

THE  INTERNATIONAL LITHIUM ASSOCIATION (ILiA)

LITHIUM VOICE

The journal of the International Lithium Association (ILiA)

ISSN 2755-354X

In partnership with:

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

THE LITHIUM OPPORTUNITY

SPECIAL EDITION: ZIMBABWE



Image: Shutterstock

“Lithium is a strategic mineral that sits at the centre of the global energy transition, and Zimbabwe is determined to ensure that its resources deliver maximum value to the nation.

Through strengthened monitoring mechanisms and progressive policies, including the ban on the export of unbeneficiated lithium, Government is driving investment towards value addition, beneficiation, and the production of downstream products such as lithium salts, batteries, and solar technologies. Our vision is clear — to position Zimbabwe as Africa’s leading lithium beneficiation and value addition hub.”

Dr Eng Polite Kambamura, Minister of Mines & Mining Development Republic of Zimbabwe



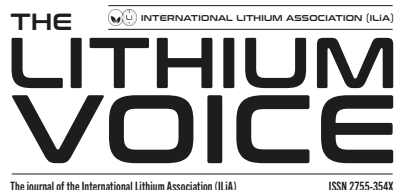
“Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited has played a strategic and catalytic role in supporting the mining sector between 2021 and 2025, deploying a cumulative USD369 million across mining operators and key value-chain participants.

This funding has been instrumental in supporting capital expenditure, expansion projects, working capital cycles, and trade finance requirements, aligning with broader national objectives of boosting mineral output and export earnings.”

Moses Kurenjekwa, Managing Director Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited & Head SADC Cluster

CONTENTS

- 5 In conversation with Isabela Nyoka, mining specialist at Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited
- 6 Lithium 101
- 11 Structured commodity trade finance (SCTF) as a strategic growth engine
- 12 Stamps of verification
- 13 Co-products of lithium refining
- 16 Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited mining & related companies financing report (2021-2025)
- 17 Lithium, water and you
- 19 Leading the way in collections and payments excellence in Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited
- 20 ILiA's ten principles
- 22 Unlock exclusive benefits with ILiA membership



Special Edition 2026

Contributors
ILiA staff

Advertising
info@lithium.org

Creative
GF PROJECTS

Translation
mind translations
mind over translation matters

*references available on request



The *Lithium Voice* magazine is published by International Lithium Association Ltd registered in the UK (#13299086) at 209 High Road, London N2 8AN, UK.

Disclaimer: International Lithium Association Ltd (ILiA) has made every effort to ensure that the information presented here is correct, however ILiA does not represent or warrant the accuracy of the information contained in this publication or its suitability for any general or specific use. The reader is advised that the material contained herein is for information purposes only; it should not be used or relied upon for any specific or general application without first obtaining competent advice. ILiA, its members, staff and consultants specifically disclaim any and all liability or responsibility of any kind for loss, damage, cost, or injury resulting from the use of or reliance on this information.

© International Lithium Association Ltd, 2026

Chair's WELCOME



Welcome to this special edition of *The Lithium Voice* for Zimbabwe. This publication is dedicated to exploring all things lithium, an element which offers a huge opportunity for Zimbabwe!

We are living through an energy revolution as the world transitions towards carbon neutrality. Lithium is the key critical raw material to this change and significant quantities are needed for decarbonised transport and energy storage. Around the world, there is a growing awareness of the criticality of lithium and the need to work together for the good of the planet.

Lithium mining offers a huge opportunity for Zimbabwe, a country blessed with significant lithium deposits. Lithium minerals have been exported from Zimbabwe for several decades and recent investments in new mines have seen production increase rapidly. Today Zimbabwe is a significant player in the lithium supply chain and positioned to become a role-model in Africa for sustainable and responsible lithium supply.

The International Lithium Association (ILiA) is the not-for-profit organisation that provides a representative, global voice for the entire lithium value chain. ILiA has over 75 members that produce around 85% of current total lithium supply. Our global community includes producers and refiners, battery materials makers, engineers, recyclers and other key lithium users from around the world. ILiA encourages and supports its members to bring sustainable and responsibly produced lithium to the market, as well as advocating for a competitive and appropriate business environment.

This special edition of *The Lithium Voice* looks at the many essential applications of lithium, how lithium chemicals are produced and what initiatives ensure the sustainability of lithium production in the future! To receive your free quarterly Lithium Voice magazine join our mailing list at www.lithium.org. We look forward to hearing your feedback.

This is the lithium century!

Anand Sheth
Founding Chairman

THE  INTERNATIONAL LITHIUM ASSOCIATION (ILIA)

THE LITHIUM VOICE

It's all about lithium!

Subscribe for free at
www.lithium.org

In conversation with **ISABELA NYOKA**

Mining Specialist at Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited

Zimbabwe is increasingly seen as a key lithium jurisdiction. How do you assess its position today?

Zimbabwe has many riches, not only minerals. Our neighbours and African peers may have more gold or more copper, but only lithium has the potential to make us stand apart on the continent. We must not miss the opportunity to secure our position as a global leader in this fast-growing critical industry.

As a Zimbabwean, I am proud that my country has risen through the ranks of the largest lithium producers. As a mining banker, I also know that natural endowment alone is not enough to guarantee the success of an industry. The countries that convert resources into long-term value are those that build the right foundations around them.

What are the key conditions required for Zimbabwe to fully capture this opportunity?

A conducive regulatory and infrastructure environment is what is needed. Investors require clarity, consistency and predictability, while operators depend on logistics, energy reliability and efficient permitting systems.

If these elements are in place, capital follows. Without them, even the most resource-rich jurisdictions struggle to translate geology into sustained industrial development. The lithium opportunity is time-sensitive and competition for investment is intensifying globally.

What role can Ecobank Zimbabwe Ltd play in supporting the sector's growth?

Ecobank's contribution to the mining sector is not limited to project finance. Our footprint across Africa, and our role within the Southern African Power Pool ecosystem, positions us as a partner in addressing one of the most critical constraints facing mining operations: energy reliability.

Mining today is an energy-intensive and infrastructure-dependent industry. By supporting financial flows and regional power integration, we contribute to improving the operational stability that investors and operators require to scale production sustainably.

What global lessons are most relevant for Zimbabwe's lithium industry?

My enlightening discussions with the International Lithium Association have brought a global perspective. I've seen how some countries in South America enjoy great wealth from lithium mining, but I've also seen how others did not apprehend market realities and missed the opportunity to bring the benefits of the sector to their population.

The countries that have fulfilled their potential are those that implemented the right reforms, remained intransigent on transparency and sustainability, and created an enabling environment



that attracts the necessary investment.

Lithium is a globally traded, strategically sensitive mineral. Success depends not only on extraction, but on governance, infrastructure and market alignment.

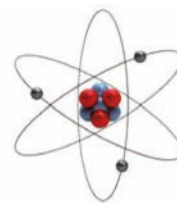
How do you see Zimbabwe's outlook in the next phase of development?

Zimbabwe is extremely well positioned and blessed with vast lithium resources, but the next phase will be defined by how successfully the development is executed. The focus must shift from discovery and production to competitiveness and value retention. With the right regulatory framework, infrastructure investment and strategic partnerships, Zimbabwe can consolidate its position as a leading lithium producer and, more importantly, as a credible and stable destination for long-term mining investment in the energy transition era.

Sponsored content in partnership with Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited.

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

LITHIUM 101



Executive Summary

Lithium possesses unique chemical properties which make it irreplaceable in a wide range of important applications, including in rechargeable batteries for electric vehicles (EV).

Lithium is vital to the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy and demand is expected to increase 2x by 2030, reaching ~3m tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE).

Most lithium is mined as rock minerals in Australia, while significant quantities are also produced in Zimbabwe and from salars in Chile, Argentina and China. Lithium is produced from industrial mines by listed companies operating to high environmental, social and governance standards.

Although lithium is plentiful in the ground, significant investments in new mines and refineries are required for supply to meet demand in the future. Business uncertainty could jeopardize this investment.

As a battery raw material, lithium resources and supply chains are the subject of considerable political interest.

The science of lithium

Lithium is a soft, silver-grey metal that was first created during the Big Bang. It is an alkali metal, similar to sodium and potassium (but with a far smaller atomic size).

Pure lithium has a melting point of 181°C (357°F) and a boiling point of 1347°C (2457°F).

Lithium is used in rechargeable batteries because it is the lightest solid element (0.534 g/cm³) and its atom easily loses one of its electrons to gain positive charge.

