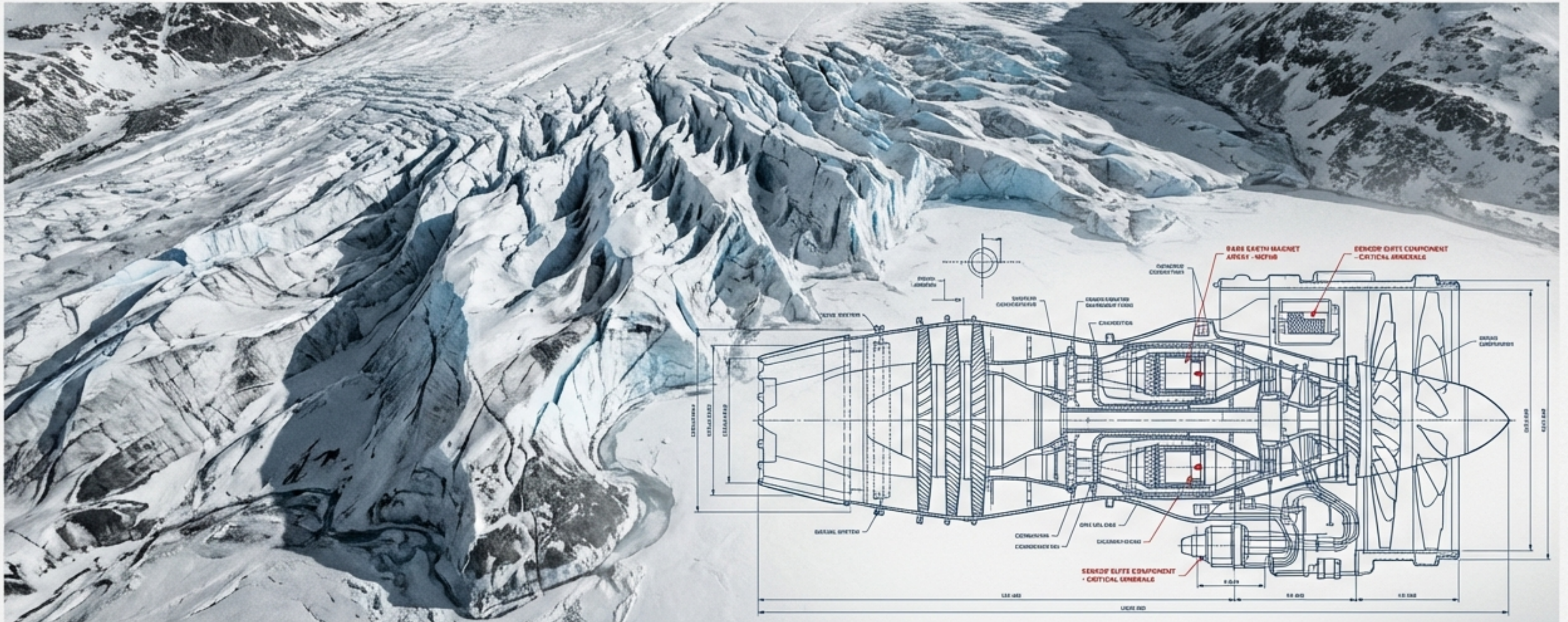


# The Arctic Pivot: Strategic Rare Earths & The US Interest in Greenland

# Securing the 'Mine-to-Magnet' Supply Chain in a Fragmented Geopolitical Landscape





# Executive Summary: The Geopolitical Funnel

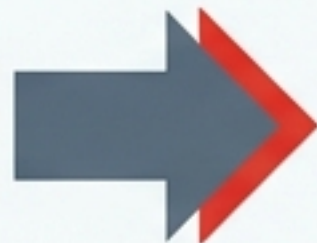
Why the road to energy independence leads to Greenland

## Global Context



### The Chokehold:

China controls ~90% of global refining. April 2025 export restrictions have weaponized the supply chain.



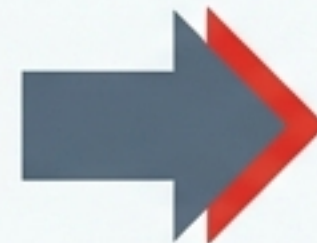
## Strategic Gap



MP Materials

### The Domestic Deficit:

The US has restarted mining, but lacks Heavy Rare Earths (Dysprosium/Terbium) needed for magnets.



## The Solution



### The Greenland Pivot:

1.5M tonnes of reserves. Uniquely rich in Heavy Rare Earths. Located in North American/NATO security sphere.

