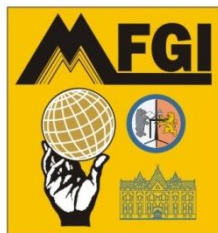


Aggregates Planning in SEE countries based on Multi-sectoral analysis and a Guidance (WP5)

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MFGI (Geological and Geophysical
Institute of Hungary)



Slobodan Miko, Željko Dedić

HGI (Croatian Geological Survey)



Content

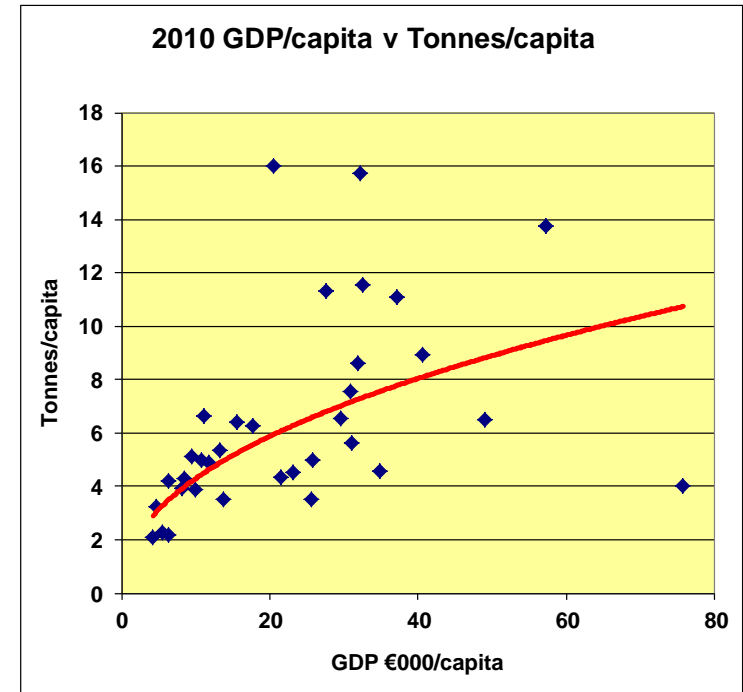
- **Aggregates planning (WP 5.1. MFGI)**
 - Multisectoral analysis
 - Method – data collection
 - Policies – Aggregates Planning Policy
 - Aggregates legislation
 - Legal barriers against aggregates planning development
 - Conclusion
- **Guidance (WP 5.2. HGI)**
- **Joint Vision (WP 5.3. MFGI)**
 - Recommendations
- **Summary**

Aggregates planning

- Aggregates have essential importance to the economic growth.
 - **The access to aggregates is becoming increasingly difficult.**
- sterilizing areas with resource extraction potential
- protected areas (e.g. biodiversity conservation and cultural heritage sites)
 - social attitudes
 - the development of buildings and roads

