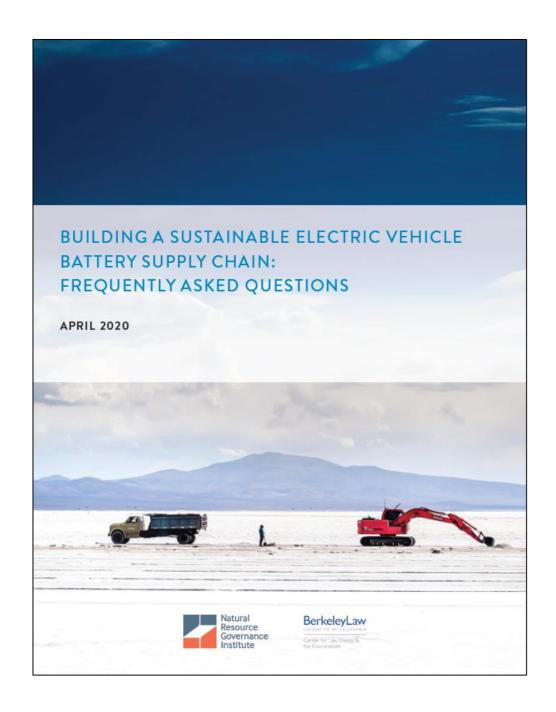


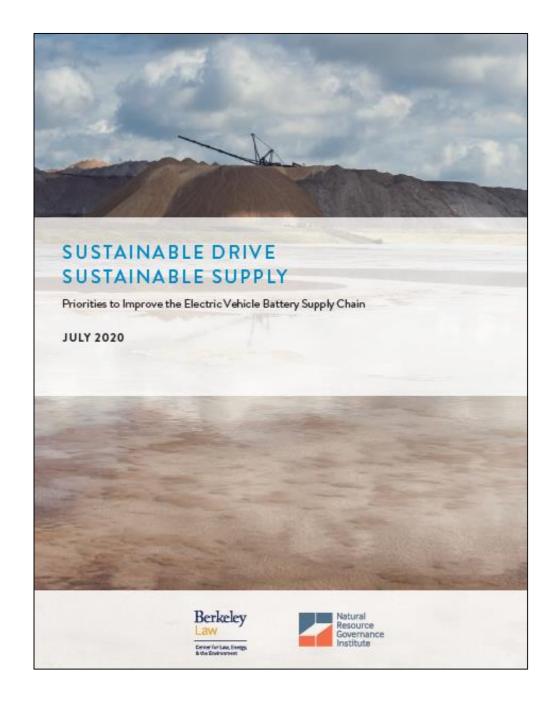


# The global electric vehicle supply chain: Governance implications

Patrick Heller

Training course on strategic minerals, value chains and governance challenges in the Andes
November 25, 2020





Source: <u>CLEE and NRGI</u>
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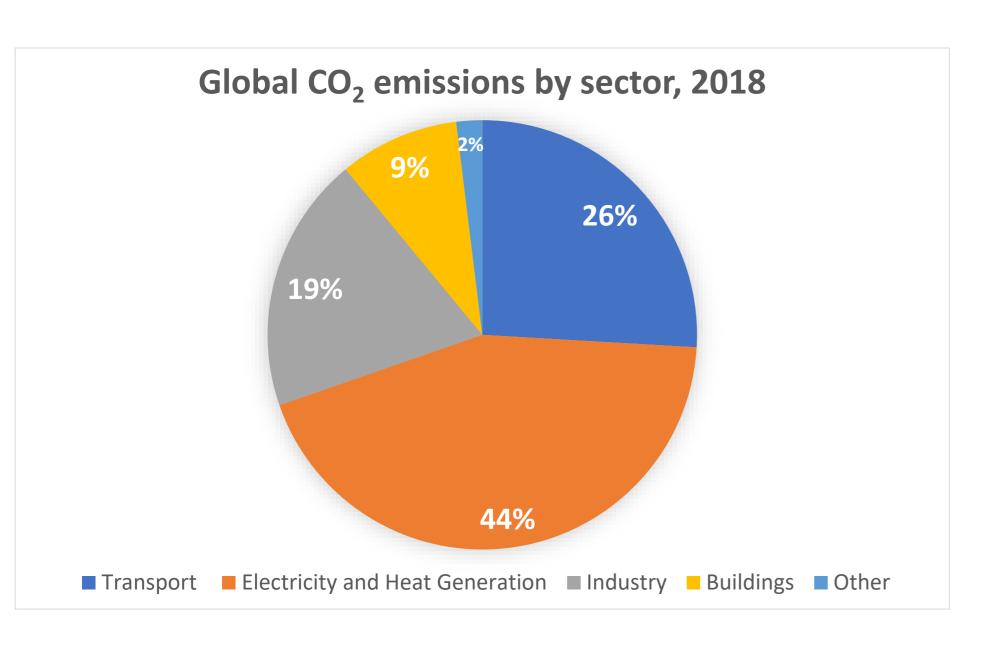
#### Outline

