

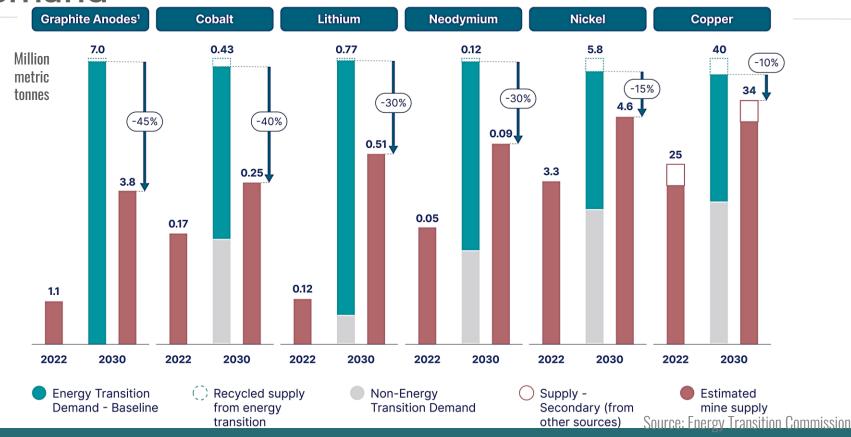
The Climate Imperative

Barriers to Decarbonization Investment

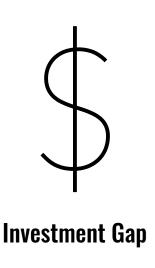
Eyab Al-Aini

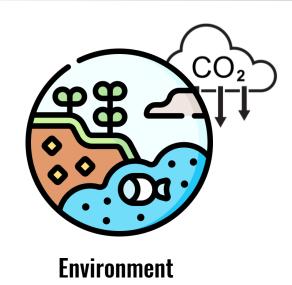
October 30, 2024

Global supply from mines is not expected to meet demand



Three imperatives define Canada's success (or failure) on critical mineral mining



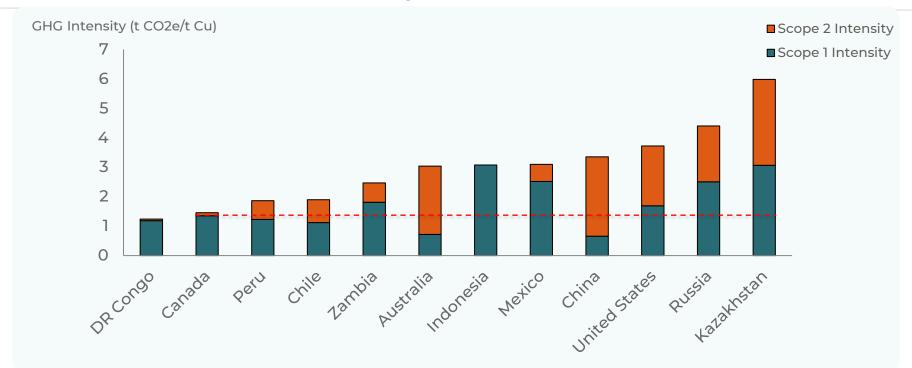




Consent

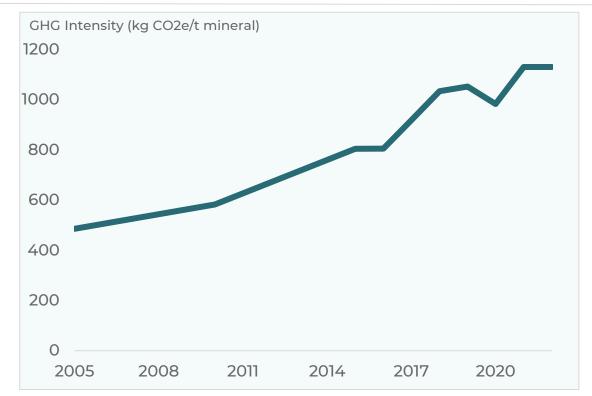


Canada has a low carbon intensity because of cleaner grids but is not the lowest on Scope 1 emissions



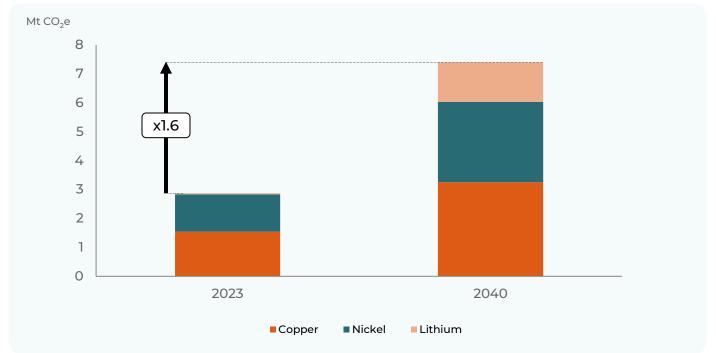


Emissions intensity in the sector is increasing





Business-as-usual mining can more than double emission





Decarbonization offers a long-term competitive advantage

New Sources of Capital and Demand Growth

Lower Transition Risks New Sources of Policy Support



A range of barriers are holding back investment in decarbonization

Policy Uncertainty

Information and Policy Gaps

Lack of standardization Lack of transparency Lack of Traceability



No premium Insufficient interest



Supply

High Abatement Costs
Key Technologies not Commercial
Lack of access to clean power
Investor Demands
Planning and Implementation Challenges



Policies cannot work in isolation

Battery Passport (Digital Credentials) CBAM

Policy Options

Green & transition taxonomy
Asset level emission disclosures
Recycling Targets

Demand

Contracts for Difference

Sustainable Procurement

Requirements

Price Guarantees



Supply

Expanded Tax Credits
Carbon Certification Support
Knowledge Sharing Requirements
Infrastructure Investment
Innovation funds



Decarbonization in mining is happening in Underground mines







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