



## Legal and Technical Commission

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### **The International Marine Minerals Society's Code for Environmental Management of Marine Mining**

**Note by the Secretariat<sup>1</sup>**

#### **I. Summary**

1. The Code for Environmental Management of Marine Mining was adopted in 2001 by the International Marine Minerals Society (IMMS) following extensive consultation. The Code provides a framework and benchmarks for development and implementation of an environmental programme for a marine exploration or extraction site by marine mining companies and for stakeholders in Governments, non-governmental organizations and communities in evaluating actual and proposed applications of environmental programmes at marine mining sites. The Code also assists in meeting the marine mining industry's requirement for regulatory predictability and risk minimization and in facilitating financial and operational planning.

2. IMMS is a professional society whose members share an interest in marine minerals as a resource for study and sound application to meet world demand for strategic minerals. Founded in 1987, IMMS has a worldwide membership of individuals from industry, national and international governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations, and academia. The principal objectives of IMMS are:

- (a) To promote and improve the understanding of marine mineral deposits in the global ocean;
- (b) To aid in exchanging information among members through networking and formal symposiums;
- (c) To encourage the prudent and environmentally responsible development of marine mineral resources;

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<sup>1</sup> This paper was prepared for the secretariat by Philomène A. Verlaan, J.D., Ph.D., International Marine Minerals Society, e-mail: verlaan@hawaii.edu.

(d) To encourage research in all aspects of marine minerals.

3. IMMS is the primary sponsor of the Underwater Mining Institute (UMI), an international forum that brings together the marine mining community to exchange ideas and foster partnerships for research, exploration and mining. IMMS supports graduate student participation in UMI and conducts its general membership and executive board meetings in conjunction with UMI. Further information on IMMS is available from its website ([www.immsoc.org](http://www.immsoc.org)).

4. The Code provides for a periodic review in light of experience gained with its implementation and developments in the field of marine mining and associated environmental practices. The first review of the Code is now in progress. It has been circulated widely with a request for comments, assessed in the context of other mining codes from, for example, the International Seabed Authority, the Minerals Council of Australia and the International Council on Mining and Metals, and examined under applicable international law.

5. The proposed revised draft Code, reflecting the comments received and the analysis described above, appears in the annex to the present document. Input is welcome until 31 May 2010. Its adoption is expected in October 2010. The IMMS Code is at present the only instrument designed specifically to guide environmentally responsible deep sea mining as a whole. It is likely to serve as a model when legally binding legislation is eventually introduced.

## **II. Introduction**

6. The marine mining industry's concern for the marine environment is reflected in its request in 2000 to IMMS to develop the Code, and to coordinate a regular review and updating of the Code. In 2001, after wide-ranging consultation, IMMS adopted the Code.

7. The Code is necessary because international law, and in particular the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, sets high and mandatory standards for marine environmental protection. For example, article 192 of the Convention requires States, without qualification, "to protect and preserve the marine environment". States must also take all measures consistent with the Convention that are necessary to "prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source" (article 194(1)). Article 1 defines "pollution of the marine environment" broadly: if an activity results or is likely to result in deleterious effects (a non-exhaustive list of such effects is provided), it is pollution. Marine mining is likely to fall within the Convention's definition of pollution. States must also, without qualification, take measures "to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other forms of marine life" (article 194(5)).

8. These obligations apply everywhere, regardless of the location of the activity (including in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, for example, the high seas and the Area) or of the nature of the activity (including scientific research). States must ensure that their nationals, companies, ships flying their flag and any other entities operating under their jurisdiction or control comply with these obligations.

9. Despite these explicit marine environmental obligations, there is little national environmental regulation of marine mining, especially beyond the territorial sea. In

the international arena, other than the Authority's marine environmental work related to marine minerals exploration and exploitation in the Area, there is none in any marine area beyond national jurisdiction. Therefore, by developing and promulgating the Code, the marine mining industry is assuming a share of the extensive responsibilities for marine environmental protection that are assigned under international law to States. The Code also contributes towards meeting the marine mining industry's requirement for regulatory predictability and minimization of risk, including environmental regulations and risks, and in facilitating financial and operational planning.

