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CRITICAL MINERALS U.S.

The United States finds itself at a pivotal moment concerning key 21st century resources: critical minerals. The current Congress presents a chance to enhance U.S. economic prowess and reinforce national security by boosting the availability of these minerals both domestically and internationally, all while effectively addressing demand dynamics.

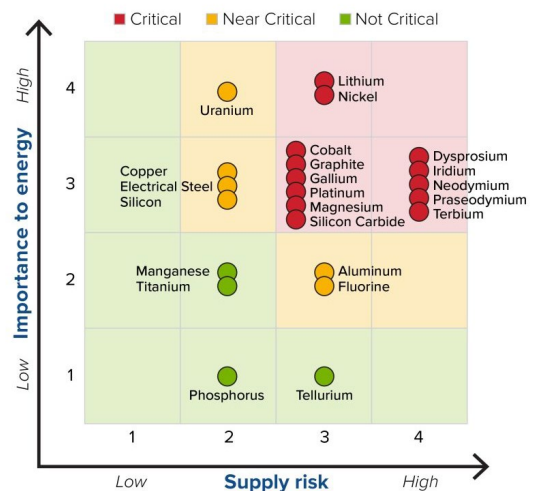
Despite significant efforts by the present and preceding administrations, as well as previous Congresses, to initiate essential reforms in U.S. critical minerals policy, there remains an opportunity to implement further measures that contribute to an improved, more intelligent, environmentally conscious, and equitable approach to mining.

Critical Minerals form the foundation of the digital economy, contemporary military technology, and the shift towards renewable energy. The global demand for these substances surpasses current availability, necessitating extensive time and capital investments in their extraction and processing, along with considerations for their environmental impacts.

The U.S. enjoys strategic partnerships with Australia and Canada, both of which possess substantial mineral reserves and globally competitive mining companies. To harness the full potential of these robust international relationships, the U.S. must position itself strategically along the supply chain, ensuring effective utilisation of its strong global alliances.



MEDIUM TERM 2025-2035



Energy Gov, Final Critical Materials List, 2023

U.S. List of Critical Minerals

The final list of critical minerals most recently updated in 2022 contains 50 minerals, this list revises the final list published in 2018 and contains an additional 15 commodities which are considered critical to the U.S. economy and national security.

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|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Aluminum | Antimony | Arsenic |
| Barite | Beryllium | Bismuth |
| Cerium | Cesium | Chromium |
| Cobalt | Dysprosium | Erbium |
| Europium | Fluorspar | Gadolinium |
| Gallium | Germanium | Graphite |
| Hafnium | Holmium | Indium |
| Iridium | Lanthanum | Lithium |
| Lutetium | Magnesium | Manganese |
| Neodymium | Nickel | Niobium |
| Palladium | Platinum | Praseodymium |
| Rhodium | Rubidium | Ruthenium |
| Samarium | Scandium | Tantalum |
| Tellurium | Terbium | Thulium |
| Tin | Titanium | Tungsten |
| Vanadium | Ytterbium | Yttrium |
| Zinc | Zirconium | |

Opportunities

While the Congress deliberates on how best to continue enhancing the availability of vital and strategic materials in the United States, it is of great importance for them to consider their fundamental principle: any effective strategy must encompass and preferably fuse domestic and international approaches.

While it is crucial for the U.S. to expand mining and processing activities for mineral security, they are showing equal importance to ensure diversity. This involves them actively engaging with other nations that both produce and consume these materials, including friendly nations and trade partners.

At the same time, it is imperative that solutions go beyond focusing solely on increasing supply. The U.S. are also actively promoting policies aimed at decreasing the demand for these materials, with the goal of achieving a more sustainable balance.

Options

Grow domestic supply of minerals

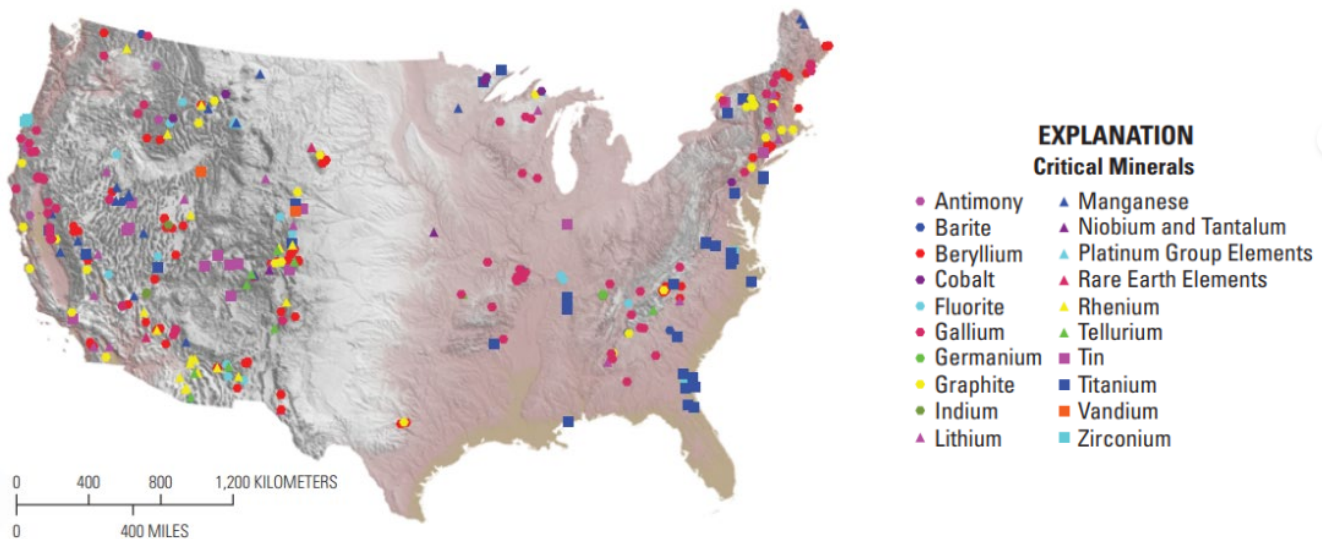
Enhance conscientious and sustainable exploration, production, processing, recycling, and reclamation from tailings and brines within the country. Bolster capacity by enlarging the workforce, providing increased backing for training and educational incentives.

Increase the global supply of minerals

Forge stronger alliances with allies and the private sector. Collaborate for sustainable global production, especially in developing nations. Support programs benefiting mining communities and building government capacity for responsible mining revenue investment.

Reduce demand

With these materials being naturally finite and as more nations adopt the digital economy, the craving for them will persistently rise. Strategies to diminish demand might involve technological advancements and incentives encouraging the replacement of rare minerals with more abundant and environmentally friendly alternatives.



USGS, United States Critical Minerals Locations, 2017

To find out more about the opportunities for your business in U.S.'s Mineral Sources as well as Global Resources please contact one of our Moore experts below.



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