



# 2014 Minerals Yearbook

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## KYRGYZSTAN

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF KYRGYZSTAN

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Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked mountainous country with limited transportation and energy infrastructure. The country ranked second in the world in mercury production in 2014, accounting for 3% of total world production. 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, crude petroleum, sand and gravel, sand, and silver. The country's undeveloped mineral resources included bauxite, copper, iron ore, lead, rare earths, sulfur, tin, tungsten, and zinc (table 1; AZoMining, 2013; George, 2016).

## Minerals in the National Economy

Kyrgyzstan's real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 3.6% in 2014 compared with an increase of 10.9% (revised) in 2013 owing to the reduction in gold production. The nominal GDP was \$6.74 billion<sup>1</sup> in 2014. The value of industrial output decreased by 1.4% compared with an increase of 20% in 2013. Mineral industry output, by value, increased by 7% to \$98 million in 2014 from \$92 million in 2013. The country had 485 mining enterprises, of which 8 were owned by the Government, 1 was owned by a municipality, and 476 were owned privately (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, p. 82, 87, 89, 91; 2015, p. 71, 73; Asian Development Bank, 2015, p. 124).

## Government Policies and Programs

According to a draft agreement that was approved in May 2014, Kyrgyzstan was expected to join the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) in January 2015. EAEU is an international economic integration union whose members include Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia. The EAEU was created to establish a customs union for the member countries to strengthen their economies and increase their competitiveness in the global market (Ereport.ru, 2014; Tengri News, 2014).

On April 23, 2014, the Parliament passed the "Glacier Law," which prohibits activities that cause damage to glaciers and specifies that, if glaciers are damaged, the companies responsible must pay compensation at a rate determined by the Government. Centerra Gold Inc. (Centerra) of Canada, the operator of the Kumtor Mine, could be affected by the law because the Kumtor Mine bisects a glacier. The law must be signed by the Government before it takes effect; however, no signing date had been determined (Lazenby, 2014; Thomson Reuters, 2014).

In 2014, the State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources announced an auction for the subsoil rights to the following coal- and gold-rich areas in the Naryn Region: the Karakichi

gold area in the Jumgal District, the Sarykoo gold area in the Kochkor District, the Aksai coalfield in the Aktala District, and the Kashkasu brown coalfield in the Jumgal District (Central Asian Countries Geoportal, 2015).

## Production

In 2014, uranium production (U content) increased by 31% and coal production increased by 25%. Production of mercury decreased by 35%, and gold production decreased by 5%. Data on mineral production are in table 1 (FOR.kg, 2014).

## Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of the major mineral industry facilities, their locations, and their annual capacities.

## Mineral Trade

Kyrgyzstan's total value of trade in 2014 was \$6.41 billion, of which exports totaled \$1.46 billion compared with \$1.55 billion in 2013, and imports totaled \$4.95 billion in 2014 compared with \$5.42 billion in 2013. In 2014, the value of gold exports was \$598.5 million, which accounted for 41% of the total exports; cement (portland), \$12.6 million, which accounted for 1% of total exports; coal, \$6.6 million; silver, \$2.7 million; and fertilizer, \$2.2 million. The tonnage of exports was 2.2 million metric tons (Mt) of coal, 1.3 Mt of cement, and 34,000 metric tons (t) of fertilizer. In 2014, the major export partners, by value, were Switzerland (which received 33% of Kyrgyzstan's exports); Kazakhstan (23%); the United Arab Emirates and Russia (8% each); Uzbekistan (7%); and Turkey (5%). In 2014, the value of fertilizer imports was \$67.4 million; natural gas, \$43.1 million; and coal, \$38.8 million. The country's major import partners, by value, were Russia (which supplied 21% of Kyrgyzstan's imports); China and Japan (5% each); and Kazakhstan (3%) (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, p. 135–136, 140–142).

## Commodity Review

### Metals

**Antimony.**—The Kadamzhay mining and metallurgical complex was the sole antimony producer in the Batkenskaya Oblast'. It remained closed until mid-2014 and did not operate at full capacity in the second half of the year owing to the lack of raw materials. Previously, 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 a new

<sup>1</sup>Where necessary, values have been converted from Kyrgyzstani soms (KGS) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at an average rate of KGS58.86=US\$1.00 for 2014 and KGS49.22=US\$1.00 for 2013.

antimony processing plant in Russia owing to the limited supply of raw material at the Novoangarskii deposit (MTRK Mir, 2015; MinerJob.ru, 2013a; Sytenkova, 2014).

