

Critical Raw Materials Extraction in Environmentally Protected Areas

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The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union



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Streamlining cross-sectoral policy framework throughout the extractive life-cycle in environmentally protected areas (CSA)

HORIZON-CL4-2022-RESILIENCE-01-03

“Projects are expected to contribute to the following outcomes:

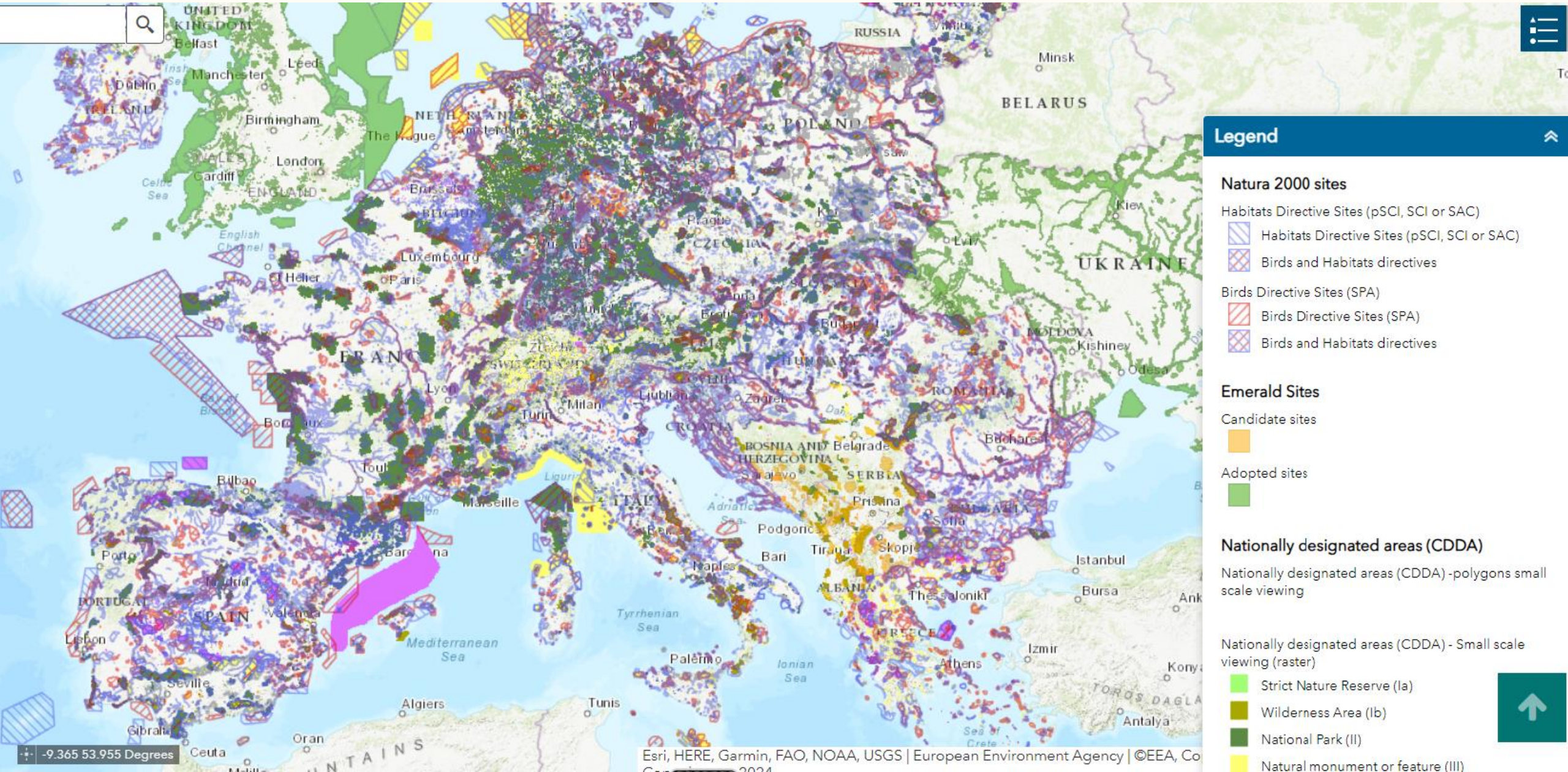
- a. Exchange of good practices in permitting procedures related to extractive activities that may have an impact in environmentally protected areas;*
- b. Dissemination and exploitation of projects outputs is tailored for competent EU, national and regional authorities, industry and civil society in EU Member States.”*



