



# 2020–2021 Minerals Yearbook

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**TAJIKISTAN [ADVANCE RELEASE]**

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TAJIKISTAN

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

In 2020, minerals mined in Tajikistan included antimony, coal, gold, gypsum, lead, mercury, natural gas, petroleum, salt, sand and gravel, silver, and zinc. The mineral-processing industry produced aluminum and cement. In terms of world production in 2020, Tajikistan ranked third for antimony and second for mercury (excluding United States production) and accounted for 12% and 7% of world production, respectively (table 1; Klochko, 2022; Sheaffer, 2022).

## Minerals in the National Economy

In 2020, the real gross domestic product (GDP) of Tajikistan increased by 4.4% compared with an increase of 7.4% in 2019. The growth of the GDP was affected by the restrictions put in place during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which negatively affected trade and worsened inflation. The nominal GDP was \$8.1 billion.<sup>1</sup> Industrial production, in terms of value, increased by 9.7% in 2020. Within the industrial sector, the value of production in the manufacturing sector increased by 17.4%, whereas that in the mining sector decreased by 4.3%. The foreign direct investment inflow into the country was \$364 million in 2020 compared with \$107 million in 2019 (Asian Development Bank, 2021, p. 183; 2022, p. 184; International Monetary Fund, 2022, p. 142; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2022, p. 212; World Bank, The, 2022).

In 2020, Tajikistan's exports totaled \$1.36 billion, which was a decrease of 62% compared with the export value in 2019, and imports totaled \$3.23 billion, which was a decrease of 18% from that in 2019. In 2020, exports of base metals and articles of base metals increased slightly in value to \$186.9 million from \$186.5 million in 2019. The country's main export partners for base metals and articles of base metals were Turkey (which received 29% of Tajikistan's exports of base metals and articles of base metals, by value); Taiwan (23%), and Italy and France (14% each). The export value of ore, slag, and ash decreased to \$116 million from \$182 million in 2019. The country's main export partners for ore, slag, and ash in 2020 were Kazakhstan (which received 72% of Tajikistan's ore, slag, and ash exports, by value) and China (28%). The export value of cement decreased to \$43.5 million from \$48.1 million in 2019. The country's main export partners for cement were Uzbekistan (which received 96% of Tajikistan's exports of cement, by value) and Kyrgyzstan (4%) (Zen Innovations AG, 2022).

In 2020, imports of ore, slag, and ash decreased to \$826,460 from \$1.23 million in 2019. The country's main import partners for ore, slag, and ash imports were Russia (which supplied

94%, by value) and Austria (6%). Imports of marble, travertine, ecaussine, and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of at least 2.5 increased in value to \$168,394 from \$90,005 in 2019. The country's main import partners for marble, travertine, ecaussine, and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of at least 2.5 were Uzbekistan (which supplied 57% of Tajikistan's imports of these commodities, by value), Turkey (37%), and Kazakhstan (6%). Imports of base metals and articles of base metals decreased in value to \$378.3 million from \$432.4 million in 2019. The main import partners for base metals and articles of base metals were China (which supplied 37% of Tajikistan's imports of these commodities, by value), Russia (26%), and Kazakhstan (21%). Imports of cement decreased in value to \$584,726 from \$1.5 million in 2019. The main cement import partners were Uzbekistan (which supplied 71% of Tajikistan's cement imports, by value), Italy (17%), and Russia (10%) (Zen Innovations AG, 2022).

## Government Policies and Programs

As of November 29, 2019, the Government of Tajikistan began allowing private individuals to conduct artisanal mining of placer deposits to extract antimony, fluorite, gold, silver, platinum, precious and semiprecious stones, rare earths, tin, tungsten, titanium, and other minerals. Individuals must obtain permitting documents from the Ministry of Finance, which allows them to conduct alluvial mining in areas with undetermined reserves and resources. The Main Directorate of Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan determines the valleys and tributaries of rivers and the taluses of mountain slopes on which individuals may extract minerals. In addition, the permit holders are obligated to sell mined precious stones and metals to the state depository of valuables under the Ministry of Finance (CentralAsia.media, 2019).