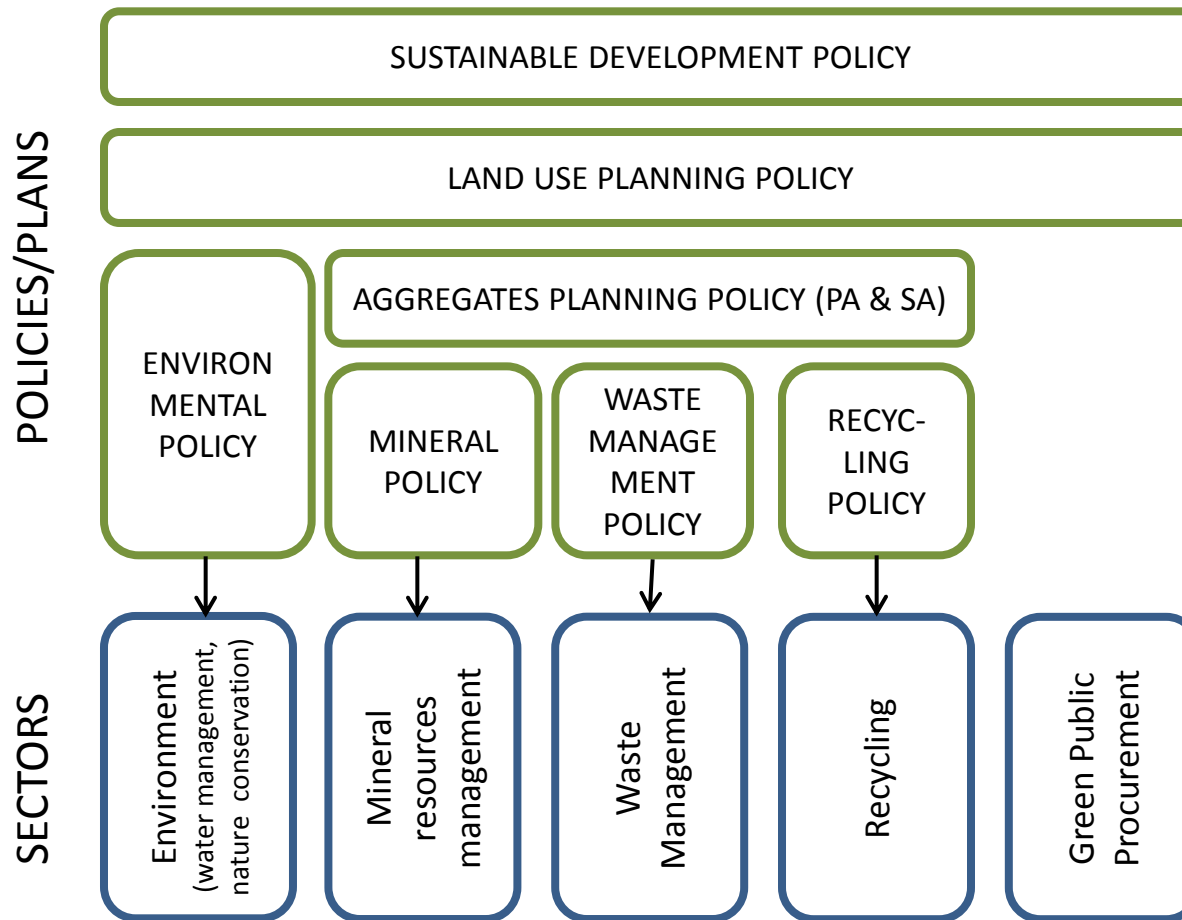


The planning of aggregate supply is essential.



UEPG, 2010

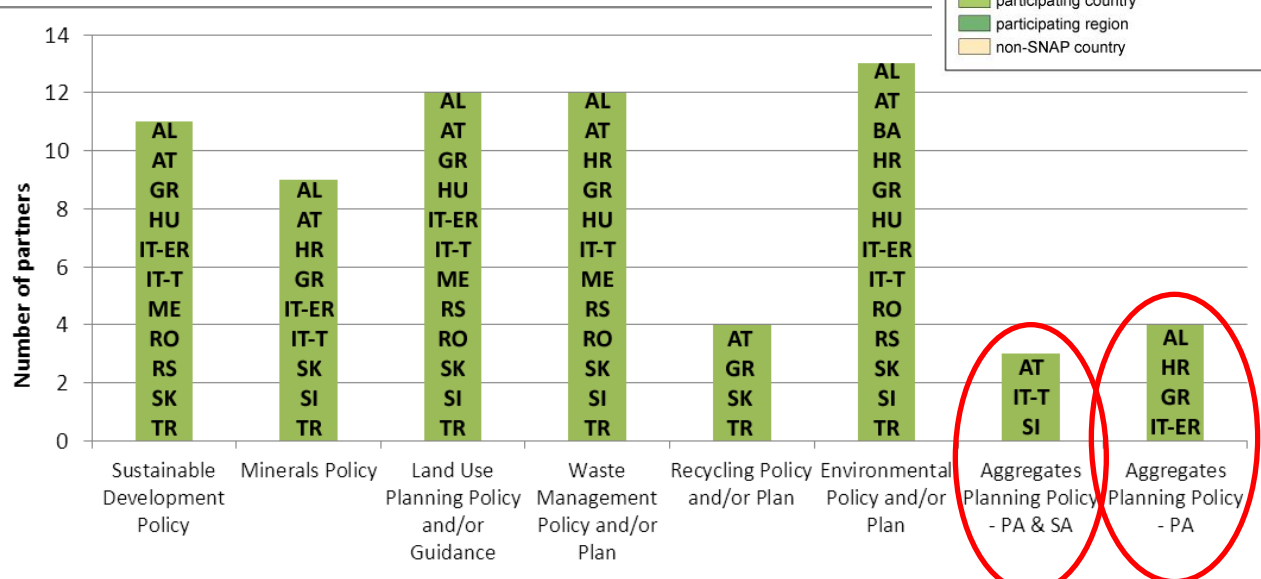
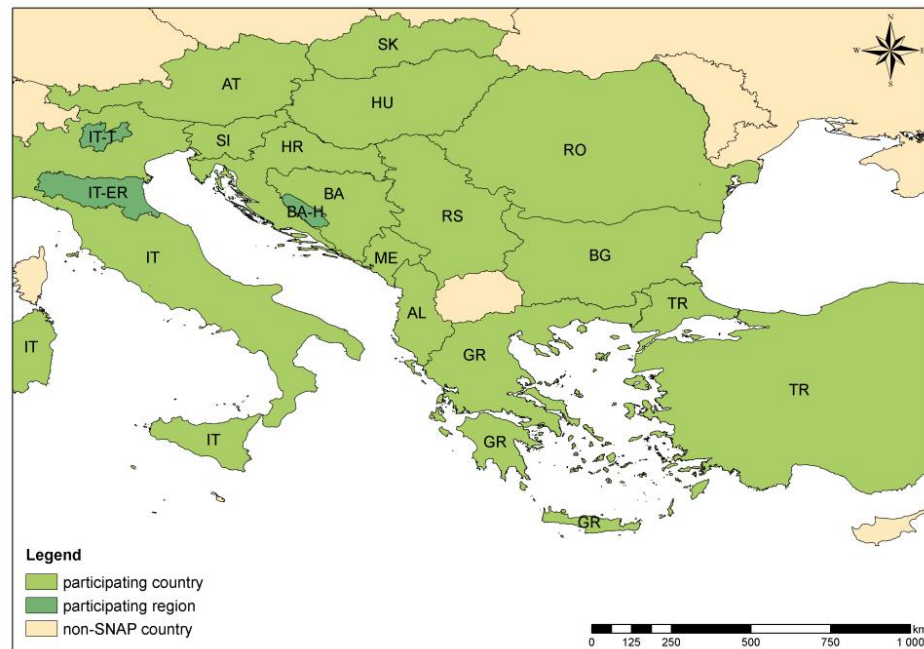
Multisectoral analysis



