



2020–2021 Minerals Yearbook

BHUTAN AND NEPAL [ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF BHUTAN AND NEPAL

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Note: Within the Bhutan and Nepal sections of this chapter, information for 2020 is followed by information for 2021.

BHUTAN

Bhutan is a landlocked country located between China and India. Bhutan's major mineral commodity output was industrial mineral products, including cement, dolomite, granite, gypsum, limestone, marble, quartzite, stone (unspecified), and talc. Additional mineral commodities produced in Bhutan included coal, ferrosilicon, and iron ore (table 1).

In 2020, the real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 10.0% compared with an increase of 5.8% in 2019. The nominal GDP in 2020 was \$2.32 billion (BTN172 billion).¹ The output of the mining and quarrying sector decreased by 80.4% in 2020 compared with an increase of 33.1% in 2019. The output of the mining and quarrying sector accounted for 1.6% of the GDP, and the construction sector, 9.5%. In 2020, the mining and quarrying sector employed 1,743 people compared with 1,393 people in 2019 and accounted for 0.6% of the total labor force (National Statistics Bureau, 2020, p. 102; 2021, p. 81; 2022, p. 323–325).

The value of Bhutan's total exports decreased to \$280 million in 2020 from \$444 million in 2019. In 2020, the value of exports of mineral products and base metals accounted for at least 72.5% of total goods exports, which included ferrosilicon-related products (accounted for 36.2% of total goods exports, by value); various kinds of stone, including boulders, pebbles, gravel, and dolomite (15.9%), cement (8.6%), iron and steel (8.8%), and gypsum (3.0%). In 2020, the value of total imports decreased to \$896 million from \$979 million in 2019. Imports of mineral fuels, including aviation fuel, coke and semicoke, gasoline, and light oils and preparations, accounted for 11.7% of Bhutan's total goods imports by value, and ferrous products, 2.8%. India was Bhutan's main trade partner, receiving 77.1% of Bhutan's total exports and supplying 77.0% of Bhutan's total imports (National Statistics Bureau, 2021, p. 247–249).

Production

In 2020, the production of crushed marble decreased by 91%; bituminous coal, by 61%; iron ore (gross weight), by 60%; crushed dolomite, by 59%; crushed limestone, by 47%; crushed phyllite, by 46%; unspecified crushed stone, by 35%; mined gypsum, by 33%; hydraulic cement, by 32% (estimated); talc, by 29%; and ferrosilicon, by 25%. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Bhutanese ngultrum (BTN) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the annual average exchange rates of BTN73.716=US\$1.00 for 2021, BTN74.15=US\$1.00 for 2020, and BTN70.420=US\$1.00 for 2019 (National Statistics Bureau, 2022, p. 235).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

As of June 2020, Bhutan had 79 medium- and large-scale mineral resource companies compared with 103 in June 2019, and they accounted for 7.2% of the total companies of this size in Bhutan. In the same period, Bhutan had 176 cottage- and small-scale mineral resource companies compared with 207 in 2019, and they accounted for 0.8% of the total companies of this size in Bhutan. Druk Holding & Investments (DHI), a Government-owned company established in 2007, held shares in 21 different companies across a wide range of economic sectors, including manufacturing, energy, and natural resources. DHI continued to hold a large fraction of the ownership shares in the mineral sector, although private ownership in the mineral industry had increased following the privatization of some state-owned mineral resources through public auctions held in the 2000s. One such example was the Lhaki Group, which was a privately owned conglomerate involved in the country's cement, iron and steel, and stone industries. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities (Lhaki Bhutan, 2016; National Statistics Bureau, 2020, p. 199, 200, 204, 205; Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 2023).

Commodity Review

Metals

Ferrosilicon.—In 2020, production of ferrosilicon decreased to 103,488 metric tons (t) from 138,651 t in 2019. Bhutan halted exports of ferrosilicon in March in response to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, but resumed exports in August. (table 1; Lee, 2020; Rai, 2021).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—Production of cement in Bhutan decreased to an estimated 810,000 t in 2020 from 1.19 million metric tons (Mt) in 2019 owing to the restrictive public policy measures put in place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Dungsam Cement, which was wholly owned by DHI, produced 442,730 t of clinker and 466,120 t of cement in 2020 compared with 375,870 t and 604,936 t, respectively, in 2019. Penden Cement Authority Ltd. produced 67,827 t of clinker and 150,623 t of cement in 2020, which were decreases of 63% and 50%, respectively, compared with production in 2019 (table 1; Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 2020, p. 47; Dungsam Cement Corp. Ltd., 2021, p. ii; Penden Cement Authority Ltd., 2021, p. 12).

