

The background image is a scenic photograph of a rocky coastline at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow over the scene. The sky is filled with dark, dramatic clouds. In the foreground, there are large, grey, jagged rocks. A small, red wooden building with a white window is visible on the right side of the image. The water is calm, reflecting the colors of the sky and the rocks.

The Race to Secure Metals that are Core to the Decarbonization Value Chains

4 March 2024
Nordic Day

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Our world is undergoing unprecedented change

...meanwhile, we are observing that the global *status quo* is faltering, and that there is increasing competition and conflict...

We are transitioning into the Green Age, this needs vast amounts of core metals



...which necessitates a rethink on the security and stability of supply of core metals.

Our society began and will continue to retool for the Green Age

**Fossil
Age**

How we
generate energy



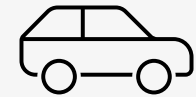
How we
transport energy



How we store
energy

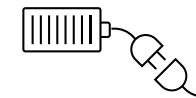
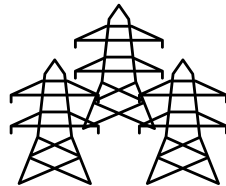
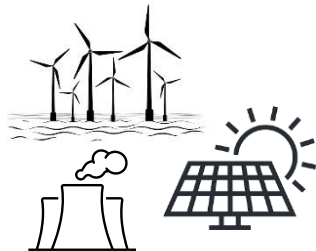


How we use
energy



Global Energy Transition

**Green
Age**

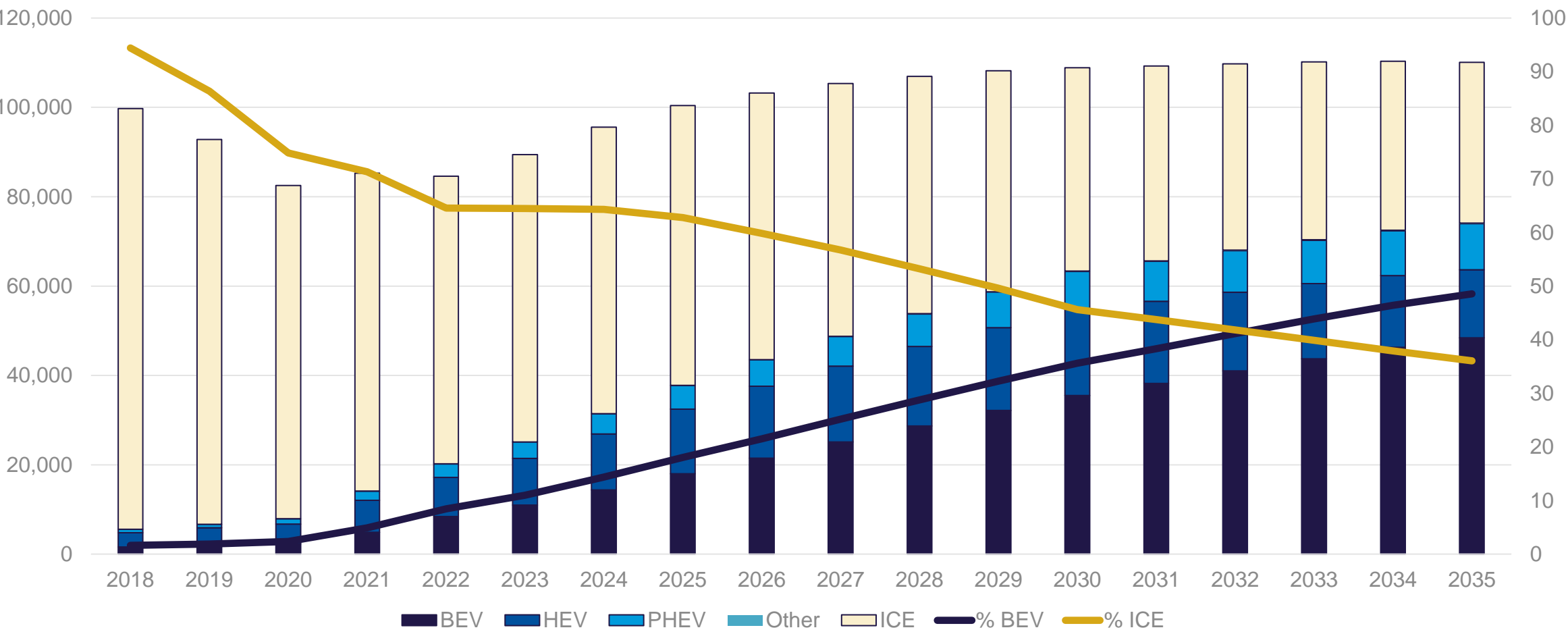


Although there are many facets of decarbonization, the most visible is the EV

Global Vehicle Sales

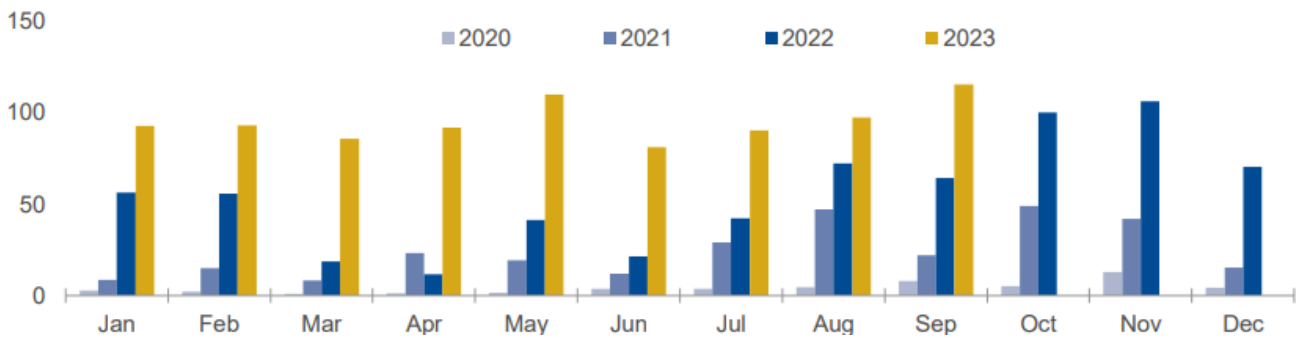
('000 units includes light, heavy and buses)

Transitioning to BEVs is critical for the decarbonization effort and phasing out ICEs in favor of BEV has strong policy support across key markets