### **III. Overview of the Code**

#### **A. Objective**

10. The Code's objective is to anticipate and integrate environmental considerations for responsible marine mining in adaptive guidelines that are responsive to experience with their implementation, improvements in best environmental practices, technological developments and regulatory changes.

#### **B. Audience, scope and structure**

11. The audience includes companies interested or active in marine mining, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, communities at marine mining sites and other groups with an interest in or affected by marine mining research, exploration and/or mining activities, such as scientists. Application of the Code by the marine mining industry to its contractors, to whom its circulation has been extended where possible, is encouraged. The scope is comprehensive, ranging from exploration and exploitation to decommissioning and rehabilitation. The structure comprises a statement of six environmental principles and a set of 10 operating guidelines.

#### **C. Values**

12. The Code does not prescribe specific practices. It sets broad directions in the context of shared values, in particular:

- (a) Benchmarks to develop and implement environmental management plans;
- (b) Advice on best environmental practices for marine mining;
- (c) Complement/improve/supplement existing environmental regulations;
- (d) A framework to appraise actual and proposed company environmental practices;
- (e) Consistent environmental "playing field";
- (f) Transparent environmental reporting standards;
- (g) High and consistent standards for environmental responsibility;

(h) Anticipation and integration of environmental issues.

13. These shared values are reflected in the Code's principles and operating guidelines. They address:

- (a) Responsible and sustainable development;
- (b) Environmentally responsible company ethic;
- (c) Community partnership;
- (d) Environmental risk management;
- (e) Integrated environmental management;
- (f) Company environmental performance targets;
- (g) Review, improvement and updating of environmental policies and standards;
- (h) Rehabilitation and decommissioning;
- (i) Reporting and documentation;
- (j) Environmental data collection, exchange and archiving;
- (k) Performance reviews.

## **IV. Functions of the Code**

### **A. Framework and benchmarks**

14. The Code provides a framework and benchmarks for the development and implementation of an environmental programme for marine minerals exploration and extraction by marine mining companies at their operations. It will also facilitate financial and operational planning. The Code also provides a framework and benchmarks for local communities and stakeholders, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assess proposed and actual applications of best environmental practices at marine mining sites. The Code is voluntary and any company is eligible to adopt it. Membership in IMMS is not required.

### **B. National and international marine mining regulations**

15. The Code seeks to complement applicable binding national and international regulations for the protection of the marine environment with regard to marine mining where these regulations exist. It also seeks to provide environmental principles and guidelines for marine mining companies where these regulations are absent or could be improved upon, within the scope of the principles outlined in the Code. Where the Code sets higher standards than those legally required, companies are encouraged to follow the Code and strive to improve the legally binding requirements accordingly. Adoption of the precautionary principle in the Code is a notable achievement in this regard.

### **C. Transparency**

16. Companies adopting the Code commit themselves to providing transparency in their environmental activities by regular reporting of environmental planning, monitoring, assessment and other actions relating to protecting and preserving the marine environment.

### **D. Feedback**

17. Companies and stakeholders adopting or using the Code are encouraged to inform IMMS of the effectiveness of the Code, including any problems and corrective action taken/required in implementing it. The Code includes an implementation and feedback form. This will assist IMMS in keeping track of companies adopting the Code. IMMS plans to obtain yearly feedback from these companies, in order to assess the success of the Code in achieving its objectives and to facilitate further revisions of the Code to enable it to continue meeting its goals. IMMS will compile the feedback forms it receives and circulate them to the IMMS membership prior to the annual general meeting of IMMS, and to the Authority, in accordance with its request.