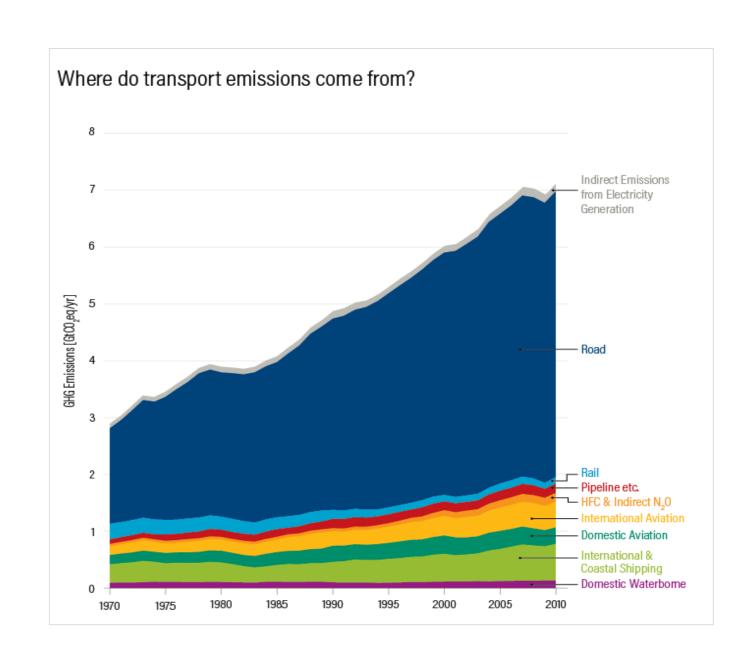
- 1. The evolution of electric vehicle markets and mineral inputs
- 2. Supply chain structure and impacts on producers
- 3. International "clean battery" initiatives

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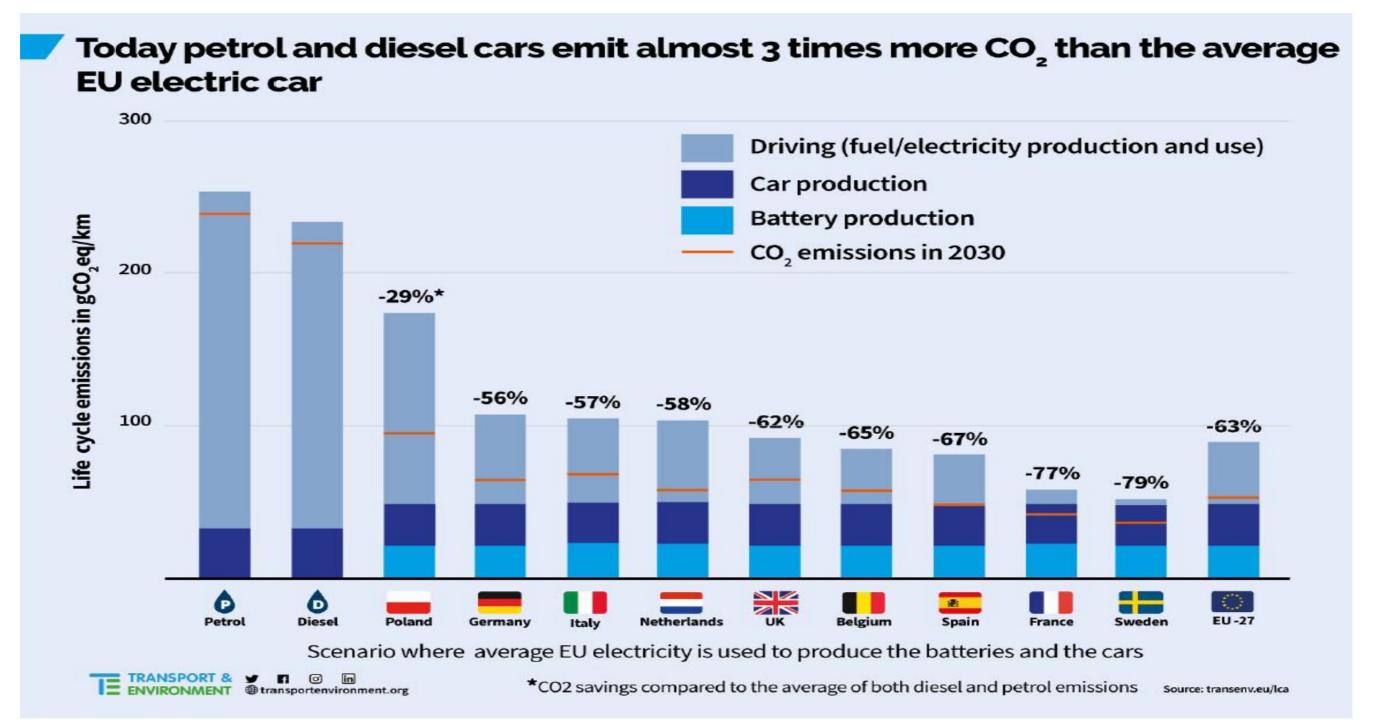
## Internal combustion vehicles and global emissions





