

Global Tailings Management Institute

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1. Introduction and background

1.1. What is GTMI?

The Global Tailings Management Institute (GTMI) is an independent institute established to oversee the implementation of and conformance with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). GTMI is responsible for managing the assurance framework through which tailings facilities will be independently audited and certified against the GISTM, by qualified third-party assessors. The purpose of the independent auditing will be to provide an assessment of the level of conformance for a specific tailings facility against all 77 Requirements of the GISTM. A Certificate of Conformance will be issued for those tailings facilities found to be in conformance with the GISTM.

The process of auditing will include public disclosure of a summary of the audit findings.

Overseeing the assurance programme will be the core function of GTMI. In addition, the institute will also:

- Promote awareness, understanding and adoption of the GISTM.
- Facilitate the sharing of experience to improve overall knowledge in tailings management across a range of stakeholder groups.
- Provide transparency by affording stakeholders access to tailings facility details (from disclosures related to Principle 15 of the Standard) and a summary of auditing outcomes.

1.2. What is the GISTM?

The Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) encompasses a set of requirements that strive to achieve the ultimate goal of zero harm to people and the environment with zero tolerance for human fatality. It requires Operators to take responsibility and prioritise the safety of tailings facilities, through all phases of a facility's lifecycle, including closure and post-closure. It also requires the disclosure of relevant information to support public accountability.

The GISTM is built around 15 Principles and 77 Requirements. The Principles are grouped into six topics:

- Affected Communities.
- Integrated Knowledge Base.
- Design, Construction, Operation & Monitoring.
- Management and Governance.
- Emergency Response & Long-Term Recovery.
- Public Disclosure & Access to Information.

1.3. Why create the GISTM?

Following previous tailings dam failures, the catastrophic and tragic failure of a tailings



facility at Vale's Corrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho in January 2019 was a tipping point for the mining industry. Following the disaster, investors led by the Church of England Pensions Board made a public call for a different approach to the issue of tailings management, recognising that such tailings failures continue to occur (e.g., Jagersfontein dam collapse in 2022).

On 26 February 2019, ICMM made a public commitment to develop a new Standard for the safer management of tailings facilities. This was followed by a public announcement to jointly develop the Standard co-convened by ICMM, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN-backed Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), with each party having an equal stake and say in decision making. This marked the launch of the Global Tailings Review (GTR) that was independently chaired, developed by an independent expert panel and informed by a multi-stakeholder advisory group.

1.4. Who created the GISTM?

The Standard was developed through the Global Tailings Review (GTR), co-convened by ICMM, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) – represented by the Church of England Pensions Board and the Council on Ethics for the Swedish AP Funds. The GTR was led by [Dr Bruno Oberle](#), who acted as Independent Chair, supported by an [independent expert panel](#).

The co-convened model of equal representation from industry, investor and government stakeholders was designed to give civil society and the public confidence that the initiative would have the necessary level of independence. It was also an acknowledgement that no single stakeholder can solve the problem and that community and investor trust in the mining sector needed to be restored in the wake of such high-profile disasters. The figure below shows the steps and timeline for the development of the GISTM.



