ANNEX I

CAMMA PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AND COMPLETED

A. Projects in Progress

Project 01/99	Inventory of mineral resources of member countries of the Association of Caribbean States (Dominican Republic)
Project 02/99	Minerals and Metals in the Americas: Implementing Sustainable Development (Canada)
Project 06/99	South American metalogenic maps (Argentina)
Project 11/99	Meeting to identify best practices to prevent contamination and reclaim land damaged by mining with a view to promoting sustainable development in mining (US)
Project 20/99	Study and exchange of information on the closure and decommissioning of mines (Chile)
CAMMA Web Site	Maintenance and continued enhancement of the CAMMA Web Site (Canada)

B. Completed Projects and Workshops

Pan-American Workshop on Occupational Health in Mining (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Pan-American Workshop on the Safe Use of Metals and Minerals (Lima, Peru)

Workshop on Sustainable Development (Santiago, Chile)

Project 13/99	Establishment of data banks and information networks (Canada)
Project 08/99	Seminar on environment and ethnic minorities (Colombia)

ANNEX II
AMERICAN WORKSHOP ON FORMALIZING SMALL-SCALE MINING AS A MEANS OF ALLEVIATING POVERTY

JULY 17-18, 2000
CARACAS, BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

CONCLUSIONS

There are many definitions of small-scale mining but none are fully satisfactory. In the present conclusions, the term “small-scale mining” includes both formal and informal artisanal mining.

- Small-scale mining exists in all countries of the American continent and has its own distinctive characteristics in each of them.

- The contribution of small-scale mining is very important for local and regional economies, creating direct and indirect employment.

- Small-scale mining can be a valid business option in the extent to which it contributes to sustainable development.

- Coexistence and cooperation between small-scale mining and larger mining operations are possible.

- The entrepreneurial capacity of those involved in small-scale mining is to be commended.

- The character of small-scale mining brings forward resources that increase the economic wealth of countries.

- Small-scale mining allows for the geopolitical presence of government in remote areas.

- Associativity allows for improved competitiveness, reduce costs and facilitates market access.

- Successful experiences of cooperative associations in small-scale mining are scarce

- Small-scale mining, compared to other developed segments of the industry, is more vulnerable to drops in international prices for metals and minerals and there are no mechanisms for helping it to deal with that situation.

- Mining legislation has not been successful in interpreting actual conditions in small-scale mining.
- In some countries, it is very difficult to legalize mining operations as a mechanism for the economic and social development of communities associated with small-scale mining.
- Environmental issues are not fully taken into consideration in small-scale mining operations.
- There are problems in the areas of occupational health and safety.
- There are technical shortcomings in the design of operations.
- Activity in exploration, preparation and development levels is low.
- Value added is generally scarce.
- There is a low percentage of skilled workers in small-scale mining activities.
- Investments and activities in research and development and market analysis are minimal or non-existent.
- From the standpoint of productive units, it must be considered that many operations are too small for high levels of mechanization.
- The use of management tools is limited, and they are generally rudimentary.
- Information systems are deficient, limiting the ability to make rational decisions.
- Access to traditional sources of financing for small-scale mining activities is difficult.
- Multilateral lending agencies do not have specific programs for small-scale mining.
- In general, there is a lack of continuity in support programs.
- It is indispensable to implement specific training programs for small-scale mining.
- Small-scale mining needs strong and competent government institutions, with stability on leadership levels and continuity in sector policies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mining authorities should ask the economic authorities to seek resources from:
  - Multilateral lending agencies, such as the IDB, under their SME programs to establish lines of credit for the development of small-scale mining, including training and institution building in this field for government institutions.
  - National budgets, which should make a larger contribution to supporting the development of mining and increasing the technical operational level of public mining institutions.
- The continuity of support programs and sector policies should be secured in order to ensure that the most is made of public investments in small-scale mining.
- Mechanisms should be found to protect small-scale mining from declines in the international prices of metals and minerals.
- Mechanisms should be introduced to streamline, simplify and provide easy access to the legalization of small-scale mining operations.
- Small-scale mining should be provided assistance in complying with environmental and occupational health and safety regulations.
- Small-scale mining should be given support to improve its management tools, update its technology, become competitive, reduce costs and gain market access.

ANNEX III

PANEL 1: MINING AND ENVIRONMENT

MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONS IN MINING AND ENVIRONMENT

1. CAMMA member counties are facing environmental management problems in implementing the different institutional systems that regulate relations between mining and the environment. Problems arise due to the overlapping of responsibilities in related public agencies and to less than ideal communications among them. This is observed or reflected at national, federal, provincial and other levels.

