

# China's global reach grows behind critical minerals

August 2023



This article, by S&P Global Ratings and S&P Commodity Insights, is a thought leadership report that neither addresses views about ratings on individual entities nor is a rating action. S&P Global Ratings and S&P Commodity Insights are separate and independent divisions of S&P Global.

## Authors

### S&P Global Ratings

**Charles Chang**

Greater China Country Lead, Corporates  
charles.chang@spglobal.com

**Claire Yuan**

China Auto Lead  
claire.yuan@spglobal.com

**Stephen Chan**

Credit Analyst, China Auto  
stephen.chan@spglobal.com

**Diego Ocampo**

Latin America Heavy Industries Sector Lead, Corporates  
diego.ocampo@spglobal.com

**Annie Ao**

China Mining Lead  
annie.ao@spglobal.com

### S&P Global Commodity Insights

**Avery Chen**

Editorial, Commodity Insights News  
avery.chen@spglobal.com

## Contributors

**Jenny Chan**, Research Assistant

**April Pascual**, Senior Editor

**Shirley Gil**, Lead Designer

**Claire Sun**, Research Assistant

**James Mantooth**, Senior Editorial Manager

## Key takeaways:



China's global reach is growing behind minerals critical to a wide range of products that will shape the future.



Firms from upstream to downstream, from miners to makers of batteries and electric vehicles are jumping in this race across emerging markets.



The Chinese government is likely to take more actions in the sector, which will raise the country's influence in these minerals and the industries that rely on them.

China's reach is quietly growing behind minerals critical to a wide range of products that will shape the future. Facing more restrictive foreign investment policies in developed markets, Chinese firms are pursuing such key minerals as lithium and cobalt in other locations. S&P Global believes China will continue to build its influence over these minerals and the industries that rely on them as it works with governments keen on foreign investments across the developing world.

Chinese firms from upstream to downstream, from miners to battery-makers to electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers, are jumping into this race. Whether related to top-line growth, cost control, supply security, or backward integration, their motivations are compelling and are likely to last beyond temporary dips in these minerals' prices.

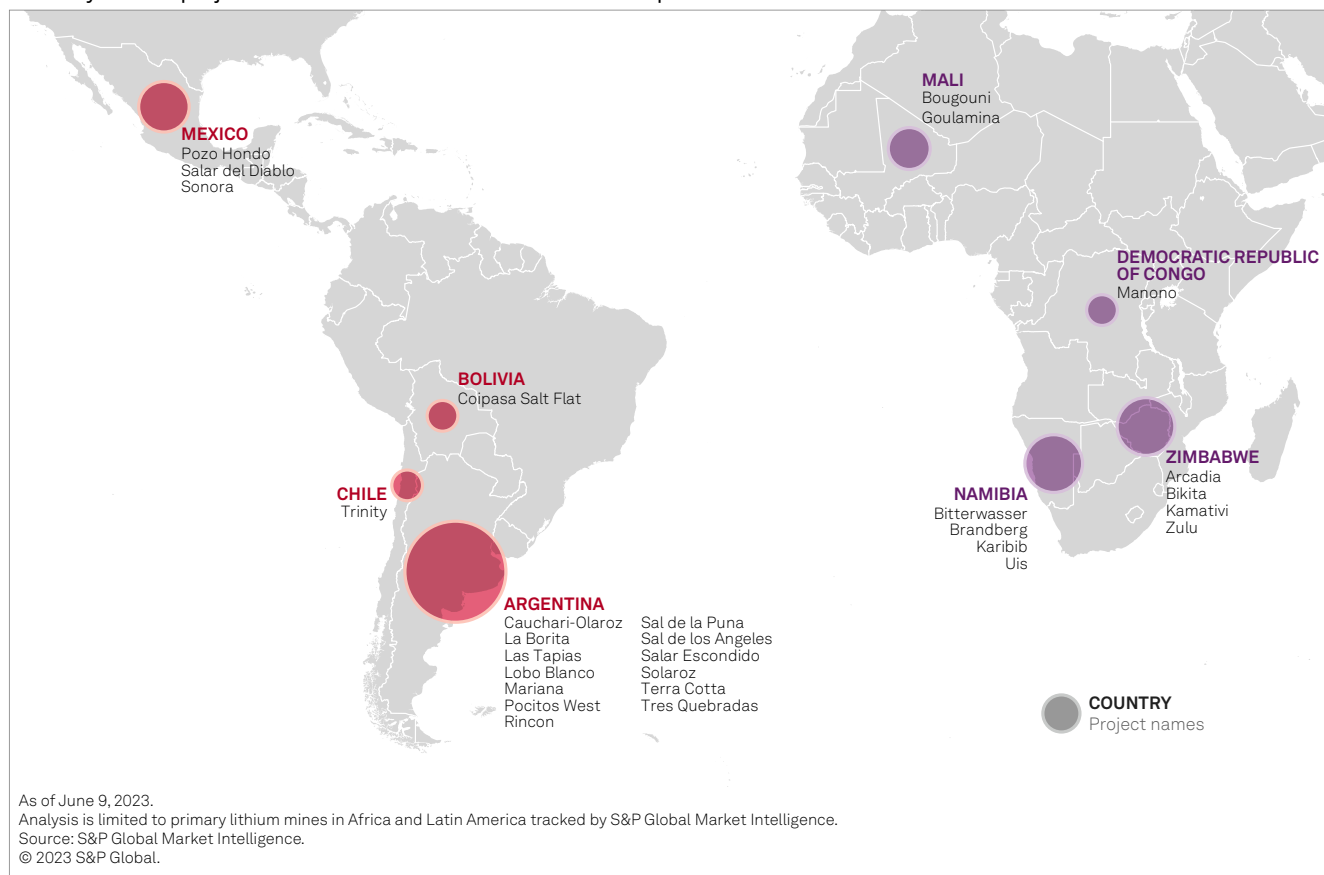
Although many countries are increasingly aware of these minerals' importance, Chinese firms have been the most active in these pursuits. Emerging markets across Africa and

Latin America are their next stops. While these ventures may bring benefits, they may also raise investment and execution risks for related sectors as more firms enter these new markets.

Heeding urgings from the industry, the Chinese government is likely to take more supportive actions, as it views these sectors as integral to the country's core strategy. This alignment of interest will facilitate the development of China's influence over these minerals and the industries that rely on them as more Chinese firms secure access and expand production capacity.

### Chinese firms' lithium chase in Latin America and Africa

Primary lithium projects with interests from China-based companies



## Top lines drive miners' global chase

With the country's dominant position in rare earth minerals firmly in place, Chinese firms are chasing the next critical mineral: lithium. Lithium is a key raw material needed for a wide range of industries crucial to the future, including mobile phones, EVs, renewable power and supercomputing.

The United Nations has called lithium-ion batteries the "critical pillar in a fossil fuel-free economy." The US Energy Department has also identified lithium as a material "essential to the economic or national security of the United States."

Despite that label, Chinese, not US, firms have been more active in lithium M&A. Acquisitions of lithium assets by China's mining majors and lithium producers have

gained pace since 2021 (Table 1), when lithium prices started to escalate. Although demand from downstream EV markets has softened recently on slowing global growth, we expect interest in these minerals to persist and acquisitions to continue as firms across related industries grapple with supply security and cost volatility.

Lithium producers such as Ganfeng Lithium Co. Ltd. and Tianqi Lithium Corp. are trying to secure upstream raw materials for the production expansion of their core business. Meanwhile, metal miners such as Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd. are entering the lithium chase to diversify their exposure and to benefit from the mineral's growth potential.

In addition to lithium, nickel and cobalt are also attracting investments from both Chinese upstream and midstream firms. However, these deals are smaller and are mostly in Indonesia and Australia. Lygend Resources & Technology Co. Ltd., Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co. Ltd. and Tsingshan Holdings Group, for example, have been setting up nickel smelters in Indonesia.

Most of these M&As were funded by internally generated cash. Large upstream miners have healthy operating cashflows, thanks to the recent commodity upcycle. Some midstream firms have also raised funds from equity markets, such as the IPOs of Lygend and Tianqi in 2022. Although these funding channels reduce the risk of excessive debt-funded ventures, investment risks remain. Past experience of overseas chase for coal and other energy resources have left some Chinese firms (e.g. CITIC Ltd.) with sizable losses. Such risks will require close monitoring, along with any benefits these projects may bring.

