

The European Union is no longer alone in its pursuit to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Many countries have joined the global race to dominate green technologies, creating extraordinary demand for the minerals needed to produce them. Contenders in the race to net zero must diversify their supply chains in order to ensure access to these strategic raw materials and get to a position where, instead of having to rely on imports of green technologies, they can sell abroad.

The example of battery production supporting society's transition to electric vehicles demonstrates how reliant the world has become on China's refining services for the primary minerals used in batteries, and highlights the risk of growing dependence on imports of Chinese electric vehicles.

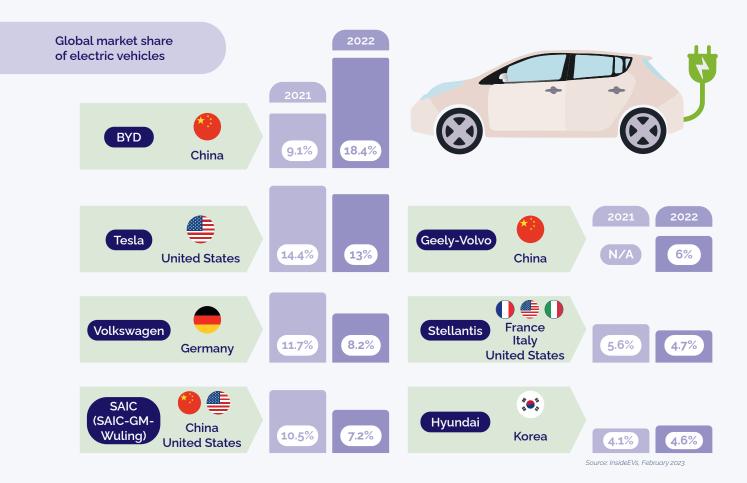
In addition to recycling efforts, the diversification of strategic mineral supplies calls for expanding extraction capabilities in Europe and treating the ratification of certain trade agreements as a security issue.

### 1 The global market for electric vehicles is booming



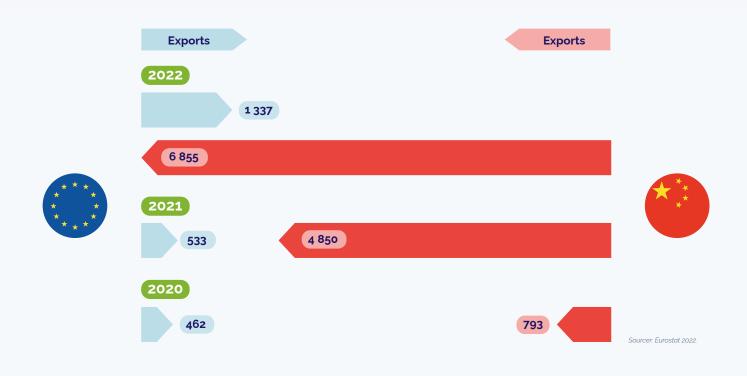
Source: International Energy Agency 2022...

## Leading electric vehicle manufacturers 2021-2022: competition from China is intensifying

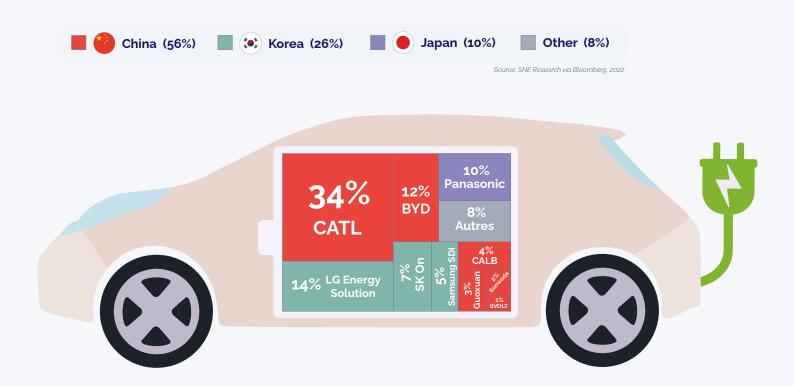


EU imports of Chinese electric vehicles are rising sharply

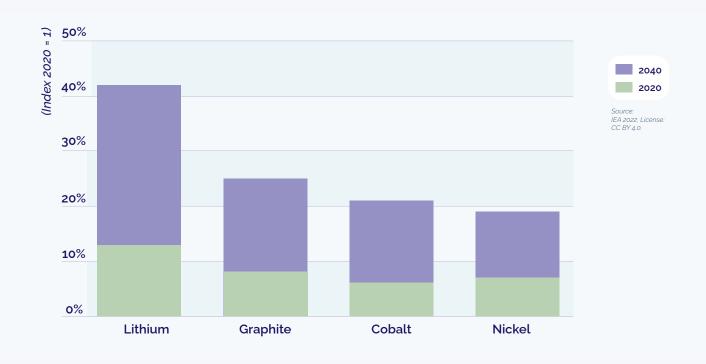
Exports (in million EUR) between the EU and China of electric vehicles for less than 10 passengers.



