

COMPROMISE 1 - Citations and Recitals (separate document)

COMPROMISE 2 - Integrated Approach

Challenges and opportunities

1. Considers that ***an integrated approach along the value chain from waste collection and product design for recyclability to material recovery is an essential strategy to increase CRM supply; regrets, however, that waste collection and product design have a low Technological Readiness Level; stresses that only focusing on recycling will not be sufficient to facilitate the increasing CRM demand;*** notes that CRM substitution, while having its limits in product efficiency, is an inherent goal of ***affected*** industry and ***respective research projects*** because of high prices and dependency and ***can help to address CRM sufficiency challenges; stresses the need for continuous efforts and support on research and innovation regarding the recycling, product design and substitution of CRMs***

AM 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65

COMPROMISE 3 – Specificity of the mining sector

2. Stresses that CRM sourcing is tied to geographic location, to date highly dependent on ***fossil energy*** and at risk of indirect and direct carbon leakage and exposure to unfair competition; ***notes that CRM sourcing is often associated with potentially significant environmental impacts such as biodiversity loss or the contamination of air, soil and water, and potential conflicts with local communities; addresses the need for energy transition towards renewable energy in the mining and refining sector; notes, therefore, the need for an active industry policy to support the sector in its transformation with access to affordable sources of clean energy; further notes the favourable circumstances for low-emission and sustainable mining activities in the EU and asks to further explore sourcing possibilities in CRM rich Member States;***

AM 68, 69, 70, 79, 115, 224

COMPROMISE 4 - CRM and beyond/ future demand

3. Warns that Europe's transition to climate neutrality should not replace reliance on fossil fuels with reliance on raw materials; ***stresses that the transition should decrease Europe's dependence on imported CRMs; further stresses the role that innovation, new technologies and minimising resource consumption and keeping and reusing valuable raw materials within the EU can have on reducing the dependence on CRMs;***
- 3a ***Notes that the development and future large-scale deployment of technologies, including emerging digital applications, renewables generation and batteries for EV and light means of transport, will boost certain demands for critical and other raw materials; calls to take into account that rising climate and digital ambitions by countries increases competition on global markets and puts an additional strain on 4. Calls on the Commission to carefully review the criticality assessment methodology before 2023, ahead of the publication of the next list of CRMs, in order to assess whether the list needs broadening, taking into account the development of the international situation related with CRMs, scenarios on future demand of critical and***

other raw materials, and social and ecological criterion, based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), for a wider picture of the condition of extraction across the globe further calls on the Commission to duly take into account all environmental externalities in extraction and processing in its supply risk analysis; further calls for a comprehensive debate involving all stakeholders;

5. *Calls on the Commission to pay attention not only to CRMs but also to the potential criticality of other raw materials needed for **strong supply chains, the maintenance of production and** the twin transition, **including their availability from EU sources, taking also into account natural mineral scarcity; underlines that, in addition to specialised minerals, 'commonly produced' minerals, such as copper, helium and nickel, are also becoming critical as demand for them increases in a climate neutral society;***
6. *Asks the Commission to **take a holistic approach when assessing** the implications of several low-carbon, renewable **and digital** technologies competing for the same **CRMs and to examine critical supply chains also with regard to the needs of individual sectors; stresses the importance of the energy efficiency first principle, zero-emissions and resource-efficient solutions should prevail;***

AM 57, 74, 75, 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 127 ENVI 2, 3, 23

