



2013 Minerals Yearbook

EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA

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The region of Europe and Central Eurasia as defined in this volume encompasses territory that extends from the Atlantic coast of Europe to the Pacific coast of the Russian Federation. It includes the British Isles, Iceland, and Greenland (a self-governing part of the Kingdom of Denmark).

The European Union (EU) is a supranational entity that at yearend 2013 comprised the following 28 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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. Croatia joined the EU on July 1, 2013, as the 28th member state. The euro (EUR) operates as a single currency for countries within the EU that have fulfilled the stated requirements of the European Central Bank (located in Frankfurt, Germany) for inclusion in the euro area. As of January 1, 2014, the EU countries that were part of the euro area were Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain. Kosovo and Montenegro officially adopted the euro as their sole currency without an agreement with the European Central Bank and therefore they did not have euro-issuing rights in 2013 (European Commission, 2014a, b).

Other countries that were candidates to join the EU were Iceland, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey (although no date was given for expected accession, as they were all still in the negotiation stage). Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo were considered potential candidate countries under UN Security Council Resolution 1244 and were expected to start negotiations for EU candidate country status (European Commission, 2014a).

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was founded in 1991 by several Republics of the former Soviet Union and later was extended to include all the former Soviet Republics except the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The countries that made up the CIS in 2013 were Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Georgia withdrew from the CIS in 2008. The CIS does not have supranational powers, and all member countries have equal standing under international law. Although the member countries had pledged to work on economic integration, few actual measures had been taken to make the CIS a functioning integrated economic bloc similar to that of the EU. Some member states of the CIS, however, established a Customs Union and, later, the Eurasian Economic Community with the goal of creating a full-fledged common market (Korrespondent.net, 2008).

A Customs Union agreement among Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia went into effect on January 1, 2010. According to this agreement, the countries form a joint customs territory where no customs duties or other economic restrictions on the movement of goods among the three countries apply. Each of the members of the Customs Union applies the same customs rates and trade regulations for goods traded with countries outside of the Customs Union. The members of the Customs Union were projected to save more than \$400 billion by 2015 owing to reduced shipping times. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan expressed their interest in joining the Customs Union in the future but, as of the end of 2013, no decisions had been made. At other times, Syria and Tunisia also had expressed interest in joining the Customs Union (International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, 2010; Evraziyskoye Ekonomicheskoye Soobshestvo, 2015).

Starting on January 1, 2012, the Customs Union among the three countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia) was transformed into a Common Economic Space (CES), which was the next step in the envisioned Eurasian integration process. The CES agreement removed barriers to the movement of capital, goods, and labor among the three countries. It also included coordinated principles of business regulation and coordination of macroeconomic and monetary policies, although it did not imply the introduction of a common currency. The Eurasian Economic Commission, which was a new supranational body, was expected to govern the integration processes within the CES framework and had the right to make decisions that would become mandatory for all three states. The complete package of CES integration documents included 17 international treaties and was signed in November 2011 in Moscow. The ultimate goal of the integration among the CES members was the creation of a Eurasian Economic Union (an organization similar to the EU), which was planned for 2015 (Utro.ru, 2012).

In October 2013, Armenia signed a treaty declaring that it would join the Eurasian Economic Union. According to the treaty, starting in January 2015, Armenia would become a member of the Eurasian Economic Union, although in the beginning, its rights would be more limited compared with the original members (Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia). In particular, the limitations would concern the introduction of certain customs duties and the country's voting rights within the union. The Government of Armenia hoped that joining the Eurasian Economic Union with Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia would reduce prices the country has to pay for natural gas and nuclear fuel in the future and provide Armenia's economy with markets for its products and investment capital for its companies (Regnum.ru, 2013; Naberezhnov, 2015).

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which is an alternative entity to the EU in Western Europe, comprised Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. The agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA), which had been in force since 1994, brings all 28 EU members and 3 of the EFTA members (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway) into a single internal market. The EEA provides for the free movement of goods, services, persons, and capital among the 31 EEA states. Switzerland is not part of the EEA but has a bilateral agreement with the EU that addresses the same issues covered by the EEA (European Free Trade Association, 2014).

The 50 countries of the Europe and Central Eurasia region covered in this volume encompass an area of 30.2 million square kilometers, which is about three times larger than that of the United States; 17.1 million square kilometers of the area is accounted for by Russia. In 2013, the 50 countries had a total population of 899 million. The EU population in 2013, was 506.6 million, which was about 60% larger than that of the United States. The total gross domestic product (GDP) based on purchasing power parity of the 50 countries in the region was about \$24.9 trillion, and the weighted average per capita GDP was \$27,786; the per capita GDP ranged from \$2,536 in Tajikistan to \$90,333 in Luxembourg (tables 1, 2).

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- Belarus—National Statistical Committee (BelStat);
- Belgium—Statistics Belgium (StatBel);
- Croatia—Croatian Bureau of Statistics;
- Cyprus—The Mine Service; Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment;
- Czech Republic—Czech Geological Survey;
- Georgia—National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT);
- Germany—Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe;
- Greece—Government of Greece;
- Hungary—Magyar Köztársaság Gazdasági És Közlekedési Minisztérium Magyar Geológiai Szógalat (Hungarian Geological Survey);
- Iceland—Statistics Iceland;
- Kazakhstan—Agency on Statistics;
- Kosovo—Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals (ICMM);
- Lithuania—Statistics Lithuania;
- Macedonia—State Statistical Office;
- Malta—Ministry for Transport and Infrastructure;
- Moldova—National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova;

- Montenegro—Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro;
- Poland—Central Statistical Office;
- Portugal—Instituto Geológico Mineral (IGM), Division of Statistical Studies;
- Romania—National Institute of Statistics;
- Slovakia—Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic;
- Slovenia—Slovenian Government;
- Spain—Instituto Geológico y Minero de España;
- Switzerland—Central Statistics Office;
- Turkey—Turkish Statistical Institute;
- Ukraine—State Statistics Committee; and
- United Kingdom—British Geological Survey.

General Economic Conditions

Economically advanced countries in Europe returned to growth in the second half of 2013 after six quarters of recession. Emerging economies in Europe had a sharp slowdown in 2012; in the first half of 2013, the conditions improved because of monetary easing and improved external funding. Growth in European CIS economies, including that of Russia, slowed in the first half of 2013. In the Caucasus and the Central Asia regions, however, the economies continued to grow at a strong pace owing to an increase in production capacity in the extractive sectors. Although the economy of the region as a whole had average growth of 1.4%, the economies of a number of countries in the region grew at a much faster rate in 2013, including that of Kyrgyzstan (which expanded by 10.5%), Turkmenistan (10.2%), Moldova (8.9%), Uzbekistan (8.0%), Tajikistan (7.4%), Kazakhstan (6.0%), and Azerbaijan (5.8%) (International Monetary Fund, 2013; World Bank, The, 2013).

Legislation

In June, the European Parliament voted for the new EU law that would require oil, gas, and mining companies to disclose payments they make to Governments and to release information about their earnings in each country. The EU rules are similar to the Dodd-Frank Act that was adopted in the United States in 2012. Under the new EU laws, European companies are required to report payments of more than 100,000 euros made to the Governments of the countries in which they operate. Such payments include taxes imposed on their income, production, or profits; royalties; and license fees. The companies are required to attribute such payments to specific projects as opposed to reporting just the sum of all payments to a specific Government. The new rules were expected to help the citizens of resource-rich countries to hold their Governments accountable for the exploitation of their natural resources and to help fight corruption and tax evasion (Tran, 2013).

In December, a working group charged with developing a new French Mining Code in France submitted its report to the Government. The group was formed a year earlier and consisted of elected officials, lawyers, mining industry experts, and representatives of industry and nongovernmental organizations. It was expected that the working group's suggestions would be discussed by the French Council of Ministers and submitted to

the Parliament sometime in spring 2014. The previous mining code was originally adopted in 1810 and was considered quite outdated. The issues of highest importance to be included in the new code were consistency with the Environmental Charter, which would require recognition of certain rights and duties related to environmental protection, and better provision of legal rights for the mining companies. The proposed code would continue to adhere to the basic principle of the French mining law that the subsoil resources belong to the state. Some important reforms, however, were suggested. The changes included the approval of extractive activity at the level of the Ministry as opposed to the local government level, as was the case previously; an increase in public information and public participation with respect to mineral extraction activities; the simplification of administrative activities pertaining to mining; and an improvement in the management of closed mines (U.S. Library of Congress, 2013).

In November, Russia updated its Federal Law governing the exports of natural gas, and the new law went into effect on December 1, 2013. The major changes were related to exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG). The new law expanded significantly the list of companies and organizations that are allowed to export LNG. Such companies and organizations include Federal-level subsoil users whose extraction licenses assume construction of an LNG plant or shipment of extracted gas to an LNG facility; Russian subsoil users and their fully-owned subsidiaries, in which the Government owns at least a 50% share; and Russian subsoil users and their fully owned subsidiaries that hold extraction licenses for blocks of internal sea waters, external sea waters, and the continental shelf that produce LNG from natural gas produced on those blocks. The new law intends to regulate activities of the Government-owned oil and gas companies (such as Gazprom and Rosneft) and privately owned companies that obtain export licenses (such as Novatek). Exporting LNG is an activity requiring an export license, which can be obtained from the Energy Ministry of Russia. The new law states that the exporters are required to inform the Energy Ministry about their export activities, but the details of the requirement are expected to be developed by the Government at a later date (Norton Rose Fulbright LLP, 2013).

In April, the Parliament of Belarus approved amendments to the national Code on Subsoil (Mining Code). The previous version of the Mining Code assumed the maximal mining depth for common minerals, such as sand, to be 2.5 meters (m). As a result, minerals often were left in the ground and companies had to obtain licenses for development of new deposits. The amendment would increase the maximal mining depth to 5 m. Another amendment would eliminate annual limits on the mining of certain minerals. Other amendments include the elimination of a pre-set maximal depth for drilling water wells; increases in the number of years for which mining licenses are issued; simplification in the procedures for investors interested in developing deposits in Belarus; and a more precise list of territories protected from mining (Belta.by, 2013).

In Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Regional Development was created to oversee policies related to the natural resources in the country. The Government also lifted a ban on issuing new mineral exploration licenses (Els, 2013a; Nurshayeva, 2013).

In Greenland, legislation setting the framework for foreign exploration and mining in the country was passed in 2012. In 2013, the Parliament of Greenland finalized legislation to remove a ban on uranium mining, allowing Greenland Minerals Energy Ltd., to move its Kvanefjeld uranium and rare-earths deposit to the feasibility stage (Jacobsen, 2013; Olsen, 2013).

The lower house of parliament in Romania rejected revisions to general mining legislation that could have enabled Gabriel Resources Ltd. to proceed with plans to develop the Rosia Montana gold mine (McGrath, 2013).

Exploration

Information on exploration activities for Europe and Central Eurasia is based on site data compiled by the USGS and economic data estimated by SNL Metals & Mining (SNL). SNL assembles countries in this region in groups of projects, including mainland Asia, the CIS, Europe, and the Middle East. SNL reported that the composite exploration budget in its 2013 survey decreased by about 24% to about \$2.4 billion from the \$3.1 billion exploration budget reported in its 2012 survey. The exploration budget for Russia was reported to have decreased to about \$558 million in 2013 from about \$610 million in 2012. These figures for exploration activity in Russia do not include activity conducted by Government-controlled entities. Other countries in the region with a 2013 exploration budget estimated by SNL to be greater than \$50 million were, in decreasing order of budget, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Sweden, and Finland. Table 3 is a list of selected exploration projects in the region (SNL Metals & Mining, 2013).

