



Chancen und Beiträge des REWIMET e.V.

zur

Umsetzung des Critical Raw Materials Act der EU

Opportunities and contributions of REWIMET e.V.

to the

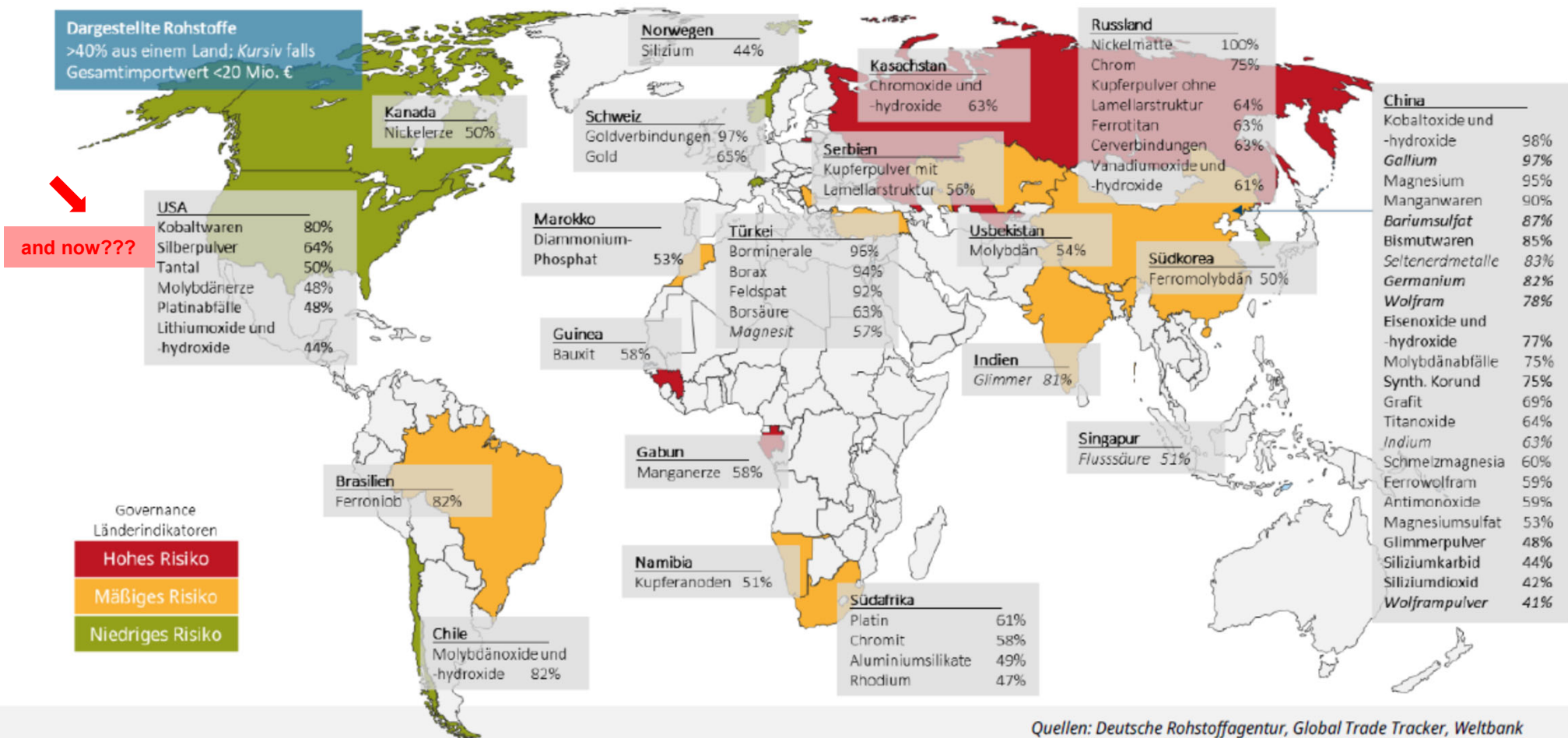
implementation of the EU Critical Raw Materials Act

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IGMR Institute of Geotechnology and Mineral Resources
REWIMET e.V.



