

Critical Metals' Russell Fryer on the Rising Tide for Copper and Cobalt in Africa

written by InvestorNews | April 17, 2024

In this InvestorNews interview with host Tracy Weslosky, Russell Fryer, CEO and Executive Director of [Critical Metals PLC](#) (LSE: CRTM), shared insights into the [strategic developments](#) at their past-producing Molulu Copper/Cobalt Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Russell outlined plans for essential infrastructure improvements, particularly the rehabilitation of a 28km road crucial for local logistics, which will facilitate the resumption of copper ore sales from Molulu. He also highlighted the positive outlook for the copper market, mentioning, "Copper prices have actually changed a lot... We saw the Bank of America come out and say they expect a 30% rise in the copper price within the next 12 months."

Russell also provided an update on the drill program aimed at enriching the company's mining block model and developing a JORC-compliant report, which are key steps toward escalating the Molulu project towards production. Additionally, Russell discussed the company's strategic move to expand Critical Metals' investor base with an upcoming listing on the US OTCQB market.

The interview also delved into the potential financial backing from the US Government, with Russell discussing the recent receipt of a term sheet for an \$11 million loan, supported by loan guarantees. This financial support highlights the confidence in the viability of Critical Metals' operations in the region to bring critical minerals to the global market.

To access the complete interview, [click here](#)

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About Critical Metals PLC

London listed Critical Metals plc is focused on identifying low CAPEX and OPEX brown-field projects with near-term production and cash-flow, concentrating on minerals that have strategic importance to future global economic growth. In line with this, and with an off-take partner already in place, the Company is currently focused on recommencing production at the formerly producing Molulu Copper/Cobalt Project in the Katangan Copperbelt in Democratic Republic of Congo ('DRC').

To learn more about Critical Metals PLC, [click here](#)

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Technology Metals Report (03.15.2024): U.S. Makes a \$2.6B Lithium Loan while Australia Invests \$840M into Rare Earths

written by Tracy Weslosky | April 17, 2024

Welcome to the latest issue of the Technology Metals Report (TMR), brought to you by the [Critical Minerals Institute](#) (CMI). In this edition, we compile the most impactful stories shared by our CMI Directors over the past week, reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of the critical minerals and technology metals industry. Among the key stories featured in this report are the Biden administration's massive \$2.26 billion loan to Lithium Americas Corp. for the Thacker Pass mine in Nevada, aiming to boost domestic lithium production for electric vehicles; the Australian government's significant A\$840 million investment in Arafura Rare Earths Limited to secure a sovereign supply of rare earth elements; and the Canadian federal government's investment in Saskatoon's Saskatchewan Research Council to enhance its Rare Earth Processing Facility. These developments underscore a global effort to secure critical mineral supplies, reduce dependence on foreign sources, and advance the transition towards cleaner energy and technology.

This week's TMR Report also highlights several other important developments in the critical minerals sector. Notable stories include the criticism from the Canadian Automobile Dealers

Association regarding Quebec's decision to phase out electric vehicle purchase incentives, adjustments in electric vehicle strategies by major automakers amid shifting market dynamics, and the UK's trade pact with Texas aimed at boosting the green industry. Additionally, the report covers POSCO International's significant deals to supply rare earth permanent magnets to North American and European automakers, signs of recovery in the global lithium market after a massive downturn, geopolitical competition for the Democratic Republic of the Congo's mineral wealth, Greece's emergence as a significant source of critical minerals, the U.S. Department of Defense's initiative to establish a "mine-to-magnet" supply chain, challenges and opportunities in Canada's mining industry, and the call by global miners for the London Metal Exchange to introduce a green premium for nickel. These stories provide a comprehensive overview of the current state and future prospects of the critical minerals and technology metals industry, reflecting its importance to technological advancement, national security, and the global transition to green energy. To become a CMI member, click here (<https://criticalmineralsinstitute.com/join>)