### **E. Review of the Code**

18. The Code is intended to be a living, adaptive document, responsive to, for example, experience with its implementation, improvements in best environmental practices, technological developments and changes in applicable regulations. The Code requires periodic review by IMMS, centred around modifications based on experience with its implementation and in light of developments in the field of marine mining and associated environmental practices. The review must be conducted in consultation with the marine mining industry and with other stakeholders in marine mining operations.

19. The review of the current (2001) Code began in July 2008. The review included assessment of the Code in the light of other mining codes and environmental guidelines from, for example, the Global Reporting Initiative, the International Council on Mining and Metals, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the International Seabed Authority and the Minerals Council of Australia, as well as under the international law of the sea, especially the Convention and the 1994 Implementation Agreement, and international environmental law.

20. The 2001 Code is being circulated widely for comments, through the Internet and by presentation at meetings and conferences. Useful input has been received from a broad range of stakeholders, often in such detail that it is proving difficult to keep the draft Code within its original conception of setting out shared values rather than prescribing specific practices. It is intended to place all the comments, verbatim but anonymously, on the IMMS website.

21. Input on the Code, which is posted on the IMMS website, is welcome until 31 May 2010. The final draft Code will be posted on the website on 1 July 2010, circulated to the IMMS membership and formally presented for adoption at the IMMS annual general meeting, which will be held in conjunction with the

39th meeting of UMI, scheduled for 4 to 11 October 2010, in Gelendzhik, Russian Federation.

## **V. Conclusions**

22. The IMMS Code is the only instrument designed specifically to guide environmentally responsible marine mining as a whole. It is likely to serve as a model for legally binding legislation on marine mining. It is an instructive example of a constructive and proactive industrial initiative to address the environmental concerns raised by an emerging industry. It is hoped that the Code and the process of its development and evolution can assist other emerging industries that seek to engage constructively with their environmental challenges.

## Annex

### **Code for Environmental Management of Marine Mining: draft revision as of 21 August 2009**

**Originally adopted by the International Marine Minerals Society  
on 2 November 2001**

**Revised version adopted ...**

#### **I. Introduction**

**The Code: Its Content and Format.** The Code consists of a statement of Environmental Principles for the marine mining industry, followed by a set of Operating Guidelines for application as appropriate at specific mining sites. These Guidelines are designed to serve industry, regulatory agencies and other stakeholders as benchmarks for development, implementation and assessment of environmental management plans and as advice on best practices at sites targeted for marine minerals research, exploration and extraction. The Principles and Guidelines set broad directions in a context of shared values rather than prescribing specific practices.

**Initiative for the Code.** The International Marine Minerals Society approved development of this Code at its Annual General Meeting in January 2000, following a proposal made at UMI 2000 by Julian Malnic, founder and first Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Nautilus Minerals Corporation (PNG).

**Development of the Code.** The Code draws on other marine mining environmental statements, guidelines, policies and codes issued by industry, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the experience of industry personnel, marine scientists, marine environmental scientists, engineers and lawyers. The Code takes into account and endeavours to comply with and implement international legal obligations relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment with regard to marine mining activities, including mining of mineral resources at or beneath the seabed, such as those established by and in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1994 Agreement implementing Part XI of the Convention.

Appendix 2 lists the principal published sources and Appendix 3 lists individuals who offered comments on the current revision, and examples of the wealth of practical experience employed in the development and revision of the Code.

**Who Will be Served by the Code?** The Code will serve mining companies with an interest or activity in marine mining, Governments, local communities and stakeholders, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and other groups with an interest in or affected by marine mining research, exploration and/or mining activities.

**How Will the Code Function?** The Code provides a framework and benchmarks for development and implementation of an environmental programme for marine minerals exploration and extraction by marine mining companies at their operations. It also provides a framework and benchmarks for local communities and

stakeholders, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assess proposed and actual applications of best environmental practices at marine mining sites. The Code seeks to complement applicable binding national and international regulations for the protection of the marine environment with regard to marine mining where these regulations exist, and to provide environmental principles and guidelines for marine mining companies where these are absent or could be improved upon, within the scope of the Principles outlined in the Code. Where the Code sets higher standards than those legally required, companies are encouraged to follow the Code and strive to improve the legally binding requirements accordingly. The Code is voluntary and any company is eligible to adopt it. IMMS membership is not required.