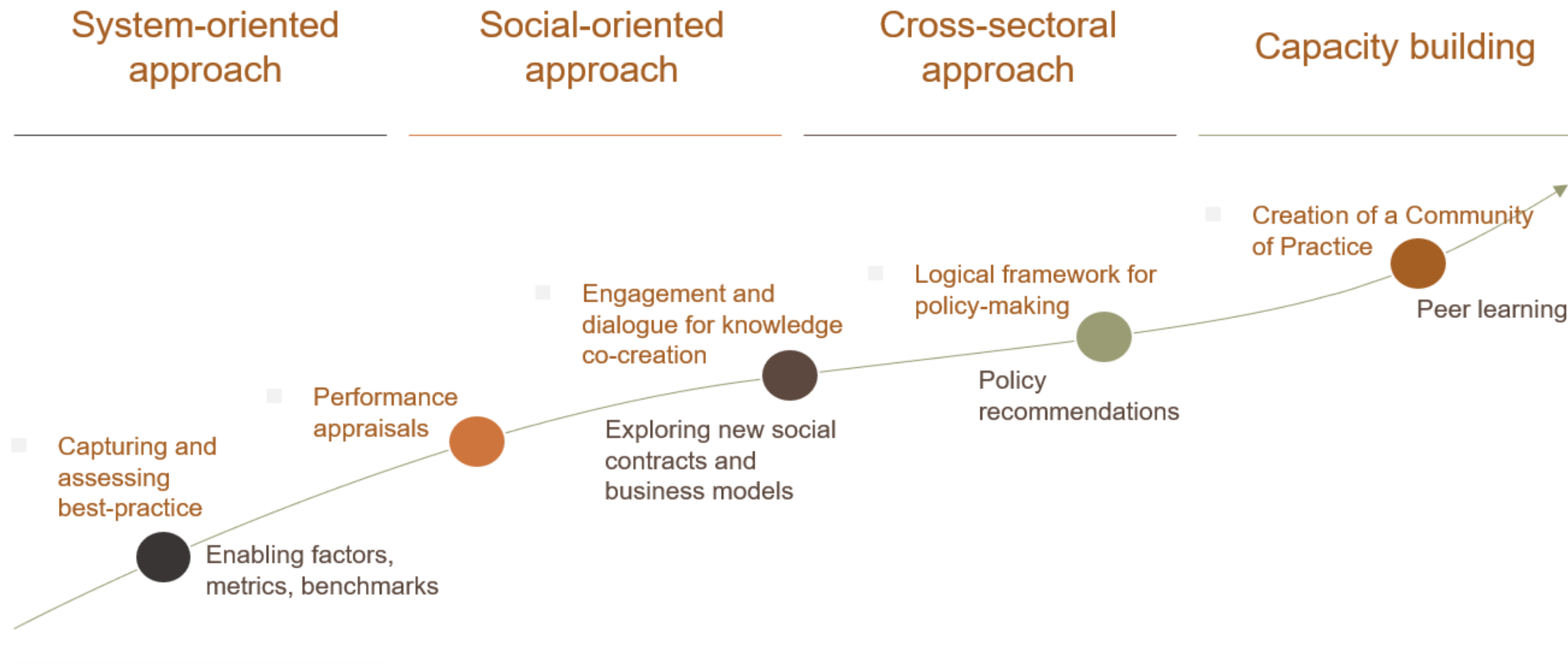
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