Gypsum.—Production of mined gypsum decreased to 331,050 t in 2020 from 490,596 t in 2019. State Mining Corp. Ltd. (SMCL) operated the Khothakpa gypsum mine during its lease period from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2020.

In December, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) of Bhutan received a complaint regarding price-fixing in gypsum exports to Nepal by SMCL. Bhutan exported 283,000 t of gypsum valued at \$8.4 million in 2020, of which 60% and 63%, by quantity and value, respectively, were exported to Nepal (table 1; State Mining Corp. Ltd., 2021b; Wangchuk, Kelzang, 2021a; United Nations Statistics Division, 2023).

Mineral Fuels

Coal.—Production of coal decreased to 72,838 t in 2020 from 184,785 t in 2019. In May, the entire coal belt from Jomotshangkha to Nganglam was leased to SMCL following the completion of the lease period for Eastern Bhutan Coal Co. in December 2019. The Rishore coal mine was also leased to SMCL for immediate operation in May in order to meet domestic demand, although production at the Rishore Mine was subsequently suspended because of ground stability issues. The Khichangpo coal mine was acquired to attempt to fill in this gap in production, but operations at the Khichangpo were also suspended shortly afterwards because of the pinching out (thinning out) of the coal seams (table 1; State Mining Corp. Ltd., 2021a, p. 11).

MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021

In 2021, Bhutan's real GDP increased by 4.1%. The nominal GDP was \$2.55 billion. The output of the mining and quarrying sector increased by 28.3% in 2021. The output of the mining and quarrying sector accounted for 2.71% of the GDP, and the construction sector, 9.99%. In 2021, the mining and quarrying sector employed 1,656 people, which accounted for 0.5% of the total labor force (National Statistics Bureau, 2022, p. 73, 323–325).

The value of Bhutan's total exports increased to \$455 million in 2021. The export value of mineral products and base metals accounted for at least 78.8% of the total value of goods exports, including silicon-related products (52.3% of total goods exports), various kinds of stone, including boulders, pebbles, gravel, and dolomite (13.7%); cement (6.6%); ballast, shingle, and flint (3.6%); and gypsum (2.2%). In 2021, the value of total imports increased to \$1.22 billion. Imports of mineral fuels, including aviation fuel, coke and semicoke, gasoline, and light oils and preparations, accounted for 12.5% of total goods imports. India was Bhutan's leading trade partner, receiving 78.7% of Bhutan's total exports and supplying 79.0% of Bhutan's total imports, by value (National Statistics Bureau, 2022, p. 236, 237).

In 2021, the production of crushed granite increased by about 12 times; crushed marble, by about 8 times; mined iron ore (gross weight), by 76%; crushed dolomite, by 66%; crushed limestone, by 58%; bituminous coal, by 53%; hydraulic cement, by 36% (estimated); ferrosilicon, by 26%; and mined gypsum, by 22%. The production of talc decreased by 30%; crushed quartzite, by 18%; and unspecified crushed stone, by 16% (table 1).

Production of cement in Bhutan increased to an estimated 1.10 Mt in 2021 from an estimated 810,000 t in 2020. Dungsam Cement produced 484,588 t of cement and 451,588 t of clinker in 2021, which were increases of 4% and 2%, respectively,

compared with those in 2020 (table 1; Dungsam Cement Corp. Ltd., 2021 p. ii; 2022, p. 12).

In March, a formal investigation was launched by the ACC regarding price-fixing of gypsum exports to Nepal by SMCL. In June, a press release by the ACC indicated that no evidence was found suggesting the occurrence of such activities, although the ACC left the possibility of resuming the investigation in the future, pending new evidence (table 1; Wangchuk, Kelzang, 2021a).

