



2014 Minerals Yearbook

CZECH REPUBLIC

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

By Elena Safirova

In 2014, the Czech Republic was estimated to have been the fifth-ranked producer of kaolin (with about 9% of the world's production) and the ninth-ranked producer of feldspar (2.0% of the world's production), by tonnage. The country did not produce metal ore, and the Government faced opposition to gold projects owing to environmental concerns. The country produced crude steel, pig iron, rolled and semimanufactured steel products, and secondary lead and aluminum metals in 2014. Mineral fuel production included coal, which was important to the country's domestic and regional markets; uranium, which was consumed predominantly at domestic nuclear powerplants; and a small amount of crude oil and natural gas (World Steel Association, 2015; Flanagan, 2016; Tanner, 2016).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2014, the Czech Republic's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 2.0%. The nominal GDP amounted to \$205.3 billion.¹ The manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, amounted to 9.2% of the country's industrial production; basic metals, 3.4%; and mining and quarrying, 2.7%. In 2014, the mining and quarrying industry employed 33,000 workers; manufacture of basic metals, 44,000 workers; and manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, 141,000 workers (Czech Statistical Office, 2015).

In 2014, the Czech Republic's exports and imports amounted to about \$174.8 billion and \$149.2 billion, respectively. Among the country's exported goods were fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, which accounted for 5.6% of the export value; chemicals and chemical products (4.8%), basic metals (4.2%), and other nonmetallic mineral products (1.9%). The Czech Republic's major export partners were Germany, which received 32.0% of the Czech Republic's exports, Slovakia (8.4%), Poland (6.0%), the United Kingdom (5.1%), France (5.0%), Austria (4.3%), Italy (3.7%), the Russian Federation (3.1%), and Hungary (2.8%) (Czech Statistical Office, 2015).

Among the country's imported commodities were chemicals and chemical products, which accounted for 8.1% of all imports, basic metals (7.5%), crude petroleum and natural gas (5.7%), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (4.5%), and other nonmetallic mineral products (1.4%). The Czech Republic's major import partners were Germany, which supplied 27.0% of the Czech Republic's total imports, China (11.7%), Poland (8.0%), Slovakia (5.5%), Italy and the Russian Federation (4.2% each), and the Netherlands (3.5%) (Czech Statistical Office, 2015).

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Czech korunas (CZK) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at an annual average exchange rate of CZK20.75=US\$1.00 for 2014 and from euro area euros (EUR) at an annual average exchange rate of EURO.784=US\$1.00 for 2014.

Government Policies and Programs

Members of the lower chamber of the Czech Parliament ordered the Government to ban gold production in the Czech Republic. This measure was proposed by the Parliament Committee on Environment in response to requests for mining licenses to mine gold in 13 towns, including Eseniki, which is located in northern Moravia, and the Kashper Mountains. The committee recommended that the Government keep intact the decree issued in 1999. The decree states that gold production and processing are undesirable activities because of their environmental impact. The Government was to prepare an amendment to the Law on Gold Mining and to prepare a new bill on exploration for gold. The committee did not specify the deadline by which the documents had to be prepared (Catalogmineralov.ru, 2014; Marsheva, 2014).

The Czech Republic had significant gold resources compared with other countries in Europe. According to the Czech Gold Association, the country's gold resources were estimated to be 392 metric tons (t). According to the existing Mining Code, the use of all types of cyanide for leaching and beneficiation purposes is banned. Also, gold has not been explored for or mined in the Czech Republic since 1994, when the Zlate Hory deposit in Northern Moravia was mined. In April, the Ministry of the Environment stated that all requests for exploration or mining licenses were either declined, or, if they were still under consideration, would be declined in the near future (Mineral.ru, 2014; Zolotonews.ru, 2014).

Production

In 2014, production of most mineral products increased. Production of foundry sand increased by 46%; refined petroleum products, by 43%; and bentonite, by 33%. Output of dimension stone increased by 19%; cement and dolomite, by 15% each; nitrogen, by 14%; feldspar substitutes, by 13%; pyrope-bearing rock, by 12.5%; limestone and other clays, by 11.5% each; moldavite-bearing rock, by 11%; hydrated lime and quicklime, by 10.5%; and sulfuric acid, by an estimated 10%. On the other hand, diatomite production decreased by 31%; uranium, by 29%; and secondary aluminum metal, by an estimated 10%. These and other data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

Commodity Review

Metals

Iron and Steel.—According to the World Steel Association, in 2014, the country produced 4.152 million metric tons (Mt) of pig iron and 5.36 Mt of crude steel. During the period between

2000 and 2007, the Czech Republic produced between 6 and 7 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of crude steel. In 2009, in the midst of the economic crisis, however, production was reduced by almost 35% and still had not reached pre-crisis levels in 2014. The major consumers of the steel industry's products were the automotive and construction sectors. The automotive industry was growing at a modest rate and the demand for flat-rolled steel was increasing slowly; however, the construction sector remained stagnant, and the demand for rebar and similar products remained unchanged (Zaitsev, 2014; World Steel Association, 2015).

The three leaders in Czech metallurgy were ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s., Moravia Steel/Trinecke Zelezarny, and Vitkovice Steel a.s. ArcelorMittal Ostrava had the capacity to produce 3 Mt/yr of steel and employed 7,500 workers, but it faced low financial returns and had to periodically leave its facilities idle to preserve company profitability. Nevertheless, the company continued to invest in the modernization of its facilities. At yearend 2013, the company announced plans to invest \$53 million to modernize its continuous casting machine. In October 2014, ArcelorMittal invested 7.3 million euros (\$68 million) to improve its rolling mill for medium castings. This investment would expand the variety of the company's products and produce steel rods with diameters ranging from 15 to 75 millimeters and lengths ranging from 1 to 24 meters. In addition, the company started producing threaded steel rods that were used in construction (Metaltorg.ru, 2014; Zaitsev, 2014).

Moravia Steel/Trinecke Zelezarny was fully owned by Czech investors and specialized in the production of rolled products, semimanufactured products, and seamless pipes, and was the third-ranked producer of rails in Europe. In 2014, the company operated at full capacity and continued to invest in improvements at its production facilities. In 2013, it introduced a new technology that used powdered coal fuels, and in 2014, it planned to introduce a new rebar production line that would modernize its rod mill. Combined, these three projects cost the company about 1 billion euros (\$1.28 billion) (Zaitsev, 2014).

The third-leading steel producer, Vitkovice Steel a.s., had a production capacity of 755,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of rolled flat sheet and 170,000 t/yr of rolled section steel. In 2013 (the last year for which information was available), Vitkovice Steel produced a total of 571,000 t of steel products and employed about 1,000 workers. In April 2014, the Evraz Group of Russia, which had owned the plant since 2005, sold the company to a group of five private investors for \$89 million. The new owners (Martinley Holdings Ltd., Nabara Holdings Ltd., Vitect Services Ltd., Hayston Investments Ltd., and Dawnaly Investments Ltd. each owned a 20% share in the company) were responsible for the company's \$198 million of debt (MinerJob.ru, 2014; Zaitsev, 2014).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—In 2014, cement production in the Czech Republic reached 3.691 Mt, which was a 15% increase compared with 2013. Domestic cement consumption increased by 5% to reach 3.572 Mt. In real terms, construction output increased by 2.3% year-on-year, led primarily by civil engineering construction.

Domestic production and consumption dominated the Czech cement market; exports constituted only 602,000 t, or 16.3%, of production, and imports amounted to 455,000 t, or 12.3%, of total consumption. In 2015, cement consumption was expected to increase by another 5% (European Cement Association, The, 2015).

In 2014, the Czech Republic had four cement companies and six cement plants—Ceskomorvsky Cement a.s. (owned by HeidelbergCement with plants at Kraluv Dvur, Mokra, and Radotin), Holcim (Cesko) a.s., Lafarge Cement a.s., and Cement Hranice a.s. Between 2000 and 2014, Czech cement plants became significantly greener. In 2000, 61.7% of the fuel used for cement production came from coal, and none came from biomass. In contrast, in 2014, only 36.6% of cement production was fueled by coal, and 26.8% was fueled by biomass (Czech Cement Association, 2015).

