



# 2014 Minerals Yearbook

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## EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA

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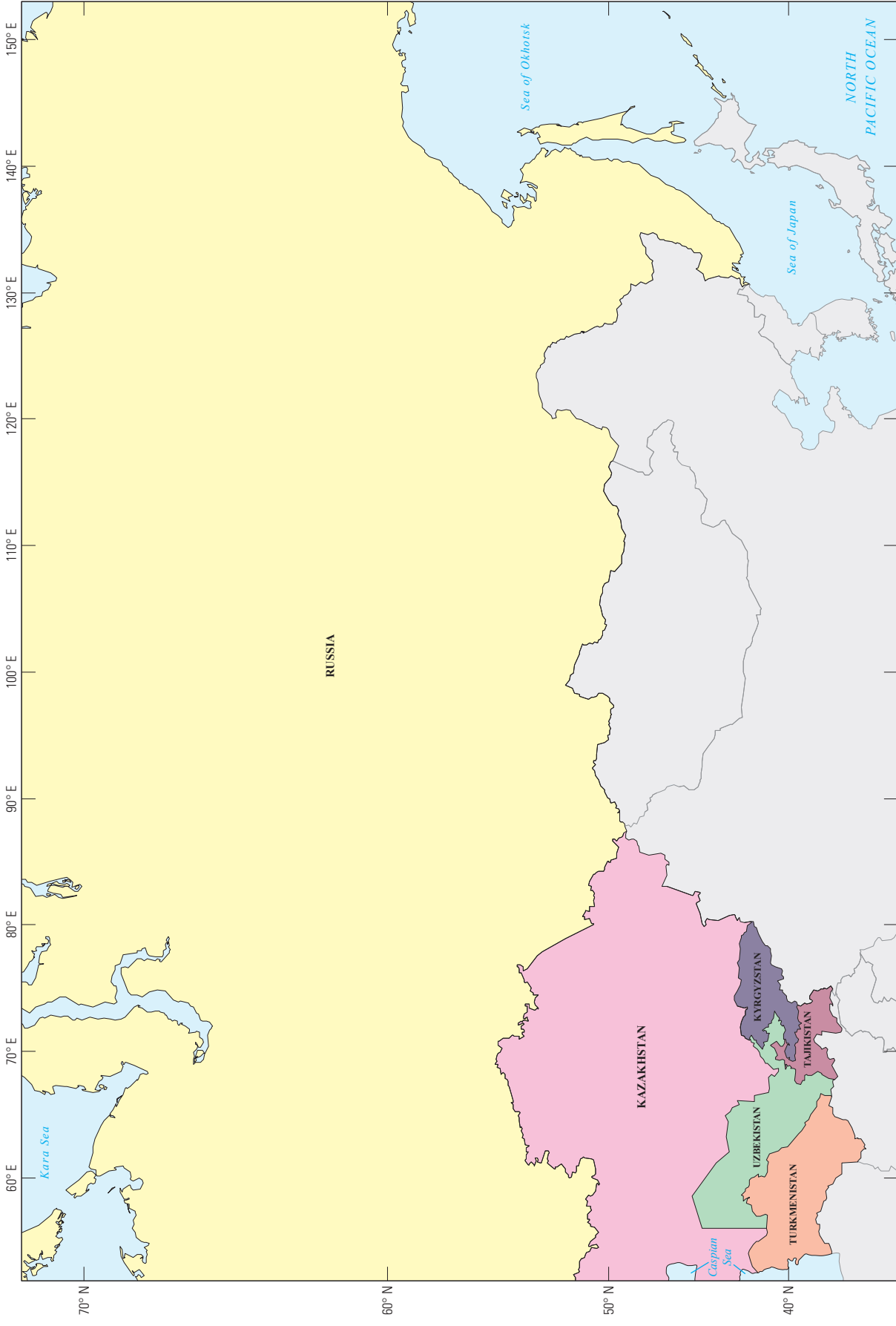
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Base modified from ESRI ArcGIS online world countries (generalized) map data, 2017  
Mercator Auxiliary Sphere projection  
World Geodetic System 1984 datum

**Figure 1.** Map of the Europe and Central Eurasia region. The countries covered in this report are labeled on the map; bordering countries are shown in gray and not labeled.

**B**



**Figure 1.**—Continued.

*Figure 1 appears on the previous two pages.*

# 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) (fig. 1, which appears at the beginning of the chapter).

The European Union (EU), a supranational entity, at yearend 2014 comprised the following 28 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark (including Greenland), Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The euro 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, 2015, 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, did not have euro-issuing rights in 2014 (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 United Nations (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 2014 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; Soyuz Nezavisimyh Gosudarstv, 2017).

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. Starting on January 1, 2012, the Customs Union among the three countries 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. Accession treaties for Armenia and Kyrgyzstan were signed on October 9, 2014, and December 23, 2014, respectively. Armenia and Kyrgyzstan were to become members in 2015 (International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, 2010; Utro.ru, 2012; Evraziyskoye Economicheskoye Soobshestvo, 2016).

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which is an alternative entity to the EU in Western Europe, was composed of 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, 2016).

The 50 countries of the Europe and Central Eurasia region covered in this volume encompass an area of 30.1 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 2014, the 50 countries had a total population of 902 million. The EU population in 2014, was 508.2 million, which was about 59% 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 \$26.5 trillion, and the weighted average per capita GDP was \$29,431; the per capita GDP ranged from \$2,698 in Tajikistan to \$96,035 in Luxembourg (tables 1, 2).

## Acknowledgments

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

- Albania—National Agency of Natural Resources;
- Armenia—National Statistical Service;
- Austria—Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft, Familie und Jugend;
- Azerbaijan—The State Statistical Committee;
- Belarus—National Statistical Committee (BelStat);
- Belgium—Statistics Belgium (StatBel);
- Bosnia and Herzegovina—Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Cyprus—The Mine Service; Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment;
- Czech Republic—Czech Geological Survey;
- Estonia—Geological Survey of Estonia;
- 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);
- Latvia—Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia;
- 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;
- Norway—Geological Survey of Norway;
- Poland—Central Statistical Office;
- Portugal—Instituto Geológico Mineiro (IGM), Division of Statistical Studies;
- Slovakia—Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic;
- Slovenia—Slovenian Government;
- Sweden—Geological Survey of Sweden;
- Switzerland—Central Statistics Office;
- Tajikistan—Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Turkey—Turkish Statistical Institute;
- Ukraine—State Statistics Committee; and
- United Kingdom—British Geological Survey.

## General Economic Conditions

In 2014, economic trends in the region were shaped by three major developments—a steep decrease in oil prices, quantitative easing programs conducted by the European Central Bank,

and a dramatic slowdown in Russia following the introduction of sanctions imposed by the Western countries for Russia's annexation of the Crimean Peninsula. Overall, the countries in Europe and Central Eurasia were experiencing economic development at three different rates. Countries of the Baltics, Central and Eastern Europe, and Turkey saw rather stable growth fueled by labor market improvements, increases in domestic consumption, and benefits from reduced petroleum prices. Countries in southeastern Europe experienced sluggish growth, as the negative effects of high debt outweighed the benefits of lower oil prices. Finally, CIS economies continued to slow down and were expected to contract in 2015. Most of the slowdown was expected to take place in Russia and Ukraine because of geopolitical tensions and, in the case of Russia, lower oil prices. Although the economy of the region as a whole had average growth of 1.5%, the economies of a number of countries in the region grew at a much faster rate in 2014, including that of Turkmenistan (which expanded by 10.3%), Uzbekistan (8.1%), Tajikistan (6.7%), Ireland (5.2%), Moldova (4.8%), Georgia (4.6%), Kazakhstan (4.3%), and Luxembourg and Malta (4.1% each) (table 2; International Monetary Fund, 2015, p. 1–66; World Bank, The, 2015, p. 61–68).

