

V CONGRESO NACIONAL DE GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS DE APARATOS ELÉCTRICOS Y ELECTRÓNICOS

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Opportunities for the WEEE supply chain within the Critical Raw Materials Act

Francesco Galletti

Senior Consultant, The European House - Ambrosetti









The European House - Ambrosetti: overview

- International management Group established in 1965, with headquarters in Italy and a network of foreign offices around the world
- Awarded as No. 1 Think Tank in Italy, No. 4 in the
 European Union and among the most respected globally,
 by the "Global Go To Think Tanks Report" survey of the
 University of Pennsylvania since 2013
- Awarded as Top Employer 2023 in Italy for the 3rd consecutive year
- The European House Ambrosetti provides:
 - Strategic and managerial consulting services
 - Creation of strategic scenarios and policy-making and advocacy activities (over 250 a year)
- **New York** Istanbul **Tunis Italy Europe** Dubai Shanghai Berlin **Ancona** (HQ Middle East) Hanoi Bologna **Brussels** Bangkok* Catania London Singapore Florence Madrid (HQ ASEAN) Milan* Paris **Naples** Perugia Johannesburg Rome Turin Verona

- Development programs for Countries and regional governments (over 60 initiatives in the last 3 years)
- **Political and entrepreneurial leadership forums** (over 550 events a year involving over 3,000 experts and top policy-makers along with 17.000 business leaders from around the globe)



CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS ARE A VITAL ISSUE FOR THE EU

For **one third** of the Critical Raw Materials surveyed, the EU is **totally dependent** (100%) on imports from third Countries

Dependence, combined with the growing demand and relevance of Critical Raw

Materials for the manufacturing sector (they contribute to 23% of European GDP),

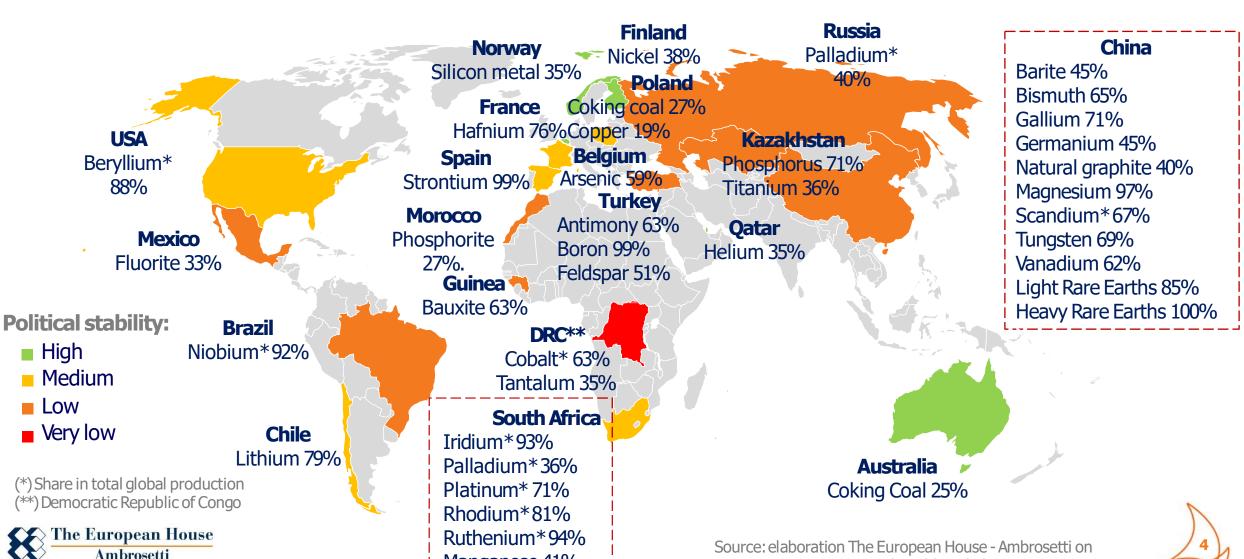
makes value chains vulnerable





The EU today is strongly dependent on imports of Critical Raw Materials





Manganese 41%

Source: elaboration The European House - Ambrosetti on European Commission and World Bank data, 2023

