Meeting of the Community of Interest Panel
Summary Report

September 24 - 25, 2024

Hybrid Meeting

Prepared by:

ERM

https://www.erm.com

Executive Summary

The Community of Interest (COI) Panel ("the Panel") is an independent, multi-interest group that oversees the Mining Association of Canada's (MAC's) Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) program, serving as an external source of knowledge and experience. This executive summary provides a brief account of the hybrid meeting held from September 24 - 25, 2024 in Ottawa.

Issue Tracking

In advance of the full-day meeting, Panel members attended a reception and dinner during which members shared their reflections on issues of importance to their respective COI. The Panel provided reflections related to mine closure, the mining workforce, Indigenous identity fraud, reconciliation action, community engagement, standards consolidation, and political changes in Canada.

Standards Consolidation

MAC provided a brief update on the most recent developments related to the Consolidated Mining Standard Initiative between The Copper Mark, International Council on Mining and Metals, TSM, and the World Gold Council. The Panel discussed the upcoming global public consultation on a first draft of the consolidated standard, as well as proposed pilot projects: the development of country-based guidance from the Panel for external assurance providers and a voluntary desktop review of two chapters of the draft standard by MAC members.

Indigenous Identity Fraud

In recent years, Indigenous identity fraud has become a significant and complex issue in Canada, raising concerns about the authenticity of claims to Indigenous heritage and the impact on Indigenous rights and communities. Indigenous identity fraud occurs when individuals falsely claim to be Indigenous or of Indigenous ancestry for personal gain. The Panel heard from Indigenous Panel members on this subject and discussed Indigenous rights, terminology, The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action for government and society, and the potential for fraudulent claims to divert benefits from affected communities.
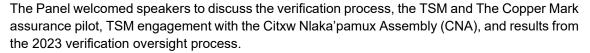
The Trust Divide

Panel member Jocelyn Fraser spoke on the topic of trust in the mining industry. The presentation centred on the opportunity for the mining industry to move from a paradigm of philanthropy and corporate social responsibility to creating shared value and trust with communities. The Panel discussed Indigenous peoples' trust of the mining sector and success stories of mining companies creating trusting relationships with communities.

TSM Pilot Project in South Africa

The Panel invited Dushendra Naidoo, Head of Safety and Sustainable Development at the Minerals Council South Africa, to speak on efforts over the past year to pilot TSM in the South African context with select mine sites. The Panel discussed overall implementation of TSM, the application of the Prevention of Child and Forced Labour Protocol in the South African context, and the future of TSM implementation in South Africa given the development of the consolidated standard.

Verification and Verification Oversight

The Panel welcomed speakers to discuss the verification process, the TSM and The Copper Mark assurance pilot, TSM engagement with the Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly (CNA), and results from the 2023 verification oversight process.

Panel Business

Post-Verification Review Company Selection

The Panel selected IAMGOLD Corporation and Cameco Corporation to undergo a Post-Verification Review (PVR) in 2025. The decision was informed by the Panel's interest in further exploring the topic of workforce development and gaining a better understanding of the Canadian nuclear energy industry in the context of Cameco's operations. Rio Tinto offered for the Panel to visit the Diavik Diamond Mine. It was proposed that the Spring meeting could be held in Yellowknife to facilitate this visit.

> **Summary of Key Outputs from the September 2025 COI Panel Meeting**
> - Reviewed emerging issues of importance to the Panel
> - Provided feedback on standards consolidation and proposed pilot projects
> - Gained deeper understanding of Indigenous identity fraud, research on trust in the mining industry, experiences with piloting TSM in the South African context, and TSM verification processes
> - Selected IAMGOLD and Cameco to undergo PVR in 2024

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1. Introduction

The Mining Association of Canada's (MAC) Community of Interest Advisory (COI) Panel ("the Panel") met September 24 - 25, 2024, for a hybrid meeting. The in-person meeting took place in Ottawa, with others joining through a virtual connection.

The Panel, established in 2004, oversees the Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) program and serves as an external source of knowledge and experience. For more information on the Panel, visit: https://mining.ca/towards-sustainable-mining/community-interest-advisory-panel/.

