

Coming up in Rome: the workshop SMETCH, an opportunity for students and PMI to meet and create ideas in the sustainable use of raw materials

Dario della Sala

ENEA

Responsabile Divisione «Tecnologie dei Materiali e dei Processi per la Sostenibilità»

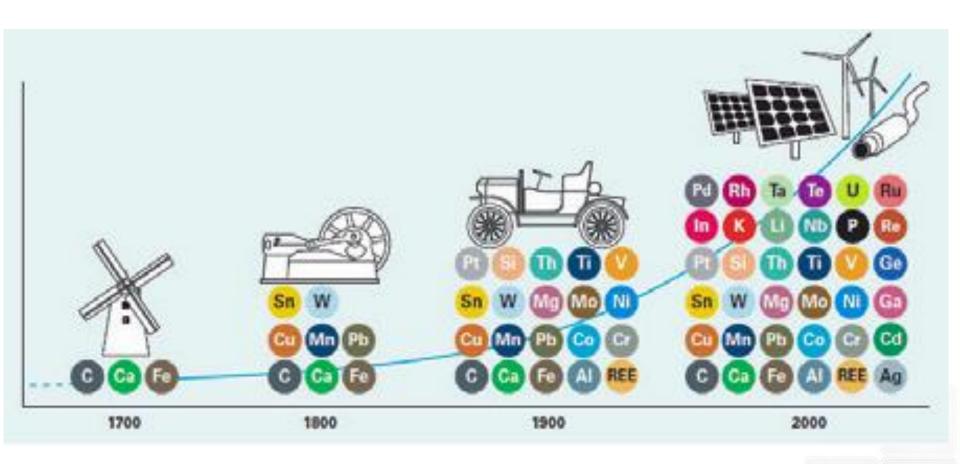




WE LIVE WITH PRECIOUS MATERIALS

Materials portfolio of some energy technology





Source: EIP Raw Materials – Raw Materials Scoreboard, from: Volker, Z., Simons, J., Reller, A., Ashfield, M., Rennie, C. (BP), 2014, 'Materials critical to the energy industry — An introduction'.

Technology materials crowd our life



Did you know?

A newborn infant will need a lifetime supply of:

- 300 kg of lead
- 280 kg of zinc
- 560 kg of copper
- 1.350 kg of aluminum
- 12.200 kg of iron
- 9.950 kg of clays
- 1.500 kg of salt and
- 448.000 kg of stone, sand, gravel and cement

All that has to be mined!





Continued growth by emerging countries will keep pressure on demand for raw materials

Demand also increasingly driven by demand for new technologies

EU highly dependent on imports of important raw materials which are increasingly affected by market distortions

Potential in Europe, but increased competition for different land uses and a highly regulated environment

Source: Paul Anciaux – Policy Officer EC DG EI – Stockholm Jan 30, 2012



MINERAL RESOURCES ARE NOT EVERYWHERE

	<u>cent</u>	 Major Import Sources (2007-10) ¹
ARSENIC (trioxide)	100	Morocco, China, Belgium
ASBESTOS	100	Canada, Zimbabwe
BAUXITE and ALUMINA	100	Jamaica, Brazil, Guinea, Australia
CESIUM	100	 Canada
FLUORSPAR	100	Mexico, China, South Africa, Mongolia
GRAPHITE (natural)	100	 China, Mexico, Canada, Brazil
INDIUM	100	 China, Canada, Japan, Belgium
MANGANESE	100	 South Africa, Gabon, China, Australia
MICA, sheet (natural)	100	 China, Brazil, Belgium, India
NIOBIUM (columbium)	100	 Brazil, Canada, Germany, Russia
QUARTZ CRYSTAL (industrial)	100	 China, Japan, Russia
RARE EARTHS	100	 China, France, Estonia, Japan
RUBIDIUM	100	 Canada
SCANDIUM	100	 China
STRONTIUM	100	 Mexico, Germany
TANTALUM	100	 China, Germany, Kazakhstan, Australia
THALLIUM	100	 Russia, Germany, Kazakhstan
THORIUM	100	 France, India, Canada, United Kingdom
YTTRIUM	100	 China, Japan, France, United Kingdom
GALLIUM	99	 Germany, Canada, United Kingdom, China
IODINE	99	 Chile, Japan
GEMSTONES	98	Israel, India, Belgium, South Africa
GERMANIUM	90	China, Belgium, Russia, Germany
BISMUTH	89	China, Belgium, United Kingdom,
DIAMOND (dust, grit and powder)	89	China, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Rusaia
PLATINUM	88	Germany, South Africa, United Kingdom, Ca
ANTIMONY	87	China, Mexico, Belgium
RHENIUM	87	Chile, Netherlands, Germany
STONE (dimension)	85	Brazil, China, Italy, Turkey
POTASH	83	Canada, Belarus, Russia
VANADIUM	80	Rep. of Korea, Canada, Austria, Czech Rep.
BARITE	78	 China, India
SILICON CARBIDE	76 76	China, Brazil, Vietnam, Norway
COBALT	75	Peru, Bolivia, Indonesia, China
SILVER	75	China, Norway, Russia, Canada Mexico, Consulo, Basu, Chilo
ZINC	73	Mexico, Canada, Peru, Chile Canada, Peru, Mexico, Ireland
1011 H 40	69	Kazakhstan, Japan, China, Russia
TITANIUM (sponge) TITANIUM MINERAL CONCENTRATES		South Africa, Australia, Canada, Mozambigu
PEAT	63	Canada
CHROMIUM	60	South Africa, Kazakhstan, Russia, China
PALLADIUM	56	Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, Norw
MAGNESIUM COMPOUNDS	53	China, Canada, Brazil, Austria
NICKEL	47	Canada, Russia, Australia, Norway
SILICON (ferrosilicon)	42	China, Russia, Venezuela, Canada
NITROGEN (fixed), AMMONIA	41	Trinidad and Tobago, Russia, Canada, Ukra
GARNET (industrial)	39	India, Australia, China, Canada
GOLD	36	Mexico, Canada, Colombia, Peru
TUNGSTEN	36	China, Bolivia, Canada, Germany
COPPER	35	Chile, Canada, Peru, Mexico
MAGNESIUM METAL	35	Israel, Canada, China
PERLITE	27	Greece
SULFUR	24	Canada, Mexico, Venezuela
SALT	22	Canada, Chile, Mexico, The Bahamas
BERYLLIUM	21	Russia, Kazakhstan, Japan, Russia
MICA, scrap and flake (natural)	20	Canada, China, India
VERMICULITE	20	China, South Africa, Australia, Brazil
ALUMINUM	13	Canada, Russia, China, Mexico
GYPSUM	13	Canada, Mexico, Spain
PHOSPHATE ROCK	13	Morocco, Peru
IRON and STEEL	9	Canada, European Union, China, Mexico
IRON and STEEL SLAG	8	Japan, Canada, South Africa, Italy
CEMENT	ē	Canada, China, Republic of Korea, Mexico
PUMICE	5	Greece, Mexico, Iceland, Montserrat
DIAMOND (natural industrial stone)	3	Botswana, South Africa, Russia, Namibia
LIME	1	Canada, Mexico
STONE (crushed)	1	Canada, Mexico, The Bahamas

t Sources (2007-10)1 ina, Belgium babwe zil, Guinea, Australia a, South Africa, Mongolia xo, Canada, Brazil da, Japan, Belgium Gabon, China, Australia Belgium, India da, Germany, Russia n, Russia e, Estonia, Japan many any, Kazakhstan, Australia nany, Kazakhstan . Canada, United Kingdom , France, United Kingdom anada, United Kingdom, China Belgium, South Africa um, Russia, Germany um, United Kingdom, d, Republic of Korea, Russia outh Africa, United Kingdom, Canada o, Belgium rlands, Germany Italy, Turkey arus, Russia a, Canada, Austria, Czech Republic . Vietnam, Norway Indonesia, China ay, Russia, Canada ada, Peru, Chile u, Mexico, Ireland Japan, China, Russia Australia, Canada, Mozambique Kazakhstan, Russia, China h Africa, United Kingdom, Norway da. Brazil, Austria ssia, Australia, Norway a, Venezuela, Canada Tobago, Russia, Canada, Ukraine lia, China, Canada ada, Colombia, Peru a, Canada, Germany la, Peru, Mexico da, China xico. Venezuela le, Mexico, The Bahamas akhstan, Japan, Russia na, India Africa, Australia, Brazil ssia, China, Mexico xico, Spain ru. opean Union, China, Mexico da, South Africa, Italy