Table 1

## Major lithium M&A deals (over \$100M) since 2018

Announcement date	Acquiree name	Acquiree type	Acquiree country	Buyer name	Buyer country	Acquired share (%)	Value (\$M)
December 2022	Arena Minerals Inc.	Company	Chile, Argentina	Lithium Americas Corp.	US	63	139
July 2022	Lithea Inc.	Company	Canada	GFL International Co.	China	100	962
May 2022	Lakkor Tso Salt Lake	Project	Argentina	Zijin Mining Group Co.	China	70	741
February 2022	Bikita Minerals (Pty) Ltd.	Company	China	Sinomine Resource Group Co.	China	100	212
December 2021	Arcadia Lithium	Project	Zimbabwe	Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co.	China	87	343
December 2021	Rincon Mining Pty Ltd.	Company	Zimbabwe	Rio Tinto Group	Australia	100	825
November 2021	Millennial Lithium Corp.*	Company	Australia	Lithium Americas Corp.	US	100	363
October 2021	Neo Lithium Corp.	Company	Canada	Zijin Mining Group Co.	China	100	721
September 2021	Manono	Project	Canada	Suzhou CATH Energy Technologies	China	24	240
September 2021	Rhyolite Ridge	Project	US	Sibanye Stillwater Ltd.	Africa	50	490
May 2021	Bacanora Lithium Plc	Company	Democratic Republic of Congo	Ganfeng Int'l Trading (Shanghai) Ltd.	China	71	262
April 2021	Galaxy Resources Ltd.	Company	UK	Orocobre Ltd.	Australia	100	1,214
March 2021	Minmetals Salt Lake Co.	Company	Australia	Qinghai Liangcheng Mining Co.	China	49	226
October 2020	Altura	Project	China	Pilbara Minerals Ltd.	Australia	100	174
May 2019	Kidman Resources Ltd.	Company	Australia	Wesfarmers Ltd.	Australia	100	513
November 2018	Wodgina mine	Project	Australia	Albemarle Corp.	Australia	60	1,300
August 2018	Cauchari-Olaroz	Project	Australia	Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co.	China	50	138
May 2018	Package of tenements	Project	Argentina	POSCO	South Korea	100	346
May 2018	S. Q. y Minera de Chile	Company	Argentina	Tianqi Lithium Corp.	China	24	4,066
March 2018	Lithium assets*	Project	Chile	Orion Resource Partners (USA) LP	US	NA	150

Data as of June 2023.

NA = not available; S. Q. y Minera de Chile = Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile

S.A. \* Indicates deals directly or indirectly involving a private equity investor.

Source: Company announcements; media reports; Capital IQ; S&P Global Ratings.

© 2023 S&P Global.

# Bottom lines drive battery-makers' vertical push

The vertical integration of Chinese battery-makers into the upstream mining sector is closely related to the pace of vehicle electrification in China and raw material price movement.

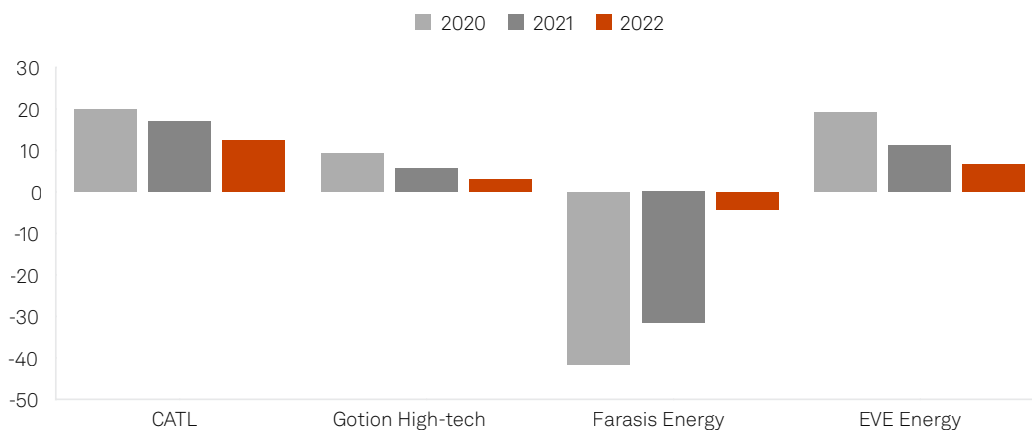
Before 2021, when the EV penetration rate in China was still low at about 5%, the supply and demand for both battery and raw materials were largely balanced. Battery-makers made small upstream investments by acquiring minority stakes in miners to strengthen their relationships and secure stable supply.

Wider product offerings, more widely available charging infrastructure and improving battery technology led to rising acceptance of EVs. Battery installations grew nearly fivefold in 2022 from the level in 2020, while EV penetration rates in the country rose to 15% in 2021 and 27% in 2022.

The robust demand, plus severe production disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic, drove prices of major raw materials (e.g., lithium, nickel, cobalt) to skyrocket. From the beginning of 2021 to the end of 2022, the cost of lithium carbonate escalated by at least tenfold. This exerted material margin pressures on the battery producers (Chart 1), as raw materials contribute to 60%-70% of the total cost of battery cell manufacturing.

Chart 1

## Rising input costs are squeezing Chinese battery-makers' EBITDA margins (%)



As of June 2023.

CATL = Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. Ltd.; Farasis Energy = Farasis Energy (Gan Zhou) Co. Ltd.;

Gotion High-tech = Gotion High-tech Co. Ltd.; EVE Energy = EVE Energy Co. Ltd.

Data are under reported basis.

Source: Capital IQ; S&P Global Ratings.

© 2023 S&P Global.

These cost pressures are exacerbated by intensifying competition in the battery market, which has limited the ability of battery players to fully pass through incremental costs to auto original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

As a result, battery-makers' profitability has deteriorated notably since 2021. For example, the reported EBITDA margins of Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. Ltd. (CATL), the world's largest EV- battery maker, dropped to 12.4% in 2022 from 17% in 2021 and 20% in 2020.

Amid tight supply and volatile prices, more self-sufficiency upstream should help battery-makers control costs and avoid operational disruptions.

In light of the significant supply shortages and surge in material costs in the last two years, more battery-makers are trying to manage costs by establishing stronger ties with upstream players not just at home, but also abroad (Table 2).

Battery-makers' preferred approach includes acquiring minority interests in mining assets or forming mining and refinery joint ventures (JVs), especially in lithium. Such acquisitions and JVs can give battery-makers direct access to raw materials and secure stable upstream supplies, which is especially important during volatile market conditions.

Apart from lithium, battery-makers have also invested in other raw materials, such as cobalt and ferric phosphate, among others. Indonesia has banned nickel ore export since 2020. Facing surging demand for nickel amid accelerating EV penetration, Chinese battery players such as CATL, Sunwoda Electronic Co. Ltd. and EVE Energy Co. Ltd. have formed JVs with nickel miners and refinery businesses in Indonesia.