Biden Jump-Starts Electric-Vehicle Push With Massive Lithium Loan (March 14, 2024, [Source](#)) – The Biden administration is energizing the U.S. electric vehicle (EV) sector with a \$2.26 billion loan to [Lithium Americas Corp.](#) (TSX: LAC | NYSE: LAC) for its Thacker Pass mine in Nevada, aiming to fortify domestic lithium production for EV batteries. This investment, part of a broader initiative to secure half of new vehicle sales as EVs by 2030, will fund a refining plant critical for producing battery-grade lithium. Despite a recent slowdown in EV sales and a plunge in lithium prices, the project seeks to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign battery minerals, notably from China. Expected to start in 2027, the Thacker Pass mine will significantly contribute to the domestic EV industry, promising

to supply lithium for up to 800,000 EVs annually. This move aligns with efforts to transition towards cleaner energy and reduce reliance on international sources.

The Australian Government Steps into the Critical Minerals Supply Chain Ring (March 14, 2024, [Source](#)) – The Australian government's backing of Arafura Rare Earths Limited (ASX: ARU) with A\$840 million underscores a strategic push to lessen reliance on Chinese critical mineral sources, aiming to secure a sovereign supply of rare earth elements vital for electric vehicles and renewable technologies. This investment signals Australia's intent to lead in the global rare earth market, enhancing private sector confidence as evidenced by rising values in related investments, including those by Gina Rinehart's Hancock Prospecting. The move highlights Australia's ambition to not only overcome immediate financial challenges in the mining sector but also to establish itself as a crucial player in renewable energy technology, fostering global supply chain resilience and advancing the green energy transition.

Ottawa invests \$6M in Saskatoon rare earth processing facility (March 14, 2024, [Source](#)) – The Canadian federal government is investing \$6 million in Saskatoon's Saskatchewan Research Council to boost its Rare Earth Processing Facility, marking a significant step in processing critical minerals for high-tech uses like electric vehicle batteries and wind turbines. This funding will commercialize a process for extracting rare earth oxides from waste and develop an automated smelting process for commercial-quality metals, aiming to enhance sustainable and efficient production. The investment reflects a collaboration between federal and provincial governments, highlighting the national importance of establishing a domestic rare earth supply chain. It promises economic growth and job creation, positioning Saskatoon as a key player in meeting global demand for critical minerals and supporting the transition towards a greener

economy.

A Step Backwards for Quebec's Automotive Electric Transition (March 13, 2024, [Source](#)) – The Canadian Automobile Dealers Association (CADA) criticizes the Quebec government's 2024 Budget decision to phase out electric vehicle (EV) purchase incentives amid an affordability crisis. This move is seen as detrimental to Quebec's leading position in EV adoption, fueled by an effective incentive program. CADA refutes the government's claim of a narrowing price gap between EVs and traditional vehicles, highlighting that price parity is not expected until 2033. The association warns that removing incentives could slow EV adoption, contrasting with the successful examples of Quebec and British Columbia, which offer substantial financial incentives. CADA urges the government to reconsider, emphasizing the importance of incentives in achieving environmental goals and maintaining affordability for Quebecers.

EV euphoria is dead. Automakers are scaling back or delaying their electric vehicle plans (March 13, 2024, [Source](#)) – Automakers are adjusting their electric vehicle (EV) strategies amid fading EV euphoria, scaling back or delaying plans despite initial optimism. Industry giants like Ford, General Motors, Mercedes-Benz, Volkswagen, Jaguar Land Rover, and Aston Martin are shifting towards a more balanced vehicle offering, incorporating gas-powered, hybrid, and electric vehicles. This approach reflects a slower transition to an all-electric future, diverging from previous ambitious EV growth targets. Despite a reduction in growth expectations, the demand for EVs continues to rise, albeit at a slower pace, with sales still predicted to increase significantly. The industry acknowledges the necessity of hybrid models to bridge the transition to electrification and meet emission standards. This recalibration underscores the automotive sector's response to less-than-expected consumer uptake of EVs and the reality of current market conditions,

suggesting a more gradual shift towards electrification.