In 2013, several roads along the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border were closed by the Kyrgyzstan Government and remained closed in 2014; these closures stopped the delivery of raw materials from Tajikistan. 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 (Radio Free Europe—Radio Liberty, 2013; KyrTag, 2013; FOR.kg, 2014; Sytenkova, 2014).

**Copper and 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, which operated the Kumtor Mine in Kyrgyzstan, was the leading Western gold-mining company operating in Central Asia. The company produced 17,657 kilograms (kg) of gold in 2014 owing to the processing of lower grades of ore from cut-back 16 (waste from an external dump) compared with the higher grades of ore processed from cut-back 15. The Kumtor Mine's total proven and probable resources were estimated to be 68.5 Mt at a grade of 2.8 grams per metric ton (g/t) gold in 2014 compared with 85.2 Mt at a grade of 3.1 g/t gold in 2013. The open pit's total measured and indicated resources were estimated to be 29.5 Mt at an average grade of 3.0 g/t gold, and the open pit's inferred resources were estimated to be 2.7 Mt at an average grade of 1.5 g/t gold. According to the Gold and Silver Sale Agreement, Government-owned OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn purchased gold dore produced at the Kumtor Mine for processing at its refinery, and Kyrgyzaltyn was responsible for delivering processed gold within 12 days of shipment (Centerra Gold Inc., 2014, p. 11, 25, 33).

On May 28, 2013, about 1,000 people from the local community went on strike, demanding nationalization of the mine and improvements in living conditions. Strikers blocked the main road that leads 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 Kyrgyzaltyn to develop the Kumtor gold field. As of 2014, the Government was still working on increasing Kyrgyzaltyn's stake in the project to 50% from 33% (BBC News, 2013; Thomson Reuters, 2013; Riseborough and Hill, 2013; Centerra Gold Inc., 2014, p. 61).

In the fourth quarter of 2014, Centerra submitted its 2015 annual mine plan and environmental impact assessment (EIA) to the Government for approval; however, the plan and the EIA were rejected owing to concerns regarding mining operations on ice-covered areas at Kumtor (Centerra Gold Inc., 2014, p. 15).

In 2014, Kyrgyzaltyn's Makmal, Tereksai, and Solton Sary Mines, which are located in the Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast', produced a total of 336 kg of gold compared with 623 kg of gold in 2013. The decrease was attributed to the lack of gold ore for extraction at the Makmal Mine and a complete stoppage of work at the Makmalzoloto complex (Mineral.ru, 2014).

In 2014, several other gold deposits were at the exploration stage, were auctioned, or were being developed. The Taldy-Bulak Levoberezhny gold mine was a joint venture between Superb Pacific Ltd. of China, a subsidiary of Zijin Mining Group (60%), and Government-owned Kyrgyzaltyn (40%); the mine is located in the Syn-Bulak Valley of the Chuiskaya Oblast'. The gold resources at the mine were estimated to have an average grade of 7.23 g/t and to contain 64,625 kg of gold. The mine, which was expected to start operations in 2014, had a production capacity of 4 metric tons per year (t/yr) of gold. The commissioning of the mine was delayed until the third quarter of 2015 owing to a lack of energy (OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 2011; Interfax, 2013; Kabar, 2014).

The Bozymchak copper-gold mine is located in the Ala-Buka region, Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast', and was operated by Kaz Minerals plc of Kazakhstan (Kaz Minerals) (formerly Kazakhmys Gold Kyrgyzstan LLC). The deposit contained more than 146,000 t of copper, 23,000 kg of gold, and 138,000 kg of silver. Kaz Minerals started production at the Bozymchak copper-gold mine in the first half of 2014; the mine produced 426,000 t of ore at a grade of 1% copper, and production at the mine was expected to be ramped up to a commercial level of production in 2015. The mine's operations would start as open pit mining, and the annual output was expected to be 6,000 t/yr of copper. According to the general director of Kaz Minerals, construction of a beneficiation plant was completed in 2014. The annual capacity of the beneficiation plant was expected to be 1 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of ore, and it would employ 180 people. The plant would produce concentrate, which would be exported to the Balhashkii smelter in Kazakhstan (Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd., 2011; Kazakhmys Plc, 2013, p. 11, 12, 34; MinerJob.ru, 2013b; Trilling, 2013; Turusbekov, 2013; Kabar, 2014; Kaz Minerals plc, 2014, p. 4, 14).

