

Rent Assessment in the System of “Smart Regulation” Rare Earth Business

Bogdanov SV* and Chernyy SA

State University of Management, Moscow, Russia

The increased demand for Rare Earth Metals (RE) due to the active development of the industries which end users of these products. It is known that about 20-30% of national consumption of REE falls on state-controlled military and space industry, where rare earth elements are positioned in the structure of construction materials, optical and electronic equipment. Sharp price changes on the world market over the past few years, the increasing demand in high-tech industries for specialized products and monopolization of export deliveries of Chinese manufacturers REE formed 4-7% of their deficit on the market. This deficit is expected to continue in the coming 2-3 years, and on some elements, as shown by the preliminary analysis of a conjuncture of the world market (Table 1), can be significant, even crucial.

Mineral resources base of modern rare-earth business is very diverse and heterogeneous in its mineralogical composition and geographical location. Various kinds of mineral raw materials are divided into primary (natural) and secondary (anthropogenic) sources and deposits of these elements are characterized by a complex structure of ores. In each field there are many industrial extracted metals with similar characteristics. Their selective extraction in the form of oxide or metal difficult or even technically impossible, so in terms of real production of mineral raw materials are extracted components that includes most or all items, and then distinguish them in total concentrate, which remove individual metals. Many technologies for oxides and metals of high and ultra-high purity are critical, as evidenced by the importance of their application in various industries and products both civil and military purposes [1-3].

It is known that rare earth metals relatively widely distributed in the earth's crust, however, their natural concentration in the ore is small. Because of this, only a small portion of deposits profitable for development at the modern level of technology development. The main industrial sources of rare earth minerals are the latest, monazite,

*Corresponding author: Bogdanov SV, State University of Management, Moscow, Russia, Tel: +7-915-330-57-65; E-mail: bsv-29@yandex.ru

Received June 24, 2014; Accepted July 07, 2014; Published July 28, 2014

Citation: Bogdanov SV, Chernyy SA (2014) Rent Assessment in the System of “Smart Regulation” Rare Earth Business. *J Powder Metall Min* 3: 123. doi:[10.4172/2168-9806.1000123](https://doi.org/10.4172/2168-9806.1000123)

Copyright: © 2014 Bogdanov SV, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation:

JSC "Chepetsky mechanical plant", JSC "Apatit", JSC "Akron", CJSC "North-Western phosphorous company" is quite acceptable and it is advisable to create the holding of the unique specialized on production of rare earth products with complex processing of own and purchased raw materials and immobile man-made waste.

Financing of works on creation of the holding on the basis of constructive public-private partnership can be carried out on the basis of the following provisions:

- t e government remains important functions of strategic management of industrial policy and control in the sphere of ensuring consumer product quality, and environmental security.
- t Operational control can be transferred to joint-stock and private business structures.
- t e failure of States to compensate for the losses of the enterprise during its production and economic activity and the withdrawal of the state from the ownership of the enterprise.
- t Losses are to be covered by the excess profits of real consumers of a commodity output on the domestic market and profit from foreign trade operations in world regional markets (control over the fiscal authorities).
- t Goal is to achieve optimal public effect.

References

1. Investor presentation of Lynas Corporation Ltd.
2. Kingsnorth D (2012) Rare earth industry: A delicate balance act / Presentation of IMCOA&Curtin University for Technology Metal Summit, Toronto.
3. US Department of Energy (2011) Critical materials strategy / Report of US Department of Energy.

Humphries M (2013) Rare Earth Elements: The Global Supply Chain, USA.
Russian federation (2014) Rare Earth metals, Russia.
Rosatom JSC (2011) Prospects of extraction, production and use of rare-earth metals. The 1-St all-Russia scientific-practical conference, 141.
7. Rosatom, JSC (2012) International conference on Rare earth elements: Geology, chemistry, production and application 169.
Rare Earth Industry Assessment and Price Forecast from 19.04.2012 / Report of Asian Metal Ltd. for Tantalus Rare Earths 827 672.2026 Tm ()Tj EMC ET BT /TT1 1