

the decision was to allow the limited capital available to go towards the development of new deposits and the creation of new assets. In a third case, existing State assets were being "capitalized" in such a way as to capture more successfully for the State and society the full market value of State assets as opposed to the book value of the assets.

(c) Regardless of the ownership structure, the transparency of the objectives of the enterprise were of central importance, as were the competence and integrity of the manager or owner. Moreover, whatever the path to privatization or continued State participation, the successful exploitation of the mineral assets would depend very much on the existence of a good legislative, administrative and regulatory framework and clear and enforced labour, legal, and environmental regimes.

(d) Privatization should not be undertaken simply to make up a short-term deficit or to pay off external debt. The rationale for privatization must be based on long-term considerations, to benefit present and future generations; this was particularly important for non-renewable assets such as mineral deposits.

(e) Privatization is a complex and lengthy process. It must be seen in the context of the whole economy and include both macro- and micro-level considerations. It required a dedicated, sustained commitment on the part of the State, supported and supplemented by professional advisors from different disciplines and sectors of the economy. The process is best done openly and with public involvement. But the final decision and the responsibility for the process still rests with the Government.

(f) Local communities largely or entirely dependent on the mineral activity are stakeholders in the privatization process and they should be involved. A mechanism or process needed to be in place to ensure that local communities benefited from the mineral resource and this mechanism should include planning for the fu-

ture of the communities after the resource has been exhausted. This was particularly important when the resource made only a minor contribution to the State treasury but lay at the heart of the regional economy.

(g) Environmental liabilities would inevitably be viewed differently from country to country, depending on national priorities. In any privatization process, the emphasis should be placed on expectations for present and future environmental management and standards. Assessing environmental damage caused by past practices could consume time and resources to little or no productive end.

(h) When privatization was undertaken on an economy-wide basis and involved thousands of enterprises of every imaginable size, such as was the case with the economies in transition, the process would inevitably differ from the case where a single entity was being privatized. However, the role of professional advice to support the political decision-making process and administrative implementation remained.

(i) Decisions regarding the role of the State, and the choices made concerning the degree and form of ownership, were ultimately political in nature. Because of this, and because there were economic and social consequences flowing from those decisions, there was almost always criticism and public debate surrounding every privatization or State participation decision. This was particularly true when the mineral asset in question was a central pillar of the national economy, or when it was the leading economic activity of a particular area. The political objective was nevertheless clear: it was to achieve the most economically efficient and most socially responsible exploitation and use of the natural resource base of the nation.

The oral conclusions of the Chairman were adopted by the Expert Group which authorised the Chairman to present them to the fourth session of the Standing Committee on Commodities. ■

Books received

Peter W. Harben, *The Industrial Minerals HandyBook - a guide to markets, specifications and prices*, second edition, Industrial Minerals Information Ltd, Park House, Park Terrace, Surrey KT4 7HY, UK. 118 USD (GBP74). Fax: +44 (171) 827 9977, ISBN: 0-947671-90-0, 253 pp, March 1995.

This is an updated guide to industrial minerals, with attractive illustrations and a tasteful layout. Information on minerals are given in a systematic manner. Over 80 rocks and minerals and their derivatives are covered alphabetically. Each chapter is a mini-profile of a mineral and its main downstream products or derivatives. The data includes properties and main uses; approximate capacity utilization; health, safety and environmental concerns; substitutes and alternatives; production history; harmonized tariff schedule; derivation of names; capacity of the major producing countries; relevant market conditions and marketing factors; recycling opportunities; leading producing, importing and exporting countries; consumption and current and historical prices since the 1980s. The book is practical and gives a concise guide on how to get basic information in a condensed but illustrative way. It is highly recommended for your library.

Juan O'Brian, *Undoing a myth - Chile's debt to copper and mining*, May 1994, ICME, 360 Albert Street, Suite 1550, Ottawa, Canada K1R 7X7. Fax: +1(613) 235 28 65, 24 pp.



BOOKS

Center for Energy and Economic Development, *Energy choices in a competitive era - the role of renewable and traditional energy resources in America's generation mix*, 1995. Center for Energy and Economic Development, 1800 Diagonal Road, suite 370, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, USA. Fax: +1(703) 684 62 97. 16 pp.