UK Signs Trade Pact With Texas in Effort to Boost Green Industry (March 12, 2024, [Source](#)) – The UK has signed a trade pact with Texas to enhance cooperation in green energy, aerospace, and advanced technologies, marking the eighth non-binding memorandum of understanding (MoU) with a US state since Brexit. This agreement aims to boost the collective GDP of these states to \$6.8 trillion, a quarter of the US economy. It includes mutual recognition of engineering qualifications to facilitate talent exchange for infrastructure projects. The pact also focuses on making business easier in sectors like hydrogen and carbon capture. Despite not being the comprehensive Free Trade Agreement that Brexit supporters hoped for, this deal reflects the UK's strategy of forming state-level agreements in the US. Texas, the UK's ninth largest trade partner, exchanged £14.7 billion in goods with the UK in 2023. However, some critics argue these MoUs do little to reduce tariffs and aren't sufficiently promoted.

POSCO International signs deal for permanent magnet supply with US, European automakers (March 12, 2024, [Source](#)) – POSCO International has inked deals worth 1.16 trillion won (\$885 million) to supply rare earth permanent magnets, essential for electric vehicle (EV) motors, to North American and European automakers. These contracts aim to diversify the supply chain away from China, utilizing materials from the US, Australia, and Vietnam. The company's U.S. subsidiary will supply a North American carmaker with magnets worth 900 billion won from 2026 to 2031, while its German subsidiary will provide a European brand with magnets valued at 260 billion won from 2025 to 2034. Star Group, Korea's exclusive rare earth magnet producer, will handle production. This marks a strategic entry into markets dominated by China, reflecting POSCO's efforts to expand its global footprint and secure additional orders with car and motor

manufacturers.

After Massive Bust, Global Lithium Market Shows Signs of Life (March 12, 2024, [Source](#)) – The global lithium market, vital for electric vehicle batteries, is witnessing a cautious revival after a drastic downturn. Prices for lithium carbonate in China have surged to a post-December high following an over 80% fall in 2023, with futures contracts also seeing significant gains. This rebound is amidst a global supply glut that previously tanked prices. Leading producers remain hopeful, with giants like Albemarle Corporation (NYSE: ALB) and Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A. (“SQM”) (NYSE: SQM) continuing expansions despite the market’s volatility. Efforts to rebalance include production cutbacks by some firms. However, analysts warn that the recovery could be fragile, with environmental regulations in China and a persistent supply surplus posing challenges to a sustained rally. Skepticism remains regarding the end of the bear market amidst these tentative gains.

The (Bidding?) War For the DRC (March 12, 2024, [Source](#)) – The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a focal point for global powers due to its rich deposits of critical minerals essential for modern technologies and green economies. China, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Russia are the main players, each with distinct strategies and impacts. China has a controversial history in DRC’s mining sector, while Saudi Arabia’s investment approach fosters a positive development model. The UAE’s agreement aims to enhance artisanal mining, and Russia’s involvement hints at a Cold War-style influence game. In contrast, US and European engagement in securing these vital resources has been relatively minimal. These dynamics underscore the geopolitical competition over the DRC’s mineral wealth, pivotal for technological advancement and climate change mitigation.

Critically important metals are found (March 11, 2024, [Source](#)) – Greece is emerging as a significant potential source of critical minerals essential for the clean energy transition, attracting investor interest. The Ministry of Environment and Energy, bolstered by Rockfire Resources PLC's positive findings in Molaoi, southern Greece, indicates substantial deposits of germanium, gallium, lead, silver, and zinc. Germanium's uses span fiber-optics to solar panels, while gallium, extractable from Greece's abundant bauxite, is vital for electronics. The EU has noted Mytilineos' pilot project for gallium extraction from bauxite, potentially satisfying European demand. Additionally, Mytilineos explores scandium production, beneficial in aerospace and electric vehicles, forecasting a significant demand increase. Rockfire Resources plans further exploration and a viability study post-summer. Greece's untapped resources, including antimonite in Chios and bismuth near Xanthi, underscore its strategic position in supporting Europe's energy transition and reducing reliance on imports, especially from China.

