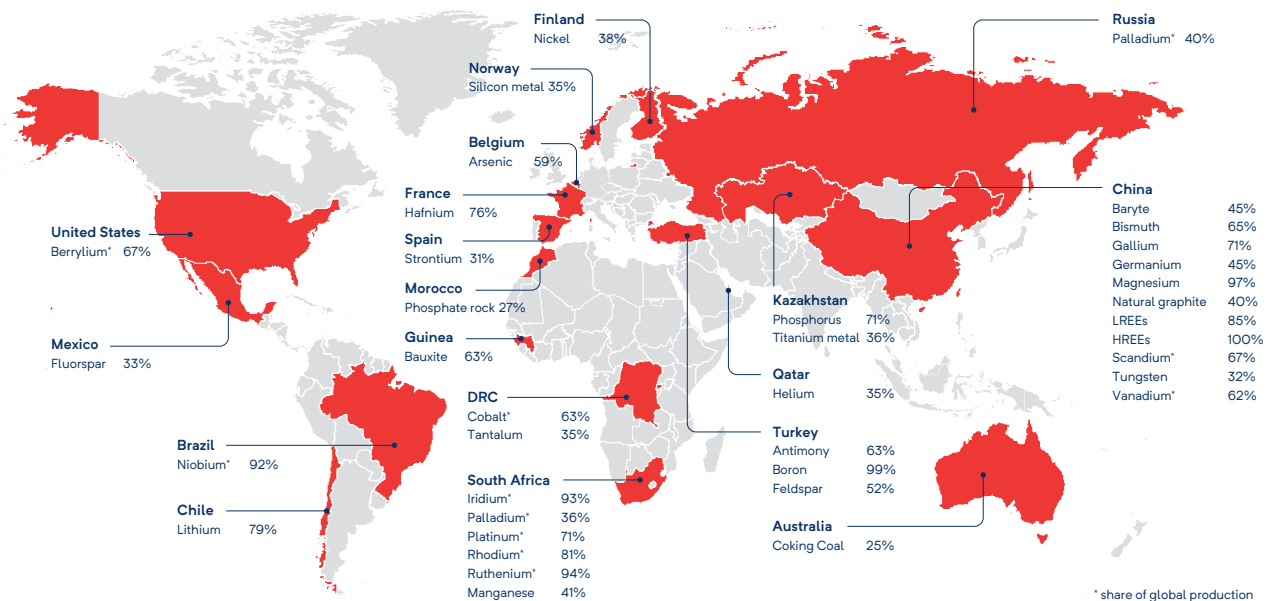


# Securing Europe's Future

## Why Magnesite Matters for Critical Raw Materials

The EU produces only a fraction of the world's minerals, relying heavily on dominant players like China, Turkey, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This reliance leaves Europe vulnerable to political instability and resource nationalism,

where exporting nations face major supply chain interruptions or hike prices. Recent disruptions have exposed the risks of foreign dependence, threatening the EU's economic edge and its push for a low-carbon future.



Only **40-50** critical raw materials mines are active in the EU today<sup>1</sup>

Just **15** of the world's top 200 largest mining companies by market cap are European

EU only produces **2%** of the raw materials required for its wind turbines or heat pumps

<sup>1</sup>Source: International Energy Agency, Companies Market Cap, European Commission

## The European Union Response

The EU Critical Raw Materials Act, in force since May 2024, aims to secure sustainable and resilient access to critical raw materials. It sets ambitious targets for the EU by 2030:



**Extraction:** At least 10% of annual EU demand sourced domestically



**Recycling:** At least 25% of annual EU demand met through recycling



**Processing:** At least 40% of annual EU demand processed within the EU



**Import reliance:** No more than 65% of supply from a single third country

# Critical raw materials: the driving force behind Europe's green and digital future

Critical raw materials power Europe's transition to a low-carbon and digital economy. As demand for these materials grows to

meet climate goals, sustainable mining in the EU becomes essential to secure supply and drive Europe's green future.

## Mineral demand for EU strategic sectors\* is soaring

Forecasted demand in tonnes (high demand scenario)

### \*Strategic sectors include

- ▲ energy-intensive industries
- ▲ e-mobility
- ▲ defence
- ▲ renewable energy
- ▲ aerospace
- ▲ ICT

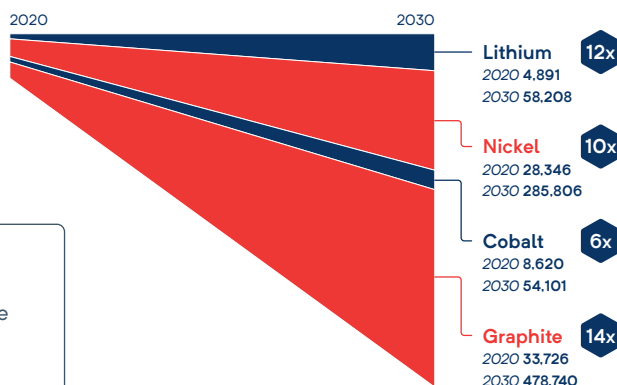


Figure: JRC, Science for Policy Report, 2023

## The Case for Magnesite/Magnesia on the List of Critical Raw Materials

### 1 Magnesite: Catalyst for Critical Raw Materials Value Chain

Magnesite is essential for **processing and recycling over 50% of strategic raw materials** and **30% of all critical raw materials**. To be less vulnerable, we must strategically include materials needed for already listed materials.

#### All 34 Strategic and Critical Raw Materials

▲ Antimony

Arsenic

▲ Bauxite/alumina/aluminium

Baryte

Beryllium

▲ Bismuth

Boron

▲ Cobalt

Coking Coal

▲ Copper

Feldspar

Fluorspar

Gallium

Germanium

Hafnium

Helium

Heavy Rare Earth Elements\*

Light Rare Earth Elements\*

Lithium

Magnesium (metal)

▲ Manganese (battery grade)

Graphite (battery grade)

▲ Nickel (battery grade)

▲ Niobium

Phosphate rock

Phosphorus

Platinum Group Metals

Scandium

▲ Silicon metal

Strontium

▲ Tantalum

▲ Titanium metal

Tungsten

▲ Vanadium

critical raw materials

strategic raw materials

all these materials need magnesia for processing/recycling

### 2 Magnesite: Unsung Hero in Global Steel Decarbonisation

Magnesite with high iron and lime compounds, found exclusively in Europe, is essential for the decarbonisation of both the European and global steel industries. **75% of the world's steel industry** depends on European magnesite for this critical transformation.

### 3 Magnesite: Accelerator of the European industry

Magnesite/magnesia is used in over **100 industrial applications** covering a wide range of sectors from serving as CO<sub>2</sub> absorbers, coating in transformers or as fertiliser in agriculture – rendering them irreplaceable components for the European industry.