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Harnessing benefits from critical energy transition minerals

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.

Harnessing benefits from critical energy transition minerals

Presenter: William Davis

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM
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Key messages

How to benefit from critical energy transition minerals:

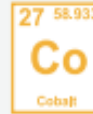
- Better **mining governance**
- Broader **industrial development**
- **Avoid a race** to 'win' the energy transition

What are critical energy transition minerals?

Some examples...



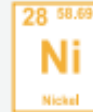
Minerals and metals for electric vehicles by weight (in kg) and major producing countries



Cobalt 13.3 kg
Australia, **Canada**, DR Congo, Madagascar, Philippines, Russia



Lithium 8.9 kg
Argentina, Australia, Chile, China, Zimbabwe



Nickel 39.9 kg
Australia, **Brazil**, **Canada**, Indonesia, New Caledonia, Philippines, Russia



Manganese 24.5 kg
Australia, **Brazil**, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Gabon, Ghana, Georgia, South Africa



Graphite 66.3 kg
Brazil, **Canada**, China, India, Madagascar, Mozambique



Iron and Steel
China, **Brazil**, India, Germany, Japan, South Korea, **United States**



Rare Earth 0.5 kg
China, Myanmar, Madagascar, **United States**



Copper 53.2 kg
Australia, **Canada**, Chile, DRC, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Peru, US, Zambia

Blue indicates IGF membership.



Minerals and metals for renewable energy



Chromium



Manganese



Cobalt



Molybdenum



Copper



Zinc



Gallium



Germanium



Tin



Tellurium



Nickel



Rare Earth Elements



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What Makes Minerals and Metals “Critical”?

A practical guide for governments on building resilient supply chains



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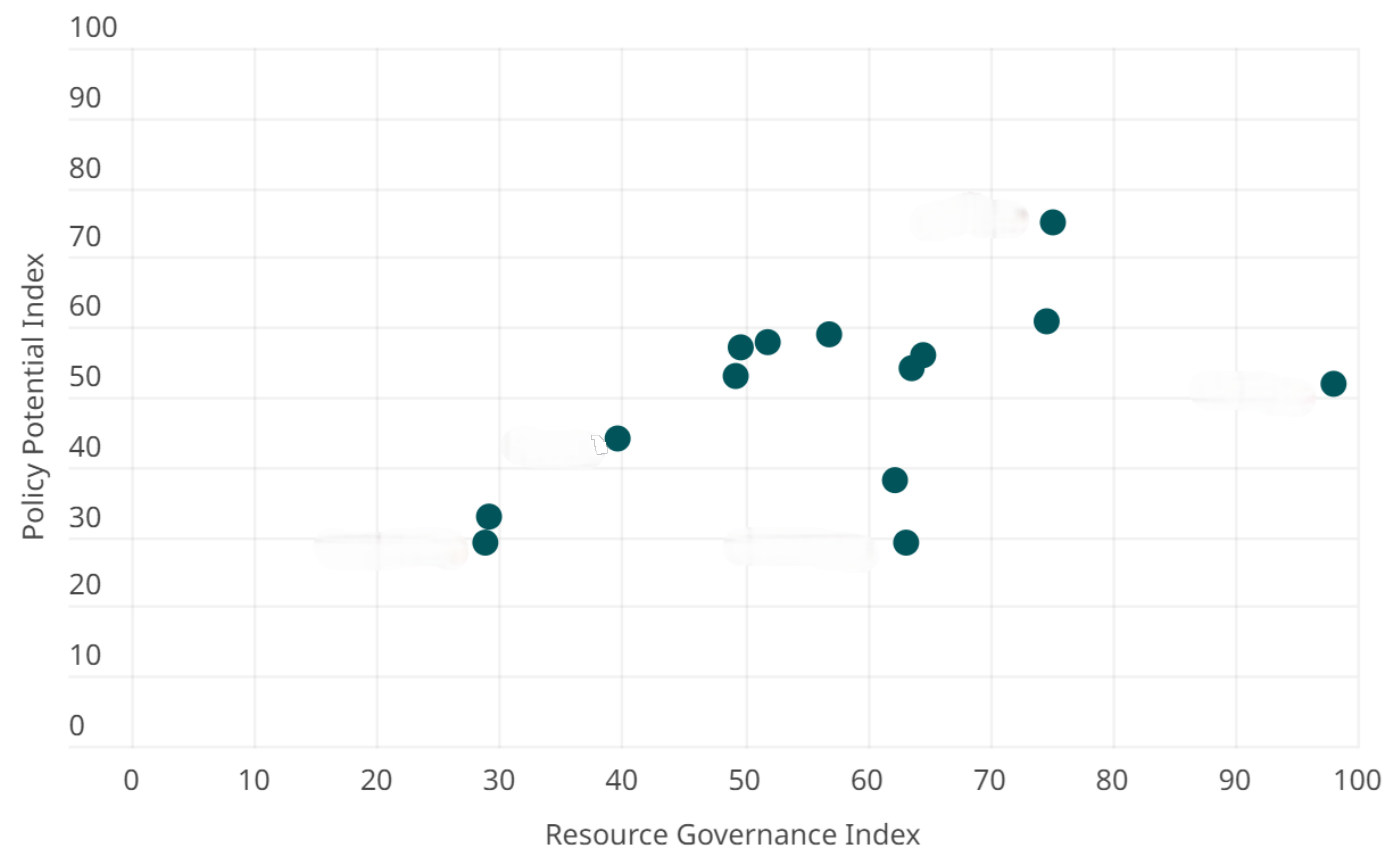


