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MinLand: Mineral resources in sustainable land-use planning

A H2020 ProjectH2020 Grant Agreement: GA 776679

Report on Local Workshop: Greece

Contribution to Deliverable 7.6: "Main conclusions of the National Workshop"

Authors: K. Hatzilazaridou[1], F. Chalkiopoulou[1], K. Adam[2], A. Katsiapi[2], Ch. Panagiotopoulou[2]

[1]IGME GR

[2] NTUA

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1. Preparations for the Local Workshop

1.1 Topics selected for Local Workshop Discussion

(In this section, please describe briefly, which were the topics that you have selected to be discussed to your Local Workshop and why they are relevant to the MinLand objectives. It can be e.g. a common problem faced by neighboring countries depicted in the cases studies (Scandinavian workshop) or a new legislation related to Land Use (Greece) etc.)

One of the main issues/challenges that the extractive industry is facing is to secure that Mineral Raw Materials (MRMs) are taken into account in Spatial Planning. The key topic selected to be discussed in the Greek workshop comprised the recently announced elaboration of a Special Spatial Plan for MRMs. The aim of this Special Spatial Plan is the development of policy for the spatial arrangement of the extractive activities, based on the sustainable development principles. It will encompass the main directions for the spatial planning of the extractive sector in accordance with the existing land use planning and will ensure the potentiality of access to and exploitation of Mineral Raw Material deposits while addressing land-use competition issues. It will be harmonized with the National Strategy for the strategic planning and development of the country's mineral wealth.

MINLAND project has been designed to address these challenges as well, since it aims to secure access to land, with actual or potentially valuable resources, for exploration and extraction of minerals, in an integrated and optimized process.

1.2 Local Workshop Design

(In this section, please describe the strategy you selected for the design of the Workshop. For example,

- How did you decide to organize the meeting? Presentations? Round Tables? Both? Or panels? Why did you decide to organize it the way you did?
- What was the type of audience you were targeting and why? Which type of peers did you decide to invite? Authorities? Industries? Universities? NGO's? Other?
- Did you provide any background material beforehand? What was the material you provided? If you provided something, please insert it in this report as Annex)

The Greek workshop was organized in such a way so as, the expected feedback from the invited stakeholders, would reflect on all overarching objectives of the Minland project. It involved both, presentations (1st part morning session) and two panel discussions (2nd part afternoon session). Both parts included a Q&A session for the audience to express their views, make comments and address questions to the speakers and the panelists. Due to the topics selected, the workshop attracted the attention and interest of two of the most important groups of peers: industry actors and highly ranked public servants from the competent for mining and spatial planning Ministry (i.e. YPEN). The organization of the workshop started around 1,5 months before the actual date of the event. Due to the unprecedented interest for participation and in order to better accommodate the interaction with all the participating peers, the organizers, switched to two panel discussions to take place consecutively, in the same room and in the presence of all the participants. This design, proved effective and contributed more to the success of the workshop. More details on the procedures

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followed, topics discussed and outcomes of the panel discussions, are given in paragraph 2.3 of the present report.

The workshop was scheduled from 9:00 – 14:30 including a 30min registration period, and 1:15min break. The actual workshop formats had the following timeslots:

- 1 hour for presentations followed by a 10 min Q&A session
- 2 hours for panel discussions (peer exchange) including an interactive Q&A session with the audience
- 15 minutes for closing remarks
- 1,15 hours for breaks

The workshop had a clear objective from the start (outlined in paragraph 3.2 of the present report). This helped the organizers to select more easily the relevant peers, spark interest in the workshop and guide the content of presentations and panel discussions. The topics for the panel discussions and keynote presentations, were selected in order to fulfill a twofold outcome: on one hand, to give the opportunity to all invited peers to exchange their views and learn from each other on topics that are of great interest to all and on the other, to collect ideas and views from a large spectrum of peers on issues relevant to the Minland project's objectives and challenges (more details in paragraphs 2.2 & 2.3 of the present report). For these reasons, the workshop's main topic was focused on the new Special Spatial Plan for MRMs (announced in 2018) that presents a great challenge for both the extractive industry and the Mining and Spatial Planning authorities.

The organizers had paid due attention to inviting participants from the different predefined MINLAND peer groups. Overall, 71 participants from Greece, participated (this also included 2 representatives from the MINLAND consortium).

All the invited peers, were informed about the Minland project, the programme and objectives of the workshop and the topics and questions of the panel discussions, prior to the event. The material that was handed out during registration on the day of the event, is included in the Annex.

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1.3 Invitation

(In this section, please insert the invitation that you have sent to the Workshop participants. Please make an English translation of the invitation and insert it in this section. If you wish, you can include the original document in your native language in the Annex)

Invitation

We have the pleasure to invite you to the workshop "Mineral Raw Materials and Spatial Planning" which will take place on ***Friday, 9 November 2018, in the Auditorium of the Ministry of Environment and Energy, Mesogeion Avenue119, Athens.***

The workshop is co-organized by the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration and the School of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering of NTUA and it is realized within the framework of the Minland project (Mineral resources in Sustainable Land-use planning).

One of the main issues/challenges of the extractive industry is facing is to secure that Mineral Raw Materials are taken into account in Spatial Planning. MINLAND project has been designed to address these challenges.

