



GEOLOGICAL FOR
SERVICE EUROPE

EU Geological Subsurface Data: a resource to be mined









Mining in the Netherlands

Energy

- Peat¹⁾ (~16th century until 1960)
-) Coal¹⁾ (from 1900 until 1975)

Building materials

- Limestone building material ²⁾ (~1st century until ~ 1980)
- Cement ²⁾ (~19th century until 2020)
- Sand, gravel (~1950 present)
- Clay (~1st century present)

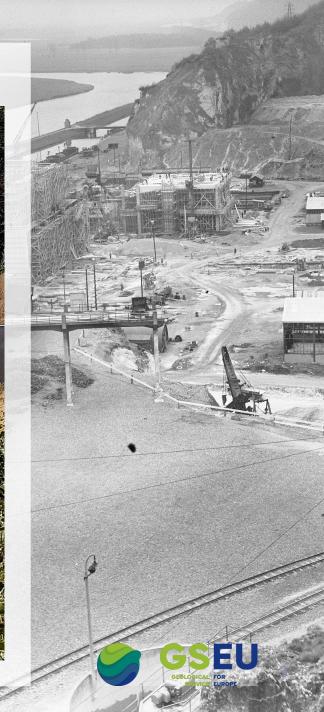


¹⁾ Wikipedia

²⁾ Ing. F. H. G. Engelen-Sittard, 500 jaar winning van kalksteen in Zuid-Limburg





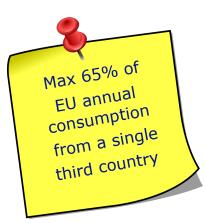




Mining in Europe

EU domestic capacities by 2030¹):

- At least 10% for extraction
- At least 40% for processing
- At least 15% for recycling



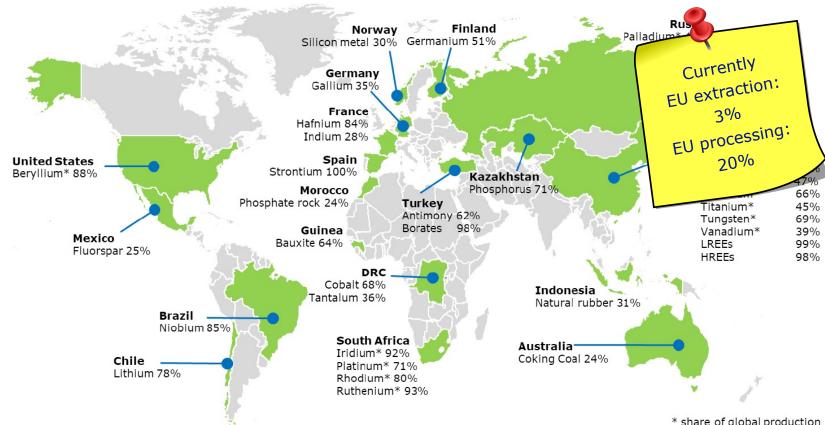


President of the European Commission, Ursula **von der Leyen** said: "This Act will bring us closer to our climate ambitions. It will significantly improve the refining, processing and recycling of critical raw materials here in Europe. Raw materials are vital for manufacturing key technologies for our twin transition – like wind power generation, hydrogen storage or batteries. And we're strengthening our cooperation with reliable trading partners globally to reduce the EU's current dependencies on just one or a few countries. It's in our mutual interest to ramp up production in a sustainable manner and at the same time ensure the highest level of diversification of supply chains for our European businesses."





Mining in Europe¹⁾



^{*} share of global production



¹⁾ Study on the EU's list of Critical Raw Materials (2020) Final Report



Relevant questions for miners

Sweden

Where to look

Can it be found?

Economic potential

Can it be mined?





Jan Moström, CEO of LKAB, and Ebba Busch, Swedish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Energy, Business and Industry, presented important news for European self-sufficiency of critical raw materials. This happened on the same day the EU Commission visits Kiruna due to wieden's presidency of the Council of the EU, (Photo: Westey OverkilftLKAB)





Relevant answers: EGDI



What is it?

Data infrastructure

What does it do?

