Geological Survey of Sweden

Statistics of the Swedish Mining Industry 2025

Periodiska publikationer 2026:2

www.sgu.se

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Cover image: Work in Kankbergsgruvan.
Photo: Sara Linderoth (SGU)

ISSN 0283-2038

Layout: Lina Rönnåsen, 2026

Foreword

This report is a statistical summary of Swedish mining industry and a translated version of the report Bergverksstatistik 2025 (in Swedish). Reports like this have been published regularly since 1833. The statistics were originally published by the Swedish Board of Mines, then by the National Board of Trade and Statistics Sweden. Since 1985, the report is published by the Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU).

The year 2025 was characterised by a volatile metals market in which geopolitics, trade restrictions, monetary policy uncertainty, and changes in supply created major price fluctuations. The year began with hopes for a gradual global economic recovery, but the development instead came to be dominated by escalating trade conflicts, national resource strategies, and increasing geopolitical tensions.

Against this backdrop, Sweden's total ore production in 2025 amounted to just under 80 million tonnes, which was in line with the previous year. Iron ore production increased slightly, while the production of base metals declined due to reduced ore extraction combined with lower metal grades. Swedish exports of mineral raw materials and finished mineral products increased by approximately 4 per cent, while export volumes rose by 11 per cent compared with 2024.

The report include data on the extraction of metals and minerals in Sweden, an international overview of global production, a summary of mineral deposits of national importance under the Environmental Code, data on mining and mineral permits applied for and granted, mining waste, environmental statistics as well as exports and imports of mineral raw materials and finished mineral products.

Statistics on metal prices are compiled annually and monthly under the heading "Minerals Market" on the SGU website. Statistics on other mineral production in Sweden, such as production of rock, gravel, natural stone, industrial minerals, as well as energy peat, are included in a publication entitled *Grus, sand och krossberg* ("Gravel, sand and crushed rock").

Anette Madsen
Director General

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The Björkdal mine in Västerbotten is one of northern Europe's largest mines for extracting gold. Photo: Carolina Liljenstolpe/SGU.

The Swedish mining industry

Sweden's mineral resources and mineral reserves mostly occur in the three main ore districts of Norrbotten and Skelleftefältet, both in northern Sweden, and Bergslagen in south-central Sweden. In addition to and outside of these areas, there are deposits in northern Sweden and in the provinces of Småland and Dalsland.

In 2025, there were 13 operating metal mines in Sweden (Fig. 1). In addition to those situated at mines, statistics on the number of operating facilities include the Svartliden and the Boliden concentrators (Table 2). No mining currently takes place at Svartliden; operations are confined to enrichment of gold ore concentrate from Finland and ore from the Fäbodtjärn deposit.

Ore production in Sweden has risen markedly in recent decades (Fig. 2). The increase is due to improved efficiency and higher volumes produced at all mines. The increased quantity of non-ferrous ore in the early 2010s can be ascribed to Boliden's Aitik mine. Ore production in 2025 totalled just under 80 million tonnes, which was in line with the previous year (Table 1).

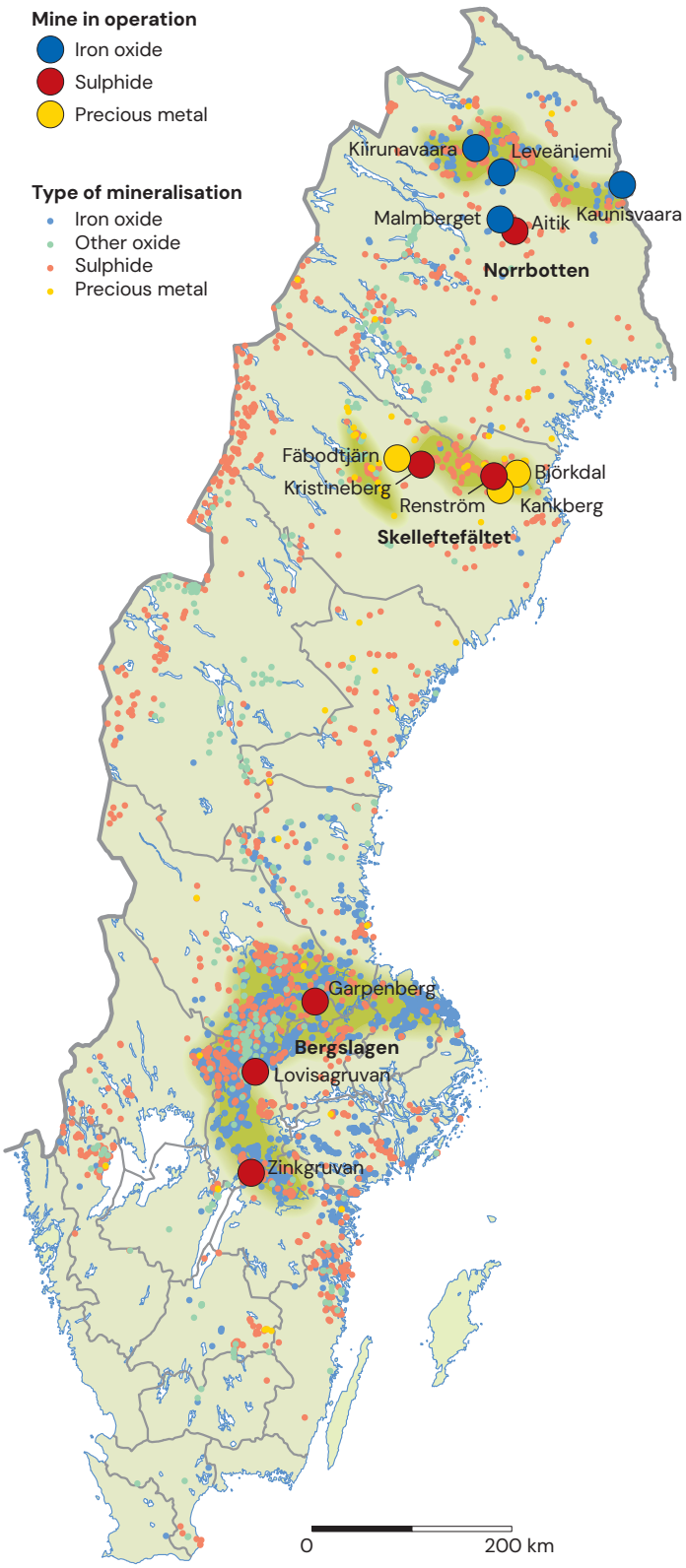


Figure 1. Sweden's mines and mineralisations, 2025.

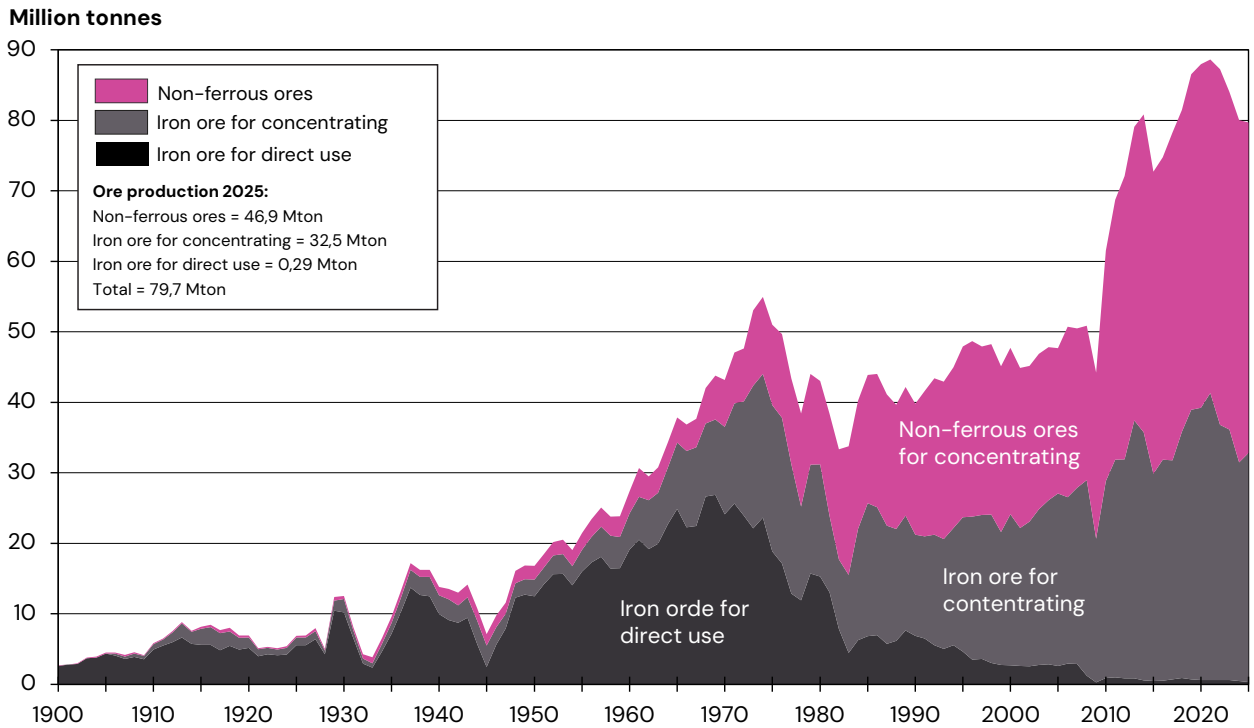


Figure 2. Production of ore in Sweden, 1900–2025.

Table 1. Production or iron ore (sorted) and non-ferrous ores in Sweden, 1955–2025. Source: SGU survey

Year	Iron ore (sorted) 1,000 tonnes			Non-ferrous ores 1,000 tonnes			Iron ore and non-ferrous ores in total
	For direct use	For concentrating	Total	For direct use	For concentrating	Total	
1955	15 999	3 093	19 092	12	2 341	2 353	21 445
1956	17 264	3 605	20 869	32	2 504	2 536	23 405
1957	18 092	4 258	22 350	17	2 693	2 710	25 060
1958	16 397	4 654	21 051	6	2 702	2 708	23 759
1959	16 439	4 447	20 886	10	2 920	2 930	23 816
1960	19 100	5 137	24 237	9	3 135	3 144	27 381
1961	20 517	6 049	26 566	17	4 068	4 085	30 651
1962	19 164	6 950	26 114	3	3 377	3 380	29 494
1963	19 922	7 210	27 132	7	3 612	3 619	30 751
1964	22 685	8 036	30 721	6	3 554	3 560	34 281
1965	24 876	9 417	34 293	26	3 533	3 559	37 852
1966	22 243	10 862	33 105	22	3 738	3 760	36 865
1967	22 450	11 170	33 620	19	4 000	4 019	37 639
1968	26 632	10 368	37 000	12	5 009	5 021	42 021
1969	26 883	10 657	37 540	9	6 207	6 216	43 756
1970	24 092	12 410	36 502	0	6 679	6 679	43 181
1971	25 649	14 192	39 841	0	7 236	7 236	47 077
1972	23 917	16 189	40 106	0	7 500	7 500	47 606
1973	22 106	20 234	42 340	0	10 695	10 695	53 035
1974	23 643	20 394	44 037	0	10 910	10 910	54 947
1975	18 847	20 732	39 579	0	11 407	11 407	50 986

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Iron ore (sorted) 1,000 tonnes			Non-ferrous ores 1,000 tonnes			Iron ore and non-ferrous ores in total
	For direct use	For concentrating	Total	For direct use	For concentrating	Total	
1976	17 126	20 685	37 811	0	11 854	11 854	49 665
1977	12 845	18 325	31 170	0	12 159	12 159	43 329
1978	11 886	13 336	25 222	0	13 189	13 189	38 411
1979	15 696	15 431	31 127	0	12 891	12 891	44 018
1980	15 296	15 889	31 185	0	11 819	11 819	43 004
1981	13 061	10 807	23 868	0	14 514	14 514	38 382
1982	7 835	9 878	17 713	0	15 617	15 617	33 330
1983	4 455	11 065	15 520	0	18 236	18 236	33 756
1984	6 267	15 735	22 002	0	18 237	18 237	40 239
1985	6 821	18 872	25 693	0	18 181	18 181	43 874
1986	6 977	18 137	25 114	0	18 899	18 899	44 013
1987	5 706	16 767	22 473	0	18 634	18 634	41 107
1988	6 170	15 872	22 042	0	17 599	17 599	39 641
1989	7 607	16 300	23 907	0	18 259	18 259	42 166
1990	6 879	14 343	21 222	0	18 566	18 566	39 788
1991	6 492	14 469	20 961	0	20 634	20 634	41 595
1992	5 559	15 675	21 234	0	22 164	22 164	43 398
1993	4 998	15 607	20 605	0	22 333	22 333	42 938
1994	5 540	16 609	22 149	0	22 801	22 801	44 950
1995	4 624	19 058	23 682	0	24 226	24 226	47 908
1996	3 493	20 273	23 766	0	24 917	24 917	48 683
1997	3 577	20 441	24 018	0	23 895	23 895	47 913
1998	3 017	21 034	24 052	0	24 182	24 182	48 234
1999	2 755	18 832	21 587	0	23 526	23 526	45 112
2000	2 687	21 437	24 124	0	23 608	23 608	47 732
2001	2 592	19 575	22 167	0	22 695	22 695	44 862
2002	2 527	20 530	23 057	0	22 099	22 099	45 156
2003	2 730	22 116	24 846	0	22 043	22 043	46 889
2004	2 833	23 290	26 123	0	21 707	21 707	47 830
2005	2 576	24 502	27 078	0	20 609	20 609	47 687
2006	2 907	23 622	26 529	0	24 162	24 162	50 691
2007	2 864	24 988	27 852	0	22 614	22 614	50 466
2008	1 234	27 713	28 947	0	21 897	21 897	50 844
2009	257	20 389	20 646	0	23 576	23 576	44 222
2010	880	27 917	28 797	0	32 721	32 719	61 516
2011	991	29 849	30 840	0	36 707	36 877	67 717
2012	822	31 376	32 198	0	40 176	40 176	72 374
2013	843	36 568	37 411	0	41 675	41 675	79 086
2014	570	35 189	35 759	0	45 077	45 077	80 836
2015	470	29 391	29 861	0	42 873	42 873	72 734
2016	500	31 343	31 843	0	42 890	42 890	74 733
2017	687	31 076	31 763	0	46 501	46 501	78 264
2018	898	34 876	35 774	0	45 650	45 650	81 424
2019	678	38 235	38 913	0	47 641	47 641	86 554
2020	609	38 619	39 228	0	48 721	48 721	87 949
2021	595	40 718	41 313	0	47 303	47303	88 616
2022	565	36 192	36 757	0	50 474	50 474	87 231
2023	608	35 522	36 130	0	47 888	47 888	84 018
2024	444	31 037	31 481	0	48 568	48 568	80 049
2025	**292**	**32 518**	**32 810**	**0**	**46 855**	**46 855**	**79 665**

NUMBER OF MINES 1900–2025

In the early 20th century, there were between 100 and 200 operating mines and ore fields in Sweden, and by the end of World War I, there were up to 260 mines (Fig. 3). However, it must be considered that there are discrepancies between early statistical reporting and the reports published from the 1930s onwards. The main difference is that production was originally reported for every individual mine within an ore field, whereas later figures refer to entire ore fields. For example, production from 12 separate mines in the Dannemora field was reported during the period 1910–1920 but since 1940 the statistics have been aggregated as "Dannemora".

Mining are often long-term operations; eight of the thirteen mines currently operating are more than fifty years old (Fig. 4).

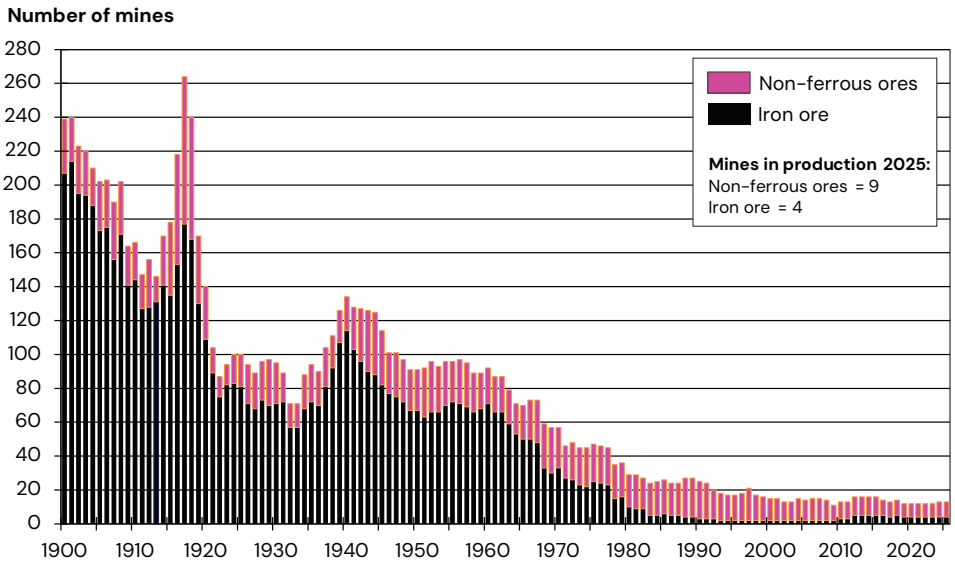


Figure 3. Number of mines in operation in Sweden, 1900–2025.

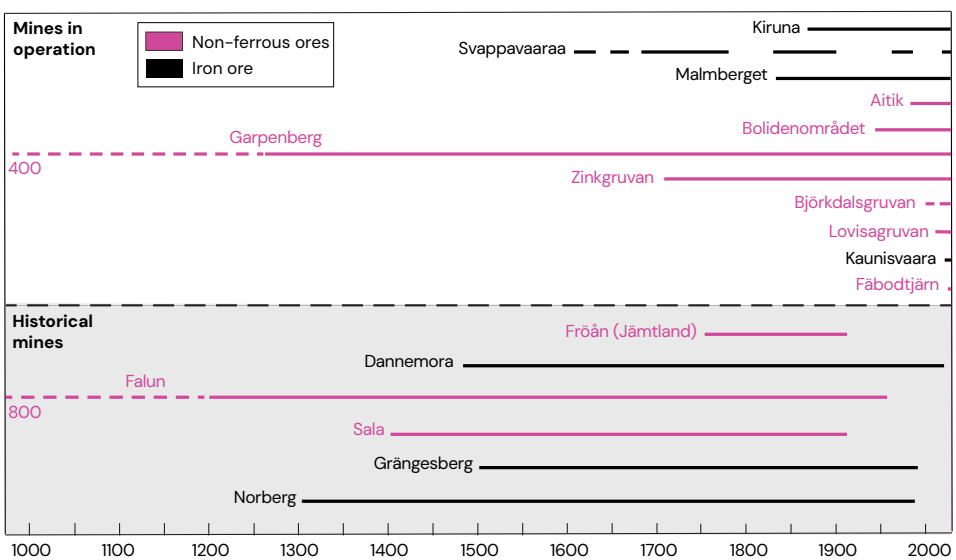


Figure 4. The upper part of the diagram presents the age and production periods of currently operating mines in Sweden, while the lower part presents the same information for some major historical mines. Several of these date back to the Middle Ages. Dark grey indicates iron ore mines, and pink indicates non-ferrous ore mines.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

The employment data presented in this section have been obtained from an annual survey to active companies within the Swedish mining industry. Reported employment in the mines during 2025 amounted to 8,979 persons (Fig. 5). The corresponding figure for 2024 was 8,847 persons. Figure 5 also presents data from Statistics Sweden (SCB) on the number of people employed in the mining and minerals industry which may provide a complementary perspective. According to SCB, there were 10,934 persons employed in the mining and mineral industry in 2025.

The figures regarding the number of employees should be interpreted with some caution, as there are variations between years in how contractor personnel are included in the reporting for different mines. The figures should therefore be regarded as a compilation of the information submitted to Geological Survey of Sweden, rather than as fully standardised employment statistics.

The iron ore mines had slightly more employees, while the non-ferrous mines accounted for a larger number of workplaces (Table 2). The highest number of employees was found in the provinces of Norrbotten and Västerbotten, these areas also host most of the facilities (Table 3).

Female workers employed by mining companies were estimated at 2,470 in 2025 (Table 4). The proportion of women in the mining industry is slightly higher than for manufacturing sector. In 2025 it is estimated that 28 per cent of all employees in the mining industry were women, compared to 26 per cent in manufacturing industry (Fig. 6).

Work-related accidents and sick leave rates

Statistics from the Swedish Work Environment Authority show that, in absolute terms, the number of accidents at work in the mining sector leading to absence and work-related illness has remained relatively stable, at about 100, over the past five years (Fig. 7). In 2025 the frequency of accidents at work per 1,000 employees was 10 for men and 9 for women.

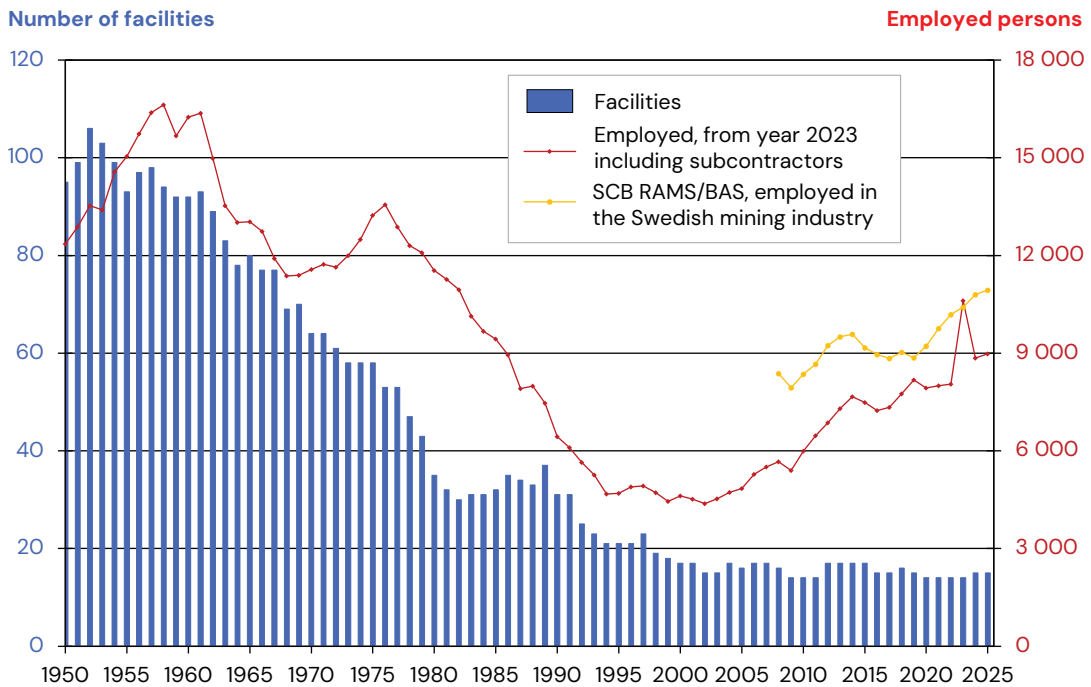


Figure 5. Number of operating facilities and people working in the mining industry, 1950–2025.

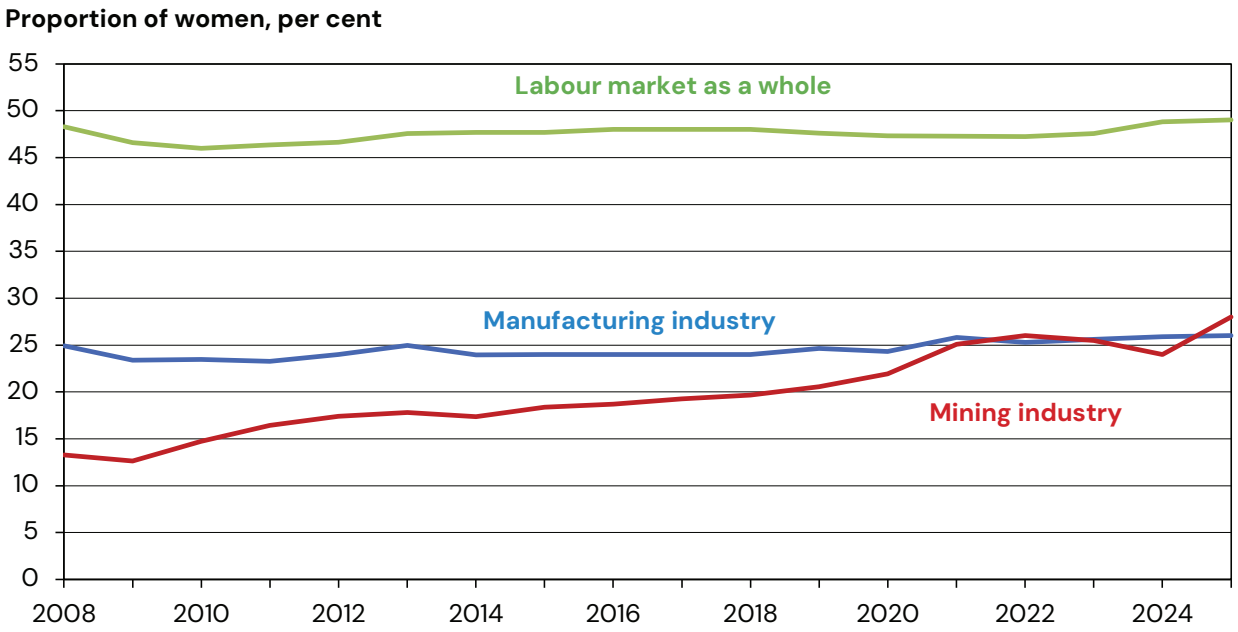


Figure 6. Proportion of women in the mining industry, manufacturing industry and the labour market as a whole, 2008–2025.

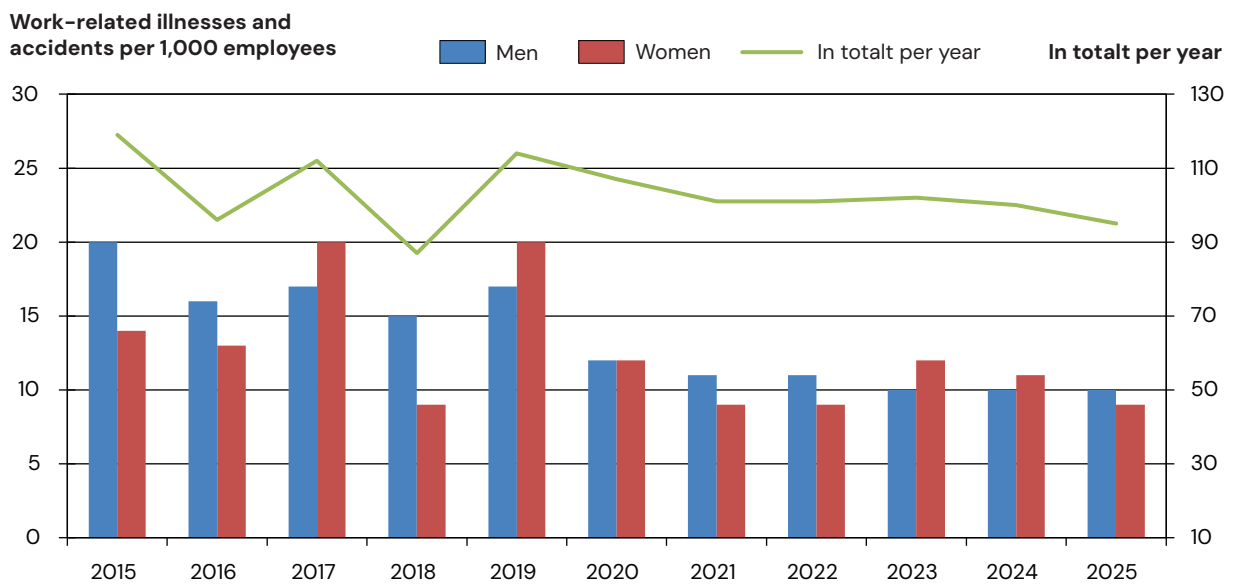


Figure 7. Number of work-related illness and accident with resulting sick-leave at Swedish mines, 2015–2025. Number per 1,000 employees by gender and total. Source: Swedish Work Environment Authority (statistics are continuously updated).

Table 2. Number of operating facilities and people working in the mining industry, 1950–2025*. Source: SGU survey

	Iron ore mines		Non-ferrous ore mines		Total	
Year	Facilities	Employed	Facilities	Employed	Facilities	Employed
1950	68	9 302	27	3 051	95	12 353
1951	68	9 888	31	2 983	99	12 871
1952	72	10 435	34	3 096	106	13 531
1953	72	10 194	31	3 206	103	13 400
1954	69	10 891	30	3 672	99	14 563
1955	66	11 357	27	3 686	93	15 043
1956	68	11 993	29	3 740	97	15 733
1957	69	12 782	29	3 606	98	16 388
1958	68	13 246	26	3 375	94	16 621
1959	68	12 478	24	3 198	92	15 676
1960	68	12 906	24	3 346	92	16 252
1961	69	13 003	24	3 365	93	16 368
1962	65	11 770	24	3 215	89	14 985
1963	59	10 715	24	2 813	83	13 528
1964	57	10 306	21	2 704	78	13 010
1965	57	10 248	23	2 787	80	13 035
1966	53	9 903	24	2 839	77	12 742
1967	50	9 084	27	2 819	77	11 903
1968	39	8 410	30	2 966	69	11 376
1969	40	8 354	30	3 038	70	11 392
1970	36	8 382	28	3 183	64	11 565
1971	36	8 604	28	3 128	64	11 732
1972	35	8 386	26	3 256	61	11 642
1973	33	8 588	25	3 412	58	12 000
1974	32	8 954	26	3 538	58	12 492
1975	32	9 378	26	3 849	58	13 227
1976	30	9 564	23	3 999	53	13 563
1977	30	8 996	23	3 884	53	12 880
1978	24	8 625	23	3 673	47	12 298
1979	21	8 235	22	3 852	43	12 087
1980	15	7 594	20	3 950	35	11 544
1981	12	7 094	20	4 171	32	11 265
1982	10	6 512	20	4 431	30	10 943
1983	8	5 492	23	4 642	31	10 134
1984	7	4 683	24	4 988	31	9 671
1985	8	4 574	24	4 857	32	9 431
1986	7	4 368	28	4 578	35	8 946
1987	7	3 951	27	3 954	34	7 905
1988	7	4 129	26	3 857	33	7 986
1989	7	3 855	30	3 605	37	7 460
1990	5	3 143	26	3 294	31	6 437
1991	5	2 943	26	3 155	31	6 098
1992	5	2 949	20	2 695	25	5 644
1993	4	2 761	19	2 496	23	5 257
1994	4	2 604	17	2 068	21	4 672
1995	4	2 546	17	2 132	21	4 678
1996	3	2 744	18	2 109	21	4 853
1997	3	2 648	20	2 215	23	4 863
1998	3	2 529	16	2 108	19	4 637
1999	3	2 336	15	2 012	18	4 348

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Iron ore mines		Non-ferrous ore mines		Total	
	Facilities	Employed	Facilities	Employed	Facilities	Employed
2000	3	2 574	14	1 872	17	4 446
2001	3	2 560	14	1 725	17	4 285
2002	3	2 489	12	1 599	15	4 088
2003	3	2 502	12	1 664	15	4 166
2004	3	2 515	14	1 787	17	4 302
2005	3	2 615	13	1 739	16	4 354
2006	3	2 752	14	1 975	17	4 727
2007	3	2 865	14	2 026	17	4 891
2008	3	3 058	13	1 927	16	4 985
2009	3	2 800	11	1 856	14	4 656
2010	3	2 998	11	2 182	14	5 180
2011	3	3 166	11	2 427	14	5 593
2012	5	3 522	12	2 400	17	5 922
2013	5	3 874	12	2 421	17	6 295
2014	5	3 830	12	2 828	17	6 658
2015	5	3 374	12	3 502	17	6 876
2016	4	3 206	11	3 478	15	6 684
2017	4	3 159	11	3 537	15	6 696
2018	5	3 374	11	3 622	16	6 996
2019	4	3 494	10	3 830	15	7 324
2020	4	3 620	10	3 714	14	7 334
2021	4	3 546	10	3 841	14	7 387
2022	4	3 973	10	3 800	14	7 773
2023	4	6 119	10	4 491	14	10 610
2024	4	5 088	11	3 759	15	8 847
2025	**4**	**4 871**	**11**	**4 108**	**15**	**8 979**

*As of 2023, SGU's survey has been revised to also request information regarding the number of sub-contractors.

Table 3. Number of employed persons by county and sector in the mining industry 2025. Source: SGU survey.

County	Number of facilities 2024	Employed		Iron ore mines	Non-ferrous ore mines
		2024	2025		
Örebro	2	576	597		597
Dalarna	1	698	507		507
Västerbotten	7	1 045	1 111		1 111
Norrbotten	5	6 528	6 764	4 871	1 893
Whole Sweden 2025	**15**		**8 979**		**4 108**
Whole Sweden 2024	15	8 847			

Table 4. Number of female workers in the mining industry, 2008–2025*. Source: SGU survey

Year	Women	Total	Proportion (%)
2008	662	4 985	13
2009	589	4 656	13
2010	764	5 180	15
2011	920	5 593	16
2012	1 031	5 922	17
2013	1 120	6 295	18
2014	1 328	7 658	17
2015	1 372	7 476	18
2016	1 353	7 234	19
2017	1 416	7 346	19
2018	1 524	7 746	20
2019	1 681	8 174	21
2020	1 738	7 934	22
2021	2 005	7 999	25
2022	2 092	8 045	26
2023	2 719	10 610	26
2024	2 088	8 648	24
2025	**2 470**	**8 979**	**28**

*As of 2023, SGU's survey has been revised to also request information regarding the number of sub-contractors.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF MINERAL ORE AND METAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTS

For 2025 Sweden's exports of mineral ores and products made from them exceed imports, in both quantity and value. Ores and concentrates, mainly iron ore, accounts for the largest share of Swedish mineral exports in terms of quantity. These were followed by construction minerals, industrial minerals, iron and steel products and scrap and waste products. Other metal products, iron and steel products and ores and concentrates had the highest export values.

Imported volumes amounted to approximately one-third of export volumes. Imports mainly consisted of industrial minerals, iron and steel products, energy minerals and construction minerals. Iron and steel products and other metal products have the highest import value.

Figure 8 shows exports and imports of mineral raw materials and finished mineral products, such as metals, for the years 2021 to 2025. In the diagram, construction minerals consist of import and export of minerals used in the construction industry. Energy minerals include carbon, peat and similar minerals. Other metal products include metal raw materials for industry; finished metal products such as nails are not included because finished products are farther down the processing chain.

The total export value for 2025 was approximately 4 per cent higher than in 2024, while exported volumes increased by 11 per cent. In terms of volume, exports of ores and concentrates recovered and were at a level like that of 2023, with the largest share of the recovery coming from iron ore exports. Despite higher volumes, the value of ore exports declined due to depressed iron ore prices, while slightly lower export volumes of base metals could not be offset by rising prices for copper, zinc, and precious metals. Total import volumes increased by 2 per cent compared with the previous year, while the value of imports decreased by 2 per cent.

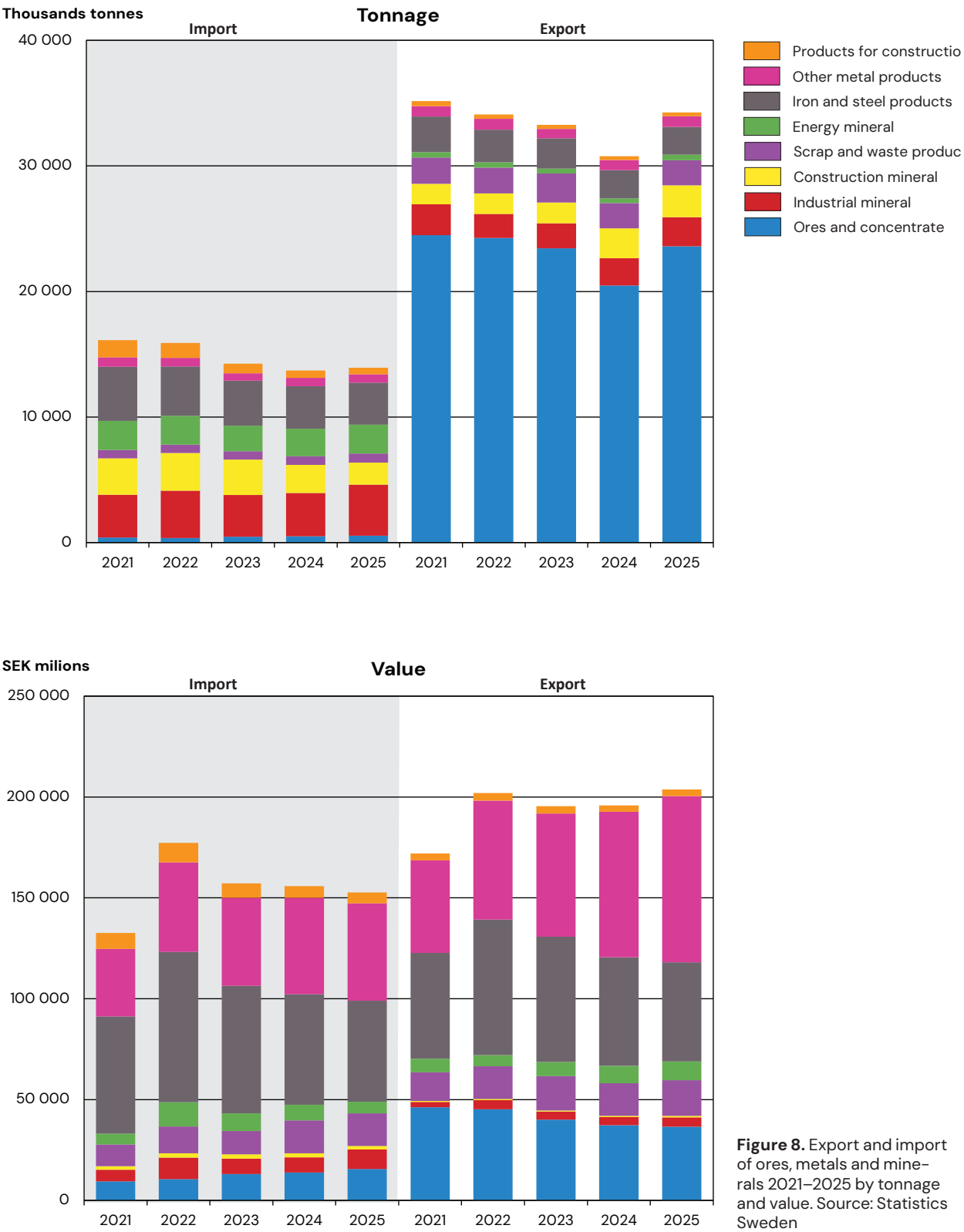


Figure 8. Export and import of ores, metals and minerals 2021–2025 by tonnage and value. Source: Statistics Sweden

Electric drilling rigs at Boliden's Kevitsa mine in northern Finland. Photo: Boliden.

International overview

Mines in Sweden currently produce iron ore, base metals and certain precious metals. Compared with the rest of the EU27, Sweden is a relatively large producer of iron ore, as well as lead and zinc. However, in global terms Sweden is a minor producer, both of iron ore and base metals (Fig. 9). Figure 10 shows an international overview, showing Sweden's production of iron ore in a global perspective. The statistics in this section are sourced from the SGU survey, S&P Capital IQ, International Copper Study Group (ICSG), International Lead & Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

GLOBAL PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE

On the global market, Sweden is a relatively small producer of iron ore products (iron ore, concentrates and pellets), accounting for approximately 1 per cent of world production. Within the EU27, Sweden accounts for around 90 per cent of production (Fig. 9). Sweden's

production of finished iron ore products, from LKAB and Kaunis Iron AB, amounted to 27.5 million tonnes in 2025. In the previous year, production of finished iron ore products in Sweden was 24.4 million tonnes (see also Table 7 in the Iron Ore section).

Statistical data on global iron ore production for 2025 was not yet available in May 2026, and therefore only data from the previous year are presented here. According to estimates by S&P Capital IQ, global production of iron ore products in 2024 amounted to 2,484 million tonnes (million tonnes), an increase of just over 2 per cent compared with 2023.

Figure 10 shows that Australia and Brazil were the two largest producers of iron ore products in the world in 2024. Production was estimated at 968 million tonnes and 507 million tonnes, respectively, together accounting for approximately 65 per cent of global production. These countries were followed by China at 175 million tonnes, India at 133 million tonnes, and Russia at 118 million tonnes of iron ore (converted to an international standard of approximately 60 per cent iron content).

Among the 40 largest iron ore projects in the world, 14 are in Australia, operated by eight different companies. Iron ore mines in Australia are concentrated in the western parts of the country. In Brazil, mining operations are largely located in the southeastern regions. However, Brazil's largest mining operations, Serra Norte and Serra Sul, operated by Vale, are in the northern state of Pará. The iron-rich Kursk region is the centre of many mining operations in Russia.

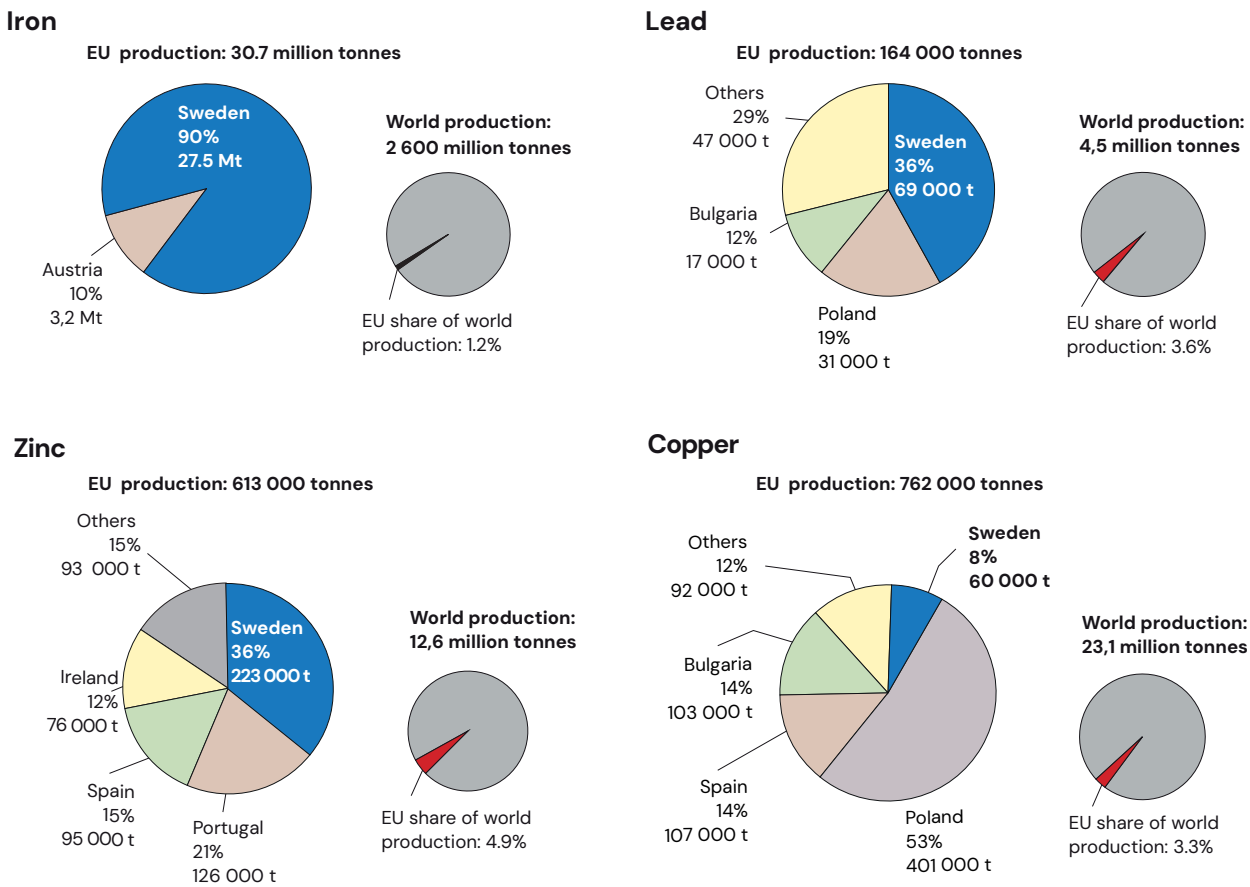


Figure 9. Sweden's mining production 2025 in relation to the EU and the rest of the world

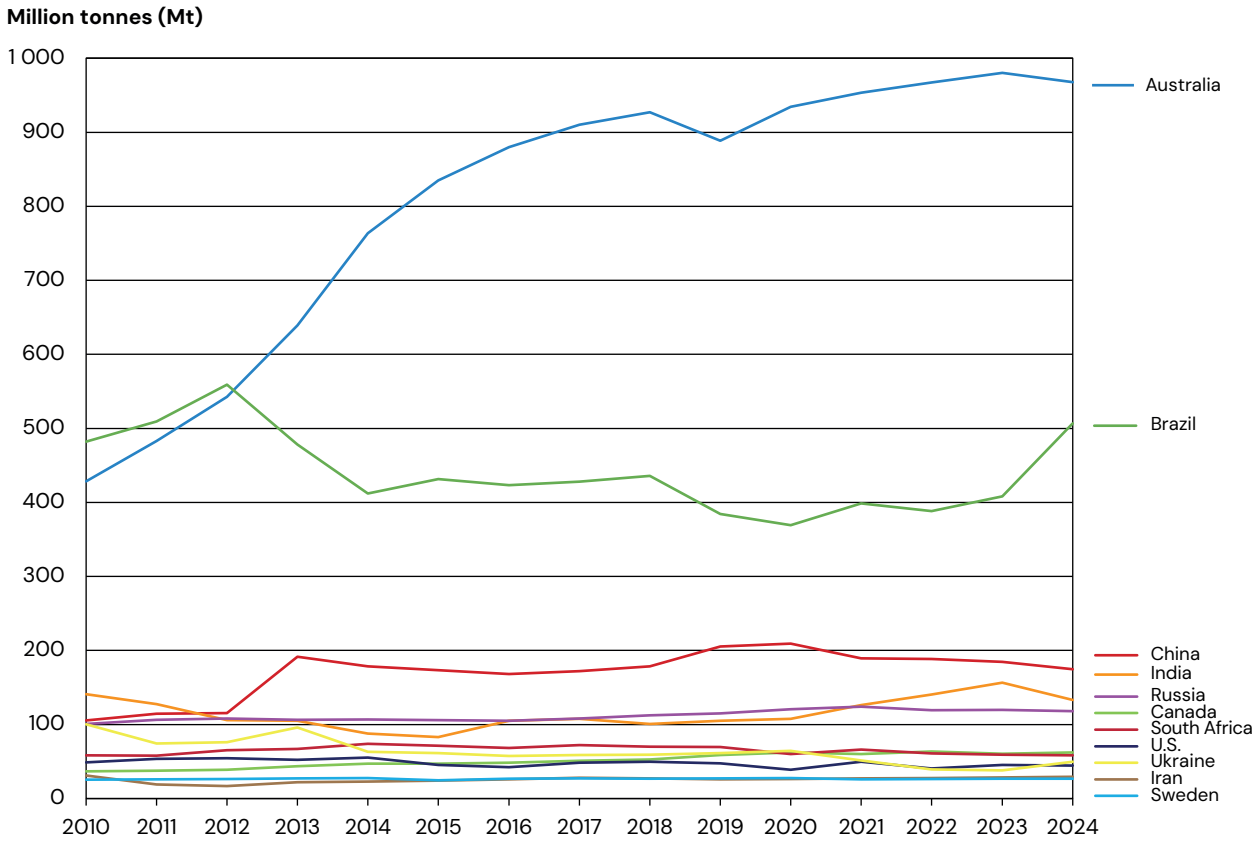


Figure 10. Global iron ore production, 2010–2024. (As of May 2026, international statistics are available only up to 2024.)
Source: S&P Capital IQ

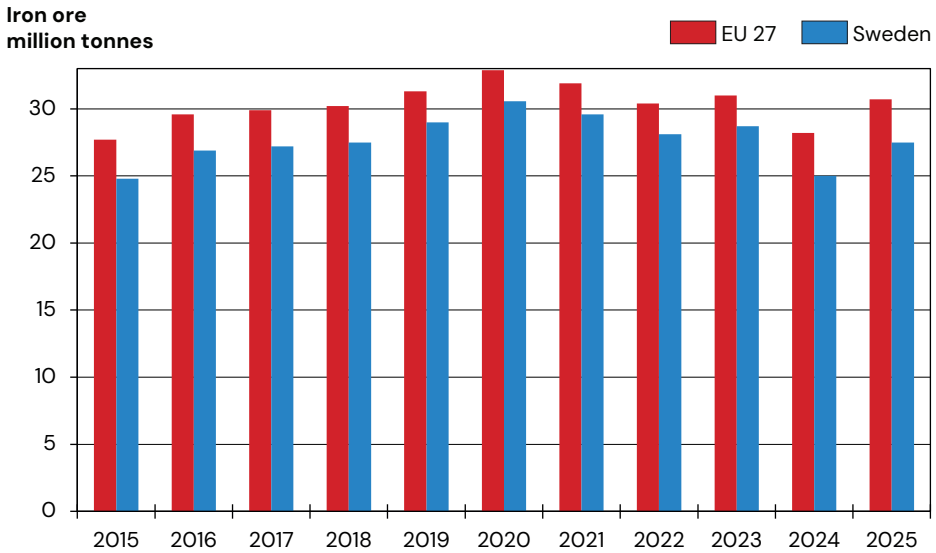


Figure 11. Sweden's share of total EU iron ore production, 2015–2025.

Figure 12. The 40 largest iron ore projects in the world, 2024. (As of May 2026, international statistics are available only up to 2024.) Source: S&P Capital IQ

GLOBAL PRODUCTION OF BASE METALS

Copper

Global copper production has risen continuously over the past years. According to ICSG, total production of copper from mines throughout the world was 23.1 million tonnes in 2025.

Chile is the world's largest copper producer, accounting for 23 per cent of global copper mine production in 2025. Other major producers include Peru, China and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The mines in Sweden account for a small share of global copper production just over 0.3 per cent but represent around 8 per cent of production within EU27 (Fig. 13).

Lead

Most lead is mined in China (43 per cent). Australia is also a major producer, accounting for 9 per cent of global production. According to ILZSG, total production of lead from mines throughout the world was just under 4.6 million tonnes in 2025. Sweden produced approximately 69,000 tonnes of lead in 2025, accounting for 42 per cent of EU27 production. (Fig. 14).

Among base metals, lead has one of the highest recycling rates. Recycling is made easier by the fact that virtually all lead is used in a single product – lead-acid batteries, which are easy to collect and recycle.

Zinc

According to ILZSG, total production of zinc from mines around the world was just under 12.6 million tonnes in 2025.

China is the world's largest producer of zinc, accounting for 32 per cent of global production. Other major producers are Peru and Australia, with 12 and 9 per cent of global production, respectively.

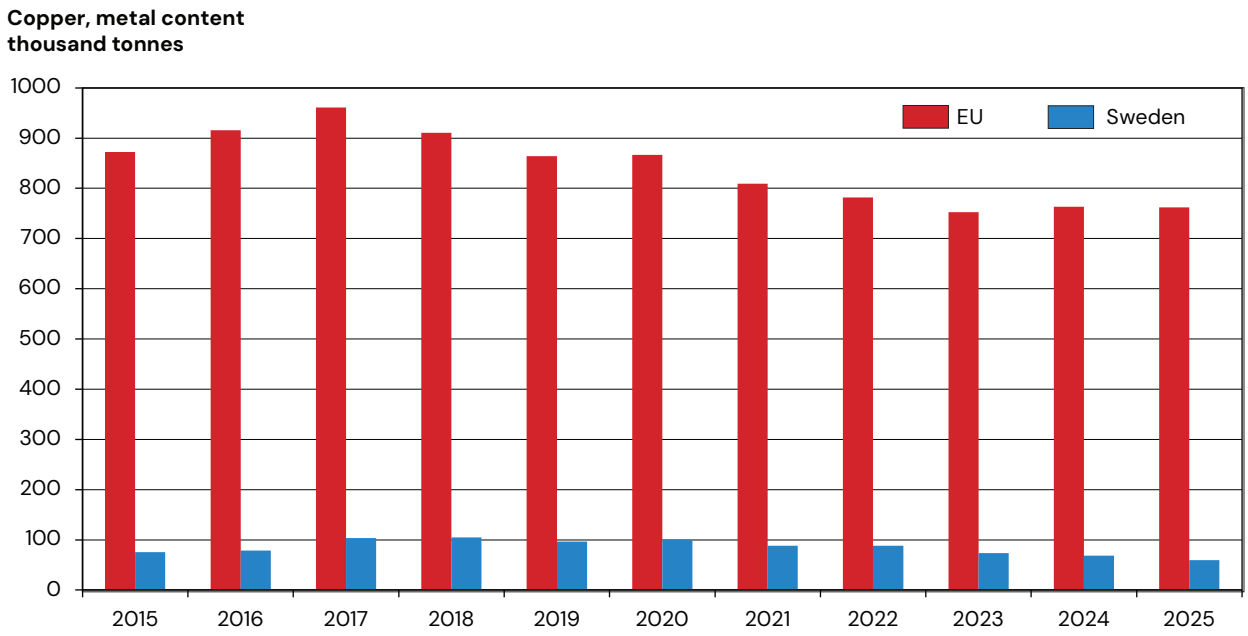


Figure 13. Sweden's share of total mining production of copper in the EU, 2015–2025.

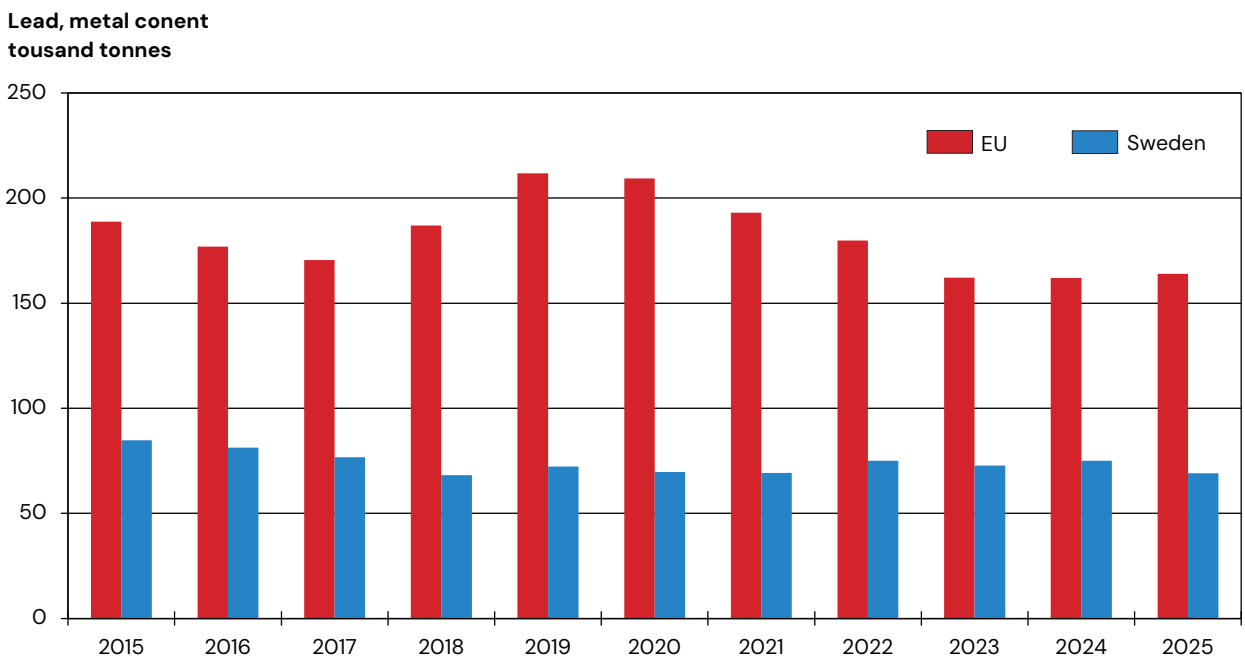


Figure 14. Sweden's share of total mining production of lead in the EU, 2015–2025.

As shown in Figure 15, Swedish mines produced approximately 223,000 tonnes of zinc in 2025, representing a decrease compared with 2024. At the same time, total EU27 zinc production increased, which caused Sweden's share of EU27 production to fall from 45 per cent in 2024 to 36 per cent in 2025. Sweden's relatively high share in 2024 was due to a prolonged production shutdown at the Tara mine in Ireland, which resumed operations at the end of 2024.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

Gold

In 2025, approximately 3,300 tonnes of gold were mined worldwide according to USGS. Gold is mined in all continents except Antarctica. China, Russia and Australia are the largest producers, accounting for 12, 9 and 8 per cent of global production, respectively. Other major producers are the US and Canada. Sweden produced about 7 tonnes of gold in 2025, representing about 0.002 per cent of global production (Fig. 16).

Silver

Global silver production was 26,000 tonnes in 2025. The leading silver producer was Mexico, accounting for 24 per cent of global production. China and Peru followed with 14 and 13 per cent, respectively. In Sweden, silver is mined in Zinkgruvan, as well as in Boliden's mines at Aitik, the Boliden area and Garpenberg. In total, Sweden produced approximately 436 tonnes of silver in 2025, representing around 1.7 per cent of global production (Fig. 16).

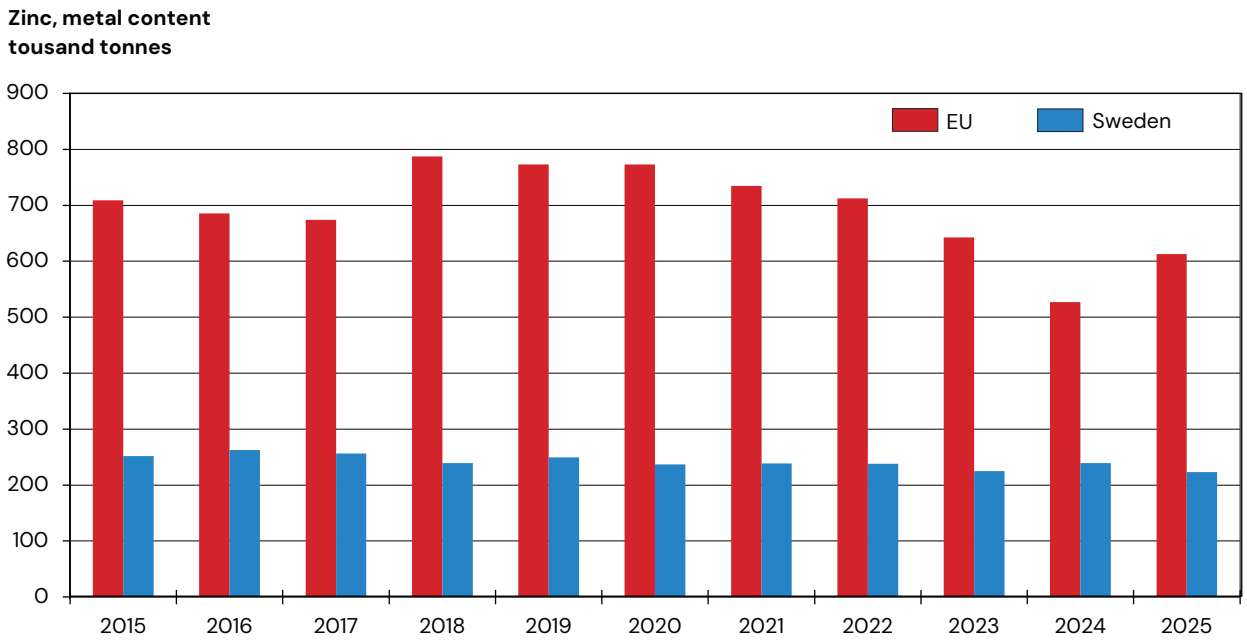
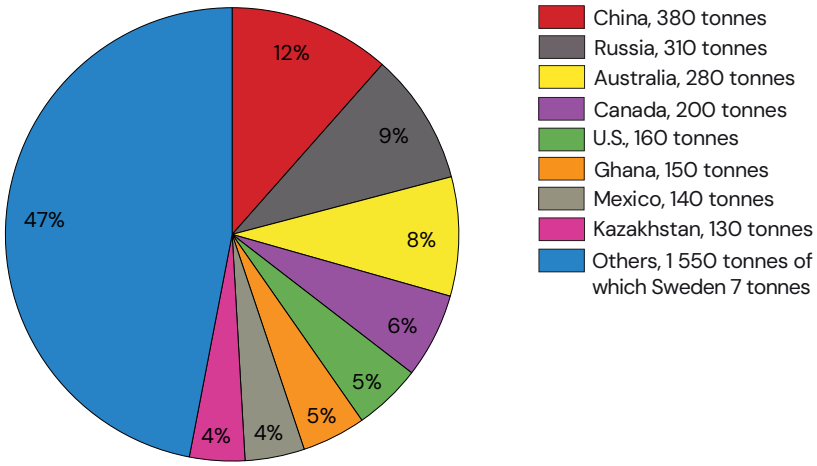


Figure 15. Sweden's share of total mining production of zinc in the EU, 2015–2025.

Gold (tonnes)



Silver (tonnes)

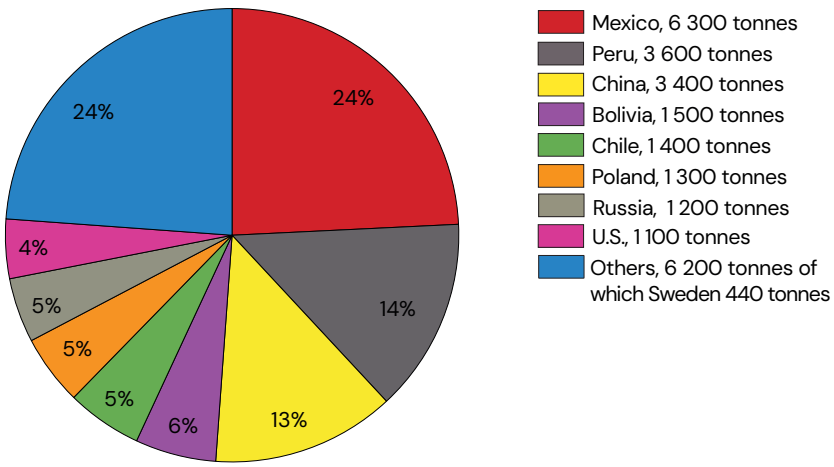


Figure 16. Global mining production of gold and silver, 2025.

Sweden's production of finished iron ore products, from LKAB and Kaunis Iron AB, amounted to 27.5 million tons in 2025. Photo: Carolina Liljenstolpe/SGU.

Production of iron ore

At the beginning of each year, SGU sends out a questionnaire to companies operating in the Swedish metal mining industry. The survey includes questions about production volumes and employment. The sections below on LKAB and Kaunisvaara Iron AB present results from the SGU survey for iron ore mines in production in 2025. The results are summarised in Tables 5–10. Other information has been obtained from the companies' annual reports or websites.

LKAB

LKAB's iron ore mines are located in the environs of Malmberget, Kiruna and Leveäniemi (in Svappavaara). Most of the iron ore extracted is high-quality magnetite. The magnetic property facilitates concentration and requires less energy for pellet production. After concentration, the iron content exceeds 70 per cent, making the product highly sought after on the market.

According to SGU's survey, LKAB's production of iron ore products in 2025 totalled about 25.7 million tonnes, an increase of about 3.1 million tonnes (12 per cent) compared with 2024 when there was an extensive operational stoppages in LKAB's pellet production.

Kiirunavaara Mine

When industrial scale ore mining started at Kiruna in the early 1900s the ore was mined in open-pit mines, but since the early 1960s the ore has been mined underground. The iron ore is refined after sorting above ground in three processing and pelletising plants.

According to data from SGU's annual questionnaire survey for 2025, approximately 23.2 million tonnes of waste rock and ore were extracted from the mine. After sorting and processing, about 0.3 million tonnes of lump ore and 14.4 million tonnes of refined ore for beneficiation were obtained. The feed to the concentrator plants contained 63.5 per cent iron and 0.27 per cent phosphorus. The output concentrate of the processing contained 71.3 per cent iron and 0.02 per cent phosphorus. Kiruna mainly produces blast furnace and direct reduction pellets (DR pellets).

Leveäniemi Mine

Leveäniemi is located south of the town of Svappavaara. Mining takes place in the Leveäniemi open-pit, adjacent to the concentrator on the site. According to SGU's questionnaire survey, 15.4 million tonnes of waste rock and ore were mined in 2025, and after processing, 4.4 million tonnes of ore for beneficiation were obtained. The feed to the concentrator plant contained 58.9 per cent iron and a 0.44 per cent phosphorus. The resulting concentrate contained 71.2 per cent iron and 0.01 per cent phosphorus.

The Svappavaara operation primarily produces blast furnace pellets and direct reduction pellets (DR pellets). Leveäniemi also supplied 1.1 million tonnes of ore for beneficiation to the Malmberget concentrator plant, with an iron content of 59.3 per cent and a phosphorus content of 0.46 per cent.

Malmberget Mine

At Malmberget, iron ore is mined underground. After sorting, it is processed above ground in a concentrator and two pelletising plants. According to SGU's survey, 16.2 million tonnes of waste rock and ore were extracted in 2025. After sorting, 9.5 million tonnes of ore for beneficiation were obtained. The feed to the concentrator plant contained between 61.1 per cent iron and 0.29 per cent phosphorus. Most of the resulting concentrate contained 70.8–71.3 per cent iron and 0.007–0.03 per cent phosphorus. In addition to blast furnace pellets, Malmberget also produces fines and smaller volumes of specialty products.

Table 5. Extraction from iron ore mines in 2025. Source: SGU survey

County *Municipality* Mining company	**Name of the mine**	**Waste rock and ore**			**Average content of**		**Enrichment ore obtained after sorting, total (tonnes)**	**Lump ore and limonite ore for direct sale, total (tonnes)**
		Under-ground (tonnes)	**Open-pit (tonnes)**	**Total (tonnes)**	**Iron (%)**	**Phosphorus (%)**		
Norrbotten county								
Gällivare								
LKAB	Malmberget	16 169 000		16 169 000	39,30	0,47	9 540 000	
Kiruna								
LKAB	Kiirunavaara	23 244 270		23 244 270	43,5	0,20	14 424 391	291 758
Svappavaara								
LKAB	Leveäniemi		15 378 467	15 378 467	38,4	0,56	4 389 114	
Pajala								
Kaunis Iron AB	Kaunisvaara		18 335 558	18 335 558	22,36*		4 164 507	
Total 2025		**39 413 270**	**33 714 025**	**73 127 295**			**32 518 012**	**291 758**
Total 2024		38 651 685	37 559 918	76 211 603			31 037 115	444 110

* After sorting

Table 6. Extraction of ore and waste rock at iron ores mines, 1984–2025. Source: SGU survey

Year	Total quantity of mined ore and waste rock	Waste rock		Enrichment ore		Lump ore and fines for direct use	
	1000 tonnes	1000 tonnes	% of total quantity	1000 tonnes	% of total quantity	1000 tonnes	% of total quantity
1984	27 276	5 359	19	15 708	58	6 868	23.0
1985	32 247	6 555	20	18 871	59	6 821	21.0
1986	32 795	9 250	28	16 568	51	6 977	21.0
1987	30 335	7 861	26	16 768	55	5 706	19.0
1988	30 363	8 321	28	15 872	52	6 170	20.0
1989	31 958	8 051	25	16 300	51	7 607	24.0
1990	28 375	7 153	25	14 343	51	6 879	24.0
1991	28 693	7 731	27	14 469	50	6 493	23.0
1992	29 430	8 196	28	15 675	53	5 559	19.0
1993	29 129	8 524	29	15 607	54	4 998	17.0
1994	32 352	10 203	31	16 609	51	5 540	17.0
1995	33 460	9 778	29	19 058	57	4 624	14.0
1996	33 605	9 839	29	20 273	60	3 493	10.0
1997	33 488	9 470	28	20 441	61	3 577	10.7
1998	34 894	10 842	31	21 034	60	3 017	8.7
1999	32 512	10 925	34	18 832	58	2 755	8.5
2000	34 629	10 505	30	21 437	62	2 687	7.8
2001	34 020	11 853	35	19 575	58	2 592	7.6
2002	32 136	9 079	28	20 530	64	2 527	7.9
2003	34 906	10 060	29	22 116	63	2 730	7.8
2004	35 988	9 841	29	23 314	65	2 833	7.9
2005	37 465	10 387	28	24 502	65	2 576	6.9
2006	40 692	14 163	35	23 622	58	2 907	7.1
2007	41 420	13 568	33	24 988	60	2 864	6.9
2008	43 487	14 540	33	27 713	64	1 234	2.8
2009	30 420	9 774	32	20 389	67	257	0.8
2010	43 846	14 170	32	28 797	66	880	2.0
2011	45 325	14 485	32	29 849	66	991	2.2
2012	46 894	16 622	33	30 272	65	822	1.8
2013	53 044	15 633	29	36 568	69	843	1.6
2014	54 417	17 518	32	34 002	62	570	1.0
2015	49 506	19 645	40	29 391	59	470	0.9
2016	52 587	20 744	39	31 343	60	500	1.0
2017	52 405	20 641	39	31 077	59	687	1.3
2018	57 574	21 800	38	34 876	61	898	1.6
2019	58 418	19 505	33	38 235	65	678	1.2
2020	58 726	19 498	33	38 619	66	609	1.0
2021	62 066	20 753	33	40 718	66	595	1.0
2022	56 449	19 691	35	36 192	64	565	1.0
2023	59 317	23 187	39	35 522	59	608	1.0
2024	74 898	43 416	58	31 037	41	444	0.6
2025	**73 127**	**40 318**	**58**	**32 518**	**41**	**292**	**0.4**

Table 7. Production of saleable product (lump ore, fines, concentrates and pellets), 2012–2025. Source: SGU survey

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Whole Sweden	26 540	27 285	28 181	24 823	26 900	27 200	27 526	28 980	30 584	29 603	28 124	28 687	24 425	27 501

Table 8. Processing of iron ore in 2025. Source: SGU survey

County *Municipality* Mining company Enrichment plant	Enrich-ment met-hod*	Incoming raw material						Received concentrates						Tailings			
		From	Total (tonnes)	Average content				Quality	Total (tonnes)	Average content				Average content			
				Fe (%)	P (%)	S (%)	Mn (%)			Fe (%)	P (%)	S (%)	Mn (%)	Fe (%)	P (%)	S (%)	Mn (%)
Norrbottens län																	
Gällivare																	
LKAB																	
Malmberget	mv	Malmberget	9 457 000	61.1	0.29	0.04	0.04	MPC	6 565 000	71.3	0.007	0.01	0.04	9.35	1.56	0.23	0.08
	mv	Leveäniemi	1 060 000	59.27	0.46	0.02	0.08	MAF	1 272 000	70.8	0.03	0.005	0.05				
		Total:	**10 517 000**					MAC Special products	434 000	71.6	0.003	0.003	0.04				
								MHF	145 000	67.76	0.14	0.01	0.01				
								Total:	**8 416 000**								
Kiruna																	
LKAB																	
Kirunavaara	mv, f	Kiirunavaara	15 698 845	63.54	0.27	0.25	0.09	KA1+KA2+KA3	13 573 102	71.3	0.02	0.01	0.06	6.66	1.85	1.31	0.25
Svappavaara	mv, f		4 266 853	58.93	0.44	0.02	0.08	Svappavara	3 428 764	71.2	0.01	0.02	0.06	7.74	2.01	0.66	0.2
		Total:	**19 965 698**					**Total:**	**17 001 866**								
Pajala																	
Kaunis Iron AB																	
Kaunisvaara	mv	Kaunisvaara	6 752 125	22,.6		0.383		Kaunisvaara	1 765 774	68.0		0.074		6.0		0.49	
Whole Sweden 2025			**37 234 823**						**27 183 640**								
Whole Sweden 2024			32 558 338						**23 497 780**								

*Enrichment method: mv = combined magnetic and wet enrichment, f = flotation

KAUNISVAARA IRON AB

Kaunisvaara Mine

Kaunis Iron AB produced approximately 1.8 million tonnes of iron ore products in 2025, at the same level as the previous year. At the Kaunisvaara mine outside Pajala, 18.3 million tonnes of waste rock and ore were mined according to SGU's survey, and 4.2 million tonnes of ore for beneficiation were obtained after sorting. The feed to the concentrator plant contained 22.4 per cent iron and 0.38 per cent sulphur. The resulting concentrate contained 68.0 per cent iron and 0.074 per cent sulphur. The concentrate is transported by truck approximately 150 km to a transshipment terminal in Pitkäjärvi (outside Svappavaara) for further transport on the Iron Ore Line to the port of Narvik in Norway.

Table 9. Sintering of iron ore concentrate in 2025. Source: SGU survey

County *Municipality* Mining company	Location of sinter plant	Incoming raw material				Received product Total (tonnes)*
		Total (tonnes)	Average content (%)			
			Iron	Phosphorus	Sulphur	
Norrbottens county						
Gällivare						
LKAB	Malmberget	**6 565 000**	71,3	0,007	0,01	**6 668 600**
Kiruna						
LKAB	Kiruna	15 698 845	63,54	0,27	0,25	13 573 102
	Svappavaara	4 266 853	58,93	0,44	0,02	3 428 764
	Summa:	**19 965 698**				**17 001 866**
Whole Sweden 2025		**26 530 698**				**23 670 466**
Whole Sweden 2024		20 130 332				20 613 853

* Note: LKAB's production consists of pellets.

Table 10. Production of iron ore concentrates broken down into phosphorus and sulphur content (1,000 tonnes), 1974–2025. Source: SGU survey

Year	Production of concentrates (tonnes)	Percentage average content of										
		Phosphorus						Sulphur				Manganese
		<0.006	0.006 –0.03	0.04 –0.09	0.1–0.6	>0.6	not analysed	<0.01	0.01 –0.04	>0.04	not analysed	>1.0
1974	12 509	1 992	9 967	-	108	21	421	972	363	712	10 462	-
1975	12 020	1 089	8 388	2 043	232	30	238	862	364	614	10 180	-
1976	12 735	1 197	8 496	2 397	296	53	296	1 208	167	572	10 788	-
1977	11 994	1 426	8 042	1 804	469	50	203	1 469	346	589	9 590	-
1978	9 180	462	3 906	3 885	233	95	599	1 313	338	230	7 299	-
1979	10 487	757	6 046	3 174	251	58	201	378	672	344	9 093	-
1980	11 597	727	6 187	4 600	-	83	-	59	372	292	10 874	-
1981	10 087	472	5 135	4 216	-	113	151	67	-	177	9 843	-
1982	8 074	372	4 810	2 784	-	87	21	1 042	417	371	6 244	-
1983	9 336	380	6 558	2 202	-	96	-	578	-	1 320	7 438	-
1984	11 647	253	5 451	-	-	111	5 832	736	1 039	253	9 619	-
1985	13 897	242	10 353	3 108	-	194	-	752	7 154	242	5 749	-
1986	13 738	441	13 110	-	-	187	-	966	6 445	298	6 029	-

Table 10. Continued.

Year	Production of concentrates (tonnes)	Percentage average content of										
		Phosphorus						Sulphur				Manganese
		<0.006	0.006 –0.03	0.04 –0.09	0.1–0.6	>0.6	not analysed	<0.01	0.01 –0.04	>0.04	not analysed	>1.0
1987	14 051	328	13 495	-	-	228	-	966	6 645	328	6 112	-
1988	13 547	308	13 088	-	-	142	9	183	5 803	308	7 253	-
1989	13 799	338	13 318	-	-	71	72	135	5 517	331	7 816	-
1990	12 626	320	12 306	-	-	-	-	5 711	-	320	6 595	-
1991	12 599	342	12 257	-	-	-	-	5 530	-	342	6 727	-
1992	13 593	210	13 383	-	-	-	-	6 553	-	110	6 929	-
1993	13 597	84	13 513	-	-	-	-	6 258	-	-	7 339	-
1994	14 123	103	14 020	-	-	-	-	6 715	-	-	7 408	-
1995	16 686	148	16 538	-	-	-	-	6 686	-	-	10 000	-
1996	17 527	180	17 347	-	-	-	-	6 794	-	-	10 733	-
1997	18 031	215	17 516	-	-	-	-	6 767	-	-	11 264	-
1998	17 922	217	17 705	-	-	-	-	6 584	-	-	11 338	-
1999	15 525	210	11 637	-	-	-	3 678	6 748	-	-	8 777	-
2000	16 688	167	16 487	-	34	-	-	167	-	-	16 521	-
2001	16 467	232	16 235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 467	-
2002	17 266	86	17 180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 266	-
2003	18 575	245	18 330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 575	-
2004	19 002	282	18 720	-	-	-	-	7 172	282	-	11 548	-
2005	20 329	-	20 329	-	-	-	-	7 814	-	-	12 515	-
2006	20 943	-	20 943	-	-	-	-	7 612	-	-	13 331	-
2007	22 372	-	22 372	-	-	-	-	9 199	-	-	13 173	-
2008	23 620	348	23 620	-	-	-	-	3 029	5 560	-	15 031	-
2009	17 863	179	17 863	-	-	-	-	2 630	3 936	-	11 297	-
2010	24 438	-	24 438	-	-	-	-	6 129	2 279	-	16 030	-
2011	25 400	286	25 400	-	-	-	-	6 797	2 167	-	16 437	-
2012	26 038	254	26 038	-	-	-	-	7 073	1 547	273	17 146	273
2013	26 692	297	26 692	-	-	-	-	7 158	2 424	948	16 162	948
2014	27 391	247	24 910	-	-	-	-	8 081	1 577	1 187	16 546	1 187
2015	24 300	273	24 080	-	-	-	-	1 927	6 308	-	16 065	-
2016	25 643	267	25 376	-	-	-	-	1 846	6 082	-	17 715	-
2017	26 396	485	25 911	-	-	-	-	485	8 448	-	17 463	-
2018	25 296	379	17 945	6 803	169	-	-	1 981	6 803	626	16 512	-
2019	27 278	-	22 517	-	2 558	47	2 156		6 049	1 770	19 459	-
2020	28 327	399	25 987	-	-	-	1 940	2 352	6 779	1 940	17 256	-
2021	28 119	-	26 106	-	-	-	2 013	-	7 331	2 013	18 775	-
2022	26 477	403	23 961	-	-	-	2113	-	-	2 113	24 364	-
2023	26 939	385	24 396	-	-	-	2 543	-	1 617	2 127	24 812	-
2024	23 498	382	21327	-	-	-	1 789	1579	6 675	12 856	2 388	-
2025	**27 184**	**434**	**24 839**	-	145	-	**1 766**	1 706	**23 712**	**1 766**	**-**	-

In the Zinkgruvan mine outside Askerssund, zinc and lead ore as well as copper ore are mined underground. Photo: Boliden.

Production of non-ferrous ores

The information in this section is based on SGU's annual survey of companies operating in the Swedish mining industry. Survey results for non-iron ore mines in production year 2025 are presented below. The results are also summarised in Tables 11–14 and in Figures 17 and 18. Other information regarding the mining companies is obtained from company annual reports and websites.

Approximately 46.9 million tonnes of ore were mined from Sweden's non-ferrous mines, representing a decrease of just under 3.7 per cent compared with the previous year (Table 11). The mines produced 769,489 tonnes of concentrates. Overall, concentrate production decreased by just under 9.5 per cent compared with the previous year (Table 13). Table 14 shows that the production of copper, lead, zinc and gold decreased compared with the previous year, while silver and tellurium increased in terms of metal content. Figure 17 shows that the total metal content of copper, zinc and lead was lower compared with the previous year. Gold content decreased, in contrast to silver, which increased; silver production was the highest recorded since 2018 (Fig. 18).

BOLIDEN MINERAL AB

The Boliden mining company originates from the Boliden mine in Västerbotten County in northern Sweden, where a deposit was found in 1924 and which came into production two years later. The Boliden mine was closed in 1967, but the processing plant built next to the mine is still in operation and now processes ore from several mines in the Skellefte District in Västerbotten.

Table 11. Extraction of waste rock and ore at non-ferrous mines in 2025 (tonnes). Source: SGU survey

County *Municipality* Mining company	Name of the mining field (mine)	Type of ore	Production method*	Waste rock and ore			
				Under-ground	Open-pit	Enrichment ore	Waste rock
Örebro County							
Askersunds kommun							
Boliden Mineral AB	Zinkgruvan	zinc, lead, copper	1	1 875 282		1 506 590	368 692
Lindesbergs kommun							
Lovisagruvan AB	Lovisagruvan	zinc, lead, silver	3	16 615		13 230	3 385
Dalarnas County							
Hedemora kommun							
Boliden Mineral AB	Garpenberg	zinc, lead, copper	2	4 892 498		3 650 725	1 241 773
Västerbottens County							
Lycksele kommun							
Botnia Gold AB	Fäbodtjärn	gold	4, 5	122 761		54 961	67 800
Boliden Mineral AB	Kristineberg	copper, lead, zinc	3	735 036		473 292	261 744
Skellefteå kommun							
Boliden Mineral AB	Renström	copper, lead, zinc	3	809 758		502 137	307 621
Boliden Mineral AB	Kankberg	gold, tellurium	3	686 205		516 622	169 583
Alkane Resources	Björkdals gruvan	gold	1, 2	1 498 345		956 037	542 308
Norrbottens County							
Gällivare kommun							
Boliden Mineral AB	Aitik	copper, gold	1		102 696 055	39 180 975	63 515 080
Whole Sweden 2025				**10 636 500**	**102 696 055**	**46 854 569**	**66 477 986**
Whole Sweden 2024				10 400 757	76 933 000	48 568 324	38 765 433

* 1=open-pit mining, 2=sublevel caving, 3=cut-and-fill mining, 4 = rill-mining

In addition to in the Skellefte District, Boliden conducts mining operations at Garpenberg in Dalarna and Aitik in Norrbotten, as well as mines in Ireland and Finland. Since April 2025, Boliden also operates Zinkgruvan (Örero county) and Somincor in Portugal. The Tara mine in Ireland was reopened during the second half of 2024 after having been placed on care and maintenance since mid-2023.

Aitik Mine

When mining in Aitik started in 1968 it had an estimated lifespan of fifteen years. Today, estimates suggest that reserves and assets present in the mine and nearby deposits are likely to suffice for many decades of ore production. Initial annual production was two million tonnes of ore, which was enriched at the mine. In 2025, ore production was 39.2 million tonnes (Table 11), a decrease of about 4.5 per cent compared to 2024.

The mineralisation at Aitik is a porphyry copper deposit, an ore type characterised by low metal content but very large tonnage. Most of the world's copper production originates from ores of this kind in the Americas and south-east Asia. In addition to copper, silver and gold are mined at Aitik. The ore is mined in an open-pit mine and processed by flotation at a concentrator near the mine. The Salmijärvi open-pit mine just south of the main Aitik mine is exhausted. In 2024, a new satellite open-pit mine at Liikavaara went into production. Ore processing takes place at Aitik, and the mineral resources and reserves are accounted for as part of Aitik.

Concentrate production totalled 208.061 tonnes in 2025 (Table 12), which was lower than the previous year. Compared with the previous year, gold grades were higher, while copper and silver grades were lower. Overall, this resulted in lower total metal production from Aitik, although gold production increased slightly.

Table 12. Processing of non-ferrous ore in 2025. Source: SGU survey

County *Municipality* Mining company Enrichment plant	Enrich-ment met-hod*	Incoming raw material						Recieved concentrates						
			Average content							Average content				
		Total (tonnes)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/ tonnes)	Au (g/ tonnes)	Type	Total (tonnes)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/ tonnes)	Au (g/ tonnes)
Örebro County														
Örebro														
Boliden AB														
Zinkgruvan	f	1 531 774	2.04	2.89	6.63	64		Copper 1	16 162	27.45			342	
								Lead 1	42 563		70.51	6.96	1 391	
								Zinc 1	151 142		2.37	51.61	80	
Dalarna County														
Hedemora														
Boliden AB														
Garpenberg	f	3 585 242	0.05	1.28	3.03	95.5	0.29	Copper 1	6 740	10.91	51.03	1.94	20 853	67.21
								Lead 1	48 242	0.91	72.96	4.39	2 357	2.90
								Zinc 1	188 294	0.12	1.05	54.05	125	0.32
								Lead 2	395	0.07	13.40	3.38	3 281	391.6
Västerbotten County														
Lycksele														
Dragon Mining AB														
Svartliden**	c	56 862					18.3							
Skellefteå														
Boliden AB														
Boliden	f	1 524 759	0.28	0.46	3.10	57.66	1.92	Copper 1	441	0.42	4.05	4.14	1 199.32	978.64
								Lead 1	8 148	3.66	43.92	10.43	2 527.10	9.77
								Zinc 1	23 929	0.44	0.79	57.95	104.12	0.89
								Copper 2	14 852	22.86	5.98	4.62	2 748.80	38.71
								Zinc 2	47 293	0.20	2.37	55.30	112.09	1.31
								Zinc 3	5 966	0.99	1.31	52.62	158.24	0.53
								Gold 1	5				415 103	252 626
								Tellurium 1	92					
Mandalay Resources														
Björkdal	fv	1 388 921					1.04	Gold 1	0.76					557 296
								Gold 2	304					1 580
								Gold 3	137					332
								Gold 4	5 723					50
Norrbottens County														
Gällivare														
Boliden AB														
Aitik	f	39 206 675	0.15			0.70	0.07	Copper 1	208 061	24.6			93.0	6.85
Whole Sweden 2025		**47 294 233**							**768 489**					

*Enrichment method: fv = flotation and wet concentration, f = flotation, c = cyanide leaching.

** The Svartliden enrichment plant enriches imported gold concentrate from Finland and ore from Fäbodtjärn

The Boliden area

In the Boliden area within the Skellefte District in Västerbotten, Boliden operates at three mines: Kristineberg, Renström and Kankberg. In 2024, preparations for the extraction of the Rävliden mineralisation, near Kristineberg were completed. The ores at Renström and Kristineberg are massive sulphide ores with copper, zinc and lead as well as considerable levels of gold and silver. The ore at Kankberg is of a different type, the economically viable elements being gold and tellurium (Table 11).

Ore from the mines in the Skellefte District is transported to the concentrator in Boliden for enrichment. As shown in Table 12, 1.52 million tonnes were enriched in 2025, about 2 per cent higher compared to 2024. Average metal grades were lower than in the previous year, resulting in lower overall metal production from the Boliden Area. Silver production increased slightly due to somewhat higher grades. Tellurium production at the Kankberg mine amounted to 48.4 tonnes in 2025, an increase of 6 per cent compared with the previous year.

Garpenberg Mine

The ore at Garpenberg in Hedemora Municipality, Dalarna County, consists of several ore bodies in an altered, folded and faulted limestone horizon. The ore bodies are thought to have been formed by impregnation of the limestone by mineralising fluids. The ore bodies at Garpenberg are zinc- and lead-rich and contain a little copper. Silver concentrations are locally high.

Table 11 shows that 3.65 million tonnes of ore were mined at Garpenberg in 2025, up 4 per cent compared to the previous year. Metal grades were lower than in the previous year, which, despite the increased ore volume, resulted in an overall lower metal content. In 2025, just under 188,300 tonnes of zinc concentrate, 48,200 tonnes of lead concentrate, and 6,740 tonnes of copper concentrate were produced (Table 12).

Zinkgruvan Mine

The Zinkgruvan mine is located about 18 km southeast of Askersund in Örebro County. The mine has had several owners during its long productive life of more than 100 years. Since April 2025, Zinkgruvan is owned by Boliden.

The zinc and lead ore at Zinkgruvan consists of bands of massive sphalerite and galena with volcanic and sedimentary rocks as host rocks. All mining at Zinkgruvan – of zinc, lead and copper ore – takes place underground. The ore is transported to a concentrator next to the mine. It is processed by flotation in one section processing zinc-lead ore, and in another that is capable of processing both copper ore and zinc-lead ore in campaigns (production for limited periods).

A total of about 1.5 million tonnes of ore were mined at Zinkgruvan in 2025, consisting of 1.25 million tonnes of zinc-lead ore and 0.25 million tonnes of copper ore (Table 11). The metal grades were lower in 2025 than in the previous year. Overall, production of lead and zinc decreased, while copper and silver production increased slightly (Table 12).

BOTNIA GOLD AB

Fäbodtjärn Mine

The Fäbodtjärn gold mine is in Vindelgransele in Lycksele Municipality, approximately 180 km west-northwest of Skellefteå and 75 km north of Lycksele. Fäbodtjärn is operated by the Swedish-owned company Botnia Gold AB, which is listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market. Under the name Botnia Exploration, the company began trial mining at Fäbodtjärn in July 2017, and the mine entered production during 2024. In 2025, the company changed its name to better reflect its transition from an exploration company to a mining company.

The mineralisations at Fäbodtjärn are structurally associated with quartz veins. The ore is mined underground and transported by truck to the Svartliden concentrator. During 2025, approximately 55,000 tonnes of ore were mined at Fäbodtjärn (Table 11).

DRAGON MINING SWEDEN AB

Svartliden Mine

The gold mine at Svartliden is located 70 km west-northwest of Lycksele in Västerbotten County. Dragon Mining is an Australian mining and exploration company listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. Mining at Svartliden ceased in 2013, but the Svartliden concentrator has continued to process gold concentrate from the company's mines in Finland, and since 2024, ore from Fäbodtjärn. According to SGU's survey for 2025, the outgoing concentrate from the concentrator contained approximately 1,000 kg of gold, compared to 700 kg in 2024.

Table 13. Production of concentrates of non-ferrous ores (tonnes), 1978–2025. Source: SGU survey

Year	Pyrite	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Tungsten	Gold	Graphite	Total
1978	484 202	196 572	119 842	299 963	683	-	-	1 101 262
1979	447 681	191 960	115 073	302 866	687	-	-	1 058 267
1980	395 878	180 910	102 267	304 600	606	-	-	984 261
1981	419 028	221 384	123 872	340 507	676	-	-	1 105 467
1982	426 222	234 644	118 664	344 335	646	-	-	1 124 511
1983	430 393	303 597	115 949	374 985	774	-	-	1 225 698
1984	417 781	361 138	118 540	382 725	819	3 528	-	1 284 531
1985	407 122	368 213	112 372	387 546	804	7 003	-	1 283 060
1986	448 253	352 232	129 265	394 374	645	5 804	-	1 330 573
1987	428 555	352 983	133 074	392 494	574	-	-	1 307 680
1988	355 103	306 939	122 148	344 346	584	-	-	1 129 120
1989	301 286	277 257	120 103	303 146	310	1 210	-	1 003 312
1990	251 822	296 331	120 076	285 980	-	1 849	-	956 058
1991	89 145	332 825	123 145	285 365	-	2 350	-	832 830
1992	37 140	339 330	144 371	313 333	-	2 444	-	836 618
1993	-	334 384	150 988	303 116	-	2 468	-	790 956
1994	-	293 147	152 692	287 052	-	3 285	-	736 176
1995	-	311 495	137 151	303 831	-	4 736	-	757 213
1996	-	269 031	136 243	291 509	-	5 841	500	703 124
1997	30	315 044	146 004	284 379	-	4 784	1 581	751 792
1998	-	270 358	155 140	297 394	-	4 412	3 277	730 581
1999	-	261 947	157 088	316 189	-	1 674	4 504	741 402
2000	-	282 202	147 353	319 586	-	186	5 602	754 929
2001	-	267 848	123 200	284 816	-	1 281	1 035	678 180
2002	-	263 151	68 425	270 925	-	3 800	-	606 301
2003	-	304 617	77 855	341 198	-	3 641	-	727 311
2004	-	297 139	82 456	362 622	-	3 052	-	745 269
2005	-	315 667	88 462	383 949	-	2 405	-	790 483
2006	-	315 001	79 807	381 720	-	2 228	-	778 755
2007	-	230 653	92 641	397 910	-	1 944	-	723 148
2008	-	209 208	118 213	322 490	-	2 230	-	652 141
2009	-	202 385	96 733	359 879	-	2 607	-	661 604
2010	-	299 584	94 054	371 312	-	4 928	-	769 878
2011	-	336 928	85 661	358 919	-	3 500	-	785 008
2012	-	331 520	88 255	345 713	-	2 500	-	767 988
2013	-	339 802	83 846	322 180	-	3 977	-	749 805
2014	-	325 358	107 198	409 062	-	3 109	-	844 727
2015	-	339 357	115 698	456 609	-	3 208	295	915 167
2016	-	354 967	110 884	477 892	-	3 708	-	947 451
2017	-	422 872	108 341	477 664	-	4 924	-	1 013 801
2018	-	434 276	93 700	441 502	-	4 421	-	973 899
2019	-	411 089	99 948	462 944	-	4 406	-	978 387
2020	-	404 545	93 079	438 906	-	5 520	-	942 050
2021	-	348 426	92 710	436 160	-	6 105	-	883 401
2022	-	353 232	102435	435612	-	5701	-	896 980
2023	-	303 412	94 514	404 595	-	5 504	-	808 025
2024	-	280 160	107 972	446 537	-	6 116	-	840 785
2025	-	**246 256**	**99 347**	**416 624**	-	**6 170**	-	**768 397**

Test mining at Fäboliden, about 22 km southeast of Svartliden, was completed in September 2020. Approximately 100,000 tonnes of ore with 2.6 grams/tonne of gold were mined and tested at the Svartliden enrichment plant. The company then applied for an environmental permit to mine gold at Fäboliden. The permit application was rejected in 2022. That decision was appealed. In March 2023, the Land and Environmental Court of Appeal dismissed the application for permission to appeal. The company appealed that decision to the Supreme Court in April 2023. On June 11, 2024, a decision was made that the Supreme Court would not grant leave to appeal. Therefore, the 2023 ruling by the Land and Environmental Court of Appeal stands.

LOVISAGRUVAN AB

Lovisa Mine

Lovisa Mine is a small, metal-rich lead and zinc mine located just over twenty kilometres north of Lindesberg in Örebro County. The mine is operated by Lovisagruvan AB. The ore is similar in style to that mined at Zinkgruvan (see section *Boliden Mineral AB*).

During 2025, approximately 13,000 tonnes of ore were mined (Table 11), representing nearly a 50 per cent decrease compared with 2024. The reduction was mainly due to uncertain delivery conditions. After deliveries to the Polish concentrator ZGH Boleslaw ceased in 2023, the company signed an agreement with Zinkgruvan in 2024 for deliveries of up to 30,000 tonnes of ore. Approximately 21,000 tonnes were delivered during late 2024. The remaining 9,000 tonnes, delayed in connection with the ownership change to Boliden, were delivered after a new agreement had been signed and completed in November 2025. At the same time, deliveries to Garpenberg commenced, marking a restart of production.

ALKANE RESOURCES Ltd

Björkdal Mine

Björkdalsgruvan, located approximately 40 km northwest of Skellefteå, is a gold mine where the ore consists of gold-bearing quartz veins. The mine has been in production since 1988 under several different owners, with a prolonged production stoppage during 2000 and 2001. Since 2014, both the mine and the concentrator have been operated by the Canadian mining company Mandalay Resources. On 27 April 2025, the company announced a merger of equals with Alkane Resources Ltd. Following the merger, the combined company continues under the name Alkane Resources.

Underground work in the Björkdals mine. Photo: Alkane Resources.

During the early years of operation, mining was conducted exclusively by open-pit methods, but from 2005 onwards mining took place both in open pits and underground. Since 2019, mining has primarily been conducted underground. At times, gold-bearing waste rock from previous mining operations has also been processed. The gold ore is concentrated using shaking tables, taking advantage of the high density of gold, as well as by flotation.

During 2025, approximately 0.96 Mt of ore were mined at Björkdalsgruvan (Table 11). The concentrator processed 1.39 million tonnes of material (Table 12), with the difference consisting of gold-mineralised waste rock. Concentrate production was higher than in the previous year, although gold grades were slightly lower. As a result, gold production in 2025 amounted to 1,231 kg, approximately 37 kg lower than in the previous year.

Table 14. Metal content in non-ferrous ores (concentrate, tonnes or kg), 1978–2024. Source: SGU survey

Year	Copper (tonnes)	Lead (tonnes)	Zinc (tonnes)	Sulphur (tonnes)	Tungsten (tonnes)	Gold (kg)	Silver (kg)	Tellurium (kg)	Graphite (tonnes)
1978	47 229	84 224	167 319	225 931	381	2 377	168 892	-	-
1979	45 811	81 627	169 854	282 209	402	2 135	168 736	-	-
1980	42 790	72 393	179 772	276 996	364	2 037	183 429	-	-
1981	51 979	91 103	177 404	273 451	394	2 041	183 493	-	-
1982	56 293	83 012	192 727	307 542	338	2 446	187 499	-	-
1983	76 540	85 762	216 605	338 998	386	3 369	206 978	-	-
1984	89 381	82 845	215 589	288 974	388	4 405	238 771	-	-
1985	91 867	80 604	221 298	287 468	402	4 631	231 483	-	-
1986	87 871	91 729	227 648	310 519	360	4 514	262 708	-	-
1987	86 113	95 141	229 353	215 678	336	4 108	254 107	-	-
1988	75 032	91 579	200 393	286 387	352	3 590	207 804	-	-
1989	71 238	88 967	173 515	232 812	80	5 120	227 715	-	-
1990	74 283	98 259	164 128	230 833	-	6 326	242 685	-	-
1991	81 650	91 127	161 170	83 373	-	6 247	239 321	-	-
1992	89 145	105 295	171 539	18 199	-	6 164	311 059	-	-
1993	88 909	111 709	168 617	-	-	6 548	298 772	-	-
1994	79 384	112 787	159 858	-	-	6 364	275 224	-	-
1995	83 603	100 070	167 962	-	-	6 528	268 200	-	-
1996	71 659	98 812	160 133	-	-	6 145	271 866	-	463
1997	86 610	108 624	155 385	-	-	6 777	304 048	-	1 470
1998	73 685	114 430	164 711	-	-	5 944	299 051	-	3 011
1999	71 160	116 393	174 448	-	-	4 202	341 584	-	4 144
2000	77 765	106 584	176 788	-	-	3 570	328 737	-	5 108
2001	74 269	85 975	156 334	-	-	4 986	306 029	-	963
2002	71 991	42 954	148 620	-	-	5 757	320 823	-	-
2003	83 143	50 962	185 884	-	-	5 900	340 701	-	-
2004	82 415	54 347	197 034	-	-	6 564	319 563	-	-
2005	87 068	60 445	215 691	-	-	6 564	309 933	-	-
2006	86 746	55 644	210 029	-	-	6 848	292 255	-	-
2007	62 905	63 224	214 576	-	-	5 159	323 171	-	-
2008	57 688	63 489	187 987	-	-	4 943	293 068	-	-
2009	55 414	69 293	192 502	-	-	5 542	288 590	-	-
2010	76 514	67 697	198 687	-	-	6 285	302 145	-	-
2011	82 967	62 028	194 021	-	-	5 994	301 959	-	-
2012	82 422	63 551	188 325	-	-	6 015	309 337	6 791	-
2013	82 904	59 556	176 582	-	-	6 530	341 346	24 457	-
2014	79 681	70 848	221 841	-	-	6 849	382 611	30 917	-
2015	75 113	79 354	246 983	-	-	6 028	479 686	33 000	254*
2016	79 247	75 830	258 264	-	-	6 463	498 686	38 680	-
2017	104 594	71 112	251 244	-	-	7 858	467 500	34 979	-
2018	106 140	64 751	237 715	-	-	7 866	443 624	44 641	-
2019	99 332	68 635	247 657	-	-	7 972	419 926	40 953	-
2020	100 065	65 402	234 811	-	-	8 249	400 929	41 742	-
2021	88 108	65 404	236 416	-	-	8 805	428 585	41 367	-
2022	88 337	70 339	233 958	-	-	8 054	422 086	32 708	-
2023	73 780	65 570	217 596	-	-	7 358	404 055	35 507	-
2024	68 267	75 334	239 181	-	-	7 494	432 265	45 759	-
2025	**59 645**	**68 842**	**222 943**	-	-	**7 012**	**436 021**	**48 398**	-

* Estimated quantity.

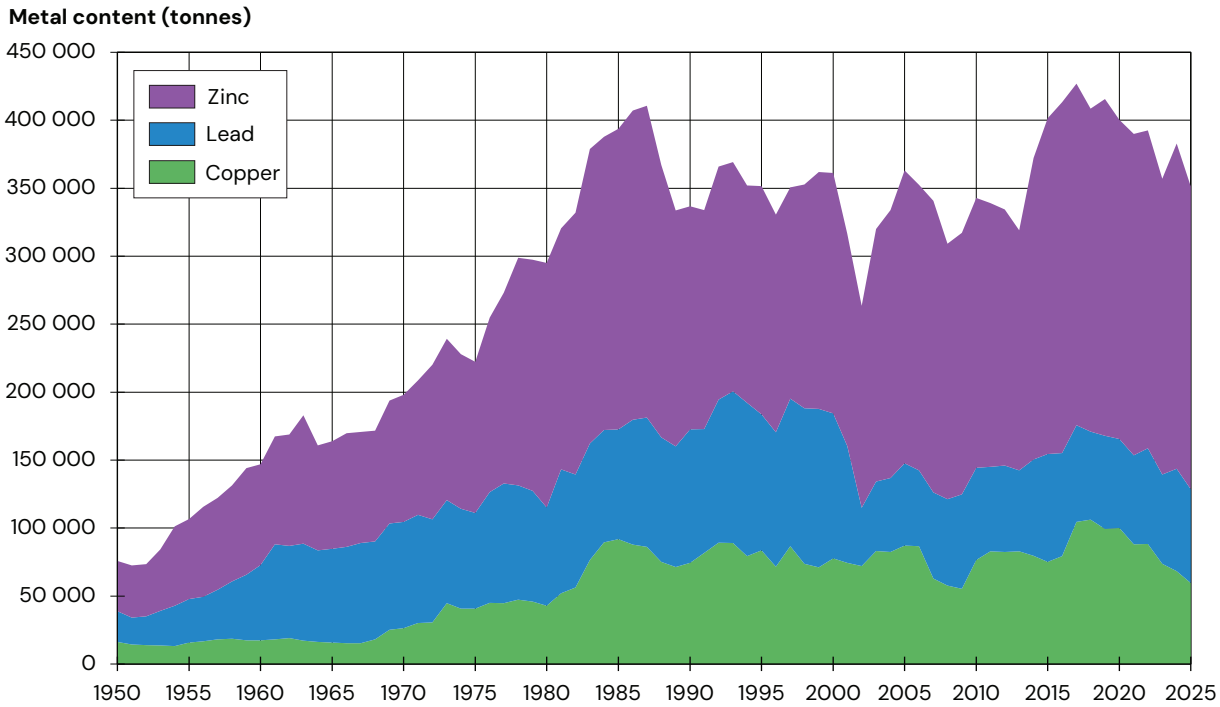


Figure 17. Metal content in copper, lead and zinc ores mined in Sweden, 1950–2025. Source: SGU survey

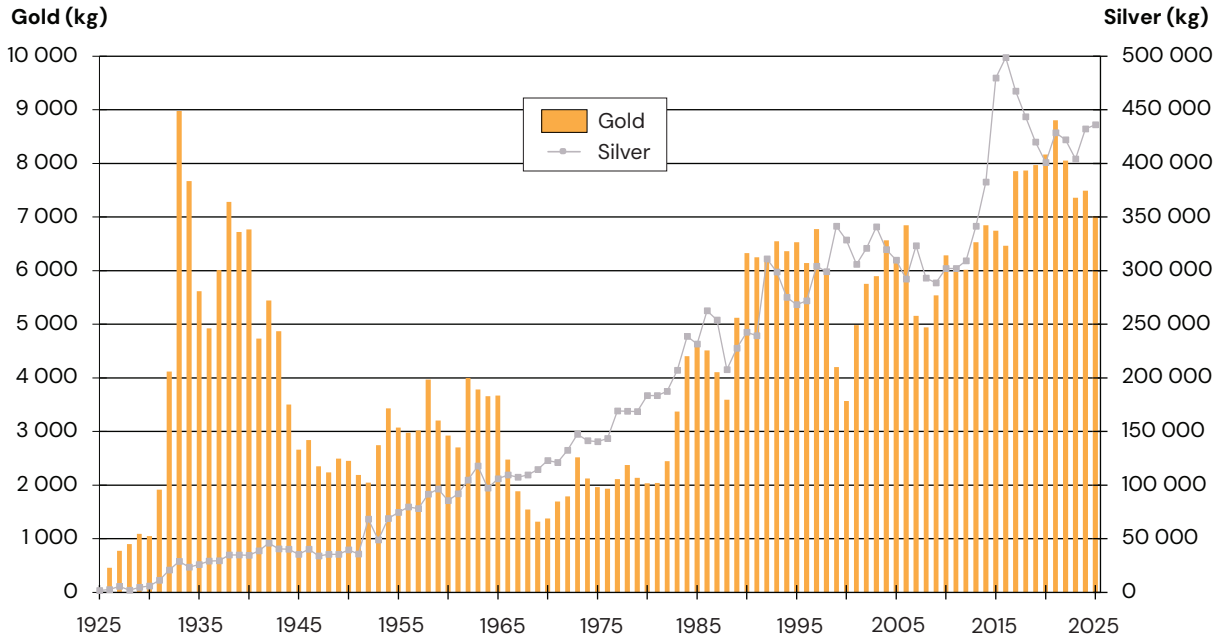


Figure 18. Production of gold and silver (metal content) in Swedish mines, 1925–2025. Source: SGU survey

In 2025, 50,230 tonnes of lead were produced from recycled material at Boliden's Bergsöe smelter. Photo: Mikael Florens/Boliden.

Environmental statistics

MINING WASTE

Mining operations generally generates two solid waste streams: waste rock and tailings. Waste rock is produced when ore is separated from the surrounding uneconomic rock and tailings are residual materials generated from beneficiation processes.

Figure 19 shows the location and size of waste rock storage sites in Sweden. Waste rock is a heterogeneous material. It may consist of both fine and coarse material, from sand to boulder size. Piles of waste rock are mainly located close to mines, to reduce transport costs and in order to return some of the material back into the open-pit or underground mining sites when ore has been mined out.

Figure 20 shows the location and size of tailings deposits in Sweden. Tailings are a residue from the processing, after which the tailings are transported as slurry (sand and process water) with a high-water content via pipelines to ponds (tailings deposits), where the solid material is allowed to settle. Tailings deposits are usually located some distance from the processing plants. Tailings can also be deposited as infill in disused mining sites or be converted into a thickened deposit, where the process water is squeezed out and then reused in the enrichment processes.

In theory, higher metal prices cause waste rock quantities to fall and tailings to increase, as the economic break-even point rises. However, local factors greatly

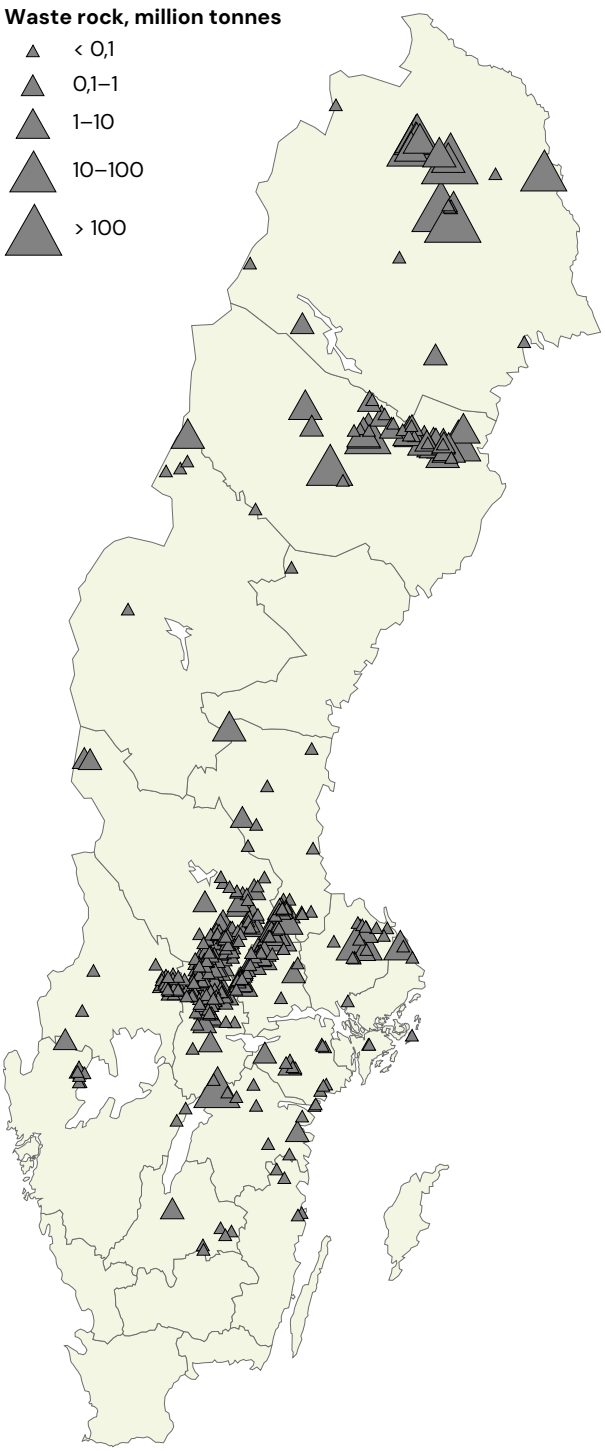


Figure 19. Map showing location and size of waste rock storage sites in Sweden, million tonnes. Data from SGU database: Ores and Minerals; see MapViewer Ores and Minerals, www.sgu.se.

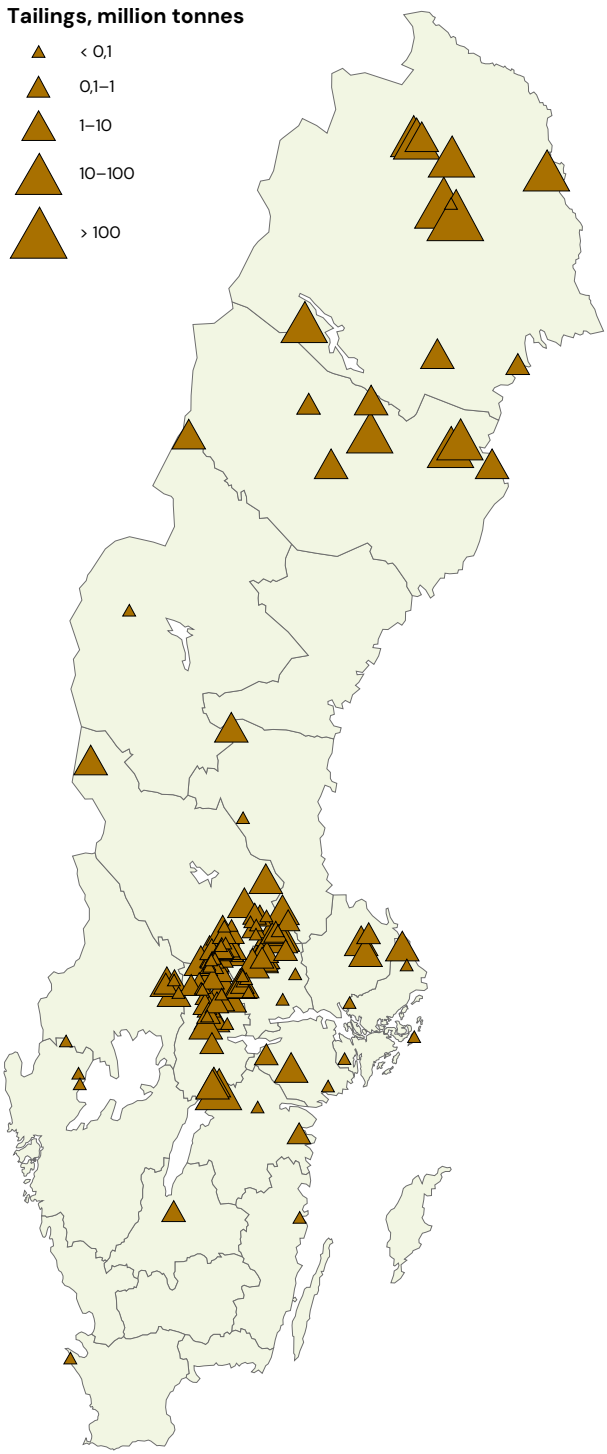


Figure 20. Map showing location and size of tailings deposits in Sweden, million tonnes. Data from SGU database: Ores and Minerals; see MapViewer Ores and Minerals, www.sgu.se.

impact the amount of mining waste, for example when a company chooses to expand mining at a new level.

Table 15 shows that waste rock production from non-ferrous mines increased to 66.1 million tonnes in 2025, while the volume of tailings decreased to 46.5 million tonnes. The corresponding figures for 2024 were 38.7 million tonnes and 47.8 million tonnes, respectively. In iron ore mines, the amount of waste rock produced decreased by 4.4 million tonnes, while tailings production increased by 1.0 million tonnes compared with the previous year.

Mining residues may be used for backfilling and or sold as aggregates, provided they do not pose an environmental hazard. However, most of the waste is deposited in landfills. According to reported data for 2025, 69 per cent was disposed of in deposits, 24 per cent was used as backfill, 1 per cent was sold, and 6 per cent was used in mine infrastructure (Table 16).

The totals in Tables 17 and 18 differ by nearly 11 million tonnes. This is because the former refers to estimated quantities based on production statistics and the latter figure represents reported quantities. The difference can mainly be attributed to differences in the calculated quantities of waste rock and may have arisen because estimated quantities of mining waste do not include waste rock outside the deposits.

DISCHARGE OF METALS TO RECEIVING WATER BODIES

Operations at Swedish mines are subject to maximum permitted levels for metal discharges to surrounding water. Metal discharges have generally fallen over time. This is due to stricter statutory requirements and more efficient water management and water treatment processes. In 2025, metal discharges deceased slightly. Data on metal discharges from Swedish mines have been obtained from the Swedish environmental reporting portal and are presented in Table 17.

Table 15. Mining waste, waste rock and tailings generated 2025 and 2024 and in total between 1833 and 2025*. Source: SGU survey

	Estimated amount (million tonnes)		
	2025	2024	1833–2025
Iron ore mines			
Waste rock	40,3	44,7	1 225
Tailings	10,6	9,06	382
Non-ferrous ore mines			
Waste rock	66,1	38,7	1 132
Tailings	46,5	47,8	1 310
All mines			
Waste rock	106,4	83,4	2 357
Tailings	57,1	56,9	1 691
Total	163,5	140,3	4 049

* Information only indicates how much ore and waste rock has been produced and how much material has been processed in the enrichment plant. A large part of the material may have gone back to the mine as construction of infrastructure, filling, etc.

Table 16. Residues from iron ore and non-ferrous ore, 2025. Source: SGU survey

	Reported amount (million tonnes)
Iron ore mines	
Waste rock for selling	1.7
Waste rock for backfilling	3.5
Waste rock for landfill	20.0
Waste rock for mine infrastructure	9.6
Tailings for backfilling	0
Tailings for landfill	9.2
Non-ferrous ore mines	
Waste rock selling	0
Waste rock for backfilling	29.5
Waste rock for landfill	32.8
Waste rock for mine infrastructure	0.1
Tailings for backfilling	3.2
Tailings for landfill	43.0
All mines	
Waste rock	97.3
Tailings	55.4
Total	152.7
Share for landfill	69%
Share for backfilling	24%
Share for selling	1%
Share for infrastucture	6%

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Resource efficiency is calculated by dividing the total amount of energy (electricity + fossil fuels) in kilowatt hours (kWh) consumed at the mine, by the mass of enriched ore (tonnes). The unit of resource efficiency is then kWh/tonne. The calculations in this section are based on data from the Swedish Environmental Reporting Portal (SMP).

The Aitik mine is the most resource-efficient mine in Sweden, largely due to the characteristics of the ore mined there. During 2025, energy consumption per tonne of ore produced amounted to approximately 39 kWh/tonne. The highest value for energy consumption per tonne was recorded in the Boliden Area, where energy consumption exceeded 153 kWh/tonne of ore produced. Boliden's concentrator processes ore from the mines at Kankberg, Kristineberg and Renström, which are located between 10 and 90 km from the concentrator. Transport is likely impacting the resource efficiency in the Boliden area. Resource efficiency values at the Lovisagruvan increased during 2025, probably due to lower production volumes.

Resource efficiency at the iron ore mines is not directly comparable, since they produce different products. LKAB mainly produces pellets; Kaunis Iron produces fines (finely crushed iron ore melted into cakes). Pellet production consumes more energy. Resource efficiency between 2016 and 2025 at iron ore mines is presented in Figure 22.

Table 17. Discharges of cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc from Swedish mines to receiving water bodies 2016–2025 (kg/year). Source: own processing of data from the Swedish Environmental Reporting Portal (SMP)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cadmium	4.60	5.13	5.29	7.23	6.56	3.34	4.97	6.8	6.4
Copper	151.97	112.20	80.76	91.24	85.52	63.17	68.19	96.22	77.6
Nickel	175.82	153.14	128.31	196.53	175.39	113.87	157.07	158.08	147.0
Lead	43.29	148.57	119.75	109.46	79.29	44.66	99.22	110.96	67.8
Zinc	1303.61	2071.50	1851.20	2564.98	1791.96	688.75	1481.48	1716.83	1 461.9

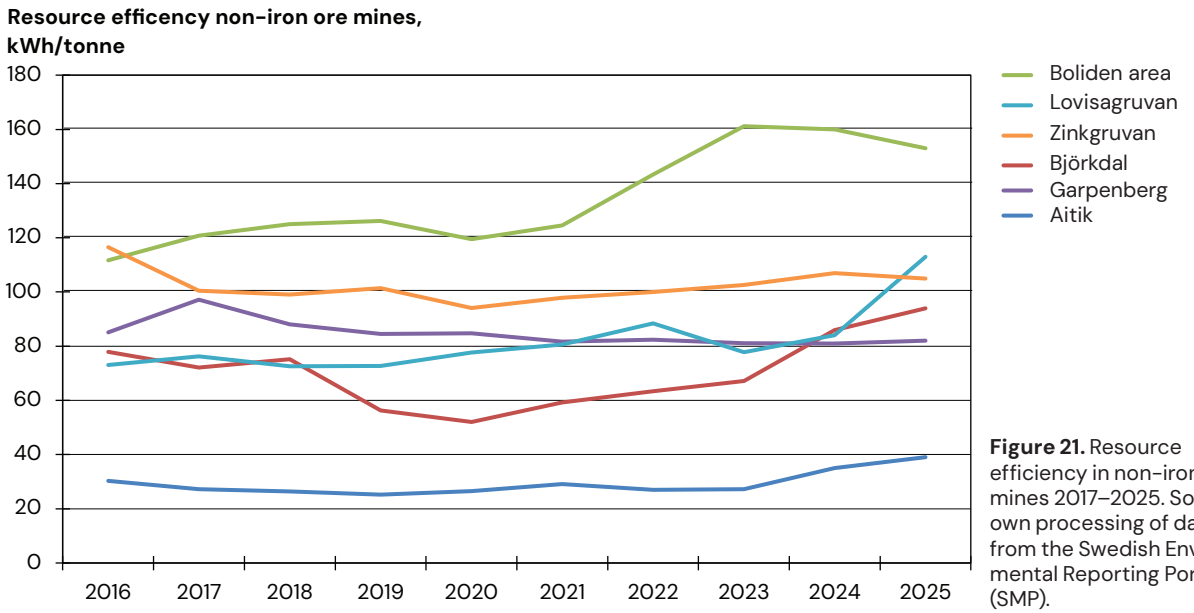


Figure 21. Resource efficiency in non-iron ore mines 2017–2025. Source: own processing of data from the Swedish Environmental Reporting Portal (SMP).

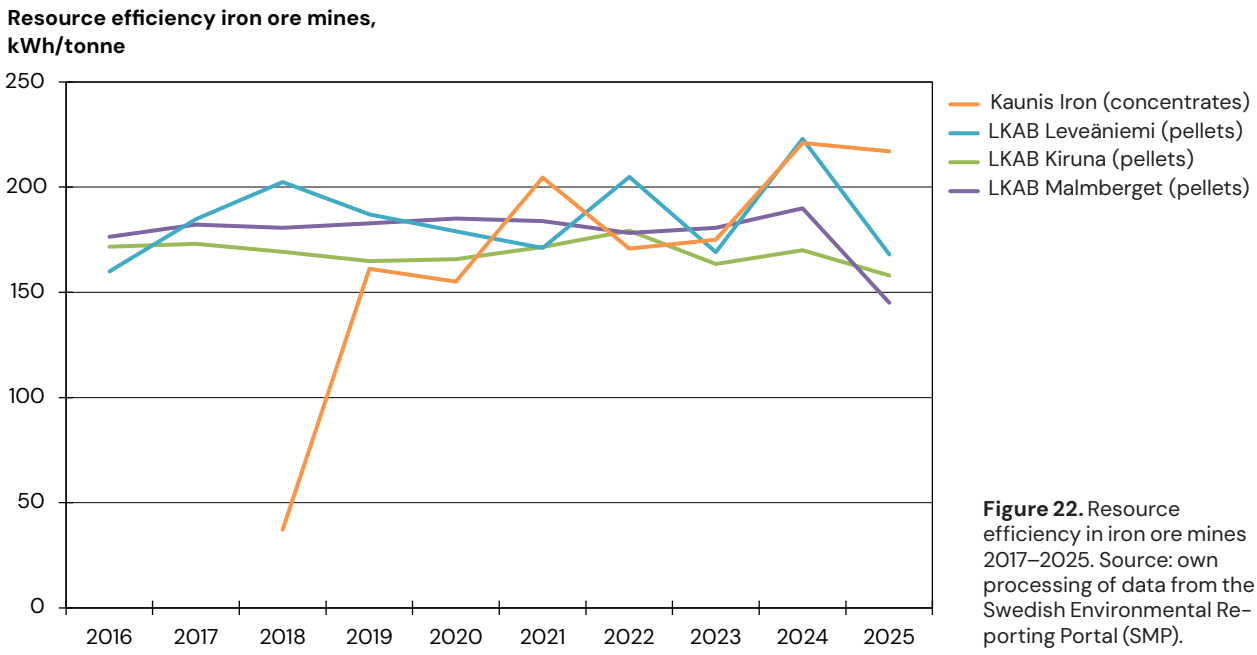


Figure 22. Resource efficiency in iron ore mines 2017–2025. Source: own processing of data from the Swedish Environmental Reporting Portal (SMP).

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Energy consumption at Swedish mines has increased over time. Energy consumption may also be affected by the degree of electrification, which is calculated by dividing total consumption of electricity by total energy consumption. Total energy consumption includes the use of electricity and fossil fuels (for example oil, diesel, coal and petrol).

Data from SMP show that the average level of electrification at Swedish mines remained constant at around 60 per cent between 2016 and 2025 (58 per cent in 2025, Fig. 23). Changes in energy use are ultimately expected to be influenced by increasing electrification and the transition to fossil-free operations. Short-term changes in the degree of electrification may be due to factors such as changes in extraction of waste rock or long-distance transport that currently involves diesel use.

SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS

In Sweden, recycling rates are high for most common metals such as iron (steel scrap), base metals and precious metals. Steel scrap containing alloying elements is sorted according to alloy content to produce new alloyed steel. The use of rare earth elements has increased in recent years. Recycling rates for rare earth elements are, however, considerably lower than for many other metals.

At smelters, metals are produced either from concentrates extracted from mines (primary smelter feed) or from recycled materials (secondary smelter feed), such as scrap metal, electronic scrap, metal ash or steel mill dust. Table 18 presents a selection of metal quantities produced from recycled materials in Sweden during 2016–2025. For certain metals, data on production from recycled materials are unavailable for 2024 and 2025.

It is not possible to report the proportion of metals produced from secondary materials of Swedish origin. The imported proportion of the total amount of melting material is unknown and may vary from year to year.

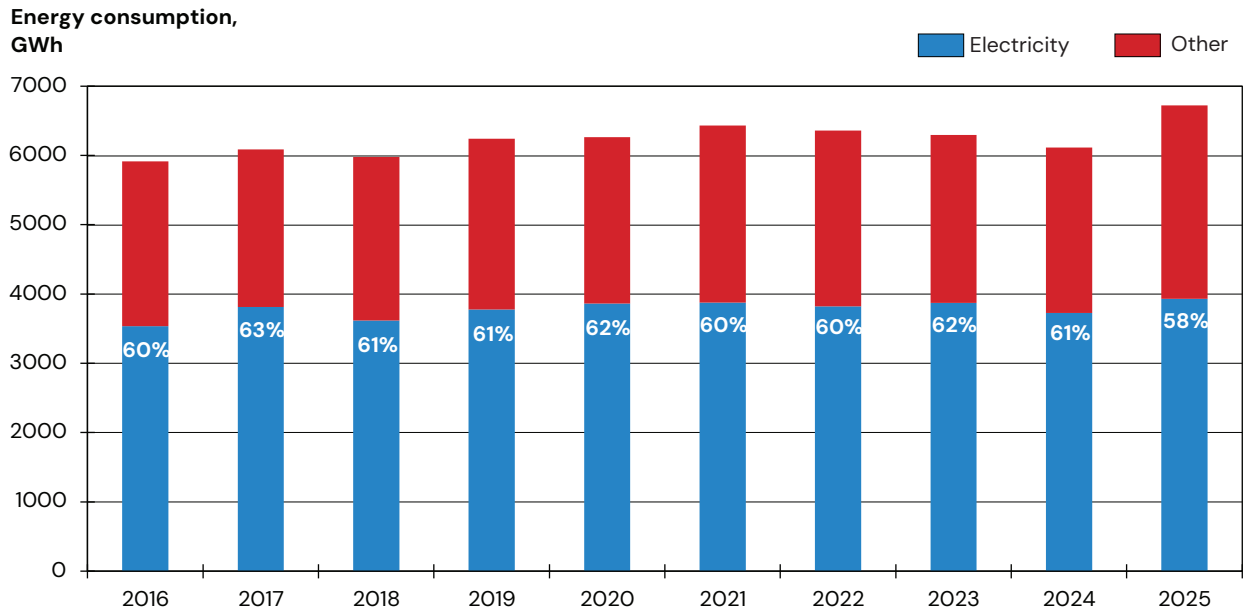


Figure 23. Energy consumption and electrification at Swedish mines 2017–2025. Source: processed data from the Swedish Environmental Reporting Portal (SMP).

Table 18. Metal produced from secondary raw materials (recycled raw materials) 2016–2025, in tonnes. The metal content has been refined in Sweden, whereas the origin is both domestic and imported. Sources: Boliden annual report, Environmental reports for Stena Aluminium and Kubikenborg Aluminium

Year	Copper	Lead (Boliden Bergsöe)*	Zinc	Aluminium	Gold	Silver
2016	58 352	46 000	16 200	77 497	6	102
2017	61 488	50 000	24 696	78 152	6	97
2018	56 125	47 000	0	72 281	5	109
2019	54 378	49 000	19 007	69 908	4	100
2020	58 757	46 000	27 071	60 353	4	131
2021	60 220	46 000	17 935	73 499	3	111
2022	50 089	42 000	18 547	70 261	3	112
2023	25 492	53 000	15 376	74 591	4	88
2024	not available	47 000	not available	74 558	not available	not available
2025	not available	50 230	not available	70 158	not available	not available

* Refers to lead alloys.

Examining drill cores is an important part of exploration work. Photo: Sara Linderoth/SGU.

Exploration and exploration permits

Based on data collected by SGU from companies active in mineral exploration, exploration investments in Sweden decreased by 34 per cent compared with the previous year (current prices, not adjusted for inflation). The sharp decline is primarily explained by several major exploration projects having transitioned from a drill-intensive phase to continued evaluation, planning and mineral resource and reserve estimation.

In 2025, total exploration investments amounted to SEK 1,367 million (Fig. 24). The largest exploration companies in Sweden were LKAB and Boliden, which together accounted for 77 per cent of total investments in 2025. Approximately 80 per cent of exploration activity was carried out by companies operating active mines in Sweden. Most exploration activity took place in Norrbotten and Västerbotten counties.

Figure 25 presents the total global mining exploration budget. According to S&P Global Market Intelligence, investment in exploration totalled approximately USD 12.4 billion in 2025, a small increased compared to previous year.

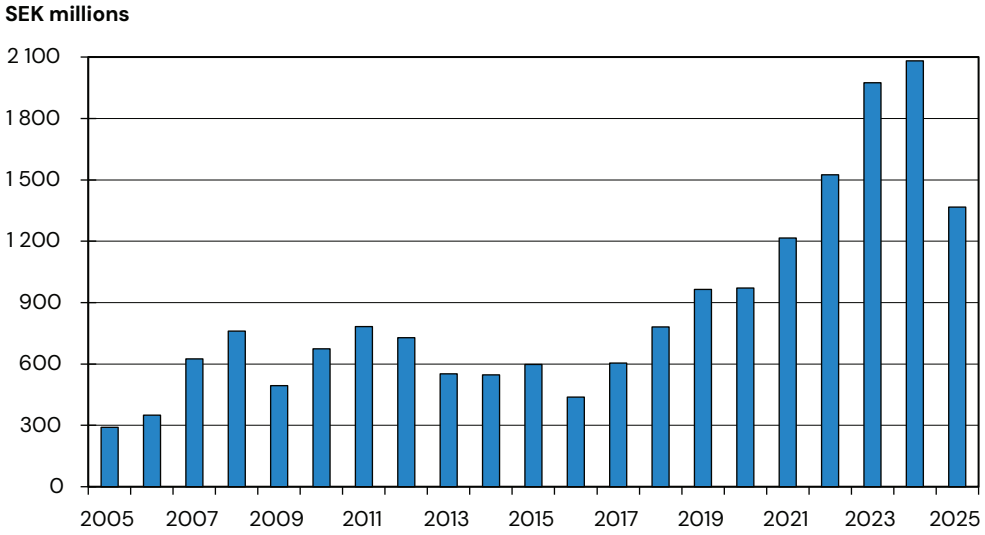


Figure 24. Mining exploration budget in Sweden, 2005–2025 (current prices, not adjusted for inflation).

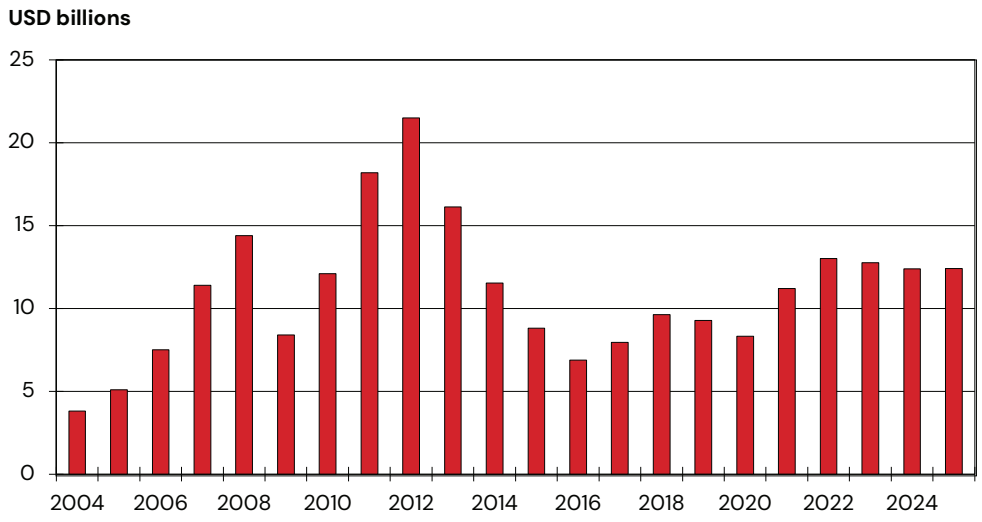


Figure 25. Global mining exploration budget, 2004–2025 (current prices). These figures do not include exploration for iron ore, coal, oil, gas, aluminium and most industrial minerals.

At the end of 2025, there were 801 valid exploration permits (Fig. 26, Table 19), down from 810 in the previous year. In total, 115 new exploration permits were granted during 2025 (Table 20), representing a decline compared with the previous year in both number and area covered. The number of renewed permits also decreased, with 112 renewals issued in 2025, compared with 124 in 2024 (Table 21).

The valid permits covered 40 different metals and minerals (Table 22). Copper and gold dominated, being included in 69 and 61 per cent of the exploration permits, respectively. They were followed by silver (45 per cent), zinc (41 per cent), lead (29 per cent), iron (18 per cent) and nickel (18 per cent).

Figure 29 presents the number of booked visitor days at SGU's drill core archive. During 2025, the archive recorded 276 booked visitor days, a sharp increase compared with 2024 when the number was 157. A booking may include one or several visitors. Companies typically spend from one day up to a week at the archive. The highest visitor frequency was recorded in 2007 and 2008, with 560 and 400 visits respectively. During this period, the number of newly granted exploration permits was also relatively high, at around 300 permits per year.

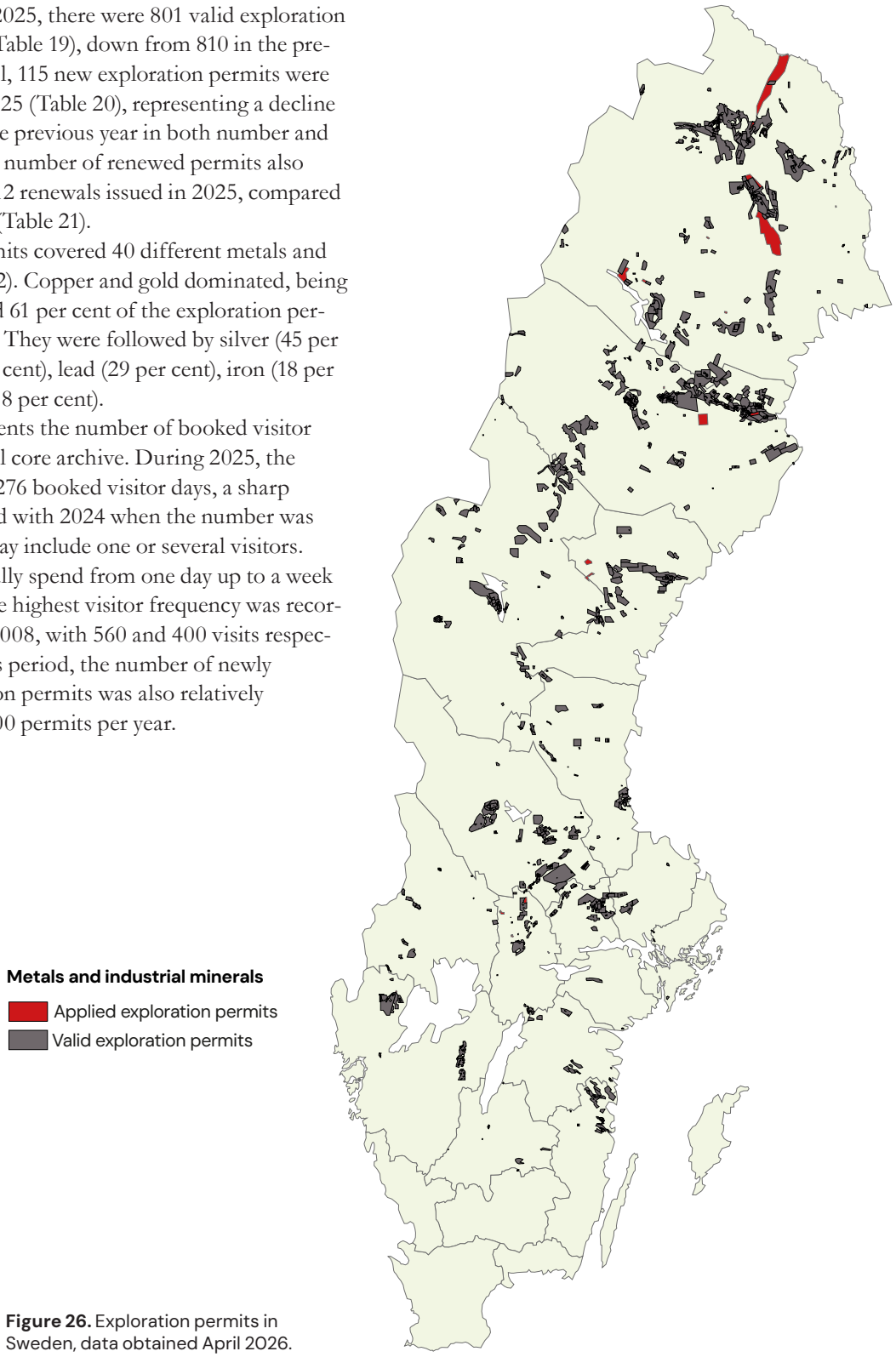


Figure 26. Exploration permits in Sweden, data obtained April 2026.

Table 19. Valid exploration permits at the end of 2025. Sources. Mining Inspectorate.

County	Mineral Act 1 kap. 1§ 1 och 2 st. [1]		Mineral Act 1 kap. 1§ 3 st. [2]		Total	
	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)
Dalarna	86	169 375			86	169 375
Gävleborg	45	69 839			45	69 839
Jämtland	58	150 240			58	150 240
Jönköping	7	6 908			7	6 908
Kalmar	27	41 210			27	41 210
Norrbotten	204	679 123			204	679 123
Stockholm	3	1 491			3	1 491
Södermanland	2	5 510			2	5 510
Uppsala	5	21 499			5	21 499
Värmland	15	14 329			15	14 329
Västerbotten	203	520 609			203	520 609
Västernorrland	43	163 948			43	163 948
Västmanland	39	65 246			39	65 246
Västra Götaland	22	72 634			22	72 634
Örebro	31	53 146			31	53 146
Östergötland	11	20 490			11	20 490
Total	**801**	**2 055 598**	**0**	**0**	**801**	**2 055 598**

[1] The Minerals Act 1 kap. 1§ 1 & 2 st. includes all mineral substances listed in the Act except diamond.
[2] The Minerals Act 1 kap. 1§ 3 st. includes diamond.

Table 20. Number of exploration permits granted under the Minerals Act in 2025. Source: Mining Inspectorate.

County	Mineral Act 1 kap. 1§ 1 och 2 st. [1]		Mineral Act 1 kap. 1§ 3 st. [2]		Total	
	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)
Dalarna	10	12 585			10	12 585
Gävleborg	9	2 027			9	2 027
Jämtland	4	9 224			4	9 224
Jönköping	2	4 157			2	4 157
Kalmar	17	21 178			17	21 178
Norrbotten	22	211 407			22	211 407
Värmland	5	1 772			5	1 772
Västerbotten	26	54 719			26	54 719
Västernorrland	3	7 430			3	7 430
Västmanland	3	2 309			3	2 309
Västra Götaland	4	28 669			4	28 669
Örebro	3	271			3	271
Östergötland	7	11 372			7	11 372
Total	**115**	**367 120**			**115**	**367 120**

[1] The Minerals Act 1 kap. 1§ 1 & 2 st. includes all mineral substances listed in the Act except diamond.
[2] The Minerals Act 1 kap. 1§ 3 st. includes diamond.

Table 21. Exploration permits renewed in 2025. Source: Mining Inspectorate.

County	Mineral Act 1 kap. 1§ 1 och 2 st. [1]	
	Number	Area (ha)
Dalarna	19	26 988
Gävleborg	3	2 998
Jämtland	2	2 547
Jönköping	2	120
Kalmar	2	1 099
Norrbotten	26	40 479
Uppsala	1	13 973
Värmland	1	1 361
Västerbotten	34	73 353
Västmanland	7	10 767
Västra Götaland	9	7 705
Örebro	4	2 973
Östergötland	2	5 666
Total	**112**	**190 030**

[1] The Minerals Act 1 kap. 1§ 1 & 2 st. includes all mineral substances listed in the Act except diamond.

Table 22. Number of concession minerals applied for in valid exploration permits in 2025, compared to 2024. Percentages indicate each mineral's share of the total number of permits. The final column shows the change in number. Source: Mining Inspectorate.

Mineral	Number applied for 2025		Number applied for 2024		Difference 2024–2025
Copper	554	69 %	553	68 %	1
Gold	492	61 %	496	61 %	-4
Silver	369	46 %	352	43 %	17
Zinc	327	41 %	316	39 %	11
Lead	233	29 %	227	28 %	6
Iron	144	18 %	139	17 %	5
Nickel	143	18 %	158	19 %	-15
Cobalt	140	17 %	137	17 %	3
Lanthanum	133	17 %	121	15 %	12
Yttrium	132	16 %	116	14 %	16
Molybdenum	131	16 %	110	14 %	21
Scandium	128	16 %	117	14 %	11
Lithium	86	11 %	79	10 %	7
Tungsten	85	11 %	85	10 %	0
Tantalum	74	9 %	70	9 %	4
Palladium	71	9 %	83	10 %	-12
Platinum	69	9 %	79	10 %	-10
Vanadium	58	7 %	56	7 %	2
Tin	54	7 %	51	6 %	3
Caesium	40	5 %	35	4 %	5

Mineral	Number applied for 2025		Number applied for 2024		Difference 2024–2025
Osmium	37	5 %	42	5 %	-5
Ruthenium	37	5 %	42	5 %	-5
Iridium	36	4 %	42	5 %	-6
Rhodium	36	4 %	41	5 %	-5
Grafite	36	4 %	38	5 %	-2
Bismuth	33	4 %	16	2 %	17
Beryllium	29	4 %	27	3 %	2
Rubidium	20	2 %	18	2 %	2
Titanium	19	2 %	25	3 %	-6
Apatite	16	2 %	16	2 %	0
Niobium	16	2 %	13	2 %	3
Antimony	12	1 %	10	1 %	2
Manganese	10	1 %	10	1 %	0
Thorium	10	1 %	11	1 %	-1
Zirconium	6	1 %	8	1 %	-2
Fluorite	6	1 %	5	1 %	1
Magnesite	1	< 1 %	1	< 1 %	0
Nepheline syenite	1	< 1 %	1	< 1 %	0
Gaseous hydrocarbons	0	0	1	< 1 %	-1

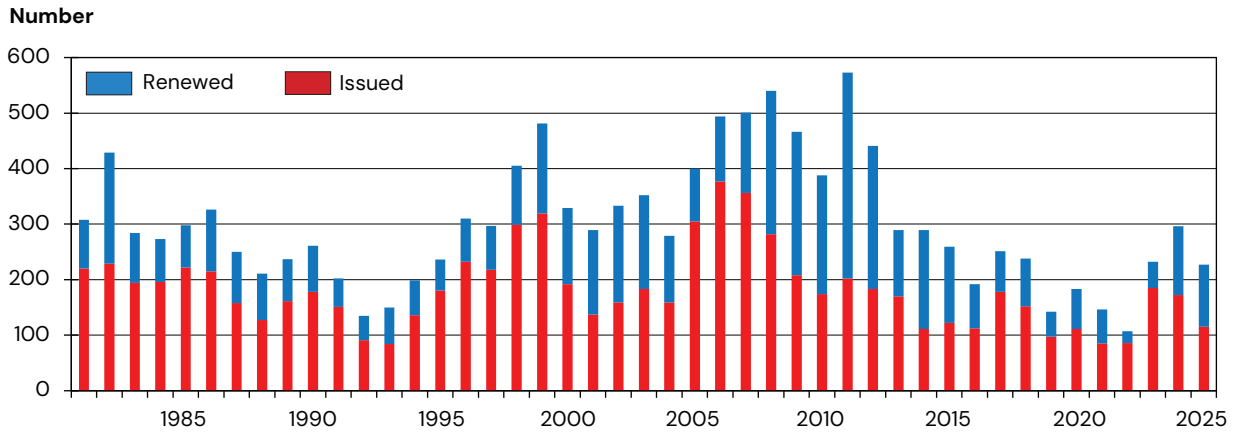


Figure 27. Number of claim certificates and exploration permits issued or renewed, 1981–2025.

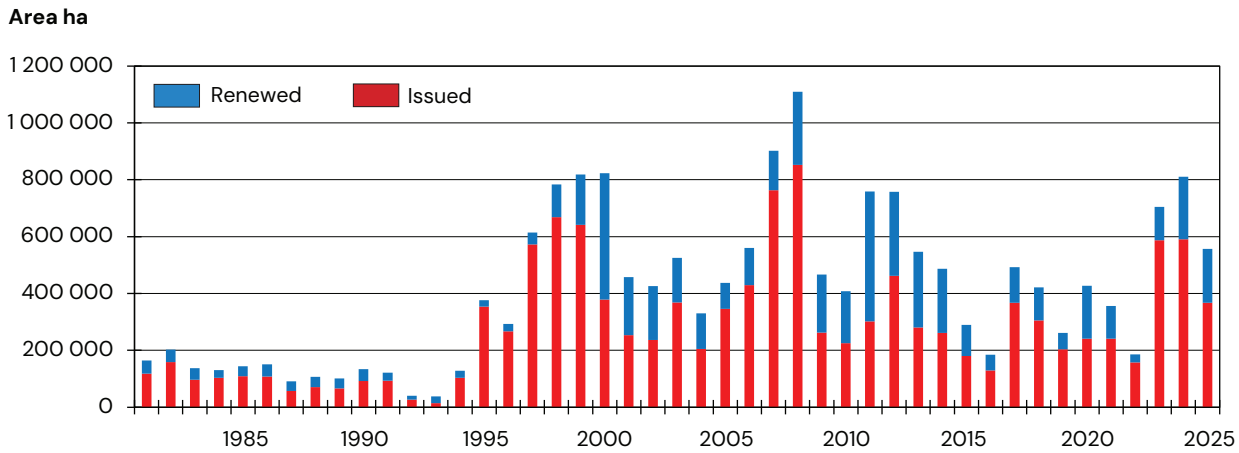


Figure 28. Area of claim certificates and exploration permits issued or renewed (not including diamonds), 1981–2025.

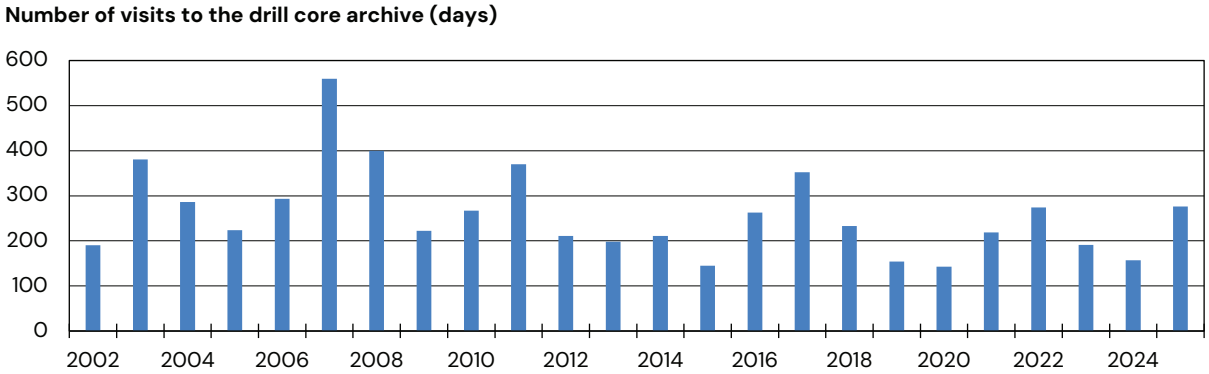


Figure 29. Number of booked days at the SGU drill core archive between 2002 and 2025.

In 2025, the Mining Inspectorate granted mining concessions for seven applications. One of them concerned Laver K no. 2 in Älvsbyn, where mining production was carried out from 1936 to 1946. The remains of the mining community can be seen in the forest. Photo: SkärFoto, CC BY 4.0

Mining concessions and mineral fees

During 2025, three applications for mining concessions were submitted to the Mining Inspectorate of Sweden. Seven mining concessions were granted, and none were rejected (Table 23). The granted concessions were:

- Nunasvaara Norra K nr 1, Kiruna municipality
- Niska Södra K nr 1, Kiruna municipality
- Niska Norra K nr 1, Kiruna municipality
- Nautanen K nr 1, Gällivare municipality
- Kvarnforsliden K nr 3, Skellefteå municipality
- Laver K nr 2, Älvsbyn municipality
- Sarvisto K nr 1, Pajala municipality

At the end of 2025, there were 158 valid mining concessions in Sweden, covering a total area of just under 12,200 hectares (Table 24).

Table 24 shows the geographical distribution of mining concessions during the year. The concessions were concentrated in Sweden's three main ore provinces: the mining districts of Norrbotten County, the Skellefte district including the Gold Line in Västerbotten County, and Bergslagen (mainly in Dalarna County). At year-end, there were 13 mines with valid mining concessions, all of which were metal mines.

Table 25 presents mineral compensation for the period 2006–2025. In 2025, the mineral compensation regime applied to a total of 23 mining concessions. For mining activities carried out under these concessions, the Mining Inspector issued decisions on mineral compensation. The total assessed mineral compensation amounted to just under SEK 23 million, of which approximately SEK 5.7 million was paid to the state and SEK 17.2 million to landowners.

Table 26 presents fees paid to the state under the Minerals Act (apart from mineral compensation) for the years 2006 to 2025. Note that application fees for mining concessions are not specified, since these are included in the application fee for exploration permits. The total sum of fees paid to the state in 2024 was just over SEK 26.4 million.

Table 23. Approved and rejected mining concession applications, 2002–2025. Source: Mining Inspectorate.

Year	Applied	Of wich utmål*	Approved	Of wich utmål*	Rejected	Errends prepared for decision by the government**
2002	9	8	23	20	0	0
2003	4	4	17	15	0	0
2004	4	2	5	3	0	0
2005	3	1	2	1	0	0
2006	4	0	2	0	0	0
2007	3	1	7	0	0	0
2008	8	0	5	0	0	0
2009	4	1	4	0	0	0
2010	8	1	4	1	0	0
2011	7	1	2	0	0	0
2012	6	0	7	1	0	0
2013	6	1	5	0	1	0
2014	6	0	5	2	2	1 (Eva K nr 1)
2015	9	1	2	0	0	1 (Kallak K nr 1)
2016	4	0	6	1	1	0
2017	4	0	6	0	0	1 (Kallak K nr 1)
2018	2	0	4	0	1	0
2019	4	0	2	0	1	0
2020	3	0	0	0	0	0
2021	3	0	1	0	2	0
2022	4	0	1	0	0	0
2023	1	0	4	0	0	0
2024	5	0	2	0	2	0
2025	**3**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**

* Conversion to mining concessions of old, expiring permissions (utmål).
** Cases where Bergsstaten has referred the decision to the government.

Table 24. Valid mining concessions and their land use at the end of 2025. Source: Mining Inspectorate.

County	Number of mining concessions			
	Expired	New	Valid att the end of 2023	Area (ha)
Dalarna	6		24	1 181
Gävleborg	3		6	318
Jämtland			3	132
Kalmar			1	8
Norrbotten	5	6	40	4 411
Uppsala			2	193
Västerbotten	3	1	74	4 430
Västernorrland			1	36
Örebro			5	909
Östergötland			2	563
Total	**17**	**7**	**158**	**12 180**

Table 25. Mineral fees (SEK) under the Minerals Act, 2006–2025. The fee was introduced in 2005 and applies only to concessions granted after that. Source: Mining Inspectorate.

Year	Contributing concessions	Mineral fees, total	Mineral fees, to the state	Mineral fees, to landowners
2006	1	30 241	7 560	22 681
2007	1	21 392	5 348	16 044
2008	3	234 475	58 221	175 856
2009	4	682 217	170 952	511 663
2010	5	2 280 263	570 095	1 710 197
2011	7	4 559 742	1 139 936	3 419 807
2012	11	5 150 918	1 287 730	3 863 180
2013	13	6 886 013	1 721 503	5 164 511
2014	13	7 372 452	1 843 113	5 529 339
2015	11	6 381 449	1 585 085	4 796 364
2016	11	6 375 762	1 583 127	4 792 635
2017	13	12 104 285	3 026 070	9 078 216
2018	18	13 468 117	3 367 029	10 101 088
2019	18	16 545 231	4 136 308	12 408 924
2020	21	19 264 020	4 816 005	14 448 014
2021	21	20 650 662	5 162 666	15 487 996
2022	23	24 244 828	6 126 467	18 379 395
2023	23	21 122 454	5 280 617	15 841 845
2024	21	13 235 667	3 308 917	9 926 750
2025	**23**	**22 968 188**	**5 742 048**	**17 226 140**

Table 26. Fees paid to the state (SEK) under the Minerals Act, 2006–2025. Source: Mining Inspectorate.

År	Ansöknings-avgift*	Undersöknings-avgift	Förlängnings-avgifter	Försvars-avgifter	Markanvis-ningsavgift	Frånträdande, återbetalning	Summa avgifter
2006	773 500	8 639 612	4 967 148	49 100	40 000	−181 059	14 288 301
2007	1 317 060	14 096 778	6 712 326	31 900	0	−760 881	21 397 183
2008	1 342 993	12 373 854	13 114 100	30 000	120 000	−1 396 926	25 584 021
2009	787 500	4 319 513	8 505 679	30 000	40 000	−2 015 602	11 667 090
2010	1 050 500	4 735 136	9 032 238	27 200	80 000	−205 018	14 720 056
2011	1 153 000	6 018 463	26 756 238	24 700	0	−251 021	33 701 380
2012	833 500	8 602 966	17 441 850	15 900	40 000	−1 164 523	25 769 693
2013	769 015	4 550 790	16 574 107	7 300	40 000	−4 052 077	17 889 135
2014	771 500	3 392 570	19 689 995	2 800	0	−2 609 790	21 247 075
2015	906 500	3 582 934	11 079 681	12 100	160 000	−1 331 454	14 409 761
2016	513 500	2 583 098	6 048 248	2 800	40 000	-816 025	8 371 621
2017	585 000	6 991 905	11 752 762	0	40 000	-235 700	19 133 967
2018	412 000	5 814 840	12 912 928	0	80 000	-1 481 824	17 737 944
2019	478 000	4 101 860	5 613 261	0	40 000	-4 476 567	5 756 554
2020	456 500	4 797 763	13 917 387	0	40 000	-639 452	18 572 198
2021	395 000	4 829 440	7 140 025	0	80 000	-37 335	12 407 130
2022	468 500	3 308 118	2 929 137	0	280 000	-291 253	6 694 502
2023	403 500	1 188 8032	8 317 384	0	480 000	-78 2424	20 306 492
2024	1 268 500	11 821 240	15 288 435	0	320 000	-788 056	27 910 119
2025	**869 500**	**7 343 500**	**18 292 550**	**0**	**240 000**	**-331 801**	**26 413 749**

* This also includes application fees for exploration concession.

Examples of galena and sphalerite from Bergslagen. The new national interest Stollbergs syncline, a geological formation that contains several mineralisations, extends into both Ludvika and Smedjebacken municipalities in Dalarna. Photo: Tobias Blixt/SGU.

National interests

Chapters 3 and 4 of the Environmental Code set out fundamental provisions governing the management of land and water areas. Both preservation interests and land use opportunities are accommodated. These land and water areas have different protection needs, for example because they are particularly important for reindeer husbandry, contain valuable substances or materials, are particularly suitable for communications or industrial production, or are particularly important because of their natural or cultural value.

National interests comprise areas of particular national importance that can therefore take precedence over other interests when changes in land use are being considered. Precedence over local and public interests also means that the value or importance of national interests may not be substantially harmed or altered. National interests comprise a basis for planning that must be considered by county administrative boards and municipalities in the long-term planning process.

SGU is the government agency responsible for identifying deposits of valuable minerals or materials of national importance. This means that SGU assesses and prioritises mineral deposits of national interest under Chapter 3, section 7 (ii) of the Environmental Code. Three criteria must be met in order for a deposit to be designated of national interest:

- The substance or material in question is of major importance for the needs of society or supply security.
- The substance or material has particularly valuable properties.
- The area where the deposits of the substance or material are found is well delimited, investigated and documented.

For deposits assessed to be of national importance, detailed delimitations are provided on an ongoing basis. The following deposits were subject to detailed delimitation and designated as being of national interest in 2025:

- Stollbergssynklinalen, sulphide ore/iron ore, demarcated in detail. Decision made 2025-03-24 (case number (dnr) 31-2184/2024).
- Strömfors, sulphide ore, demarcated in detail. Decision 2025-06-16 (dnr 31-2053/2024).
- Lappvattnet–Mjövattnet, nickel, demarcated in detail. Decision 2025-12-01 (dnr 31-710/2025).

The demarcated area Stollbergssynklinalen is located in Smedjebacken and Ludvika municipalities and covers approximately 1,784 hectares (Fig. 31). The economically significant metals in the deposit include lead, zinc and silver. Gold, copper, manganese and iron also occur.

The demarcated area Strömfors is located in Skellefteå Municipality and covers approximately 8.7 hectares (Fig. 32). The delineation concerns the polymetallic deposit Strömfors, containing valuable metals such as zinc, lead, silver, copper, and gold. Among these, copper is classified by the EU as a strategic material, and gold is classified by the EU as a conflict mineral.

The demarcated area Lappvattnet–Mjövattnet is located in Skellefteå Municipality and covers approximately 288 hectares (Fig. 33). The delineated deposit consists of nickel mineralisation the deposit also contains elevated levels of copper. These two elements are highly important for modern society and are fundamental, particularly for electrification. On the EU list of critical and strategic materials, both nickel and copper are classified as strategic raw materials.

At the end of 2025, there were 153 designated mineral deposits of national interest, of which 99 had been delineated in detail and mapped. The remaining deposits are defined by a centre coordinate. Fifty-five of the national interests relate to mineral substances under the Minerals Act, while the remainder consist of industrial minerals, dimension stone and aggregates (Fig. 29). Table 27 shows that designated deposits are present in 19 of Sweden's 21 counties. No designated deposits are found in Stockholm County or Kronoberg County.

In 2025, the national interest designation for Gärstad in Linköping Municipality was also removed following a review. SGU concluded that the clay deposit at Gärstad no longer meets the criteria for designation as a national interest.

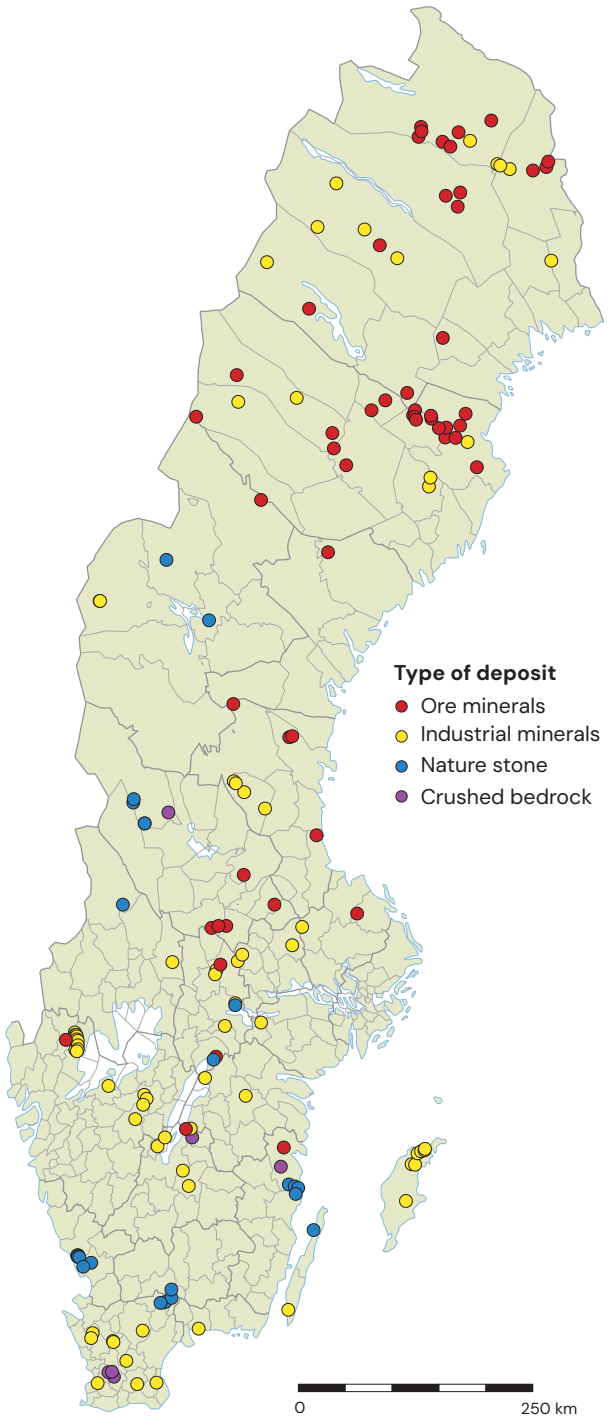


Figure 30. Mineral deposits of national interest under the Environmental Code, 2025.

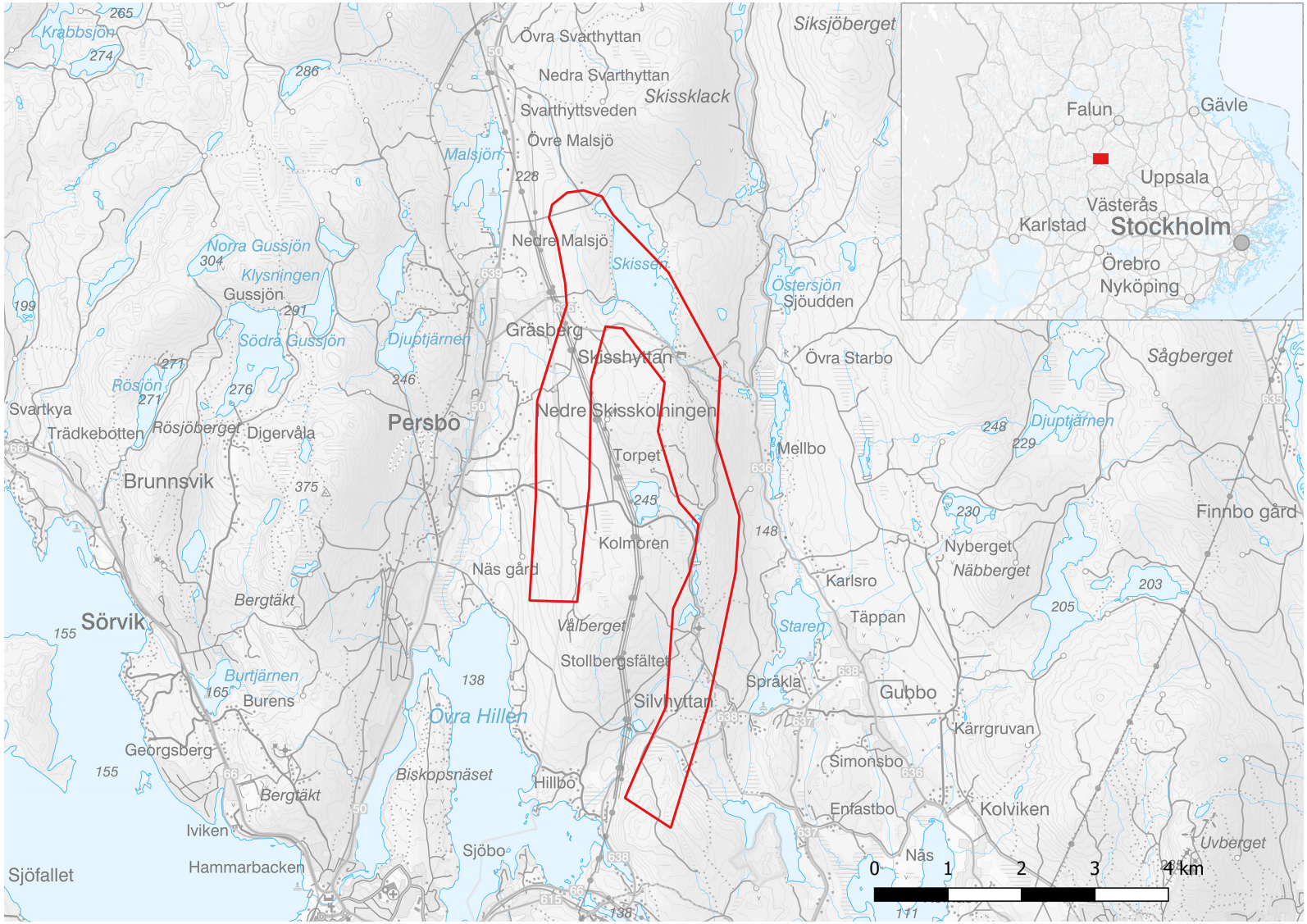


Figure 31. Delimitation for the Stollberg syncline.

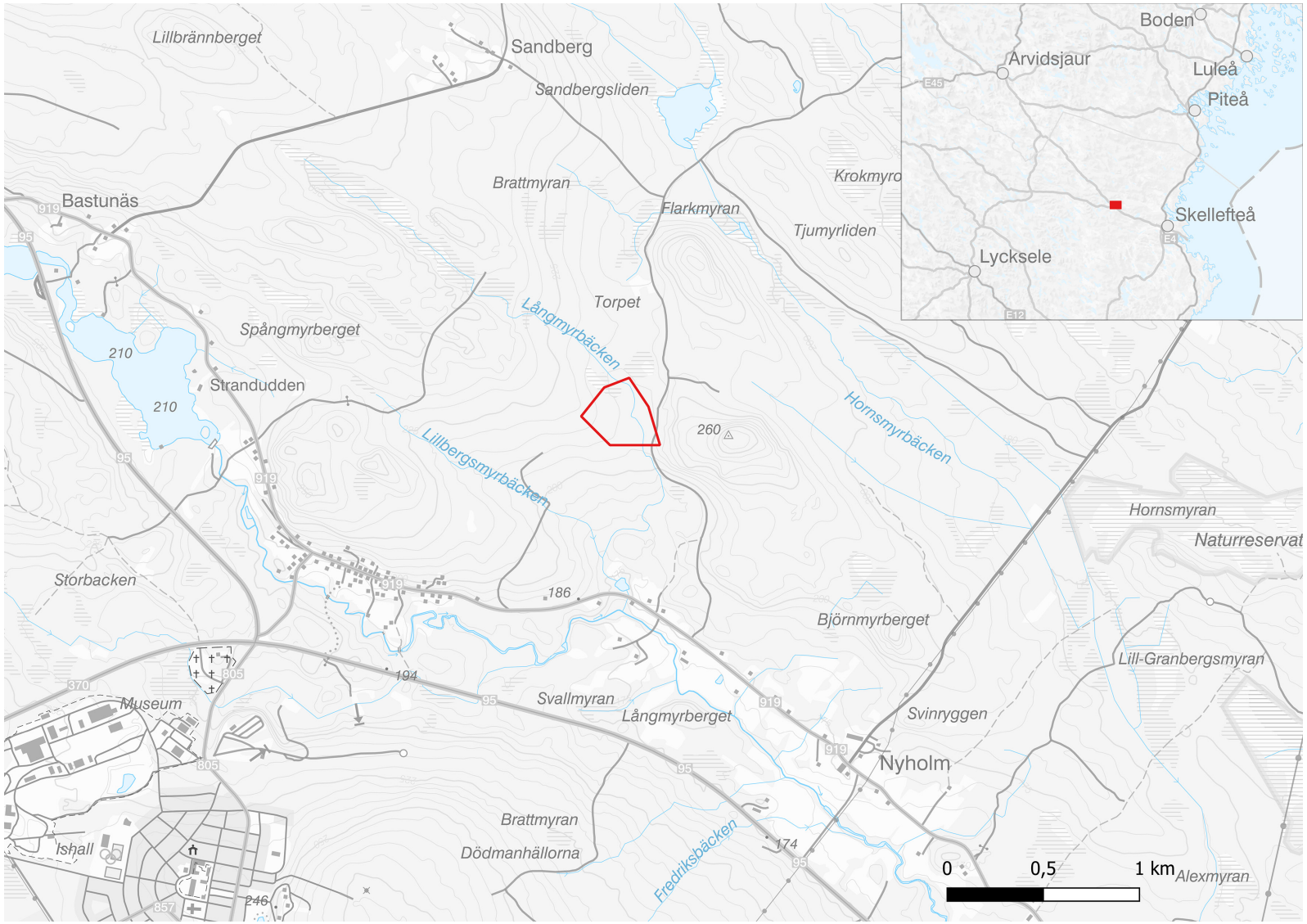


Figure 32. Delimitation for Strömfors.

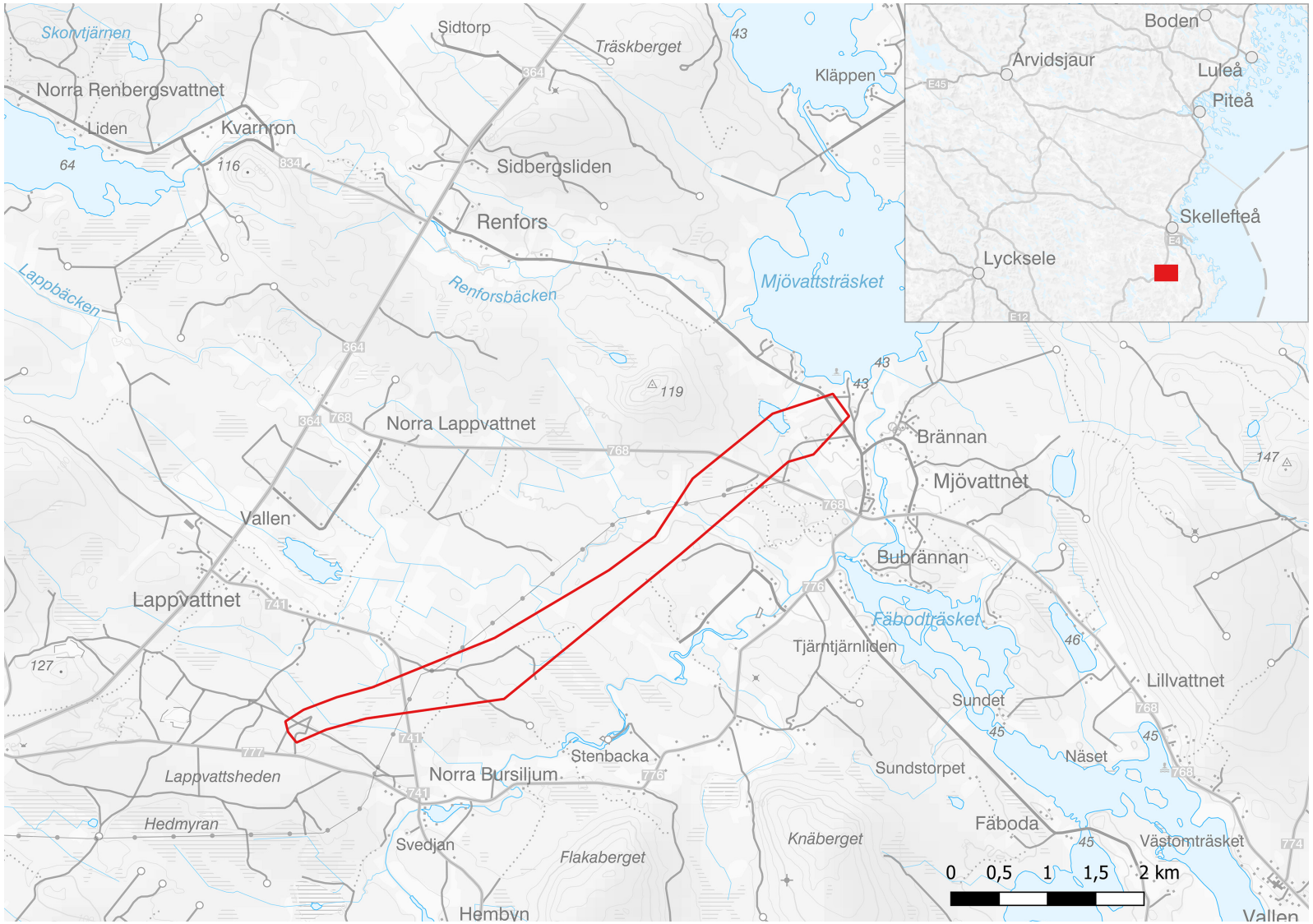


Figure 33. Delimitation for Lappvattnet–Mjövattnet.

Table 27. Nationally important mineral deposits by county, 2024. Coordinates according to Sweref 99 TM. Source: SGU Riksintressen. *Limited in detail.

Name of the deposit	Municipality	Type of material	N	E
Blekinge County				
Stärnö*	Karlshamn	Diabase	6 222 391	490 540
Dalarnas County				
Garpenberg*	Hedemora	Sphalerite, galena, silver	6 686 512	567 826
Falu gruva	Falun	Chalcopyrite	6 718 362	533 584
Mjågen	Älvdalen	Porphyry	6 785 635	450 398
Grängesberg	Ludvika	Iron ore	6 660 186	499 519
Mångsbodarna*	Älvdalen	Dala sandstone	6 773 584	424 894
Billingsåsen*	Älvdalen	Dala sandstone	6 796 007	411 992
Vanfjället (Lövnäs)*	Älvdalen	Dala sandstone	6 799 620	412 700
Håksberg-Blötberget*	Ludvika	Iron ore	6 666 009	505 444
Stollbergssynklinalen*	Smedjebacken/ Ludvika	Polymetallic	6 674 558	514 636
Gotland County				
Filehajdar*	Gotland	Limestone	6 404 793	720 827
Västra brottet*	Gotland	Limestone	6 403 914	725 067
Storugns-Klinthagen*	Gotland	Limestone	6 416 818	727 203
Fleringe*	Gotland	Limestone	6 419 025	731 126
Rute*	Gotland	Limestone	6 420 137	734 713
Stucks*	Gotland	Limestone	6 421 625	735 600
Buttle*	Gotland	Limestone	6 366 454	715 741
Gävleborg County				
Bergby*	Gävle	Lithium	6 762 045	612 458
Enåsen*	Ljusdal	Gold	6 905 258	520 289
Kringelgruvan*	Ovanåker	Graphite	6 808 683	532 954
Gropabo*	Ovanåker	Graphite	6 820 622	521 761
Månsberg*	Ovanåker	Graphite	6 791 524	556 155
Mattsmyra*	Ovanåker	Graphite	6 818 393	523 954
Brickagruvan*	Hudiksvall	Iron , vanadium	6 869 738	581 915
Bläckmyran*	Hudiksvall	Iron , vanadium	6 870 457	584 788
Halland County				
Vreda	Falkenberg	Hallandia gneiss	6 300 900	358 244
Svenstorp	Falkenberg	Hallandia gneiss	6 299 937	357 105
Vastad*	Falkenberg	Hallandia gneiss	6 300 897	357 124
Äskered	Falkenberg	Hallandia gneiss	6 299 700	358 208
Äskered	Falkenberg	Hallandia gneiss	6 299 043	357 616
Bårarp	Halmstad	Hallandia gneiss	6 298 360	358 973
Nannarp	Halmstad	Hallandia gneiss	6 292 519	372 235
Jämtland County				
Handöl	Åre	Soapstone	7 015 963	372 463
Brunflo*	Östersund	Limestone	6 996 481	492 658
Rönnöfors*	Krokom	Slate	7 061 855	444 853
Granberget*	Strömsund	Sulphide ore	7 128 446	547 573

Table 27. Continued.

Name of the deposit	Municipality	Type of material	N	E
Jönköping County				
Norra Kärr*	Jönköping	Alkaline rocks	6 440 965	474 476
Adelöv-Nostorp*	Tranäs	Porphyry	6 430 844	480 795
Karsbo-Fåglarp*	Nässjö	Quartzite	6 394 445	471 233
Hjärtsöla-Almesåkra-Norrgård*	Nässjö	Quartzite	6 378 030	477 825
Brogården*	Habo	Special sand	6 420 600	443 232
Baskarp*	Habo	Special sand	6 430 892	451 306
Kalmar County				
Stormandebo	Västervik	Porphyry	6 400 368	578 376
Tribbhult	Västervik	Granite	6 380 928	587 155
Flivik	Oskarshamn	Granite	6 378 707	593 830
Hökhult	Oskarshamn	Granite	6 376 949	597 300
Götebo	Oskarshamn	Granite	6 370 671	594 775
Gillberga*	Borgholm	Limestone	6 331 097	614 779
Albrunna*	Mörbylånga	Limestone	6 243 976	588 271
Olserum*	Västervik	REE	6 423 773	578 053
Norrbottens County				
Ahmavuoma*	Kiruna	Cobalt,copper, gold	7 548 450	797 441
Laisvall	Arjeplog	Galena, silver	7 338 214	597 680
Aitik*	Gällivare	Chalcopyrite, gold	7 451 772	758 482
Malmberget*	Gällivare	Iron ore	7 463 198	745 186
Kiruna*	Kiruna	Iron ore	7 533 282	717 827
Pahtohavare* (part of the national interest Kiruna)	Kiruna	Chalcopyrite	7 533 282	717 827
Viscaria*(part of the national interest Kiruna)	Kiruna	Chalcopyrite	7 533 282	717 827
Mertainen*	Kiruna	Iron ore	7 526 617	742 167
Svappavaara* (Gruvberget and Leveäniemi)	Kiruna	Iron ore	7 517 577	752 178
Nunasvaara*	Kiruna	Graphite	7 523 675	770 845
Masugnsbyn*	Kiruna	Dolomite	7 498 822	801 166
Masugnsbyn	Pajala	Graphite	7 497 362	804 185
Lautakoski	Pajala	Soapstone	7 493 599	814 733
Äpartjåkka	Jokkmokk	Magnesite	7 475 642	625 595
Rakas	Jokkmokk	Magnesite	7 427 292	605 427
Lantanjarkka	Jokkmokk	Wollastonite	7 425 458	656 840
Norvijaur	Jokkmokk	Limestone	7 394 431	692 934
Raitajärvi	Övertorneå	Graphite	7 394 111	861 522
Pajeb*	Arjeplog	Quartz	7 388 598	551 013
Eva-Svartliden*	Arvidsjaur	Sulphide ore	7 247 447	706 005
Pellivuoma*	Pajala	Iron ore	7 492 534	840 058
Sahavaara-Tapuli*	Pajala	Iron ore	7 500 004	855 889
Mertainen*	Kiruna	Iron ore	7 523 279	744 476
Kallak*	Jokkmokk	Iron ore	7 412 765	680 300

Table 27. Continued.

Name of the deposit	Municipality	Type of material	N	E
Laver*	Älvsbyn	Copper ore	7 303 479	739 940
Kiskamavaara*	Kiruna	Cobalt, copper, gold	7 535 285	758 902
Nautanen*	Gällivare	Copper ore	7 464 783	753 999
Skåne County				
Hägghult*	Osby	Diabase	6 250 799	453 887
Duvhult*	Osby	Diabase	6 255 470	460 129
Boalt	Östra Göinge	Diabase	6 249 634	448 353
Vånga*	Kristianstad	Granite	6 264 565	460 023
Ignaberga*	Hässleholm	Limestone	6 219 023	429 120
Måsalycke*	Tomelilla	Anatase	6 162 687	445 369
Billinge*	Eslöv, Klippan, Svalöv	Kaolin	6 207 451	396 870
Kvarnby*	Malmö	Chalk limestone	6 161 488	380 814
Bjuv	Bjuv	Clay	6 215 687	374 635
Önnemo*	Lund	Gneiss	6 168 692	398 721
Hardeberga /Rögle*	Lund	Quartzitic sandstone	6 173 619	392 667
Lyby	Hörby	Quartzitic sandstone	6 185 839	412 015
Bjuv/Åstorp	Bjuv/Åstorp	Clay	6 210 374	373 248
Eriksdal*	Sjöbo	Quartz sand	6 160 491	424 104
Skrylle*	Lund	Quartzitic sandstone	6 173 960	396 161
Södermanland County				
Forsby*	Vingåker	Limestone	6 557 436	554 399
Uppsala County				
Dannemora*	Östhammar	Iron ore	6 677 845	658 254
Banmossen	Heby	Wollastonite	6 662 492	598 461
Värmlands County				
Gåsgruvan*	Filipstad	Limestone	6 621 818	456 714
Hålsjöberg*	Torsby	Kyanite	6 684 185	402 066
Västerbottens County				
Långdal	Skellefteå	Sulphide ore	7 199 265	747 933
Åkulla-Kankberg*	Skellefteå	Sulphide ore, gold, tellurium	7 209 245	748 807
Björkdal*	Skellefteå	Gold	7 213 261	764 402
Renström	Skellefteå	Sulphide ore	7 209 671	740 651
Åkerberg	Skellefteå	Gold	7 225 446	770 197
Holmtjärn	Norsjö	Sulphide ore	7 228 662	714 692
Kristineberg*	Lycksele	Sulphide ore	7 228 056	667 278
Kittelfjäll*	Vilhelmina	Olivine	7 235 117	521 574
Granlidknösen*	Storuman	Fluorspar	7 240 577	585 036
Varuträsk	Skellefteå	Pegmatite	7 198 617	772 449
Repsjömyran	Vindeln	Diatomite	7 145 452	730 720
Gåstjärn	Vindeln	Diatomite	7 155 023	732 473
Maurliden*	Norsjö	Sulphide ore	7 222 898	712 406
Maurliden Östra*	Norsjö	Sulphide ore	7 221 594	714 037

Table 27. Continued.

Name of the deposit	Municipality	Type of material	N	E
Norrliden*	Norsjö	Sulphide ore	7 218 332	716 160
Storliden*	Malå	Sulphide ore	7 239 127	682 043
Svartliden*	Storuman och Lycksele	Gold	7 185 935	626 203
Fäboliden*	Lycksele	Gold	7 167 708	640 256
Stortjärnhobben*	Storuman	Gold, silver	7 202 540	624 506
Älgträsk*	Skellefteå	Sulphide ore	7 219 384	732 938
Älgliden*	Skellefteå	Sulphide ore	7 222 984	731 892
Rönnbäcken*	Storuman	Nickel, cobalt, iron	7 264 510	519 514
Stekenjokk*	Vilhelmina	Copper, zinc, silver	7 217 717	473 056
Barsele*	Storuman	Gold	7 215 488	617 457
Strömfors*	Skellefteå	Polymetallic	7 206 950	757 163
Lappvattnet-Mjövattnet*	Skellefteå	Nickel	7 167 695	782 893
Västernorrland County				
Rockliden*	Örnsköldsvik	Sulphide ore	7 072 946	618 658
Västmanlands County				
Höjderna	Skinnskatteberg	Feldspar	6 631 405	533 158
Tistbrottet*	Sala	Dolomite	6 642 215	587 611
Västra Götalands County				
Dalen	Bengtsfors/Åmål	Quartzite	6 544 116	351 154
Tansjön	Bengtsfors/Åmål	–"–	6 541 566	351 894
Fengerfors	Åmål	–"–	6 541 577	352 803
Fröskog	Åmål	–"–	6 540 127	353 541
Korpeknatten	Bengtsfors/Åmål	–"–	6 536 745	353 282
Norra Kuvetjärnet	Åmål	–"–	6 534 903	354 683
Fjällen-Dalberget	Åmål	–"–	6 530 073	354 501
Kilane	Åmål	–"–	6 526 030	354 850
Valön	Åmål	–"–	6 523 659	353 889
Livarebo-Ulerud*	Mellerud/Åmål	–"–	6 525 077	352 123
Dingelvik	Bengtsfors	Copper, silver	6 535 827	341 799
Ryd* (Billingsyd)	Skövde	Diabase	6 476 894	428 066
Våmb*	Skövde	Limestone	6 472 427	430 618
Råda*	Lidköping	Special sand	6 485 917	388 676
Rådene	Skövde	Limestone	6 466 089	427 196
Uddagården*	Falköping	Limestone	6 450 390	418 388
Nävshult	Tranemo	Quartz	6 362 286	406 239
Örebro County				
Zinkgruvan*	Askersund	Lead, zinc, silver	6 519 414	506 023
Forshammar	Lindesberg	Feldspar, quartz	6 624 048	528 249
Hällabrottet	Kumla	Sandstone	6 553 214	515 212
Björkaverken/Glanshammar*	Örebro	Dolomite marble	6 578 336	526 005
Brännlyckan	Askersund	Marble	6 515 982	503 266

Table 27. Continued.

Name of the deposit	Municipality	Type of material	N	E
Lillkyrka*	Örebro	Marble	6 576 239	526 230
Smedsjön och Dyrkatorp*	Lindesberg	Limestone, dolomite	6 612 940	504 392
Larsbo*	Lindesberg	Limestone, dolomite	6 614 071	505 179
Lovisa*	Lindesberg	Zinc and lead ore	6 620 487	509 479
Skrikarhyttan*	Nora	Metavolcanite	6 591 225	495 051
Östergötlands County				
Lemunda	Motala	Sandstone	6 496 181	494 207

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2018:1 Bergverksstatistik 2017
2018:2 Grus, sand och krossberg 2017
2019:1 Mineralmarknaden 2018 (Tema: Järn och stål)
2019:2 Bergverksstatistik 2018
2019:3 Grus, sand och krossberg 2018
2020:1 Bergverksstatistik 2019
2020:2 Grus, sand och krossberg 2019
2021:1 Mineralmarknaden 2020 (Tema: Kobolt)
2021:2 Bergverksstatistik 2020
2021:3 Grus, sand och krossberg 2020
2022:1 Bergverksstatistik 2021
2022:2 Statistics of the Swedish Mining Industry 2021
2022:3 Grus, sand och krossberg 2021
2023:1 Bergverksstatistik 2022
2023:2 Statistics of the Swedish Mining Industry 2022
2023:3 Grus, sand och krossberg 2022
2024:1 Bergverksstatistik 2023
2024:2 Statistics of the Swedish Mining Industry 2023
2024:3 Grus, sand och krossberg 2023
2025:1 Bergverksstatistik 2024
2025:2 Statistics of the Swedish Mining Industry 2024
2025:3 Grus, sand och krossberg 2024

Geographical differences in trade in minerals and metals

How does Sweden's trade relationship appear in a world characterised by growing demand for metals, minerals, and construction materials? By linking trade flows in key product groups to the commodities driving these exchanges, clear regional differences become evident.

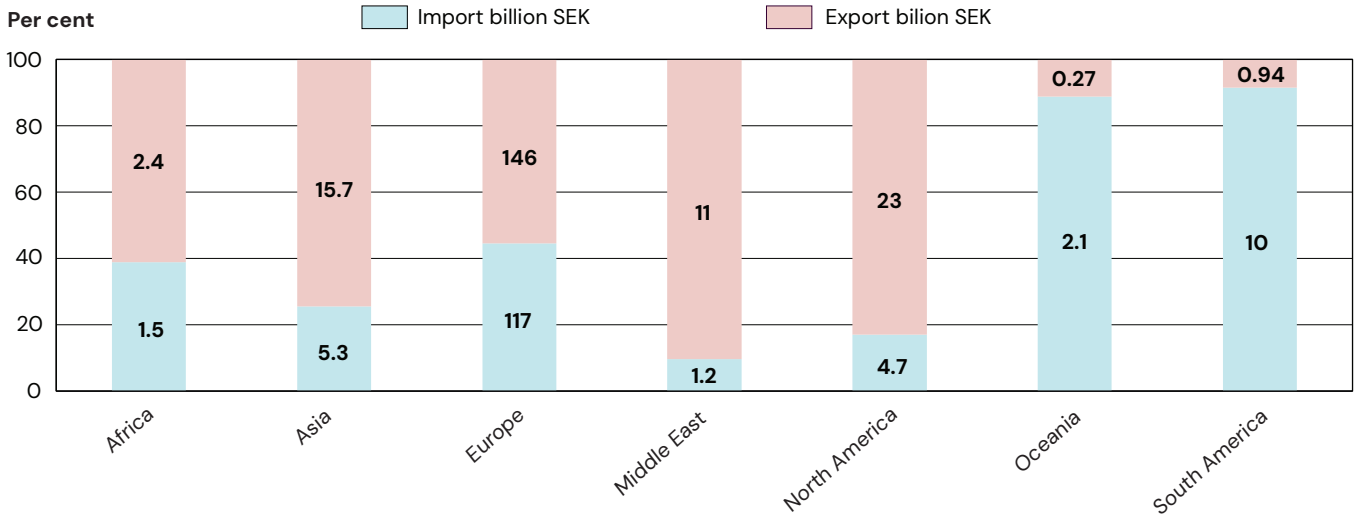
These relationships are marked by substantial trade with Europe, clear export surpluses in certain regions such as the Middle East, and import dependence in others, including Oceania and South America. Trade is highly specialised, with different product groups — such as ores and concentrates, energy minerals, and metal products — dominating exchanges with different parts of the world.

The diagram illustrates Sweden's trade balance by region across product groups including ores and concentrates, energy minerals, industrial minerals, construction minerals, scrap and waste, other metal products, iron and steel products, and construction materials. Europe accounts for by far the largest share of total trade value, in both imports and exports.

The table shows which product groups and commodity codes account for the highest trade values in each region. Trade in ores and concentrates is primarily characterised by exports of iron ore and imports of copper concentrates. Iron and steel products feature prominently in trade with Asia, Europe, and Oceania. Imports from North America and Oceania are dominated by energy minerals, mainly coal.

Other metal products represent a broad category in which exports to Europe and North America mainly consist of unwrought copper and gold. Imports from the Middle East are largely composed of jewellery, copper wire, and aluminium products.

Trade balance for selected product groups 2025



Product groups and commodity codes that account for the highest trade values

Region	Import	Export
Africa	Ores and concentrates (KN 2603)	Ores and concentrates (KN 2601)
Asia	Iron and steel products (KN 7210)	Iron and steel products (KN 7219 och 7228)
Europe	Iron and steel products (KN 7210 och 7225)	Other metal products (KN 7402 och 7108)
Middle East	Other metal products (KN 7113, 7413, 7604 och 7605)	Ores and concentrates (KN 2601)
North America	Energy minerals (KN 2701)	Other metal products (KN 7402)
Oceania	Energy minerals (KN 2701)	Iron and steel products (KN 7219)
South America	Ores and concentrates (KN 2603)	Iron and steel products (KN 7219 och 7220)

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