Item 04 – GRI Sector Standards Project for Oil, Gas, and Coal – Exposure draft for Coal

For GSSB discussion and approval

Date 15 April 2021
Meeting 29 April 2021
Project Sector Standards for Oil, Gas, and Coal

Description
This document sets out the exposure draft of Sector Standard: Coal, including the explanatory memorandum. These are submitted for GSSB approval for public exposure.

If approved, it is proposed that public exposure commence in mid-May and run until the end of July.

Please note: This Standard makes references to the GRI Universal Standards. As the Universal Standards are currently under revision, the references in this draft use the names of the Universal Standards as they were at the time of exposure. The names and other references, along with several figures in the introduction and the glossary terms will be updated to align with the version of the Universal Standards to be submitted to the GSSB for approval in May. This content will be update in this Standard prior to release for public exposure.
Background information for the GSSB

The GRI Sectors Standards Project for Oil, Gas and Coal was initiated in 2019, and work on a Sector Standard for oil, gas, and coal commenced following the appointment of a 17-member Working Group in mid-2019.

In addition to the Working Group, a number of experts and stakeholders were engaged in an external peer review in February and March 2020 to gather further input on the draft contents. This peer review involved over 20 participants representing business, civil society, investor and mediating institutions. Peer review feedback reinforced the need to highlight climate change for these sectors. The likely material topics presented were largely confirmed as the correct ones, and the contents were seen as useful from both a reporter’s perspective as well as for engagement purposes.

During the course of the project, the GSSB received stakeholder submissions from the oil and gas sector raising concerns about addressing oil, gas, and coal in a combined Sector Standard, indicating a potential impediment to its uptake. These concerns were echoed by the Oil, Gas, and Coal Working Group, and the GSSB decided in April 2020 to separate coal from the oil and gas contents.

As a consequence, two Sector Standards – one for oil and gas, and one for coal – are being developed under the auspices of Sectors Standards Project for Oil, Gas and Coal. To strengthen the coal expertise, an additional member was appointed to the Working Group, and a program of further research on the impacts of the coal sector has been undertaken by the Standards Division.

The exposure draft for coal incorporates relevant public comment feedback collected to the exposure draft for oil and gas, aligning with these revisions where seen as appropriate by the Working Group.

Preliminary findings on topic and disclosure gaps

It was anticipated that projects for Sector Standards would generate insight on the feasibility of developing reporting requirements, recommendations, and/or guidance for the sector. The work on coal to date has surfaced some topics and disclosures that might result in recommendations to revise or develop new GRI Topic Standards.

All likely material topics included in the exposure draft include at least one Topic Standards disclosure, though a number have been supplemented with additional disclosures from outside the GRI Standards.

As was expected, in a similar vein to oil and gas, Working Group discussions have been largely focused on climate change related topics, namely GHG emissions and Climate adaptation and resilience. There has been a strong recommendation from the Working Group to enhance disclosures within these topics, specifically related to governance, target setting, and organizations’ strategic decision-making in the context of the low-carbon transition.

In addition, the topics of Asset integrity and critical incident management, and Land and resource rights did not have clear directly relevant or sufficient Topic Standards disclosures and might result in recommendations to revise existing Topic Standards or develop new ones at the completion of the project.

Public comment

The public comment period for the exposure draft of coal is proposed to commence on 19 May and run until 30 July 2021. This will run in conjunction with the public comment period for agriculture, aquaculture, and fishing.

The primary objective of the public comment period is to test the clarity, feasibility, completeness and relevancy of the content, including:

- Whether the topics that have been identified as likely material for organizations in the coal sector, and the way they are described, accurately reflect the sector’s most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights; and
• That the list of disclosures from the GRI Topic Standards and other sources included for each likely material topic are relevant for organizations in the sector to report information about their impacts and approach.

The public comment will engage stakeholders globally across GRI's key constituencies. All engagement will be undertaken remotely.
Explanatory memorandum

This explanatory memorandum sets out the objectives of GRI Sector Standards Project for Oil, Gas, and Coal. It also includes the significant proposals resulting from this project and summarizes the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB)'s involvement and views on development of the draft.

Objectives for the project

The exposure draft for coal is the second Standard being developed under the GRI Sector Standards Project for Oil, Gas, and Coal. This is a pilot project for the GRI Sector Program.

The project aims to identify and describe the sectors’ significant impacts and stakeholder expectations from a sustainable development perspective, and provide evidence and authoritative references for these. This will serve as a foundation for increased transparency and more consistent reporting from organizations in the sectors.

The project was initiated in 2019 to develop a Sector Standard for oil, gas and coal. As outlined in the GSSB's Due Process Protocol, a multi-stakeholder working group was established to contribute in the development of the Sector Standard.

During the course of the project, the GSSB received stakeholder submissions from the oil and gas sector raising concerns about addressing oil, gas, and coal in a combined Sector Standard, indicating a potential impediment to its uptake. These concerns were echoed by the Oil, Gas, and Coal Working Group, and the GSSB decided in April 2020 to separate coal from the oil and gas contents. As a consequence, this exposure draft focuses on the coal sector only.

For more information on the project, consult the project proposal and terms of reference.

The GRI Universal Standards have simultaneously been under revision. The implementation model of the Sector Standards will be incorporated into these revised Universal Standards. The final Universal Standards are expected to be approved in Q2 2021. For the purposes of this exposure draft, draft versions of the Universal Standards are used.

Significant proposals

An exposure draft for coal has been developed in line with the project objectives set out above.

Notable inclusions in this exposure draft are summarized below:

- **22 topics were identified to be likely material** for organizations in the coal sector (see Table 1). For each likely material topic, the sector’s most significant impacts are described and disclosures to report information about the organization’s impacts and approach in relation to the topic are listed. All topics list one or more disclosures from the GRI Topic Standards; six topics list additional sector disclosures in addition to Topic Standards disclosures; and 15 topics list additional sector recommendations to supplement Topic Standards disclosures.

- **The Standard emphasizes topics related to climate change**, notably GHG emissions and Climate adaptation and resilience. Robust disclosure on these topics, specifically related to governance, target setting, and organizations’ strategic decision-making related to the low-carbon transition, have been identified as essential for the coal sector. Additional reporting recommendations and disclosures draw from relevant climate reporting frameworks, such as the TCFD Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

- **New tailings disclosures are listed** in the topic Asset integrity and critical incident management for reporting on integrity of tailings facilities. These disclosures have been developed in line with the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management, launched in 2020 by the International Council on Mining & Metals, United Nations Environment Programme and Principles for Responsible Investment.
• Additional disclosures are also listed related to topics that deal with payment transparency and prevention of corruption, with additional sector disclosures based on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI Standard 2019.

• Sector Profile section further outlines the sector’s activities, business relationships, and its interactions with the global sustainable development agenda, including linkages to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. A mapping between the likely material topics and the relevant SDGs is included as part of the larger context in the section 1.2 The sectors and sustainable development, providing a starting point for organizations that seek to integrate the SDGs into their reporting.

Table 1: Likely material topics included in the draft Sector Standard: Coal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Likely material topic</th>
<th>Disclosures from GRI Topic Standards included for reporting on the topic</th>
<th>Whether additional sector recommendations or disclosures are listed for the topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. GHG emissions             | GRI 302: Energy 2016                                                   | Additional sector recommendations included for:
|                              | GRI 305: Emissions 2016                                                | • Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics
|                              |                                                                       | • Disclosure 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions
| 2. Climate adaptation and resilience | GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016                                    | Additional sector recommendations included for:
|                              |                                                                       | • Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics
|                              |                                                                       | • Disclosure 201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change Additional sector disclosures
| 3. Closure and rehabilitation | GRI 402: Labor/Management Relations 2016                               | Additional sector recommendations included for:
|                              | GRI 404: Training and Education 2016                                   | • Disclosure 402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes
|                              |                                                                       | • Disclosure 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs Additional sector disclosures
| 4. Air emissions              | GRI 305: Emissions 2016                                                | Additional sector recommendations included for:
|                              | GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016                               | • Disclosure 305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions
|                              |                                                                       | • Disclosure 416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories
| 5. Biodiversity               | GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016                                             | Additional sector recommendations included for:
|                              |                                                                       | • Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics
|                              |                                                                       | • Disclosure 304-3 Habitats protected or restored
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>GRI/Reference</th>
<th>Additional sector recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Waste</td>
<td>GRI 306: Waste 2020</td>
<td>Additional sector recommendations included for:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure 306-3 Waste generated</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure 306-5 Waste directed to disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Economic impacts</td>
<td>GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016</td>
<td>Additional sector recommendations included for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRI 202: Market Presence 2016</td>
<td>• Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016</td>
<td>• Disclosure 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Local communities</td>
<td>GRI 413: Local Communities 2016</td>
<td>Additional sector recommendations included for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Land and resource rights</td>
<td>GRI 413: Local Communities 2016</td>
<td>Additional sector recommendations included for:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Rights of indigenous peoples</td>
<td>GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous People 2016</td>
<td>Additional sector recommendations included for:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>GRI 413: Local Communities 2016</td>
<td>• Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Disclosure 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Occupational health and safety</td>
<td>GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Child labor</td>
<td>GRI 408: Child Labor 2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Forced labor and modern slavery</td>
<td>GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Anti-corruption</td>
<td>GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016</td>
<td>Additional sector disclosures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Public policy and lobbying</td>
<td>GRI 415: Public Policy 2016</td>
<td>Additional sector recommendations included for Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relationship to draft Sector Standard: Oil and Gas

Draft Sector Standards for oil and gas, and coal were developed in conjunction until April 2020, with the intention of forming a single Standard. Following a recommendation from the working group, these contents were separated.

There are two notable changes in the likely material topics for the coal sector compared to oil and gas - the inclusion of child labor as a likely material topic, and the exclusion of anti-competitive behavior.

The exposure draft for coal also has an additional focus on tailings management, which is not relevant for oil and gas organizations outside of oil sands mining.

GSSB involvement and views on the development of this draft

The GSSB appointed a subcommittee of three GSSB members for the Sector Program. The subcommittee was consulted on key conceptual issues on a regular basis.

The first (rough) draft of the Sector Standard for oil, gas, and coal – prior to the separation of the contents – was discussed by the GSSB during a virtual meeting on 26 March 2020, and the scope of the project was discussed on 23 April 2020.

The GSSB confirmed its support for content of the exposure draft for coal when it voted to approve the draft for public exposure at its meeting on 29 April 2021. The recording of the meetings can be accessed on the GSSB website.

Superseded publications

The GRI Sector Standard: Coal will be relevant for coal organizations previously using the G4 Mining and Metals Sector Disclosures. The content of these Sector Disclosures was not updated as part of the transition from the G4 Guidelines to the GRI Standards.
GRI Sector Standards Project for Oil, Gas, and Coal – Exposure draft for coal
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Introduction

GRI Sector Standard: Coal provides information for organizations in the coal sector about their most likely material topics. These topics have been identified as likely material for organizations in the coal sector on the basis of the sector’s most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights.

Sector Standard: Coal also contains a list of disclosures from the GRI Topic Standards and other sources for organizations in the coal sector to report information about their impacts and approach in relation to each likely material topic.

Sector Standards are developed using multi-stakeholder expertise, authoritative intergovernmental instruments, and other relevant evidence.

This Standard is structured as follows:

• Section 1 provides a high-level overview of the sector, including its activities, business relationships, sustainability context, and the connections between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the likely material topics for the sector.

• Section 2 outlines the topics that have been identified as likely material for organizations in the coal sector and therefore potentially merit reporting. For each likely material topic, the coal sector’s most significant impacts are described and disclosures to report information about the organization’s impacts and approach in relation to the topic are listed.

• Glossary contains defined terms with specific meaning when used in the GRI Standards.

• Bibliography lists the authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources used to develop each topic, as well as further resources that may be helpful for reporting on the topic.

The rest of this Introduction section offers an overview of the sectors this Standard applies to, an overview of the system of GRI Standards, and further information on using this Standard.