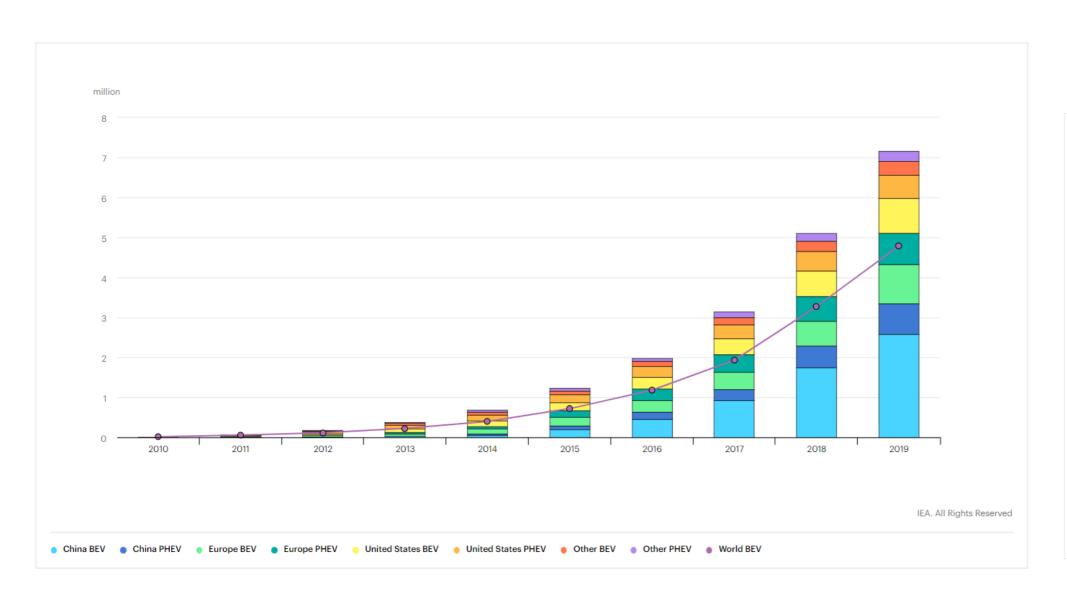
Source: International Energy Agency

## Electric Vehicles produce dramatically lower greenhouse gas emissions than internal combustion vehicles

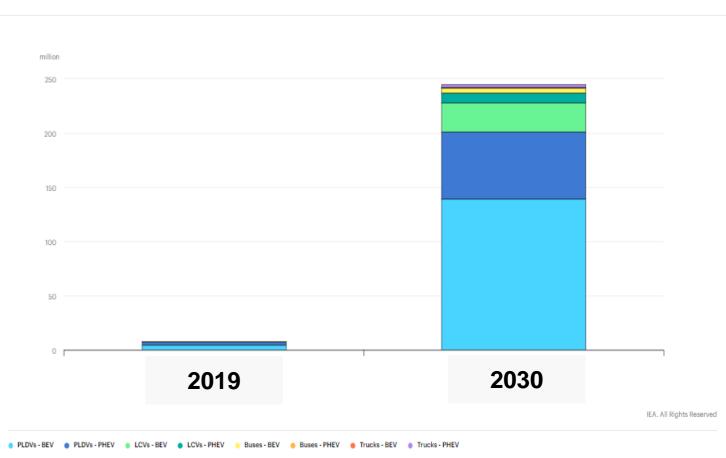


## Electric Vehicle uptake is growing...... but needs to grow much more

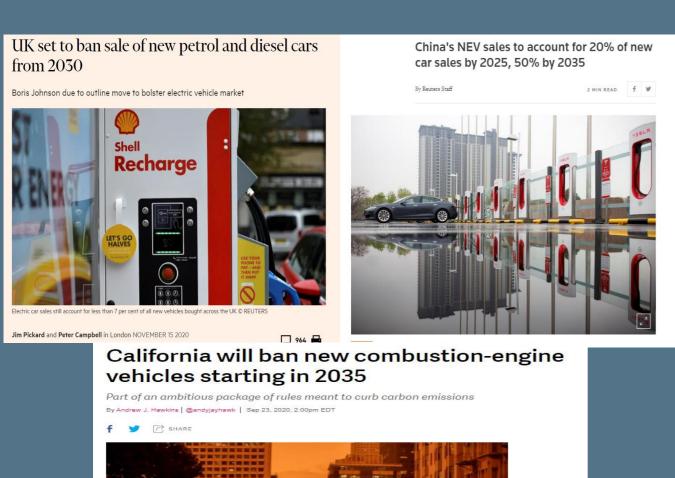
Global electric car stock, 2010 - 2019



Global EV stock in the sustainable development scenario, 2019 and 2030



## Growing commitments to shift away from internal combustion vehicles





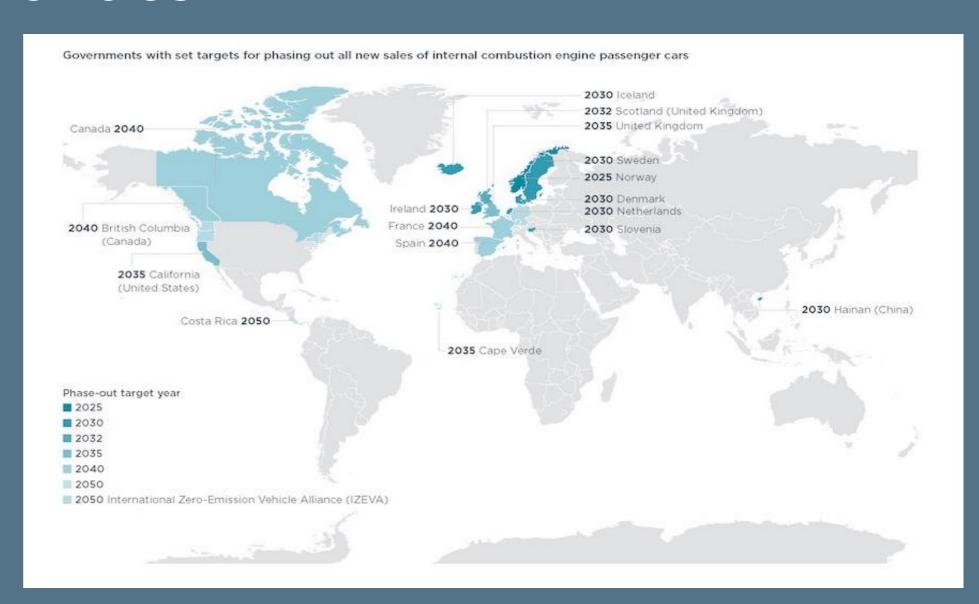


Image sources: <u>FT</u>, <u>Reuters</u>, <u>The Verge</u>

