



ISO TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT BOARD

SUBJECT

IWA on Sustainable critical mineral supply chains

BACKGROUND

Following the acceptance of the Final report of the SAG on Critical Minerals (CRMI), including its 7 recommendations, at the June 2023 TMB Meeting through the adoption of the [TMB Resolution 48/2023](#), SA (Australia) submitted a proposal to the TMB Secretariat for the development of an ISO International Workshop Agreement (IWA) on *Sustainable critical mineral supply chains* in June 2023.

During the two-week informal review by the TMB, comments were received on the IWA. These comments were shared with SA who revised the IWA proposal based on the feedback (see Annex 1).

SA is willing to provide the secretariat for the development of this IWA.

Please find attached the following documents:

- Annex 1: Form Proposal for an IWA *Sustainable critical mineral supply chains*
- Annex 2: Critical Minerals Sustainability Tool - Standards Matrix

ACTION

The members of the Technical Management Board are invited to:

- Approve the proposal for an IWA on *Sustainable critical mineral supply chains*, and
- Allocate the secretariat to SA (Australia)

By 19 August 2023.



PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP AGREEMENT

A proposal for an International Workshop Agreement (IWA) shall be submitted to the secretariat of the Technical Management Board at ISO/CS (tmb@iso.org). Proposals will be referred to the ISO Technical Management Board for approval (4-week ballot).

Once the proposal for the IWA is approved by the TMB, the proposer will be requested to prepare an announcement/ invitation to the workshop, which will be circulated to the ISO members by ISO/CS. Please note that the announcement must be made at least 90 days in advance of the agreed date to allow potential attendees adequate time to plan on attending the workshop (Annex SI.3).

See the [ISO Supplement Annex SI](#) for full details of the Procedure for the development of IWAs.

Proposer Standards Australia
Contact details of proposer Name: Angela Wang Email: Angela.Wang@standards.org.au
Title of the proposed IWA Sustainable critical mineral supply chains

Purpose and justification

Critical Mineral resources, and related industries through the supply chain, are essential to renewable energy technologies required for carbon emissions to reach net zero.

As defined in the Phase 1 Final Report of the ISO Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) on Critical Minerals, for the purposes of this proposal a critical mineral is defined as “an essential mineral or mineral-based resource necessary for a particular economic activity, whose supply is deemed to be at risk and whose absence would have detrimental consequences to a commercial entity and to the economic, environmental, security and social well-being of a country, common economic region or specific region. NOTE: In this definition, 'mineral' includes metallic and non-metallic elements which in many cases are compounds or alloys.”

There is a need for significant global collaboration to create an environment that supports effective and efficient industry activities to meet increasing international requirements/demand, while upholding sustainability principles.

Sustainability is defined below as a:-

“goal of sustainable development (3.1.9) which encompasses environmental, social and economic aspects, in which the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Note 1 to entry: Environmental, social and economic aspects interact and are interdependent. They are referred to as the three pillars of sustainability.

Note 2 to entry: Sustainability is a comparative concept, not a state or absolute value.”

Source: ISO 13065:2015, 3.48

There is a wide range of sustainability services and tools available to industry provided by third parties. These sustainability tools may both differ and overlap in areas. This has increased complexity, creates difficulties for those seeking to select the most appropriate tool, and establish if it is fit for purpose. Therefore, there is a need to set out the requirements contained in these tools and identify where these tools overlap and converge.

The ISO SAG on Critical Minerals has identified the need for coherence on sustainability principles related to critical minerals. Recommendation number 6: *Sustainability – Collaboration on sustainability with organisations outside of ISO*, from the Phase 2 final SAG report, recommended that ISO extends its platform to facilitate the creation of an International Work Agreement (IWA) outlining sustainability principles within current Sustainability tools and guides that have been accepted in different geographical regions and jurisdictions. The IWA should involve the participation of organisations who have established standards and guidelines in this field, and ideally a consensus by those organizations that common standards and guidelines are best implemented through international bodies, such as the ISO.

Therefore, an IWA on “Sustainable critical mineral supply chains” is proposed to support the understanding of the range of sustainability tools available and their differing requirements. The IWA will bring together relevant organisations and stakeholders that develop these tools, and encourage collaboration amongst these sustainability tool developers. The IWA can provide a base and act as a stepping stone to a future ISO deliverable.

It is noted that these sustainability tools are updated frequently by their providers, and therefore the work would capture the relevant information at a point in time.

The scope of the IWA is to align with the objectives of the Critical Minerals SAG. It is recognised that there are multiple players in the market involved and the IWA would act as a useful first step to identify any convergence and provide guidance to industry.

Does the proposed IWA relate to or impact on any existing work in ISO committees?

