

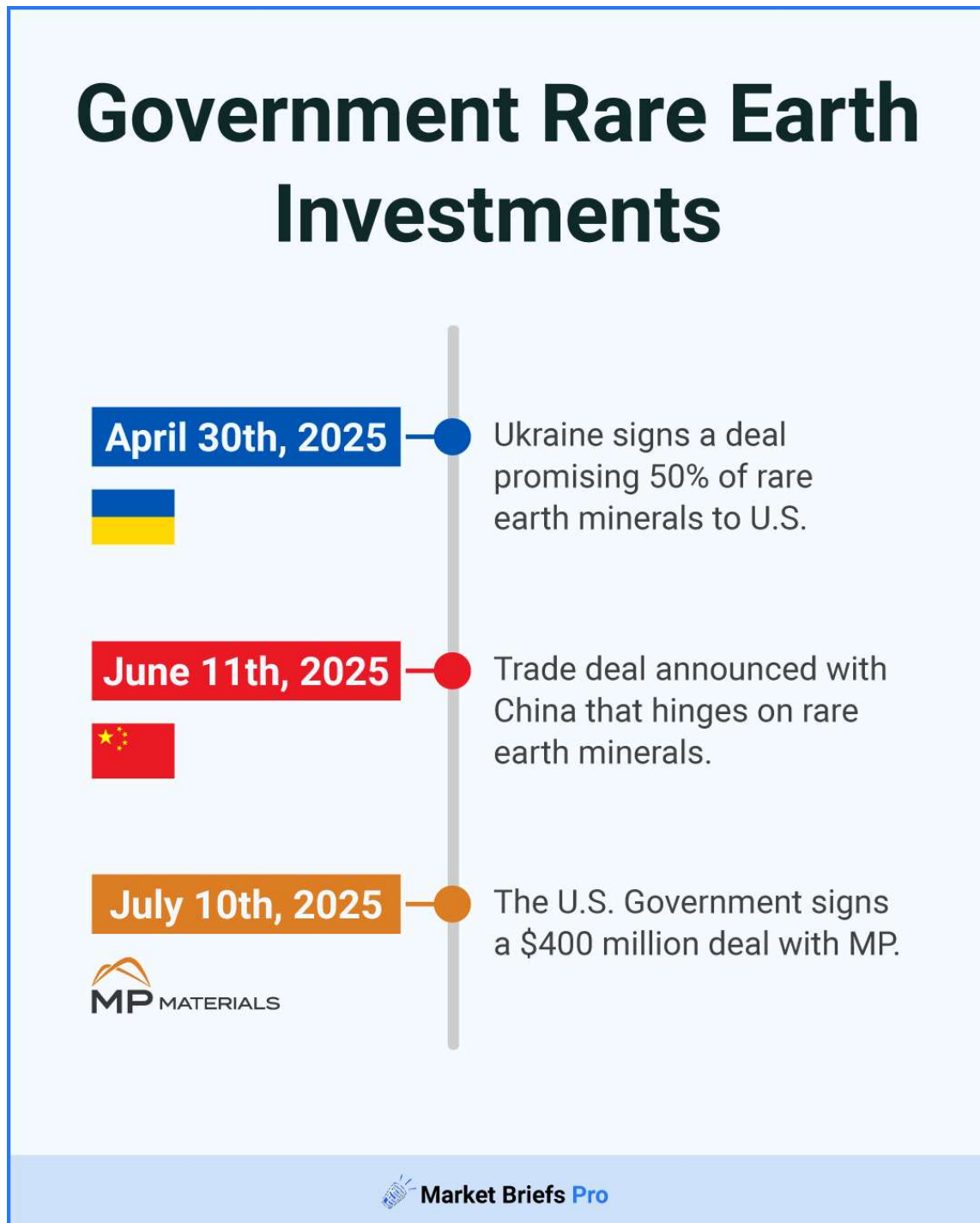
Profit from Rare Earth Minerals





Good morning, Pro Briefers!

Let's look at a quick timeline:



Data via various news sources

- April 30th, 2025 - Ukraine signs a deal promising to supply the U.S. with 50% of Ukraine's rare earth minerals.