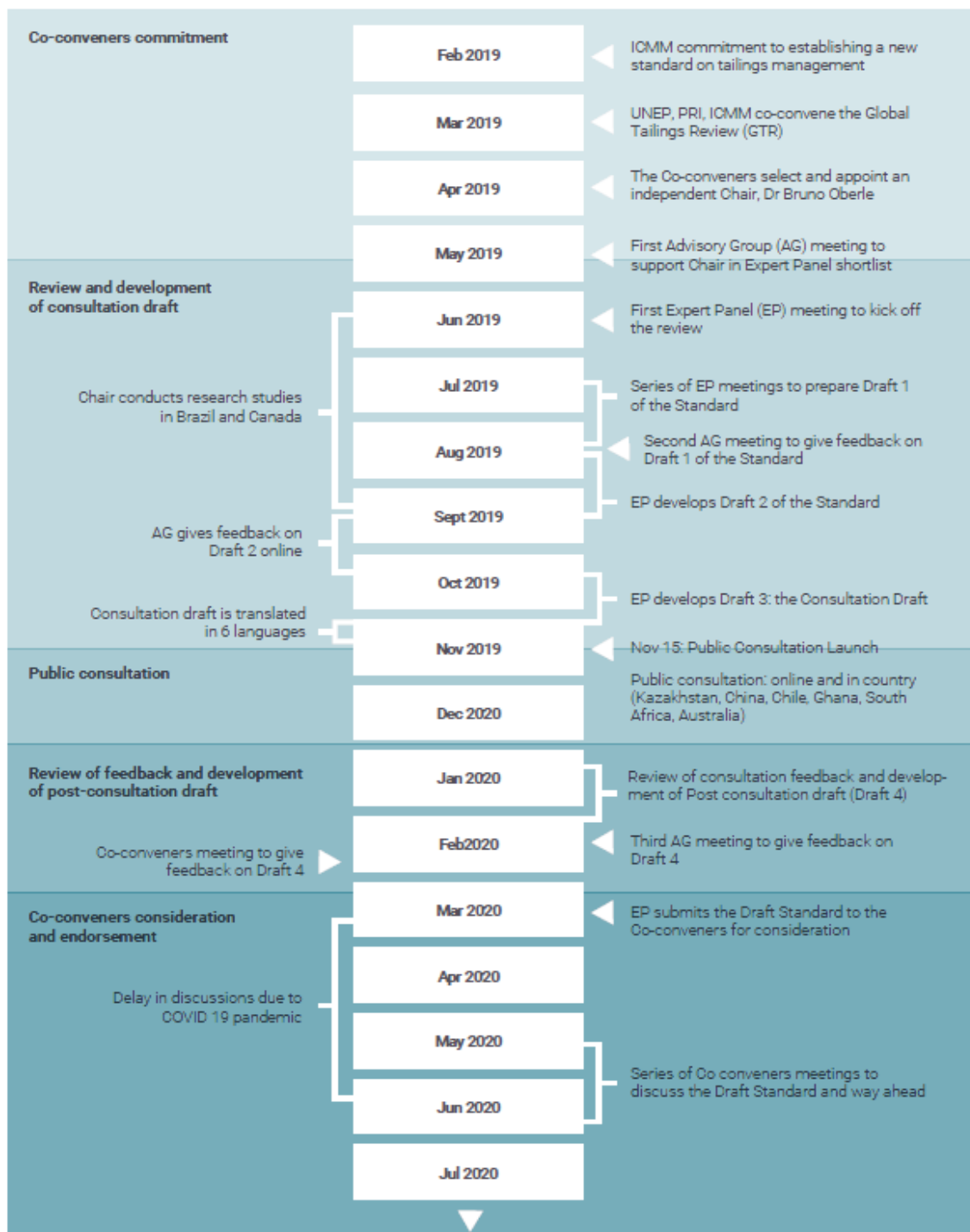


Figure 1: Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management Timeline



1.5. What is meant by conformance?

Conformance means that an operator conforms with the Requirements of the Standard (not in conflict with other provisions of law) and has systems and processes in place to demonstrate conformance with all requirements of the Standard. Where conforming to specific Requirements may result in the implementation of engineering measures (e.g. for existing facilities requirements 4.7 or 5.7 which might include remedial engineering measures), the expectation is that these shall be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable.

It is not necessary for such measures to be complete in order for a tailings facility to be in conformance, but both the measures and associated timelines should be clearly documented by an Accountable Executive.

1.6. How is the GISTM and GTMI linked to the Church of England Investor Mining and Tailings Safety Initiative and the Global Tailings Portal hosted by GRID-Arendal?

The Investor Mining & Tailings Safety Initiative was separately established by the Church of England Pensions Board and the Council on Ethics of the Swedish National Pension Funds shortly after the Brumadinho Tailings Facility disaster. It was a vehicle for investors to consolidate their approach to the industry on this issue.

The Initiative sought world leading expert input at a series of investor roundtables, and identified the following five issues:

- There was a trend of increasing catastrophic dam failures combined with a failure to implement past recommendations.
- There was a lack of a global industry standard on tailings management.
- There was an unknown number of tailings dams in the world and no global record of where they were.
- No disclosure standard existed for company reporting on tailings dams.
- Fundamentally, waste has been treated as an externality with the cheapest storage options in many instances.

This prompted investors to seek disclosures from companies on the tailings dams they had and the standards to which they were operating. Resulting from these disclosures with funding support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Church of England Pensions Board and the Swedish Council on Ethics for the AP Public Funds, GRID-Arendal compiled the disclosure data provided by companies into a database for analysis. A searchable online database of the disclosures was published by GRID-Arendal on the 24th of January 2020, as the [Global Tailings Portal](#).