Sectors this Standard applies to

GRI Sector Standard: Coal applies to organizations undertaking the following:

• Exploration, mining, and processing of thermal and metallurgical coal from underground or open-pit mines.

• Supply of equipment and services to coal mines, such as drilling, exploration, seismic information services, and mine construction.

• Storage or transportation of coal, such as slurry pipelines.

This Standard can be used by coal organizations of any size or type in any geographic location.

Not all topics listed in this Standard may be material for all organizations in the sector. The organization will determine its material topics based on its specific circumstances.

When identifying the applicable Sector Standards, an organization should consider its main sector. If the organization has substantial activities across more than one sector, it must use all applicable Sector Standards.

Sector classifications

Table 1 lists industry groupings relevant to the coal sector in the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®), Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB), International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), and Sustainable Industry Classification System (SICS®). The table is intended to assist an organization in identifying whether the Sector Standard: Coal applies to it and is for reference only.
Table 1. Industry groupings relevant to the coal sector in other classification systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification system</th>
<th>Classification number</th>
<th>Classification name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GICS®</td>
<td>10102050</td>
<td>Coal &amp; consumable fuels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICB</td>
<td>60101040</td>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIC</td>
<td>B05</td>
<td>Mining of coal and lignite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SICS®</td>
<td>EM-CO</td>
<td>Coal operations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System of GRI Standards**

This Standard is part of the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards). The GRI Standards enable an organization to report information on its most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights, and how it manages these impacts.

The GRI Standards are structured as a system of interrelated standards that are organized into three series: Universal Standards, Sector Standards, and Topic Standards.

**Universal Standards: GRI 101, 102, and 103**

Note: All references to the GRI Universal Standards in this Standard refer to [the drafts] that have been made available as part of the [review of the Universal Standards]. The GRI Sector Standards will work in conjunction with the revised Universal Standards. The draft Universal Standards are subject to the approval of the Global Sustainability Standards Board and may change.

**GRI 101: Using the GRI Standards** sets out the requirements that the organization must comply with to report in accordance with the GRI Standards. The organization begins using the GRI Standards by consulting GRI 101.

**GRI 102: About the Organization** contains disclosures that the organization uses to provide information about its reporting practices and other organizational details, such as activities, governance, and policies.

**GRI 103: Material Topics** provides guidance on how to determine material topics. It also contains disclosures that the organization uses to report information about its process to determine material topics, its list of material topics, and how it manages each topic.

**Sector Standards**

The Sector Standards provide information for organizations in a given sector about their most likely material topics. The organization uses the Sector Standards that apply to its sectors when determining its material topics and when determining what to report for each material topic.

**Topic Standards**

The Topic Standards contain disclosures that the organization uses to report information on its impacts and approach in relation to particular topics. The organization uses the Topic Standards according to the list of material topics it has determined using GRI 103.
Using this Standard

An organization in the coal sector reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards is required to use this Standard when determining its material topics and when determining what information to report for the material topics.

Determining material topics

Material topics are topics that represent the organization’s most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights.

An organization in the coal sector is required to use this Standard when determining its material topics. The organization needs to review each topic described in Section 2 of this Standard and determine whether it is a material topic for the organization.

This Standard helps the organization determine its material topics, but the organization still needs to determine its material topics based on its specific circumstances. The topics an organization identifies as material may vary according to specific circumstances, such as its business model; sector; geographic, cultural, and legal operating contexts; ownership structure; and the nature of its impacts.

GRI 103: Material Topics provides step-by-step guidance on how to determine material topics.

Not all topics listed in this Standard may be material for all organizations in the sectors. If any of the topics that are included in this Standard have been determined by the organization as not material, the organization is required to list them in the GRI content index and explain why they are not material (see Requirement 7 in Section 3 of GRI 101: Using the GRI Standards).
See Requirement 3 in Section 3 of GRI 101: Using the GRI Standards and Box 1 in GRI 103: Material Topics for more information on using Sector Standards when determining material topics.

### Determining what to report

When a topic included in this Standard is determined by the organization as material, the Standard helps the organization identify disclosures to report on its impacts and approach in relation to that topic.

A what to report section is included for each topic in Section 2 of this Standard. What to report sections list disclosures from the GRI Topic Standards. They may also list additional sector recommendations and disclosures for the organization to report on, in cases where the Topic Standards do not provide sufficient information about an organization’s impacts and approach in relation to a topic. Additional sector disclosures may be based on other sources.

Figure 2 illustrates how what to report sections are structured.

**Figure 2. Structure of what to report sections**

The organization is required to report how it manages each material topic and related impacts using GRI 103: Material Topics. This requirement is noted under the heading "Management of the topic."

Disclosures from the GRI Topic Standards that have been identified for organizations in the coal sector to report on are listed under the heading 'Topic Standards disclosures'. When the topic is determined by the organization as material, the organization is required to report those disclosures or explain why they are not applicable in the GRI Context Index.

Additional sector recommendations and disclosures may also be listed. Reporting these, together with any Topic Standards disclosures, ensures the organization reports sufficient information about its impacts and approach in relation to the topic. Additional sector recommendations are extensions of Topic Standards disclosures, while additional sector disclosures are new disclosures. Additional sector disclosures may be

For topics determined by the organization as material, the organization is required to report the disclosures drawn from Topic Standards listed in the what to report section for that topic. If any disclosures listed are not relevant for reporting on the organization’s impacts and approach in relation to the topic, then the organization is not required to report these but is required to list them in the GRI Context Index, provide the 'not applicable' reason for omission and a brief explanation (see Requirement 7 in Section 3 of GRI 101: Using the GRI Standards).

The additional sector recommendations and disclosures outline additional information that the organization should report on the topic. An organization should provide sufficient information about its impacts and approach in relation to each material topic, so that information users can make informed assessments and decisions about the organization. The additional sector disclosures and recommendations have been identified as relevant for organizations in the coal sector in relation to the topic. Reporting on these is encouraged, however, it is not a requirement.

When the organization reports the additional sector disclosures, it is required to list them in the GRI content index.

See Requirement 5 in Section 3 of GRI 101: Using the GRI Standards for more information on using Sector Standards when identifying disclosures to report on.
**Defined terms**

Defined terms are underlined in the text of the GRI Standards and hyperlinked to their definitions in the Glossary. The organization is required to apply the definitions in the Glossary.

**References and resources**

Each GRI Topic Standard includes a list of authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources used in developing the Standard, as well as additional resources that can be consulted by organizations on the topic. Additional authoritative instruments and sources used to develop the topics in this Standard, as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by organizations in the coal sector are listed at the end of the Standard.
1. Sector profile

Coal is an abundant and widespread natural resource. Its use dates from ancient history, and coal extraction now represents a large global sector supplying key raw materials for energy generation and metallurgical processes. It is currently a fundamental input in some major industries, notably steel, which accounts for 15% of the use of world coal production.\(^1\) Coal is also used in production of synthetic compounds, such as cement, dye, oil, waxes, pharmaceuticals, and pesticides.

Coal organizations are diverse in nature. While some focus on this sole commodity – combining extraction, distribution, and consumption channels under a single ownership – others are large diversified organizations, extracting different commodities or operating across different sectors. Some of the largest organizations in the sector are state-owned enterprises.

Coal is still widely used to generate electricity in many countries, though its consumption for this purpose has declined globally since 2013.\(^2\)

1.1 Sector activities and business relationships

When determining its material topics, the organization should consider the impacts of both its activities and its business relationships.

Activities

The impacts of an organization vary according to the types of activities it undertakes. The following list outlines some of the key activities of the coal sector. The list is not exhaustive.

- **Prospecting and exploration**: Surveying of resources through, for example, feasibility assessments, geologic mapping, aerial photography, geophysical measuring, and drilling.
- **Development**: Design, planning, and constructing a mine, including facilities for coal processing and workers.
- **Mining**: Coal extraction using surface mining, underground mining, or in-situ techniques.
- **Processing**: Crushing, cleaning, and processing coal from unwanted materials; processing it into briquettes, liquids, and gas or into coke for steelmaking.
- **Closure and rehabilitation**: Decommissioning processing facilities, land reclamation and rehabilitation, and closing and sealing waste facilities.
- **Transportation**: Moving coal to the point of consumption by barge, conveyor belt, train, truck, or ship; or when mixed with oil or water, transported as coal slurry by pipeline.
- **Storage**: Storing coal at mining sites or import and export terminals.
- **Sales and marketing**: Trading and customer sales of products for the purpose of, for example, iron and steel production, cement production, electricity production, and manufacturing.

Business relationships

An organization’s business relationships include those with business partners, entities in its value chain, including those beyond the first tier, and any other entities directly linked to its operations, products, or services. The following types of business relationships are of particular relevance when identifying the impacts of organizations in the coal sector.

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\(^1\) International Energy Agency (IEA), [Coal Information: Overview](https://www.iea.org/reports/coal-information-overview), accessed on 5 April 2021.

Joint ventures are common arrangements, particularly in upstream coal operations, in which organizations share costs, benefits, and liabilities of assets or a project. Even as a non-operating partner, an organization can be involved with negative impacts as a result of a joint venture.

Suppliers and contractors are used often in the coal sector during certain phases of the project, such as construction, or to provide services. Some of the most significant impacts related to the topics in this Sector Standard involve the supply chain.

Customer organizations use coal to produce heat, energy, or materials. When these organizations burn coal, they generate large amounts of greenhouse gas (GHG) and other air emissions. While customer organizations play a key role in reducing and managing their emissions, organizations that extract coal are increasingly expected to take responsibility for emissions from the combustion of their products and to disclose the related emissions. This Sector Standard therefore includes disclosures on all Scopes of GHG emissions (1, 2, 3) as well as on other environmental and health impacts that occur through product use.

1.2 The sector and sustainable development

Energy is a key driver of economic growth and sustainable development. Coal has been a fundamental source of the world’s energy, contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. Coal represents the largest resource for electricity production, providing over a third of the total supply.³

The role of coal remains important in regions or countries where coal is a key source of revenue or a strategic asset that guarantees energy independence. Although the number of people worldwide working in coal mining is not very large,⁴ coal can be the main economic resource of a community. In addition to employment, coal activities can also bring about local economic development, along with infrastructure and services. Most of the world’s coal is not traded internationally, but consumed in the same country where it is produced, though some major producing countries export the majority of the coal produced.

Meanwhile, coal consumption is declining globally, though in many countries, particularly in Asia, its use is still growing. Burning coal for energy generation is responsible for 40% of all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from fossil fuels, representing the main contributor to climate change. In addition, coal has the highest emissions intensity when combusted. Coal typically releases more than twice the amount of GHGs than natural gas per unit of energy produced.⁵

The majority of the world’s countries has committed to combating climate change, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. Climate change threatens the lives, livelihoods, health, and homes of millions of people. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that continuing to consume fossil fuels at the current rate could result in dangerous global temperature increases leading to magnified risks of extreme weather and climate events.⁶ Other reports show that with current policy commitments, the world is indeed heading toward a dangerous 3.2-degree Celsius rise in temperature by 2100.⁷ These projections underline the need to transition to a low-carbon economy based on affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy. Achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050 is required to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, which is predicted to pose significantly lower risks to natural and human systems than a warming of 2 degrees Celsius.⁸ Actions taken by high-emitting sectors, such as the coal sector, are essential for this transition. These actions

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⁴ Eight million people are estimated to work in coal mining in the world; see M. Jakob et al., ‘The Future of Coal in a Carbon-Constrained Climate’, Nature Climate Change, vol. 10, no. 8, August 2020.
⁵ Energy Information Administration (EIA), How much carbon dioxide is produced per kilowatthour of U.S. electricity generation?, accessed on 5 April 2021.
⁶ International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Warming of 1.5°C, 2018.
⁸ International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Warming of 1.5°C, 2018.
can include business model changes, investing in renewable energy sources, prioritizing energy-efficient practices, and developing and adopting new technologies and nature-based solutions to remove carbon from the atmosphere.