## Expanding the EV market means expanding mineral production

Some EV battery material types and their mineral components

## Nickel Cobalt Manganese

Nickel, cobalt, manganese, lithium (hydroxide)

## Nickel Cobalt Aluminum

Lithium (carbonate), cobalt, nickel, aluminum

# Lithium Manganese Oxide

Lithium (carbonate), manganese,

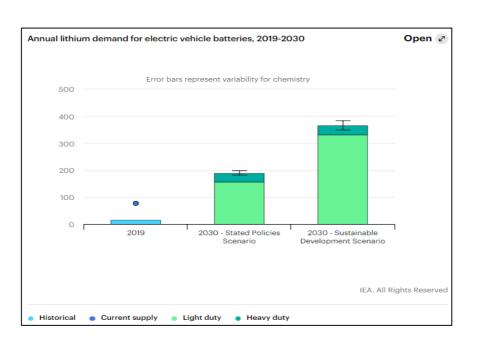
## Lithium Iron Phosphate

Lithium (carbonate and hydroxide), iron, phosphate

### Major increases are necessary under most scenarios

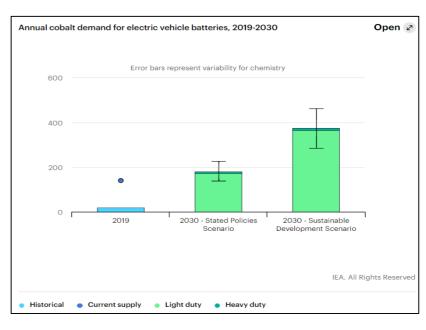
International
Energy Agency:
Iithium demand
from EVs