In 2014, Mineral Resources Ltd. of Australia explored the South Kyrgyz gold project (100% ownership) on the Tien Shan gold belt. The South Kyrgyz gold project included five mines—the Mamaksai, the Obdilla, the Shambesai (which was under development), the Tolubay, and the Ulutgtau. In 2013, Manas Resources conducted a feasibility study of the Shambesai gold project. Based on the feasibility study, the Shambesai gold mine would be able to produce 2.35 Mt/yr of ore grading 3.7 g/t gold and containing 8,695 kg of gold. The total resources at the Obdilla and Shambesai projects were estimated to be 17.3 Mt of ore grading 2.2 g/t gold containing 38,060 kg of gold. The Chaarat gold project 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 an average grade of 3.97 g/t gold (Manas Resources Ltd., 2013, p. 13; 2014, p. 7–8; Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd., 2014, p. 3).

**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 region. In 2009, Stans Energy Corp. of Canada acquired 100% of OSC Kutisay Mining LLC, which held a 20-year mining license for the Kutessay II and the Kalesay deposits through its local subsidiary Stans Energy KG.

The Kutessay II deposit was under exploration from 2012 until April 2013. The total measured and indicated resources of Kutessay II were estimated to have an average grade of 0.26% of rare-earth oxides (TR<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) and contain 42,980 t of TR<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; additional inferred mineral resources were estimated to have an average grade of 0.20% of TR<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and contain 3,560 t of TR<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Stans Energy Corp., 2012a, p. 26–27, 73).

In June 2012, the committee on economic sector development of the Parliament recommended to the Gosgeologestvo (State Geology Agency) that the extended license granted to Stans Energy be annulled on the grounds that the company did not fulfill its obligations as specified in the original and the extended licenses. Also, the committee stated that the licenses were given to Stans Energy in violation of the laws in place at the time the licenses were issued, including the Mining Code. The Gosgeologestvo did not annul the license but was negotiating with the company to transfer about 20% of the shares of the company to the Government. In August, the Gosgeologestvo confirmed the company's compliance with the licensing agreement. Also, Stans Energy filed a lawsuit against the Parliament's committee, and in November, the Inter-District Court of Bishkek ruled in favor of the company. It was not clear, however, if additional attempts to annul the licenses would be initiated (Stans Energy, 2012b, c; Safirova, 2013, p. 26.3).

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 Co. Ltd. of China (Baotou). In 2013, Stans Energy announced that the Bishkek City Court overruled the lower court decision and ruled that Baotou had no rights to Kutessay II. Baotou appealed the Bishkek City Court ruling to the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan. In 2014, Stans Energy announced that the Supreme Court had ruled against Baotou. Baotou continued to claim ownership of the mining license for Kutessay II and Kalesay and asserted that the license had been taken from it. A hearing was scheduled for December 2014 (Mineral.ru, 2012; Business Wire, 2013; Ivleva and Pak, 2013, p. 2; Stans Energy Corp., 2014).

### **Industrial Minerals**

**Cement.**—In 2014, cement production in Kyrgyzstan increased by 3% to 1.73 Mt from 1.68 Mt in 2013. In 2014, two cement plants were operated by United Cement Group in northeastern Kyrgyzstan—the OJSC Kant cement plant and the LLC TechnoLin cement plant. Two other cement plants were operated by China-Kyrgyz Co. in southern Kyrgyzstan—the Aravan cement plant and the Tushtuk Kyrgyz cement plant. The Kant and the TechnoLin plants switched their sources of fuel from natural gas to coal owing to the high price of natural gas. The Kant cement plant in Chuiskaya Oblast' was the largest cement plant in Kyrgyzstan with a production capacity of 1.32 Mt/yr; the plant operated at 50% capacity in 2014 (United Cement Group, 2010a, b; Informational-Analytical Centre for Oil and Gas JSC, 2013).