In August 2013, it was announced that CEMEX S.A.B. de C.V. (Cemex) of Mexico and Holcim of Switzerland had agreed to swap their European assets. According to the agreement, Cemex was to acquire all Holcim's assets in the Czech Republic and to divest all its assets in western Germany. In addition, in Spain, Cemex would acquire the Gador cement plant, which had the capacity to produce 850,000 t/yr of cement, and the Yeles cement grinding plant, which had the capacity to process 900,000 t/yr of cement. As a part of this transaction, Cemex was to pay 45 million euros to Holcim. In March 2014, the Office of Protection of Competition of the Czech Republic approved the swap of the assets between the two companies. It was announced that, upon completion of the deal in March 2015, Holcim Cesko would change its name to Cemex Cement. All transactions were expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2015 (GlobalCement.com, 2014a, b; 2015).

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

Petroleum.—Ceska Rafinerska a.s. (CRC) operated two refineries in the Czech Republic—the Kralupy refinery and the Litvinov refinery, which had annual capacities to process 3.3 Mt/yr and 5.4 Mt/yr of petroleum, respectively. The refineries received crude petroleum using two pipelines—one from Russia and one from the Port of Trieste in Italy, which is located on the Adriatic Sea. As of 2014, the refineries produced diesel (53.7%), gasoline (24.6%), bitumen (7.2%), and other refined products. In June, the company signed an agreement with Rosneft of Russia to increase monthly shipments of petroleum. According to the agreement, Rosneft would increase shipments by 50,000 metric tons per month for the entire period of the contract, from April 1, 2014, through June 30, 2016. According to the earlier contract of June 2013, Rosneft was to supply a total of 8.28 Mt of petroleum through the Druzhba pipeline through June 2016. The total value of the new contract was \$7 billion (OilCapital.ru, 2014; Unipetrol, a.s. 2015).

At the beginning of 2014, PKN Orlen Group of Poland, through its subsidiary Unipetrol a.s., held 67.5% interest in CRC, and Eni International B.V. held the other 32.5%. In May 2014, Eni announced that it had agreed to sell its shares in CRC to the MOL Group of Hungary. In response, Unipetrol announced that it would exercise its preemption right and would

buy the 32.5% stake in CRC for \$40.8 million. According to Unipetrol's overall strategy for 2013–2017, which was released in June 2013, the refinery operator indicated that it was planning to further integrate the refining and petrochemical segments of the business in order to ensure the security of the supply of petrochemical feedstock for its operations. The sale was to be finalized by yearend 2014, after which Unipetrol would have full control of the Czech oil refineries (Oil & Gas Journal, 2014).

In July, the Government of the Czech Republic indicated that it would be interested in acquiring one of the Czech refineries. The Government owned oil pipelines in the country and was interested in maintaining the Czech energy infrastructure in good working order; in particular, the Government was concerned that the refineries were operating well under capacity. It appeared that the Government was particularly interested in the Kralupy refinery. At yearend 2014, no deal had been reached between PKN Orlen and the Government (OilNews, 2014).

Uranium.—At the height of uranium production, Czech mines produced as much as 2,500 t/yr of uranium, but production had declined rapidly since 1990. In 2014, the Czech Republic produced only 165 t of uranium. The last underground mine, the Rozna Mine, which is located near Dolni Rozinka, 50 kilometers (km) northwest of Brno, was operated by the state controlled Diamo s.e. During the life of the Rozna Mine, almost 20,000 t of uranium had been extracted. The mine was supposed to close in 2003, but its life was prolonged owing to rising uranium prices. In 2014, the mine was essentially depleted and was likely to close in 2017. Diamo was considering reopening the Brzkov Mine, which is located near Jihlava. The Brzkov Mine was prospected in the 1980s, at which time about 60 t of uranium was extracted. The Brzkov deposit was estimated to contain between 3,000 and 4,000 t of uranium at a depth of about 300 meters. Diamo indicated that it would take 6 to 7 years to commission the Brzkov Mine, and the mine would likely operate for about 16 years (Richter, 2014; World Nuclear News, 2014, 2015).

Outlook

In the near future, the production of industrial minerals is likely to continue to dominate Czech mineral production. Based on the recent opposition to gold mining, metals mining is not expected to be revived in the near future. The opening of new uranium mines also would be difficult owing to environmental concerns. If the prices of their products remain low, steel producers are likely to continue facing financial problems, and they may address them through ownership changes, restructuring, and technical modernization. Synergies between petroleum refining and the petrochemical industry might elevate the relative importance of these industries in the country.