The EU imports from third Countries up to 100% of Critical Raw Materials, which together contribute 23% of GDP



The European Union is >80%
dependent on third Countries in 19
out of 34 Critical Raw
Materials



At European level,
Critical Raw Materials contribute to
the generation of about 3.3
trillion Euros

100% *import-dependent* for **11 Critical Raw Materials**

23% of European GDP



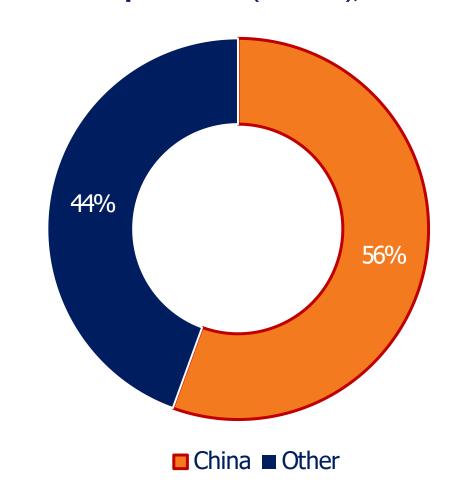
N.B. The Critical Raw Materials for which the European Union is 100% *import-dependent* (either on the extraction or refining side) are: Antimony, Beryllium, Boron, Lithium, Magnesium, Niobium, PGMs (Platinum Group Metals), Phosphorus, Scandium, Titanium, Vanadium. Source: elaboration The European House - Ambrosetti on European Commission data, 2023

IN PARTICULAR: China is the EU's 1st supplier for 56% of Critical Raw Materials

Main Countries Supplying Critical Raw Materials to the European Union (% values), 2023



Among the various Critical Raw Materials, **China** supplies the EU with 97% of **Magnesium**, 85% of **Light Rare Earths** and 100% of **Heavy Rare Earths**







Chinese leadership extends along the entire value chain:

the example of neodymium (Rare Earth) within permanent magnets

The value chain of Neodymium permanent magnets (illustrative)

Mining of Rare Earth Minerals

Mineral deposits containing **Light Rare Earths**

Mineral Deposits Containing **Heavy Rare Earths**

Separation of Rare Earths from other elements

Separation of **Light Rare Earths**

Separation of **Heavy Rare Earths**

Production of Rare Earths

Cerium, Lanthanum, **Neodymium**, **Praseodymium**, Samarium

Dysprosium, Erbium, Europium, Gadolinium, Holmium, Lutetius, **Terbius,** Thulius, Yttrium

Permanent magnets (essential components for wind power and electric vehicles)

