# Rare Earth Markets and Imbedded Demand

DOE/NETL
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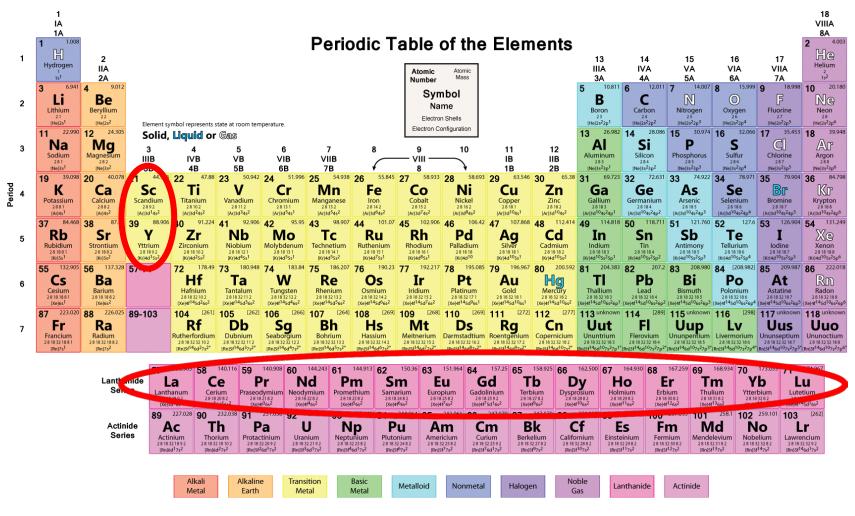
April 10, 2019





### What are Rare Earth Elements (REEs)?





Average total crustal concentration = 184 ppm
\*Wedephol, 1995

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#### **Uses for Rare Earth Elements**



















Average total crustal concentration = 184 ppm \*Wedephol, 1995



#### Market Assessment



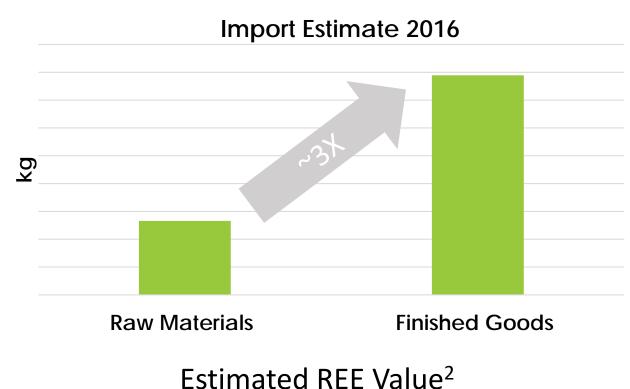
- The Annual Global Rare Earth Market was ~\$8 billion in 2018
  - The US only consumes around 7% of global demand by weight
  - Almost all rare earths are currently being imported
- The US imported \$2.6 trillion worth of finished products in 2018
  - The top 4 product groups account for ~50% of the imported value
    - Machinery including computers: \$386.4 billion (14.8% of total imports)
    - Electrical machinery, equipment: \$367.1 billion (14%)
    - Vehicles: \$306.7 billion (11.7%)
    - Mineral fuels including oil: \$241.4 billion (9.2%)



# **US REE Import Estimates**



- US imported ~\$160 million worth of rare earth compounds and metals (excluding Yttrium and Scandium) in 2018<sup>1</sup>
  - The estimated distribution by end use: catalysts, 60%; ceramics and glass, 15%; metallurgical applications and alloys, 10%; polishing, 10%; and other, 5%.
- The majority of REE's imported into the US come in the finished goods, and not as a raw material

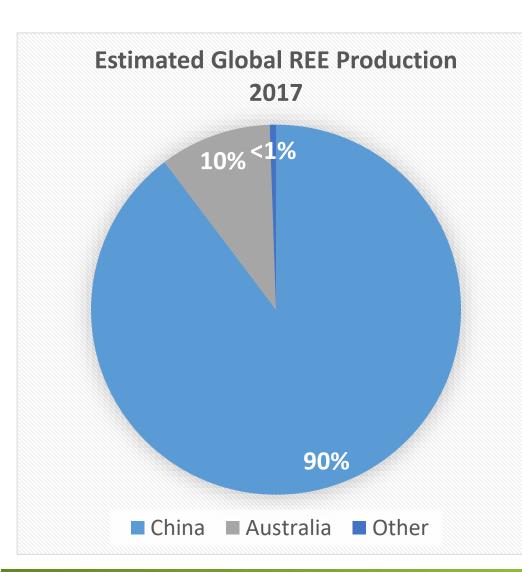


~\$120 million >\$1.5 billion (excluding Y & Sc) (excluding Sc)



