# COBALT SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY, AUDITABILITY AND TRUST USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

CDI CONFERENCE, 17-18 MAY 2017, MOROCCO



### WRITE A TITLE IN THIS SECTION

### **Core Team**



### Lara Smith

Managing Director, Core Consultants

Lara is an internationally recognized expert in the field of mining analysis and a wellknown speaker at international conferences. In 2009 she funded Core Consultants, the first focused commodity consultancy in South Africa.



# John Parker

**Process Engineer** 

John has over thirty years experience as a chemical and process engineer. During 2010/11 John provided process input to the Tenke Fungurume cobalt plant options study for Freeport McMoran and is currently working on ERG's Kolwezi's copper/cobalt retreatment plant and KCC



David's strengths lie in understanding the different regulatory environments, the key stakeholders and the cross border flow of funds between regulatory jurisdictions in Africa.



# Michael Gluckman

Chief Technology Officer

Michael is a software engineer and is one of the few technologists in South Africa to have had experience in solving problems related to big data. His previous roles include head of Big Data at Mxit and implementation of a large scale integration at First National Bank's treasury risk department.





### **Core Services**



Core Africa

A business risk consultancy focused on the African opportunity. Assists clients to define their strategy and structure in Africa



### **Core Connect**

An expert network.
facilitates private
conversations with industry
experts to provide
unbiased market insights,



### **Core Consultants**

A bespoke consultancy service, providing independent proprietary advice. Services include feasibility & prefeasibility studies, market evaluations, sourcing offtakes



# Core Insight

Industry studies focused on current market conditions and the potential outlook for these markets. These studies are available on subscription



### INTRODUCTION

# **Presentation Outline**



Description of Cobalt Supply Chain and Issues



Legislation/Initiatives



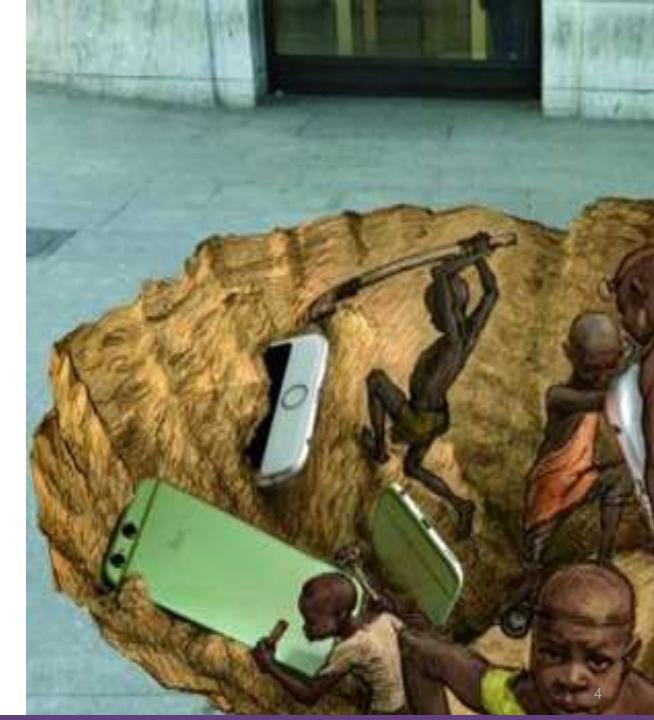
Blockchain Technology-What Is It and How Can It Assist



