



2023 Minerals Yearbook

TAJIKISTAN [ADVANCE RELEASE]

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THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TAJIKISTAN

By Karine M. Renaud

In 2023, aluminum, antimony, cement, coal, copper, fluorspar, gold, gypsum, lead, mercury, natural gas, crude petroleum, salt, sand and gravel, silver, and zinc were produced in Tajikistan. In terms of world production in 2023, Tajikistan ranked second in the production of antimony, accounting for 25% of world production, and mercury (excluding the United States production), accounting for 8% of world production. The country also ranked 10th in lead production (excluding the United States production) and accounted for 1% of world production (table 1; Klochko, 2024a, b; Sheaffer, 2024).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2023, Tajikistan's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 8.3% compared with an 8.0% increase in 2022. The nominal GDP was \$12.06 billion. Industrial production, in terms of value, increased by 8.9% in 2023. Within the industrial sector, manufacturing production, in terms of value, increased by 7.7%, whereas mining production increased by 4.8%. The country's foreign direct investment totaled \$141 million in 2023 compared with \$174 million in 2022 (Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2024c; Asian Development Bank, 2024, p. 81; International Monetary Fund, 2024, p. 143; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2024, p. 158; World Bank, The, 2024).

In 2023, the value of Tajikistan's total exports was \$2.4 billion, which was an increase of 14% compared with \$2.1 billion (revised) in 2022. Exports of ores, slag, and ash decreased to \$400 million from \$623 million (revised) in 2022. The main export partners for ores, slag, and ash in 2023 were Kazakhstan (which received 50% of Tajikistan's ores, slag, and ash exports) and China (49%). The value of exports of base metals and articles thereof decreased to \$246 million from \$269 million in 2022. The country's main export partners of base metals and articles thereof were France (which received 27% of Tajikistan's base metals and articles thereof exports), Turkey (23%), Italy (16%), Belgium (14%), and Uzbekistan (11%). Exports of antimony and articles thereof (unwrought antimony; powder) decreased to \$103 million in 2023 from \$117 million in 2022. Exports of antimony ores and concentrates decreased to \$25 million in 2023 from \$26 million in 2022. The country's only export partner of antimony ores and concentrates was China (which received 100% of antimony ores and concentrates exports). The country's main export partners of antimony and articles thereof in 2023 were France (which received 65% of Tajikistan's antimony and articles thereof exports) and Belgium (34%). The exports of unwrought aluminum decreased to \$96 million in 2023 from \$103 million in 2022. The country's main export partner of unwrought aluminum in 2023 was Turkey (which received 56% of Tajikistan's unwrought aluminum exports) and Italy (41%) (Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2024a, b; Zen Innovations AG, 2024).

In 2023, in terms of value, Tajikistan's imports totaled \$5.9 billion, which was a decrease of 14% compared with \$5.2 billion in 2022. In 2023, imports of base metals and articles thereof increased to \$754 million from \$652 million in 2022. The main import partners of base metals and articles thereof were China (which supplied 48% of Tajikistan's base metals and articles thereof imports), Russia (16%), Iran (14%), and Kazakhstan (13%). Imports of cement increased to \$1.3 million from \$1.1 million in 2022. The main cement import partner was Iran (which supplied 96% of Tajikistan's cement imports). The value of imports of ores, slag, and ash was \$1.2 million, which was a decrease from \$1.6 million in 2022. The country's main import partner was Russia (which supplied 91% of Tajikistan's ores, slag, and ash imports). Imports of ecaussine, marble, travertine, and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of at least 2.5 decreased to \$120,830 from \$556,403 in 2022. The country's main import partners of ecaussine, marble, travertine, and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of at least 2.5 were Uzbekistan (which supplied 45% of Tajikistan's ecaussine, marble, travertine, and other calcareous monumental or building stone imports); Iran (34%); and Turkey (11%) (Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2024b; Zen Innovations AG, 2024).

Government Policies and Programs

Tajikistan has been a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) since 1991. Tajikistan is not a part of the Eurasian Economic Union nor the Organization of Turkic States (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2013; Organization of Turkic States, 2024; U.S. Department of State, 2024).

