



2014 Minerals Yearbook

ALBANIA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF ALBANIA

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Albania is a relatively small, mountainous country in the Western Balkan Peninsula that has 362 kilometers (km) of coastline on the Adriatic Sea. The country has significant extractable mineral deposits of chromium, coal, copper, iron, nickel, and petroleum, along with potential offshore hydrocarbon and hydroelectric power resources. In 2014, Albania also produced cement, clay, ferrochromium, gypsum, limestone, silica sand, and steel. The country was not a significant producer of mineral commodities on a world scale, with the exception of chromium, which accounted for about 2.5% of world production. The exploration, extraction, and processing of mineral ores constituted a substantial and growing component of Albania's economy. In 2014, mineral extraction activity continued to expand, albeit at a subdued rate, and was mainly financed by foreign direct investment. The value of the country's mineral exports decreased owing to the recession in the economies of its leading trade partners in the euro area, Italy and Greece, and the decline in the global price of crude petroleum, which reduced petroleum extraction activity in Albania in the latter half of 2014 (table 1; Ministry of Energy and Industry, 2011, p. 3; Albania Energy Association, 2012, p. 6; U.S. Agency for International Development, 2012, p. 12; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2014; European Commission, 2015a, p. 134, 135; Institute of Statistics, 2015b, p. 10; 2015c; Papp, 2016, p. 43).

In June 2014, Albania officially became a European Union (EU) candidate state after a 20-year economic and political transition to a free market democracy. Although membership negotiations with the European Commission were not yet launched, the pre-accession alignment process provided further impetus to the country's efforts to harmonize its laws, including in the mineral sector, with the EU body of law, particularly with regard to mineral concessions and hydrocarbon tenders. Although the national program of privatizing state-owned enterprises was ongoing, Albpetrol JSC (the petroleum company), and Albanian Refining and Marketing Organization (ARMO) Sh.A. (the petroleum refiner) were not fully privatized as of yearend 2014. The Government continued to offer concessions in order to increase the production and processing of chromium, copper, and nickel, and to begin production of basalt, bituminous sands, decorative stones, and olivinite. Many mining permits were cancelled following an audit of mineral exploration and extraction companies. The Government planned to issue new offshore petroleum and natural gas exploration licenses and to begin the construction of the Albanian section of the Trans-Adriatic Natural Gas Pipeline in 2015 (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 2014; Invest in Albania, 2014d, e; Likmeta, 2014; European Commission, 2015b; U.S. Department of State, 2015, p. 7).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2014, Albania's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 2.1% compared with a 1.4% rate of growth in 2013. The nominal GDP in 2014 was \$13.4 billion, which was an increase from \$12.9 billion in 2013. The increase in economic growth was mainly due to increased private consumption and investment. Industry grew at a real rate of 2.4% in 2014. Within industry, the gross value added by manufacturing decreased by 3.2% in 2014. The value of the extractive industries, which included mining and quarrying of both fuel and nonfuel minerals, increased by 10.7% in 2014 compared with a 12.0% increase in 2013. The slowdown in the expansion of the industrial sector reflected the decrease in petroleum extraction activity in the second half of the year (European Commission, 2015a, p. 134; Institute of Statistics, 2015a; International Monetary Fund, 2015, p. 3; World Bank, 2015a, p. 1; 2015b).

In 2014, industrial production made up about 15.1% of the GDP. The extractive industries accounted for 43.5% of the value of industrial production and about 6.6% of the GDP compared with 40.5% and 6.2%, respectively, in 2013 (Institute of Statistics, 2015c).

Minerals, in particular base metals, continued to be a significant source of export revenue for Albania's economy, although they decreased (by value) and as a share of total exports in 2014. Mineral products, including industrial minerals, mineral fuels, and metal ores, but not processed metals, were the leading export and import goods of the country. In 2014, exports of mineral products decreased by 14% to \$756 million (85.9 billion Albanian lek¹) and made up about 33.6% of total exports compared with 40.3% in 2013. The value of exports of base metals and articles made of base metal increased by 3% to \$320 million and made up about 14.2% of total exports. In terms of individual mineral commodities, mineral fuels accounted for 25.3% of Albania's total exports; followed by iron and steel (8.3%), aluminum (1.9%), copper (1.0%), and lead (0.2%). Mineral products continued to be the leading import category and were valued at about \$790 million, decreasing by 3% from 2013. They accounted for 16.3% of the total value of Albania's total imports in 2014 compared with 17.9% in 2013. The value of imports of base metals and articles made of base metals increased by 15% to \$510 million and made up about 10.4% of total imports compared with 9.7% in 2013. In terms of individual minerals, mineral fuels and lubricants accounted for 15.5% of Albania's total imports; followed by iron and steel (4.6%), articles made of iron and steel (2.6%), aluminum (1.4%), and copper (0.1%) (Institute of Statistics, 2015b, p. 11, 13, 15, 23, 25, and 27).

