



2015 Minerals Yearbook

CZECH REPUBLIC [ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

By John R. Matzko

In 2015, the Czech Republic was the fourth-ranked producer of kaolin, accounting for 9.5% of the world's production. The country did not produce any metal ores but did produce crude steel, pig iron, semimanufactured steel products, and secondary aluminum and lead metals. Production of mineral fuels included coal, which was important to the country's domestic and regional markets; small amounts of crude petroleum and natural gas; and uranium, which was predominately consumed by domestic nuclear power stations. Coal-fired thermal power stations and nuclear power stations accounted for about 93% of the country's electricity output and reduced the country's dependence on imported natural gas for electricity production (table 1; Czech Statistical Office, 2016e, p. 476; Flanagan, 2017).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2015, the real gross domestic product (GDP) of the Czech Republic increased by 4.5% compared with that of 2014. The nominal GDP in 2015 was \$185.1 billion,¹ and, of that amount, the mining and quarrying sector (including support services) accounted for about 1.5% (\$2.8 billion). Within the sector, mining of coal and lignite accounted for 0.93% (\$1.73 billion) of the GDP; other mining and quarrying, 0.33% (\$616 million); extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, 0.11% (\$198 million); and mining of metal ores, 0.06% (\$117 million). In the manufacturing sector, the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, accounted for 7.7% (\$14.3 billion) of the GDP in 2015; that of basic metals, 4.1% (\$7.5 billion); that of nonmetallic mineral products, 3.1% (\$5.7 billion); and that of coke and refined petroleum products, 2.0% (\$3.7 billion) (Czech Statistical Office, 2016f; International Monetary Fund, 2016a).

The mining and quarrying sector employed an average of 29,000 people during the year, of which 18,500, or about 64%, were employed in mining of coal and lignite. About 5,270 were employed in other mining and quarrying (not including hydrocarbon extraction and mining support services). In the manufacturing sector, the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, employed an average of 150,000 people during the year; that of nonmetallic mineral products, 53,500; that of basic metals, 44,600; and that of coke and refined petroleum products, 1,890 (Czech Statistical Office, 2016a).

Government Policies and Programs

The principal authority overseeing the mining industry is the State Mining Administration. The Czech Mining Authority is the central body of the State Mining Administration and supervises the functions of the District Mining Authorities.

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Czech koruna (CZK) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at an average annual exchange rate of CZK20.74=US\$1.00 for 2014 and CZK24.6=US\$1.00 for 2015.

The Mining Authorities are responsible for the administration and management of mining activities, including monitoring compliance with mining laws and issuing mining licenses. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the protection of mineral and groundwater resources, the environmental supervision of mining activities, and the operation of the National Geological Survey (State Mining Administration, 2014; Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic, 2016).

The mineral industry of the Czech Republic is governed by three main laws. Act No. 44/1988 (dated April 1988) (the Mining Act), as amended, deals with the protection and use of mineral resources. The law defines the minerals owned by the Government, establishes the authority of certain Government agencies regarding mining activities, and presents general rules concerning the use of resources and the protection of mineral wealth. Act No. 61/1988 (adopted July 1988), as amended, on mining activities, explosives and the State Mining Administration, specifically deals with the safety and procedures of mining operations. Act No. 62/1988 (dated April 1988) (the Geological Act), as amended, establishes the rules for prospecting and exploitation of most mineral deposits. In addition to the three main laws, the licensing of mining activities is regulated by the Decree of the Czech Mining Office No. 15/1995, on authorization of mining activities. Decree No. 565/2007 of May 23, 2007, and Decree No. 1086/2014 of December 22, 2014, provide for the continuation of uranium ore mining and processing (Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic and Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic, 1999, p. 37; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2016, p. 4–5).

