



# 2020–2021 Minerals Yearbook

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**BANGLADESH [ADVANCE RELEASE]**

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF BANGLADESH

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**Note:** In this chapter, information for 2020 is followed by information for 2021.

In 2020, the mineral industry of Bangladesh produced mainly cement, coal, iron and steel, natural gas, petroleum, salt, and stone. The country lacks metallic mineral deposits but has economic deposits of natural gas. In 2020, the production of ammonia (N content) increased by 40%. The production of bitumen decreased by 46%; furnace oil, 30%; unspecified crushed stone, 23%; liquefied petroleum gas, 20%; and jet fuel, 11%. The mineral industry contributed 1.69% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in fiscal year 2020 compared with 1.74% in fiscal year 2019. (The fiscal year for Bangladesh is defined as the period beginning on July 1 of the preceding calendar year to June 30 of the present calendar year; hence, fiscal year 2020 runs from July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020.) Within the mineral industry, natural gas and crude petroleum production accounted for 0.79% of the GDP compared with 0.85% in fiscal year 2019 and mining and quarrying accounted for 0.90% of the GDP compared with 0.89% in fiscal year 2019. The construction sector accounted for 7.98% of the GDP in fiscal year 2020 compared with 7.63% in fiscal year 2019. Data on mineral production are in table 1. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2021, p. 5; Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp., 2021a, p. 10).

Under Article 143 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, all mineral resources belong to the state and are explored and developed by the Government of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Minerals Corp. (Petrobangla) was established as a public statutory body by the Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Minerals Corp. Ordinance no. 21 [of] 1985, as amended by Amendment Act no. 11 of 1989. The Bangladesh Petroleum Act, which was enacted in 1974, gives the Government the right to explore, develop, extract, produce, and sell gas under production-sharing contracts between international oil companies and Petrobangla (representing the Government). International oil companies must sell natural gas to Petrobangla at a Government-determined price, not to buyers directly. The Mine and Mineral Resources (Control and Development) Act of 1992 and the Mining and Mineral Rules of 2012 regulate licensing for mineral exploration and production of all coal and hard rock. This licensing authority includes the granting of prospecting licenses; the issuance of mine and mine facility leases; and the regulation of the taxes, rents, and royalties to be paid by the license and lease recipients. The Mining and Mineral Rules of 2012 also contains detailed provisions related to the Environmental Conservation Act [of] 1995 (Al Faruque, 2018, p. 3–5).

## Commodity Review

### Metals

**Iron and Steel.**—In 2020, Bangladesh produced an estimated 5.5 million metric tons (Mt) of raw steel, which was an

increase of 7.8% compared with that in 2019, and produced an estimated 5.7 Mt of steel products, which was an increase of 7.6% compared with that in 2019. As of 2019 (the latest year for which data were available), the country had approximately 400 steel mills that had a total (combined) production capacity of 8.5 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr); approximately 35 of the steel mills produced billets and had a total (combined) production capacity of 6 Mt/yr. In the past, billet was imported mainly from China, India, and the United States; in 2015, one-half of the imported billets were for the manufacture of steel products for the domestic market (table 1; Chakma, 2019; Financial Express, The, 2019).

By yearend 2020, GPH Ispat Ltd. began trial production from a capacity expansion project at its Kumira plant, which was started up in January 2016, and Primetals Technologies of Austria supplied the technology. Once completed, the production capacity for billet was expected to increase to about 1.01 Mt/yr from 168,000 metric tons per year (t/yr), and for steel products, to 760,000 t/yr from 120,000 t/yr (GPH Ispat Ltd., 2020, p. 6–8, 31, 42).

### Industrial Minerals

**Cement.**—In 2020, Bangladesh produced an estimated 31.4 Mt of hydraulic cement, which was a decrease of 7% compared with that in 2019. As of 2019 (the latest year for which data were available), Bangladesh was estimated to have 76 registered cement companies, of which 35 were active; these 35 companies operated 42 plants that had a total (combined) production capacity of 58 Mt/yr. The domestic demand was 33 Mt in 2019 (table 1; Chakma, 2020; Bangladesh Cement Manufacturer Association, 2021).