## Key Insight

While environmental and political hurdles remain, Greenland represents the only scalable, friendly jurisdiction solution to the Heavy Rare Earth deficit.



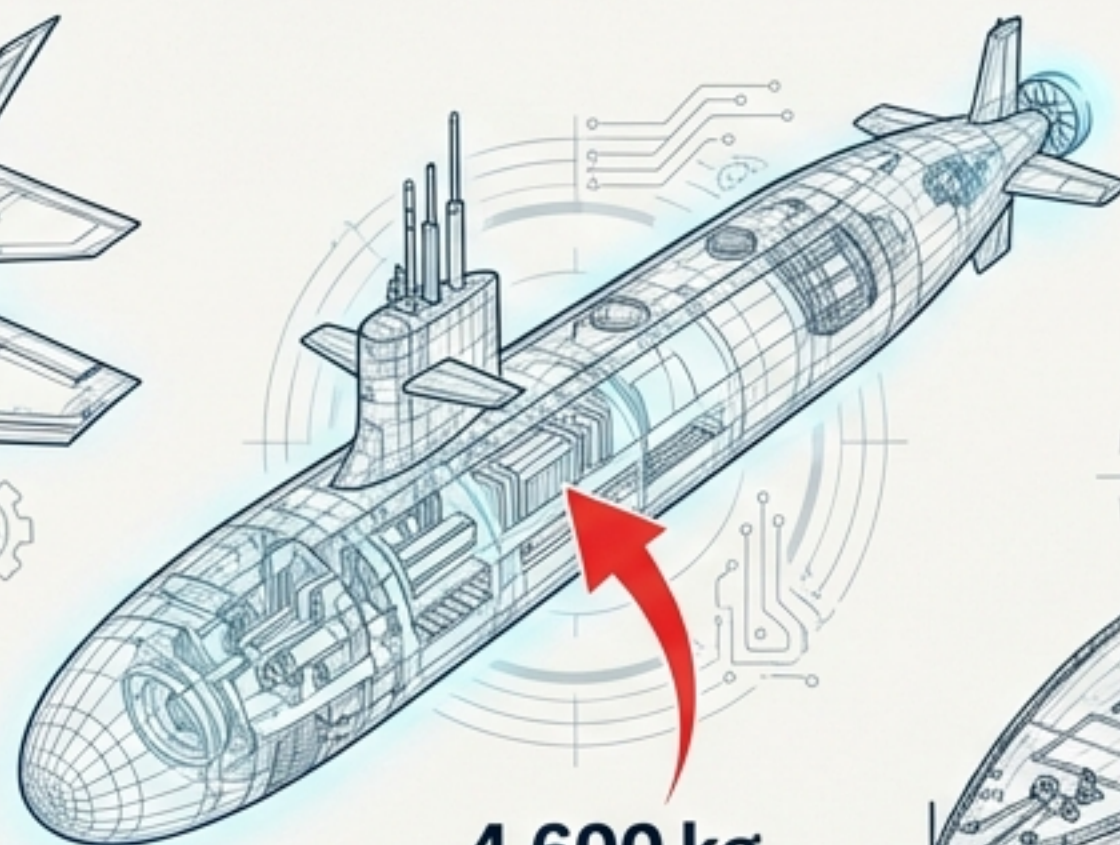
# The 'Vitamins' of Modern Power

Rare Earth Elements (REEs) are non-negotiable inputs for defense.



