

A landscape photograph of a dry, open field with scattered trees and a cloudy sky. The foreground is a vast, flat expanse of reddish-brown soil with sparse, low-lying vegetation. In the middle ground, several trees of varying sizes are scattered across the field, some with bare branches and others with green foliage. The background features a range of low, rolling hills under a sky filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. The overall scene conveys a sense of a dry, open environment.

Environment and Community Stewardship

Christine Charles, Newmont
March 2008

Sustainability

The Newmont logo, featuring the word "NEWMONT" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a stylized blue and yellow graphic element above the "T".

The 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development (known as the Brundtland report -“Our Common Future”) placed interconnecting issues relating to sustainability questions firmly on the international agenda. The definition used in that report is widely accepted:

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

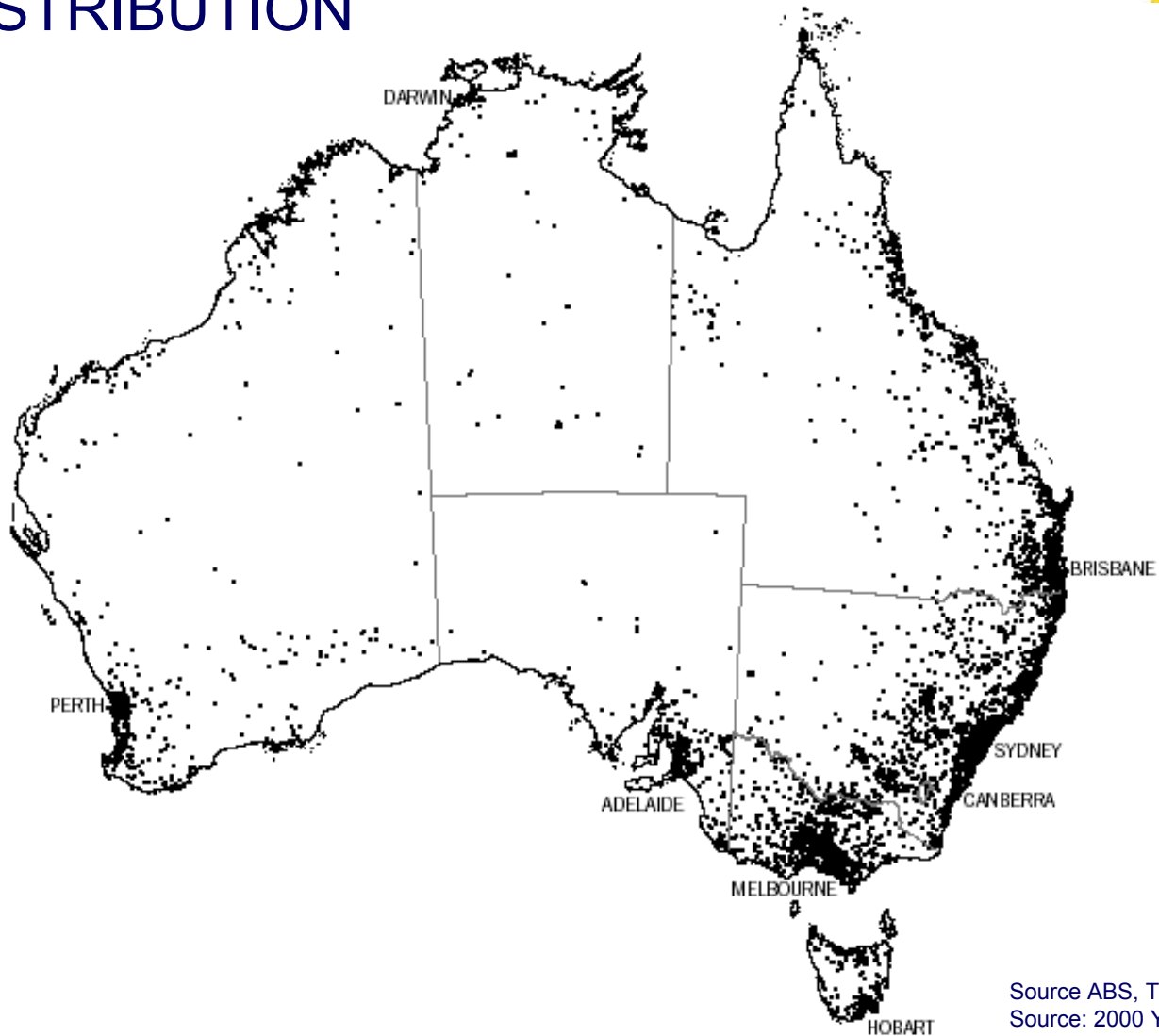
Business has been grappling with the need to work differently



- **Global Economy – massive differentials**
- **Human Rights**
- **Climate Change**
- **Access to arable land, potable water and economic resources**
- **Difference – prosperity or conflict**
- **Scrutiny, Accountability**

**An economy cannot flourish
in the midst of social
dislocation and dysfunction?**

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



Source ABS, Table 5.13 Distribution of Population
Source: 2000 Year Book Australia, [ABS](#) Cat No.
1301.0;

In Australia policy and understanding is dominated by the presence of major urban centres growing throughout the world.