COMPROMISE 5 – EU (financial) instruments and actions

7. *Asks the Commission to **make sure that national resilience and** recovery plans under "**Next Generation EU**" tackle the challenges linked to economically, environmentally and socially **sustainable CRM supply; requests the Member States to invest more in CRMs recycling and include CRM requirements, sources of supply and costs in their strategic recovery plans;***
- 7a ***Calls for investments on training and reskilling of workers, including through the Just Transition Mechanism, as mining skills can be transferred to metal and minerals exploitation, processing and recycling, preferably in the same regions; calls on the Commission to ensure that respective funding also addresses the social, employment and environmental impacts of the transition in former mining areas;***
8. *Calls on the Commission and the Member States to create **as soon as possible** an Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on CRMs **for a strategic and sustainable planning of our demand for the twin transition, including requirements, sources of supply and (social, environmental and financial) costs and covering all the topics to reduce criticality and dependence: recycling, reuse, substitution, reduction of material use, mining etc.; highlights that these projects should unlock the unused potential in CRM rich EU countries where large untapped sources are present;***
- 8a ***Calls on the Commission to promote research and development, skills and competences for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on CRMs as a growth strategy for European high-tech technologies such as li-ion batteries, fuel cells, wind energy, electric traction motors, photovoltaic technology, robotics, drones, 3D printing and a broad range of digital technologies and medical devices;***

- 8c** *Calls on the Commission to conduct a comprehensive, scientific and evidence-based impact assessment of minimum volumes of CRMs of strategic importance for the twin transition.*
- 8d** *Notes that for the EU reliable and fully operational value chains, including prospecting recycling, play a key role and are prerequisite to achieve its goals of the Green Deal, the industrial strategy, the twin transition and to secure its future industrial competitiveness and innovation capacity;*
- 8e** *Believes that funding opportunities of sustainable production, processing or recycling of all CRMs listed in the Communication COM(2020)474 is indispensable;*
- 8f** *Calls on the Commission to propose science-based sustainability criteria for defining what constitutes a sustainable investment in the mining sector under the Taxonomy Regulation; emphasizes the need to enable European mining industry to contribute to the twin green and digital transitions;*
- 8g** *Calls for EU support and funding for technological development of CRMs efficiency, substitution and recycling processes and closed material cycles; underlines in particular the need for specific financial instruments and targeted R&I funds for recycling processes and welcomes the proposal to promote CRM research and innovation in 2021 on waste processing, advanced materials and substitution in the framework of Horizon Europe, the European Regional Development Fund and national R&I programmes; further stresses the importance of R&I for increasing feasibility of the refining processes, especially in mine tailings and in small-scale mines; calls on the Commission to introduce support schemes addressing innovation in new mining techniques and new projects in small-scale mining; calls for the development of new and innovative technologies in the field of sustainable mining of CRM in the EU;*
- 8h** *Calls on the Commission, the European Investment Bank and the other EU institutions, in cooperation with international partners, to provide technical and strategic financial support for long-term strategic CRM investment projects, including finding new tools for risk sharing in the mining sector and to promote and support investments in research on sustainable CRM sourcing, processing and refining sites compliant with EU rules and meeting high social and environmental standards, thereby ensuring a level playing field;*

AM 77, 92, 98, 99,100, 101, 106, 107,108, 109, 110, 113, 116, 117, 118, 170, 172, 180, 205, 209, 220, 221, ENVI 34, INTA 10

COMPROMISE 6 - ERMA

Strategic autonomy and resilience

9. Welcomes the creation of the European Raw Materials Alliance (ERMA) and, ***in the light of the geopolitical situation worldwide and potential trade tensions with rich non-EU producer countries***, its current focus on the most critical CRMs, namely rare earth elements and magnets, and on quantitative domestic and 3rd-country sourcing targets, aiming to support long-term supply relationships for a huge range of small and large manufacturers in the EU ***and to reduce current reliance on a few non-EU***

countries; underlines its role as "investment pipeline" and encourages ERMA to further engage on pre-assessments to unlock public and private investments for environmentally assessed and sustainable CRM projects;