Table 2

## Chinese battery players' global chase

Country	Date	Critical mineral	Amount	Form of investment	Details
<b>Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. Ltd. (CATL)</b>					
Bolivia	June 2023	Lithium	US\$1.4 B	JV	JV agreement with Bolivian SOE Yacimientos de Lito Bolivianos on lithium mining and refinery.
Indonesia	April 2022	Nickel	US\$6 B	JV	JV agreement with Indonesian SOEs Industri Baterai Indonesia and Aneka Tambang on integrated battery supply chain.
China, Democratic Republic of Congo	September 2021	Lithium	US\$240 M	Minority interest	Suzhou CATH Energy Tech. Co. Ltd., a JV of Pei Zhenhua and CATL, acquired 24% of Manono lithium-tin project.
Democratic Republic of Congo	April 2021	Cobalt	US\$137.5 M	Minority interest	Acquiring 25% stakes in KFM Holding Ltd.
Canada	September 2020	Lithium	C\$8.6 M	Minority interest	Acquiring ~8% stakes of Neo Lithium Corp.
Australia	September 2019	Lithium	A\$55 M	Minority interest	Acquiring 8.5% stakes of Pilbara Minerals Ltd.
Canada, Morocco	April 2018	Nickel, cobalt	C\$15 M	Minority interest	Acquiring 25% of North American Nickel Inc., which operates in Canada and Morocco.
Canada	March 2018	Lithium	NA	Acquisition	Acquiring controlling stakes in North American Lithium Inc.
<b>Sunwoda Electronic Co. Ltd. (Sunwoda)</b>					
Indonesia	August 2022	Nickel	US\$11.7 M	JV	Setup of a 10% owned PT Jiamanda New Energy with Weiming (Hong Kong) International and Merit International Capital Ltd.
Argentina	July 2022	Lithium	US\$27 M	Minority interest	Acquiring 35% stakes of Laguna Caro mine project from Argentine miner Goldinka Energy SA.
<b>EVE Energy Co. Ltd. (EVE Energy)</b>					
Indonesia	May 2021	Nickel, cobalt	US\$690 M*	JV	Setup of a 17%-owned JV with Yongrui Holdings Ltd., Glaucous International Pte. Ltd., Huayou Cobalt Co. Ltd., and Undo Inv. Pte. Ltd.
<b>Svolt Energy Technology Co. Ltd. (SVOLT)</b>					
Australia	December 2022	Lithium	A\$5 M	Minority interest	Acquiring 25% of St. George's Mt Alexande project for exclusive supply rights.
<b>Gotion High-tech Co. Ltd. (Gotion)</b>					
Argentina	May 2022	Lithium	NA	JV	Setup of a JV with Jujuy Energía y Minería Sociedad del Estado, which owns exploration and mining rights of approximately 17,000ha.

As of June 2023.

NA = not available; JV = joint venture; SOE = state-owned enterprise; M = million; B = billion.

\* Estimated.

The above list is non-exhaustive.

Source: Company announcements; media reports; S&P Global Ratings.

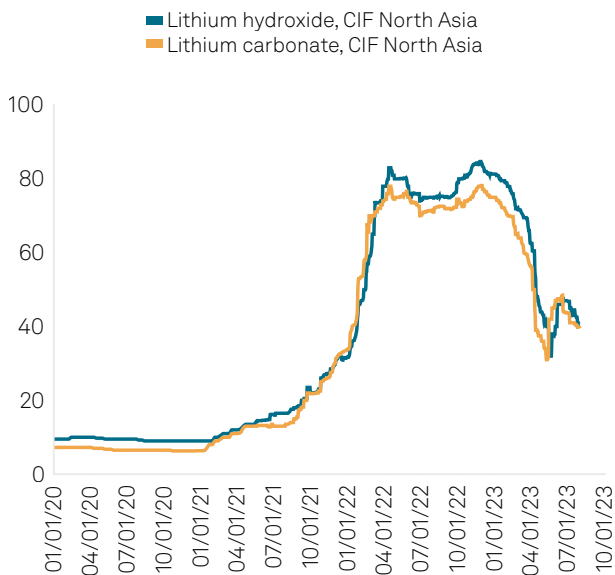
© 2023 S&P Global.

Because surging costs motivated much of this investment, battery suppliers may slow their upstream expansion as input costs moderate and raw material supply normalizes. The price of lithium carbonate has declined by nearly half in the first half of 2023 on easing supply shortage and an anticipated slowdown in Chinese EV market growth (Chart 2a).

Prices of other key inputs for EVs such as nickel and cobalt sulfates are also moderating for similar reasons (Chart 2b). To avoid excess spending and asset impairments, battery-makers will likely become more cautious and selective in upstream expansions should these pricing trends persist.

Chart 2a

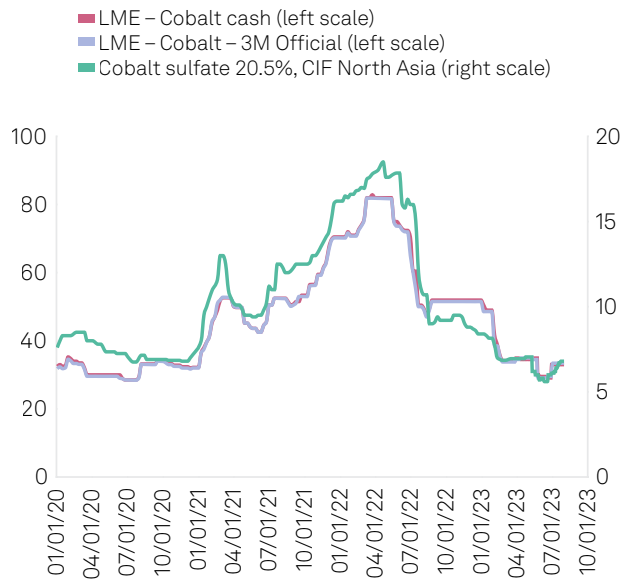
### Highly volatile prices of lithium (\$000/Mt)



As of Aug. 1, 2023.  
 Mt = metric tons.  
 Source: Capital IQ, S&P Global Ratings.  
 © 2023 S&P Global.

Chart 2b

### Highly volatile prices of cobalt (\$000/Mt)



As of Aug. 1, 2023.  
 Mt = metric tons; LME = London Metal Exchange.  
 Source: Capital IQ, S&P Global Ratings.  
 © 2023 S&P Global.

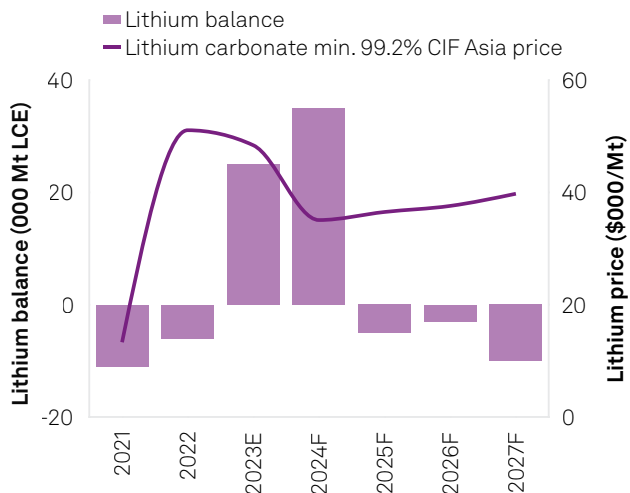
That said, with tight supply and highly volatile prices, raising self-sufficiency upstream should help battery-makers control costs and avoid operational disruptions. Moreover, as mining enjoys higher margins than battery manufacturing (gross margins of about 50% or above vs. roughly 20%), upstream expansion may help support battery-makers' profitability.

The ninefold surge in lithium prices between 2021 and 2022 only underscores this need. These factors will continue to drive appetite for upstream assets, especially if critical mineral prices stabilize or rise further in line with our expectations (Chart 3).

Chart 3a

### Lithium prices to stabilize over the medium term

Lithium prices to peak in 2022, forecast above \$40,000/Mt to 2027

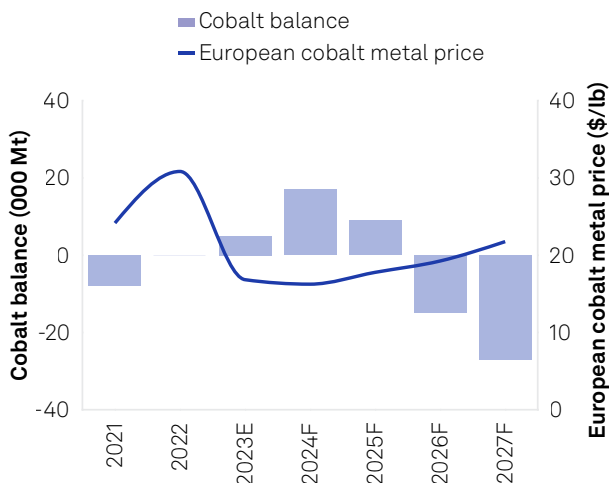


As of July 27, 2023.  
 Mt = metric tons; LCE = lithium carbonate equivalent;  
 E = estimate; F = forecast.  
 Historical lithium carbonate prices refer to Benchmark Mineral Intelligence's assessments.  
 Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.  
 © 2023 S&P Global.

