

The Geopolitics of Strategic Minerals



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Geopolitics:

"The relation of international political power to the geographic setting."

Saul B. Cohen





No great nation willingly allows its standard of life and culture to be lowered and no great power accepts the risk that it will go hungry

Hjalmar Schacht,

German Minister of Economics, 1937





"The consumption of our latest reserves of chromium ore (Turkish) would have ended the war by January 1, 1946 at the very latest."

Albert Speer





In almost every metal or mineral-fuel category, American consumption since the outbreak of WWI had exceeded the entire quantity of that material used anywhere in the world since the beginning of time.

- The President's Materials Policy Commission, 1951





- The US imports approximately 60% of its petroleum consumption.
- The US imports over 80% of its most important strategic minerals: Chromium/PGM/Manganese/Cobalt/ Rare Earth Elements.
- Sixty one percent of the 18 minerals on which the US is 100% import dependent are produced in China.



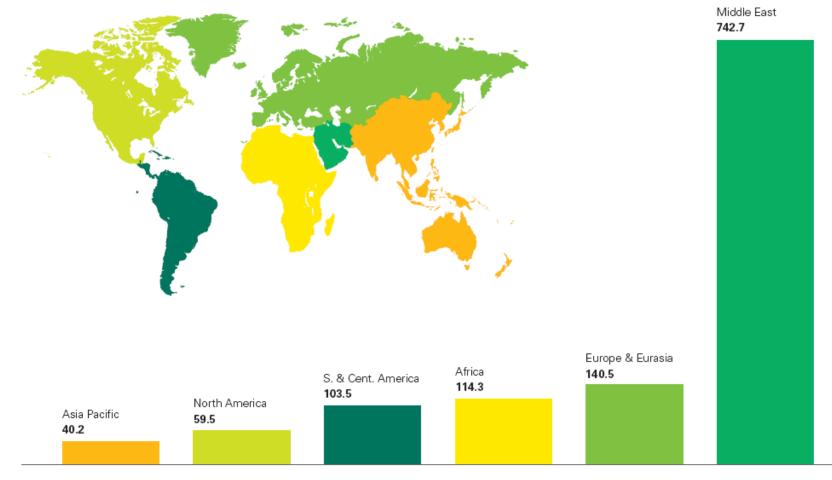
"Our aim is to gain control of the two great treasure houses on which the West depends. The energy treasure house of the Persian Gulf and the mineral treasure house of Central and Southern Africa."

