



## Podcast – Mining and Sustainable Development - a Chronology

1948 The International Union for the Protection of Nature is founded; it aims to promote a unique partnership of government and nongovernment organizations.

1949 The United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources is held in Lake Success; it is the first major meeting of the United Nations on the subject.

1954 Harrison Brown publishes "The Challenge of Man's Future;" it develops themes that 25 years later will be covered by the term "sustainable development."

1954 – late 1970s Canada's hydroelectric developments expand and increasingly coming into collision with the indigenous and community interests. This period saw the evolution of environmental and land-use protections, and industry and policy changes to ensure that the communities and people in these regions were beneficiaries of these developments.

1956 The first person dies because of mercury released in Minamata Bay in Japan; thousands are poisoned.

1956 The International Union for the Protection of Nature changes its name to International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

1962 The World Wildlife Fund, now the World Wide Fund for Nature, is established.

1962 Rachel Carson publishes "Silent Spring;" it is considered a turning point in our understanding of the interconnections between the environment, the economy, and social well-being.

1965 Canada's Centre for Settlement Studies – Pine Point (south shore of Great Slave Lake). Major involvement of the Canadian government on infrastructure. Cominco commitment to engage native labor

1965 First Bachelor of Science (BS) degree in Environmental Engineering was awarded by the University of Florida

1965 -1969 – Anvil mine - engage the indigenous communities and their activities

1966 The Lunar Orbiter takes the first photographs of Earth from the vicinity of the moon.

1966 The Torrey Canyon spills 118,000 tons of crude oil off Land's End.

1966 The Environmental Defense Fund is formed to pursue legal solutions to environmental damage; the founders go to court to stop the Suffolk County Mosquito Control Commission from spraying dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) in the marshes of Long Island.

1966 The East European Committee is set up by the Commission on Education and Communication; it is the first and only internationally established nature conservation body east of the "Iron Curtain."



1968 Paul Ehrlich publishes the "Population Bomb;" it discusses the connection between human population, resource exploitation, and the environment.

1968 The Club of Rome is established; it commissions a study of global proportions to model and analyze the dynamic interactions between industrial production, population, environmental damage, food consumption, and natural resource usage.

1968 The Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere is held in Paris; it provides a forum for early discussion of the concept of sustainable development.

1968 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization convenes the Biosphere Conference in Paris; it recommends strenuous efforts by national and international agencies and public and private organizations to establish natural areas for the preservation of species, their habitats, and representative samples of ecosystems.

1969 Mercury found in the Winnipeg River as a result of pulp and paper processing – effectively destroyed the economy and health of the indigenous communities relying upon these activities. Connected to Minimatta, and also to “Mad Hatter’s “disease the affliction that had affected people that were working in the pelting industry.

1969 first man on the moon, earth as a blue marble

1969 US Coal Mine Health and Safety Act (Public Law 91-173) passed. Amended in 1977 to cover both coal and metal/nonmetal mining operations

1969 Friends of the Earth forms as a nonprofit advocacy organization dedicated to protecting the planet from environmental degradation; preserving biological, cultural, and ethnic diversity; and empowering citizens to have an influential voice in decisions affecting the quality of their environment and their lives.

1969 The Pearson Commission on International Development investigates the effectiveness of the World Bank's development assistance in the 20 years to 1968; it is the first international commission to consider a new approach to development, focused on research and knowledge in developing countries; it leads to the formation of the International Development Research Centre.

1970s Canada’s hydroelectric projects continue to be a focal point of significant political controversies, political pressures, and litigation.

1970 The First Earth Day is proclaimed in San Francisco; it is held as a national teach-in on the environment; an estimated 20 million people participate in peaceful demonstrations across the United States.

1970 The Natural Resources Defense Council is formed to push for comprehensive environmental policy in the United States

1970 US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established

1970 US Clean Air Act enacted

1970 US National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) enacted



1970 The International Development Research Centre is established to support research that promotes growth and development in developing countries.

1970 The Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CREM) Canada was established (now Council of Ministers of the Environment)

1971 The International Institute for Environment and Development is established to seek ways for countries to make economic progress without destroying the environmental resource base.

1971 Environment Canada established (USEPA equivalent)

1971 Greenpeace begins operations with an agenda to stop environmental damage through civil protests and nonviolent interference

1971 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization establishes the Man and the Biosphere Program to promote interdisciplinary approaches to management, research and education in ecosystem conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources.

1971 The Council of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development presses for adoption of the Polluter Pays Principle, meaning that those causing pollution should pay the costs

1971 René Dubos and Barbara Ward publish “Only One Earth;” it discusses the impact of human activity on the biosphere but expresses optimism that a shared concern for the planet could lead humankind to create a common future.

