



2017–2018 Minerals Yearbook

AFGHANISTAN [ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF AFGHANISTAN

By Karine M. Renaud

Note: In this chapter, information for 2017 is followed by information for 2018.

Afghanistan has deposits of bauxite, copper, iron, lithium (spodumene), and rare-earth minerals. In 2017, minerals mined in Afghanistan included chromite, coal, fluor spar, gypsum, lime, marble, natural gas, petroleum, salt, and precious and semiprecious stones. The mineral-processing industry produced cement and secondary steel. In recent years, however, deterioration of the security situation, political uncertainty, and a lack of infrastructure prevented the development of most of these resources. According to the Afghan Anti-Corruption Network, local warlords, insurgents, and local people continued to mine some of those mineral resources in Afghanistan illegally. In 2017, gemstones, marble, semiprecious stones, and talc continued to be smuggled from Afghanistan to Pakistan and then from Pakistan to other countries (table 1; U.S. Geological Survey Project in Afghanistan, 2014; Arian, 2017).

Minerals in the National Economy

The real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 2.5% in 2017 compared with 2.4% (revised) in 2016; the nominal GDP was \$20.9 billion. The deterioration of the security situation negatively affected investment and the business environment; foreign direct investment decreased by 37% to \$54 million in 2017 from \$86 million in 2016. Industrial production increased by 3.4%. The annual trade deficit was 33% of the GDP and was financed mainly by foreign aid inflows (Asian Development Bank, 2018, p. 201; International Monetary Fund, 2018, p. 7, 23; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2018, p. 186; World Bank, The, 2018).

Government Policies and Programs

In 2016, the control of the mining sector was removed from the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP) and placed under the Office of the Presidency. The High Economic Council is responsible for approving and evaluating new mining contracts according to the Mining Law of 2014, and the National Procurement Commission is responsible for tendering the licenses. The Mining Law of Afghanistan is composed of the Minerals Law (2005) and the Mining Regulations (2009). In 2011, amendments to the Minerals Law of 2005 were drafted by the MoMP. In 2014, the amendments were approved by the President of Afghanistan and passed by the Parliament. As of 2017, the Mining Law had not been finalized (Global Witness, 2015; Hansen, 2016).

Production

Afghanistan's mineral production data were not readily available because the numerous artisanal and small- to medium-scale mining operations throughout Afghanistan were not well documented. According to the Central Statistics Organization, Afghanistan's production of cement increased by 78%;

secondary steel, by 38%; coal, by 24%; and natural gas, by 13% in 2017. Production of salt (rock) decreased by 42%; cast iron and lime, by 15% each; and crushed marble, by 6% (table 1; Central Statistics Organization, 2017, p. 206).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

In 2017, such mineral resources as chromite, coal, gypsum, lime, marble, natural gas, salt, precious and semiprecious stones, and talc continued to be extracted through artisanal and small-scale mining. In 2017, the MoMP posted 979 mine contracts on its website, the majority of which were expired or cancelled. Table 2 is a list of major mineral facilities operating in 2017 (Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, 2018).

Commodity Review

Metals

Copper and Gold.—In 2017, Metallurgical Corp. of China Ltd. (MCC) of China continued discussions with the MoMP regarding amendments to the Aynak mining contract; the discussion was initiated in July 2015. As of yearend 2017, the MCC was awaiting feedback on proposed amendments submitted to the MoMP. The Aynak deposit was located 35 kilometers (km) south of Kabul in the northern portion of Logar Province. MCC entered into a contract with the Government of Afghanistan in 2008 to develop the deposit; however, the development was stalled for various reasons. In 2016, the Government canceled the four copper-gold prospects tendered—the Badakhshan gold prospect, the Balkhab copper prospect, the Shaida porphyry copper prospect, and the Zarkashan copper-gold prospect. The reason for cancellation was that the projects had been awarded by a nontransparent process. As of 2017, the projects were in the bidding process (Stanley and Mikhaylova, 2011, p. 40, 44; Hansen, 2016; Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, 2016, p. 188; Metallurgical Corp. of China Ltd., 2018, p. 28).

