KICK-OFF - ENHANCING EU MINING REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

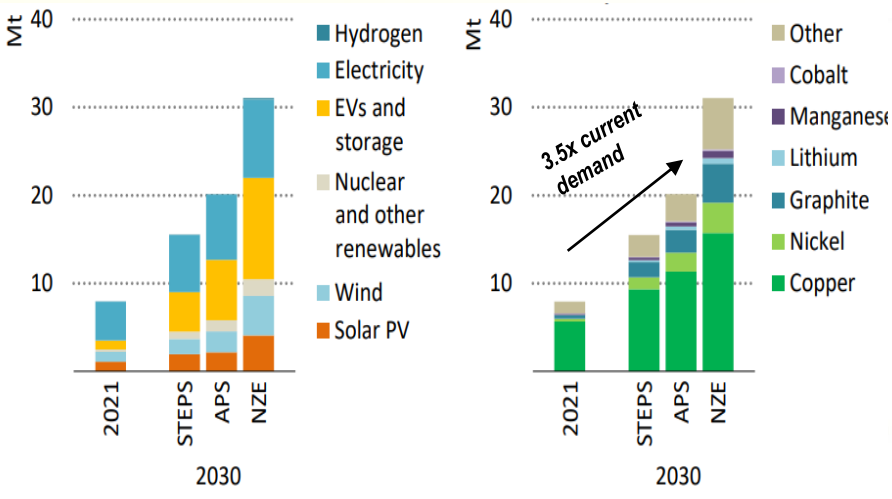
Evora, Portugal

22 September 2023

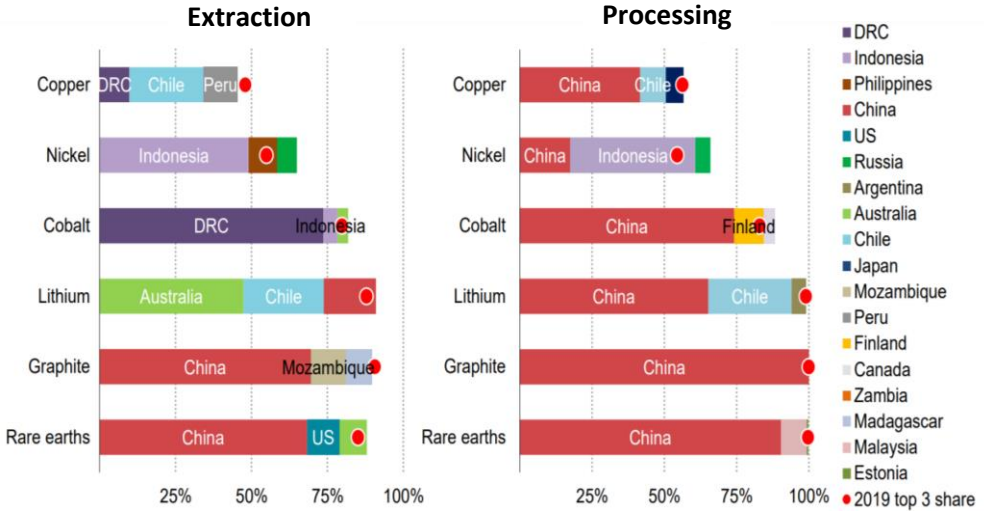
1. **Context**
2. **The 10 EU mining regions**
3. **The support OECD-DG-Reform Project**

