

European CRM Act-

focus on increasing circularity

Proposal for a Regulation - establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials

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European Critical Raw Materials Act

Ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials for the Union



Strengthen all stages of the European CRM value chain

Improve EU capacity to monitor and mitigate risks of disruption to CRM supply



Diversify EU CRM imports to reduce strategic dependencies

Enhance CRM circularity and sustainability





CRM, SRM, Benchmarks

Defining critical and strategic raw materials

CRM

Whole EU economy, based on :

- supply risk
- economic importance

SRM

SRM are a subset of CRM:

- Key for strategic technologies (twin transition, defence and space)
- Forecast demand risks outstripping supply

2030 benchmarks

Towards more SRM supply security

- EU's **extraction** capacity cover at least **10%** of the EU's SRM consumption
- EU's **processing** capacity cover at least **40%** of the EU's SRM consumption
- EU's recycling capacity cover at least 15% of the EU's SRM consumption

Towards more diversification of supply

Not more than **65%** of EU consumption of each SRM should come from a single third country.



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Strengthening the value chain

Strategic Projects

Across the whole SRM value chain: extraction – processing - recycling

Selected by the Commission with advice from the Board based on

- Contribution to security of supply
 Cross-border benefits in EU/ Economic and
- Sustainability
- Technical feasibility

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social benefits in third countries

- **Benefits**
- Priority Status in national and EU law: for administrative and judicial procedures
- One-stop-shop approach
- Permitting Legal time-frames
 - Extraction: 24 months
 - Processing & Recycling: 12 months
- Provisions to facilitate and timely deliver environmental assessments and authorisations without weakening environmental and social protection
- Enabling conditions to implement Strategic Projects
 - The Critical Raw Materials Board provides coordination and advice to secure remaining financing
 - Provisions to facilitate the conclusion of off-take agreements

National exploration programmes

Member States shall draw up national programme for general exploration targeted at CRM. Where applicable, build on UNFC (United Nations Framework Classification for Resources)



Sustainable and circular CRMs

CIRCULARITY- BENCHMARK 15% BY 2030

- > National measures on CRMs circularity
- Maximising potential from extractive waste facilities
- Preparing the ground for massive recycling of permanent magnets
 SECTORAL LEGISLATION
- Batteries Regulation EIF Aug 2023
- Proposed ELV Regulation July 2023
- Policy recommendations return waste mobile phones etc Oct 2023
- Review WEEE Directive (forthcoming)
- Revise European List of Waste (2024)
- Consider in CRM in Ecodesign/ESPR

SUSTAINABLE CHOICES

- Strategic projects need to be sustainable (Art. 5)
- Recognition of certification schemes on the sustainability of CRMs/ Requirements for compliance sustainability EU legislation and international instruments (Annex III)
- Empowerment to set, at a later stage, information requirements on the environmental footprint of CRMs placed in the EU market



To conclude

 Possible adoption co-legislators European Parliament and Council of the European Union before EP elections June 2024

- <u>CRM Act Press Release</u>
- CRM Act (Draft Regulation)
- <u>CRM Act (Communication)</u>
- 2023 JRC Foresight Study
- 2023 Study on CRMs for the EU
- <u>CRM Factsheets</u>



Raw Materials Week 13-17 November 2023 in Brussels

Save the date!

https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/raw-materials/raw-materials-week_en



Where do we stand today?

SRM	EU sourcing (t) processed stage	EU Extraction satisfies:	EU processing satisfies:	EU processing at specified grade satisfies:	End-of-Life Recycling Input Rate	Biggest EU supplier
Bismuth	3 858	-	26%	-	0%	65% China
Boron - metallurgy grade	76 361	0%	29%	N/A	1%	99% Türkiye
Cobalt	22 148	8%	92%	-	22%	63% DRC*
Copper	3 234 239	25%	72%	-	55%	19% Poland
Gallium	33	-	0%	-	0%	69% China
Germanium	14	-	50%	-	2%	45% China
Lithium - battery grade	1 832	8%	0%	0%	0%	79% Chile
Magnesium <mark>metal</mark>	127 631	-	0%	0%	13%	97% China
Manganese - battery grade	956 798	1%	31%	0%	9%	41% South Africa
Natural Graphite - battery grade	76 801	1%	~0%	~0%	3%	40% China
Nickel - battery grade	300 212	16%	23%	7%	16%	29% Russia
Platinum Group Metals	95	-	1%	-	12%	94% South Africa, Pd 40% Russia
Magnet REE*	34	0%	0%	0%	1%	LREE 85%; HREE 100% China
Silicon metal	417 941	-	34%	-	1%	33% Norway
Titanium metal	4 136	0%	0%	0%	0%	37% Kazakhstan
Tungsten	10 481	20%	19%	-	42%	31% China
Benchmark		10%	40%		15%	65%





Critical raw materials

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Bauxite
- Economic importance

34 raw materials defined

as critical by their high

> Supply risk

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... based on a regular assessment of available data in an established methodology

- Baryte
- Beryllium
- Bismuth
- **Boron (battery grade)** •
- Cobalt
- Coking Coal
- Copper
- Feldspar
- Fluorspar

- Gallium
- Germanium
- Hafnium
- Helium
- Heavy/Light Rare Earth **Elements (Magnet REE)** •
- Lithium (battery grade)
- Magnesium (metal)
- Manganese (battery grade)
- **Natural Graphite (battery** grade)
- Nickel battery grade ٠
- Niobium

- Phosphate rock
- Phosphorus
- Platinum Group Metals
- Scandium •
- Silicon metal
- Strontium
- Tantalum
- Titanium metal •
- Tungsten
- Vanadium

Note: A subset of the CRMs are classified as "strategic raw materials" due to their use in strategic technologies and strong projected demand growth. Certain measures under the CRMA apply only to them.