Miners may not appear the logical group to be grappling with what makes a strong sustainable civil society. But the fact is – for many reasons we are involved in trying to understand how to contribute to strong functional communities.

Given where we operate a key question is: “What are the economic, social, environmental, political and cultural underpinnings of Australia’s remote and arid regions now and into the future?”

The Industry

Our History

The Resource Curse? - WB Extractive Industries Review

Equator Principle Banks

Global Compact/Global Reporting Initiative

Defining Sustainable Development in the Mining Industry

- Risk Management**
- Gaining Access to land**
- The Global Mining Initiative**
- ICMM**

The Business Case



On the back of failures it is easy to see that environmental, community and social sustainability make business sense and are crucial to business survival.

Social Licence to Operate



We can see we have:

**Large economic influence,
that functioning societies work best.
That there is a convergence of interests.**

Its about Business Drivers

Social Investment – beyond philanthropy

**We have an impact – the question is how to
balance environmental and social change
with the benefit shared**

**And we cannot operate in communities that
don't want us.**

The Gap between desire and capacity

**Much has changed in the Industry,
environmental management and
rehabilitation is largely very good and
we enjoy very positive working
relationships with many communities
BUT, we also know that there is a very
big gap between our desire to operate
differently and the capacity to do so.**

An Experience: 2004 CCLP

- **The 2004 program involved participants from BHP Billiton, Newmont and Oxfam Community Aid Abroad staff.**
- **The objective was to gain practical experience in examining complex social and environmental issues from a community perspective.**



Village Issues

Lack of power in the political process

Anger about the destruction of the way of life

Anger that are people getting rich while they pay a terrible price



Issues Identified by Communities



Access to water and quality of water

Education and the future of children

The role of women in the development of the village

Pressure from development forcing them to change

Fear for the future



.For villagers still on traditional land the fear of others trying to take their resources, and for those who have been displaced the fear of being unable to find a livelihood

But they want a new future for their children and resource development can be a platform on which to build aspirations

It all depends how it is done

Some Australian Industry Initiatives



**Diversity – globalisation, skills shortages,
women and mining, older workers, Indigenous
and First Nations strategies**

Safety into Community Health

Social Skills development

Regional and remote economic development

Environmental responsibility

Water

Life-Work Balance

Community Development

Some Industry Struggles



- **Lack of industry capacity and understanding in dealing with development and social issues.**
- **Recent strong commitments to Sustainable Development now being operationalised - definitions, systems, measures**
- **But what does sustainable development really mean?**
- **It poses a technical, managerial, political, policy and market challenge.**

A Global HIV/AIDS Strategy



- **Newmont recognises that this is a serious pandemic**
- **Impacting on community and workforce**
 - **Prevention**
 - Prevent spreading through education, voluntary counselling and testing, a health and safe workplace
 - **Non-discrimination**
 - Do not tolerate discrimination based on real or perceived HIV status
 - **Support for**
 - employees and families
 - communities

Waihi Cornish Pumphouse relocation

NEWMONT







Indigenous Nations of Australia



Like the rest of the broader Australian community, Aboriginal Australians desire control over their lives, cultural strength, functional communities and real jobs in the real economy.

Convergence of interests

- **Exploration occurs on Aboriginal Land**
 - **When we mine we are tenants on the Aboriginal Land**
 - **Responsible neighbours/tenants/citizens**
 - **Business Imperatives for a strong regional employment base**
 - **Demographics and the industry**
 - **A global commitment to First Nations**
- = Social Licence to Operate**

The Mining Context



- **Mining Industry Attitudes and legacy - the 90s and Native Title - unconnectedness and self centeredness.**
- **Cultural baggage - local prejudices and misunderstanding**
- **Our perspectives in the industry reflect the often racist experience that has been Australia's past.**
- **Lack of capacity and understanding**



The Business Future



- **The mining industry is already a significant employer of indigenous Australians.**
- **The imperative is about workforce sustainability – not only stakeholder relationships.**
- **The general Australian population is ageing and there will be proportionally fewer people in the work force.**
- **Industries like mining will be competing in an environment where everyone is seeking to secure employees.**



Influencing Public Policy



The MCA-Commonwealth MOU:

- Contacts, shared goals**
- Context and Opportunity – post ATSIC**
- Leadership**
- Reconciliation**
- Indigenous employment and economic development**
- Working with communities, government and across industry**
- A framework for engagement**
- Built on collaborative principles**
- Blending economic, social, cultural and environmental objectives**



Outcomes sought

Jobs for Indigenous Australians

Not just in the mines, but in Indigenous and mainstream businesses that support the mines and support communities