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TABLE 1
CZECH REPUBLIC: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Commodity ² | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| METALS | | | | | |
| Aluminum, metal, secondary | 40 | 50 | 50 ^c | 50 ^c | 45 ^c |
| Iron and steel, metal: | | | | | |
| Pig iron | 3,987 | 4,137 | 3,936 | 4,041 | 4,152 |
| Steel, crude | 5,180 | 5,583 | 5,072 | 5,171 | 5,360 |
| Semimanufactures, hot-rolled products | 4,625 | 4,616 | 4,276 | 4,300 ^c | 4,400 ^c |
| Lead, metal, secondary | 30 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 30 ^c |
| INDUSTRIAL MINERALS | | | | | |
| Cement, hydraulic | 3,559 | 4,053 | 3,434 | 3,211 | 3,691 |
| Clays: | | | | | |
| Bentonite | 183 | 160 | 221 | 226 | 301 |
| Brick clays and related materials | 1,836 | 1,943 | 1,851 | 1,589 | 1,509 |
| Kaolin, raw | 3,493 | 3,606 | 3,318 | 3,108 | 3,281 |
| Other | 429 | 499 | 484 | 465 | 518 |
| Diatomite | 32 | 46 | 43 | 49 | 34 |
| Dolomite | 385 | 369 | 440 | 392 | 449 |
| Feldspar | 388 | 407 | 445 | 411 | 422 |
| Feldspar substitutes, including nepheline syenite | 19 | 22 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| Gemstones, crude: | | | | | |
| Moldavite-bearing rock | 103 | 117 | 74 | 73 ^r | 81 |
| Pyrope-bearing rock | 23 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 18 |
| Gypsum and anhydrite, crude | 5 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 11 |
| Lime, hydrated and quicklime | 1,062 ^r | 1,093 ^r | 956 ^r | 951 ^r | 1,052 |
| Nitrogen, N content of ammonia | 121 ^r | 107 ^r | 116 ^r | 153 ^r | 175 |
| Sand and gravel: | | | | | |
| Common sand and gravel | 19,240 | 21,424 | 18,785 | 17,363 ^r | 17,668 |
| Foundry sand | 473 | 395 | 491 | 412 | 603 |
| Glass sand | 888 | 976 | 849 | 862 | 734 |
| Silica minerals, including quartz and quartzite | 14 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 16 |
| Stone: | | | | | |
| Crushed | 37,270 | 36,717 | 32,535 | 33,454 ^r | 35,972 |
| Dimension | 823 | 648 | 504 | 462 | 549 |
| Limestone and other calcareous stones | 9,828 | 11,244 | 9,858 | 9,269 ^r | 10,342 |
| Sulfuric acid | 195 | 258 | 200 ^c | 200 ^c | 220 ^c |
| MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS | | | | | |
| Coal: | | | | | |
| Bituminous | 11,193 | 10,967 | 10,796 | 8,610 | 8,341 |
| Brown and lignite | 43,931 | 46,848 | 43,710 | 40,585 | 38,348 |
| Total | 55,124 | 57,815 | 54,506 | 49,195 | 46,689 |
| Fuel briquets from brown coal ^c | 140 | 150 | 140 | -- ³ | -- ³ |
| Coke, from coke ovens | 2,548 | 2,588 | 2,466 ^r | 2,489 | 2,533 |
| Gas: | | | | | |
| Manufactured, all types ^c | million cubic meters | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Natural, marketed | do. | 201 | 187 | 204 | 198 |
| Petroleum: | | | | | |
| Crude ⁴ | thousand 42-gallon barrels | 1,176 ^r | 1,108 ^r | 1,020 | 1,034 ^r |
| Refinery products ⁵ | do. | 34,100 ^r | 30,900 ^r | 30,700 ^r | 28,200 ^r |
| Uranium: | | | | | |
| Mine output, U content | metric tons | 259 | 252 | 222 | 232 |
| U ₃ O ₈ content | do. | 305 | 297 | 262 | 274 |
| Concentrate production, U content | do. | 237 | 216 | 219 | 206 |

^cEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. ^rRevised. do. Ditto. NA not available. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through January 12, 2016.

