

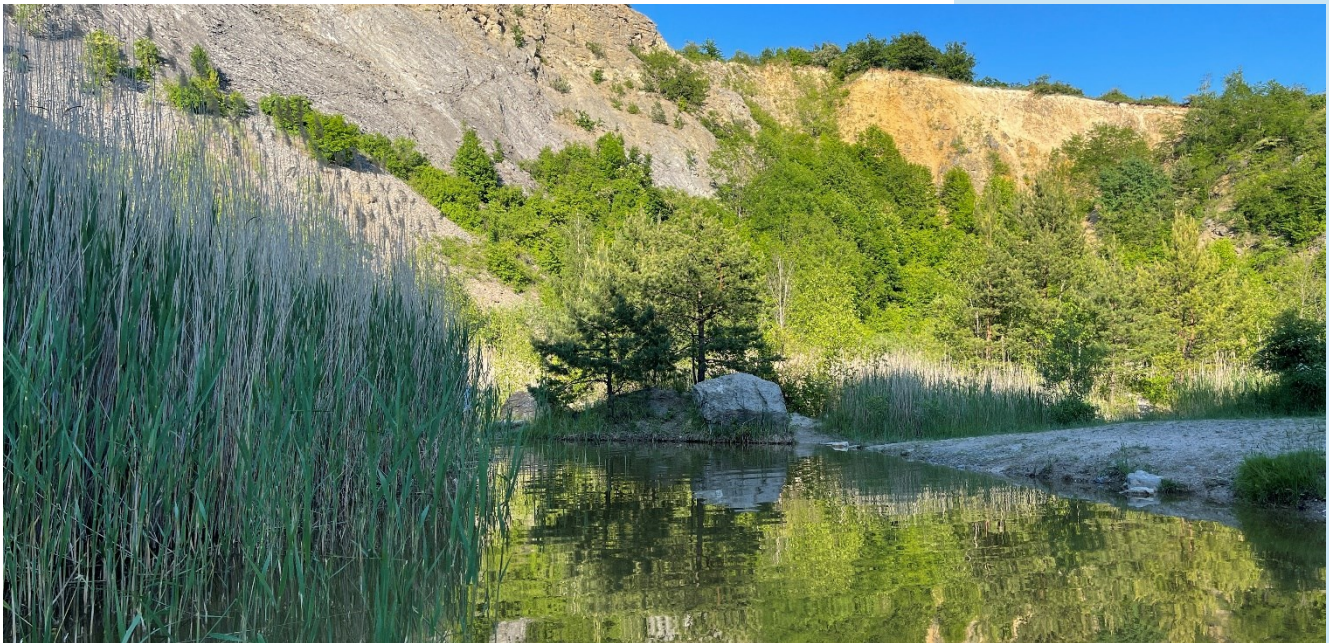
Euromines UPDATE



20 May 2022

News Update for Euromines Members

Not for public discussion



Euromines stands for sustainable mining in Europe for Europe

At Euromines General Assembly on 5th April 2022 the “EUROMINES STANDS FOR SUSTAINABLE MINING IN EUROPE FOR EUROPE” carta was approved. Euromines supports the Paris Agreement and the EU climate target of net-zero emissions by 2050. To reach this goal, sustainable and resilient European value chains are necessary, firmly based on sustainable raw materials. To promote fair and sustainable development Euromines members support the EU principles for sustainable raw materials supply.

Euromines members agree that high performance in supplying the raw materials Europe needs is the basis for a sustainable future.

[The full version is available here.](#)

Metals for Clean Energy - New Study highlights EU supply risks

An independent KU Leuven study, commissioned by the EU industry, was launched at the end of April in Brussels. The study is looking at how much metal Europe could mine and refine domestically. In his keynote speech, Thierry Breton, European Commissioner for Internal Market highlighted **“Europe is taking its industrial destiny into its own hands including the area of raw materials.”**

The study quantifying **Europe's metals needs for its 2050 climate-neutrality goal** echoes IEA's warning of supply risks for several metals needed in Europe's energy transition away from fossil fuels. Shortfalls loom without new primary metals supply and better recycling in the system soon, endangering Europe's goal of a more autonomous clean energy system.