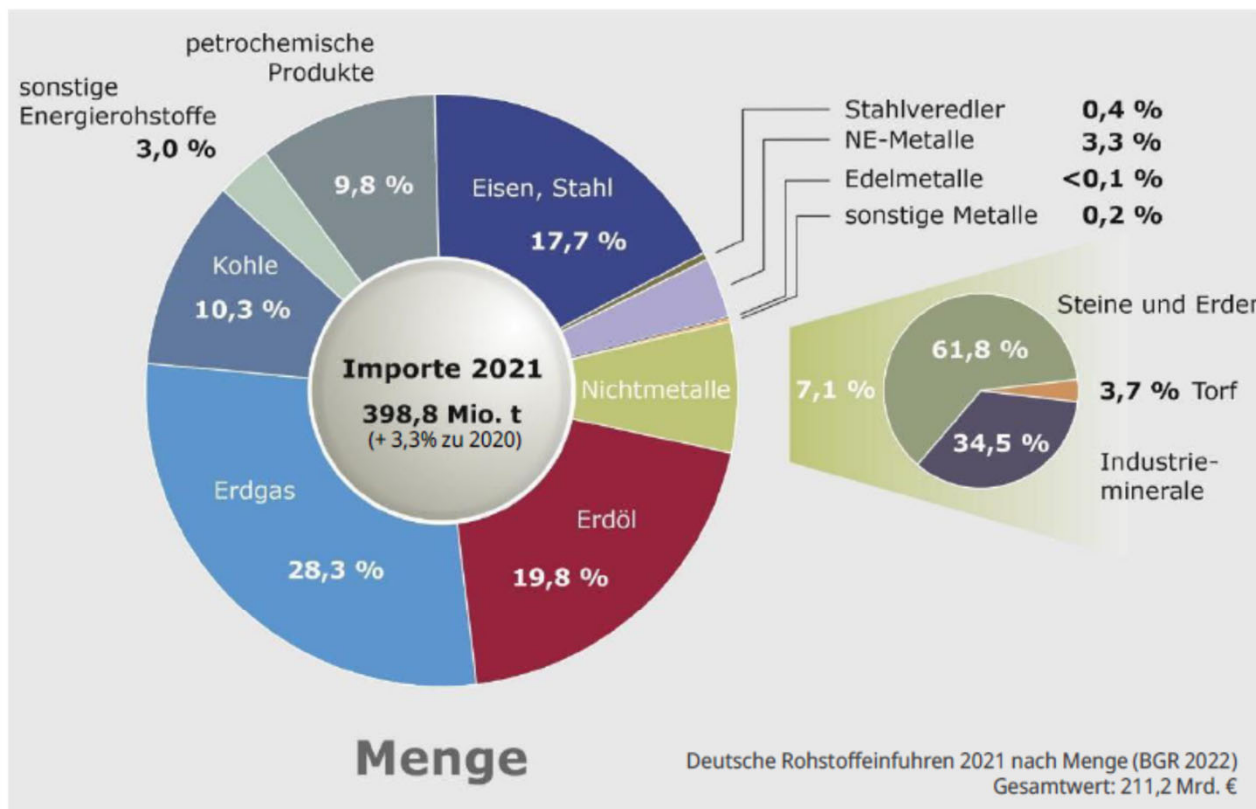
Challenges and frame conditions

The EU's largest suppliers of potentially critical raw materials From DERA Raw Materials List 2022



Quellen: Deutsche Rohstoffagentur, Global Trade Tracker, Weltbank

The German economy's dependence on imports of primary raw materials

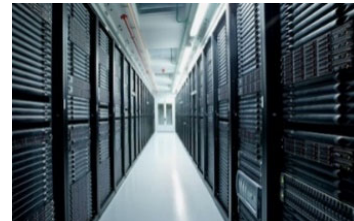


Import dependency for metal ores and concentrates: 100 %

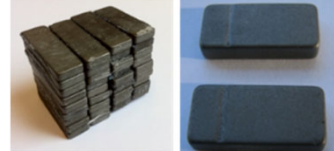
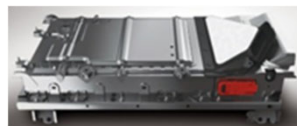
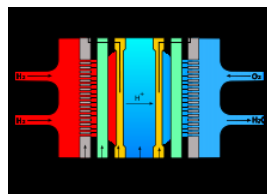
- ca. 50 % der importierten Metalle aus Nicht-EU-Staaten
- Über 90 % der „Nicht-Metalle“ aus Europa
- Anteil sekundärer Rohstoffe an der Raffinade- /Rohstahlproduktion in Deutschland:
53% (51%) Aluminium,
45% (45%) Rohstahl,
38% (44%) Kupfer

NF-metals as key materials for new technologies

- ❑ Commodities like Aluminum, Copper and Zink will be needed in much larger amounts



- ❑ An even stronger increase will be seen for special rare and precious metals
=> critical raw materials



Source: Siemens

Source: Daimler



**Electronics, Automotive, Batteries, Magnets, LED,
Solar technology,...: Sinks and Sources for relevant raw materials**



Political and legal frame interacting with developments in circular economy and securing raw materials supply



SDG Sustainable Development Goals



CRMA Critical Raw Materials Act (2023)



NKWS Nationale Kreislaufwirtschaftsstrategie (2024)



9. Niedersächsische Regierungskommission „Circular Economy“ (2024)

Not taking into account the tariff discussions and the energy costs

The EU Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA)

will in the end affect also non critical raw materials

European Critical Raw Materials Act

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





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2025 list of defence-critical (NATO) and industrial-critical (EU) raw materials

