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方政治人物这种“选择性失明”的做法，不仅曲解了中国在稀土开采、生产和贸易等领域实行有序管理的初衷，也漠视了目前全球稀土生产和消费方面存在的极端不平衡状况。

The “ alternative blindness ” of Western political figures is not only a misinterpretation of China ’ s original intention to implement an orderly management in exploitation, production and trade of rare earth, but also a disregard of the current extreme imbalance in global production and consumption of rare earth. 多方数据都表明，中国稀土资源储量与产量之间的严重失衡，已成为中国越来越难以承受之重。 Figures from several different sources indicates China ’ s grave imbalance in the reserve and production of rare earth is becoming an increasingly unbearable burden. 据中国商务部和中国稀土学会等官方和民间机构的统计，中国目前拥有全球30%的稀土资源，如果按人均资源量计算，已属稀土资源相对稀缺的国家，但稀土产量但却占全球的90%以上。 According to the statistics of Ministry of Commerce, China Rare Earth Society and some nongovernmental institutions, China, though possessing 30% of global reserve, is relatively scarce per capita in rare earth, but it makes up over 90% of global production. 美国一份名为《稀土元素全球供应链条》的报告则显示，2009年，中国稀土储量占全球的36%，产量占世界的97%；美国稀土储量占世界13%，而产量为零；俄罗斯储量占世界19%，产量为零；澳大利亚储量为540万吨，产量为零。 As is shown in a U.S. report named Rare Earth Elements Global Supply Chains, in 2009, China accounts 36% of global rare earth reserve but with 97% of global production. The figures of U.S. are respectively

13% vs 0, Russia 19% vs 0 and Australia 5.4 million tons vs 0. 相关推荐：  
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