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The Mineral Industry of Kyrgyzstan

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Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked mountainous country with limited transportation, energy infrastructure, and air service. The country ranked second in the world in mercury production in 2013, accounting for 5% of world production (George, 2015). Gold remained the primary mineral (in terms of value) mined in Kyrgyzstan. Other mineral commodities mined in the country were clay, coal, fluorspar, gypsum, lime, natural gas, petroleum, sands, sand and gravel, and silver. Kyrgyzstan has other mineral deposits, such as bauxite, copper, iron ore, lead, rare-earths, sulfur, tin, tungsten, and zinc that were not being mined.

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2013, Kyrgyzstan's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 10.5% (including revenue from the Kumtor Mine output). Without Kumtor Mine output, real GDP increased by 5.8%, and nominal GDP was $7.01 billion[1] compared with $6.47 billion in 2012; the increase was attributed to the recovery in gold production. Industrial output increased by 28% compared with 20% in 2012. Mining industry production, by value, decreased by 13% to $110.7 million in 2013 from $126.6 million in 2012. The country had 380 mining enterprises, of which 8 were Government owned, 1 was owned by a municipality, and 371 were privately owned (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, p. 81–82, 84, 86; Asian Development Bank, 2014, p. 113; Jamasmie, 2014).

Government Policies and Programs

The Government of Kyrgyzstan continues to work actively to attract investments in its mineral industry. On August 9, 2012, a new "Law on Subsoil" (for the gold mining industry only) came into force. Subsoil legislation objectives include the following: (1) switching from administrative regulation methods to economic regulation methods, (2) establishing a "single point of contact" approach for issuing the rights for subsoil use together with the allocation of land to be developed, (3) engaging highly reputable investors, and (4) establishing a "social package" agreed upon with the investors. The "social package" is intended to include investment in social and living conditions in the mining communities. Specifically, the investors should provide employment to local residents and invest in the construction of infrastructure. The phrase "State reserves mineral deposit land" was also introduced into legislation, which means the land with mineral deposits is registered with the State Registrar and should automatically be transferred to the State Agency on Geology and Mineral Resources. The mining companies have to submit their geological reports, development plans, and applications for licenses and extensions for review to the Inter-Department Committee on Subsoil Licensing, which consists of representatives from the State Agency on Geology and Mineral Resources, the state regulatory authorities, business leaders, and the Public Monitoring Council at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 2013, the Government of Kyrgyzstan announced a subsoil auction for four alluvial gold deposits in Jalal-Abad Oblast (BullionStreet, 2013; Mining Journal, 2013, p. 5).

Production

In 2013, sand and gravel production increased by 105%; gypsum, by 92%; lime, by 90%; gold, by 87%; natural gas, by 76%; cement, by 35%; coal, by 20%; and sands, by 17%. Salt production decreased by 32%. Data on mineral production are in table 1 (Kabar, 2013; National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, p. 90, 92).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

Mineral Trade

In 1998, Kyrgyzstan was the first country from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to join the World Trade Organization (WTO). As a member of the WTO, Kyrgyzstan had low tariffs and an open-trade system. The total value of trade for 2013 was $6.97 billion, of which exports totaled $1.55 billion compared with $1.48 billion (revised) in 2012, and imports totaled $5.42 billion. In 2013, the value of gold exports was $582.9 million, which accounted for 36% of total exports; cement (portland), $15.6 million, which accounted for 1% of total exports; coal, $4.2 million; fertilizer, $3.3 million; and silver, $2.6 million. The tonnage of exports was 1.6 million metric tons (Mt) of cement, 1.3 Mt of coal, and 36,000 metric tons (t) of fertilizer. In 2013, the major export partners by tonnage were Switzerland (31%), Kazakhstan (24%), Uzbekistan (10%), Russia (9%), the United Arab Emirates (7%), Turkey (5%), Tajikistan (3%), and China (2%) (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, p. 129–130, 132–134; World Trade Organization, 2013, p. 8).

