



*Access to mineral resources,  
a major issue for our company*

## **Industry characteristics :**

- *Link to geology (quality, quantity, regularity, location of the deposit);*
- *« Space consumption »;*
- *Importance of investments (capital extensive);*
- *Importance of logistics;*
- *Length of administrative procedures;*
- *Complicated technical flow of materials (prospection, scrapping, blasting, crushing, washing, physical transformation, calcination sometimes in differents locations).*

*For these reasons :*

- *Our future has to be prepared a long time ahead;*
- *Investments need to be decided to secure access to reserves for a long period, say 30 to 60 years*
- *This characteristic has to be taken into account in the land use planning*

The integration of industry needs in  
land-use planning  
is a key factor  
to ensure sustainability of the  
extractive industry.

**Long term planning is necessary to limit :**

- *Competition with other land uses (buildings, roads, agriculture, other industries...)*
- *Potential conflicts with protected areas (Natura 2000, underground waters, landscape, archeology...)*

## Competition with other land-uses : how to manage it ?

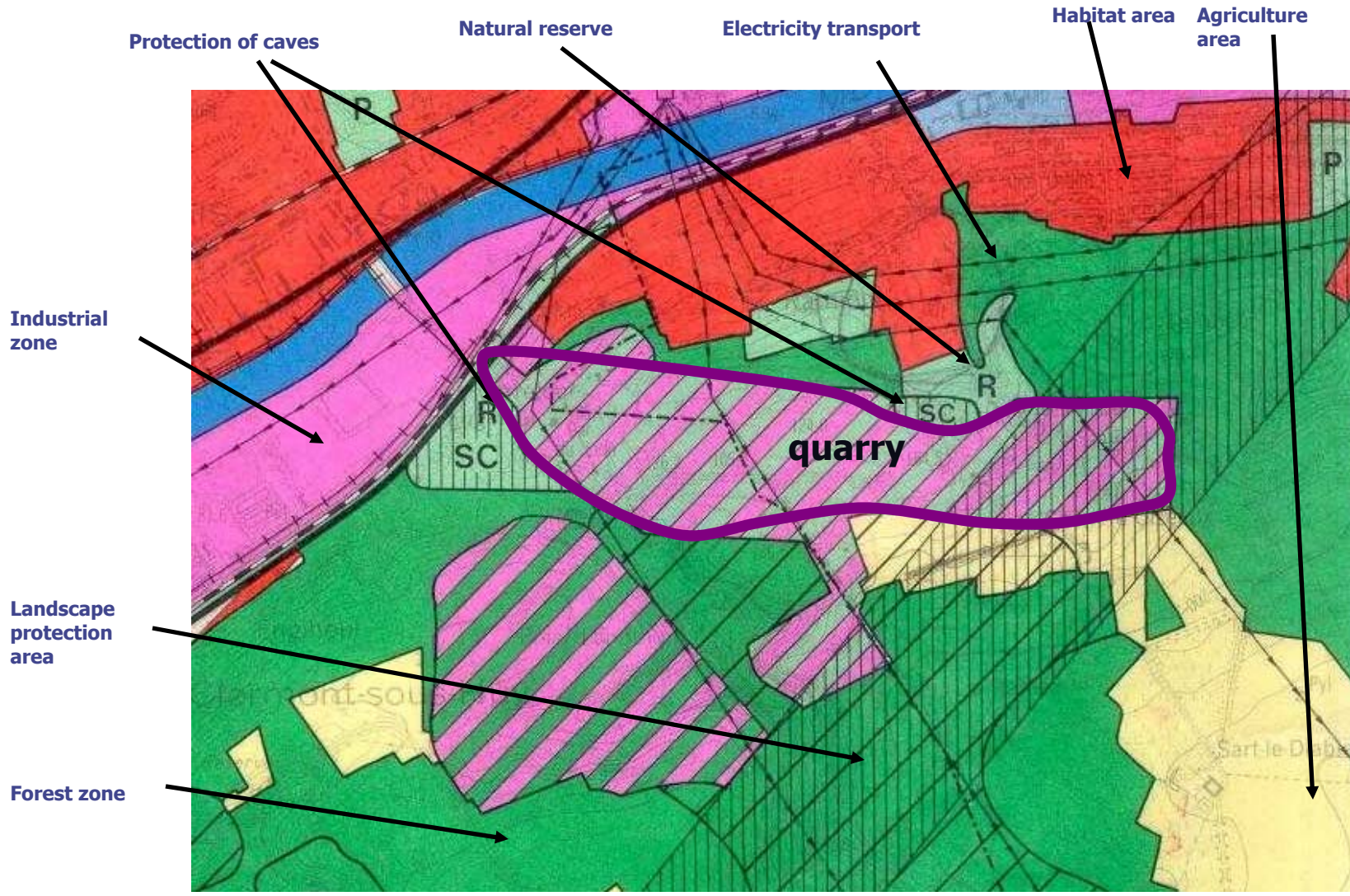
### 1) Example in Belgium

University study on extraction needs and geological knowledge :

- Long term : 30 years
- Sticks to the reality of extraction (takes into account the uncertainties regarding geology and markets)
- Screening on economic, environmental and logistic factors

## Competition with other land uses : how to manage it ?

- The result is a useful tool in land-use planning for the authorities ( Land-use decisions can be taken with a clear view on the deposit to protect or to authorize)
- For us, it is a kind of « guarantee » that the authorities know what we need for the next 30 years.
- The use of this tool depends on a political willingness.



