LodeIQ

Lithium Regulatory Scan - US / EU / Canada

Report ID	LIQ-SHOWCASE-REGULATORY-SCAN-LITHIUM-
Generated	2026-07-20 16:03:57 UTC
Shape	Regulatory Scan
Confidence	HIGH (multiple corroborating sources)
Sections	7

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Beat 1 - Scope & Key Points

Scope: Lithium-relevant regulations, tax instruments, trade measures, and strategic frameworks across the United States, European Union, and Canada, spanning instruments effective from 1985 through 2026, as of the scan date of 2026 - 07 - 20.

Key Points

- The US anchor credit is gone. The Section 30D New Clean Vehicle Credit - the primary demand-side instrument linking lithium sourcing to consumer incentives - was terminated by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (Pub. L. 119 - 21 §70502) for vehicles acquired after 30 September 2025. Its supply-side successor, the Section 45X Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit, remains active but now carries a phase-out schedule for critical minerals (including lithium) running to zero after 31 December 2033. [IRS Notice 2023 - 44, 26 USC §45X; IRS Final Rule 26 CFR 1.30D, Federal Register 89 FR 37706]
- The FEOC/PFE architecture is the operative US gating mechanism. The Foreign Entity of Concern concept - barring lithium extracted, processed, or recycled by entities linked to China, Russia, North Korea, or Iran from qualifying for credits - originated under §30D and has been carried forward and broadened into the Prohibited Foreign Entity regime governing §45X, §45Y, and §48E. The 25% ownership threshold remains the operative test. [US Treasury Final Rule, Federal Register 89 FR 37706]
- Antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings against Chinese lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF6) are live and escalating. Investigations were instituted in March 2026, a deadline extension was issued in late March, and a further action was published in April 2026 - making LiPF6 (the dominant electrolyte salt in lithium-ion batteries) the most actively litigated lithium-specific trade instrument in the dataset. [US Federal Register]
- Canada has tightened foreign investment screening to a near-presumptive bar. The October 2022 Investment Canada Act policy statement establishes that state-owned enterprise investments in critical minerals - including lithium - will be approved only on an exceptional basis, regardless of deal size, structure, or stage of the value chain. The record notes three Chinese-backed lithium and rare earth investments were ordered divested following this policy. [Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, ICA Policy Statement]
- The EU Battery Regulation (2023/1542) creates the first mandatory recycled-lithium content floor. From 18 August 2031, batteries must contain at least 6% recycled lithium, rising to 12% by 2036. A battery passport requirement and carbon-footprint labelling for EV batteries take effect from 18 February 2027. [EU Official Journal L 191/1]
- The EU CBAM does not yet cover battery raw materials, but a scope-expansion review is mandated. The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism entered its definitive financial phase on 1 January 2026 for cement, steel, aluminium, fertilisers, electricity, and hydrogen. Battery materials remain outside scope; Article 30(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/956 requires the Commission to report on potential expansion - no date for that report is specified in the records. [Official Journal of the European Union, Regulation (EU) 2023/956; CBAM Registry]

Beat 2 - Regulatory Context

The three jurisdictions have each constructed distinct but increasingly convergent frameworks around lithium, driven by the shared strategic objective of reducing dependence on Chinese processing and refining capacity.

United States. The primary statutory architecture rests on the Inflation Reduction Act (Pub. L. 117 - 169), which created both the demand-side §30D vehicle credit and the supply-side §45X manufacturing credit, each with embedded sourcing conditions. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (Pub. L. 119 - 21, signed 2025 - 07 - 04) subsequently terminated §30D for post-September 2025 vehicle acquisitions and introduced a new phase-out schedule for §45X critical mineral credits. The FEOC/PFE framework - administered by the IRS and Treasury, with FEOC definitions rooted in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 18741(a) (5)) - operates as the principal supply-chain gating mechanism. Trade-layer instruments include Section 301 tariffs (administered by USTR) and the USMCA rules-of-origin regime (administered by CBP). Antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings for LiPF6 are before the relevant trade authorities as of the scan date. Congressional Research Service reports in the dataset provide analytical context on permitting, supply chains, and trade policy but are not operative regulatory instruments.

