



MINLAND H2020 project

Mineral Resources in Sustainable Land-Use Planning



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Mineral primary raw materials and land use

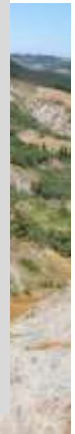
How will we ascertain future?

Land
Compa

Exploration

Opening of new mines

Functioning industry



- A specific challenge for the primary raw materials sector is an access to land within the land-use planning in parity with other activities. Most of the EU is densely populated and there are therefore conflicts of land-use caused by the competing interests of different activities and interest with economic requirements such as urbanization, nature conservation, agriculture, infrastructure etc.
- **d) Linking land use planning policies to national mineral policies (2017): Proposals should cover all the following points:**
- review and analyse how exploration and extraction of mineral raw materials in Member States are integrated in land use planning and practices at all levels of implementation (national, regional, local) seeking the harmonization and convergence in national approaches towards minerals policies and land-use planning policies and practices;
- consider how to best link land-use planning with the concept of safeguarding valuable mineral deposits (such as mineral deposits of public importance) in order to ensure the current and future access to the deposits and to avoid 'land sterilization';
- take into account the following relevant issues: a) the integration of land use and subsurface planning, b) the assessment of different options for land use where there is no pre-exclusion, c) the INSPIRE Directive, d) information needed in the process, e) e-procedure, f) smart regulation, g) the infrastructure planning and approaches;
- involve civil society, practitioners, land-use planners and mining public authorities at local, regional and national levels³⁷ and should develop a dissemination strategy;
- provide recommendations and publish guidance documents to promote a harmonized approach and good practice sharing among Member States in order to ensure a more effective access to raw materials;
- build on the report 'Recommendations on the framework conditions for the extraction of non-energy raw materials in the European Union' (2014) of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on exchange of best practices on mineral policy and legal framework, information framework, land-use planning and permitting.



MINLAND is about

Connecting mineral and land use policies

Resolving conflicts between different land uses

Bringing up on the table good for all examples

Local – regional and national authorities

Industry

Jurisdiction

Adequate information



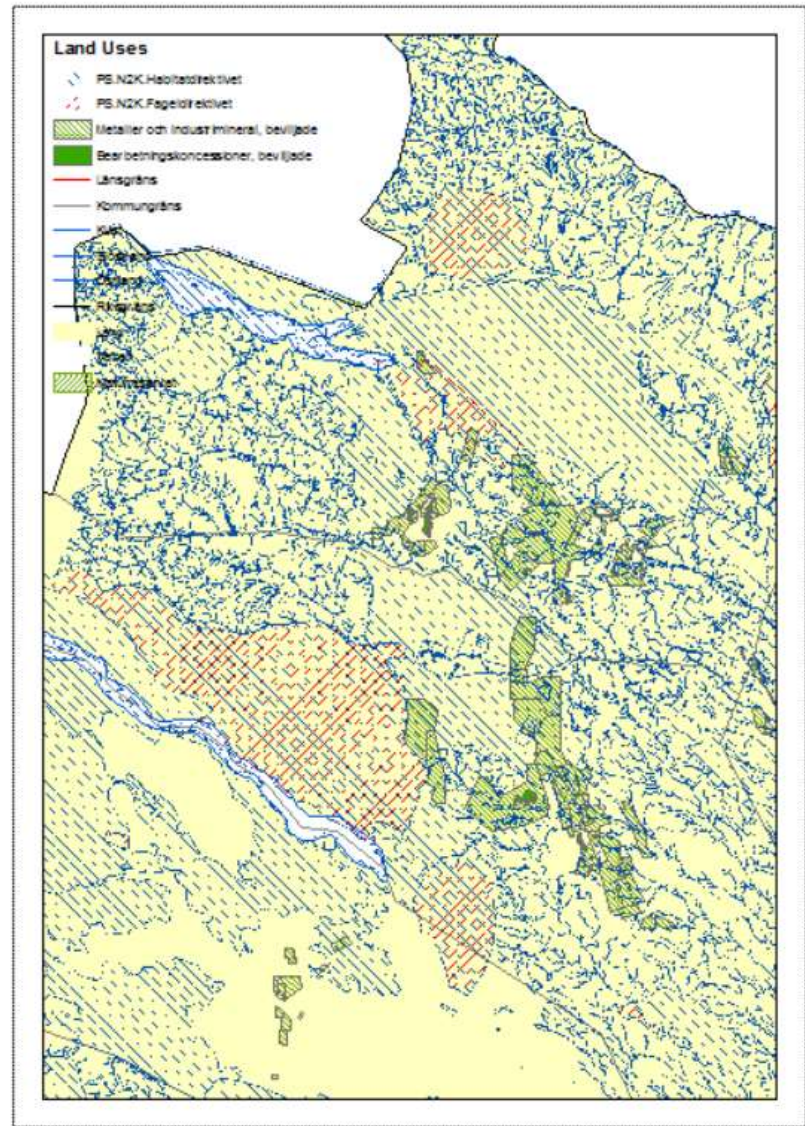
Some Recognised challenges for mineral land use