The value of Kyrgyzstan's imports totaled $5.42 billion in 2013 compared with $4.82 billion (revised) in 2012. In 2013, the value of natural gas imports was $58.3 million; fertilizer, $55.4 million; coal, $44.6 million; and cement, $4.4 million. The country's major import partners were Russia (33%); China (24%); Kazakhstan (9%); Japan, Germany, the United States, and Turkey (4% each); Ukraine (3%); and Belarus and Uzbekistan (2% each) (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, p. 129–130, 132–134).

[1]Where necessary, values have been converted from Kyrgyzstani soms (KGS) to U.S. dollars (US$) at an average rate of KGS49.22=US$1 for 2013 and KGS47.38=US$1 for 2012.

Commodity Review

Metals

Antimony.—Kadamzhay mining and metallurgical complex was the sole antimony producer in the Batken region until December 2, 2013, when, owing to a lack of raw materials, the company halted its operations. Prior to this, raw materials were delivered to the Kadamzhay complex from the Novoangarskii processing plant in Russia and from Tajikistan. The Novoangarskii processing plant was unable to provide the necessary tonnage of raw materials needed by both the Kadamzhay complex and by the new plant in Russia owing to the limited supply of raw material at the Novoangarskii deposit (Minerjob.ru, 2013b; Sytenkova, 2014).

The delivery of raw materials from Tajikistan was halted owing to several road closures along the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border. Since 1991, when Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan gained independence from the Soviet Union, the borders between the countries have not been well defined. This led to frequent clashes between civilians along the ill-defined border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (KyrTag, 2013; Radio Free Europe—Radio Liberty, 2013; Ibraev 2014a).

Gold.—As of 2013, Kyrgyzstan had 68 known gold deposits with combined resources of 565 t of gold. Only a few of the deposits were mined. Centerra Gold Inc. of Canada (Centerra), which operated the Kumtor Mine in Kyrgyzstan, was the leading Western gold mining company operating in Central Asia, and it produced 18,675 kilograms (kg) of gold in 2013. As of December 2013, the Kumtor Mine's proven and probable reserves were estimated to be 85.2 Mt at a grade of 3.1 grams per metric ton (g/t) gold. The measured and indicated resources were estimated to be 34.4 Mt at a grade of 2.4 g/t gold, and inferred resources were estimated to be 14.8 Mt at a grade of 5.6 g/t gold (Centerra Gold Inc., 2013, p. 7; Central Asian Countries Geoportal, 2013).

On May 28, 2013, about 1,000 people from the local community went on strike, demanding nationalization of the mine and improvement in living conditions. People blocked the main road that lead to the capital, Bishkek, which affected the movement of people and supplies to and from the mine. The strike caused $4 million in damage. The Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan visited the area and announced that the Government was negotiating with Centerra. In 2013, Kyrgyzstan's Parliament approved a new joint-venture agreement between Centerra and a 100% state-owned Open Joint Stock Company (OJSC) Kyrgyzaltyn to develop the Kumtor gold field. The Government hoped to increase OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn's stake to 50% from 33% (BBC News, 2013; Riseborough and Hill, 2013; Thomson Reuters, 2013).

In 2013, OJSC Kyrygyzaltyn's Makmal, Tereksai, and Solton Sary Mines, which are located in Jalal-Abad Oblast, produced a total of 622.6 kg of gold. The second-ranked gold mine in Kyrgyzstan was the Makmal Mine, which was operated by Kyrgyzaltyn and wholly owned by the Kyrgyzstan Government. In 2003, the open pit mine resources were depleted at the Makmal Mine, and Kyrgyzaltyn started using underground mining methods. In 2013, the Makmal Mine increased its gold output to 456.5 kg, about an 18% increase compared with that of 2012; the Solton Sary Mine produced 63.0 kg of gold, and the Tereksai Mine produced 103.1 kg of gold (OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 2012; Minerjob.ru, 2013a; Prime Mining, 2014).

The Government of Kyrgyzstan banned Full Gold Mining Co. of China from operations at the Ishtamberdy gold deposit in Jalal-Abad Oblast owing to the failure of the company to install measuring equipment and coordinate its actions with the country's regulatory authorities. The development licenses for the Ishtamberdy gold deposit were awarded to Full Gold Mining in 2009 based on the "resource in exchange for investment" system. In exchange for the resource, the company constructed a road from Osh through Sarytash to Irekshtam (Mineral.ru, 2013c).