In August, Gansu Shangfeng Cement announced that its subsidiary Tongling Shangfeng Cement had signed a cooperation letter of intent with Zhu Rongjun to acquire equities and invest in Zeth Cement in Kyrgyzstan. Tongling Shangfeng would hold

58% of Zeth Cement and Zhu Rongjun would hold the remaining 42%. Tongling Shangfeng and Zhu Rongjun were expected to invest in the construction of a new cement plant in Kemin, Chuiskaya Oblast', which is located 13 kilometers (km) east of Bishkek. The cost of the plant construction was estimated to be \$70 million, and the construction was expected to be completed within 15 months. In 2014, the Tushtuk Kyrgyz cement plant was closed for maintenance of one of the cement production lines (Cementchina.net, 2014; Global Cement Staff, 2014; Bishkek Post, 2015; International Cementreview, 2015, p. 204).

### **Minerals Fuels and Related Materials**

**Coal.**—According to the State Enterprise Kyrgyzkomir, in 2014, coal production increased by 25% to 1.78 Mt from 1.42 Mt in 2013. In addition to bituminous coal and lignite, the country had resources of coking coal. In 2012, Celsius Coal Ltd. of Australia acquired 80% interest in the Uzgen Basin coking coal project, which is located on the southwestern slope of the Fergana Range. The project covered three areas—Kargasha, Kokkia, and Min Teke—located on the northern end of the main project. As of March 2014, Celsius Coal estimated the total inferred resources at the Uzgen Basin coking coal project to be 295 Mt of coal (235 Mt at Kargasha and 60 Mt at Kokkia), and that the identified coal resources at Min Teke had been increased to 27 Mt from 5 Mt. 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 the Bel Alma and Sary Mogul Mines. In 2013, Celsius Coal conducted small-scale mining at the Min Teke (7,500 t of coal) and Sary Mogul (7,300 t of coal) projects. In the third quarter of 2014, Celsius Coal decided to idle its mine operation at the Sary Mogul project owing to low demand for coal. Celsius Coal continued construction of the Trans-Asia Railway, which was expected to pass 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. The railway was expected to be completed by 2016 (Celsius Coal Ltd., 2012a, p. 8; 2012b, p. 3; 2014a, p. 1, 6; 2014b, p. 1, 5; 2014c; Levina, 2014; 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 their geologic locations and the lack of infrastructure. In 2014, Gazprom of Russia and the Government of Uzbekistan agreed to resume supplying natural gas to southern Kyrgyzstan (Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA), 2011, p. 11; Times of Central Asia, The, 2014).

Kyrgyzgaz JSC was founded in 1999 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and was responsible for transporting natural gas imported from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In 2013, Kyrgyzstan's Parliament approved a 25-year agreement that allowed Gazprom Russia to acquire Kyrgyzgaz. According to the agreement, Gazprom would receive a 100% share of Kyrgyzgaz JSC for \$1.00. Kyrgyzgaz would retain control of pipelines, gas distribution across the country, underground storage facilities, construction,



reconstruction, and use of gas pipelines. Gazprom was expected to begin gas exploration, to control the rates for 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, and to invest \$650 million in the country's infrastructure (Kyrgyzstan's pipeline network) over the next 5 years (Gazprom, 2013; Mineral.ru, 2013; Natural Gas Europe, 2013; Bloomberg Businessweek, 2014; Natural Gas Asia, 2014a).

After acquisition of Kyrgyzgaz by Gazprom, Uzbekistan stopped exporting natural gas to the southern part of Kyrgyzstan owing to the expiration of its contract with Kyrgyzstan and the lack of a contract with Gazprom to supply natural gas. In 2014, Uzbekistan resumed supplying natural gas to southern Kyrgyzstan; the reason for resuming the supply was not stated. Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement with Uzbekistan to purchase 25 million cubic meters of natural gas from Uztransgaz, and an agreement with Kazakhstan to purchase 100 million cubic meters of natural gas from KazTransGas. The estimated cost was expected to be \$290 per thousand cubic meters from Uztransgaz and \$224 per thousand cubic meters from KazTransGas (Asia-Plus, 2014; Eurasianet.org, 2014; Natural Gas Asia, 2014b).

**Uranium.**—In 2014, 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  $U_3O_8$ . In 2014, however, the production of processed uranium (Ucontent) increased by 31% to 1,700 t compared with that of 2013 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 only agreed to provide 1,500 t. According to KGRK, the company needed to start obtaining its raw materials for 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 material directly from mining enterprises in Kazakhstan on long-term contracts. The other option was to begin exploration for and development of deposits in Kyrgyzstan (Denisenko, 2013; Central Asia.ru, 2014; Ibraev, 2014).