**Reporting.** As well as complying with any applicable national and international requirements, companies adopting the Code commit themselves to provide transparency in their environmental activities by regular reporting of environmental planning, monitoring, assessment and other actions relating to protecting and preserving the marine environment. The Reports will demonstrate the company's commitment to, and implementation of, the Code, will describe the company's performance in relation to the Principles and Operating Guidelines, and will be made public. Companies and stakeholders adopting the Code or following its Principles and Operating Guidelines are encouraged to publicize this.

**Benchmarking.** The Operating Guidelines provide benchmarks by which a mining company can set its environmental programme for a marine exploration or extraction site. Site stakeholders, including government agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and communities can also use the Guidelines as benchmarks for checking the company's environmental management plans and their implementation.

**Implementation and Feedback.** Companies and stakeholders adopting or using the Code are encouraged to inform IMMS of the effectiveness of the Code, including any problems and corrective action taken/required in implementing it. For this purpose an "Implementation and Feedback Form" is provided in Appendix 1. This will assist IMMS in keeping track of companies adopting the Code and in obtaining yearly feedback from them, to assess the success of the Code in achieving its objectives and to facilitate further revisions of the Code to better meet its goals. IMMS will compile and circulate the received Feedback Forms to the IMMS membership and to the Authority, as per its request, prior to each meeting of the Underwater Mining Institute.

**Code Review.** The Code is intended to be a living, adaptive document, responsive to, e.g., experience with its implementation, improvements in best environmental practices, technological developments, and changes in applicable regulations. The Code will be reviewed by IMMS every five years, after consultation with the marine mining industry and other stakeholders in marine mining operations.

## II. Principles

Marine mining companies adopting this Environmental Code commit themselves to the following principles:

1. To observe the laws and policies and respect the aspirations of sovereign States and their regional subdivisions, and of international law, as appropriate to underwater mineral developments.
2. To apply best practical procedures for environmental and resource protection, considering future activities and developments within the area that might be affected.
3. To consider environmental implications and observe the precautionary principle<sup>a</sup> from initiating a project through all stages from exploration through development and operations, including waste disposal, to eventual closure, and post-closure monitoring.
4. To liaise with stakeholders and facilitate community partnerships on environmental matters throughout the project's life cycle.
5. To maintain an environmental quality review programme and deliver on commitments.
6. To report publicly on environmental performance and implementation of the Code.

### III. Operating Guidelines

**Responsible and Sustainable Development.** Manage activities in a manner consistent with environmentally, economically and socially responsible and sustainable development of the operating area, such that environmental, economic and social considerations are integrated into planning, decision-making and management on an equal footing.

1. Pursue environmentally responsible operations through innovations in technology and equipment, improvements in operational, natural resource, equipment and energy use efficiencies as well as in prevention, minimization and recycling of emissions and wastes, in scientific and engineering research, in environmental monitoring and in providing regular information and feedback to management, relevant government agencies and affected stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations.
2. Reduce the possible environmental impacts of mine-related waste in a manner that is consistent with the Principles of the Code and that will facilitate future environmentally and socially responsible use of the area (both seabed and water column) and complying with the London Convention and Protocol on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter.
3. Minimize the impacts of mining operations on and protect the biodiversity, ecosystem services, ecological and cultural heritage, knowledge and values of the marine environment, including designated marine protected areas and

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<sup>a</sup> The precautionary principle: the lack of conclusive evidence for a causal relationship between an activity in or an input to the marine environment and the reasonable likelihood that this activity or input may seriously or irreversibly harm the marine environment cannot be used to postpone action to avoid or minimize such potential harm. The proponent of an activity bears burden of proof that a proposed activity is not harmful.

reserves, and adjacent lands and indigenous people, and support activities that improve this knowledge.