With open and direct competition in electricity, generation from renewable energy could shrink to just 1 per cent of U.S. electricity in 2010. All renewable resources have technological or logistical obstacles that limit their ability to produce and provide reliable electricity to the grid - obstacles that cannot be overcome, even through the use of subsidies. On the whole, renewable energy technologies have demonstrated a limited commercial ability to produce electricity, some with environmental impacts that balance positively against waste disposal alternatives.

Certain technologies in certain situations can hold their own economy in today's competitive market place. In most cases, however, the lower costs of traditional generating technologies have outpaced the gains made by renewables, and some sectors of the renewables industry face contraction rather than expansion. This study demonstrates the capabilities and limitations of renewable energy technologies and provides a measure of reasonable expectation for their continued application. All represent niche technologies under current market conditions. Solar and wind do not have the capability to replace baseload coal plants, and biomass does not have the capacity.

Few renewable technologies are economically competitive. Improving environmental controls promise to reinforce coal as the fuel of choice, especially for baseload generation, well into the twenty-first century, supplying more than half of all electricity.

World Development Report 1995, *Workers in an integrating world*, The World Bank, 1818 H Street N.W. Washington, D.C., 294 33 USA. Fax: +1 (202) 477-6391. 251 pp. ISBN 0-19-521102-2 paperback.

This volume focuses on the incomes workers receive, the risks they face, and the conditions under which they work. The impact of two distinct global trends are highlighted: reduced government intervention in markets and the increased integration of trade, capital flows, and the exchange of information and technology. One of the goals of this report is to inspire policy changes that allow more of the right sort of jobs to be created.

AENEA, *Activities in 1994, Twenty-third annual report of the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency*, Paris 1995. OECD, 2 Rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris CEDEX 16, France. Fax: +33(1) 45 24 85 00, 58 pp.

AENEA, *Nuclear Energy Data*, Paris 1995. OECD 2, Rue André-Pascal 75775 Paris CEDEX 16, Fax: +33(1)45 24 11 10, ISBN 92-64-04456-6, 43 pp.

Michael Duffy, *The contribution of mining to Australia's development*, May 1994, ICME, 360 Albert Street, Suite 1550, Ottawa, Canada K1R 7X7. Fax: +1(613) 235 28 65, 15 pp.

Phillip Crowson, *The infinitely finite*, Feb 1992, ICME, 360 Albert Street, Suite 1550, Ottawa, Canada K1R 7X7. Fax: +1(613) 235 28 65, 18 pp.

Inés Herrera and Eloy González, *Mining, metallurgy and the environment in Mexico during the twentieth century*, May 1995, ISBN 1-895720-04-4. ICME, 360 Albert Street, Suite 1550, Ottawa, Canada K1R 7X7. Fax: +1(613) 235 28 65, 27 pp.

Roskill Information Services Ltd, *European Minerals Yearbook*, First Edition, European Commission, prepared by Roskill Information Services Ltd for Directorate General III Industry, 2, Clapham Road, London, SW9 OJA, England. ISBN 0-86214-437-X, Fax: +44 (71) 793 0008 (Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2 Rue Mercier, L-2985 Luxembourg, ISBN 92-827-4224-5; Catalogue No CO-87-95-959-EN-C, 240 pp.

This publication is the first which has attempted a systematic review of the non-energy minerals economy within the European Union. Mineral producers, traders, and consuming industries all recognise a need for comprehensive and detailed market information as presented in this European Mineral Yearbook. This applies particularly to the many small and medium-sized companies in the mineral sectors. Public agencies concerned with management of natural resources, land use, trade policy, environmental issues and other aspects of the minerals industries will also find this publication very useful. More widely, public and private decision makers are likely to find the publication valuable for a broad background on individual minerals and the minerals sector in general. In the Yearbook minerals have been classified into 4 groups: metallic minerals, construction minerals, chemical industrial minerals and physical industrial minerals. In the next issue hopefully wollastonite and natural zeolites will be included. On 1st January 1995, three former members of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) joined the EU, and trade data for these countries are given in an appendix. In appendices European Geological Surveys, summary of exports and imports of EFTA countries 1988-1992, a list of European Associations with materials covered and current status of EU antidumping regulations are given.