Hurdles to Implementation

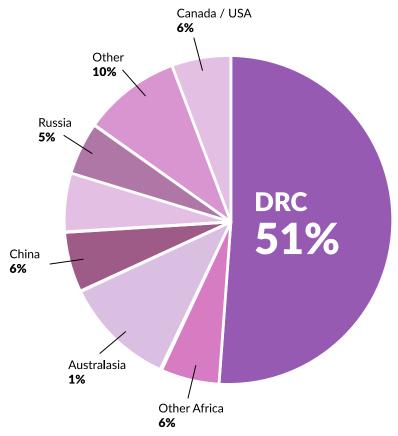


**Next Steps** 

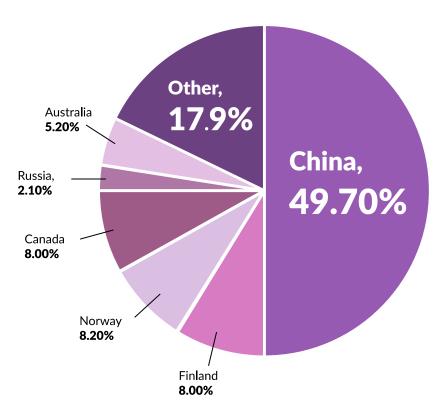


# **Description of Cobalt Supply Chain**

### **Cobalt Mine Production**



# Recipients of Cobalt





# **Cobalt from Legitimate Sources is Increasing**



Legitimate Sources is Increasing as a proportion



2015 artisanal material was 14,000-15,000 tonnes



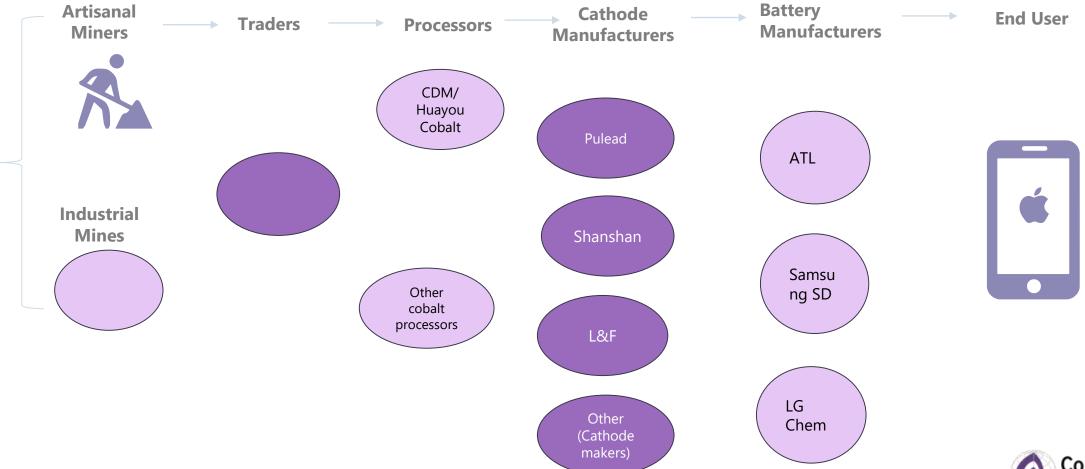
Grade depletion and accessibility



Natural decline could be negated by an upward swing in prices



Image: Washington Post Michael Robinson Chaves





# New Legislation, Consumer Pressure Forcing A Change

### **Efforts to improve supply chain transparency**

- Volunteer Committee
- OECD
- NGOs

### **Arguably, 2 publications became the game changer**

- Amnesty International
- Washington Post

### **Responsible Cobalt Initiative**

- Tech giants have joined the initiative
- Pledges OECD guidelines



# Pledged to Join Responsible Cobalt Initiative

Tech giants join Responsible Cobalt Initiative

The Initiative is led by Chinese business group, Chinese Chamber of Commerce for Metals and Chemical Importers and

Exporters.

Pledge is to follow OECD guidelines for mining supply chains

To date the traceability is one of the biggest stumbling blocks to overcoming the supply chain issues

11 calls on companies to TRACE how cobalt is being extracted, transported, sold

Any solution requires industry buy-in and needs to be technology-based



# **Responsible Cobalt Initiative - Positive Sign of Change**





The problem cannot be fixed by one company.

Bryce Lee, Huauyou Manager for responsible sourcing.





Artisanal Miner \$2 per day



*iPhone 8* \$750 price tag





**Artisanal Miner** 

\$2 per day

100 000 industry workers





iPhone 8

\$750 price tag

Estimated production of 68 000 tons in 2017





**INDUSTRY FACTS** 

**Artisanal Miner** 

\$2 per day

100 000 industry workers

Estimated 10 - 20% world production



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**Battery cathodes driving demand** 





**INDUSTRY FACTS** 



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**Battery cathodes driving demand** 

**Artisanal Miner** 

\$2 per day

100 000 industry workers

Estimated 10 - 20% world production

Estimated 17 - 40% Congo production

60% reserves sits in DRC



### What is Blockchain?

A blockchain is just another type of database for recording transactions – one that is copied to all of the computers in a participating network. A blockchain is thus sometimes referred to as 'distributed ledger'. Data in a blockchain is stored in fixed structures called 'blocks'. A blockchain system is not based on trust but on

### **Decentralised**

A key difference is that databases today are mostly centralised – as in there's one big powerful owner or colluded group who acts as the system admin and guardian to the data. With blockchains, databases become decentralised – anyone can add and access data without needing a centralised authority to broker everything, yet due to some awesome computer science innovations data can still be trusted. Trust is brokered peer-to-peer.