As of November 27, 2019, the Government allows private individuals to mine placer deposits on an artisanal scale to extract antimony, fluorite, gold, silver, platinum, precious and semiprecious stones, rare-earth minerals, tin, tungsten, titanium, and other minerals. Individuals must obtain permitting documents for mineral extraction from the Ministry of Finance, which allows permitted individuals to engage in alluvial mining activities in areas with undetermined reserves and resources. The Main Directorate of Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan determines the location for the extraction of minerals in the valleys and tributaries of rivers and talus of mountain slopes. In addition, the holders of permits are obligated to sell mined precious stones and metals to the state depository of valuables under the Ministry of Finance. As of 2023, 7,000 individuals were involved in artisanal mining operations in Tajikistan. Over 3 years, more than 34 kilograms (kg) of gold were sold to the Government. Precious and

semiprecious stones worth \$58,065¹ were also sold to the Government (CentralAsia, 2019; Chorshanбиеv, 2023b).

In 2015, 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 aimed to improve the country's socioeconomic resources, increase industrial development, and determine 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, p. 2–5; Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Republic of Korea, 2019; U.S. Department of State, 2024).

The Law on Precious Metals and Gemstones of May 12, 2001, No. 21, which was amended on November 27, 2014, regulates the exploration of fields and production of 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 exploration activities for minerals and regulates the transportation, processing, storage, usage, and trade of minerals between the state and investors when signing and terminating a production sharing agreement. 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 in order to protect the interests of Tajikistan and its natural resources, 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; U.S. Department of State, 2024).

Production

In 2023, production of fluor spar increased by 200%; salt, by 42%; mined silver (Ag content), by 26%; and mined gold (Au content), by 16%. In 2023, the production of natural gas decreased by 53%; crude petroleum, by 27%; mined zinc (gross weight and Zn content), by 24% each; mined lead (gross weight and Pb content), by 20% each; antimony (gross weight and Sb content), by 19% each; and bituminous coal, by 14%. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

In 2023, 315 mines reported production compared with 303 mines in 2022. Of the 315 operating mines, 288 were metallic and (or) industrial mineral mines, and 27 were mines related to fuel and related minerals (Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2024d, p. 19). Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Tajikistani somoni (TJS) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at an annual average exchange rate of TJS10.85=US\$1.00 for 2023.

Commodity Review

Metals

Aluminum.—In 2023, state-owned OJSC Tajik Aluminum Co. (TALCO) remained the sole producer of aluminum in Tajikistan; its production increased by 6% to 66,000 metric tons (t) of aluminum from 62,000 t in 2022. In May 2023, Government officials from China and Tajikistan discussed the joint work on the reconstruction of TALCO. On June 15, 2019, an agreement was signed between the Government and China Machinery Engineering Corporation of China on the modernization of TALCO. According to the agreement, the modernization cost was estimated to be \$545 million and would increase plant capacity to 300,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of aluminum by 2027 (tables 1, 2; Radio Ozodi, 2019; CAG, 2021; Chorshanбиеv, 2023a; Financial One, 2023).

Antimony, Copper, and Gold.—In 2023, Tajikistan's production of gold increased to 13,800 kg from 11,907 kg in 2022. Tajikistan's antimony (Sb content) production decreased by 19% to 17,000 t from 21,000 t in 2022. In 2023, JV Zeravshan LLC of China produced 5,991 kg of gold and 6,500 t (estimated) of copper concentrate from the Jilau and Taror Mines. As of 2023, the mines' total reserves (including proved and probable) were estimated to be 58,302 kg grading 1.68% gold, and total resources (including measured, indicated, and inferred) were estimated to be 97,305 kg grading 1.91% gold (tables 1, 2; Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd., 2022; 2024, p. 16, 33, 40–41).

China Nonferrous Gold Ltd. (CNG) of China operated the Pakrut Mine through its wholly owned subsidiary Pakrut LLC. The Pakrut Mine produced 7,400 kg of gold (estimated). The shares of CNG were suspended from trading on the Alternative Investment Market, which was facing financial challenges because CNMC International Trade Ltd. refused to extend the loan (China Nonferrous Gold Ltd., 2023; Rosenvinge, 2023; White, 2024).

In 2023, Vast Resources plc (Vast) of the United Kingdom signed a memorandum of understanding to manage the Aprelevka gold mine on behalf of Gulf International Minerals Ltd., and as a result, was expected to hold 10% of mine shares and further acquire 20%. The mine produced 360 kilograms per year (kg/yr) of gold and 3,600 kg/yr of silver in 2023. Production was expected to increase to 840 kg/yr of gold and 7,800 kg/yr of silver. No specific year was indicated for the increase (Vast Resources plc, 2023a, p. 4; 2023b, p. 2, 9; undated).

