

CRITICAL MINERALS FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

CSE: SEAS
OTCQB: DSEAF
FSE: X450

Q3 2026
Corporate Presentation



DEEP SEA
MINERALS

deepseamineralscorp.com

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Investment Highlights

Building a Global Deep-Sea Mining Company

01

Capitalizing On A Rare Opportunity in the Deep-Sea Mining Space

- ▶ On April 24, 2025, **President Trump signed an Executive Order establishing policies to advance U.S. leadership in seabed mineral exploration and commercial recovery**, with a focus on mineral extraction and environmental conservation
- ▶ This provides exposure to a relatively **underexplored global mineral basin** via securing underwater mining rights through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (**NOAA**)
- ▶ U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is moving quickly to establish mineral lease sales in U.S. and Territorial EEZ⁽¹⁾

02

Onshoring Scarce, Critical Metals

- ▶ China **dominates global supply chains** for many critical minerals and rare earth elements - materials essential to advanced technologies, energy systems, and defense sectors worldwide; while **recent export controls have heightened concerns over supply security**⁽²⁾
- ▶ Countries **are increasingly prioritizing** diversified and domestic critical-minerals production to **strengthen energy security and resilience**, and to reduce exposure to concentrated supply chains⁽³⁾

03

Simplified Geology in Friendly Jurisdictions

- ▶ Pursuing some of the limited number of deep-sea mineral exploration licenses in **emerging jurisdictions** (including the Cook Islands EEZ and U.S. NOAA-administered areas), where regulatory frameworks are advancing but remain under development, providing long-duration optionality to critical minerals (Ni, Co, Cu, Mn)⁽⁴⁾
- ▶ Simplified geological with **laterally continuous, surface-hosted polymetallic nodules**, compared to more complex terrestrial greenfield deposits⁽⁵⁾

04

Management Team & Technical Team

- ▶ The Company is actively building a comprehensive team with the **diversified set of relevant, value-additive skillsets required to advance potential underwater critical minerals projects**
- ▶ Board of Directors & Advisors will comprise professionals across a variety of disciplines, including **offshore natural mineral exploration & development, metals & mining, government & defense, and capital markets**

Deep-Sea Minerals At-A-Glance

Unlocking the Ocean's Potential to Power & Sustain Tomorrow

Focused On Onshoring Domestic Critical Metals Supply Globally

- ▶ Deep Sea Minerals aspires to become a leading supplier of key critical metals to the United States through the responsible, sustainable acquisition, exploration and development of a deep-sea critical mineral assets
- ▶ The Company is currently focused on securing a portfolio of deep-sea mineral concessions; the Company is advancing its NOAA CCZ application and is pursuing in parallel a Cook Islands EEZ exploration license strategy
- ▶ Management expects subsea polymetallic nodule supply to play a vital role in various domestic defense, industrial, and technology supply chains
- ▶ Strong management team & board of directors with representation across a variety of disciplines in underwater natural mineral exploration, development, and capital markets

Polymetallic Nodule

Small, rock-like deposit found on the deep ocean floor that contains valuable metals and minerals essential for modern technologies

Mn

Ni

Cu

Co

REE



Our Strategic Priorities

Setting The Course For The Future of America's Mining Industry

<p>01 Secure Strategic Deep-Sea Concessions Through EEZ and International Waters Licensing Pathways</p>	<p>02 Mobilize A Strong Technical Team to Advance Exploration & Metals Extraction</p>	<p>03 Foster Technology & Operational Partnerships Across Entire Value Chain</p>	<p>04 Form Strategic & Financial Partnerships With Key U.S. Government Agencies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Deep Sea Minerals is seeking to secure exploration and future extraction rights through both select EEZ regimes and regulatory frameworks for international waters▶ The Company aims to join the small group of qualified applicants positioned to secure selectively granted deep-sea mineral concessions▶ The U.S. maintains two legacy exploration licenses from 1984 held by Lockheed Martin, with no commercial permits issued. The Cook Islands has granted three exploration licenses through its Seabed Minerals Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ The Company intends to form a technical and operating team comprised of underwater mineral extraction, critical minerals, and government policy experts▶ Deep Sea Minerals is in active discussions with seasoned professionals across a variety of skillsets, and aims to secure expertise across the entire underwater mining value chain and life cycle▶ Aiming to develop environmentally responsible marine mineral properties from exploration to production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Deep Sea Minerals expects to engage with technology & service providers, ocean fleet operators, and other relevant parties to support progression through exploration, evaluation, permitting, and ultimately, potential extraction activities▶ Engage with all key stakeholders (government, sponsoring states, operational, and environmental) to ensure sustainable and capital-efficient operations▶ Engage with regulators (NOAA, ISA, Cook Islands) to pre-plan and expedite application process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ The Company is an active member of the Defense Industrial Base Consortium (managed by Advanced Technology International and the U.S. Department of Defense)▶ Secure key strategic partnerships and non-dilutive financing with EXIM Bank, the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Energy, NOAA, and other relevant agencies▶ Expand shareholder base and introduce new long-term, growth-oriented capital partners into the Company

Environmental Responsibility

The Foundation of Sustainable Deep-Sea Mining

▶ Deep sea ecosystems are among the least understood and most fragile environments on Earth. Responsible mineral extraction must prioritize environmental protection to maintain biodiversity, ecosystem stability, and long-term industry viability. As the Company progresses through exploration, evaluation, and potential development stages, it intends to **apply the following environmental principles, if and when activities advance towards extraction.**

1. Baseline Science First

- Comprehensive ecosystem mapping before extraction
- Multi-year biodiversity and sediment studies
- Environmental impact modeling

2. Minimize Disturbance

- Precision mining technologies
- Reduced sediment plume generation
- Limited extraction zones and buffer areas

3. Monitor in Real Time

- Autonomous underwater monitoring systems
- Continuous environmental data collection
- Transparent reporting to regulators and researchers

4. Restore & Protect

- Habitat restoration programs
- Biodiversity conservation zones
- Long-term ecosystem recovery monitoring

The Critical Minerals Imperative

What Are Critical Minerals & Why Are They Important

What are Critical Minerals?

