

2017–2018 Minerals Yearbook

CZECHIA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF CZECHIA

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Note: In this chapter, information for 2017 is followed by information for 2018.

In 2017, Czechia was the 4th-ranked producer of kaolin (9.5% of world output) and the 10th-ranked producer of bentonite (1.9% of world output). The country produced processed metal products, such as raw steel, pig iron, and semimanufactured steel, as well as secondary aluminum and lead metals. Production of mineral fuels and related materials included coal, crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and uranium (table 1; West, 2019).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2017, the real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 4.3% compared with that of 2016; the nominal GDP was \$216 billion. The mining and quarrying sector accounted for 0.6% of the GDP. Mining of coal and lignite accounted for 62% of the mineral industry output; unclassified mining and quarrying activities, 29%; extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, 4%; and mining of metallic ores, 4%. The manufacturing sector accounted for 39.1% of the GDP. Manufacturing of fabricated metal products (not including machinery and equipment) accounted for 9% of the manufacturing sector output; rubber and plastic products, 6.6%; basic metals, 4%; chemical and chemical products and other nonmetallic mineral products, 3% each; and coke and refined petroleum products, 2% (Czech Statistical Office, 2018b, 2019b; International Monetary Fund, 2018).

The mining and quarrying sector employed about 29,600 people during the year, which was a decrease of 7% compared with employment in the sector in 2016. Within the sector, about 61% were employed in the mining of coal, about 7.9% were employed in the mining of metal ores, and about 1.4% were employed in the mineral industry. The manufacturing sector employed 1,430,000 people during the year. Within the sector, about 14% were employed in the manufacturing of fabricated metal products (not including machinery and equipment), 4.3% were employed in the manufacturing of other nonmetallic mineral products, 3.4% were employed in the manufacturing of basic metals, and 0.1% were employed in the manufacturing of coke and refined petroleum products (Czech Statistical Office, 2018c).

Government Policies and Programs

The principal authority of the mineral industry is the State Mining Administration. The Czech Mining Authority, which is the central body of the State Mining Administration, supervises the District Mining Authorities. The mining authorities are responsible for the administration and management of mining activities, including monitoring compliance with mining laws and issuing mining licenses. The mineral industry of Czechia is governed by the following three main laws: Act No. 44/1988,

which deals with the protection and use of mineral resources and establishes the authority of certain Government agencies regarding mining activities; Act No. 61/1988, which deals with the safety and procedures of mining operations; and Act No. 62/1988, which establishes the rules for prospecting for and mining of mineral deposits (State Mining Administration, 2014; Min-Guide, 2018, p. 1, 3, 4, 10).

Production

In 2017, the production of gemstones in pyrope-bearing rock increased by 325%; refined petroleum, by 46%; diatomite, by 31%; metallurgical coke, by 13%; and feldspar substitutes, by 10%. The production of uranium ore decreased by 57%; uranium concentrates, by 56%; bentonite, by 32%; gypsum and anhydrite, by 30%; dimension stone, by 29%; gemstones in moldavite-bearing rock, by 24%; aluminum, secondary metal, 22%; bituminous and metallurgical coal, by 20% each; mined feldspar, by 19%; brick clay, by 16%; raw steel, by 14%; pig iron, by 11%; and rolled steel, by 10% (table 1).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities in Czechia.

Mineral Trade

In 2017, Czechia's total exports were valued at \$182 billion,¹ and total imports were valued at \$163 billion. Exports of mineral fuels and lubricants were valued at \$3.3 billion, or 1.8% of total exports; exports of minerals, \$296 million, or 0.2%. Imports of mineral fuels and lubricants were valued at \$8.8 billion, or 5.4% of total imports; imports of minerals, \$876 million, or 0.5%. Germany received 33% of Czechia's total exports; Slovakia, 7.6%; Poland, 6.0%; France, 5.1%; the United Kingdom, 5.0%; and Austria, 4.4%. Czechia received 26% of its total imports from Germany, 12.6% from China, 7.7% from Poland, 4.8% from Slovakia, 4.2% from Italy, and 3.2% from Austria (Czech Statistical Office, 2018a, tables 1.3, 2.3; World Integrated Trade Solution, 2018).