2. As a result, the roles of the environmental and mining authorities in the development of mining projects need to be restructured and reoriented. This may mean the creation of mechanisms for harmonization, coordination or restructuring, depending on the economic and political situation in each country.

MINE CLOSURE

3. The countries reiterate that mine closure should be considered from the outset of each project and a formal plan for closure is a necessary element to enable mining to contribute to sustainable development while facilitating the existence of clear and stable conditions for achieving economic, environmental and social well-being.

4. Activities relating to the project “Mine Closures: Study and Information Exchange 20-99” should be stepped up by inviting countries to contribute the information necessary to conclude the Memorandum of Understanding, thereby establishing the foundations, topics and procedures for carrying out the above-mentioned project, as reaffirmed at this meeting.

5. One of the most important topics to be included in the project is the economic impact created by the closure of a mine, including the impact on society, re-employment and community development.

6. A comprehensive approach should be taken on the subject of mine closures, including environmental, economic, social and political aspects, since it is fundamental for the contribution that mining and metallurgy can make to sustainable development.

LAND USE

7. The development of mining in the region is affected by the absence or lack of clarity of institutional policy on land use. This often means that for ecological reasons, large areas are excluded from mining activities (ecological reserves, protected wildlife areas, indigenous communities), with the corresponding harm to the economy caused by failure to tap mineral wealth that can contribute to development.

8. We do not have enough information on the soil and subsoil to establish a scientific foundation that can be used to determine use priorities.

MINING ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

9. In the past, mining has been the cause of environmental damage (physically unstable tailing deposits, mine openings that leach acids, etc.) that currently pollutes rivers and surface water sources, and, in some cases, is a hazard to the health of surrounding communities. The landscape in old mining areas has also been adversely affected.

HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

10. Countries are concerned that mining activities frequently entail the handling and transportation of hazardous substances in the form of inputs or by-products. Improper handling of such substances can cause accidents with serious consequences for the environment and public health and can lead to incalculable damage.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Environmental protection and control in mining requires integrated action by the different parties involved, coordinated by the public agencies responsible for granting mining concessions.

12. One-stop shops should be established that will speak with one voice for government on the processing and authorization of mining projects.

13. To strengthen these institutions, technical-cooperation assistance and training should be provided for public officials, the industry and other interested parties.

14. A workshop on experiences related to the closure of mines is recommended.

15. A proposal should be drafted to produce geological data and information on the soil and subsoil with mining potential, so that a scientific methodology can be established to contribute to the definition of land use priorities.

16. Mining environmental liabilities should be assessed, (mines, plants, deposits, and others), regardless of who is responsible, and ranked in order of priority based on:

- Health and safety risk; and
- Environmental damage levels.

17. It is also important for the main actors to evaluate practical methods for managing and financing rehabilitation.

18. Countries with experience in this field should share their knowledge and information with all CAMMA member countries with a view to implementing prevention, control and contingency plans.

PANEL 2: MINING AND COMMUNITIES

CONSIDERATIONS

- Mining is an economic activity that creates social well-being. The industry has developed an awareness of its social and environmental responsibilities and has been one of the first to respond positively to society's demands for environmental protection. Despite this, owing to past practices, a negative view of mining persists that needs to be overcome through transparent relations with the public.

- The mining industry does not always maintain an open and flexible relationship with all segments of society on the national, regional and local levels in sharing suitable and timely information and ensuring the equitable treatment of all population groups.

- Different definitions of the term "community" exist in the countries of the Americas. Therefore, it is advisable to form a working group to study, identify and draft a document that defines the relations between mining and the community and the concept of community.

- During the process of evaluating the feasibility of mining projects, technical and administrative parameters should consider land-use planning, and ensure the full use of legal mechanisms for public participation. Also, land use plans should include consideration of the mining potential of the soil and subsoil, which would strengthen their applicability and usefulness.

- The nature of the relationship between mining companies and communities located close to projects has changed. It is now necessary to channel support into the creation of alternative development options so that, at the end of the useful life of a mine, continued economic activity for the community is assured.

- Current changes in the industry are the consequence of the adverse environmental and social impact of mining on communities and countries in the past. Repairing negative impact is affected by a widespread lack of financial resources, and governments themselves are now responsible for paying the costs of mining-related environmental liabilities generated by past mining practices.