- Competing land use from e.g. Natura 2000, city planning, and infrastructure
- Complex diversity of policies, legislations and practices regarding mineral resource development disadvantageous
- Lack of integration between land-use and sub-surface management
- Current land-use planning fails to address the dynamic and cyclic aspects of mineral exploitation; from undiscovered resources and exploration areas, to extraction and closure/after-use.
- City-growth and need of mineral resources – e.g. construction materials
- Social licence to operate
- INSPIRE compliant documentation and spatial databases of reserves/deposit - for future prospecting and extraction

Challenges competing la

- Nature preservation
- City planning

Case Aitik – Kiruna
Sweden



Expected impacts

- achieving the objectives of the EIP on Raw Materials, particularly in terms of improving conditions for sustainable access and supply of raw materials in the EU
- more transparent and efficient exploration and mining permitting and licensing processes in the EU;
- better land-use planning based on a better knowledge of identified or potential deposits and their potential environmental impacts at EU level;
- bringing mineral resources in parity with other natural resources within land use planning whilst implementing the environmental acquis.



**Main Goal → access to land for exploration and extraction →
Securing access to raw mtrl within EU including CRM →
Enabling prospecting and Mining**

Four main objectives

- developing a knowledge repository on European mineral land use practice
- facilitate minerals and land use policy making and convergence,
- strengthen transparent land use practices,
- foster networking for co-management and knowledge co-production for integrated minerals/land use policy frameworks among the practitioners.

⇒ Guidance for land use in mineral exploration and exploitation

- the EU
- member states
- industry

Consortium with broad European participation

Coordinator – Geological Survey of Sweden

Participants - 22 partners – 7 third parties

18 Member states

- Land use practitioners at national, regional and local level
- Mining authorities
- Mining and land use policy experts
- Professional organisations – Eurogeosurveys – EFG
- Industry including Industrial European Associations

Stakeholders and advisory board

Initially we have a preliminary

Advisory Board

Large Stakeholder group 27 participants

Local, regional and national authorities

NGOs

Industry

We will strengthen the stakeholder group by local/national stakeholder groups

Policies and
legislation

Portfolio of case
studies

Stakeholders
Questionnaires
Peer Learning

Analyse

Feedback for
improvements

Guidance

Disseminate – attract investments
exploration
mining

WP1 Management and Administration - SGU

WP2 Land Use Planning Policies
and Practices - NGU

WP3 Case studies of land-use planning in
exploration and mining - GTK

WP4 Land Use Practices, Valorisation and
Valuation of geological and societal data
and civil society impacts - MUL

WP 5 Common framework for natural
resources planning
- MinPol

WP6 Practitioner Guidelines and
Peer Learning - WU

WP7 Land Use Planning Networking and Clustering activities - NTUA

WP8 Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation - EGS

WP9 Ethics - SGU