## Outlook

According to the Asian Development Bank, Kyrgyzstan's GDP would increase by only 1.7% in 2015 owing to the economic contraction in Russia. Kyrgyzstan is intensifying its efforts to increase mineral production and to attract foreign investors for its mining and manufacturing industries. Kyrgyzstan awarded several licenses for exploration, development, and mining of mineral resources, such as coal and gold, and a construction agreement for construction of a cement plant. Given these efforts, Kyrgyzstan might be able to increase its cement, coal, gold, and natural gas output over the next few years and, perhaps, start production of coking coal. Factors such as the Glacier Law and closed roads could limit Centerra's gold output and Kadamzhay's antimony production (Asian Development Bank, 2015, p. 124).

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TABLE 1  
KYRGYZSTAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1,2</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>METALS</b>					
<b>Antimony:</b>					
Mine output, Sb content	700	1,500	1,200	0.026	--
Metal and compounds	842	892	924	422 <sup>r</sup>	105
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	18,072	18,647	10,332	19,000	18,000
Mercury, metal do.	98,700	112,700	74,700	70,500	46,000
<b>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</b>					
Cement, hydraulic	759,700	1,022,000	1,239,000	1,675,800	1,727,500
Clays, kaolin	NA	108,900	113,900	133,500	NA
Gypsum	51	57	59	37 <sup>r</sup>	39
Lime <sup>e</sup>	6,500	2,600	3,000	5,700	5,800
Salt, rock <sup>e</sup>	900	800	900	600	600
Sand and gravel	NA	745,900	566,500	1,160,100	1,165,000
Sands, other <sup>e</sup> cubic meters	850,000	850,000	800,000	934,000	935,000
<b>MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS</b>					
<b>Coal:</b>					
Bituminous	65,000	94,000	132,600	167,800	326,500
Lignite	510,000	745,000	1,051,400	1,256,800	1,450,900
Total	575,000	839,000	1,184,000	1,424,600	1,777,400
Gas, natural: thousand cubic meters	22,800	26,600	18,500	32,500	33,800
<b>Petroleum, crude:</b>					
In gravimetric units	70,700	77,000	83,600	83,700	82,900
In volumetric units 42-gallon barrels	602,000	656,000	612,800	613,500	608,000
<b>Uranium, processed:</b>					
U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> content <sup>e</sup>	2,000 <sup>r</sup>	2,000 <sup>r</sup>	1,800 <sup>r</sup>	1,500 <sup>r</sup>	2,000
U content	1,700 <sup>r</sup>	1,700 <sup>r</sup>	1,500 <sup>r</sup>	1,300 <sup>r</sup>	1,700

<sup>e</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through July 14, 2015.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, Kyrgyzstan was thought to have produced a number of other mineral commodities, including copper, fluor spar, mined mercury, molybdenum, silver, tin, and tungsten, but available information was not adequate to make reliable estimates of output.

Source: FOR.kg, 2014; National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014.



