

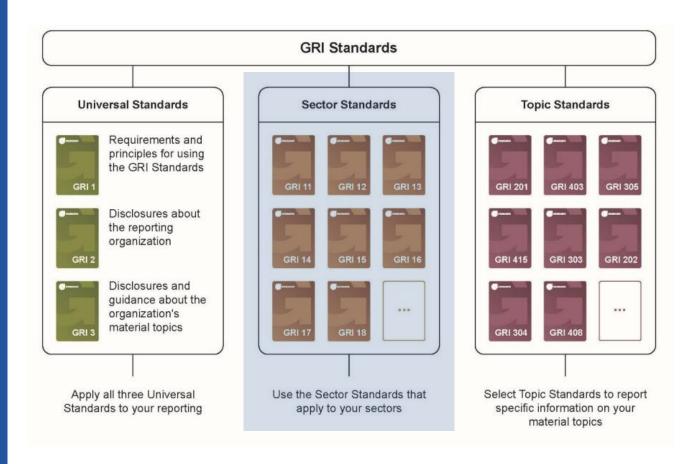
EFRAG Board meeting

GRI 12: Coal Sector and GRI 14: Mining Sector (draft)

GRI Standards Division, Mining project team 13 February 2023



Why Sector Standards?



- Introduced to increase quality, completeness, and consistency of reporting
- Clarity on a sector's most significant impacts from a sustainable development perspective, focusing sustainability reporting on the issues that matter most
- If available, an organization is obliged to use the relevant Sector Standard when reporting in accordance

How are Sector Standards used?



1

When determing material topics

The organization uses the applicable Sector Standard when determining its material topics

22 GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021

Topic 11.3 Air emissions

Air emissions include pollutants that have negative impacts on air quality, ecosystems, and human and animal health. This topic covers impacts from emissions of sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), particulate matter (PM), volatile organic compounds (VOC), carbon monoxide (CO), and heavy metals, such as lead, mercury and cardinium

The activities of the oil and gas sector and the combustion of oil and gas are anthropogenic sources of other air emissions besides greenhouse gases (GHGs). These include SQ, NQ, PM, VOCs, hazardous air pollutants (HAP), such as benzene (C_kH_k) and hydrogen sulfide (H_sS), and coone (Q_s), III

These air emissions can be released during production and processing, refining, distribution, and storage. They can result from activities such as flaring and venting; fuel combustion for powering machinery; loading; and transportation of supplies and products. Air emissions can also result from evaporation losses, fugitive emissions from equipment leaks and failures, and process-safety incidents and events. A significant number of air emissions also result from finel combustion by end-users.

Globally, air pollution causes acute health problems and millions of deaths annually by contributing to heart and lung diseases, strokes, respiratory infections, and neurological damage [93]. Children, the elderly, and the poor are disproportionately affected by these emissions, as are local communities adjacent to operational sites.

Air emissions may lead to widespread and diverse <u>impacts</u> on ecosystems, while affecting other economic activities that depend on these ecosystems. For example, NQ, emissions that enter oceans, lakes, or other water bodies can alter their chemistry, negatively impacting land and aquatic life. NO, and SO, emissions can lead to acid rain and increase ocean acidification. These emissions can also cause damage to plant life by, for example, impairing photosynthesis and reducing growth.

Material topics

When determining disclosures to report on material topics

For the topics included in the Sector Standard that are material, the organization uses it to identify disclosures

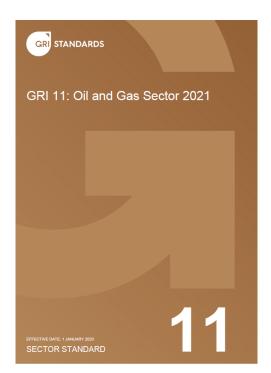
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021 Reporting on air emissions If the organization has determined air emissions to be a material topic, this sub-section lists the disclosures identified as relevant for reporting on the topic by the oil and gas sector Management of the Topic **GRI 3: Material Topics 2021** 11.3.1 Disclosure 3-3 Management of material topics **Topic Standard Disclosures** GRI 305: Emissions 2016 Disclosure 305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and 11.3.2 other significant air emissions GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016 Disclosure 416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of 11.3.3 product and service categories Additional sector recommendation Describe actions taken to improve product quality to reduce air