1.7. How is the GISTM and GTMI linked to the work of the UN Environment Programme?

Global Tailings Management Institute (GTMI)

Email: queries@thegtmi.org
Web: www.thegtmi.org



In 2022, the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) adopted [resolution 5/12](#) on environmental aspects of minerals and metals management.

The resolution welcomed the launch of GTMI as an important milestone towards the ambition of zero tailings dam failures and the protection of human health and the environment from tailings facilities and encouraged the effective implementation of the global standard.

The resolution also mandated UNEP to develop a [report](#) compiling knowledge gaps in relation to environmental aspects of tailings management.

1.8. How is ICMM linked to the GISTM and GTMI?

ICMM was one of the co-conveners of the GTR. At the point of launch of the Standard, ICMM members committed to implementing the GISTM across all members' tailings facilities within a 3-to-5-year period. To help members meet these ambitious timeframes, ICMM produced a [Tailings Management Good Practice Guide](#) and [Conformance Protocols](#) for the GISTM in 2021, to help operators and independent third parties assess implementation of the Standard's requirements, and ultimately to demonstrate conformance. ICMM then indicated its support for the formation of GTMI by becoming a founding partner.

ICMM requires all of its members to implement the GISTM as a condition of membership. It also encourages its members to support GTMI, but such support is not a condition of ICMM membership. Support for GTMI is not limited to ICMM membership and engagement with non-ICMM companies is considered essential to ensuring that the Institute is accessible to, and representative of, the broader mining sector.

2. Signatories

2.1. What is a GTMI Signatory?

A GTMI Signatory is an eligible organisation accepted to participate in the GTMI system and committed to implementing and conforming with the GISTM, registering applicable facilities, participating in independent auditing and certification, meeting disclosure and reporting requirements, and paying applicable institutional fees.

Mining companies, government-owned enterprises, joint-venture operators and other operating entities may apply where they have operational responsibility for one or more applicable tailings facilities.

2.2. Why does GTMI have Signatories rather than Members?

GTMI uses the term Signatory to preserve the Institute's independence. Signatory status does not provide voting rights, ownership rights, governance rights, Board representation,



committee participation rights, or standard-setting authority.

In order to maintain the independence, credibility and impartiality of the Institute, the preferred model for GTMI is:

- For mining companies and government owned enterprises who have responsibility for managing tailings facilities to become Signatories to GTMI — which emphasises a commitment to implement the Standard.
- But to also accommodate Supporters, which allows for involvement and participation by stakeholders other than mining companies.

2.3. Does Signatory status mean a facility conforms with the GISTM?

No. Signatory status is organisational. It is not a facility audit result, certification, endorsement or conformance determination.

Facility conformance can only be established through the independent audit and certification process conducted by accredited third-party auditors.

2.4. Do I need to be fully conforming to the GISTM before becoming a Signatory to GTMI?

No. Becoming a signatory reflects a commitment to effectively implement the standard, not proof that an operator is already fully conforming.

GTMI's role is to support operators in progressing towards conformance through the assurance framework, audit protocols and implementation guidance. The GTMI Board will establish expectations and timeframes for Signatories progressing toward conformance where no prior public implementation commitment exists.

2.5. Is becoming Signatory to GTMI only valuable for companies with tailings facilities classified as 'very high/extreme consequence'?

No. The GISTM is intended to apply to all tailings facilities. While operators may initially focus implementation efforts on Extreme and Very High Consequence facilities, conformance is expected across all applicable facilities over time.

2.6. What drives a company to participate in GTMI if participation is voluntary?

Participation may assist operators in demonstrating:

- Commitment to responsible tailings management.
- Progress toward implementation of the GISTM.
- Independent assurance of conformance activities.
- Greater transparency for investors, insurers and communities.



- Alignment with stakeholder expectations.

The GTMI public registry and assurance processes are intended to provide trusted, independently verified information regarding implementation and conformance.

2.7. How are annual Signatory fees determined?

GTMI uses a three-tier institutional fee model based on the number of applicable tailings facilities for which the Signatory has operational responsibility at the portfolio reporting date:

- Small: 1-2 applicable facilities.
- Medium: 3-9 applicable facilities.
- Large: 10 or more applicable facilities.