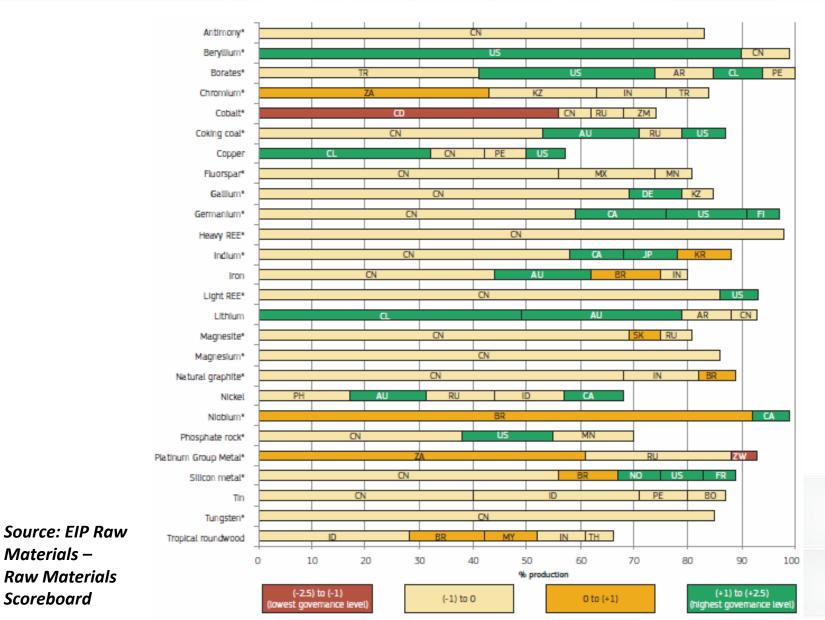


EU is largely dependent on imports of some nonenergy, nonfood raw materials

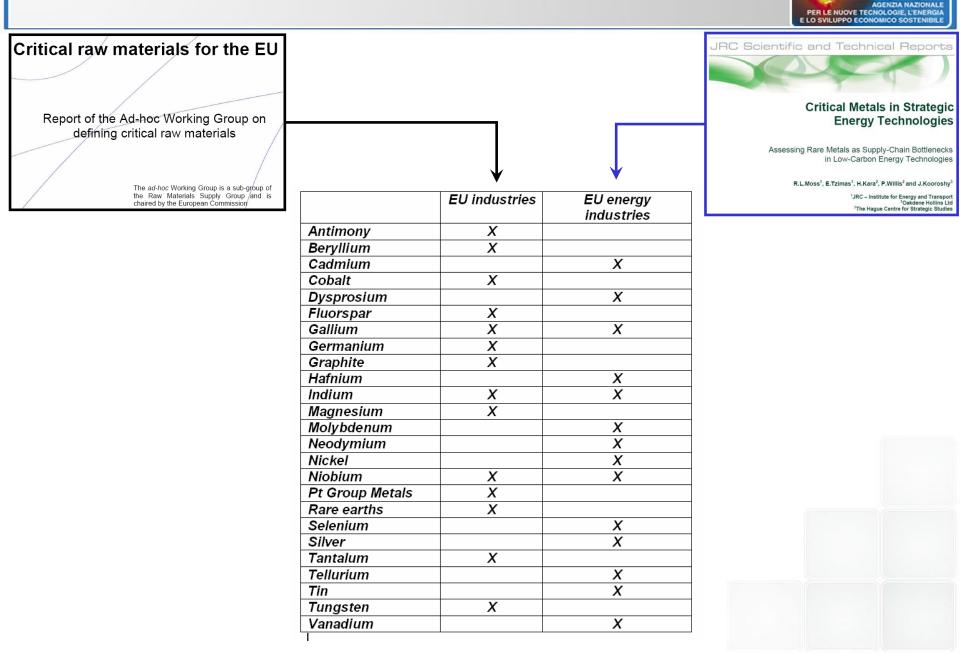
Source: L. Mancini - EU-US Expert Workshop on Mineral Raw MAterials Flows & Data: Brussels 12-13 Sept. 2012 and USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries (2012)