% metal required in 2050 for clean energy technologies vs. 2020 overall use (Global SDS ambitious climate scenario).** †

** Commodities with a % lower than 10% not included in list.

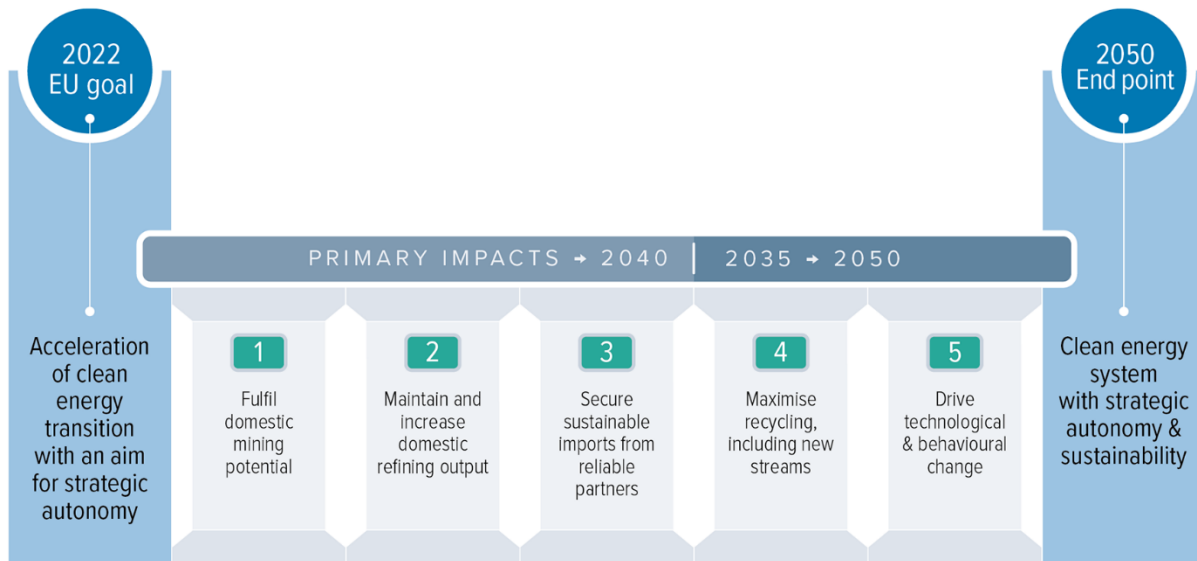
† The uptake of redox flow batteries is not modelled in detail, but would have a very strong demand pull for vanadium. By 2030, an estimated 117kt of vanadium could be required for vanadium flow batteries, which is equivalent to 110% of today's annual consumption and would make vanadium a key metal in the energy transition.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------|-----|
| Lithium | 2,109% | Silicon | 62% |
| Dysprosium | 433% | Terbium | 62% |
| Cobalt | 403% | Copper | 51% |
| Tellurium | 277% | Aluminium | 43% |
| Scandium | 204% | Tin | 28% |
| Nickel | 168% | Germanium | 24% |
| Praseodymium | 110% | Molybdenum | 22% |
| Gallium | 77% | Lead | 22% |
| Neodymium | 66% | Indium | 17% |
| Platinum | 64% | Zinc | 14% |
| Iridium | 63% | Silver | 10% |

Liesbet Gregoir, the lead author at KU Leuven, commented: **“Europe needs to decide urgently how it will bridge its looming supply gap for primary metals. Without a decisive strategy, it risks new dependencies on unsustainable suppliers”.**

Euromines underlines that the demand for raw materials will grow the more our society increases sustainability in living, working and producing toward climate neutrality by 2050. Ambitious climate targets increase demand for metals and minerals for climate technologies such as renewable energy and e-mobility.

“A paradigm shift is needed if Europe wants to develop new local supply sources with high environmental and social protections. Today we don’t see the community buy-in or the business conditions for the continent to build its own strong supply chains. The window is narrowing; projects really need to be taken forward in the next two years to be ready by 2030”.