Multisectoral analysis regarding aggregates is a method for revealing where and how aggregates are mentioned in legal documents representing different sectors which could have impact on aggregates supply.

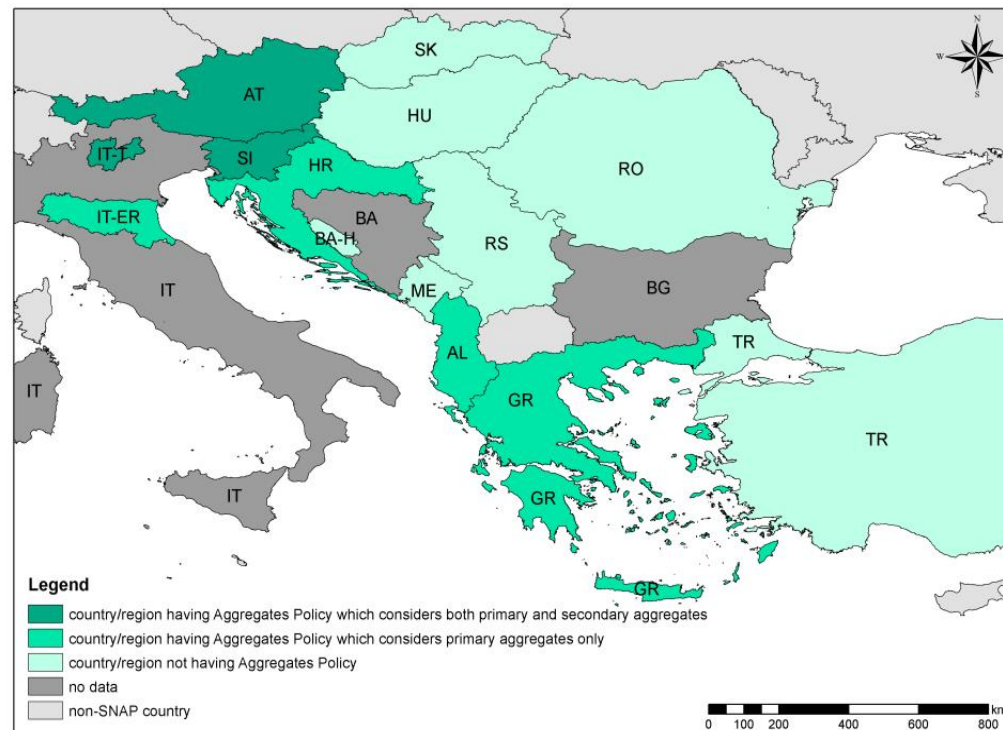
Data collection

- by questionnaires
- from 14 SEE countries (3 regions)
- about policies and legislation regarding aggregates / aggregates planning