## Exploration

Information herein on the exploration activities for Europe and Central Eurasia is based on site data compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and economic data estimated by SNL Metals & Mining (SNL). SNL included countries in this region in a grouping of projects, including mainland Asia, the CIS, Europe, and the Middle East. SNL reported that the composite exploration budget in its 2014 survey decreased by about 13% to about \$2 billion from the \$2.4 billion budget reported in its 2013 survey. The exploration budget for Russia was reported to account for about 5% of the total global exploration budget. Other countries in the region (excluding China) with a 2014 exploration budget estimated by SNL to be greater than \$50 million were, in decreasing order by budget, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Sweden, and Finland (SNL Metals & Mining, 2014).

Based on active exploration site data compiled by the USGS, the greatest amount of exploration in Europe and Central Eurasia took place primarily in, in decreasing order of exploration amount, Russia, Turkey, Sweden, Spain, Kazakhstan, Finland, and Serbia. Russia accounted for about 28% of the sites actively being explored in the region; Turkey, about 9%; Spain and Sweden, about 8% each; and Kazakhstan and Finland, about 6% each. The remaining 35% took place in 25 other countries located in the CIS and Europe. A couple of noteworthy exploration sites in Kazakhstan and Turkey are listed in table 3.

Exploration activity in the CIS focused on precious metals (67%), base metals (28%), iron ore (3%), and other mineral commodities (2%). European mineral exploration focused primarily on base metals (37%), precious metals (32%), tungsten (8%), iron ore (6%), and other mineral commodities (17%). Exploration in Turkey primarily focused on gold (57%), copper (29%), zinc (4%), and other mineral commodities (10%).

Kazakhstan, Russia, and Uzbekistan had increased investment in uranium exploration and development in recent years, leading to increased uranium production in these countries. Large uranium deposits in Russia are located in Yakutia and the Trans-Baikal region, and several new mines in northern Kazakhstan and the Chu-Sarysu region were being considered for development in Kazakhstan. Resource investments in Russia's Far East reportedly increased to \$1.9 billion in 2014 from \$715 million in 2013 through a number of public-private partnerships in the mining sector. A joint decision to explore for metals, including beryllium, cesium, lithium, niobium, rubidium, and tantalum, in the Juzkuduk and the Tamdiykuduk-Tulyantash regions of Uzbekistan was agreed upon by the Japan Oil, Gas, and Metals National Corp. (JOGMEC) and the Uzbek State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources (Hirtenstein, 2014; Jafarova, 2014; Vorotnikov, 2014).

## Commodity Overview

This report includes a regional production table (table 4) and 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 5 through 20 are based on projected trends that could affect current (2014) 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 58.1% of the world's production [measured in uranium oxide ( $U_3O_8$ ) content]; lignite coal, 53.8%; and potash ( $K_2O$  equivalent), 44.3%. The region's output of titanium sponge accounted for 40.0% of world production; refined palladium, 42.8%; secondary aluminum, 39.2%; refined platinum, 37.8%; refined nickel metal, 36.7%; chromite, 30.3%; ammonia (N content), 22.8%; zinc metal, 21.8%; and secondary lead, 22.9%. The region was practically self-sufficient in the production of construction materials and remained among the world's leading producers of natural gas (23.9% of world production). Russia accounted for 29.5% of total natural diamond (gemstone and industrial) production in the world. The region was a leading crude oil producer (18.0% of world production) and had significant coal reserves (table 4).

## Metals

**Bauxite and Alumina and Aluminum.**—In 2014, Russia and Kazakhstan produced the majority of bauxite output in the region, accounting for 5.5 million metric tons (Mt) and 4.5 Mt, respectively. By 2020, bauxite production was likely to remain about the same in Russia and to increase slightly in Kazakhstan to projected output levels of 5.5 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) and 4.9 Mt/yr, respectively. In 2014, Russia was the leading source of alumina in Europe and Central Eurasia, with annual production of 2.6 Mt. Ireland ranked second with 2.0 Mt, and was followed by Ukraine (1.5 Mt) and Kazakhstan and Spain (1.4 Mt each) (tables 4, 5).

In 2014, Russia, which was the leading producing country of primary and secondary aluminum in Europe and Central Eurasia, produced 3.3 Mt. The next-ranked producers in the region were Norway (1.5 Mt), Germany (1.1 Mt), and Italy (1.0 Mt). The projected output of primary and secondary aluminum in Russia was expected to increase slightly through 2020. Production capacities in Germany, Italy, and Norway were not expected to change significantly through 2020 (tables 4, 6).

**Cobalt.**—In 2014, the only countries in the Europe and Central Eurasia region that produced mined cobalt were Finland, which produced about 12,600 metric tons (t), and Russia, which produced about 6,300 t. By 2020, the production capacity of both countries was expected to remain unchanged (table 7).

**Copper.**—In 2014, Russia was the region's leading producer of both mined copper and refined copper. Russia's mine production of copper (Cu content) was projected to increase to 940,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) by 2020 from 860,000 t in 2014. Other top producers of mined copper in the region in 2014 were Poland (473,000 t), Kazakhstan (460,000 t), Spain (106,000 t), Uzbekistan (99,000 t), and Turkey (97,000 t). Russia's production of refined copper was 892,000 t in 2014 and was projected to increase to 950,000 t by 2020. Other leading producers of refined copper in the region in 2014 were Germany (677,000 t), Poland (577,000 t), Belgium (385,000 t), and Spain (347,000 t). Production in Belgium, Germany, Poland, and Spain was expected to remain at about the same level through 2020 (tables 8, 9).

**Gold.**—In 2014, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for about 14.9% 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 246,900 kilograms (kg) of gold, followed by Uzbekistan (100,000 kg), Kazakhstan (about 49,200 kg), Turkey (31,300 kg), Kyrgyzstan (18,000 kg), and Finland (about 9,400 kg). Russia's production of gold was projected to increase to 275,000 kilograms per year (kg/yr) by 2020, and that of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan was projected to increase to 107,000 kg/yr and 75,000 kg/yr, respectively. Russia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan were projected to remain the principal producers of gold in the Europe and Central Eurasia region through 2020 (table 10).

**Iron and Steel.**—Europe and Central Eurasia produced about 17.9% of the world's crude steel output, and 15.4% of the world's pig iron and direct-reduced iron output in 2014. Russia was the leading producer of crude steel in the region; its output

in 2014 was 70.5 Mt, which was a slight increase compared with that of 2013. Germany was the second-ranked producer, by production amount, with production of 42.9 Mt; followed by Turkey, 34.0 Mt; Ukraine, 27.4 Mt; and Italy, 23.7 Mt (tables 4, 12).

**Iron Ore.**—Europe and Central Eurasia produced 8.8% of the world's iron ore in 2014 (a decrease of 1.0% compared with that of 2013). Russia produced 60.2 Mt of iron ore, measured in iron content (the same as in the previous year); Ukraine produced 37.6 Mt (2.8% less than that of 2013); Sweden, 16.0 Mt (a slight decrease); and Kazakhstan, 14.9 Mt (a 3.5% increase compared with that of 2013). Production in the region was expected to remain unchanged through 2020 (table 11).

**Lead and Zinc.**—Europe and Central Eurasia produced about 11.4% of the world's mine output of lead (by lead content) and about 16.1% of primary lead metal production. Russia, Turkey, Poland, and Sweden were the principal producers of mined lead, accounting for 225,000 t, 98,000 t, 77,000 t, and 70,800 t, respectively. Other producers of note were Ireland (41,000 t) and Kazakhstan (37,800 t). Germany was the principal producer of primary lead metal in the Europe and Central Eurasia region with production of 160,000 t, followed by the United Kingdom (150,000 t), Kazakhstan (125,000 t), Russia (90,000 t), Bulgaria (93,400 t), and Sweden (69,000 t) (table 4).

Europe and Central Eurasia produced about 11.6% of the world's mine output of zinc (by zinc content) and about 21.8% of the world's zinc metal output in 2014. Kazakhstan and Ireland were the leading producers of zinc ore (measured as zinc content) and produced 346,600 t and 283,000 t, respectively. Other significant zinc ore (zinc content) producers were Russia (250,000 t), Sweden (221,900 t), Turkey (210,000 t), Portugal (67,400 t), and Poland (56,000 t). The principal producers of primary and secondary zinc metal in Europe and Central Eurasia in 2014 were Spain, which produced 527,000 t; Kazakhstan, 325,000 t; Belgium and Finland, 302,000 t each; the Netherlands, 290,000 t; and Russia, 223,000 t (table 4).

