



# 2014 Minerals Yearbook

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## SERBIA

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF SERBIA

By Karine M. Renaud

In 2014, flooding in Serbia caused damage to industrial zones and to power generation and mining facilities. Serbia's most affected area was the coal sector; the largest coal mining basin, Kolubara, which provided coal to the thermal powerplants, was flooded. Within the Kolubara mining basin, the Tamnava West and the Viliki Crljeni open pit mines were flooded, and Fields B and D were partially flooded. Other affected areas were roads and railways, which caused major transportation problems (Environmental Protection Agency, 2014, p. 11–12; Kolubara Newsletter, 2014, p. 2; Milatovic, 2014).

In 2014, Serbia's real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 1.8% compared with an increase of 2.5% in 2013. Serbia's industrial production decreased by 6.5% in 2014 compared with an increase of 5.5% in 2013 owing to a decrease in the production of electricity, manufactured metal products, and manufactured chemicals and chemical products, as well as decreases in coal and metal ore mining. Serbia's mining and quarrying production decreased by 16.6% in 2014 compared with an increase of 5.3% in 2013. Manufacturing output decreased by 1.4% compared with an increase of 4.8% in 2013. In 2014, mining and quarrying employed 21,812 workers, of which 12,469 were employed in the mining of coal and lignite, 734 in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, 4,173 in the mining of metal ores, 3,337 in other mining and quarrying activities, and 1,099 in mining support service activities. Manufacturing employed 279,289 employees in 2014 compared with 287,147 in 2013 (Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2015a, p. 253; 2015c, 62; 2015d, p. 115).

## Government Policies and Programs

The Law on Mining and Geological Research was adopted in 2011 by the Government but was under review in 2014 owing to perceived deficiencies. The law stipulates the establishment of the Geological Institute of Serbia and formulates a mineral resource management strategy. Under the law, entities performing mining activities in Serbia are required to pay fees for the use of mineral deposits and geothermal resources, including 7% of revenue from hydrocarbons in a liquid and gas state (crude oil and gas) and other natural gases, 5% of revenue from the smelting of all metallic raw materials, 5% of revenue from nonmetallic raw materials, 3% of revenue from all types of coal and oil shale, and 2% of revenue from geothermal energy (Ministry of Mines and Energy, 2014, p. 77).

In 2014, Serbia adopted the Strategy on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, which follows European Union standards. The objectives of this strategy are to promote the effective and sustainable use of natural resources; reductions in pollution and negative effects on the environment while using natural resources; planning, organization, management, and protection of space and mineral resources in Serbia; increased investment in mining; and development and strengthening of the institutional framework. The Mineral Resource Management

Strategy by 2030 for the Republic of Serbia was created at the University of Belgrade (Mining and Geology Department) and by mining and geology field experts. The goal of the strategy is to determine new modern legislation (with a new mining law and related bylaws) to develop mining in Serbia. The Mineral Resource Management Strategy by 2030 was expected to be adopted by 2015 (Serbia Energy, 2014a, b).

## Production

In 2014, production of gold and pig iron increased by 51% each; platinum, by 50%; crude steel, by 47%; semimanufactures, by 38%; kaolin and refinery products, by 37% each; silver, by 28%; copper metal (smelter), by 24%; sand and gravel, by 22%; and selenium, by 10%. Production of copper (refined, secondary) decreased by 51%; coal (lignite), by 27% owing to flooding and closure of the Kolubara mining basin; sand (common), by 27%; coal (bituminous) by 21%; lime, by 23%; nitrogen (N content of ammonia), by 16%; and lead ore (Pb content), by 13%. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