Saudi Bangla Integrated Cement, a joint venture between Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC) and Engineering Dimension International Investment of Saudi Arabia, was established in 2020 to build an integrated cement plant in Sunamganj with a production capacity of approximately 1.1 Mt/yr of cement and 4.4 Mt/yr of clinker. The cement factories in Bangladesh were importing 19 Mt/yr of clinker, but once the new cement plant is constructed, it would have the capacity to deliver 4 Mt/yr of clinker to the clinker-based cement factories, saving these companies about \$225 million per year in foreign exchange costs. The project was expected to start commercial operation by June 2023. Premier Cement Mills Ltd. completed new cement production units at Narayanganj and Chittagong in March, but production was delayed until March or April 2021 owing to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic (Chakma, 2020; Dhaka Tribune, 2020; Independent, The, 2020).

**Nitrogen (Fertilizer).**—As of yearend 2020, construction of the Ghorasal Polash Urea Fertilizer Factory (a joint project

among the Government, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan, and China National Chemical Engineering No-7 Construction Co. Ltd. of China), which was located in Polash, Narsingdi District, had progressed since August 2019. Despite COVID-19 precautions, the factory was scheduled to be completed in 2023 and to start production in October 2023. Once completed, the factory was expected to produce 2,800 metric tons per day of granular urea. The new factory would replace the existing factories in Polash owned by Polash Urea Fertilizer Ltd. and Urea Fertilizer Factory Ltd., which had older and dilapidated equipment. The production capacity of the new factory was expected to be about three times higher than that of the existing two fertilizer factories, and the new factory would be the largest fertilizer factory in Bangladesh (Newage Bangladesh, 2019; Daily Sun, 2020; Xinhua News Agency, 2021).

**Stone, Crushed.**—In 2020, Bangladesh produced an estimated 8.75 Mt of crushed boulder stone, which was an decrease of 4.8% compared with that in 2019. The annual demand for stone for construction material in the country was approximately 10 Mt. Maddhapara Granite Mining Co. Ltd. conducted a feasibility study of the Maddhapara quarry and submitted a report in January 2020. The report indicated that a new quarry with a capacity of 3.3 Mt/yr could be developed in the area (table 1; Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp., 2021a, p. 59).

### ***Mineral Fuels and Related Materials***

**Natural Gas.**—In 2020, Bangladesh produced about 25.0 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which was a decrease of 8.2% from that in 2019. As of yearend 2020, the remaining proven and probable reserves of natural gas were 252 billion cubic meters at 20 gasfields. Bangladesh started importing liquefied natural gas (LNG) in 2018 to cover the country's supply shortage and meet increasing domestic gas demand. In April 2020, Gas Transmission Co. Ltd. completed the 181-kilometer Chittagong-Feni-Bakrabad pipeline, which increased the company's capacity to carry regasified LNG to the two floating storage and regasification units at Moheshkhali Island to 28.3 million cubic meters per day from 18.4 million cubic meters per day. The Government was also planning the construction of the 800-megawatt Rupsha Combined Cycle powerplant, which would use LNG to produce electric power. In Bangladesh, approximately 65% of electric power was generated using natural gas (table 1; Moxon, 2020; Rahman and Mohanty, 2020; Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp., 2021b).

In July, state-owned Petrobangla and its subsidiary natural gas-producing companies stopped providing condensates to 12 private condensate fractionation plants that supplied low-grade petroleum products to the domestic market because of the damage the low-grade products were causing to vehicles and other mechanical installations. The Government banned importing raw materials that were necessary for operating those refineries (Rahman, 2020).

### **MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021**

In 2021, the production of bitumen increased by 135% (estimated); unspecified crushed stone, 23%; gasoline, 17%

(estimated); diesel, 14% (estimated); marketable natural gas, 13% (estimated); and sea salt, 11% (estimated). The production of crude petroleum (including condensate) decreased by 34% (estimated); jet fuel, 31% (estimated); and liquefied petroleum gas, 13% (estimated). The mineral industry contributed 1.91% of the GDP in fiscal year 2021. Of this contribution, natural gas and crude petroleum accounted for 0.40% of the GDP, and mining and quarrying, 1.51%. The construction sector accounted for 9.40% of the GDP in fiscal year 2021 (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2022, p. 5).

