



Latest News

CIMEC 2024

22-24 May, Conference Centre, Yaounde - Cameroon



OACPS-EU PARTNERSHIP ON CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS

MEETING OF MINES MINISTERS OF AFRICAN CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES

Adoption of a position paper and an action plan



Yaounde - Cameroon
May 23-24, 2024





President Statement

The OACPS Mining Ministers adopted in Yaounde, a position paper and an action plan to implement the OACPS strategy on Critical Raw Materials (CRMs).

Recent years have seen a decline and deterioration in global trade governance, fragmenting trade policies, and proliferating geopolitical regulatory measures between competing power blocs. This deterioration in global trade governance has led the 79 countries of the OACPS (the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States) to take a position in Cameroon regarding the OACPS-EU partnership on Critical Raw Materials, which will serve as a compass to build coalitions and work collectively to strengthen the position of the OACPS vis-à-vis of the international trade and investment partners.

It was unanimously recognized that OACP States are rich in several types of raw materials identified by their partners as being critical for the energy transition, but their share is decreasing in the intermediate sector (refineries, foundries) and in the value chains in downstream (manufacturing of semi-finished products), that's why the SAMOA agreement signed in November 2023 between OACPS and the EU for the next 20 years took the lead in calling on the parties to promote the transformation of OACPS economies and their transition from reliance on raw materials to diversified economies through local processing and transformation.

Jean Paul Bitoumou

FLMEP President

Public Economic Policy Expert
on the extractive industries

Guest of the OACPS meeting

Member of "The Oxford Mining Club"

- 48 countries in sub-saharan africa
- 16 countries in the caribbean
- 15 countries in the pacific



CIMEC
2024

20-21 May, Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco - Casablanca



Why some raw materials are considered “Critical” for the European Union ?



To replace hydrocarbons and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, the European Union will need 35 times more lithium than today (800,000 tonnes per year) and up to 26 times more rare earths (3,000 tonnes per year of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium...). It will take twice as much nickel and three times as much cobalt. It will also require 33% more aluminium (4.5 million tonnes a year), 35% more copper, 45% more silicon, and 10 to 15% more zinc. These calculations are based solely on Europe's industrial plans planned in the automotive, renewables, battery, hydrogen and smart grid sectors alone. This means that without massive mining investment, shortages and price hikes are unavoidable. And the problem is that industrial and mining time is not that of political decision-makers, and even less that of the media. Between the decision to invest and the exploitation of a new mine, it can take more than ten years. To have any hope of achieving the 2050 net zero carbon, the mining industry will need to develop new projects at an unprecedented frequency and level of financing never achieved before. This is the whole meaning of the struggle of nations to exploit and refine critical raw materials so as not to fall into geopolitical and geostrategic battles.

EU-OACPS relations: where do we come from and where are we going in mining ?

The Second World War (1939-1945) weakened Europe politically and economically. To rebuild Europe, certain States decided to unite within different organizations and created the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951, which in 1957 became the European Economic Community (EEC). These relationships between raw material supplier countries (Africa Caribbean Pacific) and raw material processing countries (European Union) have long been considered a model of North-South cooperation. It is therefore in this context that the first CEE-OCT (Overseas Countries and Territories) convention was signed in 1958 with the aim of ensuring commercial relations within the framework of CEE-OCT partnership. As for the EEC, it will become the European Union (EU) in 1992 with the mission, among other, to support ACP countries in their Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). It is therefore in a global economic, geopolitical and geostrategic imbalance marked by the desire of EU countries to recompose themselves in priority areas to face the energy transition and achieve the 2050 Net Zero carbon program, that the latest SAMOA agreement signed in November 2023 between ACP countries and the European Union has favored the transition of OACPS from an economy of dependence on raw materials towards an economy of local processing contrary to the 1951 European vision.

