



UNFC for critical raw materials

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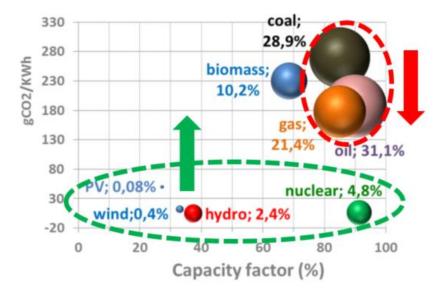




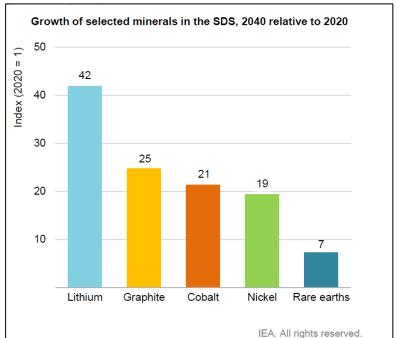
The challenge of Critical Raw Materials

Our modern World is facing critical challenges and transitions:

- The climate change imposes reduction of GHG and development of renewable energies;
- The energy transition is material intensive (6 times more CRM for EV vs. CV or offshore wind vs. coal);
- The exponential development of digital technologies relies on increasing consumption of energy and materials;
- → The demand for CRM is and will keep increasing in response to the combined effects of the energy transition, digital transition, world population increase and economic growth.



World energy mix (GIEC, 2019)







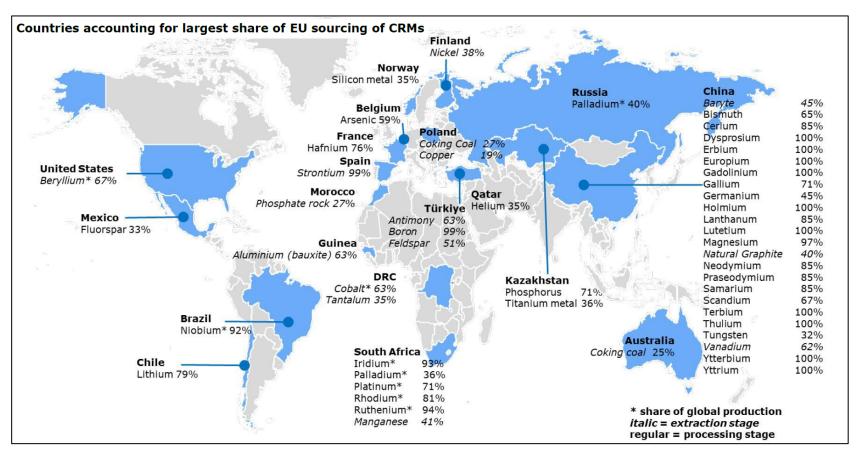


The challenge of CRM in Europe

European industry strongly depends on importation from third countries (e.g., Li, Co, REE, etc.);

In an unstable geopolitical World, the EU needs to secure its supplies in CRM:

- Relocation of extraction and processing in European countries;
- Increase of recycling and secondary resources (mine/ processing wastes, EoL,...);
- Bilatral cooperation with producing countries;
- → The rising awareness in Europe led to actions with ambitious goals to secure EU CRM supplies, e.g. the CRM Act.











EU Critical Raw Materials Act

The European Commission proposed the CRM Act in March 2023, along with a list of Critical and Strategic Raw Materials.

The Act aims to:

- Stregthen all stages of the CRM value chain;
- Diversify EU CRM imports to reduce strategic dependencies;
- Improve EU capacity to monitor and mitigate risks of disruption to CRM supply;
- Improve CRM circularity and sustainability.

2030 benchmarks for Strategic Raw Materials:



EU EXTRACTION

At least 10% of the EU's annual consumption for extraction



EU PROCESSING

At least **40%** of the EU's annual consumption for processing



EU RECYCLING

At least 15% of the EU's annual consumption for recycling



EXTERNAL SOURCES

Not more than 65% of the EU's annual consumption of each strategic raw material at any relevant stage of processing from a single third country





UNFC in the EU Critical Raw Materials Act

UNFC Provisions UNFC Post-Enactment UNFC is key in the recognition of Strategic Projects – Project **Strategic Projects** promoters are required to classify their projects in UNFC for the Article 5: Criteria for recognition of Strategic Projects **Strategic Project Application to the Commission** Member States will have to intensify their National Exploration **National Exploration Projects** Programs – Exploration results are required to be reported in Article 18: National exploration **UNFC**: programmes New and existing projects are to be reported by the Member **Risk Monitoring** States to the Commission – UNFC is obligatory for monitoring Article 20: Information obligation new projects: for monitoring As part of National measures on circularity, CRM recovery from extractive wastes is encouraged - UNFC is required when **Extractive Wastes** Article 26: Recovery of critical raw reporting on extractive waste facilities. materials from extractive wastes

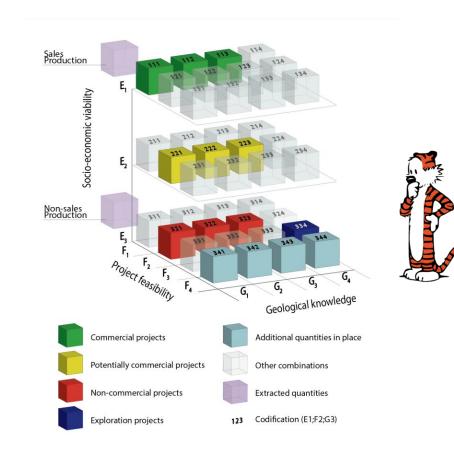




UNFC in the EU

Why using UNFC?

- ➤ To compare projects for different resources (e.g. minerals, secondary raw materials, including EoL, hydrogen, renewable energies, etc.)
- > To classify projects along the value chain: exploration, mining, processing, recycling,...
- > To assess environmental and social performance of the projects
- To monitor the development (maturity) of projects over time;
- To **transpose information** from a wide range of reporting systems (bridging documents);
- Because it is simple to use;
- Because it imposes no extra burden to users.









Thanks for your attention!