## Structure of the Mineral Industry

Rudarsko Topionicki Bazen Bor (RTB Bor) was the only producer of copper, gold, and silver in the country. At least six companies were engaged in copper and gold exploration in Serbia, including the Canadian companies Avala Resources Ltd., Dunav Resources Ltd., Euromax Resources Ltd., Mundoro Capital Inc., and Reservoir Minerals Inc., and the British company Orogen Gold plc. Naftna Industrija Srbije a.d. (NIS), which was a joint venture between JSC Gazprom Neft of Russia (56.15%) and the Government of Serbia (29.87%), was the sole producer of natural gas, petroleum, and refined petroleum products in Serbia. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

## Mineral Trade

In 2014, the total value of exports was about \$14.8 billion compared with about \$14.6 billion (revised) in 2013. The export of manufacturing products accounted for 76% of total exports, by value; within manufacturing, base metals accounted for 7.9% of total manufactured exports and 6% of total exports; coke and refined petroleum, 4.2% of total manufactured exports and 3.2% of total exports; and industrial minerals, 1.3% of total manufactured exports and 1% of total exports. Refined copper accounted for 0.8% of total exports, and 62% of total refined copper exports was exported to the Czech Republic; 27%, to Turkey; 6%, to France; 3%, to Belgium; 2%, to Bulgaria; and 1%, to other countries. Aluminum accounted for 1.6% of total exports, and 27% of total aluminum exports was exported to Germany; 13%, to Slovenia; 11%, to Italy; 8%, to Russia; 5%, to Hungary; 4%, to Poland; and 30%, to other countries. Iron and steel products accounted for 0.9% of total exports, and 30%

of total iron and steel exports was exported to Italy; 25%, to Poland; 8%, to Romania; 6% each, to Germany and Slovakia; and 26%, to other countries (Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2015b, p. 312, 316, 319, 321–323).

The total value of imports in 2014 was about \$20.61 billion compared with \$20.55 billion (revised) in 2013. Imports of manufacturing products accounted for 48% of total imports. Within the manufacturing sector, base metals accounted for 6.2% of total manufactured imports and 3.0% of total imports, coke and refined petroleum products accounted for 16% of total manufactured imports and 7.7% of total imports, and industrial minerals accounted for 1.8% of total manufactured imports and 0.9% of total imports. Imports of crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals accounted for 5% of total imports, and 84% of the imports of crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals was from Russia and 16% was from Kazakhstan. Gas oils accounted for 2% of total imports, and 48% of the gas oil imports was from Hungary; 26%, from Russia; 15%, from Bulgaria; and 8%, from Romania. Natural gas (in a gaseous state) accounted for 3% of total imports, and 98% of the natural gas imports was from Russia and 2% was from Kazakhstan. Coke and semicoke coal accounted for 0.3% of total imports, and 74% of coke and semicoke coal imports was from Bosnia and Herzegovina; 12%, from Hungary; 9%, from Ukraine; and 3% each, from Russia and other countries (Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2015b, p. 311, 315, 320, 324–326).

In 2014, Serbia's exports to the United States were valued at about \$279 million compared with about \$524 million in 2013; these included about \$2.1 million in petroleum products, \$932,000 in gemstones, \$748,000 in iron and steel, \$414,000 in iron and steel products, \$246,000 in nickel, \$127,000 in nonferrous metals, and \$11,000 in gem diamond. Imports from the United States were valued at about \$135 million in 2014 compared with \$142 million in 2013; these included about \$8 million in nonmetallic minerals, \$271,000 in iron and steel products, \$74,000 in coal and fuels, \$59,000 in nonferrous metals, \$38,000 in petroleum products, and \$23,000 in precious metals (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014a, b).

## Commodity Review

### *Metals*

**Copper and Gold.**—In 2014, RTB Bor produced 40,898 metric tons (t) of copper metal, 33,175 t of primary copper, 17,225 kilograms (kg) of selenium, 7,360 kg of silver, 1,310 kg of gold (refined), 23 kg of palladium, and 3 kg of platinum. In 2011, S.N.C. Lavalin of Finland signed a contract with Outotec OYJ to modernize RTB Bor's existing copper smelting complex. The modernized smelter was expected to produce 80,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of copper anode. In 2014, the opening ceremony for a modernized smelter was held in Bor (SCN-Lavalin Group Inc., 2011; Outotec, 2012, p. 5; Tanjung, 2014; Kolektiv, 2015, p. 6).