### **Immutable**

No one can tamper with data in a blockchain. Its immutability is central to the reasons that it's so trustworthy.



# **Blockchain Benefits- Transparency, Auditability, TRUST**

The authors believe blockchain technology can increase TRANSPARENCY in supply chains. This is possible using it's decentralised ledger that can track and record movement of goods through supply chains from end to end. Tracking goods using blockchain technology enables a capability to directly validate an item's provenance and authenticity. Every actor within a blockchain network has a complete and constantly updated copy of the ledger. This enables them to use the ledger for real time monitoring of their supply chain

### **Transparency**

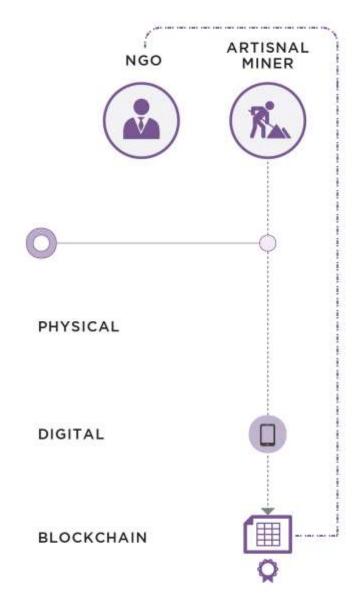
Bitcoin is a public blockchain and is open to everyone. In this instance, the players on the network will be known. Anonymity is not desired. Every action taken on the blockchain is visible to every other player.

### **Auditability**

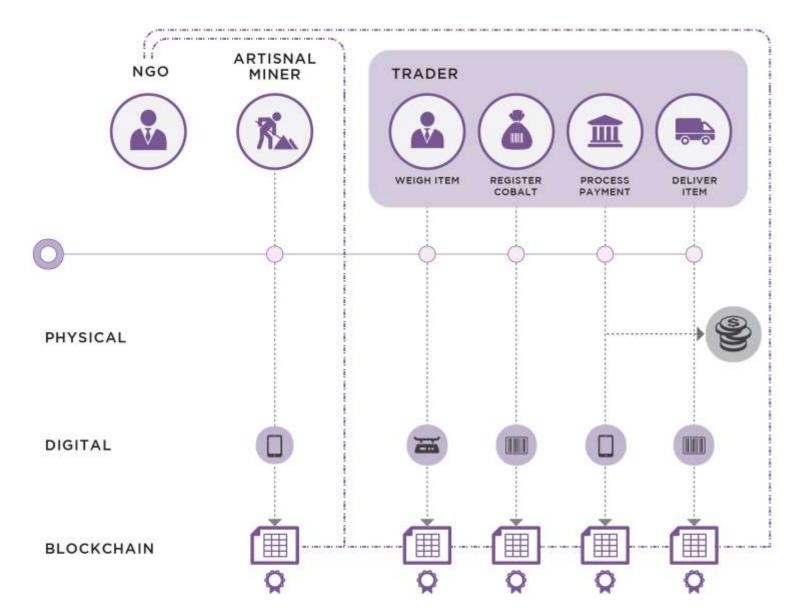
Every transaction has an associated digital fingerprint, which uniquely identifies the owner of that transaction. This provides the auditability

### **Trust**

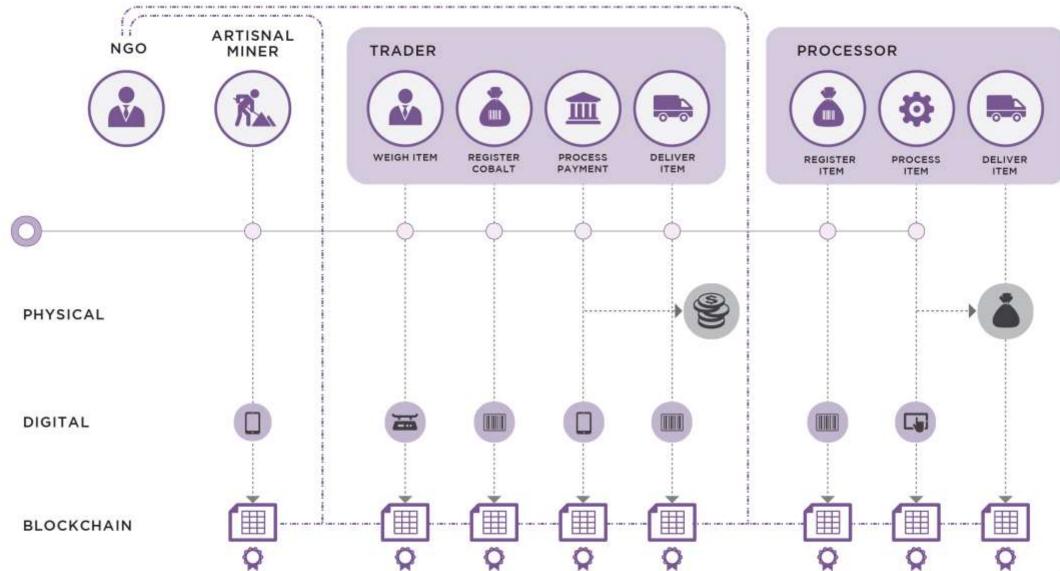
Trust is enabled by cryptographic algorithms, by ensuring that transactions are immutable