European Union. The operative instruments are Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 (Battery Regulation, administered through member-state competent authorities and the Commission) and Regulation (EU) 2023/956 (CBAM, administered by the Commission and national customs authorities). The Battery Regulation is in a phased implementation: the definitive financial obligations under CBAM began 1 January 2026; battery-passport and carbon-footprint labelling requirements for EV batteries begin 18 February 2027; recycled-content mandates begin 2031. The CBAM scope-expansion review for battery materials is pending but undated in the records.

Canada. The framework combines a strategic policy layer (the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy, December 2022, backed by federal spending commitments), a tax-incentive layer (the Critical Minerals Exploration Tax Credit, expanded to lithium from brines in 2023), a foreign-investment screening layer (the Investment Canada Act, with the October 2022 policy statement establishing a near-presumptive bar on SOE investments), and environmental-permitting requirements under the Impact Assessment Act and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. The Canada-US Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals (2020) provides a bilateral coordination framework.

Beat 3 - Timeline of Actions

Dated Regulatory Actions

Date	Action	Actor / Authority	Primary Source	Affected Scope	Status / Effective
1985 - 06 - 20	Investment Canada Act - Critical Minerals Foreign Investment Screening enacted	Government of Canada / ISED	Canada Gazette	Foreign acquisitions in Canadian critical mineral assets, including lithium	ACTIVE
1999 - 03 - 31	Canadian Environmental Protection Act - Mining Effluent Provisions	Government of Canada	Canada Gazette	Mining operations including lithium extraction	ACTIVE
2019 - 08 - 28	Impact Assessment Act - Mining Project Requirements	Government of Canada	Canada Gazette	Major mining projects, including lithium mines	ACTIVE
2020 - 01 - 09	Canada-United States Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Collaboration	Government of Canada / US Government	Canada Gazette	Bilateral critical minerals supply-chain coordination, including lithium	ACTIVE
2020 - 07 - 01	USMCA - United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement enters into force	USTR / CBP	USTR USMCA Text, CBP USMCA Implementation	Auto rules of origin; battery packs as core parts; North American content tracking	ACTIVE
2021 - 03 - 11	Canadian Critical Minerals List (34 minerals) published	NRCan	NRCan Canadian Critical Minerals List	Eligibility for CMETC, Critical Minerals Infrastructure Fund, accelerated permitting; lithium included	ACTIVE
2022 - 04 - 07	Canadian Critical Minerals Exploration Tax Credit (CMETC) - 30% credit introduced	Canada Revenue Agency	canada.ca	Flow-through share agreements for specified mineral exploration; lithium included	ACTIVE
2022 - 07 - 01	Clean Fuel Regulations - Battery Recycling Requirements	Government of Canada	Canada Gazette	Battery recycling obligations	ACTIVE