In June, GPH Ispat started commercial production at the expansion project in Kumira, which resulted in a production capacity increase for steel billet to 1.05 Mt/yr in fiscal year 2021 from 210,000 t/yr in fiscal year 2020, and for steel rods to 790,000 t/yr in fiscal year 2021 from 150,000 t/yr in fiscal year 2020. Utilization of production capacity was low but was gradually increasing, and production increased to 902,255 t in fiscal year 2021 from 314,087 t in fiscal year 2020 (GPH Ispat Ltd., 2021, p. 7, 47).

In February, Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Ltd. announced a plan for a merger with its subsidiary Emirates Cement Bangladesh Ltd., which had a 660,000-t/yr-capacity cement plant in Muktarpur, Munshiganj District; in October, the merger was approved by the High Court of Bangladesh. In June, M.I. Cement Factory Ltd. announced that it had resumed its plans to invest \$90 million to add a sixth production line at its Muktarpur cement plant, originally announced in 2019 but postponed in October 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and decreased domestic demand. The new production line would increase the plant's daily production capacity to 19,280 t/d from 11,000 t/d. Also in June, Maddhapara Granite Mining Co. Ltd. announced that it made a profit in fiscal year 2019 and fiscal year 2020, which it had not achieved since it began commercial operations in 2007. The company produced 1.67 Mt of hard rock in fiscal year 2020 (the latest year for which data were available) (Business Standard, The, 2020, 2021; Global Cement, 2021a, b; Newage Bangladesh, 2021).

In 2021, Bangladesh produced an estimated 28.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Demand for natural gas in Bangladesh was 96 million cubic meters per day and the domestic supply was 85 million cubic meters per day; imports made up the shortfall between these values. Spot prices for LNG increased to more than \$1.24 per cubic meter in 2021 from less than \$0.35 per cubic meter in 2020. Bangladesh was importing large volumes of spot cargoes, and the Energy and Mineral Resources Division under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources was seeking to reduce the country's exposure to price volatility by procuring domestic sources of LNG. The Government (through Petrobangla) was planning to conduct feasibility tests to extract natural gas from the Bhola gas deposit, which included two gasfields with combined reserves of 43 to 71 billion cubic meters, and turn it into LNG for use domestically, with the objective of achieving domestic self-reliance for LNG. Regasification was being considered because Bhola is an island district surrounded by rivers, and gas transmission through pipes was technically difficult and cost prohibitive. If successful, Petrobangla would be able to produce approximately 5.2 million cubic meters per day

(natural gas equivalent) of LNG (Davis and Imam, 2021; Paul and Jaganathan, 2021; Shawon, 2021; Financial Express, The, 2022).

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TABLE 1  
BANGLADESH: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity <sup>2</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
METALS					
Iron and steel: <sup>c</sup>					
Raw steel	3,500,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,800,000 <sup>r</sup>	5,100,000 <sup>r</sup>	5,500,000	5,500,000
Steel products	3,700,000 <sup>r</sup>	4,000,000 <sup>r</sup>	5,300,000 <sup>r</sup>	5,700,000	5,700,000
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic	27,240 <sup>r</sup>	31,500 <sup>r</sup>	33,800 <sup>r</sup>	31,400 <sup>e</sup>	34,200 <sup>e</sup>
thousand metric tons					
Nitrogen, ammonia, N content	650,000	600,000	600,000 <sup>r</sup>	840,000	840,000 <sup>e</sup>
Salt, sea salt <sup>3</sup>	1,496	1,513	1,820 <sup>r,e</sup>	1,650 <sup>e</sup>	1,830 <sup>e</sup>
thousand metric tons					
Stone, crushed:					
Boulder	9,000	9,310	9,190 <sup>r,e</sup>	8,750 <sup>e</sup>	9,200 <sup>e</sup>
do.					
Unspecified <sup>3</sup>	56,518	759,333	1,067,645	823,959	1,017,030
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Coal, bituminous <sup>3</sup>	1,160,658	923,276	805,695	811,138	754,973
Natural gas, marketable <sup>3</sup>	27,420	27,430	27,233	24,993	28,200 <sup>e</sup>
million cubic meters					
Petroleum:					
Crude, including condensate <sup>3</sup>	4,345	4,323	4,143	3,831	2,540 <sup>e</sup>
thousand 42-gallon barrels					
Refinery: <sup>e</sup>					
Bitumen	350	380	280 <sup>r</sup>	150	352
do.					
Diesel	33,000	35,200	32,100 <sup>r</sup>	30,000	34,300
do.					
Furnace oil	5,770	5,360	3,490 <sup>r</sup>	2,430	2,390
do.					
Gasoline	2,210	2,560	2,730 <sup>r</sup>	2,750	3,230
do.					
Jet fuel	3,110	3,330	3,080 <sup>r</sup>	2,740	1,890
do.					
Kerosene	1,200	1,000	880 <sup>r</sup>	820	787
do.					
Liquefied petroleum gas	190	210	200 <sup>r</sup>	160	139
do.					
Naphtha	161 <sup>r</sup>	97 <sup>r</sup>	101 <sup>r</sup>	101	101
do.					
Total	46,000 <sup>r</sup>	48,100	42,900 <sup>r</sup>	39,200	43,200