The European mining industry has made the circular economy one of its top priorities, working to reduce and reutilise waste, transform waste into resources, improve efficiency of raw materials usage and improve the recyclability of products made from mined minerals and metals. Eco-efficient processes and products are also one of the priorities of the sector, reducing energy and material consumption. However, recycling “will not provide a viable EU supply source to Europe's electric vehicle batteries and renewable energy technologies until after 2040, however,” the study clarifies. “These

applications and their metals are only just being put on the market and will not be available for recycling for the next 10-15 years.”

“Without a more strategic approach to developing primary and secondary raw materials capacities in Europe, there will be no green and digital transition, no technological leadership and no resilience.” Concluded Commissioner Breton.

It's time to act now!

[The full Report is available here.](#)

Energy and Climate

REPowerEU Package

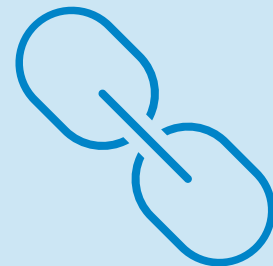
The Commission published its REPowerEU Package now also officially. Of particular interest is a line in the press release. The Commission "will also intensify work on the supply of critical raw materials and prepare a legislative proposal". We expect this proposal will be published with a kind of Action Plan this summer.

Euromines will respond to this package as the measures proposed will not reduce energy prices, neither enable the industrial transition, nor help with energy security. As way forward we will propose our ideas to a better functioning energy market design to ensure adequacy and flexibility in energy supply and electricity pricing.

Independently, [DG Energy published its own assessment of the Energy Market Design \(the Q&A is here\)](#).

All links here:

- ⇒ [REPowerEU Communication](#)
- ⇒ [Annexes to REPowerEU Communication](#)
- ⇒ [Staff Working Document: Investment needs, hydrogen accelerator and bio-methane plan](#)
- ⇒ [EU Save Energy Communication](#)
- ⇒ [EU External Energy Engagement Strategy](#)
- ⇒ [EU Solar Strategy](#)
- ⇒ [Amendments to Renewable Energy, Energy Performance of Buildings and Energy Efficiency Directives](#)
- ⇒ [Recommendation on permitting procedures and Power Purchase Agreements](#)
- ⇒ [Regulation establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)
- ⇒ [Proposal for a Regulation on REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans](#)
- ⇒ [Guidance on recovery and resilience plans in the context of REPowerEU](#)
- ⇒ [Q&A Memo on REPowerEU](#)
- ⇒ [Factsheet on REPowerEU Actions](#)
- ⇒ [Factsheet on financing REPowerEU](#)
- ⇒ [Factsheet on the EU External Energy Strategy](#)
- ⇒ [Factsheet on energy savings](#)
- ⇒ [Factsheet on clean energy](#)
- ⇒ [Factsheet on clean industry](#)
- ⇒ [REPowerEU video](#)





The Package

REPowerEU Plan

Objective: Phase-out dependence on Russian fuels

Action: Save Energy (demand reduction, energy efficiency), diversification of supply (new international energy strategy), accelerating the clean energy transition (adaptation of review of RED III)

Tools: Investments (re-focalisation of Recovery and Resilience Facility), permitting (Guidance document and legislative proposal in RED context to roll out more renewable production and incentives to PPAs through an EIB guarantee scheme), additional EIB-based instruments for Energy Efficiency and innovation (ETS Innovation Fund prop-up)

Addition: gas-price caps as an option in case there are disruptions next winter (as well as a plan to reduce industry consumption of gas)

Watch out for: another Call for Large Scale Projects of the Innovation Fund will be come up in autumn this year. Projects shall be geared towards achieving the REPowerEU objectives (reduction of 35 bcm of gas through industrial process transformation).

Changes in on-going legislation:

- EED binding target to be increased to at least 13% up from 9% in the previous Energy Efficiency proposal
- RES target to be increased from 40% to 45% by 2030 – meaning 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 511 today and 1067 envisaged under Fit for 55 for 2030.
 - New target of over 300 GW of solar PV installed by 2028 (x2 to today's level)

- RES Hydrogen: an additional target of 10 Mt of domestic production and 10 Mt of imports by 2030.