1971 Thor Heyerdahl, during the voyage of Ra II across the North Atlantic, finds that all but a small part of the ocean is filled with lumps of floating asphalt, the result of oil pollution from tankers.

1971 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

1971 Greenpeace begins operations with an agenda to stop environmental damage through civil protests and nonviolent interference.

1972 The Founex Report calls for integration of environment and development strategies

1972 The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment is held in Stockholm; it leads to the establishment of numerous national environmental protection agencies and the United Nations Environment Program.

1972 The Club of Rome publishes "The Limits to Growth;" it predicts consequences if population growth is not slowed; it calls for a state of global equilibrium.

1972 Edward Goldsmith and Robert Allen publish “Blueprint for Survival;” it warns of the breakdown of society and irreversible disruption of life-supporting systems on the earth and calls for a steady-state society; it is signed by over 30 leading scientists

1973 The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is held in New York; it covers limits, navigation, archipelagic status and transit regimes, exclusive economic zones,



continental shelf jurisdiction, deep seabed mining, the exploitation regime, protection of the marine environment, scientific research, and settlement of disputes.

1973 The European Environmental Action Program is launched; this is the first attempt to synthesize a single environmental policy for the European Economic Community

1974 The Bariloche Foundation publishes "Limits to Poverty;" it calls for growth and equity in the Third World; it is the South's response to "The Limits to Growth."

1974 - Jerry Cormick mediated the first environmental dispute in NW Washington State on the Snoqualmie River. Cormick forms the Mediation Institute in 1975

1975 The Worldwatch Institute is established to raise public awareness of global environmental threats and catalyze effective policy responses; it begins publishing the annual "State of the World" in 1984.

1975 The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation publishes "What Now: Another Development;" it builds on the Founex and Cocoyoc documents and calls for development in poor countries that is needs-oriented, endogenous, self-reliant, ecologically sound, and based on self-management and participation.

1975 Homestake started a Uranium mine in Saguache, Colorado – “the Pitch Project”. Mediation started in 1980.

1977 Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)

1977 US Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA)

1977 The United Nations Water Conference is held in Mar del Plata; it sets the goal of providing clean water and adequate sanitation to all in the world by 1990.

1978 The Amoco Cadiz spills oil off the coast of Brittany.

1978 The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development relaunches research on environment and economic linkages.

1979 The Three Mile Island nuclear accident occurs in Pennsylvania.

1979 The World Climate Conference concludes that the "greenhouse effect" from increased buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere demands urgent international action.

1980 US CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)

1980 The International Union for Conservation of Nature publishes the “World Conservation Strategy;” the section “Towards Sustainable Development” identifies the main agents of habitat destruction as poverty, population pressure, social inequity, and trading regimes; the strategy calls for a new international development strategy to redress inequities.



1980 The term “sustainable development” is first introduced into the international policy debate by the World Conservation Strategy.

1980 The Independent Commission on International Development Issues publishes "North–South: A Program for Survival;" it calls for a new economic relationship between North and South; also known as the Brandt Report.

1982 The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is adopted; it sets rules for environmental standards and enforcement provisions to deal with pollution of the marine environment.

1982 The World Resources Institute is established; it begins publishing assessments of the resource base that supports the global economy in 1986.

1983 The World Commission on Environment and Development forms; chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland, the commission works for 3 years to weave together a report on social, economic, cultural, and environmental issues.

1983 Development Alternatives is established to foster a new relationship between people, technology, and the environment to attain the goal of sustainable development

1984 The Worldwatch Institute introduces the annual "State of the World" publication; it monitors changes in the global resource base, focusing on how changes there affect the economy.

1984 The Third World Network is established to serve as the activist voice of the South on issues of economics, development, and the environment.

1984 A toxic chemical leak kills 10,000 persons and injures 300,000 in Bhopal.

1984 The International Conference on Environment and Economics concludes that the environment and economics should be mutually reinforcing.



1985 The Antarctic ozone hole is discovered.

1985 The World Meteorological Society, the United Nations Environment Program, and the International Council of Scientific Unions meet in Vienna; they report on the buildup of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere and predict global warming.

1986 The Conference on Environment and Development, sponsored by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, is held in Ottawa; participants define sustainable development as the emerging paradigm derived from two closely related concerns: (i) one reacting against laissez-faire economic theory, which considers living resources as externalities and free goods; and (ii) one based on the concept of resource stewardship.

