



2009 Minerals Yearbook

EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA
[ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA

By Steven T. Anderson, Mark Brininstool, Alfredo C. Gurmendi,
Richard M. Levine, Harold R. Newman, Alberto Alexander Perez,
Glenn J. Wallace, and David R. Wilburn

As a subset of the Eurasian landmass, the region of Europe and Central Eurasia encompasses continental territory that extends from the Atlantic coast of Europe to the Pacific coast of Russia and includes Iceland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Greenland in the northwest Atlantic Ocean and Sakhalin and Kurile Islands in the Pacific Ocean are also covered in this volume. The region hosts a number of political and economic organizations that have a role in the mineral economies of the member countries. In 2009, the European Union (EU) consisted of 27 countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). The euro area (also referred to as the eurozone) comprised the 16 member states of the EU that had adopted the euro (€) as their currency (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain) and in which a single monetary policy is conducted under the responsibility of the European Central Bank. In 2009, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland were members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Iceland applied for EU membership in July, and negotiations were expected to start in 2010. Liechtenstein is not listed separately in the tables for this chapter (tables 1-4; European Central Bank, 2010, p. 262; European Free Trade Area, 2010, p. 3, 13; International Monetary Fund, 2010, p. 149).

In 2009, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) included 11 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan). The 47-member Council of Europe included 7 of the 8 remaining central and eastern European countries listed in the tables for this chapter (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia), and only Kosovo was not yet a member of any of the major supranational bodies in the region. In addition to Kosovo, six other countries that we consider in this regional chapter (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) were also not members of the Council of Europe. All of the members of the EFTA and the EU were also members of the Council of Europe (tables 1-4; International Monetary Fund, 2010, p. 58, 149-151, 156-159; Council of Europe, 2011).

Acknowledgments

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) acknowledges and thanks the following foreign Government agencies, international institutions, and private research organizations for providing mineral production statistics, basic economic data, and other mineral-related information:

- Albania—Institute of Statistics (INSTAT);
- Armenia—National Statistical Service;
- Austria—Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft, Familie und Jugend;
- Azerbaijan—State Statistical Committee of the Azerbaijan Republic;
- Belarus—Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus;
- Belgium—Statistics Belgium (StatBel);
- Croatia—Statistical Information and Documentation Division;
- Czech Republic—Czech Geological Survey, Ministry of Industry and Trade;
- Denmark—Danmark og Gronlands Geologisk Undersogelse;
- Estonia—Geological Survey of Estonia;
- Finland—Statistics Finland;
- France—Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM);
- Germany—Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe;
- Hungary—Magyar Köztársaság Gazdasági És Közlekedési Minisztérium Magyar Geológiai Szógalat (Hungarian Geological Survey);
- Iceland—Statistics Iceland;
- Ireland—Geological Survey of Ireland;
- Italy—Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT);
- Kazakhstan—Agency on Statistics;
- Kyrgyzstan—Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Lithuania—Statistics Lithuania;
- Luxembourg—Central Statistical Service;
- Netherlands—Staatstoezicht op de Mijnen [State Supervision of Mines];
- Poland—Central Statistical Office;
- Portugal—Instituto Geológico Mineiro-Division de Statistical Studies;
- Romania—National Institute of Statistics;
- Slovakia—Statistical Office;
- Slovenia—Slovenian Government;
- Ukraine—State Statistics Committee; and
- United Kingdom—British Geological Survey.

General Economic Conditions

From March through December 2008, the global economic downturn contributed to a decrease in the prices of many metals, industrial minerals, mineral fuels, and other commodities worldwide, including decreases in the price of nickel (−69%), lead (−68%), copper (−63%), crude petroleum (−61%), zinc (−56%), aluminum (−50%), and tin (−43%), although the prices of these same mineral commodities subsequently increased by 89%, 85%, 126%, 78%, 72%, 50%, and 83%, respectively, from January 2009 through August 2010. Perhaps more importantly for the mineral industries of many countries in Europe and Central Eurasia, the downturn had a negative effect on growth in demand for end-use products that require minerals intensively as inputs in the production process (for example, many products produced by the construction, chemicals, engineering, and machinery and equipment sectors). For those countries, and especially those of western Europe, the decrease in commodity prices (even if temporary) helped lower costs and keep some of the lower-cost mineral processing capacity and industrial production of end-use goods from being closed down in 2009. On the other hand, global demand for many raw minerals appeared to grow substantially in 2009 (especially during the second half of the year), and the prices of some mineral commodities appeared to increase, which benefitted the gross domestic products (GDPs) of at least a few of the countries in Europe and Central Eurasia that produced and exported minerals mainly in crude form (European Commission, 2008; 2011, p. 2, 19-20; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 18-24; International Monetary Fund, 2010, p. 51-56; World Bank, The, 2010a, p. 24; 2010b, p. xviii).

The World Bank estimated that the combined real gross domestic product (real GDP) of 30 countries in Europe and Central Eurasia (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan) decreased by about 6% in 2009 compared with an increase of about 7% in 2007 and determined the three main factors in the pre-downturn economic growth in these 30 countries to be capital (in)flows, commodity prices, and strong growth in export markets. The World Bank expected that these three drivers of economic growth would have to return to much higher levels than in 2008 or 2009 for a return to anything close to the growth rate in the combined real GDP for these 30 countries in 2007, but the World Bank did not expect economic output to return to even 2008 levels on a widespread basis in most of these countries until possibly 2013 (World Bank, The, 2010a, p. 24; 2010b, p. xix).