In 2019, the Government started to implement the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2030. The National Development Council under the Office of the President of Tajikistan announced the implementation of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2030, which is aimed at improving socioeconomic resources, increasing industrial development, and determining the path for the future development of the country through integration of modern technologies at all levels of government and other agencies (Agency of Social Insurance and Pension under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2016; Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2019).

The law on Precious Metals and Gemstones of May 12, 2001, No. 21, which was amended on November 27, 2014, is the law that regulates exploration of fields and production of

<sup>1</sup>Where necessary, values have been converted from Tajikistani somonis (TJS) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the annual average exchange rate of TJS10.968=US\$1.00 for both 2020 and 2021.

precious metals and gemstones. The law on Production Sharing Agreements of March 5, 2007, No. 238, which was amended on August 1, 2012, is the law that regulates foreign investment in mineral exploration, as well as the transportation, processing, storage, usage, or trade of minerals between the state and investors. The law on Subsoil of July 20, 1994, No. 983, which was amended on December 28, 2013, is the law that outlines the use of subsoil to protect the interests of Tajikistan and its natural resources, provide for the rational use and protection of the subsoil of Tajikistan, protect the interests of subsoil users, create and ensure conditions for the development of all forms of economic activity, and strengthen the rule of law in subsoil use (SojuzPravoInform LLC, 2020a-c).

In 2020, the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies (MINT) issued four licenses for waste processing and producing end-use products of precious stones and metals in Sughd Province and in Darvoz (Kuhistoni Badakhshon [Gorno-Badakhshan] Province), Hisor (Districts under Republic Administration area), and Khovaling (Khatlon Province) Districts. In addition, the MINT issued 11 mining licenses for industrial minerals in the Districts under Republic Administration area and Khatlon and Sughd Provinces (Ministry of Industry and New Technologies [Tajikistan], 2021).

## Production

In 2020, production of zinc ore (gross weight) decreased by an estimated 40%; zinc ore (Zn content), by 38%; lead concentrate (gross weight and Pb content), by 37% each; mined gypsum, by 18%; and aluminum (primary), by 17%. In 2020, the production of mercury ore (Hg content) increased by 96%; antimony ore (gross weight), by 33%; antimony ore (Sb content), by 31%; and coal (lignite), by 22%. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

## Structure of the Mineral Industry

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

## Commodity Review

### Metals

**Aluminum.**—In 2020, state-owned Tajik Aluminum Co. (TALCO) was the sole producer of aluminum in Tajikistan; its production decreased by 17% to 84,000 metric tons (t) of aluminum from 101,000 t in 2019 owing to interruptions in the supply of raw materials as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The company planned to increase production of aluminum by 20% by 2021. On June 15, 2019, an agreement was signed between the Government and China Machinery Engineering Corp. (CMEC) of China regarding the modernization of TALCO, which was projected to take 2 years. According to the agreement, the modernization was projected to cost \$545 million and would result in a plant capacity increase to 300,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of aluminum from 96,000 t/yr. In 2020, CMEC was continuing with the modernization of the aluminum plant (tables 1, 2; Khiromon, 2019; Asia-Plus, 2020; Regnum, 2020; Pirnazarov, 2021).

**Antimony and Gold.**—In 2020, Tajikistan's production of gold decreased to 7,595 kilograms (kg) from 8,100 kg in 2019.

In 2020, Tajikistan's antimony (Sn content) production increased by 31% to 21,000 t from 16,000 t (revised) in 2019. Gold producers in Tajikistan in 2020 were Aprelevka JV, Arteli Odina, China Nonferrous Gold Ltd. (CNG) of China, JV Zarafshon Gold Co. LLC (70% owner of the Jilau and Taror gold mines), Tilloi Tojik, Darvaz LLC, OOO Takom Gold, and artisanal miners (tables 1, 2; Avesta Information Agency, 2018; Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd., 2019, p. 14).

In 2020, JV Zarafshon Gold produced 6,289 kg of gold from the Jilal and Taror Mines (combined). CNG operated the Pakrut Mine through its wholly owned subsidiary LLC Pakrut in 2020. The Pakrut Mine processed 640,036 t of gold ore at a grade of 2.16 grams per metric ton gold, or 1,306 kg of gold (China Nonferrous Gold Ltd., 2020, p. 6; Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd., 2021a).

