Critical Minerals Report (09.06.2026): Xi and Trump Meet in Washington with the Global Minerals Order at Stake

written by Tracy Hughes | September 6, 2026

The countdown to November 10 is now part of the critical minerals investment equation, but the most consequential date on the way to that deadline may be September 24. As of September 6, 65 days remain before China's suspension of its October 2025 export control package is due to expire. President Xi Jinping is scheduled to meet President Donald Trump in Washington on September 24, placing their summit 47 days before the first suspension expires and 64 days before a separate set of U.S.-specific restrictions could return.

The visit provides the clearest diplomatic opportunity for the two governments to determine whether the reprieve will be extended, modified or allowed to lapse. Critical minerals are already part of the American preparations, with continuing problems involving rare earth shipments and export licensing placed on the U.S. planning agenda for Xi's visit. The meeting will not necessarily produce a comprehensive trade settlement. Washington is seeking to manage the relationship rather than negotiate one sweeping agreement.

Critical minerals nevertheless represent unfinished business from the presidents' May summit. China agreed to address American concerns about shortages of **yttrium**, **scandium**, **neodymium** and **indium**, along with **restrictions on rare earth production** and **processing equipment** and **technologies**. The practical test in September will be whether those commitments produce more predictable licensing and dependable deliveries—and whether the two leaders provide any clarity about what follows in November.

The need for that clarity is already visible. Some Chinese rare earth suppliers have declined to make U.S. shipments despite possessing valid export licenses. Some American companies have waited more than six months for approvals, while U.S. imports of yttrium, although recovering, remain at approximately half their 2024 level. This is not evidence of a new blanket embargo. It demonstrates something more subtle: regulatory permission does not guarantee that material will move when suppliers perceive political or legal risk.

That distinction lies at the center of Critical Minerals Institute (**CMI**) Co-Chair Jack Lifton's analysis published today. Extending the reprieve would serve the immediate economic interests of both countries. American manufacturers would retain access to materials needed to keep production lines operating, while Chinese producers would preserve sales, factory utilization and relationships with foreign customers. Allowing the suspension to expire would probably cause greater immediate disruption in the United States, but it would also strengthen the incentive to build supply chains beyond China. As Lifton writes, **"China can restrict access to materials. It cannot assume that customers denied those materials will remain customers indefinitely."**

The reprieve, in other words, buys time. Its strategic value depends on how that time is used. If diversification slows whenever Chinese material becomes available or diplomatic tensions ease, American dependence will persist. If the United States and its partners use continued access to construct separation, refining, metallurgy, magnet manufacturing and component capacity, the reprieve could become an instrument of resilience rather than a continuation of vulnerability. Xi's visit matters because it may determine how much additional time is available. The investments examined throughout this report show what governments and companies are attempting to build before that time runs out.

The regulatory calendar itself requires precision. **November 10, 2026**, is the expiration date for the suspension of China's broader October 2025 export control measures. These cover additional **rare earth materials**, **equipment** and t**echnology**; certain overseas rare earth transactions; **superhard materials**; and **specified battery** and **artificial graphite products**. They do not constitute a blanket prohibition on all critical minerals exports.

A second deadline follows on **November 27, 2026**. That is when the separate suspension of China's U.S.-specific restrictions covering **gallium**, **germanium**, **antimony**, **superhard dual-use materials** and stricter reviews of **graphite exports** is scheduled to expire. The prohibition on exports intended for U.S. military users or military purposes was not suspended and remains in force.

The suspended measures also reach beyond shipments leaving Chinese ports. They encompass certain foreign-produced rare earth items containing specified Chinese inputs or manufactured using Chinese technologies, alongside controls on processing and magnet-manufacturing know-how. China's April 2025 rare earth controls also remain in force. The approaching decisions therefore concern access not simply to minerals, but to the technology and industrial capabilities required to turn them into usable products. Against that regulatory backdrop, the developments of August 22–September 5 show how governments and companies are attempting to turn supply chain strategy into operating capacity. National security is increasingly shaping the terms on which critical minerals are financed and purchased, through ownership stakes, guaranteed prices and long-term purchasing commitments. Yet a financially supported project, an authorized shipment and a material qualified for industrial use remain different measures of progress. The past two weeks' announcements illustrate both the scale of the effort and the distance between securing capital and securing supply.