## Competition with other land-uses or protection status: how to manage it ?

### 2. Examples where competition is replaced by cohabitation

#### ➤ Birds and flora protection

- **Sand martins**
- **Big owl**
- **Natura 2000**



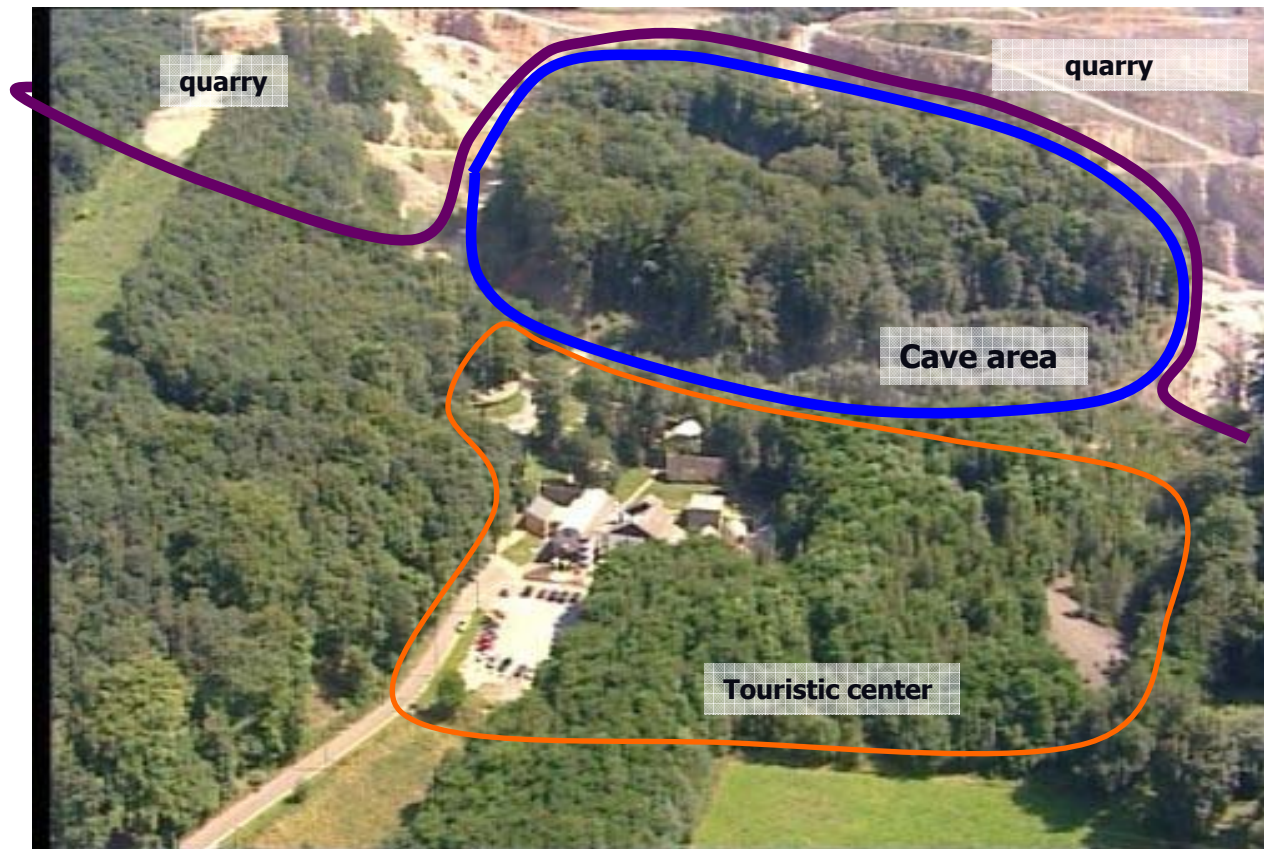
## Examples where conflict is replaced by compatibility

- Landscape : quarry in a Natural Park



Examples where competition/conflict is replaced by cohabitation/compatibility:

Cave near ( in ) a quarry:



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## *Conclusions :*

*For a sustainable use of resources:*

- *the extractive industry needs a long term view on deposits*
- *Importance of land-use planning ( tools to protect deposits 30 to 60 years in advance )*
- *In any case, projects have to be built on compatibility and cohabitation, not on competition or conflict.*

## The European perspective

RAW MATERIAL LIMESTONE & DOLOMITE USE TREND EU25 2003 – 2030		
Lime applications: - Construction materials - Industrial uses: steel, non ferrous metals, sugar, paper, glass, ... - Environment: soil protection, water, air	2002 Million tonnes per year	2030 Million tonnes per year
Production of Lime/Dolime after <b>calcination</b> of limestone and dolomite	25	32
Raw Materials for producing lime and dolime	50	64
Production of limestone and dolomite not subject to calcination	125	150
Total need of raw material from geological pits	175	214