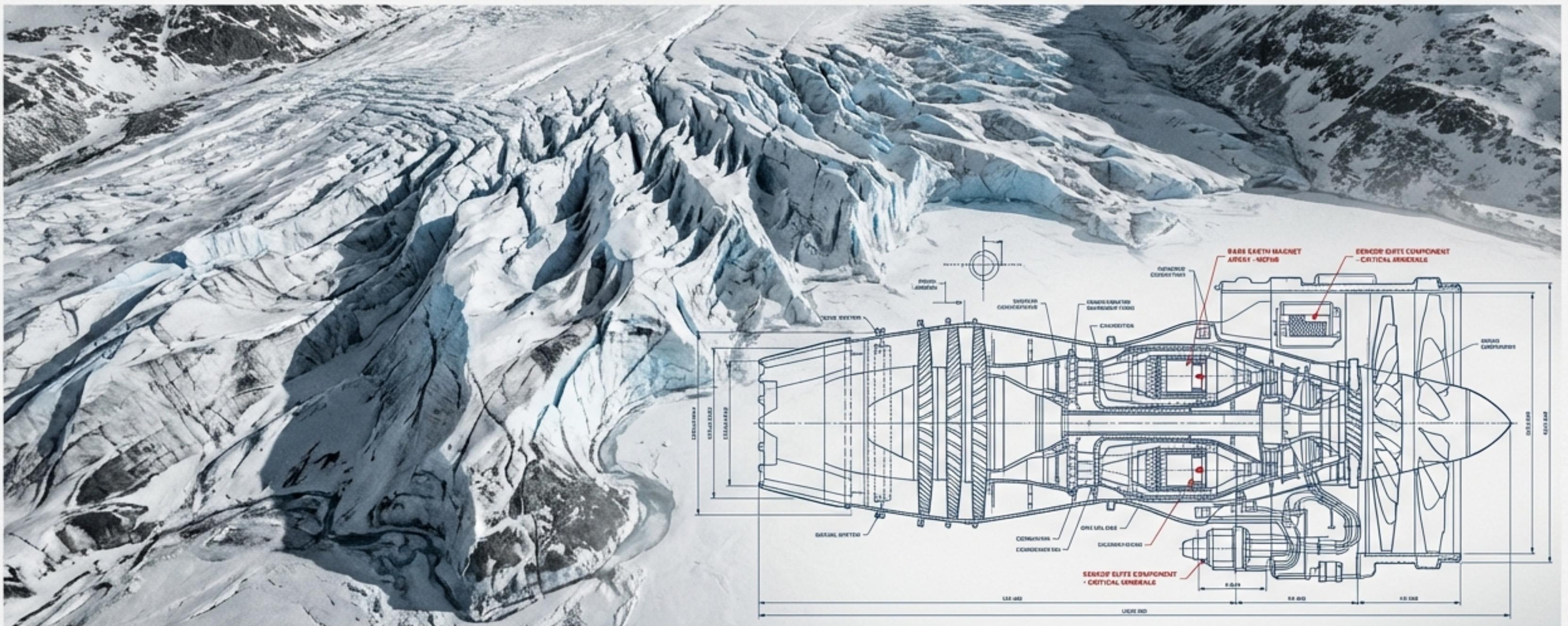


The Arctic Pivot: Strategic Rare Earths & The US Interest in Greenland

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



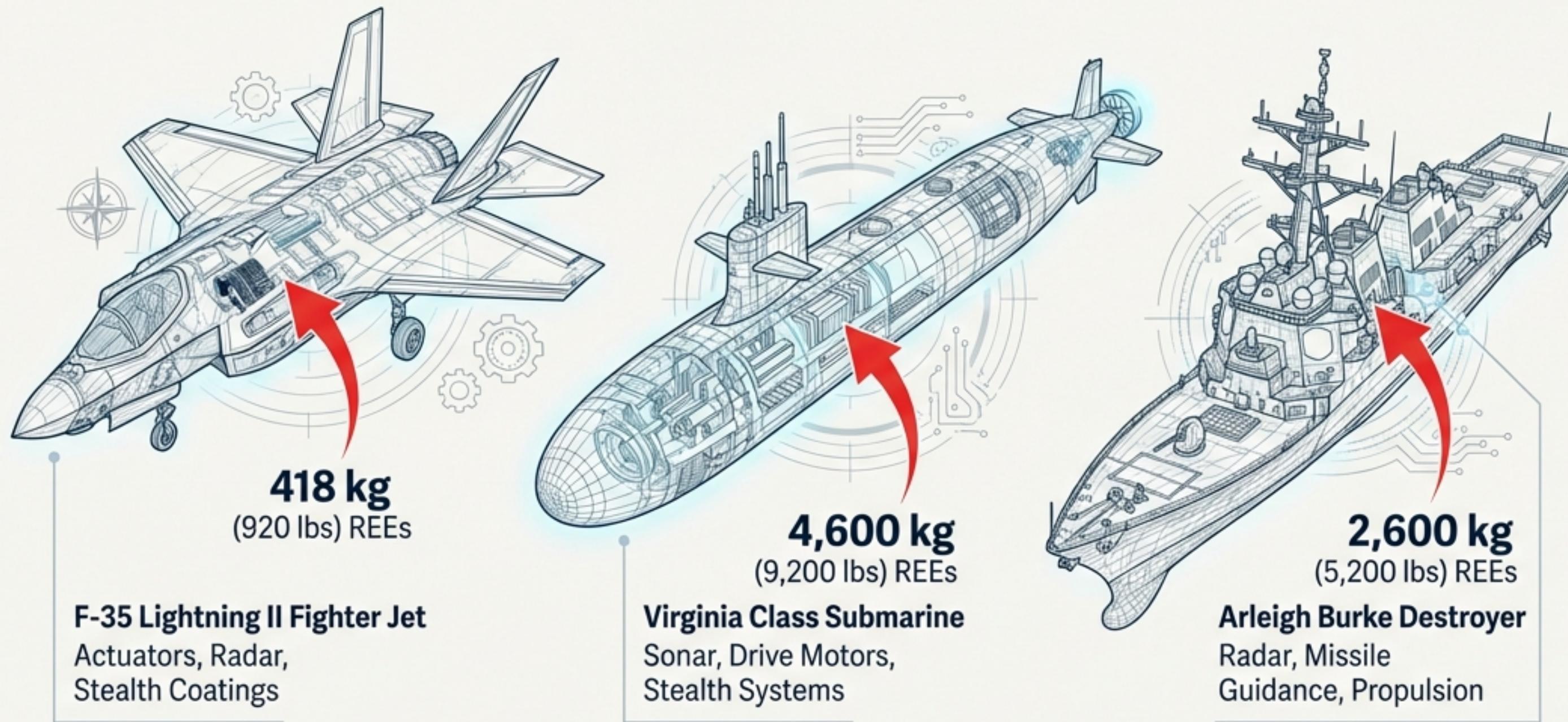
The Greenland Pivot:
1.5M tonnes of reserves. Uniquely rich in Heavy Rare Earths. Located in North American/NATO security sphere.

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

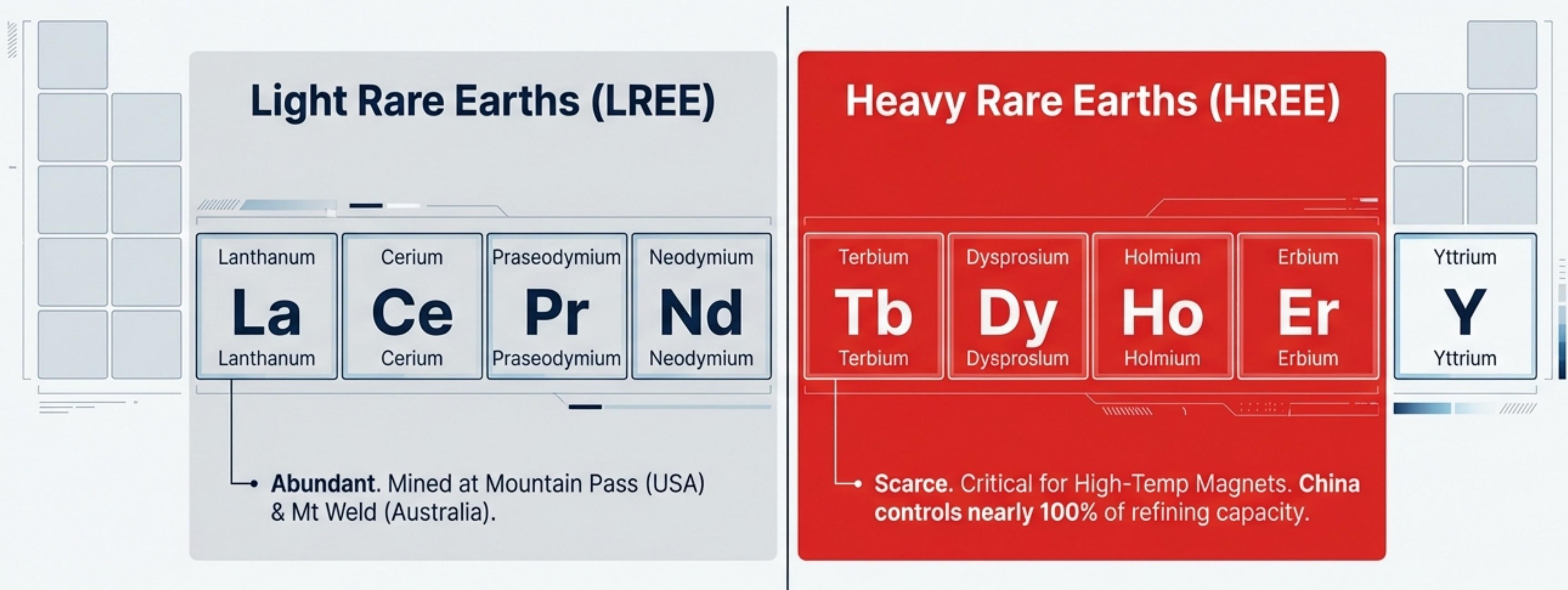
Rare Earth Elements (REEs) are non-negotiable inputs for defense.



