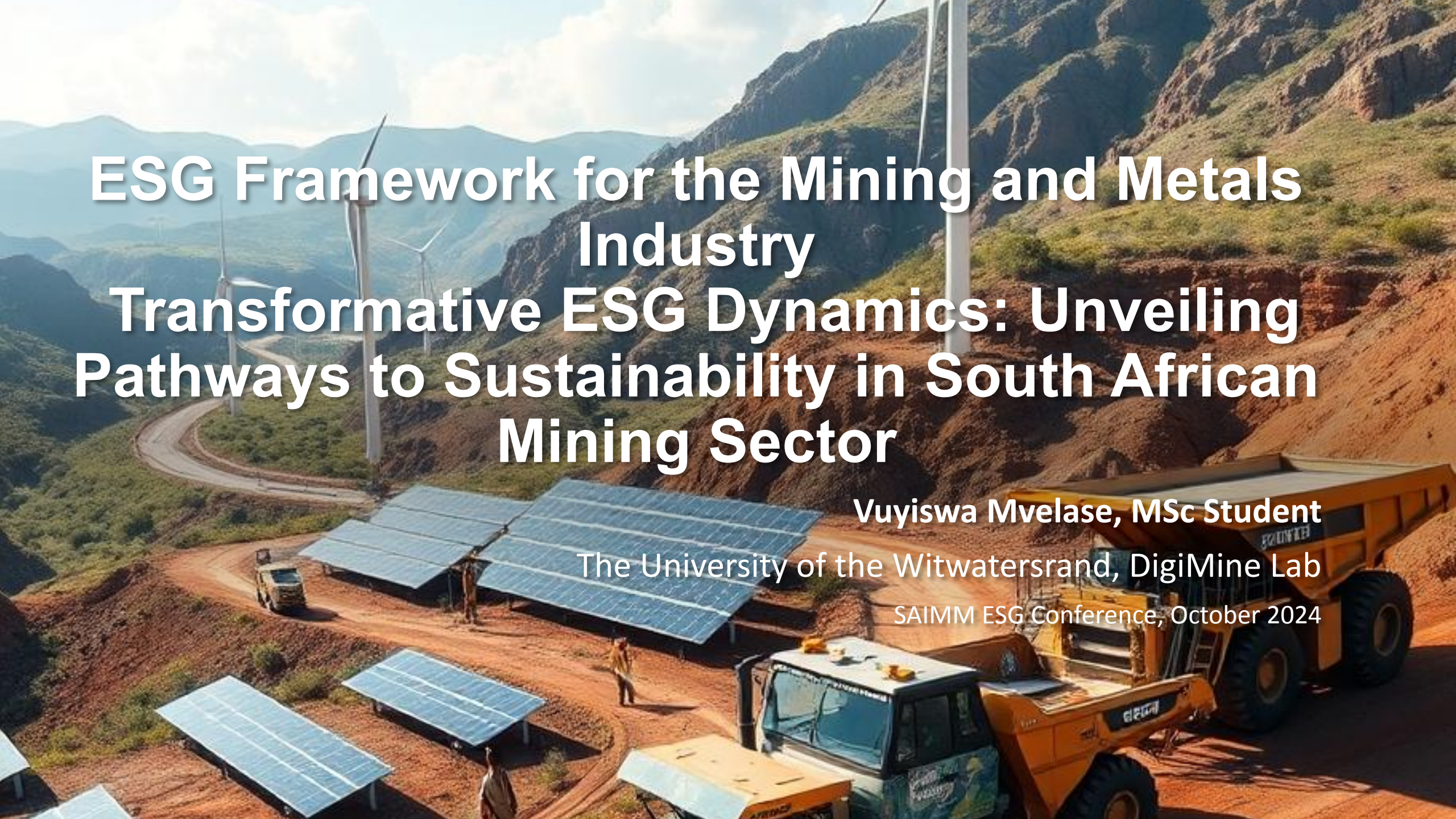




ESG Framework for the Mining and Metals Industry

Transformative ESG Dynamics: Unveiling Pathways to Sustainability in South African Mining Sector

Vuyiswa Mvelase, MSc Student

The University of the Witwatersrand, DigiMine Lab

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South African Analysis

- South African mining ESG context
- Characterised by unattainable mine site data
- A lack of transparency in reporting
- A lack of clarity on guidelines in relation to ESG reporting
- No standardised reporting framework
- Comparability of ESG data is a key challenge
- Framework bridges gap between identified ESG challenges and respective regulatory requirements



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ESG Critical for Mining

ESG is vital for South African mining to ensure sustainability, regulatory compliance, and stakeholder trust.