#### Lithium

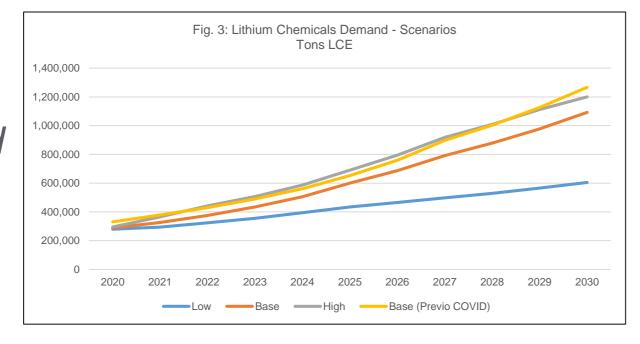


International
Energy Agency:
cobalt demand
from EVs

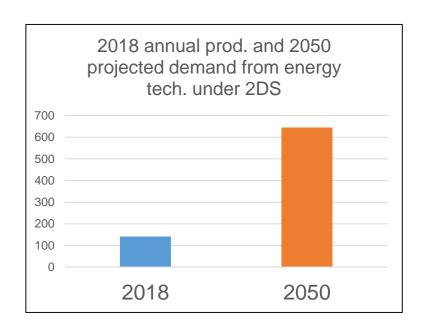
#### Cobalt



SignumBOX:
Iithium demand
under various
scenarios



World Bank: cobalt demand from energy tech by 2050 under 2DS



## Several factors make the precise growth in mineral demand difficult to predict

- EV growth linked to overall health of global economy
- Unstable policy commitments on Evs in some major economies (U.S., e.g.)
- Rapid technological change in battery composition and technologies
- In particular, supply chain challenges with cobalt are prompting research to reduce cobalt content
- Uncertainty around pace of uptake of battery recycling





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## A word on major vs. minor metals