This report presents a summary of discussions from the September 2024 meeting, including specific decisions and recommendations by the Panel. Unless indicated, Panel members' comments are not attributed. Meeting presentations were shared with Panel members and, as a result, this content is not duplicated within the body of this report. The list of meeting participants is provided in Appendix 1, and the meeting objectives and agenda are in Appendix 2.

2. Panel Reception and Dinner

In advance of the full-day hybrid meeting, Panel members met on the evening of September 24, 2024, for a reception and dinner.

3.1 Reconciliation Moment

To start the meeting, an industry Panel member offered to share a reconciliation moment and reflections during dinner. They reflected on the rich mining history of their First Nation community, which had mined and creating tools out of stone for thousands of years. When modern mining came to their community in the 1940s, community members saw this as an opportunity to make a living and participate in the economy by becoming prospectors and miners. They were valued members of the industry because of their knowledge of the territory. However, the positive trajectory of their participation in the mining industry was stunted because of the impact of Indian Act and residential schools. If these colonial structures had not interrupted their progression, it is conceivable that Indigenous peoples would be at the forefront of the mining industry. Today, companies are making efforts to provide jobs, training opportunities, and to partner with local communities. However, it is important for communities to determine their own future and participation in the mining industry.

3.2 Issue Tracking Discussion

Panel members were presented with a brief overview of the previous issue tracking survey results, completed in the Spring of 2024, which highlighted issues of importance to the Panel and the mining industry. Each member was invited to share their reflections on the results and provide additional comments. A summary of the issues discussed is provided below.

Mine Closure Considerations
- Several industry Panel members reflected on the upcoming closure of northern and remote mines in Canada and the significant costs involved. One industry Panel member reflected that the mining industry will require innovative solutions to steer future mines to have smaller environmental footprints, in order to facilitate community acceptance, regulatory approvals, and eventual reclamation and restoration.

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- Both industry and non-industry Panel members emphasized that social dimensions of closure planning are just as important as environmental considerations to mitigate negative impacts to communities. Companies are looking at opportunities for continued value to communities and a non-industry Panel member suggested that communities should be involved in planning for mine closure.
- A non-industry Panel member suggested that, to protect the land and communities, companies should be required to set aside the funds for closure at the start of the project. They stated that too many mines in Canada were improperly closed or abandoned due to economic or company changes and that this should not be allowed going forward.

Mining Workforce

- Both industry and non-industry Panel members reflected on the aging workforce. It will be important to attract youth into mining careers to mitigate potential labour shortages. It was suggested that parents could be one avenue for disseminating information about opportunities in the mining sector and reaching youth. One industry Panel member noted their investments in training programs to facilitate recruitment in a competitive labour market have been successful.
- One industry Panel member highlighted their commitment to local hiring and the need to invest in social infrastructure, such as daycares, to accommodate the influx of workers in the community.

Indigenous Identity Fraud

- Two non-industry Panel members noted that the issue of Indigenous identity fraud is front of mind, highlighting challenges amongst Indigenous communities because of disagreements around identity and the assertion of rights.
- One non-industry Panel member expressed that the federal government needs to remove itself from identity politics, which is rooted in the Indian Act, and that companies need to work with local communities to identify project-affected peoples.
- An industry Panel member expressed their keen interest in learning more about the subject. Furthermore, it would be helpful to get advice from the Panel on how mining companies should manage the issue of identity fraud without getting involved in identity politics, noting that companies need a straight-forward process that is respectful of both individuals and communities.

Reconciliation Action

- Several industry Panel members reflected on their company's efforts to take action on reconciliation and build strong relationships. One industry Panel member highlighted that they released their first Reconciliation Action Plan and welcomed any feedback from the group.
- Another industry Panel member noted the importance of taking a place-based approach to understanding the needs of local Indigenous partners in each jurisdiction and not to assume that a reconciliation initiative developed for one jurisdiction will resonate in another.

