

---

# RMI Report 2022

---

Thematic Results



**Climate Change**

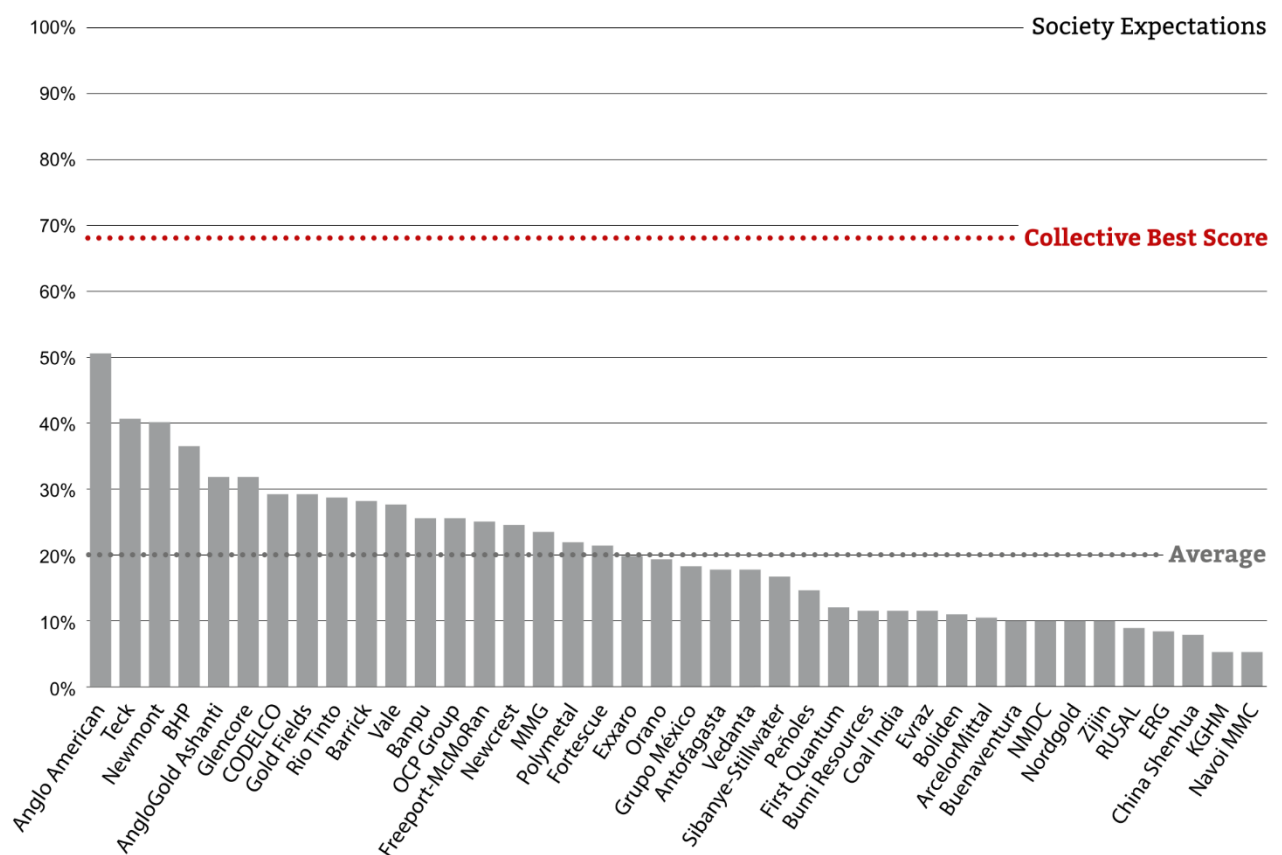
# Climate Change



The Climate Change indicators assess the extent to which mining companies are working to reduce their overall impact on climate change (including Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) and address climate-related issues such as water, biodiversity, health, and tailings safety. Another important topic assessed is the extent to which companies are addressing how climate change can exacerbate any negative impacts of their activities on local communities, workers and environments.

The assessment results show that broad-based action on climate is by no means the norm. The overall performance averages at only 20%, and many companies' climate-related results are limited largely to tracking and reporting of their emissions data. The evidence of action on other climate-related issues such as water, tailings safety, health and biodiversity, is generally weak. At the same time, the companies have collectively shown that significant improvement is within their reach, if they adopt the good practices demonstrated by their peers, as shown by the Collective Best Score of 68%.