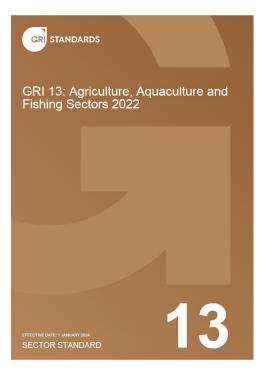
Using Sector Standards is not a substitute for an organization's own materiality process

Growing Sector Standards family











Rationale to separate coal from mining:

- For organizations involved in oil, gas and coal, climate change was seen as the single most important issue, specifically the low-carbon transition
- Reporting emphasizes e.g. governance and strategy on climate change such as CapEx investments on fossil fuels vs. renewables, climate lobbying, GHG emissions targets, and closure and its impacts on workers and communities,





GRI 12: Coal Sector 2022

Sustainability context of the coal sector





Climate change

- Impacts resulting from coal use
- Need to disclose actions to mitigate impacts and transition away from coal





Operational impacts

- Impacts from day-to-day coal activities
- Transparency over those should be increased, not decreased





17-member multi-stakeholder Working Group

- √ 7 business representatives (incl. BHP, Sasol, Bettercoal)
- ✓ 4 mediating institutions (incl. EITI, SASB, UNEP-WCMC)
- ✓ 2 investment institutions (FTSE Russel & Robeco SAM)
- ✓ 2 civil society organizations (Earthworks and Natural Resource Governance Institute)
- √ 2 labor representatives

Scope of GRI 12: Coal Sector



Activities covered by GRI 12:

- Mining, and processing of thermal and metallurgical coal from underground or open-pit mines.
- Supply of equipment and services to coal mines, such as drilling, exploration, seismic information services, and mine construction.
- Transportation and storage of coal, such as slurry pipelines.









Exploration and extraction of coal

Processing of coal

Transport and storage of coal

Sales and marketing of coal

Highlights from specific topics





Climate change

- Impacts of decarbonization and low-carbon transition on coal organizations, workers, and communities.
- Reporting expected on all Scopes of GHG emissions.
- Extra reporting on governance, strategy, goals, and public advocacy related to climate change.



Environmental, health, and safety impacts

- Management of environmental impacts and risks of critical incidents to mitigate impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems, and people.
- Additional disclosures on tailings facility integrity in topic based on the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM).



Resource governance

- Relevance of state-owned enterprises and transparency on payments to governments, contracts, and beneficial ownership.
- Additional reporting disclosures and recommendations based on the EITI Standard 2019.



Local communities

- Socioeconomic, health, and human rights impacts on local communities discussed in five topics.
- Additional reporting on resettlement, health impacts, vulnerable groups, FPIC, and conflicts.

Likely material topics for reporting

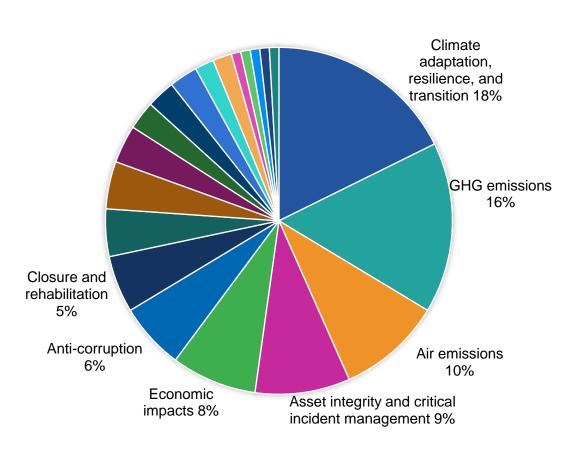


12.1	GHG emissions	12.12 Conflict and security
12.2	Climate adaptation, resilience, and transition	12.13 Asset integrity and critical incident management
12.3	Closure and rehabilitation	12.14 Occupational health and safety
12.4	Air emissions	12.15 Employment practices
12.5	Biodiversity	12.16 Child labor
12.6	Waste	12.17 Forced labor and modern slavery
12.7	Water and effluents	12.18 Freedom of association and collective bargaining
12.8	Economic impacts	12.19 Non-discrimination and equal opportunity
12.9	Local communities	12.20 Anti-corruption
12.10	Land and resource rights	12.21 Payments to governments
12.11	Rights of Indigenous Peoples	12.22 Public policy

