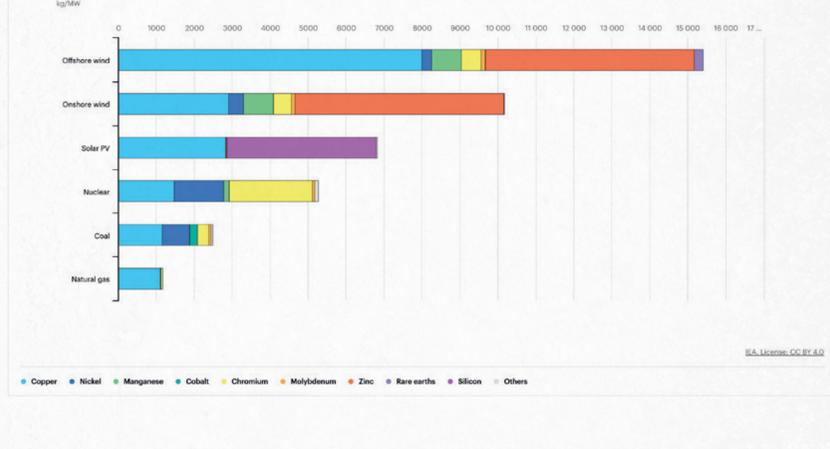
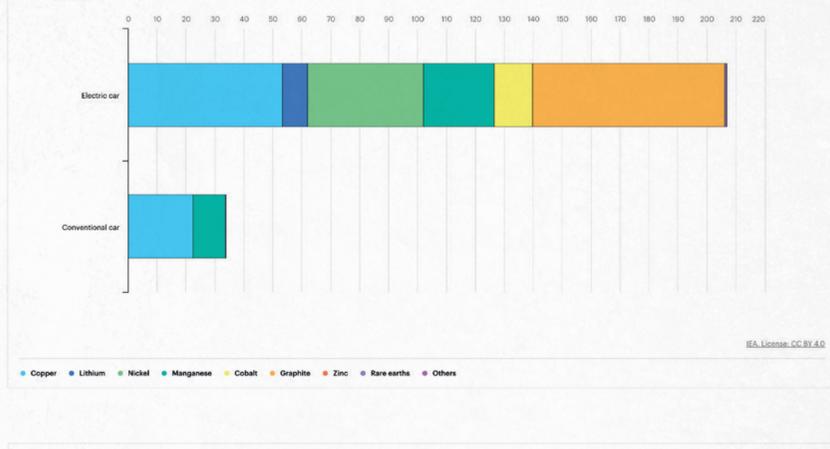


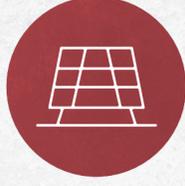
Preventing Corruption in Transition Mineral Supply Chains

To move away from fossil fuels the world needs more low-carbon energy infrastructure. These technologies are essential if the world is to decarbonize at pace, but they require far more minerals than fossil-fuel based systems.



WIND TURBINE

Aluminium, chromium, copper, nickel, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, rare earths, zinc



SOLAR PVs

Aluminium, arsenic, copper, gallium, germanium, indium, silicon, silver, tellurium



EVs AND BATTERY STORAGE

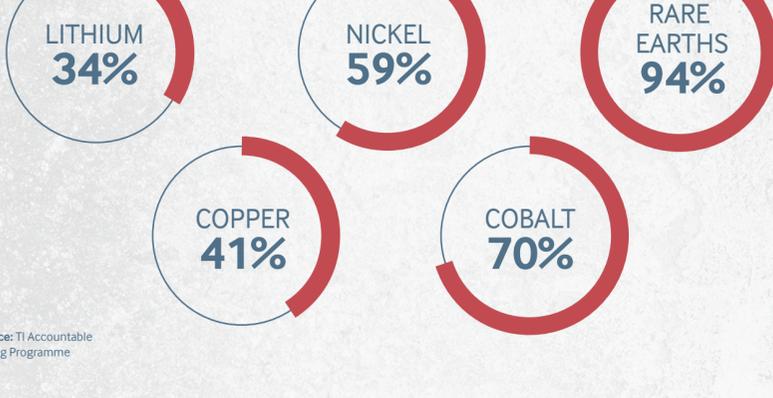
Aluminium, cobalt, copper, graphite, lithium, manganese, nickel, rare earths, silicon

Sources: IEA and USGS

Demand and prices are already rising for these key mineral commodities, and producer countries are seizing the moment to attract new investment.

Yet this creates serious risks. When prices were high during past commodity booms, company executives and public officials often engaged in corrupt behaviour to secure lucrative deals or favourable rules. Concerningly, most key energy transition minerals are found in countries that already struggle with governance.

PROPORTION OF ENERGY TRANSITION MINERALS LOCATED IN COUNTRIES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF CORRUPTION.



THIS MATTERS BECAUSE CORRUPTION:

- Weakens and undermines key safeguards that protect local communities and the environment.
- Benefits political and business elites at the expense of the wider public.
- Disrupts and delays responsible investment and production just when we need to scale up to meet climate goals.

TO PREVENT CORRUPTION IN TRANSITION MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS, **GOVERNMENTS, COMPANIES, INVESTORS, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD:**

PROTECT LOCAL COMMUNITIES



Act urgently – in months, not years – to implement stronger anticorruption measures, including in legislation and regulations, bilateral and multilateral partnerships, and trade agreements.



Explicitly identify corruption risks and mitigation plans in any energy transition mineral strategies, activities and operations.



Prevent corruption from weakening the protection of community rights and enforcement of environmental and social safeguards.

LIMIT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CORRUPTION



Adopt and champion project-level contract, payment, commodity trading, and beneficial ownership transparency in line with global standards to make it easier to detect corruption.



Prevent political elites from capturing unfair opportunities.

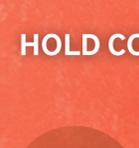


Reduce the use of agents and intermediaries as much as possible and adopt extensive controls for those that remain.



Avoid enabling kleptocracy and state capture through mitigating corruption risks and discontinuing business relationships where needed.

HOLD CORRUPT ACTORS TO ACCOUNT



Support downstream supply chain actors to integrate checks of the above practices into responsible sourcing and due diligence systems.



Support the rights and activities of civil society, journalists, whistleblowers, and other anticorruption actors.



Ensure consequences for corrupt actors through effective enforcement and accountability measures, with a focus on the victims of corruption throughout.

These recommendations were developed by the Expert Group on Preventing Corruption in Transition Minerals, bringing together perspectives from civil society, governments, academia, and international organisations. The development process was led by the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), with advice from the OECD Centre for Responsible Business Conduct and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

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