Expected growth in demand for minerals, amid a highly concentrated supply

Mineral requirements for clean energy technologies by scenario, 2021 and 2030



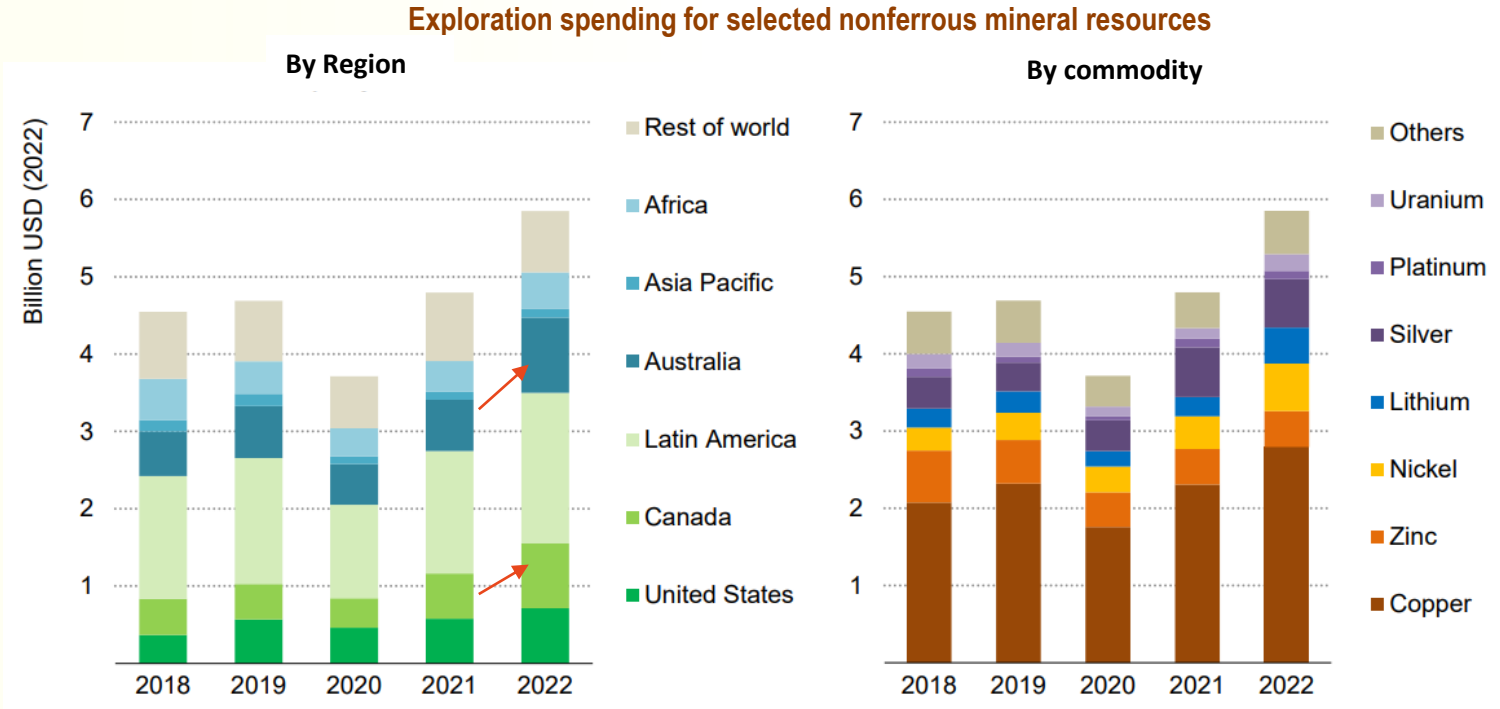
Share of the top three producing countries of selected minerals, 2022



Notes: Mt = million tonnes; EVs = electric vehicles. Includes most of the minerals used in various clean energy technologies but does not include steel and aluminium..
STEPS= Stated Policies Scenario; APS= Announced Pledges Scenario [world's collective ambition, as it stands today]; NZE= Net Zero Emissions [cap global warming to 1.5 °C]
Source: IEA (2022), World Energy Outlook,

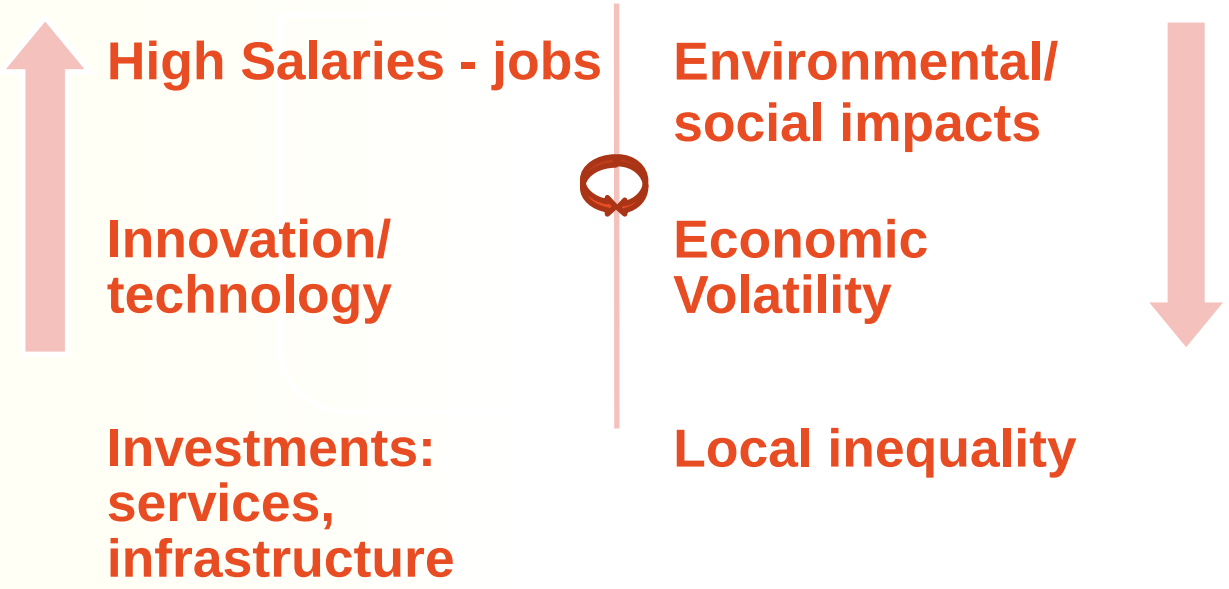
Moreover, many mineral-rich nations are increasing exports restrictions

