

## Canada's list of critical minerals

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The Government of Canada has developed the following list of 31 minerals considered critical for the sustainable economic success of Canada and our allies and to position Canada as the leading mining nation, as set out in the Canadian Minerals and Metals Plan (CMMP).

Canada has a long history of producing many of these minerals, and has the potential to produce more.

- Aluminum
- Antimony
- Bismuth
- Cesium
- Chromium
- Cobalt
- Copper
- Fluorspar
- Gallium
- Germanium
- Graphite
- Helium
- Indium
- Lithium
- Magnesium
- Manganese
- Molybdenum
- Nickel
- Niobium
- Platinum group metals
- Potash
- Rare earth elements
- Scandium
- Tantalum
- Tellurium
- Tin
- Titanium
- Tungsten
- Uranium
- Vanadium
- Zinc

The list was developed by Natural Resources Canada using a criteria-based approach and in consultation with provinces, territories as well as exploration, mining and manufacturing industries and associations.

Federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) collaboration is essential to advance the critical mineral file and seize opportunities. The federal government engaged provinces and territories through a FPT task team to help refine and support Canada's list of critical minerals.

Canada's critical minerals are:

- Essential to Canada's economic security
- Required for Canada's transition to a low-carbon economy
- A sustainable source of critical minerals for our partners

The list provides greater certainty and predictability to industry, investors, provinces and territories and Canada's international partners on Canada's mineral priorities. It also enables policy makers to target and address key points in supply chains.