In terms of the number of exploration sites, the greatest amount of exploration in Europe and Central Eurasia took place primarily in Kazakhstan, Russia, Scandinavia (particularly Finland and Sweden), and Turkey. On the basis of active exploration site data compiled by the USGS, Russia accounted for about 26% of the sites actively being explored in the region, Turkey accounted for about 12%, Kazakhstan accounted for about 8%, and Finland and Sweden each accounted for about 7%. The remaining 40% took place in 20 other countries located in the CIS and Europe (SNL Metals & Mining, 2013).

Exploration activities in the CIS focused primarily on gold (40%), nonferrous base metals (17%), iron ore (9%), diamond (7%), uranium (6%), potash (4%), silver and tin (3% each), and other minerals (11%). European mineral exploration focused primarily on gold (38%); nonferrous base metals (22%); lithium, iron ore, silver, and tungsten (5% each); potash, tin, and uranium (3% each); and other minerals (11%) (SNL Metals & Mining, 2013).

Mineral exploration in Turkey has increased since the Government amended its mining law in 2010. In 2013, 26 companies were engaged in exploration activities in Turkey (Kean, 2013).

Commodity Overview

This report includes mineral commodity outlook tables. In tables 5 through 20, estimates for the production of major mineral commodities for 2016 and beyond have been based

upon supply-side assumptions, such as announced plans for increased production, new capacity construction, and bankable feasibility studies. The outlook tables in this summary chapter show historic and projected production trends; therefore, no indication is made about whether the historic data are estimated or reported, and revisions are not identified. Data on individual mineral commodities in the tables in the individual country chapters are labeled to indicate estimates and revisions. The outlook segments of the mineral commodity tables are based on projected trends that could affect current (2013) producing facilities and on planned new facilities that operating companies, consortia, or Governments have projected to come online within the indicated timeframes. Forward-looking information, which includes estimates of future production, exploration, and mine development, cost of capital projects, and timing of the start of operations, is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ significantly from expected outcomes. Projects listed in the following section are presented as an indication of industry plans and are not a USGS prediction of what will take place.

Uranium production in the Europe and Central Eurasia region accounted for 56.8% of the world's production (measured in uranium oxide [U_3O_8] content); lignite coal, 54.0%; and potash (K_2O equivalent), 41.5%. The region's output of titanium sponge accounted for 39.1% of world production; refined nickel metal, 38.5%; secondary aluminum, 34.6%; refined palladium, 30.8%; salt, 26.3%; chromite, 26.0%; ammonia (N content), 25.8%; zinc metal, 23.2%; secondary copper, 22.3%; secondary lead, 22.1%; and refined platinum, 20.3%. The region was practically self-sufficient in the production of construction materials and remained among the world's leading producers of natural gas (32.8% of world production). Russia accounted for 27.5% of total natural diamond (gemstone and industrial) production in the world (table 4). The region was a leading crude oil producer and had significant coal reserves.

In Central Eurasia, the mining of several mineral commodities remained economically important and made significant contributions to the GDPs and export revenues of the countries that produced them. In 2013, Central Eurasia remained a major world supplier of mined and processed minerals, and the consumption of these commodities in the region had increased in the past few years. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS produced mineral commodities mainly for export, and the output of mineral commodities in these countries was significantly influenced by economic conditions in the rest of the world. China and the EU were especially significant markets for mineral products from Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS.

With a high per capita income and standard of living, the EU was one of the world's major consumers of mineral fuels and mineral products in consumer goods. The use of nonferrous metals by EU countries is extensive, ranging from one-sixth to one-fourth of world consumption. The EU relies heavily on imports of nonferrous metals to satisfy domestic demand and imports large amounts of ores, concentrates, and refined metals. The EU is a net exporter of metal scrap, however, principally to China and India, and the EU is an important processor of most major mineral commodities. In 2013, Germany was the

EU's leading smelter and refiner of most metals (European Commission, 2011, p. 9).

Metals

Bauxite and Alumina and Aluminum.—In 2013, Russia and Kazakhstan produced the majority of bauxite output in the region, accounting for 5.7 million metric tons (Mt) and 5.2 Mt, respectively. By 2020, bauxite production was likely to remain about the same in Russia and to decrease slightly in Kazakhstan to projected output levels of 5.7 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) and 5.0 Mt/yr, respectively. In 2013, Russia was the leading source of alumina in Europe and Central Eurasia with annual production of 2.6 Mt. Ireland ranked second with 1.9 Mt and was followed by Kazakhstan (1.8 Mt), Ukraine (1.5 Mt), and Spain (1.4 Mt) (tables 4, 5).

In 2013, Russia, which was the leading individual producer of primary and secondary aluminum in Europe and Central Eurasia, produced 3.6 Mt. The next-ranked producers in the region were Norway (1.4 Mt) and Italy and Germany (1.1 Mt each). The projected output of primary and secondary aluminum in Russia was expected to increase slightly through 2020. Production capacities in Norway, Italy, and Germany were not expected to change significantly through 2020 (tables 4, 6).

United Company RUSAL (RUSAL) of Russia stated that its wholly owned subsidiary in Sweden, Kubikenborg Aluminium AB (KUBAL), had increased production in 2013 by 2% to 131,000 metric tons (t). This increase in production surpassed KUBAL's stated production capacity, which had been listed in their company reports at 125,000 t. RUSAL acknowledged that the plant was producing at 102% of capacity, but no explanation was given as to where the extra production capacity had originated. KUBAL was the only major aluminum producer in Sweden. RUSAL indicated that the increased output was in response to an increase in demand for its products and the ability of KUBAL to produce it at a relatively low cost (United Company RUSAL, 2014, p. 13, 32). RUSAL also reported that the construction of new gas-fired boilers at its Aughinish alumina refinery in Ireland was continuing as planned and that it expected to commission the new boilers in mid-2014. The company also stated that it had initiated a number of programs to optimize its bauxite mix to be used in the alumina refinery. In 2013, the plant reached its historical maximum production and was producing at full capacity. The refinery was located on Aughinish Island on the south side of the Shannon estuary near Limerick City and was operated by Aughinish Alumina plc. (United Company RUSAL, 2014, p. 15).

Aluminum production in the Netherlands decreased by 55% compared with that of 2012 because of the closure of the Zeeland Aluminium Co. BV (ZALCO) smelter. In 2013, ZALCO sold its anode facility to Century Aluminum Co. (Century) of the United States, which created Century Aluminium Vlissingen BV with these assets. Century, which started producing carbon anodes in November, had the capacity to produce 150,000 metric tons per year (t/yr). Century planned to use these anodes to produce aluminum in its plant in Iceland. The rest of ZALCO was purchased by UTB Holding BV, which restarted production of billets and rolling slabs of aluminum

alloy at its foundry; the foundry was fully operational by mid-2013 (Century Aluminum Co., 2013, 2014; Zeeland Aluminium Co. B.V., 2014).

In December 2013, the Netherlands' Aluminum Delfzijl BV (ALDEL) filed for bankruptcy at the court of Groningen. ALDEL stated that it had been struggling with increasing prices for electrical power and their differentials between the Netherlands and surrounding countries. ALDEL stated that the shared efforts by the company, the unions, and the governmental institutions did not result in a solution; therefore, filing for bankruptcy was inevitable (Aluminum Delfzijl BV, 2013).

Cobalt.—In 2013, the only countries in the Europe and Central Eurasia region that produced mined cobalt were Finland, which produced about 10,800 t, and Russia, which produced about 6,350 t. By 2020, Russia's production capacity was expected to increase slightly to 6,500 t, and Finland's production capacity was likely to remain unchanged (table 7).

Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. of the United States announced in March that it had completed the acquisition of the OM Group Inc. of the United States (OMG)'s cobalt production business, including the cobalt refinery facility in Kokkola, Finland. The new company would operate as a joint venture named Freeport Cobalt OY, which would hold 56% ownership, and the remainder would be held by Lundin Mining Corp. (24%), and by La Générale des Carrières et des Mines (Gécamines) of the Democratic Republic of Congo (20%) (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., 2013).

Copper.—In 2013, Russia was the region's leading producer of both mined copper and refined copper. Russia's mine production of copper was projected to increase to 870,000 t/yr by 2020 from 840,000 t in 2013. Other top producers of mined copper in the region in 2013 were Poland (481,000 t), Kazakhstan (440,000 t), Turkey (120,000 t), Spain (100,000 t), and Uzbekistan (97,000 t). Russia's production of refined copper was 877,000 t in 2013 and was projected to increase to 910,000 t by 2020. Other leading producers of refined copper in the region in 2013 were Germany (680,000 t), Poland (565,000 t), Belgium (387,000 t), and Kazakhstan (355,000 t). Production in Kazakhstan was projected to increase to 390,000 t/yr by 2020, and production in Belgium, Germany, and Poland was expected to remain at about the same level (tables 8, 9).

KGHM (Kombinat Górniczo-Hutniczy Miedzi) was Poland's only producer of mined copper and primary copper metal, and it operated three mines (the Lubin, the Polkowice-Sieroszowice, and the Rudna) and three copper refineries (Glogow I, Glogow II, and Legnica). About 40% of the refined copper from the smelters was processed further to copper wire rod at Cedynia Copper Rolling Mill Division in Orsk. In 2013, the company produced 32.2 Mt of copper ore, which was 0.5 Mt more than in 2012. The average copper content decreased to 1.57% in 2013 from 1.59% in 2012, mainly because of the lower copper content in the work area. The copper content of the extracted ore was 481,770 t in 2013 compared with 479,250 t in 2012. In 2013, the production of concentrate was about 1.86 Mt containing 23.1%, or 429,275 t, of copper metal. Production of electrolytically refined copper amounted to about 566,000 t. In 2013, the revenue from copper and copper products was \$4.5 billion. Domestic sales accounted for 20% of the

company's total copper sales. The largest importing countries were China, the Czech Republic, France, and Germany. In recent years, the copper content of the ore had been decreasing steadily and had required the extraction of more ore to maintain current levels of copper metal content. KGHM also increased purchases of copper scrap, blister, and imported concentrates to maintain refined copper production. In 2013, secondary copper production increased by 24% compared with a 3% increase in primary copper production (KGHM Polska Miedz S.A., 2014, p. 108–114).

The existing mining concessions for the extraction of copper at the Malomice, the Polkowice, the Rudna, and the Sieroszowice deposits were expected to expire by yearend 2013 and that for the Radwanice-Wschod concession, by 2015. On August 14, the Minister of the Environment signed three concession decisions for continued extraction of copper from the deposits. By the end of 2013, three mine operating plans were approved by the District Mining Office. The company continued mining operations on January 1, 2014, based on new concessions that were valid through December 31, 2063 (KGHM Polska Miedz S.A., 2014, p. 113).

In Uzbekistan, the only producer of copper was the Almalik mining and metallurgical complex (Almalik GMK), which was located in Toshkent Province (Toshkent Viloyati). Two large porphyry copper deposits, the Kalmakyr and the Sary-Cheku deposits, were the complex's sources of copper. An additional copper deposit, Dal'neye, was on reserve. Kalmakyr and Sary-Cheku had initial total resources of 17 Mt of copper, about 20% of which was depleted. The mineral deposits of Toshkent Viloyati are highly complex and contain more than 170 types of minerals. In addition to copper, the Almalik GMK mined and processed lead-zinc-barite ores from the Uch-Kulach deposit, which was located in Jizzax Viloyati, and the Khandiza polymetallic deposit, which was located in Qashqadaryo Viloyati. Almalik GMK facilities included eight mines, five mining and beneficiation plants, two metallurgical plants, a sulfuric acid plant, a mechanical plant, and a lime plant (Almalik Mining-Metallurgical Complex, 2015).