Community Engagement

- Two non-industry Panel members spoke to their communities' initiatives to have more agency in relation to the mining sector, including conducting independent baseline studies to inform environmental assessments for a proposed mine expansion and establishing

locally owned businesses to facilitate meaningful economic partnerships that benefit communities. One of the challenges identified was the need to respect overlapping land claims in their territories while also advancing their own interests.

- An industry Panel member shared that their company is trying a new approach that seeks to support greater understanding and transparency around all stages of a proposed project and the business. The aspiration is for communities to be engaged in the design, rather being passively informed. While some communities have embraced this approach, there is still opposition to the project.

Consolidated Standard

- An industry Panel member expressed their confidence that the consolidated standard will retain the best elements of TSM and expressed their appreciation for the involvement of several non-industry COI Panel members for their participation on the Stakeholder Advisory Group for the Consolidated Mining Standard Initiative.
- A non-industry Panel member highlighted the importance of moving forward with standards consolidation to hold more mining companies internationally to the high standards of TSM.

Change in Government

- Two non-industry Panel members expressed concerns about the potential impact of a change in government at the provincial and federal levels on issues of importance such as reconciliation and climate change.
- An industry Panel member suggested that politics be removed from the regulatory reform process and that the next government create an all-party committee on the subject.

In addition to the issues identified above, Panel members reflected on mining as a catalyst for a just-transition, how a downturn in the electric vehicle market in Canada is impacting mineral demand, and the impact of climate change on the daily lives of people in the North.

3. Welcome

3.1. Opening

The full-day Panel meeting took place on September 25, 2024. The facilitator welcomed everyone and began the meeting with a roundtable of introductions that included both in-person and virtual participants.

3.2. Safety Share

An industry Panel member shared a safety moment regarding fire safety. They stressed the importance of changing batteries in smoke detectors regularly and having appropriate fire safety equipment at home and in the workplace. A common tip is to check smoke detector batteries when the clocks change biannually. Everyone should implement a fire safety plan at home and in the workplace in case of emergency, including evacuation plans and emergency contacts.

4. Update on Standards Consolidation

MAC provided a brief update on the most recent developments related to the Consolidated Mining Standard Initiative, which is a collaboration between The Copper Mark, the International Council on Mining and Metals, TSM, and the World Gold Council to consolidate their respective responsible mining standards into a single global standard. This session was informed by a detailed update provided by MAC to Panel members via webinar on September 17, 2024.

KEY UPDATES FROM MAC

MAC provided the Panel with the following updates:

- The draft consolidated standard is being translated into seven languages ahead of the global 60-day public consultation period, which is set to begin in mid-October 2024. Four draft documents will be published for consultation: the Standard, the Governance Model, the Assurance Process, and the Reporting and Claims Policy.
- Partner organizations are working with an independent third-party consulting firm to launch the public consultation, reach a wide audience, and gather input. Based on the results of the public consultation, a second draft will be developed. The partner organizations are requesting that the Panel share details on the public consultation process with their networks.
- To support the eventual transition to the consolidated standard, the partner organizations are considering two pilot projects in 2025, both of which would be spearheaded by MAC. MAC asked the Panel for feedback and endorsement of the pilots, which include:
  - First, a proposal to pilot the development of country-based guidance from the Panel for external assurance providers. Canadian nuances could include, for example, the context around Indigenous culture and rights, as well as relevant legislation (e.g., labour laws). The Panel would review draft guidance in early 2025, with finalization by end of 2025
  - Second, a proposal for a voluntary desktop review of two chapters of the draft standard by MAC members so that companies can get accustomed to the new format and style of the consolidated standard. This proposed pilot will be discussed by TSM Initiative Leaders on September 26, 2024.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Panel members endorsed the two pilot projects proposed by MAC. Additional comments and questions pertaining to the consolidated standard and the proposed pilots are detailed below.

Public Consultation
- A Panel member expressed enthusiasm for the progress on standards consolidation and was keen to share notice of the public consultation with their network.
- Both industry and non-industry Panel members agreed that a Frequently Asked Questions document or landing page would be helpful to pre-empt challenging questions from the public and ensure all mining companies and partners are consistent in their responses.
- A Panel member asked whether there will be transparency around the public comments received and how those comments will or will not be addressed in the second draft of the standard. MAC confirmed that a "what we heard" report will be developed following the close of the public consultation period.