Lithium reacts with water. It is never found as a pure metal in nature.



Lithium metal

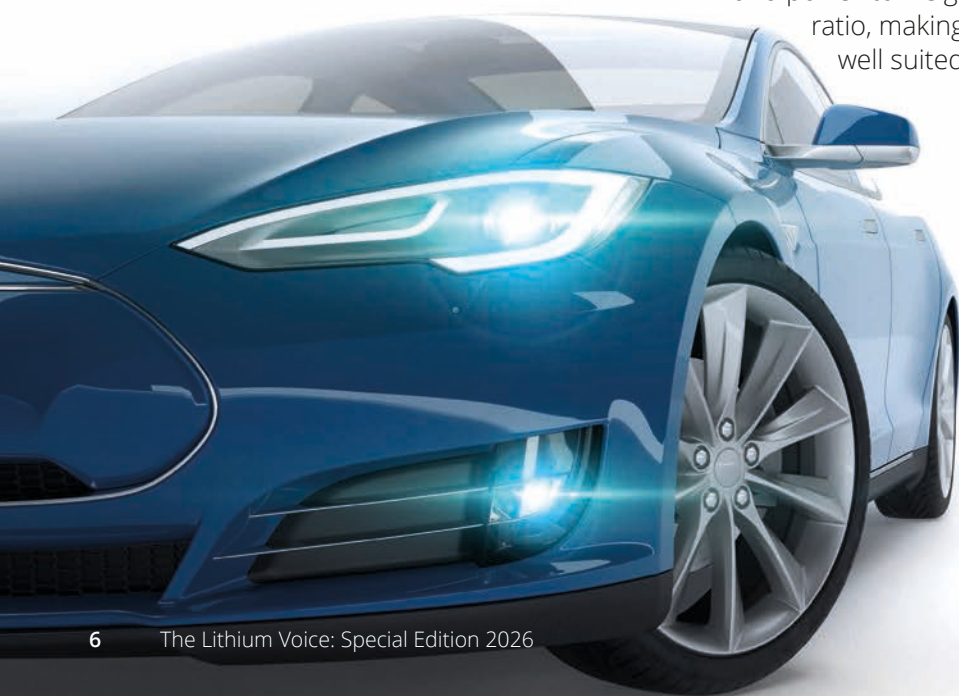
Lithium in rechargeable batteries

Due to its very small atomic mass the lithium atom has a high charge and power-to-weight ratio, making it well suited to

rechargeable batteries, especially for EVs where weight is at a premium, but also in stationary energy storage systems (ESS) and portable electronics.

Potential substitutes, such as sodium-based batteries, are much larger and heavier compared with lithium batteries of the same power, making them unattractive for most EV and portable applications (a lithium atom is just 30% the weight of a sodium atom).

EVs are key to reducing man-made greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. When using electricity from a renewable source an EV can reduce total life-cycle emissions by 89% compared to an equivalent petrol or diesel engine vehicle. Since 1991, when Sony produced the first commercial lithium-ion batteries,



the proportion of lithium consumed in batteries has grown rapidly and is forecast to reach 90% of the lithium market by 2030.

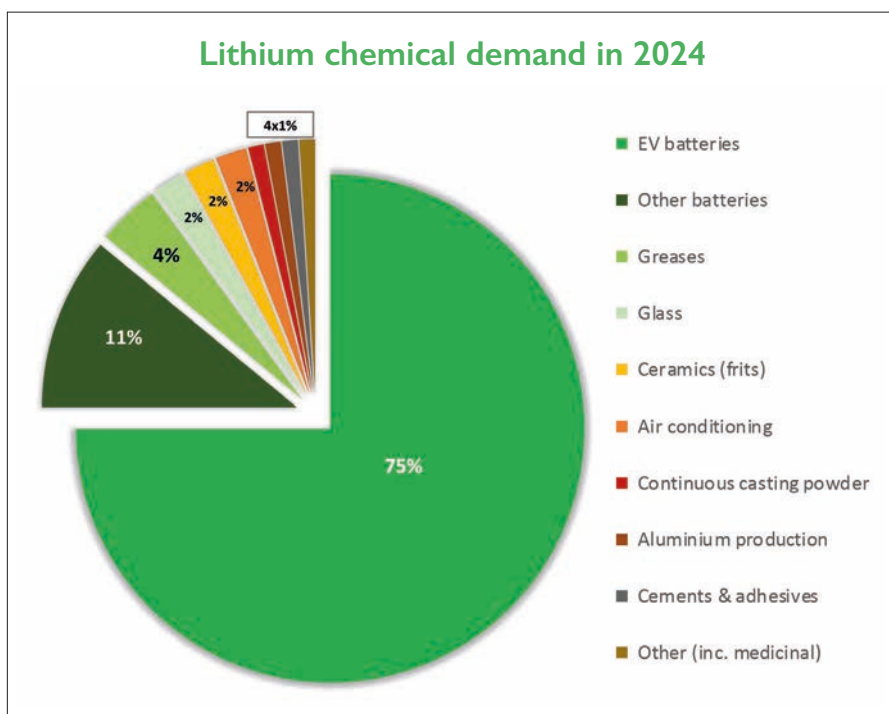
Demand for lithium: strong growth forecast for many years

The green transition will require considerable quantities of lithium. Many forecasters expect over 20% compound annual growth for the next decade, driven by demand from EVs.

From a 2023 market estimate of around 1 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE), Albemarle, a market leader, predicts demand could reach over 3 million tonnes LCE by 2030.

Lithium is a specialist chemical, not a standardised bulk commodity like copper or iron.

continued on page 8



Lithium has many essential applications



Rechargeable batteries

The main application is EVs but also used in ESS and portable electronics



Medicine

Lithium carbonate is used to treat mania, depression, and bipolar disorder



Ceramics

Lithium gives strength to ceramic coatings and reduces their melting point



Glass

Lithium improves the strength and lustre of glass, while reducing its thermal expansion



Industrial catalyst

Lithium compounds can be catalysts for making synthetic rubber, plastics & medicines



Air cleaner

Lithium hydroxide removes CO₂ from the air in submarines and spacecraft



Primary batteries

Non-rechargeable lithium batteries are often used in watches and smoke alarms



Aluminium production

Lithium lowers the melting temperature of aluminium oxide (alumina)



Lubricants & greases

Lithium stearate is used in high-performance lubricants, including for wind turbines



Cooling & drying air

Lithium chloride is used in industrial-scale air conditioning units



Colour

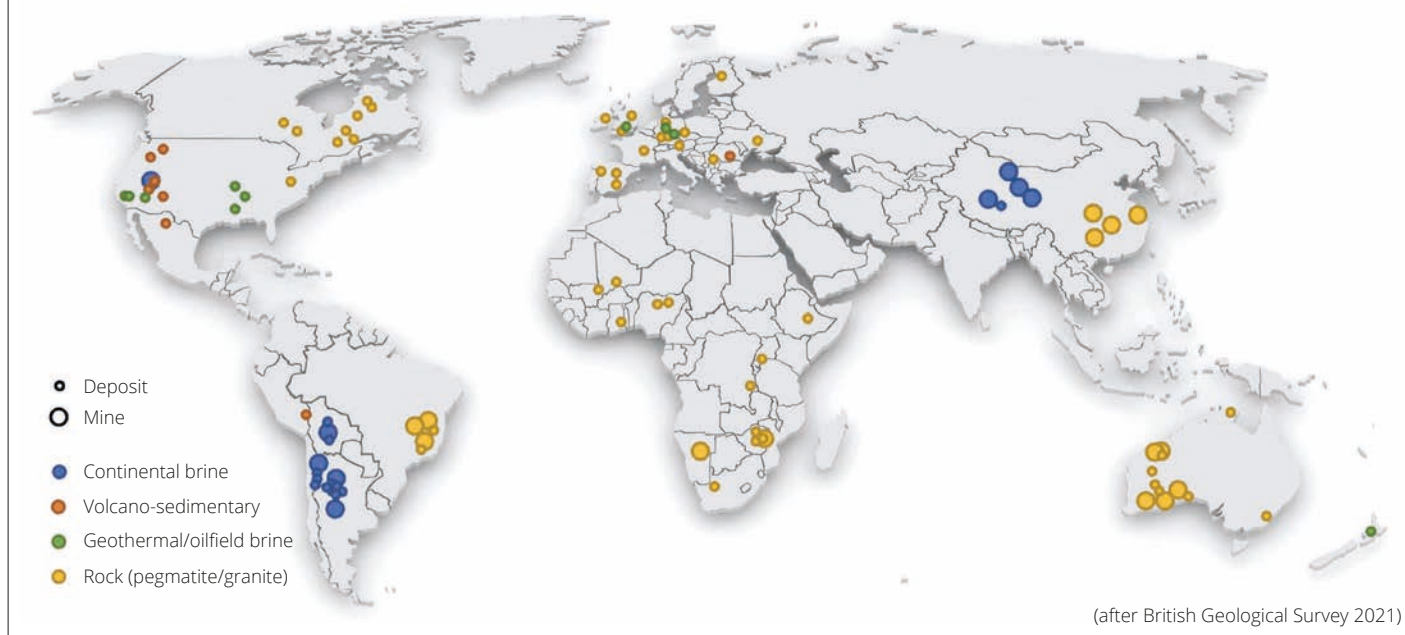
Lithium carbonate creates deep red effects in fireworks



