

# Critical raw materials in the Kyrgyz Republic

Description



There are all kind of CRM in the Kyrgyz Republic but only 3 of which is currently under production:

**Antimony**

**Coking Coal**

**Fluorspar**

Critical raw materials		
2020 critical raw materials (new as compared to 2017 in bold)		
Antimony	Hafnium	Phosphorus
Baryte	Heavy Rare Earth Elements	Scandium
Beryllium	Light Rare Earth Elements	Silicon metal
Bismuth	Indium	Tantalum
Borate	Magnesium	Tungsten
Cobalt	Natural graphite	Vanadium
Coking coal	Natural rubber	<b>Bauxite</b>
Fluorspar	Niobium	<b>Lithium</b>
Gallium	Platinum Group Metals	<b>Titanium</b>
Germanium	Phosphate rock	<b>Strontium</b>

~ 105 tons officially  
~ 1000 tons illegal

~ 25 tons officially

~ 2 mln tons

# Bridging document

## Mining Code KG-GKZ KG and UNFC-UNRMS



Class	Subclass	UNFC			KR classification	
		E	F	G	Degree of Completion and Profitability of Development (E and F)	Reserves Category (G)
Viable Projects	On Production	1	1.1	1, 2, 3	Balance reserves ready for development	A, B, C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>
	Approved for Development	1	1.2	1, 2, 3		A, B, C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>
	Justified for Development	1	1.3	1, 2, 3		A, B, C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>
Potentially Viable Projects	Development Pending	2	2.1	1, 2, 3	Promising for industrial development balance reserves	A, B, C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>
	Development On Hold	2	2.2	1, 2, 3		A, B, C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>
Non-Viable Projects	Development Unclassified	3.2	2.2	1, 2, 3	Estimated Reserves Requiring Additional Exploration	P <sub>1</sub> , P <sub>2</sub> , P <sub>3</sub>
	Development Not Viable	3.3	2.3	1, 2, 3		P <sub>1</sub> , P <sub>2</sub> , P <sub>3</sub>
Remaining products not developed from identified projects		3.3	4	1, 2, 3	Unprofitable for industrial development or unrecoverable	A, B, C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>
Prospective Projects [No sub-classes defined]	Prospective Projects [No sub-classes defined]	3.2	3	4	Not defined for this class	P <sub>1</sub> , P <sub>2</sub> , P <sub>3</sub>
Remaining products not developed from prospective projects		3.3	4	4		P <sub>1</sub> , P <sub>2</sub> , P <sub>3</sub>

Currently Kyrgyzstan is finalizing "Mining Code", in which it is allowed to use the international systems of classification of reserves calculation and resources estimations. According to the latest version of Mining Code the system of subsoil usage in the Kyrgyzstan will gradually gaining weight, clearer rules of the "game" will appear for the business community, which in turn will allow obtaining the necessary funding for the development of the whole range of the mineral resources in the Kyrgyzstan.

It takes time to adapt to the New Classification in Kyrgyzstan. The issue of adaptation and successful application of the UNFC in Kyrgyzstan requires optimal close interaction between the state and the subsoil user and the corresponding geopolitical, economic and technological platform.

# Next step

## Uranium case study



- **Anti-uranium law was adopted in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2019. This law stopped all kind of exploration, production and processing radioactive materials.**
- **There are no mono-mineral Uranium deposits in the Kyrgyz Republic; at least 3 **deposits** of CRM minerals were abandoned due to the new law.**
- **Currently based on UN documents (UNFC and UNRMS and the Role of Nuclear Energy in Sustainable Development provides a basis to change position of decision-makers and local activists.**
- **As part of solving the problem, the possibility to explore and develop CRM, using UNFC and UNRMS, under the principle of Comprehensive Resource Recovery, by a 100% government company is suggested.**