In 2017, total exports from Czechia to the United States were valued at \$4.59 billion. This included exports of iron and steel mill and other products valued at \$149 million; unclassified nonferrous metals, \$11 million; petroleum products, \$4.6 million; bauxite and aluminum, \$3.9 million; nickel, \$617,000; sulfur, \$153,000; tin, \$65,000; zinc, \$11,000; and coal and copper, \$5,000 each. Total imports from the United States to Czechia were valued at \$2.27 billion. This included imports of

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Czech koruna (CZK) at the annual average exchange rate of CZK21.3244=US\$1.00 for 2017.

unclassified nonferrous metals valued at \$10.4 million; iron and steel mill and other products, \$7.6 million; petroleum products, \$3.9 million; coal, \$2.3 million; aluminum and alumina, \$2.2 million; copper, \$681,000; and nonmetallic industrial minerals, \$98,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018a, b).

Commodity Review

Metals

Cobalt and Gold.—In August, Auroch Minerals Ltd. of Australia was granted approval from the Czech Department of the Environment and Agriculture to begin drilling at the historic Tisova copper mine for cobalt and gold resources. The Tisova Mine was in operation from 1959 to 1973. In November, the company completed a drilling program revealing a mineral intercept of 0.97 gram per metric ton gold, which was much lower than the expected grade from previous grab samples at waste dumps. For this reason, Auroch Minerals was unlikely to invest in ownership of the project moving forward (Auroch Minerals Ltd., 2017, p. 1; Kumar, 2017).

Iron and Steel.—Czechia did not produce iron ore and was completely reliant on imports for the commodity. In 2017, the country imported 5.5 million metric tons (Mt) of iron ore. Czechia produced about 3.7 Mt of pig iron and 4.6 Mt of raw steel in 2017. ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. was the leading steel producer in the country, with an annual production capacity of 3 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of raw steel. The company, including its subsidiaries, employed about 7,250 people, on average, in 2017 (tables 1, 2; ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s., 2018; World Steel Association, 2018, p. 103).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—According to the Czech Statistical Office, total construction output in Czechia increased by about 2% in 2017 owing to an increase in the construction sector. The increase in construction led to a 3% increase in the production of cement in Czechia, to 4 Mt. CEMEX Czech Republic s.r.o. (CEMEX), which was a fully owned subsidiary of CEMEX S.A.B. de C.V. of Mexico, was the leading producer of ready-mix concrete and aggregates in Czechia. CEMEX operated 77 ready-mix plants (one of which was temporarily inactive in 2017), 16 aggregate quarries (one inactive), 1 cement plant with an installed capacity of 1 Mt/yr, 1 cement grinding mill, 1 cement terminal, and 1 admixtures plant (tables 1, 2; CEMEX S.A.B. de C.V., 2018, p. 84).

Lithium.—The Czech Geological Survey estimated that the country held about 1.3 Mt of lithium, which would make it the country with the largest lithium resource in Europe. Many companies in Czechia had introduced initiatives for investing in cleaner energy. Worldwide lithium production increased to an estimated 43,000 metric tons in 2017, which was an increase of 13% compared with production in 2016. Global consumption of lithium used for batteries in smartphones and electric cars was expected to triple in the next decade. Global consumption of lithium in 2017 was estimated to be 41,500 t, which was an increase of 13% compared with that of 2016 (Jamasmie, 2017; Jaskula, 2018).

In 2015, European Metals Holdings Ltd. (EMH) of Australia completed a preliminary feasibility study at the Cinovec lithium and tin project in northwestern Czechia. The indicated resources were estimated to be 372 Mt at grades of 0.4% lithium oxide and 0.04% tin. EMH planned to build a mine at this site with an expected production capacity of 20,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of lithium carbonate equivalent, which would place Czechia as one of the top five lithium producers in the world. In June 2017, EMH secured \$2 million in interim funding from 6466 Investments Pty Ltd. of Australia to conduct further drilling (European Metals Holdings Ltd., 2017; Iannucci, 2017; Jamasmie, 2017).