Demand side actions

- Energy efficiency, fuel substitution, electrification, and an enhanced uptake of renewable hydrogen and biomethane by industry to save 35 bcm of natural gas by 2030 on top of what is foreseen under the Fit for 55 proposals.
- **Production of non-metallic minerals**, cement, glass and ceramics, production of chemicals and refineries provide the **biggest opportunities for reducing fossil gas demand – almost 22 bcm**
- Electrification: RES PPAs as tool to incentivise expansion of RES and shield against price fluctuations
- Hydrogen: The Commission to support the uptake of RES hydrogen in industrial processes. **20% of the EU steel production to be decarbonised based on RES hydrogen by 2030.**

Supply-side actions

- Renewables: **Solar Strategy** (see below) to get to 300 GW by 2025, Wind uptake by **better permitting** (see below)
- Hydrogen Accelerator: Additional 20 Mt target of RES hydrogen (10 domestic production; 10 imports) with Delegated Acts on the Definition and Production of RES Hydrogen, will open for consultation soon (not yet there)

Amendment to Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs)

Reminder: Recovery and Resilience Fund is meant to invest the restructuring of the economy after the COVID pandemic towards green, resilient and digital. For Green Deal objectives, more than 200bn€ were foreseen. Money is disbursed via member states after getting the Green Light from DG COMP.

Objective: The RRP are re-gearred to focus on the REPowerEU objectives (only) as well by

- Obliging member states submit a dedicated REPowerEU chapter, outlining measures and actions aimed at addressing the REPowerEU objectives
- exemption from the digital target requirement of Art. 19(3) (f) for new measures included in the REPowerEU chapter (while keeping the climate target requirement of Art. 19 (3) (e))
- exemption from the obligation to apply the do-no-significant-harm principle laid down in Art. 5(2) for reforms and investments improving energy infrastructure to meet immediate security of supply needs for oil and gas, notably to enable diversification of supply in the interest of the Union as a whole

ETS-link (of interest for us):

- Allocation to the RRF (the corresponding fund) by auctioning off allowances of the Market Stability Reserve (20bn € until 2030)
- Intake-rate of MSR remains untouched until 2030

- Possibility for Member states to transfer up to 7.5% of their national allocation to the RRF for reforms and investments included in the REPowerEU chapter

Of interest: This means, a lot of money is still available via the national RRFs. If you have projects to diversify away from fossil fuel use, please check how to introduce your projects [via the dedicated national websites \(click on your respective flag\)](#).



EU Save Energy Plan

Communication: non-binding, spelling out measures to reduce energy usage by

- Achieving immediate energy savings through voluntary choices;
- Accelerating and strengthening structural, mid- to long-term energy efficiency measures.

Measures for industry:

- Energy audits and actions to address heat loss Incentivise heat loss audits and actions to avoid heat losses from high temperature processes. Encourage SMEs to carry out audits. 2.5 Mtoe
- Accelerate and financially support the replacement of fossil fuel systems with renewables Incentives, such as tax breaks or subsidies, to accelerate the replacement of fossil fuel systems with renewables, particularly in existing buildings with boilers more than 12 years old. 5 Mtoe

Supply Diversification

[Joint Energy Purchasing Platform to reach out to get more LNG](#) (imports of gas, LNG and hydrogen through a voluntary pooling EU platform)

[EU External Energy Strategy](#) rather lofty and high flyin with objectives centered around:

- strengthen energy security, resilience and open strategic autonomy by diversifying the EU's energy supply and boosting energy savings and efficiency;
- accelerate the global green and just energy transition to ensure sustainable, secure and affordable energy for the EU and the world;
- support Ukraine and other countries that are directly or indirectly affected by the Russian aggression;
- build long-lasting international partnerships and promote the EU clean energy industries across the globe

Solar Strategy

Objective: Installing 45GW of solar capacity every year

Tools: European Solar Rooftops Initiative and permitting/incentivization/obligations

- Increase 2030 target for renewables share to 45% (cf. above)
- Limit the length of permitting for rooftop solar installations, including large ones, to a maximum of 3 months
- Adopt provisions to ensure that all new buildings are “solar ready”
- Make the installation of rooftop solar energy compulsory for all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 m² by 2026 and all existing public and commercial buildings larger than 250 m² by 2027;
- large-scale skills partnership for onshore renewable energy under the Pact for Skill
- launch of a **European Solar PV Industry Alliance**



