



2014 Minerals Yearbook

AZERBAIJAN

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF AZERBAIJAN

By Elena Safirova

Azerbaijan produced a wide range of metals and industrial minerals, including aluminum, copper, gold, iodine, iron ore, limestone, silver, and steel. Its major importance as a world mineral producer, however, was based on its crude oil industry and, more recently, its natural gas industry. The country had been a significant crude oil producer for more than a century, but the focus since independence in 1991 was on developing offshore resources in the Caspian Sea. Oilfield and gasfield development was concentrated in two projects—the Azeri-Chirag-Guneshli (ACG) offshore oilfield complex and the Shah-Deniz offshore gasfield (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2014, the real gross domestic product (GDP) of Azerbaijan increased by 2.8%. The nominal GDP amounted to \$75.19 billion,¹ and industrial production contributed 41.5% to the total GDP. Mining and quarrying accounted for 69.6% of the country's industrial output whereas the rest of the industrial output was produced by manufacturing (24.0%) and electricity, heating, and water production and distribution (6.4%). In 2014, industrial production decreased by 0.7%, and production by the extracting sector decreased by 2.1% compared with that of 2013 (State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015a).

In 2014, Azerbaijan exported about \$21.8 billion worth of goods and services, which was a 9.0% decrease compared with export revenues in 2013. Of that amount, 92.5% came from exports of mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products made of them. The main export partners of Azerbaijan were Italy (which received 22.0% of Azerbaijan's total exports), Indonesia (9.2%), Germany (8.8%), Israel (8.1%), France (7.0%), Thailand (3.8%), India and Spain (3.6% each), the United States (3.4%), and Russia (2.9%). Azerbaijan's total imports in 2014 were valued at about \$9.2 billion, which was a 14.3% reduction in total imports compared with 2013. The main imported commodities included machinery and equipment (28.1%); base metals and articles made of them (13.6%); food, beverages, and tobacco (9.7%); vehicles, aircraft, and transportation equipment (8.8%); chemicals (7.8%); mineral products (4.9%); and precious stones and precious metals (4.6%). The country's major import partners during the year were Russia (which provided 14.3% of Azerbaijan's imports), Turkey (14.0%), the United Kingdom (10.6%), Germany (7.7%), China (7.6%), the United States (6.1%), Ukraine (4.6%), and Italy (3.0%). In 2014, total foreign trade in Azerbaijan was reduced to \$31.0 billion from \$34.7 billion in 2013, and the trade balance was reduced to \$12.6 billion from \$13.3 billion. Despite the reduction, the revenue received afforded Azerbaijan opportunities to continue investing in infrastructure, stabilizing the economy, and

reducing poverty in the country (State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015b).

Production

In 2014, production of copper ore increased by 135%. Estimated production of lime increased by 88%. Crude steel and cement production increased by 29% and 24%, respectively. On the other hand, alumina and caustic soda were not produced at all and sulfuric acid production stopped. Silver production was reduced by 62%, and steel pipe production decreased by 41%. Output of iron ore and estimated output of limestone decreased by 35% each. Gypsum production decreased by 33%; bentonite, by 17%; and iodine, by 11%. These and other data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

As of January 1, 2015, the country had 768 enterprises engaged in mineral extraction activities. Of these, 37 were established in 2014, and 6 closed during the year (State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015a). More specific information about mineral industry enterprises is provided in table 2.

Commodity Review

Metals

Aluminum.—In January, a new aluminum complex was opened in the city of Ganja. The complex was built by OOO Det.Al Aluminum Holding (Det.Al). The complex included two modern plants, which had the capacity to produce 50,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of aluminum. The first plant would produce raw aluminum and rolled aluminum, and the second plant would specialize in pressure processing and painting products. The first plant had eight furnaces and four rolling mills. The two new plants would employ about 300 workers. For its operations, the company imported alumina from Brazil, Jamaica, the United States, and Venezuela (Contact.az, 2014a; MetalInfo.ru, 2014).

The first stage of the Det.Al complex was opened in January 2012. After the completion of the first stage, Det.Al was able to produce 50,000 t/yr of primary aluminum. The plant had 84 shovel dippers used in electrolysis, and the whole operation was fully automated. The construction of the plant started in 2008, prior to the world financial crisis. Det.Al had plans to eventually increase the capacity of the complex to 200,000 t/yr (1News.az, 2012).