Sweden's Boliden Rönnskär smelter production decreased during 2013 owing to maintenance shutdowns, production disruptions, and lower input grades of raw material. Rönnskär experienced these maintenance shutdowns during the second and third quarters of 2013. Rönnskär smelter was a leading facility, in terms of tonnage produced, for the recycling of copper and precious metals in Sweden. The main products were copper, gold, lead, and zinc clinker. The smelter employed 866 people, processed 814,000 t of concentrates and secondary materials, and produced 206,000 t of copper cathodes in 2013 (Boliden AB, 2014b).

Gold.—In 2013, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for about 16.2% of world gold production; the majority of the gold produced in the region came from Central Eurasia. The principal producers, by weight, were Russia, which produced about 230,000 kilograms (kg) of gold, followed by Uzbekistan (98,000 kg), Kazakhstan (about 42,600 kg), Kyrgyzstan (19,000 kg), and Finland (about 10,000 kg). Russia's production of gold is projected to increase to 270,000 kilograms per year (kg/yr) by 2020, and that of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

is projected to increase to 115,000 kg/yr and 60,000 kg/yr, respectively. Russia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan are projected to remain the principal producers of gold in the Europe and Central Eurasia region for the foreseeable future (table 10).

In Uzbekistan, the main gold producers were two Government-owned mining and metallurgical complexes—the Almalyk GMK and the Navoi mining and metallurgical complex (Navoi GMK). The Muruntau deposit in the Central Qizilqum region had been mined by the Navoi GMK by open pit since 1967 and, therefore, had relatively low extraction costs. Uzbekistan had 41 discovered gold deposits, but only 9 of them were being mined. By 2025, Uzbekistan planned to increase the number of mined deposits to about 30. In the next 25 years, the Government of Uzbekistan no longer planned to involve foreign investors in gold exploration and mining in the country. In 2013, the Navoi GMK invested a total of \$177 million in the development and modernization of its production and planned to increase the total investment amount by 28% in 2014 compared with the investment in 2013. The new production facility projects planned for 2014 were a completion of the GMZ-4 project and the underground works at the Karakutan deposit. At the Karakutan deposit, which is located in Navoi Viloyati, the Navoi GMK planned to combine open pit and underground mining into one complex and, by doing so, to double the mine capacity. In 2014, the Navoi GMK planned to invest \$41 million in the Karakutan complex and to complete the modernization by the end of the year (Almalyk Mining-Metallurgical Complex, 2015; Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat, 2015).

In 2013, Kazakhstan produced 42,552 kg of unprocessed, semiprocessed, and powdered gold, which was a 6.6% increase compared with the output in 2012. Kazzinc Ltd. was the leading gold producer in the country and produced 18,100 kg, which was a 4.0% increase compared with the company's output in 2012. The AO Altyntau Resources group of companies, which was a part of Kazzinc, was a group of all gold-producing assets that were owned by Kazzinc. The major assets managed by Altyntau Resources were TOO Altyntau Kokshetau, which was mining the Vasilkovskiy Mine, and TOO Altyntau Vostok, which was mining the Ridder-Sokol'nyi Mine, as well as operating the Ust-Kamenogorskiy gold refinery. Some of the other producers of mined gold included AK Altynalmas, GMK Kazakhaltyn, Kazakhmys, JSC Polymetal of Russia, Nord Gold N.V. (which was a gold producing subsidiary of OAO Severstal of Russia), Polyus Gold International Ltd. of Russia, and TOO Yubileynoye (IA Novosti—Kazakhstan, 2013; Murtazin, 2014).

Dragon Mining Ltd. of Australia and Elgin Mining Inc. of Canada, which merged with Gold-Ore Resources Ltd. in May, had gold mines located in the Skelleftea mining district of Sweden. This district had been the focus of exploration for gold-rich polymetallic deposits since the mid-1920s. Dragon Mining's Svartliden Mine is located 700 kilometers (km) north of Stockholm, and Elgin's Bjorkdal Mine is located 750 km north of Stockholm. An updated measured and indicated mineral resource estimate of 30,295 kg of gold for the Bjorkdal Mine's open pit and underground mine was released in February (Elgin Mining, 2012; Gold-Ore Resources Ltd., 2012; Dragon Mining Ltd., 2013).

Boliden is the other main producer of gold in Sweden. Its polymetallic mines have an estimated capacity of about 2,000 kg/yr of gold. Its major operations were the Aitik Mine, which was principally a copper-producing mine, and the operations at the Boliden and Garpenberg sites (table 10; Boliden AB, 2014a, p. 19).

In November 2013 in Romania, a parliamentary commission that was appointed to review the gold mine project at Rosia Montana decided to reject the proposal from Gabriel Resources Ltd. of Canada and leave the fate of the deposit unclear after 10 years of assessment. The project was wholly owned by Rosia Montana Gold Corp., in which Gabriel Resources had an 80.69% interest and the Government of Romania held the remaining interest. The estimated proven reserves of the project had a grade of 1.63 grams per metric ton (g/t) gold and contained 184,000 kg of gold and a grade of 9.01 g/t silver and contained 1,103,973 kg of silver; estimated probable reserves had grades of 1.27 g/t gold (131,000 kg of contained gold) and 4.55 g/t silver (467,000 kg of contained silver). The company estimated that the project could produce an annual average of 15,100 kg of gold and 52,800 kg of silver during a 16-year mine life, which would make Romania a significant European gold producer. Gabriel Resources stated that the project could generate up to \$40 billion of income to the Government of Romania. The project, however, faced increasing opposition from environmental and community groups, which was a factor in the parliamentary commission's decision in November (Els, 2013b; Gabriel Resources Ltd., 2014, p. 51, 58, 61).

Iron and Steel.—Europe and Central Eurasia produced about 19.4% of the world's crude steel output, which was an increase of 1.1% compared with that of 2012, and it produced 15.3% of the pig iron and direct-reduced iron output in 2013, which was a slightly lower share of the world production than in 2012. Russia was the leading producer of crude steel in the region; its output in 2013 was 68.9 Mt, which was a slight decrease compared with that of 2012. Germany was the second-ranked producer, by volume, with production of 42.6 Mt (about the same as the previous year); followed by Turkey, 34.7 Mt (a decrease of 3.3%); Ukraine, 33.2 Mt (a decrease of 0.1%); and Italy, 24.1 Mt (a decrease of 11.7%) (tables 4, 12).

On September 12, 2013, the Italian steel company Riva Acciaio S.P.A (Riva) announced that all its activities had ceased at its plants in Verona; Caronno Pertusella (Varese Province); Lesegno (Cuneo Province); Malegno, Sellero, and Cerveno (Brescia Province); and Annone Brianza (Lecco Province). Ilva S.p.A., another steel producer owned by the Riva Group, was not affected by this decision. On September 30 2013, however, the Riva Group announced that production would restart at all of its plants. Riva stated that the closure in early September had become necessary because of a judge's decision to seize assets of the company's owners; the order did not allow the company to continue normal operations (SteelOrbis.com, 2013a, b).

In the Netherlands, Tata Steel Group (Tata), which was the owner of Tata Steel Europe Ltd., stated in its annual report for 2013 that the Ijmuiden steel plant was going through a 5-year improvement program that was focused on enhancing production capacity, improving reliability, and reducing cost. Tata reported that at the end of the program, the total capacity

of the plant would increase to 7.7 Mt from 7.2 Mt of crude steel. Tata Steel Europe Ltd. was part of the ULCOS (ultra-low carbon dioxide emission steelmaking plant) consortium, which is a group of 48 European companies and organizations that developed a process to produce iron that reduces carbon dioxide emissions by eliminating the need to pelletize iron ore and to produce coke from coal (Tata Steel Group, 2014, p. 12, 23, 24).

In February 2013, OAO Mechel (Mechel) of Russia announced that it had signed a series of agreements to dispose of its Romanian steel assets, including Ductil Steel Mechel, Mechel Campia Turzii S.A., Mechel Targoviste S.A., Mechel East Europe Metallurgical Division SRL, and Laminorul S.A., and to sell them to Romania's Invest Nikarom SRL, which was a privately held group. These facilities had been acquired by Mechel between 2002 and 2010 at a total cost of \$216 million. The total capacity of the disposed assets was 1.76 Mt/yr of rolled products, wire, and special steels. Production at these facilities was temporarily suspended, and necessary measures were taken to retain operational capability and to conduct maintenance work in an orderly manner. According to Mechel, the transaction was aligned with the company's strategic plan to develop its core business as a leading metallurgical coal producer, while divesting noncore businesses that were losing money currently and were expected to continue to do so for the foreseeable future (Mechel OAO, 2013; Oil and Gas, Metals and Mining News, 2013).

Iron Ore.—Europe and Central Eurasia produced 9.8% of the world's iron ore in 2013 (a decrease of 0.5% compared with that of 2012). Russia produced 60.2 Mt, measured in Fe content (a decrease of 1.3% compared with that of the previous year); Ukraine produced 45.9 Mt (a slight increase compared with that of 2012); Sweden, 16.2 Mt (a decrease of 6%); and Kazakhstan produced 14.4 Mt (about the same as the previous year). Russia's production was expected to increase to 62 Mt/yr by 2020 and Kazakhstan's, to 15.2 Mt/yr (table 11).

Sweden's LKAB's Kiruna Mine was the world's largest underground iron ore mine in terms of production amount; it has an ore body that is 4 km long and 80 m wide, and reaches to a depth of about 2 km. LKAB announced that it had been granted an environmental permit for a new open pit mine located at Gruvberget. This would be LKAB's first new iron ore mine in 50 years. Production at the new Gruvberget Mine was expected to be 2 Mt/yr by the time it reaches full production in 2015. The ore body contains both hematite and magnetite (table 11; Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB, 2012a, b; Engineering and Mining Journal, 2013).

Lead and Zinc.—Europe and Central Eurasia produced about 6.8% of the world's production of mine output of lead (by metal content) and about 14.3% of primary lead metal production. Russia, Sweden, Turkey, and Poland were the principal producers of mined lead, accounting for 90,000 t, 60,000 t, 57,000 t, and 52,000 t, respectively. Other producers of note were Ireland (43,000 t) and Kazakhstan (40,000 t). Germany was the principal producer of primary lead metal in the Europe and Central Eurasia region with a production volume of 151,000 t, followed by the United Kingdom (137,000 t), Russia (95,000 t), Bulgaria and Kazakhstan (91,000 t each), and Sweden (69,000 t) (table 4).

Europe and Central Eurasia produced about 12.2% of the world's mine output of zinc (by metal content) and about 23.2% of the world's zinc metal output in 2013. Kazakhstan and Ireland were the leading producers of zinc ore (zinc content) and produced 361,500 t and 327,000 t, respectively. Other significant zinc ore (zinc content) producers were Sweden (176,582 t), Russia (157,000 t), and Poland (73,000 t). The principal producers of primary and secondary zinc in Europe and Central Eurasia in 2013 were Spain, which produced 521,000 t; Kazakhstan, 320,150 t; Finland, 311,686 t; Belgium, 292,000 t; the Netherlands, 275,000 t; and Russia, 222,100 t (table 4).

In 2013, Boliden's Tara Mine in Ireland milled 2.5 Mt of ore grading 7.05% zinc and 1.46% lead. The mine's Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC)-classified ore reserves (proven and probable) were 13.1 Mt grading 7% zinc and 1.6% lead. The mine employed 667 people in 2013 (Boliden AB, 2014a, p. 41; Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, 2013, p. 1).