Geographic concentration & governance quality

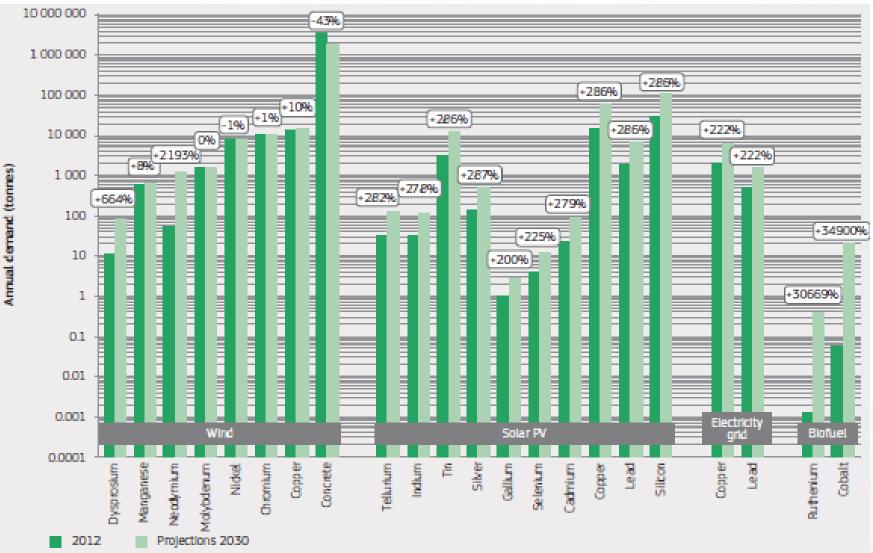




Two lists of CRM for EU are available



Annual demand of RM for lowcarbon energy technology



ENE:

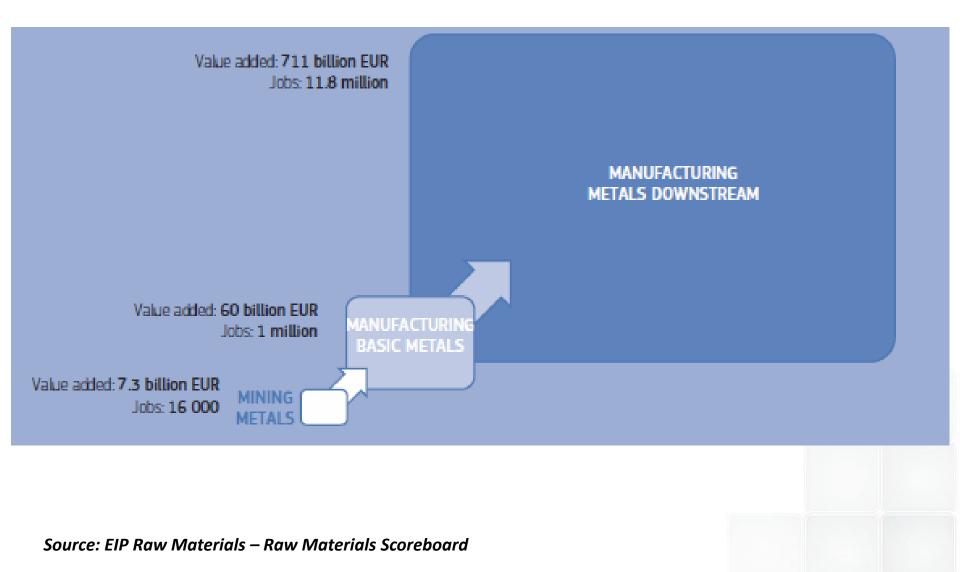
PER LE NUOVE TECNOLOGIE, L'ENERGIA E LO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO SOSTENIBILE

AGENZIA NAZIONAL

Source: JRC analysis based on European Commission, 2013, 'Critical Metals in the Path towards the Decarbonisation of the EU Energy Sector: Assessing Rare Metals as Supply-Chain Bottlenecks in Low-Carbon Energy Technologies', JRC Science and Policy Reports