Leonid Brezhnev, Prague 1973



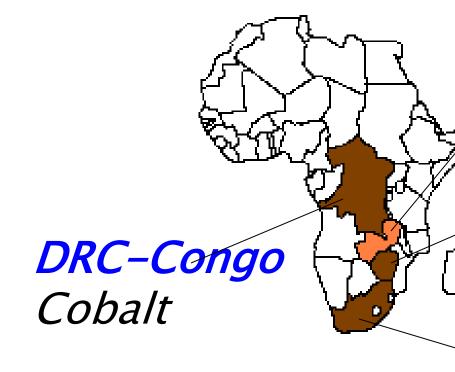


Proved reserves at end 2005 Thousand million barrels



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2006



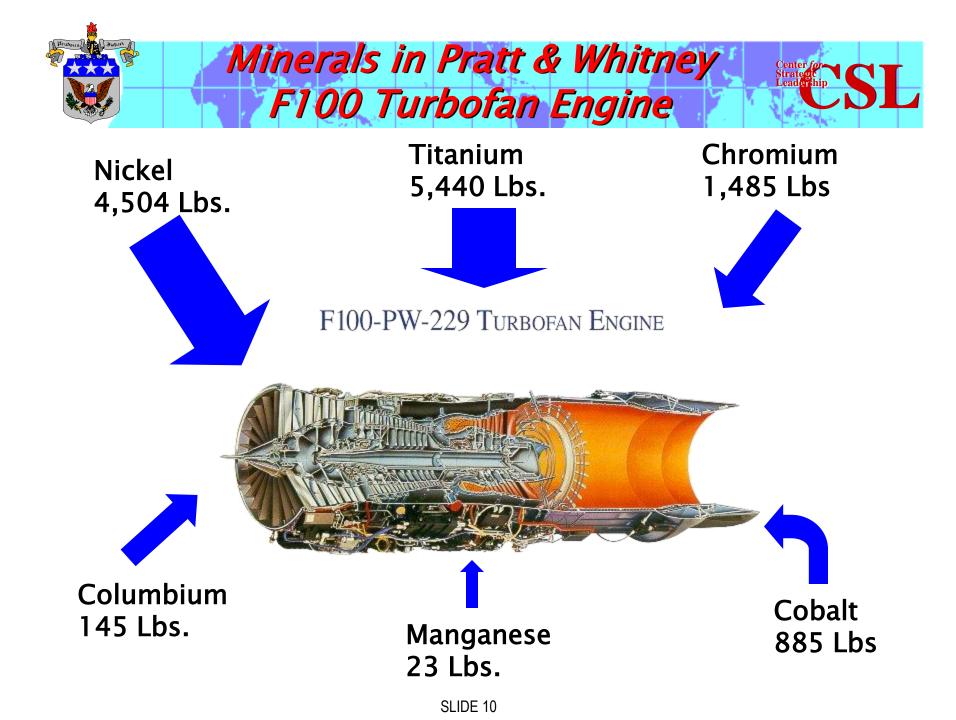


Zambia Cobalt

> Zimbabwe Chromium

South Africa

- Manganese
- Chromium
- Platinum



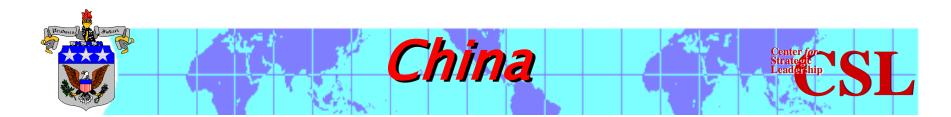


Depending on the place -- growing, static, or aging 2000 to 2025 *Total population in millions*

China:1,262.5 to 1,453.1India:1,002.7 to 1,396.0

Japan: Russia: 126.7 to 117.8 146 to 128.1





- Second largest GDP
- S World's largest military
- Nuclear weapons
- Social Unrest
- Seeks regional/global leadership role
- Mineral import dependent



- Economic growth critical to social stability
 & CCP survival
- Rising unemployment/urban-rural gap,



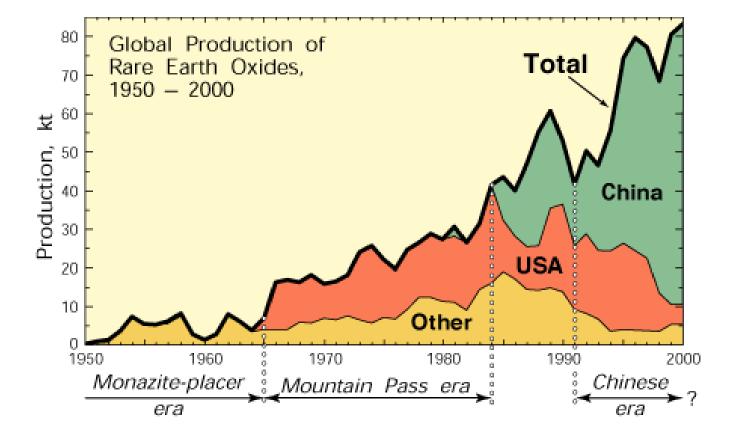
Bayan Obo Iron and Rare Earth Mine, Inner Mongolia. SLIDE 13



是故百戰百勝, 非善之善者也;不戰而屈人之兵, 善之善者也。

Therefore one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the most skillful. Seizing the enemy without fighting is the most skillful.





Global Production of Rare Earth Oxides, 1950-2000. 20 Nov. 2002. United States Geological Survey (USGS). 20 Nov. 2002. USGS. 15 June 2009 http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2002/fs087-02/. SLIDE 15

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Mineral commodity	<u>Percent of imports to U.S.</u>
Antimony	56%
Barite	95%
Fluorspar	40%
Indium	35%
Magnesium compou	nds 78%
Rare earths	97%
Tungsten	43%
Yttrium	75%



- Only 21 of the 45 minerals with proven
 reserves in China met its domestic demand in
 2010.
- By 2020, the figure will fall to only six minerals.