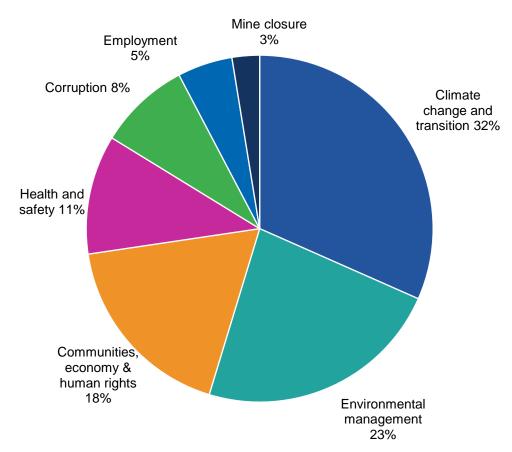
Key feedback to exposure draft on coal



COMMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL TOPICS



COMMENTS BY THEME







GRI 14: Mining Sector Standard (exposure draft)

Sustainability context of the mining sector



Increasing demand for minerals

- Growth related to the low-carbon transition and accelerating development
- Concerns over minerals "boom" causing more environmental, governance and human rights risks





Importance of community relations

- Impacts on the environment have effects on community well-being
- Expectations for benefits on local and national levels



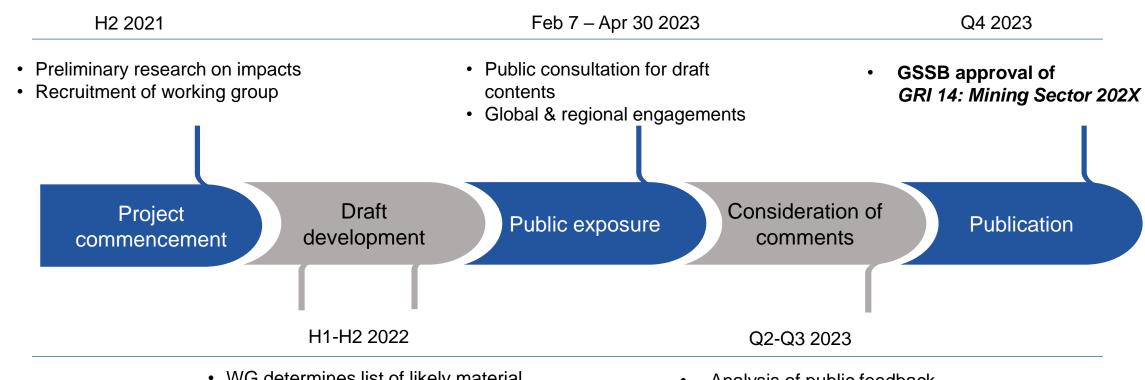


20-member multi-stakeholder Working Group

- √ 6 business representatives (incl. ICMM, Newmont, South 32, Anglo American)
- ✓ 6 mediating institutions (incl. World Bank, IRMA, Copper Mark, PwC)
- ✓ 4 civil society organizations (incl. Southern Africa Resource Watch, WWF, NRGI)
- ✓ 2 investment institutions (Mercy Investment, Hyperion Metals)
- ✓ 2 labor representatives (IF Metall, IndustriALL)

GRI 14: Project phases and content development





- WG determines list of likely material topics, and develops topic descriptions and reporting
- Peer review organized to test contents externally
- Exposure draft for mining

Analysis of public feedback and revisions to the draft

Scope of GRI 14: Mining Sector (draft)



Activities covered by *GRI 14* (exposure draft):



Exploration and extraction of minerals, including quarrying (excl. oil, gas and coal)



Primary processing of minerals



Supplying specialized goods and services to mining organizations



Support activities to mining, such as transport and storage.

Highlights from specific topics





Climate change

 Focus on own emissions and mitigation across the value chain. 'Transition' not regarded as relevant for the Sector as for oil, gas, and coal.



Economic impacts

 Expectations to only not avoid and mitigate negative impacts but generate positive impacts, benefits, and long-term development based on each community's needs.