NATO defence-critical raw-materials list	EU critical-raw-materials list	Largest global producer, average 2016–20 share of global production	EU import reliance
	Antimony	China, 52%*	47%*
	Arsenic	China, 44%***	39%***
	Baryte	China, 32%***	74%***
Aluminium	Bauxite (alumina/aluminium)	China, 56% (aluminium)*	58% (aluminium)*
Beryllium	Beryllium	US, 50%*	100%*
	Bismuth	China, 69%***	71%***
	Boron – metallurgy grade	Türkiye, 45% (borates)*	72%*
Cobalt	Cobalt	DRC, 63%***	81%**
	Coking coal	China, 69%*	0%*
	Copper	China, 38%*	17%*
	Feldspar	Türkiye, 32%***	54%***
	Fluorspar	China, 56%***	60%***
Gallium	Gallium	China, 94%***	98%***
Germanium	Germanium	China, 83%*	42%*
Graphite	Graphite – battery grade	China, 67% (natural graphite)**	99%**
	Hafnium	France, 49%***	0%***
	Helium	US, 56%***	100%***
Lithium	Lithium – battery grade	China, 56%*	100%*
	Magnesium	China, 91%***	100%***
Manganese	Manganese – battery grade	China, 58%*	66%*
	Nickel – battery grade	China, 33%*	75%*
	Niobium	Brazil, 89%*	100%*
	Phosphorus	China, 78%***	100%***
Platinum	Platinum-group metals	South Africa, 94% (iridium/ruthenium/osmium)***	100% (iridium, from primary sources)*** 100% (ruthenium, from primary sources)*** n.k. (osmium)
		Russia, 40% (palladium)***	8% (palladium)*
		South Africa, 71% (platinum)***	30% (platinum)*
		South Africa, 81% (rhodium)***	n.k. (rhodium)
REEs	REEs for permanent magnets (Ce, Dy, Gd, Nd, Pr, Sm and Tb); heavy and light REEs	China, 68% (Ce, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, La, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Y and Yb)***	100% (Ce, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, La, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Y and Yb)***
	Scandium	China, 67%***	100%***
	Silicon metal	China, 77%***	64%***
	Strontium	Iran, 37%***	0%***
	Tantalum	DRC, 35%**	99%**
Titanium	Titanium metal	China, 43% (titanium metal)***	100% (titanium metal)***
Tungsten	Tungsten	China, 86%*	80%*
	Vanadium	China, 62%*	100%*

Source: Critical Raw Materials and European Defence
Hans Seidel Foundation, March 2025

EU demand and supply risk for critical raw materials in hightech products

	EU demand in 2030 compared with 2020	EU forecast demand in 2050 compared with 2020
Lithium	x 12	x 21
Graphite	x 14	x 26
Nickel	x 10	x 16
Dysprosium	x 6	x 7
Neodymium	x 5	x 6
Platinum	x 30	x 200
Aluminium	x 4	x 6

Data source: [European Commission, Joint Research Centre](#), 2023.

15 key technologies	Supply chain steps					
	Raw materials	Processed materials	Components	Assemblies	Super assemblies	Systems
Li-ion batteries	2 %	4 %	3 %	6 %		
Fuel cells	3 %	15 %	25 %	12 %		
Wind turbines	2 %	15 %	24 %	18 %	34 %	
Traction motors	2 %	12 %	9 %	19 %		
Solar photovoltaics	4 %	12 %	11 %	2 %		
Drones	4 %	18 %	9 %	11 %	6 %	

Data source: [European Commission, Joint research Centre](#), 2023. Note: % indicates average EU share in global production for the supply chain step. In red: EU is vulnerable. In black: EU is not vulnerable.



News from EU Commissioner for Industrial Strategy, Mr. Séjourné

EU Commissioner for Industrial Strategy, Stéphane Séjourné, has recently called for the **creation of joint strategic reserves** of rare earth elements across EU member states.

He had already advised his division to prepare the establishment of a such reserve.

Séjourné told within an interview with a German Newspaper on June, 23rd *, that just as Europe maintains strategic reserves for oil and gas, it should do the same for strategic raw materials like rare earths, lithium, and cobalt—essential for electric vehicles, defense, and renewable energy technologies.

He also announced plans to launch new tenders this year to promote alternative sources of raw materials