It is therefore important for the Sustainable Development Goals that the OACPS-EU partnership on Critical Raw Materials encourages the application of European directives on prospecting, exploration, exploitation and processing in ACP countries, as almost everything has been designed so that mining in European Union contributes to the development of states (i.e mining waste valorization or zero waste as an obligation for mining companies and countries to have such infrastructures), provisions that are not found in the vast majority of mining codes in African countries perhaps for not having thought about it in the early 1950s because of the abundance of minerals and an under-populated continent. We believe that fair trade involving reciprocity in terms of economic, social and environmental benefits of the OACPS-EU partnership on Critical Raw Materials, should lead to the harmonization of technical processes to move from asymmetric cooperation to a co-development perspective. We believe that fair trade involving reciprocity in terms of economic, social and environmental benefits of the OACPS-EU partnership on Critical Raw Materials, should lead to the harmonization of technical processes to move from asymmetric cooperation to a co-development perspective. Remember when LSM excavators will begin to extract critical and strategic raw materials in OACPS to drive the twin transition, and artisanal miners become interested in exploiting these critical and strategic raw materials in large quantities, there will inevitably be significant social imbalance and environmental impacts which risk plunging OACPS into an even more serious situation of multidimensional poverty. As we use to say that industrial and mining time is not that of political decision-makers, it's time to change before it gets more complicated as an estimated 54 per cent of critical minerals are located on or near indigenous peoples.



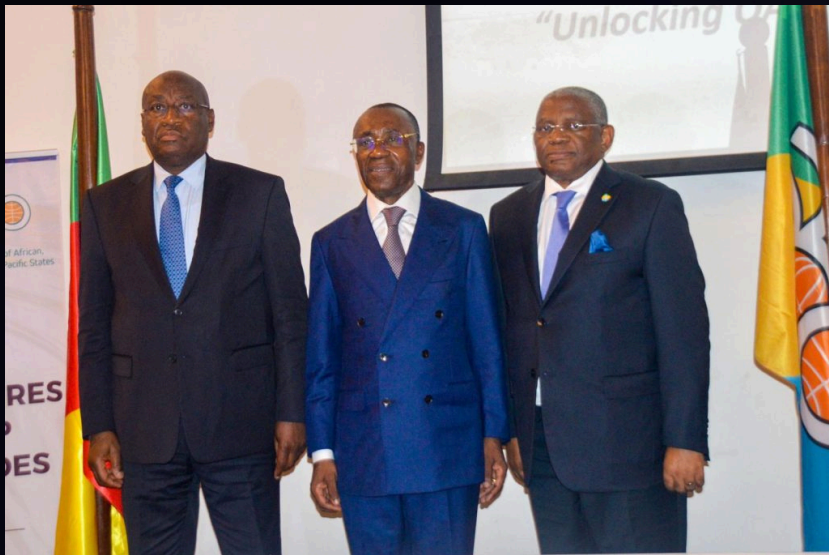
OACPS Mines Ministers and other stakeholders during session at Yaounde Hilton Hotel



FLMEP President during working sessions



The OACPS Mining Ministers adopted on 24 May in Yaounde, a position paper and an action plan to implement the OACPS strategy on CRMs.



From left to right: H.E. Daniel Evina Abe'e, Dean of OACPS Ambassadors; Pr Calistus GENTRY FUH, Minister (a.i.) of Mines, Industry and Technological Development; H.E. Mr. Georges Rebelo Pinto CHIKOTI, OACPS Secretary-General.