Washington's response is becoming more contractual. On August 24, the Department of War announced a US$750 million investment supporting purchases from Brazil's Pela Ema rare earth operation. The larger US$1.55 billion arrangement combined that investment with US$300 million in government forward purchases and a bank commitment for up to US$500 million. It was not a US$1.55 billion grant. The borrowing facility remained subject to conditions, and the arrangement was separate from an earlier US$565 million development-finance package. Those distinctions determine who supplies capital, who assumes risk and when funds become available.

The accompanying 15-year offtake agreement covers all Phase I production and establishes price floors of US$2,050 per kilogram for **terbium**, US$575 for **dysprosium** and US$110 each for **neodymium** and **praseodymium**. These are contractual protections, not spot-market quotations. The producer and U.S. government also share benefits when market prices exceed the floors. Rather than relying solely on future shortages to sustain project economics, the arrangement supports a purchasing vehicle with public capital and government orders. It reduces exposure to adverse prices without eliminating commissioning, processing or delivery risk.

The corporate structure behind that supply changed as well. On September 4, USA Rare Earth, Inc. (NASDAQ: USAR) announced that its combination with the Serra Verde business had closed the previous day. SEC documents identify the acquired holding company as SVRE Holdings Ltd. The combination brings Brazilian production into a network of existing and planned downstream operations, making industrial integration the next test. The Brazilian operation targets an annualized production rate of 4,000 tonnes of total rare earth oxide equivalent by the end of 2026. Its product is mixed rare earth carbonate, not finished magnets; further processing remains essential.

Brazil, meanwhile, is seeking to ensure that foreign demand also builds domestic industry. Its Senate approved the critical minerals policy bill on September 2, and the measure was awaiting presidential action as of September 5. The proposal would authorize a guarantee fund of up to R$2 billion and tax credits potentially reaching R$5 billion during 2030–2034, while favouring domestic beneficiation and transformation. It also provides for scrutiny of certain changes of control, foreign influence and international supply agreements. This is not simply an invitation to acquire Brazilian deposits. It is an attempt to attract investment while retaining influence over where value is created—a balance whose implementation will matter as much as the incentives themselves.

That ambition has a practical counterpart in Minas Gerais. St George Mining Limited (ASX: SGQ) announced an August 27 agreement to assess a rare earth processing centre intended to handle material from its Araxá project and other regional producers. Shared processing could connect several deposits to downstream customers without requiring each developer to reproduce the entire industrial chain. Still at the assessment stage, the proposal requires technical studies, feedstock commitments, approvals and financing. Its significance lies in the proposed industrial model: regional mineral development organized around processing capabilities rather than a collection of deposits competing independently for capital and customers.

Australia supplied a more advanced example in gallium. Alcoa Corporation (NYSE: AA; ASX: AAI) and its partners marked the start of construction at the Wagerup refinery site on August 24.

On August 31, Washington announced an estimated US$174 million equity investment in the project, alongside Australian and Japanese participation, including Sojitz Corporation (TSE: 2768). The facility is projected to produce 100 tonnes of gallium metal annually. Locating recovery within an established alumina operation offers a different route to diversification from developing a standalone mineral deposit. Construction has begun, but projected metal output should not be confused with the immediate availability of qualified semiconductor materials.

That distinction connects directly with our September 2 examination of metamaterials. Strategically important demand in advanced optics, radar and communications may involve small quantities of exceptionally pure compounds rather than large volumes of mined material. The relevant investment question is therefore not only how much gallium or germanium exists, but whether the required material can move through purification, fabrication and customer qualification. Tonnage alone is an inadequate measure of industrial vulnerability.

Established producers offered evidence that commercial terms are changing. On August 26, Lynas Rare Earths Limited (ASX: LYC) reported annual net profit of A$222.4 million, compared with A$8 million a year earlier. Its average selling price rose 59% to A$80.70 per kilogram, reflecting product mix, firmer prices and arrangements including price floors. The company described discussions on additional feedstock and support for a U.S. magnet supply chain—not a decision to build its own American magnet factory. Separately, its September 2 disclosure confirmed takeover discussions earlier this year that did not proceed. The distinction between exploring strategic options and completing transactions remains important in a sector where both can generate considerable attention.