Production

In 2015, production of several mineral commodities increased significantly compared with production in 2014, including production of crude gemstones from moldavite-bearing rock, which increased by 49%; refined petroleum products, by 26%; feldspar substitutes, by 24%; bentonite, by 23%; dimension stone, by 19%; common sand and gravel, glass sand, and crushed stone, by about 11% each; and other clays, by 10%. Production of several mineral commodities decreased in 2015 compared with production in 2014, including that of diatomite, which decreased by 56%; uranium (mine output) and concentrate, by about 19% each; U₃O₈ content of mine output, by an estimated 18%; crude petroleum, by 14%; silica minerals, including quartz and quartzite, by about 13%; and foundry sand, by 11%. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Mineral Trade

In 2015, exports of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, were valued at \$9 billion, or 5.7% of total exports; basic metals, \$5.8 billion (3.7% of total exports);

mineral fuels and lubricants, \$4.7 billion (3%); nonmetallic mineral products, \$2.9 billion (1.8%); and coke and refined petroleum products, \$1.6 billion (1%). In 2015, imports of basic metals were valued at \$9.7 billion, or 6.8% of total imports; mineral fuels and lubricants, \$9.3 billion (6.6% of total imports); fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, \$6.5 billion (4.6%); coke and refined petroleum products, \$2.3 billion (1.6%); and nonmetallic mineral products, \$1.7 billion (1.2%) (Czech Statistical Office, 2016b, c).

The Czech Republic's main export partners in 2015 were Germany, which received 32.1% of the Czech Republic's exports by value, Slovakia (9%), Poland (5.9%), the United Kingdom (5.3%), and France (5.1%). The country's main import partners were Germany, which provided 25.9% of the Czech Republic's imports by value, China (13.4%), Poland (7.9%), and Slovakia (5.1%) (Czech Statistical Office, 2016d).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities in the Czech Republic.

Commodity Review

Metals

Iron and Steel.—The Czech Republic did not have any domestic iron ore production in 2015; all the country's needs were met by imports. In 2014, the country imported 6.3 million metric tons (Mt) of iron ore, which was essentially unchanged from that of 2013. In 2015, the country produced 4.0 Mt of pig iron and 5.3 Mt of crude steel, which were decreases of 3% and 2%, respectively, compared with 2014 production levels (World Steel Association, 2015, p. 104; 2016 a, b).

ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s., which was a leading steel producer in the Czech Republic, had an annual production capacity of 3 Mt of steel. The company's production focused on iron, steel, and rolled products. The company and its subsidiaries employed 7,250 people in 2015 (ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s., 2016).

Trinecké Železářny a.s. (a subsidiary of Moravia Steel a.s.) had a production capacity of 2.6 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of crude steel and produced mainly long-rolled products, which included wire rods, rails, sections, bar steel, drawn steel, seamless tubes, and semis. In 2015, the company produced about 2.1 Mt of pig iron and 2.5 Mt of crude steel, which was approximately 49% of domestic crude steel production. About 67% of the sold production of rolled and semimanufactured products was intended for export, mainly to Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, and the United States. In 2015, several modernization projects were ongoing, among which the most significant were a program to overhaul and modernize a coke oven battery and a program to modify a bloom caster for continuous steel casting. In 2015, the company employed an average of about 7,000 people (Trinecké Železářny a.s., 2016, p. 2, 5, 9, 12, 14).

Vitkovice Steel a.s. manufactured crude steel and rolled steel products. The steel plant had a production capacity of 0.95 Mt/yr of crude steel. At the end of September, the company announced the closure of the steel plant owing to the cost of needed investments. The company reported that it would replace

production of semifinished products with the production of heavy plates at the rolling mill. As of the end of December, the company employed 834 people (Muller, 2015; Vitkovice Steel a.s., 2016).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—In 2015, cement production in the Czech Republic was 3.8 Mt, which was an increase of 3% compared with production in 2014. During the year, construction output increased by 5.7%, driven by increased investments in infrastructure projects and higher housing demand (CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., 2015, p. 65).

In January, CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V. (Cemex) of Mexico acquired all LafargeHolcim Ltd. (Holcim) of Switzerland's assets in the Czech Republic for \$139 million. In March, Holcim (Cesko) a.s. became Cemex Czech Republic s.r.o., a wholly owned subsidiary of Cemex. Holcim's assets that were transferred to Cemex included the cement plant at Prachovice, 4 aggregate quarries, and 17 ready-mix concrete plants. At the end of the year, Cemex operated a cement plant, a grinding plant, a cement terminal, 7 aggregate quarries, 10 gravel pits, and 76 ready-mix concrete plants in the Czech Republic (CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., 2015, p. 30, 65, F-86; Global Cement News, 2015).

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

Coal.—At yearend 2014, recoverable reserves of brown coal were estimated to be 796 Mt, and those of bituminous coal were estimated to be 57 Mt. In 2015, the production of bituminous coal decreased by more than 8% to 7.6 Mt from 8.3 Mt in 2014. The production of coke from coke ovens also decreased by about 8% to 2.3 Mt in 2015. Most of the coal produced in the Czech Republic was used for electricity production. Ostravsko-Karvinske Doly a.s. (OKD), which was a subsidiary of New World Resources N.V. of the Netherlands, was the only producer of hard (bituminous) coal in the Czech Republic. In 2013, OKD announced the possible closure of the Paskov deep mine at the end of 2016 owing to high costs and falling coal prices. In June 2014, an agreement was reached in which OKD would keep the Paskov Mine open until the end of 2017 and the Government would provide \$29 million in financial support to facilitate mine closures. The agreement contained an option that allowed OKD to restart the closure process if the hard coking coal benchmark fell below \$110 per metric ton in three successive quarters. These conditions were triggered in September, which caused the agreement to expire, and discussions with the stakeholders and the Government recommenced (Lopatka, 2013; Czech Geological Survey, 2015, p. 191, 199; Mining See, 2015; OKD, a.s., 2015, p. 55; 2016, p. 4).

Petroleum.—The Czech Republic did not produce significant amounts of crude petroleum and was dependent on imports to meet its needs. In 2015, domestic production averaged about 920,000 barrels, or approximately 3% of the country's demand. The remaining 97% was supplied by imports, much of which were supplied through the Druzhba pipeline from Russia, and the IKL pipeline from Germany. Producing oilfields were located in the South Moravian Region in the southeastern part of the country. In 2014, there were 37 fields, of which 29 were active. In 2015, total crude petroleum imports decreased by 3.2% compared with those of 2014. Crude petroleum was imported primarily

from Russia (56% of the total, by volume), Azerbaijan (33%), and Kazakhstan (10%) (Czech Geological Survey, 2015, p. 203; Ministry of Industry and Trade, 2016).

Ceska Rafinerska a.s. (CRC) operated the Czech Republic's only two working refineries—the Kralupy nad Vltavou refinery and the Litvinov-Zaluzi refinery, which had crude petroleum processing capacities of 3.2 Mt/yr and 5.5 Mt/yr of crude petroleum [about 25.1 million barrels per year (Mbbbl/yr) and 42.9 Mbbbl/yr], respectively. In a transaction made final at the end of April 2015, Unipetrol a.s., which was a subsidiary of Polski Koncern Naftowy SA (PKN Orlen), acquired the 32.5% interest in CRC that had been held by Eni International B.V. and became CRC's sole shareholder. The acquisition price, which had been announced in July 2014 as \$40.8 million, was adjusted to \$26.8 million. In a related transaction, Unipetrol also agreed to purchase crude petroleum and refined petroleum products from Eni International for about \$131 million. The combined crude petroleum throughput of the refineries increased to about 6.5 Mt (50.8 million barrels) in 2015, which was a 27% increase from that of 2014. CRC employed 604 people as of the end of December 2015 (Brelsford, 2015; Ceska Rafinerska a.s., 2016; Unipetrol a.s., 2016, p. 11, 34, 50).

Uranium.—Nuclear power generated about 32% of the Czech Republic's electricity supply in 2015 and was expected to supply between 46% and 58% of the country's electricity by 2040. The country had two nuclear power stations, one at Dukovany in South Moravia, which had four operational units, and the other at Temelin in South Bohemia, which had two operational units. Together, the two stations had a total installed capacity of 4,290 megawatts (MW) electric. To meet the Czech Republic's commitment to European Union (EU) targets for reducing carbon emissions, the country's 2015 national energy policy called for the increased use of nuclear power, with new reactors at both the Dukovany and the Temelin power stations. An additional 2,500 MW of electricity-generating capacity was to be installed by 2035, which would call for 4 years' worth of fuel reserves (Czech Statistical Office, 2016e, p. 476; World Nuclear Association, 2016).