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

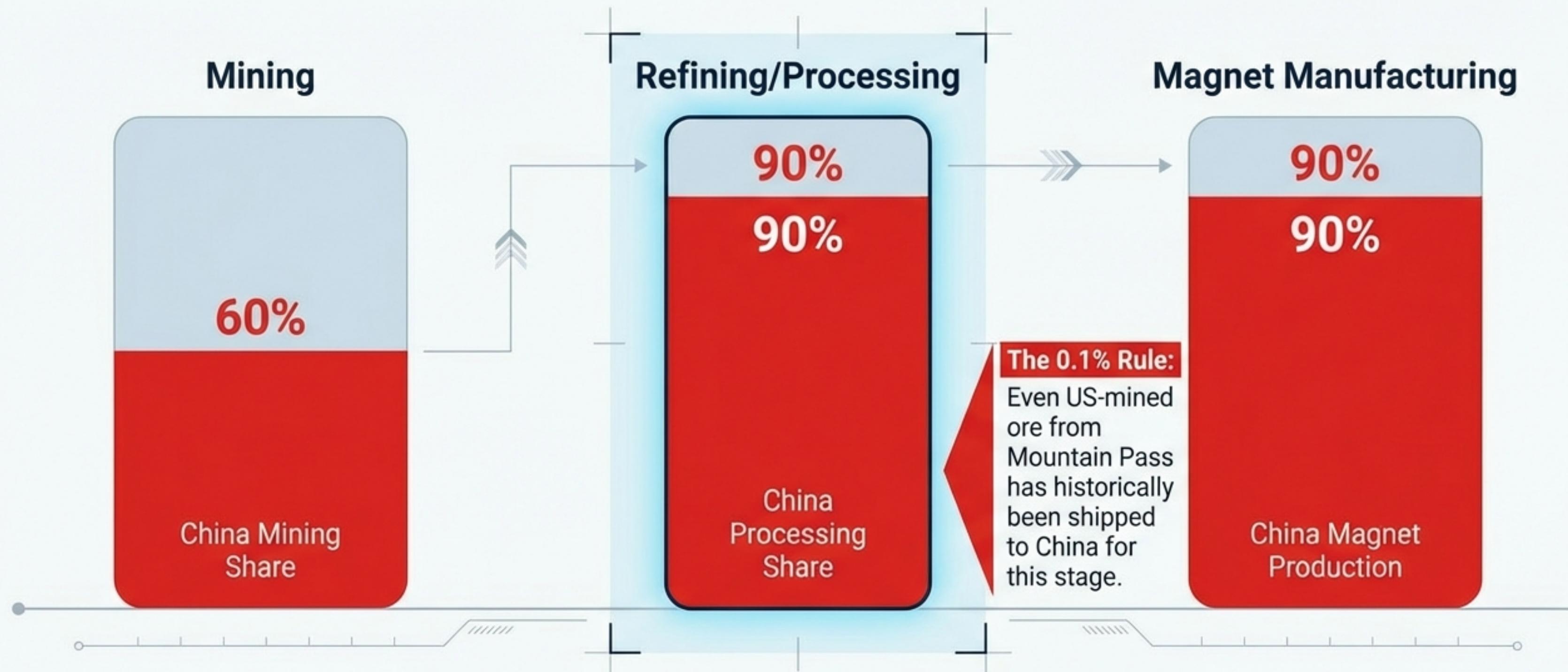
Not all Rare Earths are created equal. The US deficit is specific.