On June 24, 2017, the President of Tajikistan issued a permit to build the CJSC TALCO Gold mine and processing plant. The construction of the mine and processing plant was launched in 2018 and was expected to be completed by March 2020. As of 2020, construction of the CJSC TALCO Gold mine and processing plant was delayed because of a border closure during the COVID-19 pandemic. The production capacity was expected to be 2,200 kilograms per year (kg/yr) of gold and 15,000 kg/yr of antimony. In April, the President signed a decree that would allow TALCO to transfer a 25-year license to TALCO Gold to develop mineral resources in the Konchoch area. The decree also allowed TALCO to transfer 50% of TALCO Gold shares to a foreign investor. Current shareholders in 2019 were TALCO and the joint-stock company Tibet Mining Company Huayui of China, each of which owned 50% of the shares in the authorized capital of TALCO. The Konchoch area contained three deposits: the Chul'boi gold-silver deposit, the Konchoch gold-silver-mercury-fluorite deposit, and the Shahkon gold-antimony-arsenic-fluorite deposit. The mineral reserves in the Konchoch deposit were estimated to be 265,000 t of antimony, 76,000 t of fluorite, 1,197 t of mercury, 50 t of gold, and 59 t of silver (Chorshanbiyev, 2017; Interfax, 2018; Nadirov, 2019; Sputnik, 2019; Thomson Reuters, 2020).

### Industrial Minerals

**Cement.**—In 2020, Tajikistan's cement production increased by 1% to 4.24 million metric tons (Mt) from 4.20 Mt in 2019. The Ministry of Industry and New Technology announced that Chzhungtsai Mohir Cement Co. was planning to build a new cement plant with a production capacity of 600,000 t/yr of cement. The budget for construction was estimated to be \$30 million. In 2020, Tajikistan's cement exports decreased by about 13% to 1.3 Mt from 1.5 Mt. Tajikistan's exports of cement to Uzbekistan were 764,000 t; Afghanistan, 505,000 t; and Kyrgyzstan, 42,000 t (Avesta Information Agency, 2020; Global Cement Staff, 2019, 2020).

## MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021

In terms of world production in 2021, Tajikistan ranked second in the estimated production of antimony and mercury (excluding United States production) and accounted for 15%

and 5% of world production, respectively (table 1; Sangine, 2023; Sheaffer, 2023).

In 2021, the real GDP of Tajikistan increased by 9.2% compared with a 4.4% increase in 2020 owing to the reopening of trade, an acceleration in industrialization, and increased private lending. The nominal GDP was \$8.7 billion. Industrial production, in terms of value, increased by 22% in 2021. Within the industrial sector, the value of production in the manufacturing sector increased by 16.3%, and that in the mining sector, by 50.0% (Asian Development Bank, 2022, p. 182; International Monetary Fund, 2022, p. 142; World Bank, The, 2022).

In 2021, Tajikistan's exports totaled \$1.47 billion, which was an increase of 8% compared with that in 2020, and imports totaled \$4.50 billion, which was a decrease of 40%. In 2021, exports of ore, slag, and ash increased to \$350 million from \$116 million in 2020. The country's main export partner for ore, slag, and ash in 2020 was Kazakhstan (which received 93% of Tajikistan's ore, slag, and ash exports, by value). Exports of base metals and articles of base metals increased to \$293 million from \$187 million in 2020. The country's main export partners for base metals and articles of base metals were Turkey (which received 24% of Tajikistan's exports of base metals and articles of base metals, by value), Italy (23%), France (20%), and Belgium (13%). Exports of cement decreased to \$24.3 million from \$43.5 million. The country's main export partner for cement was Uzbekistan (which received 99.5% of Tajikistan's cement exports) (Zen Innovations AG, 2022).