Governance Structure

- In response to a Panel member's impression that the draft Governance Model was industry-dominated, MAC highlighted that civil society represents half of all governance seats across mining stakeholders and value-chain stakeholders.
- A Panel member felt that the lack of seats set aside for Indigenous peoples was a weakness. MAC noted that Indigenous representation is intended but may be specified through briefing documents or the specific Call for Nominations of a seat.

Assurance Providers

- A Panel member inquired whether there were any requirements in the draft Assurance Process for assurance providers to have familiarity with the Canadian Indigenous context, including culture and rights. MAC responded that assurance providers would be required to have relevant jurisdictional subject-matter expertise; however, it is worth considering whether more specificity is required.
- A Panel member asked whether there were any requirements around the diversity of an assurance provider's team. MAC noted that the consolidated standard is proposing to accredit individual assurance providers, but that assurance providers may form a team to reflect the diverse subject matter expertise and experience required for a given assurance process.
- An industry Panel member reflected that it will be important to strike a balance between requirements to ensure the credibility of assurance providers, while ensuring that these requirements are not prohibitive for prospective assurance providers in other jurisdictions.

5. Indigenous Identity Fraud

OVERVIEW

In recent years, Indigenous identity fraud has become a significant and complex issue in Canada, raising concerns about the authenticity of claims to being Indigenous and the impact on Indigenous rights and communities. Indigenous identity fraud occurs when non-Indigenous individuals falsely claim to be Indigenous, either intentionally or unintentionally. Individuals may falsely self-identify as Indigenous for a sense of belonging or for personal gain, such as to gain access to economic resources, research funding, employment opportunities, honorary positions, awards, or other benefits intended for Indigenous Peoples and their citizens.

To enable greater understanding of and discussion around this important issue, including the negative consequences of such fraudulent claims on Indigenous rights-bearing communities and their citizens, Panel member Dan Benoit provided a comprehensive overview of the complexity of the topic. Panel members David Walkem, Theresa Baikie, and Dan Benoit, then shared First Nations, Inuit and Métis Nation perspectives, respectively.

KEY POINTS OF DISCUSSION

During their discussion on Indigenous identity fraud, the Panel touched on several themes. Key points are summarized below.

- **Rights defined locally and internationally:** Indigenous Peoples and their communities hold specific communal rights afforded to them through domestic law, such as the Canadian Constitution, treaties, and legal contracts (e.g., beneficiary agreements).

Internationally, the rights of Indigenous Peoples are outlined mainly under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and implemented in Canada at the federal level through the United Nations Declaration Act (UNDA). British Columbia is the only province with a law (Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act) to implement UNDRIP at the provincial level. Both the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia are working on action plans to implement these laws.

- **Terminology for Indigenous identity:** It is important to start with common understanding and definitions of the terminology related to Indigenous identity, including Métis (versus someone of mixed descent), First Nation (status Indian versus non-status Indian, or having a First Nations ancestor from the 1600s), and Inuit. Differences in applying this terminology creates confusion among the Government of Canada, civil society and Indigenous rights-bearing communities when defining who belongs to each of these identity groups and their corresponding communities. Regardless, only First Nation, Inuit and Metis Nation right-bearing communities and their governments have the right to define their own citizenship. While the Government of Canada and others tend to use a broad approach to defining Indigenous identity, there is now a movement to have the Indigenous community keep lists of verified individuals and businesses. Canada is also trying to address this confusion through Bill C-58 (an Act to amend the *Indian Act*), which would apply retroactively to 1867, re-conferring status on all non-status Indians.

- **Calls to Action for government and society:** The Truth and Reconciliation Commission outlined 94 Calls to Action for government and society. These actions outline specific economic and employment benefits for Indigenous Peoples via their citizens (e.g., procurement, hiring priorities) to reconcile historic wrongs inflicted on Indigenous collectivities. In this regard, mining companies are required to engage with and provide benefits to Indigenous communities and thus secure their social licence to operate.

