STANDARD GUIDANCE

(COP 7) Sourcing from Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

A. Definitions and applicability

Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) are formal or informal operations with predominantly simplified forms of exploration, extraction, processing and transportation. ASM is normally low capital intensive and uses high labour intensive technology. ASM can include men and women working on an individual basis as well as those working in family groups, in partnership or as members of cooperatives or other types of legal associations and enterprises involving hundreds or thousands of miners.

Source:

 OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas – Supplement on Gold, Second Edition (2012) www.oecd.org/fr/daf/inv/mne/mining.htm

The **Sourcing from Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining** section of the COP is applicable to those Members who source gold, diamond or platinum group metal from ASM producers.

The Sourcing from Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining section of the COP should be read and implemented in conjunction with the Business Partners, Human Rights, Conflict-Affected Areas, Security, Child Labour, Forced Labour, Community Engagement, Impact Assessment, Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining, and Mercury sections of the COP, as appropriate.

B. Issue background

Background information about ASM is provided under the guidance for Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining.

As noted in the guidance for **Business Partners**, companies operating in a global economy are increasingly called upon to assume greater responsibility for business ethics, human rights, and social and environmental performance in their supply chains. Sourcing gold, diamond or platinum group metal from ASM producers raises the potential to contribute to harmful practices from ASM, including the use of forced and child labour, risks to health and safety of workers and communities, and major environmental impacts. However ASM is increasingly being recognised as a sector that presents real development opportunities for impoverished families and communities worldwide. ASM is central to a number of international development agendas and a broad spectrum of market players can play a part in positive transformation of the sector.

Best endeavours

Best endeavours means acting honestly, reasonably and making a positive effort to perform the relevant obligation, in this case to reduce or avoid risks of ASM producers engaging in human rights abuses, unsafe work, and generating major environmental impacts.

Ability to influence

Members' influence over ASM producers will vary, depending on the economic and social context of the business and the nature of commercial relations between them and the ASM (if any). Auditors will take a Member's ability to influence into account when assessing best endeavours.

C. Key regulations

International

Standards for responsible ASM practices in gold and diamonds are the focus of organisations such as the Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM), the Diamond Development Initiative International (DDII) and Fairtrade International (FLO). See the guidance for Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining.

The obligation to assess and reduce or avoid risks caused by ASM suppliers' practices is consistent with and supports a number of international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the ILO Conventions on labour rights. For further information see the guidance for Human Rights.

D. Suggested implementation approach

• **COP 7: Sourcing from ASM:** Members that source Diamonds, Gold and/or Platinum Group Metals directly from ASM producers that are not under the Control of the Member shall regularly assess risks of forced and child labour, worker health and safety, uncontrolled mercury use, and other significant environmental impacts and use best endeavours, commensurate with their ability to influence, to reduce or avoid the Risks.

Points to consider:

- If the ASM suppliers are located within the area of operation of a Member with mining facilities, the Member should identify risks, and conduct efforts to reduce or avoid risks, as an integral part of its community engagement program and impact assessments and risk mitigation planning (see Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining, Community Engagement, Conflict-Affected Areas, Impact Assessment, Mercury, Environmental Management and Child Labour).
- If the ASM suppliers are located in a different area from the Member, the Member should conduct due diligence appropriate to the circumstances to identify potential risks. Due diligence measures could be conducted in-house and/or use professionals with local experience, and should include site visits.
- O A policy needs be developed, which should be done in collaboration with ASM producers. The process could involve: the Member drafts a policy, ASM producers are then given the opportunity to respond and share comments/concerns about the policy, and finally the Member completes the policy based on feedback received from ASM producers. This policy can be used to set out the conditions and practices that should be followed by both the Member and the ASM suppliers, with allowance made for remedial actions that may need to be undertaken to meet the requirements over time. The policy can clarify any conditions or activities that would cause the Member to withdraw from the relationship.
- Approaches to the identified risks could include:
 - Monitoring of site conditions and practices, potentially via site visits by the Member or its representatives.
 - Training and other forms of technical assistance and advice to improve working conditions and reduce impacts, particularly with respect to the use of mercury, environmental management, and health and safety.
 - Capacity-building measures, such as support for community health and educational projects, and community education on forced and child labour issues.
 - Financial incentives, where appropriate, to encourage and facilitate improvements to site conditions and practices.

Check:

- Can you show the auditor how you have assessed the risks associated with direct ASM suppliers of gold, diamonds or platinum group metals?
- ✓ Can you show the auditor the approaches you have taken to reduce or avoid the risks?

E. Further information

The following websites have further information on artisanal and small-scale mining:

- Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) www.communitymining.org
- Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) Legalization Guide for Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) – Draft for Discussion (2011)

- www.communitymining.org/attachments/059 ARM Series5 Legalisation guide ASM.pdf
- Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) Rock-Solid Changes for Responsible Mining (2011)
 www.communitymining.org/attachments/059_RSC_FINAL_web_low.pdf
- AngloGold Ashanti Approach to artisanal and small scale mining (2006)
 www.anglogoldashanti.com/subwebs/InformationForInvestors/ReportToSociety06/artisanal-mining.htm
- Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in Protected Areas and Critical Ecosystems Programme (ASM-PACE)
 www.asm-pace.org
- Artisanal Gold Council (AGC) www.artisanalgold.org/home
- CommDev Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) (2012)
 commdev.org/section/topics/artisanal mining
- CommDev/CASM/ICMM Working Together: How large-scale mining can engage with artisanal and small-scale miners (2008)
 commdev.org/content/document/detail/2018/
- Communities and Small-Scale Mining (CASM) hosted by World Bank Group www.artisanalmining.org/index.cfm
- Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) Artisanal Alluvial Diamond Mining (2009)
 www.ddiglobal.org/pages/ddi_artisanaldiamond.php
- Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) Mechanization of Artisanal Alluvial Diamond Mining: Barriers and Success Factors (2010)
 www.ddiglobal.org/login/Upload/Mechanisation-Alluvial-Artisanal-Diamond-Mining.pdf
- Estelle Levin Ltd. Publications www.estellelevin.com/publications
- Human Rights Watch A Poisonous Mix. Child Labor, Mercury, and Artisanal Gold Mining in Mali
 (2011)
 - www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/mali1211 forinsertWebUpload 0.pdf
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) Facts on Small Scale Mining <u>www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---</u> <u>dcomm/documents/publication/wcms</u> 067582.pdf
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Responding to the challenge of artisanal and small-scale mining: How can knowledge networks help? (2013) pubs.iied.org/16532IIED.html?c=energy/mining
- Global Mercury Project Global Impacts of Mercury Supply and Demand in Small-Scale Mining (2007)
 www.globalmercuryproject.org/documents/non country%20specific/2006%20GMP%20Report%20to
 %20UNEP%20GC24.pdf
- OECD Due Diligence Guidance on the Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Second Edition (2012)
 www.oecd.org/fr/daf/inv/mne/mining.htm
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Mercury Partnership A Practical Guide: Reducing Mercury Use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (2012)
 www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Portals/9/Mercury/Documents/ASGM/Techdoc/UNEP%20Tech %20Doc%20APRIL%202012 120608b web.pdf
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Mercury Partnership Analysis of formalization approaches in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector based on experiences in Ecuador, Mongolia, Peru, Tanzania and Uganda (2012)
 www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Portals/9/Mercury/Documents/ASGM/Formalization ARM/For malization%20Document%20Final%20June%202012.pdf
- The World Bank Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: A Rapid Assessment Toolkit (2012)
 commdev.org/userfiles/Gender and ASM Toolkit.pdf