4. Reuse and recycle mineral products and by-products to maximize their utility and enhance availability of mineral resources to current and future generations.

5. Improve knowledge of the properties, short- and long-term availability and use of marine mineral resources and their related ecological and environmental effects.

6. Encourage customers, business partners, contractors and suppliers of equipment, goods and services to adopt environmentally responsible and sustainable development principles and practices.

7. Consider biological resource potential and value of living organisms at potential marine mining sites as well as the mineral resource potential and value.

8. Quantify and integrate the valuation, preservation (of value) and enhancement (of value) of ecosystem services adjacent and/or related to the resource to be developed.

**Environmentally Responsible Company Ethic.** Develop an environmentally responsible company ethic by showing management commitment, implementing environmental management systems, and providing time and resources to demonstrate requirements of the environmental ethic to employees, contractors and suppliers of equipment, goods and services.

1. Develop, implement and communicate an environmental policy consistent with the Code.

2. Demonstrate management commitment through application of environmental management practices consistent with the Code.

3. Inform employees, contractors and suppliers of equipment, goods and services about and require compliance with company policies, goals, guidelines and practices for environmental, socio-economic and heritage protection.

4. Implement environmental education and training programmes for employees, and, if appropriate and feasible, contractors.

5. Facilitate and engage in community and other stakeholder education about company environmental principles and their application at the area of operations.

**Community Partnership.** Consult affected communities on their concerns, aspirations and values regarding development and operation of marine mining projects, recognizing that environmental, socio-economic, cultural and scientific research values and interests are linked.

1. Identify directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, including the marine scientific research community, and their concerns.

2. Encourage openness and dialogue with employees, marine research scientists and the regional community, including indigenous peoples, ensure equitable and culturally appropriate engagement, promote cross-cultural awareness,

and specifically address concerns about environmental, social and scientific research impacts.

3. Provide to the community non-proprietary technical information about potential effects and duration of operations, of waste products and their management, of rehabilitation procedures, and of socio-economic benefits and costs.

4. Establish community consultation prior to each stage of operations, be prepared to modify project plans and practices according to the consultations, develop and maintain appropriate community consultation through all stages of exploration, extraction, waste disposal and closure, including, where appropriate and feasible, inviting a community observer to visit and a marine research scientist to join a marine mining vessel.

**Environmental Risk Management.** Use appropriate risk management strategies and the precautionary principle to guide exploration, extraction, waste disposal and closure, and to identify environmental risks, their possible consequences, and their probabilities of occurrence, including but not limited to the following:

1. Conduct and utilize environmental baseline and monitoring studies as the basis for risk management, as recommended by, e.g., relevant Guidelines issued by the International Seabed Authority.

2. Evaluate the environmental risks of alternative project concepts, weighing positive, negative, direct, indirect, cumulative and secondary environmental consequences, provide opportunities for appropriate stakeholder participation in this evaluation, and select and implement the project concepts that are most environmentally responsible.

3. Develop and implement management strategies preferably to prevent, and if prevention is not feasible, to minimize and maximally mitigate environmental impacts of the selected project.

4. Adopt the precautionary principle in managing identified environmental risks.

5. Develop, test and implement contingency and emergency response plans to address incidents and unusual operating and environmental conditions, in collaboration with potentially affected parties and relevant government agencies.

6. Develop and implement appropriate long-term environmental monitoring programmes at suitable spatial and temporal scales.

7. Establish temporary “no go” or marine exclusion zones according to appropriate environmental criteria to study undisturbed, comparable habitats that are suitably close to mining operations for this purpose, before, during, and after mining operations.

8. Establish unmined biological corridors within the affected area to aid in the recruitment and re-establishment of biota.