**Nickel.**—In 2014, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 16.0% of the world's mined nickel and 36.7% 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 79.7% of nickel mine output and 19.0% of nickel refinery production (nickel content) in the region in 2014 (table 13).

Regional production of refined nickel was more dispersed across countries than that of mined nickel. Russia produced 243,000 t in 2014, and Norway, Finland, and the United Kingdom produced 92,000 t, 43,000 t, and 40,000 t, respectively (table 4; fig. 2, which follows the tables at the end of this chapter).

**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 produced in Poland and Serbia. In 2014, Russia and South Africa were the world's leading PGM ore producers; Russia was the world's leading producer of palladium, accounting for 82,700 kg, or 42.8% of the world's production. Russia also produced 23,500 kg of platinum (tables 14, 15).

In 2014, the region of Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 39% of the world output of refined PGMs, including both

primary and secondary. Russia produced 26% of the world total, and Germany, 13% (fig. 2; table 4).

**Tin.**—In 2014, Europe and Central Eurasia produced only 0.2% of total world output 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 mine production was at a low level, and the country was trying to revive its tin industry; the country's production was expected to increase by 2020 (tables 4, 16, and 17).

**Titanium.**—In 2014, Europe and Central Eurasia produced 40% of total world output of titanium sponge (titanium content). Of this amount, Russia accounted for 28%, Kazakhstan, 8%, and Ukraine, 4% (fig. 2; table 4).

### *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 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. The company accounted for about 97% of Russia's diamond production. Russia's share of global natural diamond production was 29.5% in 2014 (tables 4, 18).

**Lithium.**—Portugal was the only lithium producer in the region. In 2014, lithium production in Portugal decreased to 17,500 t from 40,100 t in 2010. By 2020, lithium production was expected to remain at about the same level (table 19).

**Potash.**—In 2014, Europe and Central Eurasia produced 18.6 Mt of potash (in  $K_2O$  equivalent), or 44.3% of world production. Russia was the leading regional potash producer in 2014, with output of 7.4 Mt, followed by Belarus (about 6.3 Mt) and Germany (about 3.1 Mt) (fig. 2; table 4).

### *Mineral Fuels and Related Materials*

**Coal.**—In 2014, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 53.8% of the world's lignite production, 7.8% of the world's bituminous coal production, and 4.3% of the world's anthracite coal production. In Central Eurasia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkey 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. Germany produced 17% of world output of lignite; Poland, Russia, and Turkey, 6% each, and Greece, 5% (fig. 2; tables 4, 20).

**Uranium.**—In 2014, Europe and Central Eurasia accounted for 58.1% of the world's uranium production. Kazakhstan was the leading uranium producer in the world, and its production amounted to 26,900 t ( $U_3O_8$  content), which accounted for 41.7% of world output, followed by Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Ukraine, which together accounted for another 15.8% of world production. Uranium was also mined in the Czech Republic, Germany, and Romania but in smaller quantities (fig. 2; table 4).



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TABLE 1  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: AREA AND POPULATION IN 2014

Country	Area <sup>1</sup> (square kilometers)	Estimated population <sup>2</sup> (thousands)
Albania	28,748	2,894
Armenia	29,743	3,006
Austria	83,871	8,546
Azerbaijan	86,600	9,535
Belarus	207,600	9,470
Belgium	30,528	11,231
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,197	3,818
Bulgaria	110,879	7,224
Croatia	56,594	4,238
Cyprus	9,251	1,154
Czech Republic	78,867	10,525
Denmark, including Greenland and Faroe Islands	2,210,573	5,743
Estonia	45,228	1,315
Finland	338,145	5,462
France	551,500	66,218
Georgia	69,700	3,727
Germany	357,022	80,971
Greece	131,957	10,870
Hungary	93,028	9,863
Iceland	103,000	327
Ireland	70,273	4,616
Italy	301,340	60,789
Kazakhstan	2,724,900	17,289
Kosovo	10,887	1,823
Kyrgyzstan	199,951	5,836
Latvia	64,589	1,994
Lithuania	65,300	2,932
Luxembourg	2,586	556
Macedonia	25,713	2,076
Malta	316	427
Moldova	33,851	3,556
Montenegro	13,812	622
Netherlands	41,543	16,865
Norway	323,802	5,137
Poland	312,685	38,012
Portugal	92,090	10,401
Romania	238,391	19,904
Russia	17,098,242	143,820
Serbia	77,474	7,129
Slovakia	49,035	5,419
Slovenia	20,273	2,062
Spain	505,370	46,476
Sweden	450,295	9,696
Switzerland	41,277	8,188
Tajikistan	144,100	8,296
Turkey	783,562	75,932
Turkmenistan	488,100	5,307
Ukraine	603,550	45,363
United Kingdom	243,610	64,559
Uzbekistan	447,400	30,758
Regional Total	30,148,348	901,977
World total	148,940,000	7,259,692

<sup>1</sup>Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.

<sup>2</sup>Source: The World Bank, 2016 World Development Indicators Database.

TABLE 2  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT<sup>1,2</sup>

Country	Gross domestic product in 2014 based on purchasing power parity		Real gross domestic product growth rate (percent)		
	Gross value (million dollars)	Per capita (dollars)	2012	2013	2014
	Albania	31,495	10,884	1.4	1.1
Armenia	24,340	8,154	7.1	3.3	3.5
Austria	396,806	46,640	0.8	0.3	0.4
Azerbaijan	165,938	17,762	2.2	5.8	2.8
Belarus	172,755	18,246	1.7	1.0	1.6
Belgium	482,603	43,074	0.2	0.0	1.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39,037	10,084	-0.9	2.4	1.1
Bulgaria	131,591	18,271	0.2	1.3	1.5
Croatia	88,733	20,937	-2.2	-1.1	-0.4
Cyprus	27,345	32,285	-2.4	-5.9	-2.5
Czech Republic	315,864	30,047	-0.9	-0.5	2.0
Denmark, including Greenland	253,199	44,995	-0.1	-0.2	1.3
Estonia	36,784	27,955	5.2	1.6	2.9
Finland	221,810	40,690	-1.4	-0.8	-0.7
France	2,591,170	40,498	0.2	0.7	0.2
Georgia	34,305	9,198	6.4	3.4	4.6
Germany	3,748,094	46,160	0.6	0.4	1.6
Greece	283,795	25,972	-7.3	-3.2	0.7
Hungary	248,574	25,167	-1.7	1.9	3.7
Iceland	14,433	44,317	1.2	4.4	2.0
Ireland	236,398	51,284	0.2	1.4	5.2
Italy	2,133,167	35,095	-2.8	-1.7	-0.3
Kazakhstan	420,007	24,108	5.0	6.0	4.3
Kosovo	16,669	9,144 <sup>3</sup>	2.8	3.4	1.2
Kyrgyzstan	19,229	3,262	-0.9	10.5	3.6
Latvia	47,300	23,632	4.0	3.0	2.4
Lithuania	80,259	27,370	3.8	3.5	3.0
Luxembourg	52,790	96,035	-0.8	4.3	4.1
Macedonia	27,733	13,402	-0.5	2.9	3.5
Malta	14,451	33,971	2.9	4.0	4.1
Moldova	17,812	5,007	-0.7	9.4	4.8
Montenegro	9,547	15,353	-2.7	3.5	1.8
Netherlands	808,796	47,960	-1.1	-0.5	1.0
Norway	347,239	67,341	2.7	1.0	2.2
Poland	960,537	25,265	1.6	1.3	3.3
Portugal	282,753	27,185	-4.0	-1.1	0.9
Romania	394,980	19,801	0.6	3.5	3.0
Russia	3,823,996	26,138	3.5	1.3	0.7
Serbia	95,824	13,436	-1.0	2.6	-1.8
Slovakia	153,868	28,410	1.5	1.4	2.5
Slovenia	61,557	29,867	-2.7	-1.1	3.0
Spain	1,549,267	33,350	-2.6	-1.7	1.4
Sweden	450,283	46,195	-0.3	1.2	2.3
Switzerland	473,513	58,171	1.1	1.8	1.9
Tajikistan	22,402	2,698	7.5	7.4	6.7
Turkey	1,514,859	19,698	2.1	4.2	2.9
Turkmenistan	82,367	15,502	11.1	10.2	10.3
Ukraine	372,920	8,242	0.2	0.0	-6.6
United Kingdom	2,594,419	40,163	1.2	2.2	2.9
Uzbekistan	172,298	5,630	8.2	8.0	8.1
Total	26,545,911	29,431 <sup>3</sup>	1.1 <sup>4</sup>	1.5 <sup>4</sup>	1.5 <sup>4</sup>
World total	109,142,513	15,034 <sup>3</sup>	3.5	3.3	3.4

<sup>1</sup>Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

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

<sup>3</sup>Equals gross domestic product divided by population.

