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;