Aircraft alloy

Lithium-aluminium alloys are light and strong, reducing the weight of aircraft & vehicles

Key lithium mines and deposits around the world



continued from page 7

The two commercial lithium compounds for EVs are high purity 'battery grade' lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) and lithium hydroxide monohydrate ($\text{LiOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$). The choice between them is usually determined by what type of lithium battery is going to be produced.

Global lithium deposits

Lithium is not rare; it is the 33rd most abundant element in the Earth's crust with an estimated total mass of 98 million tonnes. Lithium is widely distributed in rocks, soils and natural waters. Lithium is always found as a compound in nature and therefore it must be purified before it can be used.

Lithium is mostly found in three deposit types: rock formations of granitic pegmatite, continental brines, and hydrothermally altered clays. Lithium production from rock and brine has been established for decades, while production from clay is at an advanced stage of development. Two further types of lithium deposit are geothermal brines and deep oilfield brines.

The lithium industry has relatively few producers, with the largest companies owning both brine and rock mines, and integrated refineries. Smaller rock miners are usually non-integrated, and miners sell concentrate to downstream refineries for conversion to a lithium carbonate or hydroxide product, or for use directly within technical applications.

Developing a new lithium resource whether a spodumene mine or a brine resource usually takes between 5 and 10 years, while constructing a refinery can take 2-4 years. Both are significant investments which require a stable regulatory framework.

Production of lithium from rock minerals

There are over 250 lithium-bearing rock minerals, but only a few are mined. The most important mineral is spodumene, which contains about 8% lithium oxide theoretically. Other important minerals include lepidolite, petalite and zinnwaldite, while arguably the most photogenic is the gemstone pink tourmaline.

To extract lithium from spodumene

the ore is crushed and sorted, roasted in a kiln at around 1150°C and then dissolved in sulphuric acid. The by-products of spodumene refining include gypsum (used for soil improvement), lime and an alumino-silicate which can be added to concrete.

Currently the great majority of spodumene is mined in Australia and refined in China, although this is now changing as new mines and new refineries are being built around the world.



Spodumene



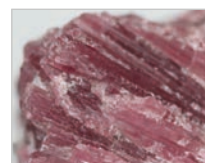
Lepidolite



Petalite



Zinnwaldite



Tourmaline

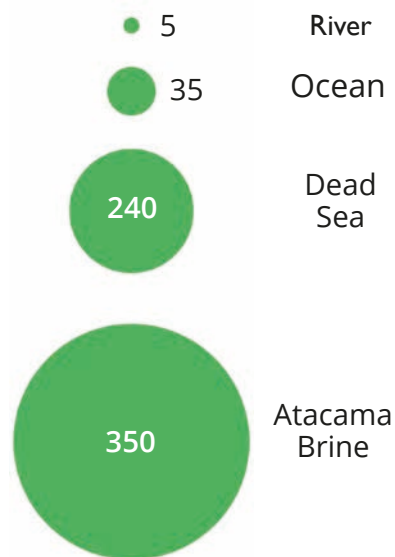
Production of lithium from salar brines

The largest known concentrations of lithium are in extremely salty continental brines found in the salt lakes and crusts (salar) of the high Andes mountains in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile in South America – the so called ‘lithium triangle’. Lithium is also produced from salars in the USA and China.

A typical salar is a high-elevation, arid, closed basin without drainage to the ocean, surrounded by volcanic deposits in an active tectonic region. This combination of factors means that as the volcanic deposits decay, the lithium and other salts are leached out and washed into the salar where they become trapped. In an arid salar the water evaporates, leaving behind the salts, which come to form a thick crust covering the basin. The crust is mostly common table salt (sodium chloride), but below the surface it is a super-saturated brine which can contain up to 35% dissolved salts, including lithium chloride.

In traditional lithium production brine is pumped out of the salt crust and stored in vast ponds, each larger than a football pitch (see below).

Total dissolved salts (kg/m³) in various liquids:



Brine is not the same as water (H₂O) and cannot be used in agriculture. The brine extracted from the Atacama salar in Chile contains ~35% salt, about 10x saltier than sea water.

Here it remains for 12-18 months, during which time most of the water evaporates, making the dissolved salts even more concentrated. Later this fluid is refined to produce lithium carbonate.



A truck drives between evaporation ponds in the Salar de Atacama.

Various direct lithium extraction (DLE) technologies are currently being industrialised, including some using membranes, electrochemical concentration and ion-exchange resins. The DLE process aims to allow the lithium salts to be removed from the host liquid without the need for evaporation ponds and this technique could be applied to geothermal and oil-field brines too.

Key takeaways:

- **EVs are essential** to reducing carbon emissions from transport. A typical EV requires about 7kg of lithium. A vast quantity of lithium and other critical battery raw materials will be needed to replace traditional vehicles with EVs.
- **Lithium is not rare** but major investments are needed to increase mining and refinery production. The two key bottlenecks in lithium supply are mining and high-purity refining, each of which costs hundreds of millions of dollars to set up and run. For a country to attract investment in its lithium and battery industry, a stable business environment and appropriate regulation are essential.
- **There are no substitutes** for lithium batteries without a significant loss of quality, reliability and functionality.
- **The future is circular.** Recycling will become key to the future sustainability of transport, but currently recycled lithium production is a relatively small industry. As more electric vehicles reach the end of their lives in the next decade recycling will play an increasingly important role.
- **The green transition is a global challenge** which requires a global response. Cooperation, collaboration and coordination is crucial for success.

"This is the lithium century!"