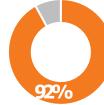
From resource to













Extractio

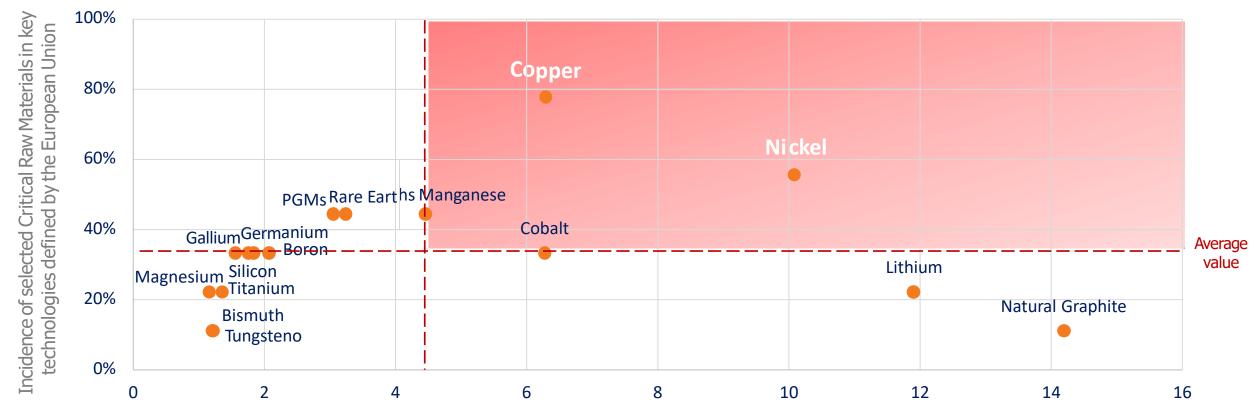
Refinin

Production

N.B. **Neodymium, Praseodymium, Dysprosium and Terbium** are the main Rare Earths to be included in the production of permanent magnets, which are essential for wind turbines, batteries and electronics products (TVs, computers, *smartphones*, etc.). Source: elaboration The European House - Ambrosetti on European Commission and IEA data and various sources, 2023

Dependence, coupled with the growing demand and relevance of Critical Raw Materials in key technologies, makes value chains vulnerable

Incidence of selected Critical Raw Materials in key technologies* defined by the European Union (% values on total European key technologies) and growth factor from 2020 to 2030 in the European Union (absolute values), 2023



Growth factor of selected Critical Raw Materials from 2020 to 2030 in the European Union



N.B. The average growth factor is 4.5. The average incidence of the selected Critical Raw Materials in the key technologies defined by the EU is 33%. (*) Key technologies considered: Lithium-ion batteries, electrolysers, fuel cells, heat pumps, smartphones, tablets and computers, photovoltaics, traction motor, wind power.

Source: elaboration The European House - Ambrosetti on European Commission data, 2023

THE RELEVANCE OF CRMS: EVIDENCE FROM ITALY

CRMsare part of the Italian industrial production for almost 700 billion Euro (+35% in the last 10 years, 1° Country in the EU). Italy is also the 1° Country in the EU-27 for incidence of Critical Raw Materials, which are related to 38% of Italian GDP

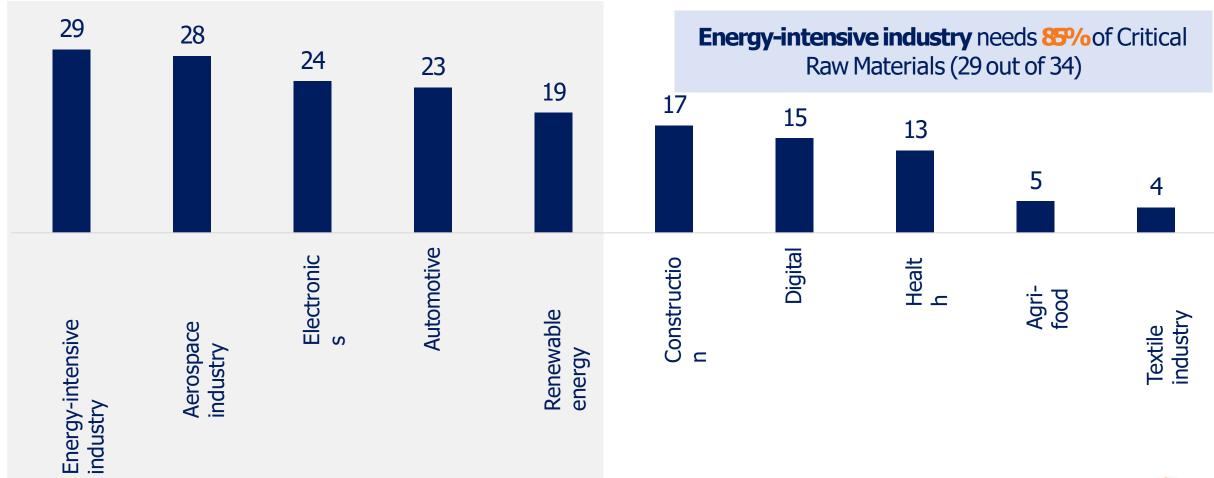
AND: meeting the **EU target on the WEEE collection rate** would allow the recovery of **17,000 tonnes of Critical Raw Materials (25%** imported from China in 2021)