A key topic to be discussed in the workshop comprises the Special Spatial Plan for Mineral Raw Materials as well as the challenges-perspectives of Spatial Planning in Greece in general.

The Director General of IGME — *the Professor of NTUA*

D. Tsagkas — *I. Paspaliaris*

2. Local Workshop

2.1 Workshop program

(In this section, please insert the workshop program translated to English. If you wish, you can include the original document in your native language in the Annex.)

Programme

Mineral Raw Materials and Spatial Planning

Friday 9 November 2018, Ministry of Environment & Energy, Athens

9.00–9.30	Registration and networking coffee
9.30–9.40	Review of the programme and objectives of the workshop (K. Hatzilazaridou, IGME)
9.40–9.45	Welcome and Opening Remarks (Representatives of the Ministry, IGME and NTUA)
9.45-9.55	The Minland project (Ch. Panagiotopoulou, NTUA)
Session I	**Presentations**
9.55–10.20	Spatial Planning in Greece, challenges and perspectives: The Special Spatial Plan for Mineral Raw Materials (A. Gourgiotis, Department of Spatial Planning, YPEN)

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10.20–10.40 Mineral Raw Materials and Spatial Planning (P. Tzeferis, General Directorate of Mineral Raw Materials, YPEN)

10.40–10.50 The case study of Bauxite mines in Fokis, Administrative Region of Sterea Ellada (L. Karka)

10.50–11.00 Q&A

11.00–11.15 Coffee break

Session II Panel discussions

11.15–12.15 Topic of 1st panel discussion: «Mineral Raw Materials' safeguarding and Spatial Planning» (Moderator: F. Chalkiopoulou, IGME GR)

12.15– 13.15 Buffet networking lunch

13.15–14.15 Topic of 2nd panel discussion: "Permitting and Special Spatial Plan for Mineral Raw Materials-Public consultation and social acceptance (Moderator: K. Adam, NTUA)

14.15– 14.30 Summary of conclusions and closing remarks (K. Hatzilazaridou, IGME)

2.2 Presentation summaries

(If your workshop included presentations, please insert in this section the key points of each presentation. This sections, does not need to be very long, the main idea is to transfer to the reader the main idea of what was presented, in order to understand the information that the audience received. It could be also in the form of bullet points).

1st presentation titled "Spatial Planning in Greece, challenges and perspectives: The Special Spatial Plan for Mineral Raw Materials" (A. Gourgiotis, Department of Spatial Planning, YPEN)

Key points:

- Main challenges and perspectives of the Greek Spatial Planning system;
- The importance of incorporating MRMs in Spatial Planning;
- The Special Spatial Plan for MRMs-its significance and expected benefits for the extractive industry;
- Regulatory and legislative framework enforce and levels of Spatial Planning-New developments.

2nd presentation titled "Mineral Raw Materials and Spatial Planning" (P. Tzeferis, General Directorate of Mineral Raw Materials, YPEN)

Key points:

- Review of the factors that affect the Spatial Planning for MRMs;
- The example of Quarrying Areas as a basic institutional tool for the sustainable management of aggregates' production from primary sources in Greece-The procedures followed for their delineation;
- The National Spatial Planning Policy-The Statutory Frameworks for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development;

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- The Spatial Planning as a tool for sustainable development;
- Examples of Sector Conflicts: Mining or Grazing? Beekeeping or Mining? Renewable Energy Sources (RES) or agriculture? RES or Tourism? Mining or landscape?
- Extractive activity and Natura 2000 network- Regulatory framework for their protection;
- Environmental-Spatial Planning and carrying capacity;
- Problems and challenges related to Spatial planning of MRMs-Spatial structure of the extractive industry;
- Revision and specialization of the recently approved Regional Spatial Plans;
- National Policy for MRMs and Spatial Planning; the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs.

3nd presentation titled "The case study of Bauxite mines in Fokis, Administrative Region of Sterea Ellada" (L. Karka)

Key points:

- The development potential of the Fokis area; Mineral resources-cultural and natural capital;
- The exploitation status of bauxite deposits of Fokis;
- Tourism-protection regimes of cultural and natural heritage;
- The directions and guidelines of the Regional Spatial Plan of Sterea Ellada.

2.3 Round Tables

(In this section, please insert all the information related to the round table discussions, starting with the topics of the round tables. If you had prepared specific questions dedicated to each round table, please include them and indicate whether you had distributed the questions to the participants prior to the event, or the audience became aware of the questions at the time of the workshop. One of the most important features that should be included in this paragraph are the discussions that took place during the round tables. So, any notes or minutes that you were able to record are very important. Again this section does not to be much extended, as long as you can transfer us the most important aspects of the discussions that took place).

The topics and subtopics of the two panel discussions were distributed to the panelists and the invited participants, prior to the event. They were also available and distributed during registration, on the day of the event. The predefined process of the panel discussions was the following: The two panel discussions took place, according to the programme, consecutively, in the same room and in the presence of all the participants. The moderator of each panel, presented in the beginning all the panelists (2,5 min) and summarized in the end, for another 2,5 min, the answers and comments of the panelists. The moderator addressed each one questions to every panelist. The panelists were offered 1,5 to 2 min to answer each question. Afterwards, the organizers opened the floor for questions and comments (25-30 min).

