19th November 2019

New report offers geological insight into cobalt global supply chain as demand rises

A new report by the British Geological Survey (BGS) looks into the worldwide availability of cobalt as global demand for the metal is set to increase dramatically.

Led by BGS scientists Evi Petavratzi, Gus Gunn and Carolin Kresse, the Cobalt Commodity Review draws together a range of geological and market data to examine the global geological availability, extraction and supply of cobalt, highlighting areas that are current and crucial to a future lowcarbon society.

Cobalt is one of the essential metals for our modern world and is fundamental to our efforts to tackle climate change.

It already powers our mobile phones, tablets and laptops. This alone makes it a valuable metal, but the electrification of our energy systems and the future of electric vehicles means we will rely heavily on metals like cobalt to develop a low-carbon society.

It is cobalt’s use in the creation of rechargeable car batteries that continue to make it a fiercely competitive commodity for the international market.

The report by the BGS offers a review of current global resources and reserves, providing geological insight into supply routes, the potential of deep-sea mining for cobalt, extraction methods, processing technologies and the global cobalt supply chain.

Evi Petavratzi, said: “Finding and protecting the resources required to sustain and meet our future needs will be critical over the coming decades, yet questions remain about how demand for cobalt can be satisfied under the current market conditions.”
“The report reviews issues related to the responsible sourcing and sustainability of cobalt supply. Whilst it doesn’t set out to resolve these challenges, it brings together a wide range of globally reliable sources to provide a review of current market conditions and the implications for future supply.”

Cobalt is typically extracted as a by-product of other metal mining activity, mostly copper or nickel. It is now fundamental to modern industry and is classed by the EU and the US as a critical raw material.

Apart from being widely used in rechargeable batteries, cobalt is used to produce alloys that are extremely tough, anticorrosive and heat resistant under intense temperatures. The alloys are found in aircraft engines, nuclear power stations, turbines, cutting tools and even prosthetic limbs.

The use of cobalt in pigments to deliver a vivid blue colour is another longstanding application. It even benefits our healthcare, as gamma rays from cobalt therapy enable radiotherapy treatment to be delivered very precisely in high doses.

Whilst this has made cobalt extremely valuable to many industries, it is vehicle makers who will likely need the most dramatic increase in supply.

Around 50 per cent of cobalt demand is now for battery use. Based on the International Energy Agency cobalt demand projections, a threefold increase in global cobalt production is required by 2030 to satisfy the electric vehicles market alone. How we deal with this in a sustainable manner has geological implications and is just one area highlighted in the report.

Click here to see the full report.

*Ends*

**Image:** Kevitsa, Auroras on Vajunen reservoir. Photo: Boliden/Tomas Westermark © free to use 2016

**For further information please contact:** bgspress@bgs.ac.uk

**British Geological Survey**

The British Geological Survey (BGS) is a world leading applied geoscience research centre that is part of UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) and affiliated to the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC). BGS core science provides objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge to inform UK Government on the opportunities and challenges of the subsurface. It undertakes national and public good research to understand earth and environmental processes in the UK and globally. The BGS annual budget of approximately £60 million pa is funded directly by UKRI, as well as research grants, government commissions and private sector contracts. Its 650 staff work across the UK with two main sites, the head office in Nottingham and Lyell Centre, a joint collaboration with Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh. BGS works with more than 150 private sector organisations, has close links to 40 universities and sponsors about 100 PhD students each year. Please see [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk).