



Harnessing Critical Energy Transition Minerals for Sustainable Development in LDCs and LLDCs Just Transitions in Low Carbon Technologies

A UN Secretary-General Initiative

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Objectives

- Support and accelerate a just energy transition focusing on critical minerals.
- Build **trust**, **reliability**, **resilience** and **benefit-sharing** in existing critical mineral supply chains.
- Support LDCs, LLDCs and developing countries with critical energy transition minerals in transforming the supply chains and harness opportunities to develop their productive, trade and regulatory capacities for long-term sustainable development.

Partners

UNEP, UNDP, UN RECs, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UN Women, IRENA, IEA, ILO, OHCHR, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, UN Country Teams, the IFC and the World Bank.

WEF's 'Securing Minerals for the Energy Transition Working Group'; ICMM, the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, and the Principles for Responsible Investment.



Outputs

Phase I (2023-2024)

Building on available material and thinking within the UN and other partners and through stakeholder consultations:

- 1. UN Knowledge hub on extractives
- 2. UN Toolkit on critical energy transition minerals
- 3. UN Framework on Just Transitions for Critical Energy Transition Minerals

Phase II (2025 and beyond):

- 1. UN Framework on Just Transitions for Critical Energy Transition Minerals customized and tested in 12 LDCs/LLDCs for tools, capacity laws, skill building and leveraging funds (in year 2).
- 2. Institutional capacities built to promote lasting and consequential change on the group (minerals assessment, regulatory, negotiating, trade and investment, technological, environmental oversight).

Possible Countries identified by the WG*:

Latin America: Bolivia Plurinational State

Africa: Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali,

Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda,

Zambia, South Sudan, and the Sudan.

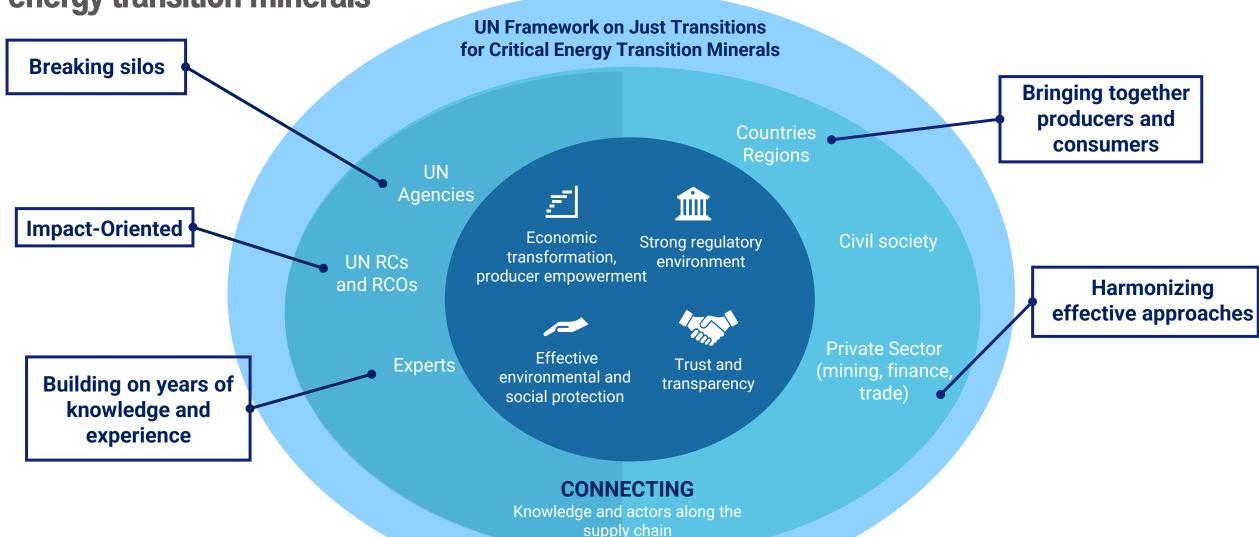
Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Southeast and East Asia: Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia

^{*}Identified based on partner capacities in these countries but need further discussion.