1986 An accident at the nuclear station in Chernobyl causes a massive toxic radioactive explosion.

1986 The Conference on Conservation and Development: Implementing the World Conservation Strategy is held in Ottawa to evaluate progress in implementing the World Conservation Strategy of 1980 and to consider proposals for revising it.

1987 The World Commission on Environment and Development publishes "Our Common Future," also known as the Brundtland Report; it weaves together social, economic, cultural, and environmental issues and global solutions; it popularizes the term "sustainable development."

1987 The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development evolves guidelines for environment and development in bilateral aid policies.

1987 Public Law 100-71 authorizes the Navajo, Hopi, and Crow Tribes to administer abandoned mine land reclamation programs on Indian lands without first having approved regulatory programs. The tribes subsequently obtain approval of their AML (Abandoned Mine Lands) reclamation plans between May 1988 and January 1989.

1987 – with World Commission on the Environment and Development established Jim McNeil (Canadian) Secretary General

1988 – CCRME becomes CCME - Council of the Ministers of the Environment

1988 National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy established (disbanded in 2013)

1989 The NRT (National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy) was established in Canada to bring "leadership in the new way we must think of the relationship between the environment and the economy and the new way we must act." In 1993, the Canadian Parliament legislated the NRT mandate setting out in statute the NRT's uniquely independent, national policy advisory role on sustainable development. Provincial and Territorial Round Tables were established across Canada in the 1990s, invariably with multi-stakeholder representation.

1989 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Dialogue started as accepted concept in the ILO 169 at the International Tribal and Peoples Convention



1989 The Stockholm Environment Institute is established to carry out global and regional environmental research.

1989 The Exxon Valdez runs aground and dumps 11 million gallons of oil into the Prince William Sound.

1989 Edward Barbier, Anil Markandya, and David Pearce publish "Blueprint for a Green Economy;" it introduces the central role of the environment in economic and public policy decisions

1990 The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) was created and headquartered in Winnipeg under the initial leadership of Arthur Hansen, followed by David Runnalls. It begins publishing the "Earth Negotiations Bulletin" to record international negotiations on environment and development.

1990 The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe is established; it aims to address environmental challenges across the region, with an emphasis on the engagement of business as well as governments and civil society.

1991 The International Union for Conservation of Nature, the United Nations Environment Program, and the World Wide Fund for Nature publish "Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living" as a sequel to the World Conservation Strategy released in 1980; it sets forth 132 actions to increase human well-being and halt the destruction of the earth's capacity to support life.

1991 The World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and the United Nations Environment Program create the Global Environment Facility to provide grants to developing countries for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities.

1992 The Rio de Janeiro Conference or the Earth Summit, was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. The United Nations General Assembly set up the Commission on Sustainable Development to oversee implementation of Agenda 21 into the programs and processes of the United Nations system.

1992 The Whitehorse initiative was started. The Whitehorse Mining Leadership Council Accord was reached on September 13, 1994 which adopted a strategic vision for a healthy mining industry in the context of maintaining healthy and diverse ecosystems in Canada, and for sharing opportunities with Aboriginal peoples.

1992 The Business Council for Sustainable Development publishes "Changing Course;" it establishes business interests in promoting sustainable development practices.

1992 The US Energy Policy Act of 1992 becomes law. Among other things, this act requires that underground mine operators replace drinking, domestic, and residential water supplies damaged by underground mining after this date and correct subsidence damage to occupied residential and noncommercial structures caused by underground mining operations conducted after this date.



1993 The Globe Foundation established to promote the business case for sustainable development.

1993 “Building Consensus for a Sustainable Future: Guiding Principles” published. This was the product of an initiative developed through a lengthy negotiation process undertaken by Canadian Round Tables, lead by Jim Cooney, Barry Stuart and Reg Basken.

1993 The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development is established to ensure follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, enhance international cooperation, and rationalize intergovernmental decision-making capacity

1993 The United States President's Council on Sustainable Development is established; it advises the President on sustainable development and aims to develop bold, new approaches to achieve economic, environmental, and equity goals.

1994 “[People’s Republic of] China's Agenda 21,” a white paper on the People's Republic of China's population, environment, and development, is published.

1994 The United States Agency for International Development redefines its foreign assistance program in terms of sustainable development.

1995 The World Trade Organization is established and gives formal recognition to trade, environment, and development linkages.

1996 ISO 14001 is formally adopted as a voluntary international standard for corporate environmental management systems

1996 The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Ministerial Meeting on Sustainable Development is held in Manila; the Manila Declaration and an Action Program cover key areas for cooperation on sustainable cities, cleaner production and technologies, and the sustainability of the marine environment.