- **Fraudulent claims diverting benefits:** Mining companies normally rely on regulators to identify project-affected Indigenous rights-bearing communities, which may lead to issues if some of those communities are not actually rights-bearing. When individuals (alone or as part of a community) access employment or contracting opportunities designated by the mine for Indigenous communities, this negatively impacts affected communities. While companies are hesitant to ask for proof of community affiliation and lean towards inclusivity, this hesitancy can be rectified by working with Indigenous partners to create processes for vetting Indigenous identity claims in hiring and contracting processes.

6. The Trust Divide

Panel member Jocelyn Fraser spoke on the topic of trust between the mining industry and local communities. The presentation centred on the opportunity for the mining industry to move from a paradigm of philanthropy and corporate social responsibility to creating shared value.

OVERVIEW

Jocelyn Fraser shared a presentation summarizing her research on the potential for mining as a catalyst for sustainable development. This research outlines that conflicts between mining companies and communities are costly and risky for mining companies but often arise due to dissatisfaction and distrust with the current business model of the mining industry. Trust is about acting in the best interests of society and with integrity—values that cannot be demonstrated only through community investment and philanthropic initiatives. Instead, companies need to create

shared value, where problems are shared, and solutions are co-designed. There are significant opportunities for mining companies to generate partnerships and build trust with communities to drive sustainable growth and development. Throughout the presentation, Jocelyn provided specific examples and case studies of shared value and building trust between mining companies and communities.

PANEL DISCUSSION

The following section summarizes the Panel's discussion following the presentation.

Surveying the Public on Trust

- An industry Panel member raised concerns about the methodology of a survey referenced in the presentation, which indicated a low level of public trust in the mining sector compared to other industries. Based on other polling, they did not believe that the survey is an accurate representation of the level of public trust in mining.
- Another industry Panel member noted that surveys often do not capture perspectives from Indigenous communities and discussed the possibility of polling Indigenous communities directly on trust in the mining sector.

Creating Shared Value and Trust

- A Panel member reflected on their experience participating in the TSM Awards Committee, noting that winning submissions were generally those that created longer-term benefits and structural change based on community priorities.
- An industry Panel member shared that many Indigenous communities do not trust the mining sector. In some cases, trust has been gained through significant investment in the community.

Reflecting on Case Studies

- A Panel member reflected that data can sometimes be manipulated to tell a particular narrative. For this reason, it is important to review case studies where trust was built and seek to replicate best practices.
- A Panel member reflected on the success stories highlighted in the presentation and asked about the level of trust that companies and communities had at the outset of these relationships. The presenter responded that in some cases there was a high level of trust from the beginning, while in other cases trust needed to be built.

7. TSM Pilot Project in South Africa

The Panel invited Dushendra Naidoo, Head of Safety & Sustainable Development at the Minerals Council South Africa to speak on the South African mining context and efforts over the past year to pilot TSM at select mine sites in South Africa.

OVERVIEW

Dushendra Naidoo provided an update on the TSM pilot in South Africa, which involved three member companies of the Minerals Council South Africa (the "Minerals Council").

To date, two members have completed their TSM self-assessments, showing strengths in water stewardship but identifying gaps in equitable, diverse, and inclusive (EDI) workplaces, tailings management, and crisis management. Some challenges included resource constraints

associated with additional reporting requirements and confusion with the TSM terminology and structure. However, members noted that TSM provided an enhanced reporting framework, adaptability of protocols for the South African context, and insight into the forthcoming consolidated standard. TSM implementation in South Africa faces some potential barriers, including the need for local adaptation of protocols, potential reputational risks from NGO involvement, and operational pressures on smaller companies.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Implementation of TSM

- In response to questions about the Minerals Council, the presenter explained that it has more than 70 members, and that its Board consists of member company CEOs and senior executives.
- An industry Panel member emphasized that Minerals Council members should not feel discouraged, as TSM is inherently challenging and can take multiple years to fully integrate. The presenter noted that the companies participating in the pilot now have clearer insights into gaps and areas for improvement.
- In response to questions about TSM adoption in South Africa, the presenter noted that some of their larger member companies are reporting to the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance.
- A Panel member asked when the Minerals Council would establish a COI Panel for South Africa. The presenter responded that this would be discussed in the final stage of the pilot project.