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Making the most of critical minerals

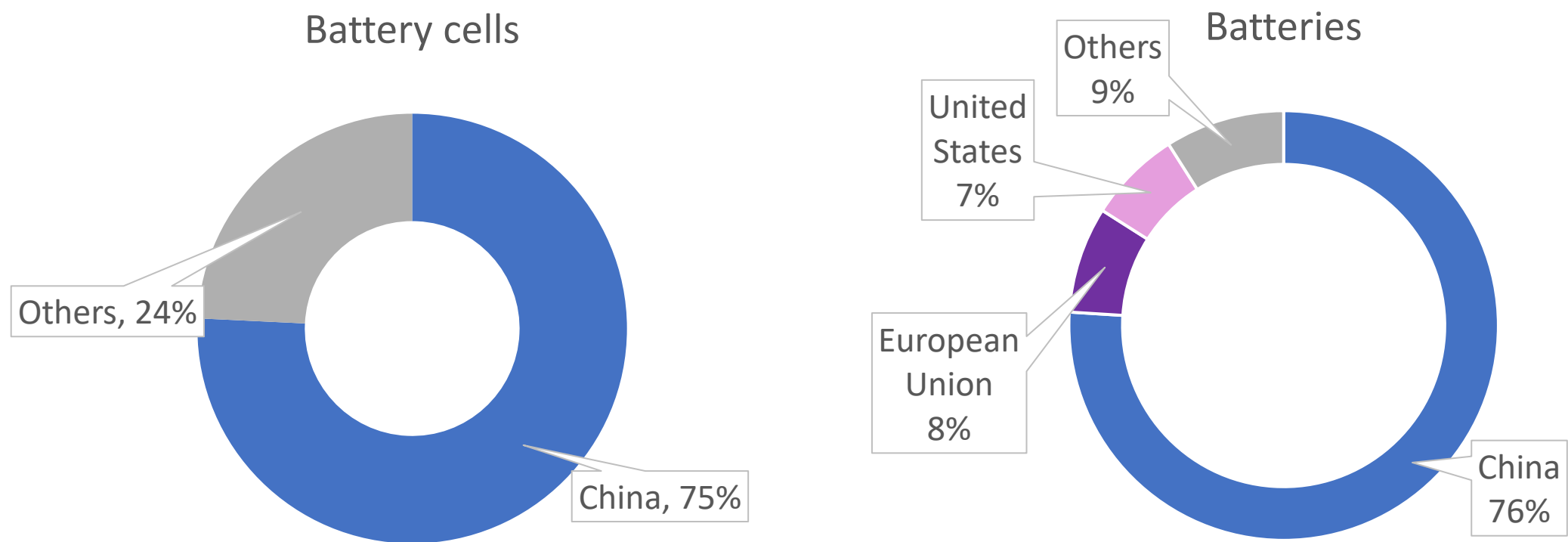


Comparison of countries' mining governance quality and attractiveness to mining investors across the world



