



MOVING THE UNITED STATES FROM MINERAL DEPENDENT TO MINERAL DOMINANT

We're losing the minerals race to China.

Here's how to reverse that.

With global mineral demand expected to double by 2030, the U.S. is at an inflection point. While U.S. mineral supply chains remain fragile, China is exerting its mineral dominance as the world's sole mineral superpower.

CHINA HAS MADE MINERAL POLICY AND ROBUST GOVERNMENT BACKING A STRATEGIC PRIORITY.

China's share of global mineral production and processing has grown exponentially, and it is now the largest processor of copper, cobalt, lithium, graphite and rare earth elements.¹

China also controls



75%
of **lithium-ion
battery**
production



70%
of **cathode**
production



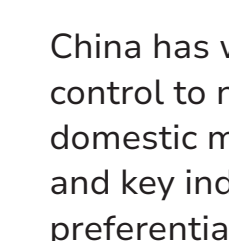
90%
of **anode and
electrolyte**
production



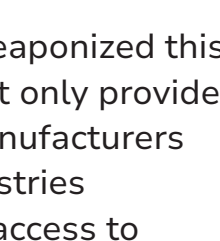
Copper



Cobalt



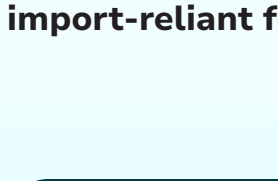
Lithium



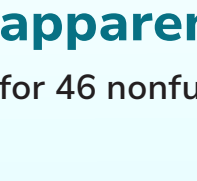
Graphite

China has weaponized this control to not only provide domestic manufacturers and key industries preferential access to critical materials but **exert alarming leverage in U.S.-China trade relations.**

WE HAVE RESOURCES AT HOME, LET'S USE THEM



The U.S. continues to be **100 percent** import-reliant for 15 minerals.



Imports made up more than **half of the U.S. apparent consumption**

for 46 nonfuel mineral commodities.



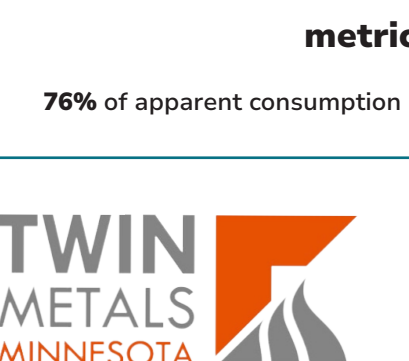
The U.S. recorded net imports of **\$77 billion** worth of minerals in 2024 alone.



Why would we rely so heavily on adversaries like Russia and China when...



...we have an estimated **\$6.2 trillion** in minerals within our borders?

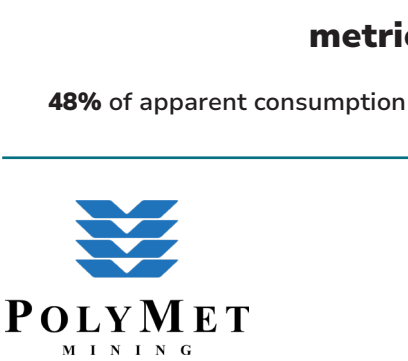


U.S. RESERVES:
70 million
metric tons²

76% of apparent consumption imported



30 million lbs
of cobalt available in mine plan³

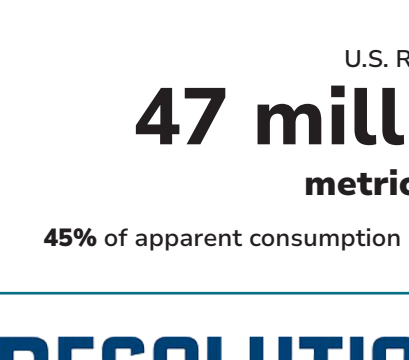


U.S. RESERVES:
310 million
metric tons⁴

48% of apparent consumption imported

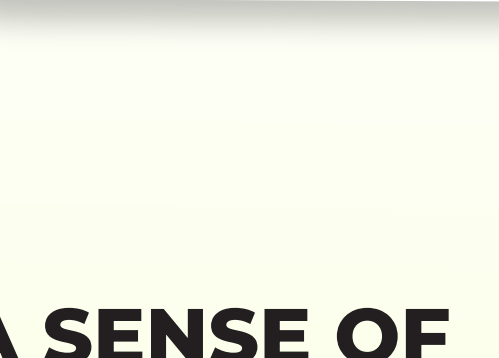


170 million lbs
of nickel available in mine plan⁵

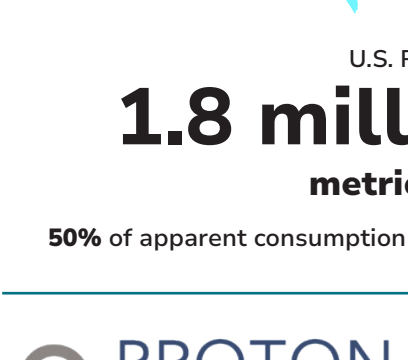


U.S. RESERVES:
47 million
metric tons⁶

45% of apparent consumption imported

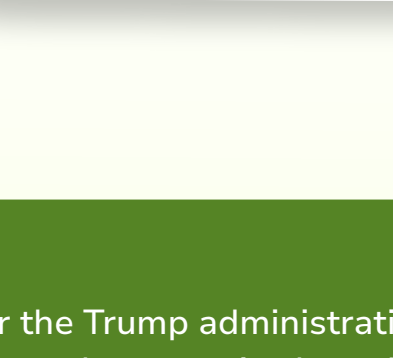


Potential to produce **25% of U.S. copper consumption**⁷



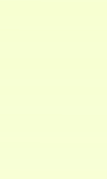
U.S. RESERVES:
1.8 million
metric tons⁸

50% of apparent consumption imported



Largest identified
lithium reserve in North America⁹

A SENSE OF URGENCY FROM U.S. LEADERS



It takes **29 years** to go from discovery to production in the U.S.; that's the second-longest lead time in the world to bring a mine online.¹⁰

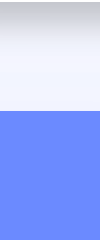
Under the Trump administration, however, the executive branch has moved swiftly to increase the speed at which projects are reviewed and approved.