<sup>4</sup>Equals annual change in regional gross domestic product.

TABLE 3  
SELECTED NOTEWORTHY EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA IN 2014

Country	Type <sup>1</sup>	Site	Commodity <sup>2</sup>	Company	Resource notes <sup>3</sup>
Kazakhstan	P	Sekisovskoye	Au, Ag	GoldBridges Global Resources, plc.	2.3 Moz Au, 3 Moz Ag (R).
Turkey	E	TV Tower	Au, Ag, Cu	Pilot Gold Inc.	455,000 oz Au, 36,000 t Cu, 17 Moz Ag (D).

<sup>1</sup>E—Active exploration; P—Exploration associated with producing site.

<sup>2</sup>Abbreviations used for commodities in this table include the following: Ag—silver; Au—gold; Cu—copper. Abbreviations used for units of measure in this table include the following: Moz, million ounces; oz, ounce; t, metric ton.

<sup>3</sup>Based on 2014 data reported from various sources. R—proven + probable; D—demonstrated (measured + indicated). Resource data have not been verified by the U.S. Geological Survey.

TABLE 4  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>  
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals									
	Aluminum			Antimony,		Chromite,		Copper		
	Alumina	Bauxite	Metal	Sb content	mine output,	mine output,	Mine output,	Primary <sup>3</sup>	Secondary	
		Primary <sup>3</sup>	Secondary	(metric tons)	gross weight	gross weight	Cu content	Primary <sup>3</sup>	Secondary	
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	652	4 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	
Armenia	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	
Austria	--	--	--	417	--	--	--	--	83	
Azerbaijan	--	--	50	--	--	--	1	--	--	
Belarus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	385 <sup>e</sup>	--	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	171	605	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	233	--	
Croatia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	
Czech Republic	--	--	--	45 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Denmark-Greenland	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Finland	--	--	--	21	--	1,035	43	168	--	
France	300 <sup>e</sup>	--	360	180	--	--	--	--	--	
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	5 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	
Germany	1,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	531	599	--	--	--	392	285	
Greece	813	1,873	173	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Hungary	61	8	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	
Iceland	--	--	800 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ireland	1,951	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Italy	--	--	--	1,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	8 <sup>e</sup>	--	
Kazakhstan	1,419	4,516	208	--	481	3,810	460	294	--	
Kosovo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	
Latvia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Macedonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	8 <sup>e</sup>	2	--	
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Moldova	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Montenegro	--	155	44 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Norway <sup>e</sup>	--	--	1,250	250	--	--	--	39	--	
Poland	--	--	--	15	--	--	422	577	--	
Portugal	--	--	--	NA	--	--	75	--	--	
Romania	363	--	263 <sup>e</sup>	15	--	--	7 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals									
	Aluminum			Antimony,		Chromite, mine output, gross weight	Copper		Copper	
	Alumina	Bauxite	Metal	mine output, Sb content (metric tons)	Mine output, Cu content		Metal, refined	Primary <sup>3</sup>	Secondary	
		Primary <sup>3</sup>	Secondary							
Russia	2,600	5,500	3,300 <sup>e</sup>	--	9,000 <sup>e</sup>	360	860 <sup>e</sup>	667	225	
Serbia <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	32	2	
Slovakia	--	--	168	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Slovenia	--	--	85	18 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Spain <sup>e</sup>	1,400	--	230	--	--	--	106	274	73	
Sweden	--	--	113	30 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	80	177	40 <sup>e</sup>	
Switzerland	--	--	--	(4) <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Tajikistan	--	--	121	--	8,000	--	2	--	--	
Turkey <sup>e</sup>	144	1,091 <sup>5</sup>	54	--	2,800 <sup>3</sup>	2,900 <sup>3</sup>	97	91	--	
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ukraine	1,457	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12 <sup>e</sup>	
United Kingdom	--	--	42	149 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Uzbekistan	--	--	--	NA	--	--	100	99 <sup>e</sup>	--	
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	11,700	13,700	8,000	2,800	20,000	8,800	2,400	3,400	720	
Share of world total	11.3%	5.3%	16.7%	39.2%	12.4%	30.3%	12.1%	19.5%	19.9%	
United States	4,390	NA	1,710	--	--	--	1,360	1,050	46	
Share of world total	4.2%	NA	3.6%	--	--	--	6.8%	6.0%	1.3%	
World total	104,000	259,000	47,800	7,150	161,000	29,000	20,000	17,400	3,620	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>  
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals—Continued											
	Gold, mine output Au content (kilograms)	Iron ore, mine output, Fe content		Iron and steel Pig iron and direct-reduced iron		Steel, crude	Mine output, Pb content		Lead (metric tons)		Manganese, mine output, Mn content	Mercury, mine output, Hg content (metric tons)
		Fe content	Fe content	iron	direct-reduced iron		Pb content	Primary <sup>3</sup>	Secondary			
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	310 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Armenia	3,994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	780	6,015	6,015	7,876	7,876	--	--	37,122	--	--	--
Azerbaijan	1,873	44 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	288	288	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belarus	--	--	--	--	2,597	2,597	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	4,335	4,335	7,345	7,345	--	--	132,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	901 <sup>e</sup>	860	860	792	792	4,200 <sup>e</sup>	--	1,200 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--
Bulgaria	7,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	612	612	15,461	93,394	--	13 <sup>e</sup>	--	--
Croatia	--	--	--	--	167 <sup>e</sup>	167 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czech Republic	--	--	4,152	4,152	5,360	5,360	--	--	30,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--
Denmark-Greenland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,588	--	--	--
Finland	9,385	--	2	2	3,807	3,807	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	--	10,866	10,866	16,143	16,143	--	--	72,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--
Georgia	2,600 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	110 <sup>e</sup>	--	--
Germany	--	48	28,503	28,503	42,941	42,941	18,481 <sup>5</sup>	160,000	248,000	--	--	--
Greece <sup>e</sup>	--	590	801	801	1,152	1,152	--	--	--	--	13	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,000	--	17,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	6,371	6,371	23,714	23,714	--	50,000	160,000	--	--	--
Kazakhstan	49,207	14,900 <sup>e</sup>	3,189	3,189	3,693	3,693	37,800	125,289	--	390 <sup>e</sup>	--	--
Kosovo	--	--	--	--	150	150	15,300	--	--	--	--	--
Kyrgyzstan	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--
Latvia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	2,200 <sup>e</sup>	2,200 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Macedonia	NA	--	--	--	196	196	33,154	--	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moldova	--	--	--	--	344	344	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montenegro	--	--	--	--	30 <sup>e</sup>	30 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	5,868	5,868	6,964	6,964	--	--	27,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--
Norway	--	3,854	--	--	595	595	--	--	--	--	25 <sup>e</sup>	--
Poland	2,574	--	4,637	4,637	8,559	8,559	77,000	36,000	112,000	--	--	--
Portugal	--	NA	NA	NA	2,070	2,070	--	--	5,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--
Romania	--	--	1,631	1,631	3,158	3,158	--	--	12,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals—Continued										
	Gold, mine output Au content (kilograms)	Iron and steel		Lead (metric tons)		Manganese, mine output, Mn content	Mercury, mine output, Hg content (metric tons)				
		Iron ore, mine output, Fe content	Pig iron and direct-reduced iron	Steel, crude	Mine output, Pb content			Primary <sup>3</sup>	Metal, refined	Secondary	
Russia	246,900	60,200 <sup>e</sup>	56,772	70,500	225,000 <sup>e</sup>	90,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	NA
Serbia	--	--	552	583	7,000	15,000	--	--	--	--	--
Slovakia	582	--	3,838	4,705	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slovenia	--	--	--	615	--	--	12,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
Spain <sup>e</sup>	1,800	--	3,958 <sup>s</sup>	14,249 <sup>s</sup>	7,000	--	166,000	--	--	--	--
Sweden	6,849	16,000 <sup>e</sup>	3,078	4,539	70,848	69,000 <sup>e</sup>	45,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	--	1,475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tajikistan	3,477	--	--	--	24,000	--	--	--	--	--	35
Turkey	31,300	3,700 <sup>e</sup>	9,364	34,035	98,000 <sup>e</sup>	NA	--	--	--	NA	--
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ukraine <sup>e</sup>	--	37,600	24,801 <sup>s</sup>	27,373 <sup>s</sup>	--	--	13,000	--	--	519	--
United Kingdom	--	--	9,705	12,120	(4)	150,000 <sup>e</sup>	155,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
Uzbekistan	100,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	731	NA	--	--	--	--	NA	--
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	486,000	139,000	189,000	313,000	674,000	789,000	1,250,000	1,000	60	1,000	60
Share of world total	14.9%	8.8%	15.4%	17.9%	11.4%	16.1%	22.9%	5.6%	2.6%	5.6%	2.6%
United States	210,000	35,500	29,400	88,200	379,000	--	1,127,000	--	--	--	--
Share of world total	6.4%	2.2%	2.4%	5.0%	6.4%	--	20.6%	--	--	--	--
World total	3,270,000	1,580,000	1,230,000	1,750,000	5,930,000	4,910,000	5,460,000	17,800	2,280	17,800	2,280

