

# Resources Fever - Reloaded

Workshop II, Resource Conservation,  
Green Transformation towards a Sustainable Policy for Europe,  
Annual International Conference of the Öko-Institut,  
5 November 2009, Brussels

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## Resources Fever – Reloaded?

- **In June 2007 Öko-Institut has published “Resources Fever”!**



- **In this age the demand and the prices were booming for the most resources!**
- **2008/2009: global economic crisis: endpoint of resources fever?**

**No, just a pause!**

## **Thesis 1: The demand on resources will increase remarkably in a mid and long term perspective!**

- Growing global population, growing global economy and growing relevance of emerging economies will boost the demand on bulk materials (steel, copper, concrete etc.)!
- Sustainable future technologies will enhance the demand on precious and special metals\*!
- The resource issue will achieve a new priority!

\* Other terms: specialty metals, critical metals, green minor metals, rare metals etc.

## **Thesis 2:** Special and precious metals are crucial for modern industrial societies!



Indium pearls (photo by courtesy of Umicore Precious Metals Refining)

# Critical metals for future sustainable technologies and their recycling potential

Issued by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP DTIE)

July 2009

Funded by EU

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Acknowledgement for profound and valuable information:

Umicore Precious Metals Refining, Hoboken, Belgium:

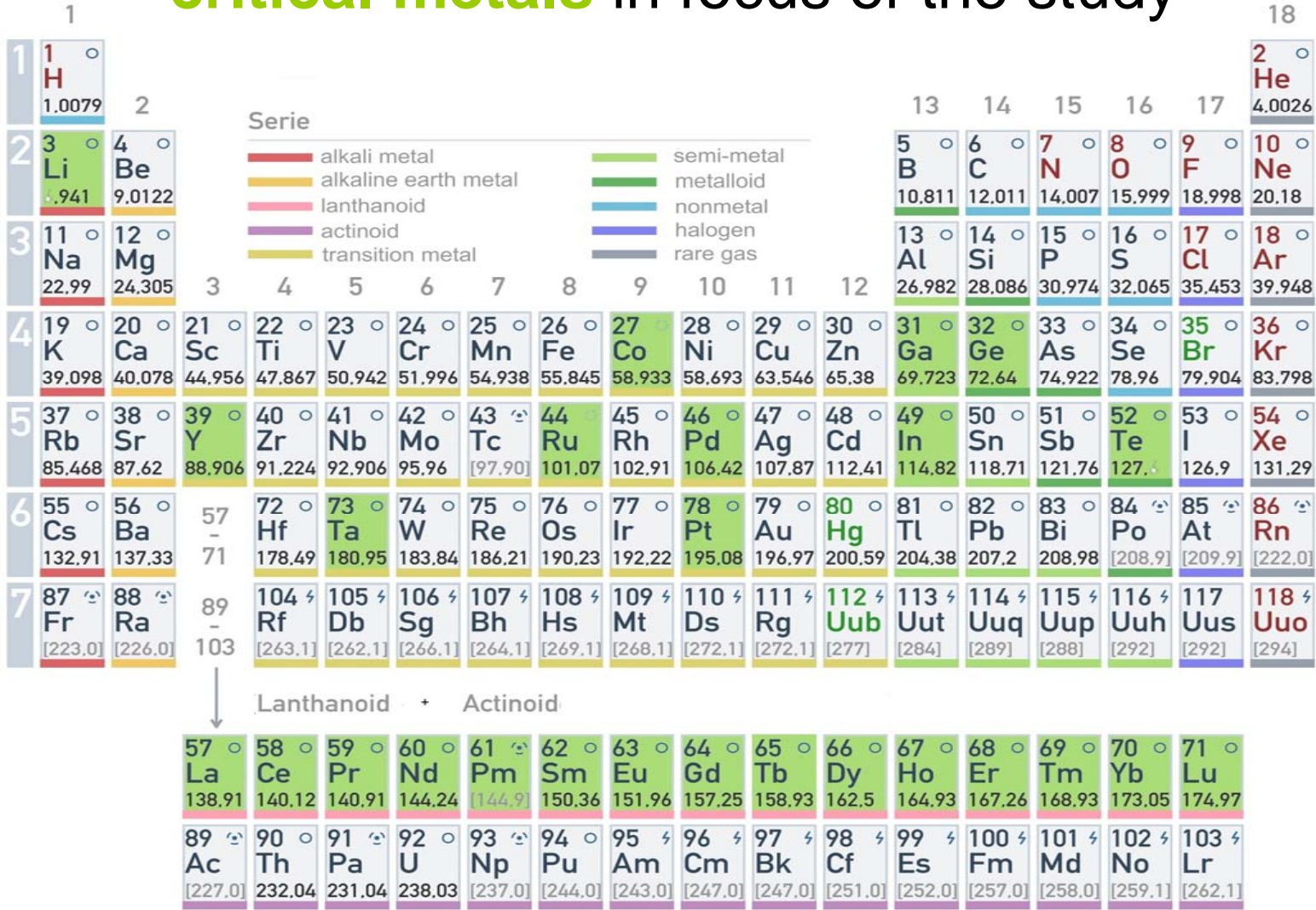
Christina Meskers

Christian Hagelüken

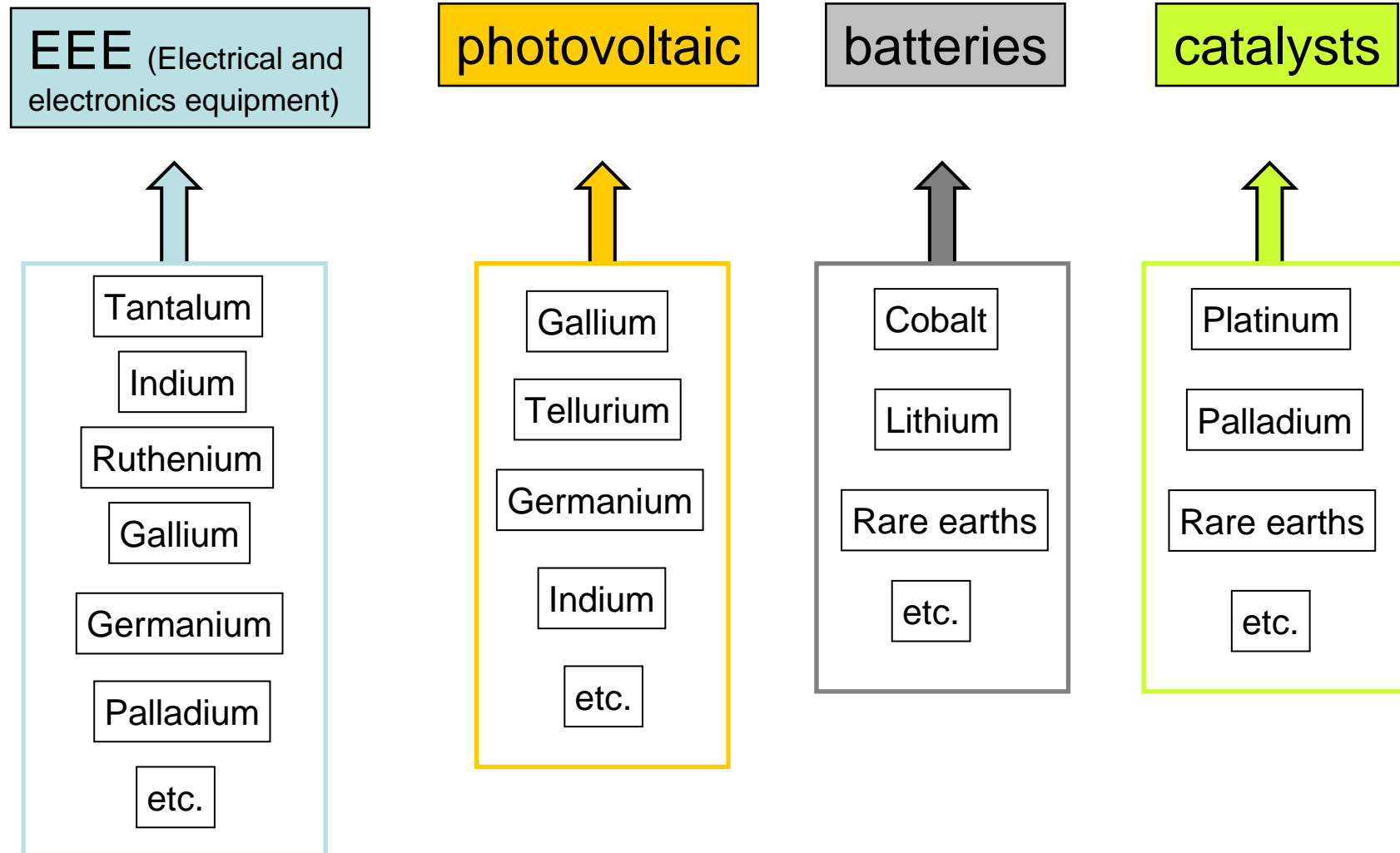
Thierry Van Kerckhoven

Kris Van den Broeck

# critical metals in focus of the study

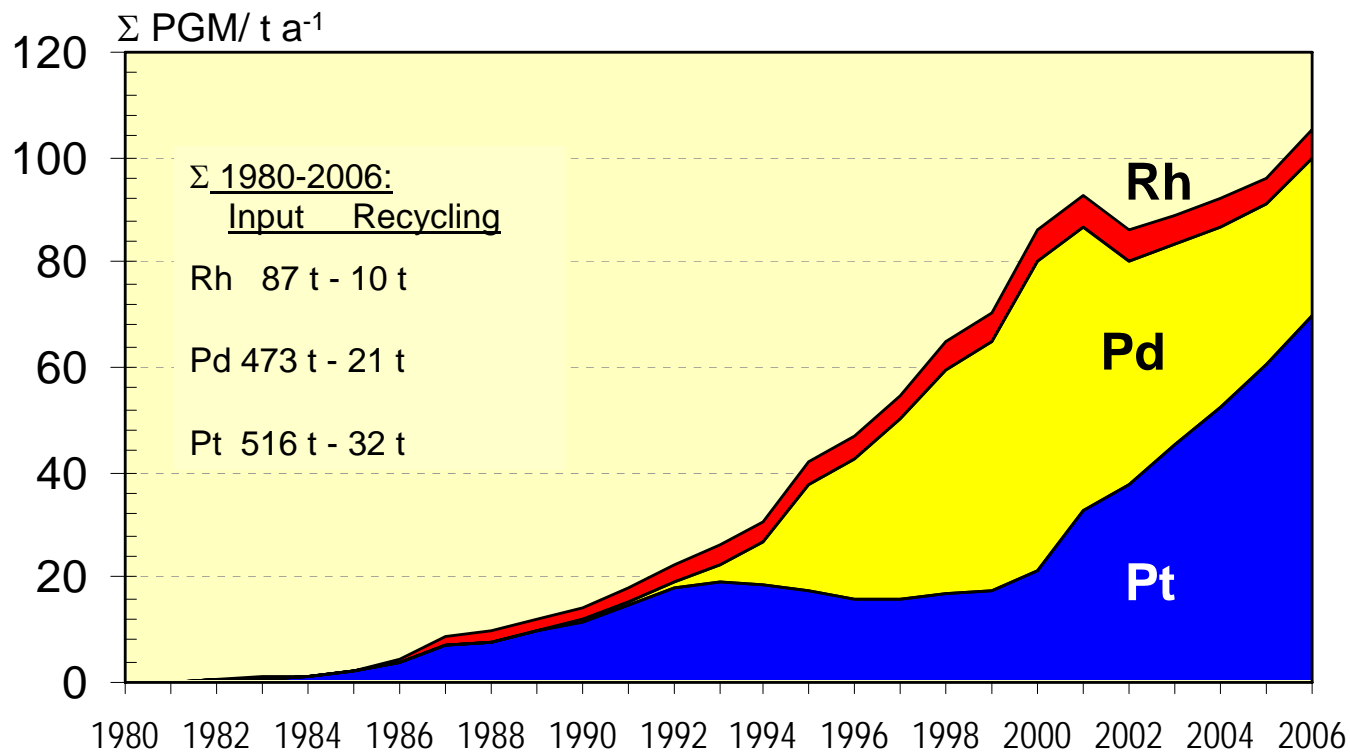


# Examples for sustainable future technologies & therefore needed metals



## Thesis 3: In Europe the mines for special and precious metals are above ground!

e.g.: Automotive catalysts: gross demand Pt,Pd,Rh in Europe

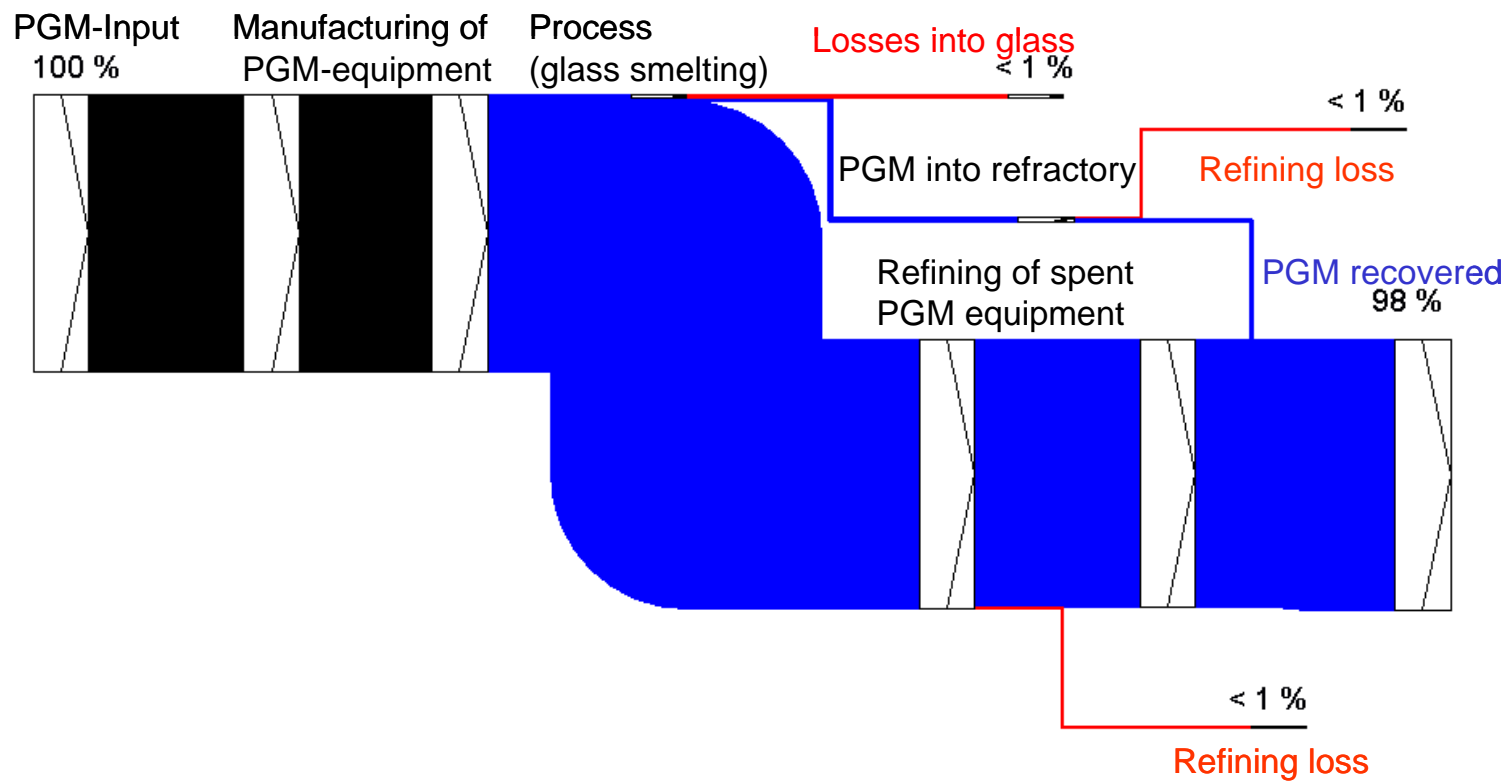


Data: Christian Hagelüken, Umicore, based on JM



## Thesis 4: Europe could be the front-runner for recycling of critical metals!

Recycling streams in advanced systems  
 e.g. platinum group metals **in glass industry**



