

International Scene

Prepared by the Minerals and Metals Sector, Natural Resources Canada.

One of the priorities identified in Natural Resources Canada's (NRCan) 2001 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy is to internationally promote Canadian sustainable development practices.

The Government of Canada's *Minerals and Metals Policy* echoes this departmental priority by promoting international consensus-building and cooperation on sustainable development policies, goals and actions. In 2001, the international activities of NRCan's Minerals and Metals Sector (MMS) included:

- bilateral, regional and international policy development;
- science and technology transfer and capacity building;
- international business development; and
- investment activities.

The activities and partnerships that have been developed (some of which are outlined below) provide an opportunity for MMS to demonstrate Canadian know-how and expertise in a wide range of issues related to sustainable development, such as the safe use of minerals and metals, life-cycle analysis, product stewardship, science-based decision-making, and advances in science and technology related to mining technology, the mitigation of environmental impacts of mineral and metal development, and mine closure and site reclamation. In addition, Canada's exploration, mining, and mining-related equipment and services industries are supported by MMS's participation in international trade and investment activities/business development and the promotion of opportunities for joint ventures with Canadian companies.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Expo-Minería, Acapulco, Mexico

As part of an effort to help Canadian small and medium enterprises (SMEs) access new markets, a decision was taken to participate in selected international trade shows. The Minister's mission to Mexico provided NRCan with the first opportunity for a presence at the Expo-Minería trade show, which took place October 17-21, 2001, in Acapulco. In all, about 50 companies were represented in the Canada pavilion, which was inaugurated by the Minister of Natural Resources. The pavilion was organized by the Canadian Association of Mining Equipment and Services for Export (CAMESE). Other Canadian exhibitors were located with their Mexican distributors. Many Mexican participants were keen to establish contact with Canadian companies through the Canadian government in order to explore business opportunities. Mexican State authorities were most interested in finding ways to attract Canadian exploration companies back to Mexico. Minister Goodale was also invited to be a guest speaker at the official opening ceremonies where he delivered a well-received address on the importance of Mexico to Canada's trade and investment community. The Minister was also invited by Mexican authorities to witness the signing of an agreement promoting mining between the Mexican federal government and the government of the State of Guerrero.

During Expo-Minería, Canadian government representatives held several meetings with Mexican authorities who seemed to be very interested in issues related to the sustainable development of minerals and metals and the tax treatment of trust funds and flow-through shares.

First EXPOMIN Trade Show in the Dominican Republic

The VI CAMMA meeting held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, was the occasion for that

country to organize its first international mining trade show. EXPOMIN took place November 21-24, 2001, and included international participants such as Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Australia and Canada. The only Canadian mining company operating in the Dominican Republic, Falconbridge Dominicana, C. por A., a subsidiary of Falconbridge Limited, was also present. Dominican authorities took advantage of this opportunity to declare the whole week "mining week" and to disseminate knowledge about minerals and metals in schools across the country. Some key contacts were also established with professionals from the Dominican Republic and from Haiti.

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GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

The WSSD will be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in August/September 2002 to mark the 10th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). As part of the preparations for the WSSD, a series of regional intergovernmental meetings were held in the fall of 2001. These meetings took place in the European/North American, Latin American/Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, West Asia and African regions and were intended to identify regional and global priorities for the WSSD. The management of natural resources was a common theme in most meetings with a number of regions identifying minerals and metals as an area for which the Summit should develop specific initiatives.

This finding builds on a decision adopted in 2000 by the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the United Nations body established to follow up on the UNCED outcomes. That decision identified "minerals, metals and rehabilitation in the context of sustainable development" as a priority area for future work and urged "governments, the international community and other relevant actors . . . to examine the social, economic, and environmental impacts of minerals extraction and metals production . . ."

Also as part of the WSSD preparations, Canada, together with South Africa and other governments, is promoting a global dialogue on mining, minerals, metals and sustainable development as a WSSD outcome. The dialogue would examine the manner in which governments can most effectively promote the

life-cycle contribution of the sector to sustainable development, including a focus on communities.

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The Non-Ferrous Metals Consultative Forum on Sustainable Development

Recognizing the important contribution that nonferrous metals can make to the overall sustainable development of society, the 38 member countries of the three international metal study groups (the International Copper Study Group, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, and the International Nickel Study Group) initiated a multi-stakeholder process in 1999 to address issues related to the mining, production, use and recycling of nonferrous metals.