DOD Looks to Establish 'Mine-to-Magnet' Supply Chain for Rare Earth Materials (March 11, 2024, [Source](#)) – The Defense Department is actively pursuing the establishment of a domestic "mine-to-magnet" supply chain for rare earth materials, crucial for manufacturing permanent magnets used in significant U.S. military systems and commercial applications. Recognizing the vulnerability of relying on foreign sources, notably China, for these materials, the DOD aims to enhance national security through self-reliance. It has allocated over \$439 million since 2020 to develop this supply chain, covering mining, separation, refining, and manufacturing processes within the U.S. This initiative is guided by the National Defense Industrial Strategy and seeks to achieve a resilient, domestic supply chain capable of meeting all U.S. defense requirements by 2027. Critical

defense systems, such as the F-35 Lightning II aircraft, Virginia and Columbia class submarines, and various missile and radar systems, depend heavily on these rare earth materials. The DOD's strategy includes significant investments in U.S.-based companies and technologies to ensure the country's self-sufficiency in rare earth element production and magnet manufacturing, aiming to eliminate dependency on foreign sources and secure the future needs of both defense and commercial sectors.

Critical minerals mining industry requires more of everything if Canada to be a global player (March 11, 2024, [Source](#)) – The KPMG in Canada survey reveals optimism among Canadian mining leaders regarding the potential for Canada to be a global leader in critical minerals. However, they acknowledge significant obstacles, including the need for more investment, government support, and favorable tax policies. Challenges like decarbonization, lack of domestic refining capacity, raising capital, environmental, social, and governance risks, cost reduction, and regulatory hurdles are highlighted. The survey indicates that only a minority of companies have committed to comprehensive carbon emission reductions by 2050, with many still planning or not having a strategy for emission reduction. Furthermore, the Critical Mineral Exploration Tax Credit (CMETC) has boosted exploration activities but is seen as complex and limited in scope. Respondents call for broader and more innovative tax policies to encourage investment and development in the sector.

Global miners call on LME to introduce green premium for nickel (March 5, 2024, [Source](#)) – Global mining giants, including BHP Group (ASX: BHP | NYSE: BHP) and Wyloo Metals, have urged the London Metal Exchange (LME) to create a green premium for sustainably produced nickel amidst concerns over environmental damage caused by “dirty” nickel, particularly from Indonesia.

Indonesia, a major player in the nickel industry, has been criticized for deforestation, pollution, and high carbon emissions due to its reliance on coal-fired power. The LME, however, responded that the market for green nickel isn't yet large enough to support a dedicated futures contract. BHP and others argue for differentiating between green and dirty nickel, highlighting the environmental impact differences. The LME supports trading low carbon nickel but cites the need for more development in identifying a credible green premium. Meanwhile, Indonesia's low-cost nickel production is poised to dominate the global market, raising concerns over environmental standards and the need for responsible sourcing guidelines that include emissions metrics.

Investor.News Critical Minerals Media Coverage:

- March 14, 2024 – The Australian Government Steps into the Critical Minerals Supply Chain Ring <https://bit.ly/3Vm9NDR>
- March 12, 2024 – The (Bidding?) War For the DRC <https://bit.ly/4aaKMz0>

Investor.News Critical Minerals Videos:

- March 14, 2024 – Neo Performance's Rahim Suleman on being 'the most vertically integrated rare earth magnetics company in the world.' <https://bit.ly/3PkS8IY>
- March 14, 2024 – Darren Hazelwood on Panther Metals' VMS Project Scale and the Graphite Potential Near Thunder Bay <https://bit.ly/4920z0M>
- March 14, 2024 – Codemge's CEO on Leveraging Minas Gerais' Position as Brazil's Niobium Mining Powerhouse <https://bit.ly/48Pfo8U>
- March 13, 2024 – Chris Berlet on the benefit of MineralPrices' real-time pricing information