A joint-venture facility is counted once in the GTMI registry, and non-operated ownership interests are not counted unless the applicant has operational responsibility. GTMI confirms the category during application review and reconciles it at renewal, including material acquisitions, divestments or changes in control.

2.8. Are audit costs included in the Signatory fee?

No. GTMI fees are separate from facility-level implementation and audit costs.

Operators are responsible for engaging accredited independent auditors directly and covering the cost of audits undertaken for their facilities.

3. Supporters

3.1. What is a GTMI Supporter?

A GTMI Supporter is a stakeholder that does not have operational responsibility for tailings facilities but has an interest in their responsible management.

The Supporter pathway is intended to provide opportunities for stakeholders to support safer tailings management – while preserving the independence of the GTMI assurance framework through:

- Facilitated stakeholder engagement, including expert roundtables and discussions that inform continual improvement of the Institute's governance and assurance framework.
- Knowledge sharing to support greater understanding, implementation and continual improvement of tailings management practices across industry, regulators, communities, investors and other stakeholders.

3.2. How are affected communities expected to participate?

Affected communities are expected to participate primarily through the Supporter pathway.

This pathway allows community representatives to:



- Participate in stakeholder engagement activities.
- Join discussions and roundtables.
- Contribute knowledge and perspectives.
- Provide feedback on implementation and assurance activities.
- Support continual improvement of tailings management practices.

GTMI has emphasised that community participation is considered an important part of building trust and transparency around implementation of the GISTM.

3.3. What role do Indigenous Peoples, communities and civil society play in GTMI?

GTMI recognises that Indigenous Peoples, local communities and civil society organisations are important stakeholders in tailings management.

Through the Supporter pathway, these groups may contribute to:

- Stakeholder engagement activities.
- Knowledge-sharing initiatives.
- Public-interest discussions.
- Awareness-building activities.
- Feedback on implementation experiences.

Their participation helps ensure that a broad range of perspectives is considered as the assurance framework evolves.

3.4. Will Supporters be required to pay fees?

The Supporter fee and waiver structure is being finalised by category. The current working model distinguishes public-interest participation from organisational or commercial support.

Affected communities, Indigenous rights-holders, civil-society organisations and other public-interest participants are intended to have a no-fee or fee-waiver pathway so that cost does not create a barrier to meaningful participation. Other organisational Supporter categories may carry an annual fee.

Regardless of fee category, Supporter status will not provide voting rights, Board or committee rights, audit influence, certification influence, appeals influence or endorsement of products or services. Final categories and fees will be published with the Supporter launch.

4. Auditors and accreditation

4.1. Who performs facility audits?

Facility audits are conducted by appropriately qualified independent third-party auditors. GTMI establishes the accreditation, competency, quality assurance and independence



requirements that govern participation in the assurance programme, while auditors remain responsible for facility-level assessments and findings.

4.2. Why are independent auditors required to verify conformance with the GISTM?

Independent auditors play a critical role in supporting credible implementation of the GISTM. Independent verification helps ensure conformance assessments are consistent, repeatable and trusted by operators, investors, regulators, affected communities, governments and other stakeholders. Independent assurance strengthens confidence in the implementation of the Standard while supporting transparency and accountability.

4.3. Why is auditor accreditation important?

Auditor accreditation helps ensure that conformance assessments are conducted by individuals who meet consistent competency, independence and professional standards, while maintaining clear boundaries between GTMI's assurance role and facility-level audit judgments.

The accreditation programme supports confidence in the assurance process by establishing qualification requirements, ongoing professional development expectations and quality oversight mechanisms.

4.4. How do I become an accredited auditor?

GTMI is developing detailed accreditation requirements as part of the assurance framework. Auditor accreditation forms part of the GTMI assurance framework, which is designed to promote consistency, competence, independence and confidence in conformance assessments.

Accredited auditors are expected to:

- Demonstrate relevant professional experience.
- Hold recognised auditing credentials.
- Complete GTMI-specific training related to the GISTM and audit protocols.
- Demonstrate independence and lack of conflicts of interest.
- Meet ongoing quality assurance and professional development requirements.