- 9a** *Considers it important to further develop ERMA, mainly with regard to those materials which are of great importance for the twin transition like CRMs needed for energy storage and conversion;*
- 11.** *Notes that the awareness of possible scarcity problems with CRM is too low and should be improved; calls on the Commission to expand ERMA in order to increase cooperation between industrial actors along the value chain, Member States, regions and third countries, trade unions, civil society, research and technology organisations, investors and NGOs within the sectors of the EU economy most affected by bottlenecks in critical raw material supply, either through the framework offered by the ERMA or by forming sector specific industry and stakeholder alliances; emphasises the employment potential of domestic projects and therefore calls to promote a comprehensive social dialogue;; stresses in this regard the urgent need for closer partnerships between CRM actors, especially in mining regions, and downstream users, notably other industrial alliances, and for the common awareness and obligation to sustainable and circular value chains;*
- 9b** *Welcomes the Commission's intention to launch a monitoring system through the Observatory of Critical Technologies concerning current dependencies and risks of future technological dependencies and calls for close cooperation between the Observatory and the work of monitoring the needs for critical raw materials*
- 10.** *Regrets that the creation of strategic stockpiling is not yet part of the action plan and calls the Commission to focus also on securing supplies of CRMs in Europe by encouraging Member States to establish strategic stockpiling in a coordinated approach where analysis deems it appropriate; believes that strategic stockpiling in combination with other strategic measures contributes to reduce CMRs dependencies; underlines that increasing the availability should go hand in hand with a decrease of demand through looking at the entire value chain - design, operation and end of life;*
- 11** *Believes that more coordination and joint efforts are necessary to develop resilient supply chains to meet the demand for current and future CRMs for EU's industrial needs, to avoid supply chain disruptions and reduce dependency and to maintain high social and environmental standards; Calls on the Commission to ensure that activities and actions with the CRM strategy, for example mapping mineral resources in the EU, assessing imports and exports, as well as global supply and demand of CRMs, coordinating stockpiling and monitoring CRMs sourcing are implemented in a coherent and cohesive way, for example by establishing a CRM taskforce;*

AM 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 139, INTA 4, 8

COMPROMISE 7 - Supply Chains

- 12.** *Asks the Commission to diversify supply chains for both primary and secondary sources and calls for better transparency regarding information on supply chains;*
- 12b** *Notes that increasing tensions between major powers have exposed strategic*

vulnerabilities for the EU, particularly in securing key resources including CRMs and processed material; further notes that monitoring commodity dependencies and securing access to CRMs can ensure the greater resilience of sustainable supply chains;

12c Consider it important to support a circular economy approach along the value chain, from design to material recovery, of the key technologies for the energy, digital and mobility transition such as windplants, PV plants, batteries, electric mobility, smart grids, etc.; notes that in the transition to a circular economy particular attention should be given to key supply chains where the EU's dependence on CRM is particularly high;

AM 136, 139, 140, 144, INTA 2, 10

COMPROMISE 8 - Building secondary markets

Closing material loops

12 d Reiterates the circular economy potential of optimised use of products and services; calls on the Commission and the Member States to support new sustainable and circular business models in the new Sustainable Products Initiative, including product-as-a-service, provided they save resources, reduce environmental impacts and guarantee consumer protection; calls on the Commission and Member States to facilitate these approaches through enabling regulatory frameworks;

12c Consider it important to support a circular economy approach along the value chain, from design to material recovery, of the key technologies for the energy, digital and mobility transition such as windplants, PV plants, batteries, electric mobility, smart grids, etc.;

Calls on the Commission to make the transition to a circular economy a priority, reducing the EU's import dependence, improving resource efficiency, optimising resource consumption and keeping and reusing valuable raw materials within the EU; recalls its demand in its resolution of 10 February 2021 on the New Circular Economy Action Plan to consider proposing, based on comprehensive impact assessment, clear and easily understandable harmonised labelling on durability and reparability;

13. Underlines the need to build **well-functioning** secondary CRM markets in order to guarantee constant secondary CRM flows *to strengthen the Union's industrial ecosystems and to keep jobs in the manufacturing sector; calls in this regard on the Commission to examine the balance of imports and exports of secondary CRMs to the EU and to rapidly establish a market observatory for key secondary materials, including CRMs; stresses that CRM treatment in non-EU countries needs to comply with EU standards;* notes that there is no one-size-fits-all approach; *stresses that the achievement of clean and safe material cycles is a prerequisite for the creation of a credible secondary raw materials market in the EU;*

14. Welcomes the proposal to map the potential supply of secondary CRMs from EU stocks, waste **and processing by-products**; encourages the Commission to make this mapping exercise a priority and carry it out earlier than envisaged; *encourages the*