Yes No

Please list any relevant documents and/or ISO committees

ISO Strategic Advisory Group on Critical Minerals

ISO/TC 132 Ferroalloys (manganese, chrome in ferroalloys)

ISO/TC 155 Nickel and nickel alloys

ISO/TC 17 Steel

ISO/TC 18 Zinc and zinc alloys

ISO/TC 183 Copper, lead, zinc and nickel ores and concentrates

ISO/TC 188 Small craft

ISO/TC 20/SC 18 Materials (under ISO/TC 20 "Aircraft and space vehicles")

ISO/TC 226 Materials for the production of primary aluminium

ISO/TC 26 Copper and copper alloys

ISO/TC 298 Rare Earth

ISO/TC 308 Chain of custody

ISO/TC 33 Refractories

ISO/TC 333 Lithium

ISO/TC 79 Light metals

ISO/TC 79/SC 12 Aluminium ores

ISO/TC 82 Mining

ISO/TC 82/SC 7 Mine closure and reclamation management

ISO/TC 82/SC 8 Advanced automated mining systems

ISO/TC 102 Iron ore and direct reduced iron

<p>Relevant stakeholders (list of organizations that may be interested)</p> <p>Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) CERA 4in1 Association China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals & Chemicals Importers & Exporters (CCCMC) Cobalt Institute Copper Alliance Critical Minerals Association (CMA) DMT Group European Union (EU) Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Financial Stability Board (FSB) Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) International Energy Agency International Finance Corporation (IFC) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) International Tin Association (ITA) Kimberley Process (KP) London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) Mining Association of Canada (MAC) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC) Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) Sustainable Critical Minerals Alliance The International Tin Supply Chain Initiative (ITSCI) Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) World Bank Group World Economic Forum</p>
<p>Member body willing to act as secretariat</p> <p>Standards Australia</p>
<p>Number of meetings to be held (if more than one is envisaged) and proposed dates</p> <p>Anticipate 3 workshops. It is intended that the first meeting will be held in person, with a second online, then third in person, with an optional final virtual meeting. The plan is for the first workshop to be held at the end of this year in the first week of December. Location is to be confirmed, with various locations being considered including Tokyo and Singapore. The second meeting will be held online in early February, third in late March with the optional virtual meeting in May.</p>

Annexes are included with this proposal (give details)

Proposed Table of Contents

1. Purpose of the IWA
2. Definitions
3. Essential elements to consider sustainability in a supply chain
4. Guides and tools used across the supply chain
5. Commonalities and differences across the tools
6. Observations
7. Conclusions