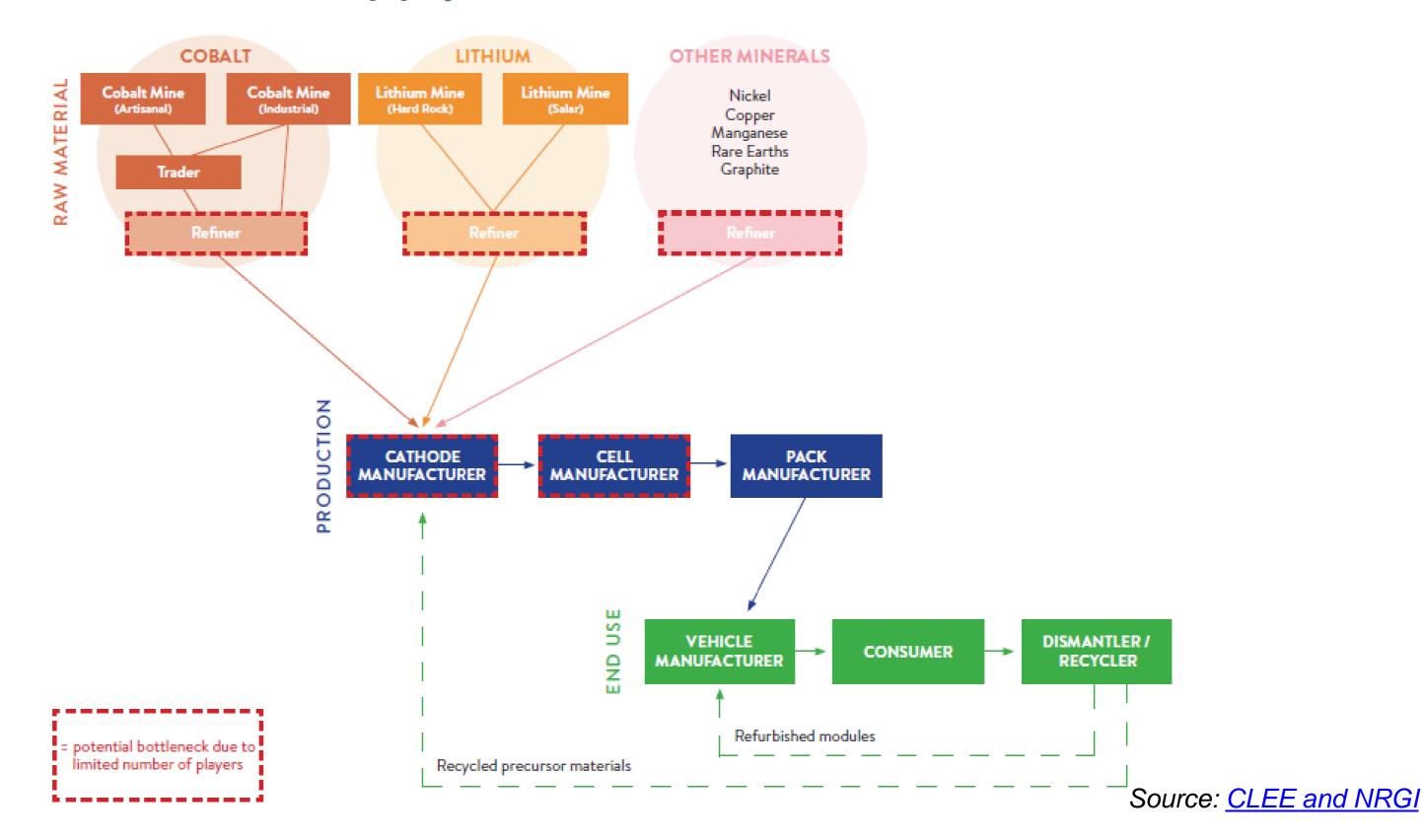
#### Major Metals

- Wide range of uses
- Mature markets with transparent pricing
- Abundant supply, usually with wide range of sources
- Can typically be transported and stored easily

#### Minor/Specialized Metals

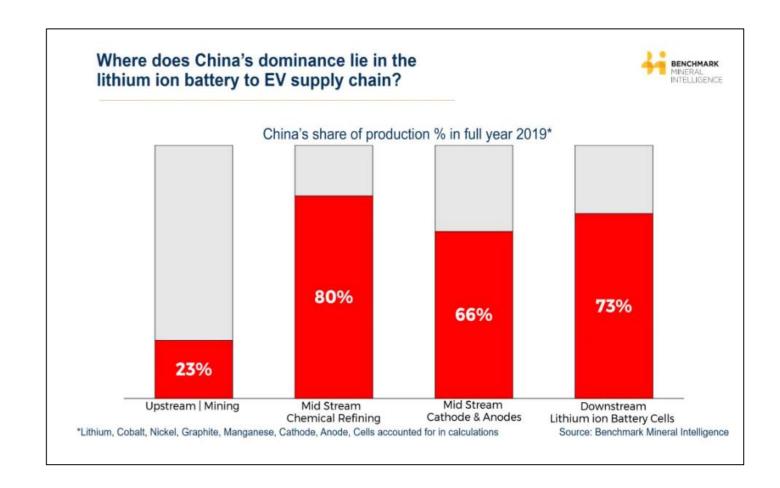
- Use is limited to certain dominant outputs, particular chemical composition tailored to use
- Smaller number of players in marketplace
- Sometimes exist as biproducts of a major metal
- Transport and storage can be challenging

## Supply Chain Structure



### Market structure – some factors impacting governance

- 1. Bottlenecks in the supply chain. Concentrated number of players
- 2. Mineral outputs highly linked to specific uses
- 3. International price mechanisms are not well-developed
- 4. Value lost in transportation/storage



Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence

#### Some implications:

- Monitoring/regulating value can be a challenge
- Planning can be unpredictable

- Contractual relationships up the supply chain carry long-term weight
- Geopolitics intensifies lobbying
- Value addition can be challenging

### Market structure – some factors impacting governance

5. Industry in significant flux, with unpredictable changes in demand, technology, and investment/supply.

Prospect of major assets changing hands, in cobalt especially.

Transparency remains limited.