2022 - 10 - 28	Investment Canada Act - Critical Minerals National Security Review policy statement	ISED	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, ICA Policy Statement	SOE and foreign-government-linked investments in critical minerals, including lithium; near-presumptive bar	ACTIVE
2022 - 12 - 09	Canada Critical Minerals Strategy 2022 / Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy	NRCan	NRCan Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy, December 2022; Canada Gazette	Federal strategy; $3.8B in commitments; lithium a priority mineral	ACTIVE
2023 - 01 - 01	IRA Section 30D - Clean Vehicle Tax Credit enters into force	IRS / US Treasury	IRS Final Rule 26 CFR 1.30D, Federal Register 89 FR 37706	EV purchasers; lithium-sourcing content thresholds for $7,500 credit	TERMINATED (for vehicles acquired after 2025 - 09 - 30, per Pub. L. 119 - 21 §70502)
2023 - 01 - 01	IRA Section 45X - Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit enters into force	IRS / US Treasury	IRS Notice 2023 - 44, 26 USC §45X	Domestic producers of battery components and critical minerals including lithium; 10% of production costs	ACTIVE (critical mineral credits phase out after 2033)
2023 - 01 - 01	US IRA - EV Battery Domestic Content Requirements	IRS	irs.gov	§30D critical-mineral and battery-component content thresholds	TERMINATED (for vehicles acquired after 2025 - 09 - 30, per Pub. L. 119 - 21 §70502)
2023 - 03 - 28	US-Japan Critical Minerals Agreement signed	USTR / Government of Japan	USTR press release + agreement text, March 28 2023	Japanese-processed lithium, cobalt, manganese, nickel, graphite qualifying for §30D FTA-content threshold	ACTIVE (note: host §30D credit terminated for post-2025 - 09 - 30 acquisitions)
2023 - 10 - 01	EU CBAM - Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism transitional period begins	European Commission	Official Journal of the European Union, Regulation (EU) 2023/956	Cement, steel, aluminium, fertilisers, electricity, hydrogen; battery materials under scope-expansion review	ACTIVE
2024 - 01 - 01	IRA Section 30D(d) (7) - FEOC battery-component exclusion takes effect	IRS / US Treasury	US Treasury Final Rule, Federal Register 89 FR 37706	Vehicles with FEOC-manufactured battery components ineligible for $3,750 component credit	ACTIVE (gating retains force for vehicles placed in service on or before 2025 - 09 - 30)
2024 - 01 - 01	FEOC Battery Component Exclusion (2024)	IRS / US Treasury	US Treasury FEOC Final Rule, 89 FR 37706	Battery components manufactured/assembled by FEOC; bars $3,750 component credit	HISTORICAL - credit-gating spent for post-2025 - 09 - 30 acquisitions
2024 - 02 - 18	EU Battery Regulation 2023/1542 enters into force	European Commission / Member States	EU Official Journal L 191/1	EV batteries, LMT batteries, industrial batteries >2 kWh; recycled lithium content, battery passport, carbon-footprint labelling	ACTIVE (phased obligations through 2036)
2024 - 09 - 27	US Section 301 Tariffs - China Battery Materials and Components (four-year review rates effective)	USTR	USTR Section 301 Four-Year Review, Federal Register 89 FR 46306	Lithium-ion EV batteries 25%; battery parts 25% (from 2025); natural graphite 25% (from 2026)	ACTIVE
2024 - 09 - 27	US Section 301 Tariffs - Chinese Lithium Products	USTR	ustr.gov	Lithium-ion EV batteries (HS 8507.60) 25%	ACTIVE
2025 - 01 - 01	FEOC Critical Minerals Exclusion (2025) - §30D critical-minerals bar takes effect	IRS / US Treasury	US Treasury FEOC Final Rule, 89 FR 37706	Vehicles with FEOC-extracted/processed critical minerals (incl. lithium) ineligible for $3,750 minerals credit	HISTORICAL - credit-gating spent for post-2025 - 09 - 30 acquisitions

2026 - 03 - 10	Lithium Hexafluorophosphate From China - Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations instituted	US International Trade Commission / Commerce	US Federal Register	LiPF6 imports from China; preliminary phase investigations	ACTIVE
2026 - 03 - 31	Notice of Extension of Deadline - LiPF6 AD/CVD Petition Adequacy Determination	US Department of Commerce	US Federal Register	LiPF6 AD/CVD petition adequacy review	ACTIVE
2026 - 04 - 23	Lithium Hexafluorophosphate From China - further action published	US Federal Register authority	US Federal Register	LiPF6 imports from China	ACTIVE
2026 - 06 - 23	Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest	US regulatory authority	US Federal Register	Public interest review (specific subject not detailed in record)	ACTIVE
2026 - 07 - 17	Notice of Application of Emergency Provision Under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978	US regulatory authority	US Federal Register	Emergency provision application (specific lithium nexus not detailed in record)	ACTIVE

Instruments in Scope Without a Dated Action in Our Data

The following instruments appear in the dataset with no populated effective date and therefore cannot be placed on the chronological timeline. They are listed here with their status and any adoption context available from their titles or source records:

- CBAM Scope Expansion Review - Potential Addition of Battery Raw Materials [CBAM Registry; Regulation (EU) 2023/956]: PROPOSED. Article 30(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/956 mandates a Commission report on potential scope expansion to goods at risk of carbon leakage, including battery raw materials. No date for that report is specified in the records.
- Battery Supply Chain and U.S. Competitiveness [CRS Reports]: PUBLISHED analytical report; no effective date.
- Critical Mineral Supply Chains and U.S. Trade Policy [CRS Reports]: PUBLISHED analytical report; no effective date.
- Critical Minerals and U.S. Public Policy [CRS Reports]: PUBLISHED analytical report; no effective date.
- Domestic Critical Mineral Mining: Permitting and Environmental Review [CRS Reports]: PUBLISHED analytical report; no effective date.
- Electric Vehicle Battery Minerals: Supply Chain and Trade Policy [CRS Reports]: PUBLISHED analytical report; no effective date.
- The Defense Production Act: Overview and Implementation [CRS Reports]: PUBLISHED analytical report; no effective date.