Gold, Silver, and Copper.—In 2009, Anglo Asian Mining PLC (Anglo Asian) of the United Kingdom began gold production at the Gedabek gold, silver, and copper mine, which is located about 55 kilometers (km) from the city of Ganja. At the end of 2013, another mine, the Gosha Mine, which is

¹Where necessary, Azerbaijani manats (AZN) were converted to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the average annual exchange rate of AZN0.784=US\$1.00 for 2014.

located about 50 km from Gedabek, started production. In 2014, the company reported producing 1,873 kilograms (kg) of gold; 239 kg of silver; and 772 metric tons (t) of copper. The company stated that it reached its production goals for gold and copper and hoped to continue the positive trend in 2015. Anglo Asian was controlled by R. V. Investment Group Services (51% interest), and the Government of Azerbaijan [through the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR)] owned a 49% interest (Anglo Asian Mining PLC, 2015; Haqqin.az, 2015).

The original production-sharing agreement (PSA) between Anglo Asian and the Government, which was signed in 1997, included development of six deposits in southwestern Azerbaijan—the Gedabek, the Gosha Bulag, the Gyzyly Bulag, the Ordubad, the Soyutlu, and the Vezhnali fields. The Gyzyly Bulag, the Soyutlu, and the Vezhnali fields are located in the breakaway region of Nagorno-Karabakh where conflicts with ethnic Armenians took place from 1988 to 1994. By yearend, the loans taken by Anglo Asian totaled \$52.8 million, of which \$37 million was owed to the Amsterdam Trade Bank. Other creditors included the International Bank of Azerbaijan (\$13.1 million), Pasha Bank (\$1 million), Yapi Kredi (\$0.9 million), and Atlas Copco (\$0.8 million) (Anglo Asian Mining PLC, 2015; Hasanli, 2015a).

In June 2013, Anglo Asian opened a new plant at Gedabek that would process ore using the agitation leaching method. The technology of agitation leaching allows the recovery of up to 90% of the gold contained in the ore compared with up to 70%, which is common for heap leaching. In March 2014, the company installed a Knelson concentrator, with the goal of isolating copper sulfides that were restricting gold recovery rates in the leach tanks. Anglo Asian started copper production using the SART (Sulfidization, Acidification, Recycling, and Thickening) process and achieved significant increases in gold recovery rates in the fourth quarter of 2014. Silver production, on the other hand, showed a 62% reduction compared with that of 2013. By the fourth quarter of 2014, the company produced about 81% of its silver using the SART process; 10%, using heap leaching; and 9%, using agitation leaching (Thomson Reuters, 2014; Hasanli, 2015a).

In May, Anglo Asian and Industrial Minerals SA of Switzerland signed an agreement about the sales of copper concentrates produced from Gedabek. The 3-year contract included sales of both dry and wet copper concentrates. At yearend, Anglo Asian had inventories of 75 t of dry copper concentrate and 550 t of wet copper concentrate ready to be sold. The gold produced at the Anglo Asian mines was transported to Switzerland for purification and refining, and the ingots were transported back to Azerbaijan and held on the Government's bank accounts (Hasanli, 2015a).

Iron and Steel.—In April 2013, the President of Azerbaijan signed a document that would create a steel-producing complex in the country. According to the document, the new complex would be a ZAO (Closed Joint Stock Company) that would be managed by the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Economic Development, and the State Committee on Property. The complex would include such Government-owned production facilities as the OAO Daskesan Filizsaflashdirma (a mining and

metallurgical complex) and the OAO Azerboru (a steel plant) (Kurbanova, 2014; Hasanli, 2015b).

In July 2014, it was announced that the company building the steel-producing complex had started forming its initial capital. The State Committee on Securities of Azerbaijan registered an emission prospectus of the ZAO Azerbaijani Steel Producing Complex (ASPC) for a total of 2 million manats (about \$2.5 million). The initial distribution of the shares would be conducted privately. ASPC was working on the initial stages of the project, including preparing blueprints and construction. The new complex was to become a full-cycle enterprise covering all stages of steel production, from mining iron ore to producing steel products. To stimulate construction of the complex, the Government reduced the value added tax rate for all materials and equipment needed for the complex to zero. The new rate would go into effect on March 10, 2015 (Kurbanova, 2014; Hasanli, 2015b).