In 2013, several other gold deposits were at the exploration stage, auctioned, or being developed. The Government of Kyrgyzstan decided to auction the Jerooy gold deposit, the country's second largest, which was a joint venture between the Visor Holding Co. of Kazakhstan (60%) and the Government of Kyrgyzstan. The Taldybulak Levoberezhy gold mine was a joint venture between Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. of China (60%) and Government-owned Kyrgyzaltyn (40%); the mine is located in the Syn-Bulak Valley of the Chui region. The gold resources at the mine were estimated to have an average grade of 7.23 g/t gold and to contain 64,625 kg of gold. The mine was expected to start operations in 2014 and to process more than 150 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of ore. The production capacity of the mine was expected to be 4 metric tons per year (t/yr) of gold (Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd., 2011; Dzyubenko, 2013; Trilling, 2013; Kabar, 2014; Levina, 2014).

The Bozymchak copper-gold mine, operated by Kazakhmys Gold Kyrgyzstan LLC of Kazakhstan, is located in the Ala-Buka District, Jalal-Abad Oblast, and it remained under development in 2013. It was expected to employ 500 people. The deposit contained more than 146,000 t of copper, 23,000 kg of gold, and 138,000 kg of silver. Kazakhmys planned to start production at the Bozymchak copper-gold mine in the first half of 2014. The mine's operations would start as open pit mining, and the annual output was expected to be 7,000 t/yr of copper and 1,089 kilograms per year (kg/yr) of gold. According to the general director of Kazakhmyz Gold Kyrgyzstan LLC, construction of a beneficiation plant was expected to be completed in 2014. The annual capacity of the beneficiation plant was expected to be 1 Mt/yr, and it would employ 180 people. The plant would produce concentrate, which would be exported to the Balhashkii smelter in Kazakhstan (Kazakhmys Plc, 2013, p. 11, 12, 34; Minerjob.ru, 2013c; Turusbekov, 2013).

Another promising project was the Chaarat gold project, which was owned by Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. of the British Virgin Islands. The total resources, including measured, indicated, and inferred, were estimated to be 29.5 Mt at a grade of 3.97 g/t gold (Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd., 2014, p. 3).

Mercury.—The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) requested that the Government of Kyrgyzstan sign the Minamat Convention, which addresses issues related to decreasing the supply, use, emission, and release of mercury globally. Representatives of

SAEPF planned to inspect the village of Khaidarkan to assess the environmental and socio-economic risks from the nearby mercury plant. The Government was concerned that indications of high risk from mercury exposure to the local residents and the environment would stop operations at the Kaihdarkan Mercury Co. (Time.kg, 2013).

According to the general director of the Aidarken mercury plant, mining at the Zapadnaya Mine and production of antimony and fluorite at the Aidarken mercury plant were expected to start after floodwater was pumped from the mine. At a depth of 600 to 800 meters (m), the explored reserves of fluorite were estimated to be 141,000 t; antimony, 20,000 t; and mercury, 5 million kilograms. The mine was expected to employ 100 people. The finished product would be exported to Belarus and Russia (Mineral.ru, 2013a).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—In 2013, cement production in Kyrgyzstan increased by 35% to 1.68 Mt compared with 1.24 Mt in 2012. In 2013, two cement plants were operating in northeastern Kyrgyzstan (the Kant and the TechnoLin cement plants) and two in southern Kyrgyzstan (the Aravan and the Tushtuk Kyrgyz cement plants). The Kant and TechnoLin cement plants switched their source of fuel from natural gas to coal owing to the high price of natural gas. The Kant cement plant in Chu Oblast was the largest cement plant in Kyrgyzstan with a production capacity of 1.32 Mt/yr, and it operated at 50% capacity in 2013 (United Cement Group, 2010a, b; Informational—Analytical Centre of Oil and Gas JSC, 2013).

