

Terms & Definitions

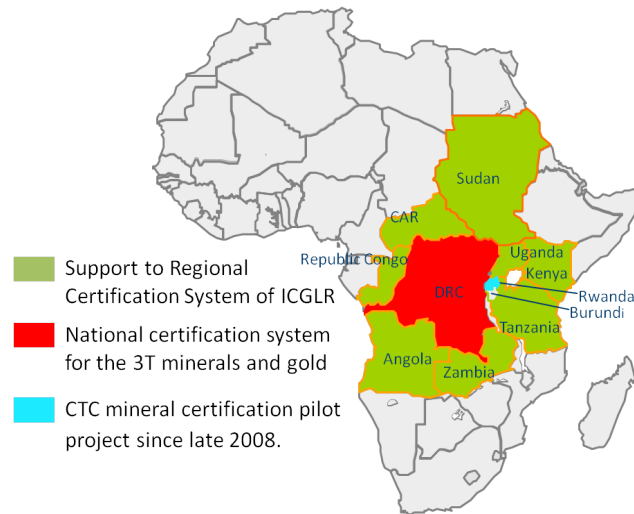
Certified Trading Chains (CTC) can be used to certify the origin and ethical quality of minerals by increasing the transparency of their production and trade. CTC are based on a set of principles and standards (transparency, working conditions, environmental standards) derived from international integrity instruments.

Analytical Fingerprint (AFP) is one method to monitor CTC. It cross-checks the origin of coltan, tin, and tungsten ore concentrates with known samples stored in an AFP reference database (father sample) by comparing their mineralogical and geochemical composition.

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is an inter-governmental organization of 11 countries in the African Great Lakes Region. In 2000 the Secretariat of ICGLR was established in Nairobi after the UN Security Council called for an International Conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great lakes region.

Federal Institute for Geoscience and Natural Resources (BGR) is the central geoscientific authority providing advice to the German Federal Government in all geo-relevant questions. It is subordinate to the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi).

Map



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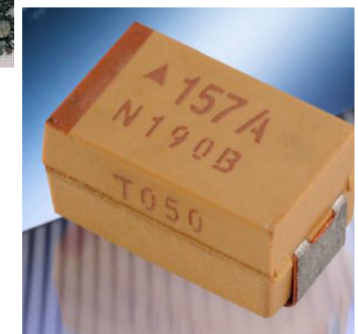
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Mineral Certification in Central Africa



Mining in Central Africa

In central Africa mineral production is carried out mainly by small-scale mining. This informal character of mining hampers the collection of data of the produced and traded commodities. In the Democratic Republic Congo miners and transporters are furthermore exposed to an extortion of armed groups, as well as government corruption. Therefore government revenues from mining operations remain far below their potential. Formalization and Certified Trading Chains (CTC) can improve the working and living conditions of miners and the general population in the whole region.

Pilot Project Rwanda

Overall project goal: Development of CTC and implementation at first mine sites

Partners: Rwanda Geology and Mines Authority (OGMR) and other national stakeholders.



The CTC mineral certification system has been piloted since late 2008 in Rwanda. Two Rwandan mineral producers certified their mining concessions through CTC standards, developed in the project framework. Based on independent third-party audits, CTC certifies supply chain due diligence measures of these companies.

Certification in DR Congo

The Project uses the development and application of a national certification system for stanniferous metals (3T) and gold in selected mines to strengthen the institutions on a national, provincial and local level so that these can verify the quantities, origin and legality of minerals produced.

Overall project goal: A large part of minerals exported from the eastern provinces are entirely legally produced and traded.

Partners: Ministry of Mines, DRC and its relevant departments and services.



Project Components

C1 of the project develops and implements a **national certification and traceability system** for 3T minerals and gold respectively (but open for other commodities).

C2 implements the certification system in selected mining sites and builds up necessary institutional capacity at provincial level (South Kivu).

C3 supports the dialogue between state institutions, mining companies and civil society in achieving a greater transparency in the mining sector.

Regional Certification ICGLR

Since 2011 BGR, in cooperation with GIZ, supports the ICGLR in the implementation of their Regional Initiative against the illegal exploitation of Natural Resources (RINR).

Overall project goal: Development and implementation of mineral tracking and certification mechanisms to control the mining and trade of raw materials. Contribution to the implementation of the regional mechanism for certification at the ICGLR.

Partners: ICGLR - RINR



Project Components

C1 contains the implementation of an analytical provenance verification (the "Analytical Fingerprint" (AFP)) as a part of the national tracking systems. BGR supports the installation of necessary laboratory facilities for the preparation and mineralogical-chemical analysis of ore samples in the Great lake Region.

C2 contains the support of the development and implementation of tracking systems for natural resources and formalization of artisanal mining. Under the ICGLR umbrella, national mechanism shall adhere to the regionally agreed standards.

In addition to the two components, technical expertise will be installed at ICGLR headquarter (Bujumbura) to ensure a functional monitoring of the processes in either component.