Geographic diversification nevertheless requires more than a different shipping address. In his September 1 InvestorNews column on Vietnam, Lifton questioned whether relocating activity necessarily removes dependence on Chinese industrial networks. The useful due-diligence questions concern ownership, feedstock, processing technology and the identity of the eventual customer, rather than a simple classification of an entire country as independent or dependent. An alternative jurisdiction can reduce exposure at one stage while leaving another stage substantially unchanged.

In Africa, diversification also depends on physical infrastructure. Mota-Engil, SGPS, S.A. (Euronext Lisbon: EGL) announced on August 26 that its African subsidiary had signed a 30-year concession covering approximately 1,037 kilometres of railway between Dilolo and Sakania in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The concession envisages about US$1.8 billion of investment over its life, connecting mining regions through Angola to the Atlantic. The frequently cited potential US$1 billion in U.S. backing requires a separate qualification: the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation's letter of interest dates to December 2025 and remained subject to full review. A signed concession advances the corridor; it does not establish that all associated financing has closed.

Cobalt illustrated a different constraint: the limits of producer-country influence over the prices ultimately received. Reuters reported on September 4 that buyers were paying roughly 67% of the cobalt benchmark value for cobalt contained in Indonesian mixed hydroxide precipitate, down from about 90% in early August. These percentages are payables—the share of reference value received for contained metal—not equivalent declines in the benchmark metal price. Congolese cobalt hydroxide payables were also weakening as shipments recovered. Restricting exports can tighten availability, but the economic benefit to producers still depends on processors' purchasing terms and downstream demand.

Europe's challenge is partly whether its policy commitments can translate into comparable commercial support. Financial Times reporting highlighted complaints that strategic designations and faster permitting were not being matched by sufficient financing. The useful comparison is not simply between government spending totals covering different periods and programmes. It is whether a project can obtain the combination of credit, customers and risk-sharing required to proceed. European corporate activity also cautions against equating institutional hesitation with an absence of investment.

On August 27, Boliden AB (publ) (Nasdaq Stockholm: BOL) agreed to acquire Votorantim S.A.'s 64.68% interest in Nexa Resources S.A. (NYSE: NEXA), with implied consideration of approximately US$1.31 billion. This is a share exchange, not an equivalent cash payment: the seller would receive newly issued shares representing about 7% of the buyer. Closing is expected in the first quarter of 2027, subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals. The transaction would combine European mining and smelting expertise with producing assets in Brazil and Peru. It demonstrates a commercial route to diversification alongside the state-supported arrangements attracting greater political attention.

The zinc market provided an immediate economic backdrop. MINING.COM reported London Metal Exchange (LME) cash zinc at US$4,107 a tonne on August 27, its highest level since June

2022. Reported exchange stocks had fallen about 64% from December 2024 levels to approximately 95,000 tonnes. Those figures indicate pressure in exchange-deliverable metal; they do not, by themselves, establish a uniform shortage across every region and product form.

Political risk, meanwhile, was not confined to relations with China. Ontario’s threat to restrict U.S.-bound critical minerals in response to tariffs underscored the potential for friction within allied supply chains. The episode is a reminder that diversification among political partners does not eliminate the possibility that mineral supply will become leverage in a trade dispute.

The demand side is changing as well. On August 26, the U.S. Army announced agreements with five vendors under its Janus microreactor programme, with a combined value of up to US$2.2 billion and an initial operating target in September 2028. The programme connects energy resilience directly to defense procurement, although its significance for uranium demand depends on deployment schedules and fuel requirements rather than the headline award ceiling. Lifton’s September 2 column, “In Uranium, Follow the Yellowcake,” supplies a useful companion distinction: uranium concentrate and fuel qualified for a particular reactor occupy different positions in the industrial chain.

The same discipline applies to projections of rare earth demand. In his August 28 analysis, Lifton distinguished the manufacturer that cannot tolerate an interruption today from the manufacturer that can redesign a product, reduce material intensity or qualify an alternative over several years. Strategic importance does not establish an unlimited willingness to pay, nor does it guarantee equal commercial prospects for every element. Long-term price protections can support investment, but their value depends on the product covered, the buyer's obligations and the cost of delivering consistently acceptable material.

That was also the practical argument of his August 26 fluorspar column: a mineral becomes an industrial product by meeting repeatable specifications and securing customer acceptance, not simply by acquiring a domestic address. Read against the fortnight's financing announcements, the point is not an argument against public support. It is an argument for measuring what that support purchases. Commissioned equipment, sustained recovery rates, consistent purity and repeat orders provide a different—and more demanding—account of progress than a funding announcement alone.

The emerging critical minerals economy is consequently neither a conventional commodity market nor a fully secured industrial system. Governments are intervening in the allocation of capital and future output, while companies still have to deliver within technical, commercial and regulatory constraints. The next meaningful test will be whether these arrangements withstand construction delays, changing prices and shifts in customer requirements.

That brings the investment story back to the diplomatic calendar. The September 24 summit may clarify the conditions under which manufacturers approach November 10 and November 27. An extension of the reprieve could ease immediate supply pressures without eliminating the case for diversification; renewed restrictions could increase its urgency without making unfinished projects operational. National security explains why governments are intervening. The harder work is demonstrating that the resulting supply will be available, usable and economically sustainable when customers need it. Diplomacy may buy more time. Its strategic value will depend on what industry delivers.

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

- September 6, 2026 – China's November Critical Minerals Decision: A Reprieve for Both Economies, or a Catalyst for Separation? (Source)
- September 5, 2026 – America Must Build Its Critical Minerals Strategy Backward (Source)
- September 4, 2026 – China Has Turned Rare Earths Into a Market of Permission (Source)
- September 4, 2026 – US, Japan race to secure chip-grade minerals as China curbs exports (Source)
- September 4, 2026 – China rare earth firms halt some US

shipments over geopolitical worries, sources say (Source)

- September 3, 2026 – Brazil's Senate passes rare earth minerals regulation, paving the way for boosted exploration (Source)
- September 3, 2026 – The US Is Eyeing a Brazil Rare-Earths Mine to Close Gap With China (Source)
- September 3, 2026 – Fading Cobalt Rally Is Testing Congo's Efforts to Control Prices (Source)
- September 3, 2026 – Malaysia draws global critical minerals interest as China curbs loom (Source)
- September 2, 2026 – Lynas Rare Earths says it was in takeover talks earlier this year (Source)
- September 2, 2026 – Ontario threatened to cut off U.S. critical minerals supply. Sudbury isn't panicking (Source)
- August 27, 2026 – St George to Pioneer Rare Earths Processing Centre in Minas Gerais, Brazil (Source)
- August 27, 2026 – US steps up aggressive mineral push with up to $1 billion backing for DRC copper and cobalt railway (Source)
- August 27, 2026 – Sweden's Boliden to Buy Majority Stake in Zinc Producer Nexa Resources for $1.3 Billion (Source)
- August 27, 2026 – Zinc price jumps to 4-year high as LME stocks plunge 64% (Source)
- August 27, 2026 – Financing and M&As drive critical minerals in Latin America (Source)
- August 26, 2026 – Lynas expands global footprint, eyes new rare earths supply deals (Source)
- August 26, 2026 – Army reaches agreement with private industry for nuclear micro-reactors (Source)
- August 26, 2026 – From Africa to Brazil, US War Department unlocks $1.55 billion funding package as rare earth race with China escalates (Source)
- August 24, 2026 – US Expands Search for Critical-Mineral Projects for Defense Gear (Source)

- August 24, 2026 – Department of War Announces a $750 Million Investment as Part of a $1.55 Billion Initiative to Secure Critical Rare-Earth Elements From Serra Verde (Source)
- August 22, 2026 – EU slips further behind US in race for critical minerals (Source)
- August 20, 2026 – Energy Department Announces $500 Million to Secure America's Critical Mineral and Battery Supply Chains (Source)
- August 19, 2026 – Trump pauses 50% Canada tariffs, says the two sides have a 'deal' (Source)
- August 17, 2026 – Feds move to repeal EV sales mandate without new stringent emission rules in place (Source)
- August 17, 2026 – Canada review of Argentina lithium sale tests warming ties with China (Source)
- August 17, 2026 – 54 House Democrats Raise Concerns Over Trump Administration's Critical Minerals Agreements (Source)
- August 15, 2026 – Ford and GM Are Locked in a New Battle Over Who's the Most American Carmaker (Source)