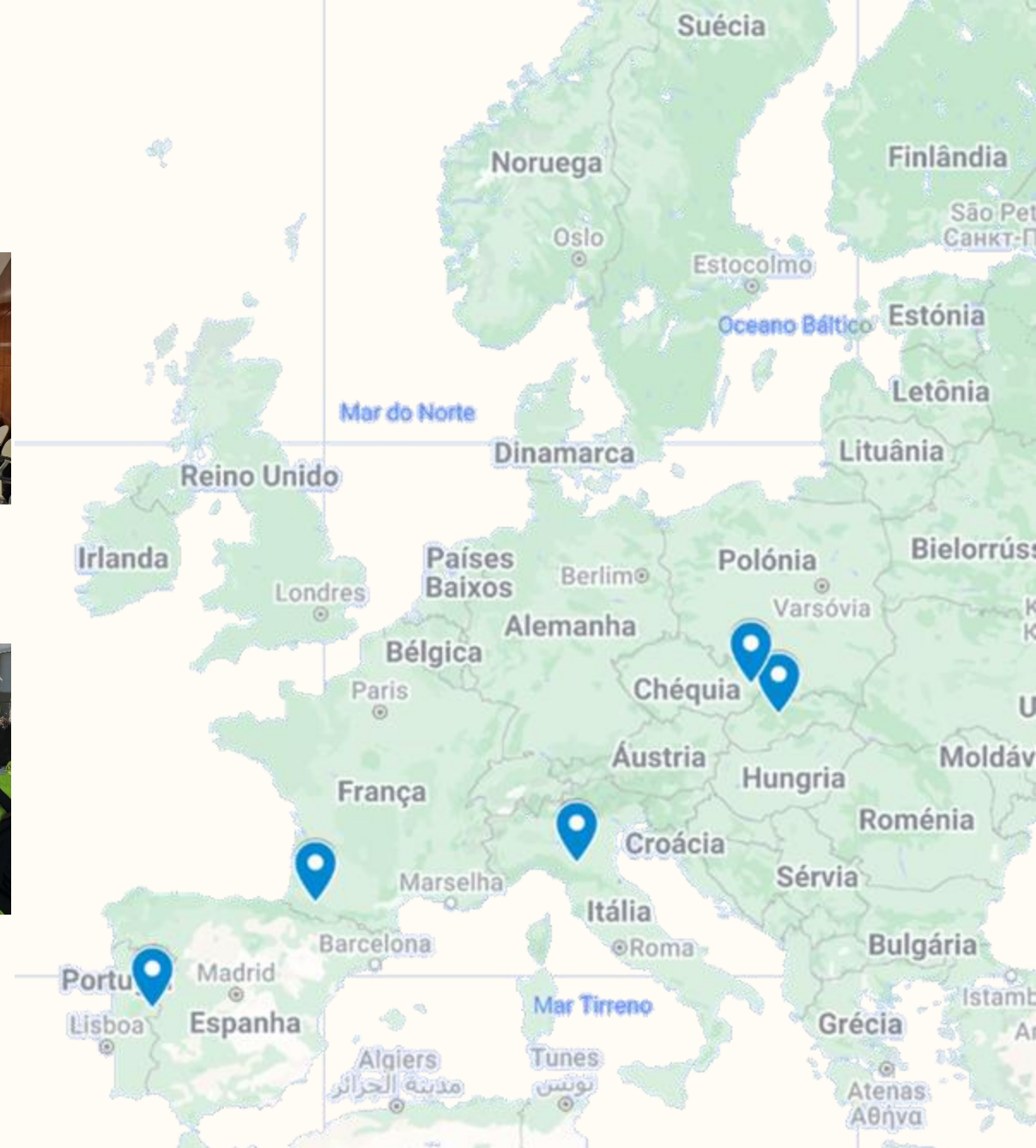