The two panels explored and discussed the safeguarding issues of MRMs with regards to the provisions of the prevailing Spatial Planning framework conditions and the upcoming new developments, the major challenges and barriers the extractive sector is facing and which approaches should be adopted to improve social acceptance. How the upcoming new developments in the Spatial Planning for MRMs could facilitate the permitting procedures, which are the main reasons for the rejection of extraction projects in Greece and which land uses are usually in conflict with minerals?

A brief summary of the issues discussed and the key points raised during the two panel discussions and the discussion followed with the other participants in the workshop are given hereby.

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Topic of 1st panel discussion: «Mineral Raw Materials' safeguarding and Spatial Planning»

Moderator: F. Chalkiopoulou, IGME GR

Panelists: K. Laskaridis (IGME GR), A. Gourgiotis (YPEN), D. Lampou (YPEN), C.Roumpos (Public Power Corporation SA), M. Taxiarhou (NTUA)

Questions addressed to the panelists:

1.1 *Can we say that in Greece, on the basis of the prevailing regulatory framework, the Mineral Raw Materials are safeguarded? If not, how this can be accomplished within the framework of Spatial Planning?*
1.2 *Should and how mineral exploration and exploitation activities be reflected in Spatial Planning?*
1.3 *What measures (or approaches) should be adopted and by whom, in order to improve the social acceptance for Mineral Raw Materials' (MRMs) exploitation? Will and how, the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs, contribute towards this direction?*

It was generally acknowledged among the peers that the legal provisions incorporated in the Greek Constitution (Articles 106 and 18) and the Mining Code underpin the significance of MRMs for the Country and the need to safeguard them for the benefit of national economy. It was also noted that these general principles are included in the General Spatial Plan and Sustainable Development Framework of the Country and further specified in the Special Spatial Plan for Industry.

Nevertheless, it was strongly supported by the peers and the panelists that, the aforementioned provisions, have been proved insufficient for the safeguarding of MRMs in Greece. Although the incorporation of extractive activities into spatial planning, depends primarily on the existence of actual mineral deposits (which cannot be moved to another location), the exploitation of the latter in practice is usually the result of a compromise between the environmental, mining, rural and urban development legislative provisions and development priorities of the Region.

The need to safeguard MRMs (especially taking into account that only a small percentage of the country's surface area (0, 35 %??) is occupied by existing extractive activities) was recognized by the State which proceeded with the development of the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs. The pros and cons of this Plan were debated during the 1st panel discussion. Key remarks of the discussion on the topics of the 1st panel are included hereby:

- Spatial planning of extractive activities is not possible a priori. Only spatial planning of deposits can be achieved a priori;
- Spatial planning of extractive activities, should also consider the broader area requirements for the future development of these activities;
- The implementation of projects for MRMs exploitation faces major challenges and barriers mainly related to conflicts with other land uses;
- Land-use planning for MRMs will ensure their accessibility and exploitation by addressing land-use competition issues;
- Land use planning should be based on priority issues and not exclusiveness;
- The elaboration of a "Special Spatial Plan for MRMs" builds on the efforts of the public administration of Greece to develop a policy for the spatial arrangement of the extractive sector, based on the sustainable development principles;
- With the development of the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs the following will be achieved: Guidelines for the lower (and legally binding) levels of spatial planning, guidelines for the co-

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existence of MRMs with special protection regimes (e.g. Natura sites, etc.), guidelines for the resolution of land-use conflicts;

- The need for the rational use of natural resources is one of the issues requiring the regulatory intervention of the state at local, regional and / or national level;
- The Special Spatial Plan for MRMs should be a dynamic tool having the following features:
  - Detailed delineation of mining areas and public mines, considering all available data at the competent Ministry, the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration (IGME GR), as well as any other Research Organization or University;
  - Distinction of areas with interest based on the maturity of the research performed and the significance of resources / deposits included;
  - Assessment of the short to long term needs in MRMs taking into account the technological developments;
  - It should be regularly updated incorporating new developments and data (e.g. the research results generated at Universities and other Research Organizations that enhance exploitation of Mineral Resources in new application fields);
- To improve social acceptance for MRMs exploitation, various approaches were discussed such as:
  - The guidelines of the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs should be harmonized and tailored to the underlying Spatial Plans, especially at the local (municipal) level. This is the key point for the successful implementation of the guidelines laid down by the Spatial Planning, but also for the development of an activity that is socially acceptable;
  - Launching communication campaigns with the participation of all stakeholders (state, universities, individuals, industry) on land use planning and MRMs, emphasizing the feasibility of coexistence between mining activities and other activities and reflecting on the terms and conditions of this coexistence;
  - Pilot presentation of the development of the areas due to the existence of the MRMs;
  - Pilot reporting of remedial actions and various good practices to reverse the adverse effects of mining over time;
  - Honest reference to adverse effects;
  - The adoption of good practices from other countries e.g. by offering more favorable compensatory measures for local communities (the example of Portugal).