InvestorNews.com Media Updates:

- September 4, 2026 – Critical Minerals Institute Appoints Dr Mark Andrich and Dr Ria Kristiana to Its Board of Directors https://bit.ly/4gQEr1u
- September 03, 2026 – Should Ford Be in Your Portfolio of Clever Critical Mineral Users? https://bit.ly/4xCe2eZ
- September 02, 2026 – Jack-in-the-Stox: In Uranium, Follow the Yellowcake https://bit.ly/4h6dWGp
- September 02, 2026 – Metamaterials, Invisibility Cloaks and the Next Critical Minerals Demand Story https://bit.ly/4wWfMON
- September 01, 2026 – If You Do Business in Vietnam, Are

You Still Doing Business with China? https://bit.ly/4xwX1T7

- August 29, 2026 – Perspective Is the Key to Objectivity – China's Positional Resources and the Power of Industrial Dominance https://bit.ly/4ilk9j5
- August 28, 2026 – Critical Minerals Institute Welcomes American Resources Corporation as Its First Platinum Member https://bit.ly/4xqyQ8W
- August 28, 2026 – Is There an Inelastic Demand for Rare Earths? https://bit.ly/4y1V0yg
- August 26, 2026 – Jack-in-the-Stox: Fluorspar, a Critical Mineral, Is Not Yet a Chemical Product https://bit.ly/3U9xu3U
- August 25, 2026 – Australia's Critical Minerals Crossroads https://bit.ly/4c8C9Jx
- August 24, 2026 – America Has Outrun Its Understanding of Technology https://bit.ly/4xgUJr8
- August 24, 2026 – How a Chinese Recession Could Undermine America's Critical Minerals Strategy https://bit.ly/4caNIQq
- August 21, 2026 – A Proposed First Law of Industrial Journalism https://bit.ly/4qr9sgy
- August 19, 2026 – Jack-in-the-Stox: Why Graphite's Real Value Begins After the Mine https://bit.ly/3UGt0BO
- August 18, 2026 – The China Price Is No Longer the World Price for Rare Earths https://bit.ly/4qpb3DB
- August 18, 2026 – Gallium and Rubidium Are Moving Out of the Footnotes https://bit.ly/4wEvfmp

InvestorNews (YouTube) Interview Updates:

- September 03, 2026 – Fox Tungsten Builds Financial Strength While Advancing a High-Grade Western Tungsten Project https://youtu.be/4RhZikzQuOw

- August 27, 2026 – Antimony Resources Positions Bald Hill for North America's Strategic Supply Race https://youtu.be/QTvf-eZY8Yk
- August 27, 2026 – Resolution Minerals Brings Antimony, Tungsten and Gold Together at Horse Heaven https://youtu.be/UbiVpzuQgQE
- August 26, 2026 – Scandium Canada's Simon Thibault Gives Crater Lake a Commercial Purpose Through a Product First Strategy https://youtu.be/7hlkOWkqb54
- August 24, 2026 – Spartan Metals Begins Maiden Drilling as Washington Tightens Tungsten Supply Rules https://youtu.be/TLlqTLTxmH4
- August 21, 2026 – West High Yield Moves Record Ridge Closer to North American Magnesium Supply https://youtu.be/_aYTHe9jICI
- August 20, 2026 – Critical Minerals Institute Marks Five Years with a Warning That Government Funding Alone Is Not a Strategy https://youtu.be/sVpClmHNzaw
- August 20, 2026 – American Tungsten Moves Closer to Production Following Major IMA Resource Milestone https://youtu.be/ICW1bj5mk0k

InvestorNews.com News Release Updates:

- September 4, 2026 – Fox Tungsten Receives Authorizations for New Access Trail https://bit.ly/4yojdPC
- September 4, 2026 – Critical Minerals Institute Appoints Dr Mark Andrich and Dr Ria Kristiana to Its Board of Directors https://bit.ly/4ylXzLE
- September 3, 2026 – Critical Minerals Americas Inc. and Good2Go4 Corp. Financing and RTO Update https://bit.ly/4xFQSEs
- September 3, 2026 – Greenland Mines Shareholder Letter Recaps Six Months of Achievement; Highlights Coming

