




Current critical raw materials policies and their impacts

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"Securing access to Critical Raw Materials (CRMs)"

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Critical raw material policies over time

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- 2020s:
Worldwide emergence of critical raw material strategies to secure supply for strategic sectors, in particular the energy transition; increase of policies fostering self-reliance
 - From 2014: National Institutes and Observatories for Critical Raw Materials founded in several countries
 - 2011: First list of Critical Raw Materials published by the EU
 - 2008: US National Research Council: *Minerals, Critical Minerals, and the US Economy*; *EU Raw Materials Initiative*
 - 2004: Foundation of the *Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEG)*
 - 1975: EC Communication “The Community's Supplies of Raw Materials”
 - 1970s: “Limits to Growth” and Oil Crises
 - 1939: US Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act



Tax credits for battery manufacturers using materials from US or allies



Strategic raw materials, benchmarks, shortened timelines, transparency requirements



Australian Government

Critical Minerals Strategy 2023-2030

June 2023

Build sovereign processing capabilities, create more value from own resources

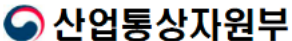


CRITICAL MINERALS FOR INDIA



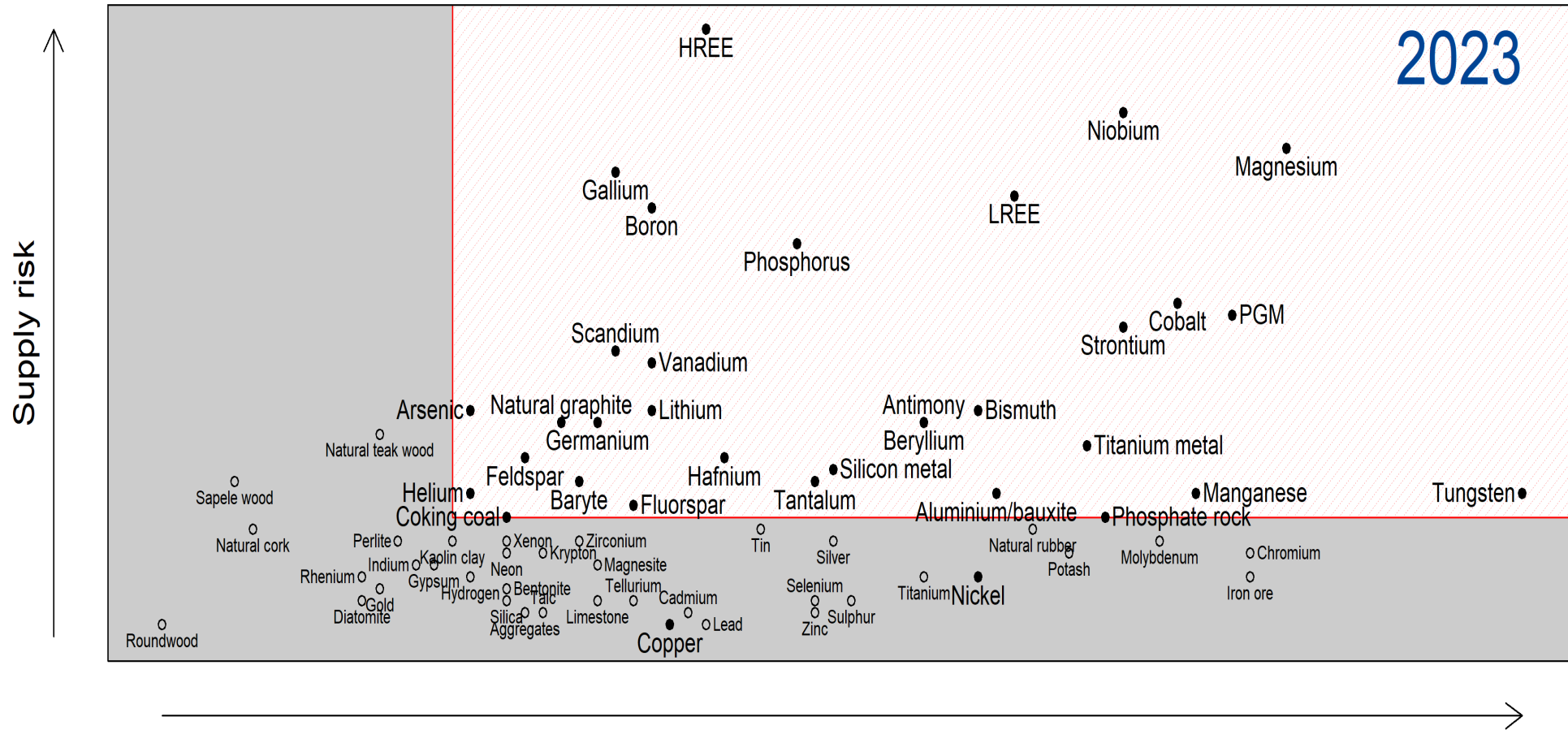
Alignment with "Make in India", "Atmanirbhar Bharat"