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.

Lynas Rare Earths

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

3

2

3

ReElement / ERI

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

4

Lynas (Mt Weld)

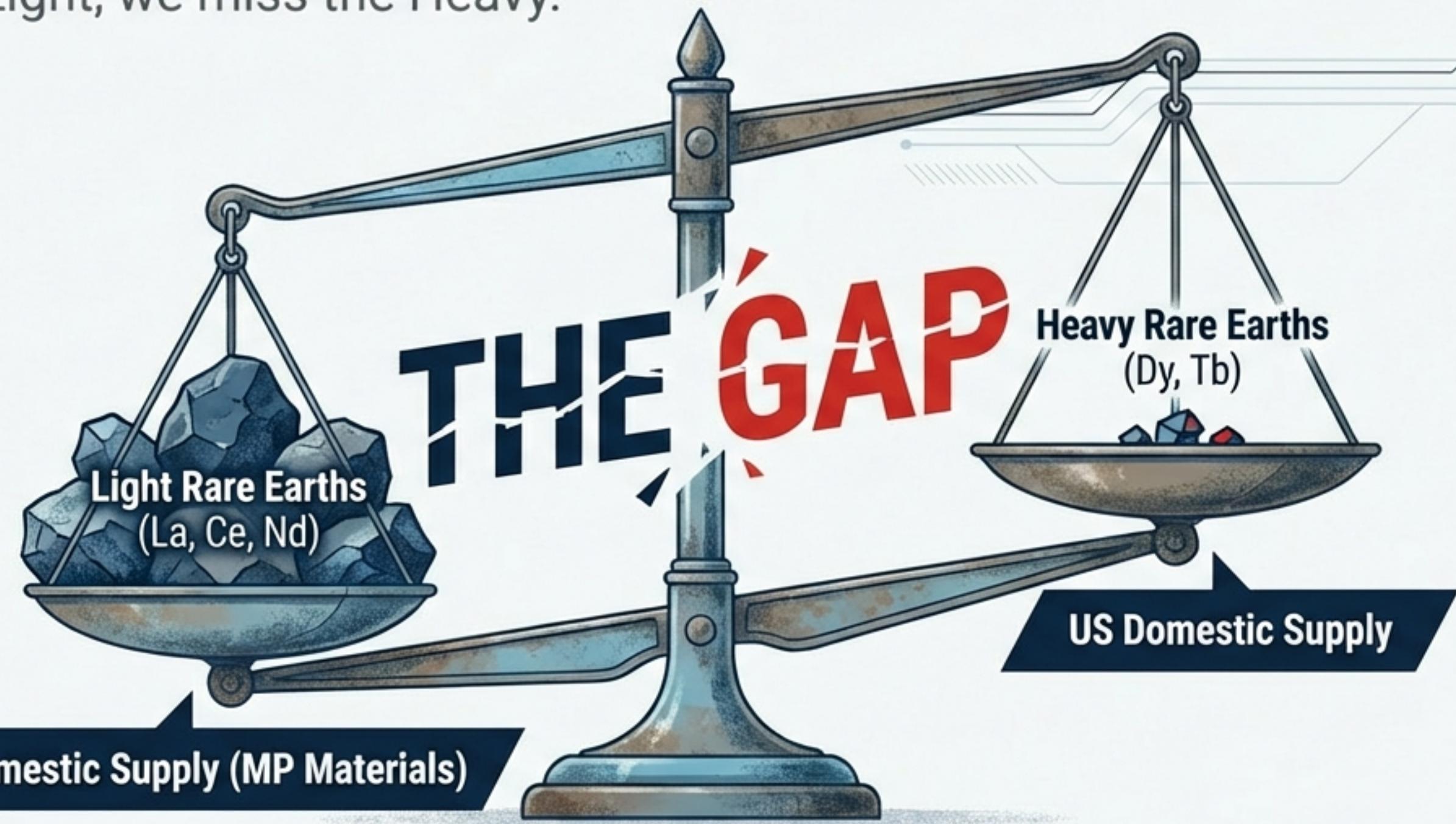
Strategic partner and
ore supplier.

4

Goal: Self-sufficient supply chain by 2027.