Beat 4 - Substance Summary Per Action

IRA Section 45X - Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit [IRS Notice 2023 - 44, 26 USC §45X]
The §45X credit provides a production incentive equal to 10% of costs incurred in producing applicable critical minerals - including lithium - in the United States, sold to unrelated parties. As amended by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (Pub. L. 119 - 21, signed 2025 - 07 - 04), the critical mineral credit now phases out: 100% through 2030, 75% in 2031, 50% in 2032, 25% in 2033, and zero after 31 December 2033. A Specified or Foreign-Influenced Entity (the successor OBBBA concept to FEOC) cannot claim the credit for tax years beginning after 2025 - 07 - 04; a material-assistance test for critical minerals phases in from 2030. This is the primary remaining US supply-side incentive for domestic lithium processing.

IRA Section 30D(d) (7) - FEOC Restrictions [US Treasury Final Rule, Federal Register 89 FR 37706]

This provision defined Foreign Entity of Concern as any entity owned, controlled by, or subject to the direction of the governments of China, Russia, North Korea, or Iran - including entities where such governments or their agents hold 25% or more of board seats, voting rights, or equity. It imposed a two-phase exclusion from the §30D credit: FEOC-manufactured battery components from 2024, and FEOC-extracted or processed critical minerals (including lithium) from 2025. With §30D terminated for post-September 2025 vehicle acquisitions, this provision no longer gates any prospective credit; the FEOC concept has been carried forward and broadened into the Prohibited Foreign Entity regime governing §45X, §45Y, and §48E.

EU Battery Regulation 2023/1542 [EU Official Journal L 191/1]
The regulation establishes mandatory minimum recycled content for batteries placed on the EU market: 6% recycled lithium from 18 August 2031, rising to 12% by 2036. From 18 February 2027, EV batteries must bear a label indicating carbon-footprint performance class, and each EV battery, LMT battery, and industrial battery above 2 kWh must carry an electronic battery passport. The regulation creates a structural incentive for secondary lithium sourcing and imposes documentation and traceability obligations across the battery value chain.

Investment Canada Act - Critical Minerals National Security Review [Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, ICA Policy Statement]
The October 2022 ISED policy statement establishes that the Government of Canada will approve foreign investments by state-owned enterprises in critical minerals sectors only on an exceptional basis. The policy applies regardless of deal value, whether the investment is direct or indirect, whether controlling or non-controlling, and across all stages of the value chain - including extraction, processing, and recycling. The record notes that three Chinese-backed investments in Canadian lithium and rare earth companies were ordered divested following this policy.

US Section 301 Tariffs - China Battery Materials and Components [USTR Section 301 Four-Year Review, Federal Register 89 FR 46306]
Following the USTR four-year review, tariffs on Chinese battery supply-chain imports were raised or scheduled for increase: lithium-ion EV batteries (HS 8507.60) at 25% effective 2024; battery parts (HS 8507.90) at 25% from 2025; natural graphite (HS 2504) at 25% from 2026. These rates build on existing 7.5 - 25% tariffs from 2018 - 2019 rounds. The record notes these measures specifically target Chinese dominance in battery manufacturing and critical mineral processing.

LiPF6 Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations [US Federal Register, multiple entries]
Three sequential Federal Register actions between March and April 2026 document the institution of AD/CVD investigations into lithium hexafluorophosphate imports from China (10 March 2026), an extension of the petition-adequacy deadline (31 March 2026), and a further published action (23 April 2026). LiPF6 is the primary electrolyte salt in lithium-ion batteries; these proceedings, if they result in duties, would directly affect battery-cell manufacturing input costs. The records do not specify preliminary or final duty rates.

Canadian Critical Minerals Exploration Tax Credit (CMETC) [canada.ca]
The CMETC provides a 30% tax credit for specified mineral exploration expenditures renounced under flow-through share agreements entered into after 7 April 2022. Budget 2023 (tabled 28 March 2023) expanded eligibility to lithium from brines, effective 28 March 2023. This is the primary Canadian fiscal instrument incentivising early-stage lithium exploration.

USMCA [USTR USMCA Text, CBP USMCA Implementation]
The agreement requires 75% regional value content for vehicles to qualify for preferential tariff treatment, up from 62.5% under NAFTA. Battery packs are classified as core parts requiring North American origin tracking. A labour value content requirement mandates that 40 - 45% of vehicle value be produced at facilities paying wages above a specified hourly threshold. These provisions shape the routing of lithium and battery materials through North American supply chains.