²In addition to the commodities listed, ferrovandium, secondary copper, secondary gold recovered from scrap, graphite, precious metals, and zinc metal may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Reported figure.

⁴Figures were converted to barrels from production reported in thousand metric tons, as follows: 2010—173; 2011—163; 2012—150; 2013—152; and 2014—147.

⁵Estimated based on throughput reported in million metric tons, as follows: 2010—4.352; 2011—3.942; 2012—3.927; 2013—3.607; and 2014—5.13.

TABLE 2
CZECH REPUBLIC: 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 |
|--|---|--|---------------------|
| Aluminum, secondary | Alcan Decin Extrusions s.r.o. (Constellium) | Decin, northern Bohemia | NA |
| Do. | Kovohute Holdings DT—Mníšek Division (majority owned by Demonta Trade SE) | Mnísek pod Brdy | NA |
| Bentonite | KERAMOST a.s. | Most | NA |
| Do. | Sedlecky Kaolin a.s. | Bozicany | NA |
| Cement | Cement Hranice a.s. (Dyckerhoff Aktiengesellschaft, 100%) | Hranice | 1,100 |
| Do. | Ceskomoravsky Cement a.s. (Heidelberg Cement AG, 100%) | Mokra | 1,400 ^e |
| Do. | do. | Radotin | 800 ^e |
| Do. | do. | Kraluv Dvur | NA |
| Do. | Holcim (Cesko) a.s. (Holcim Ltd., 100%) | Prachovice | 1,200 |
| Do. | Lafarge Cement a.s. (Lafarge S.A., 70%; STRABAG SE, 30%) | Cizkovice | 1,200 |
| Clay | LB Minerals s.r.o. | Horni Briza | NA |
| Do. | KERAMOST a.s. | Most | NA |
| Do. | Ceske Lupkove Zavody a.s. | Nove Straseci (refractory clay) | NA |
| Do. | P-D Refractories CZ a.s. | Velke Opatovice (refractory clay) | NA |
| Do. | RAKO-LUPKY s.r.o. | Lubna u Rakovnika | NA |
| Do. | Kaolin Hlubany a.s. (WBB Minerals, 94%) | Podborany | NA |
| Coal: | | | |
| Bituminous | OKD a.s. (New World Resources N.V.) | 4 mines near Ostrava and Kravina in eastern Czech Republic | 13,000 ^e |
| Brown | Dul Kohinoor a.s. (Czech Coal Group) | Centrum Mine in Marianske Radcice | 350 ^e |
| Do. | Severní Energetická a.s. | CSA Mine near Most | 5,000 ^e |
| Do. | Severoceske Doly a.s. (CEZ Group a.s., 100%) | Nastup Tusimice Mine southwest of Chomutov and Bilina Mine in Bilina | 25,000 ^e |
| Do. | Sokolovska Uhelna a.s. | Jiri and Druzba Mines at Sokolov | 10,000 ^e |
| Do. | Vrsanska Uhelna a.s. (Czech Coal Group) | Vrsany Mine just west of Most (contains the Vrsany and the Sverma sites) | 10,000 ^e |
| Lignite | Lignite Hodonin s.r.o. | Hodonin, south of Moravia | 500 |
| Coke | ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. | Ostrava | 1,500 |
| Do. | Ostravo-Karvinské Koksovny a.s. (OKK) (Metallmex s.r.o.) | Jan Sverma coking plant near Ostrava | 400 |
| Do. | do. | Svoboda coking plant near Ostrava | 650 |
| Do. | Trinecké Železarny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%) | Trinec | 700 |
| Feldspar | LB Minerals s.r.o. | Horni Briza | NA |
| Do. | KMK Granit a.s. | Krasno | NA |
| Do. | Druzstvo DRUMAPO | Nemcicky | NA |
| Do. | Ceske Sterkopisky Spol s.r.o. | Prague | NA |
| Do. | AGRO Brno - Turany a.s. | Brno | NA |
| Feldspar substitutes (including nepheline phonolite and syenite) | KERAMOST a.s. | Most | NA |
| Ferrovandium | Nikom a.s. (Evraz Vitkovice Steel a.s.) | Vitkovice-Ostrava | 5 |
| Gold, metal, secondary | Kovohute Pribram Nastupicka a.s. | Pribram | NA |
| Do. | Galmet trade, spol. s r.o. | Dolni Brezany | NA |
