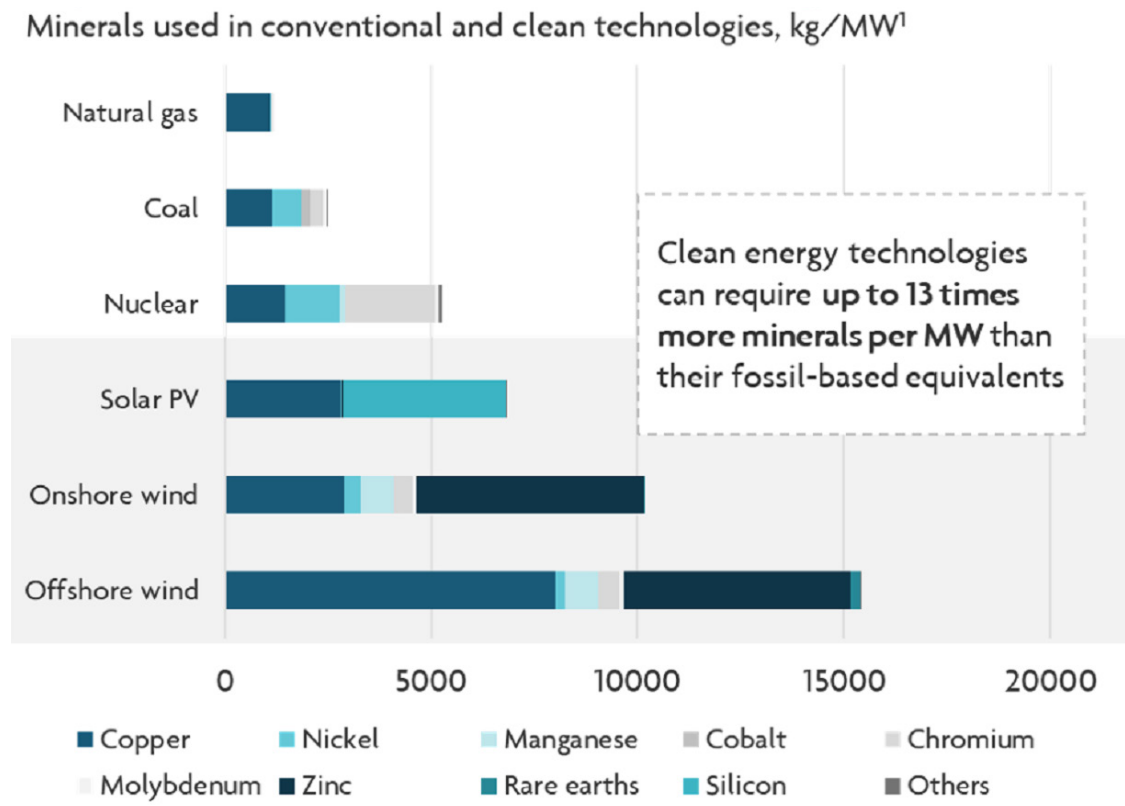
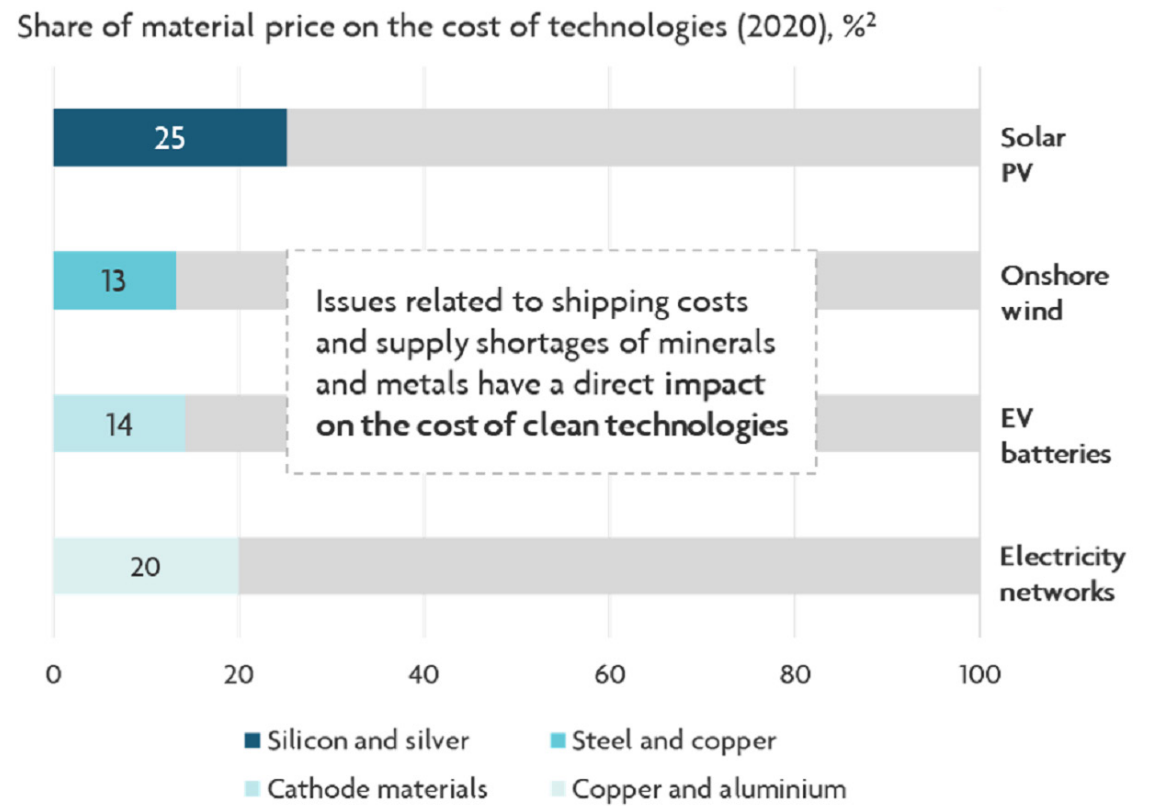