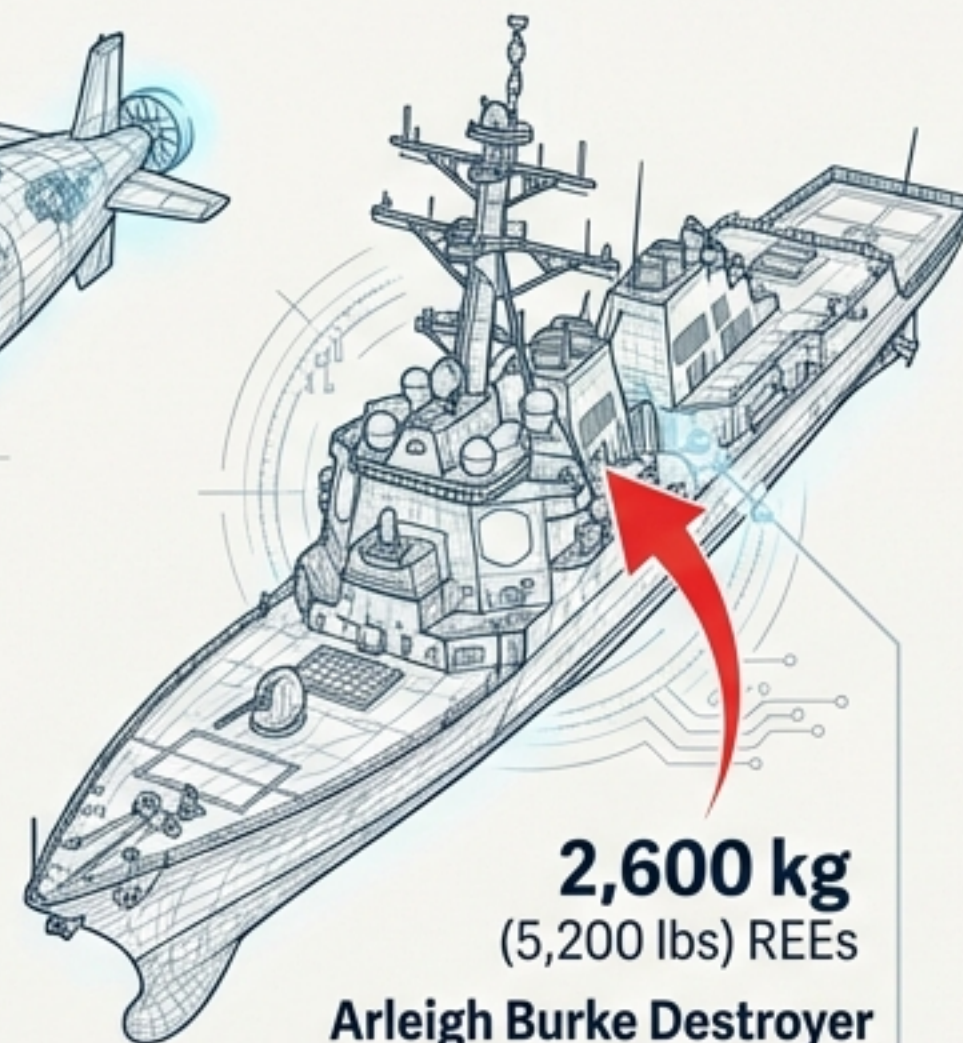
**418 kg**  
(920 lbs) REEs

**F-35 Lightning II Fighter Jet**  
Actuators, Radar,  
Stealth Coatings



**4,600 kg**  
(9,200 lbs) REEs

**Virginia Class Submarine**  
Sonar, Drive Motors,  
Stealth Systems



**2,600 kg**  
(5,200 lbs) REEs

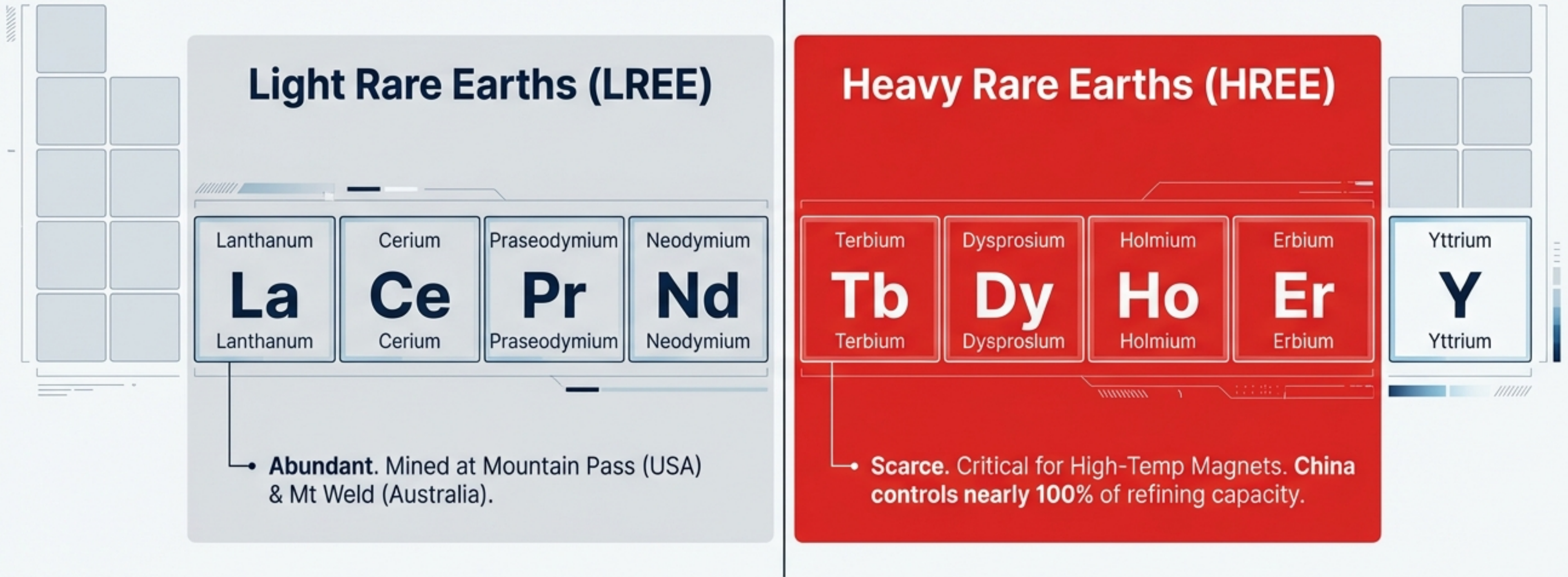
**Arleigh Burke Destroyer**  
Radar, Missile  
Guidance, Propulsion

