

Commission contributions to the implementing of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the scope of non-energy extractive industries - policies derived from the Raw Materials Initiative and trade, environmental, research and innovation, development and fiscal transparency policies

The Commission helps to implement the SDGs in non-energy extractive industries through its policies derived from the Raw Materials Initiative and through policies, programmes and actions related to:

- trade
- environment
- research and innovation
- development
- fiscal transparency

| .Policies and actions managed by DG GROW | SDG | Comment |
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| European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials (COM/2012/082 final) | SDG 8 and SDG 15 | Numerous commitments of stakeholders are linked to sustainability and biodiversity |
| Horizon 2020 calls related to sustainable management of raw materials | SDG 8 | 1. See call SC5-15-2016-2017 e. 'EU network of mining and metallurgy regions (2017)' (p. 57-58) |
| | SDG 8 | 2. The "Strategic Dialogue on Sustainable Raw Materials for Europe" (STRADE) |
| | SDG 16 | 3. Towards a World Forum on Raw Materials (FORAM) |
| Connex Initiative of G7 | SDG 8 | The G7 Initiative on "Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations (CONNEX)," launched at the G7 Brussels Summit in 2014, aims at providing developing country partners with extended and concrete expertise to negotiate complex commercial contracts, focusing initially on the extractives sector and working with existing fora and facilities to avoid duplication. |
| Raw Materials Week 2017 | SDG 8 | 7 November 2017: EU advanced mining country raw materials diplomacy dialogue |
| | SDG 15 | 9 November 2017: Reconciling biodiversity protection and extractive activities |

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| Commission Guidance on non-energy extractive industry and Natura2000 | SDG 15 | The EU Action Plan for nature, people and the economy adopted 27th April 2017 has foreseen the following measure aiming at updating the Guidance " <i>Identify with Member States and other stakeholders best practices on investment for extractive operations and for land rehabilitation and restoration by non-energy mineral extractive industry, in order to complement the existing guidance on non-energy mineral extractive industry (2018)</i> " |
| Study on the support system for SME supply chain due diligence | SDG 16 | The study will be done in the context of the EU policy on conflict minerals |
| Copernicus for Raw Materials | SDG 8 | The Copernicus programme is a cornerstone of the European Union's efforts to: Monitor the Earth, its environment and ecosystems, Ensure that EU citizens are prepared in the face of crises, security concerns and natural or man-made disasters. Extractive industry is encouraged to integrate Copernicus data and information for its needs, for instance in the area of early warning systems by the H2020 call for downstream applications (budget of 12 million €) which has been already published (deadline of applications was March 2017). The Commission has been and is organising events on Copernicus and extractive industries (5th September 2016 and 6th November 2017) |
| Raw Materials Scoreboard | SDG 8 | Thematic cluster on environmental & social sustainability, Indicator 24: Sustainability reporting |

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| Policies and actions managed by DG Development | | |
| The Geoscientific Knowledge and Skills in African Geological Surveys (PanAfGeo) | SDG 8 | PanAfGeo project aims among others at reinforcing Africa's own expertise and capacity to support responsible policy-making and management of natural resources. The EU contribution to the project is a grant of circa €10mln. over 3 years. |

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| Extractive Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) | SDG 8 | Multi-donor trust fund administered by World Bank (EU contribution €5mln €). EGPS aims at improving the governance in the extractive sector of resource-rich developing countries. This shall be achieved by strengthening capacities of and providing technical assistance to ministries of finance and ministries of energy/minerals . Transparency on how a country manages its natural resource wealth is necessary to ensure that the enlarged fiscal space generated by these revenues can benefit all citizens by financing public goods and services that benefit sustainable development and poverty reduction. |
| Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) | SDG 8 | The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources . The EITI seeks to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate and promote understanding. In each of the implementing countries, the EITI is supported by a coalition of government, companies, and civil society. EU financial contribution €0,75mln in 2016-2018 |
| IMF Topical Trust Fund on Managing Natural Resources Wealth | SDG 8 | MNRW-TF was launched by the IMF in 2011 with several development partners to help countries build capacity to manage their natural resource wealth effectively. The fund also helps create a stable macroeconomic environment for exploration and exploitation of natural resources, helping to ensure that they are managed in a socially responsible way (the real scope seems to be more focused on minerals, metals, oil&gas). EU financial contribution was €5mln in 2011-2016 |
| EU Partnership for Responsible Minerals | SDG 8 | The European Partnership for Responsible Minerals is a multi-stakeholder partnership established with the goal to create better social and economic conditions for mine workers and local mining communities, by increasing the number of mines that adopt responsible mining practices in Conflict and High Risk Areas (CAHRAs). |

