RARE EARTHS[1]

[Data in metric tons, rare-earth-oxide (REO) equivalent, unless otherwise specified]

Domestic Production and Use: Rare earths were mined and processed domestically in 2025. An estimated 51,000 tons of REO in mineral concentrates was produced and was valued at $240 million. Bastnaesite was mined as a primary product in Mountain Pass, CA. Monazite was produced from heavy-mineral-sand concentrates in the southeastern United States. Rare-earth compounds were also produced in the Western United States. U.S. imports of rare-earth compounds and metals increased by 169% in 2025; however, the estimated value of these imports decreased to $165 million from $168 million in 2024, reflecting a shift toward lower-value imported products. The estimated leading domestic end use of rare earths was catalysts, whereas the estimated leading global use was magnets. Other end uses included batteries, ceramics and glass, metallurgical applications and alloys, and polishing. A significant amount of imported rare earths was embedded in finished goods.

Salient Statistics—United States:	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025[e]**
Production:[e]					
Mineral concentrates[2]	42,400	42,500	41,600	45,500	51,000
Compounds and metals[e, 3]	120	95	800	4,300	8,900
Imports:[e, 4]					
Compounds	7,730	10,800	8,970	8,120	21,000
Metals:					
Ferrocerium, alloys	330	395	259	238	1,100
Rare-earth metals and alloys	579	487	476	96	350
Exports:[e, 4]					
Ores and compounds	45,700	45,900	20,700	37,500	14,000
Metals:					
Ferrocerium, alloys	825	1,520	817	902	890
Rare-earth metals and alloys	20	24	63	347	430
Consumption, apparent, compounds and metals[5]	7,900	10,200	8,600	9,010	27,000
Price, average, dollars per kilogram:[6]					
Lanthanum oxide, 99.5% minimum	1.51	1.39	0.96	0.97	1.00
Cerium oxide, 99.5% minimum	1.54	1.45	1.03	1.21	1.71
Mischmetal, 65% cerium, 35% lanthanum	5.66	6.52	5.47	5.45	5.62
Praseodymium oxide, 99.99% minimum	93	128	76	56	74
Neodymium oxide, 99.5% minimum	98	134	78	56	73
Neodymium-praseodymium (NdPr) oxide, 99% minimum	92	124	75	55	69
Samarium oxide, 99.5% minimum	2.03	3.34	2.17	2.01	2.82
Europium oxide, 99.99% minimum	31	30	27	27	27
Gadolinium oxide, 99.99% minimum	47	75	47	28	30
Employment, mine and mill, annual average, number	293	350	450	570	670
Net import reliance[7] as a percentage of apparent consumption:					
Compounds and metals	>95	>95	>90	53	67
Mineral concentrates	E	E	E	E	E

Recycling: Limited quantities of rare earths were recovered from batteries, permanent magnets, and fluorescent lamps.

Import Sources (2021–24): Rare-earth compounds and metals: China,[8] 71%; Malaysia, 13%; Japan, 5%; Estonia, 5%; and other, 6%. Compounds and metals imported from Estonia, Japan, and Malaysia were derived from mineral concentrates and chemical intermediates produced in Australia, China, and elsewhere.

Tariff: Item	**Number**	**Normal Trade Relations 12–31–25**
Rare-earth metals	2805.30.0000	5% ad valorem.
Cerium compounds	2846.10.0000	5.5% ad valorem.
Other rare-earth compounds:		
Oxides or chlorides	2846.90.2000	Free.
Carbonates	2846.90.8000	3.7% ad valorem.
Ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys	3606.90.3000	5.9% ad valorem.

Depletion Allowance: Monazite, 22% on thorium content and 14% on rare-earth content (domestic), 14% (foreign); bastnaesite and xenotime, 14% (domestic and foreign).

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RARE EARTHS

Government Stockpile:[9] In addition to the materials listed below, the fiscal year (FY) 2025 potential acquisitions included 300 tons of neodymium-praseodymium oxide, 450 tons of neodymium-iron-boron magnet block, and 60 tons of samarium-cobalt alloy. Information for FY 2026 potential acquisitions was not available.

	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Material	Potential acquisitions	Potential disposals	Potential acquisitions	Potential disposals
Lanthanum	1,100	—	NA	NA

Events, Trends, and Issues: In April 2025, China tightened its export controls on rare-earth elements, adding specific controls on alloys, compounds, metals, and oxides of samarium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, lutetium, scandium, and yttrium. In October, China expanded its rare-earths export controls to include europium, holmium, erbium, thulium, and ytterbium. In November, China suspended the October export controls for 1 year. The April export controls remained in effect, although China began to issue general export licenses to selected exporters.

World Mine Production and Reserves: Significant revisions were made to the 2024 production for Australia, Brazil, Burma, Madagascar, Nigeria, and Vietnam based on Government and industry reports. Reserves for Australia and Malaysia were revised based on Government reports.

	Mine production[e]		Reserves[10]
	2024	2025	
United States	[11]45,500	51,000	1,900,000
Australia	29,000	29,000	[13]6,300,000
Brazil	560	2,000	21,000,000
Burma	[12]27,000	[12]22,000	NA
Canada	—	—	830,000
China	270,000	270,000	44,000,000
Greenland	—	—	1,500,000
India	2,900	2,900	[14]NA
Madagascar	[12]1,400	[12]2,700	NA
Malaysia	[12]140	[12]110	710,000
Nigeria	1,500	1,500	NA
Russia	2,600	2,600	3,800,000
South Africa	—	—	860,000
Tanzania	—	—	890,000
Thailand	[12]2,100	[12]4,800	NA
Vietnam	[12]300	[12]150	3,500,000
Other	1,000	550	NA
World total (rounded)	380,000	390,000	>85,000,000

World Resources:[10] Rare earths are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust, but minable concentrations are less common than for most other mineral commodities. In North America, measured and indicated resources of rare earths were estimated to include 3.6 million tons in the United States and more than 14 million tons in Canada.

Substitutes: Substitutes are available for many applications but generally are less effective.

[e]Estimated. E Net exporter. NA Not available. — Zero.

[1]Data include lanthanides and yttrium but exclude most scandium. See also the Rare Earths (Heavy), Scandium, and Yttrium chapters.

[2]Excludes monazite concentrates.

[3]Production includes compounds from California and Utah. Data are rounded to two significant digits.

[4]REO equivalent or content of various materials were estimated. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

[5]Defined as production + imports – exports.

[6]Free on board. Source: Argus Media group, Argus Non-Ferrous Markets.

[7]Defined as imports – exports.

[8]Includes Hong Kong.

[9]Gross weight. See Appendix B for definitions. For fiscal year 2026, the Annual Materials Plan was not released.

[10]See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.

[11]Reported.

[12]Estimated based on reported import data for China. Source: Trade Data Monitor Inc.

[13]For Australia, Joint Ore Reserves Committee-compliant or equivalent reserves were 3.3 million tons.

[14]A 2015 report from OSCOM indicated that monazite reserves from their operations were 256,000 tons; rare-earth reserves were not reported.