Through the use of Fast-41, multiple U.S. mining projects have been slated for streamlined approvals. Many of these approvals include our member companies.



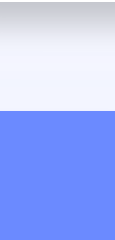
LAWMAKERS CAN BUILD A RESILIENT SUPPLY CHAIN

The U.S. must enact a comprehensive minerals strategy to meet soaring mineral demands and secure our supply chains.



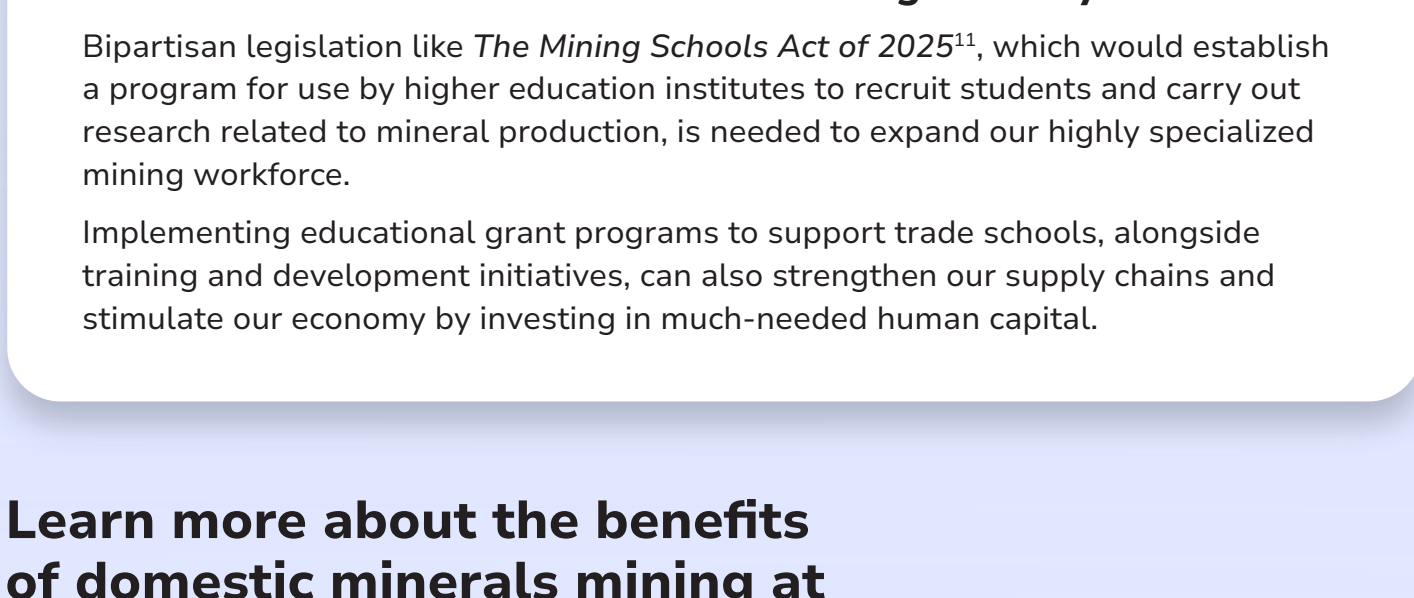
Codifying permitting reform

Building on the momentum of recent executive actions by the Trump administration, Congress must act to enshrine effective permitting reform into law, preserving the progress that has been made for the next generation of mining operations.



Expand use of federal investments and incentives

Strategically employ grants, tax credits, preferred loans, R&D funding, incentives for domestic sales, and price support for domestic mineral production and refining projects to the level the playing field and onshore supply chains.



Educate and train the future of the mining industry

Bipartisan legislation like *The Mining Schools Act of 2025*¹¹, which would establish a program for use by higher education institutes to recruit students and carry out research related to mineral production, is needed to expand our highly specialized mining workforce.

Implementing educational grant programs to support trade schools, alongside training and development initiatives, can also strengthen our supply chains and stimulate our economy by investing in much-needed human capital.

Learn more about the benefits of domestic minerals mining at

MINERALSMAKELIFE.ORG

Sources

¹ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2025/mcs2025.pdf>
² <https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2025/mcs2025-cobalt.pdf>
³ <https://www.twin-metals.com/meet-twin-metals/about-the-project/>
⁴ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2025/mcs2025-nickeL.pdf>
⁵ <https://polymetmining.com/operations/history>
⁶ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2025/mcs2025-copper.pdf>
⁷ <https://resolutioncopper.com/project-overview/>
⁸ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2025/mcs2025-lithium.pdf>
⁹ <https://www.lithiumamericas.com/usa/thacker-pass/>
¹⁰ https://cdn.ihsmarket.com/www/pdf/0724/SPGlobal_NMA_DevelopmentTimesUSinPerspective_June_2024.pdf
¹¹ [https://www.congress.gov/bills/119th-congress/senate-bill/1130](https://www.congress.gov/bills/119th/congress/senate-bill/1130)