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

Coal.—Proven coal reserves in Czechia have been estimated to be 880 Mt. In 2015 (the latest year for which data were available), 30% of domestic energy consumption was met by imports. Also in 2015, coal supplied 40% of the country's total primary energy consumption. In 2017, Ostravsko-Karvinske Doly a.s. (OKD) operated four mines near Ostrava and Karvina and was the only company to mine bituminous coal in Czechia. Severoceske Doly a.s. operated the country's two largest lignite coal mines, producing about 14 Mt annually. In 2017, the production of bituminous coal decreased by 20% to 2.29 Mt and the production of lignite increased by 2% to 39.3 Mt. The decrease in bituminous coal production was owing to the reorganization of OKD, which was announced in August and included mine closures. Czechia will likely close its bituminous coal mines by 2023 owing to increasing social pressure for cleaner energy (table 1; Euracoal, 2018a, p. 16; 2018b; Severoceske Doly a.s., 2019).

Petroleum.—In 2017, the production of refined petroleum increased by 46% to 61.7 million barrels owing to a restructuring at Unipetrol RPA a.s. At the beginning of the year, Unipetrol RPA (the only refined petroleum producer in Czechia) completed the integration of its subsidiary Ceska Rafinerska, a.s. (Ceska) into the company's structure. Ceska operated two refineries—one in Litvinov-Zaluzi and one in Kralupy nad Vltavou—with a combined production capacity of 68 million barrels per year; as of the end of 2016, the two refineries employed 600 people (Unipetrol RPA, s.r.o., 2017).

Uranium.—Czechia had six nuclear reactors that generated power for about one-third of the country's total electrical energy consumption. In 2015, the national energy policy reinforced the country's intentions to cut carbon emissions by reducing fossil fuel use and increasing nuclear energy production. In 2016, the Government created a new committee under the Prime Minister to develop the nuclear program in Czechia. In 2016, the Rozna I Mine, which was operated by DIAMO s.p. and wholly owned by the Government, partially shut down owing to unfavorable uranium prices. The closure of the Rozna I Mine reduced uranium production to about 50 t/yr. For this reason, uranium production in Czechia continued to decline, decreasing by 57% in 2017 (table 1; Diamo s.p., 2018; World Nuclear Association, 2018).

MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2018

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2018, the real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 3.1% compared with that of 2017; the nominal GDP was \$245 billion. The mining and quarrying sector accounted for 0.6% of the GDP. Mining of coal and lignite accounted for 60% of the output of the mineral industry; unclassified mining and quarrying activities, 31%; extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, 5%; and mining of metallic ores, 4%. The manufacturing sector accounted for 38% of the GDP. Manufacturing of fabricated metal products (not including machinery and equipment) accounted for 9% of the manufacturing sector output; rubber and plastic products, 6.3%; basic metals, 5%; chemicals and chemical products and other nonmetallic mineral products, 3% each; and coke and refined petroleum products, 2% (International Monetary Fund, 2018; Czech Statistical Office, 2019b, c).

The mineral industry employed an average of 27,800 people during the year, which was a decrease of 6% compared with the number employed in the sector in 2017. Within the industry, about 61% were employed in the mining of coal; about 8.2% were employed in the mining of metal ores; and about 2% were employed in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas. The manufacturing sector employed an average of 1,440,000 people during the year. Within the sector, about 15% were employed in the manufacturing of fabricated metal products (not including machinery and equipment); 4.3% were employed in the manufacturing of other nonmetallic mineral products; 3.4% were employed in the manufacturing of basic metals; and 0.1% were employed in the manufacturing of coke and refined petroleum products (Czech Statistical Office, 2019d).