Critical Minerals Sustainability Tool/Standards Matrix

Standard/Tool	Organisation	Governance structure	Frequency of update	Coverage (i.e. general or mineral specific)	Part of supply chain	Is there a reporting component to the tool?	Audience for report?	Usage/uptake (is it used, companies publicly noting they use it)	Referenced in any countries regulations?	Any ISO Standards referenced in standard / tool	Is level of certification referenced (1st, 3rd or not at all)	Inclusions in standard / tool
ICMM Standard Development (SD) Framework (including ICMM Mining Principles and Position Statements)	International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)	Industry led initiative (initial 10 principles), with the updated Mining Principles based on a global public consultation with 263 respondents from 30 countries (NGO's, non-member mining companies, public institutions).	Position Statements updated irregularly (latest 'Climate Change' in 2021), depending on developments of critical industry challenges. Frequency of updates not defined for principles, but noted that they "are neither static nor do they represent the ceiling of our ambition".	General	Mining and On-site Processing	Members are required to disclose, publicly, their Performance Expectation validation activities on an annual basis. Asset-by-asset disclosures apply to self assessments and third party validations from 2022 onwards. Disclosure can be made on a member's website or in a sustainability or corporate report,	Public or interested parties in a company's Performance Expectation validation.	All 26 mining and metals member companies have to comply with the full membership requirements. Market coverage of ~34% (in 2020).		ISO 14001	1st party assessment of all assets once every three years. 3rd party verification for prioritised assets within a three year validation cycle (selected assets are chosen by a member-driven prioritisation process)	Mining Principles: 1. Ethical Business 2. Decision-Making 3. Human Rights 4. Risk Management 5. Health and Safety 6. Environmental Performance 7. Conservation of Biodiversity 8. Responsible Production 9. Social Performance 10. Stakeholder Engagement Position Statements: Transparency of Mineral Revenues Climate Change Water Stewardship Tailings Governance Indigenous Peoples and Mining Mining Partnerships for Development Mercury Risk Management Mining and Protected Areas
IRMA Standard for Responsible Mining	Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)	Multi-stakeholder collaboration -IRMA equitably governed by six sectors: directly affected communities, NGOs, organised labour, mining companies, purchasers and investors/financial sector.	The development of Standard v2.0 is underway. Expert input has been received and the first draft for public comment will be published in early 2023. The final Standard v2.0 will be published in late 2023.	General	Mining and On-site Processing	Following audit, mines have up to 12 months to release the audit report. Results about (relevant) single standard requirements are published publicly (optional for self assessment only).	Companies such as those in jewellery, electronics, building and autos. Civil society organizations and communities.	2018 standard in live application for independent auditing. As of August 2021, more than 40 mining companies were registered using the self assessment tool.		ISO 19011 ISO 17021 ISO 14001 ISO 45001	1st party assessment (no claims of IRMA verified achievement and option to share public). Independent 3rd party site specific verification and certification (every 3 years) - surveillance audit scheduled 12-18 months after initial audit. (Self assessment required before 3rd party verification).	Contents: Preamble Introduction to the IRMA Standard Business Integrity Requirements Social Responsibility Requirements Environmental Responsibility Requirements Glossary of Terms
TSM Protocols and Frameworks	Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM)/Mining Association of Canada (MAC)	Industry (mining association) led initiative with structured stakeholder engagement in national Community of Interest (COI) Advisory Panel (multi-stakeholder group comprised of about 12 to 15 individuals from Indigenous groups, communities where the industry is active, environmental and social NGOs, and labour and financial organizations)	The TSM Guiding Principles (basic values and targets), TSM Frameworks (issue specific commitments) and TSM Protocols (performance indicators) are developed and undergo regularly scheduled revisions with a rotating schedule during which one or two protocols are reviewed each year to determine whether amendments are needed.	General	Mining, On-site Processing and Processing/Smelting/Refining (entire upstream supply chain but no Chain of Custody (CoC) standard)	Rating results of single standard requirements are published - facilities must assess and publish their performance against the performance indicators outlined the TSM Protocols. Companies use the TSM online reporting portal to submit their results.	Mining sector's communities of interest; Aboriginal groups, communities where the industry is active, environmental and social NGOs, and labour and financial organizations.	TSM is mandatory for all companies that are members of implementing associations. In 2021, 25 MAC members published facility-level performance indicators, comprising 54 facilities. 11 MAC companies had their results externally verified. TSM implementation schedule: https://mining.ca/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2021/08/TSM-Company-Implementation-Schedule.pdf Outside of Canada, nine other national mining associations have adopted TSM (including Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Finland, Norway, the Philippines and Spain).		ISO 14001 ISO 45001 ISO 50001	1st party assessment (yearly). External 3rd party verification (every 3 years) by trained verifiers. All sites of a member in the corresponding country have to be audited.	Protocols: Biodiversity Conservation Management Climate Change Crisis Management and Communications Planning Indigenous and Community Relationships Preventing Child and Forced Labour Safety and Health Tailings Management Water Stewardship Mine Closure Framework
