

# 2006 Minerals Yearbook

**CYPRUS** 

## THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF CYPRUS

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The mineral industry of Cyprus<sup>1</sup> has made a small but increasing contribution to the Cypriot economy, accounting for about 0.3% of the gross national product in 2006. The mineral industry provided raw materials for the domestic construction and manufacturing industries (Mining Journal Online, 2006).

The production of bentonite, cement, sand and gravel, and stone dominated the mineral industry of Cyprus. Other mineral commodities produced included common clay, gypsum, ocher, perlite, and umber. In northern Cyprus, the mineral industry consisted mainly of the production of construction aggregates, stone, and umber.

#### **Production**

Hellenic Copper Mines Ltd.'s copper mine and solvent extraction-electrowinning operations at Skouriotissa were closed in 2005. Production resumed briefly in 2006.

Eastern Mediterranean Minerals Ltd. (EMED) of Cyprus, which was a joint venture of Eastern Mediterranean Resources Public Ltd. of Cyprus (95%) and Hellenic Mining Co. of Cyprus (5%), began a prefeasibility study in 2006 of its Klirou copperzinc project, with a view of moving to full feasibility study in 2007. EMED's exploration areas in Cyprus were centered on the Troodos ophiolite complex. The targeted mineralization areas were volcanic-hosted massive sulfide copper deposits, similar to the larger copper mines that produced in the past, three of which exceeded 10 million metric tons of ore at grades of between 1% and 4% copper (EMed, 2006).

The reported existence of natural gas and petroleum prompted the Government to introduce legislation to regulate the natural gas and petroleum sectors and to claim the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the island in accordance with the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention. The Government adopted the Contiguous Zone Law of 2004 and the Exclusive Economic Zone Law of 2004. In May 2006, the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Egypt signed an agreement on the joint development of hydrocarbon sources straddling the demarcation line that separates the EEZ of the two countries (Mondaq, 2006).

#### Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

#### Outlook

In 2006, industrial infrastructure construction is expected to maintain the domestic demand for cement, gypsum, sand and gravel, and stone. International demand from the cat litter, construction, oilfield drilling fluids, and pigments industries is expected to maintain Cypriot exports of bentonite, gypsum, perlite, and umber.

#### **References Cited**

EMed, 2006, EMed study on: EMed, 1 p. (Accessed September 3, 2007, at http://emed-mining.com/site/dmdocuments/Mining\_Journal\_29\_Aug\_06.pdf.) Mining Journal Online, 2006, Countries and commodities reports—Cyprus: Mining Journal, p. 1. (Accessed January 29, 2007, via http://www.mining-journal.com/Annual\_Review.aspx.)

Mondaq, 2006, Developments in the Cypriot offshore oil and gas industries: Mondaq, July 3. (Accessed February 1, 2007, at http://www.mondaq.co.uk/article.asp?articleid=40810&1k=1.)

CYPRUS—2006 8.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Unless specifically stated, all data in this chapter are for the Republic of Cyprus in southern Cyprus because data related to areas of northern Cyprus administered by Turkish Cypriots are sparse or unavailable. The two areas have been separated since 1974.

## $\label{eq:table 1} \textbf{TABLE 1} \\ \textbf{CYPRUS: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES}^{1,\,2}$

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>e</sup>
Cement, hydraulic		1,438	1,637	1,689	1,805	1,786 <sup>3</sup>
Clays:						
Bentonite	metric tons	128,400	144,859	155,717	172,366	150,620 <sup>3</sup>
Other:						
For brick and tile manufacture		350	350 <sup>e</sup>	425	443	400
For cement manufacture		480	550	565	600	540 <sup>3</sup>
Total		830	900 e	990	1,043	940
Copper, refined	metric tons	3,695	2,552	1,240		880 <sup>3</sup>
Gypsum, crude <sup>4</sup>	do.	295,000	300,000	255,000	210,000	264,000 <sup>3</sup>
Lime, hydrated	do.	12,190	13,370	13,990	16,589	14,913 <sup>3</sup>
Petroleum refinery products: <sup>5</sup>						
Liquefied petroleum gases th	ousand 42-gallon barrels	378	330	102 <sup>r</sup>		
Gasoline	do.	1,313	1,242	336 <sup>r</sup>		
Kerosene and jet fuel	do.	281	301	80 <sup>r</sup>		
Distillate fuel oil	do.	2,704	2,437	657 <sup>r</sup>		
Residual fuel oil	do.	2,914	2,411	774 <sup>r</sup>		
Asphalt and bitumen	do.	217	194	42 <sup>r</sup>		
Other	do.	17				
Total	do.	7,824	6,916	1,991 <sup>r</sup>		
Sand and stone:						
Limestone, crushed (Havara)		2,000	1,000	1,200	1,000	700 <sup>3</sup>
Marble		2	2	1	2	1 3
Marl, for cement production		1,950	2,220	2,290	2,450	$2,210^{-3}$
Sand and gravel <sup>6</sup>		10,500	10,700	11,600	12,064	$12,199^{-3}$
Building stone <sup>7</sup>		80	103	105	51	57 <sup>3</sup>
Sulfur <sup>e</sup>	metric tons	1,300	1,300	300		
Umber	do.	5,500	5,500	5,205	5,088	15,167 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. <sup>r</sup>Revised. --Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through August 30, 2007.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Small quantities of the mineral pigments ocher and terra verte are mined intermittently. Mineral production data from areas of northern Cyprus that are administered by Turkish Cypriots and production of fertilizers, perlite, and secondary metals from scrap are not included in this table because available information is inadequate to make estimates of output.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Reported sources of data include company annual reports, the Mines Service, and the Statistical Service of Cyprus.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>About 4,000 metric tons per year of gypsum was calcined.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Refinery closed in April 2004. Petroleum refinery products are rounded to the nearest thousand barrels; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Includes crushed aggregate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Includes crude, semifinished, and worked stone.

## ${\it TABLE~2} \\ {\it CYPRUS: STRUCTURE~OF~THE~MINERAL~INDUSTRY~IN~2006}}$

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

	Major operating companies and		
Commodity	and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Aluminum:			
Secondary	A & E Aluminium Recycling Ltd.	Nicosia	NA
Semimanufactures	Muskita Aluminum Industries Ltd.	Extrusion presses, Limassol	18,000
Cement	Vassiliko Cement Works Ltd.	Vassiliko	1,260,000
Do.	Cyprus Cement Co. Ltd.	Moni	400,000
Do.	Bogaz Endustri ve Madencilik	Near Famagusta, Northern Cyprus	150,000
Clay, bentonite	Peletico Penta Ltd.	Mines at Pentakomo and Troulli	300,000
Do.	Hellenic Mining Co.	NA	NA
Do.	Drapia Mining Co. Ltd.	Drapia, Monagroulli, and Parsata	(1)
Do.	Oryktako Ltd.	Mine at Kato Moni and processing plant at Malounda	10,000
Do.	C & A Quarries Ltd.	NA	NA
Copper, cathode	Hellenic Copper Mines Ltd.	Skouriotissa	(2)
Gypsum	Peletico Ltd.	Quarry and processing plant at	NA
		Aradipou, near Larnaca	
Do.	Zeiplast Chemical Industries Ltd.	Near Moni	NA
Perlite	Peletico Ltd.	Expanded perlite facility at Larnaka	NA
Do.	Zeiplast Chemical Industries Ltd.	Expanded perllite facility at Moni	NA
Petroleum, crude	Cyprus Petroleum Refinery Ltd.	Larnaca	(3)
Steel, semimanufactures	B.M.S. Metal Pipes Industries Ltd.	Tube and pipe mill, Paphos	15,000
371 37			

NA Not available.

CYPRUS—2006 8.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Inactive

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Production ceased in January 2005.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Refinery closed in April 2004. Conversion of facility to petroleum product storage terminal that began in 2004 was continuing.