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 4—Continued  
 EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>  
 (Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Nickel				Platinum-group metals, refined, primary and secondary (kilograms)				Metals—Continued			
	Mine output, Ni content	Refinery products, Ni content	Platinum		Silver, mine output, Ag content (metric tons)		Tin (metric tons)		Titanium (metric tons)			
			Palladium	Platinum	Mine output, Sn content	Ilmenite, TiO <sub>2</sub> content	Metal, primary <sup>3</sup>	Metal sponge, Ti content				
Albania	5 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Armenia	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	4 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	--	--	(4)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belarus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Croatia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czech Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Denmark-Greenland <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	20	43	--	1,060	--	142	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	1 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	--	--	--	54,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000 <sup>e</sup>	13,000 <sup>e</sup>
Greece <sup>e</sup>	22	18 <sup>s</sup>	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	6 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kazakhstan	--	--	--	--	--	982	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kosovo	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--
Kyrgyzstan	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--
Latvia <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Macedonia	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moldova	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montenegro	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway	(4) <sup>e</sup>	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--
Poland	NA	--	NA	NA	--	1,384	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	75	--	--	--	--
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals—Continued											
	Nickel		Platinum-group metals, refined, primary and secondary (kilograms)				Silver, mine output, (metric tons)		Tin (metric tons)		Titanium (metric tons)	
	Mine output, Ni content	Refinery products, Ni content	Palladium	Platinum	Ag content (metric tons)	Mine output, Sn content	Metal, primary <sup>3</sup>	Ilmenite, TiO <sub>2</sub> content	Metal sponge, Ti content			
Russia <sup>e</sup>	252	243 <sup>5</sup>	82,700 <sup>5</sup>	23,500	2,100	300	--	--	47,000			
Serbia	--	--	23	3	7	--	--	--	--			
Slovakia	--	--	--	--	(4)	--	--	--	--			
Slovenia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Spain	8	--	--	--	6 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--			
Sweden	--	--	--	--	383	--	--	--	--			
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Tajikistan	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--			
Turkey	3	--	--	--	184	--	--	--	--			
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Ukraine	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	200,000	--	7,200			
United Kingdom	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Uzbekistan	--	--	--	--	61 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--			
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	316	467	82,700	78,600	5,400	375	620,000	67,200				
Share of world total	16.0%	36.7%	42.8%	37.8%	18.6%	0.2%	13.2%	40.0%				
United States	--	--	12,400	3,660	1,160	--	120,000	NA				
Share of world total	--	--	64.5%	1.8%	4.0%	--	2.6%	NA				
World total	1,980	1,270	19,300	208,000	29,000	260,000	4,680,000 <sup>6</sup>	16,800				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals—Continued				Industrial minerals						
	Tungsten, mine output, W 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 <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content	Potash, K <sub>2</sub> O equivalent	Salt	
		Mine output, Zn content	Mine output, Zn content								
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	1,300 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	NA	
Armenia	--	9,710	--	--	--	427	--	--	--	30	
Austria	819	--	--	NA	4,400	--	--	--	--	1,154	
Azerbaijan	--	--	--	--	2,867	--	--	--	--	5	
Belarus	--	--	--	1,064	5,618	--	--	6,306	2,510 <sup>e</sup>	--	
Belgium	--	--	302,000	NA	6,100 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	8,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	840	--	--	--	--	921	
Bulgaria <sup>e</sup>	--	11,992 <sup>§</sup>	76,293 <sup>§</sup>	330	1,850	--	--	--	--	2,200	
Croatia	--	--	--	376	2,445	--	--	--	--	33	
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	
Czech Republic	--	--	NA	175	3,691	--	--	--	--	--	
Denmark-Greenland	--	--	--	--	1,876	--	--	--	--	600 <sup>e</sup>	
Estonia	--	--	--	--	447	--	--	--	--	--	
Finland <sup>f</sup>	--	44,000 <sup>§</sup>	302,024 <sup>§</sup>	78	1,400	--	330	--	--	--	
France	--	--	171,000	2,600 <sup>e</sup>	18,000	--	--	--	--	5,809	
Georgia	--	--	--	160	1,626	--	--	--	--	28 <sup>e</sup>	
Germany	--	--	193,000	2,540	32,099	--	--	3,127	13,338	--	
Greece	--	22,752	--	--	8,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	146	
Hungary <sup>g</sup>	--	--	--	300	2,750	--	--	--	--	--	
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NA	
Ireland	--	283,000	--	--	2,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Italy	--	--	138,000	570 <sup>e</sup>	21,400	--	--	--	--	1,501	
Kazakhstan	--	346,600	324,754	132	7,977	--	121 <sup>e</sup>	--	597	--	
Kosovo	--	9,300	--	--	630 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Kyrgyzstan	NA	--	--	--	1,728	--	--	--	--	1 <sup>e</sup>	
Latvia	--	--	--	--	1,200 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Lithuania	--	--	--	815	903	--	--	--	--	--	
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	1,100 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Macedonia	--	31,570	--	--	687	--	--	--	--	--	
Malta	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--	--	2 <sup>e</sup>	
Moldova	--	--	--	--	1,300 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	
Montenegro	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Netherlands	--	--	290,000	NA	2,600 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	NA	
Norway <sup>h</sup>	--	--	165,000	300	1,700	--	--	--	--	--	
Poland	--	56,000 <sup>e</sup>	164,000	2,100 <sup>e</sup>	15,358	--	--	--	--	4,217	
Portugal	671	67,384	--	NA	7,500 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	70	
Romania	--	--	220	85 <sup>e</sup>	7,850	--	--	--	--	2,240 <sup>e</sup>	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued

EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals—Continued					Industrial minerals					
	Tungsten, mine output, W 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 <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content	Potash, K <sub>2</sub> O equivalent	Salt
		Mine output, Zn content	Mine output, Zn content	primary and secondary	secondary						
Russia	2,800 <sup>e</sup>	250,000	223,311	12,000	68,555	36,300 <sup>e</sup>	4,500 <sup>e</sup>	7,439	1,900		
Serbia	--	--	--	109 <sup>e</sup>	1,605	--	--	13	--		
Slovakia	--	--	--	480	3,319	--	--	--	--		
Slovenia	--	--	--	--	1,326	--	--	--	--		
Spain	500	38,000 <sup>e</sup>	527,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	14,587	--	--	711	4,300		
Sweden	--	221,841	--	--	3,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--		
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	4,290	--	--	--	390		
Tajikistan	--	39,500	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	32 <sup>e</sup>		
Turkey	--	210,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	300 <sup>e</sup>	71,329	--	181	--	5,932		
Turkmenistan <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	293	2,900	--	--	--	230		
Ukraine	--	--	--	2,400	8,636	--	--	--	2,498		
United Kingdom	--	--	--	1,100 <sup>e</sup>	9,300	--	--	900	6,600		
Uzbekistan <sup>e</sup>	83	--	62,000	1,200	7,350 <sup>5</sup>	--	187	110	--		
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	4,900	1,650,000	2,940,000	30,000	367,000	36,300	5,300	18,600	57,300		
Share of world total	6.1%	11.6%	21.8%	23.3%	8.6%	29.5%	6.8%	44.3%	18.1%		
United States	NA	832,000	180,000	9,330 <sup>6</sup>	77,400	--	7,110	850	45,300		
Share of world total	NA	5.9%	1.3%	7.2%	1.8%	--	9.1%	2.0%	14.3%		
World total	80,700	14,200,000	13,500,000	129,000	4,270,000	123,000	78,400	42,000	316,000		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Mineral fuels and related materials						Uranium, U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> content (metric tons)
	Coal		Natural gas, dry (million cubic meters)	Petroleum, crude (thousand 42-gallon barrels)	Uranium, U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> content (metric tons)		
	Anthracite	Bituminous					
Albania	--	--	--	--	10,029	--	
Armenia	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Austria	--	--	1,245	--	6,493	--	
Azerbaijan	--	--	18,727	--	304,600	--	
Belarus	--	--	222	--	12	--	
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	--	11,673	--	--	--	
Bulgaria <sup>e</sup>	--	2,000	26,000	278 <sup>s</sup>	170	-- <sup>s</sup>	
Croatia	--	--	--	--	4,142	--	
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Czech Republic	--	8,341	38,348	NA	1,000	193 <sup>e</sup>	
Denmark-Greenland	--	--	--	4,800 <sup>e</sup>	60,225	--	
Estonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	
France	--	--	--	169 <sup>e</sup>	5,475	--	
Georgia <sup>e</sup>	--	294	--	10 <sup>s</sup>	301	--	
Germany	7,600	740	178,178	9,193	17,737	33 <sup>e</sup>	
Greece	--	--	50,800	--	514	--	
Hungary	--	--	9,652	1,934	3,735	--	
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ireland	--	--	--	460 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	
Italy	--	--	--	7,140 <sup>e</sup>	38,690	--	
Kazakhstan	--	102,378	6,894	43,177	585,986	26,915	
Kosovo	--	--	7,204	--	--	--	
Kyrgyzstan	--	327	1,451	34	608	1,700 <sup>e</sup>	
Latvia	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	593 <sup>e</sup>	--	
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Macedonia	--	--	6,470	--	--	--	
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Moldova	--	--	--	NA	NA	--	
Montenegro	--	--	1,655	--	--	--	
Netherlands	--	--	--	86,400	7,738	--	
Norway	--	1,701	--	112,796 <sup>7</sup>	572,320	--	
Poland	--	73,011	63,877	5,800	7,014	--	
Portugal <sup>f</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Romania <sup>e</sup>	--	--	23,600	11,439 <sup>s</sup>	29,100	90	
Russia	13,500	274,500	68,900	643,000	3,735,000	3,500	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Mineral fuels and related materials							Uranium, U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> content (metric tons)
	Coal		Lignite	Natural gas, dry (million cubic meters)	Petroleum, crude (thousand 42-gallon barrels)	Uranium, U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> content (metric tons)		
	Anthracite	Bituminous						
Serbia	--	126	383	--	8,153	--	--	
Slovakia	--	--	1,885	87	95	--	--	
Slovenia	--	--	3,108	3	3	--	--	
Spain	2,500	1,800	--	23 <sup>P</sup>	2,336	--	--	
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tajikistan	--	878	--	3	71	--	--	
Turkey	--	1,917	65,739	502	18,000	--	--	
Turkmenistan	--	--	--	69,000	86,040	--	--	
Ukraine	8,338	23,563	5,000	20,100	19,776	--	1,045	
United Kingdom	NA	11,648 <sup>8</sup>	--	50,000 <sup>e</sup>	310,250	--	--	
Uzbekistan	--	20	4,377	55,000	21,200 <sup>e</sup>	--	3,979	
Total, Europe and Central Eurasia	31,900	503,000	575,000	1,140,000	5,860,000	--	37,500	
Share of world total	4.3%	7.8%	53.8%	23.9%	18.0%	--	58.1%	
United States	2,400	1,010,000	86,400	888,000	3,160,000	--	2,260	
Share of world total	0.3%	15.7%	8.1%	18.6%	9.7%	--	3.5%	
World total	750,000	6,450,000	1,070,000	4,770,000	32,600,000	--	64,000	

<sup>e</sup>Estimated; estimated data, U.S. data, and world totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. <sup>P</sup>Preliminary. NA Not available. --Zero or zero percent.

<sup>1</sup>Some 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.

<sup>2</sup>Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Includes data available as of September 28, 2016.

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

<sup>4</sup>Less than ½ unit.

<sup>5</sup>Reported figure.

<sup>6</sup>Synthetic anhydrous ammonia; excludes coke oven byproduct ammonia.

<sup>7</sup>Reported as total methane sales.

<sup>8</sup>Also contains a minimum amount of anthracite.

TABLE 5  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BAUXITE MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>e</sup>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,032	844	657	605	600	500	500
Greece	2,441	1,994	1,844	1,872	1,900	2,000	2,000
Hungary	535	171	52	8	--	--	--
Italy	300	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kazakhstan	4,815	5,310	5,192	4,516	4,700	4,800	4,900
Montenegro	672	61	61	155	310	320	320
Russia	5,000	5,688	5,617	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Turkey	475	1,311	796	1,091	1,200	1,300	1,400
Total	15,300	15,400	14,200	13,700	14,200	14,400	14,600

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>e</sup>
Austria	150	375	387	417	400	400	400
Azerbaijan	32	--	53	50	50	50	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	131	118	129	126	120	120	120
Bulgaria	5	12	--	--	--	--	--
Czech Republic	30	40	50	45	45	45	45
Denmark-Greenland	20	29	26	26	26	26	26
Finland	34	21	21	21	21	21	21
France	664	540	526	540	600	600	600
Germany	1,366	1,014	1,089	1,130	1,100	1,100	1,100
Greece	163	137	169	173	180	180	180
Hungary	82	234	62	47	40	40	40
Iceland	273	826	736	800	810	810	810
Italy	1,314	1,414	1,061	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kazakhstan	--	226	250	208	220	230	240
Macedonia	4	309	101	--	--	--	--
Montenegro	117	82	16	44	90	100	100
Netherlands	391	300	50	--	150	165	165
Norway	1,376	1,598	1,405	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Poland	66	16	16	15	15	15	15
Portugal	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Romania	246	258	265	278	300	300	300
Russia	3,647	3,947	3,601	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,500
Serbia	(2)	2	--	--	--	--	--
Slovakia	162	190	163	168	165	165	165
Slovenia	139	59	103	103	100	100	100
Spain	637	340	235	230	230	230	230
Sweden	133	123	161	143	150	150	150
Switzerland	238	130	130	140	140	140	140
Tajikistan	380	349	216	121	134	137	141
Turkey	60	60	42	54	80	90	95
Ukraine	244	155	25	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	574	498	193	191	191	191	191
Uzbekistan	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	12,700	13,400	11,300	10,900	11,300	11,400	11,400

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

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

<sup>2</sup>Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 7  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED COBALT MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Co content in metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Finland	6,158	9,413	10,798	12,551	13,000	13,000	13,000
Russia	6,300	6,200	6,350	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300
Total	12,500	15,600	17,100	18,900	19,300	19,300	19,300

<sup>c</sup>Estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Cu content in thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Albania	2	4	7	4	4	5	6
Armenia	19	31	49	41	45	45	45
Azerbaijan	--	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	112	81	75	72	75	75	75
Finland	16	15	39	43	43	43	43
Georgia	10	7	5	5	5	5	5
Kazakhstan	402	381	440	460	460	460	460
Macedonia	22	8	9	8	7	23	23
Poland	575	481	482	473	475	475	475
Portugal	90	74	77	75	75	75	75
Romania	15	5	7	7	10	10	10
Russia	700	703	870	860	900	920	940
Serbia	27	28	44	45	50	80	90
Spain	5	51	107	106	106	106	106
Sweden	98	77	83	80	83	85	85
Turkey	54	71	121	97	110	120	130
Uzbekistan	104	90	98	99	102	104	106
Total	2,250	2,110	2,510	2,480	2,550	2,630	2,680

<sup>c</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

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

<sup>2</sup>Less than 1/2 unit.