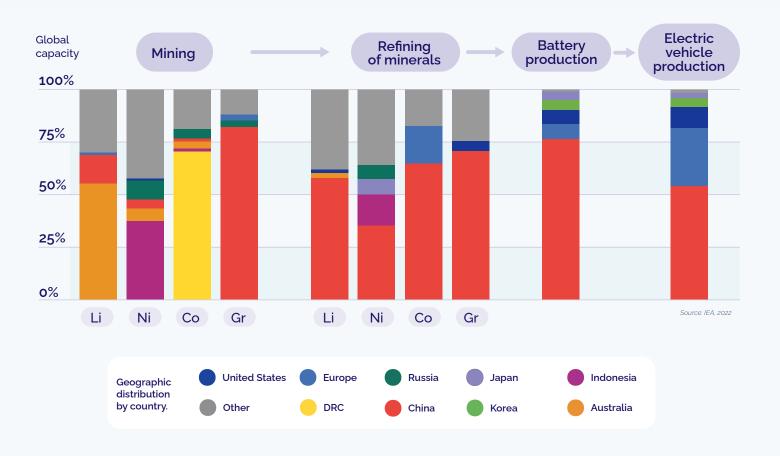




# Global demand for the major components of electric vehicle batteries is skyrocketing



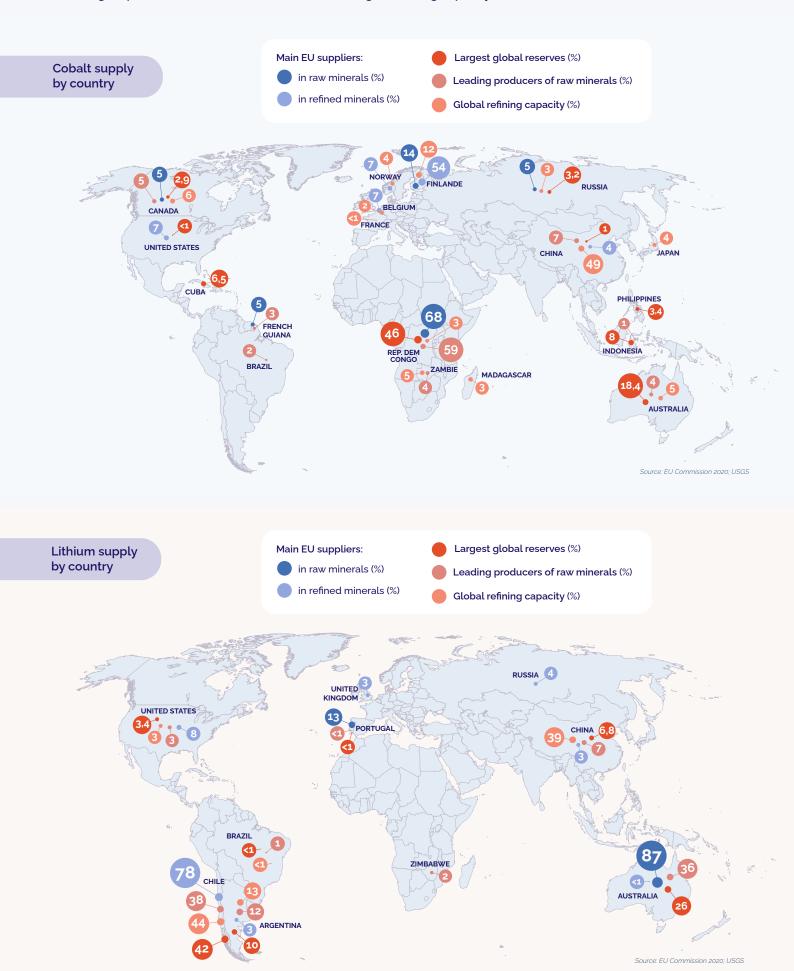
## Dependence on China can be found across the battery's entire value chain