Industrial Minerals

Iodine.—In 2014, Azerbaijan produced 221,100 t of iodine, which was an 11.2% decrease compared with production in 2013. The only iodine producer in the country was OOO “Azer-Yod,” which was a subsidiary of ISR Holding Group. In 2005, OAO Neftchala Yod-Brom was privatized and started modernization. In 2007, the new plant opened the first stage of production; at the time, the only product of the plant was iodine. In December 2008, ISR Holding Group received a \$15 million loan for further modernization of the plant. The company bought a new production line in Ukraine and intended to increase the plant's annual capacity to between 400 t/yr and 500 t/yr. It also planned to repair its current wells (about 80), drill 140 additional wells, and install a new gas-powered generator. After the renovation was completed, the company would be able to produce iron bromide and salt (Azertag.az, 2007; Azerizv.az, 2010).

Since 1994, the plant had extracted iodine using the air desorption method. At the Neftchala deposit, this method was used in cold water, without the use of acids, and the iodine extraction rate was about 94%. At the current production rate, it was expected that the resources of the Neftchala deposit would be sufficient to continue producing iodine for another 25 years (Azertag.az, 2007; Contact.az, 2014b).

Mineral Fuels

Natural Gas.—In 2014, Azerbaijan produced and sold 18,727 million cubic meters of natural gas, which was an increase of 4.7% compared with the output in 2013. As of January 2014 (the latest year for which information was available), according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, which referenced the Oil and Gas Journal, Azerbaijan's gas reserves were approximately 990 billion cubic meters. Almost all Azerbaijan's gas was produced in two offshore fields—the ACG complex and the Shah-Deniz field (AnalitikaUA.net, 2014; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014; Yusubov, 2014).

Petroleum.—In 2014, crude oil production in Azerbaijan decreased to 41.9 Mt, or by 2.9% compared with that of 2013.

Petroleum production volumes in Azerbaijan had been decreasing since 2010, when the country produced 50.8 million metric tons (Mt). The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) forecasted that Azerbaijan's oil production volumes were likely to continue to decrease. The Government, on the other hand, projected future production growth from new offshore deposits, which were being developed under international contracts. The major source of crude oil in the country was the ACG field, which had been in operation for more than 15 years. The ACG field is located about 100 km east of Baku in the Caspian Sea and covers 430 square kilometers. The ACG field had an estimated 5 billion barrels of reserves; it produced mostly Azeri Light, which is a medium-light and sweet crude that is valued for its middle-distillate yield. The ACG petroleum project was developed by a consortium of companies lead by BP p.l.c. of the United Kingdom, which had a 35.78% share in the project. Other participants included SOCAR (11.65%), Chevron Corp. of the United States (11.27%), INPEX Corp. of Japan (10.96%), Statoil of Norway (8.56%), Exxon Mobil Corp. of the United States (8.01%), Turkiye Petrolleri Anonim Ortakligi (TPAO) of Turkey (6.75%), Itochu Corp. of Japan (4.3%), and Hess Corp. of the United States (2.72%) (Alizade, 2014; AnalitikaUA.net, 2014; Report.az, 2014; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014).

Azeri crude oil was refined domestically at two refineries—the Azerneftiyag refinery (which specialized on dark refinery products) and the Heydar Aliyev refinery (which produced light refinery products), both of which were owned by SOCAR. The combined refining capacity of the refineries was about 400,000 barrels per day [about 22 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr)], but the actual production was much lower. In 2014, the refineries increased production by about 4.8% compared with that of 2013 (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014; News.day.az, 2015).

SOCAR planned to build a new petroleum refinery that was part of an ambitious project to construct an integrated complex for refining oil and gas and producing chemical products. The Oil and Gas Production Complex (OGPC) was expected to be commissioned in 2030. Prior to that, SOCAR planned to modernize the Heydar Aliyev refinery and to build seven or eight refining installations to extend its lifetime. According to the plan, the OGPC refinery would have the capacity to refine up to 9 Mt/yr of petroleum and would produce gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. The other components of OGPC—a natural gas refinery and a petrochemical complex—were expected to be commissioned in 2020. The total cost of the first stage of the project (natural gas refinery and petrochemical complex) was estimated at \$8.45 billion and the cost of the OGPC refinery would be another \$6.1 billion. At the beginning of 2014, the State Committee on Standards and Patents was planning to approve national standards for OGPC. It was anticipated that about 50 new standards would be used in the construction and operation of the complex (Mustafaeva, 2014; Rupec.ru, 2014; Taneco.ru, 2014).