In 2021, imports of base metals and articles of base metals increased to \$517 million from \$378 million in 2020. The main import partners for base metals and articles of base metals were China (which supplied 50% of Tajikistan's imports of these commodities, by value), Russia (22%), and Kazakhstan (19%). Imports of ore, slag, and ash increased in value to \$1.39 million from \$826,460 in 2020. The country's main import partner for ore, slag, and ash imports was Russia (which supplied 98% of these commodity imports). Imports of marble, travertine, ecaussine, and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of at least 2.5 increased to \$1.1 million from \$168,397 in 2020. The country's main import partners for marble, travertine, ecaussine, and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of at least 2.5 were Uzbekistan (which supplied 84% of Tajikistan's imports of these commodities, by value) and Turkey (12%). Imports of cement increased to \$974,662 from \$584,726 in 2020. The main cement import partners were Uzbekistan (which supplied 53% of Tajikistan's cement imports, by value) and Italy (32%) (Zen Innovations AG, 2022).

In 2021, the MINT issued three licenses for waste processing and producing end-use products of precious stones and metals in Dushanbe city and in Shughnon District. In addition, the MINT issued four mining licenses for extraction of industrial minerals. The MINT issued licenses for limestone mining in the Districts under Republic Administration and Khatlon and Sughd Provinces (Ministry of Industry and New Technologies [Tajikistan], 2021).

## Production

In 2021, production of zinc ore (gross weight) increased by an estimated 51%; zinc ore (Zn content), by 46%; natural gas, by 12%; and coal (lignite), by 10%. In 2021, production of mercury ore (Hg content) decreased by 34%; aluminum (primary), by 27%; antimony (gross weight) and antimony (Sb content), by 20% each; and lead ore (gross weight) and lead (Pb content), by 12% each. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

## Commodity Review

### Metals

**Aluminum.**—TALCO planned to increase production of aluminum by 20% in 2021. However, TALCO's production decreased by 27% to 61,000 t of aluminum from 84,000 t in 2020 owing to continued interruption in the supply of raw materials (table 1; Pirnazarov, 2021; Etvash, 2022).

**Gold.**—In 2021, Tajikistan's production of gold increased to 8,079 kg from 7,595 kg. Tajikistan's antimony (Sn content) production decreased by 20% to 16,777 t from 21,000 t in 2020 (tables 1; Avesta Information Agency, 2018; Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd., 2019, p. 14).

In 2021, JV Zarafshon Gold Company LLC produced a combined 6,588 kg of gold from the Jilal and the Taror Mines; the Pakrut Mine produced 1,491 kg of gold. The Government adopted a decree at the end of October 2021 that allowed JV Zarafshon Gold to begin construction of a metallurgical plant to extract gold and copper from copper-gold concentrates. The plant was expected to be completed by the end of 2023. The investment was estimated to be \$117 million (China Nonferrous Gold Ltd., 2021, p. 6; Chorshanbiyev, 2021; Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd., 2021a, b).

As of 2021, CJSC TALCO Gold was working on completing the construction of a mining and processing complex in Ayni District, Sughd Province. The mining and processing complex was expected to start full production in 2022 (Nadirov, 2019; Sputnik, 2019; Asia-Plus, 2021).

### Industrial Minerals

**Cement.**—In 2021, Tajikistan's cement production decreased by 6% to 4.00 Mt from 4.24 Mt in 2020. In 2021, Chzhungtsai Mohir Cement Co. started production at its plant located in Jalolidinni-Balkhi District; the plant had a production capacity of 600,000 t/yr of cement. The cement produced at this plant was expected to be exported to Afghanistan and Uzbekistan (Global Cement Staff, 2019, 2020, 2021a, b; Avesta Information Agency, 2020).

### Outlook

Tajikistan continued to rely heavily on foreign investment and loans for infrastructure development and mineral enterprises. In 2021, foreign companies (mainly from China) continued to be engaged in the production of aluminum, gold, lead, and zinc in the country, and they are expected to continue to increase existing production and invest in new production projects of these commodities in coming years. Tajikistan was planning to



increase aluminum, antimony, and gold production following the completion of a new aluminum smelter in the western town of Tursunzoda and a new mining and processing plant in the Konchoch area.