Topic of 2nd panel discussion: "Permitting and Special Spatial Plan for Mineral Raw Materials-Public consultation and social acceptance

Moderator: K. Adam, NTUA

Panelists: X. Tzimopoulos (Delphi-Distomo Mines), Z. Dedousi (YPEN), P. Tzeferis (YPEN), C. Kavalopoulos (Greek Mining Enterprises Association), A. Sokratidou (Public Power Corporation SA)

Questions addressed to the panelists:

2.1 Shall and how, the development of a Special Spatial Plan for MRMs facilitate the permitting procedures for new extraction projects?

2.2 Which are the main reasons for the rejection of extraction projects in Greece? Which land uses are usually in conflict with minerals?

2.3 Which could be an effective participatory/consultation framework in order the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs to be accepted by the relevant stakeholders and the public?

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Key points of the comments, discussions and recommendations on the topics of the 2nd panel discussion:

- Political will is needed to implement the guidelines of the upcoming Special Spatial Plan for MRMs and the resolution of land use conflicts;
- The development of a Special Spatial Plan for MRMs may facilitate the permitting procedures for new extraction projects by*:*
  - Identifying land uses that will take into account all existing spatial plans prevailing on national level
  - Defining exclusivity or coexistence criteria with other activities
  - Describing areas that have potential for future mining development and under what conditions
  - Describing the areas under protection (e.g. Natura) and if within them there are exploitable MRMs, under which regulatory framework and conditions the latter may take place
  - Resolving competition issues with other coexisting land uses
  - Establishment of priority mining areas
  - Adopting rules and criteria for prioritizing land use
  - Preventing conflicts due to the clarification of mining activity limits
  - Timely resolution of land use conflicts
  - Placing MRMs in parity with other natural resources
  - Considering the exploitation of MRMs as a priority activity in the area of interest
  - Ensuring accessibility to new MRMs in the future
  - Creating a framework that will be compatible with all the Regional and Local Spatial Development Frameworks with regards to the exploitation of known mineral deposits.

- The main reasons for the rejection of extraction or exploration projects in Greece are:
  - Opposition from local communities, environmental issues, safety issues, reservations formulated in the respective spatial planning or due to protection of the cultural environment
  - If, according to the existing Spatial Plans (on Municipal level), they are incompatible with the forms of development envisaged by the latter and if they are in conflict with other land uses (e.g. forest land, archaeological sites, tourism, RES development, NATURA sites etc.)
  - Bureaucratic impediments (e.g. delays during the stage of environmental permitting)
  - The need to relocate infrastructure projects (including settlements);

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2.4 Photos of the event

If you have taken photos of the event, please remember to include them to your report. They do not necessarily need to be included to a separate section. You can omit sections 2.4 include them instead in your descriptions of the previous sections.

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3. Workshop Conclusions

3.1 Audience statistics

(Please insert in this section the final number of participants in your workshop, and their affiliations. It would be useful as well to insert some charts or tables with the audience categorization quantified e.g. how many or how much % of the participants were from the industry, the authorities, universities etc. It would be also very helpful to include a short comment on the reasons that you estimate that quantification of the participants has the form that you previously presented).