Outlook

In 2014, Azerbaijan continued to focus its on oil and gas production, but also made efforts to reinvest the proceeds from

exporting hydrocarbons into other economic sectors, such as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. Azerbaijan also invested resources in building petroleum processing and petroleum transportation facilities, both domestically and abroad, but many of these investments will take 5 or more years to complete.

In the next few years, it is likely that oil production will decrease. Natural gas production, on the other hand, has the potential to double over the next 10 years. Gold and copper production is likely to increase when the Gedabek and the Gosha Mines reach their production capacities, and some other polymetallic deposits may be developed.

References Cited

- 1News.az, 2012, Il'kham Aliyev: "My delayem pervyi shag po sozdaniyu v Azerbaidzhane sovremennoy alyuminievoy promyshlennosti [Ilkham Aliyev—We make the first step to create modern aluminum industry in Azerbaijan]: 1News.az, January 22. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://1news.az/chronicle/20120121022841401.html>.)
- Alizade, Fuad, 2014, Neftyanoe protsvetaniye [Petroleum prosperity]: Zerkalo.az, May 2. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.zerkalo.az/2014/neftyanoe-protsvetanie>.)
- AnalitikaUA.net, 2014, Gosneftekompaniya Azerbaidzhana prognoziruuet snizheniye ob'emov dobychi nefti i gaza [State Oil Company of Azerbaijan forecasts reduction in production of oil and gas]: AnalitikaUA.net, September 22. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://analitikaUA.net/2014/gosneftekompaniya-azerbaidzhana-prognoziruuet-snizhenie-obemov-dobychi-nefti-i-gaza/>.)
- Anglo Asian Mining PLC, 2015, Home: Anglo Asian Mining PLC. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.angloasianmining.com/home/>.)
- Azerizv.az, 2010, Azerbaidzhan v blizhayshe gody mozhnet voyti v chetverku mirovyykh proizvoditeley yoda [In near term, Azerbaijan could become one of the top four world producers of iodine]: Azerizv.az, July 3. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.azerizv.az/news/a-5236.html>.)
- Azertag.az, 2007, Azerbaidzhan займет четвёртое место по производству йода [Azerbaijan will become fourth-ranked iodine producer]: Azertag.az, August 23. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at http://azertag.az/ru/xeber/AZERBAIDZHAN_ZAIMET_CHEVERTOYE_MESTO_V_MIRE_PO_PROIZVODSTVU_IODA-670560?device=Desktop.)
- Contact.az, 2014a, Azerbaidzhan eksportiruuet alyuminiy gorazdo deshevle, chem on stoit na mirovyykh birzhah [Azerbaijan exports aluminum much cheaper than its price at international commodity exchanges]: Contact.az, December 5. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.contact.az/docs/2014/Economics&Finance/120500098834ru.htm#.Veo9QvIVhBd>.)
- Contact.az, 2014b, Proizvodstvo yoda sokratilos' [Iodine production got reduced]: Contact.az, May 23. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.contact.az/docs/2014/Economics&Finance/052100079222ru.htm#.Veo8yvlVhBc>.)
- Haqqin.az, 2015, V Azerbaidzhane uvelichilas' dobycha zolota [Gold production in Azerbaijan increased]: Haqqin.az, May 16. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://haqqin.az/news/45226>.)
- Hasanli, Azad, 2015a, Azerbaidzhan znachitel'no uvelichil proizvodstvo zolota [Azerbaijan significantly increased gold production]: Trend.az, January 18. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.trend.az/business/economy/2354513.html>.)
- Hasanli, Azad, 2015b, Importiruyemoye v Azerbaidzhan oborudovaniye dlya kompleksa po proizvodstvu stali osvobozhdeno ot NDS [The equipment being imported to Azerbaijan for the steel production complex is not subject to value added tax]: Trend.az, March 17. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.trend.az/business/economy/2375128.html>.)
- Kurbanova, Zulfia, 2014, ZAO "Azerbaidzhanskiy kompleks po proizvodstvu stali" formiruyet pervichnyi kapital [ZAO Azerbaijan Complex for Steel Production forms initial capital]: Trend.az, July 15. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.trend.az/business/economy/2294525.html>.)
- MetalInfo.ru, 2014, V Azerbaidzhane zarabotal kompleks prokatki alyuminiya [In Azerbaijan, an aluminum rolling complex started operations]: MetalInfo.ru, January 31. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.metalinfo.ru/news/69136>.)
- Mustafaeva, Kyamalya, 2014, Neftgazovuyu preraborku ozhidayet polnaya modernizatsiya [Oil and gas refining will be completely modernized]: Rg.ru, December 26. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://m.rg.ru/2014/12/26/neftgaz.html>.)

