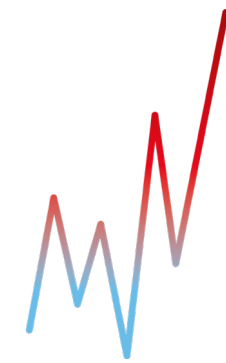
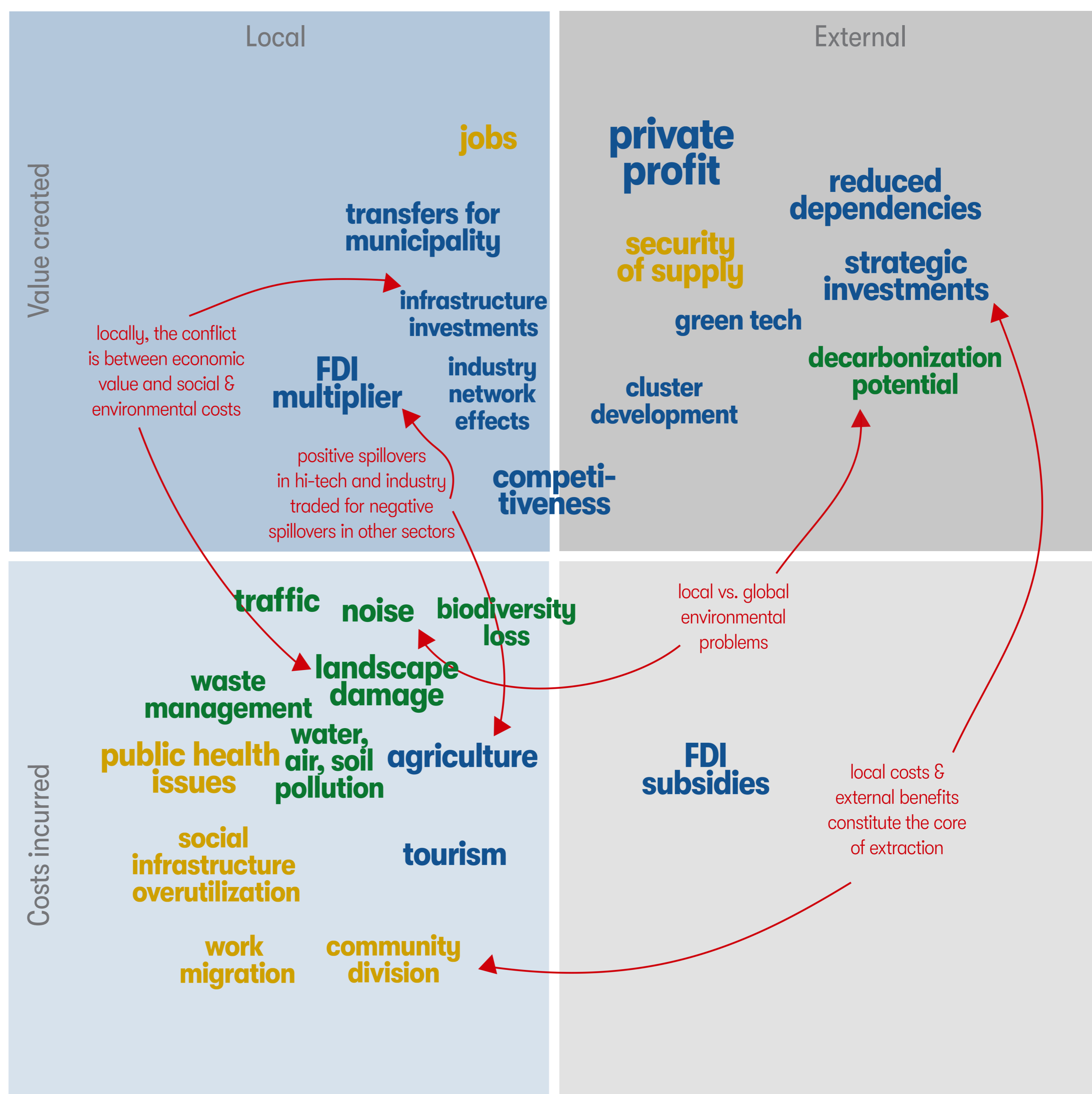




Local and global tensions around extraction projects



economic
social
environmental
tensions



The diagram illustrates various tensions related to the local impact of mineral extraction, waste sites, or industrial production. The diagram is not intended as a cost-benefit analysis because many of the discussed effects overlap and it would be difficult to avoid double accounting. The goal here is rather to outline all the positive and negative effects to be weighted. There is a notable imbalance between monetized and unmonetized assets, making it very difficult for markets to reach an unbiased decision - the issues are inevitably political.

The just transition literature points to similar solutions across these tensions - good data on the local impacts, transparency of the projects (including private profit, utilization of the product, work and environmental standards), thorough participation of the local communities including deliberation that would bridge the political divide on such projects, and investments into local services and social infrastructure. The environmental justice perspective then emphasizes the rights of local communities, including the "right to say no".

| Tension | National context | EU context | Local solutions |
|---|--|---|--|
| Export-based value vs. local value | internal cores and peripheries, regional cohesion, national vs. regional competitiveness | migration across member states, differences in quality of life, internal sacrifice zones, external security, dependence & competitiveness | transparency, meaningful participation, right to say no, shielding communities from external pressures, focus on quality of life |
| Trade-off between economic and non-economic agendas & tensions between sectors | tensions between sectors and ministries need to be addressed transparently at adequate political level, data collection and availability and open discussion can improve societal resilience | balancing between EU-level interests such as self-sufficiency, security, competitiveness on one hand, and meaningful participation of locals on the other | deliberative tools, mitigating poverty and unemployment to limit potential blackmailing of local communities, high quality data and public administration, balancing between various sectors and taking strategic decisions on development in a participative manner |
| Climate change mitigation vs. local environment | climate neutrality goals, national goals on biodiversity protection, pollution standards, soil protection | aligning mitigation and sustainability goals across sectors, trade-off between global and local just transition, economic security vs. ecological diplomacy | collecting data on externalities, not relying only on market-based regulation, participation of the locals, EIA and environmental monitoring |

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