

Critical Minerals Report (03.15.2026): Price Floors Arrive, Lynas–Japan Deal Reshapes Rare Earth Markets & U.S. DoD Solicits Supply of 13 Critical Minerals

written by Tracy Hughes | March 15, 2026

From earlier this month through early this morning, the center of gravity in critical minerals shifted from “find more supply” to “design a market that can finance it.” A proposed plurilateral trade architecture led by the Office of the United States Trade Representative [[Source](#)] is now explicitly asking the industry how minimum prices, reference prices, and border measures could be engineered to stabilize investment returns, with a public consultation closing March 19th [[Click Here to Find Out More](#)]. At the same time, commercial contracting began to mirror policy: Lynas Rare Earths Ltd (ASX: LYC; OTCQX: LYSDY) revised its Japan supply agreement to include a \$110/kg NdPr floor and a capped upside-sharing mechanism, making “price-floor” language tangible in a private offtake [[Source](#)].

Across the value chain, capital formation remained robust but more conditional. Rio Tinto plc (NYSE: RIO; LSE: RIO) secured a \$1.175 billion lender package for its Rincón lithium build in Argentina even as lithium pricing stayed volatile [[Source](#)]. On the demand side, Honda Motor Co., Ltd. (NYSE: HMC; TSE: 7267) signaled a first annual loss since listing, tied to up to \$15.7 billion in EV restructuring and impairment [[Source](#)].

Geopolitically, the week reinforced the premise that the critical minerals policy is now inseparable from defense and energy security. The United States Department of Defense moved to solicit supply proposals for 13 critical minerals, while China's new five-year plan emphasized rare earths and export-control capacity—an agenda that appeared directly on the table in Paris [[Source](#)] today as U.S.–China economic talks again discussed rare earth supply constraints.

It is telling that on March 3rd, **InvestorNews.com** published a pair of essays by Jack Lifton that read like a conceptual roadmap for the week that followed. One essay borrows a lyric from Cole Porter to argue that “monopsony” and “monopoly” are, in practice, two faces of the same procurement coin: one dominant buyer can create one dominant supplier, and price is set administratively even when the rhetoric is “market” [[Source](#)]. The other argues that heavy rare earth separation is approaching a non-Chinese turning point and that the operational bottleneck is not ore scarcity but the slow build-out of separation capacity and industrial competence [[Source](#)]. In combination, the essays framed the week's most consequential development: *critical minerals policy is increasingly being written as market structure, not merely as subsidy.*

That is precisely the direction of travel now visible in U.S. trade policy. The Federal Register notice underpinning the current consultation—issued late February but governing March's cadence—does not hedge: it asks industry how a plurilateral agreement could set minimum prices or reference prices for critical minerals and enforce them through border measures such as tariffs, quotas, or tariff-rate quotas; it also asks how to segment value chains so price mechanisms apply at the right node, and how to restrict imports from non-parties to create a “market-based supply” among signatories [[Source](#)]. The European Union and Japan have been the most frequently named partners in

reporting on the emerging framework, with Bloomberg-sourced accounts suggesting an announcement of “plans” in the coming weeks and an anticipated move toward negotiations beginning in April, shortly after comments close on March 19th [[Source](#)]. For investors, the novelty is not that governments want resilient supply chains; it is that trade architecture is now being asked—explicitly—to do what project finance normally demands: reduce the probability that low prices render strategic projects unbankable.

The most concrete proof point this week came from private contracting, not public drafting. On March 10th, Lynas revised its long-standing Japan marketing and supply arrangements through Japan Australia Rare Earths, including a fixed floor price of \$110/kg for neodymium-praseodymium and an upside-sharing mechanism above \$150/kg, capped annually. The same reporting notes annual supply of 5,000 tonnes of NdPr and preferential allocation of heavy rare earth oxide output to Japanese industry through 2038 [[Source](#)]. This is the price-floor concept leaving the policy whiteboard and entering the covenant logic of an offtake. It is also, in its quiet way, an admission by downstream buyers that the cheapest supply is not necessarily the most reliable.