- June 11th, 2025 - The U.S. announces the framework for the trade deal with China has been set. A key component? Access to Chinese minerals.
- July 10th, 2025 - The U.S. Government signs a \$400 million deal with MP(MP) for rare earth minerals.

Our analysts have identified a pattern...

In 1776, Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*, in which he states that it is labor, not territory or metals, that generates wealth:

“It was not by gold or by silver, but by labour, that all the wealth of the world was originally purchased.”

In 2025, we are stating that Adam Smith is no longer correct - that in the modern economy, the wealth of nations is not created by labor, but instead its access to rare earth minerals.

This is where we've identified a Broadmarket Shift: Rare earth minerals are becoming the driving force behind the modern economy, shifting both government and private capital into their acquisition.

This week, we're going to be taking a look at rare earth minerals, how they're shifting the global economy, and the opportunities being created for investors.

So grab your hard hat and pickaxe, because this report is *digging deep*.

Dig Even Deeper: Watch our full-length interviews and deep dive into the rare earth industry [here](#).

RARE EARTH

From Rocks to Rocketships

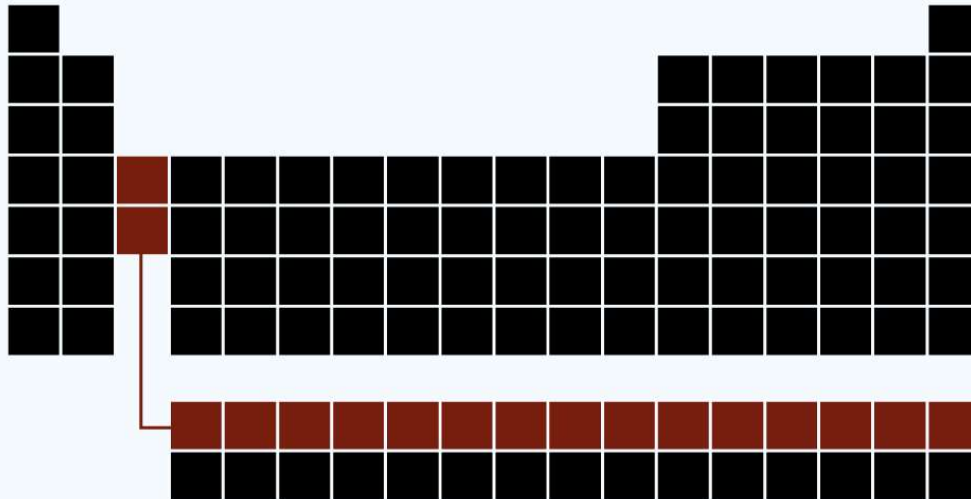
Rare earth minerals are deposits found in the ground, and contain very specific materials, known as rare earth elements.

What are those? A group of 17 similar metals that are, and here's the crazy part, **not that rare** in the Earth's crust.

They get their name because they are rarely found in what are called “economically viable concentrations.”

In English: They are only found in really small bits and pieces, which makes them difficult to mine.

There are **17** Rare Earth Elements (REEs)



15 within the chemical group called **LANTHANIDES** plus **YTTRIUM** and **SCANDIUM**

While more abundant than many other minerals, **REEs are not concentrated enough to make them easily exploitable economically.**

THE UNITED STATES WAS ONCE SELF-RELIANT in domestically produced REEs, but over the past 15 years has become **100% reliant on imports**, primarily from China, **because of lower-cost operations.**

The **LANTHANIDES** consist of the following:

La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Lanthanum	Cerium	Praseodymium	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	Holmium	Erbium	Thulium	Ytterbium	Lutetium

 **Market Briefs Pro**

Data *via* Business Insider

So why all the fuss?