Galvanizing collective action for just transitions in critical energy transition minerals





UN FRAMEWORK ON JUST TRANSITIONS FOR CRITICAL ENERGY TRANSITION MINERALS

1. PRINCIPLES

- Overarching global and common voluntary principles to build trust between governments, communities and industry
- Enhance transparency, reliability, resilience, just and responsible value chains

Agreed by SG Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals with support from a Secretariat hosted by the UN SG Climate Action Team, UNEP, UNCTAD

2. POLICIES

- Policies for short, medium, and long-term action to harness minerals for sustainable development
- Policies to help strengthen production, contractual, legal, investment capacities; trade competitiveness; environmental and social stewardship; governance and regulation

Policy suggestions will come from four Policy Papers developed by teams from UNEP, UNCTAD, UNDP, Regional Economic Commissions, UNIDO, ILO, WTO, ETC,OHCHR, WB, IGF and feedback from stakeholder consultations.

3. PARTNERSHIPS

- Just minerals partnerships, communities of practice and networks on critical minerals
- UN Agencies, UN Country Teams, international/regional organizations, civil society, private and financial sector, academia
- Support development of durable institutional capacities in mineral-rich developing countries (for phase 2)

Identified by policy papers and through partner and stakeholder consultations

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PANEL ON CRITICAL ENERGY TRANSITION MINERALS









The Panel will develop **a set of global and common voluntary principles**, building on existing commitments, standards, and applicable multilateral agreements.



The principles will serve as **guidance & best practice** for

DESIGN OF PRINCIPLES



Trust between governments, communities, and industry.



Enhanced transparency & investment.



Governments & other stakeholders active in the extractive industries.



UN support to developing countries, fostering sustainable development.

The principles will be the overarching element of the UN Framework for Just Transitions on Critical Energy Transition Minerals



Schedule of Meetings





VIRTUAL

Agree on work plan, milestones, scope of 4 workstreams.

8 online meetings held in May and June





IN-PERSON (COPENHAGEN)

Discuss issues and potential principles





IN-PERSON (NARIOBI)

20/21 August

Finalize & agree on a set of principles.



MEMBERS



Government and Intergovernmental actors

- African Union
- Australia
- Botswana
- 4. Brazil
- 5. Canada
- 6. Chile
- 7. China
- 8. Colombia
- 9. Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 10. Egypt
- 11. European Union
- 12. India
- 13. Indonesia
- 14. Japan
- 15. Kazakhstan
- 16. Mongolia
- 17. Namibia
- 18. Nigeria
- 19. South Africa
- 20. United Arab Emirates
- 21. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 22. United States of America
- 23. Viet Nam
- 24. Zambia
- 25. Zimbabwe



Non-State Actors

- 26. Climate Action Network International
- 27. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- 28. Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance
- 29. International Council on Mining and Metals
- 30. International Energy Agency
- 31. Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development
- 32. IndustriALL Global Union
- 33. International Renewable Energy Agency
- 34. Natural Resource Governance Institute
- **35.** Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
- 36. Principles for Responsible Investment
- 37. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- 38. United Nations Secretary-General's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change
- 39. World Bank

PROCESS TO DEVELOP POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Map solutions

Identify Issues, recommendations key emerging questions across UN, IGF and WB

Collect feedback from relevant stakeholders

Policy Dialogues to discuss recommendations and collect additional feedback through emerging questions

Member States: UNCTAD, Regional Economic Commissions, LLDC3

Experts: OECD Minerals Forum, CCSI

CSOs: Virtual

3 Review inputs and bring into a draft UN Framework

Based on outcome from SG CETM Panel, policy papers and dialogues, develop a draft UN Framework to be endorsed by SG for phase 2. While the exact format has not been decided, this document was flagged as a good model.

4 Collect feedback on Draft UN Framework

Collect feedback from EOSG, DCO/RCs, SG Panel, SG Working Group on Extractives and Module Leads to finalize document.