The coal sector faces additional pressure to embark on the transition path as governments and the financial sector implement climate-resilient policies and portfolios, resulting in financial restrictions or divestments from coal. While these policies incentivize decarbonizing the economy, they will also result in decreased employment opportunities for workers in the sector and its supply chains. Many mining communities have few alternative sources of employment, and decline in coal mining can lead to high local unemployment rates. To ensure a just transition, it is essential for governments and organizations to work together. A just transition refers to a fair and equitable pathway through industrial transformation to a sustainable future, that integrates worker-centric public and employer policies and programs to provide a secure and decent future for all workers, their families, and the communities that rely on them. The roadmap to a low-carbon transition will differ between countries according to their context and differing capabilities to respond to and mitigate impacts of climate change.

In addition to contributing to climate change, the coal sector generates various negative impacts on the environment and people, including impacts on human rights. These include, for example, water, air, and soil pollution as well as impacts on biodiversity, which can also result in serious health impacts on people. Accidents and working conditions can pose further health and safety risks for workers and local communities. The use of land for sector activities may also lead to disputes, often triggered by issues related to tenure rights, resettlement of local communities, or restricted access to land and natural resources. These impacts are especially relevant for indigenous peoples, who often have a special relationship with land and the natural environment.

Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the 193 United Nations member states, comprise the world’s comprehensive plan to achieving sustainable development.

Since the SDGs and targets associated with them are integrated and indivisible, coal organizations have the potential to impact all SDGs by either enhancing their positive contributions or avoiding and mitigating negative impacts.

While the coal sector contributes to meeting the world’s energy demand and thus plays a role in achieving Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, extracting and burning coal is the primary contributor to climate change. Climate change can also exacerbate other challenges, such as achieving access to clean water, food security, and poverty reduction. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy while mitigating GHG emissions as per Goal 13: Climate Action and the necessary transition to a low-carbon economy is one of the sector’s greatest challenges.

Because the coal sector is in many regions still a central source of employment and income, it makes positive contributions to Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth and Goal 1: No Poverty. Coal operations can also stimulate other economic activity and bring along infrastructure and services to local communities around mining sites. With proper management of environmental impacts caused by coal operations, the sector can thus contribute to Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities and Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.

Table 2 highlights connections between the likely material topics for the coal sector and the SDGs. It is a starting point for organizations that seek to integrate the SDGs into their reporting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Likely material topics</th>
<th>Corresponding Sustainable Development Goals</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. GHG emissions</td>
<td>Goal 13: Climate Action</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 14: Life Below Water</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 1: No Poverty</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Climate adaptation and resilience</td>
<td>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 13: Climate Action</td>
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<td>3. Closure and rehabilitation</td>
<td>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 15: Life on Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Air emissions</td>
<td>Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 15: Life on Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Biodiversity</td>
<td>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 14: Life Below Water</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal 15: Life on Land</td>
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<td>6. Waste</td>
<td>Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being</td>
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<td>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
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<td>Goal 15: Life on Land</td>
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<td>7. Water and effluents</td>
<td>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
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<td>Goal 14: Life Below Water</td>
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<td>Goal 15: Life on Land</td>
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<td>8. Economic impacts</td>
<td>Goal 1: No Poverty</td>
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<td>Goal 5: Gender Equality</td>
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<td>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
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<td>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
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<td>Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities</td>
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<td>9. Local communities</td>
<td>Goal 1: No Poverty</td>
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<td>Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being</td>
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<td>Goal 5: Gender Equality</td>
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<td>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
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<td>10. Land and resource rights</td>
<td>Goal 1: No Poverty</td>
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<td>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
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<td>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
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| **11. Rights of indigenous peoples** | Goal 1: No Poverty  
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being  
Goal 5: Gender Equality  
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities  
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **12. Conflict and security** | Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **13. Asset integrity and critical incident management** | Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being  
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities |
| **14. Occupational Health and Safety** | Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being  
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth |
| **15. Employment practices** | Goal 1: No Poverty  
Goal 5: Gender Equality  
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth  
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities |
| **16. Child labor** | Goal 1: No Poverty  
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth  
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **17. Forced labor and modern slavery** | Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth  
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **18. Non-discrimination and equal opportunity** | Goal 5: Gender Equality  
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth  
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities  
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **19. Freedom of association and collective bargaining** | Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth  
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **20. Anti-corruption** | Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production  
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **21. Payments to governments** | Goal 1: No Poverty  
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals |
| **22. Public policy and lobbying** | Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
2. Likely material topics

The following section outlines the likely material topics for the coal sector. Each topic describes the most significant impacts related to topic and list disclosures that have been identified as relevant for reporting on the topic by the sector. The organization needs to review each topic in this section and determine whether it is material for it to report on.

2.1 GHG emissions

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions comprise air emissions that contribute to climate change, such as carbon dioxide and methane. This topic covers direct and energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) related to an organization’s activities, as well as other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) related to the end use of an organization’s products.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the single biggest contributor to climate change, the impacts of which are occurring at an accelerating rate. Studies show that approximately half of the total anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from 1750 onwards have occurred in the last 40 years, mostly due to increased use of fossil fuels, including coal. Although the energy efficiency of production has improved, increased energy demand has caused a rise in global GHG emissions, the majority of which originates from combustion of fossil fuels.

Besides CO₂, coal operations also cause the emission of another powerful GHG: methane (CH₄). This GHG has a significantly higher global warming potential than CO₂ when considering its impact over 100 years, one ton of CH₄ is equivalent to 28 to 36 tons of CO₂. The energy sector has been identified as the second-largest source of anthropogenic CH₄ emissions. Recent measurements indicate that available figures on CH₄ emissions from energy could be underestimates. Other GHG emissions related to coal extraction and use include nitrous oxide (N₂O) and ozone (O₃).

Activities related to coal mining and processing consume significant amounts of energy. Unless they are powered by renewable energy sources, these operations generate CO₂ emissions. These are classified as direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions for activities owned or controlled by the organization or energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions for activities that result from purchased or acquired electricity consumed by the organization.

The amount of energy used in coal mining depends on several factors, such as the method of mining, mine depth, geology, mine productivity, and degree of refining required. Activities among the most energy-consuming include transportation, exploration activities, drilling, excavation, extraction, grinding, crushing, milling, pumping, and ventilation processes. Extraction and transportation in underground mines might require more energy than surface mining due to, for example, greater requirements for hauling, ventilation, and water pumping. Closure and rehabilitation activities are also a source of GHG emissions.

Coal mines are also a source of CH₄ emissions, which are produced during the process of coal formation and released to the atmosphere during and after the mining process. Coal mine methane (CMM) can be released via degasification systems and ventilation air from underground coal mines, seepage from abandoned or closed mines through vent holes or cracks in the ground, coal seams of surface mines, and fugitive emissions from storage and transportation. Underground mines are responsible for the majority of Scope 1 coal CH₄ emissions due to the higher gas content of deeper seams.

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For coal, end-use activities are responsible for the most significant GHG emissions, which are classified as part of other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions. Coal is a carbon-intensive fuel, and its combustion generates the single largest source of global CO₂ emissions. These emissions mostly originate from electricity and heat generation, steel production, and cement manufacturing.

### What to report – GHG emissions

If an organization in the coal sector has identified GHG emissions as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

<table>
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<th>Disclosure</th>
<th>Additional sector recommendations</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Management of the topic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>GRI 103: Material Topics</strong></td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
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### Topic Standards disclosures

| **GRI 302: Energy 2016** | Disclosure 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization | |
| | Disclosure 302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organization | |
| | Disclosure 302-3 Energy intensity | |

| **GRI 305: Emissions 2016** | Disclosure 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions | - Report the percentage of direct (Scope 1) methane emissions. |
| | | - Report the breakdown of gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions by type of source (stationary combustion, process, fugitive). |
| | Disclosure 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions | *Note: This recommendation is based on the guidance to clause 2.2.5.3 in GRI 305: Emissions 2016.* |
Disclosure 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions

Disclosure 305-4 GHG emissions intensity

Disclosure 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions

Resources and references

GRI 302: Energy 2016 and GRI 305: Emissions 2016 list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.2 Climate adaptation and resilience

Climate adaptation and resilience refer to how an organization adjusts to current and anticipated climate-related risks, as well as how it contributes to the ability of societies and economies to withstand impacts from climate change. This topic covers an organization’s strategy in relation to the transition to a low-carbon economy and the impacts of that transition on workers and local communities.

Signatories of the Paris Agreement have committed to keeping global warming ‘well below 2 degrees’. Yet the maximum amount of fossil fuels that can be burned while remaining within that limit – the global carbon budget – is far lower than the proven reserves that organizations could be extracted. This puts pressure on producers to modify their business models, establish carbon emissions targets, create carbon sinks, and diversify away from fossil fuels.

Since coal emits the largest amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and has the highest intensity of emissions per unit of energy among fossil fuels (see GHG emissions), burning coal is likely to be the first activity governments seek to suppress in fulfilling their commitments under the Paris Agreement. Since its peak consumption in 2013, the energy transition has commenced and total consumption of coal has been declining.¹²

This transition presents high risks for organizations, workers, and local communities reliant on coal operations. As the market for coal shrinks, some organizations will be forced to close operations, impacting their financial viability. Workers are faced with challenges related to their employability and finding desirable re-employment. Coal mining regions may end up with environmental legacy costs related to asset closure as well as significant reductions of economic activity that lead to lower tax revenues and depopulation.

In 2040, coal use as a share of total global energy use could vary between an estimated 20% and 10% depending on the policy scenario.¹³ The transition will also be unequal across countries, as some countries are much more dependent on coal for electricity generation than others. Similarly, while alternatives are available for energy generation, steelmakers still lack a feasible alternative for coal, so their transition might take longer. Technological solutions for burning coal without emitting CO₂ (e.g., through carbon capture and storage or utilization) are being tested, but the technology has not progressed at the rate necessary to meet the required emissions reductions to limit global warming to levels committed to in the Paris Agreement, and new investment is scarce.¹⁴

Many coal operations will face closure, but others are expected to remain operational for decades. Which remain operational longer will depend on technological, geographic, and political factors. Organizations are at risk of owning stranded assets or pieces of physical capital that become drastically reduced in value by the transition, leading to write-offs. Organizations may mitigate these risks by diversifying away from coal, investing in technological solutions, and focusing on market segments expected to remain operational longer.

A just transition to a low-carbon economy requires recognizing the different levels of dependence on coal by regions and countries and the need to create quality jobs for persons affected. Examples of potential actions from coal organizations to ensure a just transition include providing plenty of notice of closures, collaborating with governments and unions, retraining and redeploying workers, and providing alternate investments in affected communities. Meaningful, early consultations with stakeholders and communities have proven crucial (see Closure and rehabilitation).

¹³ The share of coal in the energy mix was 27% in 2018. International Energy Agency (IEA) uses two policy scenarios for forecasting the use of coal: under the Current Policy Scenario (assuming no change in policies), this share will be reduced to 20% in 2040; under the Sustainable Development Scenario (assuming policies compatible with the Paris Agreement), the share will be reduced to 10% in 2040. World Energy Outlook 2019, accessed 5 April 2021.
The transition can also bring along opportunities to reinvigorate economic activity and provide new employment opportunities and skills development.

### What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified climate adaptation and resilience as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Disclosure</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Management of the topic</strong></td>
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</table>
| GRI 103: Material Topics | Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics | - Report the level and function within the organization that has been assigned responsibility for managing climate change-related impacts.  
- Describe the board’s oversight to manage climate-change related impacts.  
- Report whether responsibility to manage climate change-related impacts is linked to performance assessments or incentive mechanisms, including in the remuneration policies for highest governance body members and senior executives.  
- Describe any commitments, policies, and actions taken to mitigate the impacts of the transition to a low-carbon economy on workers and communities. |
| **Topic Standards disclosures** |
| GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 | Disclosure 201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change | - Describe the climate change-related scenarios used to assess the resilience of the organization’s strategy, including a 2-degree or lower scenario.  
- Describe how the climate-change related scenarios affect or could affect the organization’s operations or revenue, including potential write-offs and early closure of existing assets.  
- Report the coal production volumes for the reporting year and projected volumes for the next five years.  
- Report the estimated reserves and potential emissions from these reserves.  
- Report the percentage of capital expenditure (CapEx) allocated to investments in:  
  - prospecting and exploration of new reserves;  
  - low-carbon technology;  
  - energy from renewable sources.  
- Report investments in nature-based solutions for climate mitigation and technologies to...
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<tr>
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<th>remove CO₂; and net captured value of CO₂ removed.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>- Report diversification of operations away from a reliance on sales and transport of coal.</td>
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### Additional sector disclosures

Describe the organization’s approach to public policy advocacy on climate change, including:
- the organization’s stance on issues related to climate change;
- any differences between the organization’s lobbying positions and any stated policies, goals, or other public positions;
- a list of industry and other membership associations and national or international organizations participating in public policy advocacy on climate change in which the organization has a significant role.