Permit Granting and PPAs

Communication with different recommendations to speed up permitting of RES projects:

- One stop shop
- Member States to set up regulatory sandboxes for innovative technologies, products etc
- Defining "go-to-areas" for RES projects to be made public by Commission and MS via digital mapping tools

On uptaking RES PPAs:

- Rather lofty: Member States should remove administrative and market barriers, strongly focused on SMEs
- Support schemes should be compatible with PPAs

Legislative proposal on RES Permitting

- To be inserted in RED that is currently negotiated spelling out
 - Concept of 'Go-to areas' where Member States must guarantee a simplified permitting procedure which shouldn't go beyond 1 year
 - Obligation by MS to identify these areas in less than a year and shall reflect the National Energy and Climate Plans in terms of size that shall be installed
 - Identified areas shall be listed in a digital tool managed by the Commission
 - Obligation for faster permitting: deadlines for authorities to respond to applications, provide contact points (One Stop Shops) and dispute settlement
 - RES-development shall be considered as overriding public interest

Hydrogen Delegated Act

- Not yet published although it was supposed to come up
- Additionality: it seems not much was changed in the latest leak as compared to the previous ones
- Target: incentivizing the production of 10 Million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen (and additional 10 million tonnes of imports)
- There shall also be additional funding of 200 Mio

Investment needs and funding opportunities

- REPowerEU will require an additional investment of 210 billion until 2027, whereby cutting Russian imports will save 100bn a year
- **RRF will be the main tool to fund the transition, 225 billion are already available**, it is necessary to approach national agencies to submit projects and receive funding (cannot stress this enough, link is above).
- Additional funding to RRF coming from ETS allowances (20bn, cf. above)
- Cohesion funds also disburse an additional 26.9bn for the RRF
- **There will be an additional Large Scale Call of the Innovation Fund in autumn, worth 3bn**





CBAM and ETS

ENVI voted on both CBAM and ETS. The results are however not very industry friendly.

Next Steps:

- Focus on Plenary as majorities are different there – suggestions to be drafted by end of next week actually as timing is tight (rapporteurs/shadows will meet as of tomorrow to discuss their strategies).
- Next ETS/CBAM call: defining plenary amendments (reintroduction of the most important ones) and defining split votes (to tone down certain issues), reach out to offices to introduce them
- Drawing on ITRE-opinions (EPP and ECR likely to follow them)
 - Introduce the better parts esp. on CBAM-FA phasing out over 2028-2035 and exports, EPP seems to be in favor of that)
 - Conditionality (but also requires a new amendment, cf. below)
- New amendments:
 - Re-introducing the ambition level without re-basing (focus on Renew)
 - Conditionality on Free Allocation (ENVI too rigorous); also link to IED
 - Fallback Benchmark update
- Split-votes (first split, then defeat of ENVI-position)
 - Exports on CBAM to have congruence (with ITRE line)
 - Transition pathways with aim of defeating the adopted ENVI position (due to link to IED)
 - Conditionality
 - Ambition level (+ alternative amendment without LRF in place)
- 1 June: Deadline to introduce plenary amendments and split votes
- 6-9 June: both reports to be voted in Plenary
- September: Negotiations with the Council and the Commission start

The vote in plenary will be very tight (for both industry-friendly and not-so-friendly groupings), so there might be a chance if some of the MEPs are coming around and move away from the S&D/Green/Renew ENVI-line.



Environment

IED

The EU Commission published on 5 May the proposal for the review of the Industrial Emission Directive (IED). The non-energy minerals extractive sector is included (with exclusion of construction minerals). Within the Euromines IED Task Force we are defining our best way forward for advocacy at EU and MS level.

In short, Euromines rejects the proposed inclusion of the mining sector in the IED. The Commission's proposal on IED would lead to higher costs, extended and more complex permitting procedures, more administrative burden, and legal uncertainty for the mining sector. This would significantly weaken the domestic raw materials supply in Europe. The European mining sector supports the EU sustainable raw material principles and is committed to the continuous improvement of its environmental performance and climate neutrality by 2050.

