UNECE 17th Session of the Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane and Just Transition

ISO presentation

Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland, 21-22 March 2022
Contents

• ISO in brief

• ISO/TC 82/SC 7, Mine closure and reclamation management
ISO in brief
Overview

• International Organization for Standardization, ISO
• Founded in 1947.
• Independent, non-governmental international organization.
• Global network of national standards bodies; one member per country.
• Coordinated by a Central Secretariat.
• We make International Standards.
• Not for profit.
Total: 167 members as of 16 March 2022
+ 23,000 Voluntary International Standards

- Provide technological know-how and best practice
- Facilitate trade
- Make products compatible
- Address safety issues
- Environmental and social component

https://www.iso.org/research-and-education.html
Structure and Actors

• Decentralized work in Technical Committees (TC), Subcommittees (SC), Working Groups (WG)

• Contribution from the ISO Members: Participating (P) or Observers (O).

• “Liaisons” with External Organizations: for active participation (A) or for information (B)

**UNECE** is in liaison with 68 Committees (41 active, 27 for information)
Development stages

- **Proposal stage (10)**
- **Preparatory stage (20)**
- **Committee stage (30)**
- **Enquiry stage (40)**
- **Approval stage (50)**
- **Publication stage (60)**

- **Working group experts**
- **Committee members**
- **All ISO Members**

- **Central Secretariat**

**Development process:**

1. **NWIP**
2. **Working Draft**
3. **Committee Draft**
4. **Draft IS**
5. **Final Draft IS**
6. **IS**

**Maintenance:**

Working group experts amend the draft document based on comments received.
ISO and the SDGs

https://www.iso.org/sdgs.html
ISO’s commitment to achieve the climate agenda by 2050.

Supporting “just transition”

London Declaration

Climate Action Kit

The London Declaration

Climate Action Kit

ISO 26000

ISO 26000

Social Responsibility

For businesses and organizations committed to operate in a socially responsible way.
ISO/TC 82/SC 7,
Mine closure and reclamation management
Overview

• Under parent ISO/TC 82, *Mining*.
• Established in 2014.
• Secretariat: KATS (South Korea).
• Chairmanship: AFNOR (France).
• Covers *mine closure and reclamation management* to minimize mine impacts that occur during the *lifecycle* of the mine.
• *All kinds of mines, including coal mines.*
• *Active and legacy mines.*
Membership

Annual meetings: Seoul 2014, Cleveland, Helsinki, Santiago de Chile, Shanghai, Paris, Virtual, Virtual, Sydney 2022?

As of 16 March 2022
Structure

Three Working Groups:

• WG 1, Mine closure and reclamation terminology

• WG 2, Mine closure and reclamation management planning (closed)

• WG 3, Managing mining legacies
Standards published and under development

- ISO/DTR 24419-2, *Mine closure and reclamation – Managing mining legacies — Part 2: Case studies and bibliography* [WG 3]
ISO 20305, Vocabulary

Ten sections:
- mine closure status;
- mine closure phases;
- mine closure strategies;
- mine features;
- mine materials;
- mine closure risks;
- mine closure treatments;
- mine closure activities;
- mine closure finance;
- social and cultural aspects.

Terminological entries are freely available on the ISO Online Browsing Platform

Search for:
- ISO 20305
- Individual terms
ISO 21795-1, MC&R planning

Requirements and recommendations on:
- mine closure and reclamation plan objectives and commitments;
- technical procedures and techniques;
- mitigation of socio-economic impacts;
- financial assurance and associated planning;
- mine closure and reclamation planning for unplanned closure;
- post-closure management plan;
- mine closure and reclamation plan documentation.
Illustrative examples in the TR:

- Long term financing of the perpetual obligations resulting from hard coal mining in Germany
- Green Golden Lake coal mining rehabilitation program, China
Strategic Business Plan

MISSION OF ISO/TC 82/SC 7

To develop International Standards and related complementary documents, which, when applied, will prevent or mitigate long term mining impacts and create environmental and socio-economic value through the mine closure and rehabilitation management process.

SCOPE

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR ISO/TC 82/SC 7

The strategic plan provides a framework to ensure that the committee will remain relevant and to support the development of a coherent, agreed and consistent action plan. The plan defines the objectives, project priorities, financial framework, and reporting requirements. It also provides a basis for resource allocation and project management. The plan is intended to serve as a guide for decision-making and to ensure that the committee’s activities are aligned with the overall goals and priorities of the International Standards Organization (ISO).

BENEFITS

- Improved stakeholder engagement and better alignment with the sustainable development goals
- Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the committee’s efforts
- Enhanced credibility and reputation of the committee
- Enhanced accessibility and usability of the committee’s standards

For the committee to successfully deliver these benefits, it is important to ensure that the strategic plan is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the external environment and internal priorities.
ISO/TC 82/SC 7
MINE CLOSURE
AND
RECLAMATION
MANAGEMENT

Water Management
Artisanal and Small scale Mining
Social Transition for Mine Closure
Managing Mining Legacies (WG3)
Mine Closure and Reclamation Planning (WG2)
Mine Closure and Reclamation Vocabulary (WG1)
Closure Performance
Alternative Post Closure Land Use
Stakeholder Engagement
Mine Closure Knowledge
Priorities
Future developments

• Work in preparation:
  o Task Force 1, Social aspects
  o Task Force 2, Mine water

• Also to come:
  o Tailings
  o Artisanal mining

• A Scope expansion is under discussion: from “mine closure and reclamation” to “responsible mining”.
Applicability to coal mines

The Committee has potential to address:

- **Uncontrolled fires** in underground workings or waste deposits (create risks for people and the environment)
- **Greenhouse gas emission** (should be accounted for), lack of oxygen in abandoned galleries and gas migrations to cellars
- Many **mine openings** to handle (due to shallow workings, a large numbers of adits or shafts have to be managed)
- **Subsidence** (huge movements due to thickness of material extracted) and **collapses** (especially over shallow works with pillars/voids)
- **Water quality** (e.g. acid mine drainage), **air quality** and **biodiversity** (e.g. degraded landscape)
- **Social aspects** (e.g. transitioning local economies)
Thank you for your attention

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