*Note: The last disclosure is related to SPP-7 Membership associations. If the information reported by the organization in SPP-7 covers the membership associations requested by this disclosure, the organization can provide a reference to this information.*

### Resources and references

484 **GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016** lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

487 The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.3 Closure and rehabilitation

At the end of commercial use, organizations are expected to close assets and facilities and rehabilitate operational sites. The planning and execution of this phase should take environmental as well as socioeconomic impacts into consideration. This topic covers an organization’s approach to closure and rehabilitation, including impacts on the environment, local communities, and workers.

Potential impacts of coal mining following closure include soil and water contamination, changes to landforms, and disturbance of biodiversity and wildlife. Closure can also lead to lasting socioeconomic consequences for local communities. Closure often requires planning that begins in the early phases of a project’s lifecycle in order to anticipate potential impacts. Failure to close assets and rehabilitate sites effectively can render land unusable for other productive uses due to the presence of toxic materials or contamination. It can also result in health and safety hazards.

Environmental impacts from the closure of surface and underground mining can differ. For example, surface mining requires more land use and more substantial rehabilitation, whereas abandoned underground mines may emit coal mine methane even after active mining has seized, contributing to GHG emissions.

Over the course of a coal mining project, communities may come to depend on the sector’s activities for jobs, income, royalties, tax payments, charitable donations, and other benefits (see also Payments to governments). This can lead to negative impacts on the economy and people once the project ends. For example, insufficient notice of closure or lack of adequate planning for economic revitalization, social protection, and labor transition can hinder the transition of workers and local communities to a post-closure phase and cause retrenchment, economic downturn, and social unrest. Without clearly assigned responsible parties or allocated funds, closed coal mines can also leave behind legacy environmental issues and financial burden for local communities and governments.

Closure and rehabilitation of coal operations can also create employment and business opportunities. This can involve an influx of additional workers for an extended period of time. The arrival of workers from the surrounding areas or through a fly-in-fly-out approach during this phase can, in turn, exacerbate other pressures on the environment.

Closure and rehabilitation of coal mining operations should result in a stable and sustainable ecosystem, compatible with planned post-closure land use. Activities can include stabilization of open-pit or underground workings and removal or conversion of infrastructure to ensure safety of people; rehabilitation of waste rock stockpiles and tailings facilities to control erosion and land degradation; management of waste, surface water, and groundwater quality issues resulting from abandoned rock drainage, waste rock, and leaching from tailings (see also Waste and Water and effluents); and post-closure monitoring.

The need to reduce GHG emissions and to transition to a low-carbon economy (see Climate adaptation and resilience) is leading to more frequent closures. These are less likely to be counterbalanced by openings, as has been the case in the past. In areas where employment largely derives from coal activities, mitigating significant socioeconomic impacts requires collaboration between local and national governments, coal organizations, workers, and unions to ensure a just transition.
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified closure and rehabilitation as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
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**Topic Standards disclosures**

| GRI 402: Labor/Management Relations 2016 | Disclosure 402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes | Describe how workers are consulted in advance of significant operational changes. |
| GRI 404: Training and Education 2016 | Disclosure 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs | Describe the labor transition plans in place to help workers manage the transition to post-closure phase of operations (which can include redeployment, assistance with re-employment, resettlement, and redundancy payments). |

**Additional sector disclosures**

Report the organization’s operations that:
- have closure and rehabilitation plans;
- have been closed;
- are in the process of being closed.

Report the total monetary value of financial provisions made by the organization for closure and rehabilitation, including post-closure and rehabilitation monitoring, and aftercare.

**Resources and references**

GRI 402: Labor/Management Relations 2016 and GRI 404: Training and Education 2016 list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.4 Air emissions

Air emissions include pollutants that can have negative impacts on air quality, ecosystems, and human and animal health. This topic covers impacts from emissions of sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), particulate matter (PM), volatile organic compounds (VOC), carbon monoxide (CO), and heavy metals, such as lead, mercury, and cadmium.

In addition to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, coal is significant sources of anthropogenic air emissions classified as pollutants. Globally, air pollution causes acute health problems and millions of deaths annually by contributing to heart and lung diseases, strokes, respiratory infections, and neurological damage. Children, the elderly, and the poor are disproportionately affected, as are communities adjacent to operations.

The emission of pollutants also has impacts on ecosystems. For example, nitrogen emissions and mercury that enter the oceans or waterways can impact marine life. They are also a major cause of ground-level ozone – commonly known as smog – which can lead to or worsen respiratory illnesses. Sulfur oxides can lead to acid rain and increase ocean acidification. Further adverse effects from acid rain and ground-level ozone include degradation of water, soil, flora, and fauna, and impairment of their ability to function and grow.

Air emissions from coal operations include CO, NOx, PM from coal dust, and SO2. These emissions can occur from evaporation from tailings ponds or waste areas; fugitive dust emissions from drilling, blasting, storage, transportation, loading, and unloading; refining and processing activities; and transportation of supplies and products. Emissions related to product use include NOx, PM, SO2, arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, and other heavy metals.

In addition to their impacts on climate change (see GHG emissions), air emissions from burning coal in power plants or industrial processes can also have negative impacts on people. Outdoor air pollution causes millions of deaths every year, and burning coal is a major source of this pollution. These emissions are caused by organizations in other sectors, such as utilities and steel, but their impacts can often be directly linked to the coal sector.

What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified air emissions as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<tr>
<td><strong>Topic Standards disclosures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>GRI 305: Emissions 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions</td>
<td>- Report particulate matter (PM) emissions from coal dust separately from total PM. - Report carbon monoxide (CO) emissions.</td>
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</table>

| GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016 | Disclosure 416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories | Describe actions taken to improve product quality to reduce air emissions. |

569 **Resources and references**

570 *GRI 305: Emissions 2016* and *GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016* list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

572 The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.5 Biodiversity

Biodiversity not only has intrinsic value, but is also vital to climate, human health and well-being, food security, and economic prosperity. This topic covers impacts on biodiversity, including on plant and animal species and genetic diversity.

Coal operations typically require large-scale infrastructure development, which have direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on biodiversity in the short and long term. Due to the scale and long lifespans of coal projects, impacts can occur well beyond a project’s temporal and geographical parameters, including after closure and rehabilitation. Direct impacts include air, soil, and water contamination, deforestation, soil erosion, and sedimentation of waterways. Other impacts include habitat fragmentation and conversion, the introduction of invasive species and pathogens, and species mortality.

Impacts on biodiversity can result from land clearance for pits, access routes, and progressive expansion into new areas; habitat fragmentation from access roads and other linear infrastructure; disruption of surface water, wetland, and groundwater ecosystems; and effluent discharges, groundwater, or surface stream contamination from acidic water, coal tailings ponds, or overburden piles.

Different mining methods present distinct risks for biodiversity. Open-pit mines generate more severe impacts than underground mines due to progressive deepening and widening of the mining site, increasing affected areas over time. Coal resources can also be located in sensitive ecosystems or areas with high biodiversity value, which can exacerbate impacts on biodiversity. In addition, increased human settlement around operational sites can have impacts through opening of routes to previously inaccessible areas, adding stress and contributing to cumulative impacts within the landscape.

Coal activities can contribute to cumulative impacts on biodiversity. For example, habitat fragmentation caused by the presence of a mining site can be compounded by land use change from agricultural operations. Extensive land use requirements for open-pit mining can also contribute to GHG emissions and climate change, namely through land use change resulting in removal of carbon sinks. Climate change, in turn, is expected to affect all aspects of biodiversity – including individual organisms, populations, species distribution, and ecosystem composition and function – and the impacts are anticipated to become more severe as temperatures increase.

The coal sector has participated in developing a mitigation hierarchy tool, which can be used to limit and manage negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. The tool presents a prioritized sequence of measures for the sustainable management of natural resources, with preventive actions taking precedence over remediation. Priority is given to avoidance and, where avoidance is not possible, to minimization of impacts. Only at the point that all preventative steps are adopted should remediation measures be used, including rehabilitation or restoration of degradation or damage, and offsetting residual impacts remain after all other measures have been applied.16

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16 Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI), A cross sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015.
If an organization in the coal sector has identified biodiversity as a **material topic**, this section helps it determine what to report on this **topic**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Disclosure</th>
<th>Additional sector recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Management of the topic                       | GRI 103: Material Topics Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics    | - Describe any commitments to achieving no net loss or net gain to biodiversity on operational sites, and report whether these commitments apply to existing or future operations, and whether they also apply to operations beyond areas of high biodiversity value.  
- Report whether application of the mitigation hierarchy has informed actions to manage the topic and related impacts. |

**Topic Standards disclosures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016</th>
<th>Disclosure 304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure 304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
| Disclosure 304-3 Habitats protected or restored |                                                                                                                                            | Describe how the application of the mitigation hierarchy has resulted in:  
- areas protected through avoidance measures or through offset measures;  
- areas restored through on-site restoration measures or through offset measures. |
| Disclosure 304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                     |

**Resources and references**

*GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016* lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.6 Waste

Waste refers to anything that a holder discards, intends to discard, or is required to discard. When inadequately managed, waste can have significant negative impacts on the environment and human health, often extending beyond locations where waste is generated and discarded. This topic covers impacts from waste, including as a result of construction and remediation activities from active and inactive sites.

Waste impacts from coal activities can include contamination of surface water, groundwater, and food sources with chemicals and heavy metals. Further effects can be loss of land productivity and erosion. Certain wastes require particularly robust management due to their type or volume. In remote areas with limited waste disposal methods, waste impacts can be more severe or harder to monitor.

The largest waste stream from coal operations comprises overburden, rock waste, and tailings. Often produced in large quantities, these wastes can also contain toxic or noxious substances, including heavy metals. Effective waste management and minimization are therefore critical for protecting local communities and preventing damage to the environment.

Overburden from surface mining is usually stored on adjacent undisturbed land until it can backfill the pit once mining is complete. Disposal options are limited for some surface mining techniques, such as mountain-top removal, since the overburden cannot be returned to the pit. In these cases, the disposal method consists of adjacent valley filling, which can lead to various environmental and biodiversity impacts, such as burial of waterways and concentration of noxious substances harmful to ecosystems and humans (see also Water and effluents).

Rock waste and coarse tailings are usually managed on heaps or disposed in constructed waste rock dumps or former open-pit operations. Associated environmental impacts concern air pollution from dust from these dumps, which wind or rainwater can carry to affect air quality, watercourses, or lands.

Coal slurry waste from mining and processing is generally discarded into ponds, filtered, stored in heaps, or disposed of in underground voids. Surface tailing storage facilities can cover vast areas and be contained by tailings dams. Tailings without harmful substances can be drained and stored until being reshaped and covered with soil and vegetated. However, tailings pose a health risk for local communities when they contain heavy metals, cyanide, chemical-processing agents, sulfides, or suspended solids that can pollute the environment, including groundwater and surface water (incidents related to tailings facilities are discussed in Asset integrity and critical incident management).

Other typical wastes from coal operations include waste oils and chemicals, spent catalysts, solvents and other industrial wastes, as well as packaging and construction wastes.