Exploration spending is also concentrated: Americas and Australia

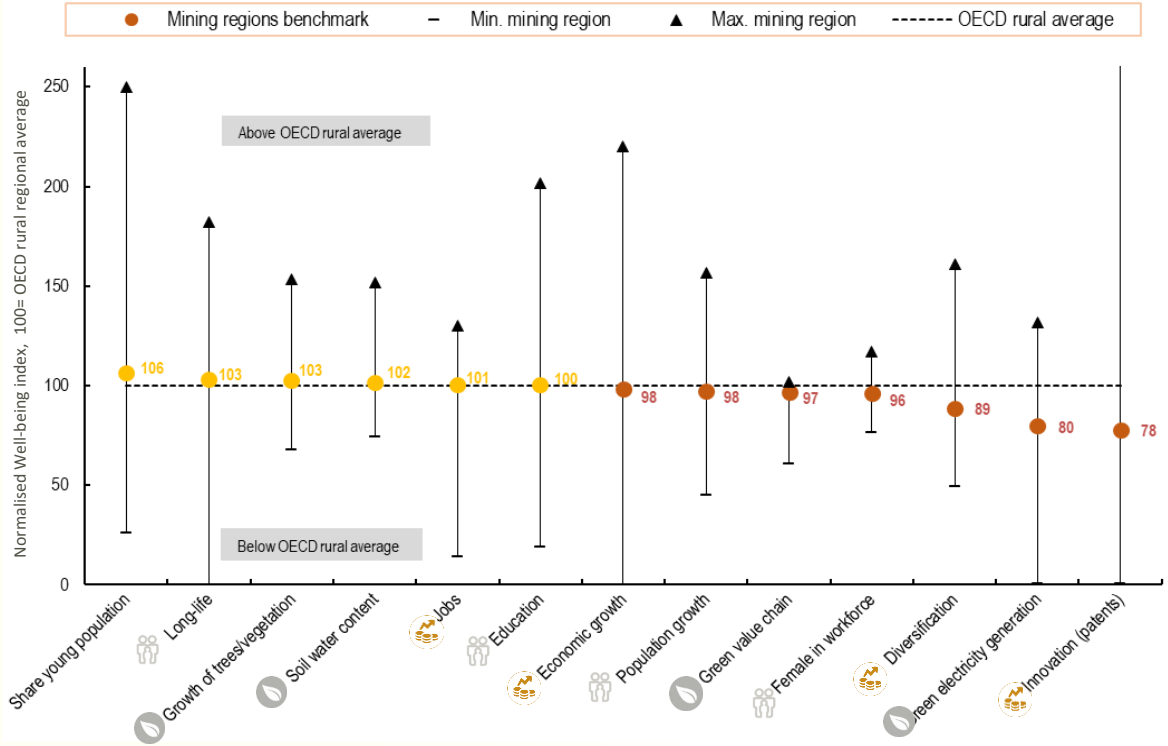


Notes: Excludes budgets for iron ore, coal, aluminium, gold and diamonds. Others comprise rare earth elements, potash/phosphate and many other minor metals. Source: IEA analysis based on S&P Global

Mining interaction with the territory is crucial for regional development and the mineral supply