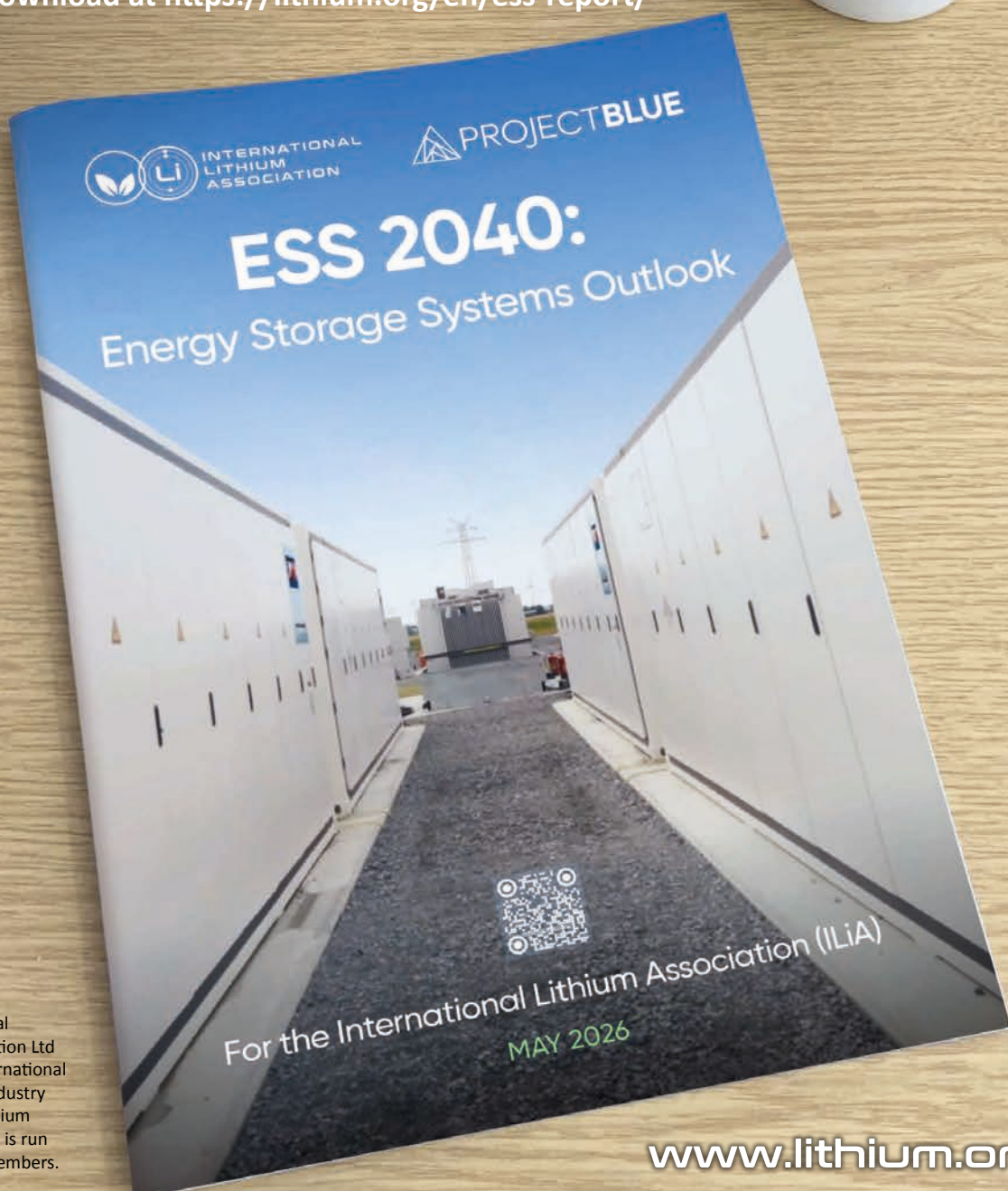
ILiA's New Report: ESS 2040

The use of lithium in energy storage system (ESS) batteries is one of the of the fastest-growing applications for lithium. ILiA has commissioned a new report on this important topic, as part of its commitment to education and market understanding.

The free report, ESS 2040, has been written by Project Blue, a leading provider of market intelligence on energy transition supply chains and the critical materials that underpin them.

Anand Sheth, ILiA's Founding Chairman said "Lithium is not only the essential enabler of technologies driving a greener and more sustainable society - today and for generations to come but also for energy security. This report was commissioned to highlight another fast-growing sector of battery energy storage systems (BESS) underpinning lithium's strategic importance and the strong, long-term demand."

Free to download at <https://lithium.org/en/ess-report/>



The International Lithium Association Ltd (ILiA) is the international not-for-profit industry body for the lithium value chain. ILiA is run by and for its members.

www.lithium.org

STRUCTURED COMMODITY TRADE FINANCE (SCTF) AS A STRATEGIC GROWTH ENGINE

by Pardon Chikwanda

Ecobank Zimbabwe Ltd's most distinctive trade finance capability is structured commodity trade finance (SCTF), particularly pre-export and export financing anchored on mineral offtake agreements. The bank provides pre-export finance against confirmed mineral sales, import finance for mining machinery and consumables, commodity linked letters of credit and guarantees, and controlled collection of export proceeds. These solutions align finance directly with commodity flows rather than local balance sheet strength.

Mining is Zimbabwe's largest foreign currency (FX) earning sector: gold, PGMs, lithium, chrome, and nickel; and is characterised by high upfront costs, long production cycles, and FX liquidity constraints. SCTF directly addresses these realities by financing production ahead of exports, enabling imports without immediate USD cash, ensuring predictable cash flows through proceeds control, and reducing reliance on constrained domestic lending. It allows viable mining projects to be funded despite a challenging operating environment.

Ecobank Zimbabwe Ltd's differentiation rests on three interlinked strengths

First, its pan African and international network, spanning

more than 30 African countries and supported by strong correspondent relationships, enables offshore collections, cross border structuring, and access to global buyers and refiners.

Second, its deep commodity structuring expertise allows facilities to be built around offtake agreements, export contracts, and controlled offshore accounts, making transactions bankable even in high-risk jurisdictions.

Third, its Zimbabwe specific regulatory and risk experience including exchange control, FX retention rules, sanctions screening, and regulatory shifts; enables structures that work in practice, not just on paper.

Zimbabwe's economic conditions make SCTF critical.

Domestic long-term capital is limited, the economy is FX driven, country risk perceptions remain elevated, and growth in strategic minerals requires funding before steady cash flows emerge. In this context, Ecobank acts as a strategic partner to mining exporters, not merely a transactional bank.

Leadership Perspective

At Ecobank trade finance has been deliberately repositioned as a solutions driven, sector anchored growth engine. Facilities are designed around production cycles and commodity flows, not orthodox



credit models. By leveraging the SADC and pan African footprint, booking risk optimally across jurisdictions, and using offshore collections strategically, the bank has reduced country risk friction and enabled larger export linked facilities while maintaining strong governance, sanctions rigor, and export control discipline.

The key lesson is that the visibility of cash flows and control of proceeds matter more than local balance sheet strength. SCTF unlocks capital for junior and mid-tier miners, improve FX predictability, reduce dependence on costly alternative funding, support beneficiation and enhance Zimbabwe's credibility with global buyers. Our confidence in the Zimbabwean market is grounded in fundamentals based on the globally relevant mineral resources, real economy export cash flows. Confidence in Ecobank is rooted in its pan African relevance, execution strength in high-risk environments, disciplined risk culture, and strategic focus on trade, payments, and cross border facilitation.

Sponsored
content in
partnership
with Ecobank
Zimbabwe
Limited.



STAMPS OF VERIFICATION

How ILiA's Product Carbon Footprint Guidance continues to shape sustainability reporting in the lithium industry

In March 2024, ILiA launched its guidance for *Determining the Product Carbon Footprint of Lithium Products*, the first of its kind for the lithium industry (the 'Guidance', see <https://lithium.org/guidance/>).

It was well-received by industry participants and by December 2024, several leading lithium companies had benchmarked their Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) and Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs) using this Guidance. However, a question remained: how could ILiA prevent someone fraudulently claiming their LCA/PCF was compliant?

To address this concern, ILiA developed a system of verification by approved independent LCA/PCF experts. When a PCF is verified to be compliant with ILiA's Guidance it is awarded a unique numbered Stamp in recognition.

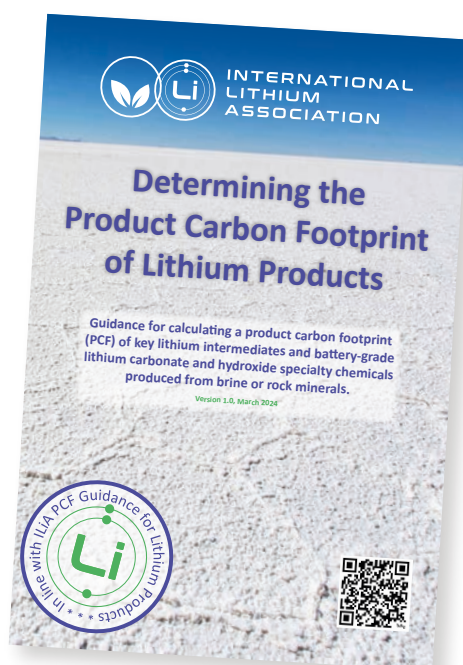
The first Stamps were issued in early 2025, and to date seven have been awarded (see page 5), including reports from mines in Australia, and refineries in China, the US and Australia.

Appreciation of ILiA's Guidance is not just limited to industry either. At the International Standards Organisation (ISO) a multinational working group called TC333 is using ILiA's Guidance for the foundation of future ISO standards on calculating a lithium PCF.

Why get verified?

Speaking to *The Lithium Voice*, the early Stamp adopters were clear that the most common reason

to verify their PCF was driven by customer demand. As electric vehicle (EV) battery manufacturers increasingly scrutinise the carbon footprint of their supply chains, it is becoming essential that industry participants use equivalent PCF methodologies; "comparing apples with apples", as one early adopter phrased it.



Aligning a PCF report with ILiA's Guidance provides a standardised methodology combined with an independent third-party verification, which users see as essential for credibility and trust. As Mark de Boer from Albemarle Corporation explained, "PCFs are only meaningful if they can be trusted and compared within an industry, which is what the ILiA Guidance facilitates."