Industrial Minerals

Fluorspar.—In 2017, Amania Mining Co, produced an estimated 4,000 metric tons (t) of fluorspar (metspar). Amania Mining was established in 2010 and was involved in exploration, development, mining, and processing of the Bakhud fluorite deposit in Nesh District, Kandahar Province. In 2014 (the latest date at which detailed data that were available), the reserves for all four blocks were estimated to be 8.8 million metric tons (Mt) averaging 47% CaF₂, or 4.1 Mt of fluorite. The pilot acid-grade fluorspar plant was designed in August 2014 and was expected to be commissioned with a minimum capacity of 120,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) in early

2018. Afghanistan metspar materials were exported mainly to Pakistan and Turkey (tables 1, 2; Amania Mining Co., 2014, p. 2, 4, 7, 16, 26, 32, 43; 2015; Wong, 2017a, b).

MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2018

In 2018, the deterioration of the security situation, political uncertainty, and the lack of infrastructure continued to affect the economic growth of Afghanistan negatively. The real GDP increased by 2.3% in 2018 compared with 2.7% (revised) in 2017; the nominal GDP was \$19.6 billion. The foreign direct investment increased to \$139 million in 2018 from \$53 million (revised) in 2017. The annual trade deficit was 31% of the GDP and was financed mainly by foreign aid inflows. Industrial production increased by 2.0% (Mashal, 2018b; Asian Development Bank, 2019, p. 215; International Monetary Fund, 2019a; 2019b, p. 3; Pikulicka-Wilczewska, 2019; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2019, p. 214).

In 2017, the High Economic Council approved the draft of a mining sector “roadmap.” The objectives of the mining sector roadmap are to develop the mining sector of Afghanistan and address challenges in the mining sector, including the legal framework, necessary reforms, and creation of industries and markets (Pajhwok Afghan News, 2019).

Since 2005, Afghanistan’s legislature has passed several versions of its mineral law. The newest version, Minerals Law (2018), was passed into a law in 2018. According to the Minerals Law (2018), the High Economic Council is responsible for endorsing mineral programs and for approving, rejecting, and evaluating new mining and exploration contracts; the National Procurement Authority is responsible for tendering the licenses; and the National Procurement Commission is responsible for approving and rejecting tendering processes (Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, 2019, p. 52, 55, 56).

According to the Central Statistics Organization, Afghanistan’s production of cement and sand and gravel (unspecified) decreased by 39%, and lime, by 26% in 2018. Production of salt (rock) increased by 33%, and bituminous coal, by 29% (table 1; Central Statistics Organization, 2017, p. 206).

As of 2018, MCC was still in discussion with the MoMP regarding amendments to the Aynak mining contract. In 2018, the Government approved a contract with Silk Road Mining and Development Co. for the Shaida porphyry copper prospect. In October 2018, the Badakhshan gold prospect and Balkhab copper prospects exploration contract was awarded to the United Kingdom-based company Centar Ltd., which partnered with a local company, Afghan Gold and Mineral Co. (Mashal, 2018a; Metallurgical Corp. of China Ltd., 2019, p. 32; Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, 2016, p. 188; 2018, p. 45, 145).

In 2018, Amania Mining produced an estimated 4,000 t of fluorspar (metspar). The sole pilot acid-grade fluorspar plant in Afghanistan planned to increase its production capacity to 122,500 t/yr by August. (tables 1, 2; Wong, 2017a, b; Greenfield, 2018).

Outlook

Afghanistan’s mining industry, if further developed, could contribute to economic growth for the country; however, Afghanistan might be far away from being able to develop its mining sector sustainably owing to deterioration of the security situation, political uncertainty, the deficiency of its infrastructure, and stalled projects, such as the Aynak copper project. Illegal mining and insurgent control over mining sites will likely continue to be critical challenges to the development of the mineral sector in the near future (International Monetary Fund, 2018, p. 14).