Strengths and challenges in the well-being of OECD mining regions



Similar unemployment rates, but lower employment growth and innovation

Younger and well educated, but with lower population growth and women participation in the workforce

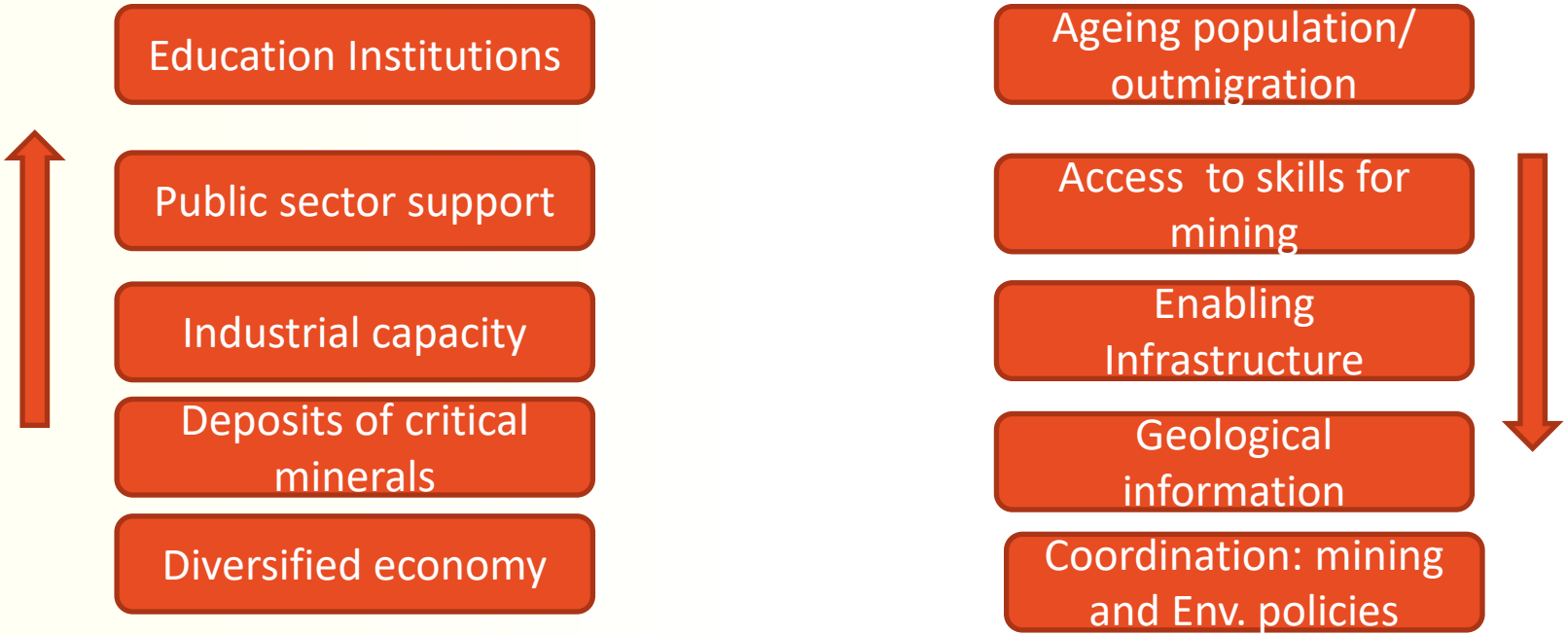
Greater growth of green land cover and lower risks of drought from water depletion, but greater GHG emissions per capita and CO_2 emitted from electricity generation

At a different territorial level, mining regions ***outperform in labour productivity and GDP per capita*** *(Annex).*

https://oecd-main.shinyapps.io/mining-regions-wellbeing/

1. Context
2. **The 10 EU mining regions**
3. The support OECD-DG-Reform Project

The 10 EU mining regions have strengths and challenges to make to most of mining development

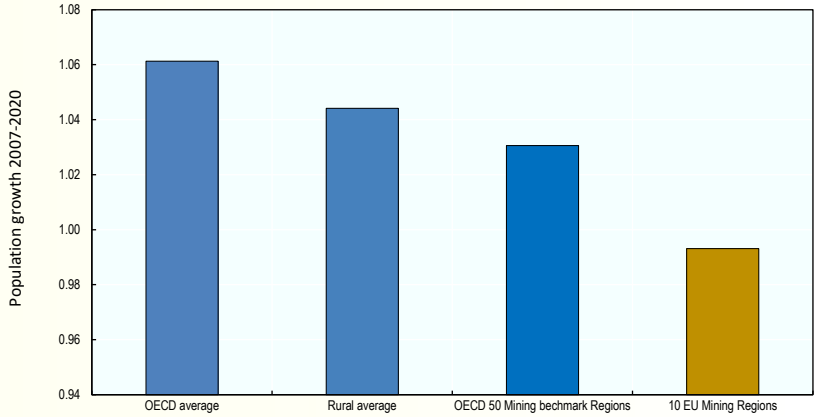


The relevance of the 10 EU mining regions for the mineral supply in the EU.