Milestones for Q4 2026 https://bit.ly/46oJu4t

- September 3, 2026 – Volta Extends Springer Rare Earth and Gallium System 275 Metres Below Modelled Open Pit, Highlighted by 5.00% TREO in Drill Hole SL26-37 https://bit.ly/4zUzH3g
- September 3, 2026 – Spartan Metals Joins Defense Industrial Base Consortium as It Advances U.S. Tungsten and Critical Minerals Portfolio https://bit.ly/4gRFttX
- September 2, 2026 – Greenland Mines Completes Acquisition of World-Class Rare Earth Nd-Pr Magnet and Defense Mine Asset Following Greenland Government Approval https://bit.ly/4wZ3FAz
- September 2, 2026 – Neo Completes Transfer of Sarfartoq Interest to Greenland Mines https://bit.ly/4gvQcvh
- September 1, 2026 – Stakeholder Confirms Broad Copper-Nickel-Cobalt-PGE Mineralization Through the Full 498-Metre BA2601 Discovery Hole as 3D Inversions Define a Major New Drill Target at Loki https://bit.ly/3UPmHMm
- September 1, 2026 – First Phosphate Reports Annual Meeting Results, Substantial Increase in Shareholder Base and Adoption of Advance Notice Policy https://bit.ly/3Sjtk96
- September 1, 2026 – Appia Announces Grant of Stock Options https://bit.ly/4x1z9Gs
- September 1, 2026 – Oreterra Expands the Kinkaid, Nevada, Copper-Gold-Silver Project with 43 More Claims Encompassing Numerous New Showings https://bit.ly/3V5iBzO
- September 1, 2026 – AR3 commences follow-up drilling to test scale of Overland niobium-REE carbonatite discovery https://bit.ly/3UxAnvo
- August 31, 2026 – Scandium Canada’s Scalium+ Advancing Its Al-Sc Alloy Under Canadian Space Agency R&D Contribution to Reduce Mass of Components in Space Applications https://bit.ly/3UszzrH
- August 31, 2026 – Appia Identifies Several Additional

Uranium Drill Targets from MT Survey Lines 1 and 3 at Its Otherside Uranium Property https://bit.ly/4r5ARFv

- August 31, 2026 – Defense Metals Resource Upgrade Drilling Intersects 2.86% TREO over 65 Metres; Including 6.15% TREO over 20 Metres at the Wicheeda Rare Earth Project https://bit.ly/4ycLQiA
- August 31, 2026 – Neo Performance Materials Partners with Carester to Advance Its European Rare Earth Supply Chain https://bit.ly/4xxaWc5
- August 31, 2026 – American Rare Earths' Letter to Shareholders https://bit.ly/4xwnUqA
- August 28, 2026 – American Resources Chairman and CEO Mark Jensen will also speak at CMI Summit 6 in Toronto https://bit.ly/4657zgr
- August 28, 2026 – Power Metallic announces Marketing Programs https://bit.ly/3UseBt5
- August 28, 2026 – Antimony Resources Corp. (ATMY) (ATMYF) (K8J0) Reports Completion of Airborne Survey at Bald Hill Antimony Project https://bit.ly/4zI0H6d
- August 28, 2026 – $2.1 Million IPCM Grant Instalment Received as Koppamurra Pilot Processing Continues at ANSTO https://bit.ly/4xtgTXu
- August 27, 2026 – Greenland Mines Set to Close Sarfartoq Rare Earths Acquisition by Sept. 1, 2026 https://bit.ly/4wPXvCZ
- August 26, 2026 – Greenland Mines Announces Pricing of $20 Million Public Offering https://bit.ly/4qCBOoh
- August 26, 2026 – Scandium Canada Intersects 124.9 m at 232 ppm Scandium Oxide at Crater Lake and Identifies a Favourable Corridor of Nearly 3 km https://bit.ly/4zFV8oQ
- August 25, 2026 – Greenland Mines Announces Proposed Public Offering https://bit.ly/3SzadI6
- August 25, 2026 – Oreterra Reports Bornite, Chalcopyrite and Magnetite Mineralization with Strong Porphyry Style