- ▶ Critical minerals are naturally occurring elements essential for modern technologies and the energy transition, but are vulnerable to supply disruptions due to scarcity, geopolitics, or environmental constraints

Why Are They Important?

- ▶ **Scale of Demand Growth:** Global demand for key battery metals is forecasted to rise sharply over the coming decades, which the Company believes will require significant new supply and increase the importance of diversifying beyond land-based sources⁽⁶⁾
- ▶ **Energy Transition Demand:** electric vehicles, wind turbines, and solar panels / grid battery storage require large quantities of these minerals⁽⁷⁾
- ▶ **Terrestrial Limits:** land-based mining is facing declining ore grades, higher costs, and social / environmental resistance⁽⁸⁾
- ▶ **Deep-Sea Potential:** Seafloor nodules contain rich, concentrated deposits of critical minerals - potentially a new, stable supply source⁽⁹⁾
- ▶ **Strategic Security:** Reduces dependence on a few terrestrial suppliers (i.e. China, Brazil)

Key Considerations

- ▶ Balancing mineral security with environmental protection - deep sea mining could reshape global mineral supply chains; however, all social and ecological effects must be considered
- ▶ Implementing robust ecosystem management and environmental safeguards to mitigate impacts from deep-sea mineral extraction

Use Cases⁽¹⁰⁾

Cobalt (²⁷ Co)	Superalloys, Jet Engines, Submarines, EV Batteries, Energy Storage
Nickel (²⁸ Ni)	Armor Plating, Stainless Steel, EV Batteries, Energy Storage
Manganese (²⁵ Mn)	Firearms, Aircraft Coatings, Steelmaking, EV Batteries, Energy Storage
Copper (²⁹ Cu)	Advanced Electronics, Electrical Wiring, EVs, Renewable Energy
Rare Earth Elements (REE)	Defense Technology, Wind Turbines, Consumer Electronics

Today's Rare Window of Opportunity

The Paradigm Shift in America's Deep-Sea Mining Regulatory Environment

Navigating a Mining Friendly U.S. Regulatory Process...

- ▶ **April 2025:** The Trump administration issued an executive order declaring seabed minerals a national security priority, launching a coordinated federal push to unlock U.S offshore and deep-sea mining potential⁽¹¹⁾
- ▶ **Regulatory acceleration:** NOAA has updated regulations to streamline permitting to enable a consolidated application process for exploration licenses and commercial recovery permits, supported by broader U.S. policy efforts to improve regulatory efficiency and advance offshore mineral development⁽¹²⁾
- ▶ **Expanded Geographic Scope:** policy encourages exploration within U.S. waters and on international seabeds through partnerships, signaling a material expansion of U.S. strategic reach⁽¹³⁾
- ▶ **Strategic Objective:** The initiative expands U.S engagement beyond its EEZ to support access to seabed mineralization, to compete globally for undersea minerals and reduce reliance on China for critical inputs used across defense, energy, and technology supply chains⁽¹³⁾
- ▶ **Jan 14, 2026:** A presidential proclamation formally frames U.S. reliance on imported processed critical minerals as a national security risk and authorizes negotiations and potential trade restrictions to secure alternative supplies⁽¹⁴⁾
- ▶ **Feb 2026 – “Project Vault”:** The White House launched a US\$12B critical-minerals stockpile initiative (“Project Vault”) to cushion U.S manufacturers against supply shocks and price manipulation - explicitly positioned as part of the push to counter China's dominance in critical minerals. Funding is described as a public-private structure combining a large U.S Export-Import Bank loan with private capital to procure and store minerals for priority industries.⁽¹⁵⁾



... While Building Long-Term Value

Supporting Deep-Sea Mineral Extraction for the United States

We intend to become a leader in the deep-sea mining space through executing on the following initiatives:

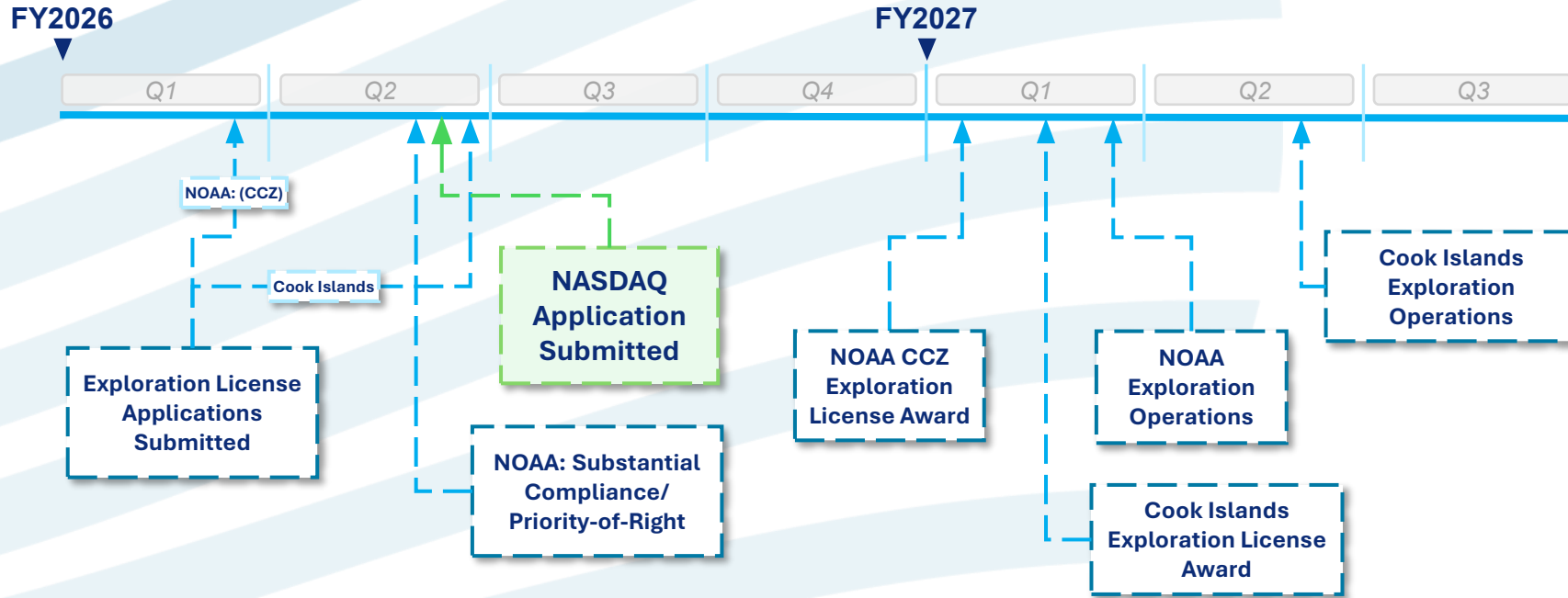
- ▶ **Identify Promising Exploration Areas:** DSM aims to assemble a multidisciplinary team across minerals, technology, and government / defense to identify prospective areas and pursue exploration licenses through NOAA and BOEM
- ▶ **Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement:** Coordinate with all relevant government parties and requirements (NOAA, BOEM, NEPA, Coast Guard) to pre-identify conflicts and streamline application & review process
- ▶ **Environmental Baseline Data Collection:** Build on environmental impact work already performed by NOAA in the CCZ through extensive environmental data collection in the exploration areas
- ▶ **Defining The Mineralization:** Subject to successful acquisition, within DSM-issued exploration areas through a series of offshore campaigns and transparent reporting

Deep-Sea Mining: Path to Commercialization

Operational Roadmap

Seafloor mineralization has been studied and collection technologies tested; next steps depend on regulatory, commercial, environmental, and operational execution.

