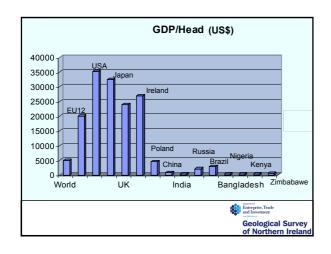
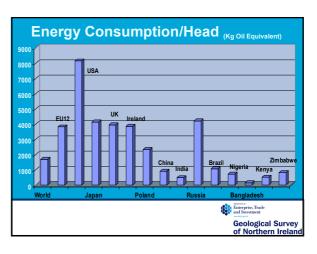


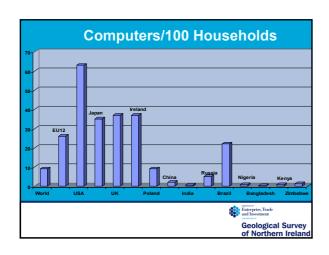


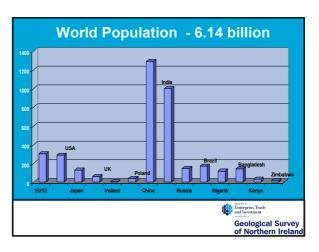


Sustainable Development 1. Has arisen because of population increase and land and many resources are finite 2. It is about getting a balance between development, government, society and environment by trying to equitably share development benefits 3. It is also about doing more with less, developing in a less consumer-intensive manner and reducing waste streams 4. But.....there is a lot of rhetoric and hiding behind language rather than finding real solutions Geological Survey of Northern Ireland

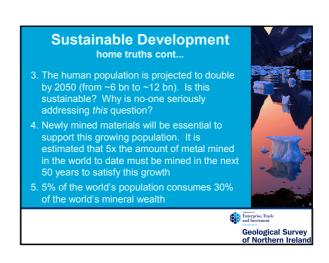




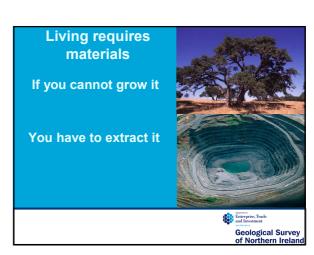




Sustainable Development Some home truths 1. Evolution is development; all species are designed to develop and flourish, usually at the expense of other species. But growth is normally self-limiting - unsustainable populations will die back or become extinct 2. No development and no life-form has zero impact on the environment, but the environment on this planet has an extensive ability to absorb change

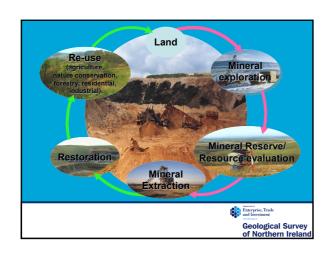


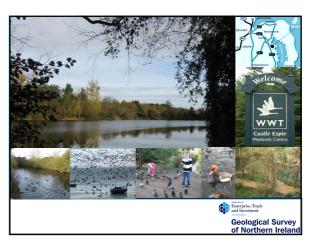




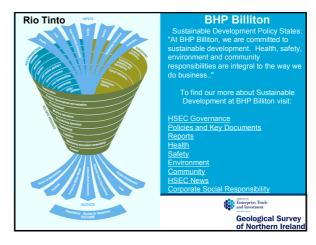












How Can We Apply Sustainable Minerals in Practice?

Use Geoscience Data and Expertise to: Encourage Best Practice in:

- Locate and quantify resources
- Assist in strategic planning (of land and resource usage)

 Provide solutions for decision makers

 * Maximising resource to minimising waste
 * Recycling / Re-usage

- Get the balance right between development, environment & community

- Maximising resource usage &

- Lifecycle planning at pre-syn- & post-mining stages



Corporate Citizenship: A New Paradigm

OLD

Polluter pays Tangential

Regulation and compliance Crisis-management

'Do no harm'
Public Relations Description Regulatory Drivers NEW

Pollution prevention Strategic

Rights and responsibilities Precautionary approaches 'Guarantee positive good' Social Reporting

Financial Drivers

Enterprise, Trade and Investment

Geological Survey of Northern Ireland

From Rights To Responsibilities

- 1. Gains emanating from the transformation of subsurface capital (e.g. minerals) contribute more positively to sustainable development
- Pro-active interpretation of environmental and social responsibility beyond legal obligations to employees and
- S. Products contribute to QoL and wellbeing
 Sustainability Performance Management, Sustainability Indicators and Sustainability Reporting







Geological Survey of Northern Irelan

Groups of Indicators

1. Economic Sustainability

- Economic impacts of the industry
- Employment impacts of the industry

2. Environmental Sustainability

- Natural resource protection
- Environmental strategy
- Manage local environmental impacts

3. Social Sustainability

- Internal stakeholder relations
- External stakeholder relations



Enterprise, Trad Geological Survey of Northern Irelan

