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Key issues



- Introduction to the topic "sustainable mining"
- Why is it important?
- What is the connection to stability and security?
- What is the IGF doing in this respect?

Sustainable mining: what does it mean?



- Three pillar approach
 - Environmental
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Incorporates human rights

Sustainable mining: what does it mean?



- Mining as a collaborative process between government, company and community
 - Development based framework
 - Rights based framework
 - Effectiveness and durability of the mine
- Time frames:
 - Pre-mine phase
 - During mining
 - Post-mining

Why is it important?



- Mining is critical to today's modern world
- But mines that are not run to reflect core SD principles increasingly fail due to:
 - Inability to start projects when community interests not protected, supported
 - No and weak social and economic development benefits to workers, communities leads to ongoing inequality and non-inclusive development
 - Disruption during mining, and high costs of security
 - Disruptions have major impacts on economic viability, especially in low commodity price periods

Connection to peace and security



- "But mines that are not run to reflect core SD principles fail":
 - Disruption during mining and high costs of security can impact mine viability
 - Small skirmishes; larger police actions; military involvement;
 - "Actions" against communities
 - can contribute to short or long term social breakdown
 - Major risks of social disruption post mining when postmine life is not properly designed
 - Political disruption
 - Migration of workers

Connection to peace and security

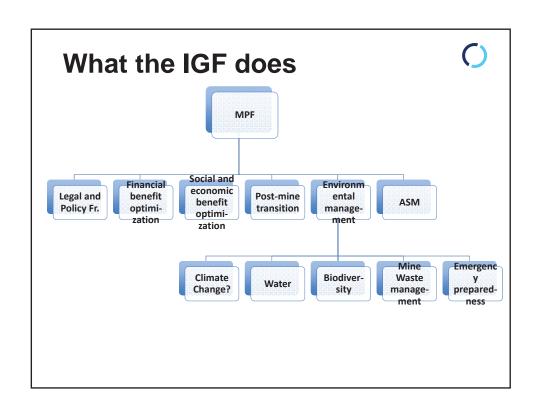


- What experience of mining as a contributor or risk to peace and security tells us
 - Mining in weak or no governance areas becomes a cause and support for conflict:
 - income to conflict party
 - Mining not connected to SD outcomes, especially in weak governance areas, leads to increased corruption, mediumlong term social cohesion problems; social and economic stagnation in regions instead of inclusive growth
 - Mining unlikely to be sole cause of large scale conflict, but failure to ensure mining is sustainable during and postmining can contribute to this risk
 - South Africa: disconnect of mining to SD now biggest short term challenge for government and governance

What the IGF does



- Objective to promote and enhance good governance in mining from full SD perspective
- Engage governments, industry and civil society
- IGF Mining Policy Framework:
 - Comprehensive international standard on mining and SD (to be reviewed in 2-3 years)
- 53 member states today (Myanmar latest member)
- Expanding regional approaches to issues and governance
- Continuing



What the OSCE can do



- Ensure that mining and SD is not just an environmental approach
 - Full social, economic and human rights integration
- Recognize conflict-driving issues are complex
 - Can be highly tied to issues of governance
- Expand regional approaches to mining issues and good governance
 - IGF can assist, with others, in mapping out needs and options; and program implementation

Membership: room to grow in IGF!



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Some information sources:



IGF Website:

http://globaldialogue.info/wn_e.htm

Mining Policy Framework: (En, Ru, Fr, Sp) http://globaldialogue.info/framework.htm

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