9. Inform interested and/or potentially affected parties, as part of stakeholder consultations, of any significant environmental risks from mining operations and of the measures that will be taken to manage these risks.

**Integrated Environmental Management.** Recognize environmentally responsible and sustainable management as a company priority and integrate environmentally

responsible and sustainable management into all operations from exploration, through design and construction to mining, minerals processing, waste disposal, mine site rehabilitation and decommissioning.

1. Establish a senior executive environmental manager, preferably accountable to the CEO, and an environmentally responsible and sustainable management system that allocates management and employee responsibilities relevant to:

- (a) The organization's activities;
- (b) Applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- (c) The Operating Guidelines of this Code and of any other applicable Code or Guidelines;
- (d) Company environmental policies, objectives and targets;
- (e) Environmental management plans and procedures;
- (f) Environmental monitoring procedures;
- (g) Reliable, secure, transparent and accessible storage for environmental data and, where practical, specimens collected;
- (h) Setting and testing of contingency and emergency response plans;
- (i) Regular or otherwise appropriately scheduled auditing of the environmental management system and environmental performance;
- (j) Internal and external reporting procedures.

2. Periodically review and update the environmental management system in a structured, iterative process that involves the local or affected community, to ensure that the system remains up-to-date, effective and relevant to the company's evolving needs, improvements in best environmental practices, and to changing community values and expectations.

**Company Environmental Performance Targets.** Set environmental performance targets that meet and aim to exceed the requirements of directly applicable legislation, regulations, licences and permits. Specifically:

1. Identify legal and other requirements applicable to the environmental aspects of the company's marine mining activities, products or services.

2. Set internal environmental performance targets and periodically assess achievements in order to reinforce policy commitments and to enable demonstration of continual improvement.

3. Ensure that legal requirements and internal performance targets are effectively communicated to the employees and contractors who are accountable for the relevant activities.

**Review, Improvement and Updating of Environmental Policies and Standards.** Implement management strategies to meet current and anticipated environmental standards and regularly review targets in the context of changing company and community needs, aspirations, legal requirements and International Organization for Standardization criteria to achieve optimal environmental management.

1. Regularly review and update company environmental policies, programmes and performance to correct any deficiencies.
2. Assess and rank environmental issues to identify priority areas where maximum environmental benefits are achievable.
3. Undertake, participate in, or support research on priority environmental issues by, e.g., appropriate funding, on-site support, etc.
4. Facilitate employee education about non-proprietary environmentally related technical developments, scientific understanding, consumer needs and community expectations as needed to improve their understanding of the company's environmental policies.
5. Provide technical and professional level skill-enhancement opportunities to environmental employees, e.g., through attendance at appropriate workshops and conferences.
6. Provide professional environmental employees with reporting opportunities on non-proprietary environmental topics at relevant conferences and in refereed international environmental publications.
7. Facilitate communication of relevant, non-proprietary information to the community about environmentally related technical developments, scientific knowledge, consumer needs and community expectations as needed to improve their understanding of the company's environmental policies.

**Rehabilitation and Decommissioning.** Taking into account former, current and future beneficial uses of the site and its surrounding environment, develop and implement an appropriate closure plan to leave decommissioned sites and associated ecosystems in a safe, stable, and where possible, rehabilitated condition, carried out according to best practices.

1. Incorporate ecosystem and site rehabilitation and decommissioning options in the conceptual design of operations at the feasibility-study stage.
2. Develop clearly defined ecosystem and site rehabilitation plans and targets, monitor and review rehabilitation performance and progressively refine such plans against the targets.
3. Determine and account for ecosystem and site rehabilitation and decommissioning costs, periodically review their adequacy during the life of the operation, and adjust budget to meet any increases in those costs.
4. Establish a programme of progressive ecosystem and site rehabilitation commensurate with the nature of the operation and the type and rate of disturbance.
5. Periodically review the ecosystem and site rehabilitation and decommissioning strategies during the period of operations so as to incorporate changing regulatory requirements, public expectations, and environmental and cultural information.
6. Address issues and programmes related to long-term responsibility for the seabed and associated ecosystems in the final decommissioning plan, including long-term monitoring and definition of the period necessary to ensure remediation plans are effective and that any unforeseen consequences are detected.

