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I have a few suggestions on the parts related to ASM in the Draft Methodology of the RMI.

- In D.8 (page 27), I see that the reallocation and/or securing of viable, alternate incomes of mining groups working on the main targets of the company is not mentioned; as this is an extremely frequent situation, I would really encourage the Responsible Mining Index to check if the company is implementing a prior dialogue with these groups that enable common agreements.
- In the D.8 section of chapter 9 (page 51), I have a couple of suggestions:
 - Instead of “ASM operations tend to exploit marginal or small mineral deposits”, I would rather say that “ASM operations tend to set up on the wealthiest available deposit at ground level, without prior knowledge on its size”.
 - In the last paragraph, I would mention (as a complement to the first sentence?) that ASM has great potential to mine smaller deposits that are not viable for large scale companies.

A typical example of that is the exploitation of gold resources in Western African old cratonic underground. The sector in general is focusing on very large deposits (10 tons and above) whereas they are statistically a myriad of smaller gold deposits (1 to 10 tons) that are not economically viable for LSM industrial methods, but very interesting for ASM. In turn, the role of ASM makes it very interesting as a complement for mining the lower segment of deposit distribution underground, for the industry but also for the producing countries.

In the bibliography, I also have a couple of propositions for references:

Elisabeth Wall, Rémi Pelon and Gotthard Walser, 2010. Working Together - how large-scale mining can engage with artisanal and small-scale miners (techreport), World Bank Group - Communities and Small-Scale Mining.

Michael Priester, 2007. Small scale/large scale mining conflicts: good examples of positive outcomes (techreport), CASM.