4.5. What is planned for auditor training?

Auditors will need to undergo specific training related to the GISTM, facilitated by GTMI, with the focus primarily on the audit protocols and the way GTMI would like the audit results and findings to be presented. Training will support consistent interpretation of the GISTM, application of audit protocols, quality assurance processes and ongoing calibration activities across accredited auditors. Training may also include role-specific content aligned



to an auditor's discipline or area of expertise.

Auditors will need to be certified as professionals belonging to a recognised auditor association. The credentials of the auditor, along with a no-conflict of interest declaration, must be included in their audit report and will be published (disclosed) along with their summary audit report.

Auditor training will also be available to operator personnel so that they better understand the audit protocols, auditor expectations and conformance process. The purpose is to improve transparency and help operators prepare for audits. Participation in training does not remove independence requirements or qualify an operator to audit its own facilities.

4.6. Will auditors be recognised only for operators on the signatory pathway, or will they be qualified globally?

Yes. Auditors will be accredited and recognised globally rather than for specific operators or facilities. While the accreditation programme is intended to support the GTMI assurance framework, operators and organisations may also view GTMI accreditation as an indication that the auditor meets recognised tailings assurance requirements.

GTMI intends to publish a list of qualified lead auditors, and operators will select and engage auditors directly. GTMI will not assign auditors to specific companies or facilities.

4.7. How will auditor independence be managed?

Independence is considered fundamental to the credibility of the assurance framework.

The accreditation programme is expected to include:

- Conflict-of-interest requirements.
- Independence safeguards.
- Professional standards.
- Quality management requirements.
- Ongoing oversight and review processes.

The aim is to ensure that auditors can perform assessments without undue influence.

4.8. How will auditors be selected?

GTMI will publish a list of accredited auditors. Operators will be responsible for selecting and engaging auditors directly from GTMI's published list of accredited auditors.

GTMI will not recommend, assign or contract auditors on behalf of operators. This separation is intended to preserve auditor independence and avoid any perception that GTMI influences audit outcomes.



4.9. Who covers the cost of conducting the audits?

GTMI will accredit auditors who will be able to audit conformance. However, it will be up to the companies to engage an accredited auditor to undertake audits of their tailings facilities at their expense. Audit costs are not included in the Signatory fee.

4.10. Can an individual or sole-practitioner be an auditor, or does it need to be a firm of multiple people?

Individuals are not excluded, but GISTM requires multidisciplinary expertise across technical, governance, environmental, social and emergency preparedness disciplines.

A sole practitioner may qualify as a lead auditor but will generally need to build or partner with a team to cover the full scope of an audit.

5. Audit process and assurance

5.1. What is the GTMI assurance framework?

The GTMI assurance framework establishes the end-to-end assurance system that supports credible implementation of the GISTM.

It brings together the operational components required for consistent conformance assessments, including auditor accreditation, audit protocols, evidence expectations, decision thresholds, quality assurance processes, conflict management requirements and continual improvement mechanisms.

The framework also establishes clear roles and responsibilities for GTMI, Auditors and Signatories, helping preserve the independence and credibility of the assurance ecosystem.

Together, these elements are intended to promote consistency, transparency and confidence in conformance outcomes.

5.2. Why is GTMI developing an assurance framework?

The GISTM established a globally recognised benchmark for responsible tailings management. As implementation progressed, it became clear that organisations required more than the Standard itself to achieve consistent, repeatable and independently verified conformance.

The GTMI assurance framework is intended to provide the governance, accreditation, audit protocols and quality systems needed to support credible implementation of the GISTM across different jurisdictions and operating environments.

5.3. How will the GTMI auditing protocols relate to the existing ICMM Conformance Protocols?



GTMI's Technical Committee started with the ICMM Conformance Protocols as the foundation for its work. Public consultation feedback, lessons learned from implementation and benchmarking against other independent mining audit programmes have also been considered.

The resulting GTMI audit protocols are intended to provide a greater level of detail and standardisation regarding evidence requirements, auditor expectations and implementation guidance, while not modifying the GISTM itself.

The ICMM Conformance Protocols remain an important foundation and reference for GTMI's work. The GTMI protocols are being developed from that foundation, together with implementation experience, public consultation and benchmarking, to provide the additional detail needed for consistent independent audits.

5.4. How does GTMI support continuous improvement?

GTMI is committed to continuous improvement across its assurance framework.