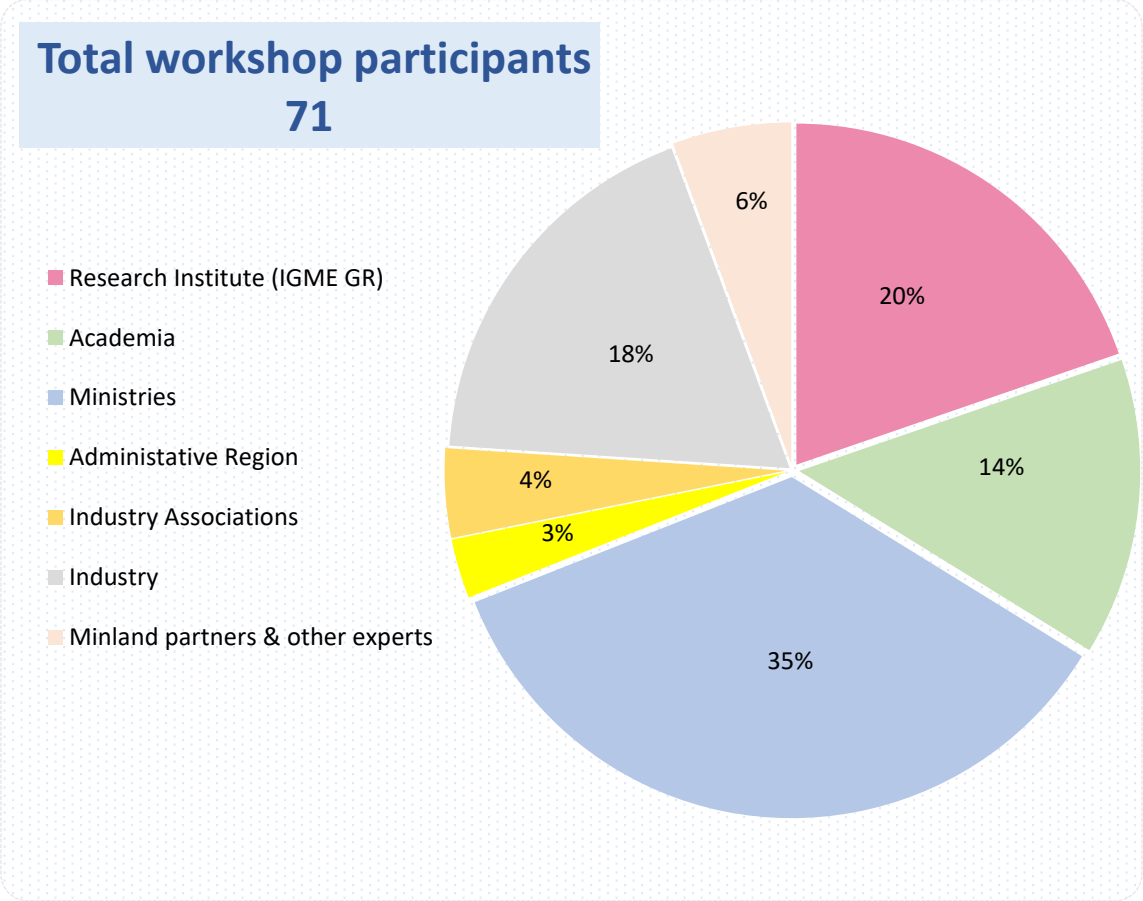

Fig. 1: Participants at Greek Local Workshop

In reference to the Minland Peer Classification (Figure 13 of the Deliverable 6.1: Common approach for peer learning and good practice guidance), practitioners on permitting, zoning and land-use planning (Tier1) and policy framework experts on minerals and land-use policy (Tier 2) represented 40% of the workshop's attendees. Geo-data and management experts (Tier 3) represented 38%. The rest 22% of the workshop's attendees, comprised industry associations, industry actors and independent experts and consultants (Others).

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3.2 Conclusions

(Please insert here the conclusions that arise from the workshop. These may include the identification of bottlenecks in the land use planning processes, challenges in the development of mining and metallurgy, opportunities that may present in the future, or how these opportunities can be created, policy suggestions that may have been proposed, common issues with other EU countries etc.).

Spatial planning is the starting point for almost every productive activity. The need for the rational use of natural resources is one of the issues requiring the regulatory intervention of the state at local, regional and / or national level. At the same time, given the distrust of the local communities towards mining activities, prior assurance of social consensus and acceptance is an important factor for the smooth development of the latter. How will spatial planning ensure access to MRMs? How licensing procedures for new mining projects could be improved/facilitated? How can we achieve a better integration of spatial planning policy with mining and national policy for the exploitation of MRMs, in order to build a balanced relationship between economic growth, natural environment and competing land uses? Which approaches/measures should be adopted to improve social acceptance for MRMs exploitation? Addressing these challenges and exploring possible solutions and recommendations with invited peers, were the main goals of the Greek workshop. The presentations and panel discussions held, gave a comprehensive and interesting in-depth views of the general challenges of the sector, the Greek Spatial Planning procedures and perspectives and the recent Spatial Planning initiatives to facilitate access to MRMs (i.e. the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs). The workshop also highlighted the need to educate and engage the extractive industry and the social partners in a creative dialogue and to further showcase the benefits of the sustainable exploitation of MRMs. The findings of the workshop will be exploited in the forthcoming drafting of the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs. The latter is considered a positive step for the sustainable exploitation of the Greek Mineral Wealth.

Main conclusions and recommendations:

Spatial planning is a dynamic process and should be accordingly adjusted to accommodate the new developments;

The incorporation of MRMs in land use planning will ensure their accessibility and exploitation by addressing land-use competition issues. The elaboration of the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs is one of the key steps towards this direction and a constant request of all the social partners in Greece;

The implementation of projects for MRM exploitation faces major challenges and barriers mainly related to conflicts with other land uses. The land uses that are usually in conflict with minerals are: Settlements and infrastructure projects, NATURA sites, agricultural land, woodlands, grazing areas, archaeological sites, tourist areas and river streams;

The elaboration of a "Special Spatial Plan for MRMs" builds on the efforts of the public administration of Greece to develop a policy for the spatial arrangement of the extractive sector, based on the sustainable development principles. The Special Spatial Plan for MRMs is not a static tool and should be regularly updated through research by taking into account the exploration and prospecting data that the Geological Surveys acquire. With the development of the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs the following will be achieved: Guidelines for the lower (and legally binding) levels of spatial planning, guidelines for the co-existence of MRMs with special protection regimes (e.g. Natura sites, etc.), guidelines for the resolution of land-use conflicts;

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The development of a Special Spatial Plan for MRMs may facilitate the permitting procedures for new extraction projects by*:*

- Identifying land uses that will take into account all existing spatial plans
- Defining exclusivity or coexistence criteria with other activities
- Describing areas that have potential for future mining development and under what conditions
- Describing the areas under protection (e.g. Natura) and if within them there are exploitable MRMs, under which regulatory framework and conditions the latter may take place
- Resolving competition issues with other coexisting land uses
- Establishing of priority mining areas
- Adopting rules for prioritizing land use
- Preventing conflicts due to the clarification of mining activity limits
- Timely resolution of land use conflicts
- Placing MRMs in parity with other natural resources
- Considering the exploitation of MRMs as a priority activity in the area of interest
- Ensuring accessibility to new MRMs in the future
- Creating a framework that will be compatible with all the Regional and Local Spatial Development Frameworks with regards to the exploitation of known mineral deposits;