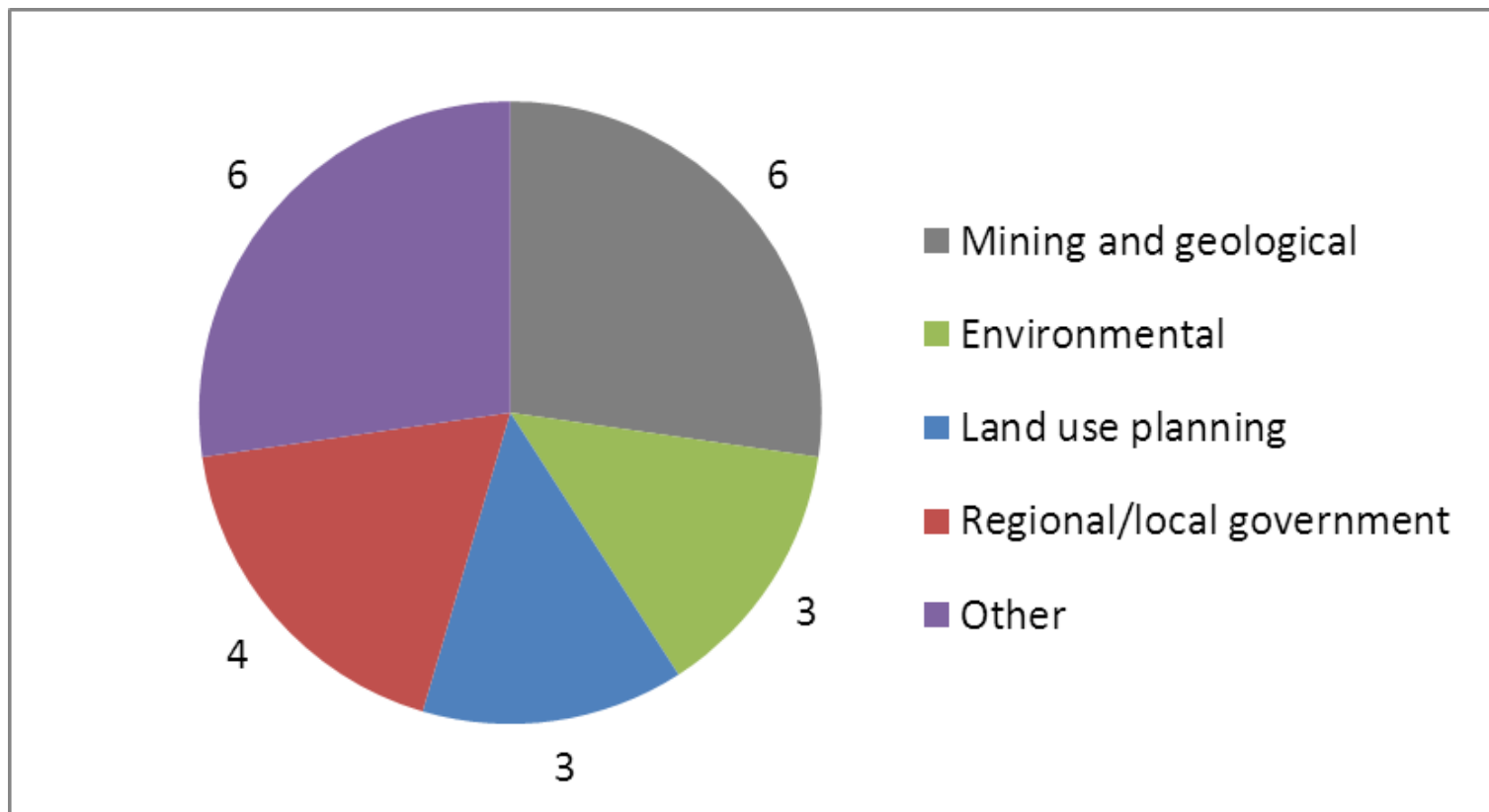
Policies – Aggregates Planning Policy

- Only 3 partners have Aggregates Planning Policies which consider both PA and SA (Austria, It-Trento, Slovenia)
- In other 4 countries/regions there are Aggregates Policies considering PA only



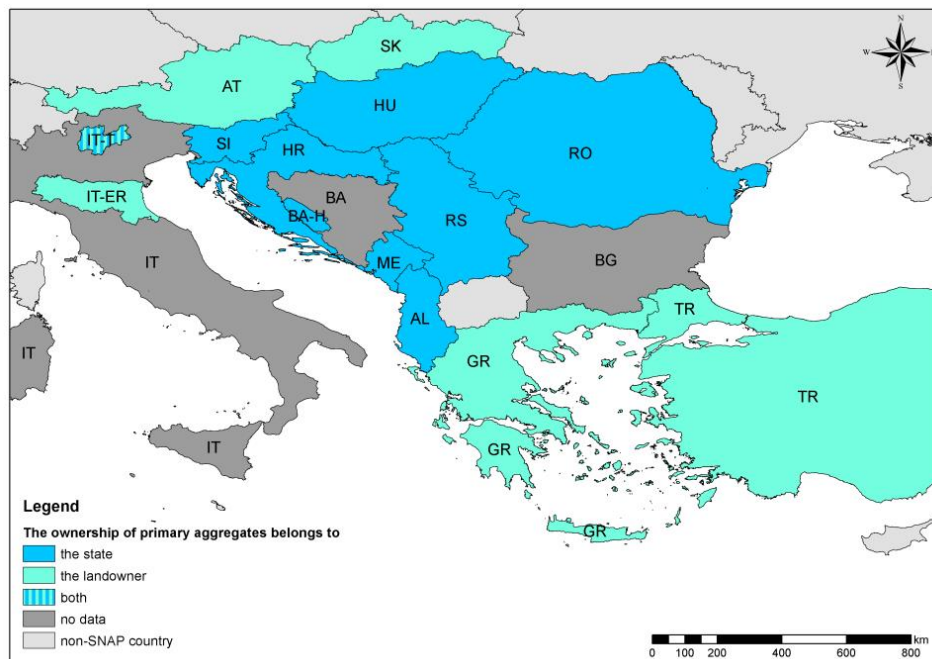
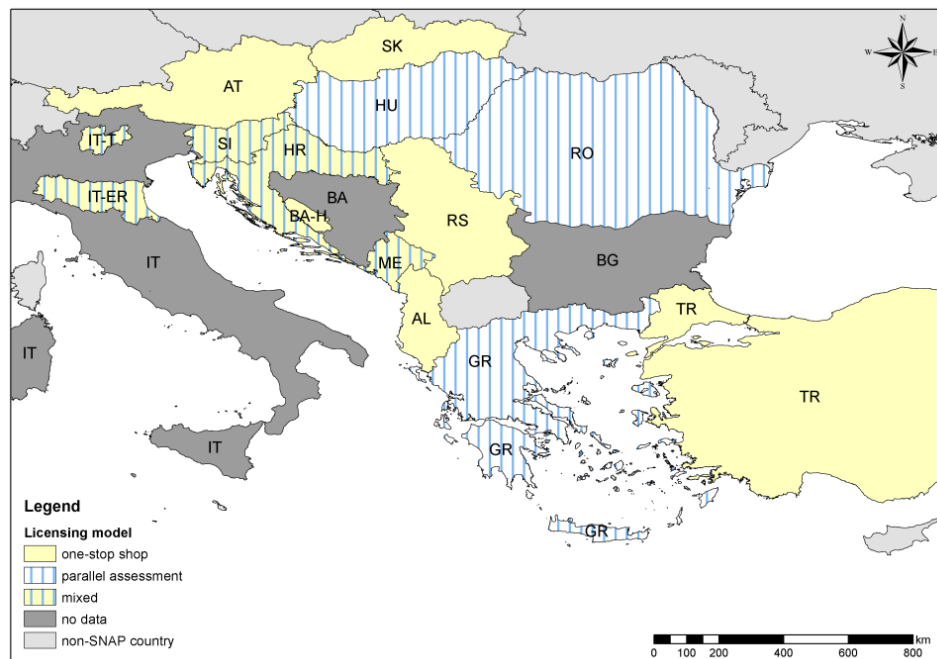
- The authorities responsible for aggregates planning are **mining, land use planning and other authorities** (e.g. regional and local governments)
- Planning was created through **stakeholder involvement** (local governments, public and private bodies) The Aggregates Planning Policies are reviewed regularly
- All of them address **supply-demand balance**; the future demand is mainly estimated on the basis of recent production and future development plans
- Mainly **GIS** and in some countries **statistical data** are utilized in managing aggregates