The nature and quantity of generated waste often requires management beyond the productive phase of a mining operation. At the end of a coal exploration or extraction project, closure and rehabilitation can also yield significant waste, which can have lasting environmental and socioeconomic consequences.
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified waste as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<td><strong>GRI 103: Material Topics</strong></td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
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<td><strong>Topic Standards disclosures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRI 306: Waste 2020</strong></td>
<td>Disclosure 306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 306-3 Waste generated</td>
<td>Report a breakdown of the composition of waste by the following waste streams: - overburden; - rock waste; - tailings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal</td>
<td>Report a breakdown of the composition of waste by the following waste streams: - overburden; - rock waste; - tailings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 306-5 Waste directed to disposal</td>
<td>Report a breakdown of the composition of waste by the following waste streams: - overburden; - rock waste; - tailings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resources and references**

*GRI 306: Waste 2020* lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.7 Water and effluents

Recognized by the United Nations as a human right, access to fresh water is essential for human life and wellbeing. The amount of water withdrawn and consumed by an organization and the quality of its discharges can have impacts on ecosystems and people.

Coal activities can have impacts on the availability and quality of water resources, which can in turn have impacts on ecosystems and water users. The coal sector’s widespread use of water in operations can reduce water availability for local communities and other sectors that also rely on the resource. Certain mining methods can involve substantive vegetation clearance and land use changes, which can also lead to erosion and sediments flows. Alterations in water flows and increased sedimentation affect water quality and aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

Water in coal mining is used for cooling and cutting in mines; dust suppression in mining and hauling; washing to improve coal quality; re-vegetation of surface mines; and long-distance transportation of coal slurry. The amount of water needed for operations depends on whether mining occurs on the surface or underground as well as on operational efficiency. The amount of water withdrawn also varies according to the ability to substitute water, water quality, reservoir characteristics, and recycling infrastructure.

The coal sector’s impacts on water additionally depend on the quantity of water resources in the local context; where water is scarce, the sector has a greater impact. A large proportion of the world’s coal resources are found in areas that are arid or experience water stress. In such areas, the sector’s activities are likely to increase competition for water with other demands – such as for household use and fishing, aquaculture, or agriculture activities – and exacerbate tensions between as well as within sectors or local communities. Droughts, floods, and other extreme weather events related to climate change will likely pose more challenges related to water availability and quality.

Coal activities can have significant impacts on the quality of surface water and groundwater, which can translate into long-term implications for ecosystems and biodiversity, spread waterborne diseases, cause health and development problems for humans, and impair food chain productivity. These impacts can occur from leaching from tailings, failure of tailings facilities, and acid mine drainage, which involves acidic water containing heavy metals. Underground operations might also disrupt or contaminate aquifers. Transportation accidents and related coal spills can result in waterways and wetlands being contaminated with harmful materials, such as arsenic, lead, mercury, and sulfur compounds.

What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified water and effluents as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<th>Standard Disclosure</th>
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<td>GRI 103: Material Topics</td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
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## Topic Standards disclosures

<table>
<thead>
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<th>GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018</th>
<th>Disclosure 303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource</th>
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<td>Disclosure 303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Describe actions taken to prevent or manage impacts from acid mine drainage.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 303-3 Water withdrawal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 303-4 Water discharge</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 303-5 Water consumption</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Resources and references

GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018 lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.8 Economic impacts

An organization’s activities can have impacts on the economic conditions of its stakeholders and on economic systems through, for example, revenues and other payments, hiring, and procurement. Infrastructure investments and services supported by an organization can also have impacts on a community’s well-being and long-term development. This topic covers economic impacts at local, national, and global levels.

Coal activities can be an important source of investment and income for local communities, countries, and regions. Actual impacts vary according to the scale of operations, stimulation of other economic activity, and effectiveness of management of coal-related revenues by local governments. In some resource-rich countries, a significant amount of the gross domestic product is derived from investments in the development of coal resources and revenues from mining. However, mismanagement of these revenues can harm economic performance and lead to macroeconomic instability and distortions (see Payments to governments and Anti-corruption). Economies dependent on finite resources can also be vulnerable to commodity price and production fluctuations.

The extent to which local communities benefit from the coal sector’s presence depends on existing development and industrialization levels and the community’s capacity to offer qualified workers for the new employment opportunities. In addition, the net employment impacts depend on how employment by the sector affects existing jobs in other sectors. These impacts can also be affected by an organization’s employment practices. For example, a fly-in-fly-out work approach can offset pressures associated with influxes of people in small communities while still supplying workers to fill positions. However, this approach reduces employment opportunities available to local communities, thus detracting from potential economic benefits.

Introduction of new coal activities can also generate negative impacts on local communities, including competition over jobs and economic disparity; vulnerable groups, including women, are often disproportionately affected (see also Local communities). An influx of external workers can increase pressure on housing, infrastructure, and public services. Other potential negative impacts include environmental legacy costs related to, for example, contamination, incidents, or lack of proper rehabilitation after closure (see also Closure and rehabilitation).

Governments and regions with coal resources currently face the risk of stranded assets due to stricter climate policies and technological developments driving the transition to a low-carbon economy (see Climate adaptation and resilience). The transition is expected to result in significant reductions in coal mining, making communities and countries that depend on the sector’s revenues or employment vulnerable to resulting economic downturn. In these cases, collaboration between local and national governments and organizations in the coal sector is essential to ensure a just transition.
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified economic impacts as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<tr>
<td>GRI 103: Material Topics</td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
<td>Describe the organization’s approach to providing local procurement and employment opportunities, including training programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Topic Standards disclosures**

| GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 | Disclosure 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed | Report direct economic value generated and distributed by project. |
| GRI 202: Market Presence 2016    | Disclosure 202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage |                                                                 |
|                                 | Disclosure 202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community |                                                                 |
| GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016 | Disclosure 203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported |                                                                 |
|                                 | Disclosure 203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts |                                                                 |
| GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016 | Disclosure 204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers |                                                                 |

**Resources and references**

GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 and GRI 202: Market Presence 2016 list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.9 Local communities

Local communities can comprise individuals or groups of individuals living and/or working in areas that are affected or that could be affected by an organization’s activities. An organization is expected to conduct community engagement to understand the vulnerabilities of local communities and how they might be affected by the organization’s activities. This topic covers socioeconomic, cultural, health, and human rights impacts on local communities.

Coal organizations can have positive impacts on local communities through employment, local procurement, and local taxes (see also Economic impacts, Employment practices and Payments to governments). Organizations in the sector can also benefit local communities through community development programs and providing access to infrastructure and services, including access to energy, if the services and infrastructure are designed with community needs in mind.

The coal sector’s activities can also lead to negative impacts on communities. For example, land use requirements for activities or transportation and distribution of products, influxes of people seeking employment and economic opportunities, environmental degradation, and use of natural resources for sector activities can all cause negative impacts. Types and significance of impacts commonly associated with the sector vary according to the characteristics and context of the local community.

Land use requirements can cause displacement and loss of access to land, water and other natural resources (see Land and resource rights). Land use for coal mining can compete with other land uses, such as farming, fishing, or recreation. Displacement can additionally impact human rights of individuals in local communities. The sector’s land use may also result in damage to cultural heritage sites, which can lead to loss of culture, tradition, or cultural identity. Such damage especially affects indigenous peoples. Decreased availability of resources can have more severe impacts on women, who are often responsible for obtaining water, food, and fuel.

The arrival of workers from the surrounding areas or through a fly-in-fly-out work approach during construction or expansion of a coal mine might lead to greater economic inequality within the local community. There may be an increase in activities that compromise social order, such as substance abuse, gambling, and prostitution, specifically affecting vulnerable groups. The influx of predominantly male migrant workers can also change the social dynamics of the local community. This impacts women in particular, as it can lead to a rise in sexual violence and trafficking as well as sexually transmitted diseases (see also Rights of indigenous peoples). The sector has also been linked to domestic and gender-based violence, both on mining sites and in local communities. In-migration of workers can also introduce new communicable diseases and increase pressure on local services and resources.

Organizations can have further impacts on community health, safety, and well-being due to air, soil, and water pollution; increased levels of noise and light; waste streams and leaks; and dust. Incidents, such as explosions, fires, mine collapses, spills, and tailings dams failures, can threaten the safety of local communities (see also Asset integrity and critical incident management). Increased traffic to operational sites can pose additional road accident hazards.

When operating in areas of pre-existing conflict or where negative impacts from coal activities are left unattended, conflicts can arise or become exacerbated (see also Conflict and security).

Effective local community engagement can contribute to better management of the social impacts of coal projects. If organizations in the coal sector overlook or poorly execute such engagement, community concerns might not be understood or addressed, which can exacerbate existing impacts or create new ones.
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified local communities as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management of the topic</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **GRI 103: Material Topics** | Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics | - Describe the means for identifying and engaging with local communities.  
- List the vulnerable groups that the organization has identified.  
- List any collective or individual rights that the organization has identified to be of particular concern to the local communities.  
**Note:** These recommendations are based on the guidance to clause 1.1 in GRI 413: Local Communities 2016. |

**Topic Standards disclosures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRI 413: Local Communities 2016</th>
<th>Disclosure 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs</th>
<th>Describe significant impacts on the health of local communities as a result of exposure to pollution caused by the organization’s operations or use of hazardous substances.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities</td>
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</table>

**Additional sector disclosures**

Report the number and description of disputes from local communities, including actions taken and outcomes of the actions.

**Resources and references**

**GRI 413: Local Communities 2016** lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.10 Land and resource rights

Land and resource rights encompass the rights to use, manage and control land, fisheries, forests, and other natural resources. Organizations can have impacts on the availability and accessibility of these to local communities and other users. This topic covers impacts from an organization’s use of land and natural resources on human rights and tenure rights, including from resettlement of local communities.

Coal operations require access to land for prospecting, exploration, mining, coal and waste storage, processing, transportation, and distribution of products. This can sometimes lead to displacement of other land users, restricted access to resources and services, and resettlement. Impacts from land use vary according to methods of extraction, resource location, processing required, and transportation methods. For example, displacement is more often associated with open-pit mining than underground coal mining.

Unclear rules regarding tenure rights to access, use, and control land often cause disputes, economic and social tensions, and conflict. Insufficient consultation with, and inadequate compensation to, affected communities can also exacerbate tensions and conflict. For example, the relationship between subsurface (i.e., mineral) rights and surface (i.e., land) rights might be unclear; formal statutory tenure rules might overlap or conflict with traditional customary rules; legitimate rights may not be recognized or enforced; or people may lack formal documentation of their rights to land. Community consultations may also fail to include all affected members. Women, for example, are often excluded from decision-making processes related to the development a new project.

Organizations may provide local communities with monetary compensation or land that is equivalent to lost assets. However, determining the value of local communities’ lost access to the natural environment is complex. It requires considerations of income-generating activities, human health, and non-material aspects of quality of life. The amount of compensation provided may therefore not be equivalent to the loss suffered. In some cases, customary titleholders to the land may not be compensated at all or may only be compensated for crops they were cultivating on the land rather than also for the land itself.

Involuntary resettlement of local communities can have impacts on people’s livelihoods and human rights. These impacts can be exacerbated for vulnerable groups. Involuntary resettlement can involve physical displacement (e.g., relocation or shelter loss) and economic displacement (e.g., loss or access to assets). Involuntary resettlement typically requires more extensive engagement between organizations and local communities. Impacts of resettling communities can be exacerbated by a flawed process or lack of transparency, for example, in the absence of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), specifically for indigenous peoples.