CERA 4in1 Performance Standard (CPS)	CERA 4in1/DMT Group	Initiative under development with structured stakeholder engagement in the advisory board (including civil society, private sector and public institutions).	Version 1.0 (December 2020); update expected in near future reflecting lessons learnt from the different pilot projects 2021-2022.	General	Mining, On-site Processing and Processing/Smelting/Refining (entire upstream supply chain but does not include Chain of Custody (CoC) standard)	Not defined yet - intention to publish the full or parts of the audit report.	Intention for detailed information about documents, processes, price and materials accessible only to certificate owners and business users via blockchain technology; whilst public access will be limited only to validate certificates.	Piloting of the CPS at four mines in DRC (Cobalt), China (REE), Portugal (Lithium) and Norway (Graphite) ongoing		ISO 19011 ISO 17011 ISO 17065	Independent 3rd party verification and certification (every 3 years) - CPS initial 50% certification (after 1 year), 75% certification (after 3 years), 100% certification (after 6 years). Yearly spontaneous surveillance audits are included. Site specific verification.	Contents: Introduction Scope Overview Structure Rules and requirements Implementation Details Hazards and Risks Rules and requirements for certification TOPIC 1 – Corporate Governance TOPIC 2 - Social Responsibility TOPIC 3 – Environmental Responsibility Glossary
IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability	International Finance Corporation (IFC)/World Bank Group	Initiative led by the World bank governed by the 185 member countries + ad-hoc stakeholder consultation. Broad multistakeholder consultation in the revision process.	Current version (2012); No further revision scheduled	General	Mining, On-site Processing and Processing/Smelting/Refining (entire upstream supply chain but Chain of Custody (CoC) standard)	Annual Monitoring Report submitted to IFC. Results about single standard requirement are published on IFC project information portal.	IFC staff - monitoring of obligatory reports. IFC client's stakeholders - disclosure obligations in relation to project-level activities.	US \$842 million mining portfolio (mainly copper and bauxite) including 12 mining projects in 11 countries 331 projects in the oil, gas and mining industry have been funded worldwide from 1994 until 2019		ISO 19011 (recommended) ISO 14001 ISO 45001	1st party audit - client reports fulfillment of the terms of the investment agreement. IFC staff as a 3rd party - monitoring of obligatory annual reports and conducts site visits at invariable frequency.	Performance Standards: 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts 2: Labor and Working Conditions 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources 7: Indigenous Peoples 8: Cultural Heritage
RMAP Mineral Supply Chain Due Diligence (DD) Standards (voluntary) RMAP ESG Standard	Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP)/Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI)	Industry led initiative by Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) with structured stakeholder engagement by a Steering Committee	Standard revision process in line with RMI Standards and Assessment Criteria Development Process (2021) The RMI shall review Standards on a 3-5 year cycle or as needed based on regulatory development, marketplace conditions or member priorities.	DD: tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold, cobalt, copper, nickel, lead, zinc and for all minerals ESG: general	Processing/Smelting/Refining	Publication of summarised results required - Supply Chain policies, the RMAP Audit Summary Report and the OECD Step 5 Due Diligence Report (annually).	Downstream companies	3TG and cobalt programs cover majority of global producers, for all minerals 262 conformant smelters/refiners certified. Programs for mica, Cu, Ni and Zn program just started with few producers. No information on ESG standard implementation available (implementation underway).		ISO 19011 ISO 17021 ISO 14001 ISO 45001	3rd party verification and certification. Frequency of audits is adjusted according to the risk profile of the facility audit - standard assessment is yearly but can be extended to max three years. Site specific verification.	List of standards: Responsible Minerals Assurance Process, Tin and Tantalum Standard Responsible Minerals Assurance Process, Tungsten Standard Responsible Minerals Assurance Process, Gold Standard Cobalt Refiner Due Diligence Standard Joint Due Diligence Standard for Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc Global Workplace Responsible Sourcing, Environmental, Health & Safety Due Diligence Standard for Mica Processors ITA-RMI Assessment Criteria for Tin Smelters (in pilot stage) Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Standard for Mineral Supply Chains Global Responsible Sourcing Due Diligence Standard for Mineral Supply Chains All Minerals