TABLE 2  
KYRGYZSTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies, main facilities, or deposits	Location or deposit names	Annual capacity <sup>c</sup>
<b>Antimony:</b>				
Sb content of ore		Kadamzhay mining and metallurgical complex (OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 100%), which included the Kadamzhay Mine and the Terek-Sayskiy Mine, Khaydarkan mining and metallurgical complex	Batkenskaya Oblast', Khaydarkan, Batkenskaya Oblast'	2,400 <sup>2</sup>
Metal and compounds		Kadamzhay metallurgical facility (ATF Invest, a subsidiary of ATF Bank of Kazakhstan, 70.4%)	Kadamzhayskiy Rayon	28,000
Cement		OJSC Kant cement plant (United Cement Group)	Kant, Ysykty district, Chu Oblast'	1,316,000
Do.		Aravan cement plant (China-Kyrgyz Co.)	Aravan Oblast', Oshkaya Oblast'	200,000
Do.		LLC TechnoLin cement plant (United Cement Group)	Kant, Ysykty district, Chu Oblast'	359,000
Do.		South Kyrgyz Cement CJSC (Verny Capital)	Kyzyl-Kiya, Batkenskaya Oblast'	1,300,000
Do.		CJSC Kurmenty cement	Ak-Bulak village, Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast'	60,000
Do.		CJSC Yuzno-Kyrgyzkiy Cement	Southwestern part of Kyrgyzstan	825,000
Do.		Tushtuk Kyrgyz cement plant (China-Kyrgyz Co.)	Kyzyl-Kiya, Batkenskaya Oblast'	750,000 <sup>3</sup>
Coal		Celsius Coal Ltd.	Min Teke and Sary Mogol	14,800
Do.		Seven underground mines and five open pits among the following deposits: Almalyk, Dzhergalan, and, Kok-Yangak, Kyzyl-Kiya, Sulyukta, and Tashkumyr	Southwestern, central, and northeastern parts of Kyrgyzstan	2,200,000 <sup>2</sup>
Do.		Kyrgyzkomur, 51%, and Bishkek CHP and local society, 49%	Kara-Kiche Mine, Narynskaya Oblast'	NA
Copper		Talas Copper Gold LLC	Talasskaya Oblast'	NA
Do.		Kuru-Tegerek (CJSC Kichi-Chaarat)	Chatkal region, Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast'	NA
Do.		OcOO Kazakhmys, Gold Kyrgyzstan LLC	Ala-Buka region, Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast', Bozymchak deposit	9,800
Fluorspar, concentrate		Khaydarkan mining and metallurgical complex	Khaydarkan deposit	5,000
<b>Gold:</b>				
Au content of ore	kilograms	Kumtor Gold Co. (Centerra Gold Inc., 77%, and OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 33%)	Kumtor deposit, Jeti-Oguz District, Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast'	22
Do.	do.	OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn (Government, 100%)	Makmal deposit, Toguz-Toro region Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast'	600
Do.	do.	Newmont Mining Corp., 50%, and OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 50%	Narynskaya Oblast' Solton-Sary Mine	170
Do.		Talas Gold (Gold Fields, Ltd., 100%)	Jerooy-Bashi, Pereval	NA
Do.	kilograms	OJSC Kyrgyzaltyn, 40%, and Superb Pacific Ltd., 60%	Kemin region, Chuiskaya Oblast' Taldy-Bulak Levoberezhny deposit	3,628 <sup>2</sup>
Do.		Full Gold Mining LLC	Ala-Buka region, Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast', Ishtamberdy deposit	NA
Do.		Highland Gold Mining Ltd., 100%	Jalal Abad region, Ala-Buka region Unkurtash gold deposit (Unkurtash, Sarytube, and Karatube prospects)	NA
Do.	kilograms	Bozymchak gold deposit (Kaz Mineral plc)	Ala-Buka dregion, Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast'	900 <sup>2</sup>
Refined		Kara-Balta refinery	Chuyskaya Oblast'	NA
<b>Mercury:</b>				
Hg content of ore		Khaydarkan mining and metallurgical complex	Khaydarkan and Novoye deposits	700 <sup>2</sup>
Metal		do.	Khaydarkan deposit	1,000
Molybdenum, for nonmetallurgical uses		Kara-Balta mining and metallurgical complex (GK Renova, 72.28%)	NA	500

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
 KYRGYZSTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies, main facilities, or deposits	Location or deposit names	Annual capacity <sup>c</sup>
Natural gas	Kyrgyzzmunayot	Approximately 300 wells; Changyr-Tash, Chigirchik Pereval, Izbaskentskoye, Kara-Agach, Mayлуу-Suu, Susahoye, and Togap-Beshkenskoye deposits	100 <sup>2</sup>
Petroleum	Kyrgyz Petroleum Co. (Kyrgyzneftgaz)	Jalal-Abadskaya Oblast'	5,000
Silver	NA	Karagoyskoye deposit, Oshskaya Oblast'	NA
Do.	NA	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.	NA	Uchkoshkon deposit, Sary-Dzhas field	NA
Tungsten	Eni'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%)	Kyzyl Ompul Mine, Narynskaya Oblast'	NA
Do.	Linia Prava (LPU) (Nimrodel Resources, 90%)	Batken Leases, Southern Fergana Valley, Batkenskaya Oblast'	NA

<sup>c</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>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 that of locations.

<sup>2</sup>Capacity estimates are the total for all enterprises that produce that commodity.

<sup>3</sup>Cement plant was closed in 2014 owing to technical problems.