

# India’s Rare Earth Element (REE) Opportunity

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## Detailed Note –

This note is in conjunction to our previous communication on the rare earth elements as an investment opportunity in the New Growth Frontier (NFG) bucket, due to its all-pervasive usage in manufacturing, China’s dominance and supply constraints, and governments focus on promoting rare earth processing in India. We highlight investment opportunities in the Direct Equity Bucket to get an exposure to this theme – marking this as a **‘New Growth Frontier’** allocation in portfolios.

Rare Earth Elements (REEs) are a group of 17 metallic elements comprising the 15 lanthanides plus scandium and yttrium. Despite the name, most REEs are **not geologically rare** — the challenge lies in concentration, extraction and processing. Their unique magnetic, luminescent, and electrochemical properties make them irreplaceable inputs across the technology stack of the modern economy.

## Global Supply Chain — China's Stranglehold

The rare earth industry is characterised by extreme geographic concentration. China controls approximately 60% of global mining output, 85% of global separation and processing, and over 90% of rare earth magnet production. This dominance was cultivated through decades of state-subsidised investment in the entire value chain from ore to finished magnets, while the west focused on higher-margin end products.

In April 2025, China introduced formal export controls on seven rare earth elements and related magnets — including neodymium, samarium, and dysprosium — requiring exporters to obtain government licences with rigorous documentation. This move shocked global supply chains and accelerated the strategic response from India, the EU, the US, and Japan. For India, which imported 53,748 metric tonnes of rare earth magnets in FY25 alone, the urgency seems serious.

| Country       | Share of Global Mining | Share of Global Processing | Strategic Status          |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| China         | ~60%                   | ~85-90%                    | Dominant                  |
| USA           | ~14%                   | ~5%                        | Rebuilding                |
| Australia     | ~8%                    | Minimal                    | Explorer                  |
| Myanmar       | ~9%                    | Nil (ships to China)       | Conflict-affected         |
| India         | <1%                    | Nil                        | Emerging — high potential |
| Rest of World | ~8%                    | ~5-10%                     | Fragmented                |

Sources: US Geological Survey (USGS) Mineral Commodity Summaries 2024; International Energy Agency (IEA) Critical Minerals Report 2024; CSIS Analysis on REE Processing Hubs, 2025



## **India's Rare Earth Endowment & Policy Response**

India's geological endowment in rare earths is significantly underappreciated. It holds an estimated 6.9 million metric tonnes of REE reserves — the world's 5th largest. More importantly, India possesses approximately 35% of the world's total beach sand mineral deposits — the primary source of rare earths like monazite, which are naturally occurring alongside thorium and uranium deposits along the eastern and western coastlines.

India's REE production has remained effectively stagnant at below 2,900 metric tonnes annually — less than 1% of global output. This structural gap between geological potential and actual production represents the core of the investment opportunity.

### ▪ **Budget 2026 — A Policy Watershed**

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's Budget 2026-27, marked a **decisive policy pivot towards critical mineral self-sufficiency**. The headline announcement was the creation of dedicated Rare Earth Corridors spanning four mineral-rich states:

- Odisha — home to significant REE mineralisation and coal blocks
- Andhra Pradesh — beach sand mineral deposits along the eastern coast
- Tamil Nadu — significant monazite and heavy mineral sand reserves
- Kerala — Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd. (KMML) already processing heavy mineral sands

This corridor approach **mirrors the defence corridors** established in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu — a model that has proven highly effective at catalysing industrial clustering and private investment.

### ▪ **The ₹7,280 Crore Magnet Manufacturing Scheme**

In a separate but equally significant development, the Union Cabinet in mid-2025 approved a ₹7,280 crore Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme specifically **targeting the manufacture of rare earth permanent magnets** — the highest-value downstream product in the REE value chain.

The scheme aims to develop 6,000 metric tonnes per annum of domestic magnet production capacity — a product category India currently imports entirely from China and Japan.

### ▪ **National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM)**

Launched in November 2025, the NCMM establishes a comprehensive framework for India's critical mineral strategy with an **estimated outlay exceeding ₹15,000 crore over five years**. Key elements include –

- **Accelerated auctioning** of identified critical mineral blocks (24 blocks auctioned by mid-FY26).
- **Technology development** support through the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) for indigenous processing.
- **Overseas mineral asset acquisition support** via KABIL (Khanij Bidesh India Ltd.)
- **Mandatory blending of domestically processed REEs** in government procurement for EVs and defence.
- **A new REE recycling scheme** (approved ₹1,500 crore) targeting 270 KT/year of recycling capacity by FY31.



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