The value and business impact of the Stamp

The ILiA PCF Guidance and associated Stamp are designed to be a simple yet powerful tool to demonstrate professionalism and transparency as a signal of trust.

Some of the early adopters of the PCF Stamp emphasise its importance in customer relationships, noting that the Stamp gives clients confidence in the integrity of a company's data, which is increasingly vital for sustainability disclosures and regulatory compliance. For example, Lara Jefferson from SQM Australia Pty stated that "Having the ILiA PCF Stamp signals to stakeholders that our carbon footprint data has been calculated using a robust, standardised methodology and is independently verified."

Looking ahead: the future of the Stamp

ILiA intends that, in the longer term, the Guidance will evolve in line with industry developments. As Mark de Boer explained, 'Standard-setting organisations could use its content, while benchmarking groups like Benchmark Mineral Intelligence may base their lithium industry carbon curve on alignment with ILiA's framework'.

Other early adopters agreed and suggested that the Guidance could become the normal expectation across the lithium supply chain.

They foresee customers requesting a lithium PCF report with a Stamp as part of standard procurement criteria, recognising it as a mark of environmental accountability and data reliability.

As Lara Jefferson at SQM Australia said, “Customers will increasingly request the ILiA Stamp. It will play a central role in enabling transparent, comparable, and verified carbon footprint disclosures.”

There are also the ISO initiatives to consider.

The Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC) has been promoting the development of an ISO standard for the calculation of lithium products’ carbon footprints based on the ILiA Guidance. A second, parallel proposal by the Chinese delegation at ISO is to expand the scope of the

ILiA Guidance to additionally include a calculation model for recycled (secondary) lithium products.

How to get the ILiA Stamp

Any organisation conducting an LCA or PCF can engage an ILiA-accredited verifier to confirm the

alignment of their report with ILiA’s PCF Guidance. Upon successful verification, ILiA awards a Stamp for the specific LCA/PCF report, which the awarded organisation can use when discussing the carbon footprint of the lithium product(s) defined in that report.



ILiA Approved Verifiers				
Name	Company	Country	Languages	Accredited until
Phoebe Whattoff	Minviro	Australia	English	May 2028
Rob Rouwette	start2see	Australia	English, Dutch	May 2028
Dai Young	SGS	China	Mandarin, English	September 2028
Qi Shengrui	Botree Recycling Technologies	China	Mandarin, English	September 2028
Wang Yingying	Botree Recycling Technologies	China	Mandarin, English	September 2028
Wu Bin	Botree Recycling Technologies	China	Mandarin, English	September 2028
Sebastien Taillemite	Ecovamed	France	English, French	May 2028
Joris Šimaitis	Minviro	United Kingdom	English, Lithuanian	May 2028
Lorraine Amponsah	Loram Consulting and Advisory	United Kingdom	English	May 2028
Sophie Myers	Minviro	United Kingdom	English	May 2028

LCA/PCF reports that are verified to meet ILiA's PCF Guidance (October 2025)

Stamp No.	Organisation	Site/Project	Location	Product	Type of Operation	Practitioner of LCA Study	Date of LCA verification	Verifying company	Name(s) of verifier(s)	Name of LCA/PCF report	Date of LCA/PCF report	Date of SLS confirmation
001.0	Tesla, Inc.	Corpus Christi	Texas, USA	Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	Refinery	Tesla	Oct-24	Minviro Ltd	Lorraine Amponsah, Sophie Myers	Prospective Product Carbon Footprint Of Corpus Christi Refinery Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate Product	Oct-24	Mar-25
002.0	Talison Lithium Pty Ltd	Greenbushes	Western Australia, Australia	Spodumene concentrates	Mine site	Life Cycle Logic	Nov-24	start2see	Rob Rouwette	Life Cycle Assessment of Talison Lithium Pty Ltd, Spodumene Concentrate Products	Nov-24	Mar-25
003.0	Albemarle Corp.	Xinyu plant	Jiangxi Province, China	Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	Lithium conversion plant	Albemarle Corporation	Nov-24	Ecovamed	Sebastien Taillemite	Jiangxi Albemarle Lithium Co., Ltd. Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate	Nov-24	Mar-25
004.0	Albemarle Corp.	Qinzhou plant	Guangxi Province, China	Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	Lithium conversion plant	Albemarle Corporation	Mar-25	Ecovamed	Sebastien Taillemite	Guangxi Albemarle Lithium Co., Ltd. Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate	Mar-25	Mar-25
005.0	SQM Australia Pty	Earl Grey	Western Australia, Australia	Spodumene concentrate	Mine site	Minviro	Aug-25	Loram Consulting and Advisory	Lorraine Amponsah	Life Cycle Assessment Study of SQM's Battery Grade Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate Production	Jul-25	Sep-25
006.0	SQM Australia Pty	Kwinana Plant	Western Australia, Australia	Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	Refinery	Minviro	Aug-25	Loram Consulting and Advisory	Lorraine Amponsah	Life Cycle Assessment Study of SQM's Battery Grade Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate Production	Jul-25	Sep-25
007.0	Liontown Resources Limited	Kathleen Valley	Western Australia, Australia	Spodumene concentrate	Mine site	Minviro	Sep-25	Loram Consulting and Advisory	Lorraine Amponsah	Life Cycle Assessment Study of Liontown's Spodumene Concentrate Production	Sep-25	Oct-25

CO-PRODUCTS OF LITHIUM REFINING

We all appreciate that rechargeable lithium batteries can reduce the carbon footprint of transportation and energy storage, but did you know that refining lithium can also generate useful co-products, including one which can directly reduce the carbon footprint of one of the world's most carbon-intensive industries: concrete?

More lithium. More co-products

Global lithium demand is growing rapidly and is expected to continue to increase at ~20% per year for the next decade. To meet the future demand for lithium a lot more mining and refining will be necessary. It is therefore important to have a clear understanding of the co-products that will be generated and the applications in which they may be used most effectively.

Currently around 60% of lithium is won from hard-rock minerals, of which the most important is spodumene ($\text{LiAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$). Spodumene crystals come in a range of pink, green and grey colours and can be found across the world, from Australia, China and Canada to Brazil and Zimbabwe.

The content of lithium oxide contained in spodumene is theoretically up to 8.03%, but commercial grades of spodumene concentrate are typically between 5% and 7% lithium oxide (Li_2O), although lower grades are sometimes traded when markets are relatively high.

The most common way to extract the lithium from spodumene is to crush the rocks to a fine powder and heat it to 1000 to 1100°C (1830 – 2010°F). At this temperature the crystal structure changes its form from a monoclinic alpha (α) crystal



Some small spodumene stones. (Image: ILiA)

to tetragonal beta (β) crystal, which allows the lithium atoms to be removed in a sulphuric acid roast process at 250°C.

Delithiated beta spodumene (DBS) sand

Once the lithium has been extracted as a sulphate, the remaining co-product is a sandy material with high levels of aluminium oxide and silicon dioxide called delithiated beta spodumene (DBS sand¹).

Finding productive uses for DBS sand is important because it is undeniable that large quantities of it are generated when spodumene minerals are processed.



A stockpile of delithiated beta spodumene sand. (Image: Tianqi Lithium Energy Australia)

¹There are several names of DBS sand, including lithium aluminosilicate residue (LASR), lithium slag (LS), and Tianqi aluminosilicate (TAS).

For example, refining 100kg of a spodumene concentrate containing 5.5% lithium oxide will generate 5.5kg of lithium oxide (equal to ~13.5kg of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE)) and ~94.5kg of DBS sand co-product; a ratio of 7:1 DBS sand to LCE.

In Australia the availability of DBS sand is expected to significantly increase in the next five to 10 years when three major lithium refineries will be operation and hit full production capacity. It is estimated that there will be approximately 1 million tonnes of DBS sand produced per year in Western Australia. This volume is also expected to increase as the demand for lithium chemicals continues to rise and new refineries are built, or existing ones increase capacity.

There are many benefits to using DBS sand, not least in extracting the maximum value from the processed ore and offering a product with a very low carbon footprint (since the greenhouse gas emissions generated during spodumene processing are allocated to the product carbon footprint of the lithium which is produced). Moreover, it does not usually contain harmful substances.



A brick made from DBS sand. One of many potential applications that are currently being studied. (Image: ILiA)

Applications for DBS sand

DBS sand has found a wide range of applications in China, where spodumene refining has been well established for several decades, and is increasingly finding uses in countries where spodumene processors are being constructed, too. Historically this was the case in the US too, where DBS sand from plants in North Carolina at Bessemer City and Kings Mountain was used to manufacture cement that resisted 'concrete cancer', believed to be due to traces of lithium still in the sand.