Aggregates Planning - Authorities



Aggregates legislation

- **Licensing model:** Mainly the one-stop-shop, but the parallel assessment or mixed models are also applied.
- **The ownership of the primary aggregates:** in the most countries belongs to the state



Legal barriers against aggregates planning development

- **Lack of regulations** (Herzegovinian Canton, Serbia)
- **Lack of coordination** between involved and responsible institutions (Slovenia)
- **Lack of uniform terms** harmonizing with EU project suggestions (Romania, Hungary)
- Problems with **legal definition**: depending on origin the same type of aggregates may subject to different procedures (Trento)
- Problems with the **ownership** of land (Albania, Slovakia)
- Problems with **land use planning**
 - extracting aggregates from the **water table** is a sensitive issue (Austria)
 - only the **active quarries** are considered by the spatial plan (Croatia)
 - mismatches of **local and national spatial plan** (Montenegro)
- **NATURA 2000** program obstructs the quarrying (Austria, Slovenia, Hungary)

Conclusion

Aggregates Planning

- for PA and SA: Austria, Autonomous Province of Trento (IT) and Slovenia
- only for PA: Emilia-Romagna Region (IT), Croatia, Albania and Greece
- other partner countries: no planning, primary and secondary aggregates are managed separately
 - PA: Mining Act, Law on Concession, etc.
 - SA: Waste Management Policy
- The **nature protection issues** are incorporated into the environmental licensing action considering aggregates issues in all partner countries → designation of absolute „no-go” areas for aggregates extraction (except Romania)
- MSA, good practice: **Land Use Planning** → good base for Aggregates Planning → integration → **increase of resource efficiency**
- **LUPP Framework**: information for Aggregates Planning, e.g protected areas of nature or culture, however no info for aggregates on designated mining areas
- Some partner countries are divided into regions (cantons, provinces) with own legal framework → **the regulation is not uniform even inside the country.**



—————> **Guidance**

Guidance

Details: WP5.2., handbook and self-presentation

Aggregates planning authorities should plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals in one or more of the following ways (in order of priority). **Designating areas (DA):**