The state-owned company Diamo, s.p. was responsible for the extraction and processing of uranium ore, implementing relevant state programs, and rehabilitating former mine production sites. The Rozna Mine at Dolni Rozinka was the only uranium mine operating in the Czech Republic in 2015. Government Decree No. 565/2007 of 23 May 2007 stipulated that Diamo would continue the mining and processing of uranium ore at the mine as long as it was economically feasible. The mine was essentially depleted in 2014, and the Government stated that it would likely close in 2017. Government Decree No. 1086/2014 of December 22, 2014, specified that Diamo would continue work at the mine until 2017. In anticipation of the depletion of the Rozna Mine, Diamo had conducted a feasibility study on reopening the Brzkov Mine near Jihlava in southern Moravia, which was reported by the Government to contain about 3,150 metric tons of uranium reserves. Development of the mine would depend on uranium prices, and opening the mine was expected to take up to 7 years (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2016, p. 4–5, 22; World Nuclear Association, 2016).

Outlook

The economy of the Czech Republic is projected to grow in the near term, albeit at a slower rate than in 2015. A positive growth trend is expected in the European steel markets in the near term, with steel consumption in EU countries anticipated to increase slightly, supported by increased production in the automotive industry. Output in the construction sector may also increase in the near- to- mid-term, driven by increased investments in infrastructure projects and higher housing demand. In the Czech Republic, imports of iron ore products and the manufacture of crude steel are likely to remain relatively stable. Reductions in bituminous coal production are expected in the near term as some deep mines close and OKD is faced with restructuring. The country will likely remain dependent on imports of crude petroleum and natural gas to meet its domestic needs into the long term. The national energy policy calls for increased use of nuclear power to generate electricity in the country, whereas the production of uranium has been decreasing and current mining operations may terminate in the near term. If uranium production from domestic mines proves inadequate to meet demand, the shortfall in nuclear fuel might be made up through imports (CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., 2015, p. 65; International Monetary Fund, 2016b, p. 169; Třinecké Železářny a.s., 2016, p. 12).

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TABLE 1
CZECH REPUBLIC: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
METALS						
Aluminum, metal, secondary	50	64 ^{r, c}	64 ^{r, c}	64 ^{r, c}	64 ^c	
Iron and steel, metal:						
Pig iron	4,137	3,936	4,041	4,152	4,031	
Steel, crude	5,583	5,072	5,171	5,360	5,262	
Semimanufactures, hot-rolled products	4,616	4,276	4,416 ^r	4,375 ^r	4,400 ^c	
Lead, metal, secondary	32	30	28	30 ^c	30 ^c	
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Cement, hydraulic	4,053	3,434	3,211	3,691	3,800	
Clay:						
Bentonite	160	221	226	301	369	
Brick clay and related materials	1,943	1,851	1,589	1,509	1,622	
Kaolin, raw	3,606	3,318	3,108	3,281	3,454	
Other	498 ^r	485 ^r	465	518	569	
Diatomite	46	43	49	34	15	
Feldspar	388 ^r	407 ^r	445 ^r	411 ^r	433	
Feldspar substitutes, including nepheline syenite	22	15	15	17	21	
Gemstones, crude:						
Moldavite-bearing rock	117	74	74 ^r	81	121	
Pyrope-bearing rock	17	12	16	18	17	
Gypsum and anhydrite, crude	11	14	11	11	11	
Lime, hydrated and quicklime	1,092 ^r	973 ^r	982 ^r	1,011 ^r	1,006	
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia	107	116	153	175	180 ^c	
Sand and gravel:						
Common sand and gravel	21,424	18,785	17,363	17,668	19,546	
Foundry sand	395	491	412	603	535	
Glass sand	976	849	862	734	812	
Silica minerals, including quartz and quartzite	24	17	15	16	14	
Stone:						
Crushed	36,717	32,535	33,004 ^r	35,972	39,749	
Dimension	648	504	462	549	653	
Limestone and other calcareous stones	11,244	9,858	9,605 ^r	10,342	10,568	
Dolomite	369	440	392	449	451	
Sulfuric acid	258	200 ^c	200 ^c	220 ^c	220 ^c	
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Coal:						
Bituminous	10,967	10,796	8,610	8,341	7,640	
Brown and lignite	46,848	43,710	40,585	38,348	38,251	
Total	57,815	54,506	49,195	46,689	45,891	
Fuel briquets from brown coal	150	140	-- ³	-- ³	--	
Coke, from coke ovens	2,588	2,466	2,489	2,533	2,332	
Gas:						
Manufactured, all types ^c	million cubic meters	1,500	1,500	1,500	NA	NA
Natural, marketed	do.	187	204	207	198	200
Petroleum:						
Crude ⁴	thousand 42-gallon barrels	1,190 ^r	1,100 ^r	1,110 ^r	1,070 ^r	920
Refinery products ⁵	do.	30,900	30,700	28,200	40,200	50,800
Uranium:						
Mine output, U content	metric tons	252	222	232	165	134
Mine output, U ₃ O ₈ content	do.	297	262	274	195 ^r	160 ^c
Concentrate, U content	do.	216	219	206	146	119