**DOD Investment:**  
Since 2020, the Department of Defense has awarded \$439M+ to establish domestic supply chains. Yet, processed metal supply for these platforms remains vulnerable.



# The Critical Distinction: Light vs. Heavy

Not all Rare Earths are created equal. The US deficit is specific.

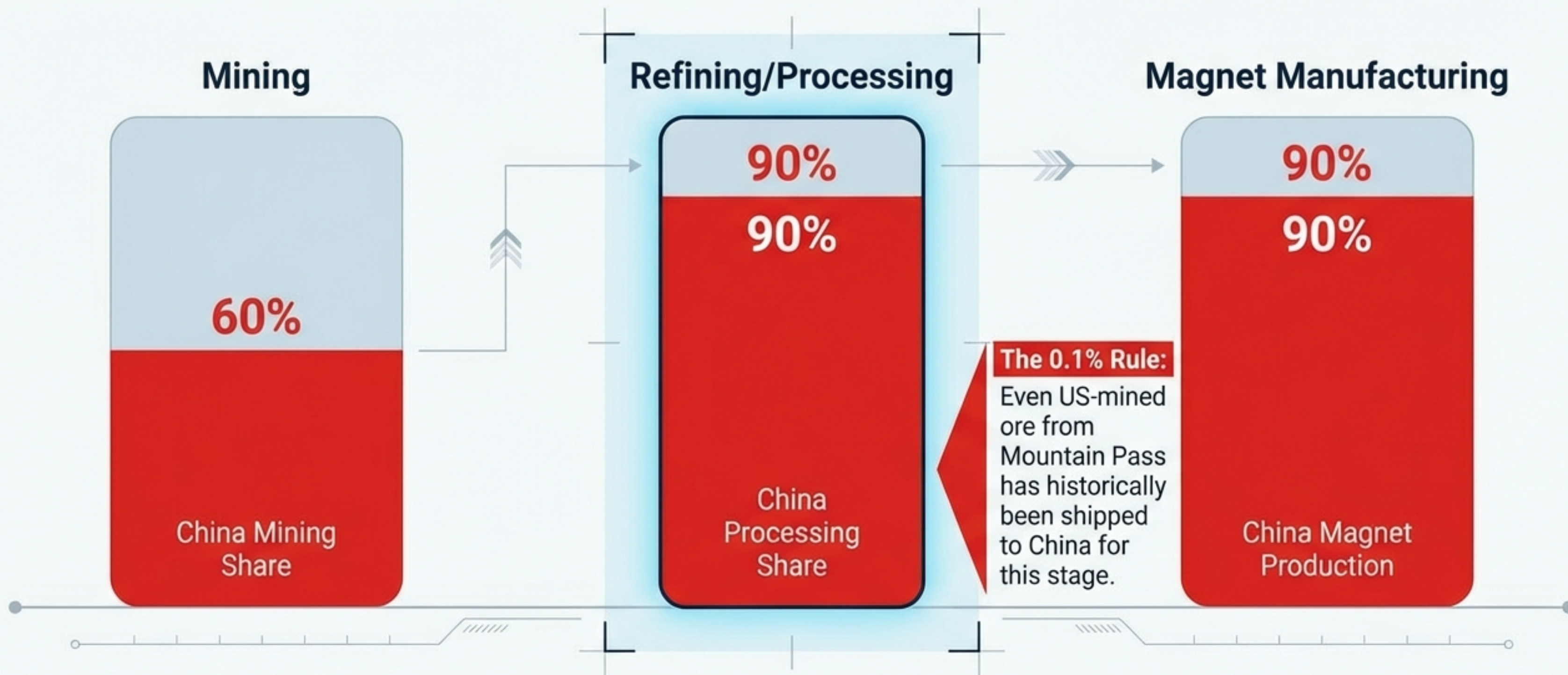


**Strategic Bottleneck:** Dysprosium and Terbium are required for permanent magnets to operate in high-heat environments (EV motors, missiles).