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Albanian lek (ALL) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at an average exchange rate of ALL113.6=US\$1.00 for 2014.

European countries continued to be Albania's main trade partners. In 2014, Italy accounted for 52.0% of Albania's exports, followed by Spain (6.5%), Turkey (3.9%), and Greece (3.5%). In terms of imports, Italy again had the largest share (29.8%), followed by Greece (9.4%), China (7.3%), Turkey (7.1%), Germany (6.0%), and Serbia (4.3%). In 2014, Albania's exports to the United States were valued at \$69.0 million. Mineral exports to the United States included, in order of value, crude petroleum, \$41.4 million; steelmaking materials, \$2.6 million; and bauxite and aluminum, \$398,000. Albania's imports from the United States were valued at \$51.3 million in 2014. Mineral imports from the United States included, in order of value, petroleum products, \$6.1 million; other chemicals, \$3.7 million; precious metals, \$394,000; finished metal shapes, \$225,000; and iron and steel products, \$14,000 (Institute of Statistics, 2015b, p. 17, 30; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015a, b).

Government Policies and Programs

The mineral industry in Albania is regulated by the Ministry of Energy and Industry (MEI) and the National Agency of Natural Resources (AKBN). The main responsibilities of the MEI are drafting mineral policies and legislation, organizing competitive tenders and selecting winning bids, and issuing mineral exploration and extraction permits. The AKBN negotiates mining agreements with companies and supervises compliance with mining laws and permit requirements during extraction and post-mining phases. Requests for new permits or changes to existing permits are filed with the National Licensing Center (NLC), which delivers the relevant permit once it is approved by the MEI (National Agency of Natural Resources, 2012b, p. 2; Jani and Qirushi, 2014, p. 8; Uruçi and Limaj 2014, p. 9).

The Mining Sector Law of 2010 (law No. 10,304/2010) is the principal law governing all mineral extraction activities in Albania. This law classifies minerals into the following four categories: (1) metallic minerals, nonmetallic minerals, and coal and bitumen; (2) construction minerals; (3) precious stones and semiprecious stones; and (4) radioactive minerals. The Licensing Law of 2009 (law No. 10081) defines the procedure and terms for obtaining a mineral permit. Petroleum activity in Albania is governed by law No. 7746 of 1993 ("On Petroleum Exploration and Production"), amended by law Nos. 7811 and 7853 of 1994 and 9975 of 2008 (National Agency of Natural Resources, 2012a, p. 11; Deloitte Audit Albania sh.p.k, 2014, p. 13; Uruçi and Limaj, 2014, p 9).

An exploration permit is generally valid for a period of 3 years, which may be extended only once for 1 year. An extraction permit may be issued for up to 25 years, with the possibility of a 10-year extension. The Law on National Taxes of 2008 (Law No. 9975) sets tax as a percentage of a mineral's sale price in the range of 4% to 10%. Starting in January 2014, companies are also required to pay a 15% net profit tax, with the exception of petroleum companies, which must pay a tax of 50% on profits as well as a royalty of 10% (National Agency of Natural Resources, 2012a, p. 11; Deloitte Audit Albania sh.p.k, 2014, p. 30, 31, 46; Uruçi and Limaj, 2014, p. 10, 11).

The Minister of Energy and Industry may negotiate the extension of a concession agreement under law No. 134/2014 of July 2014 and the Official Bulletin No. 165 of August 2014. The subcontracting clause of the new law allows mining permit holders to subcontract their right for exploration and extraction with the approval of the MEI (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 2015, p. 3, 4).