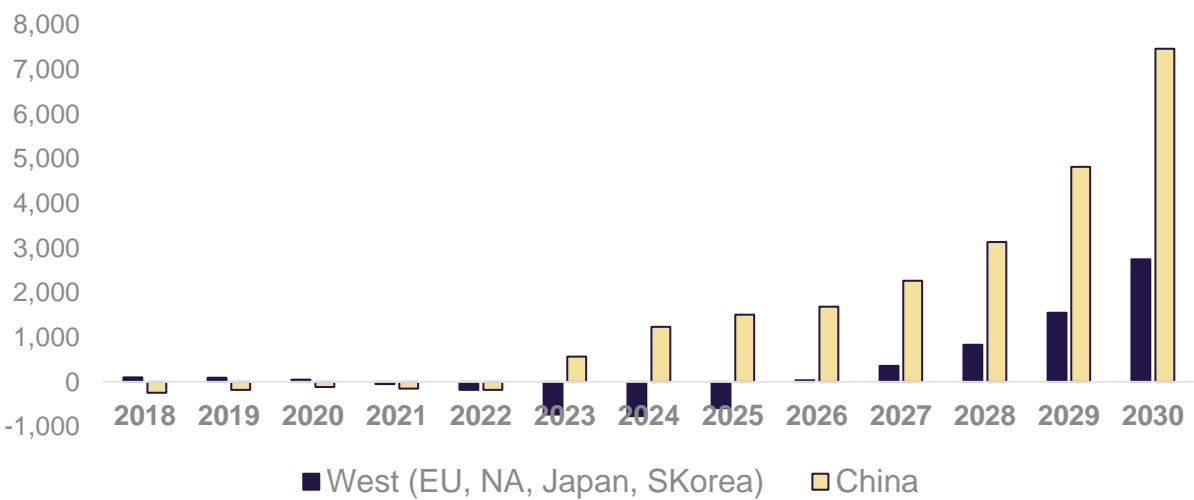


China has leapfrogged the west in BEV production and will turn to massive exports

China BEV exports, thousand units



Potential for Chinese BEV Exports ('000 units)
(Simple Balance of Domestic Production and Domestic Market for BEVs)

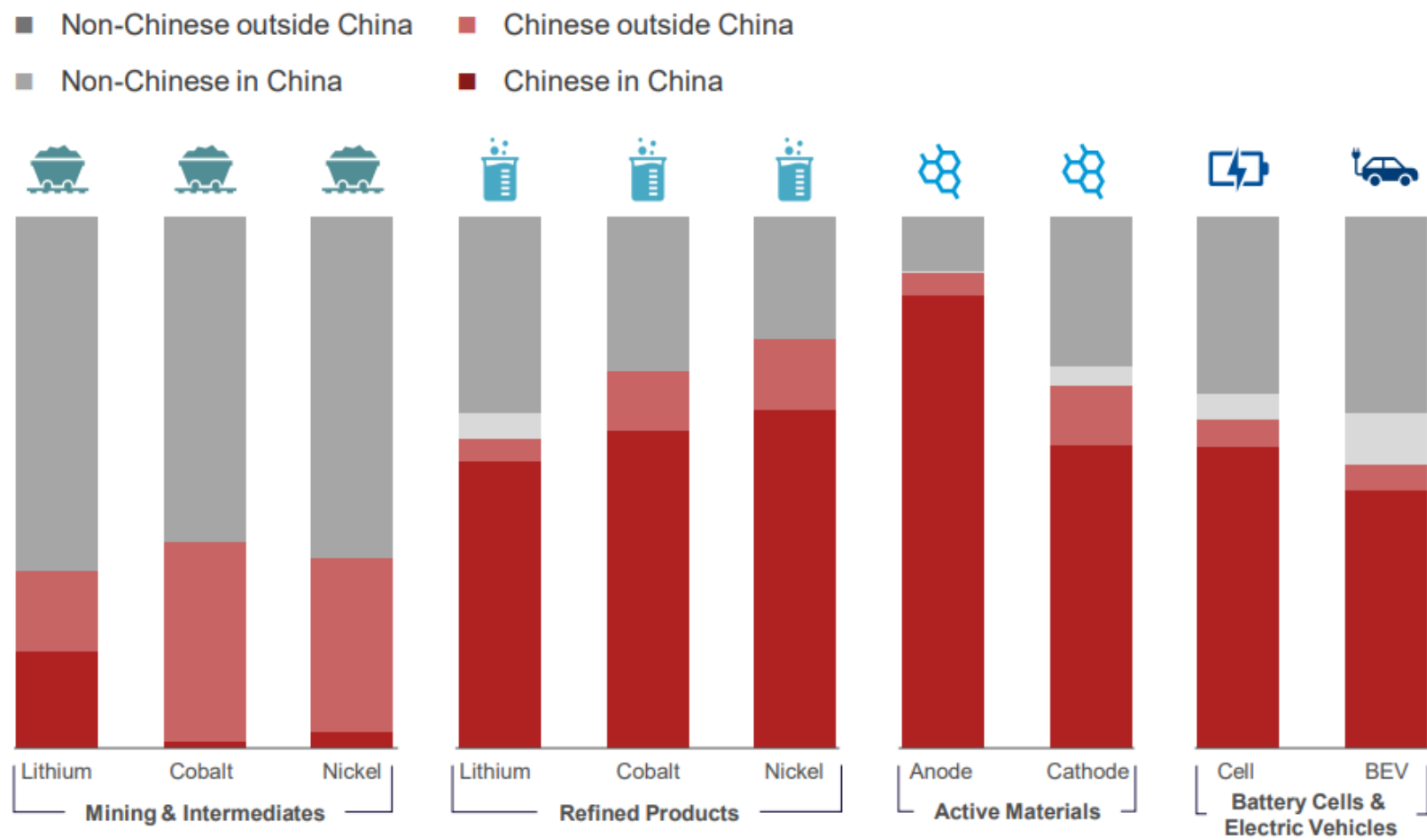


Most of the Chinese brands have plans for exports

	Brand positioning			Likelihood of disruption in ex. China markets
	Low Cost	Mass Market	Premium	
BYD	●————●			Very high
ROEWE, MAXUS, SAIC, WULING	●————●			High
XPENG	●————●			High
ORA 长城汽车	●————●			High
GEOMETRY, ZEEKR, GEELY	●————●			High
NIO	●————●			High
BYD	●————●			Medium
ARCFOX BAIC	●————●			Medium
EXEED CHERY	●————●			Medium
VOYAH DFM	●————●			Medium
HONDA	●————●			Medium
HiPhi	●————●			Low
JAC	●————●			Low