Standard/Tool	Organisation	Governance structure	Frequency of update	Coverage (i.e. general or mineral specific)	Part of supply chain	Is there a reporting component to the tool?	Audience for report?	Usage/uptake (is it used, companies publicly noting they use it)	Referenced in any countries regulations?	Any ISO Standards referenced in standard / tool	Is level of certification referenced (1st, 3rd or not at all)	Inclusions in standard / tool
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	Developed and approved by Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB) - 15 members represent diverse sectors, backgrounds and regions around the world, with range of technical expertise, diversity of experience, and multi-stakeholder perspective support	Revisions to the Universal Standards were developed according to a formally defined Due Process Protocol that provides a set of mandatory requirements for developing a standard. This process is overseen by the Due Process Oversight Committee and ensures that updates are developed following a transparent and multi-stakeholder process. https://www.globalreporting.org/media/mc0nylry/gssb-due-process-protocol-2018.pdf	General (currently developing a mining-and-mentals-specific standard)	Proposed Sector Standard for mining primary focus lies: Exploration and extraction of all types of minerals, metallic and non-metallic, including quarrying, (except for oil, gas, and coal); Primary processing of minerals; Support activities to mining, such as transport and storage; Supplying specialized goods and services to mining organizations includes engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC).	A report with relevant disclosures from Universal, Sector and Topic Standards and GRI content index is published	Investors, policymakers, consumers	GRI remains the most commonly used reporting standard globally with increased adoption across both the N100 (68 percent) and G250 (78 percent) - not industry specific. (G250=250 largest companies listed in the Fortune Global 500 N100= 100 largest companies in the countries included in the KPMG surveys) Source: https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2022/10/ssr-small-steps-big-shifts.pdf	More than 160 policies in over 60 countries and regions reference or require GRI reporting - not industry specific. Source: https://sseinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/GRI-Slide-deck-.pdf		Designed to support independent 3rd party verification. Organisation can choose whether to seek external assurance unless policy within their jurisdiction states otherwise.	Universal Standards: GRI 1: Requirements and principles for using GRI Standards GRI 1: Disclosures about the reporting organisation GRI 3: Disclosures and guidance about organisation's material topics Sector and Topic Standards: https://www.globalreporting.org/how-to-use-the-gri-standards/gri-standards-english-language/
Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)	European Union (EU)	European Commission	April 2021: proposal for a new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which aims to strengthen and revise the existing rules introduced by NFRD (and act as a replacement).*	General	General dependent on the scope of the business	Companies must disclose a brief description of their business model, and non-financial key performance indicators relevant to the business. Information must be provided at the minimum for the Environment, Social and employee matters, Respect for human rights and Anti-corruption and bribery matters Source: https://www.accountancyeuropa.eu/wp-content/uploads/NFR-Publication-3-May-revision.pdf	Regulators, potential investors, consumers and various stakeholders	EU rules on non-financial reporting currently apply to large public-interest companies with more than 500 employees. This covers approximately 11 700 large companies and groups across the EU, Source: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/capital-markets-union-and-financial-markets/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/corporate-sustainability-reporting_en	In all 28 EU member states - some countries have adapted or omitted requirements of the directive Source: https://www.accountancyeuropa.eu/wp-content/uploads/NFR-Publication-3-May-revision.pdf		Member states may require verification by an independent assurance services provider. (*CSRD proposal will require the audit of reported information)	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0095&from=EN
SASB Standards	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation (August 2022, IFRS Foundation announced the completion of the consolidation of the Value Reporting Foundation (VRF) into the IFRS Foundation)	Developed by International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), with external consultation. (Previously SASB Standards Board - prior to consolidation)	Currently undergoing deliberations of Exposure Draft of IFRS (which will replace SASB Standards) (ISSB encourages companies and investors to continue to support and use the SASB Standards until they are replaced by IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards)	General	General dependent on the scope of the business	SASB Standards can be used to help disclose performance on industry level sustainability issues but there is no explicit disclosures of references to reporting on 'action taken' or a 'management approach' on ESG issues.	Investors	Across all industries: 317 institutional investors—representing \$81T AUM and 27 markets—support SASB Standards and/or use SASB Standards to inform their investment decision-making. Many types of market participants, including companies, advisors, and others, support and use SASB Standards via becoming members of the IFRS Sustainability Alliance and/or licensing SASB Standards. 2424 companies since 2020 have publicly disclosed SASB metrics in their reports.			Support independent 3rd party verification, however do not have an explicit disclosure about assurance or external verification	SASB: Metals and Mining Sustainability Accounting Standard Contents: Introduction Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Accounting Metrics - Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Air Quality - Energy Management - Water Management - Waste and Hazardous Materials Management - Biodiversity Impacts - Security, Human Rights and Rights of Indigenous Peoples - Community Relations - Labor Relations - Workforce Health and Safety - Business Ethics and Transparency - Tailings Store Facilities Management IFRS Exposure draft (under development): https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/project/general-sustainability-related-disclosures/exposure-draft-ifrs-s1-general-requirements-for-disclosure-of-sustainability-related-financial-information.pdf
Task-Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	Financial Stability Board (FSB)	International body - broad range of stakeholders from different sectors/countries of the financial system. Included a public engagement and consultation period.	Frequency of update unknown but since the publication of the TCFD recommendations, the FSB has asked the Task Force to continue its work—promoting adoption of the TCFD framework, providing further guidance, supporting educational efforts, monitoring climate-related financial disclosure practices in terms of their alignment with the TCFD recommendations, and preparing annual status reports.	General	General dependent on the scope of the business	The disclosure recommendations are structured around four thematic areas: governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets. The Task Force recommends that organizations provide climate-related financial disclosures in their mainstream (i.e., public) annual financial filings.	Investors, lenders and insurance underwriters	The percentage of companies disclosing TCFD-aligned information continues to grow, but more urgent progress is needed. For fiscal year 2021 reporting, 80% of companies disclosed in line with at least one of the 11 recommended disclosures; however, only 4% disclosed in line with all 11 recommended disclosures and only around 40% disclosed in line with at least five. More than 3,800 organisations have become supporters of the TCFD Recommendations, a number which has steadily increased since the Recommendations were first published.			No explicit mention of external assurance or audit within the TCFD disclosures but designed to support independent 3rd party verification.	Contents: Letter from Michael R Bloomberg Executive Summary A. Introduction B. Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities and Financial Impacts C. Recommendations and Guidance D. Scenario Analysis and Climate Related Issues E. Key Issues Considered and Areas for Further Work F. Conclusion Appendix 1: Task Force Members Appendix 2: Task Force Objectives and Approach Appendix 3: Fundamental Principles for Effective Disclosure Appendix 4: Select Disclosure Frameworks Appendix 5: Glossary and Abbreviations Appendix 6: References
Climate-related Disclosures Prototyp	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation	Developed by International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), with external consultation.	Still under development	General	General dependent on the scope of the business	Reporting requirement for the disclosure of information that enables users of general purpose financial reporting to understand its assessment of the impact of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on management's strategy and decision making.	Investors, creditors and other lenders	Still under development.			Audit mentioned in terms of reporting about the assurance of the sustainability information. No further specification of certification,	IFRS Exposure Draft (under development): Objective Scope Governance Strategy Risk management Metrics and Targets Appendices A. Defined Terms B. Industry-based disclosure requirements (see separate booklet) C. Effective date