Production

The production of most minerals in Albania increased in 2014, with some more than doubling on an annual basis, while a few minerals showed substantial decreases. Among metals, the production of nickel ore increased by 130%, and nickel, by an estimated 150%; chromium concentrate, by an estimated 57%; ferrochromium, by 41%; and chromite (marketable ore), by 25%. The production of copper ore and copper both decreased by 49%. Among industrial minerals, silica sand output increased by 321%; limestone, by 79%; clay, by 37%; and gypsum, by 13%. Among mineral fuels and related materials, refined fuels output increased by 733%, and crude petroleum, by 14%. Bitumen production decreased by 26%. Natural gas was not produced in 2014, and coal and coke output remained at zero (table 1).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

The largest private companies in Albania's mineral industry were AlbChrome Ltd. (chromium), Antea Cement Sh.A. (cement), Bankers Petroleum Ltd. (crude petroleum), Beralb Sh.A. (copper), Kürüm International Sh.A. (lime and steel), and TransAtlantic Petroleum Ltd. (crude petroleum). All major producers were foreign owned, by Austrian, Canadian, Italian, Turkish-Chinese, and Turkish companies. In November 2014, Stream Oil and Gas Ltd., which was one of the three major petroleum producers in the country, was acquired by TransAtlantic Petroleum of Canada. Table 2 lists major mineral industry facilities and their ownership (table 2; TransAtlantic Petroleum Ltd., 2015b).

Albpetrol was wholly owned by the Government after the company's acquisition by Vetro Energy Pte. Ltd. of Singapore was invalidated in February 2013. The Government planned to privatize Albpetrol and to sell its 15% share in ARMO in 2015, but no details on a timetable or procedure were yet available (Koleka, 2013; Popp and Loloci, 2014, p. 28).

In March 2014, the MEI revoked the operating licenses of 121 mining companies owing to a lack of compliance with mining laws, which accounted for about 16% of the total licenses issued in the country. According to the Ministry's review of all previously issued licenses, some companies did not make their warranty payments for environmental rehabilitation, while others mined illegally in protected areas or with expired mining licenses. In September, the MEI announced that it had canceled 170 mining permits and 40 hydroelectric powerplant licenses because of the operators' failure to meet contractual obligations on invested funds and operational standards or their failure to pay fines as required for mining violations. The audit was a precursor to planned changes to mining legislation on environmental rehabilitation. Following

the review, about 800 licensed businesses were operating in the mineral industry in Albania; about 900 businesses were closed in 2014. In October, the Assembly approved amendments to the mining law, which required permit holders to rehabilitate mining sites periodically and to ensure mine safety (Invest in Albania, 2014e, f; Likmeta, 2014; Xinhua, 2014).

Commodity Review

Metals

Chromium.—Between 58% to 70% of chromium output in Albania was estimated to have been extracted from the District of Bulqiza. Chromium reserves in the country were estimated at 36.9 million metric tons (Mt), of which about 12.8 Mt were 30% to 42% Cr₂O₃ (Albanian Investment Development Agency, 2013, p. 17; Deloitte Audit Albania sh.p.k, 2014, p. 5).

In June 2014, AlbChrome began development to increase the depth of shaft number 9 in Bulqiza as part of a 20-month project to extend the life of the mine. The \$20 million investment in Bulqiza was considered to be one of the largest mining investments in Europe recently. The planned depth of shaft number 9 was 600 meters (m), starting at 420 m above sea level and ending at 180 m below sea level. Once realized, the project would enable further expansion of the Bulqiza Mine to drill 250 m below sea level and to access 1.165 Mt of chromium ore at a grade of 41.52% Cr₂O₃. The average annual output was expected to increase to 80,000 metric tons (t) as a result of the new investment (Invest in Albania, 2014a; Mining Weekly, 2014).

Columbus Copper Corp. of Canada held chromite exploration licenses for two properties. In July 2014, Columbus Copper reported that it was awaiting the issuance of chromite mining permits for the 5.77-square-kilometer (km²) Bulqiza-Batra property and the 1.013-km² Qafe Burreli property after the MEI completed its review of previously issued permits that overlapped with the company's properties. All other necessary approvals, including an environmental permit, were received. Previous exploration work by Columbus Copper revealed significant potential for near-term chromite production (Columbus Copper Corp., 2014).