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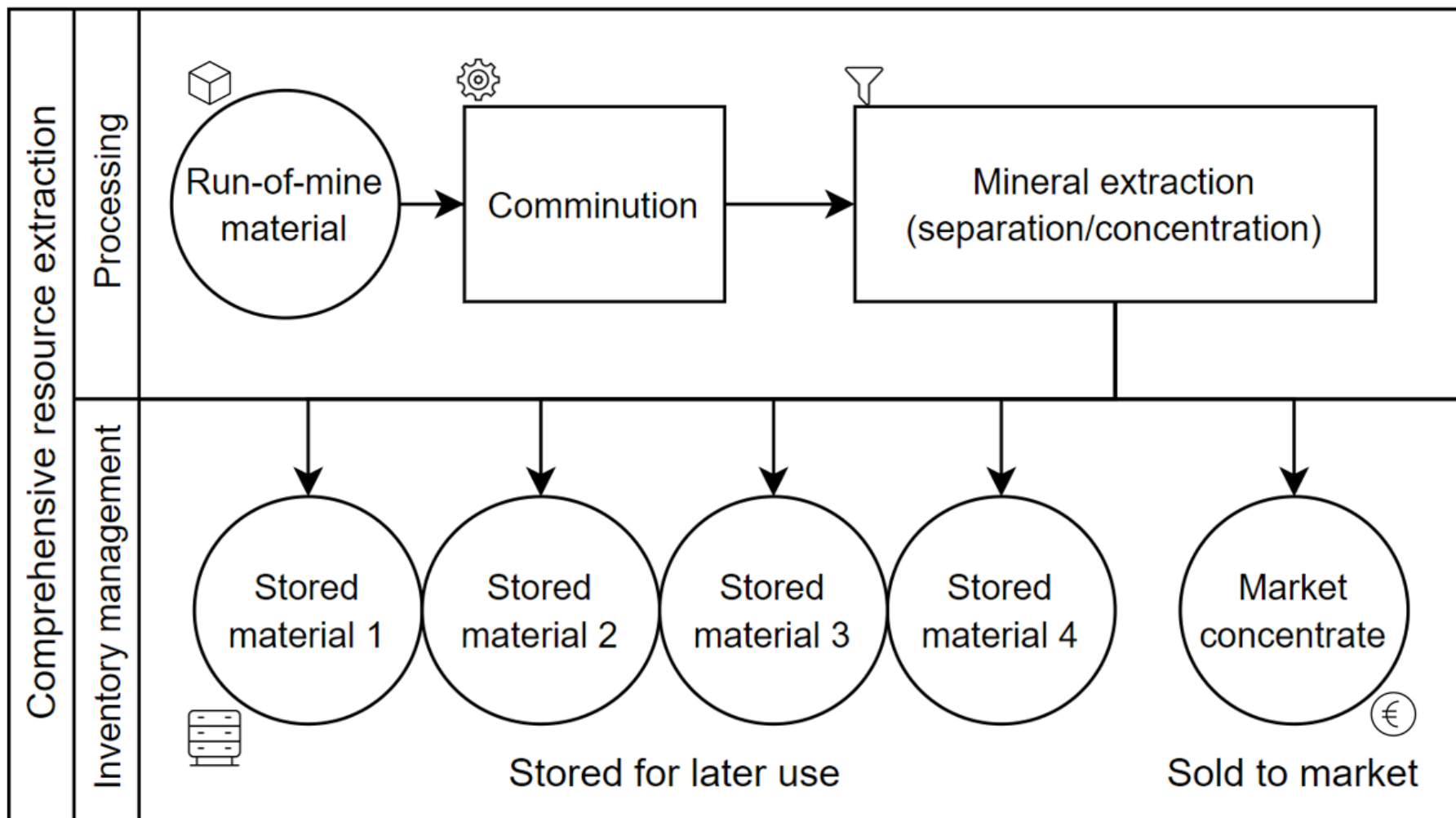