The main reasons for the rejection of extraction or exploration projects in Greece are:

- Due to opposition from local communities, environmental issues, safety issues, reservations formulated in the respective spatial planning or due to protection of the cultural environment
- If, according to the existing Spatial Plans (on Municipal level), they are incompatible with the forms of development envisaged by the latter and if they are in conflict with other land uses (e.g. forest land, archaeological sites, tourism, RES development, NATURA sites etc.)
- Due to bureaucratic impediments (e.g. delays during the stage of environmental permitting)
- Due to the need to relocate infrastructure projects (including settlements);

To improve social acceptance for MRMs exploitation, various approaches were discussed such as:

- Use of the available public consultation tools envisaged in the land-use planning and environmental legislation;
- The guidelines of the Special Spatial Plan for MRMs should be harmonized and tailored to the underlying Spatial Plans, especially at the local (municipal) level. This is the key point for the successful implementation of the guidelines laid down by the Spatial Planning, but also for the development of an activity that is socially acceptable;
- Launching communication campaigns with the participation of all stakeholders (state, universities, individuals, industry) on land use planning and MRMs, emphasizing the feasibility of coexistence between mining activities and other activities and reflecting on the terms and conditions of this coexistence;
- Pilot presentation of the development of the areas due to the existence of the MRMs;
- Pilot reporting of remedial actions and various good practices to reverse the adverse effects of mining over time;
- Honest reference to adverse effects;
- Adoption of good practices from other countries e.g. by offering more favorable compensatory measures for local communities (the example of Portugal);

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- Educate students from the early stages of their training/education about the importance of MRMs.

A timely and effective participatory/consultation campaign should be launched, to demonstrate the benefits of a Special Spatial Plan for MRMs, despite the concerns expressed on the ability and willingness of local communities to engage in a meaningful dialogue. Such a campaign could comprise indicatively the promotion of the benefits for local communities through the organization of information days in mining areas, with active participation of the representatives from the Greek Association of Mining Enterprises, the Mining Authorities, the Greek Geological Survey and NTUA.

It has also been mentioned, as a tool for creative dialogue with local communities and good practice, the process applied in Portugal, where royalties paid by mining companies are widely distributed to local communities where activities are located to cover development projects, thus ensuring transparency and maximization of the benefits of the directly affected social partners.

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ANNEX

Here you can insert all the supporting documents such as invitations and the program in your native language, supporting material for the workshop, or even dissemination material describing MinLand project in your mother tongue or anything else that you think is relevant and cannot be included in the main text.

Supporting documents:

- Invitation

ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ

Σας προσκαλούμε στην ημερίδα με θέμα «Ορυκτές Πρώτες Ύλες και Χωροταξικός Σχεδιασμός» που θα γίνει την ***Παρασκευή, 9 Νοεμβρίου 2018, στο Αμφιθέατρο του ΥΠΕΝ, Μεσογείων 119, Αθήνα.***

Η ημερίδα διοργανώνεται από το Ινστιτούτο Γεωλογικών και Μεταλλευτικών Ερευνών και τη Σχολή Μηχανικών Μεταλλείων Μεταλλουργών του ΕΜΠ και πραγματοποιείται στο πλαίσιο του ανταγωνιστικού έργου Minland (Mineral resources in Sustainable Land-use planning/Οι Ορυκτοί Πόροι στον Αειφόρο Χωροταξικό Σχεδιασμό).

Ένα από τα κύρια προβλήματα/προκλήσεις της εξορυκτικής βιομηχανίας είναι, στο χωροταξικό σχεδιασμό, να λαμβάνονται υπόψη οι ανάγκες για τη διασφάλιση της πρόσβασης στις Ορυκτές Πρώτες Ύλες. Το έργο MINLAND έχει σχεδιαστεί ώστε να ανταποκριθεί στις προκλήσεις αυτές.

Κεντρικό θέμα της ημερίδας θα αποτελέσει το Ειδικό Χωροταξικό για τις Ορυκτές Πρώτες Ύλες καθώς και τα προβλήματα-προοπτικές του χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού στην Ελλάδα εν γένει.

Ο Γενικός Δ/ντής του ΙΓΜΕ
Δρ. Δ. Τσαγκάς

Ο Καθηγητής του ΕΜΠ
Ι. Πασπαλιάρης

Στοιχεία επικοινωνίας: Κ. Χατζηλαζαρίδου, τηλ.: 2131337162, email: kikihatz@igme.gr

