

# Research Library Reading List June 2026

Each month, the InfoDoc Unit Research Library will select resources on topics related to Globethics 2026 strategic priorities. All items listed in this bibliography are available online, free for download, from the [Globethics Repository](#).

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## Environmental Ethics: Extractive Industries

### Acknowledgement to Professor Dietrich Werner for providing references to the majority of the items listed in this bibliography

#### Books

International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM). 2012. *Human Rights in the Mining and Metals Industry*. Accessed May 28, 2026. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/184808>.

*Abstract: This publication is a comprehensive guide focused on integrating human rights due diligence into corporate risk management processes. It introduces and explains what is meant by human rights due diligence and the central role it plays in delivering on the corporate responsibility to respect human rights. The guide aims to assist mining companies in reviewing their existing risk management processes, identifying how they can build on them to ensure they are adequately addressing human rights and whether their existing processes are consistent with the UN Guiding Principles. A range of the available tools on risk management and aspects of human rights due diligence are introduced and the tools are supported by a number of industry-related case studies. The studies focus on practices such as the use of global employee surveys, conflict assessment and effective stakeholder engagement.*

Montevecchio, Caesar A., and Gerard F. Powers, eds. 2022. *Catholic Peacebuilding and Mining: Integral Peace, Development, and Ecology*. Routledge. Accessed May 28, 2026. <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321370>.

*Abstract: This book explores the role of Catholic peacebuilding in addressing the global mining industry. Mining is intimately linked to issues of conflict, human rights, sustainable development, governance, and environmental justice. As an institution of significant scope and scale with a large network of actors at all levels and substantial theoretical and ethical resources, the Catholic Church is well positioned to acknowledge the essential role of mining, while challenging unethical and harmful practices, and promoting integral peace, development, and ecology. Drawing together theology, ethics, and praxis, the volume reflects the diversity of Catholic action on mining and the importance of an integrated approach.*

Strake, Linda. 2004. [Integrating Mining and Biodiversity Conservation](#). International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). Accessed May 28, 2026. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/179540>.

*Abstract: In July 2003, a major workshop was organised under the auspices of the Dialogue at IUCN's headquarters in Gland, Switzerland. Several case studies from around the world were reviewed and discussed to lay the foundation for the development of good practice guidance for the mining industry. Those case studies and others are summarised in this publication. The case studies illustrate how management tools, rehabilitation and restoration processes, together with improved scientific knowledge, can help conserve biodiversity. They also show that mutual benefits can result from stronger collaboration between the mining and conservation sectors, just as they demonstrate the issues on which we are still searching for common ground. This publication shows how good practice, collaboration and innovative thinking can advance biodiversity conservation worldwide while ensuring that the minerals and products that society needs are produced responsibly.*

## Conference Proceedings

[Mining Ethics and Sustainability: Papers from the World Mining Congress 2013](#). 2014. Globethics.net. Accessed May 28, 2026. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/215287>.

*Abstract: This volume in the Globethics.net Global series highlights some of the most engaging conference presentations in the program stream on "Mining, Ethics and Sustainability" organized by the Canadian Business Ethics Research Network (CBERN) at the 2013 World Mining Congress hosted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) in Montreal, August 12-14, 2013. CBERN, a cross-sectoral network with a strong focus on the ethics of resource extraction was invited by CIM to broaden the traditional focus of mining conferences on the technical, engineering and financial dimensions of mining to include the social, environmental and ethical issues and challenges that are now central to mining operations worldwide. This collection of articles reflects the main topics addressed in the "Mining, Ethics and Sustainability" program stream.*

## Journal Articles

Ayeh, Diana, and Alena Bleicher. 2021. "[One Concept Fits It All? : On the Relationship between Geoethics and Responsible Mining.](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321356)" *The Extractive Industries and Society* 8 (3): 100934. Accessed May 28, 2026.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321356>.

*Abstract: The increasing incorporation of ethical considerations and moral values into industry practices is a recent trend in mining governance, often included under the umbrella term 'responsible mining'. The respective practices, norms and standards target corporations as 'collective actors'. Within this paper we argue that this perspective falls short insofar as it disregards the different roles and positions of individual professionals in enacting ethics. This is due to the fact that the complex make-up of mining economies in terms of places, timeframes and social relations is not adequately considered in schemes for responsible mining. We approach the issue from two directions: First, we introduce the concept of geoethics that has been suggested as professional ethics in geosciences and related fields of work. Second, we confront it with the structural characteristics of the global mining sector by reviewing organizational features and the role of professionals in implementing ethics. Based on these reviews we argue that geoethics has the potential to complement dominant approaches of corporations as ethical actors by a focus on individuals. Yet it does so far not adequately deal with the different and sometimes competing responsibilities in the mining industry, notably (potential) tensions between individual and institutional responsibility.*

De la Puente Burlando, Lorena. 2015. "[La hegemonía territorial de los estados en contextos de extractivismo mineral y energético : El Caso del Perú \[The territorial hegemony of states in contexts of mineral Extractivism and energy : The Case of Peru\]](http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/154377)." *Crítica y Emancipación*, (13): 111-128, primer semestre de 2015. Accessed May 28, 2026.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/154377>.