첨단산업 글로벌 강국 도약을 위한 핵심광물 확보전략



Strategic raw materials, dependency reduction, recycling benchmarks

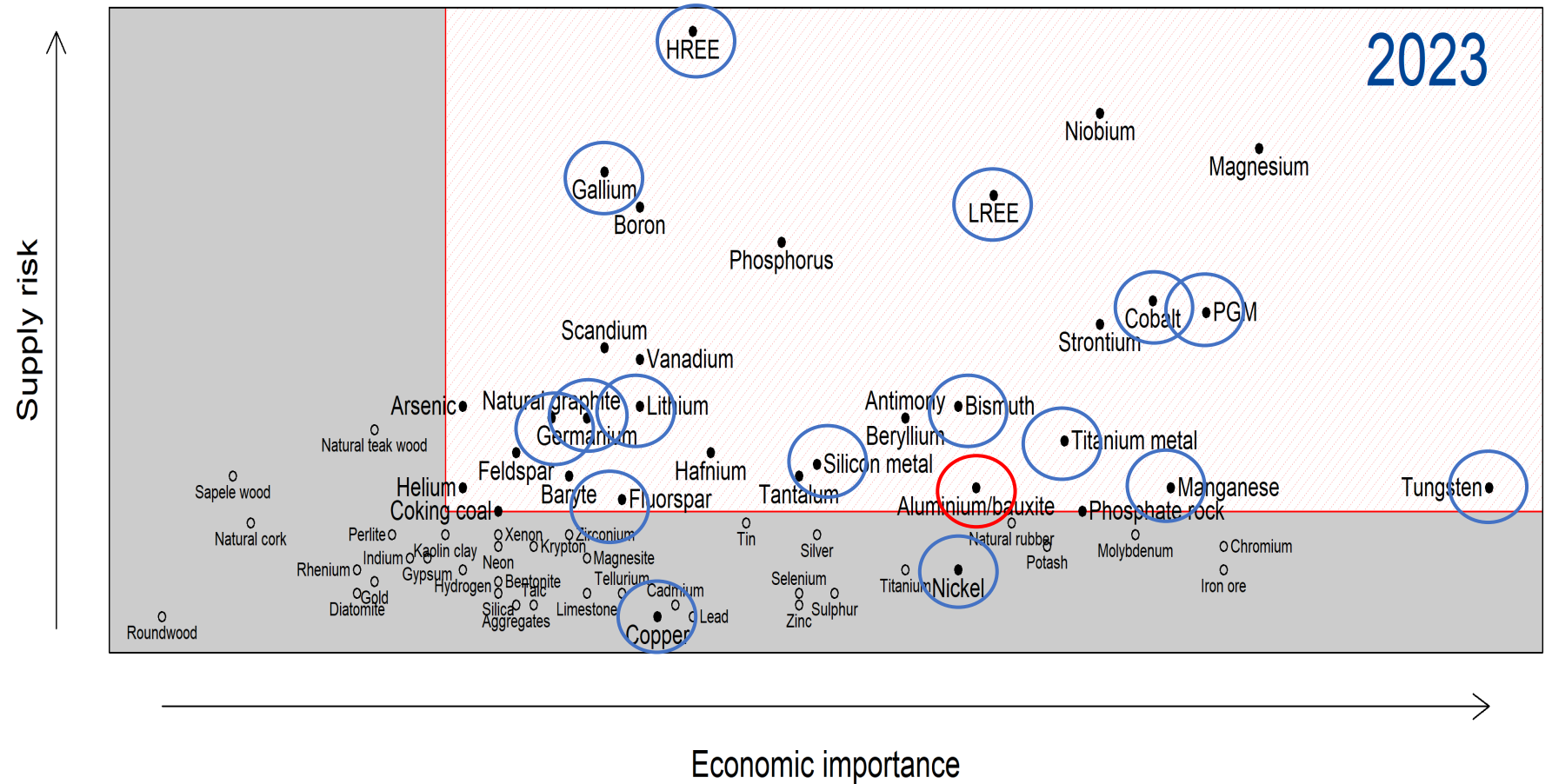
EU critical raw materials, 2023



Based on Study on the Critical Raw Materials for the EU (2023)