The operations of the Habrang and Tshophangma Mines were overseen by SMCL, with the latter having a lease period from December 2016 to December 2021. Actual operations of the Tshophangma Mine were contracted to Pemi Dejung Kuenphen Pvt. Ltd. (PDKPL), which was a company formed by local residents living in the four gewogs in Samdrupcholing (an administrative unit of the Samdrup Jongkhar District), where the Tshophangma Mine is located. (A gewog is a group of villages that collectively make up a formal administrative unit in Bhutan.) PDKPL was not unable to supply the earthmoving equipment for the site within the specified deadline because of funding issues, and SMCL floated tenders for the operation of the Tshophangma Mine in January and the Habrang Mine in April. In July, despite investments of \$271,000 by 4,187 members of PDKPL for machinery, the company was disqualified from the contract for the Tshophangma Mine, and the company's investment was lost to a contractor that PDKPL had paid in advance (table 1; Dema, 2021; State Mining Corp. Ltd., 2021c; Wangchuk, Kelzang, 2021b; Wangchuk, Kinley, 2021).

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NEPAL

Nepal is a landlocked country located between China and India. In 2020, the country produced coal, gemstones, and a variety of industrial minerals, including cement, clay, limestone, marble, quartzite, and talc. The mineral industry of Nepal represented only a minor part of the economy of Nepal (table 1).

In fiscal year (FY) 2020 (July 16, 2019, through July 15, 2020), the real gross domestic product decreased by 2.4%. The nominal GDP was \$32.7 billion (3.89 trillion Nepalese rupees).² The output of the mining and quarrying sector decreased by 2.2% in FY 2020. The output value of the mining and quarrying sector contributed 0.5% to the country's total GDP in FY 2020, and that of the construction and manufacturing sectors contributed 5.5% and 4.5%, respectively. In FY 2020, Nepal's total exports of goods were valued at \$822 million, and the country's total imports were valued at \$10.1 billion (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022, p. 411, 491, 494, 498, 500).

In Nepal, all mineral resources that occur in the country are owned by the state, which grants the right to extract the minerals to private companies. The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Nepal is provided by Mines and Mineral Act of 1985, as amended in 1993; the Mines and Mineral Rules of 1999, as amended in 2003, 2015, and 2016; the Nepal Petroleum Act of 1983; and the Petroleum Exploration Regulation of 1984, as amended in 1985, 1989, 1994, and 2018 (Investment Board Nepal, 2020, p. 9, 21; Kaphle, 2020, p. 2, 3).

Production

Nepal's mineral industry was dominated by the production of industrial minerals. In 2020, production of crushed marble

²Where necessary, values have been converted from Nepalese rupees (NPR) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the annual average exchange rate of NPR117.99=US\$1.00 for 2021 and NPR118.86=US\$1.00 for 2020.

increased by 312% (estimated); bituminous coal, by 23% (estimated); crushed limestone, by 20% (estimated); and slab quartzite, by 16% (estimated). Production of tourmaline decreased by 100%; quartz gemstone, by 80%; kyanite gemstone, by 63%; red clay, by 45% (estimated); and cement, by 16% (estimated). Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) under the Ministry of Industry (MOI) is the Government agency responsible for conducting geologic mapping and mineral and petroleum exploration activities; administering mining laws and regulations; issuing both prospecting and mining licenses; and signing petroleum agreements with national and international investors and companies. In June, Nepal awarded four mining licenses (two for limestone, and one each for granite and salt) and six prospecting licenses (three for copper and one each for gold, kaolin, and coal) located in Bagmati, Gandaki, Karnali, and Lumbini Provinces to private companies. In FY 2019, Nepal had 388 active prospecting licenses to explore for 16 minerals and 143 active mining licenses to mine 17 mineral commodities. Most of the mines were in the development stage, and the development was progressing very slowly; some industrial mineral and coal mines were in operation, but the copper, iron ore, lead, magnesite, and zinc mining projects were still not in production. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities (Department of Mines and Geology, 2020; Investment Board Nepal, 2020, p. 9; Kaphle, 2020, p. 1).

Commodity Review

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—Nepal produced an estimated 8.25 Mt of cement in 2020 compared with 9.86 Mt in 2019. In November, Samrat Cement Co. Pvt. Ltd. began production at its cement plant in Dang District after investing \$58.9 million since 2013; the plant's production capacity was 1.3 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr), and the company had plans to increase the plant's capacity to 1.6 Mt/yr through a total investment of \$132 million. In 2020, Dang Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd. was in the process of constructing a cement plant, also in Dang District, with a total investment of \$277 million, a production capacity of 2.0 Mt/yr, and commissioning scheduled for late 2023 (table 1; GlobalCement.com, 2020; Investopaper, 2020).