Some applications of DBS sand require that the product meets a certain chemical specification, but other uses have less stringent requirements. A brief search of scientific journals will clearly show that there are many other uses being studied for this abundant, cheap and low-carbon sand; a reassuring fact given that the global lithium industry is forecast to triple by 2040.

Established uses for DBS sand in China include:

- Replacing clay as calcined material in vertical kilns;
- As part of a cement mixture since DBS sand has pozzolanic properties (this has been demonstrated in the Australian standard AS3582.4:2022 Manufactured Pozzolans);
- As an input in the production of ceramic glazed bricks;
- As an input for fluorine gypsum lithium slag hollow mortar and blocks;

- To partially replace cement to prepare concrete (i.e. as a filler);
- As an input for making fibre glass;
- And as a filler in the base of roads and other constructions.

Case study #1: mine waste management

It is essential that mines do not collapse as minerals are extracted and one way to achieve this is to fill in cavities using mine waste.

Cemented paste backfill (CPB) in the mining industry has gained recognition as a highly promising technique for effective mine waste management in underground mining operations. A crucial component of CPB used in the mining industry is the binder, which is responsible for providing cohesion and strength to the backfill material.

At IGO's Nova Operation in Western Australia, the company piloted a cement used for paste backfill which included DBS sand. The results exceeded expectations – both significantly reducing carbon emissions as well as demonstrating a remarkable 4% increase in CPB strength, highlighting the substantial potential of this product.

Case study #2: a reliable fill material for construction

Over the last five years the city of Perth, Western Australia, has seen a remarkable transformation of one

of its commuter rail lines. After 130 years of running at ground level, the Armadale Line is now Perth's first major elevated rail line. This project, the Victoria Park – Canning Level Crossing Removal Project, will reduce traffic congestion and deliver a safer, more accessible and connected city.

To create an elevated rail line a vast quantity of fill material was used to create embankments and DBS sand was widely employed in the sub-base as a 4:1 blended material. Using DBS sand not only avoided disposing of DBS sand but also reduced the consumption of virgin sand.

In summary: co-products bring value and opportunities

The lithium industry, driven by a strong commitment to ESG targets and a desire to maximize the value extracted from its products, are actively promoting the use of co-products. Owing to its pozzolanic properties, DBS sand shows great potential in several applications, including as a supplementary cementitious materials for use in lower-carbon concrete.

To date the use of DBS sand has mostly been in China, but this will change as lithium refineries are developed around the world in coming years. 



The Armadale Line in Perth, Western Australia, used a vast quantity of DBS sand as fill material to construct embankments. (Image: Shutterstock)

ECOBANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED MINING & RELATED COMPANIES FINANCING REPORT (2021-2025)

Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited has played a strategic and catalytic role in supporting the mining sector between 2021 and 2025, deploying a cumulative USD369 million across mining operators and key value-chain participants. This funding has been instrumental in supporting capital expenditure (capex), expansion projects, working capital cycles, and trade finance requirements, aligning with broader national objectives of boosting mineral output and export earnings. Of the total support extended:

- USD253 million (69%) was directed to core mining entities
- USD116 million (31%) supported mining-related infrastructure and services, notably power and equipment

The bank's portfolio demonstrates a well-diversified exposure across key mineral segments, including gold, chrome, platinum group metals (PGMs), lithium, and diamonds which are commodities that collectively dominate Zimbabwe's



export base and economic growth trajectory. Importantly, Ecobank's funding trend reflects resilience and counter-cyclical support, maintaining strong disbursement levels even during periods of macroeconomic adjustment, foreign currency constraints, and power supply challenges.

MINING VALUE CHAIN SUPPORT

Ecobank's model extends beyond mine operators to critical infrastructure and supply chain players, through an Ecosystem

Financing Approach. ZESA's support up to USD100million reflects importance of power as a key production factor, with outages causing up to 10% production losses in the mining sector. Support to equipment suppliers enables productivity, mechanization, and efficiency gains and has also been substantial.

Sponsored content in partnership with Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited.



SUPPORT GIVEN TO MINING AND RELATED ENTITIES BY ECOBANK ZIMBABWE (2021-2025)

*Support includes banking facilities for capex, expansion, working capital and trade finance

MINING INDUSTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million
TOTAL	47	53	42	54	59	253

MINING RELATED, VALUE & SUPPORT COMPANIES	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million	USD\$ million
TOTAL	20	25	22	24	25	116

GRAND TOTAL	67	78	64	78	84	369
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

LITHIUM, WATER AND YOU

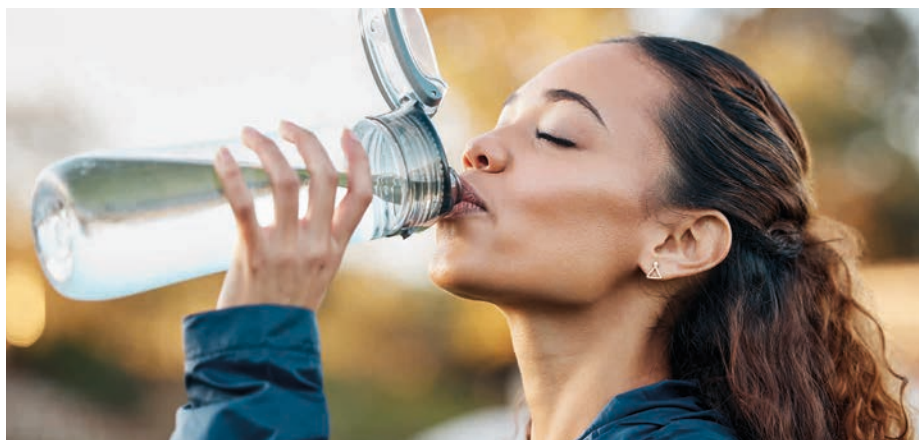
Regular readers of *The Lithium Voice* will know that lithium is produced industrially from rocky minerals and saline brines. But where else can you find lithium in the natural world? The answer is almost everywhere, including in you!

How did it get there?

Lithium is the 30th most common element in the Earth's crust, averaging 0.002% or 20 parts per million (ppm). Lithium atoms are very small, light and highly soluble in water. In addition, some of them have been around since the Big Bang, 13.8 billion years ago, which has given them plenty of time to become widely dispersed in nature.

Life first appeared on Earth about 4 billion years ago in oceans containing dissolved lithium salts (0.17 ppm). Over millennia, as life evolved, lithium has always been present in and around all living creatures, including humans. In fact, our bodies naturally contain lithium and we all consume trace amounts of it every day, in the food we eat and in the liquids we drink.

Whenever we make a cup of coffee using tap water (which is often groundwater), rehydrate with branded mineral waters in a gym, or enjoy a glass or wine or beer after work with friends, we will take in a tiny amount of lithium too. But don't be alarmed, this is quite normal and safe; after all, our ancestors have



survived for millions of years on a similar diet.

Lithium in your body

"Lithium is an important micronutrient in the human diet", Dr Romain Millot, a French geochemist and expert in lithium isotopes, explained to *The Lithium Voice*.

The average 70kg adult human body is estimated to contain about 7 milligrams of lithium (about 0.1 ppm), which is mostly found in your brain, kidneys and bones. This amount is thought to remain fairly constant; what we consume passes through us and out again relatively quickly.

"The exact molecular function of lithium as an essential trace element is not fully understood yet", Dr Millot explained. Perhaps because of this uncertainty the World Health Organisation (WHO) does not currently list lithium as an essential nutrient or give a recommended daily intake. However, several studies have suggested a correlation between higher levels of lithium in our diet and lower risks of dementia, reduced Alzheimer disease mortality and less suicide risk.

But while the role of lithium might be unclear, a recent paper by Dr Gerhard Schrauzer at the University of California, San Diego, in the US, claimed that an adult human does have a daily requirement of lithium, but only of ~1 mg per day.

Perhaps the fashion for lithium-enriched spas and drinks from the 1860s to the 1920s was on the right track, after all?

Lithium-rich waters

Since prehistoric times sources of clean water have been highly valued and arguably none more so than natural springs and wells, which were often the only safe sources

continued on page 18

Water at Szechenyi Baths in Budapest, Hungary, contains 0.2ppm lithium.



continued from page 17

of water that could be drunk without boiling it first. The association between spring water and health is therefore deeply rooted.