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

¹Table includes data available through October 14, 2016.

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

³Reported figure.

⁴Figures were converted to barrels from production reported in thousand metric tons, as follows: 2011—163; 2012—150; 2013—152; 2014—147; and 2015—126.

⁵Estimated based on throughput reported in million metric tons, as follows: 2011—3.942; 2012—3.927; 2013—3.607; 2014—5.13; and 2015—6.495.

TABLE 2
CZECH REPUBLIC: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2015

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Aluminum, secondary	Alcan Decin Extrusions s.r.o. (Constellium)	Decin, northern Bohemia	NA
Do.	Kovohute Holdings DT- Mníšek Division (majority owned by Demonta Trade SE)	Mnísek pod Brdy	NA
Cement	Cement Hranice a.s. (Dyckerhoff Aktiengesellschaft, 100%)	Hranice	1,100
Do.	Ceskomoravsky Cement a.s. (HeidelbergCement AG, 100%)	Mokra	1,400 ^e
Do.	do.	Radotin	800 ^e
Do.	do.	Kraluv Dvur	NA
Do.	Cemex Czech Republic s.r.o. (Cemex, S.A.B. de C.V., 100%)	Prachovice	1,200
Do.	Lafarge Cement a.s. (Cemex Czech Republic s.r.o., 68%, and STRABAG SE, 32%)	Cizkovice	1,200
Clay:			
Bentonite	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Do.	Sedlecky Kaolin a.s.	Bozicany	NA
Kaolin	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Do.	Sedlecky Kaolin a.s.	Bozicany	NA
Do.	LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horni Briza	NA
Do.	Kaolin Hlubany a.s.	Podborany	NA
Do.	KSB s.r.o.	Bozicany	NA
Unspecified	LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horni Briza	NA
Do.	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Do.	Ceske Lupkove Zavody a.s.	Nove Straseci (refractory clay)	NA
Do.	P-D Refractories CZ a.s.	Velke Opatovice (refractory clay)	NA
Do.	RAKO-LUPKY s.r.o.	Lubna u Rakovnika	NA
Do.	Kaolin Hlubany a.s. (WBB Minerals, 94%)	Podborany	NA
Coal:			
Bituminous	Ostravsko-Karvinske Doly a.s. (OKD) (New World Resources N.V.)	4 mines near Ostrava and Karvina in eastern Czech Republic	13,000 ^e
Brown	Dul Kohinoor a.s. (Czech Coal Group)	Centrum Mine in Marianske Radce	350 ^e
Do.	Severní Energetická a.s.	CSA Mine near Most	5,000 ^e
Do.	Severoceske Doly a.s. (CEZ Group a.s., 100%)	Nastup Tusimice Mine southwest of Chomutov and Bilina Mine in Bilina	25,000 ^e
Do.	Sokolovska Uhelna a.s.	Jiri and Druzba Mines at Sokolov	10,000 ^e
Do.	Vrsanska Uhelna a.s. (Czech Coal Group)	Vrsany Mine just west of Most (contains the Vrsany and the Sverma sites)	10,000 ^e
Lignite	Lignit Hodonin s.r.o.	Hodonin, south of Moravia	500
Coke	ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s.	Ostrava	1,500
Do.	Ostravo-Karvinské Koksovny a.s. (OKK) (Metallmex s.r.o.)	Jan Sverma coking plant near Ostrava	400
Do.	do.	Svoboda coking plant near Ostrava	650
Do.	Trinecké Železarny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%)	Trinec	700
Feldspar	LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horni Briza	NA
Do.	KMK Granit a.s.	Krasno	NA
Do.	Druzstvo DRUMAPO	Nemcicky	NA
Do.	Ceske Sterkopisky Spol s.r.o.	Prague	NA
Do.	AGRO Brno - Turany a.s.	Brno	NA
Feldspar substitutes (including nepheline phonolite and syenite)	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Ferrovanadium	Nikom a.s. (Evráz Vitkovice Steel a.s.)	Vitkovice-Ostrava	5
Gold, metal, secondary	Kovohute Pribram Nastupickna a.s.	Pribram	NA
Do.	Galmet trade, spol. s r.o.	Dolni Brezany	NA
Graphite	Grafitove Doly Stare Mesto s.r.o.	Stare Mesto	NA
Iron and steel:			
Pig iron	ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal Holdings A.G., 100%)	Kunice-Ostrava	3,000
Do.	Trinecké Železarny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%)	Trinec	2,100