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 13, 2022. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Totals and estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, limestone, sand and gravel, and other varieties of stone may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

<sup>3</sup>Production is based on fiscal year, with an ending date of June 30 of the year shown.



TABLE 2  
BANGLADESH: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>e</sup>
Cement	Akij Cement Co. Ltd. (Akij Group Ltd., 100%)	Plant in Bandar, Narayanganj District	3,350
Do.	Aman Cement Mills Ltd.	Plant in Ullapara, Sirajganj District	250
Do.	do.	Unit-2 plant in Haria, Narayanganj District	3,350
Do.	Anwar Cement Ltd.	Plant in Gazaria, Munshiganj District	670
Do.	A.R. Cement Mills Ltd.	Plant in Ramanandapur, Pabna District	75
Do.	Aramit Cement Ltd.	Plant in Gazaria, Munshiganj District	612
Do.	Bashundhara Industrial Complex Ltd. (Bashundhara Group)	Plant in Madangonj, Narayanganj District	2,400
Do.	do.	Plant in Mongla, Bagerhat District	2,650
Do.	Bengal Cement Ltd.	Plant in Barodi, Narayanganj District	1,400
Do.	Chhatak Cement Co. Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	Plant in Chhatak, Sunamganj District, Sylhet Division	190
Do.	Confidence Cement Ltd.	Plant in Sitakunda, Chittagong District	1,500
Do.	Deshbandhu Cement Mills Ltd.	Plant in Baghabari, Sirajganj District	240
Do.	Diamond Cement Ltd.	Plant in Bandar, Chittagong District	1,350
Do.	Eastern Cement Industries Ltd. (Doreen Group)	Plant in Narayanganj, Dhaka City	600
Do.	Emirates Cement Bangladesh Ltd. (Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Ltd., 100%)	Plant in Muktarpur, Munshiganj District	660
Do.	Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Ltd.	Chittagong plant and Kanchpur plant in Narayanganj District	2,400
Do.	LafargeHolcim Bangladesh Ltd. [Surma Holding B.V. (Lafarge S.A., 50%, and Cemolins International S.L.U., 50%), 58.9%, and others, 41.1%]	Surma plant, Chhatak, Sunamganj District	1,900
Do.	do.	2 plants in Meghnaghat, Sonargaon, Narayanganj District	2,100
Do.	do.	Mongla plant in Bagerhat District	200
Do.	Madina Cement Industries Ltd. (Madina Group)	Plant in Sonargaon, Narayanganj District	1,510
Do.	Meghna Cement Mills Ltd. (Bashundhara Group)	Plant in Mongla, Bagerhat District	1,200
Do.	Metrocem Cement Ltd.	Plant in Muktarpur, Munshiganj District	870
Do.	M.I. Cement Factory Ltd.	Plant in Muktarpur, Munshiganj District	3,300
Do.	Mir Cement Ltd.	Plant in Rupganj, Narayanganj District	800
Do.	Mongla Cement Factory	Grinding plant in Mongla, Bagerhat District	1,700
Do.	Noapara Cement Mills Ltd.	Plant in Noapara, Jessore District	100
Do.	Olympic Cement Ltd.	Plant in Rumatoli, Barisal District	1,340
Do.	Premier Cement Mills Ltd.	Plants in Muktarpur, Munshiganj District, and units in Narayanganj and Chittagong Districts	7,500 <sup>1</sup>
Do.	Royal Cement Ltd.	Plant in Sitakund, Chittagong District	1,070
Do.	S. Alam Cement Ltd. (S. Alam Group)	Plant in Shikalbaha, Chittagong District	400
Do.	Seven Circle Bangladesh Ltd. (Shun Shing Group)	Plant in Kaligonj, Gazipur District	5,500
Do.	Shah Cement Industries Ltd. (Abul Khair Group)	Plant in Muktarpur, Munshiganj District	10,000
Do.	Shun Shing Cement Mills Ltd. (Shun Shing Group)	Plant in Labanchara, Khulna Division	1,700
Do.	Siam City Cement (Bangladesh) Ltd. [INSEE Cement Bangladesh (Siam City Cement Group)]	Grinding plant in Bandar, Narayanganj District	500
Do.	Unique Cement Industries Ltd. (Meghna Group of Industries)	Plants in Chittagong and Dhaka Districts	7,700
Coal, bituminous	Barapukuria Coal Mining Co. Ltd. (BCMCL) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Barapukuria coal mine in Dinajpur District	1,200
Fertilizer	Ashuganj Fertilizer & Chemical Co. Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	Urea fertilizer factory in Ashuganj, Brahmanbaria District	528
Do.	Chittagong Urea Fertilizer Factory Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	Factory in Rangadia, Chittagong District	561
Do.	Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) Fertilizer Co. Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	do.	528