KEY FACTS ABOUT CRITICAL MINERALS FOR CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

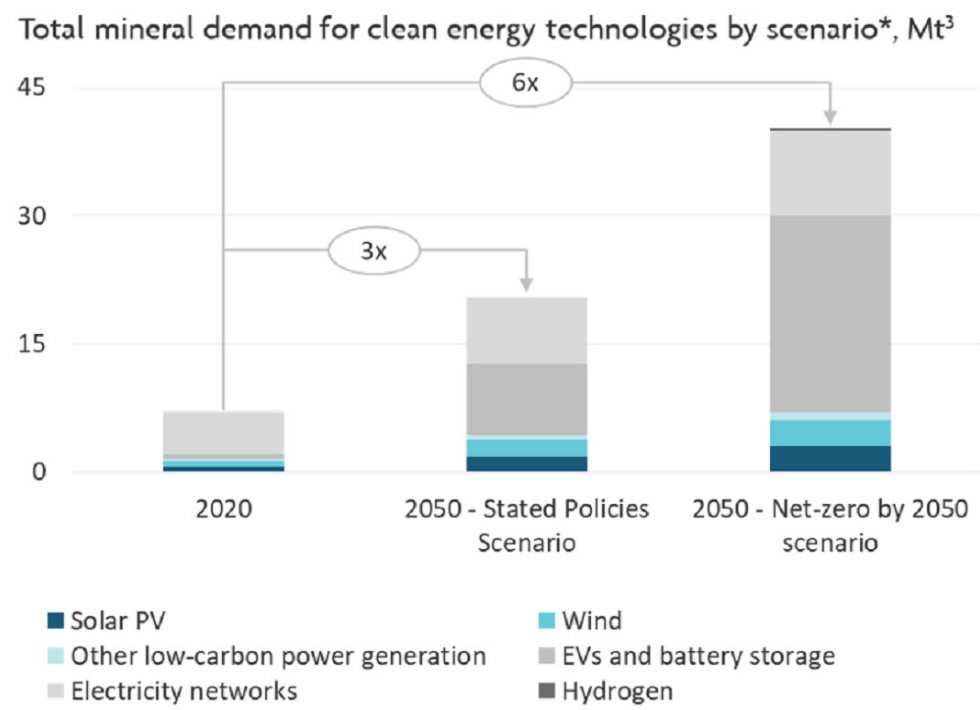
Why are some minerals considered critical for the energy transition?