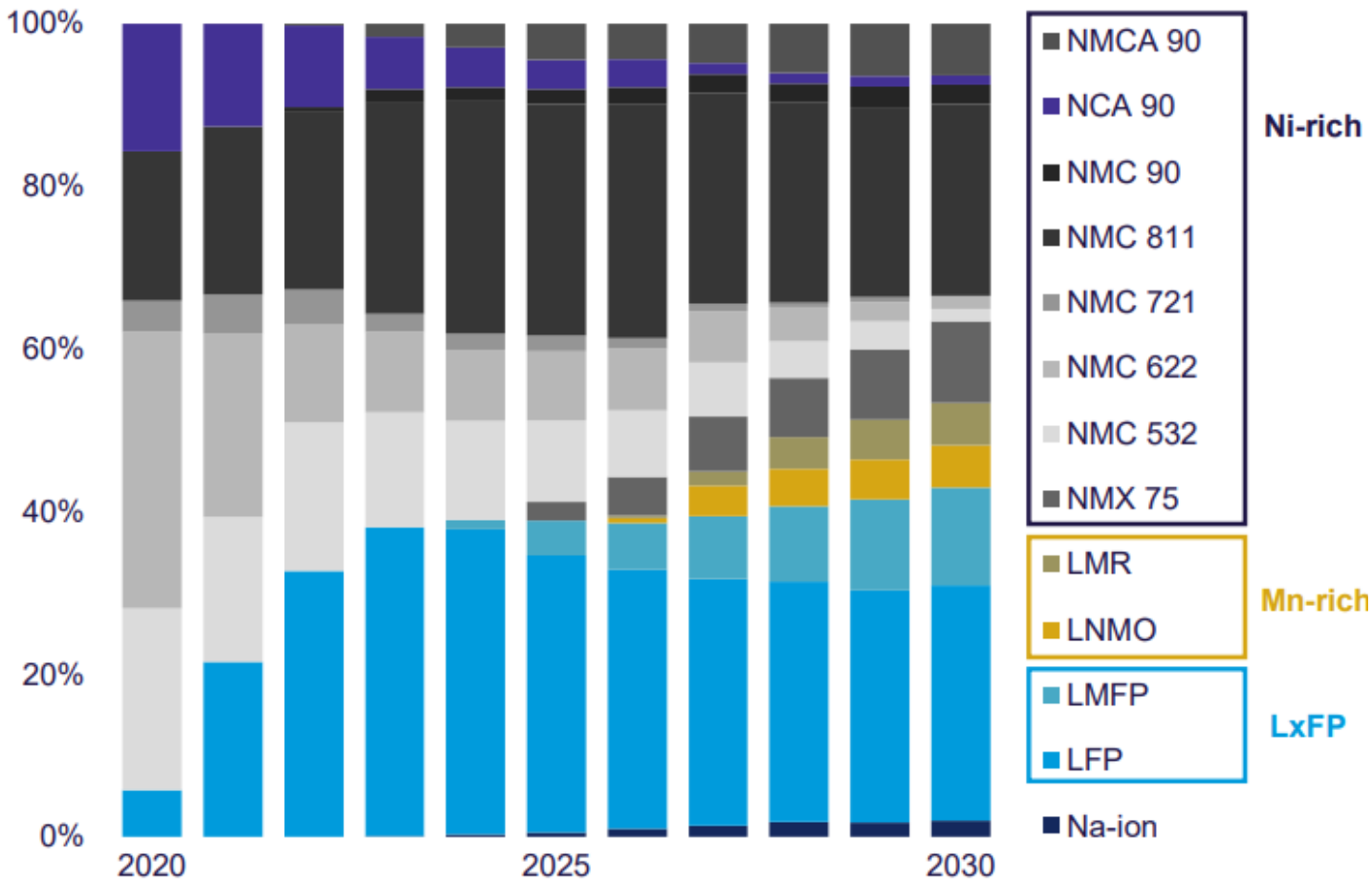
Part of that success can be attributed to being ahead of others in securing the value chain

Battery supply chain production by equity ownership, 2028, %



Battery chemistry continues to be a dynamic to manage as it determines which specific metals are needed, and how much

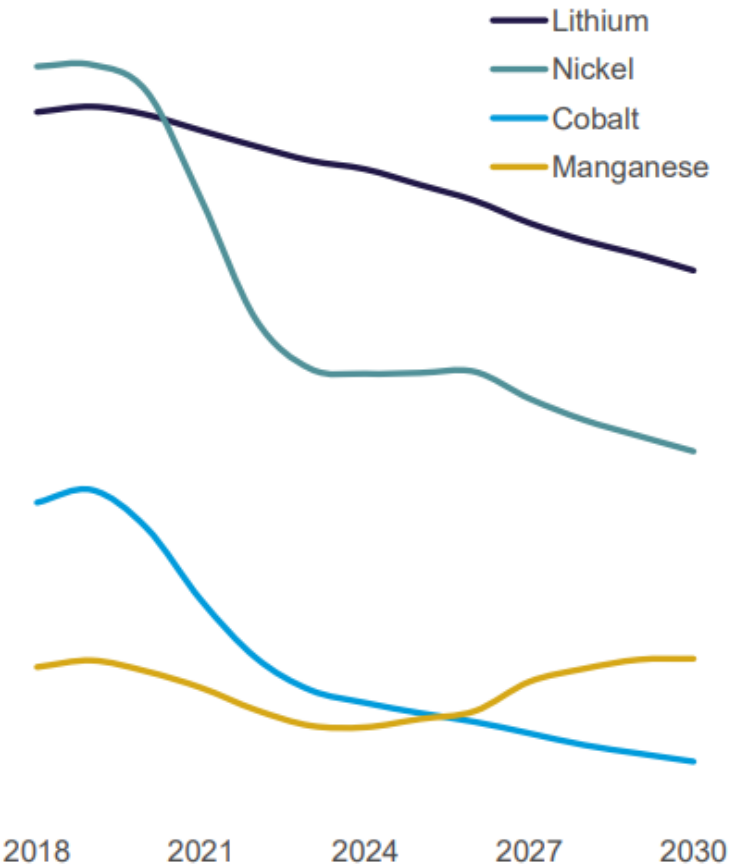
Global cathode usage in BEVs, % on GWh basis



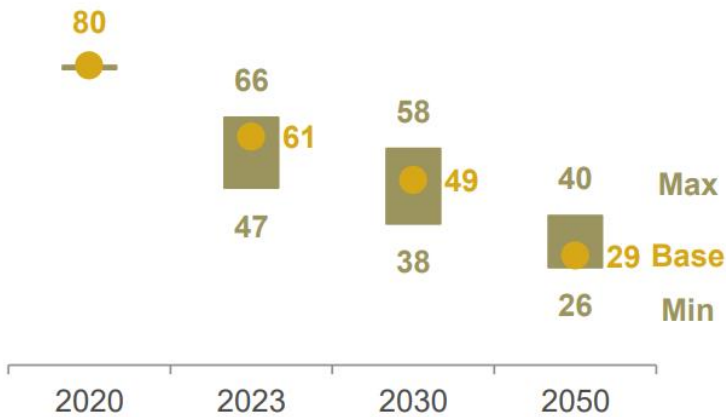
Vehicle manufacturers					
		Current/legacy		Long term	
VW	STELLANTIS	NMC 5/6	LFP	LMR	NMC 8
		NMC 5/6/8	LxFP	NMX	NMC 8
		LFP	NMC 8	NCA 9	NMC 8
TESLA	BYD	LFP	LFP		
		LFP	LFP		
HYUNDAI	Renesas	NMC 5/6/8	LFP	NMC 8	NCA 9
		NMC 5/6/7	LxFP	LNMO/LMR	NMC 7/8
GM	Ford	NMC 8	NMCA 9	NMC 8	NMCA 9
		NMC 8/9	LFP	NMC 8/9	
GEELY	SAIC	LFP	NMC 5	LFP	NMC 8
		LFP	NMC 5	LFP	NMC 8
BMW	Mercedes-Benz	NMC 8	NMC 9		
		NMC 6/8	LFP	NMC 8	
TOYOTA	HONDA	NMC 5/6	LFP	NMX	NMC 6/8
		NMC 5/6	NMC 8	NMCA 9	
长安汽车	CHANGAN	LFP	NMC 5/8	LFP	NMC 8

However, anticipated thrifting in metal intensity, not just in the battery but in other decarbonization applications, looks to manage demand to some extent

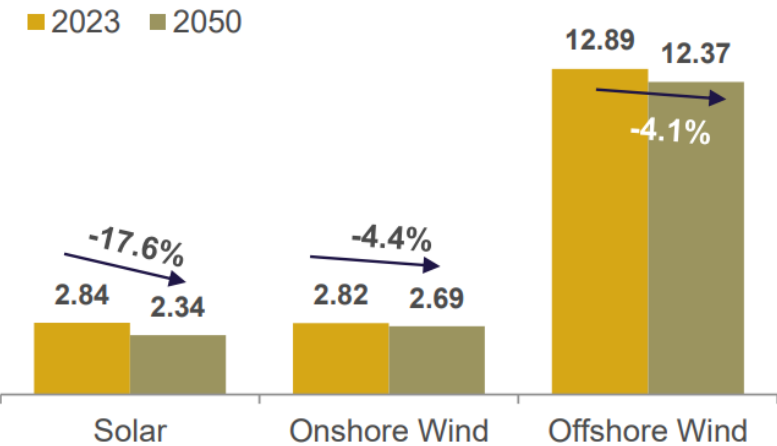
Average metal Intensity in the battery (kg/kwh)



Average copper use in a BEV (kg per car)

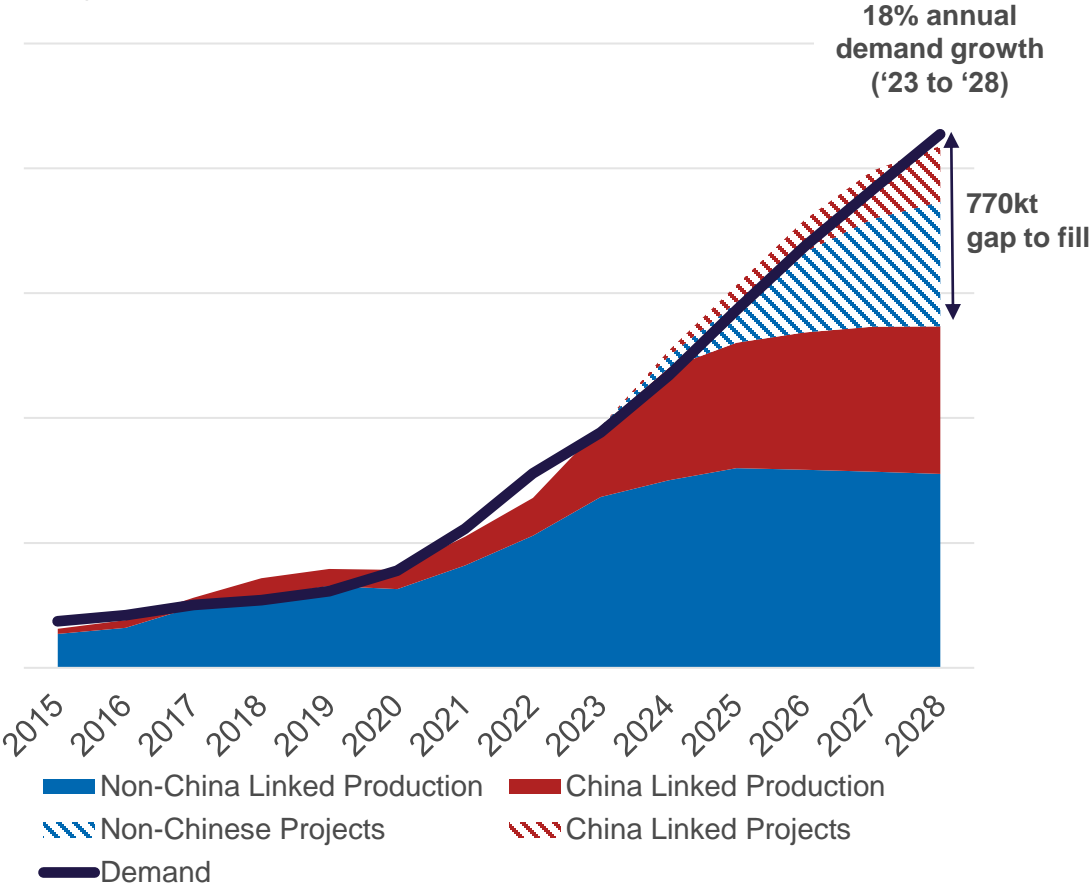


Average copper use in renewable energy ('000t/GW)