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
 BANGLADESH: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>e</sup>
Fertilizer— Continued	Jamuna Fertilizer Co. Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	Urea fertilizer factory in Tarakandi, Jamalpur District	561
Do.	Karnaphuli Fertilizer Co. Ltd. (international joint venture of Government of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp., Kafco Japan, Subcontinent Ammonia Investment Co., Investment Fund for Developing Countries of Denmark, and Stamicarbon B.V.)	Urea and ammonia factory in Rangadia, Chittagong District	830
Do.	Polash Urea Fertilizer Ltd. [joint venture of Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC) and a Chinese company]	Factory in Polash, Narsingdi District	95
Do.	Shahjalal Fertilizer Co. Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	Granular urea and ammonia factory in Fenchuganj, Sylhet District	910
Do.	Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) Complex Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	Unit-1 plant in North Potenga, Chittagong District	30
Do.	do.	Unit-2 plant in North Potenga, Chittagong District	130
Do.	Urea Fertilizer Factory Ltd. [Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corp. (BCIC)]	Factory in Polash, Narsingdi District	470
<b>Iron and steel, steel:</b>			
Raw steel	Abul Khair Steel Ltd. (Abul Khair Group)	Plant in Madambibirhat, Chittagong City	1,600
Do.	Baizid Steel Industries Ltd.	Plant in Nasirabad, Chittagong City	190
Do.	Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corp.	Plant in Chittagong City	20
Do.	Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills (BSRM) Ltd.	do.	540
Do.	Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills (BSRM) Steels Ltd. [Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills (BSRM) Ltd., 31.19%; H. Akberali & Co. Ltd., 22.5%; Alihussain Akberali, 10.2%; and others, 2.66%]	do.	800
Do.	GPH Ispat Ltd.	Plant in Kumira, Sitakunda, Chittagong City	1,000
Do.	HKG Steel Mills Ltd.	Plant in Sonargong, Narayanganj District	NA
Do.	Kabir Steel Re-Rolling Mills Ltd. (KSRM)	Plant in Sitakunda, Chittagong City	600
Do.	Modern Steel Mills Ltd. (Ratanpur Group)	Plant in Jalalabad, Chittagong City	200
Do.	Rahim Steel Mills Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	Plant in Tikatuli, Dhaka City	NA
Do.	Shahriar Steel Mills Ltd.	Plant in Konapara, Dhaka City	300
Do.	Steel Melting Works (SMW) [Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills (BSRM) Ltd., 100%]	Plant in Chittagong City	150
Products	Abul Khair Steel (Abul Khair Group)	Plant in Madambibirhat, Chittagong City	2,200
Do.	Anwar Ispat Ltd. (Anwar Group)	Plant in Tongi, Gazipur City	360
Do.	Baizid Steel Industries Ltd.	Plant in Nasirabad, Chittagong City	220
Do.	Bandar Steel Industries Ltd.	Plant in Bandar, Narayanganj District	NA
Do.	Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills (BSRM) Ltd.	Plant in Mirsarai, Chittagong District	1,010
Do.	Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills (BSRM) Steels Ltd. [Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling Mills (BSRM) Ltd., 31.19%; H. Akberali & Co. Ltd., 22.5%; Alihussain Akberali, 10.2%; and others, 2.66%]	Plant in Chittagong City	1,440
Do.	GPH Ispat Ltd.	Plant in Kumira, Sitakunda, Chittagong City	1,840
Do.	HKG Steel Mills Ltd.	Plant in Sonargong, Narayanganj District	NA
Do.	Kabir Steel Re-Rolling Mills (KSRM)	Plant in Sitakunda, Chittagong City	800
Do.	Purbachal Steel Mills Ltd.	Plant in Joydevpur, Gazipur City	NA