Chart 3b

### Cobalt prices to rise over the medium term

Cobalt prices to rise above \$21/lb from 2026 amid expected deficits in 2026-27



As of July 27, 2023.  
 Mt = metric tons; E = estimate; F = forecast.  
 Historical cobalt metal prices refer to the London Metal Exchange's cobalt cash prices.  
 Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.  
 © 2023 S&P Global.

# Backward integration drives auto OEMs' appetite

Chinese auto OEMs, especially those pursuing rapid electrification, face heavy spending needs for capital expenditures and research and development. Together with investments in autonomous driving, these outlays have weighed on their balance sheets, leaving limited room for additional investments.

In particular, firms with low EV penetration and slower progress on electrification tend to prioritize increasing product competitiveness and ramping up sales volume. For such firms, securing raw materials is often of secondary importance.

Yet, more auto OEMs are venturing upstream as part of a backward integration push that led them to develop in-house battery technologies. This trend is observable across some of the industry's largest players, including BYD Co. Ltd. (BYD), Guangzhou Automobile Group Co. Ltd. (GAC), Great Wall Motor Co. Ltd. (Great Wall) and NIO Inc. (NIO) (Table 3).

These firms have been acquiring minority stakes or setting up JVs with lithium miners and refiners (Table 4). These investments initially focused on China, close to their battery production base, but more firms are venturing overseas. For example, BYD is negotiating with the Indonesian government to establish local battery production facilities leveraging the country's nickel resources.



Table 3

## Chinese auto OEMs' battery development

EV OEM	Self-developed battery	Battery-developing arm	Battery capacity
BYD Co. Ltd.	Blade battery	BYD & Fudi	396 GWh by 2023
Guangzhou Automobile Group Co. Ltd.	Super-energy lithium iron battery	Yinpai Battery	6 GWh by 2024, 36 GWh by 2025
NIO Inc.	Ternary iron lithium battery	NIO	NA
Great Wall Motor Co. Ltd.	Dayu battery & Short blade battery	SVOLT Energy Technology	Around 7 GWh by June 2022

As of June 2023.

NA = not available; OEM = original equipment manufacturer.

Source: Company announcements; media reports; S&P Global Ratings.

© 2023 S&P Global.

These upstream investments are generally small in scale, likely funded by internally generated cash flows or bank borrowings. They allow carmakers to establish strategic ties with miners without incurring heavy outlays. This measured approach is important, as carmakers must balance substantial funding needs for EV transition and battery technology development.

Through backward integration, carmakers can strengthen control over their supply chains. This helps improve cost management and margin protection and provides for more secure raw materials and components supply. That raw materials account for 60%-70% of battery production costs only makes these efforts more critical.

The benefits of this strategy have been demonstrated by BYD, which has been more aggressive in upstream expansion (Table 4). Being a pure EV producer, the company was more exposed to lithium prices than traditional OEMs. Yet, it managed to maintain the gross margins of its auto segment (including batteries) at 20.4% in 2022 despite a doubling of lithium carbonate prices in that year.

Table 4

## Chinese auto OEMs' lithium appetite at home and abroad

Country	Date	Critical mineral	Amount (Chinese yuan)	Form of investment	Details
<b>BYD Co. Ltd.</b>					
China	December 2022	Lithium	2 B	Minority interest	Manufacturing of lithium chemical. Acquired 5.11% of Shengxin Lithium (3rd-largest shareholder).
China	August 2022	Lithium	28.5 B	Capital expenditure	Battery-grade lithium carbonate. Built refining and battery factories in Jiangxi.
Africa	May 2022	Lithium	NA	Acquisition	In talks to acquire six lithium mines with 1 million tons of LCE.
Chile	January 2022	Lithium	388 M	NA	Lithium mining. Project was paused by local ministry of justice.
China	December 2017	Lithium	4.8 B	JV	Battery-grade lithium carbonate: Formed a joint venture with Qinghai Salt Lake Industry Co. Ltd.
China	2010	Lithium	NA	Minority interest	Lithium mining. Acquired 18% of Tibet Xigaze Zabuye Lithium Technology Co. Ltd.
<b>Guangzhou Automobile Group Co. Ltd.</b>					
China	November 2022	Lithium	95 M	JV	Lithium mining. 47.5% JV with Shixi Coal Co. and Zunyi Energy in Guizhou province.
China	December 2021	Lithium	300 M	Minority interest	Lithium mining. Invested in Jiangxi Jiuling Lithium Co. Ltd. with SAIC.
<b>NIO Inc.</b>					
Argentina	September 2022	Lithium	600 M	Minority interest	Lithium mining. Acquired 12.16% of Greenwing Resources, owns San Jorge Lithium project.
<b>Great Wall Motor Co. Ltd.</b>					
Australia	September 2017	Lithium	146 M	Minority interest	Lithium mining. Acquired 3.5% of Pilbara Minerals.

As of June 2023.

NA = not available; JV = joint venture; LCE = lithium carbonate equivalent; M = million; B = billion.

Source: Company announcements; media reports; S&P Global Ratings.

© 2023 S&P Global.

Upstream spending may slow in 2023 as decelerating EV momentum and intensifying price competition pressure auto OEMs' margins and cash flows at home. That said, BYD's upstream progress may continue to encourage more investments by other Chinese OEMs over time, directly or via JVs, especially if such projects deliver meaningful benefits.

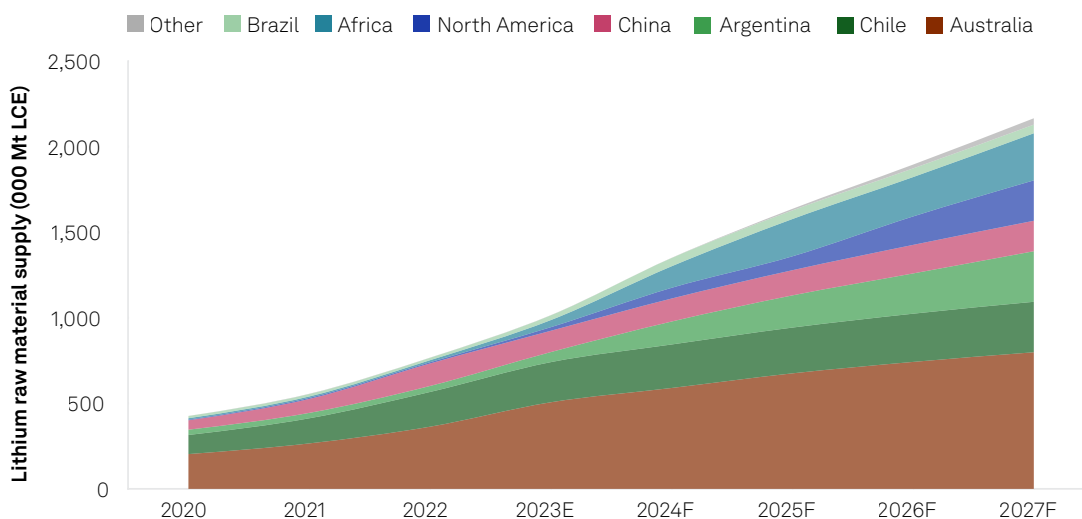
So far, most auto OEMs that have ventured upstream have small investments that remain under development. EV startups, which have been loss-making in the past few years, may not be keen to pursue similar expansions. Cash-rich OEMs, however, may take advantage of the downturn to acquire more assets at better prices. The balance between operating and margin benefits versus investment and execution risks will continue to be an area that requires close monitoring.

## Challenges in developed markets

Australia was initially the obvious destination for lithium seekers. The country produced 363,309 metric tons (Mt) of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) in 2022, accounting for 47% of global lithium raw material supplies. Chile was a distant second at 203,087 Mt LCE (26%) (Chart 4).

Chart 4

### Australia to remain the largest lithium supplier



As of July 27, 2023.

Mt = metric tons; LCE = lithium carbonate equivalent; E = estimate; F = forecast.

Source: "Lithium and cobalt global supply-demand balance, July 2023", S&P Global Market Intelligence.