Copper.—Extractable copper reserves were estimated to be about 27 Mt of ore at an average grade of 1.52% in about 50 deposits across Albania. The Mirdita and Puka regions contained the country's identified copper deposits with the highest grade (Ministry of Energy and Industry, 2011, p. 8; National Agency of Natural Resources, 2012b, p. 14; Beralb Sh. A., 2015b).

Beralb, which was a subsidiary of Ekin Maden Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş. of Turkey, was the only industrial company extracting and processing copper in Albania. The company's Fushe-Arrëz flotation plant, which treated copper ores from the Munella and The Lak Roshi Mines in the Province of Puka with grades of 0.9% to 2.0% Cu, was the only operating beneficiation plant in the country. Plant recovery was in the range of 84% to 86% to produce copper concentrate grading at 18% to 20% Cu. In 2014, Beralb obtained 25-year exploitation permits for four additional copper mines: Paluca (surface mining permit for 3.18 km²), Tuç (0.88 km²), Qaf Bari (0.78 km²), and

Fushe-Arrëz (0.55 km²). These mines were under development as of yearend 2014, and production was planned to begin by 2016. In May 2014, Ekin Maden announced that it had entered into a strategic partnership with Jiangxi Copper Company Ltd. of China, which acquired a 50% stake in Beralb for \$65 million (Bhal, 2014; Beralb Sh. A., 2015a–e).

Gold.—Tirex Resources Ltd. of Canada held a precious metal exploitation license for the 553-km² Mirdita Project in northern Albania. Drilling conducted through 2014 showed volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) mineralization in four separate zones within the project area. Tirex Resources reported that its drill holes had intersected 0.6% copper, 9.0% zinc, 48.4 grams per metric ton (g/t) silver, and 2.7 g/t gold in a 65-m-long core in Koshaj; 3.5% copper, 0.6% zinc, 7.5 g/t silver, and 1.3 g/t gold in a 13.85-m-long core, and 5.9% copper, 37.5 g/t silver, and 3.4 g/t gold in a 7.1-m-long core in South Gurthi No. 2; and 2.18% copper, 3.80% zinc, 38.0 g/t silver, and 4.0 g/t gold in a 11.1-m-long core in Letitna (Tirex Resources, 2015a, b).

Arian Resources Corp. of Canada held exploration licenses for the Kacinar gold and the Perlat copper-gold-silver properties as a result of the company's acquisition of Balkan Resources Sh.p.k. in May. In June 2014, the company received a 2,305-hectare exploration permit from the NLC for the Perlat property for 3 years. In July 2014, Arian Resources reported that the first two holes drilled at the Kacinar project did not return expected gold values, and the future of the project would be decided based on results from the third hole. In October 2014, initial drill holes completed as part of a 5,000-m drill program confirmed historic drilling results of high-grade precious metal mineralization at Perlat. One of the holes intersected 2.8 m of mineralization at a depth of 191.6 m containing 5.26 g/t gold, 80.8 g/t silver, and 6.33% copper, while another hole intersected 5.8 m of mineralization at a depth of 235.4 m containing 1.47 g/t gold, 15.44 g/t silver, and 8.41% copper. In November, Arian Resources reported that it would conclude the Perlat drill program, which was begun in August, by the end of the month (Arian Resources Corp., 2014a–e; 2015a, b).

Nickel.—Nickel reserves were estimated at about 322 Mt of iron-nickel ore, of which iron-nickel was 220 Mt grading 0.8 to 1.1% nickel, and nickel silicate was 102 Mt grading 1.1 to 1.4% nickel. Iron-nickel and nickel-silicate deposits were located along the eastern border of Albania (Ministry of Energy and Industry, 2011, p. 9; Albanian Investment Development Agency, 2013, p. 17).

The production of nickel ore and nickel content increased significantly in 2014, surpassing the previous peak output in 2011. The reason for the increase in nickel production was unknown, but could be attributed to Cunico Resources NV's supply strategy for its ferronickel plant in Kavadarci, Macedonia. Cunico Resources, which was also the owner of Feni Korcha and Albanian Resources, blended Macedonian ore with higher grade ores from mines in Albania as well as imports from other countries. In April 2014, the company acquired the Mayaniquel Project in Guatemala in order to secure 30 years of high-grade nickel reserves for fully integrated ferronickel production and to further expand into emerging markets (Cunico Resources NV, 2014; Davies, 2014).