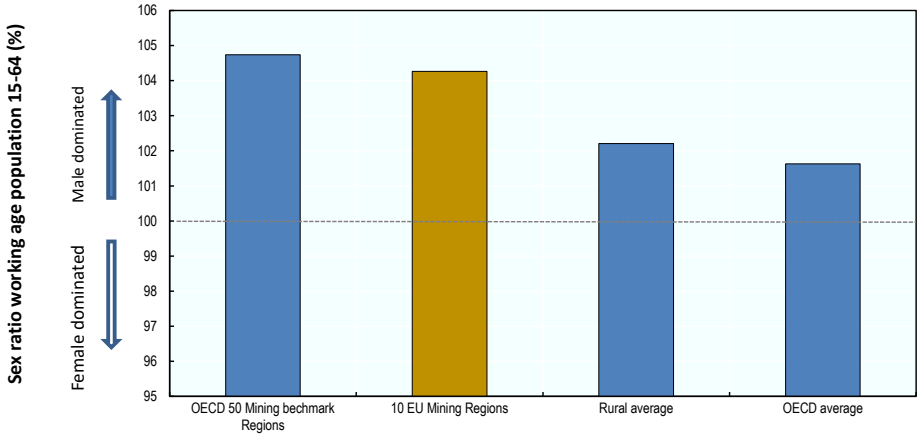
Region	Mineral deposits	Production and assets (examples)
Lapland:	Iron ore, gold, copper, cobalt, phosphorus, platinum, nickel, and chromite.	5% of Europe's iron ore- modern mining.
North Karelia:	Gold, Copper, Talc, Kyanite, Uranium, Molybdenum, Nickel, Zinc, Dolomite, Iron	Hautalampi nickel-cobalt-copper mine is being developed.
Oulu:	Copper, zinc, lead	Tailings recovery (Pyhäsalmi mine), University-research capacity.
Kainuu:	Nickel, cobalt, zinc, copper, gold, silver	Around 2% of EU Zinc. Unique production of green Nickel
Central Ostrobothnia:	Lithium	One of the most significant lithium deposits in Europe.
Central Greece:	Bauxite (aluminum), nickel, goal, lead, silver, zinc.	Largest EU Bauxite producer, 12th largest worldwide.
Centro Portugal:	Tungsten, tin, copper, uranium and lithium.	2nd largest producer of tungsten in the EU.
Alentejo:	Copper, Zinc, Lead	6th largest copper producer in the EU, Zin producer, Marble
Andalusia:	Copper, tin, gold. lead, mercury, silver.	2nd largest copper producer in the EU, smelter, non-metallic mining capacity.
Örebro:	Copper, Zinc, Lead, Silver.	About 10% of EU Zinc, world-class mining providers

Benchmarking the 10 EU mining regions with OECD mining regions - Demography

- **Only three regions have a higher population growth than the OECD average** (Orebro, North Ostrobothnia and Andalusia)

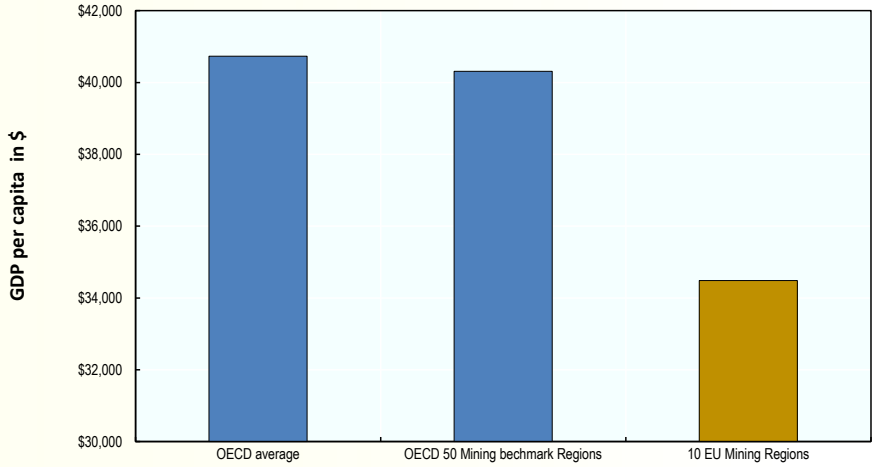


- **Population is less male dominated than other OECD Mining Regions, but still higher than OECD average** (Only Portuguese regions experience a female majority)

