Raw materials are fundamental to Europe’s economy, in especial way because they are essential for maintaining and improving our quality of life.

These raw materials have a high economic importance to the EU, and a high risk associated with their supply: this makes them critical.

Total energy consumption increases by 5% between 2016 and 2040.

Even the renewable energy will increase in the next years. In the future the transformation of our energy system will be through the expanded use of renewable energy sources especially:

**PHOTOVOLTAICS (PV)**

The number of purely European solar companies using these materials is very small; many have either gone bankrupt or been taken over by foreign competitors.

**PHOTOVOLTAIC WIND TURBINE**

In contrast to the solar sector, the European wind industry is more alarmed about future supply and prices.

**AEROSPACE INDUSTRY**

Demand for air transport rises, leading to an increase in energy used by air travel despite efficiency improvements.

**ELECTRIC VEHICLES**

In 2025, projected sales of light-duty battery electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles reach 1.5 million, about 9% of projected total sales of light-duty vehicles.