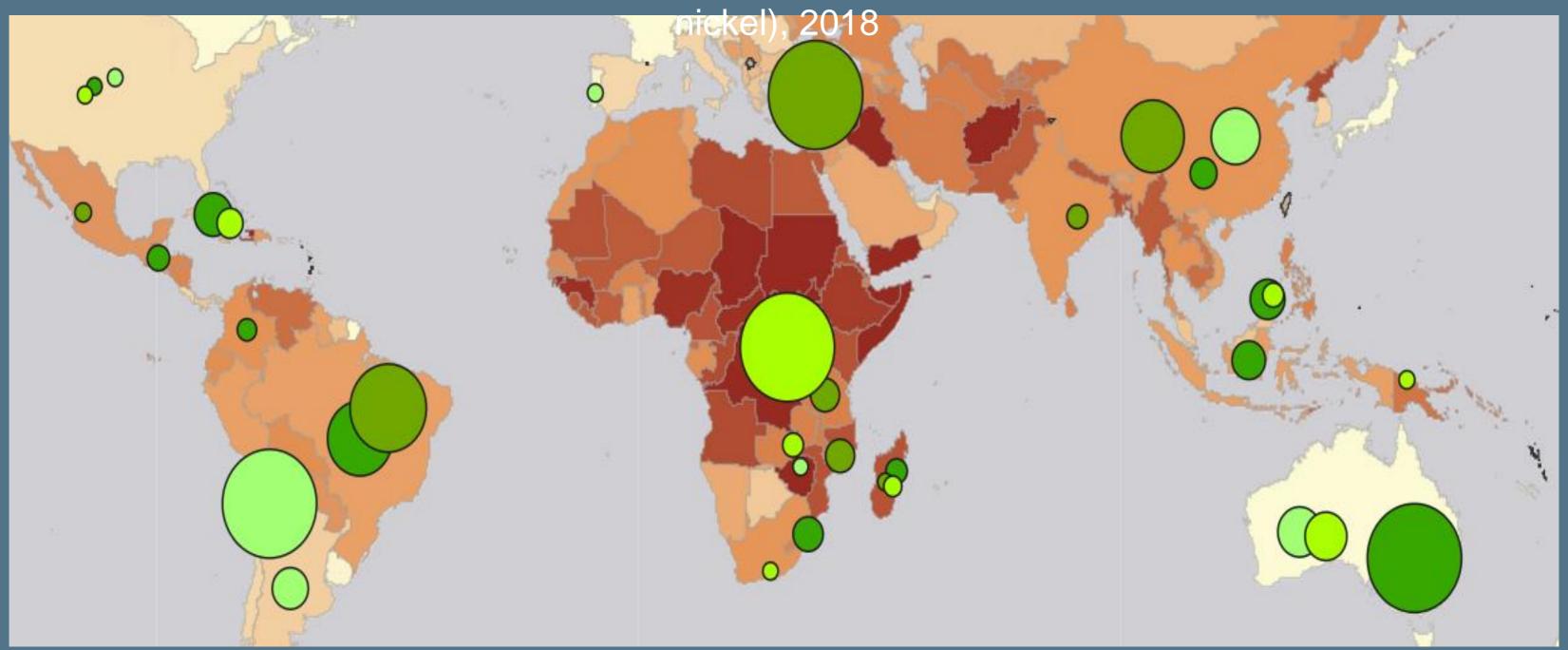
Image Source: Mining.com

#### Some implications:

- Risks of significant swings, especially if you look out 10+ years; governments must engage in risk-management
- Transparency and guarding against conflict of interest are key, especially in licensing and transfer of stakes

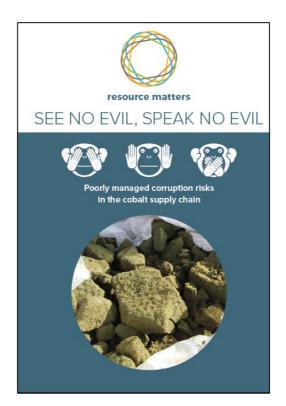
## 6. Large reserves found in fragile developing countries

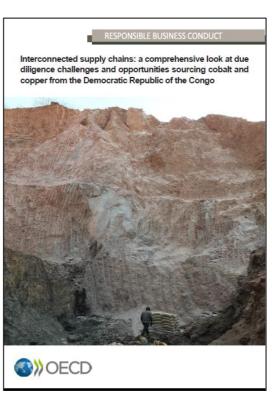
IISD's "Green Conflict Minerals" map for selected battery minerals (cobalt, graphite, lithium,



### Cobalt and the DRC play an outsized role in the discourse

- 60% of global production
- Significant share (10 30%) comes from artisanal production, with severe risks of environmental impact, harm to workers, child labor
- Major corruption scandals in the industrial mining sector
- History of other minerals fueling longstanding conflict
- Cobalt has been mined as a biproduct of copper, and economic model in need of adaptation







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### Connecting to the clean energy narrative



- 1. Leveraging consumer interest
- 2. Pushing for meaningful reform and long-term sustainability
- 3. Blunting propaganda from fossil-fuel interests

### A proliferation of international initiatives















中国五矿化工进出口商会 China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals & Chemicals Importers & Exporters