References Cited

- Amania Mining Co., 2014. Amania Mining Co.—Bakhud fluorite: Kabul, Afghanistan. Amania Mining Co. presentation, 67 p.
- Amania Mining Co., 2015. About us: Amania Mining Co. (Accessed November 21, 2015, at <http://www.amania-mining.com/index.html>.)
- Arian, Wali Abdul, 2017. Survey finds illegal mining a revenue source for insurgents: Kabul, Afghanistan, TOLONews, February 1. (Accessed June 18, 2018, at <https://www.tolonews.com/afghanistan/survey-finds-illegal-mining-revenue-source-insurgents-mafi>.)
- Asian Development Bank, 2018. Asian development outlook 2018—How technology affects jobs: Manila, Philippines, Asian Development Bank, 346 p. (Accessed June 21, 2018, at <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/411666/ado2018.pdf>.)
- Asian Development Bank, 2019. Asian development outlook 2019—Strengthening disaster resilience: Manila, Philippines, Asian Development Bank, 367 p. (Accessed June 13, 2019, at <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/492711/ado2019.pdf>.)
- Central Statistics Organization [Afghanistan], 2017. Publication and surveys—Statistical yearbook 2016–2017—Industrial development part: Kabul, Afghanistan, Government of Afghanistan, 198–238 p.
- Global Witness, 2015. Proposed amendments to the Afghan mining law—December 2015 draft: Global Witness, December, 9 p. (Accessed June 15, 2018, at https://www.globalwitness.org/documents/18158/Afghanistan_Mining_Law_proposed_amendments_December_2015_draft.pdf.)
- Greenfield, Michael, 2018. Afghanistan’s sole fluorspar deposit to triple capacity in six months: Industrial Minerals, February 1. (Accessed October 8, 2019, at <https://www.indmin.com/Article/3785003/Fluorspar-LatestNews/Afghanistans-sole-fluorspar-deposit-to-triple-capacity-in-six-months.html>.)
- Hansen, Scott, 2016. Afghan mining hits rock bottom: U.S. State Department cable, U.S. Embassy in Kabul.
- International Monetary Fund, 2018. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan—Third review under the extended credit facility arrangement and request for modification of performance criteria—Press release; staff report: Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund, May 29, 73 p. (Accessed June 16, 2018, at <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2018/05/29/Islamic-Republic-of-Afghanistan-Third-Review-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-Arrangement-45897>.)
- International Monetary Fund, 2019a. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan—Country data: Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund web page. (Accessed June 13, 2019, at <https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/AFG#countrydata>.)
- International Monetary Fund, 2019b. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan—Fifth review under the extended credit facility arrangement and request for modification of performance criteria—Press release—Staff report—And statement by the Executive Director for Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund web page. (Accessed June 13, 2019, at <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2019/06/07/Islamic-Republic-of-Afghanistan-Fifth-Review-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-Arrangement-46973>.)
- Mashal, Mujib, 2018a. Afghanistan signs major mining deals despite legal concerns: The New York Times, October 6. (Accessed June 20, 2019, at <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/06/world/asia/afghanistan-signs-mining-deals.html>.)