7. Provide adequate compensation using appropriate mechanisms where damage is caused due to company/project activities.

**Reporting and Documentation.** Demonstrate commitment to the Code's principles by reporting on the company's implementation of the Code and its environmental performance.

1. Implement regular (at least annual) reporting of environmental performance to all stakeholders, including the board of directors, shareholders, employees, relevant government bodies and authorities, local communities, scientific researchers, non-governmental organizations, and the general public.

2. Ensure that reporting requirements of all authorities are met in scope and in good time.

3. Provide an annual environmental report written for community understanding.

4. Reports should describe the company's processes for:

- (a) Setting and communicating environmental policy;
- (b) Assessing and communicating environmental performance;
- (c) Community consultation and responding to concerns;
- (d) Code implementation.

5. Reports should also include but not be limited to:

- (a) Organization profile, environmental policies and objectives;
- (b) Environmental management processes;
- (c) Establishment of benchmarks against which continual improvement can be measured;
- (d) Documentation and availability for eventual independent review by interested parties at their expense of relevant, site-specific data to support the reported results;
- (e) Opportunities and progress in improvements;
- (f) Significant environmental events and their consequences;
- (g) Environmental incidents, "near-misses" and any regulatory and remedial action taken;
- (h) Performance in relation to regulatory requirements and internal targets;
- (i) Environmental, socio-economic and cultural issues to be addressed and strategies to implement them.

6. The first report after adoption of the Code by the company is to be released within two years.

7. The annual environmental reports are to be made available for consultation, free of charge, to the public through the company's corporate and regional offices and on the company's website. Additional copies, preferably in electronic form, of each annual report may be lodged in the central library of the

State(s) exercising sovereign rights or jurisdiction where the company operates or, in the case of activities carried out in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in the central library of the State where the company is incorporated. Companies will identify where additional copies will be deposited when they make their annual report and on the company's website.

**Environmental Data Collection, Exchange and Archiving.** Facilitate free exchange and easily accessible availability of environmental information and geological and biological sample collections gathered (other than proprietary technical information) for international scientific peer review and understanding and national and global heritage use.

1. Exclude non-proprietary environmental data from confidentiality requirements, standardize these data according to the latest and highest standards for the relevant discipline in order to facilitate analysis and comparisons, and make these data freely available to all stakeholders and for exchange, review and analysis in forums such as workshops.

2. Deposit on request non-proprietary environmental data securely in freely and easily accessible appropriate national and international archives for review, further scientific analysis and reporting.

3. Deposit for review, further reporting, and scientific research representative collections of geological and biological specimens in appropriate repositories with requisite long-term storage facilities, which may include national museums, government institutions, relevant specialized global repositories and universities, on request and after prior consultation with the selected host(s); such consultation to occur early in the project planning.

4. Preserve, report and deliver any incidentally collected cultural, archaeological and anthropological artefacts to appropriate agencies and repositories.

5. Disseminate non-proprietary scientific data on and lessons learned in marine environmental and biodiversity assessment and management.

6. Promote good practices in marine environmental and biodiversity assessment and management.

**Performance Reviews.** Regularly (preferably every three years) evaluate company performance under the Environmental Code by a team of qualified, externally accredited environmental auditors both from within and independent of the adopting company.

## IV. Acknowledgements

1. The Society thanks the many individuals who have contributed to the development and revision of this Code. The Society recognizes in particular Julian Malnic, initiator and original architect of the Code, and Derek Ellis, who further drafted, edited and updated the 2001 version. Appendix 3 lists the individuals who participated in the current revision. The Society is also grateful to the Minerals Council of Australia for the use of sections of text from the Council's 2000 Code for Environmental Management. The Society appreciates the support of InterRidge, its Working Group on Seafloor Mineralization, and the Woods Hole Oceanographic

Institution in enabling the presentation of the current revised draft Code by Philomene Verlaan at the 2009 Science and Policy Workshop on Deep-Sea Mining of Seafloor Massive Sulphides, Woods Hole, MA.