<https://bit.ly/3TA1i60>

- March 11, 2024 – Power Nickel’s Terry Lynch on “the least expensive high-grade nickel sulfide exploration play in the world” <https://bit.ly/3VgWdBF>
- March 11, 2024 – Tom Drivas Explores the Initial Rare Earth Mineral Resource Estimate from Appia’s PCH Ionic Adsorption Clay Project in Brazil <https://bit.ly/3VdU9KL>
- March 11, 2024 – Chad Clovis on Real Environmental Benefits through the Karbon-X Carbon Credit App <https://bit.ly/3Tt6jy6>
- March 11, 2024 – Stephen Burega on Romios Gold’s Recent Strides Forward in High-Grade Copper Exploration in Nevada <https://bit.ly/4a9HA7E>
- March 11, 2024 – Sean Cleary on Strategic’s plans to revitalize former producer of 10% of the world’s vanadium <https://bit.ly/3IwVZP9>

Critical Minerals IN8.Pro Member News Releases:

- March 14, 2024 – Technology Advancement: NEO Battery Expands Production Yield and Capacity with Manufacturing Innovation <https://bit.ly/43f7Efj>
- March 13, 2024 – Voyageur Achieves Milestone with Rain Cage Royalty Agreement for Sustainable Carbon Drug Development <https://bit.ly/3TzarN0>
- March 13, 2024 – First Phosphate and Groupe Goyette Sign MOU for Logistics Footprint at the Hebertville-Station Intermodal Facility in the Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean Region of Quebec, Canada <https://bit.ly/3PlqXxL>
- March 13, 2024 – Fathom Announces Completion of Drilling at Albert Lake Project and Commencement of Drilling at the Gochager Lake Project <https://bit.ly/3wPQFnA>
- March 12, 2024 – American Clean Resources Group Enters Well Water Purchase Agreement with Road and Highway

Builders LLC <https://bit.ly/3w0X2aT>

- March 11, 2024 – Critical Metals PLC Appointment of Non-Executive Director <https://bit.ly/43cATiI>
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The (Bidding?) War For the DRC

written by Melissa (Mel) Sanderson | April 17, 2024

Every few years the Democratic Republic of the Congo rises to international attention. Often this is due to a new round of fighting in the eastern regions of the country, with associated human rights violations. This time, however, Congo's resources are in the spotlight as nations scramble to secure access to some of the world's largest and richest deposits of critical minerals ranging from battery metals to rare earths, gallium, germanium, and others vital to "green" economies, national defense, and slowing climate change.

The major "bidders" at the moment include China, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. China of course has been present in the DRC for decades in the mining industry with activities ranging from blatantly illegal to merely controversial, as is the case with [Tenke Fungurume](#), one of the world's largest copper and cobalt mines. In 2006 China entered into an "infrastructure for minerals" agreement with the then-government of Joseph Kabila. Under the terms of this agreement, China built some roads, repaired some airport tarmacs and some government buildings – mostly in the eastern part of the country and in the mineral rich Katanga province. The Congolese people were unhappy with these arrangements as few jobs were created and those which were, involved menial labor. Due to the cheap materials used

several projects were of short duration: perhaps the most famous was the road connecting the Bukavu airport with the city, which began eroding and collapsing in places even before the entire project was completed. In exchange, China received some of the richest copper concessions in the Katanga province and rights to other mineral holdings throughout DRC. In 2022 China's [Zijin Mining Group](#) launched a bid to take over the Manono lithium/tin concession being developed by an Australian company and in 2023 was awarded development rights when the DRC government said the Australians had been moving too slowly. The award was revoked, however, and China now is contesting that decision.

In 2021 Saudi Arabia signed a general cooperation agreement with the Tshisekedi government and in January 2024, at the Future Minerals Forum in Riyadh, the two countries signed an MOU governing cooperation in developing Congo's mineral wealth. Through its Private Investment Fund (PIF) Saudi has established a new vehicle, Manera Minerals, 50% owned by PIF and 50% by the state-owned mining company Ma'aden to actively work on sourcing critical minerals outside of Saudi to support the Saudi 2030 transformative development vision. Manera is charged with taking equity positions in existing companies thereby accelerating Saudi's access to critical minerals. Unlike the Chinese, the Saudis enjoy a positive public perception. Saudi is seen as a role model and teacher for utilizing natural resources to enrich and develop countries – a major goal for African nations – and also has the resources to invest even during market downturns when commodity companies tend to pull back, thereby ensuring that projects continue to be developed regardless of external pricing constraints. Saudi's recent agreement with the DRC envisions up to \$2 billion in investments in the mining, transportation and infrastructure sectors. Crucially, the MOU envisions investment in processing and refinement of mined products, supporting a long-desired value-add for Congolese

mining.

