

Roundtable on the Responsible Recycling of Metals (RRRM)

Non-Ferrous Working Group (NFWG) Meeting 6: Recommendations and Route Map

Meeting agenda and objectives:

Dec 19th, 2023

1. Introduction and review of outcomes from last meeting/matters arising
2. Fairphone presentation
3. Reminder of where we are in the process
4. Breakout objectives and framing
5. Breakout groups
6. Plenary debrief
7. Deliverables update
8. Launch, promotion and continuity
9. Next steps and closing

Discussions, Outcomes and Decisions

- Angela Jorns and Lisa Minère gave a presentation on Fairphone's credit systems for artisanal recycling. This is done in line with the company's four areas of impact: fair materials, fair factories, longevity, and reuse & recycling.
- Mineral credits were defined as matching the amount of material used with responsibly produced minerals, using a 'book and claim' chain of custody model very similar to buying a renewable electricity tariff using renewable energy credits. Through these credits, companies can invest into fairer conditions in their supply chains and help create a market signal for responsible production.
- This approach is particularly useful where companies are working with numerous subcomponents, numerous suppliers & their respective supply chains that change constantly (since it is very hard to track everything in such conditions / may not be scalable). It is also relevant to where minute quantities of a particular metal are used in a product and where market influence is insufficient to drive supplier behaviour.
- Credits can help channel improved production that is equivalent to their production level. Discussions focused on how this approach could be applicable to recycling supply chains, especially from artisanal recyclers / e-waste pickers. Angela added that these systems are still very new, and they would welcome opportunities to collaborate on artisanal recycling & credits systems.
- Reclaiming of critical materials in e-waste has the potential to provide livelihoods for millions. The informal and subsistence sector is very effective at collecting and processing e-waste, yet it has major OHS and environmental risks, is very fragmented, and little data is available.
- Different options to improve conditions through credits include: incentive based collection of waste/e-waste, investing in local recycling infrastructure, organising waste pickers (cooperatives and associations), training waste pickers, and other options relevant to operations, such as transport, storage, effective waste management and land rights.
- Various uses of artificial intelligence were discussed, for example, in the identification of ESG risks and in second-party audits spot checks/physical inspection of selected suppliers/material inputs.
- Three breakout groups discussed what key recommendations and factors should be on a summary route map towards the Roundtable's vision for recycled metals that minimise harm to people and the environment, through the lenses of enhanced regulation and policy, greater focus on impacts and outcomes, improved data and information, and enhanced Voluntary Sustainability Systems and improved assurance.
- Learning from what has been done in other fields on improving the informal work force (i.e. artisanal mining), where tracking and tracing is not possible, using alternatives like the Fairphone credit system, and focusing on waste streams rather than metals (like shipbreaking or e-waste) were among the recommendations discussed.
- Recycled content was also discussed. In physical supply chains, issues regarding third-party certifications such as self-declarations not being sufficient, the use of various certifications and

audits for recycled content in sub-components, confusion and misunderstandings regarding different scopes, definitions and requirements (e.g. chain of custody models), and how best to link to broader ESG related requirements were highlighted.

- Lack of common concepts and definitions, and every organization looking at recycled content via the lenses of their own boundaries. There is no agreement on where to draw the line between pre- and post-consumer scrap and the implications on recycled content and carbon emissions.
- Consistency issues in carbon accounting and, methodological and scope differences between corporate and product reporting were highlighted. Developing tailored, operation-specific standard terms, and developing reporting to the product level were identified as recommendations.
- It was added that legislation (EU, US, China) does not cover fully contextualized recycled content or other ESG requirements for recycled materials. Lack of resources for some companies to conduct extensive due diligence was also noted as well.
- Developing regulations with clear scope and definitions, for example more granular requirements and clarity on lifecycle stages covered, were highlighted as recommendations. VSS' should provide and make more broadly available tools (e.g., self-assessments) and should require third-party assessments and assurance) for companies able to bear the cost (although they do not substitute the need for legally binding rules).
- After the plenary discussions, Dave shared how the feedback on the Landscaping and Mapping reports and how the recommendations are being integrated in the final versions of the reports, as part of the deliverables and the launch plan.
- This was the last formal NFWG meeting. The Secretariat will keep communicating with the group members via emails about news, 1:1 meetings, and other updates. It was also stated that could be that the WG could meet again in 2024, if deemed necessary.
- For sharing the Roundtable's outcomes, the WG suggested Indaba, OECD Forum 2024 Paris, and the RMI conference.
- IRMA's Chain of Custody Standard and the Standard for Responsible Mining and Mineral Processing are open for public consultation until 26 January 2024 and responses are invited - The drafts are available at <https://responsiblemining.net/>. The WG was informed that it could be particularly useful to see how recycled content is covered in these drafts.

This was our final meeting for the Non-Ferrous Working Group. Thank you for participating, and for your continued support!

Attendees

1. Louise Assem, Global Material Stewardship Director, International Copper Association (ICA) (NFWG Co-Lead)
2. Alvin Chao, Manager of Material Stewardship in EA and SEA, International Copper Association (ICA)
3. Symeon Christofyllidis, Policy Manager Circular Economy, Corporate Responsibility, Due Diligence, International Copper Association (ICA)
4. Kristi Disney Bruckner, Law & Policy Director, Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)
5. Nicole Hanson, Head of Responsible Business, London Metal Exchange (LME)
6. Yosuke Isoda, Assistant General Manager Sustainability Dept, Mitsubishi Materials Corporation
7. Yanin Kiefer, ESG Coordinator, Boliden
8. Aysha Lotter, Legal Consultant and Doctoral Researcher, University of Cape Town
9. Sei Nakai, Assistant General Manager Sustainability Dept, Mitsubishi Materials Corporation
10. Jessica Sanderson, Director of Sustainability and ESG, Copper Development Association (CDA)
11. Ilse Schoeters, Director Product Stewardship Nickel & Cobalt, Glencore
12. Carrie Claytor, Value Chain Sustainability Manager, Freeport-McMoRan
13. Sebastian Perron, Vice President Recycling Procurement, Wieland
14. Mark Mistry, Senior Public Policy Manager, Nickel Institute
15. Angela Jorns, Fair Materials & Mining Lead, Fairphone
16. Lisa Minère, Project Manager Fair Mining, Fairphone
17. Dave Knight, RRRM Facilitator, One Planet (NFWG Co-Lead)

18. Umut Cantoru, RRRM Secretariat, New Horizons
19. Mark Prins, RRRM Secretariat, Freelance Sustainability Consultant