# The Industrial Fortress

China controls the processing, not just the dirt.





# The 2025 Flashpoint

Weaponizing the supply chain through export restrictions.

April 4, 2025

## MOFCOM Announcement 18

China imposes export restrictions on 7 key Rare Earths.

## The Mechanism

Strict monthly quotas and end-user license requirements enacted. Exporters must disclose IP production details.

## The Impact

License applications stalling. Targeted disruption of US defense and high-tech manufacturing sectors.



# The 'Mine-to-Magnet' Strategy

US and Allied efforts to re-shore capacity.

1

## MP Materials (Mountain Pass)

Received \$45M DOD funding.  
Building "10X" facility for  
magnet production.

Currently the only integrated  
mine/oxide facility in the US.

3

2

## Lynas Rare Earths

Building HREE processing facility  
with \$288M+ US funding.  
Separation of Heavy Rare Earths.

3

## ReElement / ERI

Recycling end-of-life magnets.  
Purity >99.99%.

4

## Lynas (Mt Weld)

Strategic partner and  
ore supplier.

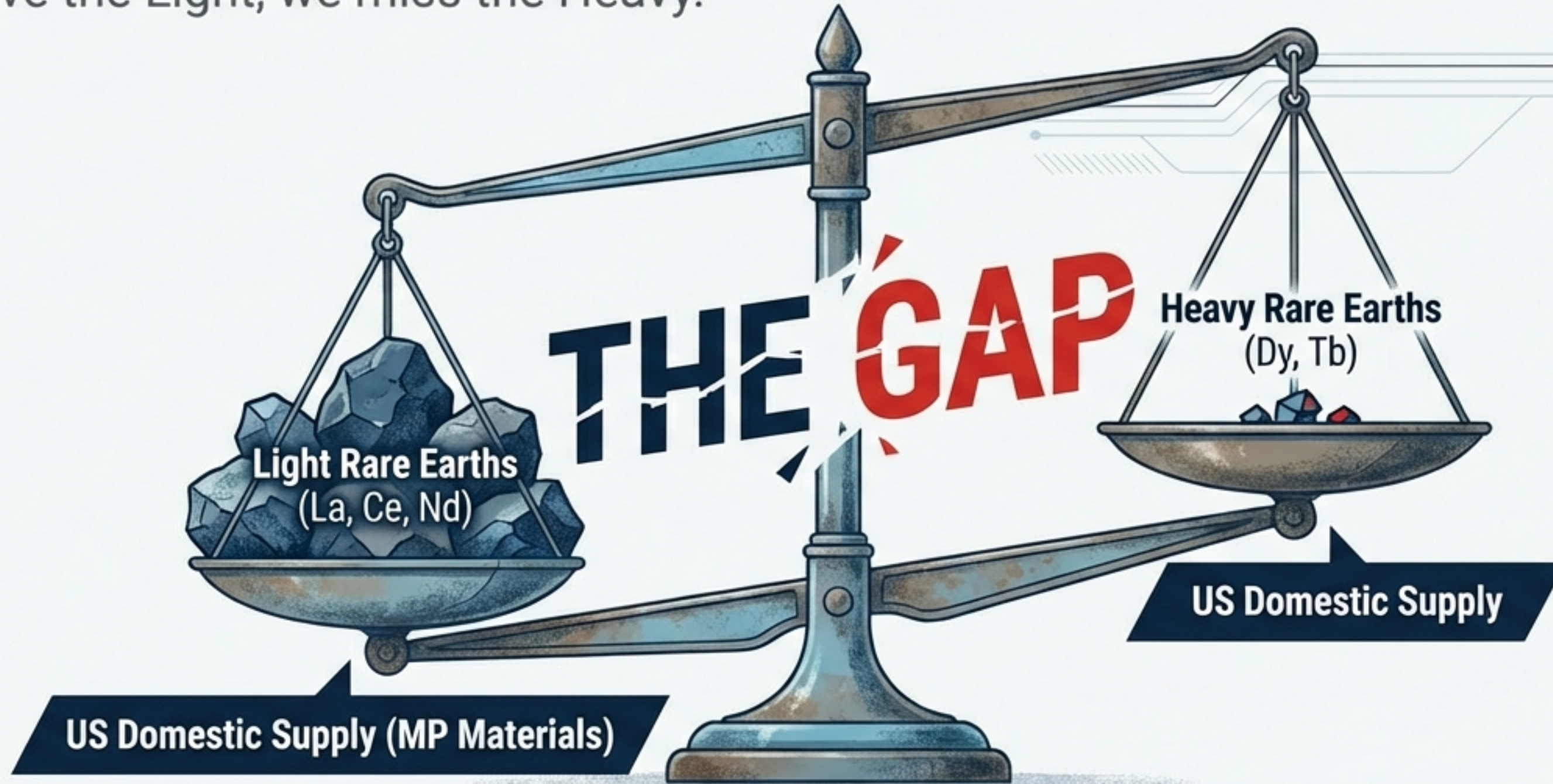
4

**Goal: Self-sufficient supply chain by 2027.**



# The Heavy Earth Deficit

We have the Light, we miss the Heavy.



*"As of early 2026, no Western plant has achieved commercial processing of heavy rare earths." – Mordor Intelligence*



# Why Greenland? The Geology.

The 'Wild Card' in the global supply chain.

## The Differentiator:

Unlike standard carbonatite deposits elsewhere, Greenland's alkaline intrusions are uniquely enriched in the specific Heavy Rare Earths (Dy, Tb) the US lacks.





# Strategic Proximity

A NATO resource in North America's backyard.

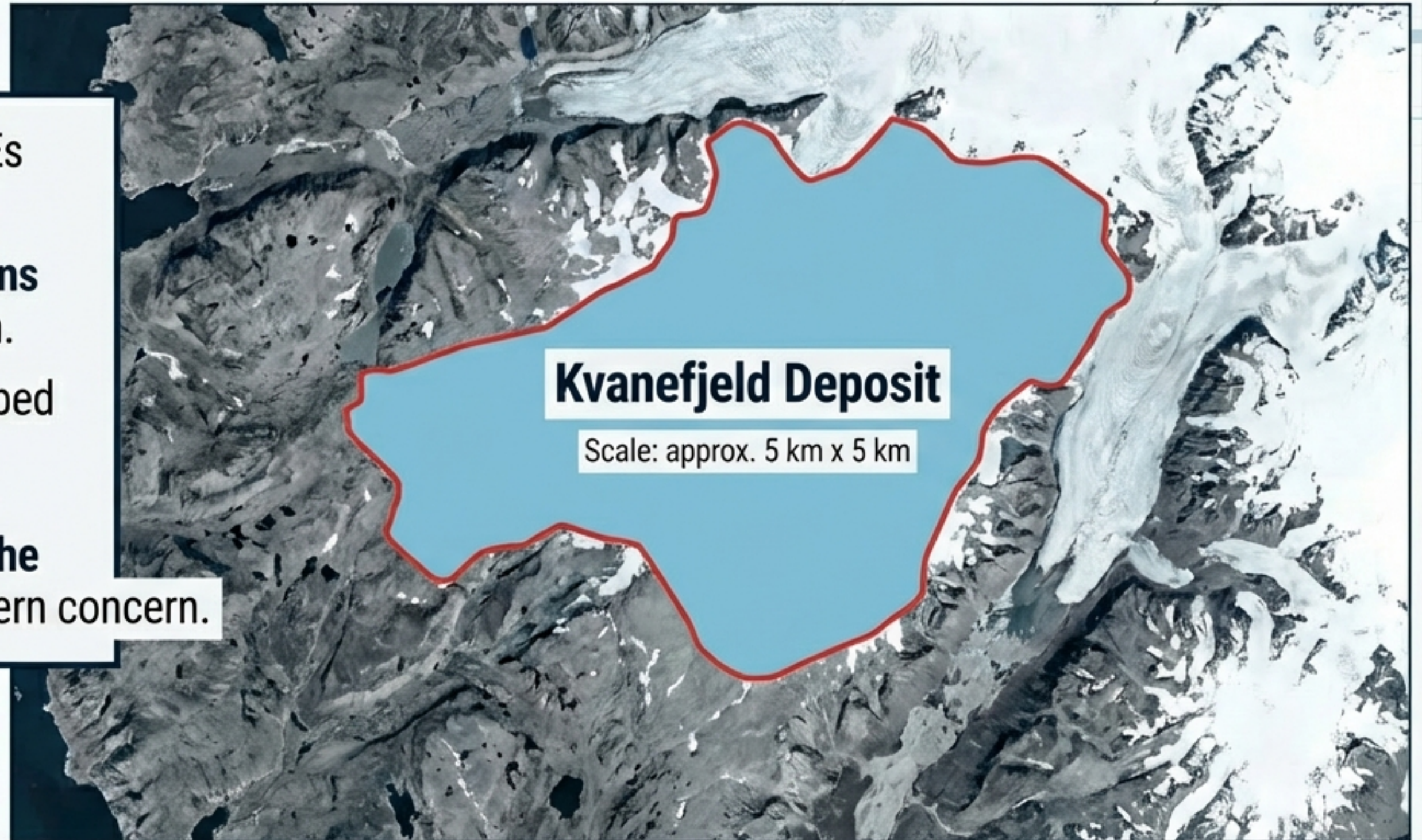




# The Prize: Kvanefjeld (Kuannersuit)

World's second-largest deposit of Rare Earth Oxides.