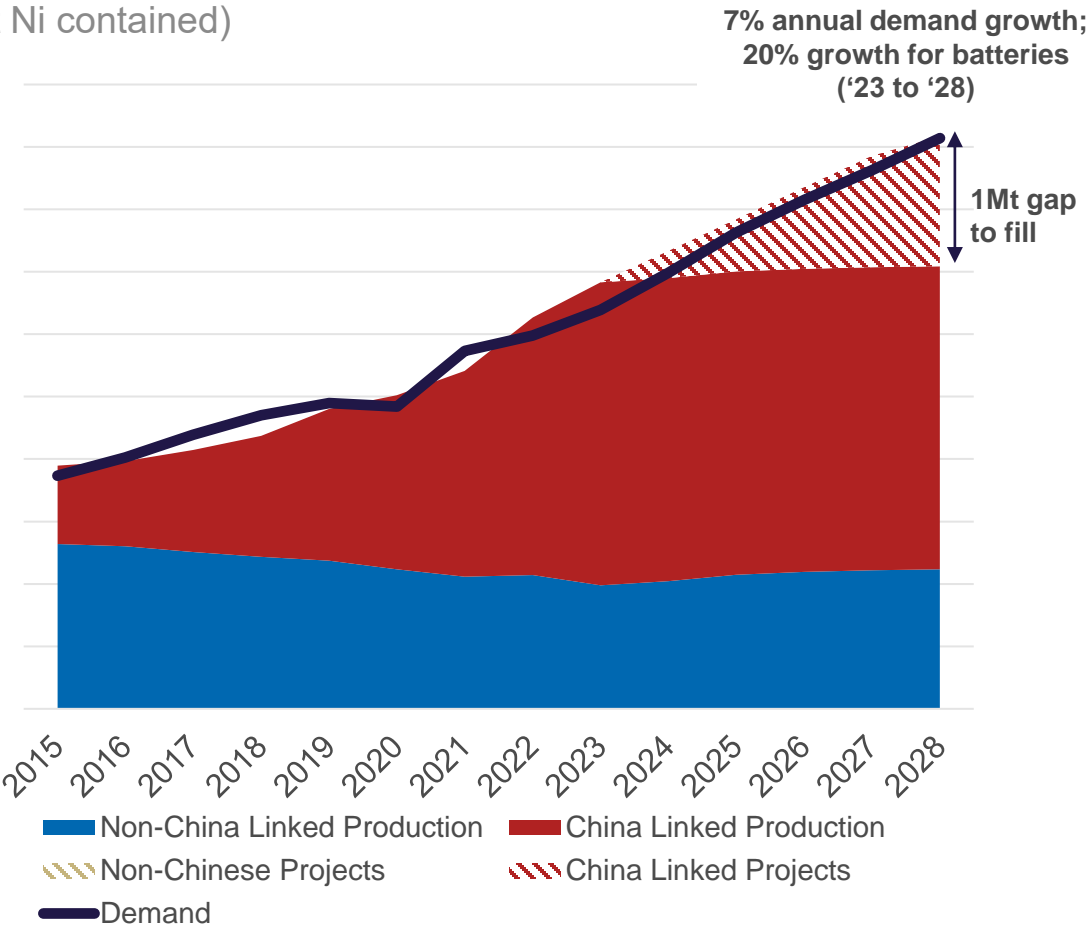


Despite this, the demand growth continues to be strong with, again, China is playing a key role in closing the supply gap

Lithium Market Supply and Demand
(‘000t LCE)



Nickel Market Supply and Demand
(‘000t Ni contained)



However, the changing geopolitical landscape has introduced more risk and uncertainty, and this is impacting access to core materials



*great power
struggles and
potential for
escalation*



*disruptions
of key trade
lanes*

*emergence of a
powerful new trading
/ economic block*



*trade restrictions (REs,
Graphite) and sudden
disruptions core raw
materials*



The US is responding with historical policies to secure and onshore their decarbonization value chains

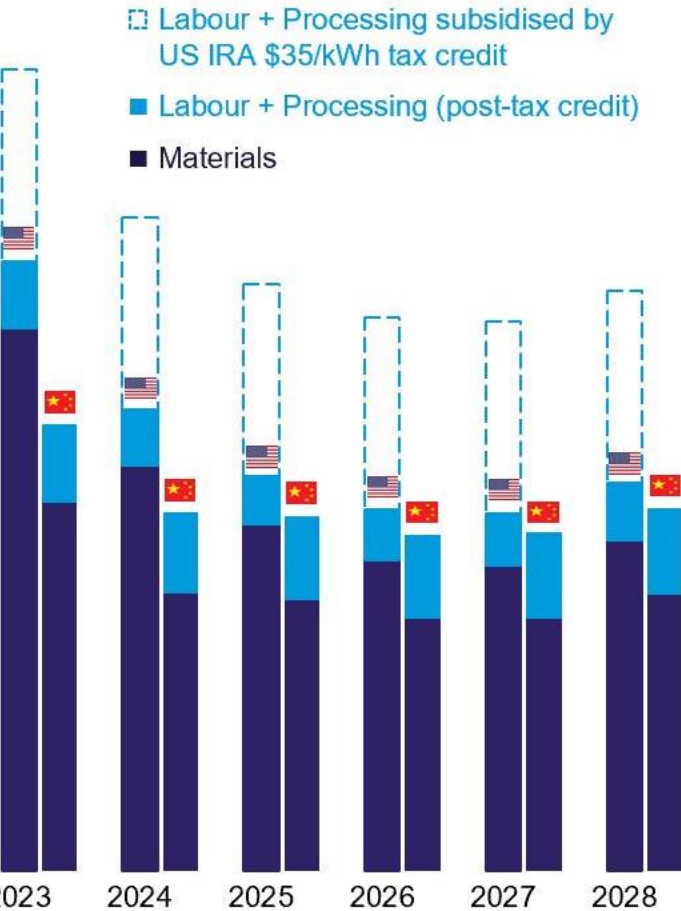
Incentive for producers: AMPC (45X)

Battery components and critical minerals produced in the US may qualify for tax credits under certain requirements.