In 2023 the UAE signed a \$2 billion deal with one of the DRC's state mining companies, Sakima, to develop up to 4 mines in South Kivu and Maniema provinces. Sakima has mining concessions for tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold in those areas: another state-owned company, Gecamines, controls copper in Katanga. This broader agreement followed an initial partnership for Primera Group, a UAE firm, to export at preferential rates artisanally-mined gold, coltan, tin, tantalum and tungsten. This agreement supports the DRC Government's desire to professionalize artisanal mining and ensure miners are getting a better return for their efforts. The DRC also hopes the deal will help strangle access by the militias to the area and cut-off their access to funds supporting continued violence in Eastern Congo.

Russia also is stepping up its interest in the DRC. Russians, like Chinese, have been in the Congo for decades mostly smuggling arms into, and minerals out of, Eastern DRC. Elements of the Wagner Group reportedly had trained and partnered with some of the militias in the area to more directly (albeit still illegally) exploit Congo's mineral wealth. In the last six months, following the death of Wagner Group leader [Yevgeny Prigozhin](#), Russian military activities have increased and Russian political influence is emerging. The recent civil unrest in DRC's capital, Kinshasa, which saw several days of sometimes violent demonstrations in front of the US and European Embassies as well as the UN offices, is believed to have been spurred by Russia. During the Cold War in the 1960's the DRC had been a strategic site for both the US and Russia: as a bid to keep Russia from increasing its influence in DRC the US supported the rise of then-Sargent Mobutu. It appears that access to critical minerals in the DRC may be fueling another Cold War-style intervention in Africa by Russia – which has offered its military support to several African countries to enable

governments to “suppress unrest.”

Meanwhile, what are the US and European countries doing? Very little. Even though by some estimates approximately 70% of the crucial critical minerals are in an arc spanning Central Asia to Africa, and even though in many countries the US remains the preferred partner (when possible) there, so far has been little apparent effort to support US businesses to develop and secure the resources needed for economic transformation and national defense.

Critical Metals Russell Fryer on Copper and Cobalt Plans for Production in 2024

written by InvestorNews | April 17, 2024

In a revealing interview at PDAC 2024, InvestorNews host Tracy Weslosky engaged with Russell Fryer, CEO and Executive Director of Critical Metals PLC (LSE: CRTM), shedding light on the company’s strategic operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and its forward-looking goals. Fryer discussed the evolving political climate in the DRC, highlighting the peaceful presidential election in December 2023 as evidence of the country’s commitment to democracy and the rule of law, which is crucial for investors considering Congo-based companies. He underscored the significance of the DRC in the global supply of cobalt, essential for green energy, and the high-grade copper reserves, vital as other regions face diminishing supplies.

Global Winds: Opening the Door for a New Middle Eastern Hegemon

written by Melissa (Mel) Sanderson | April 17, 2024

Sometimes when the wind changes direction we notice, especially if the change is sudden or sharp. More subtle changes often go unnoticed.

The same can be said for the winds of global politics. Sometimes the shift is unmissable – Arch Dukes are assassinated, countries are invaded, atomic bombs are dropped – but sometimes it largely goes unnoticed save by the savvy.

The late 1960s and early 1970s were tumultuous in the Middle East, with conflicts ranging from the 6 Day War to the Yom Kippur War drawing the US ever closer to Israel while seeking ways to broker a cessation or at least diminution of hostilities. During this period the Kingdom of Saudia Arabia began increasing its hold over Aramco (a joint US-Saudi oil extraction company) and by 1976 Saudi was the sole owner of one of the world's largest oil companies. Among other consequential developments that ensued was the establishment of OPIC and the rise of the so-called petrodollar. Taken together, a significant change to the global winds of power which elevated Saudi Arabia's economic standing and changed its future.