## Climate Change results



EXAMPLES OF DETAILED RESULTS

**Tailings safety**

Despite the strong evidence that climate change is increasing the risk of tailings dam failures, companies show very mixed results on ensuring effective management of their TSF risks. Only a handful of the companies show any evidence of having conducted third-party audits or reviews on the effectiveness of their measures to address potential risks related to their tailings facilities, including seepage and tailings dam failure.



**Performance tracking on greenhouse gas emissions**

Public reporting on greenhouse gas emissions has become standard practice. Nearly all of the assessed companies publicly disclose at least some data on their emissions and 14 companies track and report on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions against reduction targets (see scoring spectrum below). However, companies show much less evidence of having reviewed the effectiveness of their emissions reduction measures and having taken actions to improve their performance on this issue, scoring an average of 7% on these continuous improvement efforts.



0 score Full score

TRENDS

**Still a narrow focus for climate action**

While more companies are now tracking and reporting on their greenhouse gas emissions, including most recently Scope 3 emissions, evidence is still very weak on other measures to address climate-related issues. For example while many companies are assessing climate change risks to their operations, there has been no improvement in the extent of companies' efforts to assess and address how climate change may exacerbate their operations' impacts on communities, workers or the environment. Indeed, there is virtually no evidence of such risk assessment taking place; companies score an average of only 5% on this issue.

EXAMPLE OF LEADING PRACTICE

**Assessing climate risks beyond the business**

Gold Fields is one of the few companies that demonstrates a broader perspective in its climate risk analysis. The company's 2020 Climate Change report mentions risks not only to its business but also to local communities and workers, citing for example increased vulnerability to disease and water insecurity. The CEO has publicly stated that "A key consideration for all our future strategies will be to address the impact of the rapidly changing climate on our business, our employees, our host communities and the natural environment in which we operate."

LINK TO MINE-SITE ACTION

**Climate-critical mine sites**

Over 60% of the 250 assessed mine sites produce minerals essential for the energy transition. These climate-critical mine sites perform no better than the other assessed sites, which fail to demonstrate respect for local stakeholders, scoring an average of only 9% on informing and engaging with communities and workers on basic issues such as environmental impacts, local content, safety, and grievances. This raises serious concerns over how the much-needed switch to renewables can live up to its 'green' label. It is vitally important that the increased demand for transition minerals does not translate into increased harm for mining-affected people and environments.

---

## Disclaimer

The findings, conclusions and interpretations within this RMI Report 2022 do not necessarily represent the views of funders, trustees, and employees of the Responsible Mining Foundation (RMF), and others who participated in consultations and as advisors to the report.

This report is intended to be for information purposes only and is not intended as promotional material in any respect. The report is not intended to provide accounting, legal, tax or investment advice or recommendations, neither is it intended as an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument. In order to fully understand the methodology of the RMI Report 2022, the respective sections on the website should be consulted.

The RMI Report 2022 seeks evidence of companies' policies and practices on economic, environmental, social and governance (EESG) issues, but does not seek to measure the actual outcomes achieved on EESG issues. Results are based only on evidence sourced from the public domain or provided by companies as open data. Whilst this information is believed to be reliable, no guarantee can be given that it is accurate or complete, nor does it preclude the possibility that policies and practices may exist, but which the RMI Report 2022 has not been able to consider for purposes of assessment. In this respect, the results of the low-scoring companies do not necessarily reflect a lack of relevant policies and practices; as they may be due to a lack of public reporting by the companies, limitations in accessing information, and/or any difficulties in accessing the RMI company portal.

It should be noted that, prior to publication, all companies in the RMI were invited to check the factual accuracy of the contextual data and evidence upon which the RMI is based and to review company information in the RMI document library.

Country borders or names on maps do not reflect an official position of the RMF or anyone involved in its governance, employees or in service providers. Maps used are for illustrative purposes and do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the RMF, concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries. Where needed, approaches used by the UN to present borders were followed.

Although every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of translations, the English language version should be taken as the definitive version. The RMI reserves the right to publish corrigenda on its web page, and readers of the RMI Report 2022 should consult the web page for corrections or clarifications [www.responsibleminingindex.org](http://www.responsibleminingindex.org).

## Copyright notice

All data and written content are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0).



Users are free to share and adapt the material but must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license and indicate if changes were made. The licensed material may not be used for commercial purposes, or in a discriminating, degrading or distorting way. When cited, attribute to: "Responsible Mining Foundation (RMF), RMI Report 2022". Images, photographs, and video content depicted on RMF websites are excluded from this license, except where noted.

[www.responsibleminingindex.org](http://www.responsibleminingindex.org)