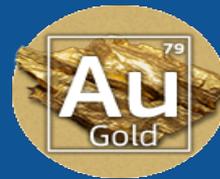




EU Regulation and strategy for minerals and metals from conflict affected and high risk areas



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Why?

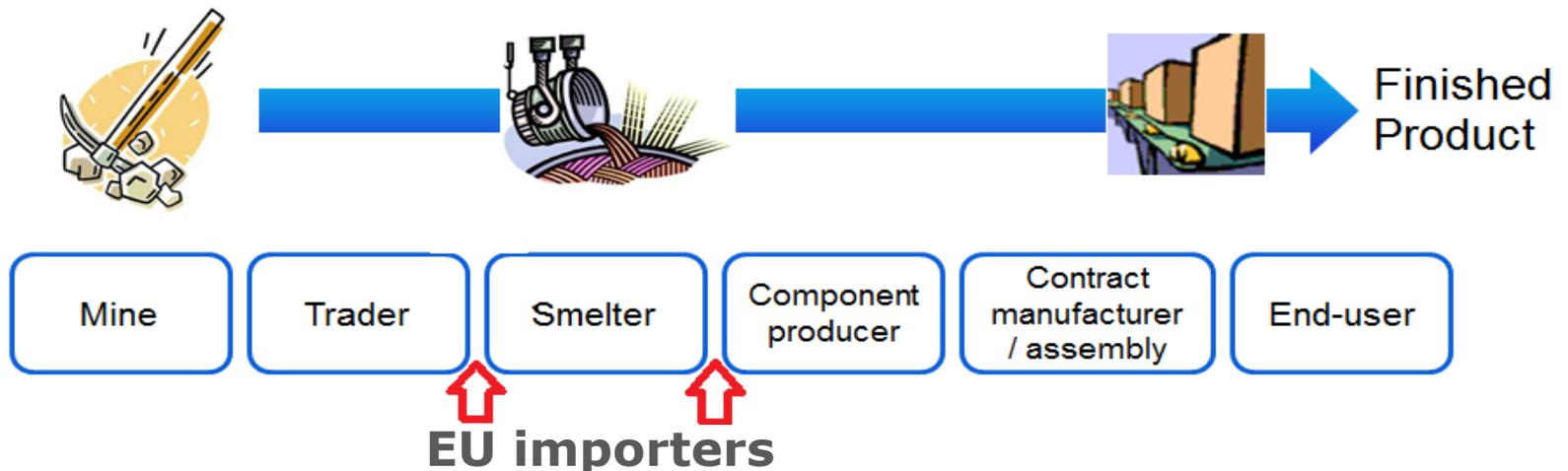
- **Natural resources: a driver for development but often linked to conflict and instability**
- **Existing initiatives on responsible sourcing of minerals:**
 - US Dodd-Frank Act Section 1502
 - OECD Due Diligence Guidance
 - International Conference on the GLR (DRC, Rwanda)
 - Numerous public and private initiatives (CFSP, LBMA, RJC, DMCC)
- **European Parliament Resolution (2010, 2011 and 2014) on conflict minerals**
- ***Integrated EU approach on responsible mineral sourcing proposed* (5 March 2014)**

EU Regulation

Regulation **entered into force 8 June 2017** and will apply to **EU importers as of 1 January 2021**

Main elements

- 1. Mandatory due diligence** for European Union **importers** of 3TG minerals and metals where annual import volumes exceed **thresholds**
- 2. Global geographical scope:** due diligence irrespective of origin



EU Regulation

Main elements

- 3. Obligations** for EU importers consistent with the **5-step framework** and risks set out in the **OECD Due Diligence Guidance**
- 4. EU Recognition** of supply chain due diligence industry schemes largely based on OECD methodology and criteria
- 5. Member States** competent authorities **ex-post checks**
- 6. EU list** of global responsible **smelters/refiners**
- 7. Review** in 2023, and every three years thereafter

Outcome of legislative negotiations

Additional Commission commitments

1. External expert to provide an indicative, **non-exhaustive list of conflict-affected and high-risk areas**.
2. The Commission shall **review** the Regulation and consider making **additional legislative proposals** targeted at downstream companies with 3TG in their supply chain
3. **Non-binding reporting guidelines** to complement Non-Financial Disclosure Directive (expected end of June 2017)
4. **Transparency Database** (2018)
5. **SME support system** for supply chain due diligence (e.g. simple guides, web-based support, training)

EU project support (a few examples)

▪ **EU Foreign Policy Instrument (FPI)**

- Support to the ICGLR Regional Initiative on Natural Resources (€3 million)
- Support to the OECD Secretariat (€3 million (2016-2019))
- EU-UN Partnership on land, natural resources and conflict prevention (€1,5 million)
- Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Central African Republic (PAC, ARM)

▪ **EU Development Cooperation (DEVCO)**

- DRC: Fight against child abuse, including in CAHR (€1 million)
- DRC: Combating violence and providing protection to vulnerable children in Province Oriental (€1 million) and North Kivu (€1,2 million)
- Regional Project for Peace and Security for stability of the Great Lakes Region (€3-4 million)

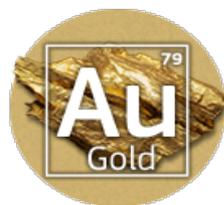
▪ **European Partnership for Responsible Minerals**

- 12 May 2016, launched by EU Member States (NL, UK, DE, others considering), the European Commission, businesses and NGOs
- Working together to support the socially responsible extraction of minerals, especially in conflict zones and other high-risk areas.
- Together making a difference on the ground in vulnerable regions and in the supply chains connecting EU businesses and consumers
- Currently working on involving cross-sectoral downstream companies

International Outreach

- United States
- China
- India
- United Arab Emirates
- Colombia
- Mexico
- Canada

More information



[DG TRADE website](#)

- The regulation explained
- Help for business
- Legal text and documents



<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/conflict-minerals-regulation/>