

TRIANGLE OF PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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THE POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Sustainable development requires a long term outlook to serve current and future generations;
2. Elected officials prefer short term beneficial solutions within their elected years time span;
3. Resource control with visible performances and direct gains to constituents enhances power;
4. Short term economic benefits are more visible than social and ecological benefits;
5. Markets fail to register social & ecological needs;

MINING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Mining depletes non renewable resources;
2. Mining produces royalties, revenues, foreign exchange earnings, employment, technology, infra-structures, provincial development;
3. Mining in the ground competes with on the ground operations (agriculture, forestry, tourism)
4. Mining submarine tailing disposal & the use of hazardous materials create pollution issues;
5. Complexity of mining creates enclaves with poor linkages to local communities;

FORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Forestry as renewable resources requires selective cutting and reforestation to sustain eco-systems;
2. Forests need protection to conserve rainfall catchments areas, biodiversity, unique habitats for fauna-flora & local people, carbon absorption;
3. Enrichment of biological resources with science and technology raises value added of forests as medicine, cosmetics, exotic food and flowers;
4. Forests prevent soil erosion, floods, rising local temperature, degrading eco-systems;
5. Forests suffer inherent conflict between production against conservation;

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Land-use spatial planning for location of activities in accordance to nature's carrying capacity;
2. Internalizes social & ecological externalities into costs' structure to get "the price right";
3. Shift from depleting natural resources to human & social capital based development;
4. Treat social & ecology as main system that limits economic as sub-system of development;
5. Reduces foot-prints and impacts of economic development on social & ecological webs of life;

AGENDA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. With spatial planning identify resource use plan;
2. With integrated matrix of economic-social-ecological sustainability internalizes externalities;
3. Through fiscal measures “get the prices right;”
4. Establish triangle of equal partnership between Government-Corporate-Civil Society to correct market prices, incentive and penalty systems;
5. Create a Working Group to implement:
 - a) Corporate Social Responsibilities, ISO 28.000 together with ISO 14.000 and ISO 9000;

AGENDA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- b) “the Whitehorse Mining Initiative” (1992) by Mining Ministry (Canada), States, industry, civil society to develop mining while ensuring goals of indigenous people and civil society are met;
- c) “the Aarhus Convention” (European Union 1998) to implement access to information, public participation in decision making, and access to justice
- d) Biodiversity protection by prohibiting extractive industries in IUCN 2000 category of protected areas
- e) Eco-labeling for forests products;
- f) UN Committee on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights of indigenous communities (2000);

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

- Have a long term resource use plan taking into account nature's carrying capacities;
- Strive for economic sustainability through poverty alleviation, social sustainability by human resource and social capital formation, ecological sustainability by conserving essential life supporting eco-systems;
- By fiscal means “have the prices right;”
- Build a triangle of equal partnership between government, corporate and civil society;