Economic opportunities for Indigenous Australians

Stronger communities

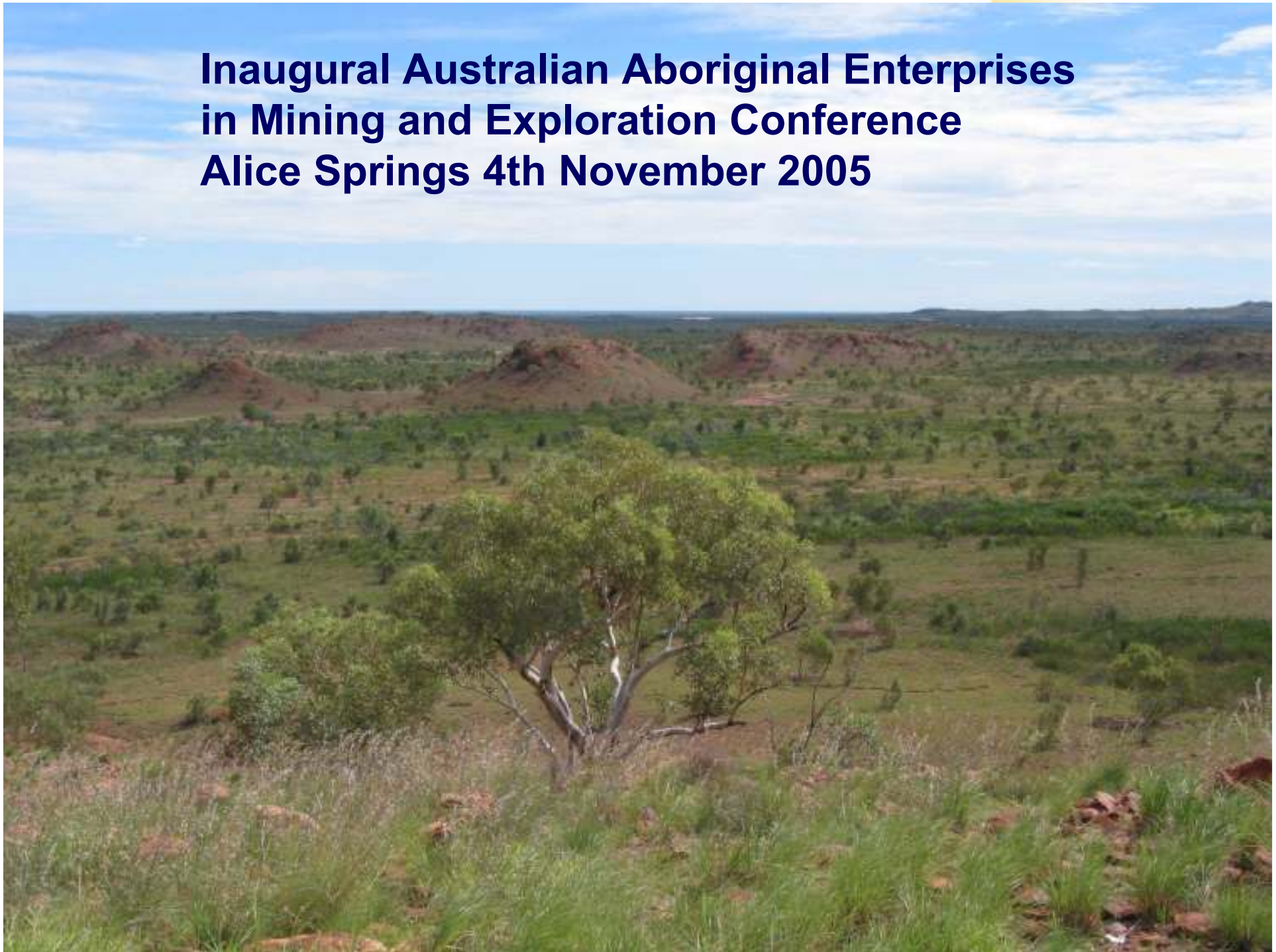
Now and after the mines close

Communities that have jobs for their kids

More money to stay in the local economy

Better mines supported by local communities

**Inaugural Australian Aboriginal Enterprises
in Mining and Exploration Conference
Alice Springs 4th November 2005**



International Sustainable Development activities



- **ICMM Sustainability principles**
- **ICMM agreement with the World Conservation Union**
- **The Extractive Industries Transparency initiative**
- **The Publish what you Pay campaign**
- **The World Economic Forum Partnering Against Corruption Initiative**
- **The Global Sullivan Principles**
- **Un Global Compact**
- **Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights**
- **The Council for Responsible Jewellery Practices**
- **International Cyanide Management Code**
- **The Fund for Peace Human Rights and Business Roundtable**

Big Questions

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How do we best work with communities to support their aspirations while building a strong business – what does sustainable development really mean?

Building the business cases to support social, cultural investment

Building skills and capacity within the company, industry and governments as well as communities

Creating longer time frames within the pressures of quarterly results, production targets and market realities

Respecting differences and making shared outcomes sustainable core business

Develop more robust metrics

Address the lack of co-ordination, cohesion and shared visions – across public, private and community sectors

EFFECTIVE Community and Environmental Stewardship WILL



- manage risks that may slow or stop operations;
- facilitate timely permitting and enable effective access to land for exploration and development;
- attract and keep the right people;
- position Newmont as the partner, neighbour, investment, developer, explorer and operator of choice
- develop a positive and sustainable reputation.