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
CZECH REPUBLIC: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2015

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Iron and steel—Continued:				
Steel:				
Crude		ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal Holdings A.G., 100%)	Kunice-Ostrava	3,000
Do.		Vitkovice Steel a.s. (private investors, 100%)	Vitkovice-Ostrava ¹	950
Do.		Pilsen Steel s.r.o. (OAO OMZ)	Plzen	150
Do.		Poldi s.r.o. (Z-Group Steel Holding)	Kladno	120 ^e
Do.		Trinecké Železarny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%)	Trinec	2,600
Do.		Vitkovice Heavy Machinery a.s.	Vitkovice-Ostrava	200
Processed products		ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal Holdings A.G., 100%)	Frydek-Mistek	NA
Do.		Vitkovice Steel a.s. (private investors, 100%)	Vitkovice-Ostrava, including: rolling mill	755
			section mill	170
Do.		Zelezarny Hradek a.s. (Z-Group Steel Holding)	Hradek	NA
Do.		Zelezarny Veseli, a.s. (Z-Group Steel Holding)	Veseli nad Moravou	NA
Do.		Zelezarny Chomutov s.p. (Z-Group Steel Holding)	Chomutov	NA
Do.		ZDB Drátovna a.s. (Trinecké Železarny a.s.)	Bohumín	40 ^e
Lead, refined, metal, secondary		Kovohute Pribram Nastupickna a.s.	Pribram	30
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Gasfield operators in Brno and Ostrava regions, including: Moravske Naftove doly a.s. Ceska Naftarska Spol s.r.o. Green Gas DPB a.s. UNIGEO a.s.	Eastern/southeastern Czech Republic, including: Hodonin do. Paskov Ostrava-Hrabova	200 ^{e,2}
Petroleum:				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Oilfield operators around Hodonin, including: Moravske Naftove doly a.s. Ceska Naftarska Spol s.r.o. UNIGEO a.s.	Of which: Hodonin do. Ostrava-Hrabova	2,100 ^{e,2}
Refinery	million 42-gallon barrels	Ceska Rafinerska, a.s. (Unipetrol a.s., 100%)	Refineries at Litvinov-Zaluzi and Kralupy nad Vltavou	68
Sand, industrial (glass and foundry)		Provodinske pisky a.s.	Provodin	NA
Do.		Sklopisek Strelec a.s.	Mladejov	NA
Do.		LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horni Briza	NA
Do.		Kalcit s.r.o.	Brno	NA
Do.		SEDOS doprava a.s.	Drnovice	NA
Do.		PEDOP s.r.o.	Lipovec	NA
Do.		SETRA s.r.o.	Brno	NA
Uranium, U content	metric tons	DIAMO s.p. (Government, 100%)	Rozna I Mine at Dolni Rozinka	150 ^e

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

¹Closed September 2015.

²Annual capacity listed is total for all deposits, mines, and companies that produce the commodity.