In December 2014, RTB Bor experienced a 4-day interruption of copper production and \$3 million of damage at the Majdanpek Mine owing to a shortage of coal for electricity related to the floods. In September 2014, the Cerovo open pit

mine, which is located 15 kilometers (km) northwest of Bor, had to be closed several times owing to rains, which caused water and mud to flood the lowest level of the mine. In 2014, the company identified two new ore bodies, "T1" and "T2," which are located at Jama and contained estimated reserves of about 700,000 t at an average grade of 1.7% copper. Excavation work was underway at "T1" and "T2" (Rudarsko Topionicki Bazen Bor, 2013a–c; 2014a, b; Serbia Energy, 2013b).

In 2010, Avala Resources Ltd. of Canada (Avala) acquired the Timok gold project from Dundee Precious Minerals Inc. through its subsidiary Avala Resources d.o.o. The project was located in east-central Serbia about 270 km southeast of the capital city of Belgrade and to the west of the Cretaceous Timok Magmatic Complex. The Timok gold project, which had a total area of 570.4 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>) hosts the Bigar Hill, Korkan, Korkan East, and Kraku Pester deposits and comprised the following seven exploration areas: Bigar Istok, Blizna, Breza Malinik, Goli Vrh, Lenovac, Potoj Čuka Tisnica, and Tilva Toma. As of May 2014, the indicated resources for the Bigar Hill, the Korkan, and the Kraku Pester deposits, which are located within the Potoj Čuka Tisnica exploration area, were estimated to be 67.4 million metric tons (Mt) at an average grade of 1.14 grams per metric ton (g/t) gold and to contain 77,000 kg of gold. Inferred mineral resources were estimated to be 4.3 Mt at an average grade of 1.0 g/t gold and to contain 4,400 kg of gold (Avala Resources Ltd., 2014d–f, p. 1, 16).

In August 2014, as a result of the Avala and Dunav Resources Ltd. merger, Avala acquired the Tulare porphyry copper-gold project, which included the Kiseljak and the Yellow Creek deposits. The Tulare porphyry copper-gold project was located in the southwestern part of the Lece Magmatic Complex in southern Serbia. As of March 2014, the inferred resources were estimated to be 547 Mt grading 0.23% copper (Avala Resources, 2014a–c, p. vii, 15).

Reservoir Minerals Inc. (Reservoir Minerals) had a joint-venture agreement with Freeport McMoRan Exploration Corp. (FMEC) for the Timok project, which was composed of the Bretovac-Metovnica, the Bretovac Zapad, the Jasikovo-Durlan Potok, and the Leskovo exploration licensed areas. Reservoir Minerals held a 45% interest the Timok project and FMEC [through its subsidiary Rakita d.o.o. (Rakita)] held the remaining 55% interest. The Timok project also included the Čoka Kupijatra, Kraljevica, and Tilva Njagra Nikolicevo exploration areas, which were held solely by Reservoir Minerals. In 2014, Reservoir Minerals released an NI-43-101-compliant estimate for inferred resources at the newly discovered Cukari Peki copper-gold deposit (which is located in the Bretovac-Metovnica exploration licensed area) of 65.3 Mt grading 2.6% copper and 1.5 g/t gold. Reservoir Minerals (25%) signed an agreement with Orogen Gold plc (75%) of the United Kingdom to reopen the Ginduša and the Rusman Mines and to conduct exploration. In 2014, Orogen Gold and Reservoir Minerals decided to look for a new partner to continue exploration at the Deli Jovan license area. In 2014, Reservoir Minerals held 100% of the exploration license for the Bobija, the Donja Trešnjica, and the Parlozi sediment-hosted copper-silver projects in central Serbia (Orogen Gold plc, 2014, p. 2; Reservoir Minerals, 2014a–g).