© 2023 S&P Global.

While Australia is expected to remain the largest lithium-supplying country, challenges on the ground have increased due to more restrictive foreign investment policies.

In February, Yuxiao Fund failed to win approval of its application to the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) to raise its stake in rare earth miner Northern Minerals Ltd., on the grounds of "national interest."

Tianqi Lithium scrapped a A\$136 million bid to acquire the Australia-listed Essential Metals Ltd. in April 2023. Tianqi failed to gain the support of the majority of Essential's shareholders, and the deal raised concerns about whether it could win approval from the FIRB.

Chinese firms are facing similar challenges in Canada — not just for future projects, but also for existing investments.

In October 2022, Canada introduced new rules under the Investment Canada Act to govern foreign investment in the country's critical minerals sector. Given this, certain "significant transactions" by foreign state-owned enterprises (SOE) in the sector will be approved only on an "exceptional basis." Cases that followed show that the application of these new rules may lead to orders to divest existing investments, which substantially raises the financial risks for affected firms.

## Next stop: Emerging markets

Chinese firms are starting to look for critical minerals elsewhere amid stricter foreign investment policies in developed markets. The alternative destinations, however, are limited, as reserves are concentrated among a small number of emerging markets. These markets could raise execution and regulatory risks for new entrants, particularly if local authorities ask for bigger shares of the economic benefits of their natural resources.

Despite these challenges, Zijin Mining Chairman Chen Jinghe said in March 2023 that the company will continue to make more investments at home as well as abroad. In 2022, Zijin bought controlling interests in two projects in China and completed the acquisition of Tres Quebradas in Argentina.

Other Chinese firms are doing the same. Ganfeng is expanding its footprint in Argentina, China, Mali and Mexico. BYD is looking to invest in lithium projects in Chile, Argentina and Africa. CATL is leading a consortium to invest US\$1.4 billion in Bolivia to build lithium extraction plants. Aside from industry giants, private interests are also joining the chase. In Africa, for example, many such parties have acquired interests across key projects (Table 5, Table 6).

In Africa, "China has recently moved quickly to secure mining assets, often in conjunction with infrastructure development projects," noted Len Kolff, interim CEO of Atlantic Lithium Ltd. Although this race has just begun on the continent, other countries may already be too late. In July 2022, a British Geographic Society report pointed out that China controls most of the lithium offtake agreements in Africa.

Table 5

## Chinese firms' lithium chase in Africa

Primary lithium projects in Africa with interests from China-based companies (in red)

Project name	Development stage	Country	Lithium reserves/resources (000 Mt)	Owner/s
Manono	Feasibility	Democratic Republic of Congo	6,640.0	AVZ Minerals Ltd. (optionor) 51%; La Congolaise d'Exploitation Miniere SPRL (venturer) 25%; *Suzhou CATH Energy Technologies Co. Ltd. (optionee) 24%
Goulamina	Pre-production	Mali	1,570.0	*Ganfeng Lithium Group Co. Ltd. (venturer) 45%; Leo Lithium Ltd. (venturer) 45%; Government of Mali (carried) 10%
Arcadia	Pre-production	Zimbabwe	775.2	*Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co. Ltd. (venturer) 87%; private interest (venturer) 13%
Bikita	Operating	Zimbabwe	NA	^Bikita Minerals (Pty) Ltd. (owner) 100%
Bougouni	Feasibility	Mali	236.5	Kodal Minerals PLC (owner) 100%; *Ganfeng Lithium Group Co. Ltd. (fractional); Leo Lithium Ltd. (fractional); *private interest (fractional)
Zulu	Operating	Zimbabwe	213.2	Premier African Minerals Ltd. (optionee) 100%; *private interest (optionor)
Kamativi	Late stage	Zimbabwe	154.6	CAT Strategic Metals Corp. (optionee) 60%; Zimbabwe Mining Development Corp. (optionor) 40%; *private interest (optionor)
Bitterwasser	Late stage	Namibia	105.2	Arcadia Minerals Ltd. (optionee) 50%; *private interest (optionee) 50%; LexRox Management Services (Pty) Ltd. (optionor); unnamed owner (optionor)
Karibib	Pre-production	Namibia	53.9	Lepidico Ltd. (venturer) 80%; *private interest (venturer) 20%
Uis	Late stage	Namibia	53.3	Montero Mining and Exploration Ltd. (optionee) 95%; *private interest (owner) 5%; Namibia Silica CC (optionor)
Brandberg	Early stage	Namibia	NA	*Private interest (owner) 100%

As of June 9, 2023.

NA = not available; Mt = metric tons.

\* A company name is in red if it is headquartered in China.

^ Bikita Minerals (Pty) Ltd. was acquired by China-based Sinomine Resource Group Co. Ltd. in July 2022.

Analysis is limited to primary lithium mines in Africa tracked by S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

© 2023 S&P Global.

In Latin America, more governments are starting to take action in the sector. Mexico has nationalized its lithium industry under a presidential decree that established a state-owned lithium company. Chile is also planning to nationalize its lithium reserves, putting a freeze on new foreign investment. Meanwhile, total cash costs for lithium mining in the country almost doubled in 2022 because of the government's lifting of royalty payments.

Other key Latin American markets, however, may remain less restrictive. These include two of the three countries that make up the "Lithium Triangle" — Chile, Bolivia and Argentina — which together account for nearly 60% of the world's reserves as of 2021.

Bolivia may require more time for entry, as the country has yet to start commercial lithium operations due to political uncertainties and a lack of technical know-how. Yet despite these risks, CATL is leading a consortium that will invest US\$1.4 billion in infrastructure in the country, aiming to produce 25,000 Mt of battery-grade lithium carbonate per annum (tpa).

By comparison, Argentina has a more developed mining industry and has become the leading destination in the lithium race (Table 6), as it holds some of the world's most cost-competitive lithium assets and offers more mining-friendly policies and lower royalty rates. These and other locations across Latin America will continue to attract Chinese interest as the global EV market continues to grow.

Table 6

## Chinese firms' lithium chase in Latin America

Primary lithium projects in Latin America with interests from China-based companies (in red)

Project name	Development stage	Country	Lithium reserves/resources (000 Mt)	Owner/s
Cauchari-Olaroz	Operating	Argentina	9,938	*Ganfeng Lithium Group Co. Ltd. (venturer) 46.66%; Lithium Americas Corp. (venturer) 44.84%; Jujuy Energia y Minería Sociedad del Estado (venturer) 8.5%; Grupo Minero Los Boros SA (fractional)
Sonora	Pre-production	Mexico	3,562	*Ganfeng Lithium Group Co. Ltd. (owner) 100%; Cadence Minerals PLC (fractional)
Mariana	Pre-production	Argentina	3,282	*Ganfeng Lithium Group Co. Ltd. (owner) 100%
Tres Quebradas	Pre-production	Argentina	3,083	*Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd. (owner) 100%
Sal de los Angeles	Pre-production	Argentina	829	Revotech Asia Ltd. (venturer) 46%; *Tibet Summit Resources Co. Ltd. (venturer) 45%; Leading Resources Global Ltd. (venturer) 9%
Sal de la Puna	Late stage	Argentina	228	Arena Minerals Inc. (venturer) 65%; *Ganfeng Lithium Group Co. Ltd. (venturer) 35%
Rincon	Pre-production	Argentina	99	Argosy Minerals Ltd. (optionee) 90%; *private interest (optionor) 10%
Coipasa Salt Flat	Early stage	Bolivia	NA	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (venturer); *CITIC Group Corp. (venturer)
La Borita	Early stage	Argentina	NA	Ultra Lithium Inc. (optionee) 100%; Power Minerals Ltd. (fractional); *private interest (optionor)
Las Tapias	Early stage	Argentina	NA	*Private interest (owner) 100%
Lobo Blanco	Early stage	Argentina	NA	*Private interest (owner) 100%
Pocitos West	Early stage	Argentina	NA	Argentina Lithium & Energy Corp. (optionee) 100%; *private interest (optionor)
Pozo Hondo	Early stage	Mexico	NA	Alien Metals Ltd. (optionee) 100%; *private interest (optionor)
Salar del Diablo	Early stage	Mexico	NA	*Private interest (owner) 100%
Salar Escondido	Early stage	Argentina	NA	Lithium South Development Corp. (optionee) 100%; Crydon SA (optionor); *private interest (optionor); Xantippe Resources Ltd. (fractional)
Solaroz	Early stage	Argentina	NA	Lithium Energy Ltd. (venturer) 90%; *private interest (venturer) 10%
Terra Cotta	Early stage	Argentina	NA	*Private interest (owner) 100%
Trinity	Early stage	Chile	NA	Wealth Minerals Ltd. (optionee) 100%; *private interest (optionor)

As of June 9, 2023.