The heavy rare earth dimension matters because “rare earths” are not a single market, and policy discussions can flatten distinctions that financiers cannot. InvestorNews’ March 3rd heavy rare earth essay is, at its core, a reminder that most hard-rock deposits are dominated by light rare earths, while heavy rare earths remain concentrated in Chinese-linked supply chains; it argues that integrated separation capacity is what will determine which companies can offer heavy rare earth products at scale later this decade [[Source](#)]. Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Co-Chair Jack Lifton states in this essay that

Energy Fuels Inc. (NYSE American: UUUU; TSX: EFR) is best positioned to become a large U.S. producer of dysprosium and terbium through planned separation expansion [[Source](#)].

On the lithium side, the week offered a different but related lesson: capital is still available for tier-one sponsors, even when near-term price signals remain unstable. Rio Tinto's \$1.175 billion financing for its Rincón lithium project drew on a consortium that effectively maps the "trusted capital" coalition—multilateral finance, export finance, and allied development lenders—supporting a \$2.5 billion build targeting roughly 60,000 tonnes per year of battery-grade lithium carbonate, with first production expected in 2028 and a three-year ramp [[Source](#)]. That financing arrived in the same month China's lithium futures hitting a daily-limit drop (nearly 13%) to around 150,860 yuan per tonne amid demand concerns, a reminder that even strategic commodities can remain mercilessly cyclical. By March 13th, Trading Economics data still showed lithium around 159,000 CNY/tonne. The finance takeaway is not that lithium has "turned"; it is that the sector is bifurcating—projects with scale, credible sponsors, and policy-aligned lenders can still close packages, while the rest of the curve remains hostage to spot volatility and funding discipline.

Demand uncertainty is why the automotive story mattered this week, even in a column focused on geopolitics and supply chains. Honda's announcement of an expected annual loss—its first since listing in 1957—while taking up to \$15.7 billion in EV-related restructuring and impairments is not merely corporate drama; it is a stress test for the upstream assumption that electrification demand will be smooth enough to finance every marginal project [[Source](#)]. The company's decision to scrap planned EV models in North America and re-emphasize hybrids,

combined with the announced scale of charges, underscores how quickly boardrooms will rewrite capital allocation when policy incentives change and consumer uptake softens. For critical minerals investors, this matters less as a referendum on electrification than as a reminder that demand “certainty” often arrives in spurts—creating vulnerability for projects that need steady volume ramps to meet debt covenants.

Against that demand noise, multilateral institutions and national governments are increasingly framing minerals as a cross-sector security issue, not a clean-tech subset. At the United Nations on March 5, an AP report quotes senior **UN political leadership warning that demand for the minerals underpinning technology could triple by 2030 and quadruple by 2040** [[Source](#)]. That framing is consistent with the week’s defense-industrial posture in the United States, where the Department of Defense sought proposals for domestic supply expansion across 13 minerals, with potential funding discussed at \$100 million to \$500 million and a proposal deadline of March 20th [[Source](#)]. S&P Global’s March 4th analysis sharpened the point: shortages of specific inputs such as **tungsten** and **antimony** can constrain weapons output, and U.S. import dependence is high across several materials—an uncomfortable baseline when export controls and conflict risk are rising variables [[Source](#)].

Canada used a different instrument panel but the same diagnosis. On March 2nd, Natural Resources Canada announced a second round of partnerships and investments under the **Critical Minerals Production Alliance**, framing it as a mechanism to mobilize capital, coordinate policy, and advance priority projects with “trusted allies” [[Source](#)]. The government’s headline number—**30 new partnerships unlocking \$12.1 billion, and \$18.5 billion mobilized when combined with the October 2025 round**—means that Canada isn’t just picking a single ‘winner’—it’s spreading

funding across many players and stages to strategically shape an entire sector [[Source](#)]. Meanwhile, Reuters reporting on March 3rd emphasized Canada's preference for a buyers' alliance and production partnerships rather than pure price floors, and it put a number on Ottawa's deal-making scale in this arena [[Source](#)]. In practice, those positions are not contradictory. A buyers' club aggregates demand; a price floor stabilizes supply economics. The emerging reality is that the West may end up using both—depending on the mineral, the processing bottleneck, and the political feasibility of administering price.

Uranium sits at the intersection of these market-design debates because nuclear policy is increasingly being pulled into the same strategic frame as rare earths. On March 2nd, Cameco signed a long-term deal to supply nearly 22 million pounds of uranium ore concentrate to India's Department of Atomic Energy from 2027 through 2035, under market-related pricing terms, with an estimated contract value of about C\$2.6 billion (roughly US\$1.9 billion) [[Source](#)]. In parallel, spot-market indicators remained elevated by historical standards; Trading Economics shows uranium at about \$85.65/lb on March 13th [[Source](#)]. On March 10, the European Commission president Ursula von der Leyen called Europe's reduction in nuclear generation a strategic mistake, noting the region's exposure to imported fossil fuels and announcing a €200 million EU guarantee aimed at nuclear innovation and small modular reactors [[Source](#)].

The United States' advanced nuclear approvals made that link even more explicit. On March 4th, Reuters reported that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved construction of TerraPower's Sodium reactor in Wyoming—345 megawatts with an energy-storage system designed to boost output to 500 megawatts—and emphasized that it is the first commercial reactor construction approval in nearly a decade and a first-of-its-kind permit for an advanced design in decades [[Source](#)]. The fuel

story is inseparable from the reactor story: HALEU supply constraints are one of the central execution risks for advanced reactors, which is why earlier DOE awards for enrichment capacity—most notably to Centrus—remain part of the financing calculus even when the award dates precede this window [[Source](#)]. And on March 14th, Reuters reported that U.S. and Japanese officials have agreed in principle on their respective roles in a potential nuclear project involving Westinghouse, a signal that nuclear supply chains are being written into broader strategic investment packages rather than treated as national silo projects [[Source](#)].

China's posture is the shadow that makes these architectures politically possible. Reuters' March 5th analysis of China's new five-year plan notes that Beijing singled out its competitive edge in rare earths for the first time in such a plan and pledged to improve its export-control system [[Source](#)]. U.S. and Chinese economic chiefs are planning on meeting in Paris today, with rare earth supplies and high-tech export controls on the agenda as both sides work to clear a path toward a planned Trump-Xi summit later this month [[Source](#)]. In that context, USTR's exploration of price floors and trade clubs looks less like protectionism for its own sake and more like a bid to reduce vulnerability to supply coercion—an industrial insurance premium that will be debated, modeled, and, increasingly, contracted.

The Western Hemisphere featured prominently in the same security framing. On March 12th, Chile and the United States signed a joint statement to begin discussions on rare earths and other critical minerals, with early focus areas including public-private project finance, recycling, and exploration; a first meeting was expected within weeks [[Source](#)]. Meanwhile, the Caracas angle illustrates the reach—and risk—of minerals diplomacy: Reuters reported Venezuela's effort to reform mining

law to attract investment following a visit by U.S. Interior Secretary Doug Burgum, with disputes and arbitration provisions designed to address investor skepticism after prior expropriation cycles [[Source](#)].

Two additional threads rounded out the week by illustrating where the value chain is moving. First is “urban mining,” which is increasingly less metaphor and more industrial plan. Korea Zinc is in talks with major U.S. tech firms to extract rare earths from data center waste, alongside development of a \$7.4 billion U.S. smelter project in Tennessee intended to process multiple critical non-ferrous metals [[Source](#)]. Second is the digitalization of mining itself with Microsoft and Chile’s state copper producer Codelco signing an 18-month memorandum of understanding to pursue AI, automation, analytics, and cybersecurity initiatives within mining operations—another sign that competitive advantage is migrating toward data competence as much as geology [[Source](#)].

Finally, the week’s most disturbing reminder: the critical minerals supply chain still contains zones where governance failure is not a theoretical risk but a mass-casualty headline. Reuters reported that a landslide at the Rubaya coltan mine in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo killed more than 200 people [[Source](#)]. Undoubtedly a reminder of why new sourcing, recycling, and industrial policy must be pursued with urgency.

If there is a single through-line, it is that the critical minerals market is being redesigned to make resilience financeable. Lifton’s monopsony-versus-monopoly framing captures the underlying reality: whether through formally administered floors, pooled buyers, or state-linked finance, price is becoming a policy variable in strategic minerals [[Source](#)]. The question for the next quarter is not whether this framework expands, but how it is operationalized—mineral by mineral,

contract by contract—without simply exporting volatility downstream or creating unintended arbitrage across borders.

Do you enjoy the Critical Minerals Report?

[Click here](#) to become a **Critical Minerals Institute member** and get each edition delivered straight to your inbox.

InvestorNews Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Directorial Headline Picks for the Past Two Week:

- March 12, 2026 – US Critical Minerals Talks Advance With EU, Japan on Price Floor ([Source](#))
- March 12, 2026 – Honda flags first annual loss, hit by \$15.7 billion EV charge ([Source](#))
- March 12, 2026 – Chile, US eye collaboration on rare earths and other critical minerals ([Source](#))
- March 10, 2026 – Lynas Rare Earths Secures Floor Price in Revised Japan Supply Deal ([Source](#))
- March 10, 2026 – Rio Tinto secures \$1.18 billion financing for Argentina lithium project ([Source](#))
- March 10, 2026 – Reducing Europe’s nuclear energy sector was ‘strategic mistake’, EU chief says ([Source](#))
- March 9, 2026 – The Bank Trump Is Relying On for Rare-Earth Minerals ([Source](#))
- March 6, 2026 – Japan, France, Canada work on alternatives to US-led trade bloc for rare earth supplies ([Source](#))
- March 5, 2026 – ‘World is changing’: Albanese joins Carney’s call for new global order ([Source](#))
- March 5, 2026 – China Prioritizes Rare Earths, Robotics in Manufacturing Agenda ([Source](#))
- March 5, 2026 – Demand for minerals to power technology could triple by 2030, UN political chief says ([Source](#))
- March 5, 2026 – Codelco, Microsoft sign AI deal for mining operations ([Source](#))

- March 5, 2026 – DR Congo government says 200 killed after landslide at rebel-held mine ([Source](#))
- March 4, 2026 – Critical minerals shortage threatens US military production capacity ([Source](#))
- March 4, 2026 – Pentagon sought fresh supply of 13 critical minerals day before Iran attack ([Source](#))
- March 4, 2026 – Japan, US aim to add nuclear power project to \$550 billion investment package, sources say ([Source](#))
- March 4, 2026 – US approves construction of Bill Gates-backed nuclear reactor in Wyoming ([Source](#))
- March 4, 2026 – Australia, Canada sign new deals on critical minerals ([Source](#))
- March 4, 2026 – US interior secretary is in Venezuela to discuss critical minerals ([Source](#))
- March 3, 2026 – Japan in talks with India to explore for rare earths, sources say ([Source](#))
- March 3, 2026 – Jack Lifton Predicts Heavy Rare Earths Breakthrough ([Source](#))
- March 3, 2026 – Monopsony, monopoly, let's call the whole thing off. ([Source](#))
- March 3, 2026 – Canada advocates buyers' alliance to tackle critical minerals supply concentration ([Source](#))
- March 3, 2026 – Canada unlocks \$12B in critical mineral deals as minister calls supply chains 'national security' ([Source](#))
- March 2, 2026 – Canada, India Strike \$1.9 Billion Uranium Supply Agreement as They Firm Ties ([Source](#))
- March 2, 2026 – Canada secures 30 new critical minerals partnerships and unlocks \$12.1 billion in mining project capital ([Source](#))

InvestorNews.com Media Updates:

- March 13, 2026 – Managing the War Economy

<https://bit.ly/47KGj7Z>

- March 9, 2026 – The Bonfire of the Capital <https://bit.ly/4aXVmg0>
- March 03, 2026 – Jack Lifton Predicts Heavy Rare Earths Breakthrough <https://bit.ly/47nFBxh>
- March 03, 2026 – Monopsony, monopoly, let's call the whole thing off. <https://bit.ly/4r5nZgN>

InvestorNews (YouTube) Interview Updates:

- March 12, 2026 – Simon Stilwell Takes the Chair at Resouro Strategic Metals as Its Brazilian Titanium and Rare Earths Project Advances <https://youtu.be/q4XrHDZZslo>
- March 12, 2026 – John Carter on Silver Bullet Mines' Deal with Ocean Partners for Silver, Gold and Copper <https://youtu.be/FhKg00let08>
- March 12, 2026 – Ali Haji Says American Tungsten Upsized Bought Deal to \$35 Million as Company Targets Production <https://youtu.be/lkthz2wGwtE>
- March 12, 2026 – Tom Wood Highlights Trinity One Metals' Historic Silver-1 Mine in Ecuador at PDAC 2026 <https://youtu.be/PuVCHJ4FP3g>
- March 12, 2026 – Scandium Canada's Guy Bourassa on How Canada Is Betting on This Critical Mineral <https://youtu.be/f0uzIc5wRQ4>
- March 11, 2026 – EY's Theo Yameogo on Gold, Silver and the Global Critical Minerals Market https://youtu.be/w0hV3gc0_Dc
- March 11, 2026 – Rowena Smith and Mark Chalmers Discuss the ASM and Energy Fuels Partnership at PDAC 2026 https://youtu.be/nhYF75lPt_8
- March 11, 2026 – Jason Bagg Highlights Appia Rare Earths & Uranium's Brazil Drill Results and Multi-Project Portfolio at PDAC 2026 <https://youtu.be/VCz030ESBuU>

- March 11, 2026 – Kevin Keough Rebrands Romios Gold into Oreterra Metals and Targets a BC Gold Discovery at Trek South <https://youtu.be/8wFzYD0yQW4>
- March 11, 2026 – CMAI's Denis Clement Says Alberta Black Shales Could Supply Critical Minerals for the West <https://youtu.be/GHtY25W6UtU>
- March 11, 2026 – Bobby Stewart Says Geophysx Could Make Jamaica a Source of Copper, Gold and Rare Earths <https://youtu.be/I19y6dgwBlo>
- March 10, 2026 – Jim Atkinson Says Bald Hill Could Be Among the Highest-Grade Antimony Deposits in North America <https://youtu.be/le10kBJfltI>
- March 9, 2026 – Roy Bonnell Says Allied Critical Metals' Borralha Tungsten Project Shows Billion-Dollar Potential as Western Supply Tightens <https://youtu.be/t9FrCDZSorw>
- March 9, 2026 – Homerun Resources Advances Antimony-Free Solar Glass Strategy in Brazil <https://youtu.be/M91SRbKGofY>
- March 9, 2026 – West High Yield Targets 2026 Magnesium Production at Record Ridge <https://youtu.be/rjPzp8hkU-k>
- March 9, 2026 – Carla Devlin Cites Sio Silica's 15-Billion-Tonne Deposit for Defense Technologies While Encouraging Support for Public Petition <https://youtu.be/UKLV5QcP1pI>
- March 9, 2026 – Craig Lindsay Says Resolution Minerals' Idaho Project Targets Antimony, Gold and Tungsten as U.S. Seeks Domestic Critical Metals Supply <https://youtu.be/fl66D7wePH0>
- March 9, 2026 – Mark Tory Says Defense Metals' Wicheeda Rare Earth Project Delivers a 50% Concentrate Grade <https://youtu.be/TW0M4QYYppE>
- March 9, 2026 – How Nusa Nickel Corp Has Successfully Gained Access to Indonesia's World-Leading Nickel District <https://youtu.be/428w9H7l-UE>

- March 06, 2026 – Volta Metals’ Springer Deposit Surges into North America’s Rare Earth Top Tier After Tenfold Resource Expansion <https://youtu.be/KODH196NT9k>
- March 03, 2026 – Jack Lifton Interviews James Deckelman on Deep Sea Minerals and the Strategic Push Into Seabed Critical Minerals <https://youtu.be/nTyZTkfcvw0>

InvestorNews.com News Release Updates:

- March 12, 2026 – West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. Provides Update Regarding Record Ridge Project Court Decision <https://bit.ly/46UUDdY>
- March 12, 2026 – West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. Signs Definitive Forward Sales Agreement to Sell Magnesium Ore from Its Record Ridge Project <https://bit.ly/4bCcGYS>
- March 11, 2026 – Deep Sea Minerals Corp. Joins the National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA) <https://bit.ly/4ltsVeo>
- March 11, 2026 – Renforth Resources Reports Systematic Platinum and Palladium Sampling Results at Victoria Deposit, Confirms Deposit-Wide Presence of PGMs in Ultramafic Horizon <https://bit.ly/4bfqNlt>
- March 11, 2026 – American Tungsten Initiates Drilling in Historical Tailings and Strengthens Its Geological Team <https://bit.ly/3P65LOU>
- March 11, 2026 – West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. Announces Exercise of Warrants <https://bit.ly/3N9W9Cf>
- March 10, 2026 – Deep Sea Minerals Corp. Provides Corporate Update <https://bit.ly/4b3jbnr>
- March 10, 2026 – Power Metallic Intercepts 16.55 Meters of 15.11% CuEqRec¹ in Hole 25-049, and 7.60 Meters of 7.20% CuEqRec¹ in Hole 25-043 at Lion <https://bit.ly/46NUIQv>
- March 10, 2026 – CORRECTION FROM SOURCE: Allied Critical Metals Further Highlights Rapid Payback, Capital

Efficiency and Infrastructure from Borralha PEA <https://bit.ly/4cKFu2B>

- March 10, 2026 – Homerun Resources Inc. and UC Davis Produce Fused Silica Glass from SME Silica Sand Using Fast Joule Heating and File Patent Application for Femtosecond Silica Purification Process <https://bit.ly/4rr8fFd>
- March 9, 2026 – Allied Critical Metals Further Highlights Rapid Payback, Capital Efficiency and Infrastructure from Borralha PEA <https://bit.ly/4rth40F>
- March 9, 2026 – West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. Receives Draft Highway Access Permit for Record Ridge Project, Marking Another Key Development Milestone <https://bit.ly/460FBGs>
- March 9, 2026 – Oreterra Announces Stock Option Grant <https://bit.ly/3Nsx0HM>
- March 6, 2026 – Genesis Acquisition Corp. Announces Closing Of \$300,000 Private Placement <https://bit.ly/4rvvVby>
- March 6, 2026 – Trinity One Metals Announces Closing of \$5.34 Million Financing Including LIFE Offering and Concurrent Private Placement <https://bit.ly/47Ayku6>
- March 6, 2026 – Ucore Accelerates Commercial Planning for Samarium and Gadolinium Oxides as Defense Supply Chains Face Urgent Shortages <https://bit.ly/4st0a3u>
- March 5, 2026 – Oreterra Announces Closing of Final Tranche of \$9.7 Million Oversubscribed and Upsized Non-Brokered Private Placement <https://bit.ly/3Na0Yey>
- March 5, 2026 – Media Advisory – Neo Performance Materials Inc. Fourth Quarter 2024 Earnings Release & Conference Call <https://bit.ly/4cZW3r9>
- March 4, 2026 – Cove Capital and AHQ Sign Strategic MOU to Advance U.S.-Saudi Critical Minerals Cooperation <https://bit.ly/40cKWUo>
- March 4, 2026 – PDAC 2026 Reflects Growing Global Momentum

for Mineral Exploration and Development
<https://bit.ly/4sLAqQj>

- March 4, 2026 – Scandium Canada Announces Upsize of Bought Deal LIFE Offering of Units to \$15 Million
<https://bit.ly/4u8T45S>
- March 4, 2026 – Allied Critical Metals Announces Appointment of Hon. Marco Mendicino as Strategic Advisor
<https://bit.ly/406x3aj>
- March 4, 2026 – Defense Metals Receives Conditional Approval for up to C\$1.88 Million in Funding for Wicheeda Rare Earth Elements Clean Energy and Transportation Infrastructure Project <https://bit.ly/46HM4mC>
- March 4, 2026 – Voyageur Pharmaceuticals Confirms Pharmaceutical-Grade Purity of Barite from Frances Creek and Progresses to Health Canada Human Trial with Alberta Innovates Grant; Announces Stock Option and DSU grants, and Proposed Issuance of Securities for Debt
<https://bit.ly/4097pBG>
- March 3, 2026 – NRCan Awards Nano One \$3M To Support LFP Cathode Material Supply Chain Initiative
<https://bit.ly/40Hk27b>
- March 3, 2026 – Scandium Canada Announces \$10 Million Bought Deal Life Offering of Units <https://bit.ly/40Npfdz>
- March 3, 2026 – Power Metallic Intercepts Lion Style Sulphides (Lion East and Lion West) Following Recently Recognized High Grade Structural Trends
<https://bit.ly/4aWh6IE>
- March 3, 2026 – Deep Sea Minerals Corp. Signals Intent to Proceed with License Application in Accordance with U.S. NOAA Process <https://bit.ly/40BMVlc>
- March 3, 2026 – Homerun Resources Inc. Signs Commercial Letter of Intent with Jundu Ltda. for the Supply, Extraction and Primary Processing of High-Purity Silica Sand <https://bit.ly/40KcPDe>