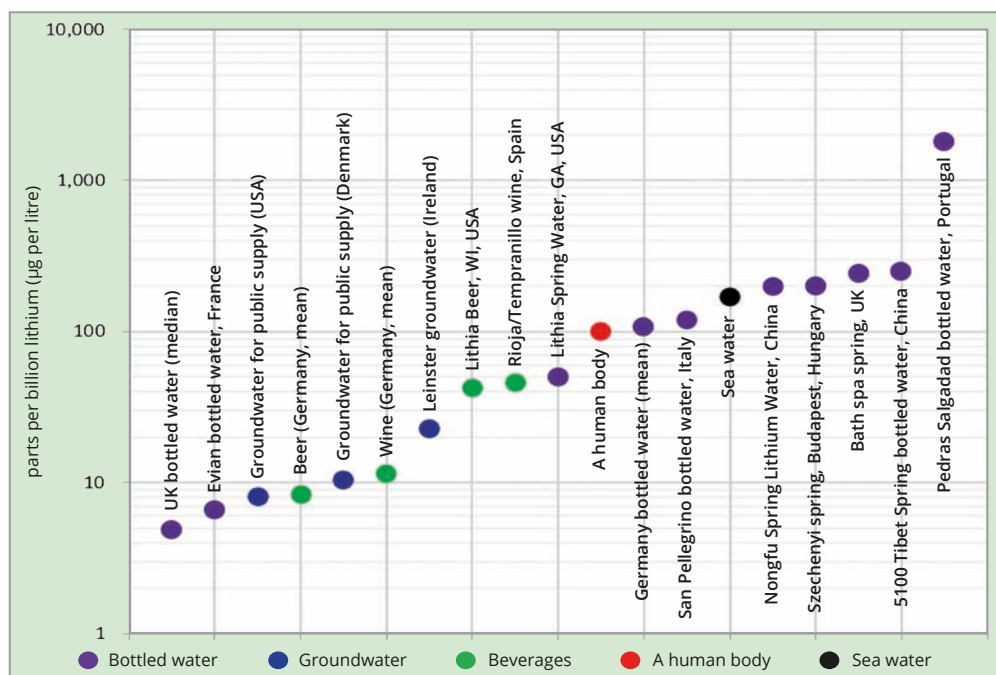
In Europe natural mineral waters were first bottled and traded in the mid-16th century, for example at Spa in Belgium and Vichy in France. In the 1860s techniques were developed to analyse the minerals dissolved in water and lithium was found to occur in many natural springs across the world, including at Baden-Baden in Germany, Bath in the UK, Lithia Springs in Georgia, USA, and the Uchinomaki Onsen on Mount Aso, Japan.

Often spas, hotels and public baths were built for tourists to “take the water” at natural springs and by the late 19th Century they were big business. Adverts would prominently feature the unique chemical analysis of the water at that resort; “proving” the health benefits with science, or so it was claimed.

Each natural water is unique in composition and taste, and not all of them contain lithium. A comprehensive study of groundwaters used for public and domestic use in the US found that lithium levels varied widely, with concentrations ranging from less than 1 part per billion (ppb or µg/L) to 1,700 ppb. Higher concentrations of lithium in the groundwater were typically found in arid regions and older groundwater, and the study suggests that natural influences, such as local rock chemistry, climate and mixing with saline waters, are the primary contributors to increase lithium levels.

‘Healthy’ drinks

In the late 19th century as the railway network expanded, shipments of mineral water from springs to cities increased rapidly, popularising



Lithium in selected liquids and a human body (ppb or µg/L)

(Sources available on request)

the ‘healthy’ waters far and wide. To take advantage of this trend many lithium-enriched drinks were developed which claimed similar health benefits but often tasted a lot better. By the early 20th Century in the US one could purchase Lithia Coke (Coca-Cola syrup mixed with lithium-bearing water), Lithia Beer (brewed in West Bend, Wisconsin) and Bib-Label Lithiated Lemon-Lime soda (which today we know as 7Up, but which no-longer contains lithium).

Lithium in modern drinks

If you are seeking a lithium-containing bottled water then it is not hard to find, although admittedly lithium is rarely listed on the contents label as the level contained is usually far lower than magnesium, sodium and other elements. Examples of lithium-rich bottled waters include the Italian water San Pellegrino (0.12 ppm) and from China 5100 Tibet Spring (0.25ppm) and Nongfu Spring Lithium Water (>0.2ppm).

Lithium is common in other drinks too. A 2020 study of 160 different drinks in Germany found that on average the lithium content in red wine was 17 parts per billion (ppb), white wine 8 ppb, cola drinks 8 ppb,

energy drinks 24 ppb and beers ranging from 3 to 20 ppb.

Should we take lithium as a dietary supplement?

No, this is not necessary since we naturally consume sufficient lithium to meet our bodies’ requirements. Nor are such supplements easily available; in the author’s experience France is the only country where you can buy lithium dietary supplements without a prescription (as ampules of lithium citrate or lithium gluconate).

In conclusion, lithium does appear to play an important role as a micronutrient in the human diet, even if scientists are still trying to identify what that role is. The good news is that we need very little dietary lithium and it is freely available in many types of food and drink. Lithium occurs throughout the universe, all over the world and even in our bodies (100 ppb). Lithium is natural, everywhere and (for reasons doctors still don’t fully understand) an important element for life.

Medical notice: The level of dietary lithium discussed in this article is approximately 1/1000th the typical daily dose of medical lithium, a powerful mental health medicine which should only be taken after professional medical advice. Medical lithium should never be taken as a dietary supplement.

LEADING THE WAY IN COLLECTIONS AND PAYMENTS EXCELLENCE AT ECOBANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED

by Blessed Chimbgha

At Ecobank Zimbabwe Ltd, we treat our collective expertise as the engine room for building next generation digital platforms for the mining and business clients to deliver world-class payment solutions. We operate with clear strategic alignment, forward-looking decision-making, and a constant ear to the ground on evolving client needs.

As Head of Payments, Cash Management, and Digital Client Access for Ecobank Zimbabwe Ltd, I build the financial rails that keep funds flowing—securely, efficiently, and with the customer at the centre. My objective is to equip corporates, businesses and SMEs with the channels to collect funds and make payments globally, without friction and within full regulatory guardrails.

Our modern web acquiring platform acts as a global cash register for corporates, enabling clients to receive payments from customers anywhere in the world. On the outbound side, I ensure businesses can disburse funds to any destination, with compliance embedded.

Trust and loyalty are the ore body; financial performance is the refined output. I extract both through customer focused digital innovations that are globally competitive and a

sharp focus on revenue growth and profitability.

I lead a forward-looking, high-energy team that's wired to serve clients. We operate like a well-run pit crew — participative decision making, continuous upskilling, and performance recognition keep the team motivated and aligned to Ecobank's strategic goals. In this space, leadership means more than managing people—it means steering innovation, safeguarding compliance, and raising the bar on service excellence.

I'm currently focused on growing our collections and payments products suite. New services such as embedded finance— integrating financial services into non-financial platforms, allowing users to access payments, lending, financial services directly without leaving the app or website they are using.

This brings payments closer to the customers in a frictionless enabling growth in the use of Ecobank payment services. It's about meeting clients at the point of intent, removing friction, and making Ecobank's payment solutions the default path for growth.

Leading digital solutions across Ecobank's 35 African markets has reinforced one key principle for me: payments scale when they're

embedded in the rhythm of daily business. Today I'm expanding crossborder payments by leveraging our pan-African footprint across Sub-Saharan Africa. Our platform connects buyers and suppliers across borders into a single, seamless payments corridor that has an efficient settlement framework enabling sellers to receive funds quickly thereby minimising their cash flow cycle.

I've also launched digital lending and invoice discounting, using real time transaction flows as the signal for instant credit scoring. We tap into Ecobank's corporate ecosystem to onboard anchor clients who validate supplier invoices online, unlocking working capital through invoice discounting. With a foundation in management accounting and global marketing, I keep a hand on the financial pulse while keeping our banking clients at the centre of every decision. This discipline underpins Ecobank's Growth, Transformation, and Return agenda—the three pillars driving the bank forward.

Sponsored content in partnership with Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited.

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

ILiA'S TEN PRINCIPLES

In November 2024, after wide consultation with ILiA's global membership, the Executive Committee took a significant step towards supporting responsible business conduct in the lithium value chain by adopting Ten Principles of responsible production and sourcing.

