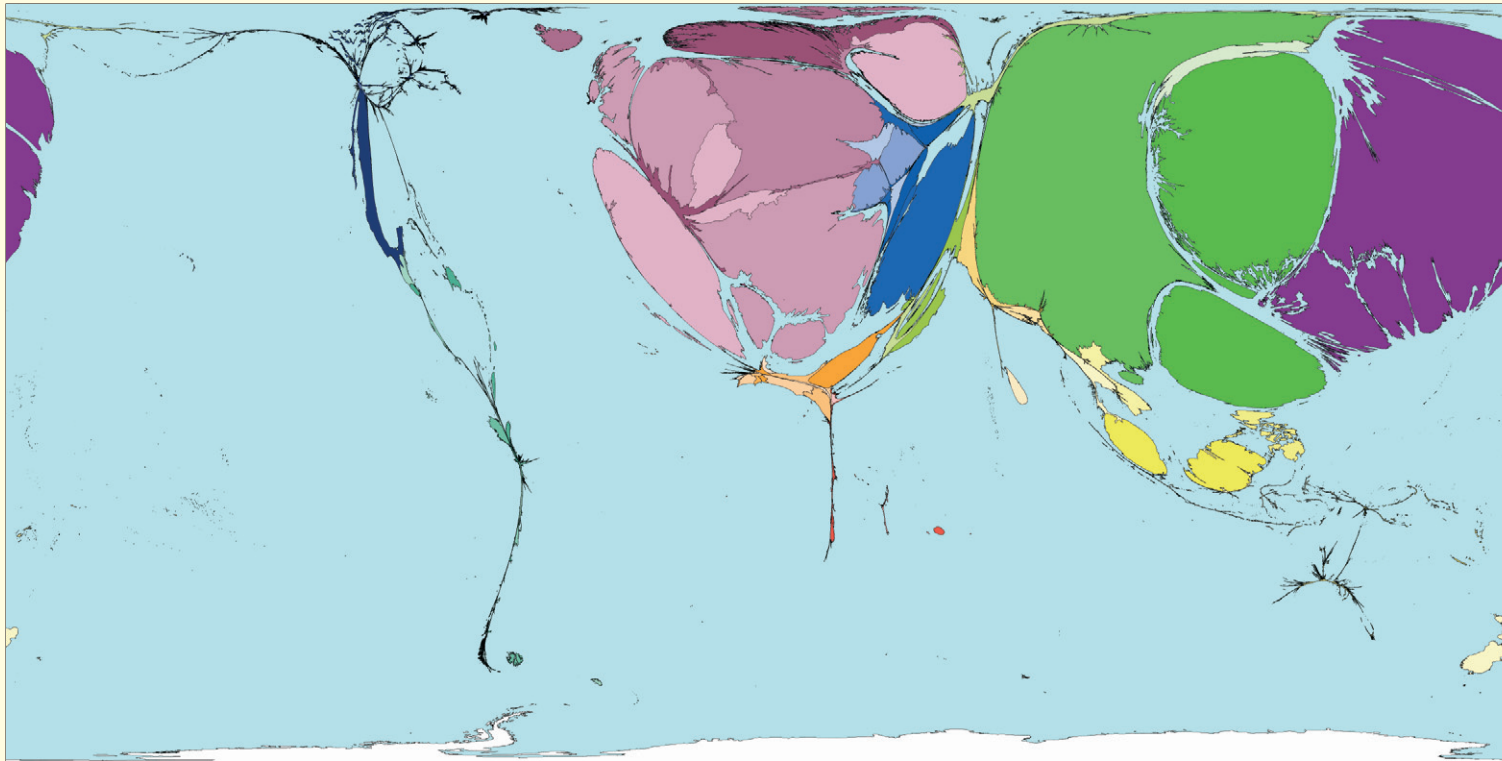


# Ore Imports

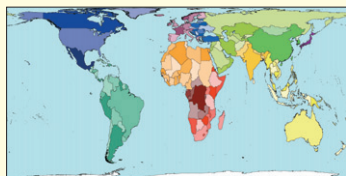


Eastern Asia, Western Europe and Japan are the main ore importing regions. Over two thirds of the territories in these regions have ore imports (net US\$).

There are only very low levels of ore imports to territories in any other region. Half of the territories in the main ore exporting regions (South America and Asia Pacific) actually have net ore imports. However, these net imports are considerably lower than the net exports made by the other territories in those regions.

It is likely that once these imported ores have been processed they will move again, in a new form, perhaps as iron, steel or finished goods.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net imports of ores (in US\$) that are received there. Net imports are imports minus exports. When exports are larger than imports the territory is not shown.



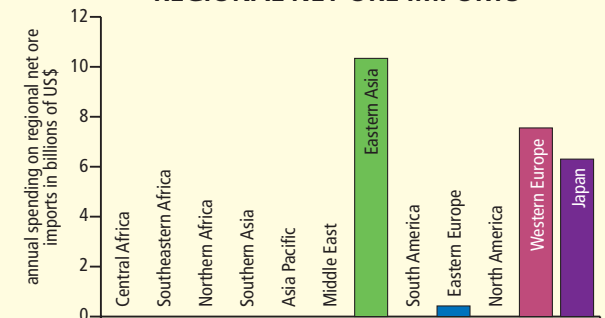
Land area

## MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET ORE IMPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Luxembourg	809	100	Liberia	0.10
2	Iceland	244	101	Sudan	0.09
3	Norway	193	102	Comoros	0.08
4	Finland	147	103	Ethiopia	0.07
5	Belgium	85	104	Colombia	0.07
6	Republic of Korea	72	105	Eritrea	0.04
7	Qatar	71	106	Angola	0.03
8	Taiwan	67	107	Uganda	0.03
9	Slovenia	60	108	Mali	0.03
10	Japan	49	109	Guinea-Bissau	0.02

US\$ worth of annual ore imports per person living in that territory\*

## REGIONAL NET ORE IMPORTS



- Technical notes**
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
  - \*There were no net ore imports recorded for 91 territories.
  - Ores include crude fertilizers and base metal ores.

“... raw iron is alloyed with a variety of elements (such as tungsten, manganese, nickel, vanadium, chromium) to strengthen and harden it ...”

Mineral Information Institute, 2006