Due to two years of COVID-19 and the Russian war industrial supply chains have been disturbed and the security of raw materials supply is at risk. Euromines would therefore support postponing the further discussion on the IED revision and at first precisely assess the impact of the legislation on the competitiveness of the industry.



At this stage the input from Member States to the Commission is very important. France is gathering at the moment feedback from Member States on IED by the end of May. Therefore, we would encourage you to contact your ministries and speak out against inclusion of our sector.

Water Framework Directive

Relevant news from the SCG (EU Strategic Coordination Group on WFD) meeting of 17 May where Euromines participated:

The legal department of DG Envi launched a request for Member States for information on the functioning of national compliance assurance systems in relation to the WFD. The focus is on compliance problems under WFD over abstraction, pollution, and good status (Art 4 of WFD) not yet achieved. The MS were not very enthusiastic at all to provide such information.

The 4th Watch List was presented (Free-Cyanide is not included). The proposed list will be sent through Interservice Consultation and after that to Article 21 Committee for endorsement. The general comments from MS were that new analytical equipment for analyzing the newly proposed substances are often too expensive and the list may be too long for their budgets.

About the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) review: the Ni and Hg EQS dossiers are currently under revision by the scientific SCHEER Committee, but no comments have been published yet. Many Member States face problems with the electronic reporting system for the River Basin Water Management Plans and Flood Risk Management Plans and therefore there is a general delay of sending the information to the Commission (deadline was set in March 2022).

DG Envi's legal department announced without any details that the French court ruled in a dispute between a French NGO and the French ministry on deterioration (Art 4.7), which is related to the German "Weser Ruling". The French Court has given a judgement according to guidance 36 that the monitoring frequency may not be applied by the NGO for the determination of deterioration.

Stakeholders and MS have asked for written information by DG Envi. The topic will be internally discussed at the Water Directors meeting in June in Paris. Besides this it was announced that in 2024 a best practices report will be released by DG Envi with a focus on exemptions (Art 4.5). The goal is to develop indicators for exemptions. Both developments hopefully may have a positive effect for the water permitting problems in our sector.

Slides are [available on CIRCABC here](#).

Soil Strategy

Euromines send an application in for a seat in the EU Soil Strategy Platform. There is no news yet on any decisions.



Mining with Nature

How the Swedish Mining Industry Became a Biodiversity Frontrunner

The mining industry in Sweden is a driving force for sustainability. For this, the industry wants to go beyond becoming fossil-free and take even greater responsibility.

This includes biodiversity.

The Swedish mining industry's new concept, [Mining with Nature](#), is a roadmap for mining companies to contribute to biodiversity net gain in all regions where mining and minerals operations and exploration take place. This means that the industry will be investing further in developing innovative solutions for achieving sustainable land use in harmony with nature.

A fundamental basis of the concept is to start from science and the mitigation hierarchy; to avoid, minimize, restore and compensate for the impact on biodiversity.

Increased consideration for biological diversity must be profitable. Not only for nature but also for business. The Swedish mining industry is the very first sector to apply this approach on biodiversity. Its ambition is to serve as an inspiration also for the international mining community and for other industrial sectors.



Speakers:

- ⇒ **Åsa Jackson**, Director Corporate Responsibility, Boliden
- ⇒ **Pia Lindström**, Sr. Vice President Sustainability, LKAB
- ⇒ **Anders Forsgren**, Sr. Project Manager Business Development, Boliden
- ⇒ **Annika Zachrisson**, Sustainability Expert, LKAB
- ⇒ **Charlotte Odenberger**, Dir. Environment, Zinkgruvan Lundin Mining
- ⇒ **Kristina Branteryd**, Director Environment, Svemin
- ⇒ + Political panel discussion with MEP:s

The seminar is an official partner event to EU Green Week.