TABLE 9  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED REFINED COPPER METAL PRODUCTION  
(PRIMARY AND SECONDARY), 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Armenia	10	8	11	10	10	10	10
Austria	72	113	83	83	90	90	90
Belgium	383	381	387	385	385	385	385
Bulgaria	61	215	230	233	230	230	230
Cyprus	--	3	4	3	4	4	4
Finland	125	146	144	168	170	170	170
Germany	638	704	678	677	680	680	680
Italy	32	2	5	8	8	8	8
Kazakhstan	418	323	352	294	200	200	200
Macedonia	--	--	2	2	2	4	4
Norway	39	32	37	39	40	40	40
Poland	560	547	565	577	580	580	580
Romania	21	4	--	--	--	--	--
Russia	933	874	878	892	910	930	950
Serbia	27	22	36	33	34	36	38
Slovakia	--	47	19	19	20	20	20
Spain	302	319	282	347	350	350	350
Sweden	222	191	206	217	220	220	220
Turkey	95	47	91	91	90	100	100
Uzbekistan	104	90	98	99	102	104	106
Total	4,040	4,070	4,110	4,180	4,130	4,160	4,190

<sup>c</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Au content in kilograms)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Armenia	1,400	1,946	3,473	3,994	4,000	4,000	4,000
Azerbaijan	--	1,900	1,619	1,873	1,900	1,900	1,900
Bulgaria	3,868	4,489	7,385	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Denmark-Greenland	1,000	--	100	--	--	--	--
Finland	3,747	7,628	9,981	9,385	9,500	9,500	9,500
France	1,500	1,500	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	1,620	5,000	4,300	2,600	3,000	3,000	3,000
Kazakhstan	17,875	30,272	42,552	49,207	65,000	70,000	75,000
Kyrgyzstan	16,751	18,072	19,000	18,000	17,000	16,000	15,000
Macedonia	400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	713	776	1,066	2,574	2,500	2,500	2,500
Romania	400	400	--	--	--	--	--
Russia	164,186	189,000	231,700	246,900	255,000	265,000	275,000
Serbia	650	356	866	1,310	1,400	1,500	1,600
Slovakia	109	534	533	582	580	580	580
Spain	3,971	--	1,870	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Sweden	6,600	6,242	6,530	6,849	7,000	7,000	7,000
Tajikistan	1,927	2,049	2,774	3,477	5,000	9,000	9,000
Turkey	4,170	17,000	33,500	31,300	35,000	40,000	40,000
Ukraine	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uzbekistan	84,210	90,000	98,000	100,000	103,000	105,000	107,000
Total	315,000	377,000	465,000	487,000	519,000	544,000	560,000

<sup>c</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. -- Zero.

TABLE 11

EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BENEFICIATED IRON ORE PRODUCTION (MINE OUTPUT), 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Fe content in thousand metric tons)

Country	Average iron content	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>e</sup>
Austria	32%	665	662	743	780	800	850	900
Azerbaijan	57%	4	33	68	44	60	60	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42%	702	588	899	901	900	900	900
Germany <sup>2</sup>	11%	38	41	43	48	48	48	48
Greece	38%	575	560	550	590	600	600	600
Kazakhstan	57%	11,100	13,700	14,400	14,900	14,000	14,000	14,000
Norway	62%	420	3,105	3,409	3,854	4,000	4,000	4,000
Portugal	36%	10	14	14	14	14	14	14
Romania	52%	69	--	--	--	--	--	--
Russia	59%	56,100	56,600	60,300	60,200	60,000	60,000	60,000
Slovakia	34%	182	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	60%	15,300	16,750	16,162	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Turkey	53%	2,450	3,000	4,500	3,700	5,000	6,000	6,000
Ukraine	55%	37,700	43,000	38,700	37,600	37,000	37,000	37,000
United Kingdom	54%	(3)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	XX	125,000	138,000	140,000	139,000	138,000	139,000	140,000

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. XX Not applicable. -- Zero.<sup>1</sup>Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.<sup>2</sup>Iron 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.<sup>3</sup>Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 12  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Albania	87	390	312	310	400	450	500
Austria	7,031	6,569	7,953	7,876	8,000	8,200	8,400
Azerbaijan	286	129	223	288	300	300	300
Belarus	2,076	2,672	2,395	2,597	2,600	2,800	3,000
Belgium	8,906	7,973	7,092	7,345	7,300	7,300	7,300
Bosnia and Herzegovina	289	591	722	792	800	800	800
Bulgaria	1,969	737	523	612	600	600	600
Croatia	74	95	135	167	167	167	167
Czech Republic	6,189	5,180	5,171	5,360	5,400	5,400	5,400
Finland	4,738	4,023	3,517	3,807	3,800	3,800	3,800
France	19,481	15,414	15,685	16,143	16,000	16,000	16,000
Germany	44,524	43,830	42,645	42,941	43,000	43,000	43,000
Greece	2,266	1,821	1,030	1,022	1,000	1,100	1,200
Hungary	1,958	1,678	883	1,152	1,200	1,300	1,300
Italy	29,061	25,750	24,058	23,714	24,000	24,000	24,000
Kazakhstan	4,477	3,338	3,477	3,693	3,800	3,800	3,800
Latvia	550	825	712	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	2,194	2,563	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Macedonia	326	314	146	196	178	161	150
Moldova	1,016	242	190	344	350	350	350
Montenegro	104	48	20	30	100	200	200
Netherlands	6,919	6,651	6,714	6,964	7,000	7,000	7,000
Norway	701	514	605	595	600	600	600
Poland	8,336	7,996	7,950	8,559	8,600	8,600	8,600
Portugal	1,400	1,543	2,050	2,070	2,000	2,000	2,000
Romania	6,280	3,724	2,985	3,158	3,300	3,500	3,700
Russia	66,186	66,844	68,862	70,500	71,000	71,000	71,000
Serbia	1,286	1,254	396	583	883	930	980
Slovakia	4,242	4,580	4,511	4,705	4,700	4,700	4,700
Slovenia	583	606	618	615	610	610	610
Spain	17,800	16,343	13,740	14,249	15,000	15,000	15,000
Sweden	5,692	4,844	4,404	4,539	4,500	4,500	4,500
Switzerland	1,158	1,320	1,530	1,475	1,500	1,500	1,500
Turkey	20,960	29,143	34,654	34,035	35,000	40,000	40,000
Ukraine	38,541	33,559	33,199	27,373	25,000	25,000	25,000
United Kingdom	13,210	9,709	11,858	12,120	11,000	11,000	11,000
Uzbekistan	607	731	746	731	730	730	730
Total	332,000	314,000	314,000	313,000	313,000	319,000	319,000

<sup>c</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Ni content in metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>e</sup>
Albania	NA	3	2	5	6	6	6
Finland	3,386	12,100	19,300	19,700	20,000	20,000	20,000
Greece	23,210	13,960	16,890	18,481	19,000	19,000	19,000
Kazakhstan	193	500	--	--	--	--	--
Kosovo	--	9,100	7,600	6,700	9,000	12,000	12,000
Norway	100	351	350	350	350	350	350
Russia	277,177	269,277	250,000	252,000	250,000	248,000	246,000
Spain	5,386	5,402	7,574	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600
Turkey	1,000	1,900	1,100	3,000	13,000	15,500	29,000
Ukraine	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	316,000	313,000	303,000	308,000	319,000	322,000	334,000

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. NA Not available. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Pd content in kilograms)

Country <sup>2</sup>	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>e</sup>
Poland	10	15	15	15	15	15	15
Russia	97,400	84,700	80,200	82,700	81,000	79,000	77,000
Serbia	19	22	25	23	24	25	26
Total	97,400	84,700	80,200	82,700	81,000	79,000	77,000

<sup>e</sup>Estimated.