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Preliminary findings

- The distance of the stakeholder to the planned mine site directly influences the degree of its rejection or acceptance.
- Environmental groups find themselves trapped in contradictions: advocating decarbonisation, while opposing mining and rejecting global south extractivism, yet also resisting domestic mining.
- Politicians often exploit communities' fear of change for their own gain in the political arena.
- Rural populations express disillusionment with the trajectory of Europe's development.

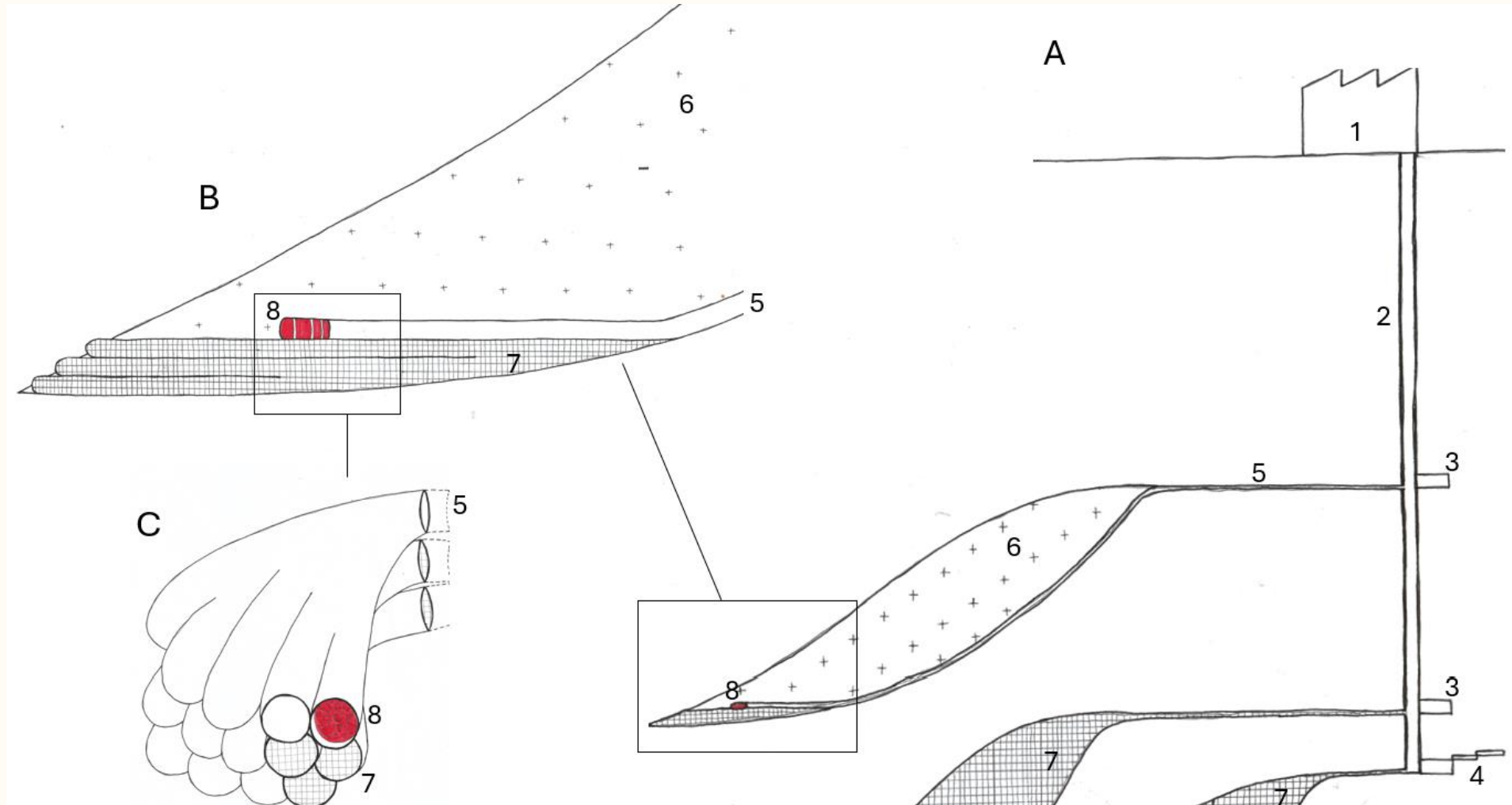
New business models





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Invisible mines



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Thank you for your attention

@vitor_eurgeol



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