Iron and Steel.—In 2014, Kürüm International, which was a subsidiary of Kürüm Holding of Turkey and the sole steelmaker in Albania, reported production of 303,000 t of hot-rolled construction bars and 443,000 t of liquid steel (billets) at its Elbasan Steel Production Facilities, which corresponded to almost 100% target attainment for the company. The company achieved increases in capacity to 700,000 t of iron and 510,000 t of billets through the acquisition of four hydroelectric powerplants (HPP) with a combined capacity of 76.5 megawatts from the Government in 2013. The acquisition and rehabilitation of the HPP, which was partially financed by the World Bank, allowed the Elbasan facility to become self-sufficient in energy production. In 2014, Kürüm International supplied 66% of the market demand for steel in Albania. The company sold 46% of the iron that it produced domestically, and 54% was sold to neighboring countries, such as Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia (Kürüm Holding, 2015, p. 3, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35; World Bank, The, 2015a, p. 20).

In December 2014, the Government ordered Kürüm International to package, label, and warehouse 10,000 t to 15,000 t of heavy metal waste as hazardous waste and to cease storing it on the bank of the Shkumbin River. The sponge and plastic accumulation was excess scrap metal waste that was imported and could not be processed by the Elbasan smelter. Kürüm International had signed an agreement with the new Government in 2013 to import 600,000 t of scrap annually. The company was estimated to account for 90% of all scrap imports in Albania (Raxhimi, 2014).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—Antea Cement, which was a subsidiary of the TITAN Group of Greece, and Seament Holding of Lebanon, each had a 40% share of the growing cement market in Albania. Estimated cement consumption in the country increased to 1.6 Mt in 2014 from 1.5 Mt in 2013, of which 20% was supplied by imports. Antea Cement operated its greenfield, integrated cement plant in Burizane, which had been constructed in 2010 with partial financing from the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (TITAN Group, 2015, p. 8, 12, 32, 33; World Bank The, 2015a, p. 24).

Mineral Fuels

In 2012 (the latest year for which comprehensive data were available), Albania's primary energy supply sources were crude petroleum and petroleum products (56%), hydroelectric power (16%), and natural gas (0.6%). Domestic electricity production consisted almost entirely of hydroelectricity. Albania was dependent on energy imports for about one-half of its energy needs (Honoré, 2014, p. 76; Invest in Albania, 2014c; Popp and Loloci, 2015, p. 236).

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Approximately 85% of Albania's total petroleum output originated from the Patos-Marinza field. With about 191 million barrels (Mbbbl) of petroleum in proven and probable reserves and 5.1 billion barrels (Gbbbl) of petroleum in place, Patos-Marinza was considered the largest onshore petroleum field in Europe. Albania's total

onshore petroleum reserves were estimated to be 1.6 Gbbbl, of which about 346 Mbbbl was recoverable reserves. Offshore petroleum reserves in Albania's territorial waters in the Adriatic Sea were estimated to be 1.3 Gbbbl, of which about 314 Mbbbl was recoverable (Deloitte Audit Albania sh.p.k, 2014, p. 5; Invest in Albania, 2014b; Bankers Petroleum Ltd., 2015a, p. 4; 2015b, p. 2).

In 2014, total crude petroleum production in Albania, which was primarily by Bankers Petroleum and TransAtlantic Petroleum, both of Canada, increased. There was no natural gas production. Bankers Petroleum operated the Patos-Marinza and Kucova oilfields and produced 20,690 barrels per day (bbl/d) of petroleum in 2014, which was about a 14% increase from the production of 18,169 bbl/d in 2013. As of December 31, 2014, Bankers Petroleum had proven petroleum reserves in Albania of 125 Mbbbl compared with 147 Mbbbl as of yearend 2013 and proven and probable reserves of 203 Mbbbl (232 Mbbbl as of yearend 2013). In August 2014, the company started development of the Kucova oilfield in the Arreza pool by taking over 59 wells from Albpetrol, reactivating three wells, and drilling the first horizontal well. Also in August, Bankers Petroleum began delivering crude petroleum to the domestic ARMO refinery. The company held exclusive rights to explore the 158,000 acre Block F, which was adjacent to the Patos-Marinza field, for petroleum and natural gas (Bankers Petroleum Ltd., 2015b, p. 2, 4, 5; TransAtlantic Petroleum Ltd., 2015a, p. 10).