*Abstract: En este trabajo se presenta la relación del Perú con las IEME; se desarrollan las distintas características acerca de la territorialidad del caso y se discute la paradoja institucional del aparato público en contextos de dependencia de las IEME. El trabajo propone una serie de preguntas que buscan orientar más a las investigaciones políticas e institucionales sobre la soberanía territorial de los Estados en contextos de extractivismo.*

Marshall, Katherine. 2022. "[Extractive Industries : Ethics, Practice, and Religious Engagement.](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321353)" *Peace Policy* 49. Accessed May 28, 2026. <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321353>.

*Abstract: Policies governing extractive industries are highly contested, as mining can promote economic growth while also causing environmental harm, inequality, corruption, and conflict. Impacts on local and Indigenous communities have led to increased involvement of religious actors advocating for justice and human rights. Faith-based actors play a key role in peacebuilding, particularly in conflict-affected regions. However, their engagement in policy processes remains fragmented and lacks coordination. Emerging initiatives show potential for more unified, multireligious efforts to support ethical and sustainable development in the sector.*

## Reports

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. 2018. [State Reporting Guidelines and Principles on Articles 21 and 24 of the African Charter Relating to Extractive Industries, Human Rights and the Environment.](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321359) Accessed May 28, 2026. <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321359>.

*Abstract: The extractive sector has become increasingly important for economic development in many African countries, but its operations are often associated with serious human rights, environmental, and governance challenges. Weak regulatory frameworks, lack of transparency, and inadequate protection of rights have led to issues such as land dispossession, displacement, environmental degradation, labour violations, and misuse of revenues, sometimes even exacerbating conflict. Despite these concerns, a comprehensive continental system for monitoring, reporting, and addressing such abuses remains underdeveloped, particularly regarding "peoples' rights" under the African Charter, including the rights to natural resources and a healthy environment. To address these gaps, the African Commission has developed reporting guidelines and principles to strengthen state accountability, improve data on extractive sector impacts, and ensure that resource exploitation contributes to sustainable development while respecting human and environmental rights.*

African Union. 2009. *Africa Mining Vision*. Accessed May 28, 2026.

<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321361>.

*Abstract: The Africa Mining Vision (2009) was adopted by African Heads of State to address the coexistence of vast mineral wealth and widespread poverty. It promotes a holistic approach that goes beyond improving mining revenues to integrating the sector into broader development strategies. The vision emphasizes ensuring that mining benefits local communities, protects the environment, and delivers fair resource returns. It also highlights the importance of aligning mining with industrial and trade policies at regional levels. Ultimately, the Africa Mining Vision seeks to transform Africa from a raw material exporter into a diversified, value-adding and knowledge-based economy.*

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). 2025. *EITI Progress Report 2025*. Accessed May 28, 2026.

<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321358>.

*Abstract: The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) flagship 2025 report highlights how EITI implementation drives progress across its strategic priorities. Through country-led implementation, policy dialogue and focused international engagement, the EITI continues to support reforms to improve governance of natural resources, address corruption risks and promote responsible mineral supply chains. The year marked important institutional developments, including the launch of a revised Validation model, growing evidence of impact, the expansion of the EITI community and deeper partnerships to address emerging challenges in resource governance.*

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). 2026. *Indigenous Rights and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the Mining Sector*. Accessed May 28, 2026.

<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321362>.

*Abstract: Indigenous peoples, though only about 6% of the global population, represent a disproportionately large share of those living in extreme poverty and have historically faced land dispossession, discrimination, and violence. International frameworks such as ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) aim to protect their rights, particularly through the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), which requires their approval before extractive activities take place on their lands. Despite these protections, implementation of FPIC remains weak. There is potential for more balanced outcomes if rights are properly respected. In this context, ongoing efforts—such as research and policy guidance—focus on improving FPIC implementation and ensuring that mining practices better align with indigenous rights and sustainable development.*

NGO Monitor. 2025. [Resource Extraction in Africa and the Controversial Role of NGOs](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321360). Accessed May 28, 2026.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321360>.

*Abstract: This report examines the role of NGOs in Africa's extractive sector, focusing on their influence on policy, governance, and economic outcomes. While NGOs promote accountability, human rights, and environmental protection, their activities are also controversial. Critics highlight issues such as selective advocacy, funding dependencies, and regulatory capture that may skew policymaking and prioritize narrow agendas. These factors contribute to an uneven regulatory environment, where Western companies face greater scrutiny than state-owned enterprises from authoritarian regimes. This imbalance has enabled countries like China and Russia to expand their control over critical mineral markets, posing risks to global supply chains and Western security interests.*

Schloesser, Tim and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. 2023. [Extractives and Development III: Responsible Raw Material Supply Chains for a Future Worth Living](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321357). Accessed May 28, 2026.  
<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321357>.

*Abstract: The extractive sector is central to economic development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in many resource-rich developing and emerging countries, yet its benefits often fail to reach local populations. Realizing this potential requires fair, climate-friendly extraction that generates local value through revenues, taxes, and employment while safeguarding the environment, human rights, and peace. Growing demand for raw materials driven by the energy and transport transition intensifies these challenges, underscoring the need to align resource extraction with sustainability and social justice. A recover-forward approach and a Just Transition framework are therefore critical to ensuring inclusive development during the energy transition and the phase-out of fossil fuels.*