Standard/Tool	Organisation	Governance structure	Frequency of update	Coverage (i.e. general or mineral specific)	Part of supply chain	Is there a reporting component to the tool?	Audience for report?	Usage/uptake (is it used, companies publicly noting they use it)	Referenced in any countries regulations?	Any ISO Standards referenced in standard / tool	Is level of certification referenced (1st, 3rd or not at all)	Inclusions in standard / tool
<p>Blueprint for Responsible Sourcing of Critical Minerals (ESG Paper 2021)</p> <p>Breaking Down Barriers for Responsible Sourcing of Critical Minerals (ESG Paper 2022)</p> <p>(These reports form recommendations presented to the UK Government for consideration for measures it could take)</p>	Critical Minerals Association (CMA)	<p>2021: Industry led (mining association) initiative. ESG Working Group and consultation with industry members, organisations, consultants and analysts within the mining, processing, financial and technological industries and ESG fields.</p> <p>2022: Multistakeholder workshops attended by industry, academia, local governments, professional organisations, UK Government Departments including Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), and the Department for International Trade (DIT).</p>	Updates based on changes in critical minerals landscapes and developments within UK policy.	General	General dependent on the scope of the business	CMA recommends the UK Government to consider implementing an ESG Policy and/or Principles and providing the private sector and civil society with the end goal, while allowing organisations to determine how to reach the end goal themselves (by using other standards). However they do not want to create new ESG standards, instead recommending to align with international partners (e.g. Australia, Canada, EU, USA), on ESG standards for critical minerals, for maximum impact and to avoid duplication..	Currently not applicable but potential for investors, regulators, operators, insurers, customers and civil society (depending on implementation from UK Government)	The Blueprint successfully influenced the UK Government's Net Zero Strategy 2021, which featured a Critical Minerals Deep Dive outlining the UK Governments' commitment to publishing a Critical Minerals Strategy in 2022.			2022: CMA recommends the UK Government to develop a process of auditing and regulating the organisations and individuals that 'independently verify' ESG compliance. This could be developed by the ESG Expert Multi-stakeholder Forum and implemented by a government standards agency – UKAS, the national accreditation body.	<p>2021 Paper Contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abbreviations and Acronyms Executive Summary Recommendations 1. Critical Minerals and UK's Clean Growth Agenda 2. Importance of Sourcing Critical Minerals Responsibly 3. Blueprint 4. Case Studies 5. Appendix A: Proposed ESG Rating System Considerations & Example 6. Appendix B: Alignment of Blueprint with UN SDGs 7. Appendix C: Standards & Frameworks 8. References & Sources <p>2022 Paper Contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About the Critical Minerals Association (CMA) Acknowledgements Purpose of Paper Abbreviations and Acronyms Executive Summary Recommendations Critical Minerals and the Path to Net Zero Access to Capital Talent Pipeline for the Energy Transition ESG Standards Creating an Enabling Domestic Environment Conclusion References Appendix A Appendix B
Chinese Due Diligence Guidelines for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains	China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals & Chemicals Importers & Exporters (CCCME)	<p>Industry led initiative (CCCME operates under the guidance of the Ministry of Commerce of China and is registered with the Ministry of Civil Affairs of China) and cooperation with OECD and Global Witness.</p> <p>Reviewed by advisory group, international stakeholder consultation and public consultation.</p>	Frequency of update known but the scope of CCCME includes: (6) to carry out industry supervision, inspection, examination and other related work with the approval of relevant government departments; to undertake the formulation and revision of relevant standards in the industry and other work by the authorization of relevant government departments.	General	General dependent on the scope of the business	Companies should publicly report on their supply chain due diligence policies and practices, including on identified risks and steps taken to mitigate these risks, and may do so by expanding the scope of their sustainability, corporate social responsibility or annual reports to cover additional information on mineral resource supply chain due diligence.	External stakeholders and regulators in countries that require due diligence for responsible supply chains and/or to achieve conformance with industry initiative.	The implementation of the Guidelines will initially be voluntary. CCCME will seek close cooperation with a number of pilot companies and Chinese companies that implement the OECD Due Diligence Guidance (May 2015).			Third party audit and optional certification (of third party audit by an independent oversight body).	<p>Contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Background and Challenges II. Objective III. Scope of Application IV. Introduction to Basic Steps of Risk-based Due Diligence V. Risk Categories for Due Diligence VI. Warning Signs VII. Framework and Processes for Due Diligence VIII. Audit, Certification and Oversight Annex: Model Supply Chain Policy