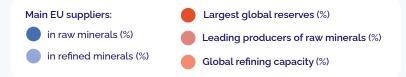
### 7

#### Origin of the 4 main battery components

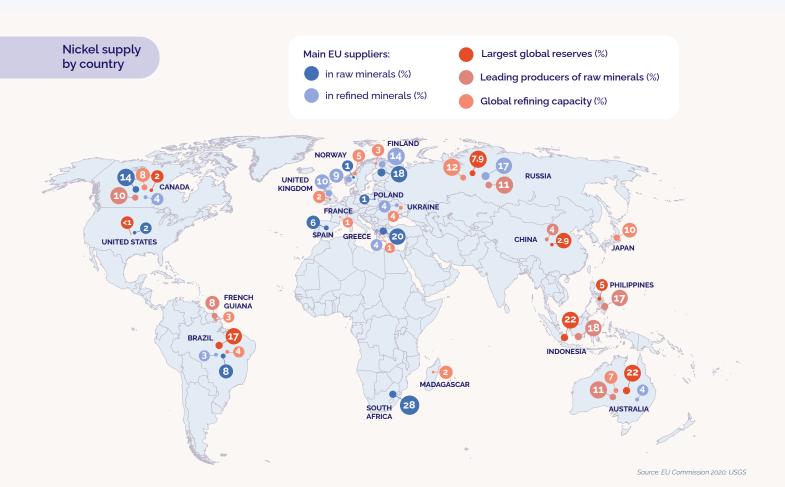
Main suppliers of raw and refined minerals to the EU, and countries that have the greatest mineral reserves, are the largest producers of raw minerals or have the largest refining capacity.



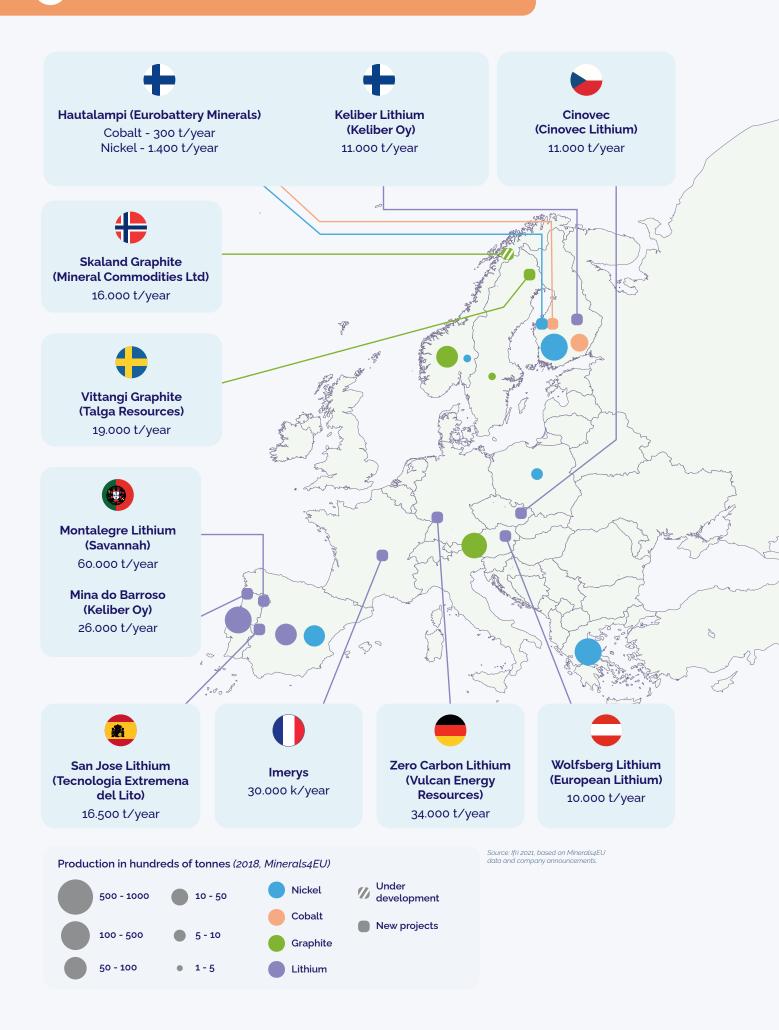
### Natural graphite supply by country













#### A European strategy to diversify the supply of minerals

Strategic mineral production and reserves for countries with which the EU has a trade agreement or an ad hoc agreement, pending ratification or under negotiation.



Canada-EU Strategic Partnership on **Raw Materials** 



Agreement signed (2021)



**Nickel** Graphite World rank minerals

**Production** 

Nickel 5<sup>th</sup>

Graphite 9<sup>t</sup>

Reserves Nickel









**EU-Chile** trade agreement



Agreement signed (2022), pending ratification



Lithium

World rank lithium





Reserves 3th





Agreement signed (2019), pending ratification



Graphite

Nickel

Lithium



**EU-Mercosur** trade agreement

World rank - minerals

**Production** 

Reserves

Nickel Brazil



Nickel



Graphite Brazil



Graphite Brazil



Lithium Argentina



Lithium Argentina 2nd







**EU-Kazakhstan** strategic partnership on raw materials



Agreement signed (2022)



Manganese



Production 16<sup>th</sup>



Reserves 8th





**EU-Mexico** trade agreement



Agreement signed (2018), pending ratification



Graphite

World rank graphite

Production 13<sup>t</sup>



Reserves 8

Ongoing negotiations





**EU-Indonesia** trade agreement



**Nickel** Cobalt (1%) World rank nickel



Reserves







**EU-Australia** trade agreement



Ongoing negotiations



**Nickel** Lithium

Cobalt (5%)

World rank - minerals

**Production** 

Lithium



Reserves Nickel



Lithium



Sources: US geological Survey, USGS.