NA = not available; Mt = metric tons.

\* A company name is in red if it is headquartered in China.

^ Bikita Minerals (Pty) Ltd. was acquired by China-based Sinomine Resource Group Co. Ltd. in July 2022.

Analysis is limited to primary lithium mines in Africa tracked by S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

© 2023 S&P Global.

## The case of Argentina

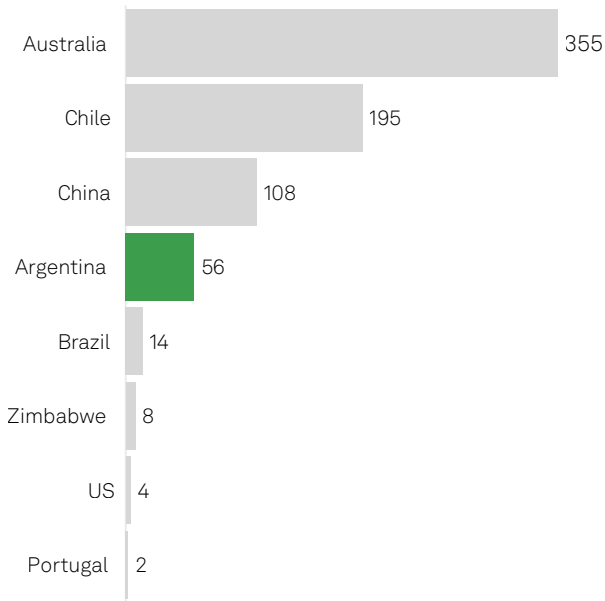
The case of Argentina perhaps best illustrates why Chinese firms have been more actively investing in certain emerging markets. Local governments in the country have been receptive to foreign investors amid an unfolding economic crisis with large fiscal deficits driving runaway inflation and a depreciating currency.

The country shows an evident need for additional mining investments. Among the world's top lithium-producing countries, it shows the most apparent disparity between production and reserve levels (Chart 5). The missing ingredient? Additional investments.

Argentina's lithium production could expand to between 200,000 Mt and 250,000 Mt by the end of 2025, following an influx of investments in the country.

Chart 5a

**Top countries by national lithium production\* (Mt)**



As of Dec. 31, 2022.

Mt = metric tons.

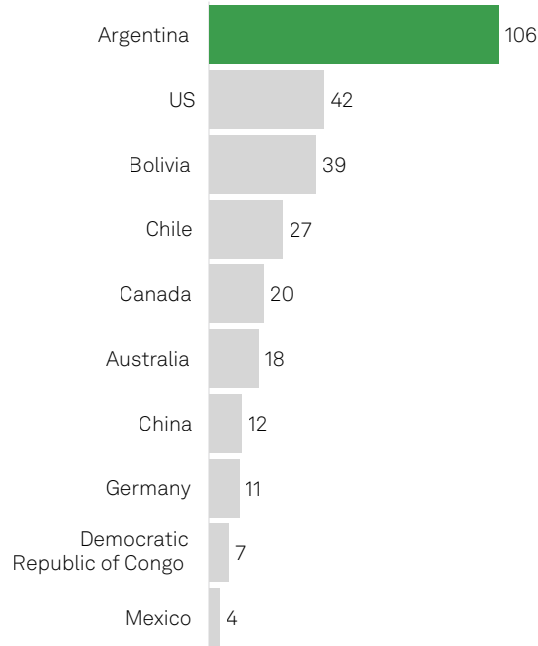
\* Estimated production values are derived by analysts from a combination of mine-level data and third-party information. Analysis limited to countries for which S&P Global Market Intelligence has available estimated national production and reserves and resources data.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

© 2023 S&P Global.

Chart 5b

**Top countries by lithium reserves and resources (MMt)**



As of March 31, 2023.

MMt = million metric tons.

Analysis limited to countries for which S&P Global Market Intelligence has available estimated national production and reserves and resources data.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

© 2023 S&P Global.

Argentina’s lithium reserves are in the deserts of three provinces: Jujuy, Salta and Catamarca, where mining has a long history and is a key sector in the local economy.

Inward investment supports these regions’ finances and reduces their reliance on the weakening fiscal position of the central government. Associated projects also employ local expertise and skilled labor and use the existing infrastructure of the metals and mining and oil and gas industries that have been operating there for decades.

This reduces the required investments for both local authorities and foreign investors. The power usage of lithium projects is typically manageable, hence lessening the need to build more generation capacity. Also, as Argentina is already expanding its oil and gas production and transportation capacity, the new projects will not require much additional logistics investment.

These factors help reduce the financial, execution and operational risks of new lithium projects in these regions, which also offer fewer regulatory risks under the more receptive local authorities.

Chinese companies have actively invested in these regions with firms such as Ganfeng, Zijin, and others committing at least US\$3 billion over the next three years (Table 7). Their projects are earmarked to enter into production as early as the second half of 2023.

Table 7

## Pipeline of major lithium projects in Argentina

Owner/s	Main owner country	Investment amount (US\$M)	Province	Deposit/project	Phase	Start of production	Volume at full production (000 Mt)
Livent Corp.*	US	1,050	Catamarca	Fénix	In production	2023	40
Allkem Ltd.*; Toyota Tsuho Corp.; Jujuy Province	Australia	365	Jujuy	Olaroz	In production	2022	37.8
Ganfeng Lithium Group Co.; Lithium Americas Corp.	China, US	741	Jujuy	Caucharí-Olaroz	Construction	2023	40
Ganfeng Lithium Group Co.	China	843	Salta	Mariana I, II & III	Construction	NA	20
Zijin Mining Group Co.	China	380	Catamarca	Tres Quebradas	Construction	2023	20
Posco	South Korea	830	Salta, Catamarca	Hombre Muerto, Sal de Oro	Construction	2024	25
Eramet Group, Tsingshan Holding Group Co.	France, China	595	Salta	Centenario/Ratones	Construction	2025	24
Allkem Ltd.*	Australia	271	Salta	Sal de Vida	Construction	2023	15
Ganfeng Lithium Group Co.; Lithium Americas Corp.	China, US	338	Salta	Pozuelos-Pastos Grandes	Feasibility	NA	25
Rio Tinto Group	Australia	770	Salta	Salar del Rincón	Feasibility	NA	25
Allkem Ltd.*	Australia	446	Jujuy	Salar de Caucharí	Pre-feasibility	NA	25
Lake Resources NL	Australia	NA	Jujuy	Caucharí	Pre-feasibility	NA	NA
Lake Resources NL	Australia	544	Catamarca	Hombre Muerto/Kachi	Pre-feasibility	NA	50
Galan Lithium Ltd.	Australia	408	Salta	Hombre Muerto/Candelas	Preliminary assessment	NA	14
Galan Lithium Ltd.	Australia	439	Catamarca	Hombre Muerto Oeste	Preliminary assessment	NA	20
Lithium South Development Corp.	NA	93	Salta	Hombre Muerto Norte	Preliminary assessment	NA	5
Argosy Minerals Ltd.	Australia	141	Salta	Rincon	Preliminary assessment	NA	10

As of June 2023.

NA = not available; Mt = metric tons of lithium carbonate equivalent.

\* Allkem Ltd. and Livent Corp. announced their merger in May 2023.

Source: Mining Ministry of Argentina; company press releases; S&P Global Ratings.

© 2023 S&P Global.

Other Chinese companies such as Tsingshan Holding Group Co. Ltd., Shaanxi Coal Group and Jinyuan Co. Ltd. are investing in LCE projects. Meanwhile, companies such as Tianqi Lithium and Gotion High Tech have announced their intention to partner with local companies to produce lithium batteries and components.