Cobalt Industry Responsible Assessment Framework (CIRAF)	Cobalt Institute	Industry led initiative (trade association of producers, users, recyclers and traders of cobalt).	Frequency of update unknown	Cobalt	General dependent on the scope of the business	<p>Annual assessment of companies operations and, where applicable, supply chain. Following the assessment, they must make the following publicly available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of the risk assessment and related activities; Documentation showing the presence of a policy and due diligence management system for managing the identified risks; Demonstration of how existing responsible production and sourcing standards are being applied. 	Public and external stakeholders	2019: Initial implementation year with Cobalt Institute members			<p>Self-assessment, based on the principles set out in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Sourcing from Conflict Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD DDG).</p> <p>3rd party verification by a credible mechanism.</p>	<p>Risk Categories (and equivalent risk areas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment: Air/water/soil environmental impacts Biodiversity Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): OHS and working conditions Human Rights: Conflict and financial crime Human rights abuses Worst forms of child labour Community: ASM Livelihoods Resettlement
Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)	Kimberley Process (KP)	<p>Multilateral trade regime, mandated by the UN.</p> <p>Dec 2000: United Nations General Assembly adopted a landmark resolution supporting the creation of an international certification scheme for rough diamonds. By November 2002, negotiations between governments, the international diamond industry and civil society organisations resulted in the creation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS).</p>	<p>Participants intend that the Certification Scheme should be subject to periodic review, to allow Participants to conduct a thorough analysis of all elements contained in the scheme.</p> <p>The review meeting should normally coincide with the annual Plenary meeting, unless otherwise agreed.</p>	Diamonds	General dependent on the scope of the business	<p>Certificates required.</p> <p>Participants of KP scheme required to report on how the requirements of the scheme are being implemented in respective jurisdictions.</p>	KP, Domestic regulators, other participants of KP scheme.	The KP has 56 participants, representing 82 countries, with the European Union and its Member States counting as a single participant. KP members account for approximately 99.8% of the global production of rough diamonds.	82 governments have enshrined the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) into law.		Certification required but dependent on domestic legislation.	<p>Contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preamble Section I: Definitions Section II: The Kimberley Process Certificate Section III: Undertakings in respect of the international trade in rough diamonds Section IV: Internal Controls Section V: Co-operation and Transparency Section VI: Administrative Matters Annex I: Certificates Annex II: Recommendations as provided for in Section IV, paragraph (f) Annex III: Statistics
ITSCI Joint Industry Traceability and Due Diligence Programme	The International Tin Supply Chain Initiative (ITSCI)	Industry led initiative; developed by International Tin Research Institute (ITRI), a UK based tin industry association.	Frequency of update unknown but aligned with OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains	Coltan/tantalum and tin	Upstream supply chain	<p>ITSCI generates and transparently publishes unique, extensive and credible information on progressive improvement in due diligence and risk mitigation in high risk areas (aligned with OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains).</p> <p>TSCI companies publish annual due diligence reports which explain their approach</p>	Member companies, businesses, government authorities, advisors and civil society.	<p>ITSCI is currently focused on enabling the supply chain supply and source responsible minerals from 4 countries (Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda). ITSCI monitors more than 1,800 mining sites, however, not all these are active at the same time.</p> <p>ITSCI follows minerals into the international market through the upstream supply chain in which incidents of fraud or other illegal activity remain a risk. Members are located in more than 40 countries, and</p>			Verification and audit by ITSCI Independent Evaluator	<p>Contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale implementation ITSCI joint industry programme Foreword Multi-stakeholder participation How we work with stakeholders Identify the supply chain - ITSCI mine and company approval - step 2 Identify the supply chain - ITSCI traceability- step 2 Gallery Identify and manage risks - ITSCI incident management - step 3 Accessing and using ITSCI information