The first meeting of the Consultative Forum convened in Brussels in September 2000 to take forward the outcomes of the London Workshop. Priorities were set and six priority areas were identified:

- Stewardship programs;
- Community consultation and involvement;
- Promotion of recycling;
- Research and development;
- Open and transparent mechanisms to improve communication; and
- Information development and dissemination for decision-making.

To address these issues in the most efficient way, three Working Groups were established to take the work forward:

- Production of Nonferrous Metals;
- Product Stewardship; and
- Science, Research and Development.

Each Working Group is co-chaired by a representative from government, industry and civil society. The Study Groups provide secretariat support to each Working Group. Currently, some 15 countries, 15 industry associations, 25 companies, 15 NGOs and academics, and 3 United Nations-based organizations are actively participating in the work plans of the Working Groups. Membership in the Working Groups is open to any organization with an interest in mining, minerals and metals, and sustainable development.

The Working Groups continue to implement their work programs as outlined to the Forum in Porto, Portugal, in November 2001. Forum participants

continue to seek opportunities to broaden participation in the activities of the Forum and to build partnerships with others with an interest in mining, metals and sustainable development.

More information about the Consultative Forum, its activities and accomplishments to date, and future activities of the Working Groups can be obtained through the Forum's web site at www.nfmsd.org or by contacting the Study Group Secretariats.

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REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Latin America and the Caribbean

CAMMA Mission Statement

Recognizing the important contribution of mining to the development of our respective economies; acknowledging the role that the sustainable development of minerals and metals can have in alleviating poverty and improving the well-being of our communities while minimizing the environmental impacts of mining development, we, as Mining Ministries in the Americas, are committed to supporting and promoting the implementation of policies which take into account environmental, social and economical considerations in government decision-making, supported by scientific-based knowledge, and which will foster the development, promotion, sound management, and safe use of minerals and metals in the Americas.

In the Americas and the Caribbean, the Minerals and Metals Sector (MMS) is achieving the goals of the CAMMA Mission Statement through the implementation of collaborative activities, policy development and strategies within the Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference (CAMMA). CAMMA is a ministerial-level mining policy forum that provides Ministers and senior mining officials, from 23 member countries, with opportunities to discuss mining policy and program issues, share best practices, develop common approaches to opportunities and challenges faced by the sector, and identify areas for future collaboration and research. As the Executing Agent of a five-year project sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency, NRCan has played a leading role within CAMMA participating

on the Coordinating Committee for the past four years, acting as Executive Secretariat (2000-2001) and host for the V CAMMA ministerial meeting in 2000, and co-hosting several workshops.

In March 2001, MMS hosted an international workshop for CAMMA, on mining and communities, to gain a regional and multi-stakeholder perspective on the roles of various stakeholders and their potential contribution towards community capacity building and sustainable communities following mine closure. This multi-stakeholder dialogue was designed to lead to more collaborative projects between CAMMA and stakeholders.

Consensus-building among like-minded countries within CAMMA resulted in minerals and metals being recognized in a sustainable development context, for the first time, within the Summit of the Americas process. As a result, the Action Plan of the 3rd Summit of the Americas, held in Québec City, Canada, in April 2001, saw the commitment of Leaders and Heads of State to "Promote the development of environmentally sound exploitation and management of minerals and metals, recognizing the importance of the social and economic dimensions of the activities of the mining sector, and support the work of regional and international fora in this area."

In June 2001, during the CAMMA officials meeting of experts, MMS, the Government of Manitoba, and a representative from the Canadian Aboriginal Minerals Association contributed to the discussions on sustainable development and mine closure. In addition, a number of presentations were made on the federal mandate and provincial regulations in Manitoba.

In November 2001, MMS participated in the VI CAMMA ministerial conference hosted by the Dominican Republic. NRCan will be working with CAMMA members to fulfill the mandate from Ministers vis-à-vis CAMMA's participation in and contribution to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and to review the role and contribution that CAMMA countries may play with respect to the Free Trade Area of the Americas. As mandated in the VI CAMMA *Santo Domingo Declaration*, NRCan will participate on the Coordinating Committee as Advisor to the Executive Secretariat for 2002-03; will lead a multi-stakeholder working group on Mining and Communities; leads the International Working Group; and will continue to maintain responsibility for the CAMMA web site at www.camma.org.

