

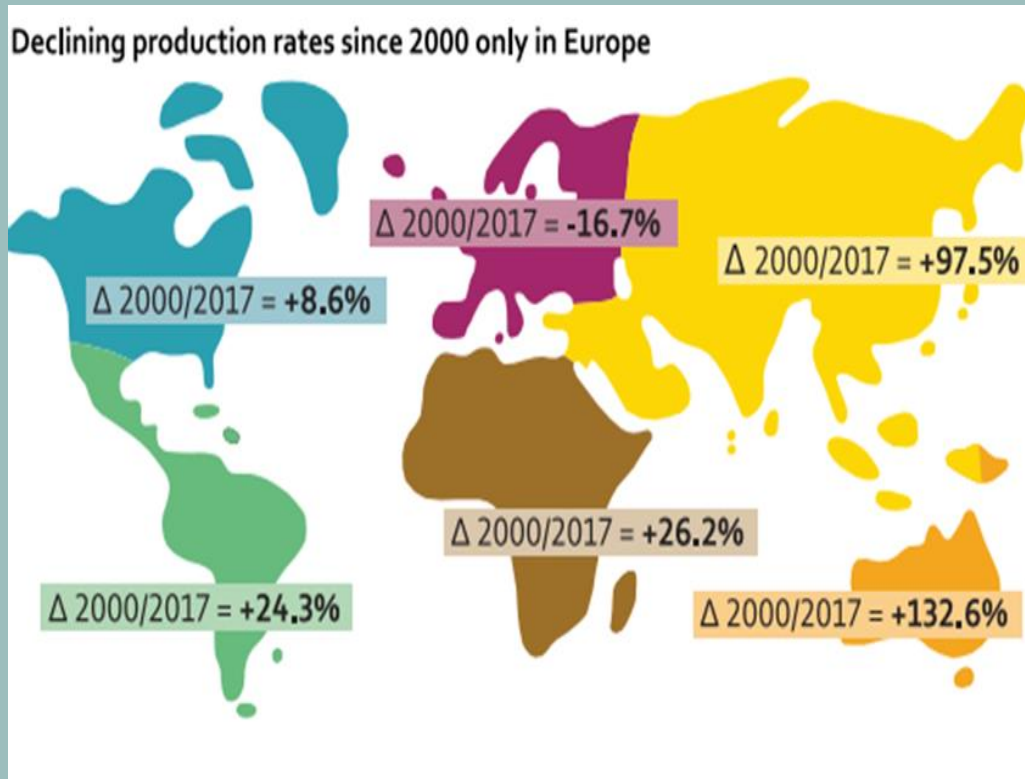
**EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
&
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

JUNE 03-JUNE 14, 2019
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

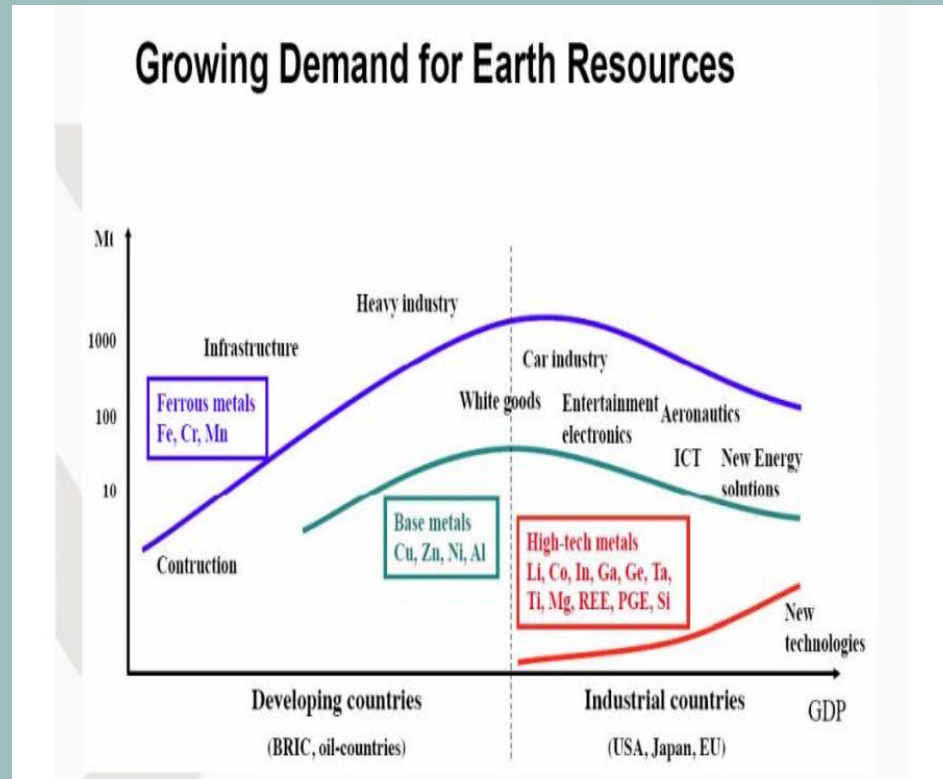
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Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry

If it isn't **grown**, it has be to **mined**.



Source: World mining data 2019



Source: CCSI 2019


World mining production

2017	17.2 Billion metric tons
2000	11.3 Billion metric tons
1985	9.6 Billion metric tons

Extractive industries and sustainable development: The industry is getting more complex with diverse challenges.



It takes more than
200 tonnes
of metallurgical coal to make every wind turbine



Copper:

- Conventional ICE = 20kg
- Hybrid vehicles = 40kg
- Electric vehicles = 80kg

- Pre-existing governance constraints and development challenges
- Asymmetry of information
- Confidentiality
- Threat of the “resource curse”
- Volatility of revenues
- Resources are non-renewable
- Extractive projects can be treated as enclave sectors
- Resettlement and land rights disputes
- Potential environmental, social and health impacts, including for global warming
- Historical records of human rights and environmental shortfalls
- Highly politicized at times
- Complex web of stakeholders with differing interests

Source: CCSI 2019

Key takeaway from the course

- **Mining sector** is inherently **unsustainable**. But it could pave the way for sustainable development through mobilizing resources;
- **Governance practices** do matter!
- Future of extractive industries will be more **complex and multi-faceted**. More challenges ahead;
- There is **no “all-in-fit”** solution for the **resource-based development**, but there are global benchmarks;
- Implementing regulations and global frameworks that improve norms and standards;
- Encouraging all **stakeholders** to adopt a **longer-term perspective** is critical.