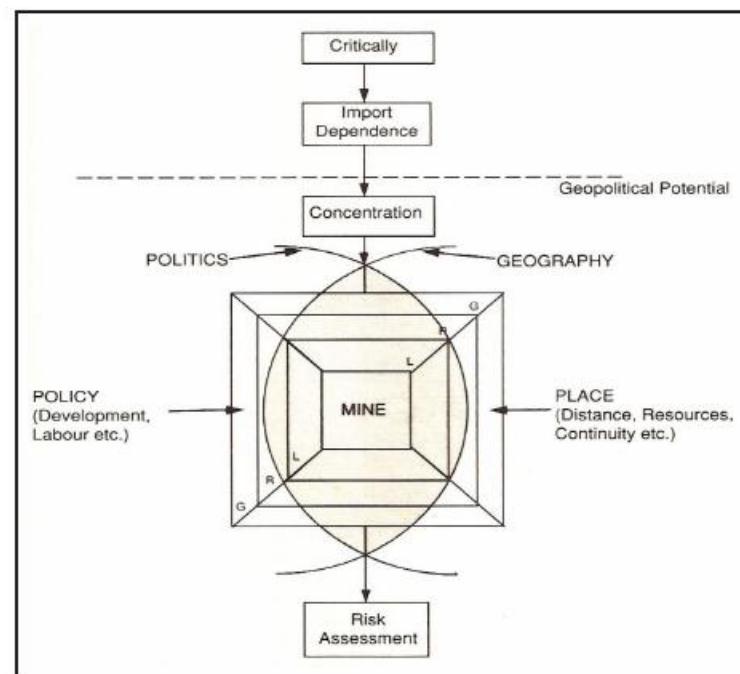
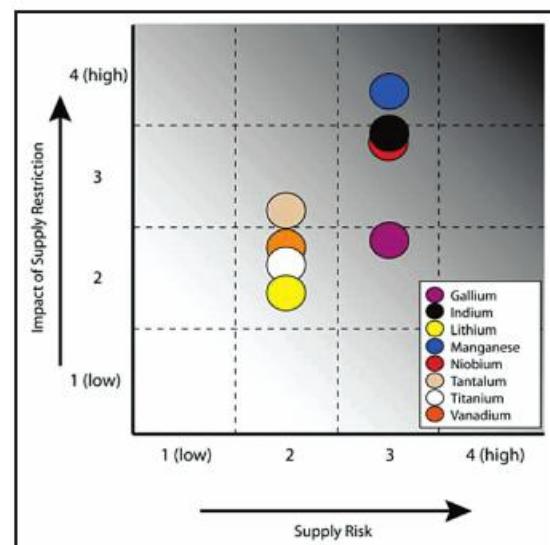


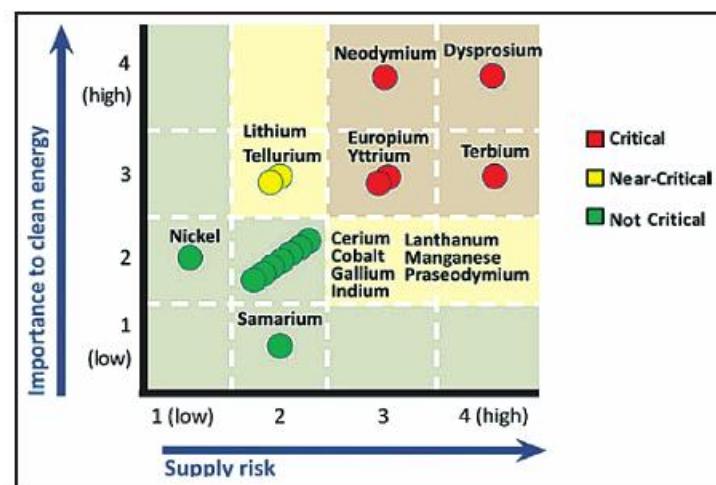
شکل ۱- مدل ارزیابی ریسک ژئوپلیتیکی
برای کانی‌ها و عناصر استراتژیک
. (Anderson, 1990)



شکل ۲- ماتریس حیاتی برای فلزاتی که از آنها تنها منگنز، ایندیم و نیوبیم حیاتی هستند
. (NRC, 2007)



شکل ۳- ماتریس حیاتی برای تعدادی از عناصر به کاررفته در انرژی‌های پاک
. (DoE, 2011)



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Investigations on methods for assessment of critical and strategic minerals and elements with a special focus on geoeconomics of fluorspar in Iran

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Received: 2015 July 26

Accepted: 2016 January 12

Abstract

Before the Cold War, strategic materials supply and related studies were mainly affected by military competition between the East and the West. The example is the assessment of the geopolitical risk factors by Anderson for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. However, after the Cold War and the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the development of Chinese economy, more and more Western countries began to be concerned of the vulnerability against the suppliers of minerals. The main reason for this is geopolitical developments and turning of militarism and geoeconomy to Geoeconomics and priority of economy. The methods for assessment of the post-Cold War are based on confrontation between the north and the south and provide more economic security or economic power and also provide needed goods and protection of the environment. New methods started with research of the National Council of United States of America by innovating the two-dimensioned criticality matrix including economic importance and supply risk, and Graedel studies actually follow its principles. Investigations by Geological Survey and Department of Defense in the United States, the European Union and German industry show that fluorspar is a strategic mineral. Economic value of fluorspar is from its usage in production of steel, aluminum, hydrofluorocarbon, teflon and new and clean energy. Investigations on fluorspar producing countries during the last fifteen years in this research show that although Iran has achieved the 10th rank in the world with one percent of the world production, but still is one of the main importer of intermediate goods made using this mineral among neighboring countries. Therefore, the first step in improving the country's situation in this regard is essential investment for systematic and in-depth exploration, especially in the central Alborz, with the goal of increasing fluorspar reserves and to supply raw materials for the aluminum industry in the country, the industry in which countries at the south of Iran as competitors have been very active by large investments, due to low cost energy.

Keywords: Geoeconomics, Critical and strategic minerals, Supply risk, Economic importance, Fluorspar.

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