Gemstones.—Nepal had precious stone mines producing ruby; sapphire; and semiprecious stones, including aquamarine, beryl, garnet, kyanite, quartz, and tourmaline. The Government maintained the export ban on raw gemstones that had been in effect since 2014 to minimize the transfer of precious stones at low prices. The Government required a minimum level of value-added in precious stones exports and permitted only domestic companies to extract precious and semiprecious stones. There were two tourmaline mines in operation, and six were in the development stage; for kyanite, four were in operation and four were under development; and for quartz, two were under development. More-detailed information about these facilities, however, was not available (Khanal, 2019; Kaphle, 2020, p. 12, 13).

Petroleum.—In March, the China Geological Survey (CGS) completed the first phase of its exploration for petroleum prospects in Nepal, which was started in June 2019. The DMG signed the Implementation Agreement of China-Aid on Oil and Gas Resource Project in Nepal with the CGS in February 2019 to start the exploration for petroleum in Palpa and Dailekh Districts in the first phase. The start of the second phase of exploration was delayed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic (Himalayan Times, The, 2019, 2020; myRepublica, 2020).

MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021

In FY 2021 (July 16, 2020, through July 15, 2021), Nepal's real GDP increased by 3.8%. The nominal GDP was \$36.3 billion. The output of the mining and quarrying sector increased by 7.5% in FY 2021. The mining and quarrying sector contributed 0.5% to the country's total GDP, and the construction and manufacturing sectors contributed 5.1% and 4.7%, respectively. In FY 2021, Nepal's total goods exports were valued at \$1.20 billion, and the country's total goods imports were valued at \$13.1 billion (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022, p. 100, 411, 491, 494, 498, 500).

In 2021, production of bituminous coal increased by 27% (estimated); and crushed limestone, by 18% (estimated). Production of quartz gemstone and red clay (estimated) ceased in 2021. Production of kyanite gemstone decreased by 85%; crushed marble, by 72% (estimated); talc, by 34% (estimated); and slab quartzite, by 17%. The production of tourmaline resumed in 2021 (table 1).

Nepal produced an estimated 9 Mt of cement in 2021, which was an increase of 9% compared with that in 2020. In September, the Cement Manufacturers Association of Nepal reported that the country's cement industry had a production capacity of 22 Mt/yr, but that less than 30% was being utilized owing to the lockdowns imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, and that 3 or 4 out of 64 cement plants in the country had shut down. In August, Huaxin Cement Narayani Pvt. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Huaxin Cement Co. Ltd. of China) completed construction of its 1-Mt/yr-capacity Dhading cement plant in Bagmati after starting its construction in 2018 with an investment of \$140 million. Although the plan had been to commence production before November, as of yearend 2021, production had not yet commenced. In November, the Hongshi Group of China received clearance from the Nepal Rastra Bank to invest \$125 million into Dang Cement Industries to build a production line with a capacity of 6,000 metric tons per day at Dang Cement's plant; commissioning was scheduled for late 2023. Dang Cement was a subsidiary of Ambuja Cements Ltd. of India. The Hongshi Group purchased Dang Cement's shares from Ambuja Cement in 2020, but as of yearend 2021, this change in ownership had not yet been made final (Khabarhub, 2020; GlobalCement.com, 2021a–c, 2022; Ambuja Cements Ltd., 2022, p. 153).

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TABLE 1
BHUTAN AND NEPAL: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity ²	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
BHUTAN						
Cement, hydraulic	thousand metric tons	895	941	1,190	810 ^e	1,100 ^e
Coal, bituminous		161,527	186,824	184,785	72,838	111,545
Ferrous alloys, ferrosilicon		108,387 ^r	120,431 ^r	138,651 ^r	103,488	130,358
Gypsum, mine		328,128	461,128	490,596 ^r	331,050	403,753
Iron ore, mine:						
Gross weight		32,974	37,843	36,864	14,734	25,917
Fe content		20,400	23,500	22,900	9,140	16,100
Stone, crushed:						
Dolomite		2,536,693	2,821,166	3,027,518	1,232,107	2,041,155
Granite		26,364	6,080	3,391	3,586	47,334
Limestone		1,235,162	1,334,038	1,546,302	817,459	1,295,517
Marble		96,567	188,901	94,318	8,874	84,035
Phyllite		61,910	53,189	78,246	42,178	45,083
Quartzite		175,501	145,714	141,066	150,131	123,320
Unspecified		3,828,254	3,730,975	3,325,419	2,157,387	1,806,489
Talc		1,293	2,042	1,375	972	678
NEPAL						
Cement, hydraulic	thousand metric tons	8,050 ^r	8,900 ^r	9,860	8,250 ^e	9,000 ^e
Clay, red clay ^e		17,000	26,300 ^r	24,100 ^r	13,300	--
Coal, bituminous ^e		6,600	5,930 ^r	5,900 ^r	7,270	9,260
Gemstones: ³						
Kyanite	kilograms	10	40	400 ^r	150	22
Quartz	do.	--	135	500 ^r	100	--
Tourmaline	do.	--	40	120 ^r	--	1,000
Stone: ^e						
Crushed:						
Limestone	thousand metric tons	4,760	7,210	8,680	10,400	12,300
Marble		10,900	9,220 ^r	13,900 ^r	57,200	16,200
Dimension, quartzite, slab		880	1,410	2,930 ^r	3,410	2,820
Talc ^e		3,940	4,740	4,720 ^r	4,590	3,030

