

TALKING POINTS AT HIGH-LEVEL MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE UNCSD19

1. Governance of Sustainable Development and SCP

CSD19 makes evident that increased democratic governance is essential to promoting sustainable development.

- **At UNCSD - the knowledge and experience of major groups and other stakeholders must be given full play including increased speaking time and effective and appropriate contributions to UNCSD negotiations and decisions.**
- **The social dimensions, including impacts on human rights and well-being, are integral to systems of sustainable production and consumption and must be monitored through appropriate indicators.**
- **Free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples is the international standard to be applied with regards mining and resource development projects on ancestral lands.**

2. MINING

- **CSD19 is not addressing mining industry projections to double minerals and metal production in 20 years, despite weak policy frameworks and capacities for regulation, technical, environmental and social management.**
- **Governments must set limits and targets to reduce mining production and associated GHG emissions and climate impacts.**
- **Multi-stakeholder dialogue on mining policy is absent at international, national and local levels, and mining policy continues to exacerbate social conflicts in many regions and countries.**
- **Credible multi-stakeholder processes and knowledge networks are needed to address the challenges posed by mining to sustainable development.**
- **Strengthen strategic planning sustainable development, in relation to mining, by employing tools such as strategic environmental assessment, social and environmental zoning, and multi-criteria options assessment to decide the best development options. This includes designation of no-go zones rich in biodiversity, ancient forests, critical water systems and sacred sites.**
- **Funding mechanisms are needed to address the legacy of abandoned mines and the unacceptable ongoing harm to ecosystems and affected communities.**

3. WASTE

- **A major contribution to sustainability must come from maximising recycling, and reuse of existing minerals, also of substitution and minimization of “greenfield” mining. Impose limits and targets to reducing on mining production.**
- **Ban mining technologies and practices such as riverine and marine disposal of toxic wastes, strip mining of ancient forests, hydraulic fracturing, and the waste of water particularly in arid regions, still employed by the world’s largest mining companies.**
- **Uranium mining and nuclear waste remain inadequately addressed in the UNCSD19 text.**
- **There is a terrible legacy of toxic and dangerous waste from past and present uranium mining . There are similar legacies from other mining . All carry health risks. We further believe uranium mining is incompatible with sustainable development and should be banned. ?**