In 2013, Ireland's Vedanta Resources plc (Vedanta), owner of the Lisheen Mine, stated that it had successfully enacted a plan to close the Lisheen Mine by 2015; however, no further details were announced. Vedanta produced 1.32 Mt of ore with grades of 11.52% zinc and 1.6% lead. The mine produced 259,000 t of zinc concentrates with 53.6% zinc content and 23,000 t of lead concentrates with 61.1% lead content. The latest resource and reserve statement issued by Vedanta, dated March 2014, stated that the remaining reserves amounted to 1.67 Mt at grades of 10.46% zinc and 1.72% lead with additional resources of 2.07 Mt grading 14.26% zinc and 2.40% lead (Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, 2013, p. 1; Vedanta Resources plc., 2014, p. 53).

The Netherlands' Nyrstar NV (Nyrstar) stated that its Budel plant had increased its production of zinc to 275,000 t in 2013. Nyrstar reported that the increased production was because of an improvement of its electrolysis processes. Nyrstar stated that the Budel plant would update its installations and processes throughout 2014 and 2015 with the aim of being able to process a wider range of concentrates (Nyrstar NV, 2014a p. 56; 2014b).

Nickel.—In 2013, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 8.8% of the world's mined nickel and 38.5% of the world's refined nickel production. The region's mine output of nickel was largely the result of Russian mining activity, and refined nickel production took place mainly in Russia and Western Europe. Russia accounted for about 74.4% of nickel mine output and 53.2% of nickel refinery production in the region in 2013. Production of refined nickel was more distributed across countries. Russia produced 251,000 t in 2013, and Norway, Finland, and the United Kingdom produced 90,000 t, 44,000 t, and 34,000 t, respectively (tables 4, 13).

In 2013, Russia mined an estimated 250,000 t of nickel in concentrates, which was a 1.6% decrease from the 2012 level. OJSC MMC Norilsk Nickel (Nornickel) was the country's leading nickel producer and the world's leading nickel mining company. Other nickel producers in Russia included OAO Ufaleynickel and OAO Yuzhuralnickel. Nornickel's operations in Russia were located on the Kola Peninsula in the northwestern part of the country and in the Norilsk region on

the Taymyr Peninsula in eastern Siberia. Nor Nickel also owned assets in Australia, Botswana, Finland, and South Africa. In 2013, Nor Nickel developed a new strategy to help the company during the periods when world nickel prices were low and Russia was losing market share to China, Indonesia, and the Philippines. According to the new strategy, the company would focus on opening a full potential of nickel resources in Russia rather than abroad and, in particular, focus on the first-class assets that would be able to provide a stable rate-of-return on investment. The company planned to adhere to capital management discipline and return on investment as the principal goals. The company planned to focus on its Russian assets, in particular its Zapolyarnyi Division, and to divest most of its foreign assets and assets not connected with the company's main activities. In the Zapolyarnyi Division, Nor Nickel was focusing on the Skalistyi Mine, a greenfield project with a potential annual capacity of 2.4 Mt/yr of nickel ore, and on modernization of the Talnakh beneficiation plant with the goal of increasing product quality to world standards. Nor Nickel was also planning to develop exploration as an effective business activity; it intended to double its annual exploration budget for the Norilsk region in the next few years (Kuck, 2015; Mineral-Info, 2015a).

The two main producers of mined nickel in Finland were the Talvivaara Mining Company Plc. (Talvivaara), which owned a polymetallic mine at Sotkamo, and Belvedere Resources Ltd. of Canada (Belvedere), which owned a mine and other installations in Hitura. Talvivaara's Sotkamo nickel project was the world's first bioheap-leach project for nickel. It was centered on two polymetallic deposits—the Kolmisoppi and the Kuusilampi deposits, which are located about 30 km southwest of Sotkamo in eastern Finland. The deposits constitute one of the largest known nickel sulfide resources in Europe (Talvivaara Mining Co. plc, 2012, p. 7).

In Greece, nickel laterite mineral resources were estimated to exceed 250 Mt and were spread across three areas: central Euboea, Neo Kokkino and the county of Viotia, and northern Greece in the area of Kastoria. Larco G.M.M. S.A., which was a leading producer of nickel and ferronickel in Europe and the only European user of domestic nickel ores, mined sedimentary-type nickel laterite by open pit and underground methods. The company operated the Agios Ioannis Mine and the Evia Mine at Neo Kokkino near Larymna, which included one underground mine and three surface mines; the Kastoria mines at Kastoria near the Albanian border, which included three main deposits and could be mined only during the summer because of the altitude. The company's smelting plant, which was located in Larymna near Athens, processed about 2.5 Mt/yr of domestic mined laterites to produce between 18,000 and 20,000 t/yr of ferronickel with 18% to 24% nickel content, which was used for manufacturing stainless steel in Europe. Larco G.M.M. mined 2,220,790 t of nickeliferous laterite ore in 2013 compared with 2,256,686 t in 2012, which was a decrease of about 2%. The company produced 16,890 t of nickel in ferronickel and exported 17,054 t of nickel in 2013 compared with 18,632 t produced and 19,071 t exported in 2012, which was a decrease of about 10% in production and about 11% in exports. Because of a pretax financial loss in both 2012 and 2013 compared with a profit in 2011, the Government was looking for a strategic

investor for Larco and was attempting to restructure the company (Larco G.M.M. S.A., 2014; Tzeferis, 2014, p. 2–3).

Platinum-Group Metals.—Within the region of Europe and Central Eurasia, almost all mining for platinum-group metals (PGMs) took place in Russia, although small amounts of PGMs were also mined in Finland, Poland, and Serbia. In 2013, Russia and South Africa were the world's leading PGM ore producers; Russia was the world's leading producer of palladium, accounting for 81,000 kg, or 30.8% of the world's production. It also produced 26,000 kg of platinum (tables 4, 14, 15).

The leading PGM producer in Russia was Nor Nickel, whose Zapolyarnyi Division was mining three large PGM deposits in Krasnoyarskiy Kray—the Norilsk-1, the Oktyabr'skoye, and the Talnakhskoye deposits. Another division within Nor Nickel, Kol'skaya GMK, was mining several deposits in Murmanskaya Oblast'—the Kotsel'vaara-Kammikivi, the Semiletka, the Zapolyarnoye, and the Zhdanovskoye deposits. Altogether, Nor Nickel produced almost all the palladium and about 75% of the platinum output in Russia. Another platinum producer in Russia, Chernogorskaya Gornorudnaya Kompaniya (ChGRK), was planning to start mining the Chernogorskoye deposit of nonferrous and precious metals, but the start of production was delayed until at least 2017. The company was expected to reach its production capacity of about 15,000 t/yr of copper, 8,000 t/yr of nickel, 12.5 t/yr of palladium, and 6 t/yr of platinum (OJSC MMC Norilsk Nickel, 2015).

Tin.—In 2013, Europe and Central Eurasia produced only 0.2% of total world production of mined tin and did not produce any tin metal. Russia and Portugal were the only producers of mined tin in the region. Russia's tin production was at its lowest level since 2010, and the country was trying to revive its tin industry (tables 4, 16, and 17).

Industrial Minerals

Diamond.—Russia was the world's leading diamond producer and the only diamond mining country in Europe and Central Eurasia. Almost all Russia's output of diamond was mined by the Joint Stock Company ALROSA (ALROSA) of Russia, which had its main operation in Sakha Republic (Yakutiya) in Eastern Siberia. ALROSA was one of the world's leading companies in diamond exploration, diamond mining, sales of rough diamond, and diamond processing, and the company accounted for about 97% of Russia's diamond production. Russia's share of global natural diamond production was 27.5% in 2013 (tables 4, 18).

Lithium.—Portugal was the only lithium producer in the region. In 2013, lithium production in Portugal decreased to 19,940 t from 40,110 t in 2010. It was expected that, by 2020, lithium production would increase to about 22,000 t/yr (table 19).

Potash.—In 2013, Europe and Central Eurasia produced 15.3 Mt of potash (in K₂O equivalent), or 41.5% of the world's production. Russia was the leading regional potash producer in 2013, with output of 6.1 Mt, followed by Belarus (about 4.2 Mt) and Germany (about 3.1 Mt) (table 4).

In Belarus, OAO Belaruskali (Belaruskali) was one of the world's leading producers of potash fertilizers, and, historically,

potash was the leading export product from Belarus. The company was mining the Starobin potash deposit, which contains magnesium salt, rock salt, and sylvinit. In 2013, Belaruskali was planning to increase production by between 10% and 13% from the 2012 production level and ended up almost reaching the goal by increasing production by 9.7% (OAO Belaruskali, 2015).

In the first quarter of the 2013, Belaruskali increased its physical exports of potash by 21.2% compared with the same period of 2012, but the revenue was practically unchanged, having increased by only 0.2%. Nevertheless, the company expected to increase the physical volume of sales by about 10% by the end of the year. In July, however, the Russian partner Uralkali announced that it was unilaterally stopping sales through Belarusskaya Kaliynaya Kompaniya (BKK) and stated that, from that point on, it would follow an internal corporate strategy summarized in the motto “volumes are above prices.” The announcement reduced the share prices of all potash companies in the world markets and caused great uncertainty in the market for potassium fertilizers. To reduce losses, Belaruskali reduced its production by 50% in August, and in September, the Government reduced the tariffs imposed on potash exports for the period from September 1, 2013, to December 31, 2013. In the next several months, Belaruskali gradually recovered from the crisis. By December, all four of Belaruskali’s mines were again operational.

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

Coal.—In 2013, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 54.0% of the world’s lignite production, 9.2% of the world’s bituminous coal production, and 4.0% of the world’s anthracite coal production. In Central Eurasia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine were the leading coal producers, and within the EU, Germany and Poland were the leading coal producers. A number of other countries throughout the region also mined coal (tables 4, 20).

Uranium.—In 2013, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 56.8% of the world’s uranium production. Kazakhstan was the leading uranium producer in the world, and its production volume amounted to 26,300 t (U_3O_8 content), which accounted for 35.6% of the world’s output. The next-ranked producers in the region were Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Ukraine, which together accounted for another 20.3% of world production. Uranium mining took place in several other countries in the region (the Czech Republic, Germany, and Romania) but in smaller quantities (table 4).

In 2013, Kazakhstan remained the leading producer of mined uranium in the world. Kazakhstan had no nuclear powerplants, and all uranium production was exported. Within the past 9 years, Kazakhstan rapidly increased investment in its uranium industry, and the country’s production of uranium increased to 26,300 t of U_3O_8 in 2013 from 3,300 t in 2003. AO NAK Kazatomprom (the leading Government-owned producer) had about 20 uranium mines, conversion and beneficiation plants, and plants producing nuclear fuel. Kazatomprom stated that the country could increase its uranium production to 30,000 t/yr of U_3O_8 within the next 3 years (World Nuclear Association, 2016).

In Russia, 68% of all uranium mined in 2013 was extracted from seven mines in Zabaikal’skiy Kray—Antey, Luchistoye, Malo-Tulukuevskoye, Martovskoye, Oktyabr’skoye, Strel’tsovskoye, and Yubileynoye. All ores extracted from these mines were subjected to initial enrichment and hydrometallurgical processing at the Priargunskoye production mining and chemical complex in the city of Krasnokamensk. Other large producers included ZAO Dalur, which was mining uranium in Kurganskaya Oblast at the Dalmatovskoye and Khokhlovskoye deposits (both using underground leaching) and OAO Khiagda, which was mining the Khiagdinskoye deposit in the Buryatiya Republic (and also using underground leaching). The production solution obtained by Dalur and Khiagda was processed into uranium concentrate right at the mining sites. The majority of companies mining uranium in Russia were united under OAO Atomredmetzoloto (ARMZ) (Mineral-Info, 2015b).