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- Programme

Ορυκτές Πρώτες Ύλες και Χωροταξικός Σχεδιασμός		
Ημερομηνία	**Παρασκευή 9 Νοεμβρίου 2018**	
Τόπος	**Αμφιθέατρο Υπουργείου Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας, Μεσογείων 119, Αθήνα**	
ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ	**ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ**	**ΟΜΙΛΗΤΕΣ**
9.00–9.30	Προσέλευση – Εγγραφή	
9.30–9.40	Επισκόπηση του προγράμματος και των στόχων της ημερίδας	Κ. Χατζηλαζαρίδου, ΙΓΜΕ
9.40-9.45	Χαιρετισμοί	Εκπρόσωποι ΥΠΕΝ, ΙΓΜΕ, ΕΜΠ
9.45–9.55	Παρουσίαση του έργου MINLAND (Mineral resources in Sustainable Land-use planning/Οι Ορυκτοί Πόροι στον Αειφόρο Χωροταξικό Σχεδιασμό)	Χ. Παναγιωτοπούλου, ΕΜΠ
9.55–10.20	Χωροταξικός Σχεδιασμός στην Ελλάδα, προβλήματα και προοπτικές: Το Ειδικό Χωροταξικό Πλαίσιο των Ορυκτών Πρώτων Υλών	Α. Γουργιώτης Δρ. Μηχ. Χωροταξίας-Πολεοδομίας & Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης, Προϊστάμενος Τμήματος ΕΧΠ, Δ/νση Χωροταξικού Σχεδιασμού, ΥΠΕΝ
10.20–10.40	Ορυκτές Πρώτες Ύλες και Χωροταξικός Σχεδιασμός	Π. Τζεφέρης, Γενικός Διευθυντής, Γενική Δ/νση Ορυκτών Πρώτων Υλών, ΥΠΕΝ
10.40–10.50	Ο νομός Φωκίδας ως περίπτωση συγκερασμού χωρικών διεκδικήσεων υπερ-εθνικής εμβέλειας- Η εξόρυξη βωξίτη σε συνθήκες υπερ-ρύθμισης	Λ. Κάρκα Δρ. Αρχιτέκτων-Χωροτάκτης
10.50–11.00	Ερωτήσεις	
11.00–11.15	Διάλειμμα καφέ	
11.15–12.15	1ο Στρογγυλό τραπέζι: «Προστασία ΟΠΥ και Χωροταξικός Σχεδιασμός»	Moderator: Φ. Χαλκιοπούλου, ΙΓΜΕ
12.15– 13.15	Γεύμα	
13.15–14.15	2ο Στρογγυλό τραπέζι: "Αδειοδότηση και Ειδικό Χωροταξικό για τις ΟΠΥ-Δημόσια διαβούλευση»	Moderator: Κ. Αδάμ, ΕΜΠ
14.15– 14.30	Ανακεφαλαίωση-Κλείσιμο της ημερίδας	Κ. Χατζηλαζαρίδου, ΙΓΜΕ

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- Topics of the two panel discussions

1ο στρογγυλό τραπέζι

Θέμα: Προστασία ΟΠΥ και χωροταξικός σχεδιασμός

1.1 Μπορούμε να πούμε ότι στην Ελλάδα, με βάση το ισχύον καθεστώς/πλαίσιο, προστατεύονται* οι ΟΠΥ? Εάν δεν υπάρχει πως μπορεί αυτό να υλοποιηθεί από πλευράς χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού?

1.2 Πως μπορεί ο χωροταξικός σχεδιασμός να συνδυαστεί με την έρευνα για την αξιοποίηση των ΟΠΥ?

1.3 Ποια μέτρα (ή προσεγγίσεις) πρέπει να υιοθετηθούν και από ποιους για να βελτιωθεί η δημόσια αποδοχή (public acceptance) για την αναγκαιότητα αξιοποίησης των ΟΠΥ? Πώς ένα Ειδικό Χωροταξικό για τις ΟΠΥ θα μπορούσε να βοηθήσει προς αυτήν την κατεύθυνση?

Moderator: Φ. Χαλκιοπούλου (ΙΓΜΕ)

Συμμετέχουν: Κ. Λασκαρίδης (ΙΓΜΕ), Α. Γουργιώτης (ΥΠΕΝ), Δ. Λάμπου (ΥΠΕΝ), Χ. Ρούμπος (ΔΕΗ), Μ. Ταξιάρχου (ΕΜΠ)

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2ο στρογγυλό τραπέζι

Θέμα: Αδειοδότηση και Ειδικό Χωροταξικό για τις ΟΠΥ/ δημόσια διαβούλευση

2.1 Πώς το Ειδικό Χωροταξικό για τις ΟΠΥ θα διευκολύνει τη διαδικασία αδειοδότησης των νέων εξορυκτικών έργων?

2.2 Για ποιους λόγους μπορεί ένα νέο εξορυκτικό έργο να απορριφθεί στην Ελλάδα? Ποιες χρήσεις γης εμπλέκονται συνήθως σε συγκρούσεις χρήσεων με τις ΟΠΥ?

2.3 Ποιο θα μπορούσε να είναι ένα αποτελεσματικό πλαίσιο ώστε η διαμόρφωση του Ειδικού Χωροταξικού για τις ΟΠΥ να αποτελέσει αντικείμενο εκτεταμένου και ουσιαστικού διαλόγου και διαβούλευσης με τις τοπικές κοινωνίες?