Czechia's total exports were valued at \$203 billion in 2018. Exports of machinery and transport equipment were valued at \$117.8 billion, or 58% of total exports; manufactured goods by material, \$30.2 billion (15% of total exports); manufactured articles, \$24.9 billion (12%); chemical products, \$12.6 billion (6%); crude materials, \$4.4 billion (2%); and mineral fuels and lubricants, \$4.1 billion (2%). Total imports were valued at \$185 billion. Imports of machinery and transport equipment were valued at \$87.5 billion, or 47% of total imports; manufactured goods by material, \$30.4 billion (16%); manufactured articles, \$21.7 billion (12%); chemical products, \$20.3 billion (11%); mineral fuels and lubricants, \$11.3 billion (6%); and crude materials, \$3.8 billion (2%) (Czech Statistical Office, 2019a, tables 1.3, 2.3, 3.3).

Production

In 2018, Czechia was the fourth-ranked producer of kaolin (8.6% of world output). In 2018, the production of mined feldspar increased by 22%; clay bricks, including related materials, by 21%; gypsum and anhydrite, by 14%; gemstones in moldavite-bearing rock, by 13%; hydrated lime, by 11%; and rolled steel, by 10%. The production of gemstones in pyrope-bearing rock decreased by 62%; uranium concentrates and mined uranium ore, by 48% and 42%, respectively; bituminous

coal and metallurgical coal, by 16% each; and unspecified clay, by 13% (table 1; Willett, 2020).

Commodity Review

Metals

Cobalt and Gold.—In April 2018, Australian Auroch Minerals Ltd. announced that it would not exercise its option to acquire the historic Tisova copper mine. The company had completed a drilling program at the Tisova copper mine in late 2017 that yielded lower than the expected grades from grab samples at waste dumps (Auroch Minerals Ltd., 2018).

Iron and Steel.—In 2018, Czechia imported 5.3 Mt of iron ore. The country produced about 4.0 Mt of pig iron and 5.0 Mt of raw steel in 2018. ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. was the country's leading steel producer, with an annual production capacity of 3 Mt/yr of raw steel (tables 1, 2; World Steel Association, 2020, p. 20).

Industrial Minerals

Lithium.—EMH began the development of an updated preliminary feasibility study at the Cinovec lithium and tin project in northwestern Czechia. During the year, the company also completed roast optimization test work and reported updated expected production estimates of 22,500 t/yr of lithium carbonate. The indicated resources were estimated to be 372 Mt at grades of 0.2% lithium oxide, 0.04% tin, and 0.02% tungsten. EMH planned to continue further drilling for the definitive feasibility study (European Metals Holdings Ltd., 2017, 2018).

Outlook

Czechia's economy is expected to continue to grow by about 3% in 2019 and 2.5% in 2020, according to the International Monetary Fund. The country's production of bituminous and lignite coal is expected to decrease in the coming years owing to a push for cleaner energy. Production of bituminous coal from OKD is expected to shut down by 2023. Restructuring at Unipetrol RPA is expected to continue, which will likely increase the production of refined petroleum in the near future. The development of the Cinovec lithium and tin project could drive significant economic activity as well as affect the global lithium supply (International Monetary Fund, 2018).