New: strategic raw materials

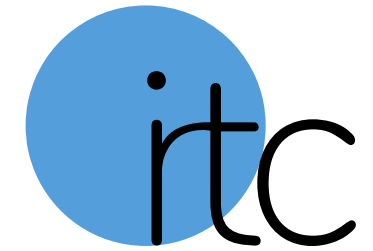
“The strategic importance shall be determined based on the relevance of a raw material for the green and digital transition as well as defence and space applications”



Content of the regulation proposal (excerpt)

- Domestic extraction & processing benchmark (Art. 1 Regulation)
At least 10% of the EU's annual consumption of strategic raw materials must be domestically sourced, and 40% domestically processed (and not more than 65% sourced from a single third country)
- Council: raise processing benchmark to 50%
- Recycling benchmark (Art. 1 Regulation)
At least 15% of the EU's annual consumption of strategic raw materials must be covered by recycling
- Council: raise recycling benchmark to 20%
- Parliament: add 45% waste material recycling benchmark for each SRM
- Shortened timeframes for strategic projects (Art. 9-10 Regulation)
"Overriding public interest", permitting time max. 12/24 months, max. consultation period for environmental assessment 90 days
- Environmental footprinting (Art. 30 Regulation)
Possibility to introduce mandatory environmental footprint declaration
- Strategic partnerships (Art. 33 Regulation, Communication)
Cooperation measures; "CRM club" for partnerships with like-minded allies to secure CRM/SRM supply

How are stakeholders affected?



Stakeholder group

Selected opportunities

Selected challenges

Selected open questions



Mining and processing industry

Increased demand, visibility & political support

Pressure to meet benchmarks and compliance requirements; possible knowledge and skill gaps

How will benchmarks be measured and composed?



Local communities

Job creation and economic development

Potential environmental damages due to shortened permitting times

Will there be a successful dialogue, co-creation, and trust between policymakers, industries, and affected communities?



National governments

Job creation and economic development, including downstream regional industry

Need to balance economic development with environmental and social considerations; increased work for monitoring & implementation; might disadvantage economically weaker regions

Will there be EU level financial and personnel support to meet requirements and workload?



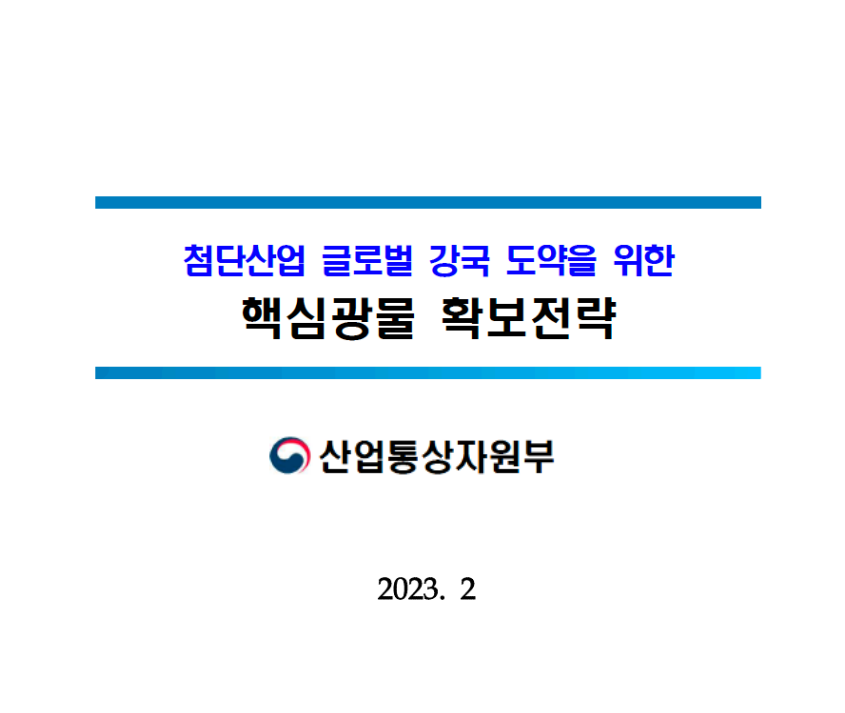
Non-EU actors

Market advantages for strategic partners

Changes in trade dynamics and potential tensions

How strict will the distinction between strategic partners and non-partners be?

Hool, Helbig & Wierink (in print)



References

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