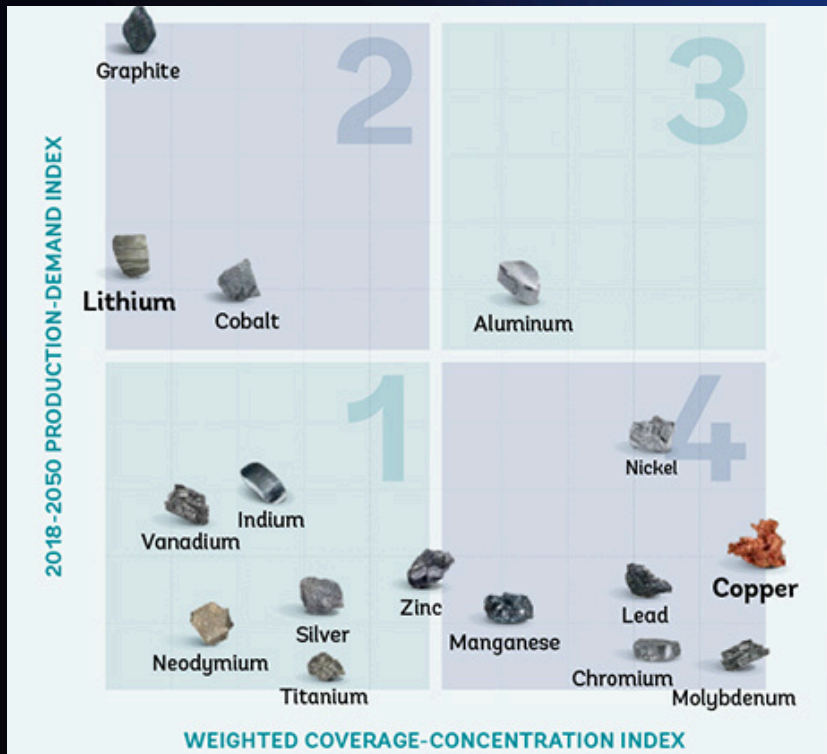


The Prime Minister of Cameroon at the CIMEC2024 exhibition and the OACPS opening working session

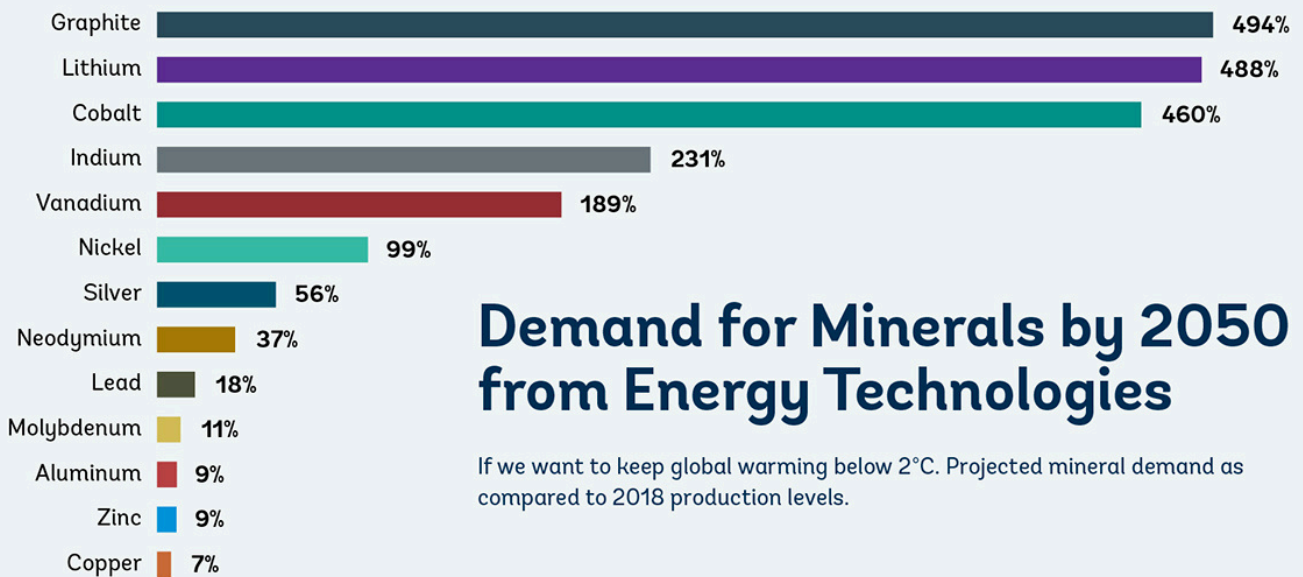


Mines Minister thanking FLMEP President after OACPS meeting

ABOUT CRM_s



Some minerals, like copper, will be used in a range of clean energy technologies, while others, like lithium, in just one technology.



