



ENERGY SECURITY



ENERGY SECURITY - KEY POINTS

- The United States has established itself as an energy superpower. Abundant American energy resources like natural gas, coal and nuclear power and the ability to innovate can power our nation for centuries.
- U.S. energy dominance not only powers our country but also supports our allies across the globe—making us and the rest of the world a safer place.
- Wind and solar energy remain dependent on resources monopolized by untrustworthy governments like China. We cannot sacrifice our energy security to our enemies for politicized, green-at-any-cost schemes.

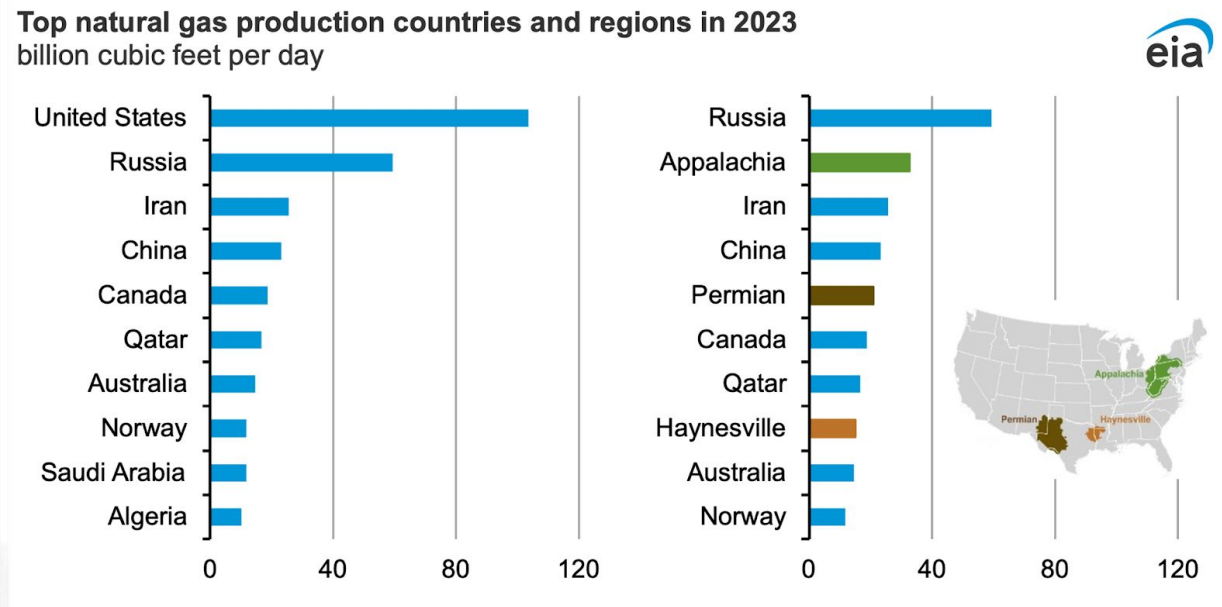


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- The United States has been the world's largest producer of natural gas since 2009, when it overtook Russia. ("Three U.S. regions each produce more natural gas than most countries," [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), 11/7/25)



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- The United States has been an annual net total energy exporter since 2019. ("U.S. energy facts explained," [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), Updated 7/15/24)
- In 2018, the U.S. surpassed Russia and Saudi Arabia to become the world's top producer of natural gas AND oil largely because of the U.S. shale revolution. ("The U.S. Leads Global Petroleum And Natural Gas Production With Record Growth In 2018," [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), 8/20/19; "What countries are the top producers and consumers of oil?," [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), Updated 4/11/24)
- In December 2020, for the first time in 35 years, the U.S. imported no weekly crude oil from Saudi Arabia. (Sheela Tobben and Julian Lee, "U.S. Imports No Saudi Crude for First Time in 35 Years," [Bloomberg](#), 1/6/21)
- Since 2023, the U.S. was the largest exporter of LNG by volume in the world. ("The United States was the world's largest liquefied natural gas exporter in 2023," [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), 4/1/24; Curtis Williams, "US sets new LNG export records in banner year marked by new capacity," [Reuters](#), 1/2/26)