With the influx of investments, Argentina's lithium production is set to reach record levels within the next few years. The country currently has two projects in production whose combined output is set to expand sixfold (6.7x) from about 12,000 tpa in 2022 to roughly 80,000 tpa by the end of 2023.

Beyond these two projects, a long list of new lithium projects is underway (Table 7), including nearly 40 in different stages of development. Most of these projects are in the pre-feasibility or feasibility phase, but six are currently under construction and are scheduled to come online over the next few years. Based on these six projects, Argentina's total lithium production could expand from 33,950 Mt in 2022 to 200,000 Mt to 250,000 tpa by the end of 2025.

Considering global lithium raw material supply stood at roughly 767,000 Mt in 2022 (Chart 4), Argentina's share could triple from the then 4.6% to more than 15% by 2025.

This estimate does not take into account that most of these projects are by design expandable to two to three times their initial output.

## Calls from the industry

The Chinese government is becoming increasingly cognizant of critical mineral issues as more of the country's firms face restrictive actions abroad.

Regarding Canada's new foreign investment rules, the foreign ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian urged Canadian policymakers against such curbs and promised to "continue to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese companies."

Chinese firms called for support during March 2023 around the annual "two sessions" meeting of the National People's Congress (NPC), China's top legislative body. These calls came from the industry's most influential leaders.

Ganfeng Lithium Chairman Li Liangbin, for example, urged Beijing to provide policy support for Chinese companies looking to invest in overseas mining resources, including establishing cooperation mechanisms for trade, investment, and technology with resource-rich countries.

Chery Automobile Co. Ltd. Chairman Yin Tongyue also called on Beijing to list battery metals lithium, nickel, and cobalt as national strategic mineral resources. He also encouraged the promotion of related development and investment in countries taking part in China's Belt and Road Initiative, encompassing emerging markets where much of these minerals are located.

Li and Yin are both members of the NPC. Their calls echo voices from the industry urging Beijing to support not just domestic but also overseas investments in critical minerals. More such calls may come as more governments take actions in the sector, Japan being a recent example (see below).

### Japan steps up its global chase for critical minerals

Japan is targeting a 20% share of global battery markets by 2030, and the government is pursuing this goal with its own global chase of critical minerals.

In March 2023, a Japanese delegation of officials and 16 battery-focused firms visited Canada to discuss possible investments. In the same month, a Japanese consortium led by the government-owned Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security, made an additional A\$200 million investment to increase its stake in Australia's Lynas Rare Earths Ltd., the largest rare earth processor outside China.

This was followed in April by Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's plan to subsidize up to half the cost of Japanese firms' mine development and smelting projects for key minerals. The plan aims to secure the supply of raw materials needed for electric vehicle batteries and high-performance engines, including lithium, manganese, nickel, cobalt, graphite and rare earths. It will draw funds from a ¥105.8 billion fund established for this purpose by the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security.



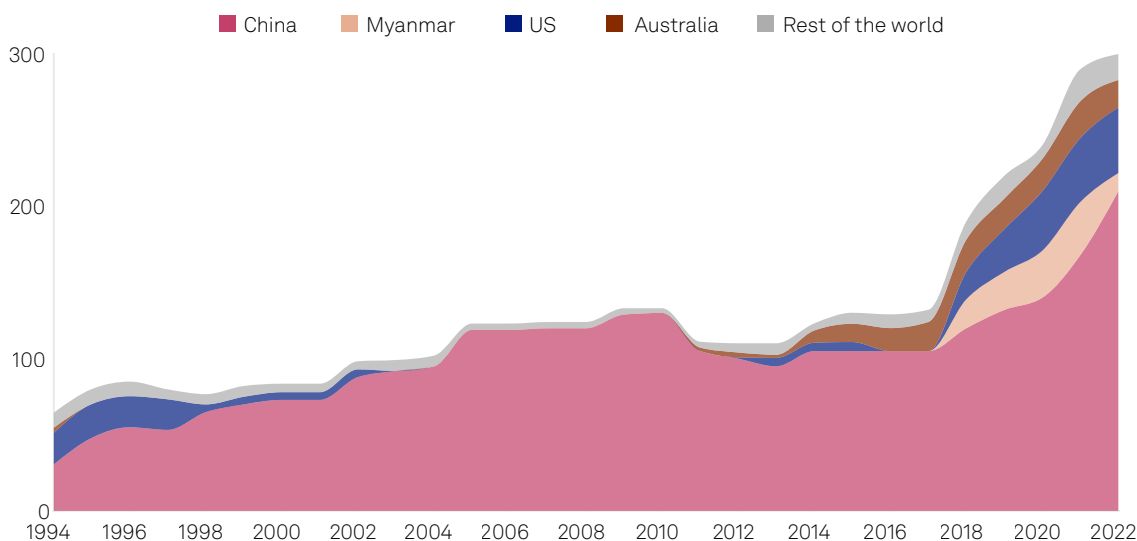
# China's expansive reach in critical minerals

The global chase for more control over critical minerals will raise China's influence over industries that rely on these minerals as inputs. This reach may deepen and broaden as Chinese firms build sizable market positions as owners, producers, or offtakers.

This phenomenon is the most striking in rare earths. Bolstered by government help in the '80s, Chinese firms gained a dominant upstream position in the '90s (Chart 6) and leveraged it to develop similar positions downstream, noted the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC. This has led the country to now account for roughly 60% of rare earths mining, 91% of refining, and 94% of magnet production, according to the Center for European Policy Studies in Brussels. Such figures and studies have driven, and will continue to drive, policy actions from the US and Europe.

Chart 6

## Global mining production of rare earths (000 Mt of rare-earth-oxide equivalent)



Data compiled June 2023.

Mt = metric tons.

Source: US Geological Survey Mineral Commodity Summaries.

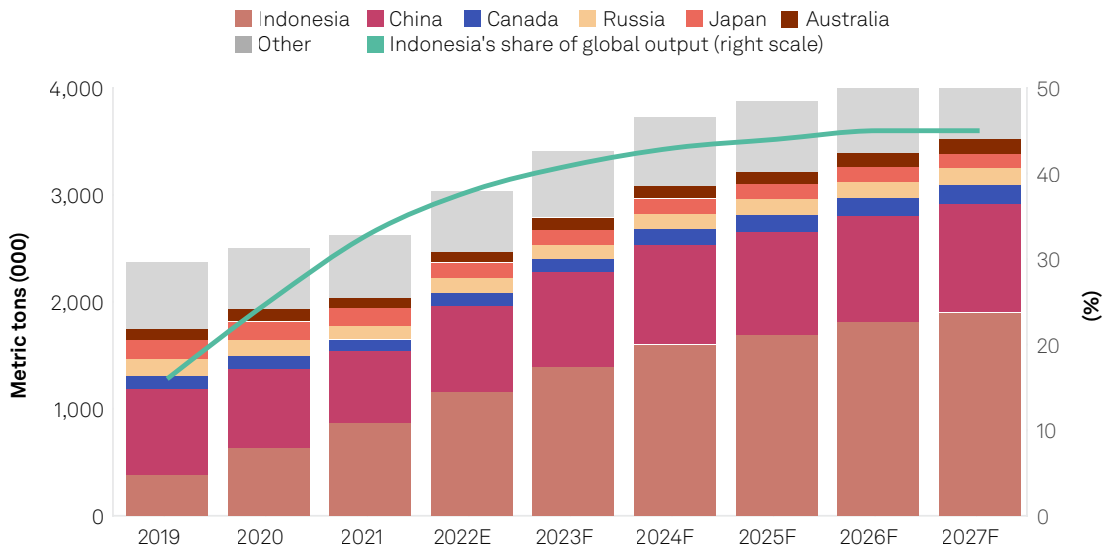
© 2023 S&P Global.

Another example is unfolding in the nickel market. China's "going out" strategy under the Belt and Road Initiative and Indonesia's nickel ore export ban in 2020 have prompted Chinese firms to pour billions of dollars into Indonesia's nickel supply chain in recent years.