Alteration in Trek South Drill Hole TS26-06; Drilling Continuing https://bit.ly/4hQwmMg

- August 25, 2026 – Greenland Mines Sarfartoq Nd-Pr Rare Earth Project Valued Up to US$2.05 Billion With Pre-Tax IRR of 118.6% and Significant Additional Upside Potential https://bit.ly/4qGIAcU
- August 24, 2026 – Deep Sea Minerals Corp. To Attend DIB Accelerator 2026 in Philadelphia https://bit.ly/4zyGM9P
- August 24, 2026 – Greenland Mines Delivers Landmark S-K 1300 Mineral Resource Estimate for Sarfartoq in Greenland; First-Ever Indicated Resource and First Combined Open Pit/Underground Resource for the Critical Nd-Pr Magnet Rare Earths Project https://bit.ly/4gSkt6z
- August 24, 2026 – First Phosphate Files NI 43-101 Technical Report for Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Bégin-Lamarche Igneous Phosphate Deposit https://bit.ly/4irFuqR
- August 24, 2026 – Argentina Metals Announces Appointment of Roger Clegg as CEO and Raymond D. Harari Transitions to President https://bit.ly/4zx2PO9
- August 24, 2026 – Scandium Canada Appoints Former Critical Materials Leader at General Motors, Simon Thibault, as Next President and CEO https://bit.ly/4zyO51d
- August 24, 2026 – Spartan Metals Commences Maiden Drilling Program at Its Eagle Tungsten-Silver-Rubidium Project, Nevada https://bit.ly/4xVi6GJ
- August 24, 2026 – American Rare Earths Confirms the Appointment of Matthew Gili as Non-Executive Director https://bit.ly/4gRlvRa
- August 21, 2026 – Greenland Government Approves Rare Earths License Transfer to Greenland Mines https://bit.ly/3SqRYEw
- August 20, 2026 – Scandium Canada Announces the Large-Scale Commercial Deployment of its Scalium(R) Alloy in

Ferreol Skis' Entire 2026-2027 Collection https://bit.ly/4gFAxcJ

- August 20, 2026 – Scandium Canada Announces Closing of $5 Million Non-Brokered Life Offering of Charity Flow-Through Units https://bit.ly/4gn57q2
- August 20, 2026 – Greenland Mines Provides Corporate and Operational Update; Announces 1-for-50 Reverse Stock Split https://bit.ly/3U8x2ml
- August 20, 2026 – Ucore Demonstrates the Flexibility of RapidSX(TM) by Producing 99.5% NdPr from Multiple Sources https://bit.ly/4xbUn56
- August 20, 2026 – American Tungsten Defines High-Grade Tungsten Mineral Resource in the United States at IMA Mine https://bit.ly/4qrP3rH
- August 19, 2026 – Volta Metals Announces Closing of Acquisition of Claims Contiguous to the Springer REE Project https://bit.ly/3UIj0Ig
- August 19, 2026 – Stakeholder Delivers Standout Assays from Hole BA2601 at the Loki Target: Highly Anomalous Cu-Ni-Co and Separate PGE Mineralization Confirm a Fertile Magmatic Sulphide System https://bit.ly/4wG3IBc
- August 19, 2026 – American Rare Earths Appoints Nick Lissolo as Chief Commercial Officer https://bit.ly/4iiLX7n
- August 18, 2026 – Appia Announces the Appointment of Kurt Radtke as President Effective September 1, 2026 https://bit.ly/45v9zOP
- August 17, 2026 – Greenland Mines Delivers Two Key Milestones at Skaergaard: Bathymetric Survey Completed, Initial Metallurgical Core Drilling Concluded https://bit.ly/4xJ6iHs
- August 17, 2026 – Stakeholder Gold Upgrades to OTCQX(R) Best Market https://bit.ly/4g3u6QB
- August 17, 2026 – Almonty Announces New Share Repurchase Program of Up to US$300,000,000 https://bit.ly/4gicYp9

- August 17, 2026 – American Rare Earths Signs MOU with Novex to Advance U.S. Oxide-to-Metal Production https://bit.ly/4gbun2x

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