For more information, join the [Mining with Nature Event in Brussels 2 June – or online](#)



Seminar on Mining with Nature, during the EU Green Week 22:

Date: 2 June, 2022

Time: 10.30 - 12.00, refreshments from 10:00

Location: Marriott Courtyard Brussels EU (Rue Joseph II 32, 1000 Bruxelles) and online

Format: Hybrid

Registration: [Link](#)

Health and Safety

Health & Safety Repository

Euromines is glad to have launched the **“H&S Repository”** on its website this May. This Repository is a space for members to share their own documents and resources for the benefit of other Euromines members. For example: guidance, standards, protocols, reports, tools, case studies, etc.

It aims to share knowledge and experiences on Health and Safety among members. The initial phase will be on health and safety resources and then it can open to more areas in due course.

We invite you to visit the Euromines Members Area at [the following link](#).

Euromines H&S Workshop for NO_x, CO and Diesel exhaust emissions

On July 2022 from 09:00 to 18:00h CET, 2 days. In Germany (Hotel in Kassel and K+S mine visit). Dates to be confirmed.

The main objectives of the workshop will be: Present the Euromines baseline questionnaire results 2019 and 2021, present a clear and complete status of each company for compliance with the new OELs for NO_x, CO and DEE, present the improvements and investments done by each member and agreement on an Euromines position on the best way forward.



Online webinar

"Roadmap on Carcinogens - Activating industry and sectors"

Let's get smart about carcinogens at work!

An online webinar on Roadmap on Carcinogens took place on 19 May 2022 from 9h30-13h00 (CET). This interactive webinar was organized by Business Europe in collaboration with TNO and is part of Challenge 3.1 of the Roadmap on Carcinogens.

It aimed to engage sectors and industries in the fight against carcinogens in the workplace and investigate the important role of (cross-)sectoral organisations in supporting and encouraging the companies in their network to take measures against exposure to carcinogens.

The participants of the workshop exchanged safe working procedures and good practices at European, sectoral, and national level, identifying challenges and points for improvement. In addition, the webinar allowed stakeholders to share knowledge and good practices about financing of measures to prevent workers getting exposed to carcinogens.

From 2021 the Roadmap on Carcinogens is running twelve challenges to gain further impact, all to help prevent our workers from getting exposed to carcinogens. These challenges focus on the following four goals:

- Creating awareness through Europe among businesses and workers on the risks of exposure to carcinogenic substances and the need for preventive actions.
- Providing help to businesses and workers in preventing exposure to carcinogens on the work floor and minimize its effect on the workforce.
- Mobilising stakeholders and increasing the involvement of relevant parties such as sectors and industry to multiply our efforts throughout Europe.
- Targeting innovation to bridge the gap between research findings and businesses' needs.



Silica Dust – Fight against work-related cancer! September 27th, 2022

Experiences and results from practice

Many workers in the EU are exposed to dangerous substances at their workplaces. In most cases, they are not aware that they are often exposed to carcinogenic substances.

The European Roadmap on Carcinogens makes an important contribution to raising awareness of carcinogenic substances and disseminating good practice.



To take the right measures to avoid or minimise dangerous substances, it is important to know how and where carcinogenic substances are used. Especially during the extraction of mineral raw materials and on construction sites, silica dust is often produced.

Based on the EU Guidance for National Labour Inspectors on addressing risks from worker exposure to respirable crystalline silica (RCS) on construction sites, the Austrian Labour Inspectorate is conducting an Austria-wide consultation and inspection campaign in 2021–2022. This campaign aims at low-dust (dustfree) working methods on construction sites and in mining, in particular the avoidance and reduction of silica dust.

Within the framework of the EU Roadmap on Carcinogens, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, on behalf of EU-OSHA, invites you to a virtual and interactive closing event of the consultation and inspection campaign on silica dust **on Tuesday, September 27th, 2022.**

During the event the results of the campaign will be presented.

Admission to the event is free of charge. We kindly request your registration by Tuesday, September 20th, 2022.

Registration:

Sonja Krottendorfer, events@putzstingl.at, +43 681 848 99 585



Communication

Communication Workshop in Vienna

On Wednesday 11th May Euromines members and Euromines team met in Vienna for the Communications Workshop.

The morning session was led by the communication advisors from Pantharei and provided a short introduction to digital public affairs and two interactive tasks. The two teams were answering two questions: **1. What would need to happen for EUROMINES to not be a relevant player anymore?** and **2. How would we act if we were Fridays for Future?** If you are interested to see the results visit our [Members Area](#).