Well, here's a short list of tech that is *completely dependent* on these rare elements:

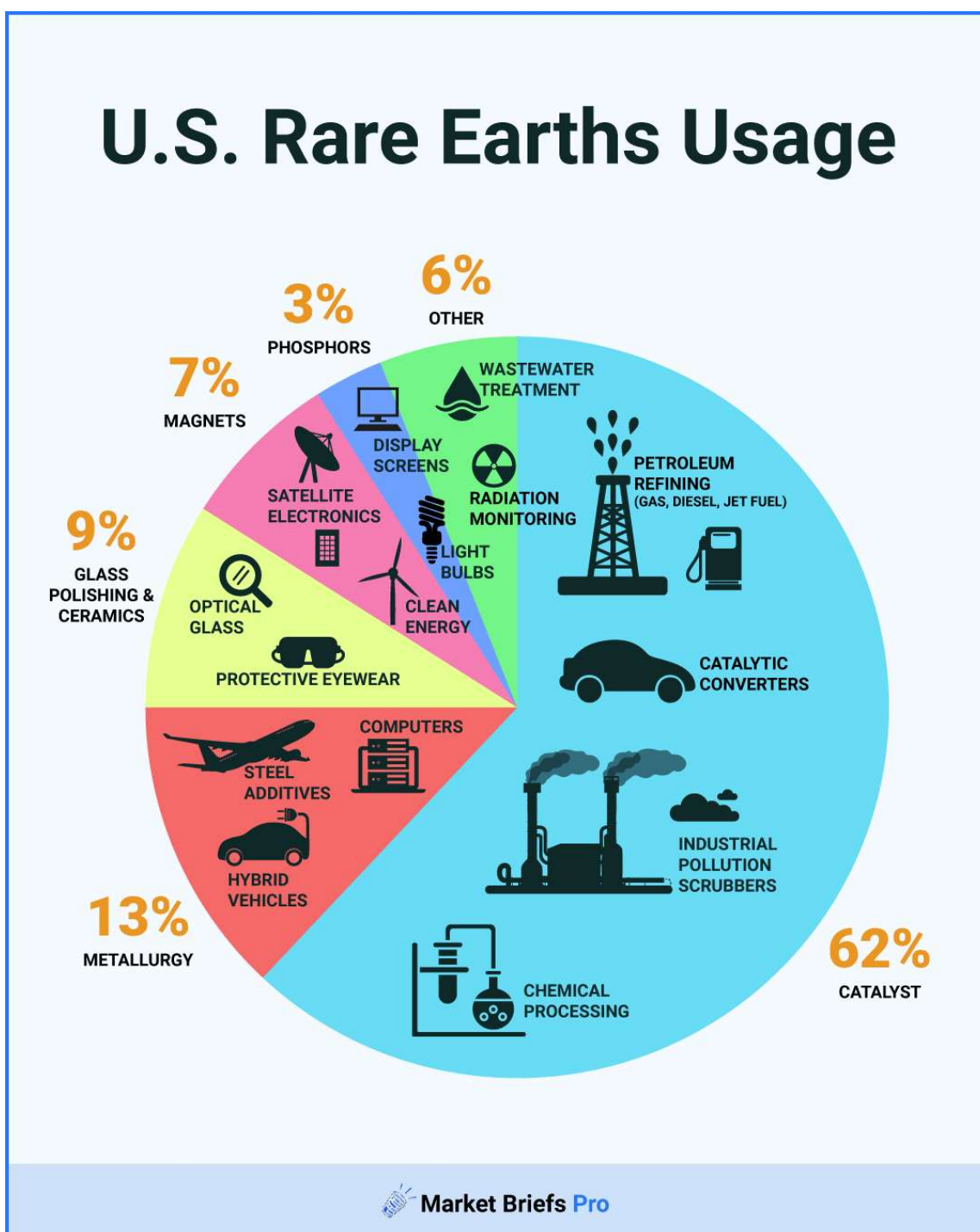
- Smartphones
- Hard drives

- Fiberoptics
- EVs
- Missile guidance systems
- Jet engines
- Radar
- Satellites

Okay, maybe it's *not so short* - but that's a very small portion of the total list.

Not only does modern technology depend on these tiny mineral deposits, but so does the technology of tomorrow.

With no rare earth minerals, there's no AI, no quantum computing, no self-driving taxis or 4-minute drone deliveries.



Control and supply of these minerals isn't just about maintaining the status quo.

Whichever country has the strongest rare earth mineral supply chain could potentially leave the rest of the world in the dust.

Our team spoke to Dr. Liz Dennett - an Astrobiologist and the CEO and founder of Endolith, a company using microbes to mine copper.

When asked when we might see the golden age of innovation in the mining industry, she was quick to say, "It's happening right now."

Dr. Dennett compared the quickening pace of innovation in mining to that of quantum computing or genomics, fields that have drastically outpaced expectations over the past few years.