Rare Earths.—Kyrgyzstan had 20 rare-earth deposits and mineralizations; one of the largest rare-earth deposits was Kutessay II, which is located in the central part of the Aktuz ore field in the Kemin District. In 2009, Stans Energy Corp. of Canada acquired a 20-year mining license for the Kutessay II rare-earth mine, and from 2012 until April 2013, Kutessay II was under exploration. The measured and indicated resources of Kutessay II were estimated to have an average grade of 0.26% total rare-earth oxides (TR_2O_3) and contain 42,980 t of TR_2O_3, and the inferred mineral resources were estimated to have an average grade of 0.20% and contain 3,560 t of TR_2O_3. As of April 2013, all work stopped at Kutessay II owing to the claim of ownership of the mining license for Kutessay II by Baotou Hongbo Technology Company Ltd. of China (Baotau). In 2013, the Stans Energy Corp. announced that the Bishkek City Court overruled the lower court decision and ruled that Baotau had no rights to Kutessay II. Baotau appealed the Bishkek City Court ruling to the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan was expected by 2014 (Stans Energy Corp., 2012, p. 26; 2014; Business Wire, 2013; Ivleva and Pak, 2013, p. 2).

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

Coal.—According to State Enterprise Kyrgyzkomir, in 2013 coal production increased by 20% to 1.42 Mt compared with 1.18 Mt in 2012, as cement plants and residents converted to coal for operations and heating owing to the high price of natural gas.

In addition to bituminous coal and lignite, the country had resources of coking coal. In 2012, Celsius Coal Ltd. of Australia acquired an 80% interest in the Uzgen Basin Coking Coal Project, which is located on the southwestern slope of the Fergana Range. The Uzgen Basin Coking Coal project covered three areas—Kargasha, Kokkia, and Min Teke, which are located on the northern end of the main project. In 2012, Celsius Coal estimated the total inferred resources for the Uzgen Basin Coking Coal Project to be 225 Mt of coal. Celsius Coal planned to complete construction of the Trans-Asia Railway, which was expected to come within 10 km of the Uzgen Basin Coking Coal Project and to connect to China's existing railway network at Kashgar (Kashi) in Xinjiang Province. Celsius Coal also held a 90% interest in the Alai Range Coal Project, which is located in the Naukat District, Osh region. The project consisted of Bel Alma and Sary Mogul Mines (Celsius Coal Ltd., 2014a, p. 1, 5; 2014b; Trend, 2014).

Natural Gas.—According to the Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA), Kyrgyzstan has limited natural gas resources that are estimated to be about 9 billion cubic meters. Some of the gasfields in Kyrgyzstan remained undeveloped owing to the lack of infrastructure. In 2013, Kyrgyzstan imported 90% of its natural gas from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

Kyrgyzgaz JSC was founded in 1999 in Bishkek and was responsible for transporting natural gas imported from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In 2013, Kyrgyzstan's Parliament approved the acquisition of Kyrgyzgaz JSC by Gazprom of Russia. According to the 25-year agreement, Gazprom would receive 100% of Kyrgyzgaz JSP for $1.00. Kyrgyzgaz would retain control of pipelines and natural gas distribution across Kyrgyzstan; underground storage facilities; and construction, reconstruction, and use of natural gas pipelines. Gazprom was expected to control the tariffs for the distribution of gas through Kyrgyzstan to other countries, to store natural gas in underground storage facilities, to pay $40 million of debt owed by Kyrgyzgaz JSC, and to invest $610 million in the country's infrastructure over the next 5 years (Energy Charter Protocol on Efficiency Energy and Related Environmental Aspects, 2011, p. 11; Gazprom, 2013; Mineral.ru, 2013b; Natural Gas Europe, 2013; Bloomberg Businessweek, 2014).

