| ITEM | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| Authorizer | This field identifies the person responsible for the content of the declaration. The authorizer may be a different individual from the contact person. It is not correct to use the words "same" or similar identification to provide the name of the authorizer. |
| Cobalt Refiner | An entity that processes cobalt concentrates, intermediates or recycled feed and produces a cobalt product for direct use in a downstream manufacturing process. |
| Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRA) | Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRA) are defined by the OECD Due Diligence Guidance as "areas identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence or other risks of harm to people. Armed conflict may take a variety of forms, such as a conflict of international or non-international character, which may involve two or more states, or may consist of wars of liberation, or insurgencies, civil wars, etc. High-risk areas may include areas of political instability or repression, institutional weakness, insecurity, collapse of civil infrastructure and widespread violence. Such areas are often characterised by widespread human right abuses and violations of national or international law." |
| Declaration of Scope or Class | For the purposes of this template, "scope" describes the applicability of the information provided by the reporting company. The scope may encompass the entirety of a company's services and/or products, or at a company's discretion, the template may be used to report on a specific product (or products), or, be 'User defined'. The 'User defined' scope selection or class may be used to describe any subset of a company's operation or product portfolio |
| Due Diligence | The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-affected and High-risk Areas (OECD Guidance) defines "Due Diligence" as "an on-going, proactive and reactive process through which companies can ensure that they respect human rights and do not contribute to conflict". More information is available at http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/training-and-resources/conflict-affected-and-high-risk-areas/. |
| Independent Third-Party Audit Firm | With respect to smelter audits, an "Independent Third-Party Audit Firm" is a private sector organization competent in evaluating the smelter or refiner's due diligence system against a defined standard. To maintain neutrality and impartiality, such organization and its audit team members must have no conflicts of interest with the auditee. |
| Intentionally added | Intentionally added is commonly known as the deliberate use of a substance, or in this case metal, in the formulation of a product where continued presence is desired to provide a specific characteristic, appearance or quality. |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The OECD has developed the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains. The OECD Due Diligence Guidance provides detailed recommendations to help companies respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral purchasing decisions and practices and uses a reasonableness approach. This Guidance is for use by any company potentially sourcing minerals or metals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The OECD Guidance is global in scope, and applies to all mineral supply chains. (http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/mining.htm) |
| Mica (Natural) | Natural mica is a mineral that is mined or naturally occurring, such as muscovite and phlogopite. |
| Mica (Synthetic) | Synthetic mica (fluorophlogopite) is a man-made material composed of such materials as magnesium, aluminum and silicon. |
| Processor | A mica processor is an entity that takes raw mined minerals such as pegmatites (schist), feldspar, kaolin, muscovite or phlogopite and subjects them to various physical or mechanical methods to separate non-mica components from mica components, then produce grades of mica products for use in downstream manufacturing processes. Raw mineral processing can include sorting, separation, milling, grinding, cutting, stamping and binding. |
| Product | A company's Product or Finished good is a material or item which has completed the final stage of manufacturing and/or processing and is available for distribution or sale to customers. |
| Recycled or Scrap Sources | Recycled or scrap sources are recycled cobalt that are reclaimed end-user or post-consumer products, or scrap processed cobalt created during product manufacturing. Recycled cobalt includes excess, obsolete, defective, and scrap cobalt materials that contain refined or processed metals that are appropriate to recycle in the production of such metals. Minerals partially processed, unprocessed or byproducts from other ores are not included in the definition of recycled cobalt.<br><br>Note: As of the date of this publication, there is no significant post-consumer recycling of mica. |
| Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) | Founded in 2004 the Responsible Business Alliance is the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to electronics supply chain responsibility. (http://www.responsiblebusiness.org) |
| Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) | The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) is a program developed by the RBA and GeSI to enhance company capability to verify the responsible sourcing of metals. Further details of the RMAP can be found here: http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/smelter-introduction/ |
| Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) | Founded in 2008 by members of the Responsible Business Alliance and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative, the Responsible Minerals Initiative has grown into one of the most utilized and respected resources for companies addressing conflict minerals issues in their supply chains. Over 150 companies from seven different industries participate in the RMI today, contributing to a range of tools and resources including the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process, the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template, Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry data and a range of guidance documents on conflict minerals sourcing. The RMI also runs regular workshops on conflict minerals issues and contributes to policy development and debates with leading civil society organizations and governments. Additional information is available at http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/. |
| RMAP Conformant Smelter List | The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) Conformant Smelter List is a published list of smelters and refiners that have undergone assessment through the RMAP, a program of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) or industry equivalent program (such as Responsible Jewellery Council or London Bullion Market Association) and have been validated to be in conformance with the protocols. If a smelter or refiner is not on the list, it has either not completed a RMAP assessment or is not in conformance with the RMAP protocol.<br><br>A list of smelters and refiners which have been validated to be conformant to the RMAP can be found at www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org |
| Smelter | A smelter or refiner is a company that procures and processes mineral ore, slag and/or materials from recycled or scrap sources into refined metal or metal containing intermediate products. The output can be pure (99.5% or greater) metals, powders, ingots, bars, grains, oxides or salts. The terms "smelter", "refiner", and "processor" are used interchangeably throughout various publications. |
| Smelter Identification Number | A unique identification number the RMI assigns to companies that have been reported by members of the supply chain as smelters or refiners, whether or not they have been verified to meet the characteristics of smelters or refiners as defined in the RMAP audit protocols or other applicable audit programs. |

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