Notable exceptions to the overall trend of decreased real GDP in the countries of the region were increases in the real GDP of Azerbaijan (9.3%), Uzbekistan (8.1%), Turkmenistan (6.1%), Tajikistan (3.9%), Albania (3.3%), Kosovo (2.9%), and Kyrgyzstan (2.9%); these seven countries led all the countries in Europe and Central Eurasia in terms of their percentage increases in real GDP. Recoveries in prices for mineral fuel exports during 2009 appeared to benefit at least some of these

countries, especially Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Still, the combined GDP based on purchasing power parity (GDP-PPP) for all seven countries (\$250 billion) was still lower than that of the Czech Republic (\$253 billion), which was the 17th ranked country (according to level of GDP-PPP) in all of Europe and Central Eurasia, far lower than third ranked Russia (about \$2,110 billion), and only 9% of the GDP-PPP of Germany (about \$2,810 billion), which was the leading economy in the region. In 2009, Latvia had the greatest decrease in real GDP (−18%) in the region, followed by Ukraine (−14.8), Lithuania (−14.7), Armenia (−14.2), and Estonia (−13.9). The countries in the region that were not included in the World Bank's 30-country list but that had greater decreases in their real GDPs than the United States (−2.6%) were Finland (−8.2%), Ireland (−7.6%), Iceland (−6.9%), Sweden (−5.3%), Denmark (−5.2%), Italy (−5.2%), the United Kingdom (−4.9%), Germany (−4.7%), Austria (−3.9%), the Netherlands (−3.9%), Luxembourg (−3.7%), Spain (−3.7%), Malta (−3.4%), and Belgium (−2.7%) (table 2; International Monetary Fund, 2010, p. 56-58; 2011; World Bank, The, 2010a, p. 24).

Within the EU, the mineral processing and manufacturing sectors accounted for a significant share of the world production of semimanufactured and fabricated ferrous and nonferrous metals. As a major world mineral processing and consuming area, efficient and secure access to minerals is essential to the competitiveness of industry, to improving the efficiency of value chains, and to the sound functioning of economies within the EU. Although the EU was a major world producer of certain industrial minerals, it remained a net importer of most of them and was mostly dependent on imported mineral raw materials for metals and mineral fuels. In November 2008, the European Commission began an initiative to ensure access to mineral raw materials from international sources, foster a sustainable supply of minerals from within Europe, and reduce consumption of primary minerals in the EU, and this initiative was carried out throughout 2009. As another part of this initiative, the European Commission set up a committee to define the minerals that could be the most critical to the EU economy, based upon projected mineral demand for the EU through 2020 combined with measures of EU import dependence, riskiness of supply by the source countries, and some consideration of such factors as substitutability and recycling rates for minerals. The 14 minerals and mineral groups identified by the committee as the most critical to the EU economy in 2009 were antimony, beryllium, cobalt, fluor spar, gallium, germanium, graphite, indium, magnesium, niobium, platinum-group metals (PGMs), rare earths, tantalum, and tungsten (table 4; European Commission, 2008; 2010, p. 5-6; 2011, p. 2-6, 11-19, 21-22; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 18-24).

Russia and some of the countries of Central Eurasia were major producers of mineral fuels and related materials and suppliers of primary energy to both Eastern and Western Europe. This energy supply relationship was very important to the economies of both the source and recipient countries. The EU and Russia agreed to establish an early warning system for disruptions of natural gas and petroleum exports from Russia to the EU. In November 2008, the European Commission ordered a revision to the Gas Security of Supply directive (2004/67/EC)

and was expected to sign an agreement with Russia on the proposed early warning system by the end of 2009. In January 2009, however, gas supplies to the EU were severely disrupted because of a disagreement between Russia and the Ukraine on gas deliveries and payment (European Commission, 2009, p. 2-4; World Bank, The, 2010a, p. 25; 2010b, p. xvii).

Exploration

Some Europe and Central Eurasia countries continued to explore for nonfuel minerals and uranium in 2009. According to the Metals Economics Group (MEG) of Canada, Russia's budget for nonfuel mineral exploration alone amounted to about \$370 million and accounted for about 5% of the worldwide total planned exploration budget in 2009. Exploration activity in the Commonwealth of Independent States focused on precious metals (50%), uranium (29%), and base metals (19%). European mineral exploration focused on base metals (48%) and precious metals (35%). Among policies that were expected to affect future mineral exploration in the region, Kazakhstan enacted a new tax code in January 2009 that replaced royalty charges with a mineral extraction tax. Instead of charging royalties on mineral extraction as the Government did previously, a mineral extraction tax rate of 22% of revenue was levied for 2009. This tax was applied to all minerals except uranium, which continued to be taxed using a formula based upon the cost of production. According to a 2010 study by Behre Dolbear Group Inc., Russia ranked among the top five countries for overall perceived political risk (measured according to some combination of seven different risk factors evaluated in the study); the other four countries were Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo [Congo (Kinshasa)], Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea (table 3; Wilburn and Bourget, 2010).

Mineral Production

Metals

Antimony and Tin.—In 2009, the combined production of mined antimony in the region did not appear to be globally significant (accounting for less than 5% of world production), and reported data on current production was mostly unavailable. Russia and Tajikistan were estimated to be the leading producers, and at least one report indicated that Kazzinc Ltd. (a majority owned subsidiary of Glencore International AG of Switzerland) could be producing antimony as a byproduct of base and precious metals mining in Kazakhstan; however, neither estimated nor reported data for antimony production in Kazakhstan were available. Production of mined antimony in Russia and Tajikistan was mostly estimated based on trade data. The region was also not a globally significant producer of either mined tin or primary tin metal. Russia accounted for almost all of the region's production of both commodities, but Russia's production accounted for less than 1% of world production (table 4; Glencore International AG, 2010, p. 64; United Nations, 2010a, b).

Bauxite and Alumina and Aluminum.—The leading producers of alumina in the region were, in decreasing order

of production, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine; of primary aluminum, Russia, Norway, and Iceland; of secondary aluminum, Italy, Germany, and Norway; and of bauxite, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Greece. Recycling was an important component of the mineral industries of many of the countries in the region, especially those of Western Europe, and the region accounted for about 39% of the world production of secondary aluminum metal. The region as a whole accounted for about 24% of world production of primary aluminum and 15% of alumina but only about 7% of mined bauxite (table 4).

Chromium.—Kazakhstan accounted for about 78% of all production of chromite ore in the region and for about 18% of world production. Russia was ranked a distant second with respect to production of chromite in the region. Albania and Finland had notable volumes of chromite production, accounting for greater than 1% of world production in 2009 (table 4; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 152).