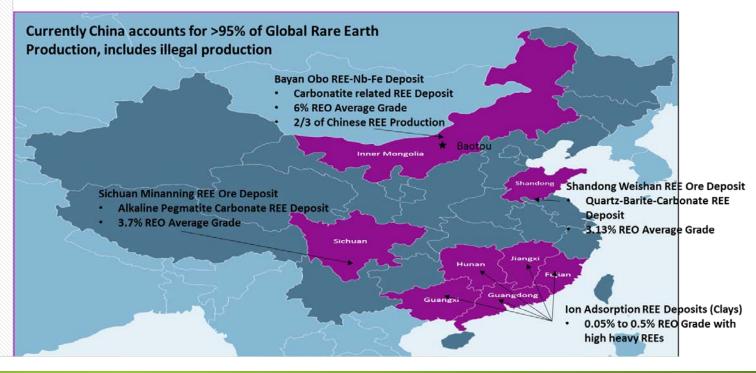
#### **Global Market**





#### **Global Production**

- Total REO Production Estimated at ~180,000 tonne/year
   Global Demand
- Total REO Demand Estimated at ~150,000 tonne/year
- US accounts for ~11% of Global Demand





# **Changing Market?**



- •Lynas' LAMP facility in Malaysia facing increased government scrutiny around handling of waste material
- China has become a net importer of REEs associated with permanent magnets
  - May become a net importer for all rare earths by 2030
- Inflection point in China due to changing market forces
  - Miners have "pushed" the market
  - Supply chain beginning to "pull" the market



#### **Market Demand Drivers**

Electric Vehicles



- Electric Vehicles (EV) BEVs, PHEVs, & HEVs
  - ~2.2 million EV sold in 2018
    - 93% utilized permanent magnate traction motor<sup>1</sup>
    - ~50% sold in China
  - IEA estimates there could be between 125 and 220 million electric vehicles on the road by 2030



#### **Market Demand Drivers**

#### Electric Vehicles

Figure ES 1 • Evolution of the global electric car stock, 2013-17

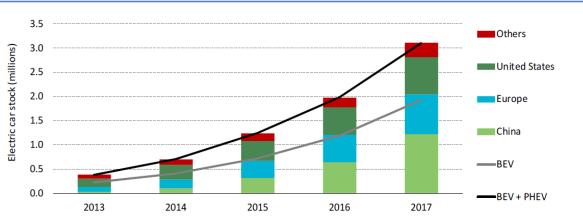
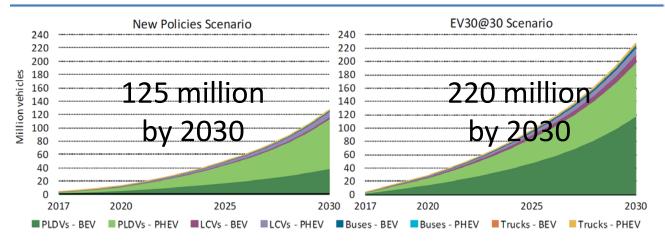


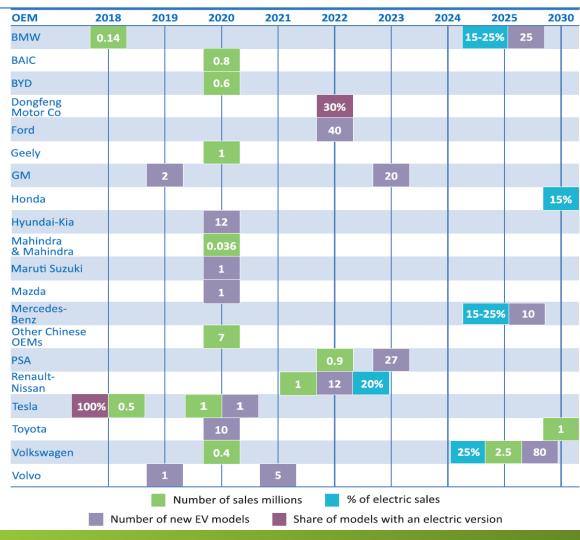
Figure ES 2 • Global EV stock in the New Policies and EV30@30 scenarios, 2017-30



Notes: PLDVs = passenger light duty vehicles; LCVs = light commercial vehicles; BEVs = battery electric vehicles; PHEV = plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.