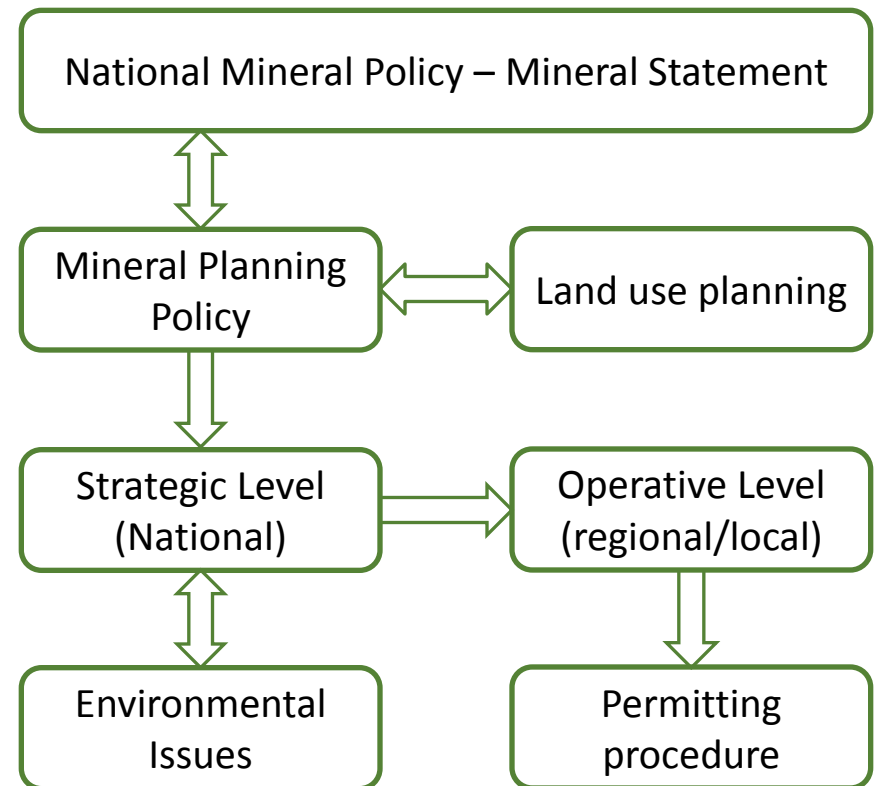


1. DA where **viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development** and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Such sites may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction;
2. DA of **known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated**. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction; and/or
3. DA **where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain** but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a **potential shortage in supply**.

Guidance

An aggregate plan should at least contain the following chapters:

- Geology and aggregate potential
- Minerals/Aggregate inventory
- Secondary aggregates inventory
- Aggregate Economics
- Spatial planning and environmental impacts
- Methodological procedure – aggregates protection/extraction and land use planning
- Separation distances/buffer zones
- Analysis of aggregates priority zones
- Social aspects
- Restoration, and beneficial after-use



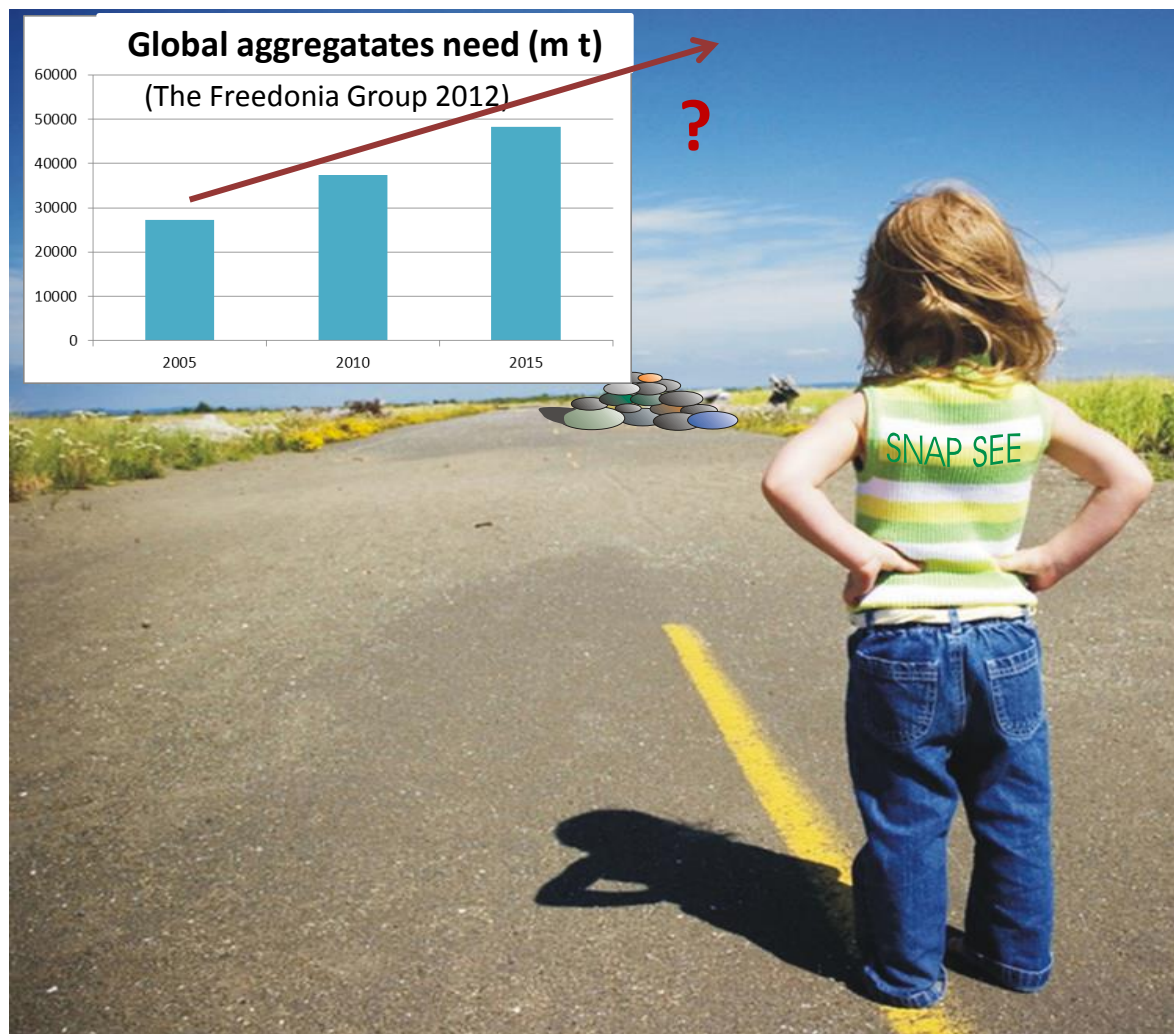
Tiess (2010)