Prevention of Child and Forced Labour Protocol

- In response to a question from the Panel about why the Prevention of Child and Forced Labour Protocol was excluded from the pilot, the presenter shared that this decision was made because of South Africa's stringent regulatory framework on these matters.
- MAC noted that reporting requirements for child and forced labour can be scaled depending on the risk levels. Mining companies in Canada report on this protocol even though it is not considered a high-risk issue.
- A Panel member highlighted that Namibia has comparable child and forced labour legislation to South Africa, but lenders and financers require companies to undertake a comprehensive human rights risk assessment and a child and forced labour analysis of the supply chain to secure financing.

Consolidated Standard

- The Minerals Council is considering how best to move forward with the pilot, given the development of the consolidated standard. However, since TSM is integrated into the consolidated standard, familiarization with TSM remains valuable for members.
- MAC noted that each TSM partner organization will decide whether to transition to the consolidated standard.
- An industry Panel member observed that there are numerous standards and frameworks for mine closure and asked if the consolidated standard accounts for varying levels of closure planning based on project stages. MAC confirmed that the consolidated standard includes a phased approach to closure to be applied across different operational stages.

8. Verification and Verification Oversight

The Panel welcomed speakers to share insights and recent updates to the TSM external verification process and verification-related activities, and to review findings of the 2023 verification oversight process.

OVERVIEW

- **TSM Verification Process:** MAC reminded the COI Panel of the key elements of the TSM verification process, which requires mine sites to conduct annual self-assessments, followed by external verification every third year. External verifiers review documents, conduct interviews, and perform site visits. A verification oversight process is in place to ensure consistency across verifications and continuous improvement.
- **Assurance Pilot:** MAC and The Copper Mark provided an update on a pilot project for a collaborative approach to assurance for MAC members undergoing verification in 2024. The project has highlighted strengths and areas for improvement in both standards, as well as opportunities for future collaboration.
- **Engagement with Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly (CNA):** David Walkem and MAC shared their experiences engaging with CNA in advance of a joint TSM verification and The Copper Mark assessment at the Teck Resources Highland Valley Copper (HVC) mine. CNA, a not-for-profit organization formed in 2013 to manage and administer the agreements relating to HVC, engaged with MAC to learn more about TSM in preparation for the verification. Key takeaways included the need for more community engagement before verifications and improvements to the verification process, such as more flexibility in and time allocated to verifier interviews with community members.
- **2023 Verification Activities:** Glenn Keays (ERM) presented the findings of the 2023 TSM verification oversight process. He reviewed verification reports for consistency and quality, analyzed the results of a survey to verifiers, and interviewed two verifiers active in 2023. Recommendations focused on improvements to reporting templates to ensure consistency, better inclusion of COI, and clarifications to the Tailings Management and Climate Change protocols. Several of these recommendations were already being implemented in the 2024 verification cycle.

PANEL DISCUSSION

The following section summarizes questions and comments from the Panel on the above presentations.

Self-Assessments

- MAC shared that company self-assessments are generally consistent with externally verified scores. Changes in scores are perhaps most common during a site's first verification.
- A Panel member asked whether verifiers may be hesitant to lower scores given that they are under contract to the mining company. MAC stressed that TSM is about continuous improvement, not obtaining a specific score.

COI and Worker Interviews

- For the assurance pilot with The Copper Mark, verifiers must aim for a target number of worker interviews equal to the square root of the total number of employees, up to a maximum of 60 interviews. An industry Panel member shared that these interviews were

extremely time-intensive and did not necessarily provide additional value. The Copper Mark encouraged a mixed approach to worker interviews, using both group and individual interviews.