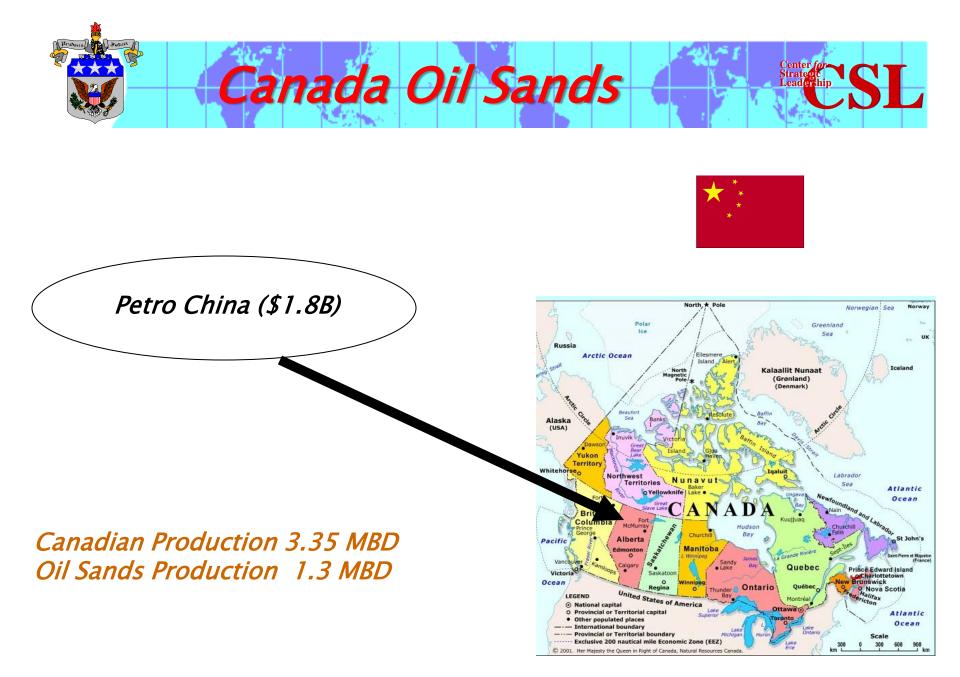


http://www.domain-b.com/economy/worldeconomy/20090406_ambassador_defends.html

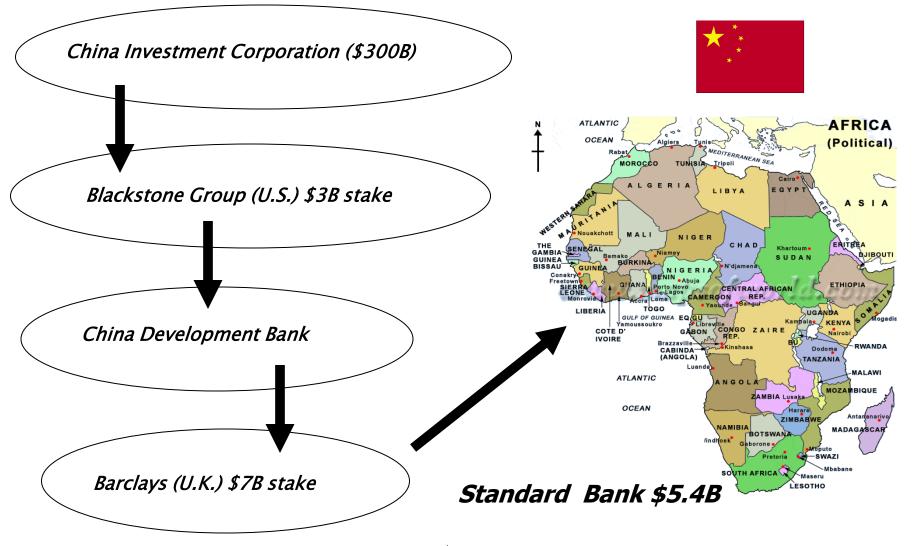
China Mineral Diplomacy

- Driven by economy & import dependence
- Do not trust market or U.S. influence
- Go Out Strategy-control source -UNOCAL
- Pay high price
- Unencumbered by principles
- 🔮 Isolate Taiwan
- Backed by \$ resources



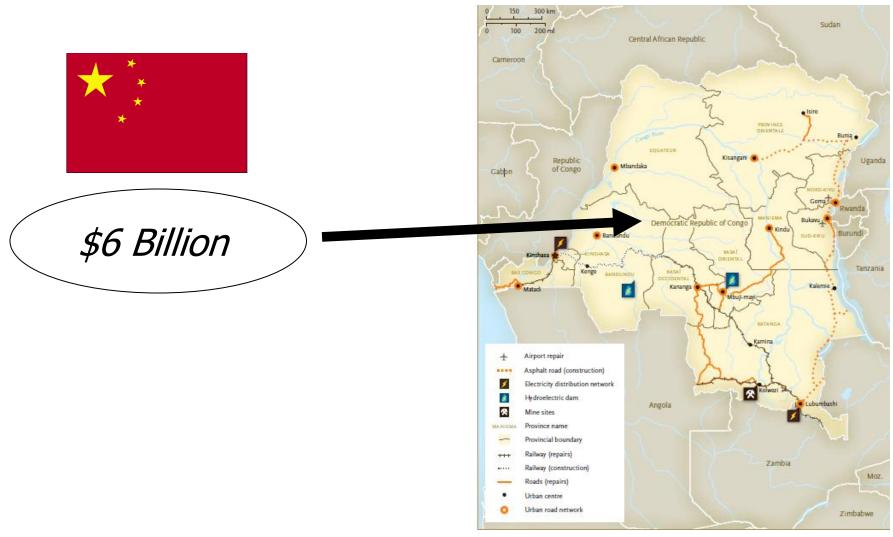






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Liberian children greet China's president, Hu Jintao, on his arrival in Monrovia. Photographer Herwig/Reuters

http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/feb/08/development.topstories3

Minerals Strategies

China- "Go Out Strategy" 1999

European Commission "EU Raw Materials Strategy" 2008

Japan- "Strategy for Ensuring Stable Supplies of Rare Metals" 2009

United States ?



- Make Strategic Resource Access an Objective of the National Security Strategy
- Revitalize the National Defense Stockpile.
- Recognize USGS as a National Security Resource and Increase Their Funding to Collect, Analyze and Disseminate Minerals Data.
- Strategic Communication to Congress, Public: Why Important!







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