Joint Vision



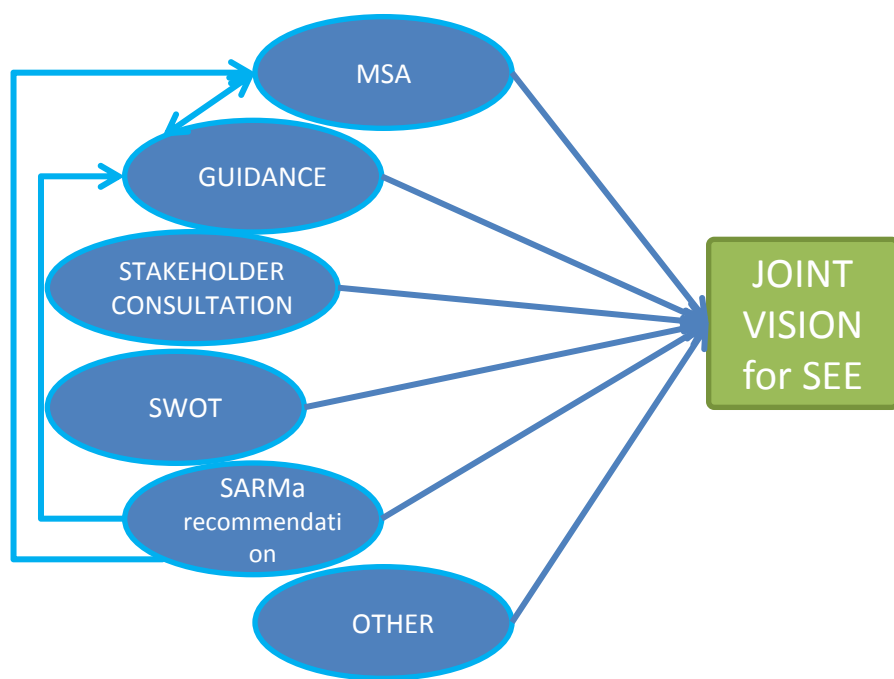
Jointly for our common future

Joint Vision

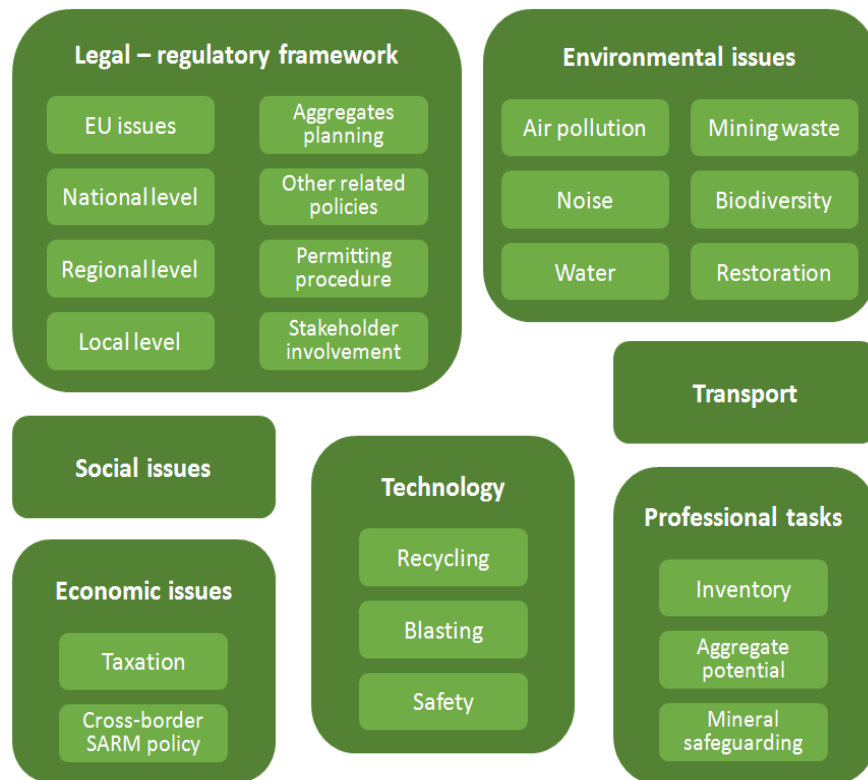


Jointly for our common future

Joint Vision



JOINT VISION



Recommendations (details: poster and WP5 handbook)

Aggregates Planning

- **Aggregates Planning Policy** is required to ensure the sustainable supply of aggregates. **Primary and secondary aggregates should be managed together** in order to protect the primary resources and to reduce the volume of mining and C&D waste and industrial by-products. Aggregates Plans must **look at least 20 years ahead** and should **be updated** at least in every **5-10 years**.
- The Aggregates Planning should be implemented on **national, regional and local levels**. It should **be harmonized**. The national planning is a general approach, while the regional and local plans are detailed.
- The relevant stakeholders should be involved; this way the Policy goes through a **public consultation procedure**.