The journey begins

We face a highly dynamic and rapidly growing global lithium market where well-established players come together with new and less experienced actors.

New entrants to the industry frequently ask what are the norms of business in the lithium industry? What does ILiA stand for when it comes to responsible business conduct? What are the values and beliefs our members embrace as they strive towards creating a sustainable future?

To help maintain the existing high standards in the industry, ILiA members decided that it was relevant and necessary for the Association to develop guiding principles for responsible business conduct.

Lead by the Responsible Production and Sourcing Subcommittee (RPSS), the plan to develop a number of good practice principles took shape over the course of six months and involved the entire membership.

The principles were developed by the subcommittee and honed by the Executive Committee before consultations with the members and stakeholders took place.

The final set of principles is not legally binding, but they are a guide to the expectations of how ILiA member companies conduct their business around the world.

The ten principles are about embracing responsible and ethical practices.

Marie-Alice Small, Pilbara Minerals and Chair of ILiA's Responsible Production and Sourcing Subcommittee

As Marie-Alice Small, Group Manager Sustainability at Pilbara Minerals and Chair of the RPSS explains, "The Ten Principles are about embracing responsible and ethical practices. We saw a win-win opportunity in establishing these principles, which not only set expectations for best practices but also support enhancing trust in how our industry contributes positively to communities."

The Ten Principles cover key areas of accountability regarding the environment, social responsibilities to human rights, labour and host

communities, as well as governance aspects including anti-corruption and antitrust.

Many ILiA members already subscribe to international sustainability schemes and mining standards, so it was decided to align ILiA's Ten Principles with existing frameworks as far as possible. Chief among them were the principles of the UN Global Compact, with further inspiration coming from the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), the UN International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international organisations in the mining sector.

José Miguel Berguño, Senior VP Corporate Services & Sustainability at SQM told the *Lithium Voice*, "At SQM, we are proud to align with the ILiA Ten Principles. We see these principles as foundational to the responsible and ethical development of our industry and resonating with SQM's commitment to sustainable mining practices that prioritise the well-being of our surrounding communities and the future of the Salar [de Atacama in Chile, where SQM produces lithium]."

How the Ten Principles are applied

As good corporate citizens, ILiA members are already committed to acting legally in the jurisdictions



where they operate, upholding and following the letter and spirit of all applicable laws, maintaining a high standard of business ethics, and having due regard to the health, safety, environment, human rights, good governance and welfare of the community. Where an alleged breach of these principles is brought to the attention of ILiA it will be investigated by the Executive Committee. Material breaches or unwillingness to address grievances may result in suspension or potentially termination of membership.

The Ten Principles will be reviewed by ILiA Executive Committee every two years, with the next review scheduled to take place in Q4 2026. This is to ensure that they are consistent with expectations of members and stakeholders.

The Ten Principles*:

1. Environment

Members will respect the environment at all times and will comply with all relevant legislation in their countries of operation and encourage the development and adoption of environmentally friendly technologies to responsibly manage our resources.

2. Climate Change

Members seek to play an active role in efforts against climate change, including to reduce their carbon footprint in support of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

3. Forced and Child Labour

There shall not be any use of forced labour, and members advocate for the eradication of the worst forms of child labour. Members adopt responsible practices throughout supply chains to prevent and address forced labour and child labour.

4. Community

Respect the rights of project related communities and commit to meaningful and transparent consultation and include Indigenous Peoples' rights to participate in decision-making on matters that affect them and be guided by the principles of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).¹

5. Non-discrimination

No person shall be subject to any discrimination in employment, including hiring, salary, benefits, advancement, discipline, termination, or retirement, based on gender, race, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, nationality, political opinion, or social or ethnic origin.

6. Health and Safety

Members promote well-being and provide a safe and healthy working environment to prevent accidents, injury and psychosocial hazards to health arising out of, linked with, or occurring in the course of work or as a result of the operation of employer facilities.

7. Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

Members recognise and respect the right of their employees to engage in or refrain from protected concerted activities.

8. Fair and inclusive work practices

Every employee shall be treated with respect and dignity. Members promote safe, healthy and respectful workplaces that are free from psychological harm including bullying, harassment, discrimination and violence, including gender-based violence.

9. Responsible Finance Practices

Members shall avoid contributing to geopolitical conflict, comply

with high standards of anti-money laundering practice, and combat illegal financing practices.

10. Antitrust Bribery and Corruption

Members comply at all times with the ILiA competition law compliance guidelines and all relevant antitrust and competition laws applicable to their business. Members are committed to compliance with all applicable laws on bribery and corruption within their jurisdictions.

The road ahead

As the lithium industry grows over the next decade it is expected that many new resources will be developed in diverse regions of the world. Throughout this period of growth it is important that the high standards of the current industrial lithium producers continue to be the norm of the industry and that new producers appreciate and adhere to the Ten Principles described here. Candice Dix, ESG Assurance Manager at Rio Tinto Group explained, "We support the introduction of the Ten Principles for ILiA members, focusing on ethical, sustainable, and socially responsible lithium mining practices for the industry."

At ILiA we look forward to expanding our work on this topic and will endeavour to continue to represent the industry in a way that does not shy away from taking responsibility. Together, we can achieve a more responsible and sustainable future.



¹ILiA recognises that in some countries, alternative terms to "Indigenous Peoples" are preferred by those to whom the term refers; including "Tribal Peoples" or "First Nations". ILiA rejects any discrimination related to culture or identity and respects the diverse terms groups use for self-identification in alignment with ICMM's position statement on this subject: <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/position-statements/indigenous-peoples>.

* <https://lithium.org/ilia-10-principles/>

Unlock Exclusive Benefits with ILiA Membership

Join the International Lithium Association (ILiA) and be part of a powerful global force shaping the future of lithium! Connect, collaborate, and lead alongside industry pioneers to drive innovation, advocacy, and growth. ILiA is your trusted partner in powering the lithium revolution!

Stay Informed & Ahead of the Market

- Make better decisions – Receive monthly lithium market reports from top independent analysts.
- Stay ahead on ESG – Join exclusive ESG fireside chats to discuss critical sustainability trends.
- Be the first to know – Get monthly industry updates and *The Lithium Voice* packed with insights, delivered straight to your inbox.
- Boost your brand – Enjoy discounted advertising in *The Lithium Voice*, reaching a global audience in three languages.
- Browse an extensive digital archive of technical papers, event presentations, and recordings.
- Increase your visibility – Secure a free company listing in ILiA's Annual Review and website.

Navigate Regulations with Confidence

- Stay compliant & competitive – Receive expert guidance on regulatory updates, ESG standards, and industry best practices.
- Have a voice in policy – ILiA represents members in key discussions on lithium regulations, supply chain legislation, and critical raw materials policies.
- Priority support – Get direct assistance from ILiA's Secretariat on any question you have around lithium – regulatory, technical or simply informative.
- Shape Industry strategy – Contribute to the development of thought leadership and guidance for lithium products for the future.

Expand Your Network & Gain Exclusive Access

- Connect with Industry leaders – Attend complimentary members-only networking events worldwide – 12 events across 8 countries in 2024 alone!
- VIP access to ILiA online events – Participate in exclusive webinars featuring top industry experts.
- Special discounts – Get reduced ticket prices on leading third-party conferences.
- Direct member introductions – Build meaningful business relationships with key players across the lithium value chain.

Influence the Future of the Lithium Industry

- Be heard where it matters – ILiA advocates for fair regulations at international conferences and global organizations (ISO, IGF, OECD, GBA, ECHA and more).
- Drive ILiA's development – Influence ILiA's work through subcommittees and working groups.
- Shape the industry's future – Core members can nominate representatives to ILiA's Executive Committee to guide the industry through the Association's strategic vision.



INTERNATIONAL
LITHIUM
ASSOCIATION

Join ILiA today and gain the insights, influence, and connections you need to thrive in the lithium industry!

www.lithium.org | info@lithium.org



ILiA is a not-for-profit industry association run by and for its members

CORE MEMBERS



ASSOCIATE MEMBERS





A BETTER WAY TO SEIZE AFRICA'S OPPORTUNITIES

Trade and invest across Africa and beyond with confidence.

Leverage our continental expertise, global presence, and seamless cross-border payment solutions to elevate your business and drive your success.



Discover a better way to prosper.
Visit ecobank.com/corporate

**CORPORATE &
INVESTMENT BANKING**

**A BETTER WAY
A BETTER AFRICA**