- **Multi-element deposit:** REEs + Uranium + Zinc
- **Uniquely high concentrations** of Dysprosium and Terbium.
- **Ownership History:** Developed by Greenland Minerals Ltd. Subject to intense Chinese investment interest (**Shenghe Resources**), sparking Western concern.





# The Alternative: Tanbreez

Massive potential, lower controversy.



## Key Advantages

1. Exploits '**Kakortokite**' – rich in **REEs, Zirconium, Niobium**.
2. **Significantly lower Uranium/Thorium** content than Kvanefjeld.
3. **Politically** and **environmentally more palatable** for development.

**Status:** Cited as a potential massive source of **HREEs** without the radioactive 'baggage'.



# The Environmental Cost

Radioactivity and the Arctic Ecosystem.



**2,000 tons of toxic waste per 1 ton of REE extracted.**

**The Kvanefjeld Issue:** The ore is inextricably linked with **Uranium** and **Thorium**. Extracting the Rare Earths requires managing **radioactive byproducts** near fragile fishing grounds.



# Political Resistance

The 'Zero Tolerance' Uranium Policy.



**The Legislative Ban (2021):** Greenland passed legislation banning mining of ore with uranium content higher than 100ppm.

**Impact:** Effectively stalled the Kvanefjeld project.

**Tension:** Economic independence vs. Environmental preservation and Indigenous rights.



# The 'Green Paradox'

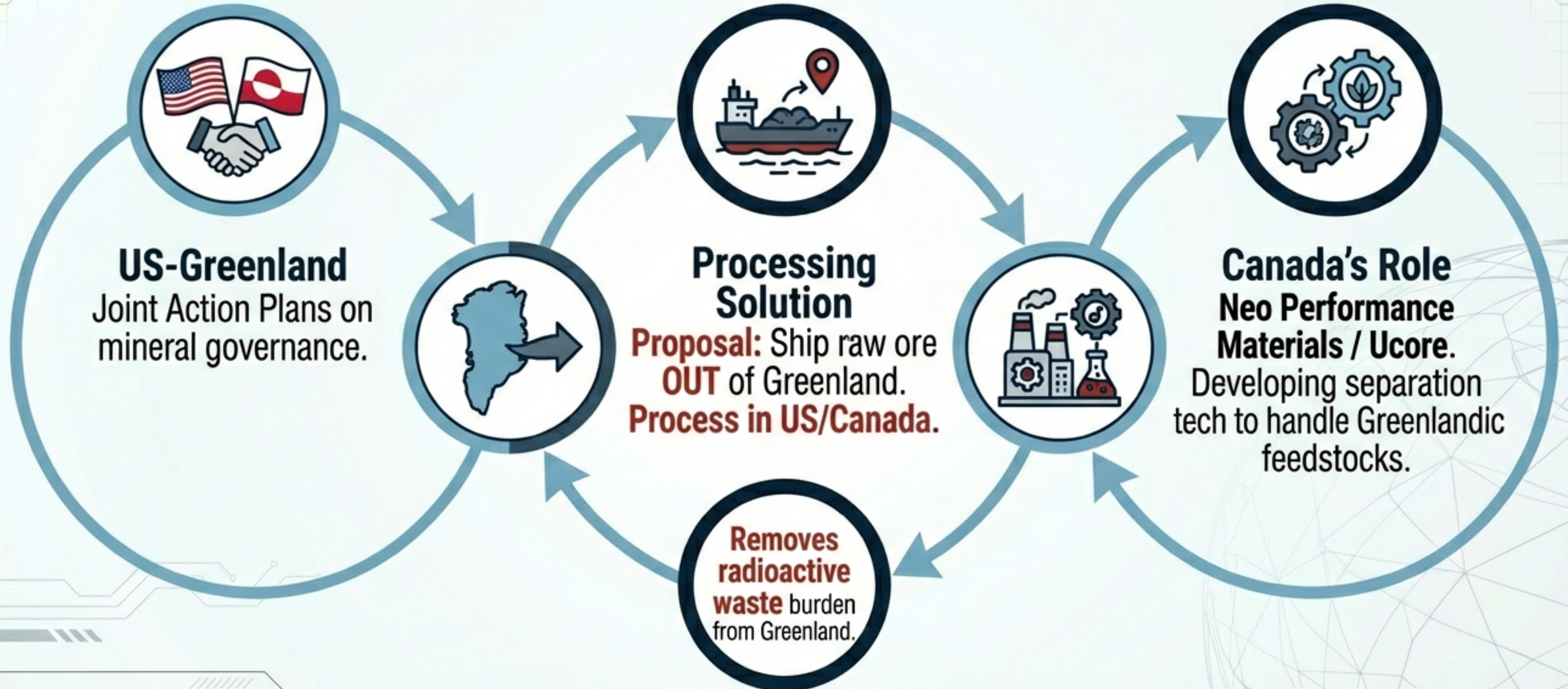
Destroying the Arctic to save the climate?