**Iron and Steel.**—In 2014, Zelezara Smederevo d.o.o. (Zelezara) was the only producer of crude steel and pig iron in Serbia. It produced 552,443 t of pig iron and 583,000 t of crude steel. In 2012, the Government purchased the Zelezara steel plant from U.S. Steel Corp. of the United States for \$1.00 to prevent its closure and unsuccessfully attempted to prevent any job losses and to find a new strategic partner for Zelezara. In October 2012, the Government (through Serbia's Ministry of Finance and Economy) opened a second public invitation for a new strategic partner and for further development of the Zelezara plant. In March 2013, the Government announced that it would restart operations at Zelezara after the second public invitation expired without bids, and the employees agreed to a 20% wage cut. In April 2014, the 2.2-Mt/yr-capacity steel plant resumed production at one of its two blast furnaces. The company expected to produce about 70,000 metric tons per month of steel at the plant, which was located in Smederevo and had about 5,000 employees. In May 2014, Zelezara halted the operation of the only working furnace for 2 months owing to a lack of supply of raw materials from Ukraine. In July 2014, after 2 months of production being halted, Zelezara started operation of blast furnace No. 2 (Savic, 2013a, b; Scekcic, 2013; Veljovic, 2013; Thomson Reuters, 2014; Zelezara Smederevo d.o.o., 2014).

### *Industrial Minerals*

**Cement.**—The cement industry in Serbia consisted of three cement plants—Beocinska Fabrika Cementa, which was wholly owned by Lafarge S.A of France; Cementara Kosjeric, which was owned by the Titan Group of Greece; and Holcim (Srbija) a.d., which was owned by Holcim Ltd. of Switzerland. Their total annual production capacity was 3.9 million metric tons (Mt) of cement. In 2014, Holcim and Lafarge announced their intention to merge. In order for the merger to be approved, the companies had to sell assets worth \$6.4 billion (EUR5.0 billion<sup>1</sup>). CRH plc of Ireland purchased Holcim (Srbija) a.d. from Holcim Ltd. for \$7.37 billion (EUR6.5 billion) (Swiss-Serbian Chamber of Commerce, 2014; Byalkova, 2015; International Cement Review, 2015).

**Clay and Shale.**—In 2014, the production of kaolin increased by 37% to 214,000 t from 156,000 t in 2013. In 2013, the Quarzwerke GmbH. of Germany took over 87% of Kaolin AD and became and owner of Kaolin AD's subsidiary, Jugo-Kaolin d. o. o., which produced quartz sand. Jugo-Kaolin operated five mines at Kopovi JSCo. Ub (four quartz sand mines and one ceramic clay mine), and silica sand mines at Belorečki near Bor and at Srbokvarc near Zajecar (eKapija, 2013; Serbia Energy, 2013a).

**Lithium and Boron.**—Rio Tinto plc of the United Kingdom held 100% interest in the Jadar lithium-borate project, which is located about 100 km from the capital city of Belgrade in western Serbia. As of yearend 2013, inferred resources of borates were estimated to be 18 Mt. In 2014, a prefeasibility study was underway. Rio Tinto conducted a two-dimensional

seismic survey, and the company also conducted hydrogeologic drilling. Rio Tinto was expected to conduct a three-dimensional seismic survey to obtain a detailed image of the underground rock layers in 2015 (Rio Tinto Minerals plc, 2011; 2014a, p. 219, 221; 2014b, p. 1–5).