Commission to extend this mapping exercise to current available technologies used to decrease demand of CRM and increase the re-use of CRM in the supply chain; stresses the needs to encourage collaborative instruments for CRM market such as RM European platform and to extend it also to circulating product fluxes and their trends, in order to evaluate the potentially recyclable secondary materials;

14 a *Calls the Commission and the Member States to promote the potential of secondary processing projects through specific incentives including expedited licensing and to provide incentives for recovering CRMs to ensure reliable, secure and sustainable access to them;*

AM 145, 147, 148, 149, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, ENVI 3, 8, 15

COMPROMISE 9 – Industrial waste processing and recycling

14b *Notes the importance of waste recycling considering the high presence of CRM in electrical or electronic equipment; notes that the increase in recycled volumes might not be sufficient in the long-term to reduce mining; further notes that by moving towards a more circular economy, 700,000 jobs^{1a} could be created, especially through additional jobs from recycling plants and repair services; ... notes that dis-assembly and recycling is major opportunity for re-location of industrial jobs in Europe ; further highlights that the development of recycling can be used to respond to future raw material needs;*

14c *Notes that the share of collected recyclable lithium-ion traction batteries is expected to grow markedly by the mid-2030s, thus creating a significant secondary source of supply;*

15 *Notes that industrial CRM recycling processes still need massive **private and public** investment in the collection, **sorting, pre-processing** and recovery infrastructure, in innovation, **research** and scaling of technologies, and in skills, while providing job opportunities **that are projected to vastly increase in the coming decades**; **calls on the Commission to provide incentives for the recycling and recovery of CRMs from mining, processing and commercial waste streams to ensure reliable, secure and sustainable access to them;***

15a new

Encourages the Commission to propose minimum recycled CRM content targets and dedicated CRM recycling targets accompanied by a robust monitoring framework, drawing inspiration from the proposal for a Regulation on batteries and waste batteries (COM(2020)0798) and based on a comprehensive, scientific and evidence-based impact assessment assessing the minimum volumes of CRMs required for products that will facilitate the twin transition ; the amount of this demand that could be covered via recycling in line with existing assessments as well as the availability of the necessary technology; notes that any reduction targets for primary raw materials should not lead to amounts that are lower than these minimum volumes;

15a *Recognizes that brown field sites (industrial waste dumps and mine tailing dams) often contain discarded CRM's, REE and other technology minerals & metals; it must therefore encourage the documentation, evaluation, and extraction of the*

enclosed valuable materials, wherever possible and practicable; underlines the need for improved refining technologies in relevant R&D&I funding mechanisms to unlock this potential;

15c Underlines that stronger controls for EU exports of key CRM waste streams are needed and to establish a level playing field for recycling operators who meet the necessary standards for safe and efficient recovery; Calls the Commission, when revising the Waste Shipments Regulation, to prevent the illegal export of waste products containing CRMs; calls to set requirements that only allow for waste products containing CRMs to be exported with a guarantee that they will be processed under conditions equivalent to social and environmental EU standards in the destination country;

AM 66, 103, 104, 150, 151, 155, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 181, INTA 13, ENVI 10, 14

COMPROMISE 10 – Collection systems, product design and substitution

16. Calls on the Commission *and Member States to enhance* efforts *for* proper collection *and recycling* of end-of-life-products with CRMs instead of *stockpiling them* in households or discarded by landfill disposal or incineration;

16 a *Asks the Commission to propose product design measures, tailored to different product categories, for easy identification and removal of parts or components containing CRMs, especially from post-consumer waste, in addition to eco-design requirements to significantly improve longevity, durability, reparability, modularity, reusability and recyclability of end-of-life products manufactured or sold in the EU; these measures should create competitive advantages for European businesses, should not place a disproportionate financial burden on them, and should keep trigger innovation;*

17. Believes that substitution *is helpful* where a CRM could be substituted by an abundant material, but has little benefit if the substitute itself is not sustainable, *leaves the finite nature of resources unaddressed*, is critical or might become so because of the substitution ; recognises the importance of keeping the quality performance of the products and their economic viability; calls on the Commission to encourage and increase research and innovation on substitutes for CRMs in different applications;