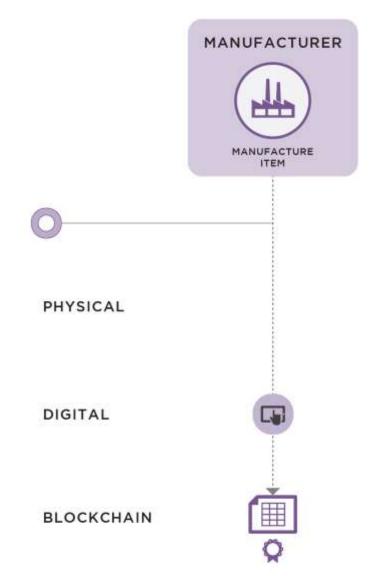




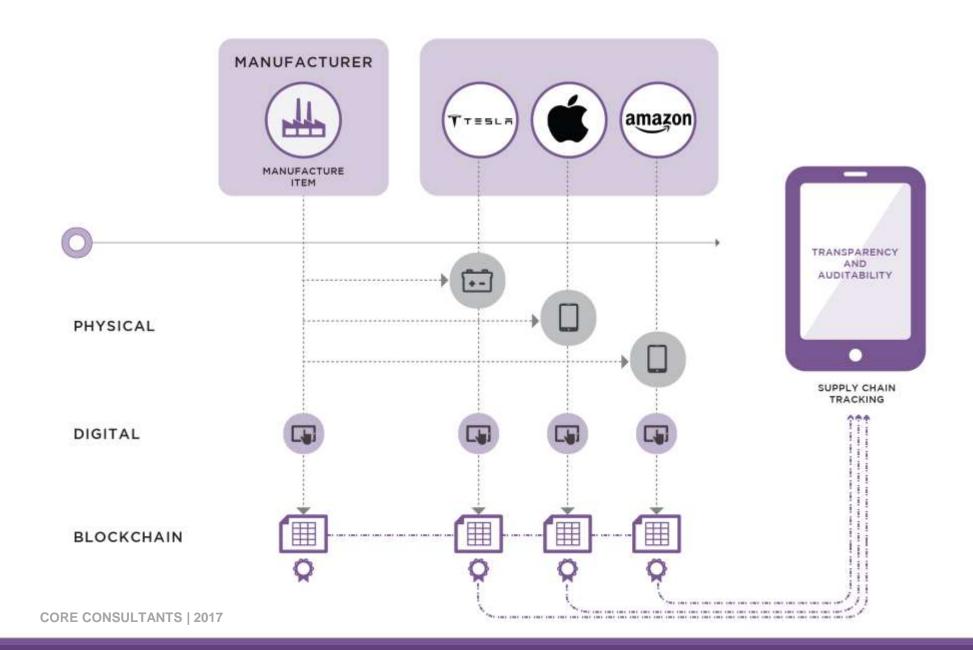














# **Hurdles to Implementation**

### Blockchain is not a panacea to all these problems.

- Technical challenge is blockchain cannot guarantee information reliably in the recording. So we need to maintain trustworthiness of the records
- Non-technical challenge is the issue of differing incentives to reliably implement blockchain technology
- Small wins: May not clean up the entire supply chain, but if we can ensure these miners are being paid more market related or trace the money which can be put back in the form of improved safety measures, then this is a first step



# **Next Steps**

### Blockchain is not a panacea to all these problems.

- Within this due diligence, we need to fully understand the point of entry of the artisinally mined material in the supply chain.
- Need to undertake a detailed economic due diligence, in order to work out whether blockchain technology can be used.
- The idea would be to start with the first block, namely just getting a digital footprint of the bags of artisinally mined material to the traders. This would provide a starting point for a discussion around farer pay and working conditions for artisanal miners which is a step in the right direction.



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