Erin Ventures Inc. of Canada held 100% interest in the Piskanja lacustrine-type boron deposit through its subsidiary Balkan Gold d.o.o., which is located within the Jarandol basin in southern Serbia, 160 km south of Belgrade. The Jarandol basin forms the eastern part of the Gradac-Baljevac graben, which is located in the Varder Zone. In September 2014, a preliminary economic assessment was completed by SRK Exploration Services Ltd. of South Africa, and in November, a technical report and mineral resource estimates were completed. Indicated mineral resources were estimated to be 5.6 Mt at an average grade of 30.8% boron trioxide (B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) with a cutoff grade of 12% B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and inferred mineral resources were estimated to be 6.2 Mt at an average grade of 28.8% B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with a cutoff grade of 12% B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Tsypukov and Campodonic, 2013, p. 3–4; Erin Ventures Inc., 2014a; Tsypukov and Armitage, 2014, p. 2–3, 8–9).

In January 2013, Erin Ventures received an exploration license for an additional territory within the Jarandol basin, which is adjacent to the Piskanja deposit and the Pobredje boron mine (operated by Government-owned Ibar Mines). The license covered an area of about 35 km<sup>2</sup> and was valid until yearend 2015. In December, the company announced the completion of its phase 1 exploration program, which included mineralogy-petrology studies, photogeology and remote-sensing studies, and the reinterpretation of the geologic maps. The phase 2 program was expected to begin by early 2014; however, Erin Ventures announced that it would temporarily delay the resource certification process for the Piskanja property until the new mining laws in Serbia were ratified (Erin Ventures Inc., 2013, 2014b).

### *Mineral Fuels*

**Natural Gas and Petroleum.**—In 2014, flooding affected NIS's operations—two warehouses were closed and several gas stations were flooded. NIS operated the Novi Sad and the Pancevo refineries, which had a combined production capacity of 7.3 Mt/yr. In 2012, NIS completed the first stage of its modernization project at its Pancevo refinery, and modernization continued in 2014. The refinery produced only EURO-5 standard gasoline and diesel with a sulfur content of less than 10 parts per million (in accordance with the European Union environmental requirements). In 2012, NIS reported that it had received approval for the construction of a new base oil plant at Novi Sad, which was part of the second stage of the company's modernization project. The project included a \$100 million investment in equipment and technology. The new base oil plant was expected to have a production capacity of about 180 t/yr. After the modernization, the production process at Novi Sad was expected to be fully compliant with the European Union environmental requirements; the plant would produce medium distillates for use at the Pancevo refinery. In 2014, NIS completed its exploration for oil and natural gas in

<sup>1</sup> Where necessary, values have been converted from Euro area euros (EUR) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at an average rate of EUR0.784=US\$1.00 for 2014 and EUR0.783=US\$1.00 for 2013.

Vojvodina, which is located in northern Serbia (table 2; Naftna Industrija Srbije a.d., 2012; 2014a, p. 21, 25, 53; 2014b, p. 7, 24, 37; 2014c).

## Outlook

In 2014, devastating floods weakened Serbia's economy, and the GDP was forecasted to grow by only 0.5% in 2015 (International Monetary Fund, 2015). In 2014, development projects in the nonfuel mineral sector continued, including at boron, copper, gold, and lithium deposits; once completed, these projects are likely to provide a significant source of revenue to the Government. Plans to rehabilitate the country's infrastructure, including roads, railways, wastewater treatment plants, and water supply projects, are likely to attract foreign direct investment in the mineral sector and in mineral exploration.