- MAC reflected on the Panel's suggestion that verifiers create space for COI to raise their own questions and topics during verifier interviews, and that verifiers share their notes with COI to ensure that they accurately reflect the conversation. MAC will consider these suggestions for the consolidated standard.

Verification Budgets and Scheduling

- A Panel member raised concerns about budgeting and scheduling for external verification, cautioning against compromising time allocated to COI interviews to achieve lower verification costs and shorter timelines.
- The presenter noted that all standards face challenges with increasing verification costs as a result of increasing reporting requirements. Some standards require verifiers to follow a standard methodology to ensure consistency and quality, while others enable verifiers to compete for lower costs, resulting in lower-quality audits.
- MAC and The Copper Mark noted that the assurance pilot project highlighted similar verification budgeting and scheduling issues, indicating a need for more guidance and training for verifiers to ensure consistency in verification approaches.
- An industry Panel member observed that, in their experience, companies select verifiers based on experience and credibility rather than cost.

9. Panel Business

9.1. PVR Companies Selection

To initiate the selection of companies for the 2025 PVR process, the facilitator shared a list of eligible companies, along with context about their operations.

The Panel highlighted the following points of interest:

- Rio Tinto invited the Panel to visit the Diavik Diamond Mine near Yellowknife in spring 2025 ahead of the site's closure in 2026. The Panel was interested in the prospect of mine closure as an overarching theme for the spring meeting.
- Cameco Corporation's last PVR was in 2012. There is potential for interesting discussion around workforce development and the Canadian nuclear energy industry in the context of Cameco's operations.
- IAMGOLD's last PVR was in 2009.

After some discussion, the Panel selected IAMGOLD and Cameco to undergo PVR in 2025.

9.2. Spring Meeting Location

Rio Tinto invited the Panel to visit the Diavik Diamond Mine in Spring 2025. It was therefore proposed that the spring meeting could be held in Yellowknife. MAC and Rio Tinto will confirm the meeting location.

9.3. Panel Renewal

To plan for Panel Renewal in 2025, the facilitator highlighted that the international development, environment, and Inuit seats are slated for renewal next year. The Panel noted that renewing three seats in a single year could be challenging, particularly given that the Panel welcomed four new members in 2024. The Panel emphasized the importance of balancing continuity with the introduction of fresh perspectives. The Panel suggested two Panel Renewal processes in 2025 (instead of three), and MAC committed to follow up with the Assembly of First Nations to fill the vacant First Nations seat.

9.4. Panel Statement and Governance Team

The facilitator will follow up with the Panel to convene volunteers for the Panel Statement Working Group and as observers on the TSM Governance Team.

10. Closing and Meeting Evaluation

Panel members shared their closing remarks during a roundtable and provided feedback via the virtual meeting survey. Panel members shared their excitement and gratitude for the progress made on the consolidated standard. Panel members also reflected on the trust that has been built within the Panel, sharing appreciation for the candour of the discussions.

"I get so much out of these meetings and appreciate the candor and trust in the room"

Panel members suggested that discussions continue on the topic of trust in the mining industry and indicated that they would like to discuss supply chain management and mine closure in the consolidated standard. One Panel member suggested inviting Chief Willie Littlechild to speak on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Call to Action 93.

Some members shared reading suggestions, such as *Truth Telling: Seven Conversations about Indigenous Life in Canada* by Michelle Good and *At the Bridge* by Wendy Wickwire.

Several Panel members reflected on the overall meeting experience, suggesting that housekeeping items be addressed in the meeting opening and hybrid meeting protocols be strengthened to minimize connection issues.