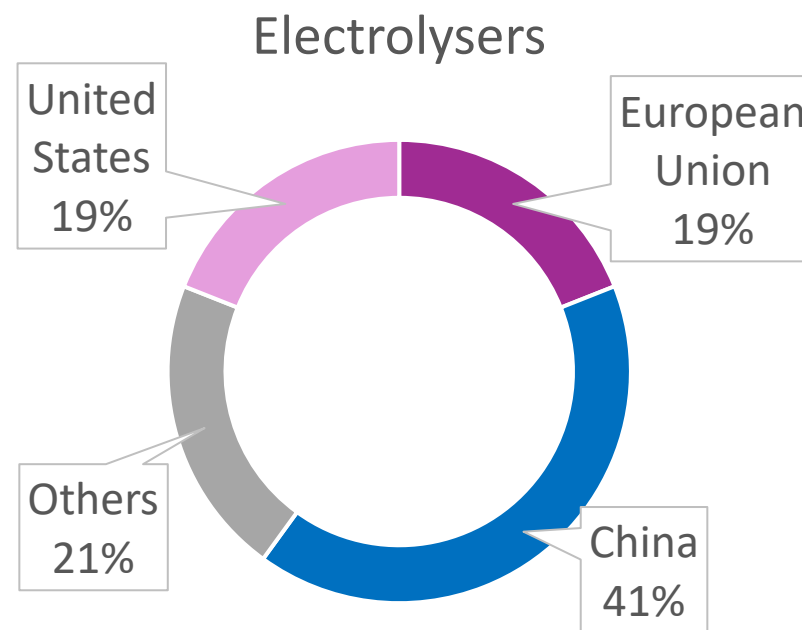
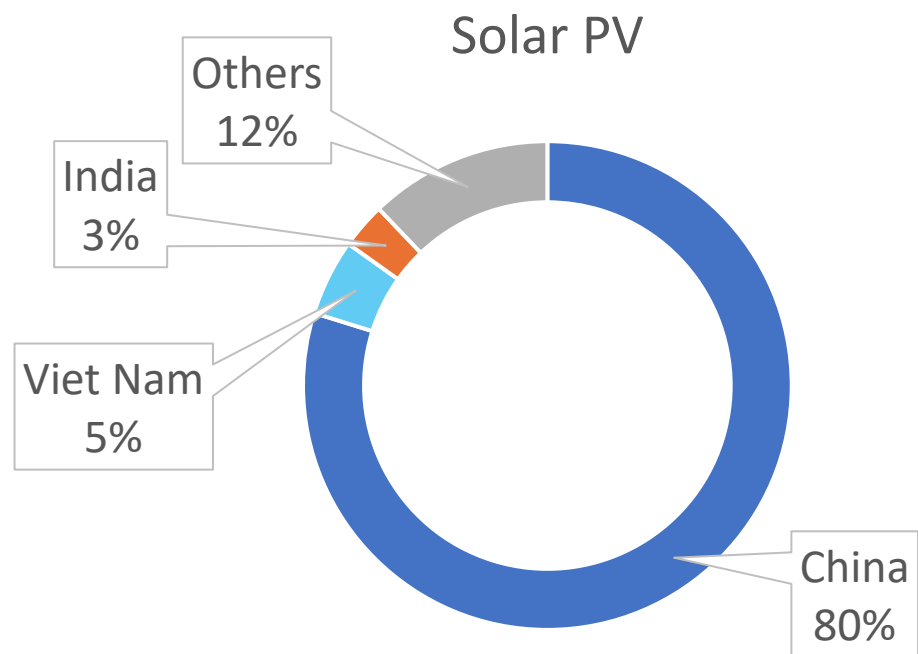
Source: Diene et al. (NRGI), *Triple Win*