Operational & Financial Milestones

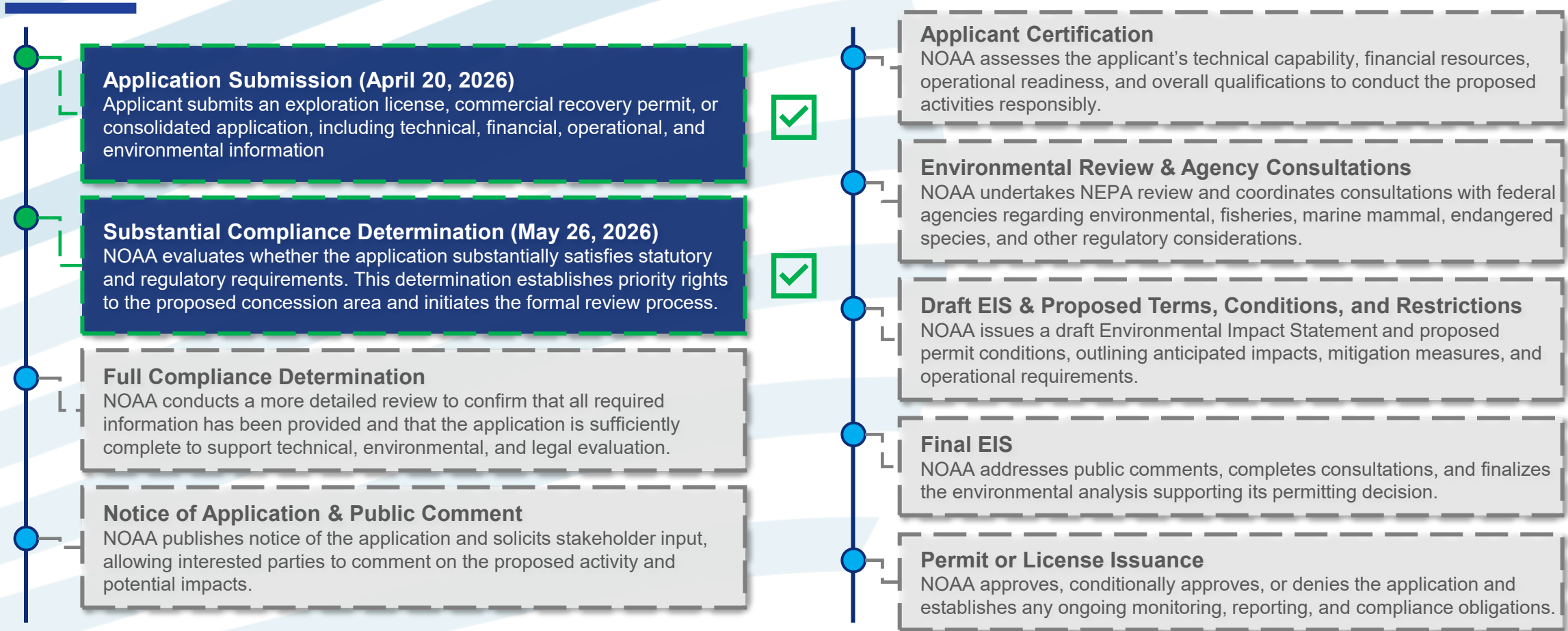


Future Catalysts...

- ▶ Award of Critical Minerals Exploration Licenses (CCZ via the NOAA process & Cook Islands)
- ▶ Announcement of strategic, operational, or technical partnerships
- ▶ Funding & financing events
- ▶ Initiation of Exploration Operations
- ▶ External: Authorization of commercial recovery permits to other operators & rare earth test mining (i.e., Japan), M&A (American Ocean Minerals / Odyssey Marine Exploration)

NOAA Deep Sea Mining Permitting Framework

A Step-by-Step Overview of the U.S. Regulatory Approval Process for Deep Sea Mineral Development



What Is A Polymetallic Nodule?

The Minerals & Elements of Tomorrow

What Are They⁽¹⁶⁾

- ▶ Polymetallic nodules are rock-like mineral deposits found on the deep ocean floor
- ▶ Formed over millions of years as metals precipitate from seawater
- ▶ Typically, the size of potatoes, scattered across vast seabed plains

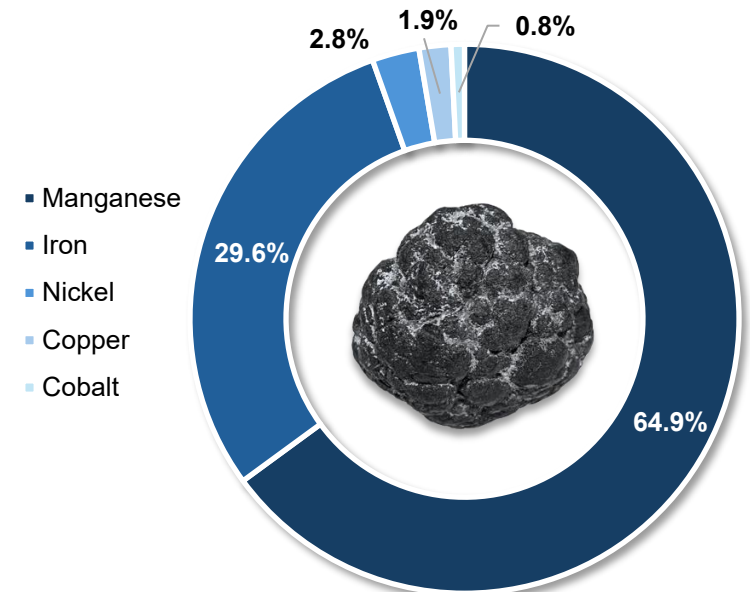
Why They Matter⁽¹⁷⁾

- ▶ Strategic Supply Source: Supports efforts to secure critical minerals for national security and manufacturing
- ▶ Energy Transition Enabler: Key inputs for EVs, renewable power grids, and storage technologies
- ▶ Data Center AI & Cloud Computing; large quantities of copper, cobalt, and nickel & REE are required
- ▶ Reduced Environmental Footprint: Potentially lower carbon, waste, and land impact than traditional terrestrial mining

Global & Market Context⁽¹⁸⁾

- ▶ Demand for these metals is expected to double or triple by 2040 due to electrification and green infrastructure
- ▶ Terrestrial mining faces resource constraints, geopolitical risk, and social opposition
- ▶ Nodules offer a new, scalable source aligned with sustainability and ESG principles

Critical Mineral Contained Value⁽¹⁾



Nodules Are A Vital Source Of Four Globally Recognized Critical Minerals - Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese, And Copper, Essential For Modern Manufacturing, Infrastructure, Defense, And Technological Development Worldwide