Community members resisting resettlement can also face threats and intimidation, as well as violent, repressive, or life-threatening removal from lands by security forces or government agents (see also Conflict and security).
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified land and resource rights as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<td><strong>Management of the topic</strong></td>
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</table>
| **GRI 103: Material Topics** | Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics | Describe how the organization seeks to ensure meaningful engagement with vulnerable groups, including how it ensures safe and equal gender participation.  
Note: This recommendation is related to SE-1 Approach to stakeholder engagement. If the information reported by the organization in SE-1 describes how it seeks to ensure meaningful engagement with vulnerable groups, the organization can provide a reference to this information. |

| Topic Standards disclosures | | |
| **GRI 413: Local Communities 2016** | Disclosure 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs | - Report the locations of operations or facilities which necessitated involuntary resettlement or where such resettlement is ongoing. For each location, describe how peoples’ livelihoods and human rights were affected as a result of the resettlement, and any remedy provided. (For example, describe the impacts on people’s customary rights, cultural rights, and access to economic resources and services as a result of the resettlement, and any remedy provided.)  
- Describe the process for providing remediation to local communities subject to involuntary resettlement, such as the process for establishing compensation for loss of assets or other assistance to improve or restore standards of living or livelihoods. |

| Resources and references | | |
| **GRI 413: Local Communities 2016** | lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic. |
| The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69. |
2.11 Rights of indigenous peoples

Indigenous peoples are considered a vulnerable group that could experience negative impacts as a result of an organization's activities more severely than the general population. Indigenous peoples have both collective and individual rights, as set out in United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other international human rights instruments. This topic covers impacts on the rights of indigenous peoples.

The coal sector can have impacts on indigenous peoples that are often connected with sociocultural factors, such as their cultural heritage and special relationship with land. Development of coal activities can present positive economic impacts through, for example, employment opportunities and community development programs but the sector’s activities can also disrupt indigenous peoples' cultural, spiritual, and economic ties to their lands or natural environments, compromise their rights and well-being, and cause displacement (see also Land and resource rights). Availability of and access to water, as a key concern for indigenous communities, can also be impacted. Considering many indigenous peoples’ distinct relationship with and dependence on nature, the sector’s role as a major contributor to climate change exacerbates impacts on the environment.

The collective and individual rights of indigenous peoples are recognized in international instruments. Indigenous peoples also often have a special legal status in national legislation, and/or can be customary or legal owners of lands to which organizations in the coal sector are granted use rights by governments. As such, before initiating development projects that require resettlement or have potential impacts on lands or resources used or owned by indigenous peoples, organizations are expected to seek free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous peoples. This right is recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and allows indigenous peoples to give or withhold consent to a project that may affect them or their territories as well as to negotiate project conditions. However, some national governments might not recognize or enforce indigenous land rights or indigenous peoples’ rights to consent. Documented cases show absence of good faith consultations as well as undue pressure and harassment toward indigenous peoples to accept projects; opposition to such projects has in some cases led to violence and death (see also Conflict and security). Organizations in the coal sector and indigenous peoples regularly have disputes and conflicts over land ownership and rights.

The sector can further undermine social cohesion, welfare, and safety of indigenous communities through tension created by the influx of foreign workers, risks of prostitution and forced labor, violence against women, and increased exposure to communicable diseases (see also Local communities). Negative socioeconomic impacts from coal mining projects often affect indigenous women more than men.

What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified rights of indigenous peoples as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of the topic</td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
<td>Describe the mutually accepted process to incorporate the right to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) and other rights as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the International Labour Organization Convention 169 ‘Indigenous and Tribal Peoples’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describe how the organization seeks to ensure meaningful engagement with indigenous peoples, including how it ensures safe and equal gender participation.

*Note: this recommendation is related to SE-1 Approach to stakeholder engagement. If the information reported by the organization in SE-1 describes the means for ensuring equal and safe gender participation, the organization can provide a reference to this information.*

## Topic Standards disclosures

<table>
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<th>Disclosure 411-1 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRI 413: Local Communities 2016</strong></td>
<td>Disclosure 413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Describe the process for identifying and implementing community development programs for indigenous peoples, such as providing training and access to jobs, providing supply opportunities and benefit-sharing contracts, or implementing an indigenous employment strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List the locations of operations where indigenous peoples are present or affected by ongoing coal activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resources and references

- **GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2016** and **GRI 413: Local Communities 2016** list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.
- The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.12 Conflict and security

An organization’s activities may trigger conflict, or they may be located in areas facing conflict situations. An organization’s use of security personnel or reliance on national security forces in conflict situations can have negative impacts and needs to be carefully managed to ensure that the human rights of local communities and other third parties are respected. This topic covers the organization’s security practices and its approach to operating in areas of conflict.

Many organizations in the coal sector operate in regions and situations of conflict. Pre-existing conflicts are common when, for example, organizations operate in countries characterized by political and social instability. The risk of human rights abuses is heightened in areas of conflict.

Conflict can also be caused by the presence of coal activities. These conflicts can be triggered by poor engagement with or exclusion of local communities and indigenous peoples from decision-making processes; uneven distribution of economic benefits; negative impacts, such as environmental pollution or reduced access to resources seen as disproportionate to the benefits received; or disputes over use of scarce resources. Conflict can also be triggered by mismanagement of coal-related revenues by public officials for individual gains at the expense of local interests (see also Anti-corruption).

Organizations in the coal sector may use security personnel to protect their assets or ensure their workers’ safety. Security personnel may take action against community members, including when they are protesting projects or protecting their lands. These actions can violate human rights, such as rights to freedom of association and freedom of speech, as well as lead to violence, injuries, or deaths. Security contractors may also be connected to military or paramilitary groups.

Security may be provided by host government police or military forces. In such cases, organizations in the coal sector might be involved with negative human rights impacts as a result of their business relationships with these military and security forces, over whose actions they have limited control.

When coal projects are endorsed by local governments but remain disagreeable to local communities, the use of private military or security forces may increase tensions and exacerbate the power imbalance between companies and local communities.

Effectively addressing such negative impacts involves assessing security risks, which includes engaging with stakeholders, and working with security providers to ensure human rights are respected. This may also help organizations improve safety and security in local communities through, for example, facilitating communication between government security forces and local communities and supporting efforts to address other sources of conflict.
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified conflict and security as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<tr>
<td>GRI 103: Material Topics</td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
<td>List the organization’s significant operations in areas of conflict</td>
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<td><strong>Topic Standards disclosures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>GRI 410: Security Practices 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Resources and references

GRI 410: Security Practices 2016 lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.13 Asset integrity and critical incident management

Asset integrity and critical incident management deal with prevention and control of incidents that can lead to fatalities, injuries or ill health, environmental impacts, and damage to communities and infrastructure. This topic covers impacts from such incidents and an organization’s approach to critical incident management.

Critical incidents in the coal sector can have catastrophic consequences on workers, local communities, and the environment, as well as cause damage to the organization’s assets. In addition to fatalities and injuries, these incidents can cause economic loss, conflict, threats to livelihoods, compromised food safety and security, social disruption, cultural erosion, litigation stress, environmental degradation, and direct species mortality. Incidents that cause methane and other GHG emissions, such as gas and coal dust explosions, also contribute to climate change.

Critical incidents related to coal mining include mine collapses, poisonous gas leaks, dust explosions, stope collapses, fires, mining-induced seismicity, floods, vehicle collisions, and mechanical errors due to improperly operated or malfunctioning equipment (see also Occupational health and safety). Coal fires can release fly ash and smoke containing GHG emissions and toxic chemicals that can enter food chains.

Other critical incidents involve failures related to tailings management. Poor management or design of tailing facilities can lead to leaks or collapses, with severe impacts on local communities, livelihoods, infrastructure, and the environment. Failures can be due to poor water management, overtopping, foundation or drainage failure, erosion, and earthquakes. Impacts become more severe when tailings also contain high levels of bioavailable metals or hazardous chemicals. Incidents related to spills and leaks of coal slurry ponds and tailings pipelines can also cause significant damage.

Critical incident risks can be identified and anticipated through implementation of a critical control management approach, which addresses the sources or factors likeliest to lead to potential incidents. Organizations can mitigate their impacts through measures that ensure emergency preparedness and response. This includes effective communication with local communities to mitigate exposure to pollution and other impacts during emergencies (see also Local communities). Effective critical control management can also limit impacts associated with natural calamities and extreme weather events, which are likely to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change.

What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified asset integrity and critical incident management as a material topic, this section helps determine what to report on this topic.

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| GRI 103: Material Topics | Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics | - Report whether the organization complies with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and, if so, provide a link to the latest information disclosed in line with GISTM Principle 15. 
- Describe the actions taken to:
  o manage impacts from tailings facilities throughout the lifecycle, including closure and post-closure; |
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<th>Topic Standards disclosures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRI 306: Effluents and waste 2016</strong></td>
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</table>

**Additional sector disclosures**

- List the organization’s tailings facilities.
- For each tailings facility, report the following information:
  - description of the tailings facility;
  - operational status (active, inactive, closed, etc.);
  - Dam Failure Consequence Classification, in line with the GISTM;
  - date and main findings from the latest risk assessment.

*Note: If the organization has already reported this information as specified in the additional sector recommendation to MT-3 listed above, the organization can provide a reference to this information.*

Describe the organization’s emergency preparedness and response programs and plans.

**Resources and references**

973 **GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2016** lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

974 The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.

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2.14 Occupational health and safety

Healthy and safe working conditions are recognized as a human right. Occupational health and safety involves prevention of physical and mental harm to workers and promotion of workers’ health. This topic covers impacts related to workers’ health and safety.

Many of the work-related hazards in the coal sector are associated with key processes in exploration and mining phases, such as working with heavy machinery and exposure to or handling of explosive, flammable, poisonous, or harmful substances. Despite the sector’s efforts to eliminate work-related hazards and improve safety, exposure to these hazards has resulted in higher fatality rates than in many other sectors.

Other hazards to workers’ health and safety can result from working in confined spaces or isolated locations, long working hours, and the type of physical, often repetitive, labor involved. Work-related hazards vary according to the extraction method. For example, workers in underground mines can be exposed to more health and safety risks due to challenging working conditions and confined environments.

The coal sector extensively uses suppliers to perform what can amount to major parts of projects. Suppliers are often subject to lower occupational health and safety standards than employees. Suppliers can also have higher accident and fatality rates, which can be due to suppliers undertaking the most dangerous jobs. They might also not be covered by the coal organization’s occupational health and safety management system, be less familiar with the workplace and the organization’s safety practices, or be less committed to those practices.

Hazards associated with the coal sector with a potential to result in injury include transportation incidents, which are a common source of fatalities and injuries. These can occur when workers and equipment are transported to and from mining sites, sometimes over long distances along dangerous routes. Fires and explosions are another major hazard (see also Asset integrity and critical incident management), which can originate from coal dust and flammable gases, such as methane during coal extraction, transportation, and processing. Electrical hazards can be associated with high-voltage systems or equipment used in mining sites.

Incidents categorized as ‘struck-by’, ‘caught-in’, or ‘caught-between’ can involve falling equipment or structures, faulty operation of heavy machinery, or malfunctioning of electrical, hydraulic, or mechanical installations. Workers can also be at risk of falls, slips, and trips, such as when workers access working areas or equipment located high above the ground or via underground walkways, which can be obstructed, wet, or sloped.

Hazards associated with the sector with a potential to result in ill health include exposure to airborne respirable dust, which can lead to obstructive or debilitating lung illnesses such as asthma, cancer, and pneumoconiosis. Free crystalline silica released during processes that use or produce sand, such as coal extraction, can cause lung cancer and silicosis. Coal dusts are also associated with coal workers’ pneumoconiosis. In addition, exposure to hydrogen sulfide released by coal seams can lead to incapacitation or death. Concentration of gases such as carbon monoxide, methane, and nitrogen in confined spaces can create poisonous environments, which can lead to asphyxiation.

Physical hazards in the sector include extreme temperatures, which can cause fatigue and body stress reactions, as well as harmful levels of carcinogenic radiation from industrial processing and harmful levels of machinery noise. Workers can also suffer impaired hearing and musculoskeletal disorders due to ergonomic-related hazards, such as vibration.

Biological hazards faced by many coal workers include exposure to viruses present in the local community that cause communicable diseases or bacteria as a result of poor hygiene and quality of water or food.