Demand for Minerals by 2050 from Energy Technologies

If we want to keep global warming below 2°C. Projected mineral demand as compared to 2018 production levels.

Minerals for Climate Action:
The Mineral Intensity
of the Clean Energy Transition



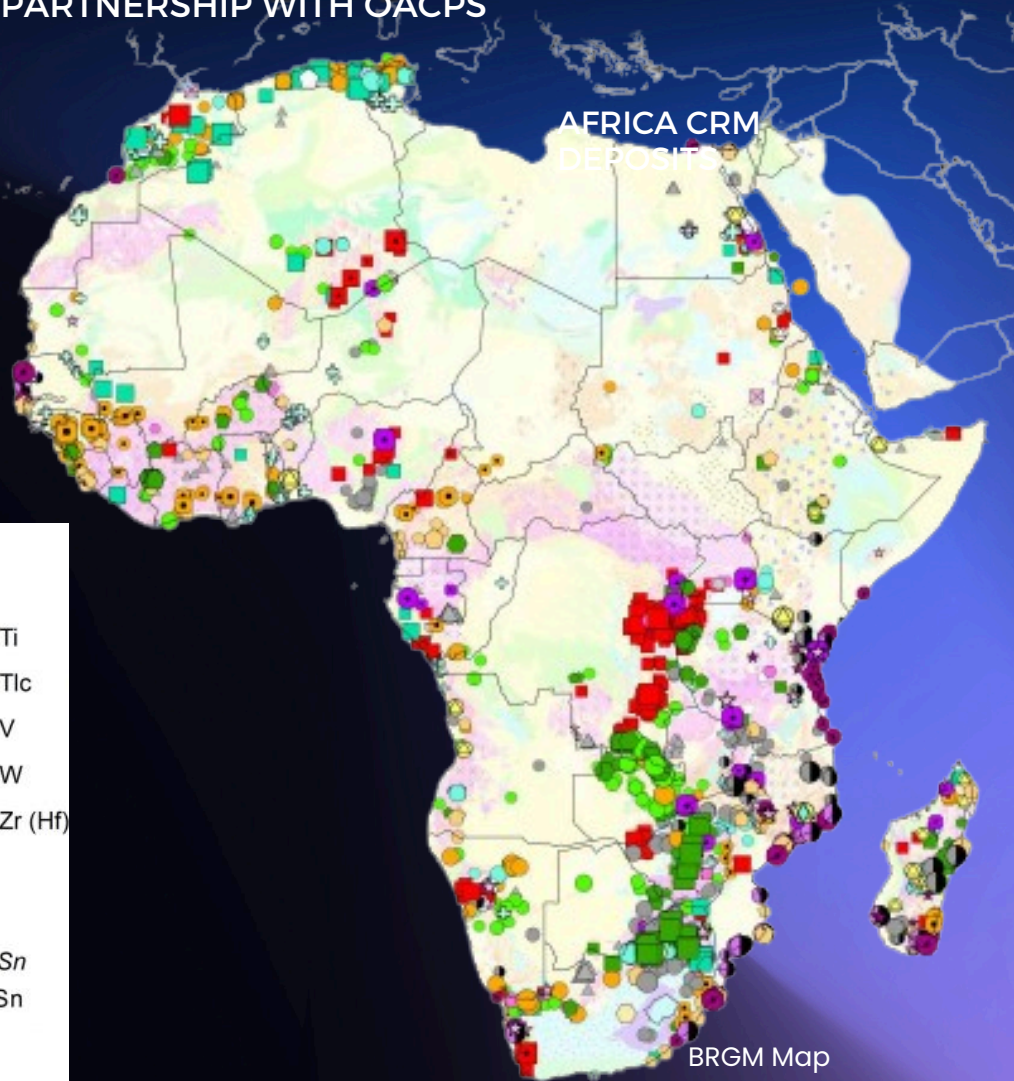
UNDERSTANDING THE EUROPEAN NEED FOR CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS PARTNERSHIP WITH OACPS