The Deep-Sea Mining Method

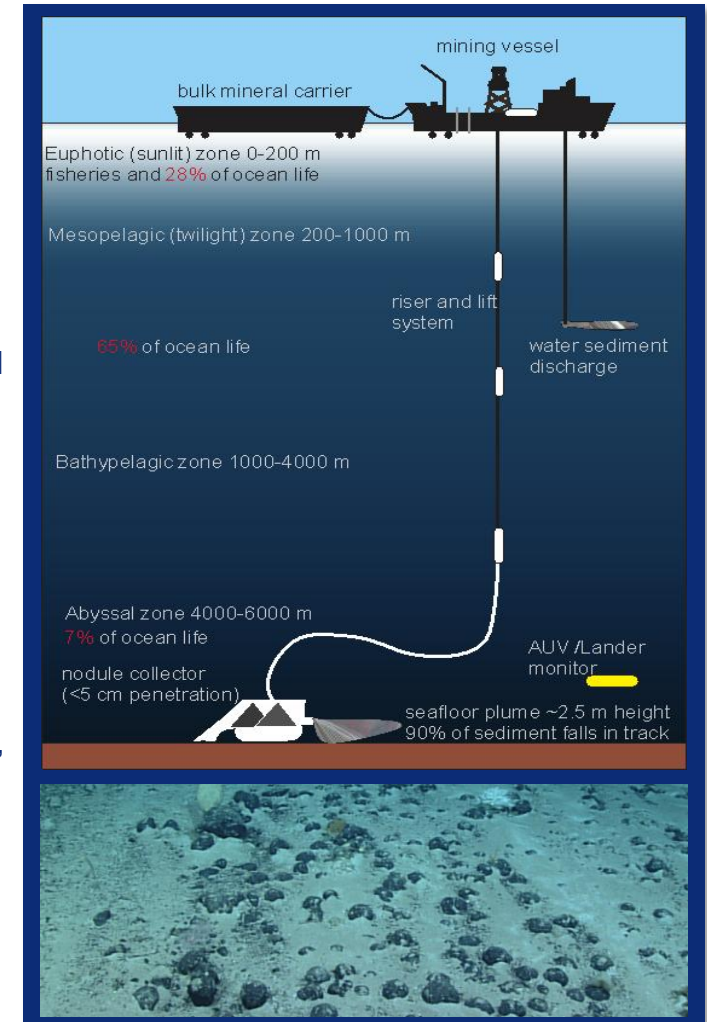
How Deep-Sea Mining Works

Step-By-Step Process⁽¹⁹⁾

- ▶ **Collect:** Autonomous or remotely operated vehicles collect polymetallic nodules from the seafloor, using collector vehicles (by robotic arms or dredging systems)
- ▶ **Lift:** Collected nodules are aggregated and moved up on a riser system or buoyancy engines to the surface for continuous offshore operations
- ▶ **Transportation & Process:** Dewatered nodules are shipped to shore for metals extraction and refining. Processing typically involves initial concentration or smelting to produce intermediate metal alloys or oxides and hydrometallurgical refining to obtain battery-grade nickel, cobalt, and copper products, along with manganese silicate or other byproducts used in industrial applications
- ▶ **Treatment:** Initial: Using standard rotary kiln to calcine the nodules, removing impurities, followed by treatment in an electric arc furnace to form an alloy. The alloy can then be sulphidised to form a nickel-copper-cobalt matte. Secondary: a series of chemical leaching operations involving sulfuric acid and ammonia to produce salts, which can then be electrolyzed to copper cathode and nickel sulphate.

Beyond the Core Process⁽²⁰⁾

- ▶ **Environmental Stewardship:** Use of low plume collection methods, fauna-avoidance AI, and controlled mid-water water return systems to minimize seafloor and surface disturbance
- ▶ **Mineral Value & Outputs:** Polymetallic nodules contain high concentrations of nickel, cobalt, copper, and manganese, refined into alloys or battery-grade metals for EVs and clean-energy technologies
- ▶ **Operational Scale & Sustainability:** Deep sea operations at ~4,000 - 6,000m use surface support vessels and modular processing routes for scalable production, providing a consistent, lower footprint source of critical minerals for the global energy transition
- ▶ **Reduced Physical Disruption:** Unlike terrestrial mining, nodule collection generally requires no excavation, cutting, drilling, or blasting, as nodules are gathered from the seafloor surface



The Deep-Sea Mining Method (Cont'd)

How Nodules Are Processed

Item	Key Considerations
How Are Nodules Refined & Processed Today? ⁽²¹⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mineral processing separates valuable minerals from nodules through comminution (crushing or grinding) followed by pyrometallurgy (heat) or hydrometallurgy (acid) to extract metals; emerging methods like bioleaching using bacteria are in development ▶ Existing pyro- and hydrometallurgical techniques can process seafloor nodules, though plant modifications are often needed to extract multiple metals efficiently
Where Are Nodules Refined?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Today, existing nickel processing facilities are used to refine nodules (notably, Canada, Japan, Australia) ▶ A 2,000-metric ton polymetallic nodule processing pilot has been conducted by TMC and PAMCO in Japan using RKEF technology⁽¹⁾ ▶ Given the current paradigm, the Company believes it is becoming increasingly important to build a domestic U.S. supply chain for nodule processing
Where Should Nodule Refinement Take Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ideally, domestic processing facilities would be located next to deep-water ports to eliminate the need for onshore transport of nodules and situated in regions with low-cost, clean energy that are geographically close to key offtake partners / end-users ▶ As part of its core strategy, Deep Sea Minerals will seek to partner with relevant stakeholders to create a viable domestic supply chain - from ocean to land

Deep Sea Minerals Will Pursue Strategic Partnerships With Academia, Government, And Offtake Partners To Help Develop A Domestic On-Land Processing Supply Chain For Nodules

Our Team

Building A Premier Deep-Sea Mining Team With Extensive Track Records of Success

Experience & Expertise



James Deckelman,
Chief Executive Officer

- ▶ 25+ years of international exploration and energy leadership, including senior roles at ConocoPhillips, BP, and Talisman across the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East
- ▶ Geologist and industry author (M.Sc. Geology), with a track record in resource discovery and value creation; former Chief Executive Officer, BluEnergies (TSXV: BLU); CXO, Geopark (NYSE: GPRK); and Vice President, BP & ConocoPhillips