- Access to pan-European harmonised, standardised data
 - Ritch multilingual search capability
 - map viewer
- Harvest open spatial data(sets) (structured and non-structured)
- Upload and manage metadata



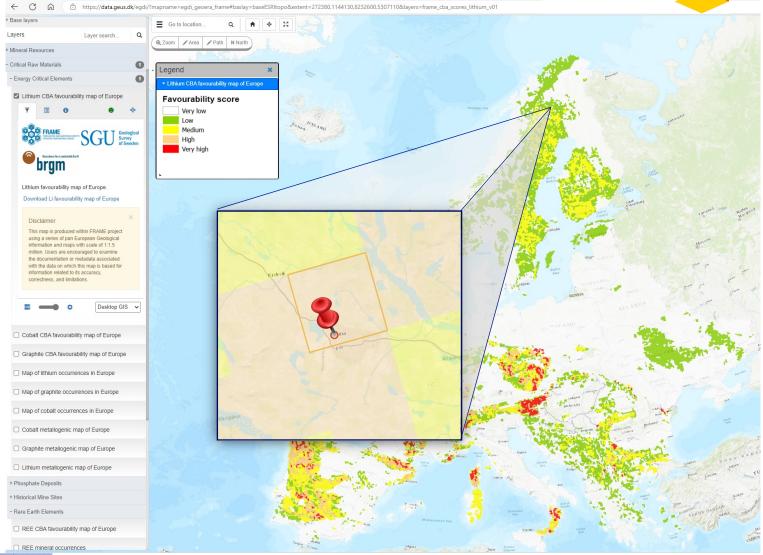
Data users





Access to data related results produced by EU research projects since 2010

🤛 Relevant answers: EGDI 🚺









Relevant answers: EGDI



What will it become?

Data platform and Knowledge infrastructure

What will be added?

- Additional data for existing datasets (completeness and up to date)
- New datasets
- Additional visualisation functionality
- Decision support for societal challenges
 - added value information portals
 - share knowledge



even more research results!



¹⁾ European Geological Data Infrastructure



It starts with data: EGDI 😝

Data as the oxygen that fuels the fire of the Fourth Industrial Revolution *)

Data is key

Structured, transparent, traceable, trustable

Access is essential

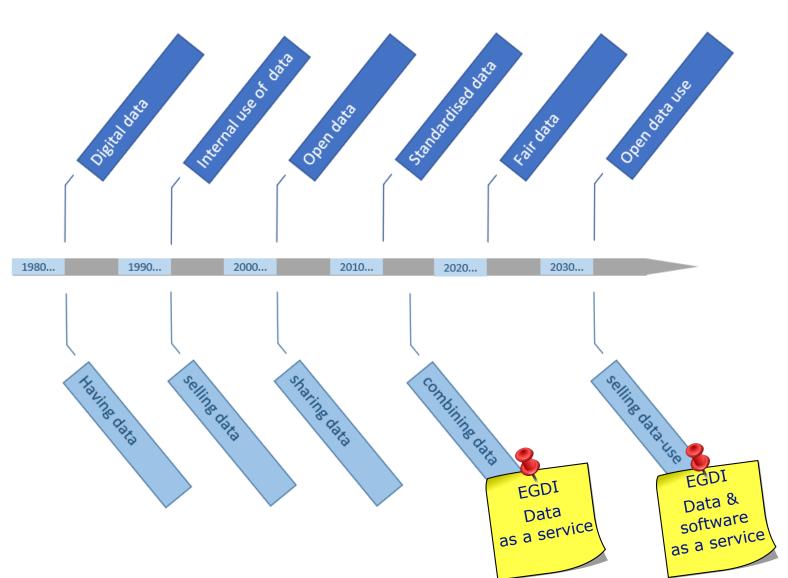
• Open, findable, re-usable





towards data use: EGDI









To make this work:EGDI

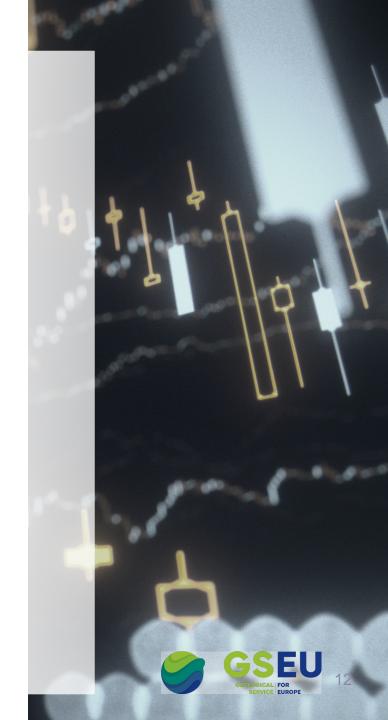


Be relevant

- Make sure the data is complete and up to date
- Make sure the data is easy to use
- Make sure the tools you offer are
 - fit for purpose
 - easy to use

Open up to new techniques

- Process more data, release updates more frequent
- Be flexible with scales: provide more detail where it is needed
- Be creative in finding new ways of visualisation
- Think 4D: what will happen if ... changes
- Translate Geology into the language of the users







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Thank you for you attention!