^eEstimated. ^rRevised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through December 22, 2022. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

²In addition to the commodities listed, manganese alloys, raw steel, and steel products in Bhutan, and iron ore, lead, magnesite, steel products, and zinc in Nepal may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Production is based on fiscal year, which began on July 16 of the stated year and ended on July 15 of the following year.

TABLE 2
BHUTAN AND NEPAL: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^c
BHUTAN			
Cement	Dungsam Cement Corp. Ltd. (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 100%)	Plant in Nganglam, Pemagatshel District	1,200
Do.	Lhaki Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Gomtu, Samtse District	220
Do.	Penden Cement Authority Ltd. (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 40.3%; His Majesty's Kidu Fund & Sunchob Fund, 11.0%; others, 48.7%)	do.	550
Do.	Yangzom Cement Industry Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Tashicholing, Samtse District	33
Coal	SD Eastern Bhutan Coal Co. (Sonam Drukpa and family, 70%, and public, 30%)	Eastern Bhutan Coalfields, Samdrup Jongkhar District	120
Do.	State Mining Corp. Ltd. (SMCL) (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 100%)	Habrang Mine, Khatoethang, Samdrup Jongkhar District	50
Do.	do.	Tshophangma Mine, Samdrup Jongkhar District	40
Do.	do.	Rishore Mine, Dewathang, Samdrup Jongkhar District	25 ¹
Ferroalloys, ferrosilicon	Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd. (Government of Bhutan, Marubeni Corp., and Tashi Commercial Corp.)	Plant in Phuentsholing, Chhukha District	100
Do.	Druk Ferro Alloys Ltd.	do.	13
Do.	SD Eastern Bhutan Ferro Silicon Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Motanga Industrial Estate, Dewathang, Samdrup Jongkhar District	NA
Gypsum	State Mining Corp. Ltd. (SMCL) (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 100%)	Khothakpa Mine, Pemagatshel District	520
Iron and steel:			
Raw steel	Druk Metallurgy Ltd. (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd.)	Billet Plant in Motanga Industrial Park, Samdrup Jongkhar District	200
Products	do.	Bar Plant in Motanga Industrial Park, Samdrup Jongkhar District	200
Do.	Lhaki Steels & Rolling Pvt. Ltd. (Lhaki Group)	Plant in Phuentsholing, Chhukha District	120
Stone:			
Dolomite	Jigme Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Lhaki Group)	Chunaikhola Mine, Samtse District	2,000
Limestone	Bhutan Coal Co. Ltd.	Haurikhola Mine, Samtse District	NA
Do.	Dungsam Cement Corp. Ltd. (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 100%)	Kangrezi Mine and Marung Ri Mine, Pemagatshel District	NA
Do.	Penden Cement Authority Ltd. (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 40.3%; His Majesty's Kidu Fund & Sunchob Fund, 11.0%; others, 48.7%)	Penden Mine and Uttare Mine, Samtse District	NA
Quartzite	Bhutan Ferro Alloys Ltd. (Government of Bhutan, Marubeni Corp., and Tashi Commercial Corp.)	Pakchina Mine, Chhukha District, and Tintalai Mine, Samtse District	71
Do.	Druk Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Mine located 30 kilometers from Phuentsholing, Chhukha District	NA
Do.	State Mining Corp. Ltd. (SMCL) (Druk Holding & Investments Ltd., 100%)	Dzongthong quarry, Bartsham, Trashigang District	200
Do.	do.	Kharbari Dara quarry, Tading, Samtse District	NA
Other	Natural Resources Development Corp. Ltd.	Homdhar Quarry, Zhemgang District	NA
Do.	do.	Ngangsing Quarry, Pemagatshel District	NA
Do.	do.	Tsangkhar Quarry, Mongar District	NA
NEPAL			
Cement	Agni Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Gurwaniya, Rupandehi District, Lumbini Province	100
Do.	Araniko Anbukhaireni Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Advance Group)	Plant in Anbukhaireni, Tanahun District, Gandaki Province	250