MINING

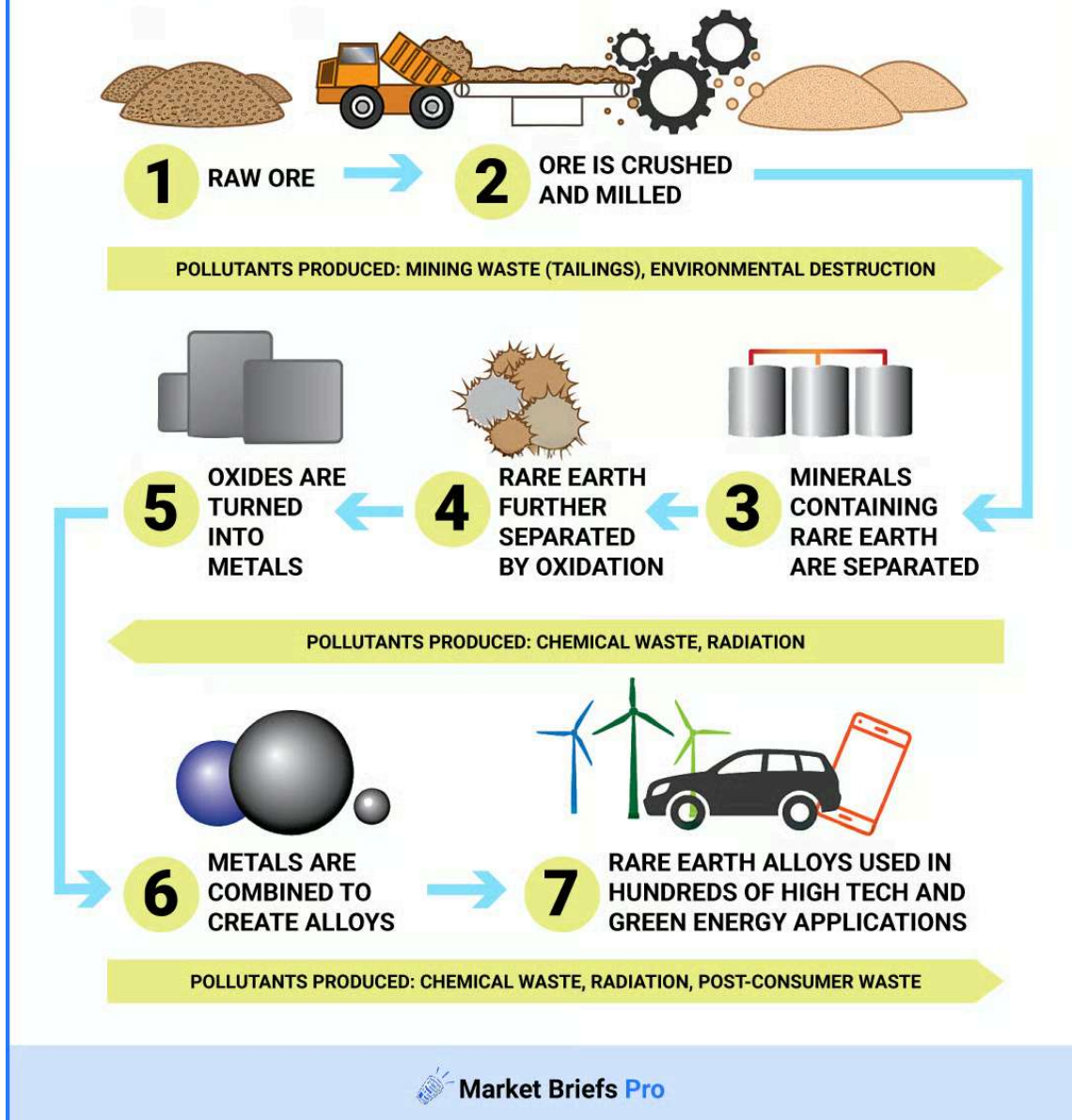
The New U.S. Supply Chain

Now that we know a little bit about **why** everyone wants rare earth minerals, let's take a look at the companies that are making it happen.

The most obvious inclusion is the company that is already benefiting from this shift: MP Materials.