Critical Raw Materials are essential for multiple industrial ecosystems in Italy

Relevance of Critical Raw Materials for Industrial Ecosystems

(number of Critical Raw Materials involved in industrial processes), 2023

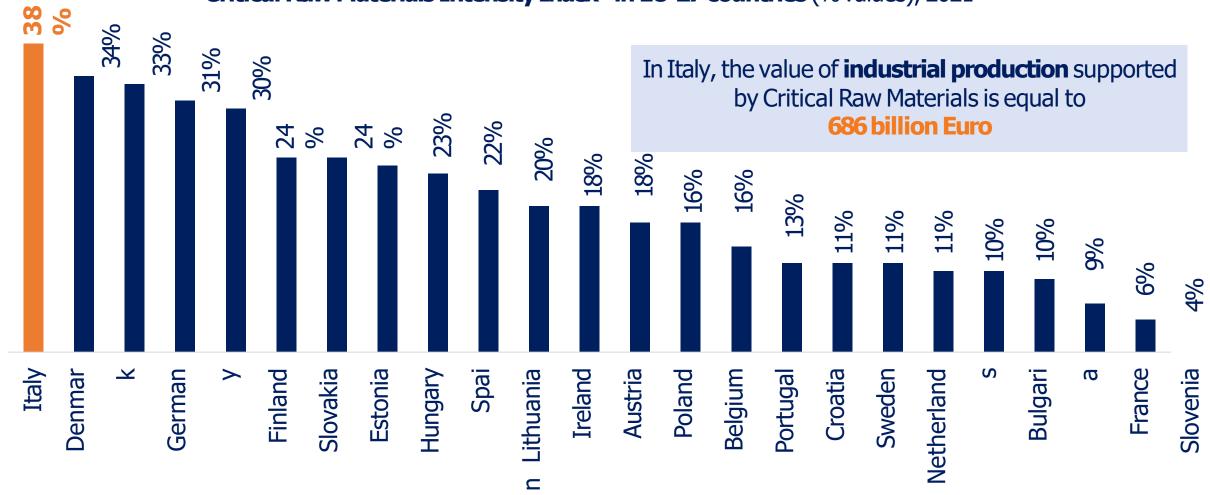






Italy ranks first in the EU-27 in terms of Critical Raw Materials' incidence, contributing to 38% of GDP







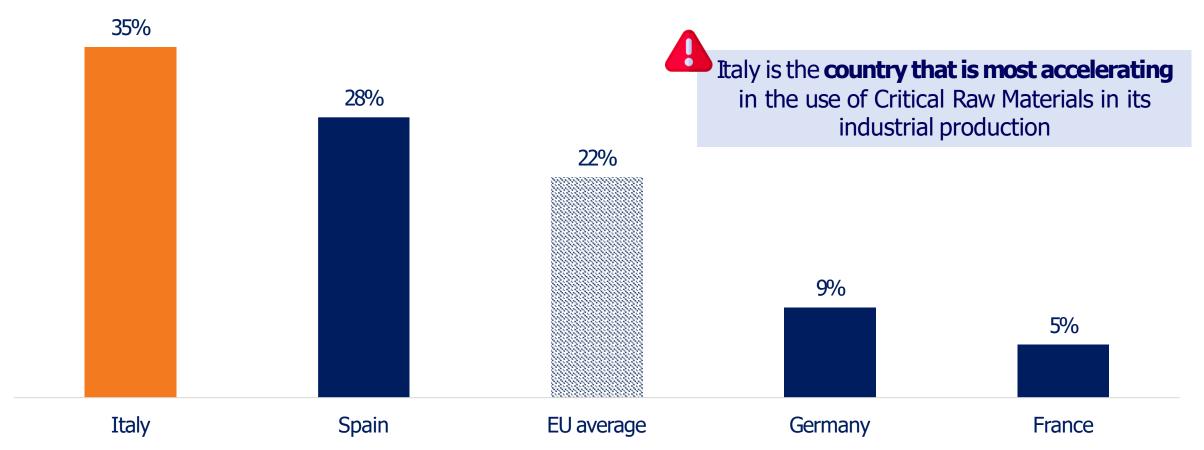
(*) The Critical Raw Materials intensity index was calculated by dividing the value of industrial production supported by Critical Raw Materials in each country by GDP. N.B. Data for Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta are not available.