The Heavy Earth Deficit

We have the Light, we miss the Heavy.



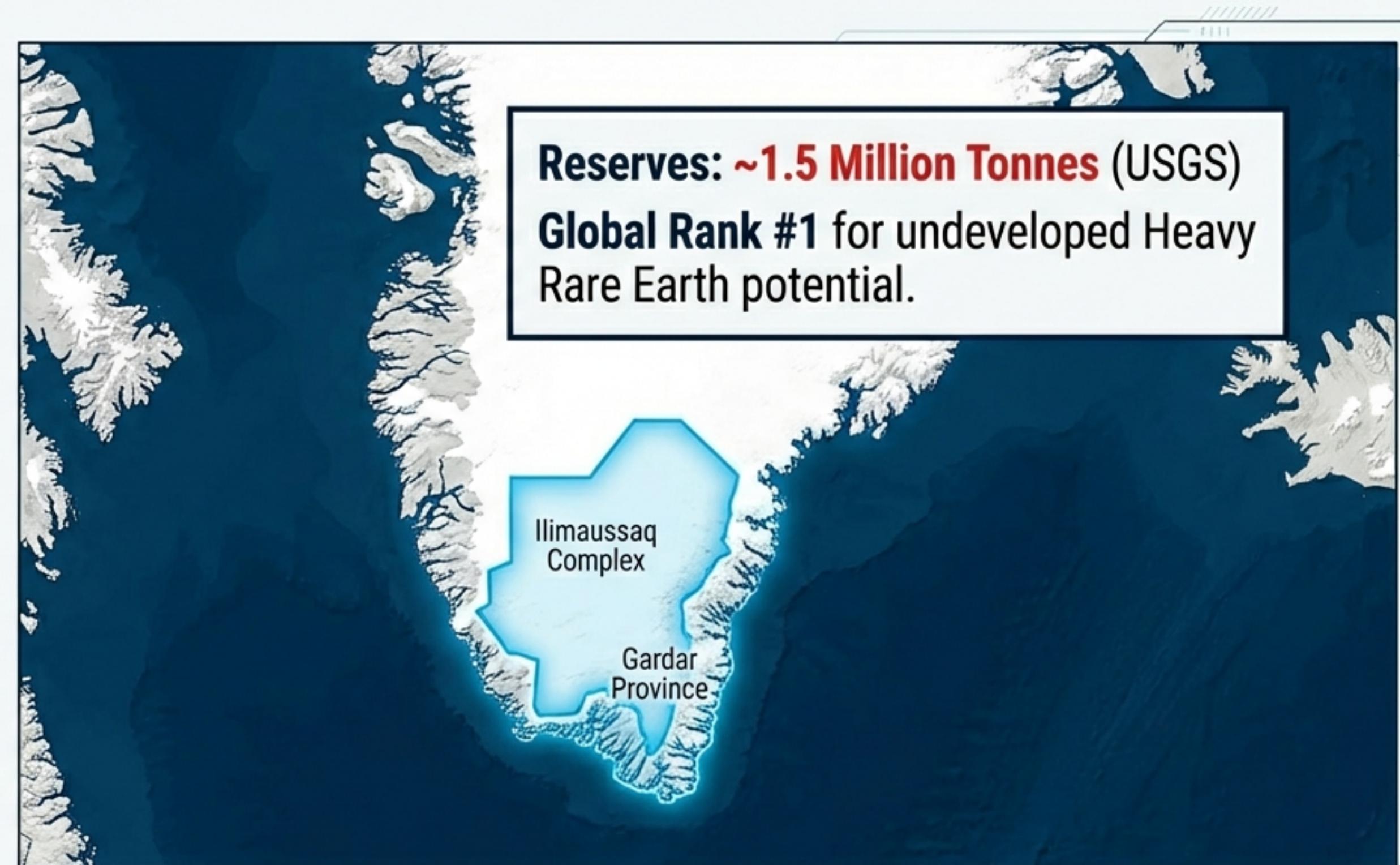
“As of early 2026, no Western plant has achieved commercial processing of heavy rare earths.” – Mordor Intelligence

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)