What makes MP special is that, as of right now, it is the **only** American rare-earth mining and processing company.

RARE EARTH EXTRACTION PROCESS



Data via [Northeastern University](#)

With its facility in California, it currently produces around 15% of the global rare earth mineral supply, with a focus on Neodymium-Praseodymium.

Neodymium-Praseodymium? The mineral used in EVs, drones, robots, and defense systems.

And it's really that last bit (defense systems) that scored them the government money.

The deal had the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) purchase \$400 million in preferred stock. This made the DoD MP's largest shareholder with 15% equity.

This also classified MP as a national strategic asset, meaning it is considered critically important to the United States. This comes with a few features:

- Legal protection of the U.S. government.
- Security protection by the U.S. military.
- Emergency control powers.

Those emergency control powers are important because if MP begins to fail, the government will step in and take control, likely bailing them out of debt in the process.

- If you're wondering what this looks like, recall the government's partial nationalization of General Motors (GM) in 2008.

MP has big plans to scale up its business, and the government isn't the only financing it has received.

- The government equity came with a \$150 million low-interest loan.
- MP also received a \$1 billion loan from JPMorgan Chase (JPM) and Goldman Sachs (GS) to fund its expansion.

Being the only rare-earth company in the U.S., shares of MP are doing quite well.

MP Materials Corp. (MP)

1 Year Price



61.34
(353.80%)



 Market Briefs Pro

Data via Yahoo! Finance

- Shares of MP are up 353% in the past year and 419% over the last 5 years.

But MP has a market cap of just \$10.8 billion, which seems low for a national strategic asset, especially one that is so closely tied to the future of the global economy.

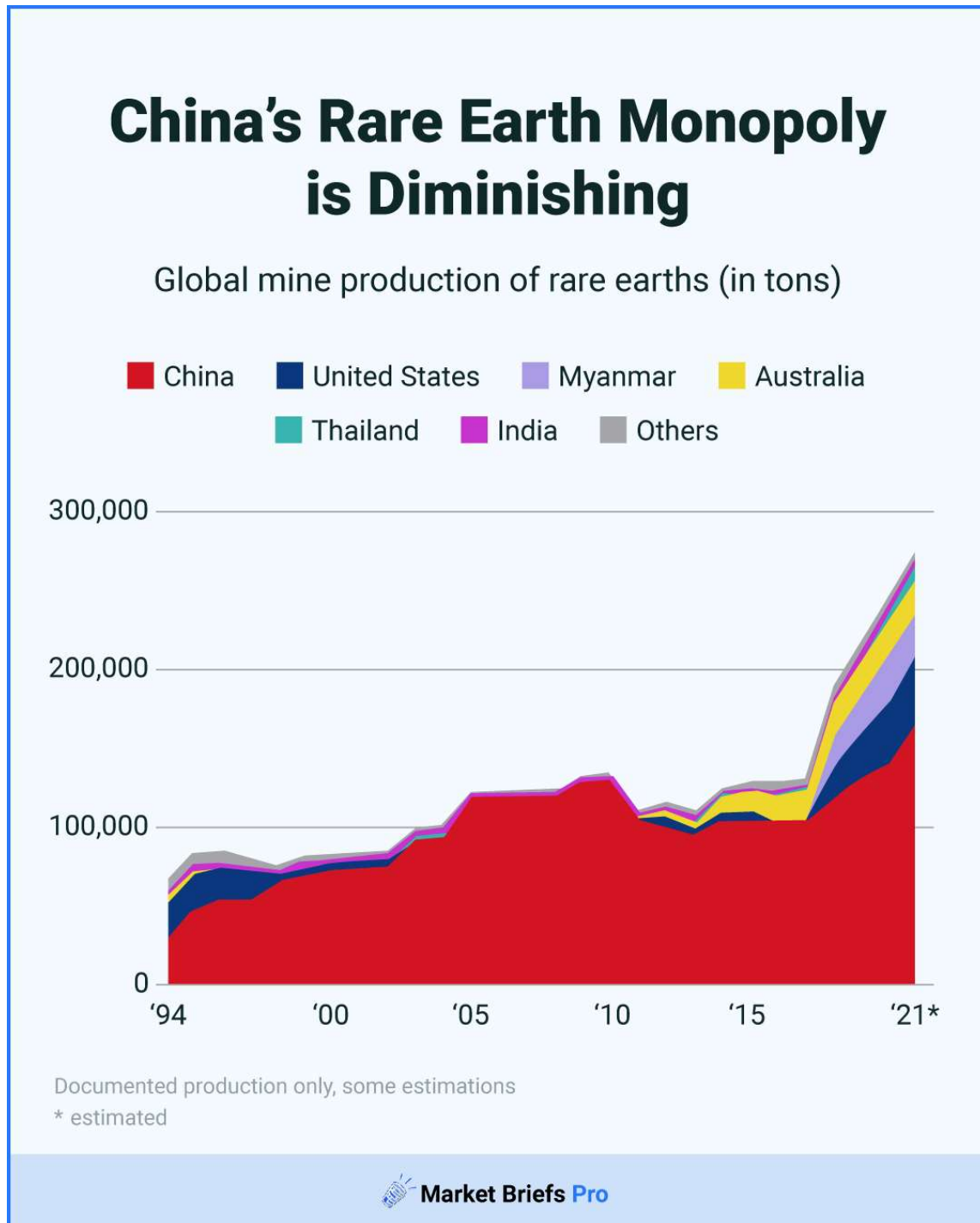
If rare earth minerals continue to grow in importance, MP could be at the very beginning of its bull run.