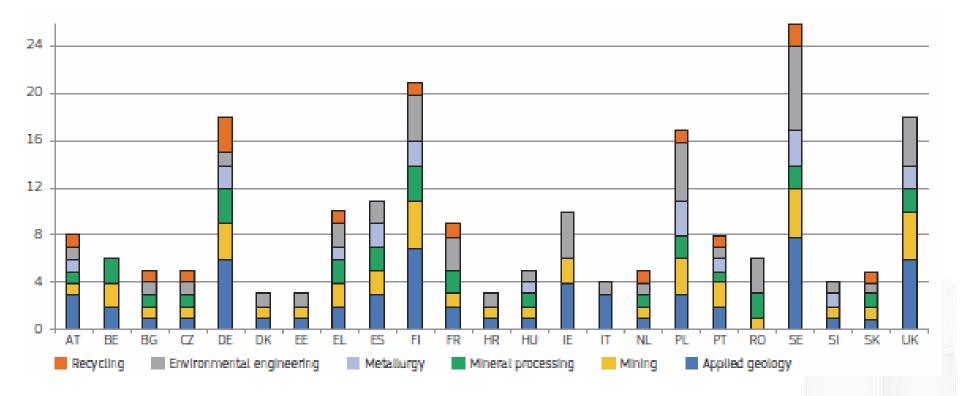


The impact on value and jobs



Education programmes in EU





Source: EIP Raw Materials – Raw Materials Scoreboard



the THREE TECHNOLOGY TOOLS

Sustainable and improved mining

e.g.: deep, automated, environmental friendly, in harsh environments, etc...

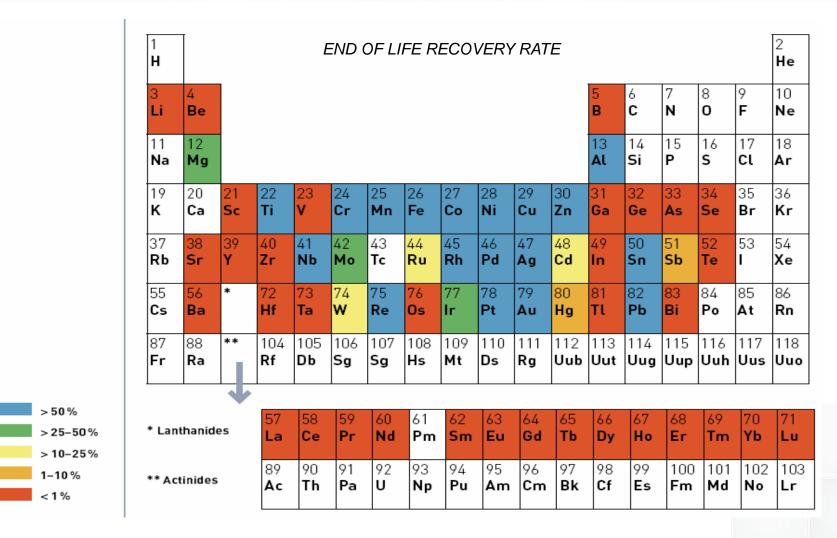




Source: www.cassandralegacy.com, www.edumine.com,

Efficient Recycling





Source: Recycling Rates of Metals: A Status Report. Second report of the Global Metal Flows working group of the International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management of UNEP, May 2011. <u>http://www.unep.org</u>