Permitting procedure

- The permitting process for quarrying should be **simple, fast and effective**, led by a major regulatory body. The **‘One-stop-shop’ model** seems to be the most client-friendly solution. **Extraction permits must be 10–20 years** for **sand** and **gravel** pits, and **20–50 years** for **hard rock** quarries (involvement of the major investors).

Social issues

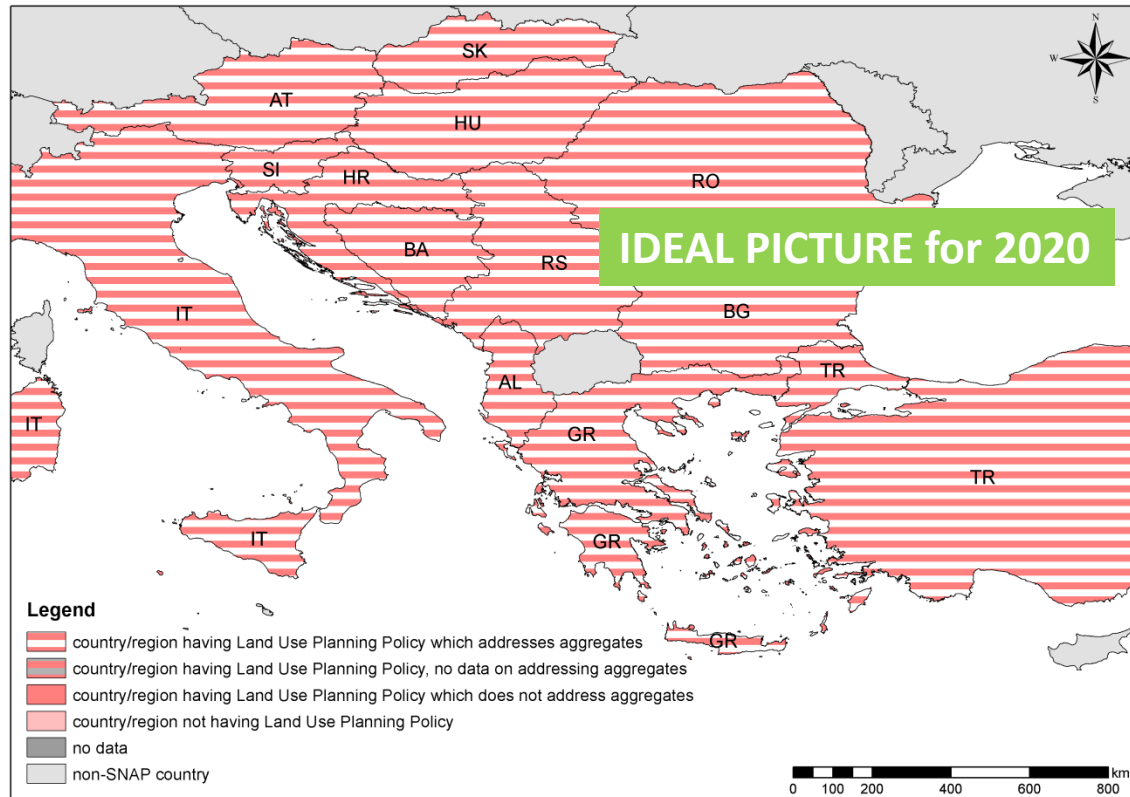
- An enhanced and **sophisticated involvement of local society** should be ensured in the SEE countries by *the state or by the aggregates companies on a voluntary basis*.
- The conflicts of different land uses should be eased by **consultations of the relevant stakeholders** (e.g. decision makers, environmental authorities, extracting industry, NGOs).

Environmental issues

- The **Natura 2000 framework should be implemented homogenously** in the different Member States in order to avoid the distortion of market conditions, and the transboundary exportation of environmental impacts.
- The Aggregates Industry should address water management, landscaping and soil management during extraction of aggregates through **best available technologies and exchange of good practice**.

Summary

- All SEE countries have all the important policies (SDP, MINP, LUP, WMP, EP, AP for PA, SA)
- Land Use Planning Policies address aggregates (PA & SA) – Austria, Trento (It), Slovenia
- Aggregates Planning Policies are harmonized on strategic and operational levels as well



Acknowledgements

- Deborah J. Shields, Dr.
(Colorado State Univ, U.S.A.)
- Jim O'Brien
(Former President of the
UEPG, Ireland)
- Tamás Hámor, Dr.
(Hungarian Office for Mining
and Geology, Hungary)
- Günter Tiess (Project
Leader, University of Leoben)
- All Partners



Geological and Geophysical Institute of Hungary (Febr. 2013)



Thank you for your attention!