
What have Dysprosium, Europium, Gadolinium, Lutetium, Neodymium, Praseodymium and Yttrium in common?

- a. Difficult to pronounce correctly when first trying
- b. Names of ancient settlements in the roman empire
- c. Raw materials considered critical to the European economy
- d. Almost only produced in one country
- e. Without them, many of today's low-carbon and future technologies would not work

- a. correct, but might depend on who is saying them :-)
- b. correct; they belong to the Rare Earth Metals, which the European Commission named as critical in its 2017 list of Critical Raw Materials for the EU (COM(2017) 490 final)
- c. correct; 95% of global production comes from China, see the 2017 list of Critical Raw Materials for the EU (COM(2017) 490 final)
- d. correct; for example Neodymium, Praseodymium and Dysprosium are needed for permanent magnets in wind turbines or for electric traction motors in hybrid, electric or fuel cell vehicles, (source: Blagojeva et al. (2016); doi:10.2790/08169)
- e.



MinFuture

Global material flows and demand-supply forecasting for mineral strategies

Global demand for minerals is growing rapidly, driven by population growth, urbanisation and an increasingly diverse range of technical applications. Information on material flows and complex supply chains is fragmented, which makes it difficult to develop strategies for securing raw material supply. The EU funded project MinFuture enhances collaboration among key institutions that provide or use global resource data. It develops and tests a common methodology to measure global cycles of materials. MinFuture runs from December 2016 until November 2018.

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