



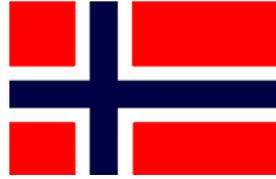
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Geological Survey of Norway



Geoinform of Ukraine



EIMIDA

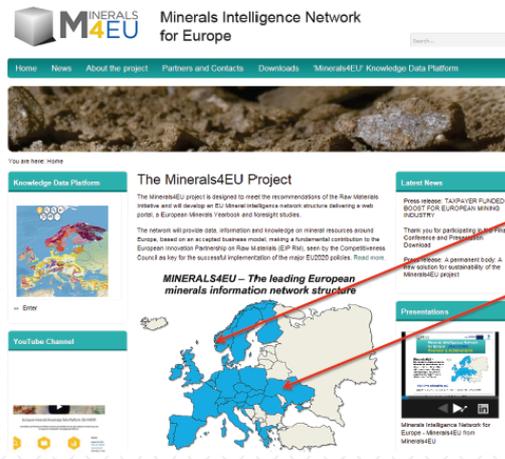
European Integration of Mineral Raw Material Data
Joint Project - 2015-2017

Together towards European partnership

Project partnership between Geoinform of Ukraine (GIU) and Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The State Research and Development Enterprise "State Informational Geological Fund of Ukraine" – SRDE "GeolInform of Ukraine" or GIU, is the specialized research and development unit of the State Geological and Subsurface Survey of Ukraine (SGSSU) which collects, stores, analyzes and provides information received from geological study and use of subsurface.

The Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) is a government agency under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. NGU's main tasks are to collect, process and distribute knowledge of the physical, chemical and mineralogical properties of the country's bedrock, surficial deposits and groundwater. NGU shall actively contribute to ensuring that geoscientific knowledge is utilised for the effective and sustainable management of the nation's natural resources and environment.



Achievement: Norway-Ukraine partnership in Minerals4EU

Sustainable and efficient production and management of natural resources is one key area for societal development. For any present or future society, mineral resources and good value chains from such will play a significant role in not only economic development but also to the transition to a greener and more sustainable future. The high dependency of mineral raw materials combined with the low self-sufficiency in Europe made the EU Commission launch the raw material initiative (RMI). This has three priorities: fostering sustainable supply of raw materials from European sources, ensuring a level playing field in access to resources in third countries, and boosting resource efficiency and promoting recycling.

Regarding the first issue (raw materials from European sources), the national geological surveys have a key role. Through EuroGeoSurveys (organization owned by 33 national surveys) several projects and activities have been carried out. Transparent and open sharing of data about mineral production and mineral resources is one of the highest priorities. Such a "mineral intelligence system" has indeed been launched as a result of the two-year FP7 project "Minerals4EU" (ended Sept. 2015). In the aftermath of that project, the main challenge is

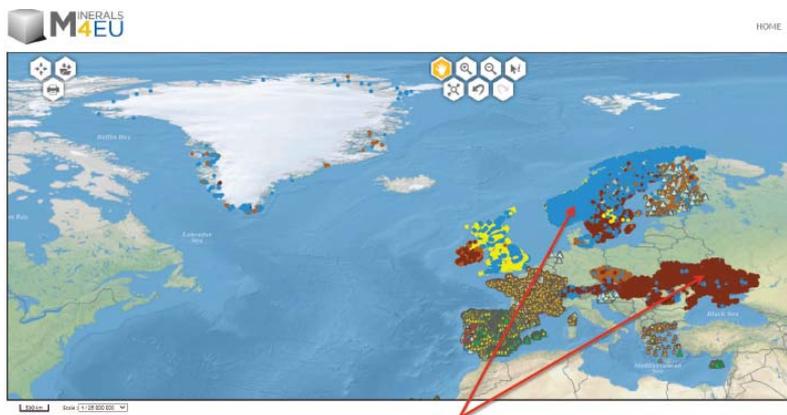


Achievement: knowledge exchange and knowing each other

to keep the consortium together and make a permanent body continuing and developing harmonized mineral information. Later, this work will pass into a Horizon 2020 ERA-net, to be launched 2016.

countries. In addition to the actual data exchange, the cooperation creates bonds between countries and professional environments, and new ideas get born.

So far, the cooperation has lead to several important achievements:



Achievement: Norway-Ukraine Spatial data on mineral resources in the ground on the European Minerals Knowledge Data Platform

- The membership and integration of Ukraine into the EuroGeoSurveys community and cooperation
- Integration and partnership of Ukraine in the EU FP7 project: Minerals4EU
- Significant milestones reached: Ukrainian mineral statistical data into the Minerals4EU European Minerals Yearbook (spring 2015) and spatial mineral resource data into the Minerals4EU map portal (autumn 2015)
- Bilateral exchange and learning from each other; field excursions, workshops

It is important to emphasize some of the fundamental principles of this cooperation across the borders: full transparency (no secret data, all countries must give data on equal terms), all data freely delivered and open to everyone, all ICT solutions open-key (free-ware based), dynamic harvesting and harmonization of data from the various national databases. These principles are important for securing broad cooperation, avoiding corruption, and stimulating good governance of mineral resources. On a wider perspective, the process leads towards democratisation of mineral resource information on a multi-national platform.

The project will last until the end of 2017. By then, we believe that both countries are integrated parts of unstoppable processes leading to creation of values, jobs and a more sustainable society across the borders of Europe.

The Ukraine-Norway cooperation, first through the project NUMIRE (2012-2014) and now its successor EIMIDA (European integration of mineral raw material data; 2015-2017) is, in many ways, about two non-EU countries walking hand-in-hand through the various European processes of creating a genuine and lasting exchange of knowledge leading to a more robust and sustainable Europe. Of course, in tight and good cooperation with the other European



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