# Diplomatic Engineering

Bypassing the hurdles through international cooperation.

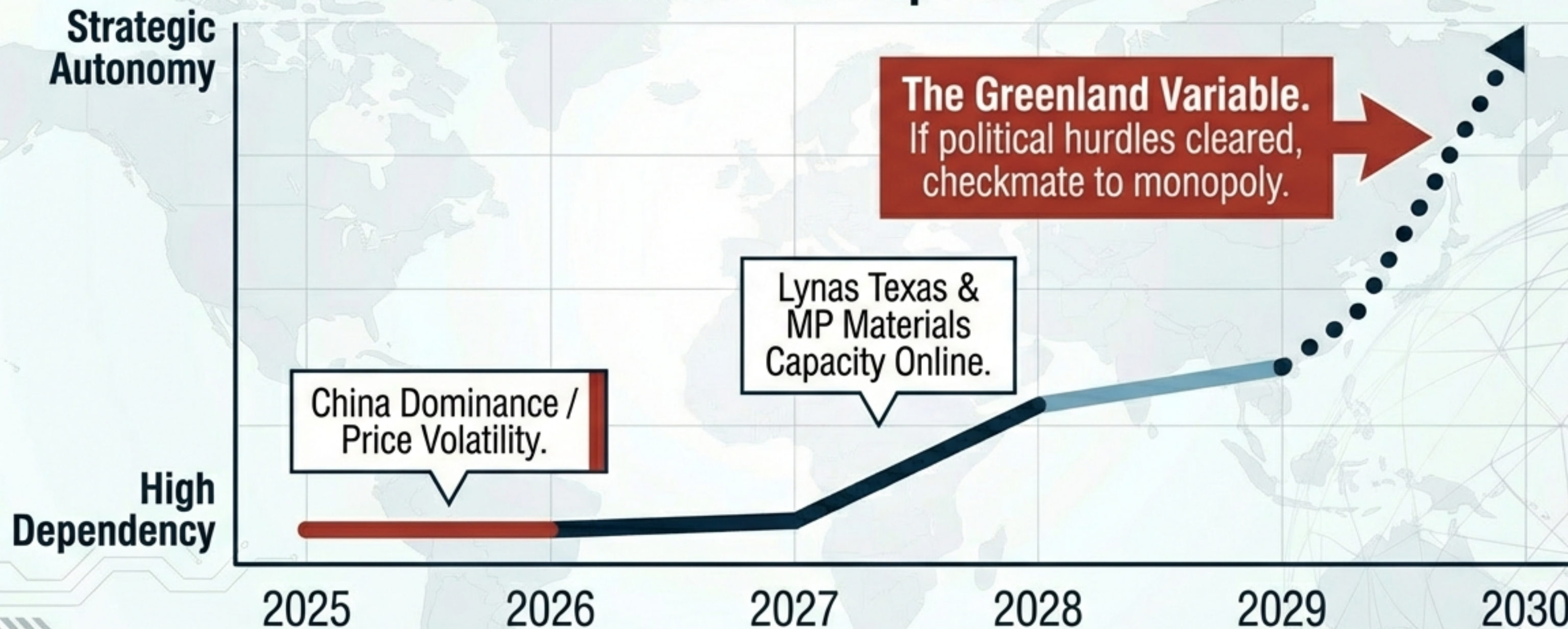




# Strategic Outlook: 2026-2030

The race against the quotas.

## Western HREE Independence







# CONCLUSION

The High North is the New Front Line.

Success depends not on mining engineering, but on diplomatic engineering—balancing indigenous rights, environmental safety, and national security.



# References & Data Sources

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- Yale e360: Environmental Risk Reports
- Visual Capitalist / Benchmark Mineral Intelligence: Defense usage data
- E2open: China Export Control Data 2025
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