Mining’s contribution to national economies – critical raw materials in transition to a low carbon future

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Mining’s contribution to national economies

Vanadium drawing: Kaianders Sempler.
Global mining

REM drawing: Kalanders Sempler.
Total value 2018 1414 billion USD

- Coal, 52%
- Iron ore, 12%
- Gold, 10%
- Copper, 8%
- Nickel, 2%
- Potash, 2%
- Phosphate rock, 2%
- Zinc, 2%
- Diamond value, 1%
Metals for a low carbon future

Manganese drawing: Kalanders Sempler.
Battery metals potential
Value of ICT elements

- Rare earths (kt): 0.59%
- Tellurium: 0.01%
- Selenium (t): 0.02%
- Gallium (t): 0.02%
- Indium (t): 0.05%
- Germanium (t): 0.02%
- Tantalum (t): 0.06%
- Copper: 15.70%
Transition to a fossil free future (LCF) is a transition from hydrocarbons to metals.

Demand for copper, cobalt, nickel and other metals for a LCF increase - but also for iron, zinc and other metals.

Mining already today major contributor for many LIC and LMIC economies – increased role in the future.

Unique opportunity to benefit from the expected future growth of demand for these metals and minerals for LIC and LMIC.

Ten countries set to benefit, 8 from Africa and PNG and the Philippines. Among the African countries with the best possibilities are Zimbabwe, the DRC, Tanzania and Zambia.

ICT elements less important for developing countries – low volumes and values.
Thank you!

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A few of the metals first isolated in Sweden/Finland