OJSC TALCO Gold (TALCO Gold) operated a mining and processing complex in Konchoch area, Ayni District, Sughd Province. The Konchoch area comprises three deposits: the Chulboy gold-silver deposit, the Konchoch gold-silver-mercury-fluorite deposit, and the Shakhkon gold-antimony-arsenic-fluorite deposit. According to TALCO Gold, the production capacity of the complex was 1.5 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr). The products, in the form of concentrates, were exported to China for a period of 8 months and amounted to \$22.4 million. TALCO Gold and Tibet Huayu Mining Co. Ltd. of China's construction of a metallurgical plant was expected to be finalized in 2024; the finished plant was expected to have an estimated production capacity of 2,200 kg/yr of gold, 15,000 t/yr of antimony, and 6,000 t/yr of white antimony. 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, 59 t of silver, and 50 t of gold. The complex employed about 1,000 employees, 15% of whom were from China. (Nadirov, 2019; Sputnik [Tajikistan], 2019, 2023; Asia-Plus, 2021; EurAsia Daily, 2022).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—In 2023, Tajikistan’s production of cement increased by 2.4% to 4.46 million metric tons (Mt) from 4.35 Mt (revised) in 2022. On December 26, 2023, JSC Tojikkement Ltd. announced the permanent closure of its plant in Dushanbe. The closure of the plant was due to emissions violations as a result of worn-out equipment. If the company could not comply, the plant would be completely shut down and forced to relocate (Centralasianlight.org, 2023; Global Cement, 2023b; 2024).

In November 2023, JSC Tojikkement Ltd. opened a new cement plant in Dushanbe to replace the older plant that would be closed in December. The new plant was in Ismoil Somoni District. The production capacity of the plant was expected to be 1.2 Mt/yr. The plant employed 700 people. In 2019, JSC Tojikkement Ltd., in cooperation with Jiangsu Pengfei Co. Ltd. of China and Linsen Co. of China, started construction of the plant (Cement News, 2023; Global Cement, 2023a).

Ferroalloys.—In 2023, JSC Kombinati Fuzuloti Nodiri Leninobod (formerly known as OJSC Leninabad Rare Metals Plant) was expected to begin production of ferroalloys, including ferrochrome, ferrosilicon, ferrotitanium, and ferrovanadium, from imported materials. The company also was expected to develop tungsten and molybdenum mines near the plant. However, the company lacked raw material. Therefore, the company was looking for investors and partners from CIS countries. In 2022, Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex JSC (Almalyk MMC JSC), JSC Tamokhush, GUP Tajik Rare Metals, and JSC Kombinati Fuzuloti Nodiri Leninobod signed an agreement to establish the production of ferroalloys by processing lead-bearing technogenic waste supplied by Almalyk MMC JSC (Tolib, 2022; Prometall, 2024).

Fluorspar, Lead, and Zinc.—In 2023, Tajikistan produced 15,000 t of fluorspar compared with 5,000 t in 2022. In 2023, Vast announced the first shipment of 136 t of lead and zinc concentrate, produced at the Takob processing project for Trafigura Group Pte of Singapore. The shipment of lead and zinc concentrate was expected to continue in the future. Vast held a 24.5% interest in a joint-venture project with OJSC Korkhonai Boygardonii Takob Co. (Takob). Takob was 100% owned by TALCO, which operated the Takobe fluorite and galena mine. Vast obtained an interest in the project through its 49% interest in Central Asia Investment Ltd. of the United Kingdom, which in turn held a 50% interest in CAAM Central Asia Minerals and Metals Ore Trading FZCO (CAMM). The Takob Mine was to produce 7,000 metric tons per month of ore (or 2.5 Mt/yr) containing 1.5–2% of lead, 1.2–1.4% of zinc, and 27% of fluoride [Novosti Tajikistana, 2022; OJSC Tajik Aluminum Co. (TALCO), 2022, p. 7; Vast Resources plc, 2023a, p. 1, 4; 2023b, p. 2–3, 8; undated; Parker, 2023].

