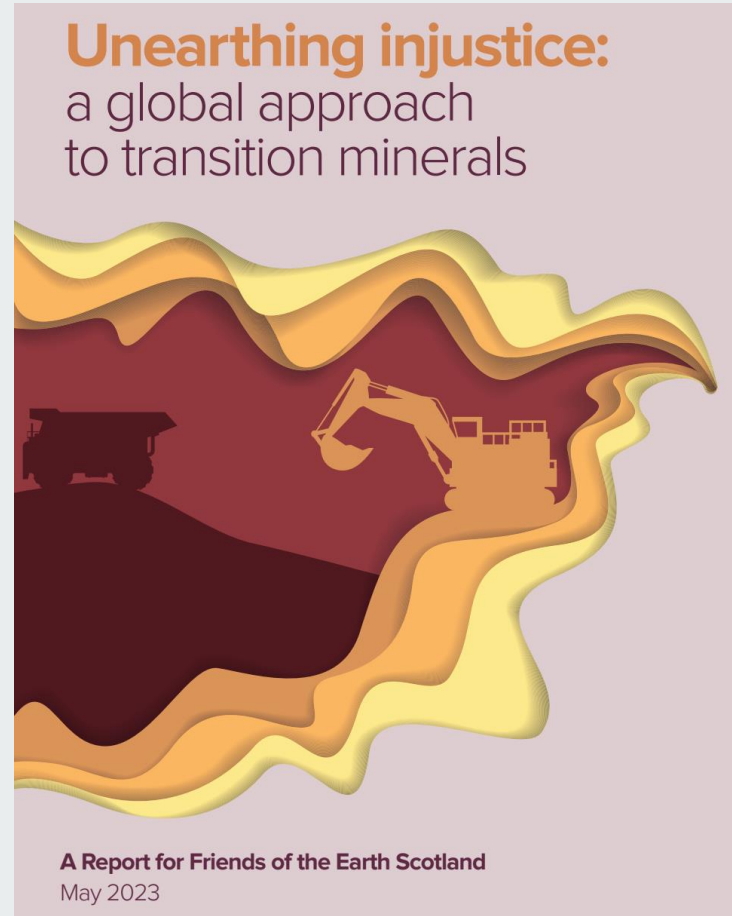


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# Transition mineral supply chains in the context of Scottish legislation

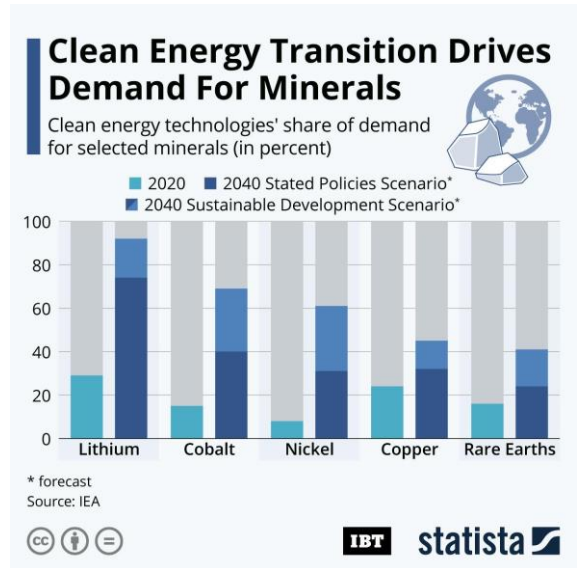
Responsible Raw Materials  
Conference

10 May 2023



## The FoE Scotland report covers ....

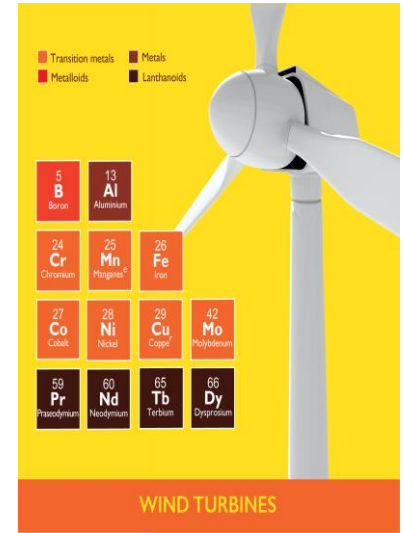
- Aims to raise awareness of transition minerals
- their environmental and social impacts
- their essential role in Scotland's energy transition
- and how supply chain justice and demand reduction can reduce their harmful impacts



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# Transition Minerals

- The report focuses on the supply of lithium and steel
- Chosen because of their importance to Scotland's energy transition and the significant human rights and environmental injustices created through the way they are extracted
- We argue that iron & steel should be considered a transition mineral (criticality vs transition)
- Map out supply chains & case studies (Chile & Australia for lithium, with Brazil, Canada & Turkey for steel)



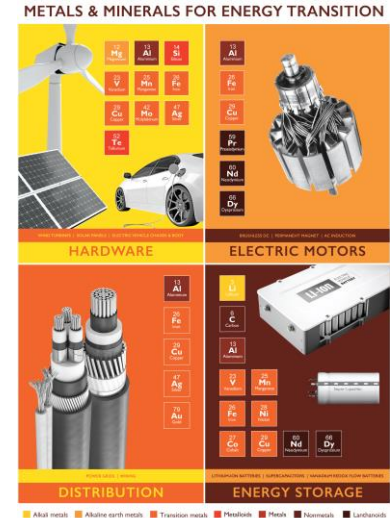
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## Scottish legislative context

- **Scottish 2020 Climate Change Plan** (lays out strategies for decarbonisation but does not feature transition minerals) – emissions targets ignore emissions from imports (which make up 58% of Scottish carbon footprint in 2019)
- **Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan** – consultations started in 2023 (but little reference to global just transition or materials required for a transition)
- The **National Planning Framework 4** – lists a just transition as one of its key principles and refers to the need for a circular economy
- **The Circular Economy Bill** is an opportunity to create a materially just and sustainable economy by

# Importance of Demand Reduction

- Reducing demand will always be essential to reducing the impacts of mining
- Different decarbonisation paths have different implications for material demand - If the proportion of bus journeys in Scotland increased by 30% lithium requirements would be 32% less
- Current global recycling rate for lithium is only 1%, while Scotland could focus on recycling its own scrap steel



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## Conclusions

- The Scottish Government must create a 'Resource Justice Strategy' for Scotland, which includes within it a plan for fair and sustainable consumption of transition minerals
- The aim of the resource justice strategy should be to ensure Scotland's consumption of materials is sustainable and just
- The approach should be guided by statutory and science based consumption reduction targets



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# Five pillars of the Resource Justice Strategy

- 1) **Commitment to a globally just material transition** – ‘does no harm’ & due diligence guidance
- 2) **Creation of consumption reduction targets** – carbon-based & material-based consumption targets
- 3) **Demand reduction policies**
- 4) **Clear and transparent data**
- 5) **Fair and collaborative policy process**