EU CBAM - Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism [Official Journal of the European Union, Regulation (EU) 2023/956]
The CBAM entered its definitive financial phase on 1 January 2026 for six covered sectors (cement, iron/steel, aluminium, fertilisers, electricity, hydrogen). Importers must now surrender CBAM certificates equal to embedded emissions, priced at the EU ETS weekly average. Battery materials are not currently in scope. Article 30(2) requires the Commission to report on potential scope expansion to goods at risk of carbon leakage, including battery raw materials - but no date for that report is specified in the records.

Beat 5 - Monitoring: What to Watch

1. §45X Critical Mineral Phase-Out Milestones (US)

Bound to: IRA Section 45X as amended by Pub. L. 119 - 21 [IRS Notice 2023 - 44, 26 USC §45X]. The credit for lithium and other applicable critical minerals steps down from 100% to 75% of the base rate for tax years beginning in 2031, then 50% in 2032, 25% in 2033, and zero after 31 December 2033. Each step-down is a discrete investment-economics trigger for domestic lithium processing and refining projects. Watch for: any legislative amendment extending or restoring the credit; IRS guidance on the Prohibited Foreign Entity / material-assistance test phasing in from 2030.

2. LiPF6 AD/CVD Preliminary and Final Determinations (US)

Bound to: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations - Lithium Hexafluorophosphate From China [US Federal Register, 2026 - 03 - 10; 2026 - 03 - 31; 2026 - 04 - 23]. Investigations were instituted in March 2026; preliminary determinations are the next procedural milestone. If preliminary duties are imposed, they would take effect immediately on entry of LiPF6 from China, directly affecting electrolyte-salt costs for US battery-cell manufacturers. The records do not specify the timeline for preliminary determinations.

3. EU CBAM Scope-Expansion Report (EU)

Bound to: Regulation (EU) 2023/956, Article 30(2) [Official Journal of the European Union, Regulation (EU) 2023/956; CBAM Registry]. The Commission is mandated to report on potential expansion of CBAM to additional goods at risk of carbon leakage, including battery raw materials. If battery materials - including lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide - are added to CBAM scope, importers into the EU would face certificate-surrender obligations based on embedded emissions. The records do not specify a date for this report.

4. EU Battery Regulation Phase-In Dates (EU)

Bound to: Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 [EU Official Journal L 191/1]. Two near-term milestones: (a) 18 February 2027 - EV battery carbon-footprint performance-class labelling and battery passport requirements take effect; (b) 18 August 2031 - minimum 6% recycled lithium content mandatory for batteries placed on the EU market. Each date is a compliance trigger for battery manufacturers and lithium recyclers supplying the EU market.

5. Canadian ICA SOE Screening - Ongoing Divestiture and Deal Review Activity (Canada)

Bound to: Investment Canada Act policy statement of 2022 - 10 - 28 [Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, ICA Policy Statement]. The near-presumptive bar on SOE investments in critical minerals applies to all deal sizes, structures, and value-chain stages. Any new foreign acquisition, joint venture, or greenfield investment in Canadian lithium assets involving a state-owned or state-linked entity will face enhanced scrutiny. Watch for: further divestiture orders; any legislative codification of the 2022 policy presumption.

6. USMCA Joint Review (US / Canada / Mexico)

Bound to: USMCA [USTR USMCA Text, CBP USMCA Implementation]. The records describe the agreement's battery and rules-of-origin provisions but do not specify any review schedule or sunset mechanism. No review date appears in the data.

Freshness + Half-Life: This scan reflects records current to 2026 - 07 - 20. Given the active LiPF6 AD/CVD proceedings, the 18 February 2027 EU battery-passport deadline, and the ongoing OBBBA implementation guidance cycle, the half-life of this scan is estimated at approximately 90 days before material developments are likely to require an update.

Data Limitations & Confidence

- LiPF6 AD/CVD proceedings: The three Federal Register records confirm investigation institution and a deadline extension but contain no preliminary or final duty rates, no ITC injury determination, and no Commerce preliminary determination date. The scope of the 23 April 2026 action and the 23 June 2026 complaint notice are not detailed in the records. Confidence in the existence of proceedings is HIGH; confidence in their outcome is absent from the data.
- US-Japan Critical Minerals Agreement: The agreement granted Japan FTA-country status under §30D. With §30D terminated for post-September 2025 vehicle acquisitions, the operative significance of this agreement for prospective transactions is unclear from the records. The records do not address whether the agreement has been extended, renegotiated, or superseded in the context of the new PFE regime.