Outlook

Tajikistan continued to rely heavily on foreign investment and loans for infrastructure development and mineral enterprises. In 2023, foreign companies (mainly from China) continued to produce aluminum, gold, lead, and zinc in the country, and they are expected to continue to increase existing production capacity and to invest in new production projects in the coming years. Tajikistan continued working on increasing aluminum production with the modernization of an aluminum smelter in the western part of Tursunzoda city and a metallurgical plant in the Konchoch area.

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TABLE 1
TAJIKISTAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
METALS					
Aluminum, metal, primary	101,000	84,000	61,000	62,000	66,000
Antimony, mine, ore:					
Gross weight	67,000	89,000	71,000	89,000	72,000 ^e
Sb content	16,000	21,000	16,777	21,000	17,000
Copper, mine, concentrate, Cu content ^e	2,500	1,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Gold, mine, Au content kilograms	8,100	7,595	8,079	11,907	13,800
Lead, mine, concentrate:					
Gross weight	144,000	91,000	80,000	79,000	63,000
Pb content	86,771	54,863	48,058	47,510	37,809
Mercury, mine, Hg content	91	178	117 ^e	100 ^e	100 ^e
Silver, mine, Ag content kilograms	10,800	11,600 ^e	11,100 ^e	12,000 ^e	15,108
Zinc, mine, ore:					
Gross weight	156,417	94,190	142,000	119,000 ^e	90,942 ^e
Zn content	78,200	48,400	70,573	59,056 ^f	45,071
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic thousand metric tons	4,202	4,243	4,280 ^f	4,353 ^f	4,456
Fluorspar ³	--	--	--	5,000	15,000
Gypsum, mine	10,031	8,183	12,500 ^f	15,100 ^f	15,500
Salt	35,496	37,023	26,898 ^f	31,111 ^f	44,171
Sand and gravel, construction	2,470,000 ^e	2,460,000 ^f	2,423,000 ^f	2,805,000 ^f	2,838,000
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Coal:					
Bituminous	1,963,827	1,891,200 ^f	1,931,100 ^f	2,192,300 ^f	1,888,400
Lignite	63,963	77,939	96,300 ^f	139,700 ^f	130,400
Natural gas thousand cubic meters	730	678	762	848	400
Petroleum, crude 42-gallon barrels	171,000 ^f	180,000 ^f	180,000 ^f	182,000 ^f	132,000

^eEstimated. ^fRevised. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through October 7, 2024. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

²In addition to the commodities listed, aluminum, palladium, platinum, and rhenium powders, barium and strontium metals, lead dust, and vanadium compounds may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Production reported as minimum 95% of CaF₂ concentrate.

TABLE 2
TAJIKISTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2023¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies, main facilities, or desposits	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^c
Aluminum	OJSC Tajik Aluminum Co. (TALCO) [Government, 100%]	Tursunzoda (Regar) smelter, Tursunzoda city, Districts of Republican Subordination	100
Antimony:			
Ore, gross weight	Anzob LLC (Government, 51%, and Comsup Commodities Inc., 49%)	Jjikirut Mine at Anzob mining-beneficiation complex, Ayni, Sughd Province	80
Concentrate	OJSC Tajik Aluminum Co. (TALCO) and Tibet Commodities Inc., Co.	Beneficiation plant, Ayni, Sughd Province	21
Ore, Sb content	JSC Tamokhush (Government, 100%)	JSC Tamokhush-Isfara hydrometallurgical plant, 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.	JSC Tojkcement Ltd.	Plant at Dushanbe ²	1,100
Do.	do.	Plant at Dushanbe, Ismoili Somoni District, Khatlon Province	1,200
Do.	JV Huaxin Gayur Cement Co. Ltd. [Huaxin Central Asia Investment (Wuhan) Co. Ltd., 75%, and Gayur Group, 25%]	Chjuntsay-Taboshar plant Bobojon Ghafurov District, Sughd Province	1,200
Do.	do.	Plant at Yovon, Yovon District, Khatlon Province	1,200
Do.	JV Tajikistan-China Co.	Toj-China cement plant at Districts of Republican Subordination	1,200
Do.	Tajik Ghayur Co. and Huaxin Central Asia Investment	Ghayur-Sughd plant at Bobojon Ghafurov District, Sughd Province	1,000
Coal	Anavak LLC	Khakimi Mine, Districts of Republican Subordination	NA
Do.	Coal Mining Department of Tajik Metallurgical Plant LLC	Central flank of Fan-Yagnob Minea and Rovat Mine, Sughd Province	300
Do.	Dion Angishti Tojikiston LLC	Mogiyen Mine, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	DP KA Nazar-Aylok	Shikor area in Nazar-Aylok Mine, Districts of Republican Subordination	NA
Do.	DP KA Shuroobod	Shuroobod Mine, Khatlon Province	2
Do.	DP KA Toshkutan	Toshkutan Mine, District of Republican Subordination	2
Do.	DP KA Ziddi	West flank of Ziddi Mine, Districts of Republican Subordination	NA
Do.	DP Shakta Fan-Yagnob	East flank of Fan-Yagnob Mine, Sughd Province	52
Do.	Ganch LLC	Chashmai-Sang occurrence, Districts of Republican Subordination	1
Do.	JSC Angisht	Shurab Mine, Sughd Province	55
Do.	Kamabor LLC	Kaftarkhona area in Nazar-Aylok Mine, Districts of Republican Subordination	25
Do.	Koni Angishti Guzn LLC	Guzn Mine, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	Sanggalt LLC	East flank of Ziddi Mine, Districts of Republican Subordination	100
Do.	Shirkati Tichoratii Saiyed LLC	Saiyed occurrence, Districts of Republican Subordination	40
Do.	TA Anzob Shtolnay Ugolnaya LLC	West area of Fan-Yagnob Mine, Sughd Province	NA