Source: elaboration The European House - Ambrosetti on PRODCOM data, 2023



NOT ONLY: Italy is also the first Country for growth in industrial production supported by Critical Raw Materials (+35%)

Change in the value of industrial production supported by Critical Raw Materials in selected European countries and EU-27 (% values), 2012-2021







IN PROSPECT: Critical Raw Materials are crucial for the energy transition on which Italy has ambitious targets







2019-2030 growth in Italy:

x4 times

x3 times

x17 times

Incidence of Critical Raw Materials:

x9 times vs gas system

x6 times vs gas system

x6 times vs. traditional car

Italy allocates **€71.2bn to green transition in the PNRR**, the largest share of resources in the EU, as much as Spain (€27.6bn), France (€18.1bn) and Germany (€10.7bn) combined







The waste associated with electronic products is an «urban mine» that, while not substitute for mining, can make it possible to reduce dependence on Critical Raw Materials, while ensuring environmental and social benefits

Based on these considerations, The European House - Ambrosetti estimated the activatable benefit from an increase in the WEEE collection rate

Meeting the EU target on the collection rate would allow the recovery of 17 thousand tonnes of Critical Raw Materials (25% import from China in 2021)

1 EU target collection rate

WEEE collected in Italy (domestic and professional)

3

Critical Raw Materials

Collection rate in **line with the target defined by the European Union**



As-is scenario in 2030: 518 thousand tonnes collected

VS.

To-bescenario in 2030: 830 thousand tonnes collected

Additional WEEE collected In 2030: +312 thousand tonnes



Increased collection and subsequent recycling of WEEE would guarantee by 2030 a recovery of about 17 thousand tonnes of Critical Raw Materials

25% of those imported from China in 2021







For the collection and subsequent recycling of WEEE to become a full lever to reduce supply risks, it is necessary to act on 5 dimensions

St	rategic	vision
on	several	levels:

Priorities for action:



Volumes

- **Simplifications** for WEEE collection (**Household and Professional**)
- **Development of 'ecopoints'** for collection spread throughout the territory
- **Extending** the collection service in city centres, schools and businesses



Plant capacity

- **Modernising** existing facilities, also by exploiting PNRR resources
- Reducing regulatory uncertainty and excessively long lead times for obtaining the necessary authorisations for new plants



Manufacturing

- Creating the **necessary conditions** for manufacturing to be **stimulated by the use of secondary raw materials**
- Apply clear and binding ESG criteria to support the development of a secondary raw materials market



Regulation

- **Simplification** and **digitalization** of registration in the National Register of Environmental Managers
- Simplified authorisation procedures for treatment facilities and innovative collection methods (e.g. home and office collections, professional WEEE collection schemes)



Increase and enhance communication campaigns in traditional and social media

Highlighting the benefits of proper WEEE management









Thank you for your attention

Francesco Galletti

Senior Consultant, The European House - Ambrosetti E-mail: francesco.galletti@ambrosetti.eu

Website: www.ambrosetti.eu





The European House - Ambrosetti was nominated in the category 'Best Private **Think Tanks' - 1st Think Tank in Italy, 4th in the European Union and among the world's most respected independents out of 11,175 globally in the latest edition of the**"**Global Go To Think Tanks Report"** by the University of Pennsylvania. The European House - Ambrosetti was recognised by Top Employers Institute as one of 141 Top Employer 2023 companies in Italy.