CAMMA has served to focus the resources of mines ministries in the Americas and the Caribbean so that advancements can be made on social, environmental and economic issues affecting civil society and local communities in the hemisphere; it has also contributed to the development of common sustainable development approaches and policies in member countries. The sustainable development policies

being discussed in CAMMA are consistent with *The Minerals and Metals Policy of the Government of Canada: Partnerships for Sustainable Development*. CAMMA has also aided in reinforcing the connectivity between science and policy, another departmental objective, by underscoring the importance of sound science in government decision-making and the safe use principle for minerals and metals.

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APEC-Expert Group on Mineral and Energy Exploration and Development (GEMEED)

The economies of APEC include not only major producers of minerals and metals, but also major users of metals and mineral products. For a number of these economies, mining is a significant economic activity. In a global context, APEC supplies 79% of copper, 62% of gold, 69% of nickel and 73% of zinc, and receives nearly 75% of mining investment. Many economies, as a result, have a direct interest in the long-term viability of the minerals and metals sector.

GEMEED, which is part of the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), was formed in 1995. It remains the only forum for governments to discuss minerals and metals issues in the APEC region. Since its formation, it has moved from a primarily economic focus to one of sustainable development, as reflected in its revised terms of reference. Its objectives are:

- to work to enhance the contribution of mineral and energy resources to sustainable development, through environmentally and socially acceptable practices in exploration and development; and
- to identify, develop and promote synergies in the area of mineral and energy exploration and development with other national, regional and multilateral organizations.

In recent years, GEMEED has organized Environmental Cooperation Workshops (known as ECOWs), as well as its regular annual meetings. In addition, it is undertaking several projects related to investment promotion, supply and demand for selected minerals, life-cycle assessment (LCA) of metals, and the role of government and the private sector in reclaiming abandoned mines (United States).

In 2001, GEMEED's principal achievements were:

- ensuring the inclusion of minerals and metals in the revised objectives and work plan of the EWG;

- holding ECOW 2001, hosted by Mexico, which addressed two themes: global challenges for the minerals and metals industry, and approaches in the APEC region to dealing with abandoned mines and mine closure; and
- supporting activities of The Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) and Asia LCA Workshop held in Tokyo, Japan.

In 2002, GEMEED will be:

- supporting an international workshop on life-cycle assessment for metals, organized by UNEP/SETAC, the International Council on Metals and Mining (ICMM), and NRCan, which will be held in Montréal in April 2002;
- holding ECOW 2002, on indigenous peoples and mining, to be hosted by the United States; and
- holding its 7th Plenary Meeting in China in October 2002.

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PARTNERSHIPS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

International Technology Transfer and Capacity Building Projects of CANMET-MMSL

The Mining and Mineral Sciences Laboratories (MMSL) of NRCan is involved in delivering technology transfer and capacity-building projects in South America and Africa. MMSL is currently the executing agency on behalf of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for three such projects in Zambia, Guyana and Brazil. Each of the projects focuses on environmental management of the mining sector and involves transfer of technology from Canada to national governments, industry associations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and environmental agencies in the partner countries. A multi-stakeholder approach is used in all of the projects to ensure sector-wide impact and sustainability of results.

Technology transfer takes place through a variety of means, including training programs both in Canada and locally in the partner countries, workshops, seminars, demonstration sites, and the carrying out of environmental surveys. Where possible, training takes the form of practical exercises in order to provide the trainees with hands-on experience to develop concrete and applicable skills.

While MMSL acts as the executing agency in partnership with CIDA, the projects involve the Canadian private sector, the academic community, other government departments, and provincial/territorial governments in the delivery of various project activities, and they serve to develop linkages between the mining sectors of the partner countries and the Canadian mining industry.

The role of MMSL in delivering these projects is to promote the principles of sustainable development of the mining and minerals sector globally. The projects also support CIDA's development mandate; aid in creating a level playing field for Canadian mineral producers; support Canada's reputation for environmental responsibility and expertise; open doors for Canadian subcontractors; serve to develop linkages between the mining sectors of the partner countries and the Canadian mining industry; and showcase Canadian services and capabilities in environmental technologies.