See footnotes at the end of table

TABLE 2—Continued
TAJIKISTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2023¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies, main facilities, or desposits	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^c
Coal—Continued	TALCO-Resource LLC	West flank of Fan-Yagnob Mine Sughd Province	500
Do.	Vurmun LLC	Miyenadu Mine, District of Republican Subordination	3
Do.	VTI-Pomir LLC	Ravnov Mine, Gorno-Badakhshan Province	2
Clay, loam	SP Anzob	Varzobskoye Ushchell'ye deposit in Districts of Republican Subordination	NA
Copper, mine, concentrate, Cu content	JV Zeravshan LLC [Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd. (ZGC), 70%, and Government, 30%]	Jilau and Taror mines, Zarafshon valley, Sughd Province	7
Ferroalloys	JSC Kombinati Fuzuloti Nodiri Leninobod	Plant, Sughd Province	NA
Fluorspar:			
Mine, gross weight	OJSC Korkhanai Boygardonii Takob (Takob) [(OJSC Tajik Aluminium Co. (TALCO) [Government, 100%], 75.5%, and Vast Resources PLC 24.5%)	Karsnye Kholmy, Districts of Republican Subordination	NA
Do.	TALCO Fluorite LLC (TALCO Management Ltd., 51%, and Hong Empire International Holding Ltd., 49%)	Kulikalon Mine, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	do.	Mogov Mine, Sughd Province	NA
Concentrate	OJSC Korkhanai Boygardonii Takob (Takob) [(OJSC Tajik Aluminium Co. (TALCO) [Government, 100%], 75.5%, and Vast Resources PLC 24.5%)	Takob smelter, Districts of Republican Subordination	80
Gold:			
Mine, Au content	Abdulaziz LLC	Obi Mazor Mine, Khalton Province	NA
Do.	Artel Odina	Yekhsu deposit, Khalton Province	NA
Do.	kilograms Artisanal mining	NA	11
Do.	Avesto Odina LLC	Mine in Shugnov Khovaling, Khatlon Province	NA
Do.	Barakati Istikol LLC	Dulobi Sangob and Navobod Mines, Khalton Province	NA
Do.	OJSC TALCO Gold	Chulboi, Kanchoch, and Skalnoe Mines, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	kilograms Darvaz LLC (Government, 51%, and Gold and Mineral Excavation Co., 49%)	Yak-Suyskoye deposit, Khatlon Province	400
Do.	GP Tilloi Tojik (Government, 100%)	Yakhsou deposit, Khatlon Province	NA
Do.	kilograms JV Aprelevka [Government, 51%, and Gulf International Minerals Ltd., 49% (Vast Resources plc, 100%)]	Aprelevka deposit, Asht District; Ikkidzhelon and Burgunda deposits, Matchinsk District; Kyzyl-Cheku deposit, Ghafurov District, Sughd Province	600
Do.	do. JV Zeravshan LLC [Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd. (ZGC), 70%, and Government, 30%]	Jilau and Taror mines, Zarafshon valley, Sughd Province	6,000
Do.	Naziri LLC	Sari Gor Mine, Khalton Province	NA
Do.	kilograms Pakrut LLC [China Nonferrous Gold Ltd. (CNG), 100%]	Pakrut Gold Project, Vakhdat District, Districts of Republican Subordination	7,000
Do.	Takom Gold LLC	Khavzai Darai Sari Ob, Gorno- Badakhshan Province	NA
Do.	kilograms TBEA Dushanbe Sanoati Kukhi LLC	Kumargi Bolo and Duobai Sharki mines, Sughd Province	3,000
Ore processing	JV Aprelevka [Government, 51%, and Gulf International Minerals Ltd., 49% (Vast Resources plc, 100%)]	Aprelevka plant, Burgunda, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	Kombinati Fuzuloti Nodiri Leninobod	Refinery in Qizfaquz, Sughd Province	NA