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

(Metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity <sup>2</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>METALS</b>					
Aluminum, metal, primary	103,147	95,796	101,000	84,000	61,000
Antimony, mine, ore:					
Gross weight	58,870	64,280	67,000 <sup>r</sup>	89,000	71,000
Sb content	13,960	15,240	16,000 <sup>r</sup>	21,000	16,777
Gold, mine, Au content kilograms	5,500	6,400	8,100	7,595	8,079
Lead, mine, concentrate:					
Gross weight	114,000	99,000	144,000 <sup>r</sup>	91,000	80,000
Pb content	68,900	59,300	86,771 <sup>r</sup>	54,863	48,058
Mercury, mine, ore, Hg content	100 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	91 <sup>r</sup>	178	117 <sup>e</sup>
Silver, mine, ore, Ag content kilograms	4,300	6,300 <sup>e</sup>	10,800 <sup>r</sup>	11,600	11,100
Zinc, mine, concentrate:					
Gross weight	183,714	166,461	156,417 <sup>r</sup>	94,190	142,000
Zn content	91,000	83,000	78,200 <sup>r</sup>	48,400	70,573
<b>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</b>					
Cement, hydraulic thousand metric tons	3,117	3,844	4,202	4,243	4,000
Gypsum, mine	8,648	9,639	10,031 <sup>r</sup>	8,183	7,800
Salt	23,676	36,964	35,496 <sup>r</sup>	37,023	39,000 <sup>e</sup>
Sand and gravel, construction <sup>e</sup>	1,670,000	3,410,000	2,470,000 <sup>r</sup>	2,330,000	2,400,000
<b>MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS</b>					
Coal:					
Bituminous	1,700,000	1,838,065	1,963,827	1,951,200	2,065,000 <sup>e</sup>
Lignite	68,000	68,990	63,963	77,939	86,000 <sup>e</sup>
Natural gas thousand cubic meters	2,522	1,623	730	678	762
Petroleum, crude <sup>e,3</sup> 42-gallon barrels	171,000 <sup>r</sup>	175,000 <sup>r</sup>	170,000 <sup>r</sup>	179,000	181,000

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

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through July 18, 2022. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, clay, dolomite, fluorspar, limestone, marble, and refined products may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

<sup>3</sup>The production of crude petroleum was reported in metric tons.

