

Grievance Mechanism: A formal process established by a company through which project-affected stakeholders (e.g. local communities, employees, contractors) can raise grievances and receive remedy.

Indirect Social Impacts: Those changes in baseline social conditions that are caused by actions resulting from direct impacts.

Influx: The arrival and settlement of new migrants to an area as a result of project development activities.

Legitimate artisanal and small-scale mining: The legitimacy of artisanal and small-scale mining is a difficult concept to define because it involves a number of situation-specific factors. For the purposes of this Guidance, legitimate refers, among others, to artisanal and small-scale mining that is consistent with applicable laws. When the applicable legal framework is not enforced, or in the absence of such a framework, the assessment of the legitimacy of artisanal and small-scale mining will take into account the good faith efforts of artisanal and small-scale miners and enterprises to operate within the applicable legal framework (where it exists) as well as their engagement in opportunities for formalisation as they become available (bearing in mind that in most cases, artisanal and small-scale miners have very limited or no capacity, technical ability or sufficient financial resources to do so). In either case, artisanal and small-scale mining, as with all mining, cannot be considered legitimate when it contributes to conflict and serious abuses associated with the extraction, transport or trade of minerals.

Management system: Management processes and documentation that collectively provide a systematic framework for ensuring that tasks are performed correctly, consistently and effectively to achieve the desired outcomes, and that provide for continual improvement in performance.

Materiality: The risk-significance of a given issue to a company's performance.

Material Information: Information whose omission or misstatement could influence the decisions taken by users of the information.

Resettlement: A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at a designated site. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

Social Impact Assessment (SIA): Considers the socioeconomic risks and impacts associated with the development of a project. The objective of conducting an SIA is to establish a set of baseline data from which to recommend appropriate mitigation measures to address positive and negative impacts likely to arise.

Stakeholders: Individuals and groups of people affected by and/or able to influence a project, including those in authority positions and/or representing others, but also groups and individuals who may be, or may be perceived to be, marginalized or negatively impacted.

Supply chain: The term supply chain refers to the system of all the activities, organisations, actors, technology, information, resources and services involved in moving mined products from the source to end consumers.

Worst Forms of Child Labour: The phrase refers to children in situations of slavery or practices similar to slavery, child prostitution, the use of a child for illicit activities, or a child's participation in work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child.