MP might be the only rare earth mineral miner that's up and running, but this industry is too large and too important for just one player.

Other companies are either spinning up or pivoting into the rare earth mineral space, and one of the most seemingly successful pivots is by Energy Fuels Inc. (UUUU).

Energy Fuels is a long-time uranium and critical mineral producer that recently launched a pilot program in an effort to pivot into rare earth minerals.

What makes it special? Well, it has already been producing other critical minerals.



Data via Statista

While the process varies slightly, the company has extensive experience with complex ore processing and refinement.

- Energy Fuels' White Mesa Mill in Utah is also the only facility in the U.S. with a permit that's capable of processing monazite ore (a rare earth mineral).

Energy Fuels has stated its goal is to build a comprehensive "critical mineral hub" for the U.S., and has made major business moves towards this end.

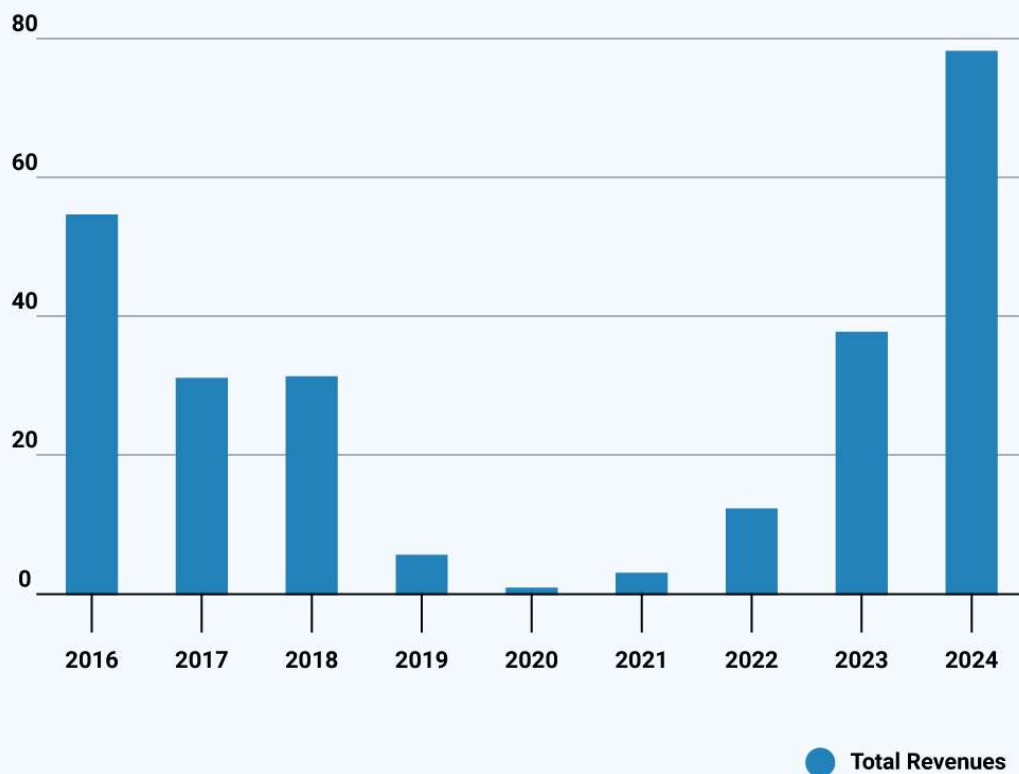
- In March of 2025, Energy Fuels began a major strategic partnership with Chemours (CC) to ramp up rare earth mineral production.