Steven Nguyen, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

- ▶ CPA with extensive experience supporting public and private companies in the junior mining and resource sectors, specializing in financial reporting, audit readiness, and corporate compliance, with IPO and RTO experience
- ▶ CFO of Corporate Minds Financial and Nordique Resources (CNSX: NORD); former financial leadership roles at Metalmark Resources and Filament Health; prior experience at Crowe MacKay LLP and the Canada Revenue Agency



Dan McConnell
VP, Exploration,
Consultant

- ▶ Marine geologist with 25+ years of deepwater experience, specializing in high-resolution geophysics, seafloor mapping, and offshore resource surveys; contributor to major U.S. marine mineral assessments and author of 60+ technical papers and patents
- ▶ Extensive industry and leadership experience (Fugro, AOA Geophysics), including offshore expeditions and DOE advisory work; certified qualified person for polymetallic nodules and licensed professional geologist



Mark Handin
Advisor, Marine
Operations

- ▶ Senior maritime executive with 27+ years of global leadership in offshore energy, government services, and complex marine operations; currently President of Patriot Maritime overseeing ship management and support for U.S. government and commercial programs
- ▶ Extensive experience managing large offshore vessel fleets (Tidewater) and driving strategic transformation as COO of Maersk Supply Service, expanding into offshore wind and subsea project solutions



John Vonglis
Advisor

- ▶ Senior government, defense, and business leader with extensive public and private sector experience; currently advises NANO Nuclear Energy on global strategy and governance and has held leadership roles at major institutions like The Rockefeller Foundation and GAMCO
- ▶ Former Senate-confirmed CFO and Chief Risk Officer of the U.S. Department of Energy, acting Director of ARPA-E, and senior DoD leader; retired U.S. Army Reserve Colonel with 34 years of service across multiple U.S. administrations.



Other Management Team & Board Members

- ▶ Deep Sea will seek to onboard a Chief Technology Officer, with a focus on subsea mining operations
- ▶ Metals & Mining / Offshore Natural Minerals, Capital Markets, U.S. Government / Defense / Environmental Professionals

Capitalization Table

Deep Sea Minerals Corp.

	Current
Share Price	\$1.18
Current Basic Shares Outstanding	47,901,276
Warrants	385,074
Options	1,100,000
RSUs	725,000
Fully Diluted Equity Value (C\$MM)	\$58.49

Corporate Information

Trading Symbols

CSE:SEAS OTCQB:DSEAF FSE:X450

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Appendix



DEEP SEA
MINERALS

The Clarion-Clipperton Zone⁽²²⁾

The Paradigm Shift in America's Deep-Sea Mining Regulatory Environment

Key Highlights

Large Mineralization & Discovery Potential

CCZ holds a vast quantity of polymetallic nodules rich in critical minerals and rare earth elements; potential to supply a large portion of U.S. demand as land-based sources decline

Critical Minerals, Fueling Tomorrow's Technology

Polymetallic nodules provide multiple critical metals in a single nodule, many of which are vital in various defense, technology, energy, and industrial supply chains

Favourable Regulatory Environment

Critical minerals are an integral component of the U.S. national security agenda; amidst more favourable underwater mining policies, Deep Sea Minerals believes that now is the ideal time to advance critical minerals harvesting operations

Second Public-Market Mover Advantage

The Company believes there's an opportunity to create value at an early-stage as there is only one other publicly traded entity operating in the CCZ



~21.1B

Estimated dry tons of polymetallic nodules in the CCZ⁽¹⁾



+1.0MM km²

Designated Mining Area in CCZ



17

ISA Exploration Contracts Awarded



21

Issued Exploration Licenses Awarded⁽²⁾

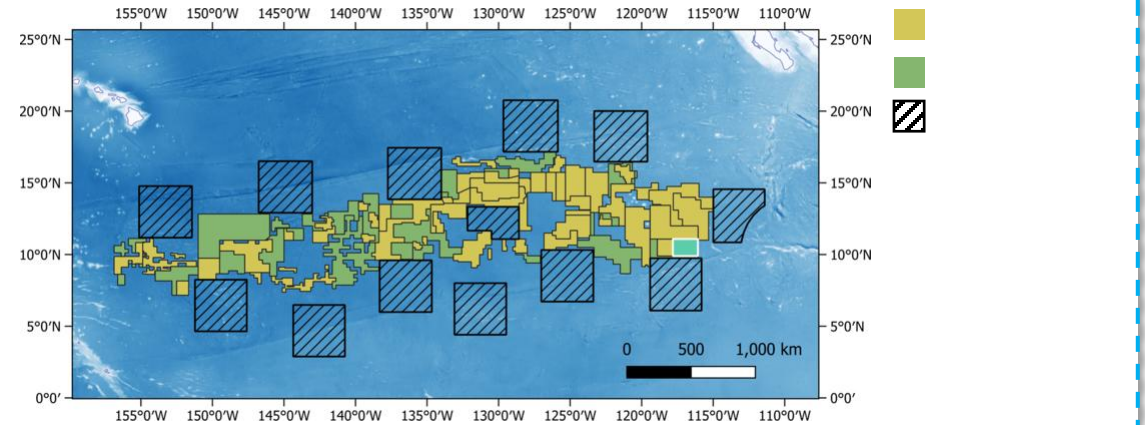


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Commercial Recovery Permits Awarded