## Taxonomy of initiatives: overlap/difference across various dimensions

Company A Sustainability Standard Adherence Matrix

					Participants					Implementation																				Links	
×		Content			GOV- ERN- MENT	INDUSTRY		CIVIL SOCIETY	INVES- TORS	GOVERNMENT		INDUSTRY / INVESTORS & FINANCE			CIVIL SOCIETY			Application				Scope	Enforcement			Sponsor		•			
ARD	Human Rights	Violent Conflicct	Labor Rights		Federal / National	Mining	Mid- Stream	National	Equity	Dilg. Policy.	Corp. Mgmt.	Train./ P'ship.	Dilg. Policy.	Corp. Mgmt.	Train./ P'ship.	Dilig. Policy.	Corp. Mgmt.	Train./ P'ship.	Mining	Trad- ing	Refin- ing	Cath. Mfr.	Universal	Leg. Sanc.	De- Cert.	Down- grade		State Gov.	Intl. Org.	Trade Assn.	
TAND	Local Economy	Local		se & cling	Local /	Refining / Process- ing	Down- Stream	Interna- tionl	Debt	Intl. Reptg.	3P Reptg.	Pub. Reptg.	Intl. Reptg.	3P Reptg.	Pub. Reptg.	Intl. Reptg.	3P Reptg.	Pub. Reptg.	Cell Mfr.	Batt. Asm.	Veh. Mfr.	Batt. Recy.	Limited	Cnsmr. Rep.	Invstr. Rep.	Market Rep.	Gov. Rep.	Civ. Soc.	PPP		
'S			·					Local Commu- nity		Active Diseng	Sanct- ions	Over- sight	Active Diseng	Compl/ Griev.		Active Diseng															

×	!			GOV- ERN- MENT		CIVIL INVES- SOCIETY TORS		GOVERNMENT			INDUSTRY / INVESTORS & FINANCE			CIVIL SOCIETY																	
ARD	Human Rights	Violent Conflicct	Labor Rights		Federal / National	Mining	Mid- Stream	National	Equity	Dilg. Policy.	Corp. Mgmt.	Train./ P'ship.	Dilg. Policy.	Corp. Mgmt.	Train./ P'ship.	Dilig. Policy.	Corp. Mgmt.	Train./ P'ship.	Mining	Trad- ing	Refin- ing	Cath. Mfr.	Universal	Leg. Sanc.	De- Cert.	Down- grade		State Gov.	Intl. Org.	Trade Assn.	
TAND	Local Economy	Local	Cilmate Change	Reuse & Recycling	Local / State	Refining / Process- ing	Down- Stream	Interna- tionl	Debt	Intl. Reptg.	3P Reptg.	Pub. Reptg.	Intl. Reptg.	3P Reptg.	Pub. Reptg.	Intl. Reptg.	3P Reptg.	Pub. Reptg.	Cell Mfr.	Batt. Asm.	Veh. Mfr.	Batt. Recy.	Limited	Cnsmr. Rep.	Invstr. Rep.	Market Rep.	Gov. Rep.	Civ. Soc.	PPP		
S								Local Commu- nity		Active Diseng	Sanct- ions	Over- sight	Active Diseng	Compl/ Griev.		Active Diseng												,			

- Content (human rights, conflict, labor, local econ. impact, local env., climate, reuse/recycling
- Participants (govt, CSOs, industry, investors)
- Mechanisms for implementation
- Application (where in the supply chain)

- Scope (all minerals or prescribed ones)
- Enforcement (legal penalty, certification, reputation)
- Sponsor (government, international org., CSO, PPP)

#### International initiatives – observations for Latin American CSOs

- 1. Poor coordination among initiatives
- 2. Challenging to determine where to concentrate resources
- 3. Enforcement and sanction mechanisms are generally weak
- 4. Connections to on-the-ground stakeholders tend to be distant
- 5. Need for better connections between human rights, environmental and governance agendas
- Major drivers and content focus on issues related to cobalt and DRC – opportunities for a richer approach to the challenges of mineral governance in Latin America



# Legislation in upstream and consumer/downstream countries can have an impact

- 1. European Commission expected to release draft law on sustainable batteries
- 2. Anti-corruption laws in UK, US, France, other jurisdictions
- 3. National legislation, including on transparency and governance in mineral-producer countries



## Key takeaways

- 1. The market structures for critical minerals create several specific challenges to effective governance in the producer countries.

  Detailed assessment of the market for each mineral is essential.
- 2. The growing consumer interest in "making clean batteries clean" can help generate leverage for reform to increase sustainability.
- 3. Civil society groups from the region can help fill gaps in the inclusiveness and the content of leading battery sustainability initiatives.

### Thank you

www.resourcegovernance.org www.law.berkeley.edu/research/clee/

Patrick Heller
pheller@resourcegovernance.org
prpheller



