



# Kevitsa, Finland

Land use planning, social issues and natural and cultural areas



This case is about mineral exploitation

## SCALE

Local

## EXTENSION OF THE MINE

14 km<sup>2</sup>

## TYPE OF MINING

Surface

## MINERAL RESOURCES

### Primary elements

Nickel and copper

### Sub-products

Gold, platinum, palladium and cobalt



The exploitation of the deposits in the Kevitsa Mine, part of Boliden, has been developed since its discovery in 1987. The primary products are nickel and copper and the sub-products are gold and two critical raw materials: platinum and palladium. The mine is located in an area in the Lapland region of environmental, natural and cultural importance. The development of the mine was adapted and improved with the progress of legislation in terms of environmental protection and social issues. The mine has been able to operate under a rigorous environmental permit to not damage the natural protection areas located nearby. It has also engaged with the community, supporting the socio-economic growth of the area. Because of the relevant economic impacts expected in the area, the company's commitment and the slow development of the activities, the community had time to accept the mining activity. Information to stakeholders has been provided already in the stages of exploration. The development of the extractive industry is always compared to other interests and values. Land use planning is developing the visualization of the potential exploitation areas, in order to include this socio-economic value together with other interests of the region. In the surrounding of the active mine the land use plan allows complementary use of the land not yet belonging to the mining area, but planned for possible expansion. Other activities that do not jeopardise minerals' future exploitation can be permitted.