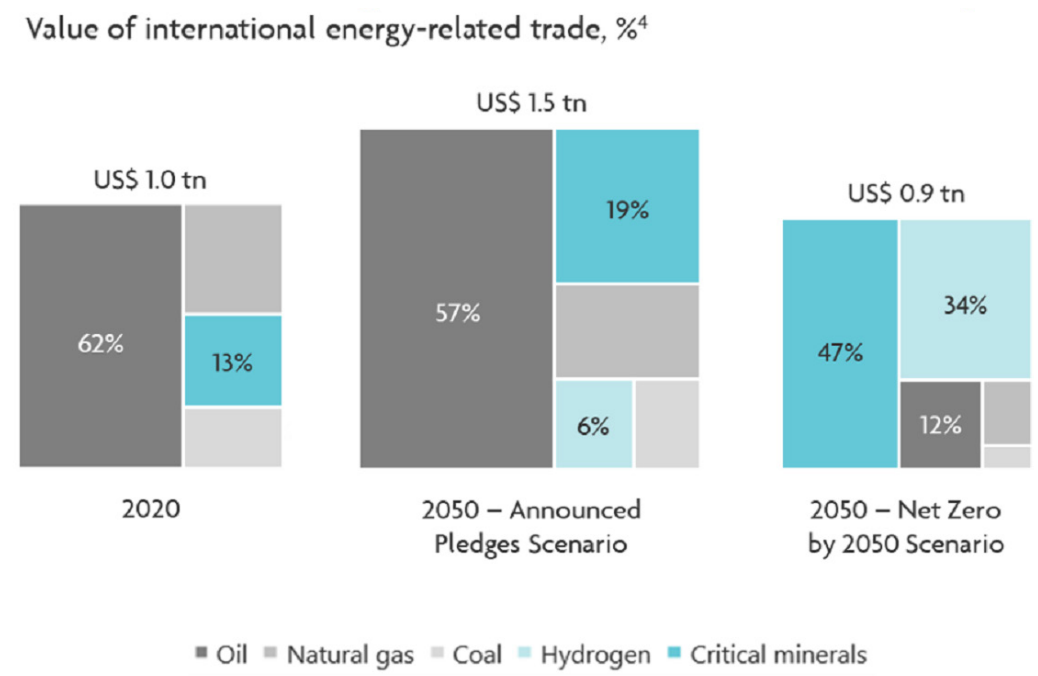
Minerals and metals influence the competitiveness of clean technologies



Demand for minerals can increase up to a factor of 6 by 2050...

