

# **Sustainable Aggregates Resources Management and Planning issues in SEE: From SARMa to SNAP-SEE project**

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**Findings on issues related to the sustainable  
aggregate resources management  
and planning in SEE**

**Key challenges for the sustainable  
management and planning of aggregates**

**ACTIONS**



**SARMA:**  
**10 SEE**  
**countries**

**SNAP-SEE:**  
**13 SEE countries**

## Objectives of SARMa

- To develop common approach to Sustainable Aggregates Resource Management (SARM) and
- To ensure Sustainable Supply Mix (SSM) policy in SEE



**SARM** means moving towards efficient and low socio- environmental impact Quarrying considering also waste management

**SSM** policy means that aggregates' demand should be fulfilled with a mix of primary and secondary aggregates that together maximize net benefits of aggregate supply across generations

## Findings & related issues

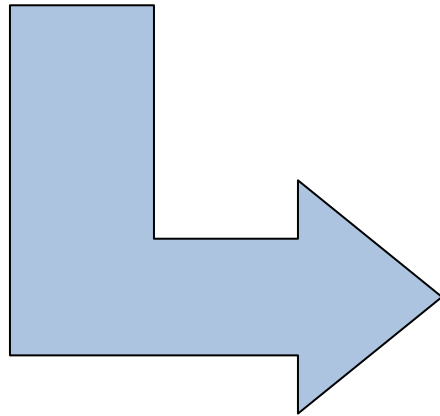
### At the conclusion of the SARMa project:

The partners recognised the gap between their enhanced understanding of SARM & SSM concepts and the existing aggregates planning process in their countries and across much of the SEE

***Planning for aggregates supply*** is a governmental activity, the purpose of which is to determine the policies, legal framework, actions, and information that will be needed to ensure the availability of adequate amounts of primary and secondary aggregates to economy in the near, medium and long term

## Findings & related issues

It was also identified that the SEE region ***faces a lack of data which are required to support the aggregates planning.....***



Efficient data collection, management and processing are necessary for the development of harmonized SARM & SSM policies

## Findings & related issues

Type of data that are generally missing:



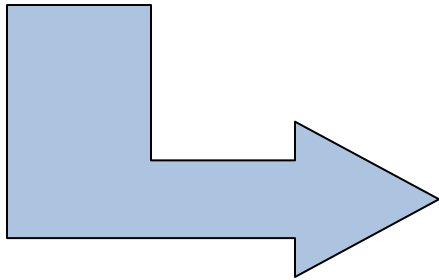
- ✓ Demand forecasts
- ✓ Data on secondary aggregates

***Secondary aggregates*** originate as waste of [other quarrying and] mining operations, or from industrial processes, C&DW including road planning), but excluding chalk and clay/shale worked primarily for aggregate purposes



## Findings & related issues

Reduced capability to achieve **resource efficiency**.....



Inadequate capacity and  
competence for addressing  
primary and secondary  
aggregates planning

***‘Resource efficiency’** is defined in general as a practice in which the primary consideration of material use begins with the concept of “Reduce-Reuse-Recycle-Repair” in descending order of priority*



## Findings & related issues

**Secondary aggregates were not considered** when planning for aggregates supply in most SEE countries

SSM strategies and policies are in general missing in SEE

Databases on secondary aggregates either missing or include limited information

## Findings & related issues

Different levels of development, regarding the recycling of C&DW  
Achievement of **C&DW recycling targets** and implementation of relevant legislation is a **slow process**

Recycling rate of C&DW is very low in most SEE countries

Missing data on % of recycled used as aggregates

## Findings & related issues

**Complex legislative** framework  
regulating Quarrying  
in some SEE countries



too many, potentially  
conflicting, laws...