Do.	Rahim Steel Mills Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	Plant in Tikatuli, Dhaka City	NA
Do.	Ratanpur Steel Re-Rolling Mills Ltd.	Plant in Baizid, Bostami, Chittagong City	300
Do.	Salam Steel Concast Re-Rolling Mills Ltd.	Plant in Fatullah, Narayanganj District	NA
Do.	Shahriar Steel Mills Ltd.	Plant in Konapara, Dhaka City	300
Do.	Sheema Automatic Re-Rolling Mills Ltd.	Plant in Sitakunda, Chittagong City	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
 BANGLADESH: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>e</sup>
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Bangladesh Gas Fields Co. Ltd. (BGFCL) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Bakhrabad, Habiganj, Meghna, Narsingdi, and Titas gasfields	7,000
Do.	do.	Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Co. Ltd. (BAPEX) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Begumganj, Fenchuganj, Rupganj, Saldanadi, Semutang, Shahbazpur, Srikail, and Sundalpur gasfields	1,000
Do.	do.	do.	Bangora gasfield (Block 9)	500
Do.	do.	Chevron Corp.	Bibiyana, Jalalabad, and Moulavi Bazar gasfields	15,600
Do.	do.	Sylhet Gas Fields Ltd. (SGFL) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Beanibazar, Kailashtila, Rashidpur, and Sylhet gasfields	1,350
<b>Petroleum:</b>				
Condensate	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Bangladesh Gas Fields Co. Ltd. (BGFCL) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Bakhrabad, Habiganj, Meghna, Narsingdi, and Titas gasfields	140
Do.	do.	Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Co. Ltd. (BAPEX) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Begumganj, Fenchuganj, Rupganj, Saldanadi, Semutang, Shahbazpur, Srikail, and Sundalpur gasfields	55
Do.	do.	do.	Bangora gasfield (Block 9)	70
Do.	do.	Chevron Corp.	Bibiyana, Jalalabad, and Moulavi Bazar gasfields	3,900
Do.	do.	Sylhet Gas Fields Ltd. (SGFL) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Beanibazar, Kailashtila, Rashidpur, and Sylhet gasfields	300
Refinery, products	do.	CVO Petrochemical Refinery Ltd.	Fractionation plant in Chittagong City	50
Do.	do.	Eastern Refinery Ltd. (Bangladesh Petroleum Corp., 100%)	Refinery in Chittagong City	36,000
Do.	do.	Padma Oil Co. Ltd. (Bangladesh Petroleum Corp., 100%)	do.	17,000
Do.	do.	Petromax Refinery Ltd. (Youth Group)	Fractionation plant in Mongla Industrial Area, Khulna District	NA
Do.	do.	Rupantarita Prakritik Gas Co. Ltd. (RPGCL) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Kailashtilla plant in Golapganj, Sylhet District	410
Do.	do.	Super Refinery (Pvt.) Ltd. (Super Group)	Gasoline and diesel processing plant in Nasirabad, Chittagong City	330 <sup>2</sup>
Do.	do.	Sylhet Gas Fields Ltd. (SGFL) [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Rashidpur condensate fractionation plant, Sylhet District	2,560 <sup>2</sup>
Salt		Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corp.	Salterns in Cox's Bazar City	1,400
Do.		Malik Salt	Salterns in Chittagong City	100
Do.		Sonargaon Salt Industries Ltd. (Meghna Group)	Salterns in Cox's Bazar City	175
Stone, crushed, boulder, granite		Maddhapara Granite Mining Co. Ltd. [Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corp. (Petrobangla), 100%]	Quarry in Maddhapara, Dinajpur District	1,700

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

<sup>1</sup>Production units in Narayanganj and Chittagong Districts have been completed but have not yet commenced with full production.

<sup>2</sup>Capacity indicates throughput volume.