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
BHUTAN AND NEPAL: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country and commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^e
NEPAL—Continued			
Cement— Continued	Araniko Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Advance Group)	Plant in Jitpur, Bara District, Bagmati Province	250
Do.	Arghakhanchi Cement Ltd.	Plants in Birpur, Kapilvastu District, Lumbini Province, and Mainahiya, Rupandehi District, Lumbini Province	330
Do.	Chaudhary Group Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Dumkibas, Nawalparasi District, Gandaki Province	1,320
Do.	Cosmos Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Janakpur, Dhanusha District, Madhesh Province	132
Do.	Dang Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Ambuja Cements Ltd., 91.6%, and others, 8.4%)	Plant in Purandhara, Dang Deokhuri District, Lumbini Province	400
Do.	Ghorahi Cement Industry Ltd. (Triveni Group)	Plant in Laxmipur, Dang Deokhuri District, Lumbini Province	2,000
Do.	Hetauda Cement Industries Ltd.	Plant in Hetauda, Makawanpur District, Bagmati Province	260
Do.	Hongshi Shivam Cement Pvt. Ltd. [Hong Kong Red Lion Cement No. 3 (Hongshi Group), 70%, and Shivam Cement Public Ltd., 30%]	Dumkibass Plant, Sardi, Nawalparasi District, Lumbini Province	2,000
Do.	Jagdamba Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Saurabh Group)	Plant in Bhairahawa, Rupandehi District, Madhesh Province	300
Do.	Kepy Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Naubise, Dhading District, Bagmati Province	54
Do.	Maruti Cements Ltd.	Plant in Chandrapur, Siraha District, Madhes Province	600
Do.	Rolpa Cement Pvt. Ltd. (Advance Group)	Plant in Budhagaon, Rolpa District, Lumbini Province	330
Do.	Samrat Cement Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Dang District, Lumbini Province	1,300
Do.	Sarbottam Cement Pvt. Ltd. (Saurabh Group)	Plant in Sunwal, Nawalparasi District, Lumbini Province	400
Do.	Shivam Cement Public Ltd.	Plant in Hetauda, Makawanpur District, Bagmati Province	1,000
Do.	Shubha Shree Jagdamba Cement Mills Pvt. Ltd. (Saurabh Group and Shankar Group)	Plant in Birgunj, Parsa District, Lumbini Province	800
Do.	Sonapur Minerals & Oil Pvt. Ltd.	Plant in Bijauri, Dang Deokhuri District, Lumbini Province	410
Do.	Udayapur Cement Industry Ltd.	Plant in Jaljale, Udayapur District, Koshi Province	260
Lead and zinc, mine	Black Head Mines Nepal Pvt. Ltd.	Mine in Ranishikhar Village Development Committee, Darchula District, Sudurpashchim Province	NA
Do.	Nepal Metal Co. Ltd. (Ministry of Industry, 71%, and Khetan Group, 13%)	Mine in Ganesh Himal, Dhading District, Bagmati Province	NA
Do.	Torex Mines Nepal Pvt. Ltd.	Mine in Dhap of Api municipality, Darchula District, Sudurpashchim Province	NA
Steel, products	Hama Iron and Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Hama Group)	Bar and wire plant in Simara, Bara District, Madhesh Province	150
Do.	Hulas Steel Industries Ltd. (Golchha Organization, and Comcraft Asia Pacific Pvt. Ltd.)	Plant in Simara, Bara District, Madhesh Province	NA
Do.	Laxmi Steels Pvt. Ltd. (Saurabh Group)	Rebar plant in Sunwal, Nawalparasi District, Lumbini Province	120
Stone, marble	Everest Marble and Allied Ind.	Anekot Quarry, Kavrepalanchok District, Bagmati Province	NA
Do.	Nawadurga Marble Industry Pvt. Ltd.	Chhatre Deurali Quarry, Dhading District, Bagmati Province	NA

^eEstimated. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Suspended as of yearend 2020.