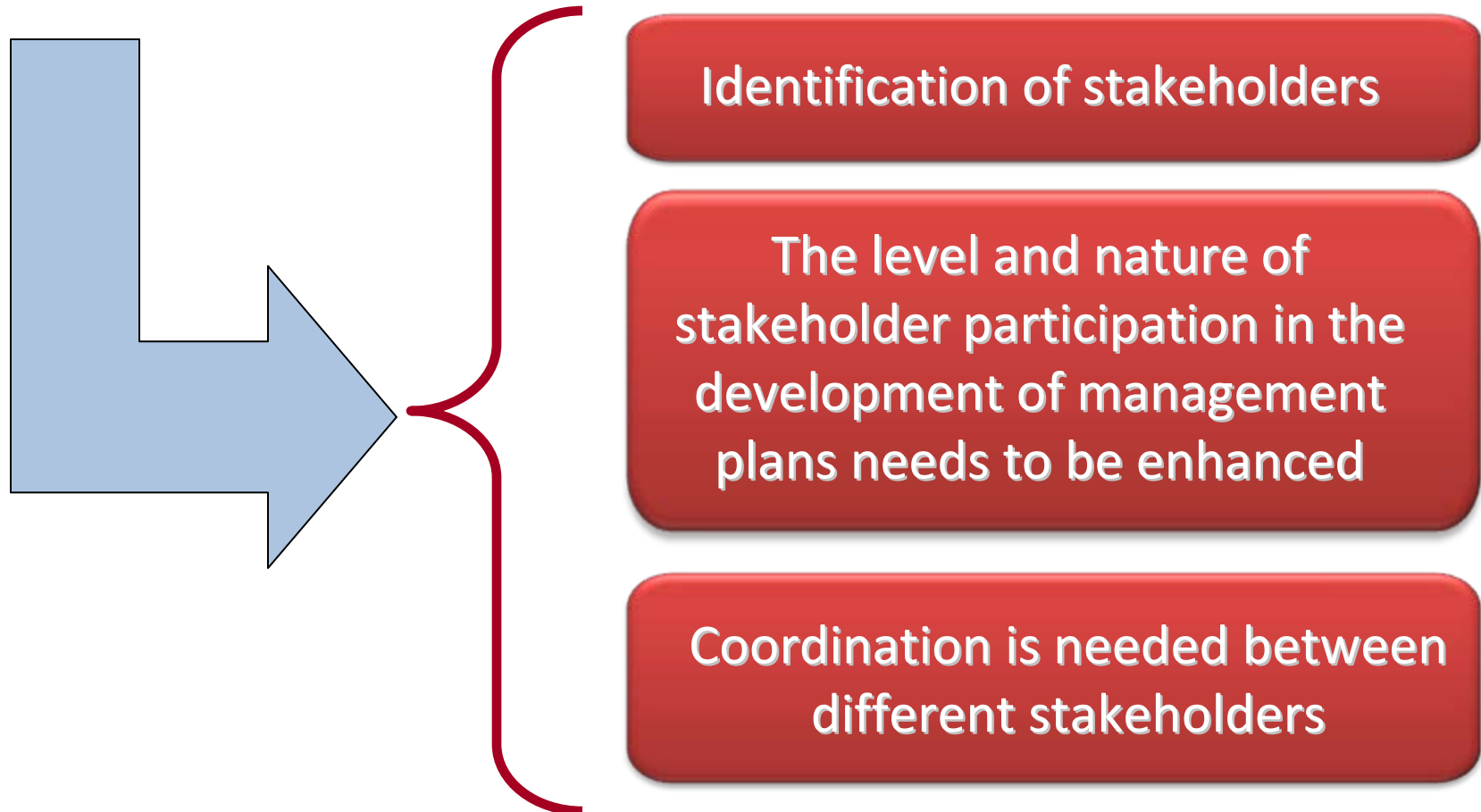
National  
**mineral planning policy**  
is **not equally developed** in  
different SEE countries



Land use planning  
does not always take  
into account  
aggregate resources

## Findings & related issues

Limited stakeholders' involvement in planning.....



# Key challenges for the sustainable aggregates management & planning

**The sustainable aggregates management and planning in SEE involve challenges such as:**

**Exploitation of all  
potential aggregate  
resources**

**Promotion of recycling  
activities**

**Elimination of  
deficiencies in the  
relative legislative  
framework**

**Achievement of social  
license to operate**

# Key challenges

**More challenges include lack of:**

Coordinated planning for aggregates that addresses cross-sectoral interactions;

Integrated (or any) planning for primary and secondary aggregates that addresses resource efficiency;

Data to support sustainable aggregates planning;

Stakeholder engagement and consultation process to ensure that planning addresses the concerns and needs of all target groups.

# Actions towards SARM & SNAP

How can SEE countries achieve SARM & SNAP??

**Adopt SARM and SSM practices in  
order to achieve resource efficiency**

**Integrate planning for primary and  
secondary aggregates**

**Develop tools to support  
national/regional aggregates planning**



## More actions....

**Raise knowledge and awareness on the potential contribution of aggregates from recycling to achieve SSM**

**Increase knowledge and capacity levels among stakeholders with respect to sustainable aggregates management and planning**

**Thank you for your attention!**