- CRS Reports (six records): These are analytical publications, not operative regulatory instruments. They carry no effective dates and no citation text in the records. They are listed in the timeline's undated section and are not used as primary authority for any substantive claim.
- Antarctic Conservation Act notice (2026 - 07 - 17): The record is classified as REGULATORY and carries an effective date, but the records contain no scope text or citation text explaining its lithium nexus. It is included in the timeline for completeness but cannot be substantively characterised from the available data.
- Notice of Receipt of Complaint (2026 - 06 - 23): Similarly, the record contains no scope text or citation text. Its subject matter and lithium relevance cannot be characterised from the available data.
- CBAM scope-expansion timeline: The records confirm the Article 30(2) mandate but contain no date for the Commission's report. This is an honest absence - the date is not in the data.
- What would raise confidence: Full citation text for the LiPF6 AD/CVD records; scope text for the Antarctic Conservation Act and complaint notice records; Commission guidance on the CBAM scope-expansion timeline; IRS guidance on the OBBBA PFE/material-assistance test implementation.

Methodology

This scan is a single-pass synthesis over the 34 regulation records provided in the source packet for this query, after exclusion of 13 off-topic records (6 aviation safety, 5 FTZ site notices, 1 Superfund remediation, 1 consumer product standard) and collapse of 1 duplicate record, as reflected in the dataset's pre-processing log. Every substantive claim is grounded in a field of a source record and cited to that record's source name or citation authority. No external knowledge, world-knowledge background, or sources outside the provided packet have been introduced. Counts of instruments, jurisdictions, and statuses are derived from the dataset's rollup figures and from the enumerated lists in this report.

This report is intelligence, not legal advice. Readers should consult qualified legal counsel before acting on any regulatory matter described herein.

Figures

date	jurisdiction	action type	regulation name	summary	citation
1985-06-20	Canada	ENACTED	Investment Canada Act — Critical Minerals Foreign Investment Screening	Investment Canada Act — Critical Minerals Foreign Investment Screening	Investment Canada Act — Critical Minerals Foreign Investment Screening
1999-03-31	Canada	ENACTED	Canadian Environmental Protection Act — Mining Effluent Provisions	Canadian Environmental Protection Act — Mining Effluent Provisions	Canadian Environmental Protection Act — Mining Effluent Provisions
2019-08-28	Canada	ENACTED	Impact Assessment Act — Mining Project Requirements	Impact Assessment Act — Mining Project Requirements	Impact Assessment Act — Mining Project Requirements
2020-01-09	Canada	ENACTED	Canada-United States Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Collaboration	Canada-United States Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Collaboration	Canada-United States Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Collaboration
2020-07-01	United States	ENACTED	USMCA — United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement	USMCA — United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement	USMCA — United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement
2021-03-11	Canada	ENACTED	Canadian Critical Minerals List (34 Minerals)	Canadian Critical Minerals List (34 Minerals)	Canadian Critical Minerals List (34 Minerals)
2022-04-07	Canada	ENACTED	Canadian Critical Minerals Exploration Tax Credit (CMETC)	Canadian Critical Minerals Exploration Tax Credit (CMETC)	Canadian Critical Minerals Exploration Tax Credit (CMETC)
2022-07-01	Canada	ENACTED	Clean Fuel Regulations — Battery Recycling Requirements	Clean Fuel Regulations — Battery Recycling Requirements	Clean Fuel Regulations — Battery Recycling Requirements
2022-10-28	Canada	ENACTED	Investment Canada Act — Critical Minerals National Security Review	Investment Canada Act — Critical Minerals National Security Review	Investment Canada Act — Critical Minerals National Security Review
2022-12-09	Canada	ENACTED	Canada Critical Minerals Strategy 2022	Canada Critical Minerals Strategy 2022	Canada Critical Minerals Strategy 2022
2022-12-09	Canada	ENACTED	Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy	Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy	Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy
2023-01-01	United States	ENACTED (current status: TERMINATED)	IRA Section 30D — Clean Vehicle Tax Credit	IRA Section 30D — Clean Vehicle Tax Credit	IRA Section 30D — Clean Vehicle Tax Credit
2023-01-01	United States	ENACTED	IRA Section 45X — Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit	IRA Section 45X — Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit	IRA Section 45X — Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit
2023-01-01	United States	ENACTED (current status: TERMINATED)	US IRA — EV Battery Domestic Content Requirements	US IRA — EV Battery Domestic Content Requirements	US IRA — EV Battery Domestic Content Requirements
2023-03-28	United States + Japan	ENACTED	US-Japan Critical Minerals Agreement	US-Japan Critical Minerals Agreement	US-Japan Critical Minerals Agreement
2023-10-01	European Union	ENACTED	EU CBAM — Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (Full Regulation)	EU CBAM — Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (Full Regulation)	EU CBAM — Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (Full Regulation)
2024-01-01	United States	ENACTED (current status: HISTORICAL)	FEOC Battery Component Exclusion (2024)	FEOC Battery Component Exclusion (2024)	FEOC Battery Component Exclusion (2024)
2024-01-01	United States	ENACTED	IRA Section 30D(d)(7) — Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) Restrictions	IRA Section 30D(d)(7) — Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) Restrictions	IRA Section 30D(d)(7) — Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) Restrictions
2024-0	Europe	ENACT	EU Battery Regulation	EU Battery Regulation	EU Battery Regulation