## **V. Contact information**

1. International Marine Minerals Society, Administrative Office, 1000 Pope Road, MSB 303, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822 USA □ Phone (808) 956-6036 □ Fax (808) 956-9772 □ e-mail: *Administrator@immSoc.org* □ Website: *www.immSoc.org*

## Appendix 1

### Code for Environmental Management of Marine Mining (IMMS)

#### Implementation and Feedback Form

No.	ITEM	DETAILS
1.	Company/stakeholder name	
2.	Contact: Person's name  Address  Email  Phone  Fax  Website	
3.	Activity (ies) for which the Code is adopted	
4.	Measures taken for implementing the Code	
5.	Problems encountered while implementing the Code	
6.	Corrective action taken	
7.	Suggestions for revising the Code	
8.	Any other information	
	Date:	Signature

#### Fax or email to:

International Marine Minerals Society • Administrative Office

1000 Pope Road, MSB 303 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822 USA

Phone (808) 956-6036 • Fax (808) 956-9772 • Email: [Administrator@immSoc.org](mailto:Administrator@immSoc.org)

## Appendix 2

### Published Sources Consulted

Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

*Seafloor exploration and mining industry: a desktop study of international and selected country experiences* (Tsamenyi, Kaye and Mfodwo, 2007).

*Exploring the social dimensions of Australia's seafloor exploration and mining industry*. (Littleboy and Boughen, 2007) Report number P2007/917. Wealth from Oceans Flagship.

Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat (2006).

*Voluntary guidelines for biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment*. Available at: <http://www.cbd.int/impact/guidelines.shtml>.

*The Ecosystem Approach Beginners' Guide*. Available at: <http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/sourcebook/beginner-guide/>.

*The Ecosystem Approach Advanced User Guide*. Available at: <http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/sourcebook/advanced-guide/>.

Global Reporting Initiative.

*Sustainability Reporting Framework Overview*. Available at: <http://www.globalreporting.org/ReportingFramework/ReportingFrameworkOverview/>.

*Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (G3 Guidelines, 2006)*. Available at: <http://www.globalreporting.org/ReportingFramework/G3Guidelines/>.

*Draft Final Mining and Metals Sector Supplement*. Available at: <http://www.globalreporting.org/ReportingFramework/SectorSupplements/MiningAndMetals/>.

Greenpeace International.

*Mining Submarine Tailings Disposal [Std] – Summary Concepts*. Available at: [http://www.imo.org/includes/blastData.asp/doc\\_id=9122/INF-14.pdf](http://www.imo.org/includes/blastData.asp/doc_id=9122/INF-14.pdf).

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*Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity 2004*. Available at:  
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## Appendix 3

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## Appendix 4

### Industry experience with environmental assessments related to:

1. Marine mining in South Africa and Namibia (diamonds), Hawaii (Co-rich ferromanganese crusts), Alaska (gold), Papua New Guinea (seafloor massive sulphides) and Southeast Asia (tin).
  2. Dredging in Europe and North America for borrow sand, construction aggregate and channel navigation.
  3. Marine disposal of tailings from coastal mines in Canada, Alaska and the Southeast Asia/South Pacific archipelagoes.
  4. In addition, for benchmarking the Operating Guidelines, the Code draws on the globally extensive deep water experience by American, Australian, British, Canadian, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Indian, Japanese, Korean, New Zealand, and Russian Federation oceanographers and marine biologists on biodiversity assessment of hydrothermal vents, nodule and crust deposits and metalliferous muds extending back over more than 100 years to the Challenger Expedition of 1873-1876.
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