Environmental Management of the Mining Sector in Zambia (EMMS)

CANMET-MMSL is the executing agency for the four-year CIDA-funded project on Environmental Management in the Mining Sector (EMMS) in Zambia. The goal of the EMMS project is to improve environmental management practices in the mining sector in Zambia, principally by strengthening the institutional capacity of the Mines Safety Department (MSD) of the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development (MMD) and other designated institutions to regulate and monitor environmental management while at the same time building knowledge of environmental management amongst Zambian mining companies. The project works with other key mining sector institutions such as the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ), ZCCM Investment Holding Plc, the University of Zambia, and Copperbelt University.

The project maintains excellent working relationships with the Zambian stakeholders (both public and private sectors).

A Canadian in-country manager was deployed to Zambia in March 2001 and has established a project office within the Mines Safety Department in Kitwe. While the main focus for year one of the project was the mobilization of the in-country manager and the establishment of the office, other activities during the first year included visits by two delegations from Zambia who toured mine regulatory agencies and mine sites in both British Columbia and Ontario. This exposed a number of Zambians to Canadian regulatory structures and the environmental technologies being utilized by mining companies operating in Canada. These tours were very useful in demonstrating the range of both CANMET's and Canada's experience and expertise in mining.

A reciprocal visit to Zambia by a Canadian regulator resulted in a greater understanding of the situation in Zambia, which will be of great assistance in designing relevant follow-up programs and short-term placements in Canada for Zambian participants.

While the project is in year two of its implementation, the project in-country manager is already recognized within Zambia as an authority on matters related to mining and the environment. As an example of the project's impact to date, the in-country manager, along with representatives from the World Bank, raised concerns over the imminent failure of a series of tailings dams at an inactive mine. As a result of continued discussion and site visits with MSD and ZCCM staff, MSD was convinced to issue a control order to ZCCM, who has ultimate responsibility for the site, that remedial work should be undertaken immediately. Work on the site began the day after the site visit.

Other proposed project activities will largely target issues surrounding SO₂ emissions and the establishment of an ambient air quality monitoring network. This will include training on the set-up and maintenance of monitoring equipment with training provided by consultants and placements in Canada. Water quality monitoring will also begin to be addressed through the selection of several strategic monitoring stations. Water monitoring in Zambia is a little more challenging than in Canada, largely because of the abundance of Nile crocodiles. As a result, people (including regulators) are generally afraid of the water and, since boats are quite uncommon, monitoring stations will generally be limited to bridges or other safe locations. In addition, a Resource and Revenue Assessment will attempt to develop a more strategic direction and scope of services for MSD, based in large part on the needs of industry.

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Guyana Environmental Capacity Development Project (GENCAPD)

The GENCAPD project is designed to develop environmental expertise in several of the key institutions involved with the mining sector in Guyana and to develop a regulatory framework that will promote the sustainable development of Guyana's mineral resources.

This six-year, \$3.75 million project, financed by CIDA, focuses on developing technical and managerial capacity within the key mining sector institutions of Guyana, including the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Guyana Gold and Diamond

Miners Association (GGDMA). The University of Guyana also plays a role in the project.

The focus of the project is on systems and human resource development with long- and short-term technical and professional training in both Canada and Guyana. MMSL employs a number of Canadian consultants to conduct training, to participate in environmental surveys, and to lead demonstration projects in Guyana.

The project focuses on three main areas:

- **Policy and Regulation:** The project has carried out an assessment of the existing regulatory framework and the initiation of a multi-stakeholder process in which both government agencies and Guyana's mining industry participate to recommend necessary changes. New mining environmental regulations are due to be passed by Parliament this year and tools, such as codes of practice and environmental limits and guidelines, will be provided to the mining sector. GGMC has now acquired the expertise to conduct its own environmental surveys; turbidity plumes related to small-scale gold and diamond mining, and populations at risk due to the presence of methyl-mercury in their diet (fish) are now being monitored.
- **Monitoring and Inspection:** The project is developing the capacity of relevant government institutions to mount and sustain a viable inspection program and provides training and other support necessary to achieve effective inspection. The project is also working on setting up graduate studies programs at the University of Guyana and increasing quality control at the Institute of Applied Science and Technology (IAST).
- **Operational Capacity Within Industry:** The project is improving productivity and reducing the environmental impact of mining activity in the interior. New technologies for maximizing mineral recovery in an environmentally responsible manner have been introduced through training and also through demonstration projects that target primarily small- and medium-sized mining ventures. The industry has already been provided with demonstrations for both gold and diamond recovery. Despite the fact that improved recovery techniques were demonstrated, miners remain unwilling to make the change. This is a challenge that the project will continue to address.

