Mineral circularity provides a framework for a systematic approach to managing minerals throughout their life cycle. It involves recovering minerals from various waste streams such as end-of-life products, manufacturing scrap, and mining tailings. It also includes upstream measures to reduce the total demand for minerals through product design and lifetime extension.

Collaborate and partner with us – contact: pace@wri.org to find out more.

Scaling mineral circularity for global resilience
PRESENTS POTENTIAL BENEFITS FOR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
<th>NATURE</th>
<th>CLIMATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By diversifying mineral supply</td>
<td>By minimizing further extraction of raw</td>
<td>By widening access to essential minerals alleviating</td>
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<tr>
<td>chains reducing the risk of</td>
<td>materials supporting biodiversity health</td>
<td>pressure on the green/digital transitions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>conflict over resources.</td>
<td>while limiting pollution.</td>
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KEY BENEFITS

People
At least 40 percent of all intrastate conflicts have a link to natural resources. Scaling mineral circularity can diversify global mineral supply chains, reducing conflicts over scarce or regionally concentrated mineral resources. By recapturing minerals from end-of-life products, for example, the dependence on specific countries or regions for critical minerals can be reduced. This diversification enhances global resilience and has the potential to mitigate geopolitical tensions and disputes related to mineral resource availability.

Nature
Minerals account for over half of all raw materials extracted and processed. This is a root cause of biodiversity loss and pollution. By slowing down the demand for virgin minerals, circular practices can lower air and water pollution, and protect biodiversity.

Climate
To reach net zero by 2050, mineral demand for clean energy is projected to rise by six times. The projected demand growth far exceeds the current supply capacity for some minerals, such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, copper, and rare earth elements. Circularity is a key lever to help bridge the minerals supply-demand gap and support the clean energy transition for climate change mitigation.

HOW PACE WORKS

1. Background
- Identify an issue that is important and underserved and that presents an opportunity to deliver a public good.
- Identify an appropriate geography or angle of focus.

2. Stakeholder mapping
- Gather intelligent information on the state of policy, investment, technology, and innovation domains relevant to the issue.
- Identify the key stakeholders who have a role to play.

3. Workshops
- Coordinate/design an initial workshop with key stakeholders and strategic co-hosts. Participants are selected for their understanding of the issue and potential solutions.
- Establish further activities to pursue.

4. Outcomes
Generate integrated recommendations for action. These might include, but are not limited to:
- Projects/plans
- Further research
- Communications activities
- Scenario planning
- Input to coalitions
- Pre-purchase agreements
- Policy recommendations
- Influence mapping
- Targeted PR

Feedback