QUAD CRITICAL MINERALS INITIATIVE – ECONOMY

NEWS: Recently, the Quad Critical Minerals Initiative was launched at the Quad foreign ministers meeting.

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

Second Quad Foreign Ministers' Meeting: Strengthening Indo-Pacific Diplomacy

- Meeting Venue and Participants: The second Quad Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Washington, DC and attended by India's External Affairs Minister Dr. S. Jaishankar, US Secretary of State Marco Rubio, Australian Foreign Minister Penny Wong, and Japanese Foreign Minister Takeshi Iwaya.
- Unified Condemnation of Terrorism: The ministers jointly condemned the terrorist attack in Pahalgam, India, and demanded that those responsible—including perpetrators, organisers, and financiers—be brought to justice without delay.
- Call for International Cooperation: They urged all United Nations member states to cooperate with relevant authorities under international legal frameworks to combat terrorism and prevent safe havens for terrorists.



New Quad Initiatives Announced in 2025

- Launch of the Quad Critical Minerals Initiative: The ministers launched a new initiative aimed at creating reliable, transparent, and diversified global supply chains for critical minerals, essential for clean energy, defence, and advanced technology.
- Quad Indo-Pacific Logistics Network Exercise: Plans were announced to conduct the first field training exercise under the Quad Indo-Pacific Logistics Network to improve logistics coordination and interoperability among member countries.

• Ports of the Future Partnership in Mumbai: The Quad Ports of the Future Partnership, to be launched in Mumbai, will focus on developing resilient, digitally integrated, and green port infrastructure in the Indo-Pacific.

Quad's Strategic Focus Areas for Long-Term Impact

- Identified Four Key Domains:
 - 1. **Maritime and Transnational Security** Strengthening regional maritime domain awareness and securing sea lanes.
 - 2. Economic Prosperity and Security Enhancing trade, investment, and financial resilience in the Indo-Pacific.
 - 3. **Critical and Emerging Technologies** Coordinating innovation and technological standard-setting to counter authoritarian influence.
 - 4. **Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Response (HADR)** Collaborating for timely disaster relief and resilience building in vulnerable regions.

Supply Chain Vulnerabilities and Strategic Risks Identified

- **Concerns Over Supply Chain Disruptions**: The joint statement flagged growing risks from **abrupt disruptions in global supply chains**, particularly for critical minerals that are integral to manufacturing and energy systems.
- Critique of Non-Market Practices: The Quad expressed concern about the use of nontransparent, state-backed policies (e.g., export controls, subsidies, artificial pricing) by some countries to dominate mineral markets.
- Economic and National Security Threat: Over-reliance on any single country for processing critical minerals can lead to coercive economic practices, manipulated pricing, and national security vulnerabilities.

Importance of Critical Minerals in the Global Technological Shift

- Pillars of Energy Transition and Digital Economy: Critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, nickel, rare earths, and graphite are essential for manufacturing batteries, semiconductors, EVs, solar panels, and wind turbines.
- **IEA's Assessment**: The **International Energy Agency (IEA)** states that critical minerals are indispensable to achieving global energy transition and carbon neutrality goals.
- Dhiraj Nayyar's Viewpoint: As per Dhiraj Nayyar, the 21st century will be the "Critical Minerals Age," replacing coal (19th century) and oil (20th century) as the primary driver of industrial and economic growth.

China's Dominance Over the Critical Minerals Landscape

- Unmatched Processing Capacity:
 - China handles over 90% of global rare earths processing, despite producing around two-thirds of rare earths.

- For nickel, lithium, and cobalt, China controls between 35% to 70% of refining capacity.
- Strategic Leverage Through Reserves:
 - China holds the **largest rare earth reserves** globally (44 million metric tons), significantly ahead of Brazil (21 million) and India (6.9 million).
- Threat of Global Supply Disruption:
 - China's dominance allows it to **weaponise supply chains**, with the ability to disrupt the **global EV and green tech industries** through export restrictions or price manipulation.

India's National Critical Minerals Mission (NCMM), 2025

- Launch and Objectives:
 - Launched in January 2025 with an outlay of ₹16,300 crore, the NCMM aims to promote domestic and offshore exploration, reduce import dependence, and build strategic reserves.
- Fast-Track Policy for Mining Approvals:
 - The Mission proposes a **streamlined regulatory framework** to reduce approval delays for exploration and mining of critical minerals.
- Alignment with Net Zero Goals:
 - The Mission supports India's goal of achieving **Net Zero by 2070** by enabling a secure, self-reliant ecosystem for renewable energy technologies and battery storage systems.

India's Growing Demand and Existing Challenges

- Rapidly Rising Demand:
 - As per a 2024 report by IEEFA, India's demand for critical minerals will more than double by 2030, driven by the expansion of EVs, solar energy, and semiconductor manufacturing.
- Slow Development of Domestic Mines:
 - However, the report cautions that most of **India's critical mineral production will not materialize before 2035**, due to long lead times in mine development.
- Vulnerability in Graphite Supply:
 - India is **highly dependent on China for synthetic and natural graphite**, both of which are vital for battery production.

Diversifying Supply: Global Cooperation and African Engagement

• Need for Alternative Partners:

- India is advised to **diversify its critical mineral imports** by engaging with countries like **Mozambique**, **Madagascar**, **Brazil**, **and Tanzania**, which are leading producers of graphite and rare earths.
- South-South Cooperation in Mining:
 - Such partnerships can ensure more **equitable global access** and reduce strategic vulnerabilities by shifting away from China-centric supply routes.

India in the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)

- MSP Membership (2023):
 - India joined the **US-led Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)** in June 2023. The MSP includes 14 member countries plus the European Union.
- Collective Focus on Resilient Supply Chains:
 - MSP promotes investment in ethical and sustainable mining, joint exploration projects, and co-development of mineral processing technologies.
- Alternative to China's Dominance:
 - The initiative aims to **counterbalance China's monopoly**, particularly in Africa and Latin America where China holds significant mining concessions.

Minerals Security Finance Network (MSFN)

- Purpose of MSFN:
 - India is also part of the **MSFN**, which complements the MSP by offering **financial support**, **investment insurance**, **and public-private partnership models** for mining and refining projects.
- Global Coordination Platform:
 - The MSFN helps participating nations **pool resources**, share risk, and ensure longterm strategic access to vital minerals and materials needed for high-tech industries.

Strategic and Geopolitical Implications for India and the Quad

- Critical Minerals as Geostrategic Assets:
 - Control over critical minerals is now a key lever of **geopolitical power**, as nations aim to secure resources critical for economic resilience and defence production.
- Quad's Role in Ensuring Supply Chain Security:
 - The Quad Critical Minerals Initiative reinforces collaborative efforts to secure mineral supply chains, support manufacturing in member nations, and defend against economic coercion.
- India's Twin Track Strategy:

• India is pursuing both **domestic capacity-building through NCMM** and **global cooperation through MSP/MSFN**, to create a **self-reliant and secure ecosystem** for future technologies.

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