Hazards related to work organization and psychosocial well-being due to common employment practices in the sector, such as the use of fly-in-fly-out work organization, can increase risks of fatigue, strain, or stress, and affect physical, psychological, and social health. These hazards include expatriation, rotational work, long shifts, irregular or odd working hours, and work that is solitary or monotonous. Workers can also suffer psychological reactions, such as post-traumatic stress disorder due to, for example, being involved in a major incident. Gender imbalance can contribute to stress, discrimination, or sexual harassment (see also Non-discrimination and equal opportunity).
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified occupational health and safety as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<td><strong>GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018</strong></td>
<td>Disclosure 403-1 Occupational health and safety management system</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-3 Occupational health services</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-6 Promotion of worker health</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-9 Work-related injuries</td>
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<td>Disclosure 403-10 Work-related ill health</td>
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Resources and references

**GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018** lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.15 Employment practices

Employment practices refer to an organization’s approach to job creation, terms of employment and working conditions for its workers. This topic also covers the employment and working conditions in an organization’s supply chain.

Employment opportunities generated by the coal sector, either directly or through suppliers, can have positive socioeconomic impacts on communities, countries, and regions. The sector can offer well-paid opportunities for skilled workers. However, employment practices in the sector are also associated with a number of negative impacts related to working conditions, use of contract labor and disparities in working conditions, inadequate labor-management consultations, and job security.

Many jobs in the sector have rigorous shift patterns to ensure continuity of operations around the clock, sometimes requiring overtime employment and night shifts, which can cause high fatigue levels and augment risks related to occupational health and safety and critical incidents. An organization can also use fly-in-fly-out work arrangements, in which workers are flown to the site of operations for a number of weeks at a time and often required to work extended shifts. Irregular work shifts and schedules and time spent away from families can have further psychosocial impacts on workers.

Various activities are commonly outsourced to suppliers. This is prevalent during peak periods, such as construction or maintenance works, or for specific activities, such as drilling, catering, transportation, and security. By outsourcing activities and using workers employed through suppliers, organizations in the coal sector may seek to reduce their labor costs and circumvent collective agreements that would otherwise benefit workers in direct employment (see also Freedom of association and collective bargaining).

Compared to employees who have an employment relationship with the organization, agency workers commonly receive less favorable employment conditions, lower compensation, and less training. They also have higher accident rates and less job security than directly employed workers. They might lack social protection and access to grievance mechanisms. Workers beyond the first tiers of business relationships in the organization’s supply chain may be subject to low standards for working conditions, exposing organizations in the coal sector human rights violations through their business relationships (see also Forced labor and modern slavery).

Employment terms can also vary significantly for local workers, expatriates (e.g., temporary coal workers who are brought in by employers), migrant workers, and contractors. Remuneration might be unequal, and benefits, such as bonuses, housing allowances, and private insurance plans, might only be offered to expatriates. Lack of relevant skills, knowledge, or accessible training programs can restrict local communities from accessing employment opportunities created by the sector in the first place (see also Economic impacts).

Job security is another concern the coal sector faces. For example, closures (see Closure and rehabilitation) or coal price drops can be sudden, leading to job losses. Low job security is compounded by automation and changing business models, such as changes triggered by the transition to a low-carbon economy. If organizations fail to offer workers timely skills development measures, improving their employability in other sectors, they can face underemployment or unemployment.
### What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified employment practices as a *material topic*, this section helps it determine what to report on this *topic*.

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<td>GRI 401: Employment 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover</td>
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<td>Disclosure 401-3 Parental leave</td>
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<td>GRI 402: Labor/Management Relations 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRI 404: Training and Education 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee</td>
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<td>Disclosure 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria</td>
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<td>Disclosure 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken</td>
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### Resources and references


- The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.16 Child labor

Child labor is defined as work that ‘deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical or mental development including by interfering with their education’. Freedom from child labor is a fundamental human right.

Around one million children between ages five and 17 are estimated to be engaged in artisanal and small-scale mining and quarrying activities.\(^\text{18}\) Coal is identified as produced with the use of child labor in several countries, including Afghanistan, Colombia, Mongolia, Pakistan and Ukraine.\(^\text{19}\)

Coal mining activities are dangerous to children in various ways. Children face multiple hazards in coal mines, such as severe accidents and injuries, falling rocks, explosions, fires, and collapse of mine walls (see also Occupational health and safety). Other impacts can result from working in remote areas with limited access to schools and social services. If there is no family or community support, the conditions may also foster alcohol abuse, drugs, and prostitution.

Coal organizations interact with a high number of suppliers and customers, including in countries with low enforcement of human rights. Organizations can be linked to child labor by business relationships in their supply chains, such as during facilities construction. Risks of child labor in the coal sector are often found in artisanal and small-scale mining, with more prevalence in the informal sector and remote areas. Child labor is also more frequent in areas affected by armed conflict (see also Conflict and security).

Other impacts on children’s rights and well-being can result from the coal sector’s impacts on the local communities as well as from organization’s employment practices. These can include parents’ working conditions, long hours, shift work, and fly-in-fly-out practices (see also Employment practices).

What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified child labor as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<td><strong>Topic Standards disclosures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>GRI 408: Child labor 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor</td>
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Disclosure 414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria.

Note: This disclosure is also listed in 2.15 Employment practices. If the organization has identified employment practices as a material topic and has already reported this disclosure, the organization can provide a reference to this information.

Resources and references

GRI 408: Child labor 2016 and GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016 list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.17 Forced labor and modern slavery

Forced labor is work or service which is exacted under the menace of penalty and for which a person has not offered themselves voluntarily. Freedom from forced labor is a fundamental right at work. This topic covers impacts and expectations of organizations in relation to forced labor and modern slavery.

Coal has been identified as a product at risk of being produced by forced labor or modern slavery in several countries, including North Korea, Pakistan, and China.\(^2\) Organizations in the coal sector interact with a large number of suppliers, including in countries characterized by low rates of enforcement of human rights. This can increase the likelihood of using suppliers that do not adhere to rights at work or relevant codes of conduct, leaving supply chains vulnerable to human rights violations, including incidences of modern slavery.

Coal organizations can contribute to occurrences of modern slavery through joint ventures and other business relationships, including state-owned enterprises in countries where regular human rights standards violations occur.

Documented cases of human rights violations throughout the supply chain concern activities such as coal shipping and construction. Low-skilled migrant workers can also face higher risks of modern slavery when dealing with third-party employment agencies, such as those who have been found to overcharge workers for visas and flights or to demand recruitment costs be paid by employees rather than employers.

What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified forced labor and modern slavery as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<tr>
<td>GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Disclosure 414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria

Note: This disclosure is also listed in 2.15 Employment practices. If the organization has identified employment practices as a material topic and has already reported this disclosure, the organization can provide a reference to this information.

Resources and references

**GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory labor 2016** and **GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016** list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.18 Non-discrimination and equal opportunity

Freedom from discrimination is a human right and a fundamental right at work. Discrimination can impose unequal burdens on individuals or deny them opportunities instead of treating them fairly and on the basis of individual merit. This topic covers impacts from discrimination and practices related to diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunity.

The conditions, locations, and types of work associated with the coal sector can set a barrier for entry to the sector, hinder employee diversity, and result in discrimination. Discriminatory practices can impede access to jobs and career development, as well as lead to unequal treatment, remuneration, and benefits.

Discrimination has been documented in the coal sector concerning race, color, sex, gender, religion, national extraction, and worker status. For example, jobseekers from local communities are sometimes excluded from the hiring process because of a recruitment system bias that favors a dominant ethnic group or utilizes expatriate workers. Compared to expatriates, local workers might receive significantly lower pay for equal work. The sector’s widespread use of contract workers, often with differing terms of employment, can also be a source of discrimination.

The coal sector is characterized by a significant gender imbalance. In many countries, the percentage of women working in this sector is significantly lower than the proportion of women working in other sectors. Women are also significantly underrepresented in senior management positions. One of the causes of this imbalance is that fewer women graduate with degrees pertinent to the sector, such as in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Other barriers for women and primary caregivers include lack of parental leave arrangements and childcare facilities at mining sites, long work hours, and fly-in-fly-out work arrangements. Social or cultural customs and beliefs can also limit women’s access to jobs in this sector or prevent them from taking on specific roles. In addition, some resource-rich countries have laws that prevent women from working in hazardous or arduous occupations.

The coal sector has also been linked to domestic and gender-based violence, both at sites of operation and within local communities near operations. Male-dominated cultures, imbalanced gender distribution, and gendered organizational norms have been identified as factors that contribute to the likelihood of sexual harassment in such contexts.

Understanding how specific groups may be subject to discrimination in the different locations where an organization operates can help the organization in effectively addressing discriminatory practices, for example, by providing specific training to workers on how to prevent discrimination and create a respectful workplace.

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<td>If an organization in the coal sector has identified non-discrimination and equal opportunity as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.</td>
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</table>
## Topic Standards disclosures

| GRI 202: Market Presence 2016 | Disclosure 202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage  
*Note: This disclosure is also listed in 2.8 Economic impacts. If the organization has identified economic impacts as a material topic and has already reported this disclosure, the organization can provide a reference to this information.*  
Disclosure 202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community  
Same note as above applies. |
| --- | --- |
| GRI 401: Employment 2016 | Disclosure 401-3 Parental leave  
*Note: This disclosure is also listed in 2.15 Employment practices. If the organization has identified employment practices as a material topic and has already reported this disclosure, the organization can provide a reference to this information.*  
Disclosure 401-4 Average hours of training per year per employee  
Same note as above applies. |
| GRI 404: Training and Education 2016 | Disclosure 404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee  
Same note as above applies. |
| GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunity 2016 | Disclosure 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees  
Disclosure 405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men |
| GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016 | Disclosure 406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken |

## Resources and references


The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.19 Freedom of association and collective bargaining

Freedom of association and collective bargaining are fundamental rights at work. They include the rights of employers and workers to form, join, and run their own organizations without prior authorization or interference, and to collectively negotiate working conditions and terms of employment. This topic covers impacts resulting from violations of freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Workers’ rights to organize and to take collective action are essential for improving working conditions in the coal sector, including conditions relating to occupational health and safety, wages, and job security. These rights can also enable public scrutiny about the sector’s governance and practices and help reduce social inequality.

Many jobs associated with the sector have traditionally been represented by trade unions and covered by collective bargaining agreements, which are negotiated by national, regional, or global sectoral federations and associations. However, some coal resources are located in countries where these rights are restricted. Workers in such locations face risks when seeking to join trade unions and engage in collective bargaining. Even in countries where unions are legal, restrictions might exist that prevent effective worker representation, and workers who join unions may face intimidation or unfair treatment.

Documented cases of interference with freedom of association and collective bargaining include detention of managers and employees; invasion of privacy; not adhering to collective agreements; prevention of union access to workplaces in order to assist workers; refusal to bargain in good faith with workers’ chosen unions; threats, harassment, forced disappearance, violence, and deaths; unfair dismissal of trade union members and leaders; and unilateral cancellation of collective bargaining agreements.

Contract workers, who are widely used in these sectors, are often excluded from the scope of collective bargaining agreements, which can leave them with reduced benefits and worse working conditions (see also Employment practices).

Freedom of association and civic space

Freedom of association and peaceful assembly are fundamental human rights. These rights entail that both workers, through their trade unions, as well as citizens, through independent civil society, have the freedom to speak about the sector’s policies and organizations’ practices without interference. Restrictions imposed on civic space – the environment that enables civil society to contribute to decisions that affect individual lives – can limit citizens’ ability to engage in public debate about the sector’s policies and organizations’ practices.
What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified freedom of association and collective bargaining as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

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<tr>
<td>GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016</td>
<td>Disclosure 407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resources and references

GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016 lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.20 Anti-corruption

Anti-corruption refers to how an organization manages the potential of being involved in corruption. Corruption refers to practices such as bribery, facilitation payments, fraud, extortion, collusion, money laundering, and the offer or receipt of an inducement to do something that is dishonest or illegal. This topic covers impacts related to corruption and expectations of organizations in relation to contract and ownership transparency.

Corruption in the coal sector has been linked to various negative impacts, such as misallocation of resource revenues, damage to the environment, abuse of democracy and human rights, and political instability. Corruption can lead to diversion of resource revenues from public needs, such as infrastructure or basic services, which can have severe impacts, especially in countries with high levels of poverty. This can lead to increased inequalities and conflicts over coal resources.