In Uzbekistan, the Navoi GMK was the only company in the country that conducted mining, beneficiation, and export of uranium as U_3O_8 . The Navoi GMK had three mining units and Hydrometallurgical Plant #1 (GMZ-1) that were involved in uranium production. The primary method of uranium mining used at Navoi was in situ leaching. This technology made extraction of uranium from sandstone-type deposits with low uranium content possible and profitable. Navoi GMK’s uranium resources consisted of 20 deposits and 10 additional prospective areas. Explored and evaluated resources of uranium in Uzbekistan amounted to 185,800 t of contained U_3O_8 , of which 138,800 t was of sandstone type and the other 47,000 t was of black-shale type. Based on the proven and probable resources, the Navoi GMK was expected to continue mining uranium for another 40 years after 2016 (Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat, 2015).

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TABLE 1
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: AREA AND POPULATION IN 2013

| Country | Area ¹ (square kilometers) | Estimated population ² (thousands) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Albania | 28,748 | 2,800 |
| Armenia | 29,743 | 3,000 |
| Austria | 83,871 | 8,500 |
| Azerbaijan | 86,600 | 9,400 |
| Belarus | 207,600 | 9,500 |
| Belgium | 30,528 | 11,200 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 51,197 | 3,800 |
| Bulgaria | 110,879 | 7,300 |
| Croatia | 56,594 | 4,300 |
| Cyprus | 9,251 | 1,100 |
| Czech Republic | 78,867 | 10,500 |
| Denmark, including Greenland | 2,210,573 | 5,600 |
| Estonia | 45,228 | 1,300 |
| Finland | 338,145 | 5,400 |
| France | 551,500 | 66,000 |
| Georgia | 69,700 | 4,500 |
| Germany | 357,022 | 80,600 |
| Greece | 131,957 | 11,000 |
| Hungary | 93,028 | 9,900 |
| Iceland | 103,000 | 300 |
| Ireland | 70,273 | 4,600 |
| Italy | 301,340 | 59,800 |
| Kazakhstan | 2,724,900 | 17,000 |
| Kosovo | 10,887 | 1,800 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 199,951 | 5,700 |
| Latvia | 64,589 | 2,000 |
| Lithuania | 65,300 | 3,000 |
| Luxembourg | 2,586 | 500 |
| Macedonia | 25,713 | 2,100 |
| Malta | 316 | 400 |
| Moldova | 33,851 | 3,600 |
| Montenegro | 13,812 | 600 |
| Netherlands | 41,543 | 16,800 |
| Norway | 385,847 | 5,100 |
| Poland | 312,685 | 38,500 |
| Portugal | 92,090 | 10,500 |
| Romania | 238,391 | 20,000 |
| Russia | 17,098,242 | 143,500 |
| Serbia | 77,474 | 7,200 |
| Slovakia | 49,035 | 5,400 |
| Slovenia | 20,273 | 2,100 |
| Spain | 505,370 | 46,600 |
| Sweden | 450,295 | 9,600 |
| Switzerland | 41,277 | 8,100 |
| Tajikistan | 143,100 | 8,200 |
| Turkey | 783,562 | 74,900 |
| Turkmenistan | 488,100 | 5,200 |
| Ukraine | 603,550 | 45,500 |
| United Kingdom | 243,610 | 64,100 |
| Uzbekistan | 447,400 | 30,200 |
| Regional total | 30,209,393 | 898,600 |
| World total | 510,072,000 | 7,125,000 |

¹Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 2014.

²Source: The World Bank, 2014 World Development Indicators Database.

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

| Country | Gross domestic product in 2013 based on purchasing power parity | | Real gross domestic product growth rate (percentage) | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| | Gross value (million dollars) | Per capita (dollars) | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| | Albania | 29,537 | 10,596 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Armenia | 23,124 | 7,034 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 3.5 |
| Austria | 376,721 | 44,402 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 158,518 | 17,028 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 5.8 |
| Belarus | 166,786 | 17,623 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| Belgium | 454,954 | 40,760 | 1.8 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 37,081 | 9,563 | 1.0 | -1.2 | 2.1 |
| Bulgaria | 119,561 | 16,518 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Croatia | 86,570 | 20,222 | -0.2 | -2.2 | -0.9 |
| Cyprus | 25,340 | 28,748 | 0.4 | -2.4 | -5.4 |
| Czech Republic | 287,584 | 27,347 | 1.8 | -1.0 | -0.9 |
| Denmark, including Greenland | 240,877 | 43,080 | 1.1 | -0.4 | 0.4 |
| Estonia | 34,393 | 26,052 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 |
| Finland | 218,296 | 40,045 | 2.6 | -1.5 | -1.2 |
| France | 2,534,510 | 39,813 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Georgia | 32,086 | 7,156 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 3.2 |
| Germany | 3,512,760 | 43,475 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Greece | 277,962 | 25,126 | -7.1 | -7.0 | -3.9 |
| Hungary | 229,553 | 23,236 | 1.6 | -1.7 | 1.1 |
| Iceland | 13,196 | 41,001 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Ireland | 213,309 | 44,663 | 2.8 | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| Italy | 2,035,440 | 34,103 | 0.5 | -2.4 | -1.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 395,456 | 23,038 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| Kosovo | 16,172 | 8,984 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 18,227 | 3,230 | 6.0 | -0.9 | 10.5 |
| Latvia | 46,547 | 22,832 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| Lithuania | 75,408 | 25,374 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Luxembourg | 48,512 | 90,333 | 1.9 | -0.2 | 2.1 |
| Macedonia | 26,069 | 12,587 | 2.8 | -0.4 | 2.9 |
| Malta | 12,880 | 30,567 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Moldova | 16,609 | 4,666 | 6.9 | -0.7 | 8.9 |
| Montenegro | 9,137 | 14,666 | 3.2 | -2.5 | 3.5 |
| Netherlands | 780,286 | 46,440 | 1.7 | -1.6 | -0.7 |
| Norway | 328,014 | 64,363 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| Poland | 896,778 | 23,273 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Portugal | 268,777 | 25,643 | -1.3 | -3.2 | -1.4 |
| Romania | 371,233 | 17,440 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Russia | 3,491,620 | 24,298 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| Serbia | 89,733 | 12,465 | 1.6 | -1.5 | 2.5 |
| Slovakia | 144,013 | 26,616 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Slovenia | 58,701 | 28,512 | 0.6 | -2.6 | -1.0 |
| Spain | 1,488,790 | 31,942 | 0.1 | -1.6 | -1.2 |
| Sweden | 418,217 | 43,407 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Switzerland | 431,960 | 53,977 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Tajikistan | 20,618 | 2,536 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Turkey | 1,443,530 | 18,874 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 73,372 | 12,863 | 14.7 | 11.1 | 10.2 |

See footnotes at end of table

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

| Country | Gross domestic product in 2013 based on purchasing power parity | | Real gross domestic product growth rate (percentage) | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Gross value (million dollars) | Per capita (dollars) | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| | Ukraine | 392,505 | 8,651 | 5.2 | 0.3 |
| United Kingdom | 2,320,440 | 36,208 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 156,524 | 5,176 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Regional total | 24,948,286 | 27,786 ³ | 3.5 ³ | 1.2 ³ | 1.4 ³ |
| World total | 101,623,212 | 14,476 ³ | 5.4 ³ | 4.4 ³ | 4.6 ³ |

¹Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2014.

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

³Weighted average.

TABLE 3
SELECTED SIGNIFICANT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA IN 2013

| Country | Type ¹ | Site | Commodity ² | Company | Resource notes ³ |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Azerbaijan | P | Gedabek | Au, Cu, Ag | Anglo Asian Mining plc. | 744,000 oz Au, 60 kt Cu, 6.2 Moz Ag (R). |
| Kazakhstan | P | Sekisovskoye | Au, Ag | GoldBridges Global Resources, plc. | 2.3 Moz Au, 3 Moz Ag (R). |
| Russia | E | Malmyzh | Cu, Au | Freeport McMoRan Inc. | Data not released. |
| Turkey | F | Certej | Au, Ag | Eldorado Gold Corp. | 2.5 Moz Au, 16 Moz Ag (R). |
| Do. | E | Kestanelik | Au, Ag | Chesser Resources Ltd. | 236,000 oz Au, 212,000 oz Ag (D). |
| Do. | E | TV Tower | Au, Cu, Ag | Pilot Gold Inc. | 470,000 oz Au, 36 kt Cu, 20 Moz Ag (D). |

Do. Ditto.

¹E—Active exploration; F—Feasibility work ongoing/completed; P—Exploration associated with producing site.

²Abbreviations used for commodities in this table include the following: Ag—silver; Au—gold; Cu—copper.

³Based on 2013 data reported from various sources. R—proven + probable; D—measured + indicated. Resource data not verified by the U.S. Geological Survey.