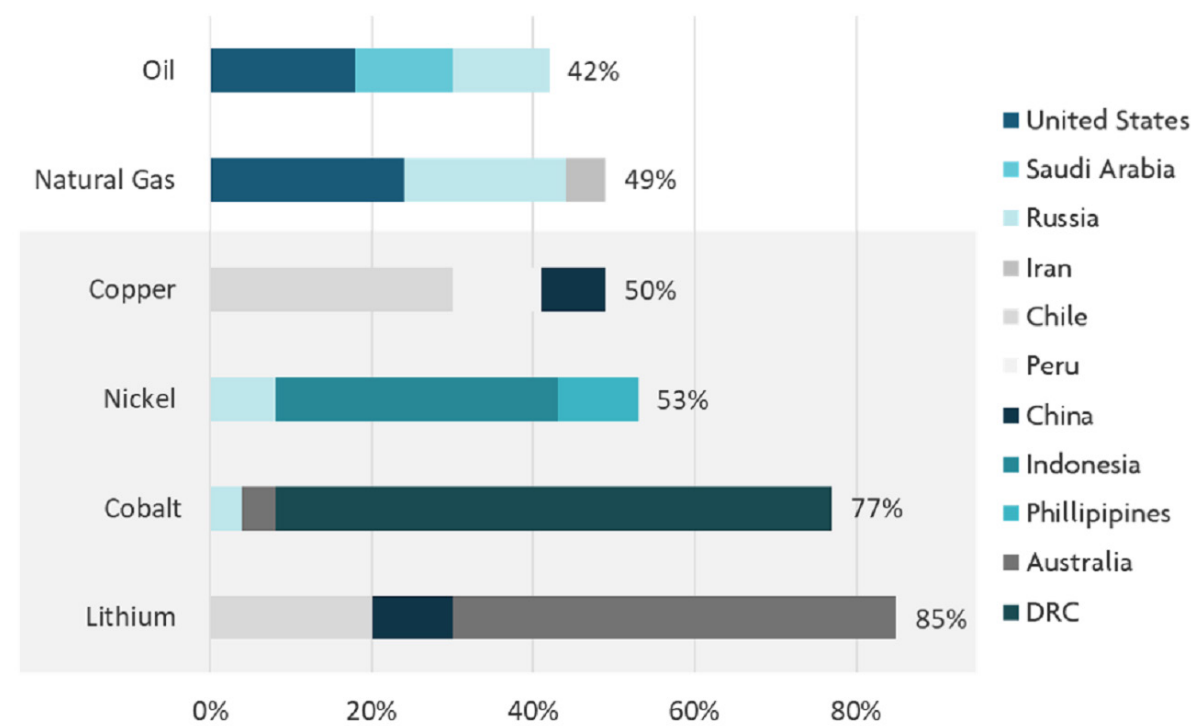


... and their share on energy-related trade could rise from 13% to 47% by the same year

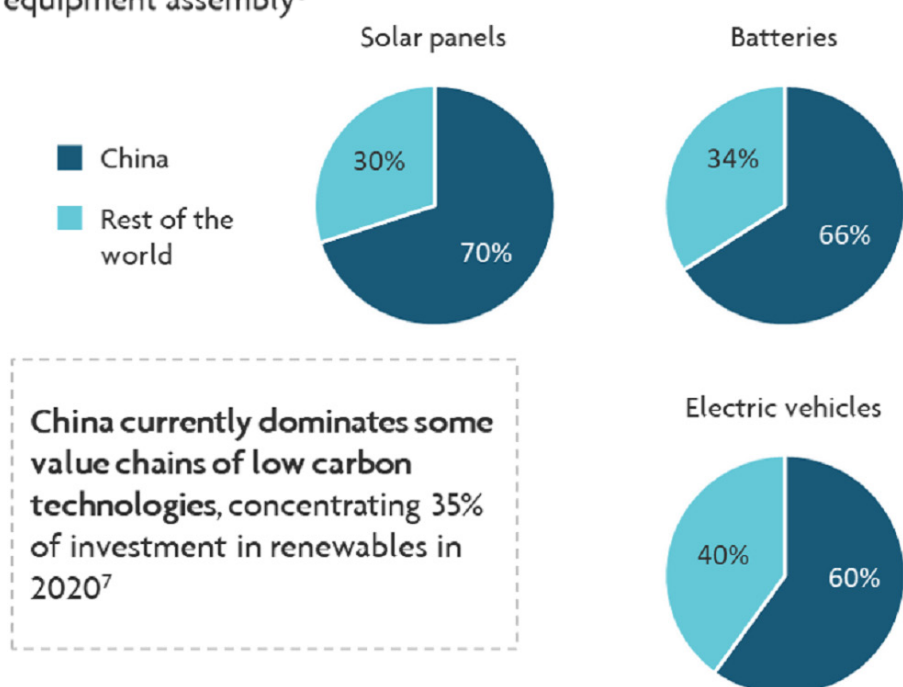


The concentration of production and equipment assembly may exacerbate geopolitical tensions and supply chain risks

Share of top three producing countries in total production for selected resources⁵



Share in equipment assembly⁶



Given that an increase in the production of critical minerals is necessary to secure the energy transition, proper planning on a multi year time frame is required to avoid shortages, as the average lead time from reserve discovery to mineral production is 17 years⁸.

* The scenarios shown were prepared by IEA, with the Announced Pledges scenario (APS) taking account of all the climate commitments made by governments around the world and assuming they will be met in full and in time and the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario (NZE) showing a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050; **1** / IEA. The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions. 2021; **2** / IEA. World Energy Outlook 2021. 2021; **3** / IEA. The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions. 2021; **4** / IEA. The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions. 2021; **5** / IEA. The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions. 2021; **6** / Catavento analysis based on CSIS. The Geopolitics of Critical Minerals Supply Chains. 2021; Wood Mackenzie. Tectonic shift: China's world-changing push for energy independence. 2021; **7** / IEA. World Energy Outlook. 2021; **8** / IEA. The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions. 2021