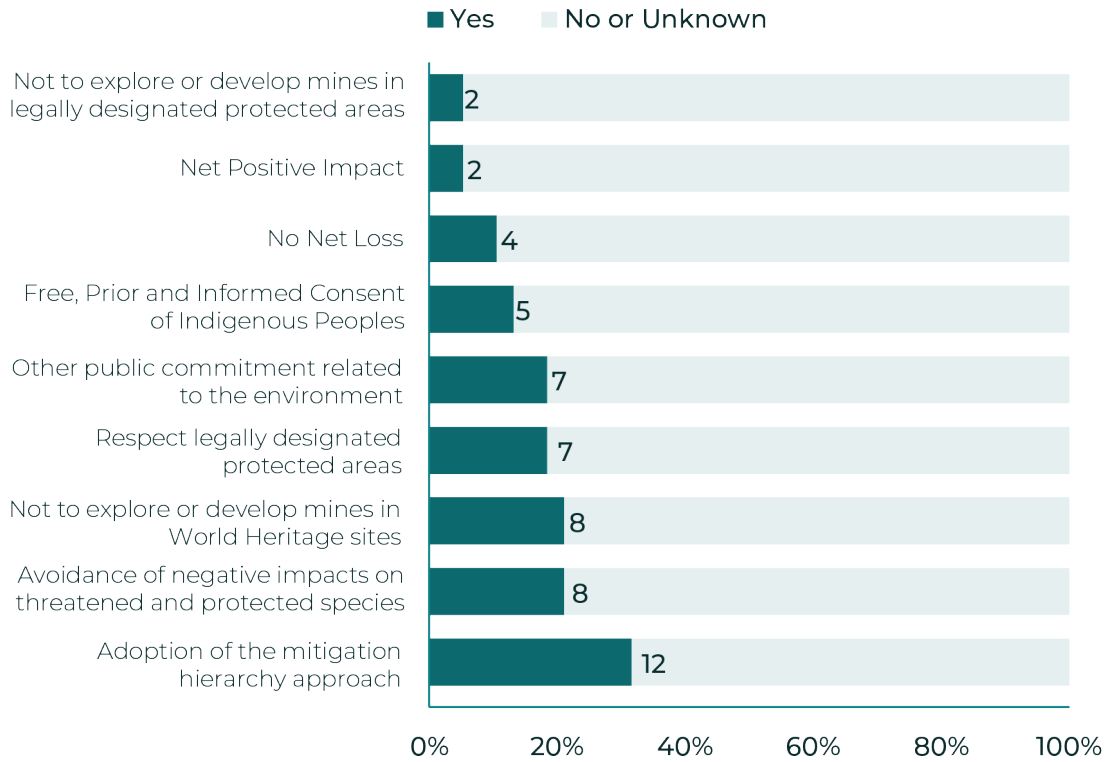


Annex

Figure A. Scope and type of public commitments out of 38 mining and coal extractive companies reporting through CDP in 2021



Source: CDP analysis of self-reported and disclosed mining company data in 2021

Table A. Selection of prominent sustainability schemes targeting the mining sector (Adapted from Franken, G., & Schütte, P. (2022))

Supply chain target	Sustainability scheme	# of top-20 companies adopting	Relevance for forests
For mining and processing only	The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)'s Mining Principles	12	Under the Biodiversity Principle , companies are expected to avoid World Heritage Sites and respect legally designated protected areas; and to apply the mitigation hierarchy to assess and address risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem services, aiming to achieve no net loss of biodiversity.
	Mining Association of Canada (MAC)'s Toward Sustainable Mining (TSM)	7	TSM includes a Biodiversity Conservation Management Protocol that sets out expectations for mining companies member to the Association with respect to conserving biodiversity and seeks to confirm that mining facilities have made formal commitments to manage biodiversity at their mine sites, using the mitigation hierarchy.
	Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) Standard for Responsible Mining	2	IRMA provides a list of " Critical Requirements " that mining sites must meet to achieve so-called "IRMA 50" and "IRMA 75" certified levels as part of a stepwise onboarding process for companies. Under the critical requirements, companies need to conduct social and environmental impact assessments that cover the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and protected areas, accompanied by a mitigation and minimization plan, and ensure FPIC of Indigenous Peoples and/or evidence of positive relationships with IPs and LCs and remedies for past impacts.
For the upstream supply chain	ResponsibleSteel Standard	3	The ResponsibleSteel® International Standard V2.0 launched in 2022, incorporating additional requirements on GHG emissions and the sourcing of input materials. Principle 13 of the standard requires sites to assess their risk and impact on biodiversity in their area of influence and to implement a plan, in line with the mitigation hierarchy, to manage these risks and impacts, aiming for no net loss.
For the whole supply chain (mine to product manufacturing)	International Finance Corporation (IFC)'s Performance Standards	--	The eight Performance Standards cover social, environmental, health, and other standards that must be met throughout the life cycle of the investment. Performance Standard 6 requires consideration of direct and <i>indirect</i> project-related impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. In the context of biodiversity threats and impacts to ecosystem services, special focus should rest on habitat loss; degradation and fragmentation; invasive alien species; overexploitation; hydrological changes; nutrient loading; and pollution.
	Responsible Jewelry Council (RJC)'s Code of Practices	--	The Code of Practices states that impact assessments shall collectively assess "environmental, social and human rights impacts, including but not limited to impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, labor, and employment, gender, health and conflict. This includes cumulative and indirect impacts.
	Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI) Performance Standard	2	The ASI Performance Standard V3 (2022) defines environmental, social and governance principles and criteria for the aluminum value chain. The standard requires companies to assess and mitigate the biodiversity and ecosystem services impacts of their operations within their area of influence, including indirect project impacts on biodiversity or on ecosystem services upon which affected Communities' livelihoods are dependent. It also requires sites to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment and to implement a management plan in line with the mitigation hierarchy.