1996 De-funding of the USBM

1996 The Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development is held in Santa Cruz; the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas stress fairness in regional development.

1997 Initiatives by Placer Dome led to development of new policy and training programs. The initiatives included the adoption of the first sustainability policy of a major mining company in Canada in 1997 and the subsequent development of capacity building programs for their management team and the initiation of a series of working groups between the company and the range of stakeholders from the environment community and faith communities over about three years (to 2000).

1997 The Earth Council convenes nongovernment organizations at the Rio+5 Forum in Rio de Janeiro; the meeting notes that many organizations and individuals working for sustainability in their own communities and sectors continue to work largely in isolation from each other



1997 Delegates to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change sign the Kyoto Protocol; the protocol commits developed nations to reducing overall emissions of several greenhouse gases and mechanisms to encourage North–South cooperation on emissions reduction.

1997 Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) started by United Nations Environment Program, Ceres, and the Tellus Institute

1997 Whitehorse Mining Initiative

1997 Social Accountability 8000 first established

1998 Davos meeting (Switzerland) on Sustainability of the World Economic Forum

1998 – The Lima Conference (June 27 – 29): Canada, recognizing the strategic significance of Canadian interests in mining in Latin America, through the efforts of NRCAN and IDRC, and the leadership of IISD ( Dr. Nola Kate Seymour) initiated a major workshop in Lima Peru which brought together for the first time reflecting multi - sector mining interests from across Latin America and Canada with the goal of building a vision for a sustainable future within the region, and developing the foundation of relationships to support that goal.

1998 Mineral Policy Research Initiative (MPRI) was commissioned by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to promote sustainable development in mining in Latin America. Luke Danielson was appointed its first director. MPRI was created in response to an increase in social and environmental concerns arising from the boom in mining investment in Latin America in the 1990s. The Initiative was conceived initially as a multi-stakeholder driven research program that would build consensus among and derive support from receptive sectors of the mining industry, NGOs, and governments. MPRI received core funding from IDRC and was expected to raise much of its project budget from outside sources and through cooperation with IDRC’s program initiatives.

1998 International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards first introduced

1999 Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) launched

1999 The Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) was initiated under the leadership of IIED in London, with several regional initiatives, lead in North America by IISD under the direction of Dr. Tony Hodge ( now CEO of the International Council of Mining and Metals ICMM in London). The MMSD process commenced in April 2000 and was designed to produce concrete results—a Final Report and a series of Working Papers—and to create a ongoing dialogue process. MMSD was managed by the International Institute for Environment and Development in London commissioned by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The project was initiated by the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and supported by the Global Mining Initiative (GMI).

1999 The global sustainability index is launched, tracking leading corporate sustainability practices worldwide; called the Dow Jones Sustainability Group Indexes, the tool provides guidance to investors looking for profitable companies that follow sustainable development principles.



1999 The Third World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference is held in Seattle; thousands of demonstrators take to the streets to protest the negative effects of globalization and growth of global corporations and, along with deep conflicts among delegates, scuttle the negotiations; the first of many such anti-globalization protests, this signals a new era of confrontation between disaffected stakeholders and those in power.

2000 Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (US/UK convening)

2000 United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) launched

2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established

2000 Launch of Global Mining Initiative

2001 FTSE4Good Index established

2001 The Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization is convened in Doha; it recognizes environment and development concerns in the final Declaration; nongovernment organizations and the World Trade Organization agree to reinterpret the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding access to medicines and public health.

2002 The World Summit on Sustainable Development is held in Johannesburg, marking the 10-year anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; the summit promotes “partnerships” as a non-negotiated approach to sustainability.

2002 The final report of MMSD, *Breaking New Ground*, was presented to the Global Mining Initiative Conference held in Toronto in May 2002. *Towards Change*, MMSD – North America's final report, was released on September 17, 2002. North America presented this report to the 2002 Annual Meeting of the Mines Ministers of Canada held in Winnipeg in September 2002. It offered 10 recommendations including the Seven Principles to Sustainability

2002 Teck Cominco and the World Bank sponsored The Sullivan Roundtable, *Lessons in Sustainability*, in Kimberly BC to examine Mining and sustainability through the life cycle of a mine, from its development (Antima in Peru); Operating (Red Dog in Alaska), and in the closure process (Sullivan in Kimberly BC ) This was prompted by the imminent closure of Sullivan Mine after a century of production one of the oldest and most productive mines in the world.