Appendix 1: List of Participants

TSM Community of Interest Advisory Panel
2024 Membership List

COI Panel Category	Name
Social non-governmental organizations (including faith-based groups)	Dennis Howlett
Aboriginal people	Dan Benoit
	Theresa Baikie
	Vacant
Environment	Sujane Kandasamy
	Lisa McLaughlin
International development	Jocelyn Fraser
Economic / community development	David Walkem
	Devin Naveau
Finance/investment	Emma Leith
Labour/workplace	Richard Paquin
Customer of Mined Minerals	Kai Ammann
	Sarah Wirtz
Industry representatives	Ann Paton
	Brent Bergeron
	Carol Plummer
	Carolyn Chisholm
	Glenn Nolan
	Josée Méthot
	Pierre Gratton
	Sarah McLean
	Shirley Neault (Chair of TSM Initiative Leaders)

Additional Attendees	Organization
Guests / Observers	
Dushendra Naidoo	Minerals Council South Africa
Hillary Amster	The Copper Mark
Glenn Keays	ERM
Peter Sinclair	International Council on Mining and Metals
Michele Brulhart	The Copper Mark
Glen Watson	Vale
Shane Borchardt	Cameco Corporation
Organizers	
Ben Chalmers	Mining Association of Canada
Katherine Gosselin	Mining Association of Canada
Michael van Aanhout	ERM
Genevieve Donin	ERM
Matthew Brubacher	ERM

Appendix 2: Meeting Objectives and Agenda

Meeting Objectives

- Receive an update on standards consolidation and provide input to MAC on next steps.
- Explore the topic of Indigenous identity fraud and how it is showing up in the mining sector.
- Develop a deeper understanding of the verification process and efforts around continuous improvement.
- Hear from Panel members on topics of interest (i.e., research on trust and the mining sector, investor perspectives on TSM).
- Conduct regular Panel business.

Agenda

Time (EST)	Topic	Virtual Option
Tuesday, September 24, 2024		
Travel to Ottawa, Ontario		
6:00 – 8:30pm	Reception and Dinner • Welcome remarks • Land acknowledgement • Opening roundtable and issue tracking discussion • Closing **Location:** Arlo Wine & Restaurant, 340 Somerset St W, Ottawa	
Wednesday, September 25, 2024		
8:00 – 8:45	Breakfast (Buffet Style) **Location:** Outside of the Rose-Fuchsia Meeting Room, Second Floor, Alt Hotel Ottawa, 185 Slater Street	
8:45 – 9:00am	Convene in the Meeting Room	
9:00 – 9:20am	Welcome and Introductions • Objectives and agenda overview • Safety moment • Brief introductions	x

9:20 – 10:30am	Update on Standards Consolidation
	
	 • MAC updates and insights
	 • Discussion on next steps
	     • Consider proposal for Panels to pilot-test country-based advice to verifiers for consolidation
	     • Proposal to pilot two consolidated draft chapters with the Panel
		x

Time (EST)	Topic	Virtual Option
10:30 – 10:45am	Break	
10:45 – 12:00pm	Indigenous Identity Fraud • Overview of the topic of Indigenous Identity Fraud • Insights from Inuit, First Nation, and Métis perspectives • Considering rights in different geographies • Discussion on considerations for mining companies *Discussion Questions* • *How is this topic showing up in the mining sector?* • *What are or should companies do in response?*	x
12:00 – 1:00pm	Catered Lunch (Buffet Style)	
1:00 – 1:45	The Trust Divide • Insights from Jocelyn on research looking at trust in the mining sector • Q&A and discussion	x
1:45 – 2:30	TSM Pilot Project in South Africa • Presentation from the Minerals Council of South Africa • Q&A and discussion	x
2:30 – 2:45	Break	
2:45 – 4:15	Verification and Verification Oversight • Introduction to the TSM verification process and recent updates • Update on the TSM-Copper Mark Assurance Pillot • Pre-Verification Community Engagement with Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly • Findings from the 2023 TSM Verification Oversight process • Q&A and discussion period	x
4:15 – 4:50pm	Panel Business • Panel Renewal • Selection of PVR companies • Spring meeting time and location • Call out for working group volunteers	x
4:50 – 5:00pm	Closing Roundtable and Wrap-Up • Final roundtable and closing remarks	x

Appendix 3: Acronym List

Acronym	Full Term
CNA	Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly
COI	Community of Interest
EDI	Equitable, Diverse, and Inclusive
HVC	Highland Valley Copper
MAC	Mining Association of Canada
PVR	Post-Verification Review
TSM	Towards Sustainable Mining
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples