

An insight on the impact of COVID-19 on the global and Turkish mining industry

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Abstract.

BACKGROUND: COVID-19 affected numerous industries and the mining industry has not been immune to the adverse impacts caused by the pandemic.

OBJECTIVE: This study examines the importance of the mining industry and its benefits to the economy of the producing countries. The paper also gives an insight into the pre-COVID global and Turkish mining industries and investigates the impact of the pandemic on the global and Turkish mining sectors. Furthermore, the study suggests numerous measures that should be adopted in mines to limit the spread of COVID-19 and conduct mining operations safely and efficiently.

METHODS: An extensive literature review was conducted and relevant papers on the importance and benefits of the mining industry, the Turkish and global mining industry, and the impact of COVID-19 on the Turkish and global mining industry were studied.

RESULTS: The COVID-19 crisis has deeply affected metal and mineral production and the economic sectors that depend on the mining industry for supplies. The most significant impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the global mining industry consist of the drastic decline in demand and production and the decrease in the prices of several commodities. As with any complex global situation, the mining industries of some countries were affected more than others by the COVID-19 crisis. The Turkish mining industry was to some extent affected by the COVID-19 crisis, but it quickly recovered.

CONCLUSIONS: An efficient planning of operations and adopting effective measures and precautions enable limiting the spread of COVID-19 in quarries and mines.

Keywords: Mineral, pandemic, occupational safety, economics

1. Introduction

COVID-19 has induced the most severe health crisis in this century [1]. Nonetheless, the pandemic does not only illustrate a health matter [2, 3]. COVID-19 has adversely impacted numerous sectors such as national and global economies, financial and social structures, education, politics, and human security [3–5]. The social distancing and lockdown strategies adopted by numerous governments all over the world to limit the spread of the virus negatively affected the

global economy [6]. These measures have led to an economic crisis considered to be the worst since the Second World War [1]. The collapse of the global economy caused by COVID-19 has been faster and more severe than the 2008 global financial crisis and even the 1929 Great Depression [3, 7]. The World Bank predicts that this pandemic will likely lead to increasing world poverty for the first time since 1988 [8].

COVID-19 has caused a pronounced disruption of the global supply chains caused by the decrease in consumption and rupture of production [6, 9]. Studies conducted on the impact of the pandemic on the global economy reported that COVID-19 induced a crash of the stock markets, a decrease in the Gross

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Domestic Product (GPD), the suspension of credit markets, increased bankruptcies, an amplification of unemployment rates [3] and massive capital outflows from emerging markets [9].

Even though most governments allowed mining companies to remain active during the COVID-19 outbreak with limited restrictions [10], the mining industry has not been immune to the adverse impacts caused by the pandemic [9, 11]. The COVID-19 crisis has deeply affected metal and mineral production and the economic sectors that depend on the mining industry for supplies [10]. Experts studying the aftermath of the crisis predict that the mining sector will experience short, medium, and long-term consequences [12] especially in resource-rich countries where the mining industry plays a crucial role in poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and social development [9].

This paper highlights the importance of the mining industry and its benefits to the economy of the producing countries, gives an insight on the global and Turkish mining industries pre-COVID, and investigates the impact of the pandemic on the global and Turkish mining sectors. Furthermore, the study suggests numerous measures that should be adopted in quarries and mines to limit the spread of COVID-19 and conduct mining operations efficiently and safely.

2. Importance of the mining industry and its benefits to the economy

Throughout the course of history, mining made tremendous contributions to the social and economic prosperity of numerous civilizations. In fact, several cultural eras were named after various minerals or by their derivatives: the Stone Age (prior to 4000 B.C.E.), the Bronze Age (4000 to 5000 B.C.E.), the Iron Age (1500 B.C.E. to 1780 C.E.), the Steel Age (1780 to 1945) and the Nuclear Age (1945 to the present) [13, 14].

Today, we still depend on mining activities in the same way our prehistoric ancestors did [15] as raw materials are the indispensable foundation of every aspect of our modern life and will remain so in the future [16]. Mining products are extensively used in construction and civil engineering projects, electricity generation, vehicle manufacture and fuel, machinery, technological products such as cell phones, computers, satellites, and other electronics, medicines, beauty products, dentistry, fertilizers and food production, energy production and transmission and renewable energy technology [17–19].

The mining sector operates on every continent except Antarctica [20]. The increasingly growing population, urbanization, and income growth are the main factors behind the need for more mined products as more buildings, cars, and consumer products are constantly needed [19]. Therefore, countries' socio-economic development depends on the existence and production of energy and natural resources [14, 21, 22].

The mining sector is pivotal to the world's economy [23]. Together with providing the necessary raw materials for numerous industries, it creates thousands of jobs, generates dividends and tax revenues, and directly contributes to the economic prosperity of the producing countries [16–18]. Furthermore, the mining industry produces a trained workforce and small businesses that can serve communities, yields foreign exchange, and account for a significant portion of GDP [18]. The industry also enables the development of regional areas, the prevention of migration, and increasing the value-added and the employment rate of the producing country [14, 15, 21, 22, 24–26].

According to Dorin, Diaconescu [27], most of the countries with low or middle national income significantly benefit from the mining sector which substantially contributes to the exports share and accounts for up to 90% of the foreign direct investment (FDI), 10% of the national income and 2% of the total employment. The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) states that no less than 70 countries are extremely dependent on the mining industry and most low-income countries need it to simply survive [19].

2.1. An insight on the global mining industry pre-COVID-19

The mining industry is essential to the operating countries and generates important profits for the producing companies. According to Garside [23], the total revenue of the top 40 mining companies between 2005 and 2020 reached 656 billion USD. Table 1 highlights the evolution of the global production of mineral raw materials (bauxite not included) between 2000 and 2019. The global production of mineral raw materials kept increasing between 2000 and 2019 and went from 11,290 million t in 2000 to 17,913 million t in 2019. The most recent statistics on the global mineral data were presented in "World Mining Data 2021", a report prepared by the International Organizing Committee for the World Mining

Table 1
Global production of mineral raw materials (not including bauxite) between 2000 and 2019 [28]

Year	Global mineral production (Million ton)	Year	Global mineral production (Million ton)
2000	11,291	2010	15,807
2001	11,485	2011	16,486
2002	11,687	2012	16,811
2003	12,362	2013	16,993
2004	13,167	2014	17,141
2005	13,769	2015	17,182
2006	14,335	2016	16,736
2007	14,793	2017	17,223
2008	15,190	2018	17,734
2009	14,956	2019	17,923

Congresses. This report gathers details on the global mineral production in 2019. In 2019, 1,587,909,229 t of iron and ferro-alloys, 466,008,328 t of non-ferrous metals, 31,539 t of precious metals, 797,141,169 t of industrial minerals and 15,435,799,404 t of mineral fuels were produced worldwide. Thus, a total of 18,286,889,669 t of minerals and metals were produced worldwide [28]. China, the United States, Russia, Australia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Brazil, and Iran were the top 10 mineral-producing countries in 2019. In fact, China, the biggest mining country in 2019, is the World's leading country in the production of many commodities such as gold and rare earth [23].

2.2. An insight on the Turkish mining sector pre-COVID-9

Turkey produces and trades 60 of the 90 mineral materials produced worldwide and is marked by the absence of only 13 types of the missing 30 minerals. In terms of the world reserves, Turkey holds 2.5% of the global industrial materials reserve; 40% of the natural stone reserve, 20% of the bentonite reserve, 1% of the coal reserve, 0.4% of the metallic mineral reserve, and 72% of the global Boron reserve [14, 29, 30]. In fact, Turkey holds 4 billion m³ of exploitable marble, 2,8 billion m³ of exploitable travertine, and 1 billion m³ of granite reserves. A total of 650 different color and texture types of marble can be found in this country [31]. The diversity of mineral deposits in Turkey is explained by the complexity of its geological context.

The mining sector plays a strategic role in the Turkish economy and accounts for 1 to 3% of the total export value of the country. Turkey's advantages for companies in the mining sector are not

limited to its high-quality labor pool, but also include relatively low logistics and drilling costs, proximity to major markets, advantageous government incentives, and competitive taxes [31]. In 2019, Turkey ranked 22nd among the mining countries worldwide and produced a total of 138,921,175 t of minerals and metals distributed as follows: 10,408,20 t of iron and ferro-alloys, 373,495 t of non-ferrous metals, 281 t of precious metals, 35,515,449 t of industrial minerals and 93,368,200 t of mineral fuels. In 2019, Turkey produced 87,280,000 t of lignite, 8,828,800 t of iron, 2,013,000 of steam coal, 6,961,015 t of salt, 1,528,700 t of chromium, 2,255,480 t of bauxite, 39,000 kg of gold and 242,000 kg of silver. According to MAPEG [32], during the same year, Turkey produced 97,371,718 t of energy raw materials, 13,775,717 t of natural stones, 422,754,000 t of cement, and construction raw materials, 34,125,509 t of metals, and 75,730,803 t of industrial raw materials (Table 2). The total value of the produced minerals and metals in Turkey in 2019 reached 25,486 million USD distributed as follows: 15,345 million USD of iron, 1,120 million USD of ferro-alloys, 1,872 million USD of non-ferrous metals, 3,436 million USD of precious metals, 3,635 million USD of industrial minerals and 3,635 million USD of mineral fuels [28].

The mineral sector in Turkey is marked by its substantial contribution to the economy of the country and its high employment rate. Table 3 emphasizes the evolution of the number of workers and mining companies operating in both the public and private mining sectors in Turkey between 2015 and 2019. Table 4 highlights the contribution of the mining industry to the Turkish national economy between 2015 and 2018.

3. Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the global mining industry

Several containment and mitigation measures were implemented by governments all over the globe to limit the spread of COVID-19 [33]. These measures included social-distancing, cluster and entire lockdowns, extensive travel bans, mass quarantines, cancellations of major events and conferences, prohibitions of mass gatherings, and shutdowns of cities and other areas [34, 35]. The adopted measures considerably affected the global economy [36]. The mining industry was impacted by the COVID-19 crisis as the Chinese demand for raw materials declined especially at the beginning of the pandemic leaving

Table 2
Mineral production of Turkey between 2015 and 2019 [32]

Mineral (t)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Energy Raw Materials	97,371,718	100,831,833	87,866,620	817,717,017	61,929,516
Natural Stone	13,775,717	18,227,769	19,066,079	19,981,123	21,785,846
Cement and Construction Raw Materials	422,754,000	690,223,331	580,122,879	568,900,256	534,221,337
Metals	34,125,509	39,532,457	32,186,076	28,213,959	26,203,016
Industrial Raw Materials	75,730,803	95,678,447	84,209,221	74,153,681	88,440,061

Table 3
Number of workers and mining companies operating in the mining sector in Turkey between 2015 and 2019 [32]

Year	Number of workers			Number of workplaces		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
2019	12352	110592	122944	50	6142	6192
2018	12045	112941	124986	56	6121	6177
2017	12600	117923	130523	53	6166	6219
2016	14435	109579	122062	70	6185	6255
2015	13672	109121	122793	71	6206	6277

Table 4
Contribution of the mining industry to the national economy of Turkey between 2014 and 2018 [32]

Year	Turkey			The mining industry		
	GDP at current prices (Million TL)	GDP at current prices (million \$)	Mining and quarrying sector in GDP (Million TL)	Mining and quarrying sector in GDP (million \$)	Increase rate on TL basis (%)	Sector share (%)
2018	3,724,387	789,044	37,268	7,896	5.4	1.00
2017	3,110,650	852,618	27,863	7,637	12.1	0.90
2016	2,608,526	862,746	21,369	7,068	11.0	0.82
2015	2,338,647	861,879	19,255	7,096	-0.8	0.82
2014	2,044,486	934,855	19,410	8,875	-0.1	0.95

investors uncertain about the future of the industry [37]. Nevertheless, as with any complex global situation, not every mining company nor every country was impacted to a large extent [23].

Galas, Kot-Niewiadomska [5] identified feasibility studies' projects, projects conducted to develop new mines and extract residual resources before the closure decision as to the most affected states by the COVID-19 pandemic in the mining industry. The authors emphasized that the effect of the pandemic on the exploration and discovery stages of the mining process is medium.

In an article published by Azevedo, Crooks [38], the authors predicted the trajectory of the mining industry back to the next normal based on analyzing 6 major crises marked by their significant impact on the industry. These crises consist of the second oil shock (1981–1987), The Soviet Union collapse (1991–1998), Asia crises (1997–1998), the Dot-com bubble (2001–2003), the financial crisis of 2008–2009, and the commodity price crisis of 2015–2016. The authors predict that similarly to the studied shock waves, the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the

mining industry will follow 4 main phases as detailed below:

- **Phase 1:** Price shock (lasts only for weeks or a few months). During the price shock phase, gold typically acts differently as its price rises during crises.
- **Phase 2:** Demand shock (3 months to 2 years). This stage is marked by a sharp demand decline by the end-use sector.
- **Phase 3:** New supply-and-demand equilibrium (1 to 3 years). During this stage, mining companies focalize on regaining profitability by operating in mines characterized by their highest margins and lowest operating costs.
- **Phase 4:** Demand recovery and the next normal (1 to 5 years). The last phase is marked by global recovery as appearing shortages lead to the rebound of prices.

The authors stress that in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, the mining industry is currently under the effect of phases 2 and 3.

The most significant impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the global mining industry consists of the drastic decline in demand since industrial production and construction activities were disrupted for variant periods in most countries [12]. The decrease in demand consequently led to a decrease in production and a fall in the prices of numerous commodities such as aluminum, copper, zinc, nickel, and iron ore [9, 12, 39]. For instance, the global production of iron ore was also affected by the crisis as it dropped by 3% to 2,2 billion tons in 2020 mainly because of the decline of the output of two of the main contributors to the production of iron: Brazil and India [40]. Swart [39] explains this low production by the anticipated low near-term demand for these minerals and metals. Jowitt [10] emphasizes that the witnessed increase in metal stocks and decline in metal prices will adversely affect the mining industry at least in the short term.

Energy commodities were exempt from national lockdowns [9] because of their primary role in supplying numerous industries and economical activities. However, energy commodities such as coal were not immune to the price shock that affected the mining industry. For instance, coal prices drastically decreased due to the low demand in its consuming countries in Europe and Asia as the COVID-19 pandemic caused lower demand for coal by power plants that generate electricity and for industrial uses [41].

Following this price shock and low demand phase, starting mid-2020, the prices of most minerals and metals started to recover as they slowly regained their pre-pandemic prices. For instance, in a study that evaluated the impact of COVID-19 on the mining industry in Ghana, Mali, South Africa, and Zambia, main producers of gold, copper, iron ore, manganese, platinum, bauxite, and diamonds in the

African continent, Ahadjie, Gajigo [41] stated that in the studied countries, iron ore regained its pre-pandemic price by May 2020 and that the prices of most of the base metals recovered by the fourth quarter of 2020. The paper also analyzed the price changes of precious metals and emphasized that silver and platinum regained their pre-pandemic prices within only one month.

Contrary to the previously mentioned commodities, the demand for gold and consequently its price substantially increased during the COVID-19 pandemic [41]. In fact, this precious metal is a haven and an asset of investment during crisis periods [9, 41] as it benefits from high uncertainty levels [39]. Figure 1 highlights the evolution of the average prices for gold reserves by region between 2012 and 2020. Nonetheless, the increase in gold prices has caused the expansion of Artisanal and Small-Scale (ASM) gold mining operations in numerous countries which caused the environmental deterioration of multiple sites [12].

Besides affecting the prices of commodities and disrupting the supply chain, the COVID-19 crisis had other implications on the mining industry. Ramdoo [9] emphasized that the pandemic induced the disruption of the economic activities in local communities which depend on mining companies operating in the region decreased local suppliers' earnings and increased high bankruptcy risks for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) unable to face the instabilities of the market. Laing [12] highlighted that the price shock and low demand induced the collapses in the shares of numerous large mining multinationals. The paper also accentuated that the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on the industry may cover laying off workers, mothballing existing mine-sites, reducing corporate social responsibility activities,

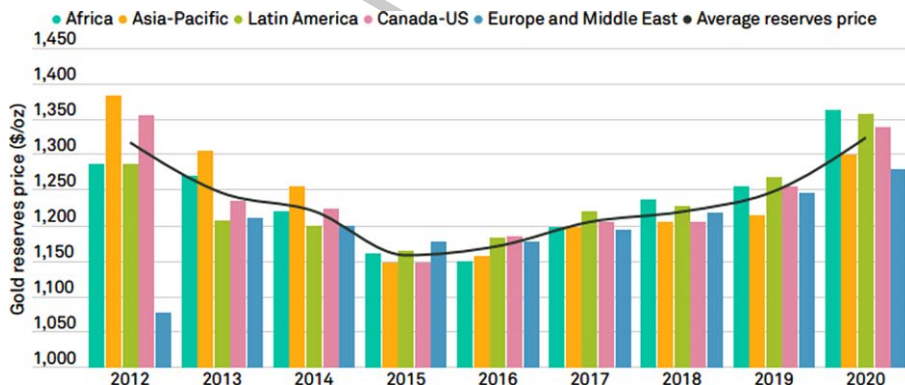


Fig. 1. Average prices for gold reserves by region between 2012 and 2020 [42].

351 decreasing investment in new operations, technology,
352 and exploration, and renegotiating taxation and roy-
353 alty agreements with the host country governments.
354 The COVID-19 crisis did not only affect large min-
355 ing multinationals, Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
356 (ASM) which over 44 million people across the globe
357 suffered was also impacted by the crisis [33].

358 The mining sectors of numerous countries were
359 deeply affected by the COVID-19 crisis. For
360 instance, in Indonesia, mining activities substantially
361 decreased because of the pandemic which led to
362 a growth decrease to just 0.4 % in the first quar-
363 ter of 2020 [43]. Compared to 2019, mining and
364 coal revenues decreased by 35% and generated 2,3
365 billion USD as of August 2020. In an attempt to
366 minimize the impact of the pandemic on the mining
367 industry, numerous new policies and measures were
368 implemented by the Indonesian government. These
369 measures include exempting mining companies from
370 certain fees and taxes, investment incentives, and
371 revisions of the state budget [44]. In Germany, despite
372 restoring the disrupted supply chains and adapting
373 the production to the circumstances of the pandemic
374 during the course of 2020, the fourth quarter of the
375 year was marked by declines in turnover that reached
376 more than 30% [16]. Despite being declared a crit-
377 ical industry and exempting it from shutting down
378 during lockdowns, the mining industry of the United
379 States was still affected by the pandemic. The pro-
380 duction of aluminum, iron ore, steel, titanium, barite,
381 and industrial sand and gravel substantially decreased
382 due to the decline in demand by manufacturers [45].
383 South Africa, one of the most important producers
384 of platinum, chrome, gold, diamond, and palladium,
385 was deeply affected by the strict lockdown measures
386 adopted by the country to limit the spread of the
387 Coronavirus. In April 2020, the total mining output
388 of the country fell by more than 47% compared to
389 2019. In addition, logistical problems made exporting
390 the produced minerals and metals a hard and expen-
391 sive task [46]. In Canada, the global low demand
392 for fuel and the drop in natural gas prices induced
393 a reduction in the Canadian mining output [47]. In
394 China, as of August 2020, the mining industry gen-
395 erated a turnover that reached 309 billion € which is
396 10,9 % less than the turnover of 2019. The profit of
397 the Chinese mining industry added up to 30 billion
398 € decreasing by 38.1% compared to 2019 [16].

399 The human and economic loss induced by the
400 COVID-19 pandemic was greater in developing
401 countries. The crisis generated an immediate and
402 amplified impact on the poorest and most vulner-

403 able regions [33]. The impact of the pandemic on
404 the mining industry is more severe in resource-rich
405 but economically struggling countries where citizens
406 have to physically work to earn their living [48]. In
407 Mozambique, mining was one of the most heavily
408 affected sectors by the COVID-19 crisis. In 2020, the
409 domestic and foreign impact of the pandemic on the
410 GPD of the country reached 1.5 % while its effect
411 on employment accounted for 1.8 % [49]. Accord-
412 ing to a study conducted by Lastunen, Rattenhuber
413 [50], in 2020, compared to the pre-COVID data, the
414 GPD shock in the mining industry reached -22.6 %
415 in Ghana, -20.9 % in Mozambique, +2.9 % in Tan-
416 zania, +5.5 % in Zambia, and -14.2 % in Uganda.
417 In Ghana, Mali, South Africa, and Zambia, the pan-
418 demic disrupted the mobilization of labor which
419 caused a decrease in the employment rates [41]. In
420 India, where the mining industry is substantially cru-
421 cial for economically marginalized people, workers
422 have returned to their home base [51] following the
423 cease of mining operations because of the pandemic
424 which left them without a source of income [11].
425 West Africa, on the other hand, was well equipped
426 to continue mining operations during the COVID-
427 19 pandemic as the recent epidemics endured by
428 the country such as Ebola enabled it to implement
429 the necessary measures to face such alarming events
430 [52].

431 The mining industries of other countries such as
432 Sri Lanka and Australia were not affected by the pan-
433 demic to a great extent. In Sri Lanka, mining was one
434 of the least affected sectors by COVID-19. Deyshap-
435 priya [53] highlights that in the worst-case scenario,
436 the reduction in this sector will reach -0.08% in Sri
437 Lanka and -0.65% in South Asia. The Australian gov-
438 ernment defined the mining industry as an 'essential
439 industry' which enabled mining companies to remain
440 active during lockdowns. As a result, the Australian
441 mining industry has survived the crisis caused by the
442 COVID-19 crisis without major losses and even ben-
443 efitied from the increase in gold prices. However, the
444 global decrease in energy needs and the political ten-
445 sion between Australia and China adversely affected
446 the Australian coal production industry [16].

447 It is hard to predict with certainty the long-term
448 effects of the COVID-19 crisis on the mining indus-
449 try, especially since the pandemic is still ongoing. In
450 this context, Jowitt [10] states that either a persistent
451 supply-chain disruption or a slower demand growth is
452 likely to occur over the course of the next few years.
453 Galas, Kot-Niewiadomska [5] affirms that the dis-
454 ruption in the production of minerals and metals will

adversely affect the future security of supplies of raw materials.

Other scholars, on the other hand, are optimistic about the future of the industry. Statistics by PricewaterhouseCoopers [54] highlight that the mining industry emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic economic crisis without major losses and emphasize that 2020 was an outstanding year for the mining sector as in comparison to 2019, net profit and cash on hand increased respectively by 15% and 40% and market capitalization increased by nearly two-thirds. Ferguson [55] underlines that in the upcoming years the mining sector will benefit from the need for raw materials essential to the global energy transition efforts. Laing [12] highlights that no sharp decline occurred in the global money supply and affirms that mining operations can quickly recover from the effects of the pandemic as the productive capacity remains intact (contrarily to economic crises that follow wars). Jowitt [10] states that the COVID-19 crisis may be followed by a significantly high number of new investment projects in infrastructure, capital, transportation equipment, and consumer durables, which would increase the demand for metals and thus lead to higher prices.

3.1. Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the mining industry of Turkey

Numerous measures were implemented by the Turkish government to limit the spread of COVID-19 since announcing the first case in Turkey on March 11, 2020. The adopted measures included travel restrictions, curfews, lockdowns, banning mass gathering events, and closing schools and universities [56]. To inform the public about the necessary precautions to limit the spread of the disease and raise awareness about COVID-19, the "Emergency Operation Center" and "Coronavirus Scientific Board" were established in January 2020. Despite being

exempt from lockdowns and curfews, the Turkish mining industry was to some extent affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Natural stones' production slightly decreased from 7,141 thousand t in 2019 to 6,468 thousand t in 2020. Minerals' production, on the other hand, witnessed an increase from 20,004 thousand t in 2019 to 21,412 thousand t in 2020 (Table 5). The Turkish mining industry quickly recovered from the impacts of the pandemic in 2021 (December not included) as production of natural stones increased again in 2021 to reach 7,201 thousand t in 2021 generating 1928 t million FOB USD. Mineral's production substantially increased in 2021 (December not included) compared to 2020 and reached 25,083 thousand t generating 4,470 million FOB USD (Table 5).

4. Recommended measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 in mines

Every mine consists of a production area and numerous complexes such as entrances, administrative buildings, offices, laboratories, kitchen, dining halls, dormitories, changing rooms, washrooms, maintenance and repair facilities, parking lots for machinery and equipment, stock areas, and showrooms. The number and distribution of the employees in the workplace are determined based on the intensity of required tasks. Efficient planning of operations in mining companies enables reducing non-essential interactions between workers and minimizing the amount of time spent in collective areas. Effective measures should be adopted by mining companies to limit the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace. The recommended measures listed below enable limiting the spread of COVID-19 in mines.

Using safety signs, banners, floor labels, and informative posters in gathering places: It is recommended to place safety signs, floor labels, banners, and informative posters especially in collective areas

Table 5
Production and value of natural stones and minerals of Turkey between 2016 and 2021 [63]

Year	Natural stones		Minerals		Total	
	Production (Thousand ton)	Value (Million FOB USD)	Production (Thousand ton)	Value (Million FOB USD)	Production (Thousand ton)	Value (Million FOB USD)
2021	7,779	2,092	27,525	3,838	35,304	5,930
2020	6,468	1,736	21,412	2,534	27,880	4,271
2019	7,141	1,864	20,004	2,447	27,146	4,311
2018	7,461	1,908	18,867	2,653	26,328	4,561
2017	7,936	2,048	16,759	2,640	24,695	4,688
2016	6,516	1,805	13,910	1,981	20,427	3,787



Fig. 2. COVID-19 safety sign [57].

to remind the workers of the importance of wearing face masks, washing, or sanitizing their hands frequently and keeping a distance of at least 2 m with other workers (Fig. 2).

Covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing: Workers should cough and sneeze into the crease of their elbow or in a tissue that covers their mouth and nose. To protect others, workers should wear a cloth face mask when they are not wearing respiratory personal protective equipment to block respiratory droplets from coughing, sneezing, talking, or breathing.

Keeping a safe distance from others: Workers should maintain a social distance of at least 6 feet away, which is about two arm's length. The capacity of personnel carriers, hoists, elevators, and other means of transportation should be reduced to ensure maintaining this safe distance between workers.

high-touch surfaces and objects should be regularly cleaned and disinfected (daily or after each use).

Workers should wear and properly clean their protective equipment (PPE): Facemasks should not be worn if the miner is wearing a tight-fitting respirator [58].

Encouraging workers to get vaccinated: Workers should be encouraged to get vaccinated. However, even after getting the vaccine, they should continue to wear masks and maintain a safe distance from other workers at the workplace.

Installing hand disinfection stations: Hand disinfection stations should be installed at strategic points of the company such as the entrances of buildings and collective areas. Workers should frequently wash their hands using soap and water for at least 20 seconds or disinfect them using a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% of alcohol if water is not available.

Conducting meetings and training courses online: During the pandemic, meetings and training courses should be held online. Virtual meetings which can be held using numerous platforms such as Zoom and google meet enable the workers to stay connected despite the physical and geographical constraints caused by COVID-19 [59]. When these meetings cannot be virtually conducted, the number of participants should be limited and all participants should wear masks, avoid non-essential interactions, maintain social distancing, and respect hygiene rules.

Implementing strict measures in dining halls, dormitories, changing rooms, and washrooms: Contamination risks are extremely high in collective areas such as dining halls, dormitories, changing rooms, and washrooms. Therefore, it is crucial to implement strict measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among workers in these areas. Physical barriers can be used in these commodities to limit the risk of contamination. In dining halls, seating capacity should be reduced and distance between tables should be increased to about 2 m and seats should be organized in a way that respects social distancing. During meals, workers should only take off their masks when eating or drinking. Products available for common use such as sugar and salt should be replaced by disposable packets. Water should be served in unopened bottles. Disposable forks, spoons, and knives should be used. Dormitories, changing rooms and washrooms should be daily ventilated, cleaned, and disinfected. The capacity of these commodities should be reduced. The number of workers using the dormitory should be decreased and the distance between beds should be at least 2m.

Shift organization: Reducing the number of shifts and the number of employees working together enables minimizing the risk of contamination. Hygiene and social distancing should be carefully ensured in the workplace. A distance of at least 2m should be maintained between workers and workers should not be working face-to-face. Guests and visitors should not be allowed in production areas and all entrances and exits should be recorded and monitored. When working in a wet or soiled environment, workers should frequently change their masks and use face shields. Machinery and equipment should be designated to the same workers each shift to limit the risks of contamination. In underground mines, elevators and carriers should not be overcrowded and should be regularly disinfected and ventilated using absorber and blower fans in-between shifts.

Seating arrangements in worker transport vehicles: The number of workers in Buses and vans allocated to the transport of workers should be reduced and the seating arrangement should be conformed to COVID-19 rules. Everyone on the vehicle should wear a mask and follow hygiene rules. The vehicles should be regularly disinfected. Administrative staff who can work from home should be encouraged to do so. A study conducted on the subject demonstrated that higher productivity linked to better mental and physical health status was registered amongst workers working from home during the pandemic [60].

Regular screening and health check-ups: Regular health check-ups enable increasing the possibility of early diagnosis and reducing the risk of contamination in the workplace. Workers diagnosed with COVID-19 must be immediately quarantined and isolated at home or in an isolation dormitory prepared for this purpose. Those suffering from severe symptoms should be transported to the hospital.

Regular disinfection procedures: Common areas such as dormitories, kitchens, dining halls, restrooms, changing rooms, washrooms, offices, and mine entrances should be regularly cleaned and disinfected. Tools, equipment, operators' dashboards and controls, door handles, tables, chairs, and other frequently touched surfaces should be disinfected during the day and in-between shifts to limit the spread of the virus.

Regular Training Courses: Training courses should be regularly conducted to update workers on the symptoms of COVID-19 and to stress the importance of masks, social distancing and frequently washing and disinfecting hands. These courses should aim to give workers detailed information about the necessary precautions and measures to protect themselves and their coworkers from the spread of COVID-19.

Monitoring and control: To improve practical actions to prevent and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in the mining industry, a prevention and control checklist was implemented by the international labor organization (ILO) in May 2020 [61]. The checklist covers 7 main subjects:

- ✓ Planning, resources, and management systems
- ✓ education and communication
- ✓ Worker health surveillance, self-monitoring, and contact tracing
- ✓ Hygiene and cleaning
- ✓ Site access and work organization

- ✓ Travel and mobility
- ✓ Accommodation

To reduce the risk of the spreading COVID-19, a group of people should be appointed to implement the checklist in every mine. Using the checklist, the team will be able to identify shortcomings and suggest new measures to improve COVID-19 safety measures at the workplace. Furthermore, workplaces should be regularly monitored to ensure the implementation and application of COVID-19 protocols. In fact, a linear and inverse relationship was found between the incidence of COVID-19 in workplaces and the level of inspection of the COVID-19 prevention measures [62].

5. Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic, which started in Wuhan China, affected 224 countries and caused the death of more than 5 million people all over the globe (as of January 4th, 2022). Coronavirus disease is not only a health crisis as it negatively affected numerous industries and generated the biggest global economic crisis since the Second World War.

The mining industry has not been immune to the adverse impacts caused by the pandemic. The COVID-19 crisis has deeply affected metal and mineral production and the economic sectors that depend on the mining industry for supplies. The most significant impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the global mining industry consist of the drastic decline in demand and production which led to a decrease in the prices of several commodities such as aluminum, copper, zinc, nickel, iron ore, and coal. Starting mid-2020, prices of most minerals and metals started to recover as they slowly regained their pre-pandemic prices. Prices of Gold, on the other hand, substantially increased during the pandemic as it is considered a haven during crisis periods.

As with any complex global situation, the mining industries of some countries were affected more than others by the COVID-19 crisis. While resource-rich but economically struggling countries such as Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda, Ghana, Mali, South Africa, Zambia, and India suffered the most from the impacts of the pandemic, the mining sectors of other countries such as Sri Lanka and Australia were not affected by the disease.

The Turkish mining industry was to some extent affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Natural stones' pro-

duction slightly decreased in 2020 because of the pandemic. However, the industry quickly recovered and natural stones' production increased again in 2021.

Efficient planning of operations and adopting effective measures and precautions enable limiting the spread of COVID-19 in mines. The recommended measures include:

- ✓ Using safety signs, banners, floor labels, and informative posters in gathering places
- ✓ Encouraging workers to get vaccinated,
- ✓ Installing hand disinfection stations,
- ✓ Conducting meeting and training courses online,
- ✓ Implementing strict measures in dining halls, dormitories, changing rooms and washrooms,
- ✓ Shift organization,
- ✓ Seating arrangements in worker transport vehicles,
- ✓ Regular screening and health check-ups,
- ✓ Regular disinfection procedures, and
- ✓ Regular training courses.

Ethical approval

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Informed consent

Not applicable.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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