AM 156, 176, 177, ENVI 6

COMPROMISE 11 - Sustainable Sourcing from the EU

Sustainable Sourcing from the EU

18. Notes that while smart product design, the reuse of materials, recycled sources substitution *and promoting reductions of materials and consumption footprints* can significantly reduce primary demand *and its potential should be fully exploited*, responsible and sustainable *CRM sourcing with prior impact assessment to mitigate potential social and environmental impacts*, is needed when *CRM* supply cannot be met *economically viable by the measures mentioned or would lead to lower quality products;*

19. Highlights that primary and secondary sourcing in the EU is subject to the highest environmental and social standards worldwide, *which have to be properly enforced*,

provides thousands of highly qualified jobs and is an indispensable prerequisite of the green and digital transition; calls therefore on all actors ***to promote responsible and sustainable*** CRM sourcing projects in the EU ***to support local production and the awareness of the environmental footprints of the imports of CRMs from outside of the EU***; ***considers that this must be set through an open, transparent, and science-based process, with the early involvement of relevant stakeholders and local communities***;

- 20a** ***Calls on the Member States, in line with the Espoo and Aarhus Conventions, to ensure the right to early and effective participation in decision-making during the preparation, modification or review of permit procedures for new mining prospecting and extraction projects; stresses the importance of ensuring that during the permit procedures due account is taken of the outcome of public participation; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure adequate access to information, participation and justice***;
- 19 a.** ***Strongly believes that a responsible sourcing in the EU can only be based on an effective social dialogue promoting health and safety of workers, securing decent jobs and working conditions, protecting workers' rights with a strong gender equality perspective; calls on Member States to ensure the protection of workers in this sector with appropriate personal protective equipment***;
- 19b** ***Notes the opportunity for the development of battery value chain from the responsible and sustainable sourcing of CRMs, such as graphite, cobalt and lithium, from new projects in Europe***;
- 19c** ***Notes the challenges and risks associated with potential mining in protected areas, i.e. Natura 2000, and believes that mining in those areas should remain strictly restricted; underlines that mining in protected areas is subject to conditions laid down the Birds and Habitats Directives and stresses that any new mining or extractive project has to undergo a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment in order to minimise environmental impact and calls on Member States and the industry, in line with the polluters pay principle, to take appropriate conservation measures to maintain and restore the habitats and species for which the site has been designated to a favourable conservation status; recognizes in this regard the Commission's "Guidance on non-energy mineral extraction in relation to Natura 2000"¹ as well as respective case-studies and best practices***;
- 20.** ***Notes the Commission's plan to deploy Earth-observation programmes and remote sensing for resource exploration, operations and post-closure environmental management; points out that in-service regulatory oversight can be enhanced with the use of remote sensing methods***;

AM 174, 179, 180, 183, 189, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196, 197, 199, 201, 202, ENVI 1,2,3, 31, 38 (alternative), 40 (alternative)

COMPROMISE 12 - Expertise and Skills

- 21.** ***Notes that the reorientation towards the circular economy in many EU industries and services requires specific skills and competences to ensure high environmental***

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/nee_n2000_guidance.pdf

performance and worker safety, and emphasises the specific role that first movers, SMEs and start-ups are playing in this regard; further notes that the mining sector is being increasingly automated, while recycling and re-manufacturing are to date more labour-intensive; underlines the importance of maintaining, developing and building up relevant expertise and skills in mining and processing technologies as well as recycling and other relevant technologies in the EU of both CRMs and by-products, as some of them can be used for production of highly advanced chemical products; notes with regret that raw materials currently mined in Europe need to be often exported to Asia for refining, as the relevant know-how and technology were lost in Europe pointing out to other dependencies;

- 21a Calls the Commission to request the establishment of effective use of industrial side-streams containing CRMs; underlines that especially in the mining industry, there is a great deal of potential for the recovery and separation of rare earths;*
- 22. Notes the important role of Member States in increasing the sustainable domestic supply of CRMs from primary and secondary sources; calls on the Member States to improve the timeliness, predictability and transparency of the authorisation processes for prospecting sourcing projects without lowering environmental and social standards;*
- 22a Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make sure that sustainable CRM sourcing is based on an approach diligently balancing both the EU's increased need for sustainable sourced CRMs and the need for nature and (biodiversity protection);*
- 23. Highlights that improved permitting predictability and efficiency, as well as prioritising key enablers such as competitive renewable and transitional low-carbon energy supply, will help to unlock necessary investments;*
- 23 a. Expects the Commission to provide further details on the operationalisation of CRM projects as one of the alternative business models and source of regional employment in coal-mining and other regions in transition;*

AM 204, 205, 206, 207, 210, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 222, ENVI 17

COMPROMISE 13 - Trade, Partnerships & Agreements

Diversification and international cooperation

- 24a Urges the Commission to foster relations with all existing CRM supplier countries of the EU and to systematically and strategically build new CRM partnerships, in cooperation with our allies, where possible, taking into account sovereignty of third countries over their resources so as to ensure that CRM becomes a source of welfare for developing countries and promote the participation of SMEs and make this endeavour a horizontal task of its external and internal policies and to present the results in 2021; welcomes the Commission's plans to establish strong and supportive international partnerships by endorsing a global agenda on raw materials, aiming for EU strategic partnerships that ensure both security of supply and development benefits;*

Stresses, that if the Green Deal simply displaces Europe's greenhouse gas emissions to its trading partners, it will have no impact at all on climate change; urges therefore the EU to push for enforceable multilateral agreements on containing global

warming and exporting its environmental standards, including in sourcing and processing; considers that the EU will need to develop new trade and investment agreements, new models of financial and technical assistance and, more generally, a new approach to international diplomacy aiming at ensuring a level playing field

26. *Believes that international agreements should lead the way towards more responsible and sustainable sourcing globally; calls for enhanced cooperation to develop international agreements for better monitoring, notification and implementation of CRM export restrictions promoting responsible sourcing and increasing circularity in this sector;*

AM 141, 142, 231, 233, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, 236, 241,, INTA 7, INTA 9, INTA 11, 12, 18

COMPROMISE 14 - Imports and sustainable sourcing in 3rd countries

25. Welcomes the EU's commitment to responsible and sustainable sourcing *and encourages the Commission to take the Standard for responsible mining developed by the Initiative for Responsible Mining Association (IRMA) a starting point, taking into consideration SME's needs*; stresses the need to underpin this commitment with concrete technical support, *knowledge transfer, building of skills, institutions and legal frameworks*, institution building and political dialogue with partner countries; stresses the need *of homogeneous policies related to ethical standard for CRM sourcing; stresses the need* to mobilise more state and private actors to also subscribe to and implement sustainability standards;
26. *Welcomes the Commission's public commitment to introducing a legislative proposal on corporate due diligence and corporate accountability in 2021, and insists that this legislation contribute towards addressing abuses of human rights and social and environment standards in value chains; recalls its resolution of 10 March 2021 containing recommendations to the Commission on due diligence and corporate responsibility;*
27. Reiterates its call in its resolution of 25 March 2021 on a new EU-Africa Strategy – a partnership for sustainable and inclusive development⁸ for fair and sustainable exploitation of CRMs in Africa; supports the Commission in its endeavours to conclude new CRM partnerships with African countries *strengthening the value chain in Africa to be ethically, environmentally and technologically more sustainable and enable EU-support incapacity building;*
- 27 a Calls on the Commission to strengthen standardisation activities with regard to CRM-related high quality components in relevant international fora, since this is important for EU companies, in particular SMEs;*

AM 234, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 247, INTA 12, 14, 18, ENVI 19

31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

EXCLUSIVE COMPETENCES CLAIMED BY ENVI and INTA

Not part of ITRE compromise, not put to vote in ITRE

Calls for the scaling up of sustainable agricultural practices beneficial to sustainable phosphorus management; highlights the synergies of such practices with **reduced climate and biodiversity footprints**; ENVI 5