Copper.—The leading producers of mined copper in the region were, in decreasing order of production, Russia, Poland, and Kazakhstan; of primary refined copper, Russia, Poland, and Belgium; and of secondary refined copper, Germany, Russia (estimated), and Austria. Illustrating the relative importance of recycling to many of the mineral industries of Europe and Central Eurasia, the region accounted for about 32% of world production of secondary refined copper but substantially lesser percentages of world production of primary refined copper (20%) and mined copper (about 14%). At the company level, Aurubis AG of Germany was the leading integrated producer of total refined copper in Europe [produced about 1.1 million metric tons (Mt) of copper cathode in 2009] and the leading producer of secondary refined copper in the world. Although Aurubis did not operate any mines, the company produced many base metals (including copper, lead, nickel, tin, and zinc), precious metals (including gold, PGMs, and silver), and other mineral byproducts (including what could be a globally significant volume of refined selenium production) from the processing of imported concentrates and recycling of a wide variety of secondary materials (table 4; Aurubis AG, 2010, p. 1, 17-21, 51-52, 64-66; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 66-68; George, 2011).

Gold.—In 2009, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for about 17% of the world's production of mined gold. Russia was by far the leading producer in the region (accounting for 56% of the regional total), followed by Uzbekistan (estimated 25%) and Kazakhstan (about 7%) (table 4).

Iron and Steel.—The region accounted for 20% of the world's production of crude steel, although for lesser percentages of production of primary iron (pig iron plus direct-reduced iron) (about 16%) and iron ore (10%). The substantial difference between the region's tonnage of crude steel production and its production of iron ore and primary iron was apparently accounted for by the use of scrap iron and steel in the production process. Russia was the leading producer of crude steel in the region and the fourth ranked producer in the world; the country was estimated to have produced almost all its crude steel from primary ferrous raw materials (although information concerning the amount of ferrous scrap that might

have been used to produce crude steel in Russia, if any, was not available). Germany was the second ranked producer of crude steel in the region and the seventh ranked producer in the world. In 2009, secondary raw materials (scrap) accounted for about 45% of all ferrous raw materials used as inputs into the production of crude steel in Germany, and the country imported 100% of the iron ore it used to produce iron and crude steel. (The iron ore produced in Germany is of too low a grade to be used efficiently in metallurgy in the country and is instead used almost entirely as an additive in cement and other construction materials.) In 2009, Germany produced almost all the ferrous scrap used in its production of crude steel domestically, and still imported about 3.9 Mt; Russia imported approximately zero Mt of ferrous scrap during the year (table 4; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 43-44, 58-61, 145-147; World Steel Association, 2010, p. 9, 26).

Lead.—The region accounted for 25% of the world's production of secondary refined lead, about 14% of primary refined lead, and 9% of mined lead. The United Kingdom was the leading producer of primary refined lead in all of Europe and Central Eurasia despite being estimated to have produced less than 500 metric tons (t) of mined lead, and Germany was the second ranked producer of primary lead in the region despite having produced no mined lead. The leading producers of mined lead in the region were (in decreasing order of tonnage of production) Russia, Sweden, and Macedonia. Typically, most production of secondary lead comes from the recycling of lead-acid batteries used in motor vehicles, and the leading producers of secondary refined lead in the region (Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom) also had significant automotive sectors (table 4; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 68-70; Guberman, 2011).

Manganese.—The region was estimated to have accounted for about 9% of world production of manganese ore. In decreasing order of tonnage produced in 2009, the leading producers of manganese ore were estimated to have been Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Georgia (table 4).

Mercury.—The region was estimated to have accounted for about 18% of the world's mine output of mercury. Kyrgyzstan was estimated to be by far the leading producer in the region, distantly followed by Russia (table 4).

Nickel.—The region accounted for about 36% of world production of nickel contained in refinery products and about 18% of mined nickel. Russia was the dominant producer of mined nickel in the region, as well as the leading producer of nickel (in both forms) in the world (table 4; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 149-150; Kuck, 2011).

Platinum-Group Metals.—Germany was estimated to have been the leading producer of refined platinum and palladium in the region, and about 45% of production of platinum-group metals (PGMs) in the country was estimated to have been secondary (especially from the recycling of catalytic converters and electronic equipment). All the primary production of refined platinum in Germany was from the processing of imported metallic ores and concentrates (especially as a byproduct of processing copper concentrates). All Germany's production of PGMs is listed as production of refined platinum in table 4, but

this figure is estimated to include production of other PGMs (including palladium) in the country. Russia was ranked a close second in the region with respect to total production of refined platinum and palladium, and all the country's production was primary. Further information concerning the reported production of refined platinum in Finland was not available (table 4; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 73-74; Loferski, 2011).

Silver.—In 2009, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for about 18% of the world's production of mined silver. Russia was estimated to be the leading producer of silver in the region, and Poland was the second ranked producer (table 4).

Titanium.—In 2009, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 12% of world production of ilmenite, and Norway and Ukraine were the dominant producers in the region. The combined production of Norway and Ukraine (estimated) accounted for about 97% of the region's total production of ilmenite (table 4).

Tungsten.—The region accounted for about 7% of world production of mined tungsten. In decreasing order of the tonnage of production, Russia, Austria, and Portugal were estimated to be the only producers in the region (table 4).

Zinc.—Production in the countries of Europe and Central Eurasia combined to account for about 22% of world production of zinc metal and about 13% of mined zinc. In decreasing order of the tonnage of production, the leading producers of mined zinc were Kazakhstan, Ireland, and Russia; the leading producers of combined primary and secondary zinc metal were Spain, Kazakhstan, and Finland (table 4).

Industrial Minerals

In decreasing order of the tonnage of production in 2009, the leading producers of ammonia in Europe and Central Eurasia were Russia, France, and Ukraine (estimated); Russia appeared to be the only producer of diamond in the region and accounted for about 30% of world production. Russia was estimated to be the dominant producer of phosphate rock in the region, and the leading producers of potash in the region were (in decreasing order of production) Russia, Belarus, and Germany. Germany was by far the leading producer of salt in the region, followed by France (estimated), and the Netherlands (estimated) (table 4).