TABLE 4
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Country | Metals | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| | Aluminum | | | Antimony, mine output, metal content (metric tons) | | Chromite, mine output, gross weight | Mine output, metal content | Copper | | Secondary |
| | Alumina | Bauxite | Metal Primary ³ Secondary | mine output, metal content (metric tons) | Primary ³ | | | Metal, refined Primary ³ | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 530 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Austria | -- | -- | 387 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108 | -- |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | 53 | -- | -- | (5) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Belgium | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 389 | -- | -- |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 176 | 657 | 126 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | 75 | -- | 230 | -- | -- |
| Croatia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cyprus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Czech Republic | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Denmark-Greenland | -- | -- | 31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Estonia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Finland | -- | -- | 21 | -- | 982 | 39 | -- | 144 | -- | -- |
| France | 315 | -- | 346 | 180 | NA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Germany | 1,000 | -- | 492 | 597 | -- | -- | -- | 392 | 288 | -- |
| Greece | 812 | 1,844 | 169 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hungary | 81 | 95 | -- | 62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Iceland | -- | -- | 736 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ireland | 1,935 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Italy | -- | -- | -- | 1,062 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- |
| Kazakhstan | 1,840 | 5,192 | 250 | -- | 870 | 440 | 3,700 | 355 | -- | -- |
| Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | NA | -- | NA | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | 1,200 | -- | NA | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Latvia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lithuania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Luxembourg | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Macedonia | -- | -- | NA | -- | -- | 11 | -- | 2 | -- | -- |
| Malta | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Montenegro | -- | 61 | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Norway ⁶ | -- | -- | 1,150 | 250 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36 | -- |
| Poland | -- | -- | 3 | NA | -- | 429 | -- | 565 | -- | -- |
| Portugal | -- | -- | -- | NA | -- | 77 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Romania | 391 | -- | 250 | 15 | NA | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| 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 | | |
| Russia | 2,600 | 5,700 | 3,601 | 8,700 | 552 | 840 | 658 | 220 | | |
| Serbia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37 | 33 | 3 | | |
| Slovakia | -- | -- | 192 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Slovenia ^e | -- | -- | 83 | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Spain ^e | 1,400 | -- | 245 | -- | -- | 100 | 214 | 68 | | |
| Sweden | -- | -- | 131 | 30 | -- | 83 | 166 | 40 ^e | | |
| Switzerland | -- | -- | -- | (5) | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 216 | 4,675 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Turkey | 105 | 796 | 65 | 4,100 | 3,200 | 120 | 42 | -- | | |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Ukraine | 1,494 | -- | -- | 25 | -- | -- | -- | 15 | | |
| United Kingdom | -- | -- | 44 | 318 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Uzbekistan | -- | -- | NA | NA | -- | 97 | 98 | -- | | |
| Total, Europe and Central Eurasia | 12,100 | 14,300 | 8,220 | 19,500 | 8,970 | 2,420 | 3,330 | 742 | | |
| Share of world total | 11.9% | 5.1% | 17.3% | 12.1% | 26.0% | 13.3% | 18.8% | 22.3% | | |
| United States | 4,390 | NA | 1,950 | -- | -- | 1,250 | 993 | 47 | | |
| Share of world total | 4.3% | NA | 4.1% | -- | -- | 6.9% | 5.6% | 1.4% | | |
| World total | 102,000 | 283,000 | 47,600 | 162,000 | 34,500 | 18,100 | 17,700 | 3,330 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Country | Metals—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Gold, mine output (kilograms) | Iron ore, | | Iron and steel | | Steel, crude | Mine output, metal content | Lead | | Manganese ore, mine output, metal content | Mercury, mine output, metal content (metric tons) |
| | | mine output, metal content | Pig iron and direct-reduced iron | Mine output, metal content | Primary ³ | | | Secondary | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 401 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | 3,473 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Austria | -- | 743 | 6,144 | 7,953 | -- | -- | -- | 39 | -- | -- | -- |
| Azerbaijan | 1,619 | 68 | -- | 223 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Belarus | -- | -- | -- | 2,395 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Belgium | -- | -- | 4,343 | 7,092 | -- | -- | -- | 88 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -- | 899 | 759 | 722 | 3 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgaria | 7,385 | -- | -- | 522 | 16 | -- | 91 | -- | 13 | -- | -- |
| Croatia | -- | -- | -- | 28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cyprus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Czech Republic | -- | -- | 4,041 | 5,171 | -- | -- | -- | 28 | -- | -- | -- |
| Denmark-Greenland | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Estonia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Finland | 9,981 | -- | 2 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| France | -- | -- | 10,276 | 15,685 | -- | -- | -- | 71 | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 4,300 | NA | -- | -- | NA | -- | 151 | 249 | 110 | -- | -- |
| Germany | -- | 43 | 27,737 | 42,600 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Greece ^e | -- | 550 | -- | 2,000 | 18 ⁴ | -- | -- | -- | NA | -- | -- |
| Hungary | -- | -- | 628 | 883 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- |
| Iceland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ireland | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43 | -- | -- | 18 | -- | -- | -- |
| Italy | -- | -- | 6,935 | 24,058 | -- | -- | 30 | 150 | -- | -- | -- |
| Kazakhstan | 42,552 | 14,400 | 2,634 | 3,477 | 40 | -- | 91 | -- | 404 | -- | -- |
| Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | 120 | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | 19,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75 |
| Latvia | -- | -- | -- | 700 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lithuania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Luxembourg | -- | -- | -- | 2,200 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Macedonia | NA | -- | -- | 100 | 39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Malta | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | 190 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | 5,686 | 6,714 | -- | -- | -- | 17 | -- | -- | -- |
| Norway ^e | -- | 3,400 | -- | 600 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25 |
| Poland | 1,066 | -- | 4,011 | 8,000 | 52 | -- | 39 | 103 | -- | -- | -- |
| Portugal | -- | NA | NA | 2,050 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | NA | -- | -- |
| Romania | -- | -- | 1,330 | 2,985 | -- | -- | 1 | 14 | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Country | Metals—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| | Gold | | | Iron and steel | | Lead | | | Manganese ore | | Mercury |
| | mine output (kilograms) | Iron ore, mine output, metal content | Pig iron and direct-reduced iron | Steel, crude | Mine output, metal content | Primary ³ | Metal, refined | Secondary | mine output, metal content | mine output, metal content (metric tons) | |
| Russia | 230,000 | 60,200 | -- | 68,862 | 90 | 95 | -- | -- | 3 | NA | |
| Serbia | 866 | -- | 365 | 396 | NA | NA | NA | -- | -- | -- | |
| Slovakia | 500 | -- | 3,617 | 4,511 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Slovenia ^a | -- | -- | -- | 618 | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Spain ^e | 1,870 | -- | 3,949 ⁴ | 13,740 ⁴ | 4 | -- | 157 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Sweden | 6,530 | 16,162 | 5,000 | 4,404 | 60 | 69 | 45 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Switzerland ^f | -- | -- | -- | 1,400 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Tajikistan | 3,000 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 | |
| Turkey | 33,980 | 4,500 | 9,180 | 34,700 | 57 | -- | -- | -- | NA | -- | |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Ukraine | -- | 45,900 | 29,089 | 33,199 | -- | -- | 14 | -- | 515 | -- | |
| United Kingdom | -- | -- | 9,471 | 11,858 | -- | 137 | 155 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Uzbekistan | 98,000 | NA | -- | 746 | NA | -- | -- | -- | NA | -- | |
| Total, Europe and Central Eurasia | 464,000 | 147,000 | 191,000 | 311,000 | 436 | 704 | 1,180 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 127 | |
| Share of world total | 16.2% | 9.8% | 15.3% | 19.4% | 8.0% | 14.3% | 3.2% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 7.1% | |
| United States | 230,000 | 33,000 | 30,300 | 86,900 | 340 | 114 | 1,150 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Share of world total | 8.0% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 5.4% | 6.3% | 2.3% | 3.1% | -- | -- | -- | |
| World total | 2,860,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,240,000 | 1,610,000 | 5,420 | 4,920 | 36,800 | 16,900 | 16,900 | 1,790 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| 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 | mine output, metal content (metric tons) | Mine output, metal content | primary ³ | Titanium dioxide content | metal sponge, metal content | | |
| Albania | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Austria | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Belgium ^e | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56 | NA | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Croatia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Cyprus ^e | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Czech Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Denmark-Greenland ^e | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Estonia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Finland | 46 | 44 | -- | 946 | 101 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| France | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 7,000 | -- | -- | -- | |
| Germany | -- | -- | NA | NA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Greece ^e | 22 | 17 ⁴ | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Hungary | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Iceland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Ireland | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Italy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Kazakhstan ^e | -- | -- | -- | -- | 964 ⁴ | -- | -- | 20,000 | 12,000 | -- | |
| Kosovo | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | NA | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Latvia ^e | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Lithuania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Luxembourg | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Macedonia | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Malta | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Norway | (5) | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 400 | -- | -- | |
| Poland ^e | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,199 ⁴ | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Portugal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37 | 84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Romania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| 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 | mine output, metal content (metric tons) | Mine output, metal content | primary ³ | lmenite, TiO ₂ content | Metal sponge, metal content | | |
| Russia | 250 | 251 | 81,000 | 26,000 | 1,600 | 500 | -- | NA | 46,000 | | |
| Serbia | -- | -- | 2.5 | 2 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Slovakia | -- | -- | -- | -- | (5) | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Slovenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Spain | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Sweden | -- | -- | -- | -- | 341 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Switzerland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Turkey | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 190 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Ukraine | NA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 295,000 | 9,400 | | |
| United Kingdom | -- | 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Uzbekistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Total, Europe and Central Eurasia | 336 | 472 | 81,000 | 26,900 | 4,630 | 584 | NA | 315,000 | 67,400 | | |
| Share of world total | 8.8% | 38.5% | 30.8% | 20.3% | 9.7% | 0.2% | NA | 9.5% | 39.1% | | |
| United States | -- | -- | 12,600 | 3,720 | 1,040 | -- | -- | 154,000 | -- | | |
| Share of world total | -- | -- | 4.8% | 2.8% | 2.2% | -- | -- | 4.6% | -- | | |
| World total | 3,810 | 1,230 | 263,000 | 133,000 | 47,800 | 287,000 | 329,000 | 3,320,000 | 172,000 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| 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, primary and secondary | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,800 | -- | -- | -- | NA | |
| Armenia | -- | 10,530 | -- | -- | -- | 431 | -- | -- | -- | 31 | |
| Austria | 850 | -- | -- | -- | 400 | 4,385 | -- | -- | -- | 5,903 | |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,296 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | |
| Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | 967 | 5,057 | -- | -- | 4,243 | 2,625 | |
| Belgium ^e | -- | -- | 292,000 | -- | 830 | 6,119 ⁴ | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -- | 7,000 | -- | -- | -- | 882 | -- | -- | -- | 728 | |
| Bulgaria | -- | 11,992 | 75,830 | -- | 320 | 1,800 | -- | -- | -- | 2,100 | |
| Croatia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 343 | 2,436 | -- | -- | -- | 43 | |
| Cyprus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 855 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Czech Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 152 | 3,211 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Denmark-Greenland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,830 | -- | -- | -- | 600 | |
| Estonia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,000 | 480 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Finland | -- | 49,800 | 311,686 | -- | 78 | 1,400 | -- | 309 | -- | -- | |
| France | -- | -- | 152,000 | -- | 2,600 | 18,018 | -- | -- | -- | 5,893 | |
| Georgia ^e | -- | NA | -- | -- | 150 | 950 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | |
| Germany | -- | -- | 162,000 | -- | 2,757 | 31,308 | -- | -- | 3,075 | 17,396 | |
| Greece ^e | -- | 21,000 ⁴ | -- | -- | -- | 11,000 | -- | -- | -- | 190 | |
| Hungary | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300 | 2,022 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Iceland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Ireland | -- | 327,000 | -- | -- | -- | 2,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Italy | -- | -- | 111,000 | -- | 1,900 | 22,000 | -- | -- | -- | 2,879 | |
| Kazakhstan | -- | 361,500 | 320,150 | -- | -- | 6,200 | -- | 350 | -- | 531 | |
| Kosovo | -- | 8,800 | -- | -- | -- | 535 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Kyrgyzstan | NA | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,676 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | |
| Latvia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,300 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Lithuania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 693 | 1,070 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Luxembourg | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,200 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Macedonia | -- | 30,000 | -- | -- | -- | 762 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Malta | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | - ⁵ | -- | -- | -- | 1 | |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,150 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | 275,000 | -- | NA | 2,500 | -- | -- | -- | NA | |
| Norway ^e | -- | -- | 152,000 | -- | 300 | 1,500 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Poland | -- | 73,000 | 154,379 | -- | 2,100 | 14,538 | -- | -- | -- | 4,801 | |
| Portugal | 692 | 51,026 | -- | -- | NA | 7,500 | -- | -- | -- | 473 | |
| Romania | -- | -- | 220 | -- | 85 | 7,451 | -- | -- | -- | 2,340 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| 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 | Mine output, primary and secondary | | | | | | | | |
| Russia | 3,600 | 157,000 | 222,100 | 11,836 | 66,503 | 36,000 | 4,500 | 6,100 | 1,900 | | |
| Serbia | -- | -- | -- | 130 | 1,592 | -- | -- | -- | 14 | | |
| Slovakia | -- | -- | -- | 480 | 3,121 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Slovenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,139 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | | |
| Spain | 510 | 29,000 | 521,000 | -- | 13,700 | -- | -- | 711 | 4,278 | | |
| Sweden | -- | 176,582 | -- | -- | 3,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Switzerland | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,707 | -- | -- | -- | 652 | | |
| Tajikistan | -- | 25,000 | -- | -- | 384 | -- | -- | -- | 32 | | |
| Turkey | NA | 301,000 | -- | 280 | 71,337 | -- | NA | -- | 5,565 | | |
| Turkmenistan ³ | -- | -- | -- | 285 | 2,650 | -- | -- | -- | 225 | | |
| Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | 4,237 | 9,857 | -- | -- | -- | 5,796 | | |
| United Kingdom | -- | -- | -- | 1,100 | 8,203 | -- | -- | 1,000 | 6,000 | | |
| Uzbekistan ⁴ | -- | -- | 61,500 | 1,350 | 6,990 ⁴ | -- | 198 | 132 ⁴ | -- | | |
| Total, Europe and Central Eurasia | 5,650 | 1,640,000 | 2,810,000 | 36,700 | 361,000 | 36,000 | 5,360 | 15,300 | 71,000 | | |
| Share of world total | 7.0% | 12.2% | 23.2% | 25.8% | 8.8% | 27.5% | 7.6% | 41.5% | 26.3% | | |
| United States | NA | 784,000 | 233,000 | 9,170 | 77,400 | -- | 8,930 | 2,220 | 40,300 | | |
| Share of world total | NA | 5.8% | 1.9% | 6.5% | 1.9% | -- | 12.7% | 6.0% | 15.0% | | |
| World total | 80,800 | 13,500,000 | 12,100,000 | 142,000 | 4,090,000 | 131,000 | 70,500 | 36,800 | 270,000 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Country | Mineral fuels and related materials | | | | | | Uranium, U ₃ O ₈ content (metric tons) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Anthracite | Coal | | Natural gas, dry (million cubic meters) | Petroleum, crude (thousand 42-gallon barrels) ⁶ | | |
| | | Bituminous | Lignite | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | 18 | 7,937 | -- | -- |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Austria | -- | -- | -- | 1,359 | 5,970 | -- | -- |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | 17,895 | 314,000 | -- | -- |
| Belarus | -- | -- | -- | 228 | 12 | -- | -- |
| Belgium | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgaria | -- | 2,006 | -- | 11,765 | -- | -- | -- |
| Croatia | -- | -- | -- | 25,500 | 170 | -- | -- |
| Cyprus | -- | -- | -- | 1,862 | 4,605 | -- | -- |
| Czech Republic | -- | 8,610 | -- | 40,585 | -- | -- | 274 |
| Denmark-Greenland | -- | -- | -- | 8,000 | 64,021 | -- | -- |
| Estonia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Finland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| France | -- | -- | -- | 600 | 5,840 | -- | -- |
| Georgia ⁵ | -- | 240 | -- | 5 | 380 | -- | -- |
| Germany | 1,435 | 6,825 | -- | 182,696 | 19,387 | 27 | 27 |
| Greece | -- | -- | -- | 54,000 | 700 | -- | -- |
| Hungary | -- | -- | -- | 9,553 | 3,819 | -- | -- |
| Iceland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ireland | -- | -- | -- | 459 | -- | -- | -- |
| Italy | -- | -- | -- | 8,600 | 37,157 | -- | -- |
| Kazakhstan | -- | 112,884 | -- | 42,405 | 594,589 | 26,300 | 26,300 |
| Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | 8,219 | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | 168 | -- | 1,257 | 713 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Latvia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lithuania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86 | -- | -- |
| Luxembourg | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Macedonia | -- | -- | -- | 6,633 | -- | -- | -- |
| Malta | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | NA | NA | -- | -- |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | 1,693 | -- | -- | -- |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | -- | 80,796 | 8,055 | -- | -- |
| Norway | -- | 1,600 | -- | 106,700 ⁷ | 558,413 | -- | -- |
| Poland | -- | 76,775 | -- | 65,849 | 7,100 | -- | -- |
| Portugal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Romania | -- | -- | -- | 24,723 | 29,700 | 90 | 90 |
| Russia | 12,800 | 265,200 | -- | 608,000 | 3,636,000 | 9,830 | 9,830 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2013^{1,2}
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Country | Mineral fuels and related materials | | | | | | | Uranium, U ₃ O ₈ content (metric tons) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Coal | | Lignite | Natural gas, dry (million cubic meters) | Petroleum, crude (thousand 42-gallon barrels) ⁶ | Uranium, U ₃ O ₈ content (metric tons) | | |
| | Anthracite | Bituminous | | | | | | |
| Serbia | -- | 155 | 40,687 | 660 | 8,630 | -- | -- | |
| Slovakia | -- | -- | 2,353 | 110 | 105 | -- | -- | |
| Slovenia | -- | 51 | 3,826 | 3 | 2 | -- | -- | |
| Spain | 2,543 | 1,827 | -- | 61 | 2,734 | -- | -- | |
| Sweden | -- | -- | -- | NA | -- | -- | -- | |
| Switzerland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| Tajikistan | -- | 516 | -- | 4 | 79 | -- | -- | |
| Turkey | -- | 2,789 | 63,324 | 537 | 17,350 | -- | -- | |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | 69,000 | 79,915 | -- | -- | |
| Ukraine | 14,602 | 63,313 | 5,782 | 21,313 | 22,348 | 1,080 | 1,080 | |
| United Kingdom | 954 | 11,886 | -- | 57,000 | 312,878 | -- | -- | |
| Uzbekistan | -- | 20 | 4,070 | 55,200 | 21,200 | 2,830 | 2,830 | |
| Total, Europe and Central Eurasia | 32,300 | 555,000 | 632,000 | 1,110,000 | 5,450,000 | 41,900 | 41,900 | |
| Share of world total | 4.0% | 9.2% | 54.0% | 32.8% | 19.1% | 56.8% | 56.8% | |
| United States | 2,360 | 998,000 | 85,100 | 688,000 | 2,720,000 | 2,160 | 2,160 | |
| Share of world total | 0.3% | 16.5% | 7.3% | 20.3% | 9.5% | 2.9% | 2.9% | |
| World total | 815,000 | 6,040,000 | 1,170,000 | 3,390,000 | 28,600,000 | 73,900 | 73,900 | |