| Graphite | Grafitove Doly Stare Mesto s.r.o. | Stare Mesto | NA |
| Iron and steel: | | | |
| Pig iron | ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal, 100%) | Kunice-Ostrava | 3,000 |
| Do. | Trinecké Železarny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%) | Trinec | 2,100 |
| Steel: | | | |
| Crude | ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal, 100%) | Kunice-Ostrava | 3,000 |
| Do. | Vitkovice Steel a.s. | Vitkovice-Ostrava | 950 |
| Do. | Pilsen Steel s.r.o. (OAO OMZ) | Plzen | 150 |
| Do. | Poldi s.r.o. (Z-Group Steel Holding) | Kladno | 120 ^e |
| Do. | Trinecké Železarny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%) | Trinec | 2,600 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
CZECH REPUBLIC: 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 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| Iron and steel—Continued: | | | | |
| Steel—Continued: | | | | |
| Crude (continued) | | Vitkovice Heavy Machinery a.s. (Martinley Holdings Ltd., Nabara Holdings Ltd., Vitect Services Ltd., Hayston Investments Ltd., and Dawnaly Investments Ltd.) | Vitkovice-Ostrava | 200 |
| Processed products | | Zelezary Hradek a.s. (Z-Group Steel Holding) | Hradek | NA |
| Do. | | Zelezary Veseli, a.s. (Z-Group Steel Holding) | Veseli nad Moravou | NA |
| Do. | | Zelezary Chomutov s.p. (Z-Group Steel Holding) | Chomutov | NA |
| Do. | | ZDB Drátovna a.s. (Trinecké Železary a.s.) | Bohumín | 40 ^e |
| Do. | | ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal, 100%) | Kunice-Ostrava | NA |
| Do. | | Vitkovice Steel a.s. | Vitkovice-Ostrava | NA |
| Do. | | Trinecké Železary a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%) | Trinec | NA |
| Kaolin | | KERAMOST a.s. | Most | NA |
| Do. | | Sedlecky Kaolin a.s. | Bozicany | NA |
| Do. | | LB Minerals s.r.o. | Horní Briza | NA |
| Do. | | Kaolin Hlubany a.s. | Podborany | NA |
| Do. | | KSB s.r.o. | Bozicany | NA |
| Lead, refined, metal, secondary | | Kovohute Pribram Nastupicka a.s. | Pribram | 30 |
| Natural gas | million cubic meters | Gasfield operators in Brno and Ostrava regions, including: Moravske Naftove doly a.s. Ceska Naftarska Spol s.r.o. Green Gas DPB a.s. UNIGEO a.s. | Eastern/southeastern Czech Republic, including: Hodonin do. Paskov Ostrava-Hrabova | 200 ^{e,1} |
| Petroleum: | | | | |
| Crude | thousand 42-gallon barrels | Oilfield operators around Hodonin, including: Moravske Naftove doly a.s. Ceska Naftarska Spol s.r.o. UNIGEO a.s. | Of which: Hodonin do. Ostrava-Hrabova | 2,100 ^{e,1} |
| Refinery | million 42-gallon barrels per year | Ceska Rafinerska a.s. (CRC) (Unipetrol a.s., 100%) | Refineries at Litvinov and Kralupy nad Vltavou | 68 |
| Sand, industrial (glass and foundry) | | Provodinske pisky a.s. | Provodin | NA |
| Do. | | Sklopisek Strelec a.s. | Mladejov | NA |
| Do. | | LB Minerals s.r.o. | Horní Briza | NA |
| Do. | | Kalcit s.r.o. | Brno | NA |
| Do. | | SEDOS doprava a.s. | Drnovice | NA |
| Do. | | PEDOP s.r.o. | Lipovec | NA |
| Do. | | SETRA s.r.o. | Brno | NA |
| Uranium, U content | metric tons | DIAMO s.e. (Government, 100%) | Rozna Mine at Dolní Rozinka | 500 |

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

¹Annual capacity listed is total for all deposits, mines, and companies that produce the commodity.