## **Thesis 5:** Despite existing recycling technologies total losses of critical metals are very common in the EU and worldwide!

- mobile phones: ( < 10% EoL recycling rate: Cu, Au, Ag, Ta, Pd etc.)
- automotive catalysts: (ca. 50% PGM)
- LCDs: Indium (close to zero)
- batteries: Lithium (close to zero)
- In the future:  
Ga, Ge, In, Te from PV panels?



## **Thesis 6:** For green transformation Europe has to multiply the activities towards a recycling society!



## Preconditions for an optimized recycling in the future

- **Enlargement of the global recycling capacities** for many metals will be necessary in the next 1-2 decades!  
(e.g. PGM, Indium, Tellurium)
- Basic research, development and realization of new recycling technologies **on metals with technical recycling problems**  
(e.g. Tantalum, Rare earths, Lithium)
- **Monitoring and controlling** of illegal scrap-exports containing critical metals (e.g. WEEE)
- **Know-how transfer and international cooperation** regarding increasing stocks of used products in developing countries  
(e.g. old cars containing auto catalysts)

## Action for the next 5 – 10 years

- **Platinum und Palladium:** 70% EoL recycling rate should be achieved until 2020 (today about 50%)
- **“New” critical metals Indium, Gallium, Germanium, Tellurium and Ruthenium:** appropriate post-consumer recycling infrastructures and well-shaped pre-treatment and refining technologies will be essential
- **Tantalum, Lithium and Rare Earths:** basic research in suitable recycling processes

## Conclusions and recommendations

- **Financial support** by EU and other authorities regarding new recycling technologies for critical metals
- **Special investment programs** incl. low interest credits to support the design and realization of large scale recycling plants
- Continuous improvement of the **legislation system** (e.g. extension of the WEEE Directive regarding photo-voltaic modules)
- **Establishment of Best Practice Guidelines** for the entire recycling value-chain (knowledge input from different stakeholders)
- **Know-how and technology transfer and international cooperation** regarding increasing stocks of used products in developing countries (e.g. old cars containing auto catalysts)

Thank you for your attention!