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- The U.S. in 2025 became the first country to export more than 100 million metric tons (mmt) of liquefied natural gas in a single year, powered by the startup of production from new plants. (Curtis Williams, "US sets new LNG export records in banner year marked by new capacity," [Reuters](#), 1/2/26)
- As of 2022, we have shipped U.S. LNG to over 35 countries around the globe — and counting. ("Exports," [Center for Liquefied Natural Gas](#), 2022)
- According to the Center for Liquid Natural Gas, "Secure, reliable U.S. liquefied natural gas (LNG) is playing a critical role in stabilizing global energy markets, especially those in Europe." ("U.S. LNG Exports: Regulatory Certainty in Time of Crisis," [Center for Liquefied Natural Gas](#), 2022)
- U.S. LNG export capacity will likely increase from 11.5 billion cubic feet per day in 2023 to 24.4. in 2028—more than doubling in the next five years. ("North America's LNG export capacity is on track to more than double by 2028," [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), 9/3/24)

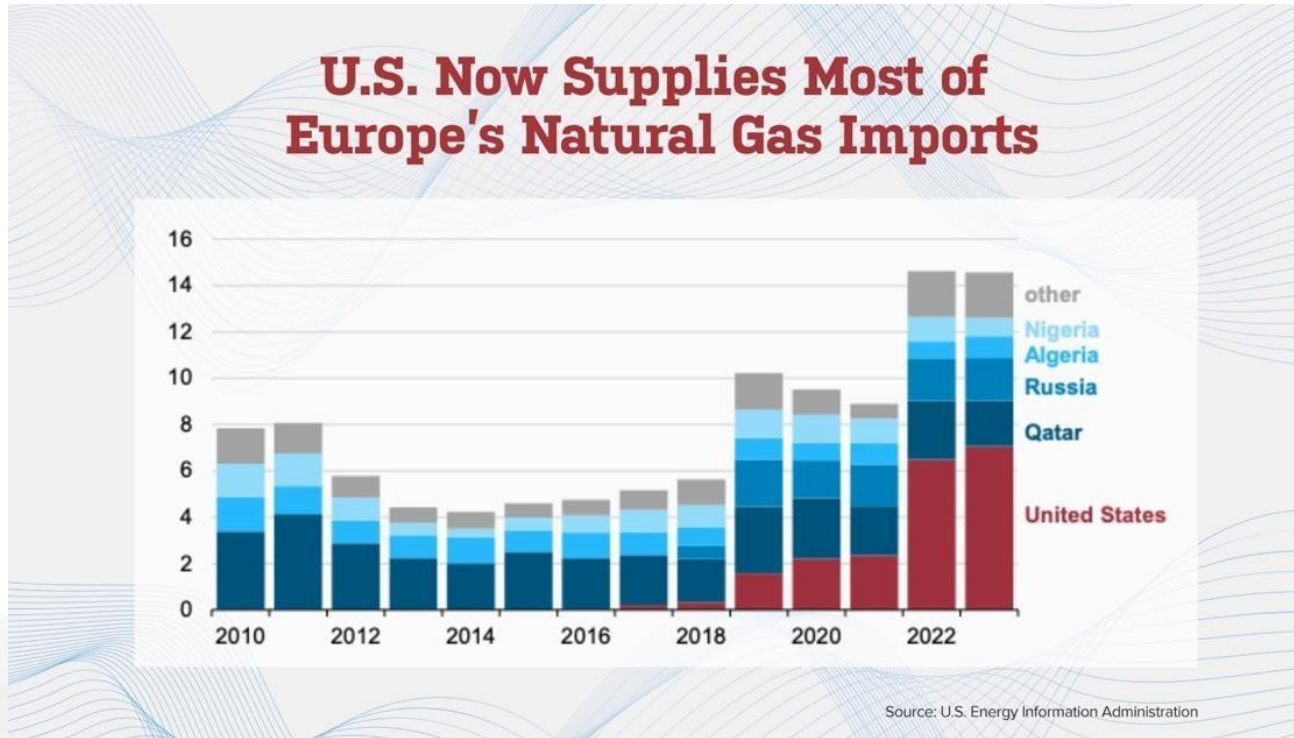


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- The U.S. is now the top source of natural gas for Europe—providing stability at a time when resources from Russia and elsewhere have been anything but. (“The United States remained the largest liquefied natural gas supplier to Europe in 2023,” U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2/29/24)