Requests the Commission to propose effective EU-wide collection scheme rules to increase collection rates of waste products containing CRMs; calls on the Commission to assess, among other options for extended producer responsibility, introducing deposit refund schemes in EU waste legislation, in particular in Directive 2012/19/EU, taking into account the characteristics of different products, while ensuring the schemes are compatible across Member States, in order to incentivise consumers to bring their end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment - particularly small items - to dedicated collection and recycling facilities, building on positive experience from deposit refund schemes for glass and plastics in many Member States; ENVI 9

Regrets that the low level of recycling in some uses² and the export of aluminium waste and scrap³ have led to a lower end-of-life recycling input rate (EOL-RIR) than could have otherwise been achieved; stresses that the EU should aim to put in place measures to achieve 100 % EOL-RIR for aluminium; ENVI 13

Calls on the Commission to prioritise CRM extraction from existing domestic mines, i.e. from mine tailing, waste rock, landfills and more effective urban mining, in preference to new mining, if sustainable, i.e. if environmental impacts, including energy and chemical use, are smaller; stresses that this extraction and subsequent restoration must be carried out using the best available techniques (BATs), guaranteeing best ecological performance and economic viability; ENVI 25

Calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the post-extraction phase of mining projects and the end-of-life phase of CRMs, in accordance with the waste hierarchy established in the Waste Framework Directive, and especially where CRMs are also hazardous substances; ENVI 26

Believes that mining permits and concessions should include requirements for the safe, efficient and sustainable recovery and processing of all economically and technically recoverable CRMs; requests the Commission to urgently implement Parliament's demands in its resolution of 27 April 2017 on implementation of the Mining Waste Directive; reiterates that the questionnaire currently used as reporting system under Article 18 of the Directive is not fit for purpose, and requests the Commission to create a harmonised, digitised and transparent EU registration system that is based on harmonised definitions and treatment criteria for mining waste and that includes all the relevant environmental impact data, including the content concentrations of waste deposits; ENVI 27

² While EOL-RIR in Europe for aluminium used in transport and buildings was over 90 %, only 60 % of the aluminium used in packaging was recycled in 2013.

³ 'If the EU had processed domestically the flow of aluminium waste and scrap exported in 2015, the EoL-RIR would have increased to 16% (Passarini et al., 2018)', from the European Commission Study on the EU's list of Critical Raw Materials(2020).

Encourages a comprehensive assessment of the mining sector's inclusion in the scope of the Industrial Emissions Directive in light of the high environmental impact of mining activities, the average large size of mining projects, the variations in the pollution management standards applied in mining sites across Europe, and the potential expansion of CRM mining activities in Europe; suggests the identification of BATs for mine restoration specifically relating to soil and water; ENVI 32

Encourages the Commission to review the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive to ensure that an environmental impact assessment is carried out for mining projects of all sizes, and that this assessment is performed by an independent third party; ENVI33

Considers that mining emissions should be covered by the future carbon border adjustment mechanism. ENVI 36

Recalls the Commission's commitment that marine minerals in the international seabed cannot be extracted or used before the effects of deep sea mining on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood, and it is proven that the technologies and operational practices do no serious harm to the environment, in line with the precautionary principle and calls for this by Parliament and the Council; encourages the Commission to translate this commitment into concrete actions to protect these highly vulnerable ecosystems; ENVI 39

INTA

Welcomes the emphasis of CRMs in the Commission's communication on the Trade Policy Review; calls for an assertive trade policy emphasizing the diversification and resilience of supply chains, and prioritising the improvement of global and EU mechanisms to create a favourable trade environment for European industry; INTA 1

Stresses that EU industry faces high international competition in access to raw materials and is vulnerable to export restrictions measures by third countries; acknowledges that a global increase in demand is likely to lead to an increase in prices and encourages the Commission to present an analysis of this point; INTA 6

Calls on the Commission to diversify supply sources of CRMs as much as possible and reduce current reliance on a few non-EU countries by supporting investment which engages European and global partners and SMEs as part of a long-term international sourcing strategy; INTA 7