ESG

Opportunities:

Interconnected networks of both ESG risks and opportunities

ESG risks show a more closely correlated relationship both in the intra- and inter-pillar dynamics.

Address reputational risk and company performance



ESG Stakeholders:

Indefinite stakeholder list for the South African mining sector

South African government, local or host communities from which the mining company must obtain a social licence to operate (SLO), industry lobby groups etc.



Investors:

Critical role played by investors and shareholders in providing capital for mining projects

Investors are primarily focused on maximising their return-on-investment (ROI)

Portfolio diversification offered by mining projects to investors



Regulatory Framework:

Existing legislative framework is redundant and in need of change

Fails to address key mining challenges around sustainability

Focuses on extraction

Little regard to the impacts of mining on the environment, communities, and local development

ESG in the South African Context

- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)
- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011), Carbon Tax Policy Paper (2013)
- Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) (2016)
- National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations (2017)
- Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) 2050 (2018)
- Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) (2019)
- Carbon Tax Act (No. 15 of 2019)
- Climate Change Bill (2022)
- National Development Plan (NDP) 2030



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Framework Overview: Environmental Pillar



Key areas:

- Recycling materials
- Centralized waste treatment
- Reducing environmentally harmful emissions from waste
- Substituting with renewables and natural processes
- Integrating the environment

Goal:

- Linear economy, circular economy considerations
- Climate emergency



Integrating Technology/ Solution:

- Compliance audit software
- EIA software
- Hazardous waste management plans

Regulations:

- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)



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Framework Overview: Social Pillar



Levels of inequality within South African society, high unemployment rates, occupational Health and Safety

Key areas



Socio-economic development, fair labour

Goal



Skills development/education, SLP software

*Integrating
Technology/Solution*



Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) 28 of 2002

Regulations

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Framework Overview: Governance Pillar



Key areas:

- Risk management
- Integrated reporting
- Bribery and corruption controversies
- Board diversity



Goal:

- Gender diversity in board
- Mining Charter implementation guidelines



Integrating Technology/ Solution:

- Board management software
- Digitized reporting



Regulations:

- The Mining Charter

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Implementation of Technologies and Solutions

Technology can enhance ESG performance in mining by improving resource efficiency, reducing environmental impact, increasing transparency, and supporting community engagement.