- Experience involving government action in communities has shown that, with a few exceptions, governments should not shoulder the responsibilities incumbent on the private sector. Their regulatory and supervisory role should be broadened to include the provision of timely and reliable information and the resolution of conflicts between the industry and the community. The basic unmet needs of communities with links to mining projects should be expeditiously detected and resources should be earmarked to meet them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Inform the public about the nature of mining, including its benefits and impact, in order to counteract the negative image that prompts public opposition to mining development.

- Inform mining companies about the advisability of providing regional and local information on their projects, establishing effective channels of communication with surrounding communities, and obtaining information from the communities for the purpose of reinforcing local culture and values and promoting community interest in mining and metal industries operating in their vicinity.

- Recommend to CAMMA member countries that they study international agreements, such as Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and similar agreements, and consider the implication they have for mining activities. It is also recommended that governments establish official channels of communication between mining and foreign relations ministries with the objective of providing permanent access to information on international commitments in the process of ratification that could impact mining activities.

- Promote official mechanisms for inter-agency coordination between mining and environmental authorities with the purpose of defining, implementing, reviewing and applying public policies on mining and the environment.

- Propose to the Executive Secretariat of CAMMA that it hold a workshop on mining and community relations during the next preparatory meeting for the VI Conference of Mining Ministers of the Americas.

- Recommend that governments promote and facilitate inclusion of the concept of the soil and subsoil as a mineral resource in all aspects of land-use planning processes and programs, which should include public participation through the legitimate channels available in each country.

- Propose to ECLAC that it prepare a study on financial options for activities to publicize the current framework governing mining and its bearing on poverty alleviation and reparation of environmental liabilities caused by past mining activities.

- Encourage mining companies to include actions designed to generate other economic activities for the sustainable development of nearby communities after mine closure in their project feasibility studies.

- Recommend that governments, in addition to their regulatory and supervisory roles, increase their presence in mining regions of their countries. The mining authority should be given a budget to provide information services, participate in conflict resolution, and act as a catalyst for government action to meet the basic needs of communities

associated with mining projects.

PANEL 3: MARKET ACCESS FOR MINERALS AND METALS

CONCLUSIONS

- CAMMA countries are collectively responsible for producing a significant quantity of the world's mineral and metal resources.

- Demand for minerals and metals is increasing, but the relative contribution of certain applications is decreasing.

- There is a disparity in the supply of and demand for minerals and metals between countries. Countries tend be either producers of minerals and metals or predominantly consumers.

- The quality of life for citizens in both producing and consuming countries is enhanced through trade and the use of mineral and metal commodities.

- Healthy markets are required for producing and consuming countries to maximize the contribution of minerals and metals to sustainable development.

- Tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in minerals and metals can lead to a reduction in market transparency, access and stability.

- Regulatory or non-regulatory action affecting a stage in the life cycle of minerals and metals needs to be based on sound science and transparency so that potential impacts on other countries or stages of the life cycle can be assessed and minimized.

- Mineral and metal-producing countries lack awareness of the needs of consuming nations while the latter nations equally need to be sensitized to the social, economic and environmental interests and challenges of countries that depend on resource extraction.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENHANCE MARKET ACCESS

- CAMMA countries need to support market access by working together in international fora to promote the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade for minerals and metals between countries and regions.

- CAMMA countries need to work proactively with other countries, producers, consumers and others to demonstrate that minerals and metals can be produced, used, re-used, recycled and returned to the environment in a socially responsible, environmentally sound and economically efficient manner. To do this CAMMA countries should, where possible:

- Actively participate in the Nonferrous Metals Consultative Forum on Sustainable Development (NMCFSD) being organized by member countries of the International Copper Study Group, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group and the International Nickel Study Group, and also be engaged in other international fora relevant to minerals and metals;

- Review the work of the NMCFSD and identify action items for future consideration by CAMMA Ministers;

- Initiate joint research projects with producers, consumers and others to address gaps in science and the knowledge needed to assess risks, and to develop and promote efficient, effective and more environmentally benign production processes and uses for minerals and metals. This research should be done through a network or consortium of existing research institutes, such as CANMET in Canada, CETEM in Brazil, CIMM in Chile, INTEMIN in Argentina, and in cooperation with others around the world.

- Industry sectors need to demonstrate responsible management of their products during their sector's relevant stage of the life cycle of minerals and metals. The various sectors should also cooperate with one another in order to maximize the contribution of minerals and metals to sustainable development.