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TABLE 1
CZECHIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
METALS					
Aluminum, secondary, metal	64	64	79 ^r	62	66
Iron and steel:					
Pig iron	4,152	4,031	4,165	3,691	4,005
Steel:					
Raw steel	5,360	5,262	5,305	4,550	4,966
Products, rolled	4,375	4,459	4,657	4,200	4,600
Lead, refinery, secondary	44	45	43	45	45
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic	3,511	3,781	3,937	4,043	4,360 ^e
Clay:					
Bentonite	301	369	374	254	277
Brick clay	1,509	1,622	1,984	1,672	2,021
Kaolin	3,281	3,454	3,540	3,669	3,622
Other, unspecified	518	569	538	537	469
Diatomite	34	15	26	34	31
Feldspar	422	433	454	368	449
Feldspar substitutes, including nepheline syenite	17	21	31	34	31
Gemstones, mine:					
Moldavite-bearing rock	81	120	128	97	110
Pyrope-bearing rock	18	17	8	34	13
Gypsum, including anhydrite	11	11	10	7	8
Lime, hydrated and quicklime	1,011	1,006	1,066	935	1,038
Nitrogen, ammonia, N content	170	180	170	180	180 ^e
Sand and gravel, industrial:					
Silica sand	603	535	521	556	559
Glass sand	734	812	801	755	743
Stone, sand, and gravel, construction:					
Sand and gravel, common	17,668	19,546	18,338	19,848	20,473
Stone:					
Crushed:					
Dolomite	449	451	440	450	451
Limestone, including other calcareous stone	10,342	10,568	11,412	10,787	11,727
Quartz and quartzite	16	14	18	17	16
Other, unspecified	35,972	40,260	37,242	37,873	41,286
Dimension, unspecified	549	654	551	389	362
Sulfur, compounds, sulfuric acid	348 ^r	244 ^r	398 ^r	415	410 ^e
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Coal:					
Bituminous	3,920 ^r	3,591 ^r	2,855 ^r	2,289	1,932
Lignite	38,348	38,251	38,646	39,310	39,187
Metallurgical	4,421	4,049	3,219	2,581	2,178
Coke, metallurgical, from coke ovens	2,533	2,332	2,209	2,488	2,549
Natural gas, marketable	million cubic meters	198	200	169	171
Petroleum:					
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	1,080 ^r	920	847 ^r	781
Refinery	do.	40,200	50,800	42,400	61,700
Uranium, mine, U content:					
Ore	metric tons	165	134	137 ^r	59
Concentrates	do.	146	122	128 ^r	56

^eEstimated. ^rRevised. do. Ditto.

¹Table includes data available through November 18, 2019. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