By

Jean Thierry Songomali

Executive Director FLMEP



| Extended Critical Raw Materials | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|---------|
| AfricaMaVal Project | | | |
| Al | Ga | PGMs | Ti |
| Be, Brl | Ge | Phos | Tlc |
| Bi | Gr | Si (s.l.) | V |
| Brt | Li | REE | W |
| Co | Mg | Sb | Zr (Hf) |
| Coal | Nb | Sc | |
| Fl | Ta | Sr | |
| 2020 Eu List extended with Cu, Mn, Ni and Sn | | | |
| Cu | Mn | Ni | Sn |
| Deposit size | | | |
| Very large | Large | Medium | Small |

The Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) has unveiled its first-ever CMI Critical Minerals List in June 2024, highlighting 18 minerals essential for sustaining Western economic growth. The list includes Antimony, Cobalt, Copper, Fluorspar, Gallium, Graphite, Lithium, Nickel, Niobium, Magnesium, Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), Rare Earth Elements (REEs), Silicon, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tungsten, Uranium, and Vanadium. These minerals are paramount due to their extensive applications in technology, energy, and industrial sectors, making their stable supply crucial for future economic growth and technological advancements. The dependence on single-source suppliers poses risks to the stability and security of supply chains. The concentration of supply sources in geopolitically sensitive regions amplifies these risks. For example, the significant production of PGMs in South Africa (49%) and Russia (30%) makes the market vulnerable to regional instabilities. Similarly, China's control over Tungsten (81%) and Magnesium (88%) highlights the critical need for diversification and the development of alternative supply sources to mitigate potential disruptions. For instance, Cobalt, primarily sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with a 74% share is essential for battery production in electric vehicles and portable electronics. China, for example, controls significant portions of the global supply for Gallium (98%), Graphite (77%), and Rare Earth Elements (69%). Fluorspar, critical for numerous industrial applications, is another example, with China dominating 65% of its global production. Among these critical minerals, the CMI placed particular focus on five: Copper, Lithium, PGMs, Rare Earth Elements (REEs), and Uranium. This is why the European Union adopted the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA) in March 2024, which establishes four criteria for the EU's annual consumption of raw materials, namely: 10% coming from local extraction; 40% to be processed in the EU, 25% to come from recycled materials, and reducing the dependence of any critical raw materials on a single third country to less than 65% by 2030.



ASM



ARTISANAL SMALL-SCALE MINING

WHAT ECONOMIC MODEL TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF MINING COMMUNITIES AND THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY?

While they are at the forefront of those who allow the world to develop thanks to the use of mining substances in technological processes (telephones, vehicles, computers, energies, etc.), 90% of artisanal miners in the world suffer from numerous socio-economic deprivations which make them “lefts behind”. This large gap between the work done to extract the material that makes it possible to manufacture everyday consumer goods and the remuneration allocated to them can only be filled if Public-Private Multilateral Partnerships and bilateral financing mechanisms develop to enable true value creation rather than value extraction.

The PPMP we designed lifts the veil on this asymmetry within the framework of a new economic model adapted not only to fight poverty and inequalities in the small-scale artisanal mining sector, but also to enable states to create budgetary spaces to finance their National Development Program and achieve Sustainable Development and net zero carbone goals.