The company also states that the executive order on critical mineral production signed by President Trump on April 15, 2025, makes them a prime candidate for scaling up the U.S. supply chain.

Energy Fuels' pivot away from uranium was costly, but it seems to be paying off.

Energy Fuels Inc. Revenue (UUUU)

Revenue in millions (USD)



 Market Briefs Pro

Data via company reports

- Company revenue fell from \$54.5 billion in 2016 to \$1.6 billion in 2020.
- By 2024, company revenue had hit an all-time high of \$78.1 billion.

Having a supply of equipment, knowledge of mineral production, and an effective monopoly on monazite, Energy Fuels is perfectly positioned to rise alongside the rare earth mineral industry.

Energy Fuels Inc. (UUUU)

YTD Price → **8.85**
(73.10%)



 Market Briefs Pro

Data via Yahoo! Finance

And investors are starting to notice their potential.

- Shares of the company are up 73% YTD.

At \$2 billion, Energy Fuels is a small-cap company, and currently, it is losing money, with an EPS of $-\$0.43$ as of Q1 2025.

But that might soon change.

As we mentioned earlier, much of their rare earth pivot is in a pilot program, and that pilot is already producing commercially viable amounts of rare earth elements.

Once Energy Fuels is processing rare earth minerals at scale, it could be joining MP as one of the major players in the space.

IPO

Everybody Loves Neodymium

If we look at publicly traded companies that are currently mining and producing commercially viable amounts of rare earth elements in the U.S., *that's it.*

MP and Energy Fuels are the only ones.

But the recent focus on this industry has a handful of companies looking to break into the markets.

One of the most notable is USA Rare Earth Inc. (USAR).

USA Rare Earth is running what they call a “mine-to-magnet” model.

What's that? One of the major products from rare earth minerals is rare earth magnets. They're the critical component in things like hard drives and radar systems.

USA Rare Earth is attempting to create an end-to-end supply chain for these magnets. Mining the minerals, refining the elements, and producing the magnets, all in the same company.

And - all right here in the U.S.

Currently, rare earth magnet production is extremely dependent on China.

HOW RARE EARTHS POWER U.S. DEFENSE

F-35 FIGHTER JET



- Guided missiles
- Lasers used to determine targets
- Drive motors

ARLEIGH BURKE DDG-51 DESTROYER



- Advanced radar systems
- Missile guidance systems
- Propulsion
- Drive motors

VIRGINIA-CLASS SUBMARINE



- Tomahawk missiles
- Radar systems
- Drive Motors

4,600 KG

RARE EARTHS USED
(KG)

418 KG

2,600 KG

KEY RARE EARTH
ELEMENTS

Over 70% of U.S.
rare earth imports
come from China

Nd Neodymium	Pr Praseodymium	Sm Samarium
Dy Dysprosium	Tb Terbium	Eu Europium
Y Yttrium		

Nd Neodymium	Pr Praseodymium	Sm Samarium
Dy Dysprosium	Tb Terbium	La Lanthanum
Gd Gadolinium	Y Yttrium	

Nd Neodymium	Pr Praseodymium	Sm Samarium
Dy Dysprosium	Tb Terbium	La Lanthanum
Gd Gadolinium	Y Yttrium	

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Data via Klean Industries

China currently controls:

- More than 60% of rare earth mining.
- More than 80% of rare earth refining.
- More than 90% of rare earth magnet production.

And China is the **only** country with a fully integrated mine-to-magnet supply chain.

The problem? Critical U.S. defense systems (like radar) rely on these magnets.