Table 2.5 • OEM announcements related to electric cars



#### **Market Demand Drivers**

Wind Power Generation



# • Wind Power Capacity Worldwide Reaches ~600 GW in

2018

• ~200 GW in China

• ~100 GW in US

- Offshore  $\sim 4\%$
- By 2025, >10%
  - ~100 GW

Source: GWEC, Global Wind Report 2018





# **Opportunity**



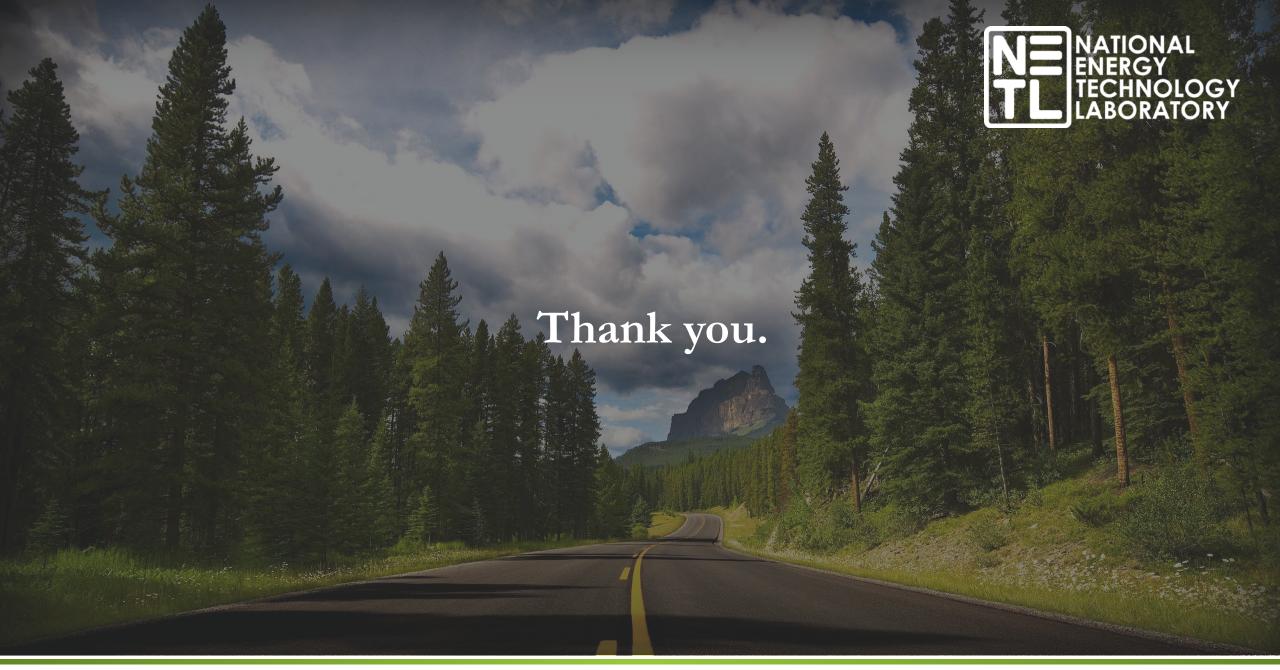
- Growing demand for high-tech and green technologies will increase the demand for rare earth elements for foreseeable future
- Changing market drivers could stabilize, and even increase, rare earth market prices for high demand compounds
- Additional uses for more abundant REEs still needed

# Reality



- REE recovery from coal based feedstock has been proven technically feasible
- Economic feasibility is greatly dependent on market conditions
- Research is occurring to reduce or replace REEs in many finished goods
- Domestic rare earth industry must be coupled with domestic supply chain
- Even with a successful domestic REE industry, China will continue to control the REE market for years to come







# **Backup Slides**





#### Historic development of total installations GW