PUBLIC PRIVATE MULTILATERAL PARTNERSHIP

STATE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INVESTORS



BILATERAL
MULTILATERAL
PRIVATE SECTOR
CENTRAL BANKS

INTERNATIONAL NGO'S



FORMALIZATION
MONITORING
TRAINING

DONORS



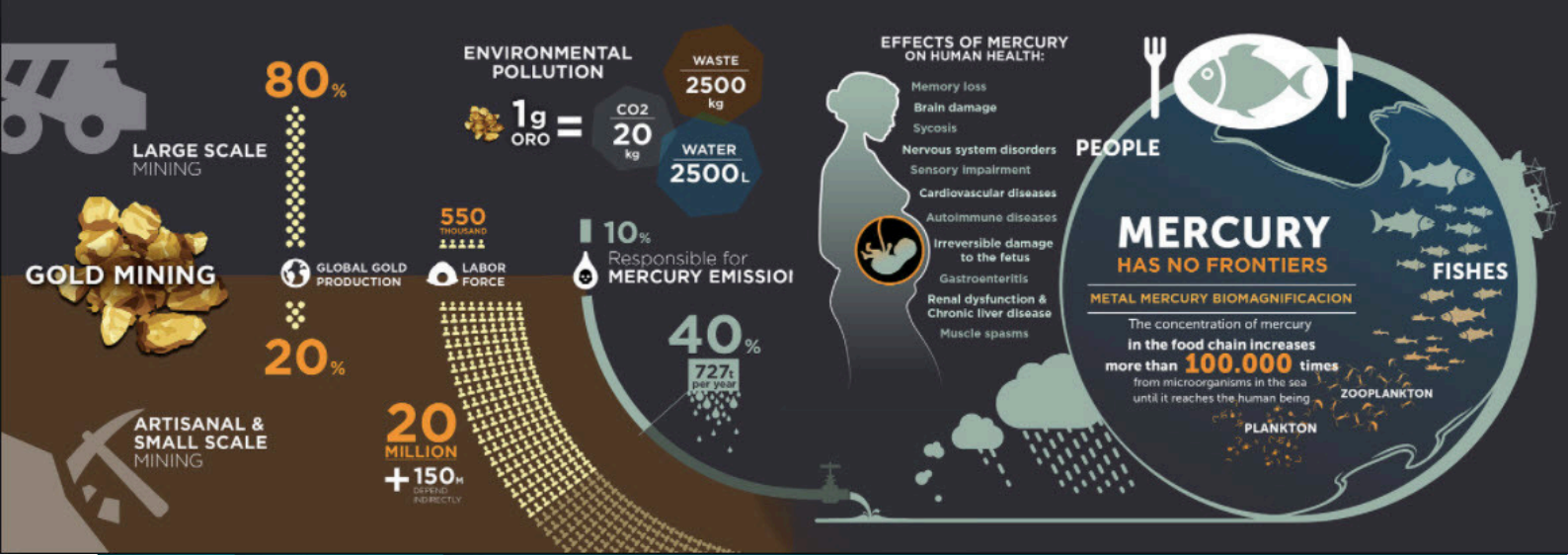
LOCAL COMMUNITY



INDEPENDANT CERTIFICATION BODY



INTERNATIONAL NGO'S
REGIONAL MECHANISM





Helping mining community To Grow Better Together.

OUR CORE MISSION



- Improve the working and living conditions of artisanal miners who today live below the poverty line with less than \$1 a day
- Protect ASM communities and indigenous peoples
- Reducing illicit financial flows in minerals supply chain
- Implement low-impact mining operations
- Implement ASM formalization
- Protect environment and biodiversity
- Support Central Banks build up their gold reserves through ASGM operations
- Increase States and Corporates revenue from ASM activity
- Develop and implement ASM National Action Plan
- Develop and implement ASM Public Private Multilateral Partnership for all type of ores

WHY CHOOSE US ?



We combine decades of research and expertise on poverty reduction strategies in the field of extractive industries. Our role is to enlighten the decision of governments and key decision makers to improve action



OUR PARTNER



WE SUPPORT

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND MINING

 **Grassroots Justice Network**





LET'S SUPPORT

MINING CRAFTS TO OVERCOME POVERTY

IN OUR RESPONSIBLE MINING FRAMEWORK

- We take into consideration :
- Development minerals
 - Conflict minerals
 - Critical minerals
 - Strategic minerals



FLMEP
It's Time to Transform

www.flmepdatabase.org

FOLLOW US



WHO WE ARE?

We are a Think and Do Thank whose objective is to contribute to the social well-being of miners and local communities, and to make artisanal and small-scale mining a development activity