2002 ICMM established and responds to the draft MMSD report

2002 2 The World Summit on Sustainable Development is held in Johannesburg, marking the 10-year anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; the summit promotes “partnerships” as a non-negotiated approach to sustainability.

2002 Global Business Coalition on HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

2002 United Nations Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights



- 2002 International Cyanide Management Code for The Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide In The Production of Gold. Drive by the tailings spill at Aural Mine at Baia Mare in Romania
- 2002 Global Business Coalition on HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (merged with the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) to form the Global Health Corporate Champions (GHCC))
- 2003 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative established
- 2003 Accountability AA1000 Assurance Standard first introduced
- 2003 Kimberley Process (KP) established
- 2003 Green lead project launched
- 2003 Equator Principles (EP) launched
- 2003 PDAC (Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada) introduces e3 Environmental Excellence in Exploration, a field-proven guide of methods for exploration activities, community engagement and environmental practices.
- 2004 Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI) established
- 2004 Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) founded
- 2004 Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program (BBOP)
- 2004 Mining Association of Canada Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) introduced
- 2005 Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals Metals and Sustainable Development formalized (following the United Nations (UN) 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg,)
- 2005 Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) established
- 2005 Responsible Jewelry Council (RJC) founded
- 2006 The Institute for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) The IRMA initiative was launched with a major workshop held in Vancouver in 2006 – referred to as the Vancouver Workshop. Steve D'Esposito was a major moving figure together with Jim Cooney in the initiation of that process, and for several years they and Glenn Sigurdson continued to work on it in a series of meetings that followed including in several in Washington D.C. within three or four years.
- 2006 The Aboriginal Program launched at the 2006 PDAC (Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada) conference.
- 2006 Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI)/Smelter Program (CFSP)
- 2007 UN declaration of the rights of indigenous peoples (UNDRIP acknowledges FPIC)
- 2007 Former United States Vice-President Al Gore's documentary, "An Inconvenient Truth," wins an Academy Award; the alarming forecasts of the Intergovernmental Panel on



Climate Change about the planet's health make headlines; the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Al Gore share the Nobel Peace Prize

2008 Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI)

2008 Devonshire Initiative launched

2008 Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) e3 Plus framework introduced

2009 Canada's Corporate Responsibility Policy

2009 Equitable Origin EO100™ Standard established

2009 Africa Mining Vision adopted

2009 About 60% of the world's population now have mobile phones and 25% use the internet; social networking begins to influence citizen engagement, from the Obama presidential campaign in the United States to the presidential election in Iran.

2010 Responsible Mineral Development Initiative (RMDI) established

2011 OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas was first published

2011 Solutions for Hope launched

2011 Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade launch

2012 The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development gathers in Rio de Janeiro to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg; it focuses on two themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

2012 – 2014 Conflict-Free Tin Initiative

2012 Global Energy, Minerals and Markets Dialogue (GEMM) started. This global energy minerals and markets dialogue process (Wosk Centre for Dialogue, Simon Fraser University) continued through 2018, and developed the term "social license".

2012 World Gold Council launched the Conflict-Free Gold Standard

2012 Aluminium Stewardship Initiative

2013 Better Gold Initiative for Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining launched

2015 UK Modern Slavery Act passed

2015 US Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted, effective 2016

2015 Paris agreement signed

2016 EITI (Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative) Standard released



- 2017 ICMM mapped the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the mining industry
- 2017 Free and prior informed consent and the growing role of indigenous communities in Mining globally
- 2017 Kate Raworth published “Doughnut Economics”
- 2017 UK's Anti-corruption Strategy published (revised in 2019)
- 2018 Responsible Mining Index (RMI) launched
- 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code was revised including need for engagement of a wider range of stakeholders
- 2019 Responsible Gold Mining Principles, launched by the WGC (World Gold Council)
- 2019 – January 25 – Brumadinho tailings storage facility fails in Brazil. Church of England Pensions Board write to >700 mining companies requesting disclosures on all tailings facilities
- 2019 Church of England Pensions Board writes to >700 mining companies requesting disclosures on every tailings facility under their control. This instigated the first global tailings dam review.
- 2019 Equator Principles Revision (EP4 Draft 4) opens for public consultation
- 2019 London Metal Exchange (LME) Ethical Sourcing initiative launched
- 2019 Process to develop the Global Biodiversity Framework begins
- 2019 IRMA Responsible Mining Standard Released
- 2020 GISTM released
- 2020 World Gold Council launches Conflict-Free Tool
- 2021 The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, P.L. 117-58 enacted that included the extension of abandoned mine land (AML) fee collections and mandatory AML Grant distributions.
- 2021 COP26 (26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties)
- 2022 Stockholm+50