News.day.az, 2015, Neftepererabotka v Azerbaidzhane—Gde, kak i skol'ko? [Oil refining in Azerbaijan—Where, how, and how much]: News.day.az, June 22. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://news.day.az/economy/590101.html>.)

Report.az, 2014, OPEC: Dobycha nefiti v Azerbaidzhane v 2015-2018 gg. sostavit 0,9 mln. barreley v sutki [OPEC—In Azerbaijan, oil production in 2015–2018 will amount to 0.9 million barrels per day]: Report.az, November 15. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://report.az/ru/energetika/opec-dobycha-nefti-v-azerbaidzhane-v-2015-2018-gg-sostavit-0-9-mln-barrelej-v-sutki/>.)

Rupec.ru, 2014, GNKAR perenesla zapusk NPZ v ramkah kompleksa OGPC v Azerbaidzhane na 2030 g. [In Azerbaijan, SOCAR moved starting date for oil refinery from the OGPC to 2030]: Rupec.ru, November 5. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.rupec.ru/news/30415/>.)

State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015a, Azerbaijan in figures: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/source/azfigures-en_2015.zip.)

State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2015b, The foreign trade of Azerbaijan: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/source/f-trade_2015.zip.)

Taneco.ru, 2014, V Azerbaidzhane gotovitsya k utverzheniyu ryad standartov v sfere neftepererabotki [In Azerbaijan, several standards for oil refining are being prepared for approval]: Taneco.ru, January 27. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://taneco.ru/ru/news/industry/index.php?ID=1349>.)

Thomson Reuters, 2014, Anglo Asian increases gold output in Azerbaijan: Thomson Reuters, April 22. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/22/azerbaijan-gold-idUSL6N0NE33120140422>.)

U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014, Azerbaijan: U.S. Energy Information Administration Country Analysis Brief, August 1. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=AJ&trk=p2>.)

Yusubov, Abdulrahman, 2014, Oglasheny ob'emy dobychi nefiti i gaza v Azerbaidzhane [Production volumes of oil and gas in Azerbaijan are announced]: Trend.az, June 4. (Accessed September 1, 2015, at <http://anspress.com/index.php?a=2&lng=ru&cid=20&nid=275353>.)

TABLE 1
AZERBAIJAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
METALS						
Alumina	--	6,200	101,800	--	--	
Aluminum, primary and secondary	--	20,000 ^c	54,890	53,290	50,357	
Copper ore, metal content	184	611	502	329 ^r	772	
Gold	kilograms	1,900	1,775	1,563	1,619	1,873
Iron and steel						
Iron ore, marketable:						
Gross weight	57,800	214,300	207,300	141,400	91,400	
Fe content ^c	32,900	103,000	99,300	67,700	43,800	
Steel:						
Crude	128,600	234,000	267,700	222,800	288,136	
Pipe	36,545	98,500	61,773	60,785	35,883	
Rebar	--	--	--	244,320	250,822	
Silver	kilograms	1,500	1,217	626	630 ^r	239
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Bentonite	18,073	20,700	157,875 ^r	91,958 ^r	76,512	
Bromine ^c	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	NA	
Caustic soda	6,220	9,800	300	--	--	
Cement	1,278,800	1,425,000	1,966,000	2,296,100	2,867,000	
Gypsum	49,200	100,800	149,984	170,001 ^r	112,972	
Iodine	kilograms	300,000 ^c	350,000 ^c	240,400	249,100	221,100
Lime, construction	802	2,229	16,894	10,662	20,000 ^c	
Limestone	1,173,863	1,200,000 ^c	1,696,977	1,013,531	657,609	
Salt, marketable	4,449	5,128	5,345	4,855 ^r	5,165	
Sand, construction	1,178,000	1,335,200	2,211,200	2,138,600	2,150,000 ^c	
Sulfuric acid	10,100	15,500	4,300	200	--	
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Natural gas	million cubic meters	16,673	16,361 ²	17,242	17,895	18,727
Petroleum:						
Crude:						
In gravimetric units	50,838,000	45,626,000	42,982,000	43,163,000	41,893,000	
In volumetric units	42-gallon barrels	352,000,000	331,610,000 ³	320,667,000 ³	313,700,000	304,600,000
Refinery products:						
In gravimetric units	6,169,600	5,150,000 ^c	4,800,000	5,088,000	5,330,000 ^c	
In volumetric units	42-gallon barrels	52,688,000	43,981,000	40,992,000	43,500,000	45,600,000 ^c

^cEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. ^rRevised. NA Not available. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through September 1, 2015.

²Only natural gas sold as a commodity; includes associated gas.

³Only marketable crude petroleum; includes gas condensate.

TABLE 2
AZERBAIJAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Locations or deposit names	Annual capacity ^e
Alumina		Ganja refinery	Ganja	450,000
Aluminum		OJSC Azerbaijan Aluminum [Azeraluminum (Azeral)] (Det.Al Aluminum Holding)	Sumqayit	60,000
Do.		OJSC Azerbaijan Aluminum [Azeraluminum (Azeral)] (Det.Al Aluminum Holding)	Ganja smelter	50,000
Alunite ore		Zaglik alunite mining directorate	Zaylik, Dashkasan region	600,000
Cement		NA	Plants in Karadagly and Tavuzcay region	2,000,000 ²
Clays, bentonite		NA	Dash-Salakhlynskoeye deposit	100,000
Copper ore		Anglo Asian Mining PLC [R.V. Investment Group Services, 51%, and Government, 49%]	Gedabek and Gosha Mines	NA
Gold	kilograms	Anglo Asian Mining PLC [R.V. Investment Group Services, 51%, and Government, 49%]	Gedabek and Gosha Mines and plant at Gedabek	2,000
Do.		Azerbaijan International Mineral Resources Operating Co. (AIMROC)	Chovdar deposit, near Ganja	NA
Iodine		OOO Azer-Yod	Plant in Neftchala	NA
Iron ore, marketable, Fe content		OAD Daskesan Filizsaflashdirma	Dashkasan region	70,000
Lime		AAC Co.	Plant in Baku region	65,000
Natural gas, processing		NA	Plant in Karadagly region	NA
Petroleum and natural gas:				
Crude petroleum and gas condensate		Azerbaijan International Operating Co., (AIOC) in conjunction with BP p.l.c., Chevron Corp., State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), Total S.A., Inpex Corp., Statoil ASA, Exxon Mobil Corp., Türkiye Petrolleri A.O. (TPAO), Itochu Corp., Devon Energy Corp., and Delta Hess (joint venture of Delta Oil and Hess Corp.)	Azeri-Chirag-Guneshli (ACG) offshore oilfields in the Caspian Sea	55,000,000
Natural gas	billion cubic meters	International consortium consisting of BP p.l.c., Statoil ASA, OAO Lukoil, Oil Industries' Engineering and Construction (OIEC), State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), Total S.A., and Türkiye Petrolleri A.O. (TPAO)	Shah-Deniz gas condensate field	10
Petroleum, refined		NA	Azerneftiyag refinery in Baku	12,000,000 ³
Do.		NA	Heydar Aliyev Baku refinery	10,000,000 ³
Salt (rock salt)		NA	Hehram and Pusyan deposits, Naxcivan region	2,500,000
Steel:				
Crude		OOO Baku Steel Co.	Baku	400,000
Pipe, tubes		OAD Azerboru	Sumqayit	400,000
Ingots		Baku Steel Casting	Baku	NA

^eEstimated. Do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Many 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 that of locations.

²Capacity estimates are totals for all enterprises that produce cement.

³Capacity for crude petroleum distillation.