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

<sup>2</sup>Palladium production for Finland and Norway has not been estimated.

TABLE 15  
EUROPE AND CENTRAL EURASIA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED PLATINUM MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Pt content in kilograms)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>e</sup>	2018 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>e</sup>
Finland	678	718	946	1,060	1,000	1,000	1,000
Poland	20	25	25	25	25	25	25
Russia	29,000	25,700	25,200	23,500	23,000	23,000	23,000
Serbia	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	29,700	26,400	26,200	24,600	24,000	24,000	24,000

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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 OF TIN MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Sn content in metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Portugal	243	22	84	75	80	80	80
Russia	3,000	144	156	300	500	1,000	1,500
Total	3,240	166	240	375	580	1,080	1,580

<sup>c</sup>Estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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), 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
France	1,500	1,500	--	--	--	--	--
Russia	5,500	1,381	--	--	--	--	--
Total	7,000	2,880	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>c</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand carats)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Russia:							
Gem grade	23,000	17,800	20,000	19,200	19,000	19,000	19,000
Industrial grade	15,000	15,000	16,000	17,100	17,000	17,000	17,000
Total	38,000	32,800	36,000	36,300	36,000	36,000	36,000

<sup>c</sup>Estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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, 2005–2020<sup>1</sup>

(Li minerals in metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Portugal	26,185	40,110	19,940	17,459	18,000	18,000	18,000

<sup>c</sup>Estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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<sup>1,2</sup>

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 <sup>c</sup>	2018 <sup>c</sup>	2020 <sup>c</sup>
Albania	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,144	10,976	11,765	11,673	12,000	13,000	13,000
Bulgaria	24,909	30,200	28,500	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Czech Republic	61,903	55,124	49,195	46,689	45,000	45,000	45,000
Georgia	5	241	372	294	300	300	300
Germany	202,621	182,303	190,956	186,518	180,000	--	--
Greece	73,585	53,600	55,500	50,800	50,000	45,000	45,000
Hungary	9,580	9,113	9,581	9,652	9,700	10,000	10,000
Kazakhstan	86,586	106,568	114,384	109,272	110,000	110,000	110,000
Kosovo	6,391	7,958	8,219	7,204	7,200	7,400	7,600
Kyrgyzstan	396	575	1,425	1,777	1,800	1,900	2,000
Macedonia	6,949	6,583	6,633	6,470	8,000	10,000	12,000
Montenegro	1,297	1,938	1,693	1,655	1,600	1,640	1,680
Norway	300	1,685	1,855	1,701	1,700	1,700	1,700
Poland	159,039	133,238	142,624	136,888	130,000	130,000	120,000
Romania	34,201	30,000	24,723	23,556	26,000	27,500	28,500
Russia	282,881	321,600	351,700	356,900	370,000	375,000	380,000
Serbia	34,993	339,000	160	126	133	135	142
Slovakia	2,511	2,378	2,009	1,885	1,900	1,900	1,900
Slovenia	4,539	4,430	3,721	3,108	3,100	3,100	3,100
Spain	19,350	8,430	4,370	4,300	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tajikistan	99	200	516	878	922	968	1,000
Turkey	58,676	84,648	66,113	67,656	80,000	90,000	100,000
Ukraine	74,559	54,444	63,600	45,230	45,000	45,000	45,000
United Kingdom	20,498	18,159	12,767	11,648	5,700	5,700	5,700
Uzbekistan	3,003	3,300	4,090	4,397	4,400	4,400	4,400
Total	1,180,000	1,470,000	1,160,000	1,120,000	1,130,000	962,000	970,000

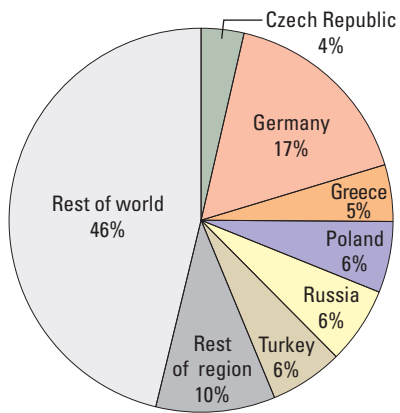
<sup>c</sup>Estimated. -- Zero.

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes anthracite, bituminous, and run-of-mine lignite.

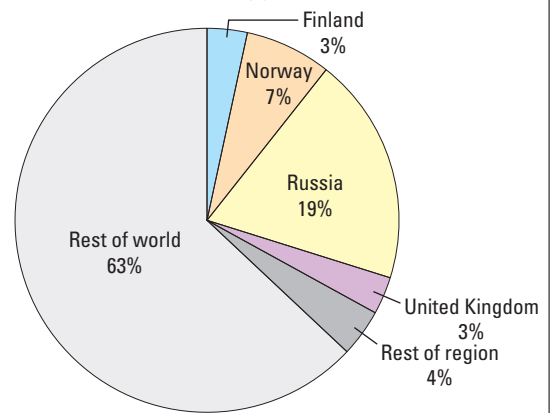
## Europe and Central Eurasia region

### Coal, lignite

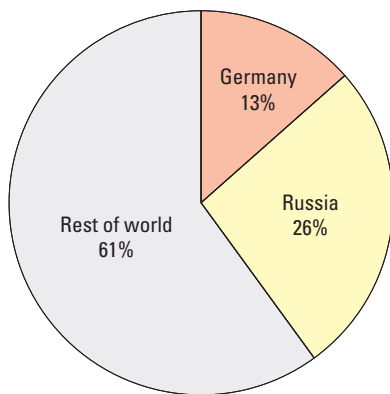


### Nickel

(Ni content of refinery products)

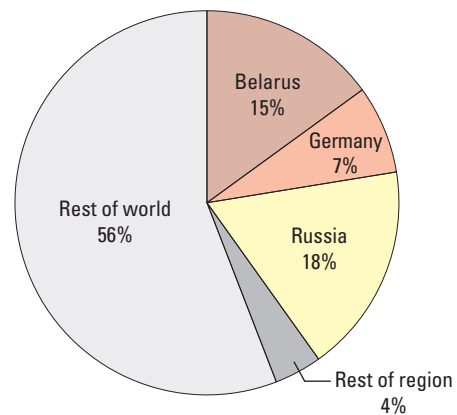


### Platinum-group metals, primary and secondary (refined platinum and palladium)



### Potash

(mine output, K<sub>2</sub>O equivalent)



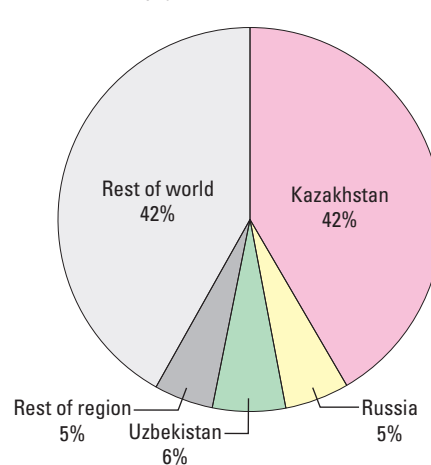
### Titanium

(Ti content of titanium sponge)



### Uranium

(U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> content of mine output)



**Figure 2.** Pie charts showing percentage of world production of selected mineral commodities by countries of the Europe and Central Eurasia region in 2014. Individual countries of the region are labeled if they accounted for at least 3% of world production. Data are from table 4. Percentages are rounded and may not add to 100%. Also, percentages may differ from those reported in individual country chapters owing to differences in source or date of reporting.