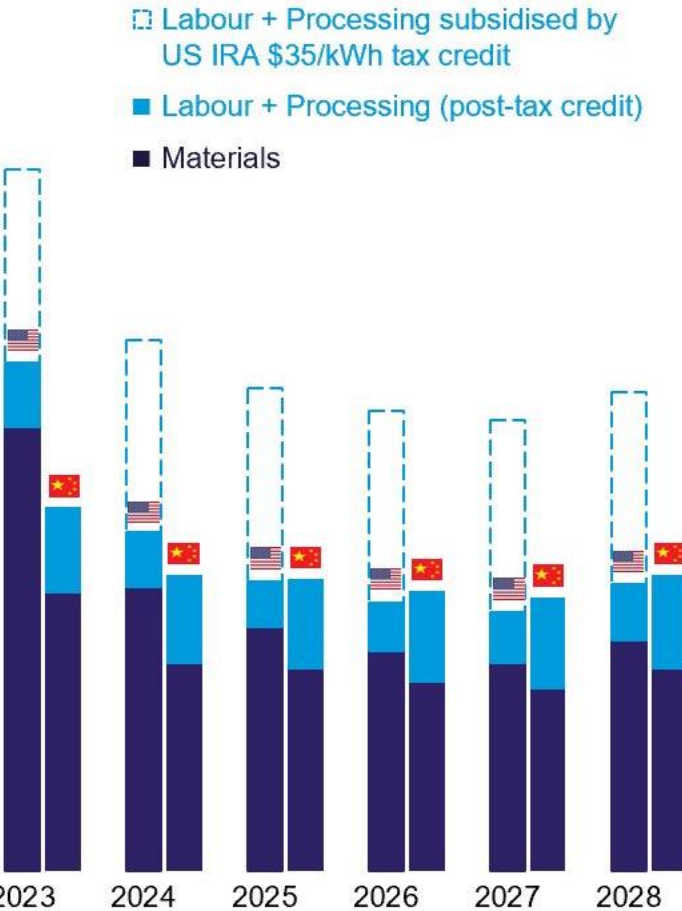
	2023-2030 Full credit
Battery modules (\$/kWh)	10.00
Battery cells (\$/kWh)	35.00
Electrode active materials (% of production cost)	10.0
Critical minerals (% of production cost)	10.0

As per latest guidance, the cost of raw material extraction or acquisition used to produce the critical mineral or active material is excluded from the tax credit.

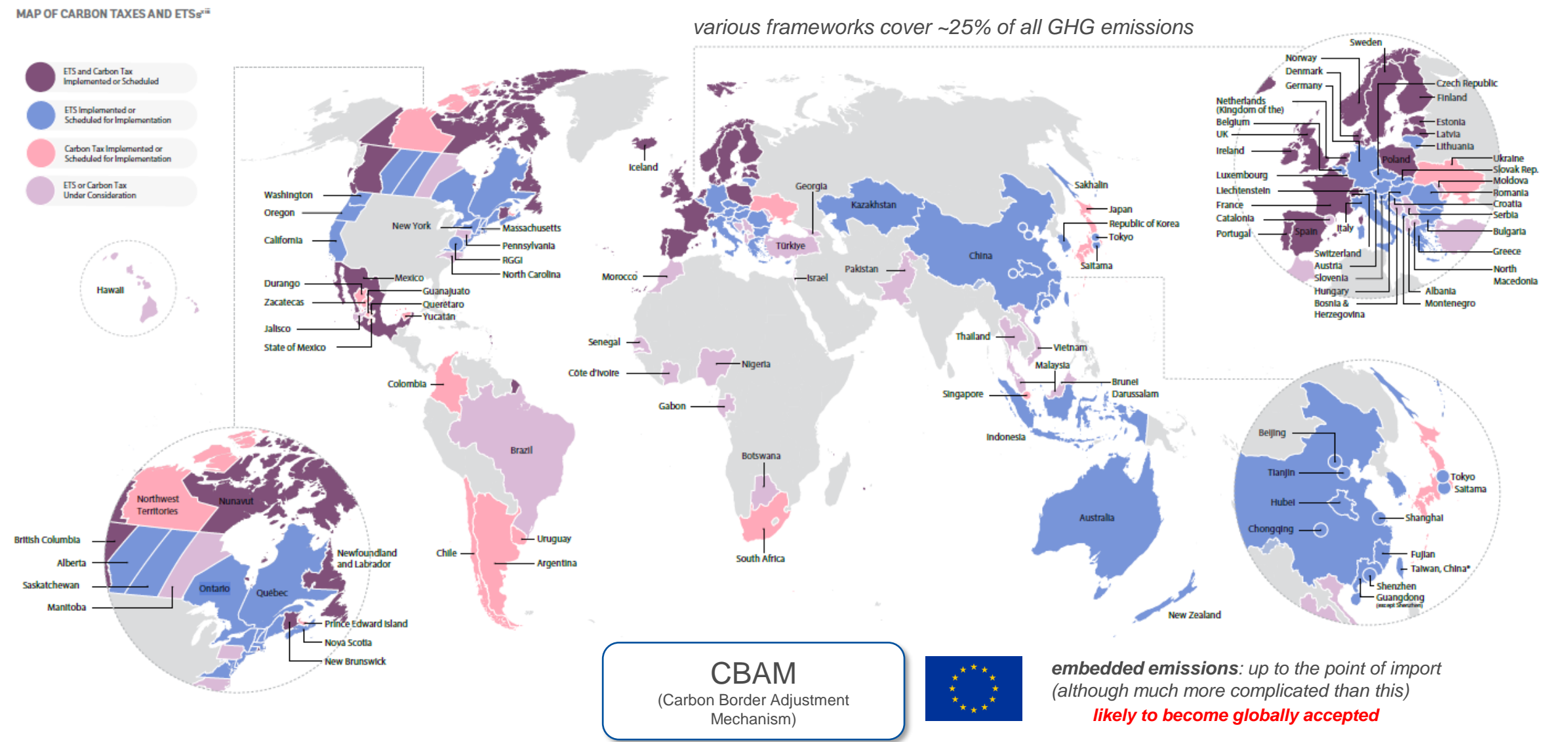
NMC 811 battery pouch cell production cost for US vs China, \$/kWh