Community engagement

• Engagement with communities expected on several topics in the community cluster but also elsewhere (Closure and rehabilitation, Critical incident management, Climate adaptation and resilience).



Gender

 A focus area for the sector, a "gender lens" has been applied to many likely material topics, with additional sector recommendations for communities and worker impacts.

Likely material topics for mining (draft)



14.14 Security practices
ition 14.15 Critical incident management
14.16 Occupational health and safety
14.17 Employment practices
14.18 Child labor
14.19 Forced labor and modern slavery
14.20 Freedom of association and collective bargaining
14.21 Non-discrimination and equal opportunity
14.22 Anti-corruption
14.23 Payments to governments
14.24 Public policy
14.25 Conflict-affected and high-risk areas

New likely material topics relevant for the mining sector



Artisanal and smallscale mining (ASM)

- Impacts from interactions of ASM and mining organizations
- Engagement with ASM, expectations for support and formalization

Conflict-affected & high-risk areas

- Increased likelihood of mining organizations' involvement with human rights violations, corruption and financial flows contributing to conflict
- Linkages to armed groups

Tailings

- Tailings facility management and integrity
- Management of (potential) impacts of failures on people and the environment

- Engagement and programs to enhance positive impacts with legitimate ASM
- Mine sites where ASM occurs
- Incidents involving ASM

- Operations in CAHRAs
- Due diligence applied when operating in or sourcing from CAHRAs (OECD 5-step framework)
- Findings of risk assessments

- Tailings disposal methods used; actions to prevent catastrophic failures
- Compliance with the GISTM
- Details on tailings facilities, failure classifications, risk assessments, etc.

Impacts on local communities





Mining organizations can generate economic value for local communities

- Employment, local procurement, infrastructure investments, or development programs
- Financial flows (taxes, royalties)

Mining has impacts on local communities' health, safety, and human rights

• Displacement of communities, pollution of air, water, and soil, critical incidents, force used by security providers, violation of Indigenous Peoples rights, etc.

Expectation: community engagement

- Essential for mining organizations to understand how communities are affected
- To identify, mitigate, and remediate impacts on communities
- To get a social license to operate

Topics in draft Standard that with a focus on communities impacts:

- 14.8 Closure and rehabilitation
- 14.9 Economic impacts
- 14.10 Local communities
- 14.11 Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- 14.12 Land and resource rights

- 14.13 Artisanal and small-scale mining
- 14.14 Security Practices
- 14.15 Critical incident management
- 14.25 Conflict-affected and high-risk areas





Mine-site level reporting

Example of reporting



GRI 3-3 (Universal Standards)

Topic Standard Disclosures

Reporting on closure and rehabilitation If the organization has determined closure and rehabilitation to be a material topic, this sub-section lists the disclosures identified as relevant for reporting on the topic by the mining sector. SECTOR STANDARD DISCLOSURE STANDARD REF# Management of the topic GRI 3: Material Disclosure 3-3 Management of material topics 14.8.1 Topics 2021 Additional sector recommendations Describe how engagement with workers, suppliers, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders has informed closure planning and implementation, including post-mining land use. Topic Standard disclosures GRI 402: Disclosure 402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational 14.8.2 Labor/Management changes Relations 2016 GRI 404: Training Disclosure 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and 14.8.3 and Education 2016 transition assistance programs Additional sector disclosures 14.8.4 For each mine site, report whether it: has a closure and rehabilitation plan in place: is undergoing closure and rehabilitation activities: has been closed and rehabilitated. 14.8.5 For each closure and rehabilitation plan: · report whether the plan has been approved by relevant authorities; · report the dates of the most recent and next reviews of the plan. 14.8.6 For each mine site, report the estimated life of the mine (LOM).14 For financial provisions made by the organization for closure and rehabilitation, including 14.8.7 environmental and socioeconomic post-closure monitoring and aftercare for mine sites. report: the total undiscounted monetary value, and a breakdown of this total by mine site: the methodology used to calculate the undiscounted financial provisions for closure and rehabilitation 14.8.8 Describe non-financial provisions made by the organization to manage the local