Assess current ESG performance to determine areas of concern

Set clear ESG goals that are actionable and measurable

Develop ESG-specific targets

Implement technology and innovation

Stakeholder engagement and inclusion

Monitoring performance for improvement

Report ESG performance transparently and frequently

Expected Benefits of Implementing Solutions

01

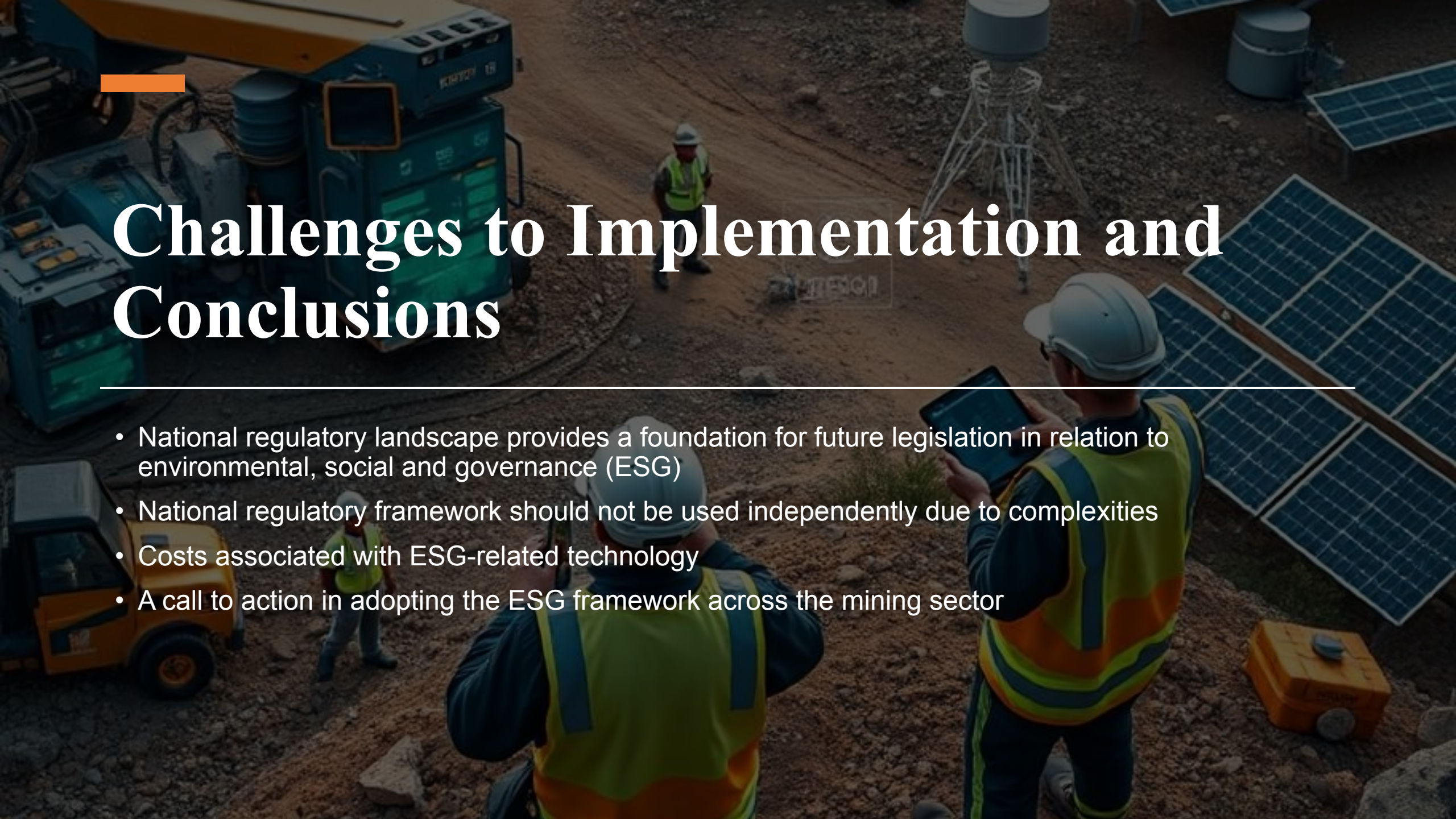
Improved sustainability and
reduced environmental impact
Enhanced stakeholder trust and
long-term financial stability
Integrated environmental and
social impacts of mining
Environmental footprint goals

02

Meeting the needs of the
modern workplace
Prevention of injuries
Access to water, electricity,
sanitation
Employment equity

03

Balance of power
ESG policy
Board refreshment
Accountability
Value creation

An aerial photograph of a mining or construction site. In the foreground, two workers wearing hard hats and high-visibility vests are looking at a tablet. In the background, there's a large yellow and blue machine, a worker standing, and several solar panels laid out on the ground. The title 'Challenges to Implementation and Conclusions' is overlaid in white text on the left side of the image.

Challenges to Implementation and Conclusions

- National regulatory landscape provides a foundation for future legislation in relation to environmental, social and governance (ESG)
- National regulatory framework should not be used independently due to complexities
- Costs associated with ESG-related technology
- A call to action in adopting the ESG framework across the mining sector

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THANK YOU

www.wits.ac.za/digimine

E: vuyiswa.mvelase@students.wits.ac.za