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

TABLE 2
CZECHIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

(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	100
Cement	Cement Hranice a.s. (Dyckerhoff Aktiengesellschaft, 100%)	Hranice	1,100
Do.	CEMEX Czech Republic s.r.o. (CEMEX S.A.B. de C.V., 100%)	Prachovice	1,000
Do.	Ceskomoravsky Cement a.s. (HeidelbergCement AG, 100%)	Mokra	1,400 ^c
Do.	do.	Radotin	800 ^c
Do.	do.	Kraluv Dvur	NA
Do.	Lafarge Cement Ltd. (LafargeHolcim S.A., 68%, and STRABAG SE, 32%)	Cizkovice	1,200
Clay	Ceske Lupkove Zavody a.s.	Nove Straseci (refractory clay)	NA
Do.	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Do.	LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horní Briza	NA
Do.	P-D Refractories CZ a.s.	Velke Opatovice (refractory clay)	NA
Do.	RAKO-LUPKY s.r.o.	Lubna u Rakovníka	NA
Clay, bentonite	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Do.	Sedlecky Kaolin a.s.	Bozicany	NA
Clay, kaolin	Kaolin Hlubany a.s.	Podborany	NA
Do.	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Do.	KSB s.r.o.	Bozicany	NA
Do.	LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horní Briza	NA
Do.	Sedlecky Kaolin a.s.	Bozicany	NA
Coal:			
Bituminous	Ostravsko-Karvinske Doly a.s. (OKD) (New World Resources N.V.)	4 mines near Ostrava and Karvina in eastern Czechia	10,000 ^c
Lignite	Dul Kohinoor a.s. (Severní Energetická a.s.)	Centrum Mine in Mariánské Radčice	350 ^c
Do.	Lignit Hodonin s.r.o.	Hodonin, south of Moravia	500
Do.	Severní Energetická a.s.	CSA Mine near Most	5,000 ^c
Do.	Severoceske Doly a.s. (CEZ Group a.s., 100%)	Nastup Tusimice Mine southwest of Chomutov and Bilina Mine in Bilina	25,000 ^c
Do.	Sokolovska Uhelna a.s.	Jiri and Druzba Mines at Sokolov	10,000 ^c
Do.	Vrsanska Uhelna a.s. (Severní Energetická a.s.)	Vrsany Mine just west of Most (contains the Vrsany and Sverma sites)	10,000 ^c
Coke	ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s.	Ostrava	1,500
Do.	Ostravsko-Karvinské Koksovny a.s. (OKK) (MTX Group)	Jan Sverma coking plant near Ostrava	800
Do.	do.	Svoboda coking plant near Ostrava	650
Do.	Trinecké Železárny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%)	Trinec	700
Feldspar	AGRO Brno - Turany a.s.	Brno	NA
Do.	Ceske Sterkopisky Spol s.r.o.	Prague	NA
Do.	Druzstvo DRUMAPO	Nemcicky	NA
Do.	KMK Granit a.s.	Krasno	NA
Do.	LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horní Briza	NA
Feldspar substitutes (including nepheline phonolite and syenite)	KERAMOST a.s.	Most	NA
Ferrovandium	Nikom a.s. (Evraz Vitkovice Steel a.s.)	Vitkovice-Ostrava	5
Gold, metal, secondary	Galmet Trade, spol. s r.o.	Chvaletice	NA
Do.	Kovohutě Příbram nástupnická, a.s.	Příbram	NA
Graphite	Grafitové Doly Stare Mesto s.r.o.	Stare Mesto	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
CZECHIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Iron and steel:				
Pig iron		ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal Holdings A.G., 100%)	Kunice-Ostrava	3,000
Do.		Trinecké Železárny a.s. (Moravia Steel a.s., 69%)	Trinec	2,100
Steel:				
Raw		ArcelorMittal Ostrava a.s. (ArcelorMittal Holdings A.G., 100%)	Kunice-Ostrava	3,000
Do.		Pilsen Steel s.r.o. (OAO OMZ)	Plzen	150
Do.		Poldi s.r.o. (Ferromet a.s.)	Kladno	120 ^e
Do.		Trinecké Železárny 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
Do.		do.	Section mill	170
Do.		Železárny Hradec a.s. (Ferromet a.s.)	Hradec	NA
Do.		Železárny Veselí, a.s. (Ferromet a.s.)	Veselí nad Moravou	NA
Do.		Železárny Chomutov s.p. (Ferromet a.s.)	Chomutov	NA
Do.		ZDB Drátovna a.s. (Trinecké Železárny a.s.)	Bohumín	40 ^e
Lead, refined, metal, secondary		Kovohutě Příbram Nástupnická, a.s.	Příbram	50
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Gasfield operators in Brno and Ostrava regions, including: Moravské Naftové doly a.s. Česka Naftárska Spol s.r.o. Green Gas DPB a.s. UNIGEO a.s.	Eastern and southeastern Czechia, including: Hodonín do. Paskov Ostrava-Hrabová	200 ^{e, 1}
Petroleum:				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Oilfield operators around Hodonín, including: Moravské Naftové doly a.s. Česka Naftárska Spol s.r.o. UNIGEO a.s.	Of which: Hodonín do. Ostrava-Hrabová	2,100 ^{e, 1}
Refinery	million 42-gallon barrels	Unipetrol RPA a.s.	Refineries at Litvinov-Záluží and Kralupy nad Vltavou	68
Sand, industrial (glass and foundry)		Kalcit s.r.o.	Brno	NA
Do.		Kaolin Hlubany a.s. (WBB Minerals, 94%)	Podborany	NA
Do.		LB Minerals s.r.o.	Horní Brza	NA
Do.		PEDOP s.r.o.	Lipovec	NA
Do.		Provodínské pisky a.s.	Provodín	NA
Do.		SEDOS doprava a.s.	Drnovice	NA
Do.		Sklopisek Strelec a.s.	Mladejov	NA
Do.		SETRA s.r.o.	Brno	NA
Tungsten		Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	Bruntal	NA
Uranium, U content	metric tons	DIAMO s.p. (Government, 100%)	Rozná I Mine at Dolní Rozinka	500 ²

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

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

²Partially shut down since 2016.