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

By far the leading producer of anthracite and bituminous coal in Europe and Central Eurasia was Russia, followed by Kazakhstan and Poland. The leading producer of lignite in the region and the world was Germany, followed by (in order of decreasing production) Russia and Greece. By far the leading producer of both crude petroleum and natural gas was Russia, and Norway was ranked a distant second in the region in the production of both of these mineral fuels. Kazakhstan was estimated to be the third ranked producer of crude petroleum in the region, and the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were estimated to be tied as the third ranked producers of natural gas. Kazakhstan was by far the leading producer of uranium in the region, followed by Russia and Uzbekistan (table 4).

Although Russia and many countries in Central Eurasia were major producers and exporters of primary energy to other countries in the region in 2009, the production of mineral fuels and related materials within many of the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Eurasia could be more uncertain in the long run. According to the World Bank, without a \$3.3 trillion investment in development of primary energy sources (including in future capacity to produce mineral fuels and related materials) and in power sector infrastructure, as well as changes in behavior, Eastern Europe and Central Eurasia could face a shortage in primary energy supply and move from being a net exporter of energy to being a net importer of energy by 2030 to 2035 (Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, p. 18-24; World Bank, The, 2010a, p. 25; 2010b, p. xvii-xxv; 2010c).

References Cited

- Aurubis AG, 2010, Annual report 2009/10: Hamburg, Germany, Aurubis AG, 168 p.
- Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2010, Rohstoffsituation 2009: Hannover, Germany, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, November, 205 p.
- Council of Europe, 2011, 47 countries—One Europe: Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe. (Accessed August 31, 2011, at <http://www.coe.int/aboutCoe/index.asp?page=47pays1europe&l=en>.)
- European Central Bank, 2010, Annual report 2009: Frankfurt, Germany, European Central Bank, April 6, 268 p.
- European Commission, 2008, The raw materials initiative—Meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe: Brussels, Belgium, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, COM(2008) 699, November 4, 13 p.
- European Commission, 2009, The January 2009 gas supply disruption to the EU—An assessment—Accompanying document to the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply and repealing Directive 2004/67/EC: Brussels, Belgium, European Commission staff working document no. SEC(2009) 977, July 16, 23 p.
- European Commission, 2010, Critical raw materials for the EU—Report of the ad-hoc working group on defining critical raw materials: Brussels, Belgium, European Commission, June 17, 85 p.
- European Commission, 2011, Tackling the challenges in commodity markets and on raw materials: Brussels, Belgium, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee of the Regions, COM(2011) 25, February 2, 22 p.
- European Free Trade Area, 2010, 49th annual report of the European Free Trade Association 2009: Geneva, Switzerland, European Free Trade Area, May, 52 p.
- George, M.W., 2011, Selenium: U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Commodity Summaries 2011, p. 142-143.
- Glencore International AG, 2010, Annual report 2009: Glencore International AG, Baar, Switzerland, March 5, 68 p.
- Guberman, D.E., 2011, Lead, *in* Metals and minerals: U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook 2009, v. I, p. 42.1-42.22. (Accessed May 3, 2011, at <http://minerals.er.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/lead/myb1-2009-lead.pdf>.)
- International Monetary Fund, 2010, World economic outlook—April 2010: Washington, D.C., International Monetary Fund, April 14, 195 p.
- International Monetary Fund, 2011, Report for selected country groups and subjects, *in* World economic outlook database: International Monetary Fund, April. (Accessed August 25, 2011, via <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/01/weodata/index.aspx>.)
- Kuck, P.H., 2011, Nickel: U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Commodity Summaries 2011, p. 108-109.
- Loferski, P.J., 2011, Platinum-group metals: U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Commodity Summaries 2011, p. 120-121.
- United Nations, 2010a, Antimony ores and concentrates, *in* United Nations commodity trade statistics database: New York, United Nations. (Accessed September 16, 2011, via <http://comtrade.un.org/db/>.)
- United Nations, 2010b, Unwrought antimony; powders, *in* United Nations commodity trade statistics database: New York, United Nations. (Accessed September 16, 2011, via <http://comtrade.un.org/db/>.)
- Wilburn, D.R., and Bourget, M.R., 2010, Exploration review: Mining Engineering, v. 62, no. 5, p. 39-52.
- World Bank, The, 2010a, Annual report 2010: Washington, D.C., The World Bank, October 20, 32 p.
- World Bank, The, 2010b, Lights out?—The outlook for energy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union: Washington, D.C., The World Bank, March 18, 130 p.
- World Bank, The, 2010c, The World Bank data—Countries and economies 2009: The World Bank. (Accessed February 16, 2011, at <http://data.worldbank.org/country>.)
- World Steel Association, 2010, World steel in figures 2010: Brussels, Belgium, World Steel Association, July 13, 26 p.

TABLE 1
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: AREA AND POPULATION IN 2009

Country	Area ¹ (square kilometers)	Estimated population ² (thousands)
Albania	28,748	3,155
Armenia	29,743	3,083
Austria	83,871	8,364
Azerbaijan	86,600	8,781
Belarus	207,600	9,663
Belgium	30,528	10,789
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,197	3,767
Bulgaria	110,879	7,585
Croatia	56,594	4,432
Cyprus	9,251	871
Czech Republic	78,867	10,490
Denmark, including Greenland	2,209,180	5,529
Estonia	45,228	1,340
Finland	338,145	5,338
France	551,500	62,616
Georgia	69,700	4,260
Germany	357,022	81,880
Greece	131,957	11,283
Hungary	93,028	10,022
Iceland	103,000	319
Ireland	70,273	4,450
Italy	301,340	60,221
Kazakhstan	2,724,900	15,888
Kosovo	10,887	1,815 ¹
Kyrgyzstan	199,951	5,321
Latvia	64,589	2,255
Lithuania	65,300	3,340
Luxembourg	2,586	498
Macedonia	25,713	2,042
Malta	316	415
Moldova	33,851	3,604
Montenegro	13,812	624
Netherlands	41,543	16,531
Norway	323,802	4,827
Poland	312,685	38,150
Portugal	92,090	10,632
Romania	238,391	21,482
Russia	17,098,242	141,850
Serbia	77,474	7,345 ¹
Slovakia	49,035	5,418
Slovenia	20,273	2,043
Spain	505,370	45,960
Sweden	450,295	9,302
Switzerland	41,277	7,731
Tajikistan	143,100	6,952
Turkmenistan	488,100	5,110
Ukraine	603,550	46,008
United Kingdom	243,610	61,838
Uzbekistan	447,400	27,767
Regional total	29,362,393	812,986
World total	148,940,000	6,775,236

¹Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 2010.