TABLE 2  
TAJIKISTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners		Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>e</sup>
Aluminum	Tajik Aluminum Co. (TALCO) (Government, 100%)		Tursunzoda smelter, Tursunzod City, 60 kilometers west of Dushanbe	100
Antimony:				
Ore, gross weight	Anzob mining-beneficiation complex (Comsup Commodities Inc., 100%)		Jijikrut Mine in Sughd Province	64
Sb content of ore	Isfara hydrometallurgical plant (Government, 100%)		Plant in Isfara, Sughd Province	15
Cement	Chzhungtsai Mohir Cement Co. and Government		Plant at Yovon District, Khatlon Province	1,200
Do.	do.		Jalolidinni-Balkhi District, Khatlon Province	600
Do.	Huaxin Gayur Cement Co. Ltd., 75%; Gayur LLC, 25%		Chjuntsay-Taboshar plant in Istiqol, Sughd Province	600
Do.	do.		Plant at Yovon, Yovon District, Khatlon Province	1,200
Do.	JSC Tajikcement Ltd.		Plant at Dushanbe	1,100
Do.	Tajik Ghayur Co. and Hauxin Central Asia Investment		Ghayur-Sughd plant at Bobojon Ghafurov District, Sughd Province	1,000
Do.	Toj-China cement plant, JV Tajikistan-China Co.		Plant at Vahdat city, District under Republic Administration	500
Coal	Isfara hydrometallurgical plant (Government, 100%)		Plant in Isfara, Sughd Province	300
Do.	Kaisun Energy Group Ltd.		Fan-Yaghnob Mine, Pyandzh, Khatlon Province	50
Do.	OJSC Angisht		Mine in Surhab town, Sughd Province	32
Do.	do.		Brown coal deposit, Surhab town, Sughd Province	23
Do.	SP Anzob		do.	NA
Clay, loam	do.		Varzobskoye Ushchel'ye deposit in Varzob District	NA
Fluorspar, concentrate	Takob mining-beneficiation complex		Takob and Krasnye Kholmy deposits, Varzob District	60
Gold:				
Ore, Au content kilograms	Aprelevka joint venture (Government, 51%; Central Asia Minerals and Resources through subsidiary Gulf International Minerals Ltd., 49%)		Aprelevka deposit, Asht District, Sughd Province	600
Do.	Arteli Odina		Mine in Shungov Khovalin, Khatlon Province	NA
Do.	Artisanal miners		NA	NA
Do.	kilograms	Darvaz LLC (Government, 51%; Gold and Mineral Excavation Co., 49%)	Yak-Suyskoye deposit, Khatlon Province	400
Do.	do.	JV Zarafshon Gold Company LLC [Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd. (ZGC), 70%, and Government of Tajikistan, 30%]	Jilau and Taror Mines, Zarafshon Valley, Sughd Province	6,000
Do.	do.	LLC Pakrut [China Nonferrous Gold Ltd. (CNG), 100%]	Pakrut gold project, 120 kilometers northeast of Dushanbe	1,400
Do.	OOO Takom Gold		NA	NA
Do.	Tilloi Tojik (Government, 100%)		Yakhsou deposit, Khatlon Province	NA
Ore processing	Kansayskoye mining complex		Aprelevka plant, Burgunda, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	Vostokredmet refinery		Refinery in Qizfaquz, Sughd Province	NA
Lead-zinc	Adrasman mining-beneficiation complex (Government, 100%)		Mine in Adrasman, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	Kansayskoye mining complex		Mine in Karamazor, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	Tajik-China Mining Co. Ltd.		Zarnisor Shimoli, Northern Altyn-Topkan and Pay Buloq, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	Takaelyskiy metallurgical complex		NA	NA
Do.	Tibet Summit Industry Co.		Mine in Altyn-Topkan, Sughd Province	NA

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 2—Continued  
TAJIKISTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity <sup>e</sup>
Mercury, Hg content of ore	metric tons	Anzob mining-beneficiation complex (Comsup Commodities Inc., 100%)	Jijikrutskiye deposit, central Tajikistan	100
Petroleum:				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Beshentyakskoye, Kichik-Belskoye, Shaambary, and Uzunkhorskiye deposits	Southern Tajik depression, southern Tajikistan	250
Refined	do.	OJSC Naftason	Refinery Kanibadam city, Sughd Province	500
Do.	do.	NA	Refinery in Turshzoda town, Shahrinav District	460
Salt		NA	Ashtskiy plant, Kamyskhurganskoye deposit, Asht District, Sudgh Province	NA
Do.		NA	Khoja-Sartez, Samanchi, and Tanabchi deposits, Vose District, Khatlon Province	NA
Do.		Voseyskiy plant	Voseyskiy plant, Khodzha-Muminskoye deposit, Khatlon Province	NA
Sand and gravel		Anvar LLC	NA	58
Silver, mine, ore, Ag content		Adrasman mining-beneficiation complex (Government, 100%)	Mine in Adrasman, Sughd Province	NA
Do.		Aprelevka joint venture (Government, 51%; Central Asia Minerals and Resources through subsidiary Gulf International Minerals Ltd., 49%)	Aprelevka deposit, Asht District, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	kilograms	JV Zarafshon Gold Company LLC [Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd. (ZGC), 70%; Government of Tajikistan, 30%]	Jilau and Taror Mines, Zarafshon Valley, Sughd Province	4,000
Do.		Kytco BV	Mine in Akjilga, Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Region	NA
Do.		Nukrafom Co. (Silverhill Resources Ltd.)	Kanjol ore field, Bobojon Ghafurov District, Sughd Province	NA
Stone:				
Marble		Dal'yan Bolo deposit	Ghonchi, Devashtich District, Sughd Province	NA
Do.		Dashtak deposit	Darvoz District	NA
Do.		Jilikul deposit	Panjakent District, Sughd Province	NA
Limestone		JSC Tajikcement Ltd.	Kharangonskoye deposit, Varzob District	NA

<sup>e</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 locations.