The afternoon session was dedicated to the follow up of the **Sustainable Mining Initiative**, discussing the members' packages and budget.

Follow-up on Communication & Advocacy was the final session of the workshop. It was agreed that the priority for the coming weeks is to agree on key messages that will be used consistently for Euromines communication. [Read more here](#).

Thank you for joining us!



Site visit

Visiting the Breitenau mine

The first post-Covid mine visit brought the Euromines team to the Breitenau facility of RHI Magnesita. The mine Breitenau has been supplying raw material for the refractory industry for more than 100 years. It is a typical alpine type mine and one of the largest underground mines in Austria. The orebody dips with approximately 25 degrees and is developed via a spiral chute (currently 4,5km at 12%). The deposit has currently a known length of 2.500m and is not yet fully explored; a corresponding extension is very likely. The overlay in the currently deepest mining level is roughly 1.000m. The magnesite production takes place predominantly in the underground mine (70 80%), subordinated also in the open pit mine (20 30%). Both mining methods of underground mining are pillar mining methods, based on the application of backfill. The needed backfill material is specifically mined in the open pit.

A huge thank you to the entire RHI team for making this possible.

Insightful! Interesting! Inspiring!



Upcoming Events

Raw Materials Summit 2022

23 - 25 May 2022, Berlin

[Programme](#)

Euromines President, Mark Rachovides will join the panel "Responsible sourcing: opportunities for the European mining sector".



The banner for the Raw Materials Summit 2022 features a dark blue background with a pattern of small white dots. On the left, the text "RAW MATERIALS SUMMIT" is displayed in large, white, sans-serif capital letters. To the right of this text, the dates "23-25 MAY" are shown in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. Further right, there is a portrait of Mark Rachovides, the Euromines President, wearing a suit and glasses. Above the portrait, the text "MEDIA PARTNER" is written in small, white, sans-serif capital letters, followed by the "euromines" logo. At the bottom of the banner, there is a row of logos: the "eit RawMaterials Connecting matters" logo, the European Union flag with the text "Co-funded by the European Union", the "EUROPEAN RAW MATERIALS ALLIANCE" logo, the "ERMA" logo, and the website "eitrmsummit.com". A small line of text at the bottom center states: "This event is organised by EIT RawMaterials GmbH in the name and on behalf of EIT RawMaterials e.V."

PDAC 2022

PDAC 2022 will now be hosted in person in Toronto from June 13-15 and online on June 28-29.

[Convention Website](#)

Euro Mine Expo 2022

14 - 16 June 2022, Skellefteå, Sweden

[Euro Mine Expo website](#)

Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee for Extractive industries Working group Meeting

Monday, September 19, 2022 - 09:00 to 13:00, Hybrid



Polish SMR for Europe's transformation and competitiveness

22 June 2022, Rue Belliard 40, 1000 Brussels



Upcoming Euromines Meetings

ExCom

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 09 June | 10h00-12h00 | call |
| 08 September | 09h30-12h30 | Brussels |
| 03 November | 10h00-12h00 | call |

Policy Committee

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 14 June | 14h00-16h30 | call |
| 07 September | 14h00-17h00 | Brussels |

Communications Committee

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 15 June NEW DATE | 16h00-17h30 | call |
| 07 September | 09h30-13h00 | Brussels |
| 2 December | 16h00-17h30 | call |

Energy Committee

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 08 September | 14h00-17h00 | Brussels |
| 24 November | TBC | call |

Environment Committee

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 06 September | 09h30-13h00 | Brussels |
| 15 November | | call |

Health & Safety Committee

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 16 June | 15h00-16h30 | call |
| 06 September | 14h00-17h00 | Brussels |
| 13 December | 15h00-16h30 | call |

Euromines H&S Workshop for NOx, CO and Diesel exhaust emissions

On July 2022 from 09:00 to 18:00h CET, 2 days. In Germany (Hotel in Kassel and K+S mine visit).
Dates to be confirmed.

We appreciate your feedback, please send your comments and suggestion to Veronika sochorova@euromines.be.