- Mashal, Mujib, 2018b, Taliban appear ready to discuss peace talks, except with Afghan officials: The New York Times, December 17. (Accessed June 28, 2018, at <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/12/17/world/asia/taliban-afghanistan-peace-talks.html>.)
- Metallurgical Corp. of China Ltd., 2018, 2017 annual report: Beijing, China, Metallurgical Corp. of China Ltd., 338 p. (Accessed June 21, 2018, at <http://quicktake.morningstar.com/stocknet/secdocuments.aspx?symbol=01618&country=hkg>.)
- Metallurgical Corp. of China Ltd., 2019, 2018 annual report: Beijing, China, Metallurgical Corp. of China Ltd., 374 p. (Accessed October 8, 2019, at http://www.mcc.com.cn/mccen/ir_channel/_325446/583300/2019041110153986902.pdf.)
- Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, 2018, Kabul contracts: Ministry of Mines and Petroleum. (Accessed June 22, 2018, at mom.gov.af/en/page/momp-contracts/104442.)
- Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, 2019, Qanun Mehaden [Mining Law]: Ministry of Justice, October 12, 192 p. (Accessed October 9, 2019, at https://momp.gov.af/sites/default/files/2019-06/%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86%20%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%86_compressed.pdf.)
- Pajhwok Afghan News, 2019, Roadmap suggests steps to boost Afghanistan mining sector: Pajhwok Afghan News [Kabul, Afghanistan], August 28. (Accessed October 9, 2019, at <http://mines.pajhwok.com/news/roadmap-suggests-steps-boost-afghanistan-mining-sector>.)
- Pikulicka-Wilczewska, Agnieszka, 2019, Why is Afghanistan unable to extract its vast mineral wealth?: Al Jazeera Media Network [Doha, Qatar], May 28. (Accessed October 9, 2019, at <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/afghanistan-unable-extract-vast-mineral-wealth-190527111748895.html>.)
- Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, 2016, Quarterly report to the United States Congress: Arlington, Virginia, Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, October 30, 268 p. (Accessed June 15, 2017, at <https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2016-10-30qr.pdf>.)
- Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, 2018, Quarterly report to the United States Congress: Arlington, Virginia, Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, October 30, 255 p. (Accessed June 14, 2018, at <https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2018-10-30qr.pdf>.)
- Stanley, Michael, and Mikhaylova, Ekaterina, 2011, Mineral resource tenders and mining infrastructure projects guiding principles: Washington, DC, The World Bank, 78 p.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2018, World investment report 2018: New York, New York, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 193 p. (Accessed June 21, 2018, at http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2018_en.pdf.)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2019, World investment report 2019: New York, New York, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 221 p. (Accessed June 13, 2019, at https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2019_en.pdf.)
- U.S. Geological Survey Projects in Afghanistan, 2014, Minerals: U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Agency for International Development web page. (Accessed June 13, 2017, at <https://afghanistan.cr.usgs.gov/minerals>.)
- Wong, Yoke, 2017a, Amania to produce acidspars in Afghanistan by early 2018: Industrial Minerals, July 26. (Accessed December 8, 2017, at <http://www.indmin.com/Article/3736494/Amania-to-produce-acidspars-in-Afghanistan-by-early-2018.html>.)
- Wong, Yoke, 2017b, China supply disruption fails to lift fluorspar prices elsewhere: Industrial Minerals, April 7. (Accessed June 22, 2018, at <http://www.indmin.com/Article/3707821/China-supply-disruption-fails-to-lift-fluorspar-prices-elsewhere.html>.)
- World Bank, The, 2018, The World Bank in Afghanistan—Overview: The World Bank. (Accessed June 22, 2018, at <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/afghanistan/overview>.)