Standard/Tool	Organisation	Governance structure	Frequency of update	Coverage (i.e. general or mineral specific)	Part of supply chain	Is there a reporting component to the tool?	Audience for report?	Usage/uptake (is it used, companies publicly noting they use it)	Referenced in any countries regulations?	Any ISO Standards referenced in standard / tool	Is level of certification referenced (1st, 3rd or not at all)	Inclusions in standard / tool
						to managing and mitigating risks.		includes more than 30 smelters of 3T minerals, more than half of which are in Asia.				Information available for companies - step 4 & 5 Moving beyond conflict; social & economic opportunity Working with others to bring benefits How iTSCi is funded and our expenses The first five years of iTSCi Plans for the future iTSCi information sources
LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance International Bullion Centre Recommendations	London Bullion Market Association (LBMA)	Independent precious metals authority - trade association	LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance: Last update 2019; . The concept of continuous improvement is an integral component of the LBMA Programme and underpins the spirit of LBMA's five-step framework and responsible business practices.	Gold	General dependent on the scope of the business	LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance: Annual reporting: Supply Chain Policy (Public) Refiner's Compliance Report (Public) Refiner's Country of Origin Annex (Confidential) Corrective Action Plan (Confidential) Sufficient detail of the Refiner's supply chain due diligence policies, management systems and risk assessment processes for users of the reporting to obtain a complete, accurate, timely and balanced view of the Refiner's activities over the reporting period. International Bullion Centre Recommendations: Require all counterparties operating through the International Bullion Centre to publicly report on their practices and policies.	Board, LBMA, external stakeholders (investors, consumers), public	Responsible Sourcing programme is mandatory for all Good Delivery refiners wishing to trade with the London Bullion market. LBMA has over 145 Member companies across more than 20 countries around the world.			LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance: Annual third party assurance (within 3 months of a companies financial year end) by LBMA approved Assurance Provider. Site specific verification. International Bullion Centre Recommendations: require all exchanges to only accept refiners who have undergone an OECD-recognised industry scheme audit	Contents: Definitions Acronyms Introduction Step 1: Establish Strong Company Management Systems Step 2: Identify and Assess Supply Chain Risks Step 3: Design and Implement a Management Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks Step 4: Obtain Independent Third-Party Assurance on Supply Chain Due Diligence Practices Step 5: Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence International Bullion Centre Recommendations: 1. Effective scrutiny and verification of local and regional supply chains 2. Effective regulation of local and regional supply chains 3. Effective enforcement powers 4. Effective co-operation with local, regional and international organisations 5. Develop ASM specific guidance to support and further legitimate ASM supply
RJC Code of Practices (COP) RJC Chain of Custody Standard (CoC)	Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC)	Industry led initiative; 14 organisations from across the diamond and gold jewellery supply chain.	COP 2019; next revision is due in 2024. CoC 2017; next revision is due 2022.	Diamonds, gold, silver, PGE (platinum group elements)	Entire supply chain	No audit reports are published by RJC. Aggregated summarised superficial results only with general rule violations in Impacts Reports and Annual Progress Reports. Companies publish audit report template with main findings and status of certification on their homepages.	RJC members (audit reports) Public (Annual Progress Reports/company reports)	8092 certified facilities with 278,337 employees. 1379 Members, 993 certified after COP, of which 189 are additionally certified after CoC. 386 Members not yet certified (obligation to this within 2 years after membership has started).		ISO 19011 ISO 14001 ISO 45001	3rd party verification by RJC accredited auditor and certification. Re-certification every 3 years if no or minor non conformance is found. Surveillance audits also conducted. Site specific verification.	CoC Contents: Introduction RJC Chain of Custody (CoC) Standard - Due Diligence and know your counterparty for responsible sourcing - Chain of Custody Management - Systems to confirm eligibility of material - Issuing Chain of Custody documentation Glossary Glossary References Annex 1: CoC material transfer document template COP Contents: Introduction COP Standard - General Requirements - Responsible supply chains, human rights and due diligence - Labour rights and working conditions - Health, safety and environment - Gold, silver, PGM, diamond and coloured gemstone products - Responsible mining Definitions Key references
ASI Performance Standard ASI Chain of Custody Standard	Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI)	Initiated by 14 companies from the aluminium value chain. Multi-stakeholder board (elected by ASI members) and multistakeholder Standards Committee (aimed at having 50% non-industry participation and balance between upstream and downstream supply chain members) . Three year multi-stakeholder public consultations process prior to revised standards being published.	Performance Standard V3 (2022) and Chain of Custody Standard V2 (2022); both set to be reviewed every 5 years. The non-normative supporting documents (such as the Performance Standard Guidance and Chain of Custody Standard Guidance) will undergo regular revision on a more frequent cycle, with a renewal every 6 months, in light of evolving frameworks and expectations.	Aluminium (and bauxite, alumina)	Entire supply chain	A Public Summary Audit Report is published on the ASI Website. ASI Audit Reports and Summary Audit Reports for all ASI Certifications are stored in elementAI, ASI's online assurance platform.	Public (Summary Audit Report) ASI members, auditors (Audit and Summary Audit Reports)	129 certificates issued against the Performance Standard. 51 certificates issued against the Chain of Custody Standard.		ISO 17011 ISO 17065 ISO 14001 ISO 45001	3rd party verification and certification (every 3 years). A member's certification status is determined based on the outcome of the Certification Audit: Certification (3 years), Provisional Certification (1 year), or not Certified. Surveillance Audits take place within 6-18 months as required. Site specific verification.	Performance Contents: Introduction ASI Performance Standard A. Governance B. Environment C. Social Glossary Chain of Custody Contents: Introduction ASI Chain of Custody (CoC) Standard A. General CoC Management B. Confirming Eligible Inputs of CoC and Non-CoC Material C. CoC Accounting , Documentation and Claims