Uranium.—In 2013, the Kara-Balta mining complex (KGRK) was one of the leading processors of uranium raw materials for the nuclear industry. Owing to modernization, the capacity of the complex was more than 3,000 t/yr of triuranium octooxide (U_3O_8). In 2013, however, the production of U_3O_8 decreased by 15% to 1,300 t (estimated) compared with that of 2012 owing to the inconsistent imports of raw materials from Kazakhstan, Russia, and Tajikistan. In 2013, KGRK requested that Kazakhstan provide between 2,500 t and 3,000 t of uranium concentrates, but Kazakhstan agreed to provide only 1,500 t. According to KGRK, the company needed to start obtaining raw materials for its own long-term use by gaining access to one of the deposits in Kazakhstan through a joint venture with the National Atomic Company Kazatomprom of Kazakhstan or by purchasing raw materials directly from mining enterprises in Kazakhstan on long-term contracts. The other

option was to begin exploration and development of deposits in Kyrgyzstan (Denisenko, 2013; Ibraev, 2014b).

Outlook

Kyrgyzstan is intensifying its efforts to increase mineral production and to attract foreign investors in its mining industries. Kyrgyzstan recently awarded several licenses for exploration, development, and mining of mineral resources. Given these efforts, Kyrgyzstan might be able to increase its cement, coal, and gold output over the next few years and perhaps start production of coking coal.

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TABLE 1
KYRGYZSTAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES[1]

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity[2]		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
METALS						
Antimony:						
Mine output, Sb content[e]		700	700	1,500	1,200	1,200
Metal and compounds		918	842	892	924	(3)
Gold, mine output, Au content	kilograms	16,978	18,072	18,647 r	10,332 r	19,300
Mercury, metal	do.	140,000	98,700	112,700	74,700	74,700
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Cement, hydraulic		579,400	759,700	1,022,000 r	1,239,000 r	1,675,800
Clay, kaolin		NA	NA	108,900	113,900	133,500
Gypsum		50	51	57	59	113
Lime		4,700	6,500	2,600	3,000 e	5,700
Salt, rock[e]		900	900	800	900	600
Sand and gravel		NA	NA	745,900 r	566,500 r	1,160,100
Sands, other[e]	cubic meters	800,000	850,000	850,000	800,000	900,000
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Coal:						
Bituminous		68,800	65,000	94,000	132,600	167,800
Lignite		538,100	510,000	745,000	1,051,400	1,256,800
Total		606,900	575,000	839,000	1,184,000	1,424,600
Gas, natural	thousand cubic meters	15,400	22,800	26,600	18,500	32,500
Petroleum, crude:						
In gravimetric units		75,100	70,700	77,000	83,600 r	83,700
In volumetric units	42-gallon barrels	640,000 r	602,000	656,000	712,000 r	713,000
Uranium, processed:						
U content		2,183 r	1,696 r	1,696 r	1,526 r	1,300
U_3O_8 content		2,574	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,500

[e]Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. [r]Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available.

[1]Table includes data available through July 25, 2014.

[2]In addition to the commodities listed, Kyrgyzstan is thought to produce a number of other mineral commodities, including copper, mined mercury, molybdenum, silver, tin, fluorspar, and tungsten, but available information is not adequate to make reliable estimates of production.

[3]Less than one-half unit.

TABLE 2
KYRGYZSTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2013[1]