TransAtlantic Petroleum produced 842 bbl/d of petroleum in 2014, which was about a 17% decrease from 1,009 bbl/d in 2013. The company had proven reserves of 14.3 Mbbbl of petroleum and 232,060 cubic meters of natural gas and probable reserves of 10 Mbbbl of petroleum and 566,000 cubic meters of natural gas as of yearend 2014. In 2014, TransAtlantic Petroleum took over from Albpetrol 23 wells in the Ballshield, of which 13 were active; 70 wells in Cakran-Mollaj, of which 30 were active; and 295 wells in Gorisht-Kocul, one-half of which were active. The company owned the Delvina Concession, which was comprised of the partially developed Delvina natural gas field and the Delvina exploration. In April 2014, Stream Oil and Gas drilled the D34H1 well in the Delvina field and reached a depth of 750 m. Drilling was halted owing to a lack of investment funds. TransAtlantic Petroleum, which acquired Stream Oil and Gas in November, planned to resume drilling at the well in the first half of 2015 (TransAtlantic Petroleum Ltd., 2015a, p. 10).

Petromanas Energy Inc. of Canada held a production-sharing contract for Blocks 2 and 3 in south-central Albania with Royal Dutch Shell plc. of the United Kingdom. In March 2014, the company logged the upper carbonate thrust sheet of its Molisht-1 well, which it drilled in August 2013. In May 2014, Petromanas Energy forfeited its production-sharing contract for Blocks D and E. In June 2014, the company submitted a phased appraisal plan to the Government for additional wells in the area of its Shpirag-2 hydrocarbon discovery, which was made in 2013, and it entered the second exploration period of the contract. In October 2014, Petromanas Energy suspended drilling at the Molisht-1 well at a depth of about 4,200 m after it penetrated about 250 m of Eocene carbonate and identified hydrocarbons in drill cuttings. The company planned to drill

the well to a total depth of 5.5 km with a new rig. Petromanas Energy also planned to drill a third Shpirag well in the fourth quarter of 2015 (Royal Dutch Shell plc., 2013; Petromanas Energy Inc., 2014, p. 12, 13; 2015a, p. 9, 10; 2015b, p. 6, 7).

Outlook

Albania has the potential to increase production of metals and mineral fuels as various mineral exploration projects continue to yield viable results and move into the extraction phase, and as foreign companies increase their investments in the mineral sector. Recent capacity improvements in chromium, copper, and iron and steel facilities and the drilling of new petroleum and natural gas wells are likely to result in a higher rate of output growth among these five mineral commodities in the coming years. The exploration for precious metals, such as gold and silver, is at a relatively early stage but may move into the extraction phase in the medium term by building on past drilling results. Albania's newly acquired EU-candidate status and various Government incentives provided to investors in the mineral sector are expected to provide further impetus to foreign direct investment inflows to the country. The planned privatization of Albpetrol and the auction of 13 petroleum exploration blocks in 2015 are likely to further increase hydrocarbon exploration and production in Albania. The construction of Albania's section of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) was expected to begin in 2015. Once completed, the natural gas pipeline would increase natural gas supply in Albania and turn the country into an important hydrocarbon transit point between the Caspian region and European markets (Koleka, 2014; Popp and Loloci, 2015, p. 33; Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG, 2015).