Stresses that the EU's trade policy plays a key role in improving EU access to CRMs while promoting sustainable standards, good governance and responsible sourcing ; stresses further the importance of upholding trade and global supply chains; stresses that this goal should be achieved by strengthening existing partnerships and trade agreements and building new strategic agreements or EU joint ventures with resource-rich and other like-minded sourcing countries, in accordance with clearly defined priorities; welcomes in that sense the ongoing dialogue with Canada, Australia and Chile, aiming to strengthen trade relations in the area of CRMs; calls

on the Commission to further reinforce cooperation within the framework of the EU-US-Japan Conference on Critical Materials; emphasises the need for closer cooperation with key international suppliers in the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Africa, as well as with China and other developing countries in the Global South; INTA 7

Underlines that future EU free trade and partnership agreements can provide not only greater supply security, but also reliable economic framework, and that they should include specific provisions on CRMs, as announced by the Commission in its Trade for All Strategy, in order to promote cooperation, ensure compliance with international commitments, eliminate and avoid export restrictions and comply with the current rules for pre- and post-establishment for foreign direct investments; calls on the Commission to further enhance the monitoring and enforcement of free trade agreements, including trade and sustainable development chapters, to ensure that commitments and provisions on the responsible sourcing of CRMs are defined and met by trading partners and that the possible concerns of communities affected by extractive activities are considered; underlines that this should be among the priority tasks of the Chief Trade Enforcement Officer; INTA 9

Calls the Commission to launch a discussion at the WTO on the constraints placed on the scaling up of a circular economy by local content requirement measures, to build a stronger partnership with different world regions, in particular with Africa, and to ensure that free trade agreements reflect the enhanced objectives of the circular economy; INTA 11

Underlines the a fully functioning rules-based multilateral trading system is key to ensuring open and sustainable trade flows of critical raw materials; Expresses concern at the use of export restrictions on CRMs by some WTO members, including China, and urges all Members to refrain from pursuing such policies; calls on the Commission, therefore, to use international fora to curtail such distortive export restrictions on critical raw materials; renews its call on the Commission, in this regard, to redouble its efforts towards an ambitious reform of the WTO in order to fight distortions of international trade and unfair trade practices, provide a stable and predictable international trading environment and guarantee fair and effective competition worldwide; INTA 14

Calls for rules of origin to be used in a stricter way to safeguard raw material production and prevent circumvention in regions where operators are subject to less stringent sustainability and industrial subsidy requirements; underlines that any new sourcing activities by companies operating in the EU market have to adhere to the Conflict Minerals Regulation, the rules on responsible sourcing described in the Non-Financial Reporting Directive and international standards of responsible commodity sourcing; calls for a ban on the import of critical raw materials related to human and workers' rights violations such as forced labour or child labour; INTA 12

Calls the Commission to further strengthen cooperation on sustainable CRM sourcing with non-EU countries, particular with like-minded partners, as well as its engagement with the World Trade Organisation; INTA 10

Welcomes the Joint Statement of the Trilateral Meeting of the Trade Ministers of Japan, the US and the Commission, and supports the proposed definition of industrial subsidies; welcomes the fact that the definition extends beyond the WTO

Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and the EU Anti-Subsidy Regulation, and provides a broader definition of a subsidy; believes that such measures are crucial in levelling the international playing field in the area of critical raw materials, as industrial subsidies, particularly in China, pose a serious threat to EU industry and workers since they distort international competition; INTA 15

Welcomes the joint EU-US initiative on addressing global steel and aluminium excess capacity and calls for comprehensive and expeditious measures to hold to account countries such as China that support trade-distorting policies; reminds the Commission, however, that for the time being the US Section 232 tariffs remain in full force and that this issue must urgently be resolved; INTA 16

Agrees with the Commission's assessment that shifting EU import payments for critical raw materials from other international currencies to the euro would have some advantages, such as reducing price volatility and helping to make EU importers and non-EU exporters less dependent on US dollar funding markets; INTA 17