(Wise) substitution of CRM



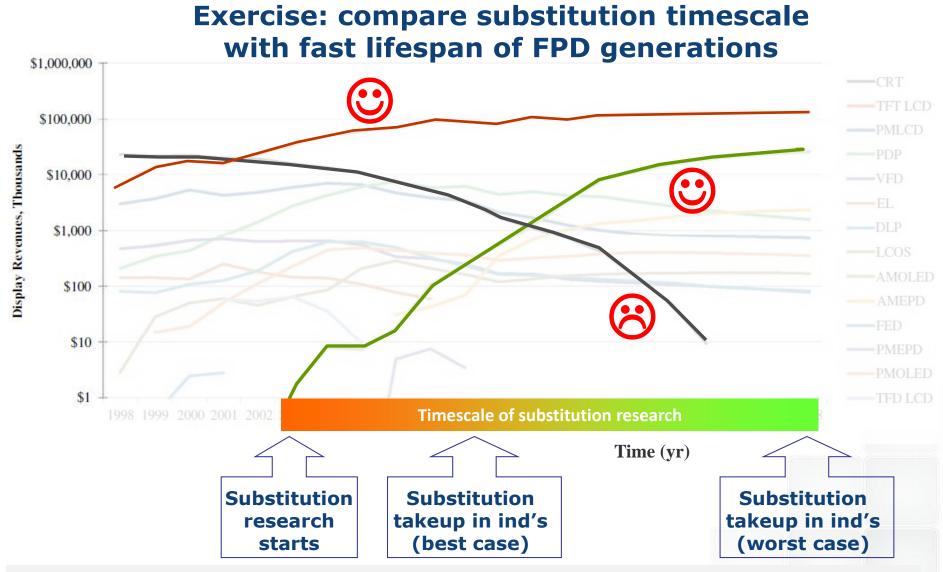


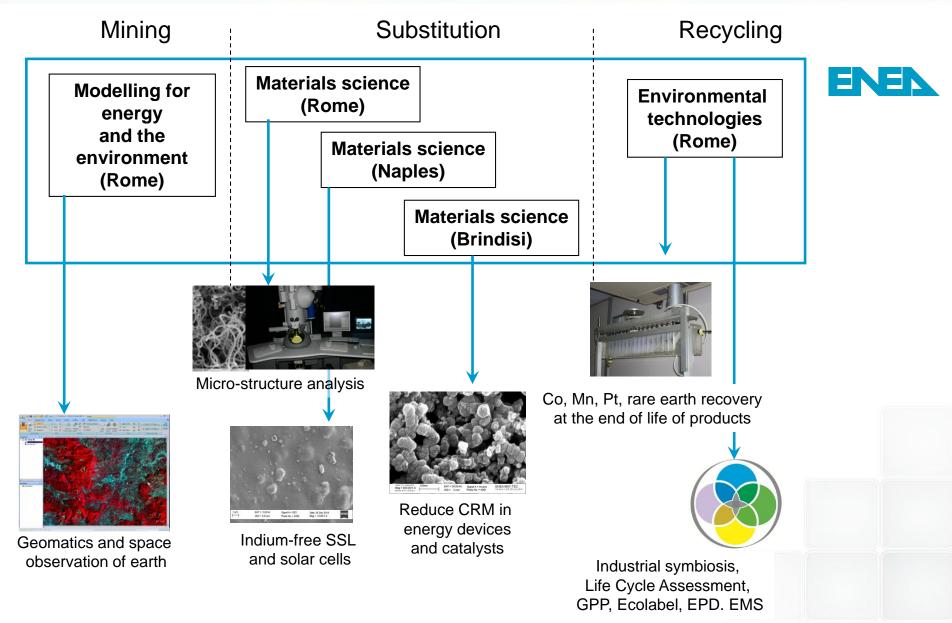
Image source: INFORMATION DISPLAY ISSN 0362-0972, May/June 2012, Vol. 28, Nos. 5 & 6, By Society for Information Display