Factors increasing the likelihood of involvement with corruption include frequent interaction between coal organizations and politically exposed persons, such as government officials appointed to govern a country’s natural resources for licenses and other regulations. The sector’s international reach along with complex transactions and flows of money can further enable corruption.

Corruption in the coal sector can occur throughout the value chain, with practices that aim to:

- influencing decision-making processes in order to extract resources;
- avoiding environmental requirements;
- shaping policies and rules; or influence protection of land rights and land access restrictions affecting livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples;
- gaining preferential terms or license approvals;
- gaining favorable treatment or confidential information in the bidding process for exploration and production rights; or for avoiding specific requirements, potentially resulting in awarding licenses or contracts to less qualified organizations or securing contracts at inflated prices;
- influencing environmental, social, and other regulations as well as enforcement of these regulations, as they relate to impact assessment processes or consultation with local communities;
- incentivizing suppliers of equipment, products, and services to secure contracts by using bribes and kickbacks to, for example, cover up fraud or to get a waiver of regulations or quality requirements for products and services;
- gaining favorable treatment in relation to taxes and other government levies, such as royalties and import duties, to deny the state revenue, or to divert payments to private beneficiaries instead;
- blocking unfavorable legislation, including environmental policies or pollution taxes (see also Public policy and lobbying).

To combat corruption and prevent the negative impacts that stem from it, organizations are expected by the marketplace, international norms, and stakeholders to demonstrate their adherence to integrity, governance, and responsible business practices.

**Transparency of contracts and ownership structures**

Publication of government contracts is a growing practice that is now an international norm in the extractive industries. The practice is endorsed by organizations such as the United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Bar Association, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Contracts governing the extraction of oil and gas resources are commonly devised by governments and organizations on behalf of citizens or local communities without public oversight. Due to the long-term horizons and widespread impacts of projects, fair terms for sharing risk and rewarding benefits, including those related to a just transition, are particularly important. Contract transparency helps local communities hold governments and organizations accountable for their negotiated terms and obligations. It also helps create a level playing field that enables governments to negotiate for better deals.
Lack of transparency about ownership structures can make it difficult to determine who benefits from financial transactions in the sector. Beneficial ownership transparency has been identified as a significant opportunity to deter conflicts of interest, corruption, tax avoidance and evasion.

Sources

What to report
If an organization in the coal gas sector has identified anti-corruption as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Disclosure</th>
<th>Additional sector recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of the topic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GRI 103: Material Topics</td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Topic Standards disclosures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016</th>
<th>Disclosure 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional sector disclosures
Describe the organization’s policy on contract transparency and provide a link to publicly available contracts and licenses.
If a contract or a license is not publicly available, explain the reasons why and report any actions taken by the organization to overcome any barriers to publication.

Note: This disclosure is based on EITI Standard 2019, Requirement 2.4. Contracts.

List the beneficial owners within the organization’s structure and explain how the organization identifies the beneficial owners of business partners, including joint ventures and suppliers.

Note: This disclosure is based on EITI Standard 2019, Requirement 2.5. Beneficial ownership c. and f.

Resources and references
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016 lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.
The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.21 Payments to governments

Lack of transparency about payments to governments can contribute to inefficient management of public funds, illicit financial flows, and corruption. This topic covers impacts from an organization’s practices related to payments to governments, and expectations of organizations in relation to transparency regarding such payments.

Organizations in the coal sector deal with a large number of complex financial transactions subject to a variety of payments to governments. These include taxes; commodity trading revenues; production rights; royalties; signature, discovery, and production bonuses; and other payments.

Transparency about payments to governments can demonstrate the economic importance of the coal sector to the host countries, and enable informed decision-making and public debate. Insufficient transparency of these payments can impede detection of misallocation of revenues and corruption. In the absence of contract transparency, transparency about taxes and other payments can offer valuable insights into the terms of contracts and can help governments increase their accountability and strengthen revenue collection and management.

Taxes, royalties, and other payments from organizations in the coal sector can amount to an important source of investment and income for local communities, countries, and regions (see Economic impacts). Coal organizations are often subject to paying royalties, along with widely applicable taxes and payments to governments, for using natural resources. Royalties are obligations to governments that are not based on corporate profits, but rather on amounts of the commodity extracted. They are designed to guarantee governments an income from the non-renewable resource that is protected from transfer pricing and other mechanisms used by organizations to minimize taxes.

At the same time, the sector receives substantial subsidies from governments in many countries, even despite government commitments to phase out financial support by 2018. Transparency about the subsidies received can be of great value interest to some stakeholders, such as investors or civil society.

When disclosing information on payments to governments, organizations in the coal sector may report aggregate payments at a global level. However, aggregated figures provide limited insight into payments made in each country or per project. Reporting country-level or project-level payments enables governments to compare the actual payments made to those stipulated in fiscal, legal, and contractual terms and to assess the financial contribution of coal projects to communities. It can also enable tax authorities to address tax avoidance and evasion by revealing information on transfer pricing arrangements and transactions. This can remove information asymmetry and provide a level playing field for governments when negotiating contracts.

State-owned enterprises

In some countries – China and India being notable examples – the largest producers of coal are state-owned enterprises (SOEs). As direct customers, SOEs are also highly relevant for the sector. Of all power plants burning coal, 40% belong to SOEs; the figure rises to 56% if joint ventures are included. SOEs often have special status, which can involve financial advantages and preferential treatment. By disclosing their transactions with SOEs, organizations in this sector can increase transparency about payments to governments and help reduce risks of corruption.

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21 In the European Union, subsidies to coal producers added up to €9.7 billion in 2012 (M. Blom et al., ‘Subsidies and Costs of EU Energy’, 2014), and remained at similar levels in the following years (see S. Whitley et al.; Overseas Development Institute (ODI); ‘Cutting Europe’s Lifelines to Coal: Tracking Subsidies in 10 Countries’, 2017).
If an organization in the coal sector has identified payments to governments as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Disclosure</th>
<th>Additional sector recommendations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management of the topic</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRI 103: Material Topics</strong></td>
<td>Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic Standards disclosures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016** | Disclosure 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed  
*Note: This information is also listed in 2.8 Economic impacts. If the organization has identified economic impacts as a material topic and has already reported this disclosure, the organization can provide a reference to this information.*  
Disclosure 201-4 Financial assistance received from government | For state-owned organizations, report the financial relationship between the government and the SOE.  
*Note: This disclosure is based on EITI Standard 2019 Requirement 2.6 State participation.* |
| **GRI 207: Tax 2019** | Disclosure 207-1 Approach to tax  
Disclosure 207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management  
Disclosure 207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax  
Disclosure 207-4 Country-by-country reporting | |
**Additional sector disclosures**

Report a breakdown of taxes and other payments to governments by revenue stream and project.  
*Note: This disclosure is based on EITI Standard 2019 Requirement 4.1 Comprehensive disclosure of taxes and revenues and requirement 4.7. Level of disaggregation.*

For coal purchased from the state, or from third parties appointed by the state to sell on their behalf, report:
- the volumes and types of coal purchased;
- the full names of the buying entity and of the recipient of the payment;
- the value of payments made for the purchase.

*Note: This disclosure is based on EITI Standard 2019 Requirement 4.2 Sale of the state’s share of production or other revenues collected in kind and EITI Reporting Guidelines for companies buying oil, gas and minerals from governments.*

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1344 **Resources and references**

1345 GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 and GRI 207: Tax 2019 list authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic.

1346 The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.
2.22 Public policy and lobbying

An organization can participate in public policy development, directly or through an intermediary organization, by means of lobbying and making financial or in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians, or causes. This topic covers an organization’s approach to public policy participation, and the impacts that can result from the influence an organization exerts in such participation.

Lobbying by the coal sector can result in long-lasting impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including local communities. In regions where coal generates significant revenue for governments, organizations in the sector can have undue influence over public policy discussions. Documented cases show how the sector has habitually donated to political parties whose policies favor corporate agendas, or to gain special access to politicians.

The coal sector has actively lobbied against ambitious climate policies. These lobbying activities may aim to safeguard existing jobs and the livelihoods of coal-mining areas, but also to prevent meaningful carbon pricing, carbon budgets, or other actions to reduce GHG emissions that could leave coal assets or resources stranded. These activities sometimes contradict publicly stated corporate strategies or positions that support policies addressing climate change (see also Climate adaptation and resilience).

Other lobbying activities by the sector include hindering environmental policies; blocking or amending legislation on environmental and social assessments of projects or fair participation of all stakeholders; overturning restrictions on resource development; and supporting the lowering of corporate taxes and resource royalties.

Lobbying can also be used to gain or retain government subsidies, which can result in commodity prices that do not reflect the full environmental or social costs of products. Subsidies for the coal sector can impede the transition to a low-carbon economy. This can consequently hinder sustainable development in numerous ways, including by reducing or inefficiently allocating available national resources, increasing dependence on fossil fuels, and discouraging investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency, which impedes the transition to a low-carbon economy.

What to report

If an organization in the coal sector has identified public policy and lobbying as a material topic, this section helps it determine what to report on this topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management of the topic</th>
<th>Standard Disclosure</th>
<th>Additional sector recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| GRI 103: Material Topics | Disclosure MT-3 Management of material topics | - Report any significant issues that the organization focuses on when participating in public policy development and lobbying.  
- Report the organization’s stance on these issues as well as any differences between lobbying positions and the stated policies, goals, or other public positions. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources and references</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRI 415: Public Policy 2016</strong> lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and other sources relevant to reporting on this topic. The additional intergovernmental instruments and references used to develop this topic description as well as further resources that may be helpful for understanding and reporting on the topic by the coal sector are listed on in the Bibliography on page 69.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note to the GSSB: A number of defined terms are being revised as part of the review of the GRI Universal Standards. To facilitate consistency, this glossary section will be completed prior to public exposure based on the drafts of Universal Standards submitted to the GSSB for approval. No new defined terms are proposed to be added as a result of the development of this Standard.

Some definitions included in this glossary contain terms that are further defined in the complete GRI Standards Glossary. All defined terms are underlined. If a term is not defined in this glossary or the complete GRI Standards Glossary, definitions that are commonly used and understood apply.
Bibliography

Front matter

Authoritative instruments

1. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, 2018.

Other sources

18. World Economic Forum (WEF), These are the world’s biggest coal producers, https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/01/these-are-the-worlds-biggest-coal-producers/, accessed on 5 April 2021.
GHG emissions

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Climate adaptation and resilience

Authoritative instruments

33. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change, 2014.
35. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Warming of 1.5°C, 2018.

Other sources

Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:

52. Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI), Methodology and Indicators Report, 2019.

Closure and rehabilitation

Other sources


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Air emissions

Other sources


Biodiversity

Intergovernmental instruments

69. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change and Biodiversity, 2002.

70. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change and Land, 2019.

Other sources


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Waste

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Water and effluents

Other sources


Economic impacts

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


**Further resources**

The following resource may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


**Local communities**

**Authoritative instruments**


**Other sources**


**Further resources**

The following resource may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


**Land and resource rights**

**Authoritative instruments**


**Other sources**


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Rights of indigenous peoples

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Conflict and security

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


**Asset integrity and critical incident management**

**Other sources**


**Further resources**

For additional reporting support, organizations can consult the following resources:


**Occupational health and safety**

**Authoritative instruments**


**Other sources**


**Further resources**

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:

Employment practices

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


Child labor

Authoritative instruments


Other sources

185. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Practical actions for companies to identify and address the worst forms of child labour in mineral supply chains, 2017.
188. United States Department of Labor, 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor, 2020

Forced labor and modern slavery

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


199. United States Department of Labor, 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor, 2020

Diversity and non-discrimination

Other sources


Freedom of association and collective bargaining

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


Anti-corruption

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


208. FATF, FATF guidance: Politically exposed persons (recommendations 12 and 22), 2013.


Further resources

The following resource may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Payments to governments

Authoritative instruments


Other sources


Further resources

The following resources may help organizations in the coal sector report on this topic:


Public policy and lobbying

Other sources