Feedback from audits, implementation experience, stakeholder engagement and assurance-system learnings will be used to strengthen:

- Audit protocols.
- Guidance materials.
- Governance processes.
- Auditor training.
- Quality assurance activities.
- Conformance assessment consistency.

This learning approach is intended to ensure the framework continues to evolve alongside implementation of the GISTM.

5.5. How does GTMI maintain consistency across audits?

Consistency is supported through:

- Accredited auditors.
- Standardised audit protocols.
- Defined evidence expectations.
- Auditor training.
- Quality assurance processes.
- Ongoing calibration and learning activities.

These mechanisms are designed to reduce variation in interpretation and support repeatable, independently verified assessments regardless of operator, geography or auditor.

5.6. Who initiates and manages each assurance process?

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Email: queries@thegtmi.org
Web: www.thegtmi.org



The operator initiates the facility assurance process by registering the facility and selecting and engaging an eligible accredited auditor from the GTMI registry. GTMI does not assign auditors to specific companies or facilities — the relationship and any related liability sits between the operator and the auditor.

The operator provides evidence, access, management responses and corrective action plans. The auditor plans and conducts the independent audit, makes findings and recommendations, completes firm QA and submits the audit package. GTMI administers eligibility, process status, completeness checks, disclosure and registry updates but does not participate in the commercial auditor engagement or direct the audit judgement.

5.7. Does GTMI make facility-level conformance decisions?

No. Conformance decisions are made by accredited independent auditors based on the evidence presented during a conformance assessment. GTMI oversees the assurance framework that supports these assessments, including auditor accreditation, audit protocols and quality assurance processes, but does not conduct facility-level conformance assessments itself.

5.8. Will GTMI review or overturn an auditor's technical findings?

No. GTMI oversees auditor accreditation, audit protocols and quality assurance processes, but does not substitute its technical judgement for that of accredited auditors.

Facility-level findings and technical determinations remain the responsibility of the independent audit team.

5.9. Why do we need to have independent auditors when we already engage an independent Engineer of Record (EOR) and Independent Tailings Review Board (ITRB)?

The technical support and oversight provided by the EOR and ITRB remain integral to the overall internal Governance structure under the Standard. The Standard is, however, much broader than the traditional purview of EORs or ITRBs, covering stakeholder engagement, establishing and maintaining a knowledge base for the facility, strong governance covering all aspects of the facilities lifecycle, transparency in reporting, emergency preparedness, and organisational accountability. GTMI-facilitated independent audits will assess conformance across all GISTM requirements, not only technical engineering matters.

5.10. Is it intended that the independent audits replace the role of the ITRB?

No. The ITRB or Senior Independent Technical Reviewer provide independent technical reviews of the design, construction, operation, closure, and management of tailings facilities as an integral part of the overall governance of tailings facilities, but this is only one element of the governance requirements under the GISTM.



GTMI audits assess whether governance arrangements, including ITRBs, are functioning effectively as required by the GISTM. They do not replace the technical oversight role performed by an ITRB.

6. Transparency, Governance & Public Registry

6.1. How does GTMI support transparency?

Transparency is a core principle of the Institute. GTMI promotes transparency through independent assurance processes, public disclosure of conformance outcomes and governance arrangements that support accountability and confidence in implementation of the GISTM.

A public registry and digital platform are being developed to provide a consistent source of information on participation, facility registration and assurance status.

The objective is to provide investors, insurers, communities, governments, regulators and civil society with access to consistent and credible information relating to implementation of the GISTM.

6.2. What level of transparency will be provided regarding audit results?

GTMI intends to publish standardised summary assurance information and the auditor-determined conformance outcome through the public registry.

The public disclosure set is expected to include the information necessary to understand the facility's assurance status, key gaps or corrective-action themes and relevant implementation progress. Detailed underlying audit evidence and full audit working papers will not be public by default and remain subject to confidentiality, security and disclosure requirements. Final fields and formats will be established in the Board-approved disclosure framework.

6.3. Why is knowledge sharing important?

Knowledge sharing supports more consistent implementation of the GISTM across the global mining industry. Knowledge sharing also supports system-level learning by helping identify recurring themes, improve guidance and strengthen the assurance framework over time.

GTMI facilitates the exchange of implementation experience, emerging good practice and lessons learned to help strengthen conformance, improve understanding of the Standard and support continual improvement of the assurance framework.

6.4. What level of transparency will be provided regarding GTMI's own



operations?

