Corporate Social Responsibility the Role of the Private Sector in Benefit Sharing
Value Creation Opportunities from Mining

1) Tax Revenue, Royalties
2) Infrastructure
3) Employment
1) Tax Revenue, Royalties
2) Infrastructure
3) Employment
When is Value Maximized?

1) Government (federal and regional) has the capacity to manage and enforce mandatory requirements
2) The private sector is proactive in implementing voluntary standards
3) Communities and local populations have adequate skills and competencies to engage effectively
4) Stakeholders are working together
WHAT IS CSR?
WHAT IS CSR?

“CSR is generally defined as the voluntary activities undertaken by a company to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner”

Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada; CSR Strategy for the Extractive Sector 2009
# VOLUNTARY VS MANDATORY

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Maturing of Corporate Social Responsibility

Transformational

CSR Strategy

Transactionable

Charity-Oriented

Stakeholder-Oriented

Reputation Builder
(CSR to Build Reputation Capital)
- May or may not have a foundation
- Address various issues proactively (i.e.: env., labour)
- Larger budgets leveraged through partnerships
- Measures outputs, outcomes

Corporate Citizen
(CSR for Economic & Social Sustainability)
- Leverages corporate resources for societal benefit
- Sustainable global value chains
- Innovates for social benefit
- Engages a broad range of stakeholders
- Measures outcomes, impacts

Community Builder
(CSR as a form of Marketing)
- Companies contribute to charities
- Support employee efforts to volunteer
- Measures inputs, activities, some outputs

Social Enterprise
(CSR as a Business Model)
- Business created to address a specific social need
- Social goals achieved in an financially sustainable way
- Measures aggregate outputs, outcomes, sometimes impacts
Community Builder
Reputation Builder
Social Enterprise
Corporate Citizen
What does this mean for mining in Ethiopia?

- Mining companies are becoming more and more proactive in implementing CSR.
- However, some are more proactive than others.
- The decision to impose mandatory regulation vs. a reliance on voluntary standards should take into consideration local realities and company maturity with respect to CSR.
Studies Key Recommendations

Canada conducted three studies to provide some recommendations on how local value can be enhanced from mining activities.

- CSR Study
- Education for Mining
- Mining Supply Chains

THANK YOU
**Study Recommendations: Local Employment**

- Support technical training and curriculum development for mining-related technical occupations and consider a national vocational centre dedicated to mining sector education in key mining regions.
- Develop formal training for artisanal miners through TVETs focused on topics such as entrepreneurship, safety and health, environmental protection, technical training, etc.
- Upgrade the facilities and installations of higher-education institutions including laboratories, with priority given to geology departments.
- Support the creation of links and networks involving the private sector and foreign organizations with universities.
- Develop critical skills and knowledge among CSO and local community stakeholders to build a common understanding of key issues related to community leadership, gender awareness, environmental protection, and respect for human rights.
CSR Study: Environment and Social Impact Recommendations

- The Government of Ethiopia could consider benchmarking its legislation and standards against the International Finance Corporation’s Performance Standards.
- The Government of Ethiopia could request large scale gold mines operating in Ethiopia to become signatories to the Cyanide Code.
- Regional governments should implement participatory stakeholder approaches to support the preparation and implementation of community development projects with mining companies.
- Clear guidance could be issued on the financing of closure provisions. It could draw on other governments’ lessons in this regard and resources such as the ICMM’s work on Financial Assurance for Mine Closure.
Determinants of Value

- Structural: Factors related to the inherent nature of the country (e.g., geography, type and size of ore, population)
- Stage of development: Factors related to the country's current stage of development (e.g., capacity, infrastructure, industrialisation)
- Institutional & operating environment: Factors associated with legal, administrative and operating framework within which stakeholders generate wealth (e.g., levels of corruption, ease of doing business)

Stakeholders have limited ability to impact
Stakeholders have potential to accelerate development over long term
Higher ability to impact and make changes