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TABLE 1
ALBANIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
METALS						
Chromium:						
Chromite, gross weight (18% to 42% Cr ₂ O ₃)	328,322	330,938	380,349	521,080 ^r	652,463	
Marketable ore (41.6% Cr ₂ O ₃)	122,000 ^e	123,000 ^e	141,140	198,010	247,935	
Concentrate	38,000 ^e	38,000 ^e	43,900	10,501	16,523	
Copper:						
Ore, gross weight	139,926	305,284	479,720	507,105	259,137	
Cu content of ore (1.36% average) ^e	2,000	4,400	7,000	6,900 ^r	3,500	
Iron and steel:						
Metal, ferroalloys, ferrochromium	23,233	28,694	24,018	24,692	34,897	
Steel:						
Crude	390,000 ^e	463,620	381,692	312,000 ^r	310,000 ^e	
Rolled	235,882	295,333	248,327	258,000 ^r	260,000 ^e	
Nickel, ore:						
Iron-nickel and nickel-silicate ores	269,300	270,000 ^e	75,017	215,086	493,867	
Ni content of ores ^e	3,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Cement, hydraulic	thousand metric tons	1,300	1,400 ^r	1,300 ^r	1,200 ^r	1,300 ^e
Clay, kaolin	do.	795	974	961	768 ^r	1,050
Gypsum		77,400	80,000 ^e	91,021	111,649 ^r	126,399
Lime		46,039	43,620	23,096	23,007	23,000 ^e
Limestone	cubic meters	2,363,445	2,400,000 ^e	2,727,451	1,811,378 ^r	3,232,937
Silica sand	do.	12,000 ^e	12,000 ^e	3,598 ^r	2,550 ^r	10,731
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Coal, lignite		2,500	1,200	--	--	--
Gas, natural, gross production	thousand cubic meters	13,000	15,000	17,500	340 ^r	--
Petroleum:						
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	4,899	5,895	6,787	8,836 ^r	10,029
Refinery products:						
Bitumen		32,600	44,000	80,728	169,800	125,625
Coke ^e		16,000	62,000	15,000	-- ^r	--
Fuels	thousand 42-gallon barrels	376	560	132	335 ^r	2,789

^eEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. ^rRevised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through July 10, 2015.

²In addition to the commodities listed, a variety of industrial minerals and construction materials (common clay, dolomite, olivinite, salt, sand and gravel, and stone) are thought to have been produced, but output is not reported quantitatively, and available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output. A small amount of bauxite may also have been produced.

TABLE 2
ALBANIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^e
Cement		Fushe Kruje Cement Factory, Sh.p.k. (Seament Holding)	Fushe Kruje, 20 kilometers north of Tirana	1,330
Do.		Antea Cement Sh.A. (TITAN Group)	Burizane, 35 kilometers north of Tirana	1,500
Do.		Colacem Albania Sh.p.k. (Colacem S.p.A.)	Balldre, northwestern Albania	NA
Chromium		AlbChrome Ltd. (ACR) (Balkan Finance Investment Group, 100%)	Mine in Bulqiza, 40 kilometers northeast of Tirana	100
Do.		do.	Pogradec (including Katjtel and Pojske Mines)	NA
Do.		Numerous small producers	Mostly concentrated near Bulqiza	NA
Copper:				
Mine		Beralb Sh.a. (Ekin Maden Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş., 50%, and Jiangxi Copper Company Ltd., 50%)	Munella Mine, 25 kilometers from Fushe-Arrez	300
Do.		do.	Lak Roshi Mine, 14 kilometers from Fushe-Arrez	200
Do.		do.	Karma 2 Mine near Shkodra in the northwest	150
Concentrate		do.	Fushe-Arrez flotation plant	50
Ferrochromium		AlbChrome Sh.p.k. (ACR) (Balfin, 100%)	Elbasan, 32 kilometers southeast of Tirana	33
Lime		Kürüm International Sh.A. (Kürüm Holding, 100%)	do.	72
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Albpetrol Sh.a. (Government owned)	Gasfields in southwestern Albania	NA
Do.	do.	TransAtlantic Petroleum Ltd.	Delvina gasfield in southern Albania	NA ¹
Nickel		Feni Korcha & Albanian Resources (Cunico Resources NV, 100%)	Bitincka Mine near Kapstica, Guri-I-Kuq Mine near Pogradec, Nome Mine in Kukes, and Treni Mine near Korca	NA
Petroleum:				
Crude	42-gallon barrels per day	TransAtlantic Petroleum Ltd.	Ballsh-Hekal, Cakran-Mollaj, and Gorischt-Kocul oilfields in southwestern Albania	2,400
Do.	do.	Bankers Petroleum Ltd.	Oilfields at Kucova and Patos-Marinza, east of Fier in south-central Albania	27,700
Refined	do.	Albanian Refining and Marketing Organization Sh.a. (ARMO) (Anika Enterprises, 85%, and Government, 15%)	Refineries at Ballsh and Fier	30,100
Steel		Kürüm International Sh.A. (Kürüm Holding, 100%)	Electric arc furnace plant at Elbasan	700

^eEstimated. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹TransAtlantic Petroleum Ltd. did not produce any natural gas in 2014.