GTMI is governed through its Memorandum of Incorporation, Board Charter, Technical Committee Charter and related policies and controls.

The Institute intends to provide appropriate public visibility of governance arrangements, participation pathways, assurance rules, registry/disclosure requirements and organisational reporting while protecting confidential, personal, legal and security-sensitive information. Transparency regarding material policies, decision rights and conflicts is an important part of demonstrating institutional independence.

6.5. How is GTMI financed?

GTMI's establishment phase was funded primarily through ICMM seed funding under the Founding Partner model to create the Institute and develop the assurance system.

The operating model is intended to transition to diversified, mission-aligned institutional revenue, including Signatory fees, Supporter and Auditor programme fees where applicable, and other appropriate funding that does not influence audit or certification outcomes.

Facility-level audit fees remain separate from commercial arrangements paid directly by operators to independent auditors. No funding stream provides governance rights or influence over facility-level audit judgements.

6.6. How does GTMI maintain its independence?

Independence is protected through a separation-of-responsibilities and funding-firewall model.

- Operators remain responsible for GISTM implementation, facility evidence, corrective action and required disclosure.
- Independent accredited auditors review evidence, conduct site verification and make facility-level findings and conformance judgements.
- GTMI manages the framework, accreditation, training, registry, process QA/QC checks, disclosures, appeals administration and system learning.
- Conflict-of-interest, recusal, independence and quality controls apply to governance and assurance activities.
- Institutional fees and other funding do not purchase voting rights, audit influence or certification influence.

GTMI does not perform audits, rewrite findings, decide technical evidence sufficiency, make facility-level conformance determinations or assume auditor professional risk.

6.7. How will GTMI ensure its independence where mining company employees may serve on Boards, Committees or Advisory Groups?

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Participation by people with industry experience does not give an employer, Signatory or funding organisation control over GTMI decisions. Governance safeguards are intended to separate expertise from undue influence.

Board and committee members are expected to act in the interests of GTMI and its mandate, disclose relevant conflicts, follow recusal requirements and comply with the applicable charters and conflict-of-interest controls. Balanced multi-stakeholder governance, reserved decision rights, documented recusals and the separation between governance, funding and facility-level audit decisions are key safeguards.

Signatory or Supporter status does not provide a Board seat, committee right, voting right or authority over auditor accreditation or facility conformance outcomes.

7. Relationship with Other Standards, Industry Initiatives & Future Development

7.1. How involved will GTMI be in future changes or updates to the GISTM?

GTMI's current priority is implementation and assurance of the existing Standard.

As the assurance system matures, implementation experience and lessons learned may be communicated back to the Standard owners and founding partners for future consideration.

However, GTMI does not own the GISTM and is not responsible for directly modifying the Standard.

7.2. How does GTMI relate to TSM, IRMA, Copper Mark and the Consolidated Mining Standard?

GTMI is focused specifically on tailings management and implementation of the GISTM.

The Institute is engaging with organisations such as:

- MAC's Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM).
- IRMA.
- Copper Mark.
- The Consolidated Mining Standards Initiative.

The objective is to improve alignment, avoid unnecessary duplication and ensure that tailings-specific requirements can be addressed consistently across broader mining assurance systems.

7.3. If I meet TSM, IRMA or another assurance standard, do I automatically meet the GISTM?

Not necessarily. Where an operator can demonstrate that an existing standard meets or



exceeds a specific GISTM requirement, that evidence may be considered relevant to demonstrating conformance for that particular requirement.

However, compliance with another standard does not automatically demonstrate conformance with all GISTM requirements.

7.4. If I implement technical guidelines such as ANCOLD, CDA or ICOLD guidance, do I automatically meet the GISTM?

No. These technical guidelines remain extremely important and continue to provide technical direction regarding planning, design, operation, monitoring and closure.

However, the GISTM extends beyond technical engineering matters and includes requirements relating to:

- Governance.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Public disclosure.
- Emergency preparedness.
- Knowledge management.

Implementing technical guidance alone is therefore not equivalent to implementing the GISTM.

7.5. Is there coordination between GTMI and broader mining standards to avoid duplication?

Yes. GTMI is actively engaging with broader mining assurance initiatives to minimise duplication and better align expectations where possible.

The tailings-specific requirements of the GISTM are intended to sit alongside broader mining standards rather than compete with them.