²Source: The World Bank, 2010, The World Bank Data—Countries and economies 2009.

TABLE 2
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT^{1,2}

Country	Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity in 2009		Real gross domestic product growth rate (percentage)		
	Gross value	Per capita	2007	2008	2009
	(million dollars)	(dollars)			
Albania	22,823	7,164	5.9	7.7	3.3
Armenia	16,222	4,966	13.7	6.9	-14.2
Austria	322,506	38,839	3.7	2.2	-3.9
Azerbaijan	85,770	9,564	25.0	10.8	9.3
Belarus	120,750	12,737	8.6	10.2	0.2
Belgium	382,749	35,422	2.8	0.8	-2.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29,477	7,361	6.1	5.7	-3.1
Bulgaria	90,068	11,900	6.4	6.2	-5.5
Croatia	78,539	17,703	5.5	2.4	-5.8
Cyprus	22,746	28,544	5.1	3.6	-1.7
Czech Republic	252,951	24,093	6.1	2.5	-4.1
Denmark, including Greenland	197,058	35,757	1.6	-1.1	-5.2
Estonia	24,004	17,908	6.9	-5.1	-13.9
Finland	179,598	33,556	5.3	0.9	-8.2
France	2,108,228	33,679	2.3	0.1	-2.5
Georgia	20,862	4,757	12.3	2.4	-3.8
Germany	2,806,266	34,212	2.8	0.7	-4.7
Greece	341,688	30,681	4.3	1.0	-2.0
Hungary	185,873	18,567	0.8	0.8	-6.7
Iceland	12,147	38,023	6.0	1.4	-6.9
Ireland	175,055	39,468	5.6	-3.5	-7.6
Italy	1,740,123	29,109	1.5	-1.3	-5.2
Kazakhstan	182,044	11,693	8.9	3.2	1.2
Kosovo ³	5,300	2,500	6.3	6.9	2.9
Kyrgyzstan	12,101	2,253	8.5	7.6	2.9
Latvia	32,234	14,255	10.0	-4.2	-18.0
Lithuania	55,162	16,542	9.8	2.9	-14.7
Luxembourg	38,808	78,395	6.6	1.4	-3.7
Macedonia	18,902	9,171	6.1	5.0	-0.9
Malta	9,817	23,584	4.4	5.3	-3.4
Moldova	10,141	2,843	3.0	7.8	-6.0
Montenegro	6,506	10,393	10.7	6.9	-5.7
Netherlands	658,228	39,938	3.9	1.9	-3.9
Norway	254,537	52,561	2.7	0.8	-1.4
Poland	688,761	18,072	6.8	5.1	1.7
Portugal	232,656	21,859	2.4	0.0	-2.5
Romania	255,207	11,917	6.3	7.3	-7.1
Russia	2,109,551	14,920	8.5	5.2	-7.8
Serbia	78,506	10,635	6.9	5.5	-3.1
Slovakia	115,098	21,245	10.5	5.8	-4.8
Slovenia	55,741	27,654	6.9	3.7	-8.1
Spain	1,360,605	29,689	3.6	0.9	-3.7
Sweden	331,504	35,965	3.3	-0.6	-5.3
Switzerland	314,869	43,007	3.6	1.9	-1.9
Tajikistan	13,666	2,104	7.8	7.9	3.9
Turkmenistan	31,966	5,971	11.1	14.7	6.1
Ukraine	289,739	6,339	7.9	1.9	-14.8
United Kingdom	2,139,400	34,619	2.7	-0.1	-4.9
Uzbekistan	78,338	2,807	9.5	9.0	8.1
Regional total	18,594,890	XX	XX	XX	XX
World total	69,808,807	XX	5.2	6.0	2.4

XX Not applicable.

¹Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011.

²Gross domestic product listed may differ from that reported in individual country chapters owing to differences in source or date of reporting.

³Real gross domestic product growth rates from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's World Factbook 2010.

TABLE 3
 SELECTED EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA IN 2009

Country	Site	Commodity ¹	Company	Phase ²
Armenia	Almulsar	Au	Lydian International Ltd.	Exploration.
Finland	Kittila	Au	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	Producer.
Kazakhstan	Bakyrchik	Au	Altynalmas Gold plc.	Exploration.
Kyrgyzstan	Chaarat	Au	Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd.	Exploration.
Russia	Kubaka	Au, Ag	Polymetal MNPO	Developing.
Do.	Mangazeisky	Ag	Silver Bear Resources Inc.	Exploration.
Spain	Las Cruces	Cu	Inmet Mining Corp.	Producer.

Do. ditto.

¹Abbreviations used in this table for commodities are as follows: Ag, silver; Au, gold; Cu, copper.

²Phase of exploration activity has been separated into the following stages: Developing, includes construction and permitting;

Exploration, exploration prior to full feasibility study; Feasibility, feasibility study ongoing or completed; Producer, exploration at producing site.