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TABLE 1  
SERBIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity <sup>2</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>METALS</b>					
Aluminum ingot, including alloys, secondary	1,739	--	--	--	--
Copper:					
Mine and concentrator output:					
Ore:					
Gross weight thousand metric tons	10,665	12,216	14,346	16,673	16,714
Cu content of ore	28,400	33,400	41,460 <sup>r</sup>	44,453	45,296
Concentrate, Cu content	24,600	28,100 <sup>r</sup>	34,420 <sup>r</sup>	36,500	35,843
Metal:					
Smelter	21,500	25,500	32,500	33,000	40,898
Refined:					
Primary	21,240	25,251	32,229	32,606	31,584
Secondary	963	3,198	2,473	3,234	1,591
Total	22,203	28,449	34,702	35,840	33,175
Gold, refined kilograms	356	1,032	900	866	1,310
Iron and steel, metal:					
Pig iron	1,158,839	1,197,693	318,651	366,277 <sup>r</sup>	552,443
Crude steel	1,254,000	1,324,000	346,000 <sup>r</sup>	396,000	583,000
Semimanufactures	2,127,960	1,885,019	480,000 <sup>c</sup>	556,242	766,936
Lead and zinc:					
Ore:					
Gross weight (Pb-Zn ore)	219,000	412,000	500,000	482,516	512,000
Pb content	6,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	7,000
Zn content	2,000	12,000	8,000	12,000	12,000
Pb, refined	1,000	22,000	13,000	15,000	15,000
Platinum-group metals:					
Palladium kilograms	22	4	22	25	23
Platinum do.	--	6	3	2	3
Selenium do.	10,592	12,947	13,200	15,727	17,225
Silver, mine output, Ag content do.	4,820	4,750	5,224	5,764	7,360
<b>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</b>					
Cement thousand metric tons	2,130	2,095	1,831	1,592	1,605
Clays, kaolin	152,000	379,000	155,000	156,000	214,000
Lime do.	239	274	239	279	215
Limestone, gypsum, and chalk do.	2,841	2,732	2,976	2,459	2,623
Marble and granite blocks	514	637	182	241	226
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia <sup>c</sup>	84,000	132,000	130,000	130,000	109,000
Salt, all sources	30,816	23,144	16,506	13,704	12,994
Sand, common thousand cubic meters	1,023	757	1,213	633	462
Sand and gravel, excluding glass sand do.	5,928	5,776	4,953	3,957	4,845
<b>MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS</b>					
Coal:					
Bituminous thousand metric tons	108	142	148 <sup>r</sup>	160 <sup>r</sup>	126
Brown coal do.	193	350	317	341	354
Lignite do.	38	40	37	40	29
Total do.	339	532	502	541	509
Natural gas, gross production million cubic meters	424 <sup>r</sup>	617 <sup>r</sup>	672	661 <sup>r</sup>	630
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	6,420	7,570	8,340	8,630	8,153
Refinery products:					
Gasoline do.	4,274 <sup>r</sup>	4,401 <sup>r</sup>	3,446 <sup>r</sup>	4,419 <sup>r</sup>	4,615
Kerosene do.	526 <sup>r</sup>	611 <sup>r</sup>	564 <sup>r</sup>	564 <sup>r</sup>	843
Distillate fuel oil do.	6,289	4,715 <sup>r</sup>	4,774 <sup>r</sup>	8,131 <sup>r</sup>	8,422
Residual fuel oil do.	4,123	2,383 <sup>r</sup>	2,637 <sup>r</sup>	2,611 <sup>r</sup>	2,444
Lubricants do.	111,531	75,117 <sup>r</sup>	59,304 <sup>r</sup>	74,683 <sup>r</sup>	107,254
Total do.	126,741 <sup>r</sup>	87,226 <sup>r</sup>	70,726 <sup>r</sup>	90,408 <sup>r</sup>	123,578

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued  
SERBIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

<sup>0</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. <sup>1</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through November 18, 2015.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, secondary magnesium metal and other mineral commodities may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

Source: Republic of Serbia Statistical Office, RTB Bor, World Statistical Association