CCZ At-A-Glance

Clarion-Clipperton Zone & NORI-D Study Area



The Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone⁽²³⁾

The Paradigm Shift in Cook Islands' Deep-Sea Mining Regulatory Environment

Key Highlights

Large Mineralization & Discovery Potential

Cook Islands EEZ is widely recognized for abundant polymetallic nodules containing high-value critical minerals; potential to support global supply

Critical Minerals, Powering the Energy Transition

Nodules contain nickel, cobalt, manganese, copper, and trace rare earth elements – essential for EV batteries, grid storage, wind turbines, and industrial supply chains

Favorable Governance & Institutional Structure

Cook Islands has established a dedicated Seabed Minerals Regulatory Body (SBMA) and a structured licensing framework, positioning the jurisdiction as an early leader in Pacific deep-sea minerals development

First Mover Advantage

The Company believes there's an opportunity to secure long-duration exposure to a frontier minerals system before broad international competition and regulatory tightening accelerates



~12B

Estimated wet tons of polymetallic nodules in the Cook Islands⁽¹⁾



+2.0MM km²

Designated Mining Area in the Cook Islands



3

Issued Exploration Licenses Awarded⁽²⁾



+250,000 km²

Licensed Area Held by Third Parties

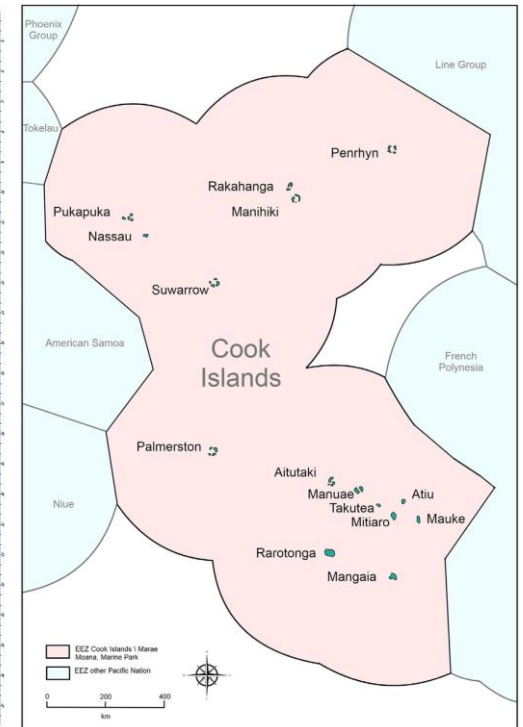
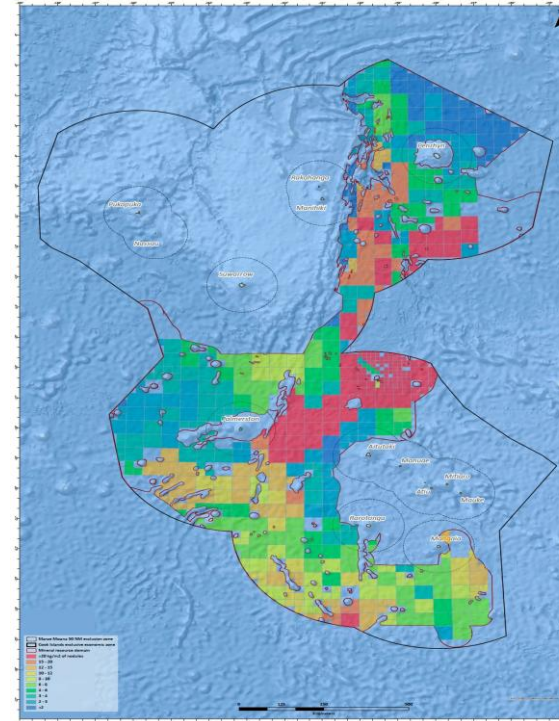


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Commercial Recovery Permits Awarded⁽²⁾