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Mine Rehabilitation Project – Brazil

Since September 1998, MMSL has been the delivery agent for CIDA for a project in Brazil on mine rehabilitation. Through this program MMSL has managed the transfer of expertise to a Brazilian government laboratory (Centro de Tecnologia Mineral [CETEM]) to assist it in implementing the application of mined land reclamation by the Brazilian mining industry.

For Brazil, the project has been extremely successful in achieving its goals of strengthening the institutional technical capability and fostering the improvement of mine-site rehabilitation practices in its minerals sector. The project has served to strengthen the awareness of the necessity of mine-site rehabilitation planning in Brazil. Increased private and public linkages between Canada and Brazil in the minerals sector have also evolved. Based on the Canadian model, success has also been achieved in promoting a multi-stakeholder approach to developing and executing mine rehabilitation projects. New links have also been forged between the Brazilian mining industry and government representatives.

Because mine rehabilitation activities are multi-disciplinary in nature, technology transfer is achieved through a number of modes. The project has moved far beyond passive technology transfer to active skills development through the application of transferred knowledge at existing problem sites. Skills development is achieved through case history studies, focussed site demonstrations, the implementation of laboratory studies to derive the parameters required for site rehabilitation procedures, and the creation of multi-stakeholder groups working on well-defined rehabilitation tasks. More recently, the use of modeling tools to simulate "what if" situations has proven to be a very effective tool for planning aspects of mine rehabilitation.

The project was based on a proposal to CIDA by MMSL researcher Errol van Huyssteen. Since then, he has led the project and has been responsible for its management. However, the project has involved many others in its delivery, including a number of Canadian consulting companies and MMSL scientists Douglas Gould, Jennifer Nadeau, Anoop Kapoor, David Koren and Gilles Tremblay.

Sound technology has been the core of the project. The multi-disciplinary nature of mine rehabilitation is demonstrated by the breadth of the technical scope of the project. The comprehensive training has covered 30 areas. These include studies and activities in the areas of dam stability; establishing related site water balances; rehabilitation and revegetation; slope stability/related coal waste issues; natural degradation of oil-saturated soils; effluent treatment technologies; hydrology case histories; soil cover design;

ISO 14 000 - Environmental Management Systems; hydrogeology; surface water monitoring; receiving environment characterization; aquatic toxicology; surface water modeling tools; rehabilitation hydrology; tracer studies for groundwater pollutant tracking; risk analysis (air pollution, surface water pollution, groundwater pollution, health risk, and ecological risk); risk and crisis management; acid mine drainage (AMD) (treatment, calculation of reagent dosages for AMD neutralization, passive effluent treatment options for AMD); and the general principles of financial assurance options for site rehabilitation.

As a result of this program, a permanent mine-site rehabilitation program has been established at CETEM. It consists of 14 members with training in a wide range of disciplines. This team is now independently undertaking rehabilitation projects across Brazil. As well, more than 10 different operating mines in the state of Santa Catarina and three base-metal mining companies in the state of Minas Gerais are participating in the program. Equally important has been the building of links between various Brazilian organizations with responsibilities for mine rehabilitation, such as CETEM, state and national mining associations, individual mining companies, and state and federal regulatory officials. The project has successfully fostered the Canadian collegial approach to resolving environmental problems in the minerals sector, which should permit the Brazilians to continue to make significant progress in resolving their mine restoration problems.

Recent reviews of the project by CIDA have been quite favourable and, in fact, a one-year extension to the project has been funded to address some gaps in the current training and to provide the Brazilians with the tools for establishing consortia. The project will finish in June 2003.

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INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Canada-Russia Mining Working Group

MMS has been playing a leading role in the Mining Working Group of the Canada-Russia Intergovernmental Economic Commission (IEC) since it was created in 1998. The working group has been successful in raising the concerns of Canadian mining companies with high-level Russian government representatives, in holding a number of well-attended investment seminars in Toronto, Moscow and St. Petersburg, and in facilitating the negotiation of bilateral agreements regarding investment and geoscience collaboration.

The Mining Working Group hosted two major events in 2001. The Seminar on Investing in Northern Russian Resources: Regional Economic Perspectives and Mining Legislation Development was held in Toronto on March 15, 2001, in conjunction with the annual conference of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. The Seminar was organized jointly with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and the Canada-Russia Business Forum, and covered the economic, legal and social aspects of investing in northern Russia.

