

9. Reinforce the infrastructure, information systems, service, training and skills in environmental management in relation to mining activities.

10. Avoid the use of environmental regulations that act as unnecessary barriers to trade and investment.

11. Recognise the linkages between ecology, socio-cultural conditions and human health and safety, both within the workplace and the natural environment.

12. Evaluate and adopt wherever appropriate economic and administrative instruments such as tax incentive policies, and emission rights trading to encourage the reduction of pollutant emissions and the introduction of innovative technology.

13. Explore the feasibility of reciprocal agreements to reduce transboundary pollution.

14. Encourage long term mining investment by having clear, stable and predictable criteria and procedures.

Guidelines for the development assistance agencies

Multi-lateral and bi-lateral assistance agencies have an essential role to play in furthering environmental management, particularly in developing nations, and in assisting these nations in programs to protect their environment both nationally and as part of the global environmental system. Accordingly they should:

1. Accord high priority to the mitigation of environmental degradation associated with mining in developing countries to achieve high environmental performance.

2. Initiate, as an integral part of exploration and mining projects, environmental institution building programs. Special support should be given to countries actively working to improve their environmental capabilities.

3. Require that all mining projects supported shall contain a training component that will include specific training on environmental awareness and its application to the mining sector.

4. Support increased research regarding the development of new processes with fewer environmental impacts, including recycling.

5. Support the development of activities that would mitigate adverse effects on the socio-cultural fabric and the ecosystem. To achieve this objective, international agencies should give priority to education and training which increase awareness of these issues and allows the affected communities to participate in decision-making.

6. In supporting mining projects, agencies also take into account the following:

- Rehabilitation of displaced population as a result of proposed project activity.
- environmental history of the country.
- large scale impact on socio-cultural patterns of the affected population;
- the overall economic balance of the project vis-a-vis its total environmental impact.
- the impact on other natural resources, e.g. protected forest lands, mangroves, wildlife parks, neighbouring waterbodies including sea, fragile nature of ecologically sensitive areas.

7. Promote conferences and policy research on environmental management practices and technologies, and ensure the dissemination of this information.

8. Support and promote regional cooperative programs to achieve sustainable development of mineral resources.

9. Adopt proactive approach to existing projects in order to demonstrate environmentally safe methods of mining and processing.

10. Co-ordinate their assistance policies particularly to developing nations, in the field of environmental protection in the mining industry. ■

Books received

Arbeitskreis Afrika-AKAFRIK-Münster, Werena Rosenke - Thomas Siepelmeier (Hg), *Afrika - der vergessene Kontinent? Münster 1991.*

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World Resources Institute, *Accounts Overdue: Natural Resources Depletion in Cocta Rica*, Robert Repetto, Wilfrido Cruz (eds), Tropical Science Center, San Jose, Costa Rica and World Resources Institute, Washington, DC, 1991.

Zinc Market Report, Prepared by Angus Macmillan and Karen Norton, Billiton-Enthoven Metals, London 1992.

The Platinum Yearbook 1991
By Brian H. Nathan
Woodhead Publishing Ltd, London
Published May 1990, 95 GBP

The purpose of this book is to provide a reference to the events which have taken place in the platinum group metals markets in 1990. In addition to that it gives a

brief history of the metals and a description of the main market places. The book also analyses the methods of trading used. The author is managing director of Ayrton Metals Ltd, one of the most important PGM trading houses in London. Co-author is the manager of metals research of NYMEX Karen J Klitzman.

The market overview is divided into two parts, a very detailed month by month analysis and an overview for each of the metals covered: platinum, palladium, rhodium and iridium, ruthenium and osmium treated as a group. These two parts cover approximately half of the volume.

One chapter is devoted to the trading places in London, Zürich, New York, Tokyo and Hong Kong. The presentation starts from the basics and gives a comprehensive but still detailed insight to both fundamentals of the trading and some more advanced aspects. Karen Klitzman has written one of these more in-depth parts on NYMEX options.

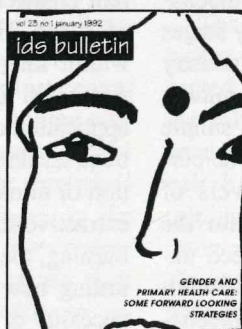
The text is accompanied by detailed statistics on price developments and an appendix giving useful addresses to all involved in the market.

As a summary of developments during 1990 the prospects for 1991 are outlined. This is probably the weakest part of the book. The author has not taken a firm grasp of neither the supply nor the demand side but pursues a rather thin discussion which lacks systematical figures. On the supply side for example it would have been interesting to have a discussion of the large additional capacity being planned in Zimbabwe.

For the next edition, if there is one planned, it would be wise by the publishers to try to lower the price a bit - the book deserves more readers than it will get at the present level.

Magnus Ericsson
The Raw Materials Group

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