Cook Islands At-A-Glance

Cook Islands EEZ



Market Value of Energy Transition Minerals⁽¹⁾

Billions, US\$

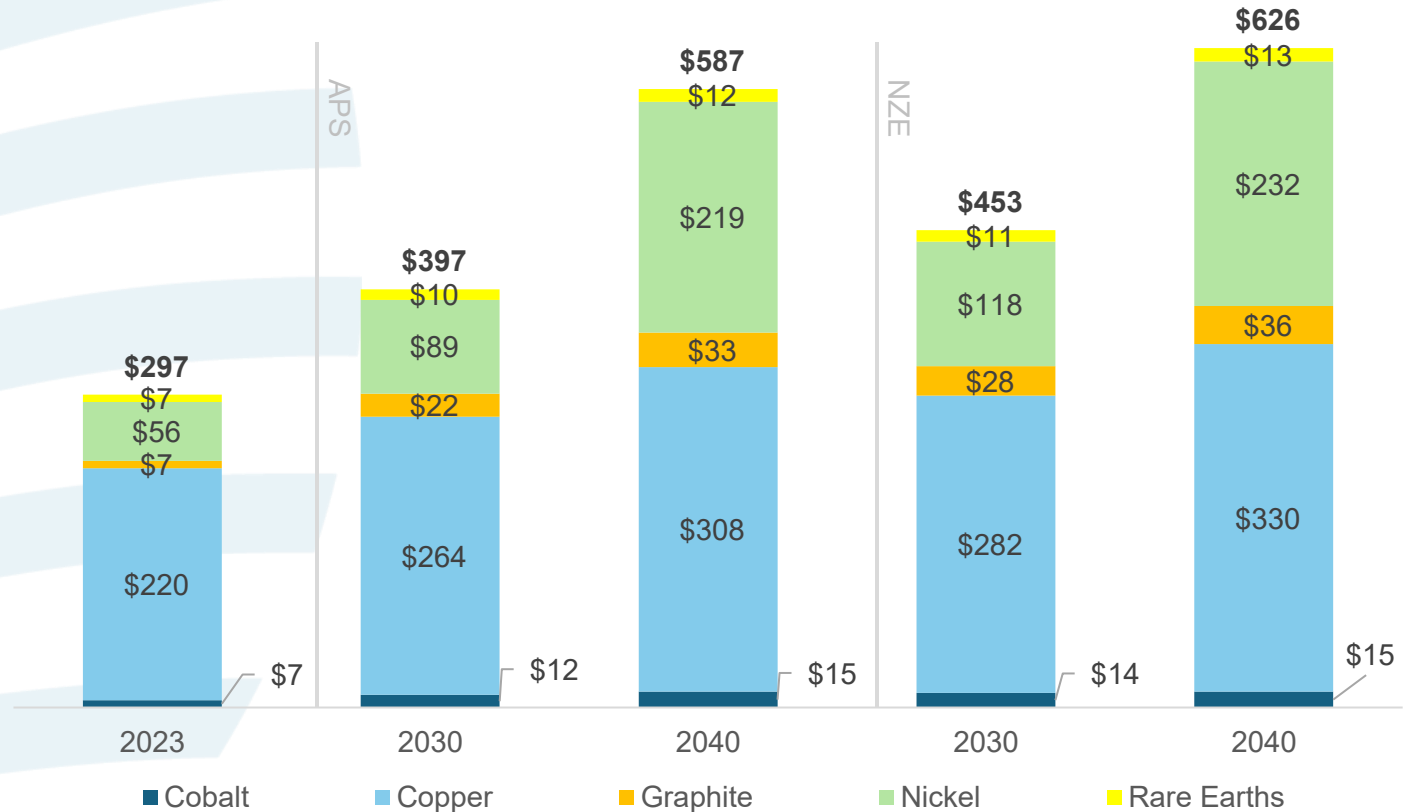
As clean energy deployment accelerates, demand for critical minerals rises. This chart compares projected market value growth for key energy-transition minerals under the International Energy Agency's (IEA) APS (countries achieve stated pledges) and NZE (a pathway consistent with global net-zero emissions by 2050), demonstrating how policy ambition shapes the scale of the minerals market through 2040

APS; Announced Pledges Scenario

- ▶ Assumes that all climate and energy targets that governments have announced (including NDCs and longer-term net-zero pledges) are fully met and on time, even if they are not yet backed by detailed policies. It's essentially "what happens if countries actually deliver on their stated ambitions"

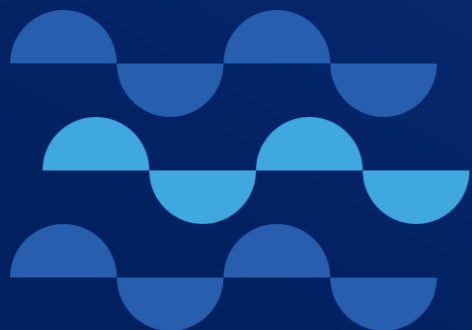
NZE; Net Zero Emissions by 2050

- ▶ IEA's pathway for the global energy system to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050, consistent with limited warming to around 1.5°C. It is more ambitious than APS and implies faster, deeper shifts in energy supply and demand (including much stronger deployment of clean energy technologies)



Endnotes

- (1) <https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/press-releases/boem-initiates-process-potential-mineral-lease-sale-offshore-virginia>
- (2) <https://www.iea.org/commentaries/with-new-export-controls-on-critical-minerals-supply-concentration-risks-become-reality>
- (3) <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-critical-minerals-outlook-2025/policy-mechanisms-for-diversified-mineral-supplies>, <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/ef5e9b70-3374-4caa-ba9d-19c72253bfc4/GlobalCriticalMineralsOutlook2025>
- (4) <https://isa.org.jm/exploration-contracts/>
- (5) <https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/70231662>
- (6) <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-critical-minerals-outlook-2025/overview-of-outlook-for-key-minerals>
- (7) <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean-energy-transitions>
- (8) <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean-energy-transitions/reliable-supply-of-minerals>
- (9) <https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/70231662>
- (10) <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-22-105507>
- (11) <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/unleashing-americas-offshore-critical-minerals-and-resources/>
- (12) <https://www.noaa.gov/news-release/noaa-accelerates-permitting-timeline-for-deep-seabed-mining-applications>
- (13) <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/unleashing-americas-offshore-critical-minerals-and-resources/>
- (14) <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2026/01/20/2026-01045/adjusting-imports-of-processed-critical-minerals-and-their-derivative-products-into-the-united>
- (15) <https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson/2026/02/2026-critical-minerals-ministerial/>
- (16) <https://isa.org.jm/exploration-contracts/polymetallic-nodules/>
- (17) <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-critical-minerals-outlook-2024>
- (18) <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/05/critical-minerals-energy-transition-supply-chain-challenges/>, <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-critical-minerals-outlook-2025>, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2214629624003645>
- (19) <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-22-105507>
- (20) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0025326X24007392>, <https://www.azomining.com/Article.aspx?ArticleID=1857>
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DEEP SEA

MINERALS