See footnotes at the end of table

TABLE 2—Continued
TAJKISTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2023¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies, main facilities, or desposits	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^c
Lead and zinc:				
Gross weight		Adrasman Mining-Beneficiation Complex (Government, 100%)	Mine in Adrasman, Sughd Province	NA
Do.		Tajik-China Mining Co. Ltd.	Zarnisor Shimoli, Northern Altyn- Topkan and Pay Buloq, Sughd Province	NA
Do.		Tibet Summit Industry Co.	Mine in Altyn-Topkan, Sughd Province	NA
Concentrate		OJSC Korkhanai Boygardonii Takob (Takob) [(OJSC Tajik Aluminium Co. (TALCO) [Government, 100%], 75.5%, and Vast Resources PLC, 24.5%)	Takob mining-beneficiation combine, Districts of Republican Subordination	88
Mercury, mine, Hg content	metric tons	Adrasman Mining-Beneficiation Complex (Government, 100%)	Jjikrutskoye deposit, Sughd Province	100
Petroleum:				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	NA	Beshtenyakskoye, Kichik-Belskoye, Shaambary, and Uzunkhorskoye deposits Southern Tajik depression, southern Tajikistan	250
Refined	do.	OJSC Nafrason	Refinery in Kanibadam city, Sughd Province	500
Do.	do.	NA	Refinery in Turshzoda town, Districts of Republican Subordination	460
Salt		NA	Ashtskiy plant, Kamyshkurganskoye deposit, Asht District, Sughd Province	NA
Do.		NA	Khoja-Sartez, Samanchi, and Tanabchi deposits, Vose District, Khalton Province	NA
Do.		NA	Voseyskiy plant, Khodzha-Muminskoye deposit, Khalton Province	NA
Sand and gravel		Anvar LLC	NA	58
Silver, mine, Ag content		Adrasman Mining-Beneficiation Complex (Government, 100%)	Mine in Adrasman, Sughd Province	NA
Do.	kilograms	JV Aprelevka [Government, 51%, and Gulf International Minerals Ltd., 49% (Vast Resources plc, 100%)]	Aprelevka deposit, Asht District; Ikkidzhelon and Burgunda deposits, Matchinsk District; Kyzyl-Cheku deposit, Ghafurov District, Sughd Province	3,600
Do.	do.	JV Zeravshan LLC [Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd. (ZGC), 70%, and Government, 30%]	Jilau-Taror Mine, Sughd Province	4,000
Do.		Nukrafom Co. (Silverhill Resources Ltd.)	Kanjol ore field, Ghafurov District, Sughd Province	NA
Stone:				
Marble		NA	Daylan Bolo deposit, Ghonchi, Devashtich District, Sughd Province	NA
Do.		NA	Dashtak deposit, Darvoz District	NA
Do.		Jilikul deposit	Jilikul deposit, Panjakent District, Sughd Province	NA
Limestone		JSC Tajikcement Ltd.	Kharangonskoye deposit, Districts of Republican Subordination	NA

^cEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Many location names have changed since the breakup of the Soviet Union. Many enterprises, however, are still named or commonly referred to based on the former location name, which accounts for discrepancies in the names of enterprises and locations.

²The plant closed at the end of 2023.