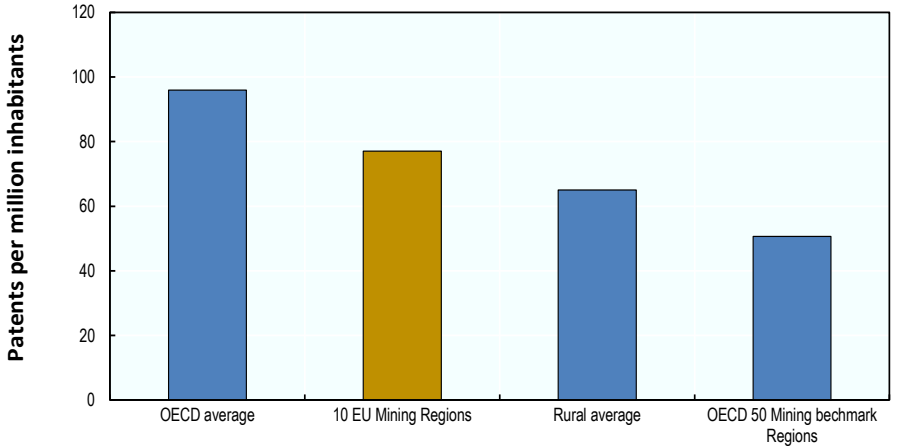


Benchmarking the 10 EU mining regions with OECD mining regions- Economy

- **Lower GDP per capita than the OECD average and OECD mining regions** (except Orebro, Lapland and Central Ostrobothnia)

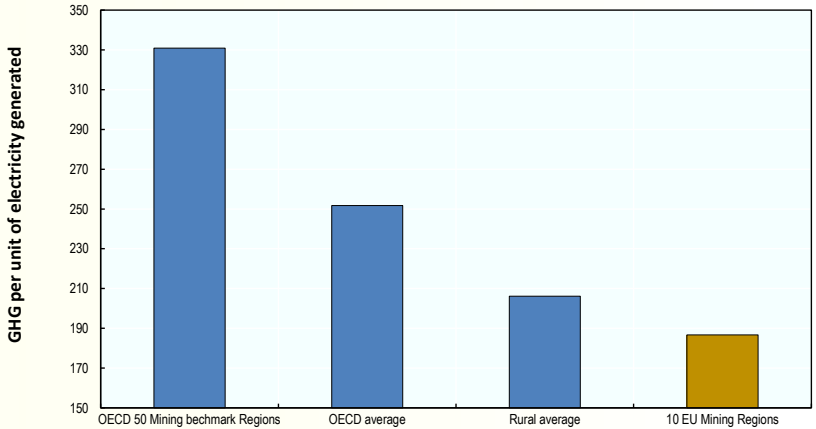


- But **more patents per million inhabitants** than OECD rural and mining regions

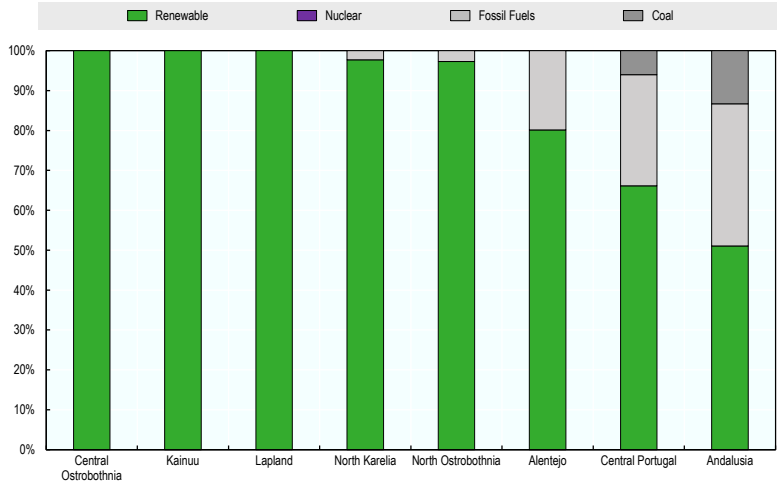


Benchmarking the 10 EU mining regions with OECD mining regions

- All regions have a lower emissions intensity than the OECD average and OECD mining regions



- Significant proportion of their electricity produced from renewable sources



Note: Orebro and Central Greece had no availability on this data.