Ernst Hollander, *The Enigmatic Time Pattern of Environmental Innovation*, Dept of Industrial Economics and Management, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm. Distribution: Joint Industrial Safety Council, Stockholm. Fax: +46-8-796 92 20. ISBN 91-7170-847-2, 486 pp.

In the seventies Swedish society appeared to provide exceptionally fertile ground for merging advanced environmental demands with sophisticated industrial technology. Work environment as well as the natural environment were taken into consideration. Hoped-for signs of an emerging environmental-industrial complex were however missing, at least in the chemical field. The cases of environmentally induced innovation: mercury-free coatings for seeds, water-based paints for woodwork and environmental-friendly cutting fluids - originated in demands from the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s respectively.

In spite of the fact that these three innovations were chosen for their qualities as examples, substitution processes turned out to be very prolonged. Coatings containing mercury were still big Swedish export articles in the mid-eighties.

Three common preconceptions were obstacles to environmental innovation. The first was that innovations are calculable. The second is called "the Athena-image", after the Greek goddess who was born a fully-armed adult. Economic analyses too often focus on those phases of the lives of innovations, when they are already self-sustaining. The third image pictures the user as an object. Anti-chemical framers and autonomy-conscious house painters are examples.

The author concludes that the co-evolutionary approach to the study of innovation would profit from being completed by studies which pay more attention to the roles and evolution of the need demand shapes. A possible answer to our enigma has to do with premature attempts to create dominant demands.

Ed. Chris Allen and J. Burgess, *Review of African Political Economy*, 1995, ROAPE Publ. Ltd, P.O. Box 678, Sheffield S1 1BF, U.K. Fax: +44(114) 267-9661, ISSN 0305 6244, 288 pp.

The volume contain seven chapters dealing with: Democracy, Development and Defence; South Africa's arms trade in the 1990s; Scholars and democratic politics in Nigeria; Political transitions in Africa; Oil rents, international loans and agrarian policies in Nigeria; Opening of political space in Cameroon; and th question of democratic transition in Kenya.

Ron McLean and Willie Hensley, *Mining and Indigenous peoples - the Red Dog Mine story*, Sept 1994, ISBN 1-895720-03-6. ICME, 360 Albert Street, Suite 1550, Ottawa, Canada K1R 7X7. Fax: +1 (613) 235 28 65, 28 pp.

Metal Bulletin, *Mining Directory 1995*, Eighth Edition, 1996. Metal Bulletin Books Ltd, Park House, Park Terrace, Worcester Park, Surrey KT4 7HY, England. Fax: +44(181) 337 89 43. ISBN O 946004-05-6, ISSN 0262-7965, 750pp. Price: GBP89 or USD 142.

This new edition contains almost 5 000 individual company entries, lists those who mine gold, coal, tin, zinc, lead, copper, mineral sands and the companies which supply the mining industry with equipment, services and products.

This manual can be a key to new companies, new products, new people and new mines. The Directory is broken down into four major sections: (1) Mining consultants, engineers and processors, (2) Mines and mining companies worldwide, (3) Equipment, services and products guide, and (4) Geographical index. The entries of the mines and mining companies include company name, ad-

dress, telephone and fax, type of business, equipment, service or products, associated companies etc.

Mark W. Zacher, *The international political economy of natural resources*, 1993, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd, 8 Landsdown Place, Cheltenham, Glos GL50 2HU, UK. Fax: +44(242) 262 111. ISBN 1-85278-602-7 (2 volume set), 960 pp. Hardback.

This reference collection includes the seminal literature on the political economy of natural resources - broadly defined as not only minerals but also energy sources and agriculture. The two volumes also include key articles and papers on the politics of international markets in these resources, the effects of these markets on the world economy and on the domestic political economy as well as the domestic politics of policy making on international resources. The chapter headings give a clue to the content: (1) Exporters against political targets (strategic minerals and foodstuffs), (2) Resource power: exporters against importers (cartels and international commodity agreements), (3) Foreign investors and host investment states, (4) Resource scarcity, conflict and cooperation, (5) Resource degradation, conflict and cooperation: environmental damage, and (6) Excess supplies, conflict and cooperation: protectionism. ■