LFP battery prismatic cell production cost for US vs China, \$/kWh

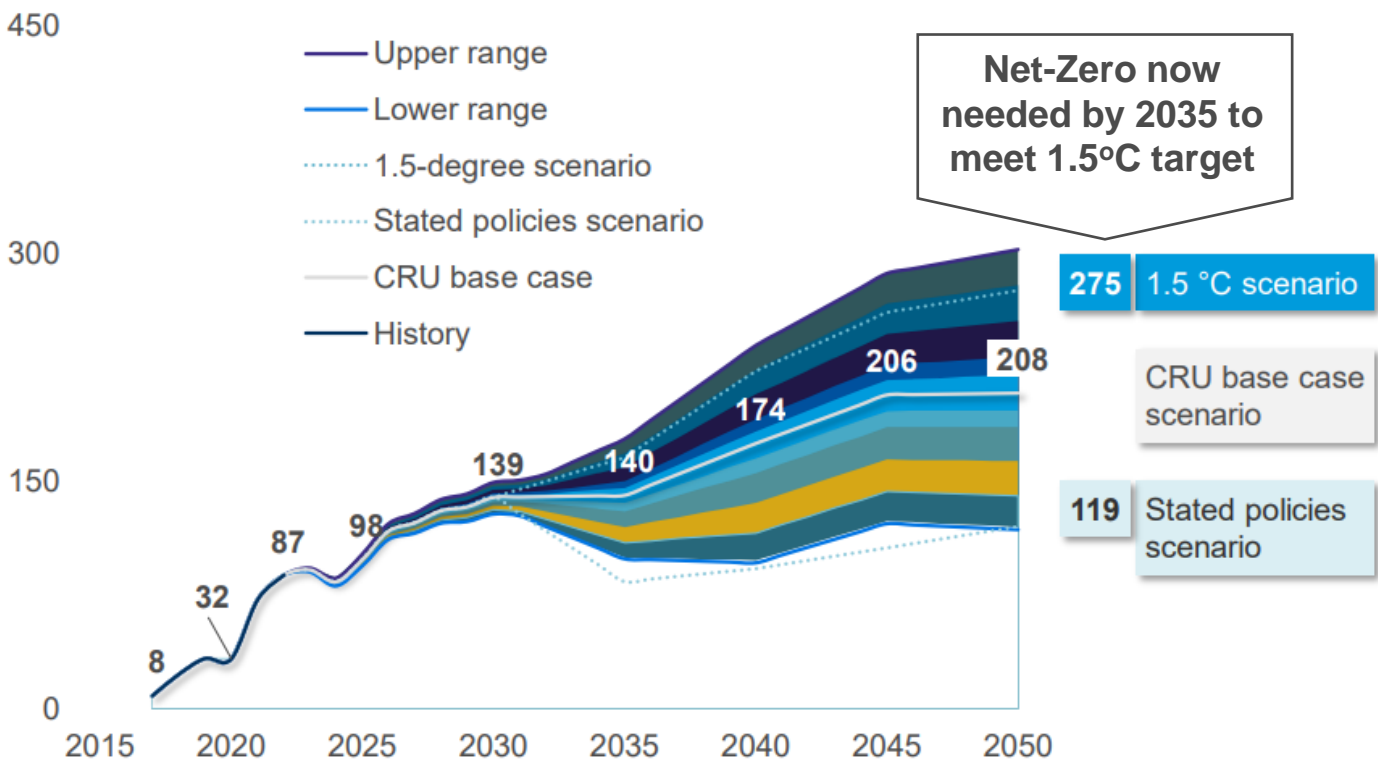


While various carbon mechanisms have emerged to facilitate decarbonization and with CBAM an attempt to “even out” the carbon playing field

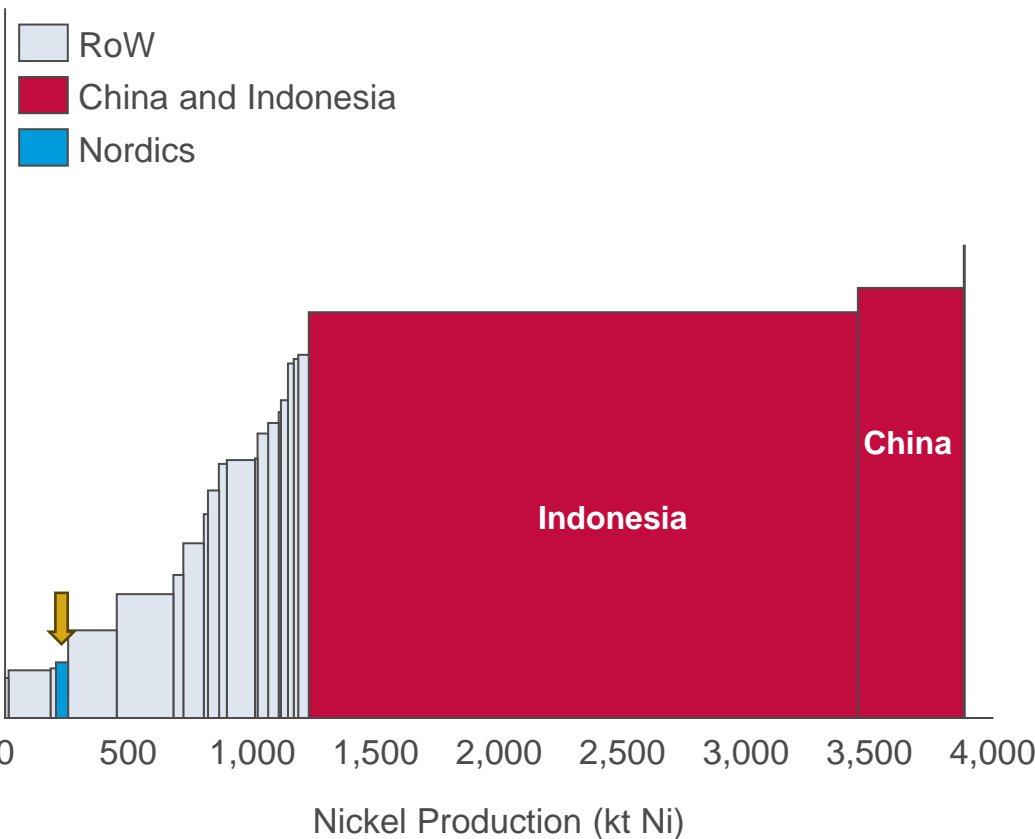


This means that investment in low-carbon production will quickly become a key competitive advantage in the years to come