TABLE 4
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals									
	Aluminum			Antimony,		Chromite, mine output, gross weight	Copper		Metal, refined	
	Alumina	Bauxite	Metal Primary ³	Secondary	mine output, metal content (metric tons)		Mine output, metal content	Primary ³	Secondary	
Europe and Central Eurasia:										
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	256	2 ^e	--	--	--
Armenia	--	--	--	--	--	--	19 ^e	--	--	--
Austria	--	--	--	100 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	96 ^p
Azerbaijan	40	--	30 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belarus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	--	(4) ^e	--	--	--	--	395	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	192	556	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	12 ^e	--	--	105	--	197	--
Croatia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 ^e	--
Czech Republic	--	--	--	45 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
Denmark, including Greenland	--	--	--	25 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	--	--	--	14	--	247	13 ^e	--	106	--
France	348 ^e	160 ^e	345	138	--	--	--	9 ^e	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	900 ^e	--	292	561	--	--	--	--	290	379
Greece	719	1,935	135	3 ^e	--	1 ^e	--	--	--	--
Hungary	185	317	--	50 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	--	--	785 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	1,240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	753	--	180	827	--	--	--	--	7 ^e	--
Kazakhstan	1,608	5,130	127	--	--	3,333	390 ^e	--	368	--
Kosovo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	--	10 ^e	--	--	--	--	--
Latvia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
 EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
 (Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals									
	Aluminum			Antimony,		Chromite,		Copper		Secondary
	Alumina	Bauxite	Metal Primary ³	mine output, metal content (metric tons)	mine output, gross weight	Mine output, metal content	Primary ³	Metal, refined		
Europe and Central Eurasia—Continued:										
Macedonia	--	--	--	--	--	8 ^e	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moldova	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montenegro	59	46	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	317 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway ^e	--	--	1,130	350	--	--	--	--	32	--
Poland	--	--	17	15 ^e	--	439	--	502	--	--
Portugal	--	--	--	18 ^e	--	87	--	--	--	--
Romania	44	--	201	11	--	1 ^e	--	15	3 ^e	--
Russia	2,794	5,775	3,815	--	3,500 ^e	416	--	605	250 ^e	--
Serbia ^e	--	--	--	2 ⁵	--	19	--	33	1	--
Slovakia	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slovenia	--	--	35	10 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain ^e	1,500	--	408	243	--	7 ⁵	--	255	35	--
Sweden ^e	--	--	98	30	--	46 ⁵	--	225	25	--
Switzerland	--	--	--	(4) ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tajikistan	--	--	359	--	2,000 ^e	--	--	--	--	--
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ukraine	1,524	--	50	130 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	20
United Kingdom	--	--	253	288	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uzbekistan ^e	--	--	--	3	--	100	--	95	--	--
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	11,900	13,900	8,890	2,880	5,510 ^e	4,250	2,070	3,130	809	--
Share of world total	15.2%	7.1%	23.9%	39.2%	3.6%	22.6%	13.6%	19.9%	31.9%	--
United States	3,060	NA	1,730	--	--	--	1,180	1,110	46	--
Share of world total	3.9%	NA	4.7%	--	--	--	7.7%	7.1%	1.8%	--
World total	78,400	197,000	37,100	7,340	153,000	18,800	15,300	15,700	2,530	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals—Continued									
	Gold,		Iron and steel		Lead		Manganese ore,		Mercury,	
	mine output (kilograms)	mine output, metal content	Pig iron and direct-reduced iron	Steel, crude	Mine output, metal content	Metal, refined	Mine output, metal content	Secondary	Mine output, metal content	mine output, metal content (metric tons)
Europe and Central Eurasia:										
Albania	--	--	--	440	--	--	--	--	--	--
Armenia	1,400 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	480 ^e	4,562	5,662	--	--	20 ^e	--	--	--
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	50 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belarus	--	--	--	2,449	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	3,087	5,635	--	--	81 ^e	--	--	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	678 ^e	482	519	2 ^e	(4)	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	4,300 ^e	--	--	726	18	83	--	--	11 ^e	--
Croatia	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czech Republic	--	--	3,483	4,594	--	--	34	--	--	--
Denmark, including Greenland	1,600 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Finland	1,785	--	16	3,078	--	--	--	--	--	6
France	1,500 ^e	--	8,104	12,840	--	5	82 ^e	--	--	--
Georgia ^e	2,000	--	--	--	(4)	--	--	102	--	--
Germany	--	38	20,484	32,671	--	105 ^p	286 ^p	--	--	--
Greece	--	560 ^e	--	2,082	17	--	10 ^e	--	(4) ^e	--
Hungary	--	--	1,050	1,401	--	--	--	--	5 ^e	--
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	43	--	19 ^e	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	5,692	19,848	1 ^e	5 ^e	164 ^e	--	--	--
Kazakhstan	22,525	12,800 ^e	2,700 ^e	4,147	39	88	--	595 ^e	--	--
Kosovo	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
Kyrgyzstan	16,950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	250 ^e
Latvia	--	--	--	550 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	2,215	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals—Continued										
	Gold, mine output (kilograms)	Iron and steel		Steel, crude	Mine output, metal content	Lead		Manganese ore, mine output, metal content	Mercury, mine output, metal content (metric tons)		
		Iron ore, mine output, metal content	Pig iron and direct-reduced iron			Primary ³	Secondary				
Europe and Central Eurasia—Continued:											
Macedonia	--	--	276	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moldova	--	--	426	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montenegro	--	--	50 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	4,600	5,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway	--	896	579	--	--	--	36 ^e	60 ^e	--	--	--
Poland	440 ^e	--	7,129	34	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Portugal ^e	--	10	1,400	--	--	--	9	3 ^e	--	--	--
Romania	400 ^e	--	2,699	--	--	--	73	3 ^e	--	--	50
Russia ^e	190,693 ^s	53,200	59,166 ^s	70	--	--	1 ^e	--	--	--	--
Serbia	500 ^e	--	1,097	2 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slovakia	90 ^e	130 ^e	3,747	--	--	--	--	14 ^e	--	--	--
Slovenia	--	--	436	--	--	--	--	125 ^s	--	--	--
Spain ^e	3,400	--	19,000	--	--	--	--	42	--	--	--
Sweden ^e	5,600	11,300	2,805 ^s	65	--	55	--	5 ^e	--	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	984	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tajikistan	1,361	--	--	1 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4) ^e
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ukraine	--	36,600 ^e	29,855	--	--	--	--	8	316 ^e	--	--
United Kingdom	--	7,671	10,079	(4) ^e	135 ^e	144 ^e	--	--	--	--	--
Uzbekistan	85,000 ^e	--	716	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	340,000	117,000	245,000	348	594	1,110	594	1,110	1,040	306	306
Share of world total	16.5%	10.0%	19.9%	9.0%	14.4%	24.9%	14.4%	24.9%	8.6%	17.7%	17.7%
United States	223,000	16,600	59,400	406	103	1,110	103	1,110	--	NA	NA
Share of world total	10.9%	1.4%	4.8%	10.5%	2.5%	24.9%	2.5%	24.9%	--	NA	NA
World total	2,060,000	1,160,000	1,230,000	3,860	4,120	4,460	4,120	4,460	12,100	1,730	1,730

