

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RESPONSIBLE MINING

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# MINING LAW

- **REPUBLIC ACT No. 7942**
  - Philippine Mining Act of 1995
- **Department Administrative Order No. 96-40**
  - Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations

# THE PRINCIPLES OF RESPONSIBLE MINING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Mining is a temporary land use for the creation of wealth, leading to an optimum land use in post mining stage as a consequence of progressive and engineered mine rehabilitation works done in cycle with mining operations.
- Mining activities must always be guided by current best practices in environmental management committed to reducing the impacts of mining while efficiently and effectively protecting the environment.
- The wealth accruing to the Government and the communities as a result of mining operation should also lead to other wealth-generating opportunities for the people and to other environment-responsible endeavors.

- Mining activities shall be undertaken with due and equal regard for economic and environmental considerations, as well as for health, social and cultural concerns.
- Conservation of minerals is effected not only through technological efficiencies of mining operations but also through the recycling of mineral-based products, to effectively lengthen the usable life of mineral commodities.

# OPERATIONALIZING THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MINING

## ■ Mineral Reservations

1. Ilocos Norte Feldspar Mineral Reservation
2. Zambales Chromite Mineral Reservation
3. Siruma White Clay Mineral Reservation in Camarines Sur
4. Samar Bauxite Mineral Reservation
5. Surigao Mineral Reservation
6. Zamboanga Mineral Reservation
7. Biak-Na-Bato Mineral Reservation in Bulacan
8. Diwalwal Mineral Reservation in Compostela Valley
9. Offshore Mineral Reservation in all offshore areas within the Philippine territorial limits.

## ■ **Mining Contracts/Agreements/Permits**

1. **Financial or Technical Assistance Agreements (FTAA)**
2. **Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA)**
3. **Forms of Mining Permits**
  - a. **Exploration Permit (EP)**
  - b. **Quarry Permit (QP)**
  - c. **Sand and Gravel (SAG) Permit**
  - d. **Small-Scale Mining Permit**
  - e. **Mineral Processing Permit**

## ■ **People's Small-Scale Mining Program**

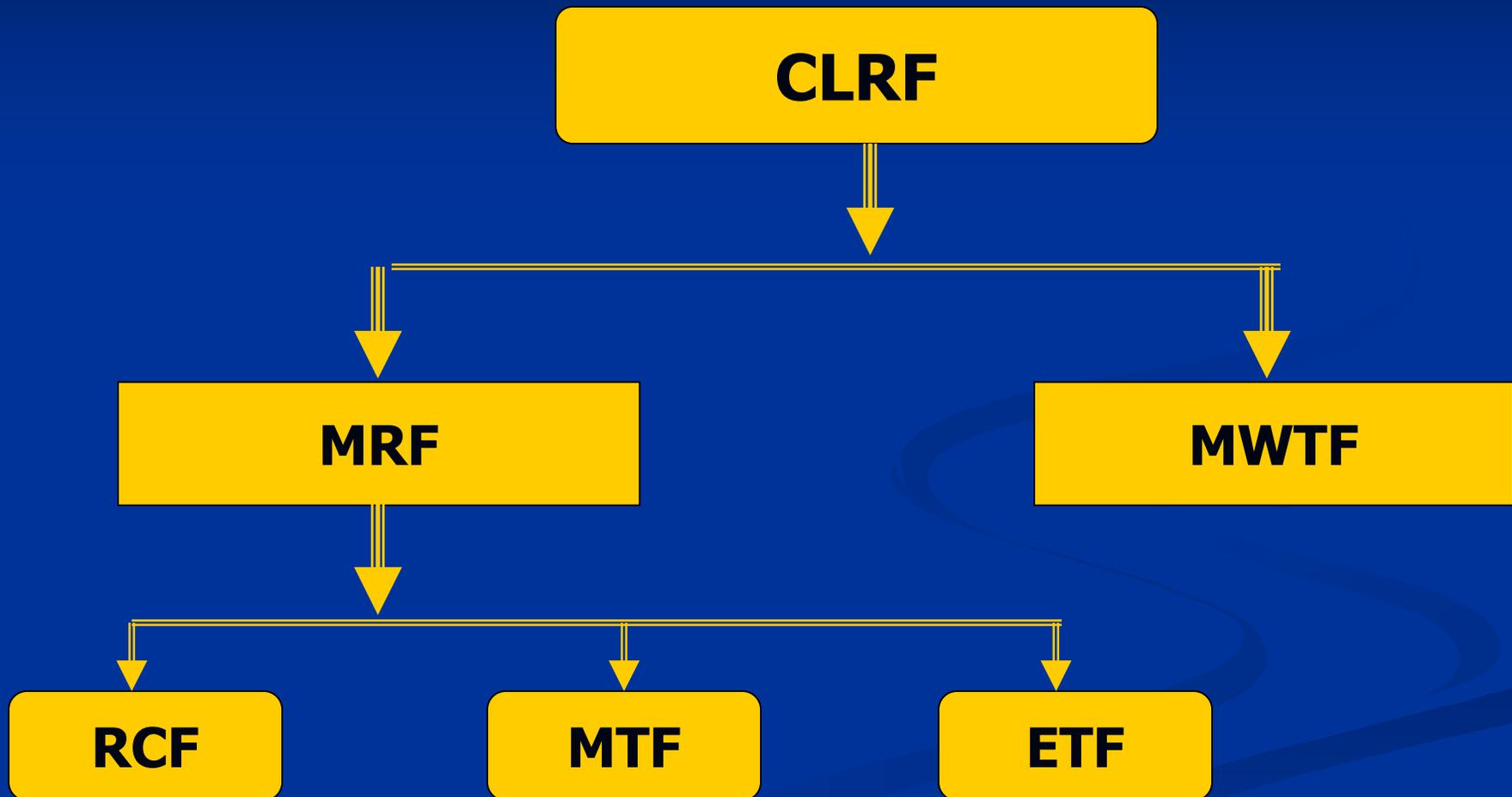
- **Environmental Protection and Enhancement Requirements and Programs**

1. Certificate of Environmental Management and Community Relations Record (CEMCRR)
2. Environmental Work Program (EnWP) for Exploration
3. Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP)
4. Operationalization of the Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund (CLRF)
5. Mine Environmental Protection and Enhancement Office (MEPEO) –
6. Final Mine Rehabilitation/Decommissioning Plan

- **Social Development and Management Program (SDMP)**

- **Mine Safety and Health**

# *CLRF Organization*



# CONCLUSION

- **Factors to attain sustainable development in mining:**
  1. **Physical sustainability of mining, which includes geological knowledge, technology and economics.**
  2. **Protection and rehabilitation of the environment.**
  3. **Promotion of social and community stability.**
  4. **Preservation of options for future generations.**
  5. **Competitiveness of the minerals industry.**

■ **Having achieved sustainable development the mining industry must be:**

1. A mining industry dominated by new-generation, world-class mines.
2. A mining industry that accepts multinational corporations that are committed to environmental management and social concerns.
3. A mining industry that is committed to retrofit old mines.
4. A mining industry that is socially-accepted.
5. A mining industry that is self-regulating.
6. A mining industry that is value-added.

**Maraming Salamat Po!!**