

Human Rights Impact Assessment

Whereas: Lockheed Martin is the world's largest defense contractor and is exposed to significant actual and potential adverse human rights impacts resulting from the use of its weapons and defense technologies. Potential human rights impacts of Lockheed's business include the rights to life, liberty and personal security, privacy, a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, non-discrimination, and peaceful assembly and association. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) outline the roles and responsibilities of states and companies with respect to human rights. While international arms trade falls under national legal jurisdiction, the UNGPs define clear expectations for defense companies to respect human rights in their operations and supply chains, and address risks linked to use of products. A 2019 Amnesty International report found that Lockheed Martin is not meeting its human rights responsibilities despite severe, often irremediable impacts.¹

Prominent human rights organizations have recorded indiscriminate use of Lockheed Martin products against civilians consistently over time.² Lockheed Martin has exported military goods to at least 12 states which are engaged in armed conflict, have a record of human rights violations, or are at risk of corruption and fragility, including Saudi Arabia, Israel, and the United Arab Emirates. Reports have linked Lockheed Martin weaponry to war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law in Yemen, including the widely condemned attack on a school bus in 2018 that resulted in the deaths of dozens of children.³ Lockheed also played a critical role in the May 2021 attacks on Gaza, where apparent war crimes were committed, including the deaths of at least 129 civilians, of whom 66 were children.⁴

Failure to respect human rights in high-risk business areas exposes the company and its investors to financial, legal, regulatory, reputational, and human capital management risks. In 2021, Lockheed moved forward with a nearly \$2.43 billion sale of F-16s to the Philippines, despite congressional opposition due to widespread human rights violations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Philippines, including extrajudicial killing of political activists, organizers, and Indigenous leaders.⁵

The company also has \$40 billion in nuclear weapons contracts, including \$2.1 billion awarded in 2020.⁶ The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which entered into force in 2021, may require Lockheed Martin to demonstrate that the company is not conducting prohibited activities in jurisdictions that ratified the Treaty.⁷ Furthermore, the company faced multiple lawsuits in 2020

¹ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act30/0893/2019/en/>

² <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/lebanon0907/lebanon0907web.pdf> ;
<https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/12session/A-HRC-12-48.pdf>

³ <https://www.paxforpeace.nl/media/files/mwatana-day-of-judgement.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/07/27/gaza-apparent-war-crimes-during-may-fighting#>

⁵ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/07/21/its-time-us-stop-selling-weapons-human-rights-abusers#>

⁶ https://www.icanw.org/2020_global_nuclear_weapons_spending_complicit

⁷ https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2017/07/20170707%2003-42%20PM/Ch_XXVI_9.pdf

for toxic pollutant contamination from a Florida facility, where workers were later diagnosed with brain lesions, multiple sclerosis, cancer, and birth defects.⁸

Resolved: Shareholders request that Lockheed Martin publish a report, at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary information, with the results of human rights impact assessments examining the actual and potential human rights impacts associated with high-risk products and services, including those in conflict-affected areas or violating international law.

⁸ <https://www.orlandosentinel.com/news/environment/os-ne-lockheed-martin-orlando-lawsuit-20200928-7x242mvddzfidig47zx276ivvm-story.html>