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"Legal Issues: Community Integration in Mining"

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Role of Lawyers

- Experts in:
 - Major projects
 - Partnering and alliancing
 - Clear and precise drafting of agreements
- Ensure compliance with statutory regimes and best practice
- Document the negotiation process and the agreement
- Select and co-ordinate the team through our network
- Assist in negotiation of the agreement and resolution of any disputes



Transactions and relationships

- Seller and Supplier
- Partner
 - Relationship contracting
 - Two or more interdependent partners to agreement
 - Partner features
 - Partner requirements

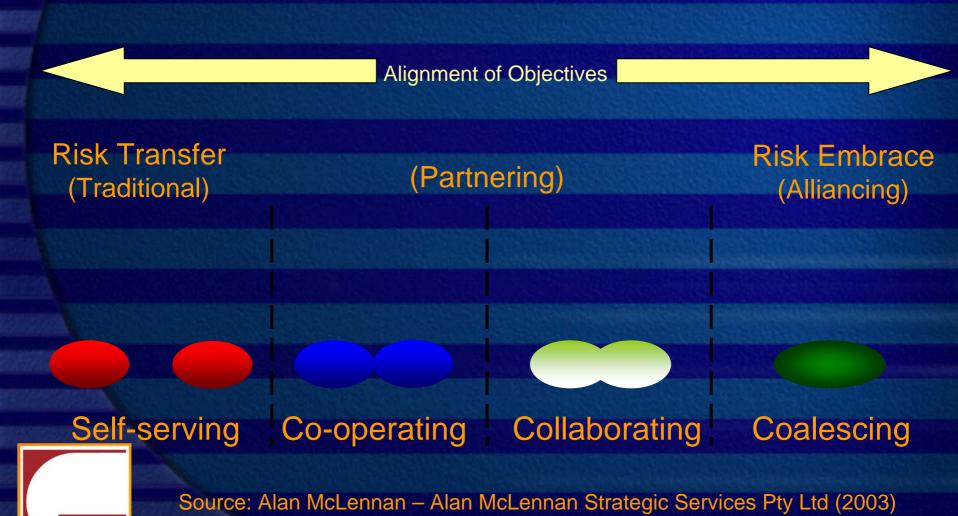


Risks on Major Projects

- Big wins require big risks
- Relationship misalignment is the biggest risk
- Community integration is one of those risks



Risk Strategies



Documenting community integration

- As a major risk, community integration is essential for success of a project
- Need to document community integration in an "agreement"
- Community integration may be required by law (e.g. Native Title Act 1993 (Cth); Oil & Gas Act 1998 (PNG)); or
- If not required by law, essential for project and documented in contract
 - Agreement between multi-stakeholders (project proponent, various tiers of government and community representative groups (e.g. land council))



Types of Agreements

- Agreement may be binding (a contract) or not binding (heads of agreement)
- Agreement is an outcome of the negotiation process
- Agreement can take many forms and names:
 - Impact and Benefit Agreement (Canada)
 - Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Australia)
 - Development Agreement (Australia, PNG)
 - Contract of Work (Indonesia)
 - Good Neighbour Agreement (USA, New Caledonia)
 - Multi-sector partnership (UK Oil & Gas, World Bank)



Key Characteristics

- All agreements should have the following fundamental characteristics:
 - Alignment of objectives and incentives of all stakeholders
 - All stakeholders must have interest in the success of the project (win/win)
 - A true "multi-stakeholder partnership"
 - Long term agreements require changes / review mechanisms (e.g. 5 year review)
 - Clear and precise undertakings / obligations
 - Precise and accountable payment mechanism (e.g. precise distribution of royalties, audit rights)
 - Governance procedures including coordinating committee, communications procedures
 - Non-adversarial dispute resolution procedures
 - Compliance with any legislative regime



5 Stage Methodology

- Stage 1: Identification and Initial assessment:
 - Identify stakeholders
 - Assess community needs
 - Data collection
 - Development forum
- Stage 2: Design and Documentation
 - Agreed negotiation process (i.e. structured and documented)
 - Negotiate in good faith
 - Invent options for mutual gain (win/win)
 - Memorandum of understanding
 - Draft agreement



5 Stage Methodology (Cont'd)

- Stage 3: Appraisal and Agreement
 - Project design as documented is assessed
 - Benchmarking / costing of initiatives
 - Stakeholder approval to proceed
 - Execution of agreement
- Stage 4: Implementation
 - Project management
 - Monitor achievement of objectives
 - Conduct agreed reviews (e.g. 5 yearly)
- Stage 5: Completion and Evaluation
 - Evaluate achievement of objectives



Key Initiatives

- Initiatives ultimately depend on needs of community, legislative requirements and the objectives and funding of the project proponent
- Key initiatives can include:
 - Royalties / compensation
 - Recognition of entitlements of traditional owners (e.g. native title rights)
 - Employment, education and training
 - Local business development (e.g. microfinance)
 - Environmental management (e.g. waste and water disposal, mine rehabilitation)
 - Infrastructure development (e.g. roads, schools)
 - Cultural awareness and training



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