In November 2001, Ottawa was the host of a Plenary Session of the IEC. On that occasion, the Mining Working Group held a meeting attended by representatives of Canadian and Russian mining companies, equipment and services suppliers, and officials from both countries' governments. This meeting took place as part of a working session of the IEC where four other working groups also met (Agriculture, Fuels and Energy, Construction, and the Arctic and the North). Designated representatives from each working group were then invited to appear before the IEC co-chairs, the Honourable Pierre Pettigrew, Minister of International Trade for Canada, and his Excellency Viktor B. Khristenko, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation responsible for economic development and trade, and to present their recommendations for improved investment relations between the two countries. Matters discussed during the working group sessions and at the Plenary were integrated into an Action Plan in preparation for the Prime Minister's February 2002 Team Canada visit to Moscow.

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Mission to Korea and Japan (March 28-April 4, 2001)

MMS led a combined public and private sector mission of senior executives (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the governments of the Northwest Territories and Yukon, the Quebec Prospectors Association, Teck Corporation, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Davis & Company, Expatriate Resources Ltd., Nuna Logistics) to Korea and Japan. The mission, a follow-up to Minister Goodale's visit, included meetings with key public and private sector decision-makers such as the Korean Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy; Korea Resources Corporation (KORES); Korea Zinc Co. Ltd.; the Japanese Ministry

of Economy, Trade and Industry; and the Metal Mining Agency of Japan. It also included two well-received seminars. Seminar attendance in Seoul numbered around 60 people while the Tokyo event brought in around 75. Nineteen of the twenty individuals who completed an evaluation form in Seoul stated that the workshop met or exceeded their expectations.

In conjunction with the mission and the Tokyo Embassy's "Think Canada" festival, Teck Corporation sponsored a partial display of the Pinch collection. According to Embassy officials, on the weekend following the mining workshop, over 20 000 individuals visited the collection in the Canadian Embassy. The mission resulted in tangible Korean and Japanese interest in Canadian projects and a commitment from KORES that the company will open an office in Canada.

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International Lead and Zinc Study Group

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) is an intergovernmental body responsible for providing maximum transparency for the markets in lead and zinc concentrate and refined metal. Particular attention is given to disseminating information on the supply and demand position for these metals and their probable development on a continuing basis.

MMS's Minerals and Mining Statistics Division (MMSD) possesses unique expertise in systems development and web site creation (and is also responsible for collecting, compiling, analyzing and publishing statistical information on Canadian mining activities) and will continue to collaborate with the ILZSG, which has responsibilities for providing its members with accurate and timely information.

Since August 1999, agreements have been signed between ILZSG and MMSD for the provision of ongoing electronic capabilities and for the delivery of a fully operational web site for the ILZG office in London, England. The system built by MMSD provides ILZSG with historical monthly data. The agreement continues in 2002, with further web development and maintenance service provided by MMSD. Similar services are also provided to the International Copper Study Group.

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MMS Officials Continue to Advance Relations With China Following Minister Goodale's Trade and Investment Mission to That Country in January 2000

As follow-up to Minister Goodale's trade and investment mission to China in January 2000, MMS's Economic and Financial Analysis Branch (EFAB) continued to advance NRCan's ongoing effort to further China's progress in fiscal and regulatory reform in its mining sector. This year, for the second time, NRCan participated in the Queen's University Department of Geological Sciences and Geological Engineering Executive Training Program for Senior Chinese Government Mining Officials (August 2001).

Two lectures were given dealing with:

- the roles and responsibilities of Canadian federal and provincial/territorial governments in mineral policy development in Canada, and how the Canadian model might be useful to China; and
- mine development and the mining-related regulatory process in Canada compared to the Chinese system. This second lecture was a new request from Queen's University.

Lectures were given to 21 senior Chinese officials (Director and Director General-level officials) and three interns from the Ministry of Land and Resources, Beijing, and provincial and autonomous regional governments. The lectures were followed by roundtable discussion sessions between Chinese officials and the lecturers.

Many Canadian mining companies are actively pursuing projects in China and welcome NRCan's efforts aimed at improving China's mining investment climate and Canada-China mineral relations.

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Notes: (1) Information in this review was current as of July 18, 2002. (2) This and other reviews, including previous editions, are available on the Internet at www.nrca.gc.ca/mms/cmty/index_e.html.

NOTE TO READERS

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