Moderator: Κ. Αδάμ (ΕΜΠ)

Συμμετέχουν: Χ. Τζιμόπουλος (Δελφοί-Δίστομο), Ζ. Δεδούση (ΥΠΕΝ), Π. Τζεφέρης (ΥΠΕΝ), Χ. Καβαλόπουλος (ΣΜΕ), Α. Σωκρατίδου (ΔΕΗ)

Διαδικασία που θα ακολουθηθεί*: Τα τραπέζια θα πραγματοποιηθούν στο ίδιο χώρο σύμφωνα με το πρόγραμμα της ημερίδας. Ο συντονιστής του κάθε τραπεζιού (moderator) θα παρουσιάσει στην αρχή τους συμμετέχοντες για 2,5 λεπτά και θα συνοψίσει στο τέλος για άλλα 2,5 λεπτά τις τοποθετήσεις των μελών του κάθε τραπεζιού.*

Κάθε ερώτηση θα απευθύνεται ξεχωριστά σε όλους τους συμμετέχοντες. Ο συμμετέχων του κάθε τραπεζιού θα έχει στη διάθεσή του 1,5 με 2 περίπου λεπτά για να τοποθετηθεί/απαντήσει σε κάθε ερώτηση. Κατόπιν θα δοθούν 25-30 λεπτά στο ακροατήριο για ερωτήσεις προς τους συμμετέχοντες του κάθε τραπεζιού

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- Disseminated material describing Minland project

The Minland Project:

"Mineral Resources in Sustainable Land-use Planning/ Οι Ορυκτοί Πόροι στον Αειφόρο Χωροταξικό Σχεδιασμό"

Όλη η σύγχρονη ευρωπαϊκή πραγματικότητα, από την πρωτοποριακή ανάπτυξη των πράσινων τεχνολογιών, τα ηλεκτρικά αυτοκίνητα και τις μπαταρίες, μέχρι την αστική ανάπτυξη και την ενίσχυση της ευρωπαϊκής βιομηχανίας, βασίζεται στην πρόσβαση και διαθεσιμότητα των ορυκτών πρώτων υλών. Είναι επομένως ύψιστης σημασίας η εξασφάλιση της πρόσβασης στη γη για έρευνα και εξόρυξη ορυκτών και πετρωμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και των πρώτων υλών κρίσιμης σημασίας, καθώς ο ανταγωνισμός στις χρήσεις γης είναι ένα από τα κύρια προβλήματα/προκλήσεις της εξορυκτικής βιομηχανίας.

Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση, στο πλαίσιο της Πρωτοβουλίας για τις Πρώτες Ύλες, έχει αναγνωρίσει τη σημασία της διασφάλισης του εφοδιασμού σε μεταλλικές και άλλες ορυκτές πρώτες ύλες για την κάλυψη των αναγκών της. Το έργο MinLand εγκρίθηκε πρόσφατα από την Ε.Ε και έχει σχεδιαστεί ώστε να ανταποκριθεί στις προκλήσεις αυτές (http://minland.eu/project/).

Κύριοι στόχοι του έργου είναι η διερεύνηση των δυνατοτήτων και των ευκαιριών, για την ενσωμάτωση των ορυκτών πόρων στο σχεδιασμό χρήσεων γης.

Το έργο θα αντιμετωπίσει ιδιαίτερα μερικές από τις πιο δύσκολες προκλήσεις του μέλλοντος με την υλοποίηση και ανάλυση «πραγματικών πρακτικών περιπτωσιακών μελετών/ case studies». Αυτές περιλαμβάνουν μεταξύ άλλων, προοπτικές για τις

συγκρούσεις χρήσεων γης, την αξιοποίηση των ορυκτών πόρων, τον κύκλο ζωής της

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εκμετάλλευσης των ορυκτών πόρων, προβλεψιμότητα, αβεβαιότητες και κοινωνικές ανάγκες.

Στο πλαίσιο του έργου προβλέπεται επίσης η διοργάνωση **οκτώ περιφερειακών ή εθνικών ή τοπικών εργαστηρίων/workshops.** Συγκεκριμένες μελέτες περιπτώσεων και διαφορετικές προσεγγίσεις των κρατών μελών σχετικά με τις πολιτικές χωροταξίας και τις μεταλλευτικές πολιτικές θα εξεταστούν μέσω αυτών στην **Ελλάδα, Ιταλία, Ισπανία, Πορτογαλία, Ιρλανδία, Πολωνία, Σουηδία και Αυστρία.**

Το έργο χρηματοδοτείται από το πρόγραμμα πλαίσιο της Ε.Ε για την Έρευνα και την Καινοτομία Horizon2020 με ημερομηνία έναρξης την 1η Δεκεμβρίου 2017 και διάρκεια υλοποίησης 2έτη.

Συντονίζεται από το Γεωλογικό Ινστιτούτο της Σουηδίας και συμμετέχουν εταίροι από όλη την Ευρώπη.

Στηρίζεται επίσης από μία ευρεία ομάδα εμπλεκομένων/stakeholders όπως, τοπικές και περιφερειακές αρχές αρμόδιες για το χωροταξικό σχεδιασμό, το σύνδεσμο των Μεταλλευτικών Επιχειρήσεων της Ευρώπης (Euromines), Μη Κυβερνητικές Οργανώσεις (World Wildlife Fund), τον Ευρωπαϊκό Οργανισμό Αδρανών (UEPG) κ.α.

Από την Ελλάδα συμμετέχουν το **Ινστιτούτο Γεωλογικών και Μεταλλευτικών (ΙΓΜΕ) και το Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο (Σχολή Μηχανικών Μεταλλείων Μεταλλουργών).**