A similar global shift appears to be happening now, in the area of critical materials vital to “greening” various (largely Western) economies, especially the US. And once again, the

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, this time under the skillful direction of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, is causing the winds of change to blow and challenge not only the West but the East as well.

Recently ([January 25, 2024](#)), Saudi Arabia joined the so-called BRICS, an organization founded by China and Brazil in 2006 with fellow members Russia and India. South Africa joined in 2010, and in 2023 Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Saudi Arabia were invited to join with membership effective in January 2024. The group's purpose as defined at its founding is to bring together the world's most important developing countries to challenge the political and economic power of the wealthier nations of North America and Western Europe. The inclusion of Iran evidently gave Saudi pause but the Kingdom appears to have agreed to join, reportedly at the urging of China.

Adroitly balancing that decision, the Prince recently signed an agreement expanding long-standing cooperation with Japan's Sumitomo Corp. to develop the Kingdom's critical minerals resources from mining to processing, working together with Aramco, which is gradually transforming from petroleum to a mining company, in accordance with the Prince's Saudi Vision 2030. Sumitomo already was working with various elements of the Saudi political and business community on projects ranging from reducing the "heat island" effect in Saudi's financial district to building "smart cities" of the future. The latest MOU also provides for cooperation in developing new industries in Saudi, including steel, semiconductors, and AI-enabled technologies.

The [Public Investment Fund](#) (PIF) overseen by the Crown Prince is the financial vehicle for realizing the Saudi Vision 2030. Per its website, it already has created 93 portfolio companies across 13 key sectors and has over \$700 billion in assets under

management. The most recent example of a PIF-funded company is “Alat,” announced on February 1 by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman who will personally lead its efforts within seven main strategic business units – advanced industries, semiconductors, smart appliances, smart health, smart devices, smart building and next-generation infrastructure – to support development of Saudi Arabia as a worldwide center for sustainable technology manufacturing with an emphasis on electronics.

Such an ambitious agenda will demand more resources than Saudi itself can provide as critical minerals feedstock, and therefore the Kingdom is emerging as a key player in the latest “scramble for Africa,” particularly in the DRC (Democratic Republic of the Congo), where its ambitions may run afoul of China’s.

Saudi Arabia has signed two agreements recently with the DRC, one an MOU covering general economic cooperation and development, the other specific to the mining industry with a special emphasis on critical minerals, which the DRC has in abundance, ranging from lithium, nickel, and cobalt to copper and rare earths. Among other things, Saudi has said it will build processing capacity in Congo and also assist in developing national infrastructure.

In short, while the US and other Western nations continue debating how to secure the necessary elements to transform their economies, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia appears to be leading his nation boldly into a future in which Saudi could be a dominant player – perhaps even more as China’s resources begin to be depleted after decades of mining, opening the door for a new Middle Eastern hegemon.

Navigating the Critical Mineral Investment Trail in the Congo: Experts Weigh in on the CMI Masterclass

written by Tracy Weslosky | April 17, 2024

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has long been recognized for its vast mineral wealth. But with this abundance comes complexity. Recently, the Critical Minerals Institute (CMI) Masterclass series provided a deep dive into this rich, multifaceted topic, led by two individuals with considerable firsthand experience in the DRC: Melissa 'Mel' Sanderson, a Director for American Rare Earths Limited (ASX: ARR | OTCQB: ARRF), and Russell Fryer, CEO and Chairman of Critical Metals PLC (LSE: CRTM). Both Mel and Russell are members for the CMI Board, committed to education and B2B resources in the critical minerals sector.

Critical Minerals in the Congo: A Strategic Treasure Trove

written by Tracy Weslosky | April 17, 2024

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), known for its vibrant history and rich cultural fabric, is increasingly coming under

the limelight for its vast mineral wealth. A deeper look into its mineral assets sheds light on global geopolitics, economic tactics, and the progression of technology.

Russell Fryer on Critical Metals PLC's Strategic Moves in the DRC and Global Expansion Plans

written by InvestorNews | April 17, 2024

In a recent InvestorNews interview, host Brandon Colwell spoke with Russell Fryer, the Executive Director of Critical Metals PLC (LSE: CRTM), about the recent 'transformational' developments in their critical mineral operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC"). In addition to signing an offtake agreement for a minimum of 20,000 tons of copper oxide ore, Russell said that Critical Minerals has also secured a hydrometallurgical plant for producing a finished product.

