that Nestle baby food 'Alsoy 2' contained Roundup Ready soya. Greenpeace Brazil revealed in June 2000 that 'Nestogeno', also a baby food, contained genetically modified ingredients. Greenpeace Business noted that Nestle had declared a GM-free policy although the company had been broadly in favour of the new biotechnology.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to the Boycott list 2000, published in Ethical Consumer April 2000, Nestle was the subject of a boycott call from 'Baby Milk Action', because of the company's irresponsible marketing of breast milk substitutes.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to a communique from the Philippine trade union PAMANTIK-KMU, circulated by the Baby Milk Action Group on 22nd March 2000, 67 employees of Nestle Philippines in Cabuyao who had been members of the Union of Filpro Employees had been told they had been going to be dismissed on 1st June 2000, due to 'redundancy'. It said the workers had been given the options of transferring to</p>	<p>REFERENCE Greenpeace Business (01/08/00) Issue No. 56 Page No. 8</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Ethical Consumer (01/04/00) Issue No. 64 Page No. 28 AUTHOR ECRA Publishing</p> <p>-----</p> <p>REFERENCE Baby Milk Action Communique (22/03/00) Page No. 1</p>

Company	Relationship to Labour	Company Information (including information on subsidiaries)	reference and further info
		<p>another plant, or receiving separation pay of 150 per cent. The reasons given had been that milk powder production had been going to be concentrated in Cagayan de Oro, while the Cabuyao plant would concentrate on the production of dietetics. The report's authors considered this a case of union busting, saying that the Cagayan union had not been militant, while the Cabuyao workers' union had been affiliated to DFA-KMU. Also that Nestle management had been wanting to create uniform wage and benefit levels based on those at Cagayan, rather than those at Cabuyao, which the employees union there had been pushing for. The report said that the dismissals, which had involved employees who had been at Cabuyao for 20-30 years, had been a tactic to weaken them as they prepared for a collective bargaining agreement in June 2001. It said that in response to the announcement, Nestle Cabuyao workers had been holding break-time noise barrages and a continuous picket at the company gate.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Prosecuted by the Environment Agency on 13/07/98 for pollution + breach of authorisation under S85(1) WRA 1991 Verdict: guilty</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Prosecuted by the Environment Agency on 13/07/98 for breach of condition S6(1) &amp; S23(1)(a) EPA 1990 Verdict: guilty</p>	<p>AUTHOR KMU (Trade Union) International Department</p> <p>----- EA prosecutions list</p>