The DoD doesn't like that virtually all of them are produced in China, or using Chinese-sourced materials.

This makes USA Rare Earth's model an attractive one, which is one of the driving reasons behind its seemingly-successful IPO.



Data via Yahoo! Finance

Like many companies, USA Rare Earth saw share prices jump, then hit with an immediate sell-off after its IPO.

- Share prices jumped to \$18.50 the first day the company was public, before falling to \$5.75 a week later.

But **unlike** many companies, its shares recovered from the sell-off and seem to be stabilizing.

- Shares of USA Rare Earth have climbed back to over \$12, and are up about 5% since their pre-IPO valuation.

While USA Rare Earth has big plans, they aren't there yet.

The company is showing an EPS of \$0.58 (beating the -\$0.04 estimate), but isn't generating commercial revenue yet.

If their current cash runway is enough for them to scale into commercial production, they have a chance at becoming the de facto battery supplier to the U.S. government, and any company worried about China's influence.

We also spoke to Blake McLaughlin, a geologist with over a decade of experience in mining, and Vice President of exploration for Axcap Ventures.

Blake explained how the recent shift in mining is geopolitical by nature, and seems to be a divide between Western nations and the BRICS nations.

"Now we talk more about global trade...We've had a fairly open supply chain to date...Now we realize that we need to look at the strategic importance of location as well."

ETFs

Casting A Wide Net

Investors looking for a more broad approach to the rare earth mineral industry have a few different options.

Those looking for a pure-play in the rare earth space can find it in the VanEck Rare Earth / Strategic Metals ETF (REMX).

VanEck Rare Earth and Strategic Metals ETF (REMX)

1 Year Price



48.93
(16.88%)



 Market Briefs Pro

Data via Yahoo! Finance

- REMX requires companies to derive at least 50% their revenue from rare-earth and strategic metals.

Those looking to invest in both rare earth **and** critical minerals might find themselves more aligned with the Global X Disruptive Materials ETF (DMAT).

This fund has a focus on any material found in “disruptive technology” such as lithium batteries, robotics, and wind turbines.

Global X Disruptive Materials ETF (DMAT)

1 Year Price



17.91
(23.86%)



Market Briefs Pro

Data via Yahoo! Finance

And finally, investors looking to capture broader exposure to the metals and mining industry as a whole can look at the SPDR S&P Metals & Mining ETF (XME).

This fund not only includes rare earth companies, but larger mining and refinement companies that may pivot towards rare earth in the future.

- All of these funds are beating the S&P 500 both YTD and in the last 12 months.

SPDR S&P Metals and Mining ETF (XME)

1 Year Price



73.31
(15.41%)



Market Briefs Pro

Data via Yahoo! Finance

RISKS

A Global Shift With Global Problems

Like any investment strategy, the rare earth minerals industry has some risks.

First, the government control that comes along with their ownership stake in MP (and any additional companies they designate as a national strategic asset), could be an issue.

While it provides a lot of funding, it also means the government can step in and take control if they don't like the way the business is going.

It also limits who these companies can do business with - the same legal protections the government provides will prohibit them from doing business with companies associated with nations like China.

All of these companies have another big thing in common:

They aren't currently profitable.

When asked about the cost of creating new mines, Dr. Dennett said they take "an absurd" amount of money.

She also noted that it takes between 10 and 16 years between the discovery of a new deposit and its yielding ore.

This shift is about long-term profits and control of the global supply chain.

While money is flowing into these companies, they aren't pulling in the returns for explosive growth.

And remember those stats on Chinese control over the industry?

China could win.

It has an extremely established rare earth mineral industry, which includes near total control of the existing global market.

While there's a lot of opportunity as the U.S. and allies seek to establish their own supply chains, when the dust settles, the market might still be under Chinese control.

REVIEW

A Different Kind Of Trade War?

We're not quite ready to dub it "The Mineral Wars," but the global economy certainly seems to be headed that way.

Rare earth mineral supply could very well dictate the world leaders in AI, robotics, and even military power.

The writing is on the wall, and what was true about the power of a nation's economy in 1776 just isn't the case in 2025.

Economics will be rewritten based on the market shifts that are happening right now, and investors seeking to get ahead of history will be paying close attention to this industry.



- Briefs Pro Team

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