Move Over China, as Saudi

Arabia Enters the Critical Minerals Stage in the Congo

written by InvestorNews | April 17, 2024

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is rapidly emerging as a focal point for global entities eager to obtain crucial metals pivotal for green technologies. This surge in interest has placed both the United States and the mining giant, Glencore PLC (LSE: GLEN | OTC: GLCNF | HK: 805), at the [forefront of news](#), particularly regarding their expanding interests in the DRC.

Recent [reports from Reuters](#) reveal advanced talks between the United States and Saudi Arabia to secure metals from Africa for their green energy transitions. Concurrently, the UAE has penned a \$1.5 billion agreement with the DRC to mine and process critical materials. This raises significant queries: Is Saudi Arabia charting a similar trajectory? How will these accords impact the region's fragile power infrastructure? Moreover, given the proposed framework allowing U.S. companies to purchase a part of Saudi's yield, what might be the potential cost for U.S. entities? This arrangement, echoing the prevalent market control where U.S. miners and manufacturers are tethered to China's market hegemony, prompts the contemplation: Is the U.S. merely substituting China with Saudi Arabia?

In a parallel move, the [Financial Times](#) has shed light on Glencore's ambitions in the DRC. The corporation's strategy is to fortify its stance in the electric vehicle battery domain by bolstering its investments in the African country. Their [alliance](#) with the Toronto-listed [Tantalex Lithium Resources Corp.](#) (CSE: TTX | OTCQB: TTLXF) for a lithium mining project epitomizes this vision. Nevertheless, Glencore's African endeavors have not been without their share of scandals. In the

previous year, they acknowledged bribery practices across the continent, culminating in a sizable \$180 million settlement with the DRC. Probes into their DRC activities persist.

[Critical Minerals Institute](#) (CMI) Director and DRC expert Melissa “Mel” Sanderson’s discernment provides a deeper layer of scrutiny to these advancements. She underscores the ethical paradox in the U.S.’s methodology – a predisposition for mining in regions with more lenient ESG standards, while overlooking potential ventures domestically under more rigorous norms. She perceives this as a manifestation of an “out of sight, out of mind” philosophy.

Enriching the discourse, [CMI](#) Co-Chair Jack Lifton remarked, “I am deeply acquainted with this scenario. The American public remains oblivious to the fact that the lithium will be claimed by the highest bidder, not necessarily the most ethical. The Chinese had collaborated with an Australian firm that forfeited the concession due to alleged “corruption.” It’s plausible that they will, if not already, synergize with Glencore concerning expenses. Being Swiss, Glencore isn’t bound by loyalty to the EU or the USA. It’s widely recollected that an African leader observed, ‘While Americans offer promises, the Chinese construct airports.’ The U.S. and its industries are channeling funds into ‘domestic’ ventures from finite or economically precarious sources, providing fertile ground for unscrupulous practices.”

In today’s interconnected age, cultivating global alliances is undeniably pivotal. Yet, the overarching strategic, ethical, and environmental repercussions of these engagements demand unwavering attention. As the global compass aligns with sustainability, it becomes imperative for entities like the U.S. government and Glencore to holistically evaluate the broader socio-political and environmental consequences inherent in their decisions. Reflecting upon this might hint that ethical,

sustainable, and dependable alternatives may be more accessible than they presume. For more information on the CMI, [click here](#)

Critical Metals Molulu Project to Prioritize Higher-Grade Copper Sulphide Ore

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Copper prices have been surprisingly resilient in 2023 despite a China slowdown. This is partly because global copper grades are declining putting downward pressure on supply. It is also because there is a new demand for electric vehicles, charging infrastructure and renewable energy (solar and wind). In mining they say grade is “king” and it is very true. High-grade mines tend to have lower costs and hence greater margins making them priced possessions. Today’s company is shifting strategy to focus on high-grade copper sulphide mining with the potential to “increase profitability by orders of magnitude.”