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals—Continued										
	Nickel		Platinum-group metals, refined, primary and secondary (kilograms)			Silver, mine output, metal content (metric tons)		Tin (metric tons)		Titanium (metric tons)	
	Mine output, metal content	Refinery products, metal content	Palladium	Platinum	Platinum	Mine output, metal content	Ilmenite, TiO ₂ content	Metal, primary ³	Titanium sponge, metal content		
Europe and Central Eurasia:											
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Armenia	--	--	--	--	--	4 ^e	--	--	--	--	
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Belarus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	55 ^e	1 ^e	--	--	--	
Croatia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Czech Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Denmark, including Greenland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Finland	4 ^e	10	--	265	--	60	--	--	--	--	
France	--	14	--	--	--	--	1 ^e	--	--	--	
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Germany	--	--	--	110,000 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Greece	8	19 ^e	--	--	--	36 ^e	--	--	--	--	
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	8 ^e	--	--	--	--	
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	(4) ^e	--	--	--	--	
Kazakhstan	--	1 ^e	--	--	--	678	15,000	16,800	--	--	
Kosovo	4	6 ^e	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--	--	
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Latvia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals—Continued											
	Nickel		Platinum-group metals, refined, primary and secondary (kilograms)				Silver, mine output, metal content (metric tons)		Tin (metric tons)		Titanium (metric tons)	
	Mine output, metal content	Refinery products, metal content	Palladium	Platinum	primary	secondary	mine output, metal content (metric tons)	Mine output, metal content	Metal, primary ³	Ilmenite, TiO ₂ content	Metal sponge, metal content	
Europe and Central Eurasia—Continued:												
Macedonia	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Moldova	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Montenegro	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Norway	(4)	87 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	289,000	--	
Poland	--	--	15 ^e	25 ^e	--	--	1,206	--	--	--	--	
Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	34	--	--	--	
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	18 ^e	--	--	--	--	
Russia ^e	262 ⁵	259 ⁵	83,200 ⁵	21,000	--	--	1,400	1,200	1,650	--	26,600	
Serbia ^e	--	--	15	2	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	
Slovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Slovenia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Spain	8	--	--	--	--	--	3 ^e	--	--	--	--	
Sweden ^e	--	(4)	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tajikistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	5 ^e	--	--	--	--	
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ukraine	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
United Kingdom	--	38 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	295,000 ^e	7,000 ^e	
Uzbekistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	83 ^e	--	--	--	--	
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	287	458	83,200	131,000	--	--	3,870	1,230	1,650	599,000	50,400	
Share of world total	18.2%	35.7%	43.6%	45.3%	--	--	17.7%	0.4%	0.5%	12.0%	45.0%	
United States	--	--	12,700	3,830	--	--	1,240	--	--	164,000	--	
Share of world total	--	--	6.6%	1.3%	--	--	5.7%	--	--	3.3%	--	
World total	1,580	1,280	191,000	290,000	--	--	21,900	275,000	310,000	4,990,000	112,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals—Continued				Industrial minerals					
	Tungsten, mine output, metal content (metric tons)	Zinc (metric tons)		Metal, primary and secondary	Ammonia, N content	Cement, hydraulic	Diamond, natural, gemstones and industrial (thousand carats)	Phosphate rock, P ₂ O ₅ content	Potash, K ₂ O equivalent	Salt
		Mine output, metal content	primary and secondary							
Europe and Central Eurasia:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Albania ^e	--	--	--	--	--	740	--	--	--	25
Armenia	--	3,400 ^e	--	--	--	467	--	--	--	35 ^e
Austria ^e	900	--	--	300	--	4,600	--	--	--	1,000
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	--	--	1,283	--	--	--	5
Belarus	--	--	--	892	--	4,350	--	--	2,485	1,695
Belgium ^e	--	--	279,000	830	--	9,500	--	--	--	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	3,400 ^e	--	1 ^e	--	1,074	--	--	--	556
Bulgaria ^e	--	10,700	92,000 ⁵	320	--	3,000	--	--	--	1,900
Croatia	--	--	--	308 ^e	--	2,838	--	--	--	33 ^e
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	1,481	--	--	--	--
Czech Republic	--	--	--	200 ^e	--	3,637	--	--	--	--
Denmark, including Greenland	--	--	--	2 ^e	--	1,578	--	--	--	600 ^e
Estonia	--	--	--	20	--	326	--	--	--	--
Finland	--	56,415	295,049	68	--	1,052	--	250 ^e	--	--
France	--	--	118 ^e	2,970	--	18,300	--	--	--	6,200 ^e
Georgia ^e	--	300	--	125	--	400	--	--	--	30
Germany	--	--	153,000 ^e	2,363	--	30,441 ^P	--	--	1,825	18,939
Greece ^e	--	18,126 ⁵	--	130	--	15,000	--	--	--	189
Hungary ^e	--	--	--	300	--	3,200	--	--	--	--
Iceland ^e	--	--	--	--	--	138	--	--	--	5
Ireland	--	357,000	--	--	--	2,600 ^e	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	100,000 ^e	2,321	--	36,317	--	--	--	3,471
Kazakhstan	--	418,600	328,834	--	--	5,998	--	280 ^e	--	213
Kosovo	--	3,690	--	--	--	600 ^e	--	--	--	--
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	--	--	1,100	--	--	--	1 ^e
Latvia	--	--	--	--	--	300 ^e	--	--	--	--
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	583	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	700 ^e	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Metals—Continued				Industrial minerals					