¹Estimated; 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.

²Some 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.

³Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Includes data available as of March 2, 2016.

⁴Primary production also includes undifferentiated (primary and secondary) production for some countries listed.

⁵Reported figure.

⁶Less than 1/2 unit.

⁷A majority of petroleum figures were converted to 42-gallon barrels from metric tons using a conversion factor of 7.040 barrels of crude oil per metric ton.

⁸Reported as total methane sales.

TABLE 5
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BAUXITE MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1,032 | 844 | 800 | 657 | 600 | 700 | 800 |
| Greece | 2,441 | 1,902 | 1,816 | 1,844 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Hungary | 535 | 365 | 255 | 95 | -- | -- | -- |
| Italy | 300 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kazakhstan | 4,815 | 5,310 | 5,170 | 5,192 | 5,100 | 5,100 | 5,000 |
| Montenegro | 672 | 61 | -- | 61 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Russia | 5,000 | 5,688 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 |
| Turkey | 475 | 1,311 | 1,474 | 796 | 850 | 900 | 1,000 |
| Total | 15,300 | 15,500 | 15,200 | 14,300 | 14,200 | 14,500 | 14,600 |

^eEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 6
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
ALUMINUM METAL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Austria | 150 | 375 | 373 | 387 | 450 | 450 | 450 |
| Azerbaijan | 32 | -- | 55 | 53 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 131 | 118 | 126 | 126 | 130 | 150 | 160 |
| Bulgaria | 5 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |
| Czech Republic | 30 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| Denmark-Greenland | 20 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Finland | 34 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| France | 664 | 540 | 533 | 526 | 525 | 525 | 525 |
| Germany | 1,366 | 1,014 | 1,045 | 1,089 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Greece | 163 | 137 | 165 | 169 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Hungary | 82 | 234 | 150 | 62 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Iceland | 273 | 826 | 803 | 736 | 800 | 850 | 1,050 |
| Italy | 1,314 | 1,414 | 1,112 | 1,061 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Kazakhstan | -- | 226 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Macedonia | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Montenegro | 117 | 82 | 90 | 16 | -- | -- | -- |
| Netherlands | 391 | 300 | 110 | 50 | -- | -- | -- |
| Norway | 1,376 | 1,598 | 1,395 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Poland | 66 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| Portugal | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Romania | 246 | 258 | 267 | 265 | 270 | 280 | 300 |
| Russia | 3,647 | 3,947 | 4,024 | 3,601 | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,900 |
| Serbia | (2) | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Slovakia | 159 | 163 | 181 | 192 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Slovenia | 139 | 58 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| Spain | 637 | 340 | 230 | 245 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Sweden | 133 | 104 | 159 | 161 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Switzerland | 238 | 25 | -- | 25 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Tajikistan | 380 | 349 | 273 | 216 | 150 | 180 | 216 |
| Turkey | 60 | 60 | 60 | 65 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Ukraine | 244 | 155 | 105 | 25 | 100 | 200 | 200 |
| United Kingdom | 574 | 498 | 360 | 362 | 362 | 362 | 362 |
| Uzbekistan | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 12,700 | 13,000 | 12,100 | 11,300 | 11,600 | 12,000 | 12,400 |

^eEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 7
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED COBALT MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Co content in metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Finland | 6,158 | 9,413 | 10,547 | 10,798 | 10,700 | 10,700 | 10,700 |
| Russia | 6,300 | 6,200 | 6,300 | 6,350 | 6,400 | 6,450 | 6,500 |
| Total | 12,500 | 15,600 | 16,800 | 17,100 | 17,100 | 17,200 | 17,200 |

^eEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 8
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED COPPER MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Cu content in thousand metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Albania | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Armenia | 19 | 31 | 41 | 49 | 60 | 65 | 70 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | (2) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 112 | 81 | 78 | 75 | 80 | 100 | 120 |
| Finland | 16 | 15 | 26 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Georgia | 10 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Kazakhstan | 402 | 381 | 419 | 440 | 460 | 480 | 500 |
| Macedonia | 22 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| Poland | 512 | 481 | 479 | 481 | 490 | 510 | 520 |
| Portugal | 90 | 74 | 74 | 77 | 85 | 95 | 100 |
| Romania | 15 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| Russia | 700 | 703 | 842 | 840 | 850 | 860 | 870 |
| Serbia | 27 | 28 | 41 | 44 | 50 | 60 | 60 |
| Spain | 5 | 51 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Sweden | 98 | 77 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| Turkey | 46 | 88 | 104 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 140 |
| Uzbekistan | 104 | 90 | 96 | 97 | 100 | 105 | 110 |
| Total | 2,180 | 2,120 | 2,410 | 2,470 | 2,560 | 2,690 | 2,770 |

^eEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 9
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED REFINED COPPER METAL PRODUCTION
(PRIMARY AND SECONDARY), 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^c | 2018 ^c | 2020 ^c |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Armenia | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Austria | 72 | 114 | 114 | 108 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Belgium | 383 | 381 | 396 | 387 | 385 | 385 | 385 |
| Bulgaria | 61 | 215 | 226 | 229 | 240 | 250 | 260 |
| Cyprus | -- | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Finland | 125 | 146 | 155 | 144 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| Germany | 638 | 704 | 686 | 680 | 680 | 680 | 680 |
| Hungary | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Italy | 32 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Kazakhstan | 418 | 323 | 373 | 355 | 370 | 380 | 390 |
| Macedonia | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Norway | 39 | 32 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Poland | 560 | 547 | 566 | 565 | 570 | 570 | 570 |
| Romania | 21 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | 958 | 874 | 887 | 877 | 890 | 900 | 910 |
| Serbia | 27 | 22 | 35 | 36 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Slovakia | 16 | 46 | 42 | 19 | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| Spain | 302 | 255 | 295 | 224 | 250 | 250 | 300 |
| Sweden | 222 | 191 | 219 | 206 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Turkey | 95 | 47 | 42 | 42 | 60 | 70 | 70 |
| Uzbekistan | 104 | 90 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 105 |
| Total | 4,080 | 4,000 | 4,190 | 4,030 | 4,150 | 4,200 | 4,290 |

^cEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 10
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED GOLD MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Kilograms)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^c | 2018 ^c | 2020 ^c |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Armenia | 1,400 | 974 | 2,896 | 3,473 | 4,000 | 4,500 | 5,000 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | 1,900 | 1,563 | 1,619 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,400 |
| Bulgaria | 3,868 | 3,300 | 7,058 | 7,385 | 7,800 | 8,300 | 8,500 |
| Denmark-Greenland | 1,000 | -- | 307 | 100 | -- | -- | -- |
| Finland | 3,747 | 7,628 | 10,814 | 9,981 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| France | 1,500 | 1,500 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 1,620 | 5,000 | 3,900 | 4,300 | 4,500 | 4,700 | 5,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 17,875 | 30,272 | 39,903 | 42,552 | 50,000 | 55,000 | 60,000 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 16,751 | 18,072 | 18,647 | 19,000 | 17,000 | 17,500 | 18,000 |
| Macedonia | 400 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200 | 400 |
| Poland | 510 | 776 | 916 | 1,066 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Romania | 400 | 400 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | 164,186 | 189,000 | 217,800 | 230,000 | 245,000 | 260,000 | 270,000 |
| Serbia | 650 | 700 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Slovakia | 109 | 534 | 546 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Spain | 3,400 | -- | 1,529 | 1,870 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Sweden | 6,600 | 6,242 | 6,015 | 6,530 | 6,500 | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Tajikistan | 1,927 | 2,049 | 2,401 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 4,500 |
| Turkey | 4,170 | 16,890 | 29,390 | 33,980 | 40,000 | 45,000 | 50,000 |
| Ukraine | 180 | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| Uzbekistan | 84,210 | 90,000 | 93,000 | 98,000 | 104,000 | 110,000 | 115,000 |
| Total | 315,000 | 375,000 | 438,000 | 464,000 | 499,000 | 533,000 | 560,000 |

^cEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 11

EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BENEFICIATED IRON ORE PRODUCTION (MINE OUTPUT), 2005–2020¹

(Fe content in thousand metric tons)

| Country | Average iron | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | content | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 32% | 665 | 662 | 686 | 743 | 750 | 800 | 800 |
| Azerbaijan | 57% | 4 | 33 | 99 | 68 | 75 | 85 | 100 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 42% | 702 | 588 | 872 | 899 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 |
| Germany ² | 11% | 38 | 41 | 47 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Greece | 38% | 575 | 560 | 550 | 550 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Kazakhstan | 57% | 11,100 | 13,700 | 14,800 | 14,400 | 14,700 | 15,000 | 15,200 |
| Norway | 62% | 420 | 3,105 | 3,200 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,400 |
| Portugal | 36% | 12 | 14 | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Romania | 52% | 69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | 59% | 56,100 | 56,600 | 61,400 | 60,200 | 61,000 | 61,600 | 62,000 |
| Sweden | 60% | 15,300 | 16,750 | 17,186 | 16,162 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Turkey | 61% | 2,450 | 3,000 | 2,600 | 4,500 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Ukraine | 55% | 37,700 | 43,000 | 45,100 | 45,900 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Total | XX | 125,000 | 138,000 | 147,000 | 147,000 | 149,000 | 150,000 | 151,000 |

^eEstimated. XX Not applicable. -- Zero.¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.²Iron ore is used domestically as an additive in cement and other construction materials but is of too low a grade to use in the steel industry.

TABLE 12
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Albania | 87 | 390 | 382 | 401 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Austria | 7,031 | 6,569 | 7,421 | 7,953 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Azerbaijan | 286 | 129 | 268 | 223 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Belarus | 2,076 | 2,672 | 2,869 | 2,395 | 2,600 | 2,800 | 3,000 |
| Belgium | 10,420 | 7,973 | 7,386 | 7,092 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 283 | 591 | 700 | 722 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bulgaria | 1,969 | 744 | 632 | 522 | 600 | 800 | 850 |
| Croatia | 74 | 95 | 1 | 28 | 300 | 350 | 350 |
| Czech Republic | 6,189 | 5,180 | 5,072 | 5,171 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,500 |
| Finland | 4,738 | 4,023 | 3,759 | 3,517 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| France | 19,481 | 15,414 | 15,609 | 15,685 | 15,600 | 15,600 | 15,600 |
| Germany | 44,524 | 43,830 | 42,661 | 42,600 | 42,600 | 42,600 | 42,600 |
| Greece | 2,266 | 1,839 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Hungary | 2,005 | 1,678 | 1,543 | 883 | 700 | 500 | 500 |
| Italy | 29,061 | 25,750 | 27,257 | 24,058 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 4,477 | 3,338 | 3,776 | 3,477 | 3,700 | 3,850 | 4,000 |
| Latvia | 550 | 655 | 800 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| Luxembourg | 2,194 | 2,563 | 2,232 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Macedonia | 326 | 292 | 216 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 |
| Moldova | 1,016 | 242 | 317 | 190 | 500 | 700 | 1,000 |
| Montenegro | 104 | 48 | 28 | 30 | 60 | 70 | 70 |
| Netherlands | 6,919 | 6,651 | 6,867 | 6,714 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,700 |
| Norway | 701 | 514 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Poland | 8,336 | 7,996 | 8,539 | 8,000 | 8,500 | 9,000 | 9,500 |
| Portugal | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,960 | 2,050 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 |
| Romania | 6,280 | 3,724 | 3,292 | 2,985 | 3,000 | 3,300 | 3,500 |
| Russia | 66,186 | 66,800 | 70,400 | 68,900 | 69,500 | 70,000 | 70,500 |
| Serbia | 1,286 | 1,254 | 346 | 396 | 840 | 900 | 1,700 |
| Slovakia | 4,485 | 4,580 | 4,403 | 4,511 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Slovenia | 583 | 606 | 632 | 618 | 650 | 700 | 800 |
| Spain | 17,800 | 16,340 | 13,640 | 13,740 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Sweden | 5,692 | 4,844 | 4,326 | 4,404 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Switzerland | 1,158 | 1,330 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Turkey | 2,960 | 29,030 | 35,900 | 34,700 | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Ukraine | 38,541 | 33,559 | 33,511 | 33,199 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 |
| United Kingdom | 13,210 | 9,709 | 9,579 | 11,858 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Uzbekistan | 607 | 731 | 736 | 746 | 760 | 770 | 780 |
| Total | 315,000 | 313,000 | 321,000 | 315,000 | 323,000 | 330,000 | 334,000 |

^eEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 13
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED NICKEL MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Ni content in metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Albania | NA | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Finland | 3,386 | 4,400 | 46,755 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| Greece | 23,210 | 13,837 | 23,060 | 22,200 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 193 | 500 | 450 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kosovo | -- | 9,100 | 4,400 | 7,600 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,500 |
| Norway | 100 | 351 | 351 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| Russia | 277,177 | 269,277 | 254,100 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Spain | 5,386 | 5,400 | 2,397 | 7,574 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Turkey | 1,000 | 1,700 | 2,500 | 700 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Ukraine | 6,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 316,000 | 305,000 | 334,000 | 334,000 | 333,000 | 335,000 | 340,000 |

^eEstimated. NA Not available. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 14
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED PALLADIUM MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Kilograms)

| Country ² | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Poland | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Russia | 97,400 | 84,700 | 81,700 | 81,000 | 80,000 | 79,000 | 78,000 |
| Serbia | 19 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 |
| Total | 97,400 | 84,700 | 81,700 | 81,000 | 80,000 | 79,000 | 78,000 |

^eEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Palladium production for Finland and Norway has not been estimated.

TABLE 15
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED PLATINUM MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Kilograms)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Finland | 678 | 718 | 429 | 946 | 950 | 950 | 950 |
| Poland | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Russia | 29,000 | 25,700 | 26,500 | 26,000 | 25,500 | 25,000 | 24,500 |
| Serbia | 3 | -- | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 29,700 | 26,400 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 26,500 | 26,000 | 25,500 |

^eEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 16
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED TIN MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Sn content in metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|----------|-------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Portugal | 30 | 20 | 42 | 84 | 90 | 100 | 110 |
| Russia | 3,000 | 144 | 149 | 500 | 800 | 1,500 | 2,500 |
| Total | 3,030 | 164 | 191 | 584 | 890 | 1,600 | 2,610 |

^eEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 17
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED TIN METAL PRODUCTION
(PRIMARY AND SECONDARY), 2005–2020¹

(Metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|---------|-------|-------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| France | 1,500 | 1,500 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | 5,500 | 1,400 | 900 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 7,000 | 2,900 | 900 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

^eEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 18
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED DIAMOND PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand carats)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Russia: | | | | | | | |
| Gem grade | 23,000 | 17,800 | 19,900 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Industrial grade | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| Regional total | 38,000 | 32,800 | 34,900 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 |

^eEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 19
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED LITHIUM PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Li content in metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^e | 2018 ^e | 2020 ^e |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Portugal | 26,185 | 40,110 | 20,700 | 19,940 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 |

^eEstimated.

¹Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 20
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED SALABLE COAL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020^{1,2}

(Thousand metric tons)

| Country | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2016 ^c | 2018 ^c | 2020 ^c |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Albania | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Austria | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 9,144 | 10,976 | 12,312 | 11,765 | 12,500 | 13,500 | 15,000 |
| Bulgaria | 24,909 | 29,700 | 34,300 | 27,500 | 28,000 | 29,000 | 30,000 |
| Czech Republic | 61,903 | 55,124 | 54,506 | 49,195 | 49,000 | 50,000 | 51,000 |
| Georgia | 5 | 241 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 |
| Germany | 202,621 | 182,303 | 196,202 | 194,956 | 194,000 | 190,000 | 190,000 |
| Greece | 73,585 | 53,600 | 62,368 | 54,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Hungary | 9,580 | 9,114 | 9,297 | 9,553 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 86,586 | 106,568 | 120,528 | 119,574 | 125,000 | 130,000 | 134,000 |
| Kosovo | 6,391 | 7,958 | 8,028 | 8,219 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 396 | 575 | 1,184 | 1,425 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 |
| Macedonia | 6,949 | 6,583 | 7,310 | 6,633 | 7,000 | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| Montenegro | 1,297 | 1,938 | 1,706 | 1,693 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Norway | 300 | 1,685 | 1,583 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Poland | 159,039 | 133,238 | 144,135 | 142,624 | 140,000 | 135,000 | 130,000 |
| Romania | 34,201 | 30,000 | 33,902 | 24,723 | 25,000 | 28,000 | 30,000 |
| Russia | 282,881 | 321,600 | 357,000 | 351,000 | 355,000 | 360,000 | 365,000 |
| Serbia | 34,993 | 38,598 | 38,728 | 40,842 | 40,800 | 41,000 | 41,800 |
| Slovakia | 2,511 | 2,378 | 2,292 | 2,353 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Slovenia | 4,539 | 4,430 | 4,278 | 3,877 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Spain | 19,350 | 8,430 | 6,185 | 4,370 | 6,600 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Tajikistan | 99 | 200 | 412 | 516 | 524 | 528 | 532 |
| Turkey | 58,676 | 81,957 | 78,014 | 63,324 | 70,000 | 75,000 | 80,000 |
| Ukraine | 74,559 | 54,444 | 66,700 | 63,600 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| United Kingdom | 20,498 | 18,159 | 16,788 | 12,840 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Uzbekistan | 3,003 | 3,300 | 3,620 | 4,090 | 4,400 | 4,700 | 5,000 |
| Total | 1,180,000 | 1,160,000 | 1,260,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,220,000 | 1,240,000 | 1,250,000 |

^cEstimated. -- Zero.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes anthracite, bituminous, and run-of-mine lignite.