These investments include some of the biggest industrial parks in the country, such as Tsingshan Holdings Group's Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park and Weda Bay Industrial Park. As a result, Indonesia has become the world's largest nickel producer and will account for more than 40% of global primary nickel supplies in 2023 (Chart 7).

Chart 7

### Indonesia's share of global primary\* nickel production (000 Mt)



As of March 28, 2023.

Mt = metric tons; E = estimate; F = forecast.

\* Includes refined nickel.

Historical figures draw in part on the work of the International Nickel Study Group and the World Bureau of Metal Statistics.

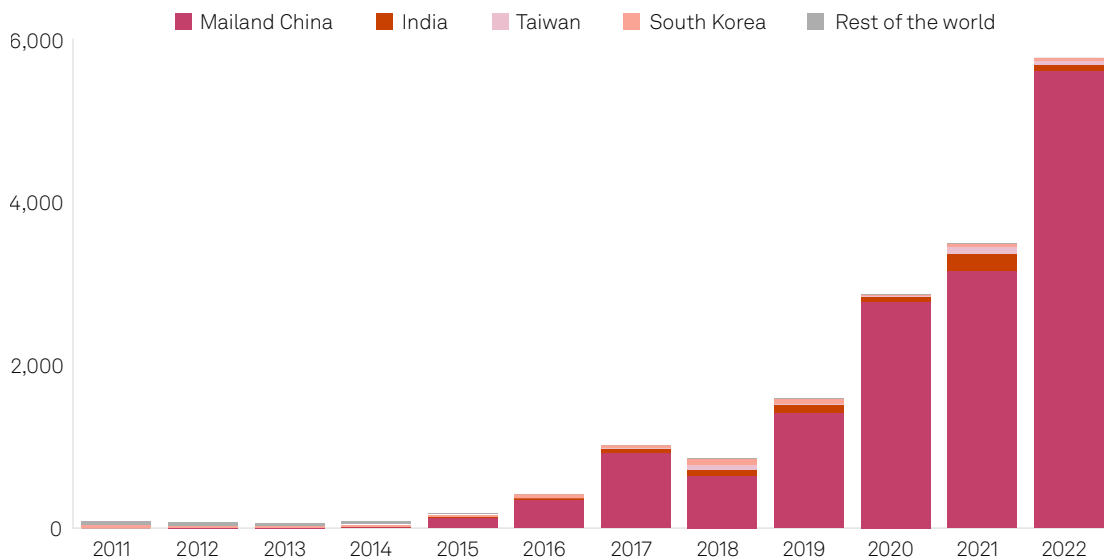
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

© 2023 S&P Global.

Indonesia's expanded output will fuel further growth of China's battery and EV industries, as China is the dominant offtaker of Indonesia's nickel (Chart 8). Between 2017 to 2021, China accounted for 90% of Indonesia's nickel exports. In 2022, that percentage rose to 97%.

Chart 8

### Indonesia's ferronickel exports by destination (000 Mt)



As of June 2, 2023.

Mt = metric tons.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence Global Trade Analytics Suite.

© 2023 S&P Global.

# Alignment of interest over the medium to the long term

With increasing government involvement in lithium and other critical minerals across developed and emerging markets, the Chinese government may also take more direct actions in related industries. Although its objectives and approach remain unclear, its past actions in natural resource sectors ranged from providing financing support and funding access to setting up state-owned firms to facilitate or undertake investments or purchases.

As recently as July 2022, Beijing established the state-owned China Mineral Resources Group to centralize iron ore purchasing and oversee the development of overseas mines. The government set up the agency to address input costs and supply security issues for the country's steelmakers. Although China is the world's largest steelmaker, its steel industry relies on imports to meet 80% of its iron ore needs.

China already has a wide range of policies to support EVs and renewable energy, both of which rely on lithium as a core input. The government's highest levels have specified goals in these areas in the country's long-term plans, and top ministries and state organs have been pushing a series of initiatives to promote these industries throughout their supply chains (see the S&P Global report "Cutting China From Supply Chains — Easy To Say, Hard To Do," published June 1, 2022).

Securing critical mineral supplies is vital for these plans, ensuring an alignment of interest between the government and industry over the medium to long term. As the global chase continues, China is likely to heed calls from the country's firms and look to leverage its diplomatic and economic clout to further advance its influence over these minerals.

**The Chinese government will likely take more supportive actions to raise the country's influence over these minerals and the industries that rely on them.**

## Related Research

[Glimmers Of Winners Emerge In Asia's EV Push](#), May 15, 2023

[Panelists Debate Risks And Opportunities Along The EV Value Chain](#), June 7, 2023

[The Promise And Pitfalls Of Indonesia's Nickel Boom](#), March 13, 2023

[Miners benefit as Indonesia's resource nationalism drives EV supply chain](#), Jan. 4, 2023

[China – Mining by the numbers, 2022](#), Nov. 2, 2022

[Geopolitical fears, soaring prices spur lithium M&A frenzy in China](#), June 9, 2022

[Cutting China From Supply Chains — Easy To Say, Hard To Do](#), June 1, 2022

[China mining, battery companies sweep up lithium supplies in acquisition blitz](#), Nov. 1, 2021

## CONTACTS

[www.spglobal.com](http://www.spglobal.com)

[www.spglobal.com/en/enterprise/about/contact-us.html](http://www.spglobal.com/en/enterprise/about/contact-us.html)

Copyright © 2023 S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

These materials, including any software, data, processing technology, index data, ratings, credit-related analysis, research, model, software or other application or output described herein, or any part thereof (collectively the **“Property”**) constitute the proprietary and confidential information of S&P Global Inc its affiliates (each and together **“S&P Global”**) and/or its third party provider licensors. S&P Global on behalf of itself and its third-party licensors reserves all rights in and to the Property. These materials have been prepared solely for information purposes based upon information generally available to the public and from sources believed to be reliable.

Any copying, reproduction, reverse-engineering, modification, distribution, transmission or disclosure of the Property, in any form or by any means, is strictly prohibited without the prior written consent of S&P Global. The Property shall not be used for any unauthorized or unlawful purposes. S&P Global’s opinions, statements, estimates, projections, quotes and credit-related and other analyses are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security, and there is no obligation on S&P Global to update the foregoing or any other element of the Property. S&P Global may provide index data. Direct investment in an index is not possible. Exposure to an asset class represented by an index is available through investable instruments based on that index. The Property and its composition and content are subject to change without notice.

THE PROPERTY IS PROVIDED ON AN “AS IS” BASIS. NEITHER S&P GLOBAL NOR ANY THIRD PARTY PROVIDERS (TOGETHER, **“S&P GLOBAL PARTIES”**) MAKE ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE PROPERTY’S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE PROPERTY WILL OPERATE IN ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION, NOR ANY WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO ITS ACCURACY, AVAILABILITY, COMPLETENESS OR TIMELINESS, OR TO THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THE PROPERTY. S&P GLOBAL PARTIES SHALL NOT IN ANY WAY BE LIABLE TO ANY RECIPIENT FOR ANY INACCURACIES, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS REGARDLESS OF THE CAUSE. Without limiting the foregoing, S&P Global Parties shall have no liability whatsoever to any recipient, whether in contract, in tort (including negligence), under warranty, under statute or otherwise, in respect of any loss or damage suffered by any recipient as a result of or in connection with the Property, or any course of action determined, by it or any third party, whether or not based on or relating to the Property. In no event shall S&P Global be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees or losses (including without limitation lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Property even if advised of the possibility of such damages. The Property should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions.

The S&P Global logo is a registered trademark of S&P Global, and the trademarks of S&P Global used within this document or materials are protected by international laws. Any other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

The inclusion of a link to an external website by S&P Global should not be understood to be an endorsement of that website or the website’s owners (or their products/services). S&P Global is not responsible for either the content or output of external websites. S&P Global keeps certain activities of its divisions separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain divisions of S&P Global may have information that is not available to other S&P Global divisions. S&P Global has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain nonpublic information received in connection with each analytical process. S&P Global may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P Global reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P Global Ratings’ public ratings and analyses are made available on its sites, [www.spglobal.com/ratings](http://www.spglobal.com/ratings) (free of charge) and [www.capitaliq.com](http://www.capitaliq.com) (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P Global publications and third party redistributors.