1. Context
2. The role of EU mining regions
3. **The TSI support to EU mining regions**

OECD's work on Rural and Regional Development

"Across the OECD, rural regions make up 80% of all the territory and are home to 30% of the population"

"Rural places are sources of wealth and opportunity to mobilise endogenous assets and increase people's well-being"

The Well-being rural framework

Rural Innovation

Indigenous communities in regional development

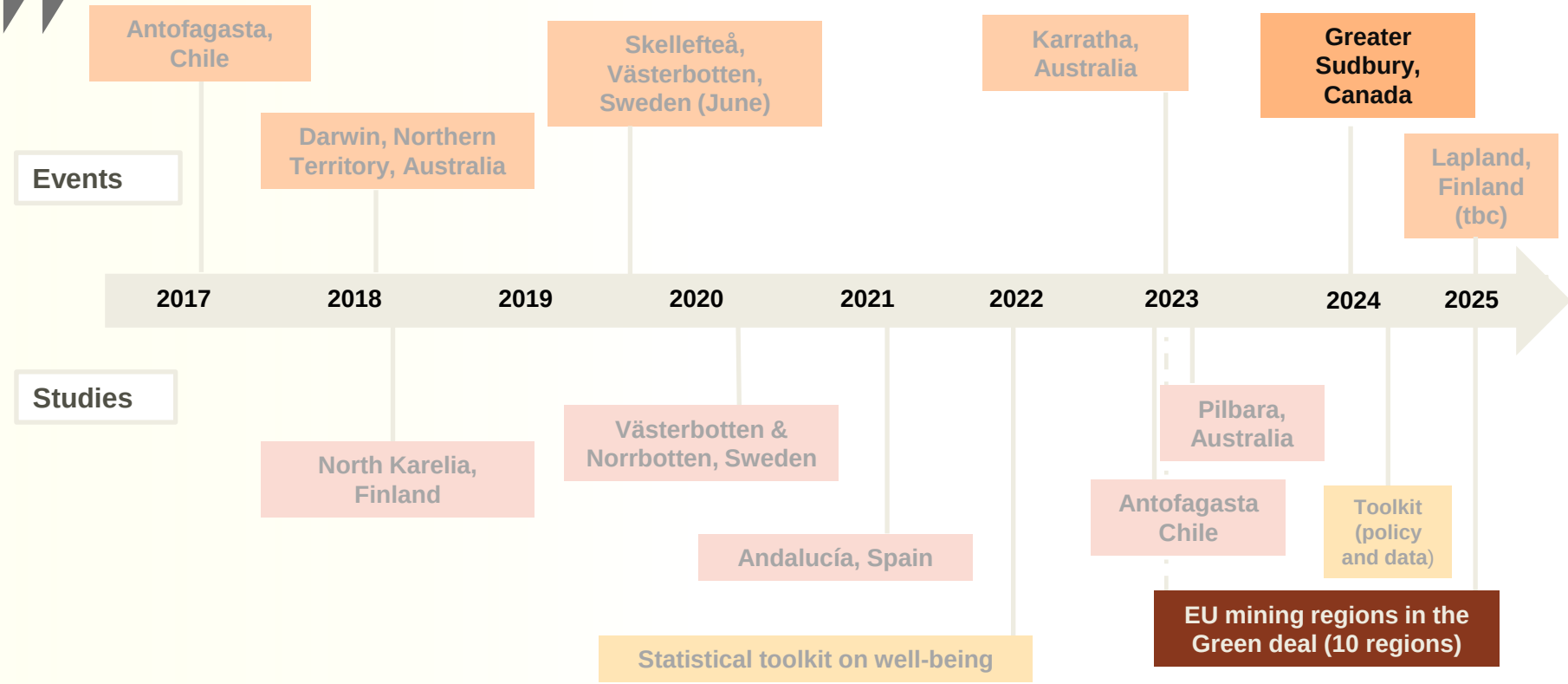
Demographic change

Rural climate agenda

Rural Manufacturing

Mining Regions

OECD Mining Regions and Cities initiative



Enhancing role of EU mining regions: the green transition, EU strategic mineral autonomy and well-being

Goals:

- Improve **policy coordination** to address the priorities of mining regional ecosystems
- Improve **enabling factors** for mining development: labour markets / inter-regional networks.
- Promote **sustainable mining** practices, including circularity
- Enhance the **narrative on mining** and social perception.

▶ Improve **well-being** in mining regions

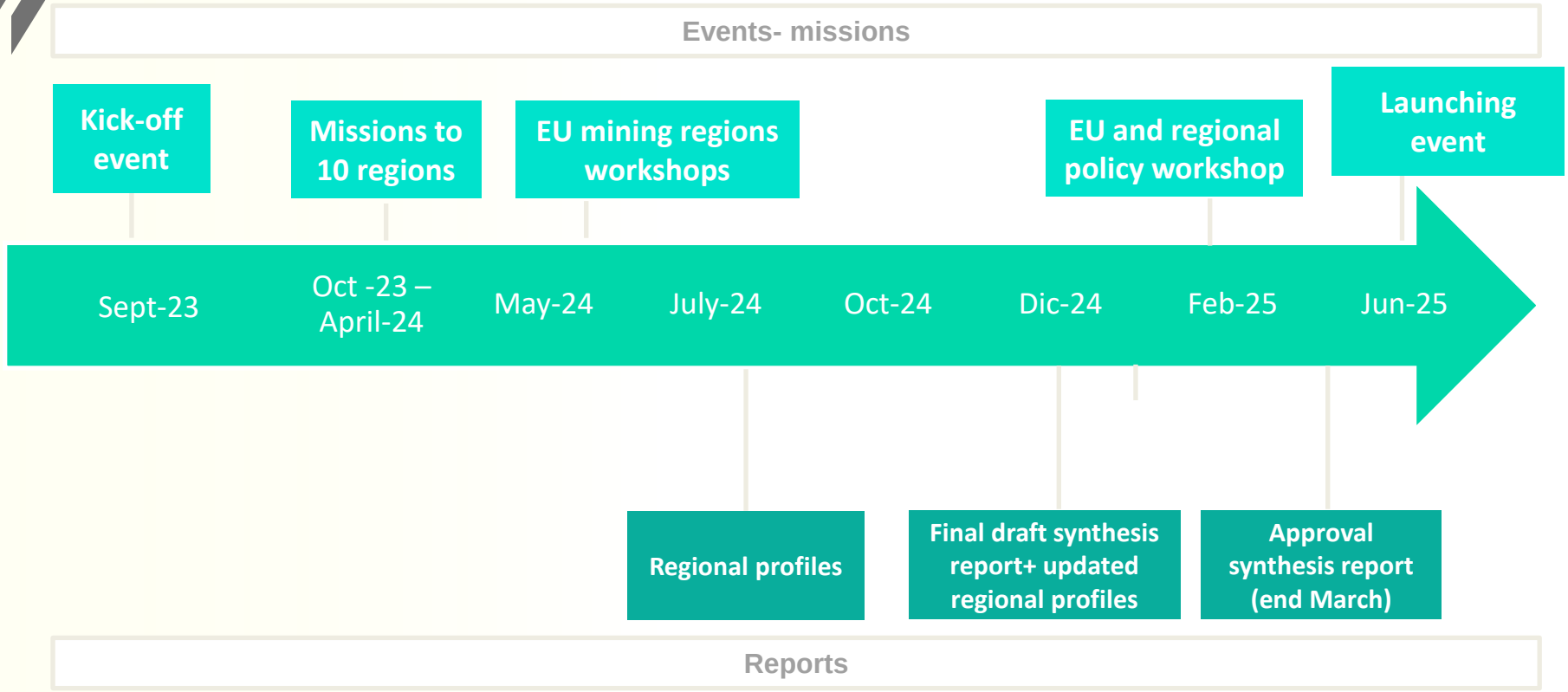
▶ Secure a **more reliable and sustainable mineral raw materials supply** in EU

How?

-Regional profiles with framework for action and thematic focus:

- Well-functioning and innovative ecosystems:
- Environmental and economic sustainability of mining- Circular economy:
- Social acceptance/ license to operate:

-Synthesis report wth general framework for action.

-Capacity building/ peer learning opportunities.

How? Outcomes and timeline