Source: Handelsblatt/GTAI

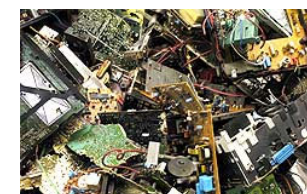
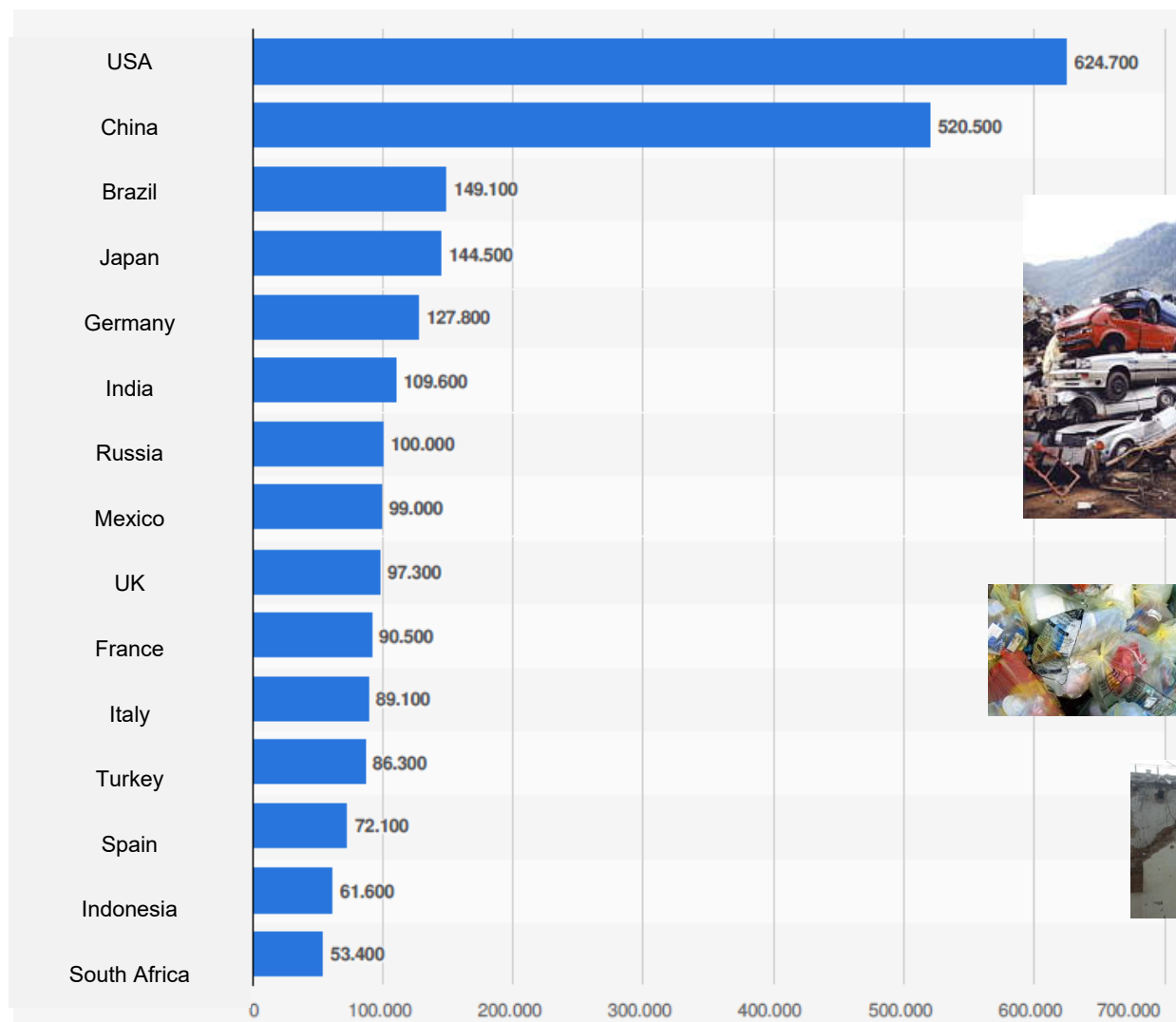


And what's going on in Germany now?

- ◆ **Security/ Military Equipment: Investment beyond 500 Billion € (+)**
 - Reducing bureaucracy
 - Personnel
 - Raw materials and materials for the production of weapons systems, etc.

- ◆ **Boosting the economy/Infrastructure-Investment of around 500 Billion €**
 - Reducing bureaucracy
 - Personnel
 - Raw materials and materials for the construction of bridges, rails, buildings, ...

On the other side: World wide Overall Waste Generation in t/day



source: World Bank Waste Atlas 2014



What can a network achieve ?

What can REWIMET do?



That's what we can do !

- ◆ Intensifying the linking of different branches, dealing with raw materials and waste streams
- ◆ Improving collection structures specifically for waste streams, containing critical raw materials
- ◆ Improving processing and valorization technologies
- ◆ **Setting up strategic partnerships with partner countries**
in the fields of primary raw materials production, processing and recycling of waste/residues





Steps towards a Circular Economy/Society - a holistic approach With specific focus on (CR-) resources



REWIMET
Recycling-Cluster wirtschaftsstrategische
Metalle

Efficiency <-> Sufficiency

shared economy, longevity,
refurbishing, cascade use...



*Circular
Rural Region
Goslar*



*Circular Region
SüdOstNiedersachsen*

Networks, Modell regions

cooperation, best practice examples,
activation of all stakeholders

Avoidance, Reduction, Prohibition of Littering

environmental education,
public policies

Use of recyclates, Setup of recycling plants

Environmental sociology, marketing (acceptance)

Mass flow prediction, Decision instruments

macro economics, industrial economics

Trans corporate networks

trans corporate profit and loss calculations,
development and production networks

