



2007 Minerals Yearbook

MONTENEGRO

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF MONTENEGRO

By Mark Brininstool

In 2006, Montenegro formally seceded from Serbia and Montenegro, which was the remnant of what was formerly known as Yugoslavia. Montenegro's mineral industry included the mining and processing of bauxite, dimension stone, and gravel. Metal production included alumina refining for primary aluminum smelting and steel output; mineral fuels production was limited to lignite and small amounts of brown coal (table 1).

According to the latest available data (2006), mining and quarrying contributed about 1.3% of the total gross domestic product. In 2007, the value of output of industrial minerals and metal ores (bauxite) increased by 78% and 1.2%, respectively; the value of coal and lignite production decreased by about 22%; and the value of mining and quarrying activities increased by 1.5% (Montenegro Statistical Office, 2008, p. 71, 117). In terms of volume, the production of bauxite increased by 1% compared with that of 2006. The output of aluminum, steel, and alumina increased by about 11%, 6.5%, and 1.5%, respectively, compared with that of 2006. Production of lignite decreased by about 20% (table 1). The total value of imports and exports of crude materials, except fuels, in 2007 was

\$53,989 thousand¹ and \$52,223 thousand, respectively; the total value of imports and exports of mineral fuels and lubricants was \$377,902 thousand and \$10,427 thousand, respectively (Montenegro Statistical Office, 2008, p. 136).

Outlook

Montenegro's mineral production is expected to remain modest and will be used primarily to serve domestic economic needs.

Reference Cited

Montenegro Statistical Office, 2008, Statistical yearbook of Montenegro 2008: Podgorica, Montenegro, Montenegro Statistical Office, December, 340 p. (Accessed January 15, 2009, at <http://www.monstat.cg.yu/EngPublikacije.htm>.)

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from European Union euros (€) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the rate of €0.73=US\$1.00.

TABLE 1
MONTENEGRO: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
METALS						
Aluminum, gross weight:						
Alumina, calcined	239,739	245,005	235,196	236,740	240,186	
Bauxite	540,051	610,000	672,345	659,370	667,053	
Metal, ingot, primary	116,744	115,080	116,995	121,762	135,151	
Iron and steel, crude steel	58,791 ^r	151,188 ^r	103,567 ^r	163,165 ^r	173,849	
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Gravel	cubic meters	77,198	43,087	47,948	82,933	92,914
Lime	thousand metric tons	8,136	10,591	6,008	8,118	7,089
Natural sand	cubic meters	352	--	--	--	--
Salt (sea water evaporate)		32,500	20,000	15,000	5,000	20,000
Stone, excluding quartz and quartzite, dimension, crude:						
Ornamental (marble blocks)	square meters	29,844	12,321	21,404	43,057	51,186
Crushed and broken, n.e.s. ³	cubic meters	49,981	41,936	92,506	98,360 ^r	161,970
Other, stone products	do.	40,399	33,919	26,149	54,191 ^r	60,165
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Coal:						
Brown		--	--	9,000	10,000	7,000
Lignite		1,618,000	1,514,000	1,288,016	1,502,334	1,195,515

²Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. ^rRevised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through February 28, 2009.

²In addition to commodities listed, common clay and diatomite also are produced, and tellurium may be recovered as a copper refinery byproduct, but available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Not elsewhere specified.