Proposal for a Critical Minerals Markets Information System (CriMMIS) Trial



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WEEK 2024



A Critical Minerals Markets Information System

<u>Concept</u>: A Critical Minerals Markets Information System (CriMMIS) drawing lessons from G20 Agricultural Markets Information System (AMIS).

The aims are to:

- enhance market data standards;
- improve transparency; and
- lessen price volatility.

<u>Proposal</u>: A 3-year trial hosted by a neutral inter-governmental organisation using an AMIS-like actor-agnostic approach for a well-defined set of globally accepted critical minerals.

Information asymmetries and other market failures in critical minerals markets result from a range of complex factors

FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION INCLUDE:

- BY- OR CO-PRODUCT STATUS OF MANY CRITICAL MINERALS AND METALS.
- DISPARATE CLASSIFICATION AND REPORTING SYSTEMS.
- VARIABLE QUALITY OF AVAILABLE DATA AND A GENERAL LACK OF GLOBAL TECHNICAL STANDARDS.
- THE RELATIVELY SMALL SCALE OF VOLUMES TRADED IN GLOBAL MARKETS.
- LACK OF TRANSPARENCY IN PRICE-SETTING MECHANISMS.
- FACTORS MODIFYING THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN "RESOURCES" AND "RESERVES" IN COMPANY REPORTING.
- LONG LEAD TIMES AND POOR SUPPLY ELASTICITIES IN RESPONSE TO DEMAND SHOCKS.



Methodological options

Issues for further discussion include: information management and analysis; methods; participation and implementation.

Globally scalable approaches to markets information system design at varied stages of current use include:

- An on-line information system screening and publishing open source raw material production and prices monthly.
- A multi-level data pooling network at elemental, component, product and system agnostic value chain levels.
- Labelling of different data sources to form a harmonised dataset pool for material stocks and flows analysis.
- A multi-level global company database integrating public and private data for supply chain mapping.
- Further possible approaches enabling centralised data, decentralised distributed ledgers, and other models.

Combining such disparate approaches may, subject to resources, offer a practicable and comprehensive global approach.

Sources: https://ce-hub.org/knowledge-hub/ce-hub-technical-report-a-guide-to-public-data-resources-for-a-circular-economy-modelling-and-measurement-framework/. R. Myers et al. 2019. YSTAFDB, a unified database of material stocks and flows for sustainability science. Nature Scientific Data https://www.nature.com/articles/s41597-019-0085-7. M. Matthews. 2023. Final evaluation of the global supply chains intelligence pilot and identification of potential future impacts https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-global-supply-chains-intelligence-pilot-gscip-by-ipsos.. A. Pichler et al. 2023. Building an alliance to map global supply networks. Science 382 pp.270-272.



A CriMMIS Theory of Change

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND IMPACTS

- Lower probability and impact of global critical mineral price shocks.
- Assumptions: actor-agnostic approach; information-sharing; policy coordination; no external market shocks.

OUTCOMES

- Improved market transparency.
- Use of international standards.
- Understanding of market dynamics.

- Enhanced information-sharing.
- Openness to alternative views.
- **Support for** development of international standards.
- Effective policy dialogue.
- Coordinated policy response to market uncertainty.
- **Decision-making by consensus** → intersubjectivity.
- Fewer isolated responses to market uncertainty.

OUTPUTS

- Collection, evaluation and dissemination of market and policy data on production, utilisation, stocks and trade.
- Development of market monitoring indicators and methods → improved forecasts.

- Improved capacity to inform standards development and data validation.
- Improved policy maker and stakeholder group dialogue through an Information Group and Rapid Response Forum
- Comparative advantages of member organisations enable CriMMIS to function smoothly.

INPUTS

Data science and supply or value chain **mapping**

Material flow and market analysis

Capability building

Policy analysis

Stakeholder **engagement**

Administrative staff and resources



THE VIEWS EXPRESSED ARE THOSE OF THE AUTHOR AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Thank you!

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