

Chapter 1 : Ecology and Natural Resources: Minerals yearbook (Year , Volume 3): Mexico

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Year , Volume 3 Machamer, Jerome F. Machamer1 M exico is one of the major mineral-producing countries in the world, continuing in a role that the nation had assumed since the first European settlement of the Western Hemisphere. In the mineral fuels sector, Mexico was the sixth largest producer of crude oil and ranked eighth in terms of proven oil reserves. In addition, Mexico was the largest foreign supplier of crude oil and cement to the United States. The year was one of austerity for the Mexican economy, as fiscal authorities struggled to contain inflation and other problems brought on by the foreign debt crisis that affected many countries in Latin America and other regions, and the mineral industry reflected that austerity. Overall growth in the industrial sector was 1. Within this sector, the value of nonfuel minerals grew by 1. Although these figures were distorted by arbitrary low values ascribed to captive mineral production and steam coal and to the lack of value attributed to some industrial minerals, they nevertheless reflected the overwhelming importance of petroleum to the Mexican economy. Certain long-term trends that may portend fundamental changes in the Mexican mineral economy were evident in Copper displaced silver as the most important nonferrous, nonfuel mineral produced in Mexico. Production of lead, silver, and zinc, metals for which Mexico is famous and which Mexico has traditionally supplied to world markets, continued a decline that began several years ago. On the other hand, production of aluminum, copper, and steel, all of which are industrial metals destined either for fabrication into value-added products or for export into competitive international markets, increased. Production of industrial minerals and derived products such as barite, cement, fluorspar, graphite, and salt also increased. This trend reflected both a drive to increase exports of Mexican mineral products and an increasing sophistication of Mexican industry. Finally, the volume and value of crude oil exports decreased while both volume and value of exports of refinery products and petrochemicals increased sharply. This change also mirrored the changing Mexican role as the country shifts from a supplier of raw materials to a supplier of value-added products to world markets. In the mineral sector the most significant sale was that of the State interest in Mexicana de Cobre S. Sale of the State interest in Cia. Minera de Cananea S. Another event of potentially major significance was the relocation of the major Government agencies dealing with minerals from Mexico City to Pachuca in the nearby State of Hidalgo. While metallurgical coal production decreased, coke production was essentially unchanged. Similarly, natural gas production decreased, but recovery of marketable gas increased; also, crude oil production dropped, but production of refined products increased. Steam coal production increased marginally over that of In the metallic minerals sector, copper production rose to a record high as the expansion at Cananea and construction of the smelter at the La Caridad complex both in Sonora State of Mexicana de Cobre were completed. Aluminum output rose, as did that of ferrous minerals and steel. Production of cadmium, mercury, molybdenum, and selenium also increased. On the other hand,

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Year , Volume 3 Torres, Ivette E. Gurmendi, and Pablo Velasco 1 All three countries in this Andean group have diversified mineral industries that play an important role in their respective domestic economies. The percentages indicate the status of trade diversification in each country and the dependency on mineral exports as earners of foreign exchange to meet the burdensome foreign debt. Crude oil and natural gas are produced in each country of the group, and Ecuador is the leading producer. Ecuador also has the largest proven reserves of oil in this group and was the only supplier of small amounts of crude oil and petroleum products to the U. Ecuador was the only country in which petroleum exports dominated the mineral sector. Because of decreasing oil output, Peru was a net importer of petroleum in for the first time in recent years. Only Peru produced very small quantities of coal. In terms of the world mineral economy, Peru is significant for its output of copper, lead, silver, tellurium, and zinc, and Bolivia for antimony, tungsten, and tin. Within Latin America, Peru ranks with Mexico as major world producers of silver. The level of oil output by the group is modest by world standards. All three countries produced modest amounts of gold. The mining industry began to recover slightly after several years of reduced world prices and output and the collapse of the International Tin Council in Low but stable world tin prices, improved economic conditions, and increased mineral production were responsible for the recovery of the tin sector. However, the mineral industry was in transition after a couple of years of Government restructuring and closeouts. Because of Supreme Decree of , which decentralized COMIBOL in an effort to increase efficiency, production from this sector, the large-sized mining sector, continued to be very small in comparison with past production. In contrast, production from the private mining sector composed of medium-sized mines and small-sized mines and cooperatives remained at traditional levels. As a result of the reduced COMIBOL output, the private sector increased in relative importance in terms of output distribution and general contribution to the economy. The gross domestic product GDP increased 2. The largest growth in the economy was registered by the mining industry. Also, significant growth was experienced by the hydrocarbons, manufacturing, and construction sectors. This rate was twice the planned level, but it was low compared with that of most of the neighboring countries. Because of recent changes in Government policies, economic stability after years of hyperinflation, and efforts to restructure and rehabilitate the mining industry, interest in Bolivia from foreign investors was increasing.

Chapter 3 : Consolidated List of Arbitral Awards - ICCA

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THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, AND PERU MINERALS YEARBOOK— BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, AND PERU By Ivette E. Torres, Alfredo C. Gurmendi, and Pablo Velasco 1 All three countries in this Andean group have diversified mineral industries that play an important role in their respective domestic economies.