Long-term required EU carbon price, real 2023, \$/tCO₂

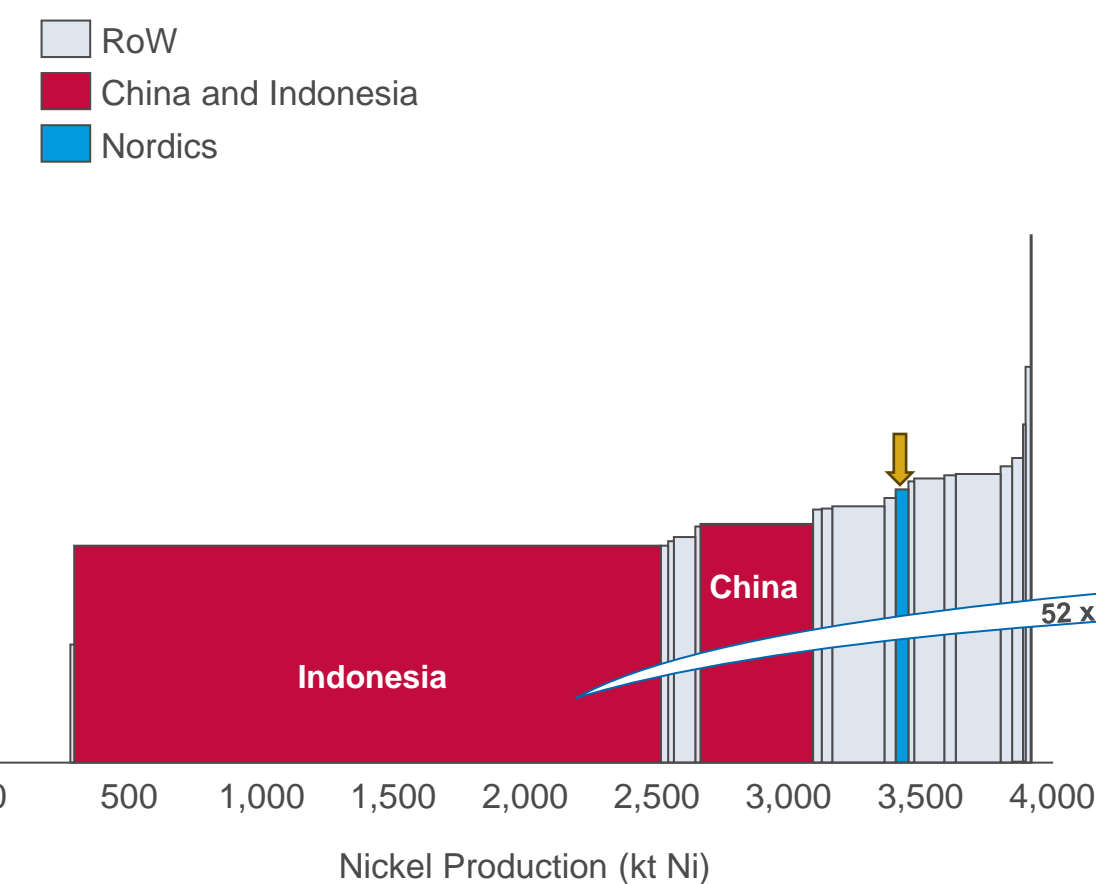


Nickel Minesite Scope 1 and 2 Wtd. Avg Country Emissions (t CO₂ / t metal, 2024)

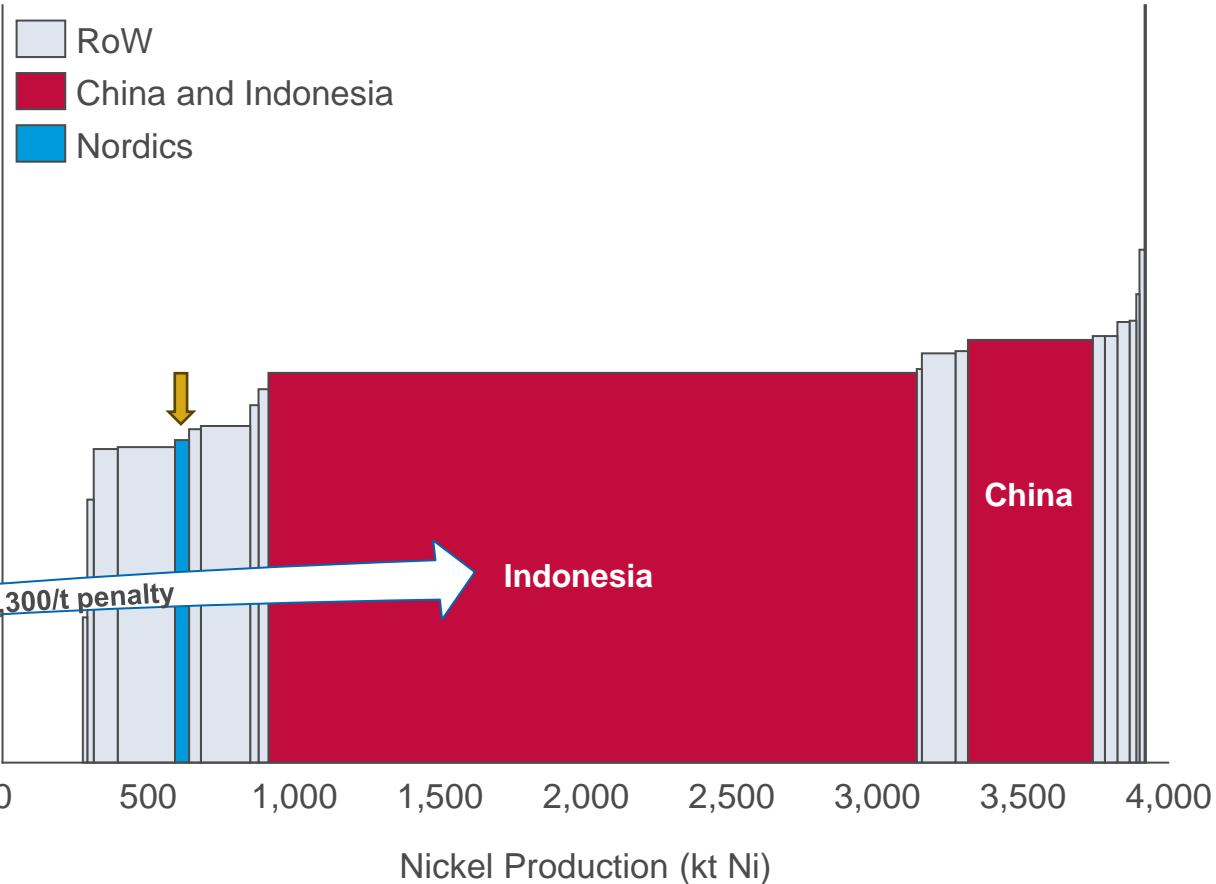


...particularly when a carbon barrier is fully enacted and enforced

Nickel Mine CRU All-in Sustaining Wtd. Avg Country Costs
(US \$ / t metal, 2024)



Nickel Mine CRU All-in Sustaining Wtd. Avg Country Costs
with a \$140/t CO2 carbon price applied
(US \$ / t metal, 2024)



Nordic nations have a unique opportunity to become established as an anchor for the supply of core metals



Nordic Advantage

1. Rich resource base of core metals
2. Human capital and advanced technical knowhow
3. Renewable energy and focus on low-carbon
4. Access to large sovereign funds to facilitate and accelerate development



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