Navigation and Control of Post-Consumer-Wastes

environmental psychology,
behavioral economics

Management of complex process chains

digitalization of circular economy

Treatment processes

Recycling technology

Collection systems

waste management

The System Dynamics approach, e.g. for the copper circle

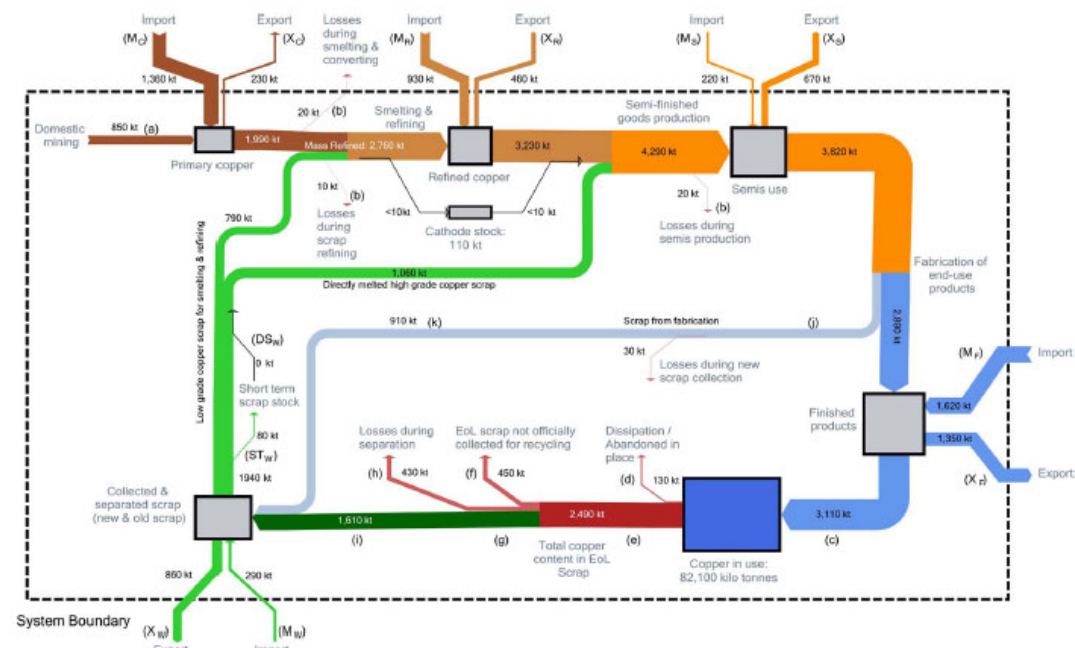
- ☐ Input/Sources
- ☐ Stock
- ☐ Output
- ☐ Competition

DEMAND
Copper demand for finished goods

USE
Active anthropogenic copper stock

END-OF-LIFE
EoL products / scrap

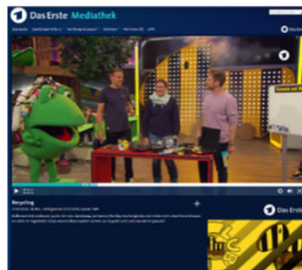
Demand Category	Active Anthropogenic Copper Stock (USE)	End-of-Life Category
Plumbing	Plumbing	Plumbing
Building plant	Building plant	Building plant
Architecture	Architecture	Architecture
Communication	Communication	Communication
Electrical power	Electrical power	Electrical power
Power utility	Power utility	Power utility
Telecommunication	Telecommunication	Telecommunication
Electrical industrial	Electrical industrial	Electrical industrial
Non electrical industrial	Non electrical industrial	Non electrical industrial
Electrical automotive	Electrical automotive	Electrical automotive
Non electrical automotive	Non electrical automotive	Non electrical automotive
Other transportation	Other transportation	Other transportation
Consumer products	Consumer products	Consumer products
Cooling	Cooling	Cooling
Electronic	Electronic	Electronic
Diverse	Diverse	Diverse
Additional Cu for electric vehicles	Additional Cu for electric vehicles	Additional Cu for electric vehicles



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Navigation and Control of Post-Consumer-Wastes

Intrinsic motivation und behavioral costs as social controlling tools



raising intrinsic motivation

U 20 -> Gamification



age group specific approaches



high
low

Decreasing behavioral costs
Example for German situation

Donation for environmental projects

Delivering WEEE for recycling

Using Bike instead of car

Delivering waste glass for recycling

Delivering waste paper for recycling

source: A. Kibbe – Recycling 2.0

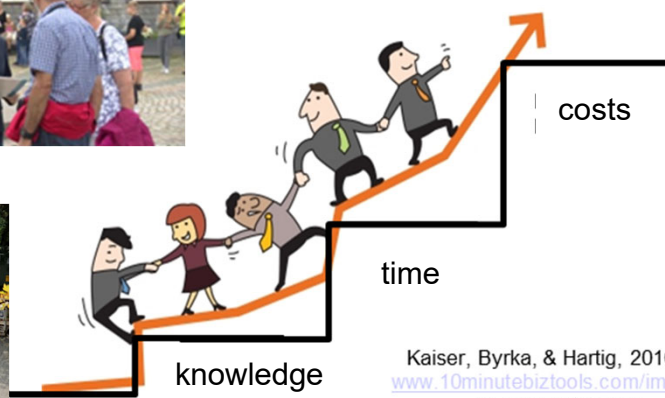
Motivation

costs

time

knowledge

Kaiser, Byrka, & Hartig, 2010
www.10minutebiztools.com/images/ID-100224329.jpg



Secondary Raw Material Sources and development of collection and treatment systems