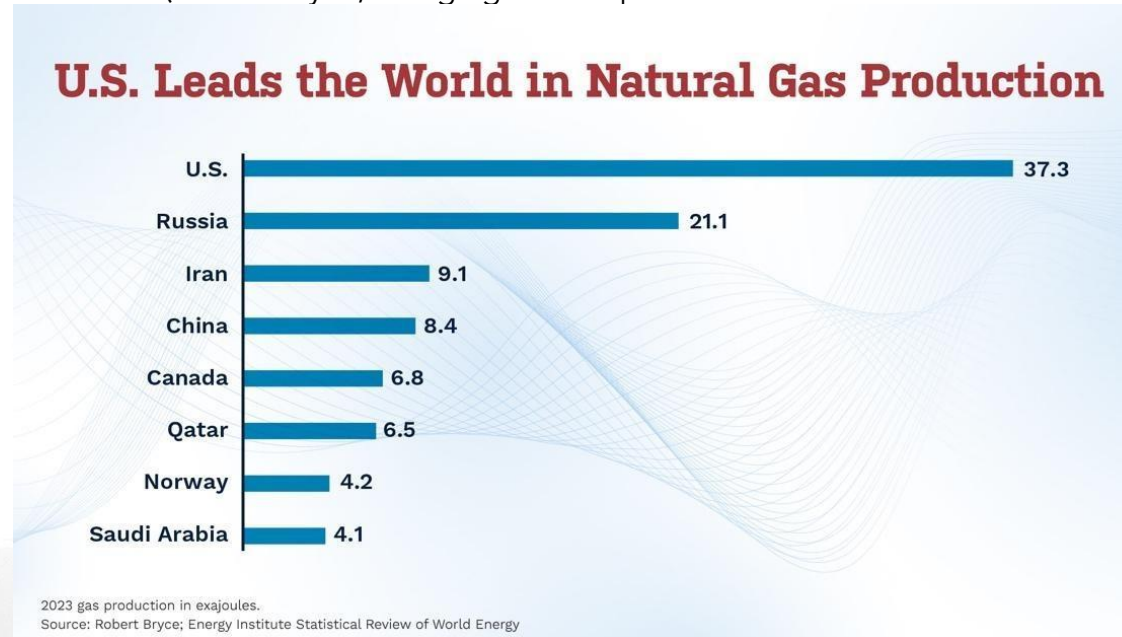


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- As energy author Robert Bryce puts it: "If that happens, US LNG export capacity will equal or exceed, the gas production of both Iran and China. (In 2023, Iran produced 24.3 Bcf/d, and China produced 22.7 Bcf/d). That, ladies and gentlemen, is evidence that the US is a natural gas superpower." (Robert Bryce, "Surging LNG Exports Show US Is A Global Nat Gas Superpower," [Robert Bryce Substack](#), 3/8/25)
- According to Bryce's analysis of data, the U.S. is now producing more natural gas than Canada, China, Iran, Norway and Qatar combined. (Robert Bryce, "Surging LNG Exports Show US Is A Global Nat Gas Superpower," [Robert Bryce Substack](#), 3/8/25)