Supporting value addition & local content



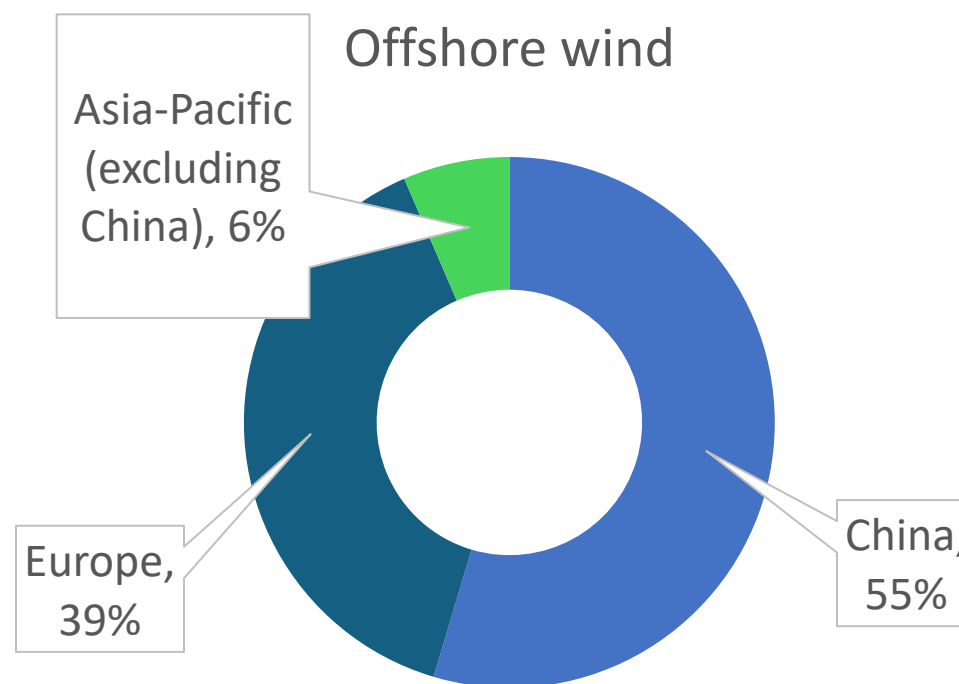
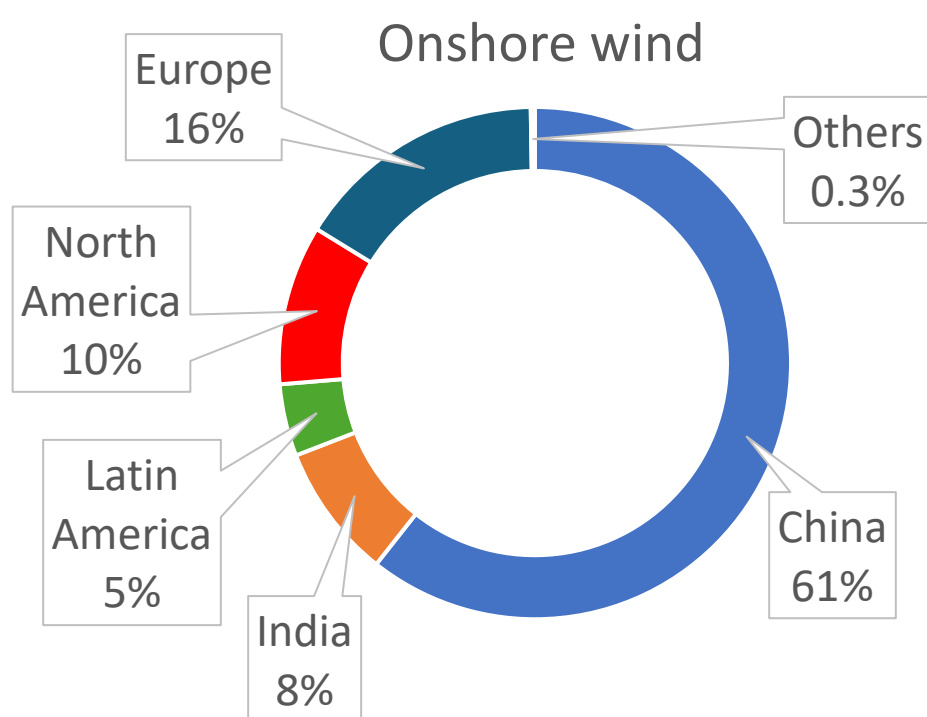
Source: Publish What You Pay

Shares of solar PV and electrolyser manufacturing, 2022



Source: Publish What You Pay

Shares of wind turbine nacelle manufacturing, 2023



Source: Publish What You Pay



How to increase participation in critical mineral supply chains?