□ D2B: „Deposit to Business“

example: mine tailings
and slag dumps



□ B2B: „Business to Business“

example: scrap from automotive
production



□ C2B: „Consumer to Business“

example: Li-Ion Batteries



pyro metallurgical



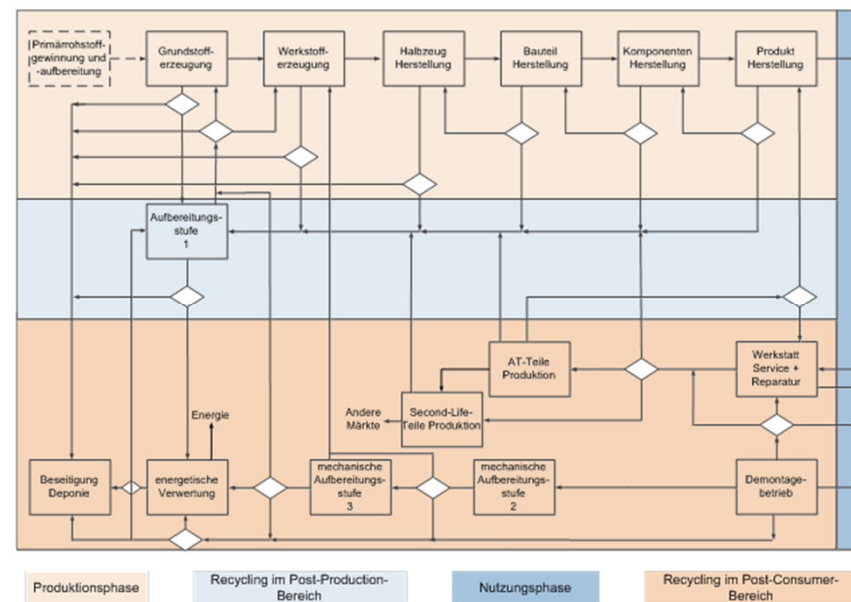
hydro metallurgical



mechanical



Management of material and parts flow
Information exchange
Business models





But activities also beyond !



Mine tailings

the Rammelsberg tailing ponds and its resources



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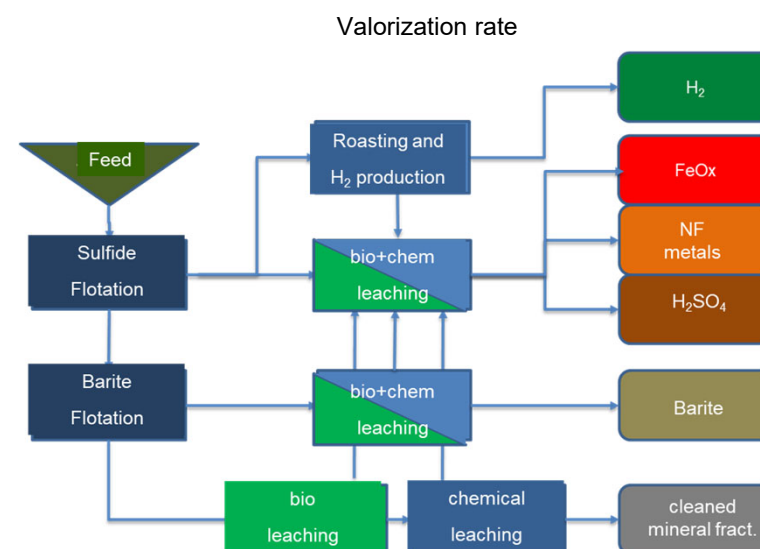
▲ Hochschule Harz



7 Mio. t

Gold	1,5 t
Indium	44 t
Gallium	170 t
Cobalt	1220 t
Silver	234 t
Copper	10.650 t
Lead	85.200 t
Zink	120.700 t
Barite	1.356.000 t
Pyrite	1,330.000 t
Silicates a.o.	3.920.000 t