TABLE 2  
SERBIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity holders	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Aluminum, smelter, secondary	Nissal A.D.	Nis	2
Do.	Impol Seval A.D.	Sevojno	45
Do.	Industrium d.o.o.	Sremska Mitrovica	75
Do.	Seval	Tresnjica	26
Cement	Beocinska Fabrika Cementa (Lafarge S.A., 100%)	Plant at Beocin	2,000
Do.	Holcim (Srbija) a.d. (CHR Group, 100%)	Plant at Novi Popovac	1,400
Do.	Cementara Kosjeric a.d. (Titan Group, 100%)	Plant at Kosjeric	500
Clay, kaolin	Jugo-Kaolin d. o. o. (Quarzwerke GmbH., 87%)	Slatina Mine	NA
Coal:			
Bituminous	JP PEU Resavica	Ibarski Rudnici Mines near Baljevac and Vrska Cuka Mines	70 °
Brown	do.	Underground mines near Resavica, Bogdinac, Bogovina, Krepoljin, and Stavalj	400 °
Lignite	MB Kolubara Ltd. (Electric Power Industry of Serbia)	Opencast mines: Field B, Field D, Veliki Crljeni, and Tamnava West near Vreoci	31,000
Do.	TPPs-OCMs Kostolac Ltd. (Electric Power Industry of Serbia)	Opencast mine at Drmno near Kostolac	8,500
Do.	JP PEU Resavica	Underground mine at Lubnica	60 °
Copper:			
Mine production, Cu content of concentrate	Rudarsko Topionicki Bazen Bor (RTB Bor) (Government owned)	Cerovo Mine at Bor	36
Do.	do.	Jama Mine and mill at Bor	8
Do.	do.	Mine and mill at Majdanpek	30
Do.	do.	Mine and mill at Veliki Krivelj	20
Metal	do.	Smelter at Bor	80
Do.	do.	Electrolytic refinery at Bor	170
Gold	Rudarsko Topionicki Bazen Bor (RTB Bor) (Government owned)	Cerovo Mine at Bor	NA
Iron and steel:			
Pig iron	Zelezara Smederevo d.o.o.	Two blast furnaces at Smederevo	550
Steel, crude	do.	Plant at Smederevo	2,200
Lead, metal, secondary	Farmakom M.B.	Smelter at Zajaca	NA
Lead-zinc ore	Contango d.o.o.	Mine and mill at Rudnik	250 °
Do.	NA	Grot Mine near Vranje	300 °
Do.	Farmakom M.B.	Mines at Rajiceva Gora, Ravnaja, and Veliki Cip	350 °
Do.	Mineco Group	Mine at Veliki Majdan, near Ljubovija	60 °
Lime	Jelen Do a.d. (Nexe Grupa)	Plant in Jelen Dol, west of Cacak	90
Do.	Zelezara Smederevo d.o.o.	Plant at Kucevo	NA
Do.	Ravnaja AD	Plant at Mali Zvornik	NA
Magnesite, concentrate	Magnohrom d.o.o.	Mines near Kraljevo	NA
Magnesium:			
Mine (byproduct of dolomite mining)	MG Serbien d.o.o.	Bela Stena, near Baljevac	NA
Metal:			
Primary	do.	do.	8,500
Secondary	do.	do.	12,000

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 2—Continued  
 SERBIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity holders	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Naftna Industrija Srbije a.d. (NIS) (JSC Gazprom Neft, 56.15%, and Government, 29.87%)	Throughout northern Serbia	600 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Petroleum:</b>				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels per day	do.	Mainly in northeastern Serbia	24 <sup>e</sup>
Refined		do.	Refinery at Pancevo	4,800
Do.		do.	Refinery at Novi Sad	2,500
Platinum-group metals		Rudarsko Topionicki Bazen Bor (RTB Bor) (Government owned)	Cerovo Mine at Bor	NA
Sand, common		Jugo-Kaolin d. o. o. (Quarzwerke GmbH., 87%)	Čučuge, Avala, Slatina, Dokmir	NA
Silver		Rudarsko Topionicki Bazen Bor (RTB Bor) (Government owned)	Cerovo Mine at Bor	NA
Zinc, metal		Hemijska Industrija Zorka	Electrolytic plant at Sabac	30

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available