	Tungsten, mine output, metal content (metric tons)	Zinc (metric tons)		Metal, primary and secondary	Ammonia, N content	Cement, hydraulic	Diamond, natural, gemstones and industrial (thousand carats)	Phosphate rock, P ₂ O ₅ content	Potash, K ₂ O equivalent	Salt
		Mine output, metal content	Metal, secondary							
Europe and Central Eurasia—Continued:										
Macedonia	--	32,000	--	--	--	909	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	700 ^e	--	--	--	6 ^e
Moldova	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montenegro	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Netherlands ^e	--	--	224,000	1,800	2,700	--	--	--	--	6,000
Norway ^e	--	--	138,973 ^s	300	1,700	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	104,000	140,000	1,697	15,537	--	--	--	--	3,523
Portugal	823	501	--	244 ^e	6,900	--	--	--	--	577
Romania ^e	--	--	4,000	1,100	7,800	--	--	--	--	2,040
Russia ^e	2,500	225,000	225,000	10,441 ^s	44,300 ^s	32,791 ^s	4,500	3,727 ^s	2,200	2,200
Serbia	--	1,000 ^e	--	53 ^e	2,232	--	--	--	--	29
Slovakia	--	--	--	260 ^e	3,021	--	--	--	--	100 ^e
Slovenia ^e	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	2
Spain	--	--	500,776	400 ^e	29,505	--	--	435 ^e	4,058	--
Sweden	--	192,538	--	--	2,600 ^e	--	--	--	--	435 ^s
Switzerland ^e	--	--	--	30	4,000	--	--	--	--	52
Tajikistan ^e	--	--	--	25	190	--	--	--	--	215
Turkmenistan ^e	--	--	--	270	900	--	--	--	--	5,395
Ukraine	--	--	--	2,500 ^e	9,496	--	--	12 ^e	366 ^s	5,800
United Kingdom ^e	--	--	--	1,100	10,000	--	--	--	--	--
Uzbekistan ^e	--	--	70,000	1,000	6,700	--	140	--	--	--
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	4,220	1,430,000	2,550,000	32,400	302,000	32,800	5,170	8,850	65,300	65,300
Share of world total	6.8%	12.6%	22.4%	24.8%	10.1%	29.9%	10.3%	43.1%	24.2%	24.2%
United States	--	736,000	203,000	7,700	64,900	--	7,640	715	46,100	46,100
Share of world total	--	6.5%	1.8%	5.9%	2.2%	--	15.3%	3.5%	17.0%	17.0%
World total	62,400	11,300,000	11,400,000	131,000	3,000,000	109,000	50,000	20,600	270,000	270,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
 EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
 (Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country	Mineral fuels and related materials						
	Coal		Lignite	Natural gas, dry (million cubic meters)	Petroleum, crude (thousand 42-gallon barrels)	Uranium, U ₃ O ₈ content (metric tons)	
	Anthracite	Bituminous					
Europe and Central Eurasia:							
Albania ^e	--	--	2	13	4,200	--	--
Armenia	--	--	--	3,000 ^e	--	--	--
Austria ^e	--	--	--	1,500	6,000	--	--
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	16,325	370,050	--	--
Belarus	--	--	--	205	12,600	--	--
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	--	11,515	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	18 ^e	27,200 ^e	12	176	--	--
Croatia	--	--	--	2,717	5,760 ^e	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czech Republic	--	10,631	45,616	180	1,500 ^e	337 ^e	--
Denmark, including Greenland	--	--	--	9,600 ^e	97,455	--	--
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	--	--	1,444	6,624	--	--
Georgia ^e	--	NA	--	NA	NA	--	--
Germany	1,924	11,842	169,857	14,380	20,500	--	--
Greece	--	--	62,730	11	628	--	--
Hungary ^e	--	--	9,370	2,517 ⁵	4,970	--	--
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	413	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	8,127	30,215	--	--
Kazakhstan	--	90,888	4,882	18,132	565,000 ^e	16,534	--
Kosovo	--	--	7,839	--	--	--	--
Kyrgyzstan	--	136	469	15	551	--	--
Latvia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	844	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Region and (or) country Europe and Central Eurasia—Continued:	Mineral fuels and related materials						
	Anthracite	Bituminous	Lignite	Natural gas, dry (million cubic meters)	Petroleum, crude (thousand 42-gallon barrels)	Uranium, U ₃ O ₈ content (metric tons)	
Macedonia	--	--	7,454	--	--	--	
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Moldova	--	--	--	50 ^e	--	--	
Montenegro	--	--	957	--	--	--	
Netherlands	--	--	--	68,000 ^e	9,300	--	
Norway	--	244	--	99,000 ^e	854,830	--	
Poland	--	78,064	57,108	5,537	5,100	--	
Portugal	--	--	--	--	1,728	--	
Romania ^e	--	--	30,000	10,859 ⁵	33,700	88	
Russia	6,560	222,042	68,158	583,610	3,630,000 ^e	4,203	
Serbia	--	69	38,828	283	4,920 ^e	--	
Slovakia ^e	--	--	2,572 ⁵	110	140	--	
Slovenia	--	--	4,429	3	1 ^e	--	
Spain	6,952	2,892	--	20	250	--	
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tajikistan	--	142	--	22	192	--	
Turkmenistan ^e	--	--	--	35,000	44,100	--	
Ukraine ^e	13,000	59,000	200	21 ⁵	28,500	980	
United Kingdom	1,446	16,608	--	68,000 ^e	484,643	--	
Uzbekistan	--	--	2,300	65,000	17,100	2,700	
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	29,900	493,000	551,000	1,010,000	6,240,000	24,800	
Share of world total	4.8%	9.6%	53.3%	34.9%	23.4%	43.9%	
United States	1,760	906,000	65,800	593,000	1,960,000	1,880	
Share of world total	0.3%	17.6%	6.4%	20.4%	7.3%	3.3%	
World total	620,000	5,140,000	1,030,000	2,900,000	26,700,000	56,600	

^eEstimated; estimated data, U.S. data, and world totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. NA Not available.

-- Zero or zero percent.

¹Some of the individual entries in this table may differ from those that appear in individual country production tables elsewhere in this volume owing to the inclusion in this table of data received at a later date.

²Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Table includes data available as of February 28, 2011.

³Primary production also includes undifferentiated (primary and secondary) production for some countries listed.

⁴Less than 1/2 unit.

⁵Reported figure.