* critical raw materials



PPM | High Purity Metals
META<L>LOGIE

STÖBICH°
Group



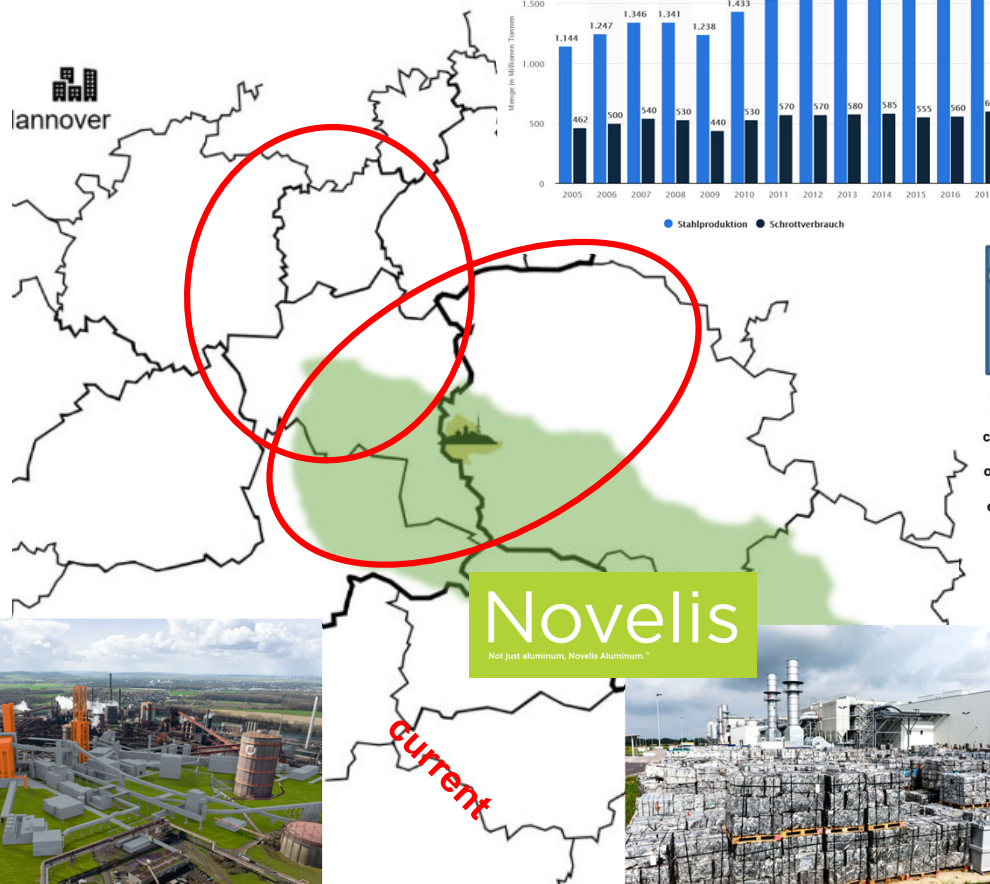
IBU | tec



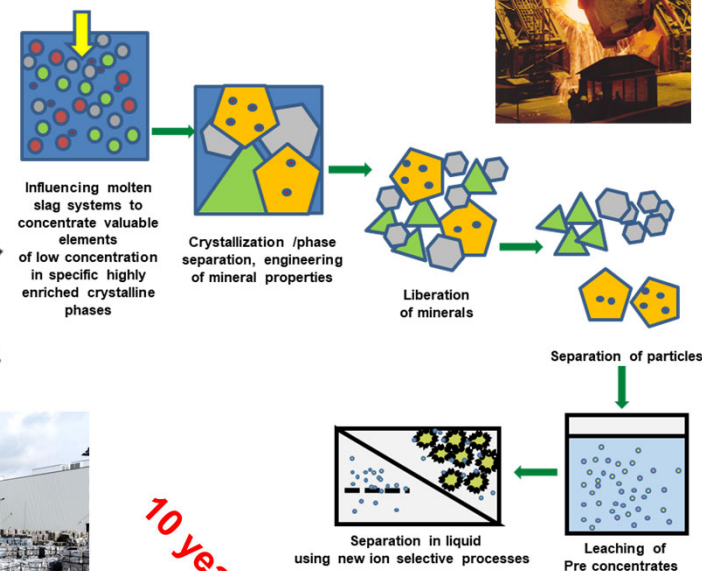
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Circular Steel and Circular Aluminum

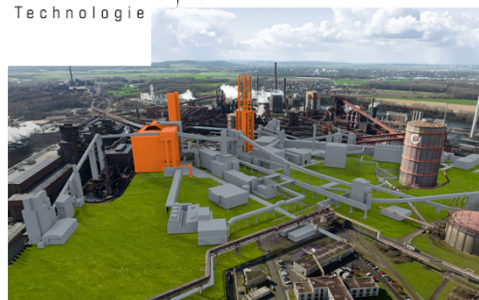
Alloying elements partly critical raw materials



Slag as anthropogenic ore and source of byproducts



10 years



SALCOS
Steelmaking. Reinvented.

2.3 Bil..€ invest
for first stage
Salzgitter

Novelis
Not just aluminum, Novelis Aluminum™



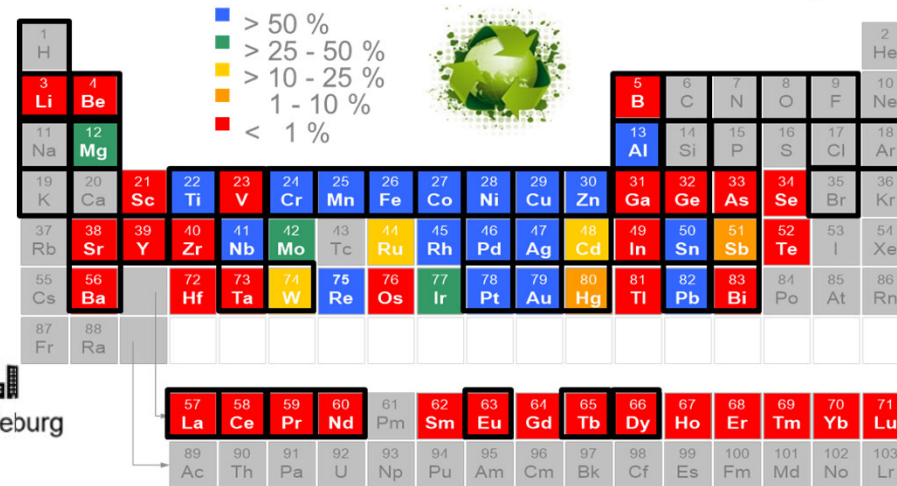
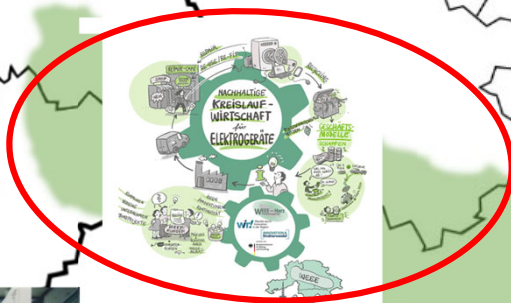
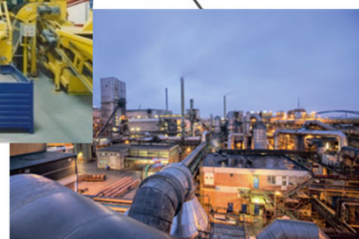
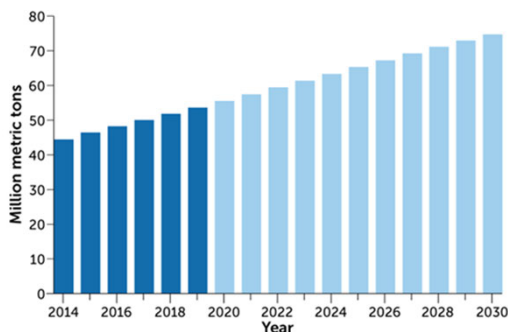
Novelis
Aluminum Recyclingcenter
Nachterstedt