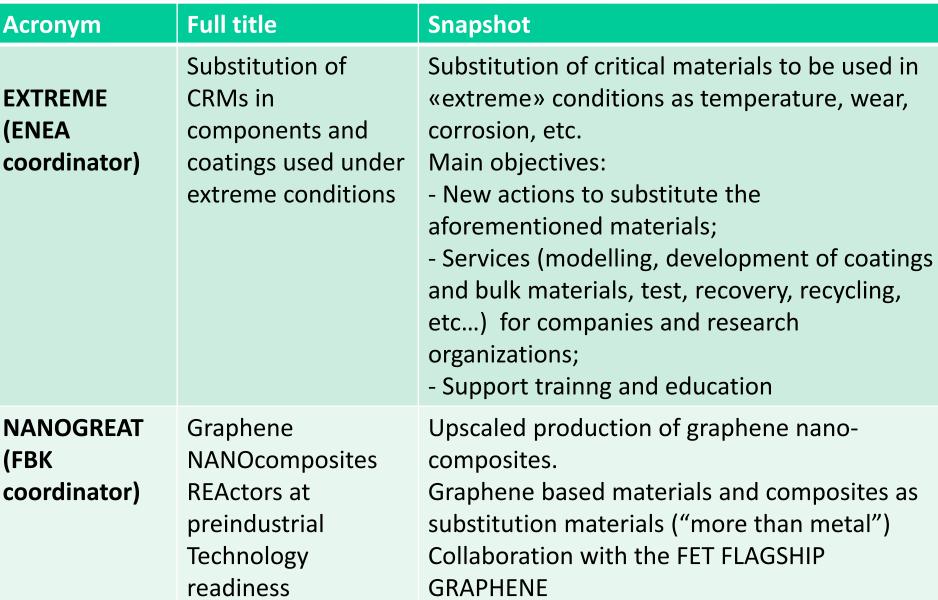
ENEA for Raw Materials

Main efforts of ENEA in RM issues



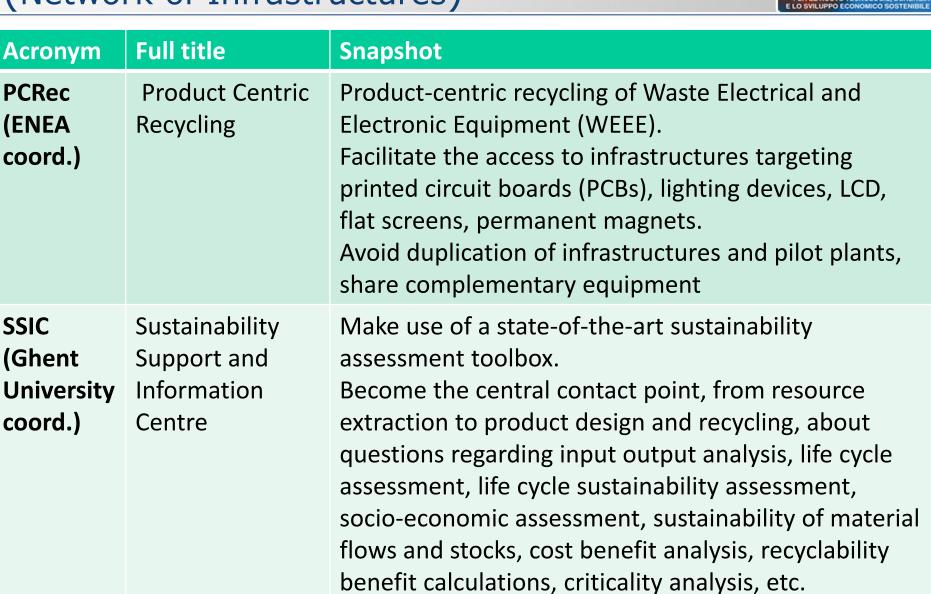


	explora tion,	on and	regulati ons and proacti	substit ution,	recyclin			Details
	accoun ting	proces sing	ve actions	industri al use	g, re- use	ecolabe Is	internat ional	
L	ung	Sing	actions	aiuse	use	15		WP 1. Developing new innovative technologies and solutions for sustainable raw materials
ſ	Х				, 1			 advanced exploration technologies
ľ		X					<u> </u>	 innovative alternatives for extraction
ľ		Х						 hazardous substances in mining processestreatment from mining waste
ľ		Х			X			 advanced technologies for minerals and secondary raw materials
ľ					Х		1	 turning wastes into valuable secondary raw materials
Ī			Х					 the development of standardisation roadmaps
						·		WP 2. Developing new innovative materials by design and solutions for the substitution of
ſ				Х				 the most economically vital and ecological sensitive applications where critical raw materials
ſ				Х				 sustainable alternatives, forLEDs, or electrical drives, catalysers, indium and gallium, TC
				Х		X		 resource efficient production
				Х				 ETPnew ideas for innovative materials and products
_								WP 3. Improving Europe's raw materials regulatory framework, knowledge and
	X							 exploration of primary and secondary raw materialsincluding urban mines
	X							 make use of satellite based information systems such the Global Monitoring for Environment
		X	X					 best practices in defining a minerals policy in the Member States
		X	X					 best practices in terms of land-use planning for minerals in the Member States
		X	X					facilitate the process for authorisation of minerals exploration and extraction
	X		X					 standardisation of geological data
		X	X					 high-tech mining industry
								WP 4. Improving the regulatory framework via promotion of excellence and promoting
		-	-					recycling through public procurement and private initiatives
			X					taking advantage of the experience of the most advanced Member States
ļ		X			ļ	<u> </u>		application of the existing Best Available Techniquefor the extractive industry
ļ			X		X	<u> </u>		 improve the profitability and reduce the cost of recycling
			X	<u> </u>	X	<u> </u>		 identifying ways of tracking major flows of waste inside and outside the EU
				Х		X		new product policies focused on material efficiency
			X		X	X		standardisation and/or certification schemesfor recycling facilities
					,			WP 5. International framework – horizontal approach
	X			<u> </u>	ļ!	<u> </u>		 geology and improving the geological knowledge base
	X	X		Х	X	X	<u> </u>	 research and innovation
					ļ	<u> </u>	X	 trade and investment conditions
						<u> </u>	X	 policy dialogue/co-operation with international organisations and fora