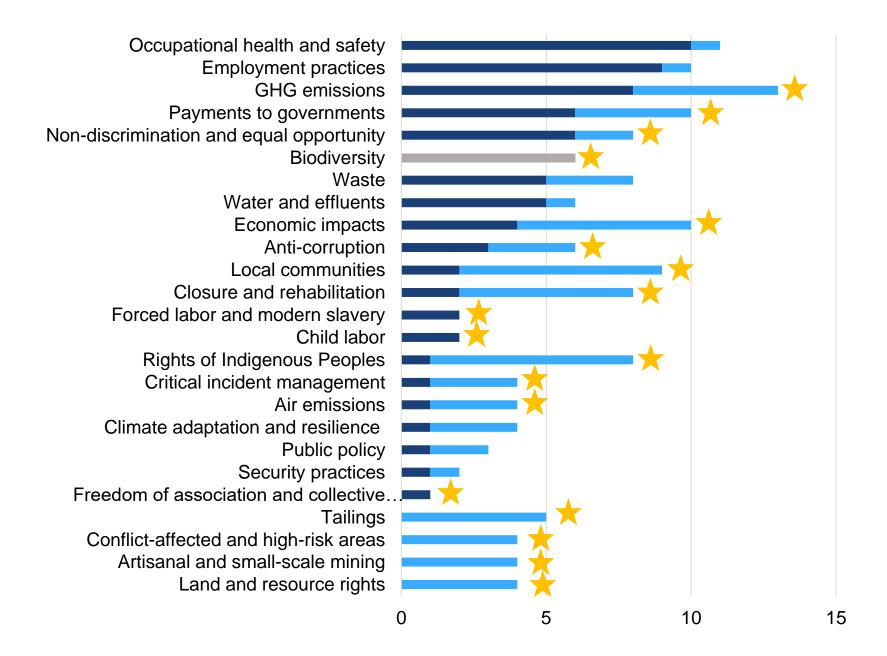
community's socioeconomic transition to a sustainable post-mining economy, including

collaborative efforts, projects, and programs.

Additional sector reporting

Mining Standard – reporting





- Topic Standards disclosures
- Additional sector reporting
- Mine-site reporting

GRI 12: Coal Sector

Topics with reporting by operational site



Topic	Mine-site
GHG emissions	
Climate adaptation, resilience, and transition	
Closure and rehabilitation	yes
Air emissions	
Biodiversity	yes
Waste	
Water and effluents	
Economic impacts	yes
Local communities	yes
Land and resource rights	yes
Rights of indigenous peoples	yes
Conflict and security	yes
Asset integrity and critical incident management	
Occupational health and safety	
Employment practices	
Child labor	yes
Forced labor and modern slavery	yes
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	yes
Non-discrimination and equal opportunity	
Anti-corruption Anti-corruption	yes
Payments to governments	yes
Public policy	

GRI 14: Mining Sector (exposure draft)

Topic	Mine-site	
GHG emissions	yes	
Climate adaptation and resilience		
Air emissions	yes	
Biodiversity	yes	
Waste		
Tailings	yes	
Water and effluents		
Closure and rehabilitation	yes	
Economic impacts	yes	
Local communities	yes	
Rights of Indigenous Peoples	yes	
Land and resource rights	yes	
Artisanal and small-scale mining	yes	
Security practices		
Critical incident management	yes	
Occupational health and safety		
Employment practices		
Child labor	yes	
Forced labor and modern slavery	yes	
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	yes	
Non-discrimination and equal opportunity	yes	
Anti-corruption	yes	
Payments to governments	yes	
Public policy		
Conflict-affected and high-risk areas	yes	

Examples of operational-level reporting



GRI Sector Standard for Mining (exposure draft)

14.3 Air emissions

For each mine site, report a breakdown of the particulate matter (PM) emissions, by: PM10; PM2.5.

14.6 Tailings

> List the organization's tailings facilities, and report the name, location, and ownership status.

14.8 Closure and rehabilitation

For each mine site, report whether it: has a closure and rehabilitation plan in place; is undergoing closure and rehabilitation activities; has been closed and rehabilitated.

14.12 Land and resource rights

List the mine sites where involuntary resettlement has taken place or is planned. For each mine site, describe how peoples' livelihoods and human rights are or could be affected and restored.

14.21 Non-discrimination and equal opportunity

> Report the ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men, by mine site.

THANK YOU