- March 3, 2026 – American Tungsten Reports Positive Initial Metallurgical Test Work Results From IMA Tungsten Project <https://bit.ly/4r0eP98>
- March 3, 2026 – Antimony Resources Corp. (ATMY) (ATMYF) (K8J0) Continues to Drill More Massive Antimony-Bearing Stibnite Mineralization On The Main Zone <https://bit.ly/4udvYeD>
- March 2, 2026 – Antimony Resources Corp. (ATMY) (ATMYF) (K8J0) Wishes to Clarify Some Recent Reporting in Press Releases and in the November 7, 2025 Technical Report <https://bit.ly/40rfFxb>
- March 2, 2026 – Nord Precious Metals Closes Non-Brokered Critical Mineral Flow-Through Unit Private Placement <https://bit.ly/4b2w4wG>
- March 2, 2026 – Scandium Canada Secures Federal Government Support of up to \$6.9m for its Crater Lake Project <https://bit.ly/4cGAvjt>
- March 2, 2026 – Silver Bullet Mines Enters Long Term Supply Agreement with Ocean Partners US Inc. <https://bit.ly/4aLueSa>
- March 2, 2026 – American Tungsten Announces Upsize of Bought Deal Financing to \$35 Million <https://bit.ly/4u5fQvk>
- March 2, 2026 – American Rare Earths announces consolidation of president and CEO Roles <https://bit.ly/4chG0JX>
- March 2, 2026 – Neo Performance Materials and Cyclic Materials Sign Non-Binding MOU to Advance Trans-Atlantic Circular Rare Earth Supply Chain <https://bit.ly/4l46prX>
- March 2, 2026 – Oreterra Announces Closing of \$9.3 Million First Tranche of Oversubscribed and Upsized \$9.7 Million Non-Brokered Private Placement, Second Tranche to Close March 4 <https://bit.ly/30HCGJr>
- March 2, 2026 – American Tungsten Announces C\$20 Million

Bought Deal Private Placement <https://bit.ly/4snFEkY>

- March 2, 2026 – Defense Metals Provides Update on Wicheeda Project Development <https://bit.ly/405HIBW>
- March 2, 2026 – Resouro Strategic Metals Inc. Metallurgical Testwork and PEA Update – Tiros Project <https://bit.ly/4cn3IQc>
- March 2, 2026 – Resolution Completes Acquisition of Processing Mill and Tungsten Stockpiles to Advance Potential U.S. Antimony & Tungsten Production <https://bit.ly/4l0D5Tg>
- March 2, 2026 – Allied Critical Metals Delivers Robust Initial PEA at the Borralha Project <https://bit.ly/477JYfP>

About the Critical Minerals Institute (CMI):

The [Critical Minerals Institute](#) (CMI) is a global brain trust for the critical minerals economy, serving as a hub that connects companies, capital markets, and policymakers. Through CMI Masterclasses, the weekly *Critical Minerals Report (CMR)*, bespoke research, and board-level advisory services, CMI delivers actionable intelligence spanning exploration finance, supply chains, and geopolitics.

CMI also convenes the flagship [Annual Critical Minerals Institute Summit](#), a global gathering of government leaders, institutional investors, and industry executives. The next event, [CMI Summit V](#), themed “**The New Critical Minerals Economy**,” will take place **May 13–14, 2026**, in Toronto, Canada.

The **New** Critical Minerals Economy

CM

Critical Minerals
INSTITUTE

May 13-14, 2026
Toronto, Canada



For more information,
visit CriticalMineralsInstitute.com contact **CM** Membership
Director **Chrissy**
Hessam at chrissy@criticalmineralsinstitute.com.