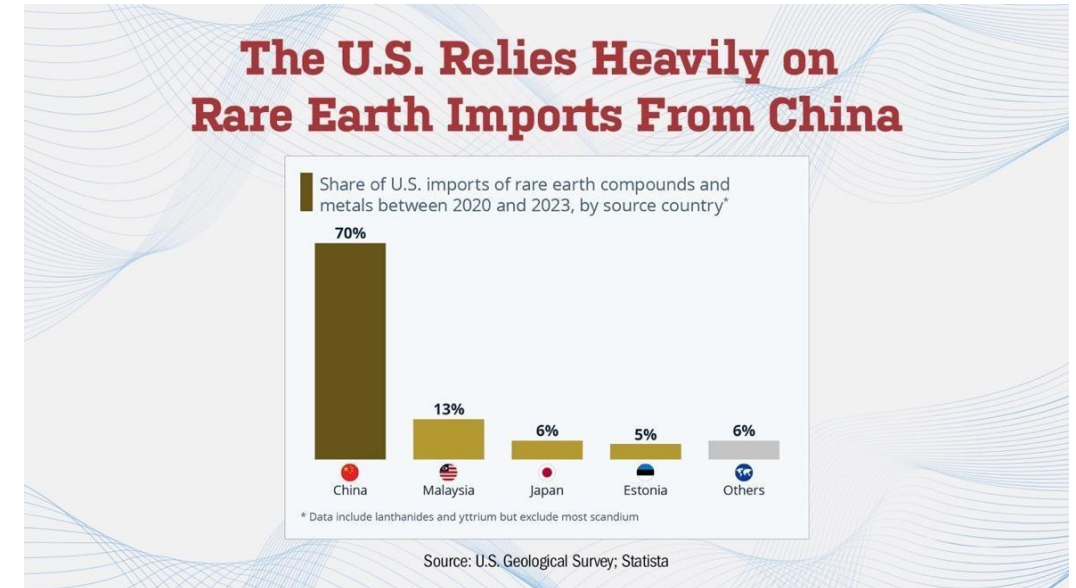


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- Solar panels require rare earth metals such as yttrium or europium, and wind power uses vast quantities of neodymium in the magnets that help convert wind energy to electricity. Several rare earth elements, such as neodymium and dysprosium, are critical to the motors used in electric vehicles. And, rare earths are used in rechargeable batteries for electric and hybrid cars. (James MacDonald, "The Downside To Renewable Energy," JSTOR Daily, 5/6/19; "U.S. Dependence On China's Rare Earth: Trade War Vulnerability," Reuters, 6/27/19)
- China has 70% of the world's rare earth mining and has a stranglehold on 90% of rare earth refining capacity. From 2020 to 2023, China accounted for 70 percent of U.S. rare earth imports, with Malaysia, Japan and Estonia filling in the rest. (Felix Richter, "The U.S. Relies Heavily on Rare Earth Imports From China," Statista, 4/14/25)



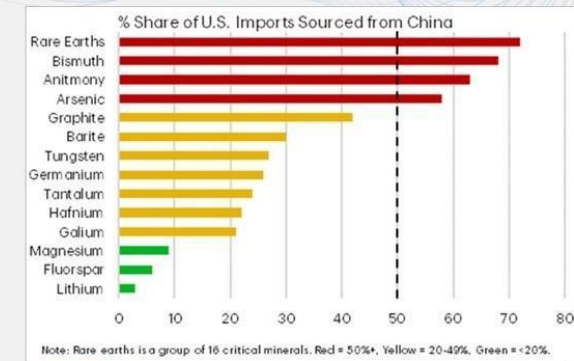
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- According to TD Economics, "In 2022, the United States designated fifty minerals as critical to the U.S. economy and national security as experiences with supply chain disruptions during the pandemic elucidated the potential for future trade vulnerabilities. For most of these minerals, the U.S. has minimal domestic deposits or refining capacity and as such is largely dependent on its trading partners to procure the supplies that it needs. China dominates global refining capacity for over half of the critical minerals listed, which creates a challenge for the U.S. amid rising trade tensions between the two nations." (Andrew Foran, "U.S. Trade Vulnerabilities in Critical Minerals: Pressure Points Amid Rising Tensions," [TD Economics](#), 10/22/24)

China Supplies More Than Half of U.S. Imports of 19 Critical Minerals



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; TD Economics



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- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo—a major source of cobalt—mines have been found to be unsafe and employ child labor. And, in China, mines have poisoned water and soil and caused “cancer villages” in impoverished areas. (Annie Kelly, “Apple and Google named in US lawsuit over Congolese child cobalt mining deaths,” *The Guardian*, 12/16/19; Alice Su, “The hidden costs of China’s rare-earth trade,” *Los Angeles Times*, 7/29/19)
- China dominates global battery production with its grid 70% coal-fueled: EVs using Chinese batteries will create more carbon-dioxide than saved by replacing oil-burning engines. (Mark Mills, “We’ll Never Have an Energy Transition,” *City Journal*, 3/19/25)
- For security and reliability, an average of two months of national demand for hydrocarbons are in storage at any time. Today, barely two hours of national electricity demand can be stored in all utility-scale batteries plus all batteries in one million electric cars in America. (Mark Mills, “We’ll Never Have an Energy Transition,” *City Journal*, 3/19/25)



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Thank You