TABLE 1
AFGHANISTAN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

| Commodity ² | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| METALS | | | | | | |
| Chromium, mine, chromite | 6,369 | 5,682 ^r | 4,545 ^r | 4,500 ^e | 4,500 ^e | |
| Iron and steel: | | | | | | |
| Raw steel, from scrap | 24,000 | 2,826 | 24,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 ^e | |
| Products, cast iron | 9,009 | 5,030 | 4,620 | 3,945 | 3,790 | |
| INDUSTRIAL MINERALS | | | | | | |
| Cement, hydraulic | 87,000 | 70,000 | 101,000 | 180,000 | 110,000 | |
| Fluorspar | 4,700 ^r | 4,108 ^r | 4,000 ^{r,e} | 4,000 ^e | 4,000 ^e | |
| Gemstones: | | | | | | |
| Precious stones | kilograms | 46,184 | 31,896 | 32,000 ^e | 33,000 ^e | 35,000 ^e |
| Semiprecious stones | do. | 4,745 | 5,000 ^e | 5,030 ^e | 5,200 ^e | 5,500 ^e |
| Lime | | 14,784 | 89,000 | 78,000 | 66,000 | 49,000 |
| Nitrogen, ammonia, N content | | 60,000 | 44,000 | 48,000 | 48,000 ^e | 48,000 ^e |
| Salt, rock | | 40,992 | 87,014 | 98,000 ^r | 57,000 | 75,600 |
| Sand and gravel, unspecified | | -- | 832,000 | 3,070,000 | 1,580,000 | 956,000 |
| Stone, crushed, marble | | 44,220 ^r | 42,756 ^r | 31,036 ^r | 29,100 | 28,300 |
| MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS | | | | | | |
| Coal, bituminous | | 1,347,000 | 1,517,400 | 1,364,800 | 1,698,200 | 2,191,400 |
| Natural gas: | | | | | | |
| Gross volume | million cubic meters | 155 | 142 | 146 | 165 | 156 |
| Marketable | do. | 140 | 128 | 131 | 148 | 140 ^e |
| Petroleum, condensate | thousand 42-gallon barrels | 96 | 96 | 84 | 95 ^e | 90 ^e |

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

¹Table includes data available through June 3, 2019. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to three significant digits.

²In addition to the commodities listed, barite, gold, lapis lazuli, secondary aluminum, and talc may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

TABLE 2
AFGHANISTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Commodity | | Major operating companies and major equity owners | Location of main facilities | Annual capacity ^e |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Aluminium, secondary: | | | | |
| Extrusion and powder coating | | Qader Najib Ltd. | Kabul Province | NA |
| Manufacture | | Khalil Najeeb Steel Mills Ltd. | Bagrami industrial area, Kabul Province | 36,000 |
| Do. | | Javed Waziri PVC and Aluminium Production Ltd. | Pol-e-Charkhi, Kabul Province | NA |
| Do. | | Salam Bilal Ltd. | Kandahar Province | 360 |
| Cement | thousand metric tons | Ghori I [Afghan Cement L.L.C. (subsidiary of Government-owned Afghan Investment Co.)] | Pul-e-Khomri, Baghlan Province | 144 |
| Do. | do. | Jabal-e Saraj cement plant | Parwan Province | 37 |
| Chromite | do. | Hashemi | Dado Khil Deh Naw Area, Logar Province | 400 |
| Coal | | Abkhorak Mine (Misaq Sharq Ltd.) | Samangan Province | 70,000 |
| Do. | | Dara-e-Suf (Khushak Brothers Co.) | do. | 20,000 |
| Do. | | Ensaf Lal | Saighan District, Bamyan Province | 57,000 |
| Do. | | Maloma coal mine (Arya Popal Co.) | Karkh District, Herat Province | NA |
| Do. | | Sabzak Mine (Khushak Brothers Co.) | Herat Province | 15,000 |
| Fluorspar | | Amania Mining Co. | Bakhud fluorite mine in Nesh District, Kandahar Province | 4,000 |
| Gemstones: | | | | |
| Emerald | kilograms | NA | Buzmal, Parwan Province | 76 |
| Do. | do. | NA | Kench, Miken, Darun, Butak, Bakhi Parwan Province | 6 |
| Ruby | do. | Partially under Government control, partially private | Jegdalek, Sorobi District, Kabul Province | 10 |
| Tourmaline | | NA | Deodarra, Jurim District | NA |
| Gypsum | | Ahmad Sar Jangan Construction Co. | Nawar, Ghazni Province | 10,000 |
| Do. | | Almas Ghaznawyan | do. | 417 |
| Do. | | Emsatullah Asem | Daimiradad, Maidan Wardak Province | 10,000 |
| Do. | | United Engineers Co. | Ghazni Province | NA |
| Natural gas | cubic meters | Afghan Gas Ltd. (Government-owned) | Jawzjan | 70,000 |
| Do. | | do. | Sheberghan | 14,000 |
| Do. | | Dragon Oil plc, 40%; Türkiye Petrolleri A.O., 40%; Ghazanfar Group, 20% | Sanduqli and Mazar-i-Sharif blocks | NA |
| Petroleum, condensate | thousand 42-gallon barrels | Ghazanfar Group | Ghazanfar oil refinery in Hairaton Town | 150,000 |
| Salt | | Khaje Akash Business Ltd. | Takhar Province | NA |
| Do. | | Naseer Omid Salt Extraction Co. | Herat Province | NA |
| Do. | | Qayyum Ghane Co. | do. | NA |
| Do. | | Qarizada Rebsazi Co. | Andkhoy, Faryab Province | 150 |
| Do. | | Westco International FZE | Kalfagan Mine, Kalfagan area, Takhar Province | 70,000 |
| Sand and gravel | | Estimad Qarabagh Co. | Estalif, Kabul Province | 40,000 |
| Do. | | Kawoon Construction Co. | Khuaja Musesfer Paghman, Kabul Province | 160 |
| Do. | | Sehar Perez Company | Qala Haider Khan, Kabul Province | 96,000 |
| Do. | | Technologest Co. | Tanhi Gharo, Kabul Province | 31,000 |
| Do. | | do. | do. | 730 |
| Do. | | Bakhtar Cristal | Dehdadi, Balkh Province | 80,000 |
| Do. | | Fordbamika | do. | 48,000 |
| Semiprecious stones, lapis-lazuli | | Sar-e-San (Ljewardeen Mining Co.) | Sar-e-Sang, Kuran Wa Munjan District, Badakhshan Province | NA |
| Do. | | NA | Jurim District, Badakhshan Province | NA |
| Do. | | NA | Zebak District, Badakhshan Province | NA |
| Steel, raw, from scrap | | Afghan Folad Steel Mill Corp. Ltd. | Herat Province | 29,000 |
| Do. | | Maisam Steel Mill | Pul-e-Charkhi, Kabul Province | 36,500 |
| Do. | | Sino-Afghan Steel Co. (Watan Group) | Kabul Province | NA |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
 AFGHANISTAN: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