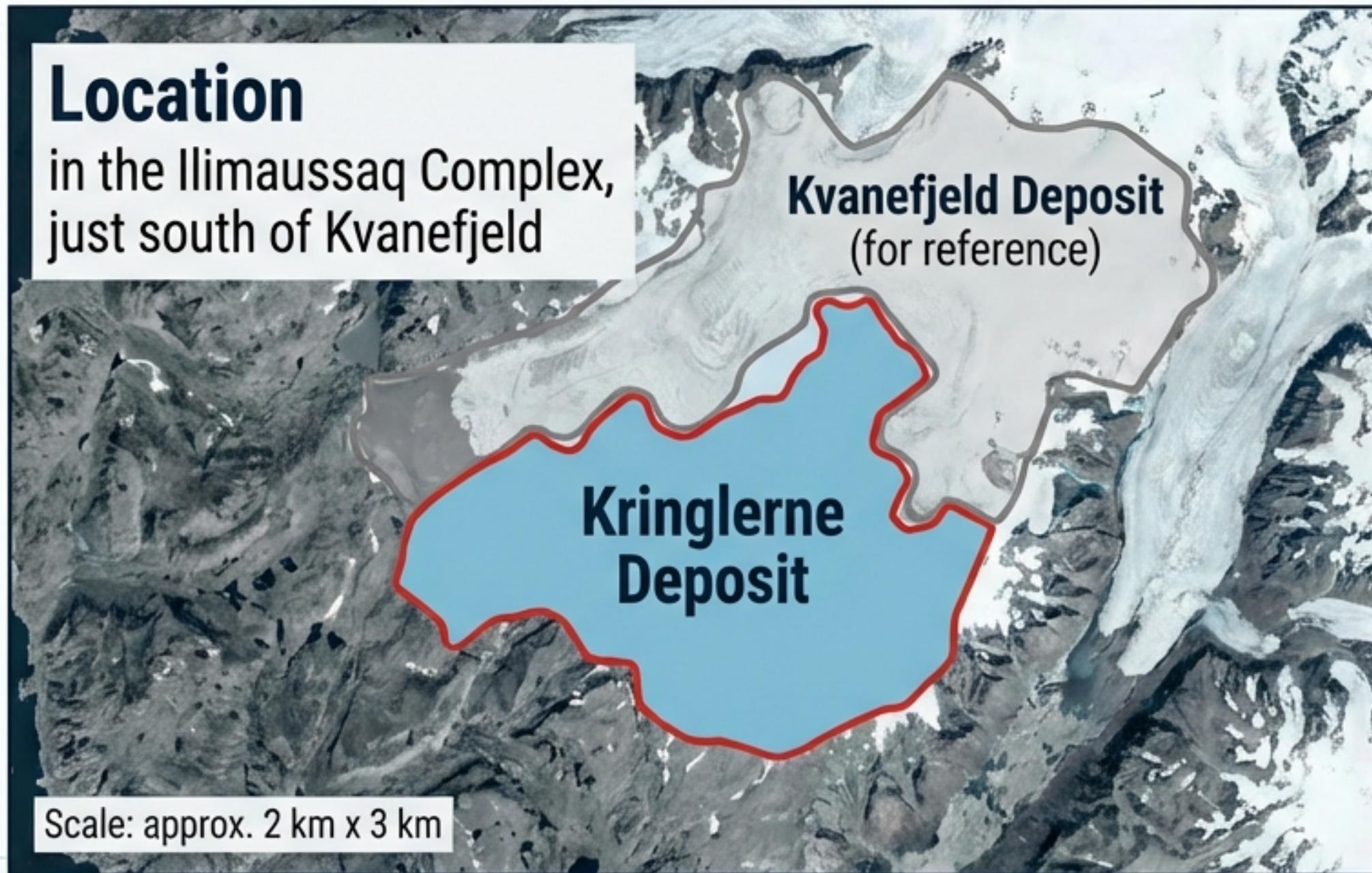
World's second-largest deposit of Rare Earth Oxides.

- **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.



US-Greenland
Joint Action Plans on
mineral governance.



Processing Solution
Proposal: Ship raw ore
OUT of Greenland.
Process in US/Canada.



Canada's Role
Neo Performance
Materials / Ucore.
Developing separation
tech to handle Greenlandic
feedstocks.



**Removes
radioactive
waste** burden
from Greenland.

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

- US Geological Survey (USGS): Mineral Commodity Summaries 2025
- International Energy Agency (IEA): Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2025
- Department of Defense: 'Mine-to-Magnet' Investment Strategy
- Greenland Minerals Ltd / Energy Transition Minerals: Project Resources
- Yale e360: Environmental Risk Reports
- Visual Capitalist / Benchmark Mineral Intelligence: Defense usage data
- E2open: China Export Control Data 2025
- Mordor Intelligence: Rare Earth Elements Market Forecast