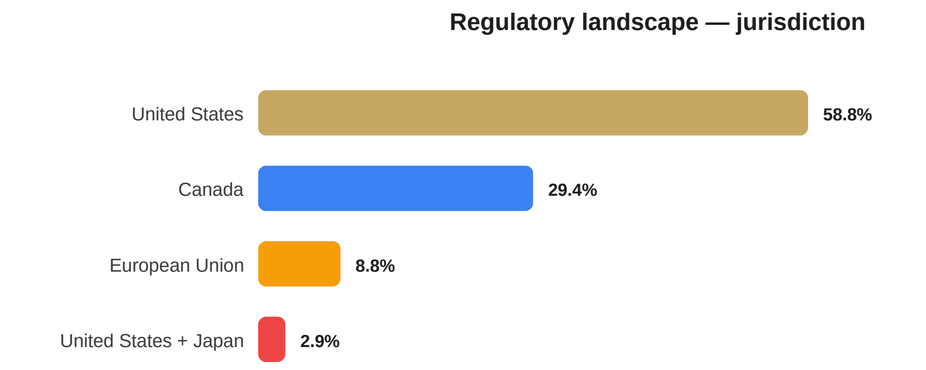

Figure 2: Regulatory landscape - jurisdiction

Source: LodeIQ computed rollup over 34 packet records (19 sources: NRCan Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy, December 2022; Canada Gazette; canada.ca; +16 more). Computed deterministically by LodeIQ from the report's source packet · Source tier: T3

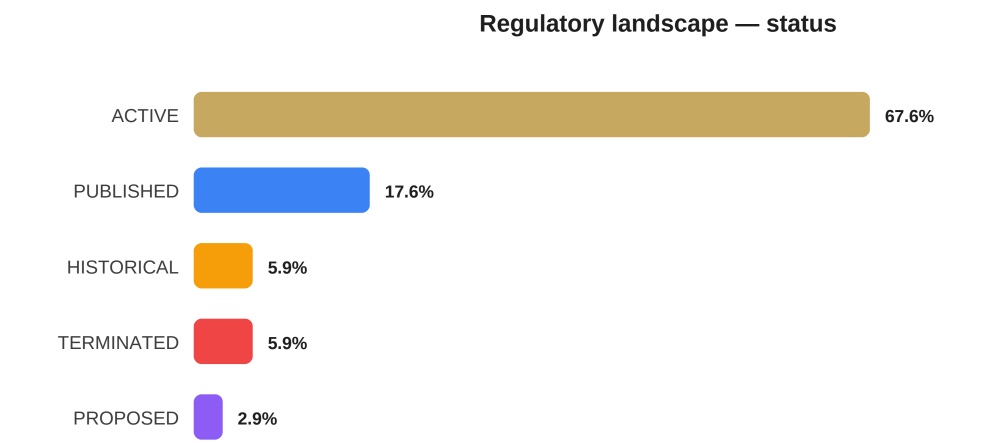

Figure 3: Regulatory landscape - status

Source: LodeIQ computed rollup over 34 packet records (19 sources: NRCan Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy, December 2022; Canada Gazette; canada.ca; +16 more). Computed deterministically by LodeIQ from the report's source packet · Source tier: T3