| Commodity | Major operating companies and major equity owners | Location of main facilities | Annual capacity ^c |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Stone, marble | Ahmad Fazil Stone Extraction Co. | Herat Province | 3,000 |
| Do. | Adel Brothers Co. | Chesht Sharif, Herat Province | 2,000 |
| Do. | Afghan Marble Mining Co. | do. | NA |
| Do. | Baharart Marble Extraction and Processing Co. | Ouba, Herat Province | NA |
| Do. | Gold Mining Co. | Herat Province | 6,300 |
| Do. | Green Construction Co. | Maidan Wardak Province | NA |
| Do. | Homebuiding Enterprise | Kabul Province | NA |
| Do. | Jamal Asia Marble Extraction and Processing Co. | Chesht Sharif, Herat Province | NA |
| Do. | Mica Stone Processing Co. | do. | NA |
| Do. | Mines Investment Co. | Herat Province | NA |
| Do. | Murwarid Herat Co. | Chesht Sharif, Herat Province | NA |
| Do. | Rahmat Fazel Construction and Construction Material Production Co. | Maidan Wardak Province | NA |
| Do. | Natural Rock Processing Co. | do. | NA |
| Do. | Naghsh Jahan Co. | do. | NA |
| Talc | Afghanistan Shirzad Co. | Shirzad, Nangrahar Province | 17,500 |
| Do. | Bilal Sakhal Co. | Achin, Nangrahar Province | 50,000 |
| Do. | Habib Shahab Co. | Shirzad, Nangrahar Province | 50,000 |
| Do. | Jalil Hasanzai Co. | Nangrahar Province | NA |
| Do. | Khaled Ayaaz Co. | Shirzad, Nangrahar Province | 70,000 |
| Do. | Riahan Yunes Ahmadazi Ltd. | do. | 163 |
| Do. | Spinghar Talc Co | Nangrahar Province | NA |
| Do. | Shemshir Samir Co. | do. | NA |

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