Best practices in industrial policy

- Based on private sector dialogue (“embedded autonomy”)
- Monitor & adapt policy
- Export promotion is better than import protection
- Provide incentives, not unconditional support
- Regional cooperation
- Basics (infrastructure, skills, good regulations)
- Export restrictions are rarely effective

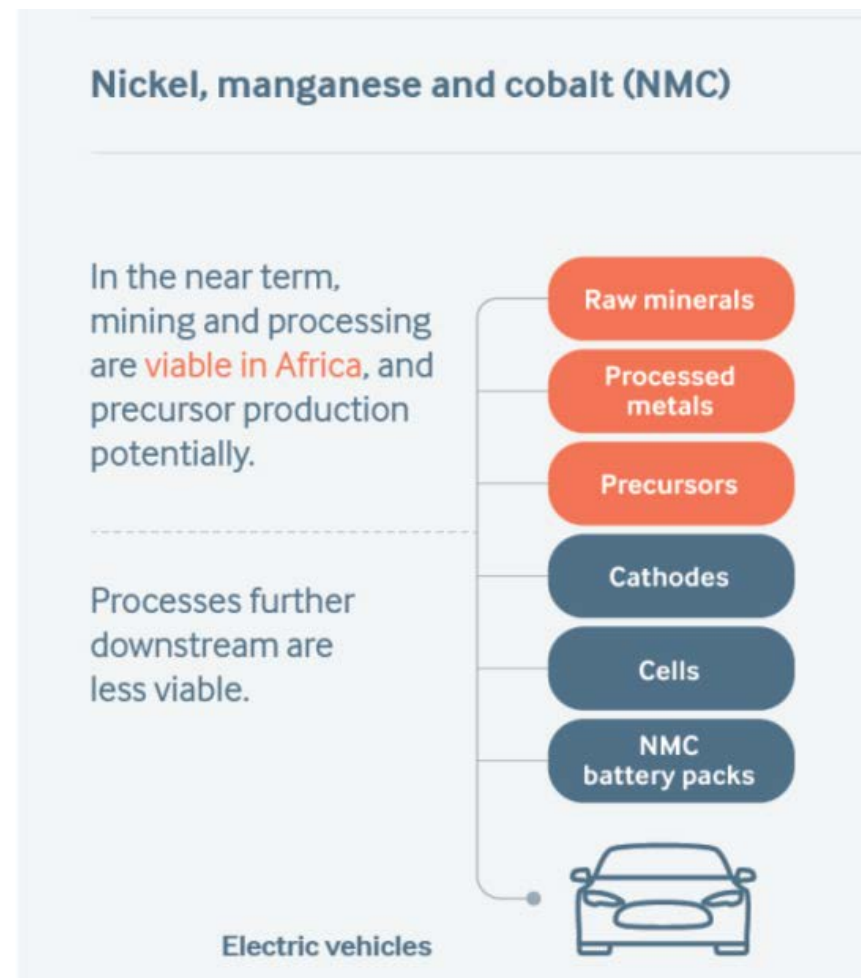


Export restrictions are rarely effective:

- Need high degree of market power / low level of value addition

Dilemmas in industrial policy

- Governments can't do everything
- Need to prioritise
- Mineral value addition not always the priority



Source: NRGi

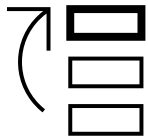
Key questions for targeting a new industry



- Is it realistic?



- Is it desirable?



- Is it the priority?

An aerial photograph of a winding asphalt road that snakes through a dense green forest. In the upper-middle section of the image, a large, light-colored, circular crater or impact site is visible, contrasting sharply with the surrounding greenery. The road has several curves and a few small vehicles are visible in the distance. The overall scene is captured from a high angle, looking down on the landscape.

**Why the global race to ‘win’ the
energy transition is undesirable**

Why the global race to 'win' the energy transition is undesirable

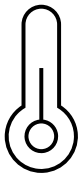
Active industrial policies can be good, but some policies are:



- Distortionary



- Regressive



- Bad for the climate?



Conclusion

How to benefit from critical energy transition minerals:

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- Broader **industrial development**
- **Avoid a race** to 'win' the energy transition

THANK YOU

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