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| Regional Initiative against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources (ICGLR) | SDG 16 | The Initiative promotes dialogue between ICGLR Member States on issues related to the illegal exploitation of natural resources and provides them with tools aimed at breaking the link between armed conflict and revenues of natural resources. The principal approach is the setup of a regional certification system for cassiterite, coltan, wolframite and gold. The supply chains of these minerals which have proven to be related to armed conflict will be audited and certified in the framework of the ICGLR Regional Certification Mechanism which is the core tool of the Initiative. The EU financial support via Financial Partnership Instrument - €3mln |
| EU-UN Partnership on land, natural resources and conflict prevention | SDG 16 | Since 1990, at least 18 violent conflicts have been fuelled by the exploitation of natural resources such as timber, minerals, oil and gas. The aim of the partnership was to develop and implement a strategic multi-agency project focused on building the capacity of national stakeholders, the UN system and the EU to prevent land and natural resources from contributing to violent conflict. |
| Domestic Resource Mobilisation | SDG 8 | Domestic revenue mobilisation (DRM) refers to the generation of government revenue from domestic resources, from tax or non-tax sources (royalties, licenses, levies or other income). The policy includes budget income from extractive activities |
| Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool | SDG8 | The Tax administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) is designed to provide an objective assessment of the health of key components of a country's system of tax administration. It might have relevance for environment and natural resources. TADAT has been executed by the EU in cooperation with IMF) – EU contribution €2mln 2016-2021. |
| ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme | SDG8 | The ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme is a €13.1 million capacity building programme of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, financed by the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and implemented by UNDP. The programme is a key part of the ACP Framework of Action on the Development of Mineral Resources Sector, endorsed by the ACP Committee of Ambassadors in 2011. |

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| Policies and actions managed by DG FISMA | | |
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| <p>Accounting and Transparency Directive (2013/34/EU)</p> | <p>SDG 16</p> | <p>Large public-interest entities (listed companies, banks, insurance undertakings and other companies that are so designated by Member States) with more than 500 employees should disclose in their management report relevant and useful information on their policies, main risks and outcomes relating to at least environmental matters, social and employee aspects, respect for human rights, anticorruption and bribery issues, and diversity in their board of directors. It contains relevant for transparency of extractive industry.</p> <p>Art. 19: <i>'...To the extent necessary for an understanding of the undertaking's development, performance or position, the analysis shall include both financial and, where appropriate, non-financial key performance indicators relevant to the particular business, including information relating to environmental and employee matters...'</i></p> |
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| Policies and actions managed by DG TRADE | | |
| Trade and investment for all | SDG 8 | <p><i>' The importance of the potential contribution of trade policy to sustainable development has recently been reaffirmed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the SDGs, which will guide global action in the next 15 years. '</i></p> <p><i>' ..trade policy, combined with development cooperation, is a powerful engine of growth in developing countries. The EU will continue its longstanding commitment to sustainable development in its trade policies, contributing to the newly agreed global sustainable development goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development '.</i></p> <p><i>' Responsible management of global supply chains is essential to align trade policy with European values. '</i></p> |
| Conflict Minerals Regulation (EU 2017/821) | SDG 8 | <p>In politically unstable areas, armed groups often use forced labour to mine minerals. They then sell those minerals to fund their activities, for example to buy weapons. These so-called 'conflict minerals', such as tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, can find their way into our mobile phones, cars and jewellery. So the EU passed a new regulation in May 2017 to stop: conflict minerals and metals from being exported to the EU; global and EU smelters and refiners from using conflict minerals; mine workers from being abused; The law also supports the development of local communities. It requires EU companies to ensure they import these minerals and metals from responsible sources only. It will start on 1 January 2021 so companies have time to adapt to it.</p> |

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| Policies and actions managed by DG Environment | | |
| Action Plan for nature, people and the economy COM(2017) 198 | SDG 15 | p. 3 <i>'This will lay a solid foundation for reconciling and building bridges between nature, people and the economy.'</i> |
| Renewed impetus of the Africa-EU Partnership (JOIN(2017) 17 final) | SDG 15 and SDG 8 | Notable, its flagship <i>'Joint action to strengthen sustainable management of natural resources, notably via the elaboration of a joint EU-Africa Charter'</i> . The flagship will include raw materials |
| The EU action plan for the Circular Economy (COM(2015) 614 final) | SDG 12 | <i>'Primary raw materials, including renewable materials, will continue to play an important role in production processes, even in a circular economy. In this context, attention must be paid to the environmental and social impacts of their production, both in the EU and in non-EU countries. The Commission therefore promotes the sustainable sourcing of raw material globally, for example through policy dialogues, partnerships and its trade and development policy. Industry has a key role to play by making specific commitments to sustainable sourcing and cooperating across value chains.'</i> |

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| Policies and actions managed by Joint Research Centre | | |
| Raw Materials Information System (RMIS) | SDG8 | The Raw Materials Information System (RMIS) aims to provide coherent knowledge on non-energy and non-food materials (e.g., metals, industrial and construction materials, and biomass) to support policy and the community. This includes data and analyses for primary (from extraction, harvesting) as well as secondary (recovered, recycled) raw materials. The RMIS provides profiles for materials, countries, sectors, and supply chains. For each, all three dimensions of sustainability are addressed: social, environmental, as well as economic. |