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The WEEE-Harz Cluster

From E-waste to (WEE)E-economy



Magdeburg



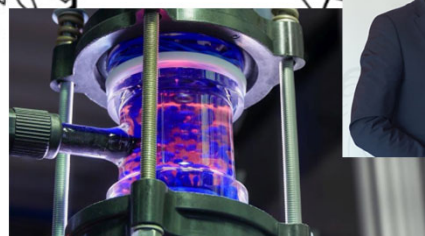
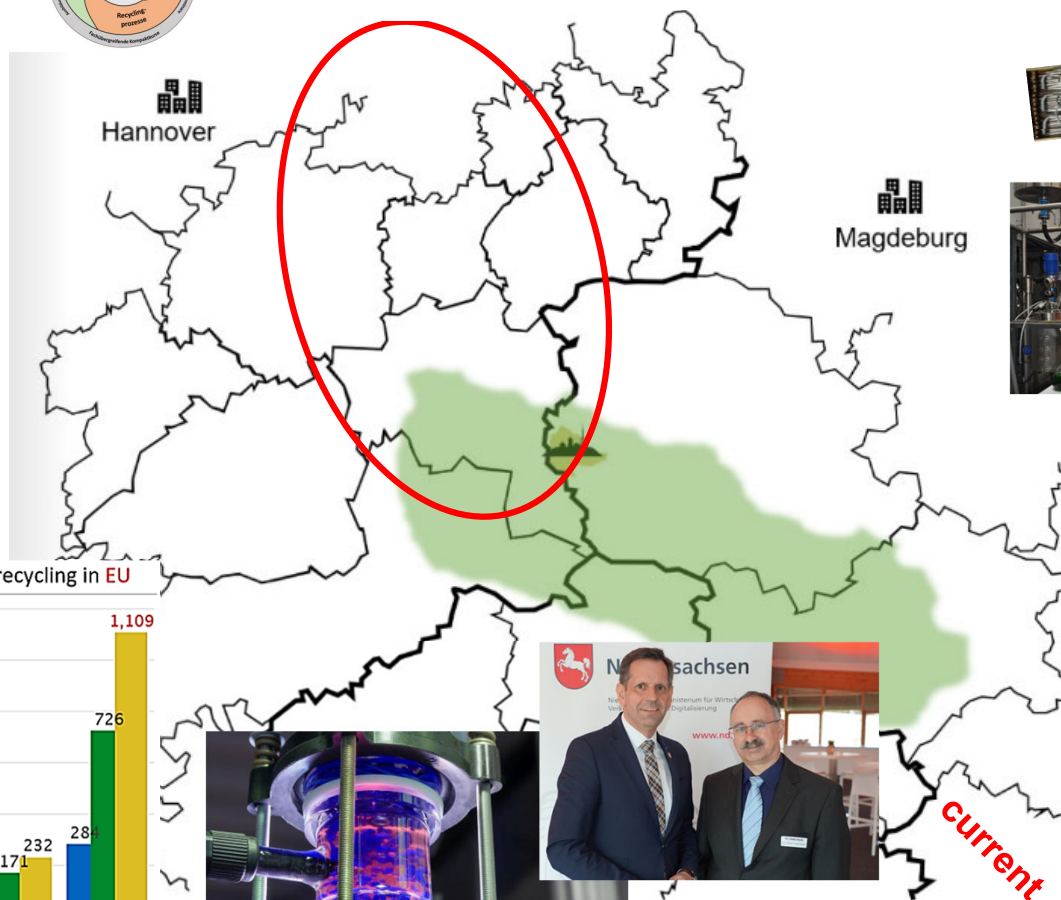
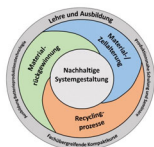
METACL<LOGIE





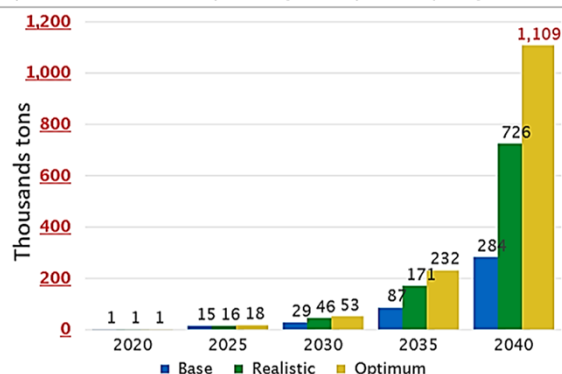
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The cluster circular battery production



340 Mio. € Invest
by H.C. Starck Tungsten
in black mass processing

Expected annual battery tonnage ready for recycling in EU



Thank you very much



for your attention!