Acronym	Full title	Snapshot
OPTNEWOPT (ENEA coordinator)	Materials substitution in optoelectronic devices	Reduce or substitute the use of indium, gallium and germanium in opto-devices. (e.g. photovoltaic panels, LEDs, displays and photodetectors). Create an infrastructure to study and develop new materials and support European companies and new entrepreneurship
LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS (TU Freiberg coordinator)	Metal-based lightweight materials	Production, processing, application and recycling of lightweight metals. Pool existing research laboratories and infrastructures (about light-metals and metal-based hybrid materials) Provide access to the labs and offer extended research opportunities for researchers and industrial entities





Acronym	Full title	Snapshot
ERMAT (Höganäs AB Coordinator)	Efficient use of Residual MATerials	Registry of by-product suppliers, needs and processing/transformation routes. The main goal is to increase the usage of residual material for new products and as complement to virgin raw material within Europe resulting in a higher utilization of as well as >9000 ktons less deposits

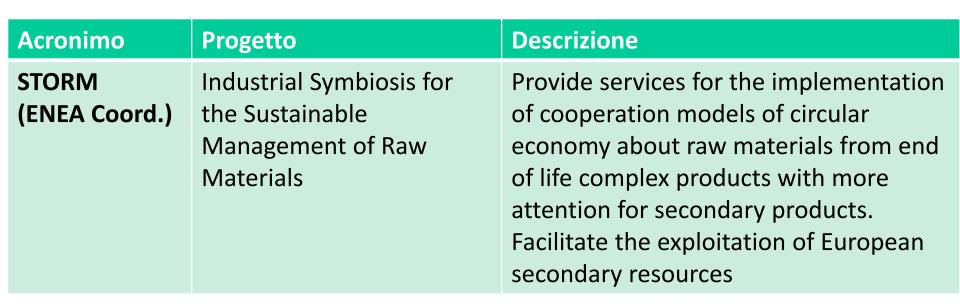


Portfolio 2016: ENEA in EIT RawMaterials (Upscaling of products, processes and services)



Acronym	Full title	Snapshot
ECOCOMBAT (Fraunhofer coord.)	ECOlogical COMposites for High-Efficient Li-Ion BATteries	Produce new composites for the next generation of lithium-ion batteries, the high-voltage batteries. This up-scaling comprises an improved quantity, efficiency and sustainability of the production processes
AVAR (Rusal Coord.)	Added Value Alumina Refining	Produce a number of scarce raw material for the European economy from wastes from the alumina refining industry. Capture of high purity gallium and vanadium from upstream spent Bayer liquors whilst improving alumina yield within the Bayer proces.

Portfolio 2016: ENEA in EIT RawMaterials (Upscaling of products, processes and services)





Portfolio 2016: ENEA in EIT RawMaterials (Learning & Education)



Acronimo	Progetto	Descrizione
RMProSchool (TU Freiberg coord.)	RMProSchool	Provide a course program, by hiring world leading specialists to teach their experience, knowledge and insights to the participants
RAMSES (Univ. MI- Bicocca coord.)	Advanced School on Critical Raw Materials Substitution for Energetics and Photonics	A short PhD class promoting novel material strategies for the substitution or reuse of critical materials in the fields of energy and photonics.
RefresCO (ENEA Coord.)	Professional Refresher Courses	Provide on-demand professional refreshment courses regarding recovery of materials from secondary resources and substitution of CRM and related fields such as environmental evaluation, business opportunities and supply chain management.





EIT RawMaterial approved to ster an imporative nt epieneurial approach to education blending several disciplines, to address the needs of development for youngs and professionals in the field of raw materials, to support the effective development of ideas to business and contribute to buildusian enficient, competitive and custainable industry, from an economical, envir hental and social point of

SMETCH objectives



Keep Italian SMEs to activities and funding of EIT RawMaterials





Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development In collaborazione con JNIONCAMERE

CAMERE DI COMMERCIO D'ITALIA

"SMETCH: SMEs match in Italy with EIT RawMaterials"

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15,50 Cer	na sociale
Seconda giornata 5 otto	obre 2016
9,30 Introdu	uzione ai lavori della giornata
10,00 Tavola	rotonda sulle principali aree di interesse
12,00 Valutaz	





Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development



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Register to SMETCH at:

https://www.b2match.eu/smetch2016