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies, main facilities, or deposits	Location or deposit names	Annual capacity[e]
Antimony:				
Sb content of ore		Kadamzhay mining and metallurgical complex [OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn (100%), which included the Kadamzhay Mine and the Terek-Sayskiy Mine]	Batkenskaya Oblast, Khaydarkan region	2,400 [2]
Metal and compounds		Kadamzhay metallurgical facility [ATF Invest (subsidiary of ATF Bank of Kazakhstan), 70.4%]	Kadamzhayskiy Rayon	28,000
Cement		Kant cement plant (United Cement Group)	Kant, Ysykaty District, Chu Oblast	1,316,000
Do.		TechnoLin	do.	359,000
Do.		Aravan cement plant (Chinese-Kyrgyz company)	Aravan Oblast, Osh region	183,000
Do.		Tushtuk Kyrgyz Cement	Kyzyl-Kiya, Batken Province	1,300,000
Coal		Seven underground mines and five open pits among the following deposits: Almalyk, Dzhergalan, Kok-Yangak, Kyzyl-Kiya, Sulyukta, and Tashkumyr	Southwestern, central, and northeastern parts of the country,	2,200,000 [2]
Do.		Kara-Kiche Mine ("Kyrgyzkomur," 51%, and Bishkek CHP and residents, 49%)	Naryn Oblast	NA
Copper		Talas Copper Gold Co.	Talasskaya Oblast	NA
Do.		Kuru-Tegerek (CJSC "Kichi-Chaarat")	Chatkal, Jalal-Abad Oblast	NA
Do.		Bozymchak deposit (OcOO Kazakhmys Gold Kyrgyzstan LLC)	Ala-Buka District, Jalal-Abad Oblast	9,800
Fluorspar, concentrate		Khaydarkan mining and metallurgical complex	Khaydarkan deposit	5,000
Gold:				
Au content of ore	kilograms	Kumtor Gold Co. (Centerra Gold Inc., 100%)	Kumtor deposit, Jeli-Oguz District, Issyk-Kul region	18,700
Do.	do.	OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn (Government, 100%)	Makmal deposit, Jalal-Abad Oblast, Toguz-Toro region	500
Do.	do.	Solton-Sary Mine (Newmont, 50%, and OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 50%)	Naryn District, Naryn Oblast	63
Do.		Talas Gold, (Gold Fields, 100%)	Jerooy-Bashi, Pereval	NA
Do.	kilograms	OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 40%, and Zijin Mining Group, 60%	Taldy-Bulak Levoberezhny deposit, Kemin Oblast, Chui region	3,628 [3]
Do.	do.	Ishtamberdy deposit (Full Gold Mining LLC)	Ala-Buka District, Jalal-Abad Oblast	2,000
Do.		Unkurtash gold deposit (Unkurtash, Sarytube, Karatube prospects) (Highland Gold Mining Ltd., 100%)	do.	NA
Do.	kilograms	Bozymchak gold deposit (OcOO Kazakhmys Gold Kyrgyzstan)	do.	900 [3]
Refined		Kara-Balta refinery	Chuyskaya Oblast	NA
Mercury:				[2]
Hg content of ore		Khaydarkan mining and metallurgical complex	Khaydarkan and Novoye deposits	700
Metal		do.	Khaydarkan deposit	1,000
Molybdenum, for nonmetallurgical uses		Kara-Balta mining and metallurgical complex	NA	500
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Kyrgyzazmunayat	Approximately 300 wells; Changyr-Tash, Chigirchik Pereval, Izbaskentskoye, Kara-Agach, Mayluu-Suu, Susahoye, and Togap-Beshkenskoye deposits	100 [2]
Petroleum		Kyrgyz Petroleum Co. (Kyrgyzneftgaz)	Jalal-Abad town	5,000
Rare-earth elements		Kutessay II Mine (Stans Energy Corp., 100%)	Kemin District, Chui region	NA
Do.		Kumyshtag deposit	Talasskaya Oblast	NA
Tin		Novosibirsk Integrated Tin Works	Atdzhaylau deposit	150
Do.		do.	Trudovoye deposit	350
Do.		Tyanshanolovo mining and beneficiation complex	Sary-Dzhas field	NA
Do.		Uchkoshkon deposit	do.	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
KYRGYZSTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2013[1]

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies, main facilities, or deposits	Location or deposit names	Annual capacity[e]
Tungsten	Enil'chek JSC mining enterprise	Atdzhaylau deposit	90
Do.	do.	Trudovoye deposit	9,560
Uranium, processed	Kara-Balta mining and metallurgical complex (GK Renova, 72.28%)	Zarechnoye deposit, Chuyskaya Oblast	3,600
Uranium	Kyzyl Ompul Mine (Kyrgyzstan LLC UrAsia, 100%)	Naryn Oblast	NA
Do.	Linia Prava (LPU) (Nimrodel Resources, 90%)	Batken Leases, Southern Fergana Valley, Batkenskaya Oblast	NA

[e]Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

[1]Many location names have changed since the breakup of the Soviet Union. Many enterprises, however, are still named or commonly referred to based on the former location name, which accounts for discrepancies in the names of enterprises and locations.

[2]Capacity estimates are total for all enterprises that produce that commodity.

[3]The mines are expected to start operating in 2014.