Central Asia's Sustainable Future

Kyrgyzstan

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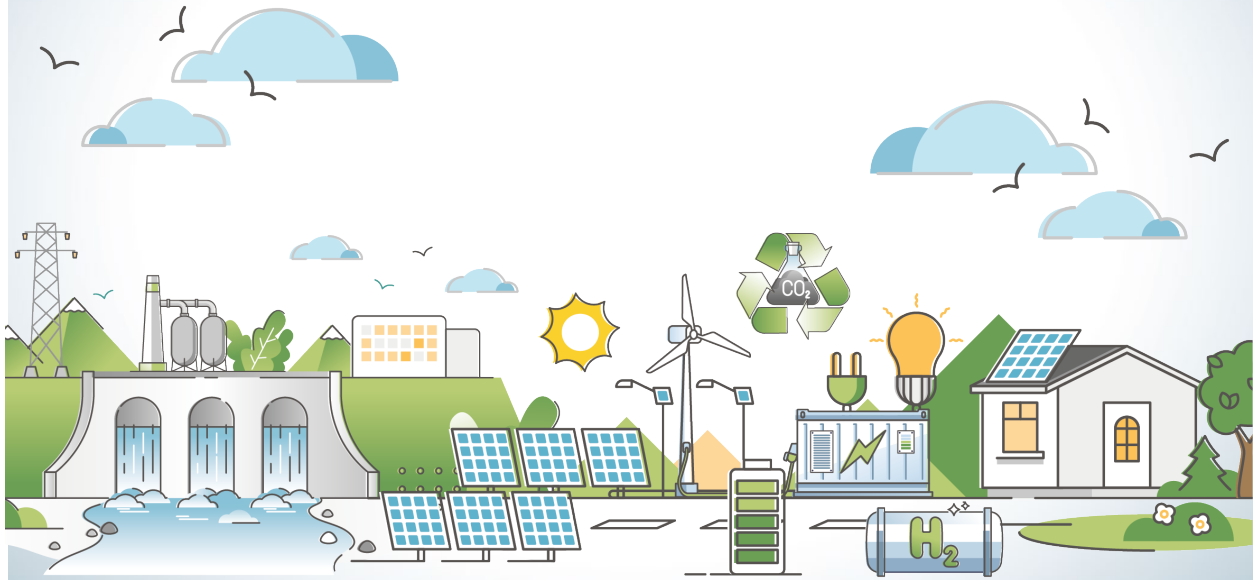
State Enterprise "Kyrgyzgeology"



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WEEK 2023

ASSURING SUSTAINABILITY IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Kyrgyz Republic

Unlocking the potential

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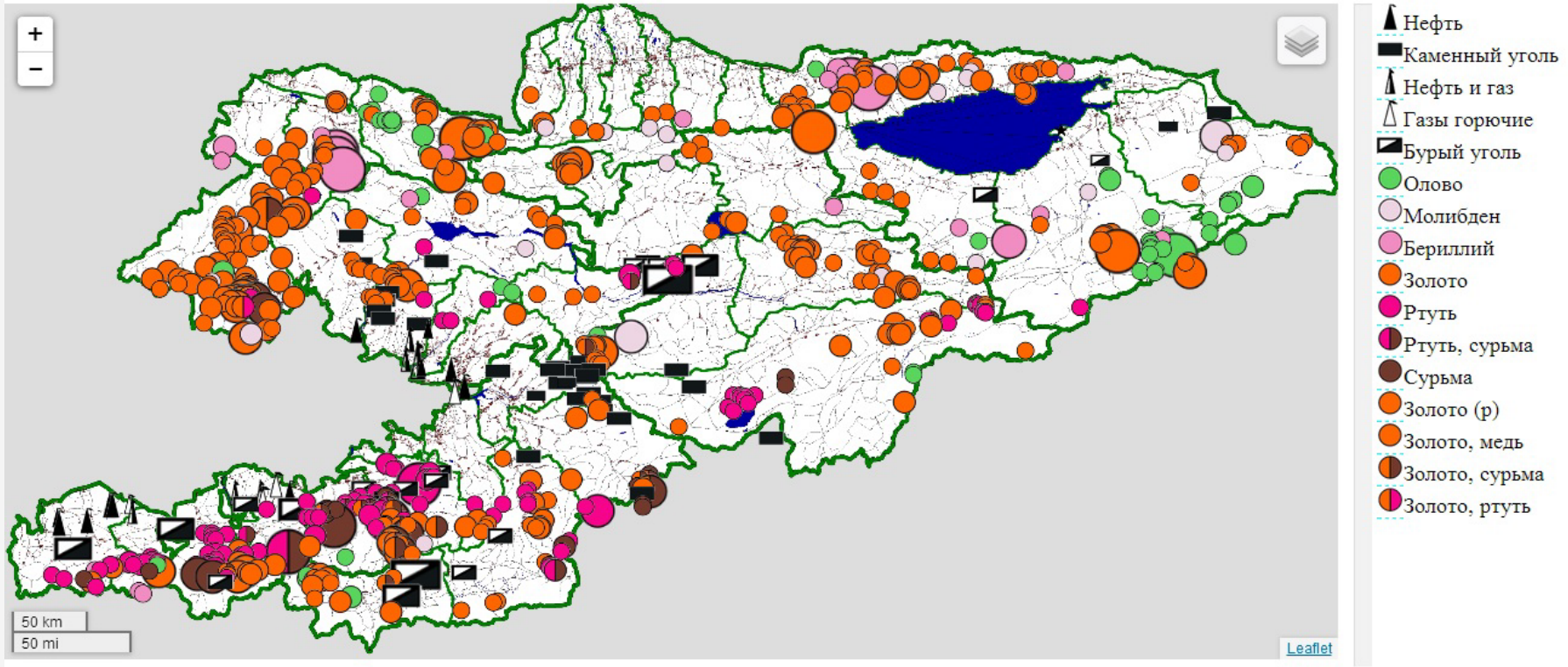
- The Kyrgyz Republic has significant potential for many types of mineral raw materials. For the almost 80-year history of geological research (since the formation of the Kyrgyz Geological Administration in 1938), about 20 thousand deposits and ore occurrences of more than 150 kinds of various mineral resources have been identified by geologists on its territory. The mining industry in the country has always been one of the leading industries.



UNFC in the Kyrgyz Republic

Current Status

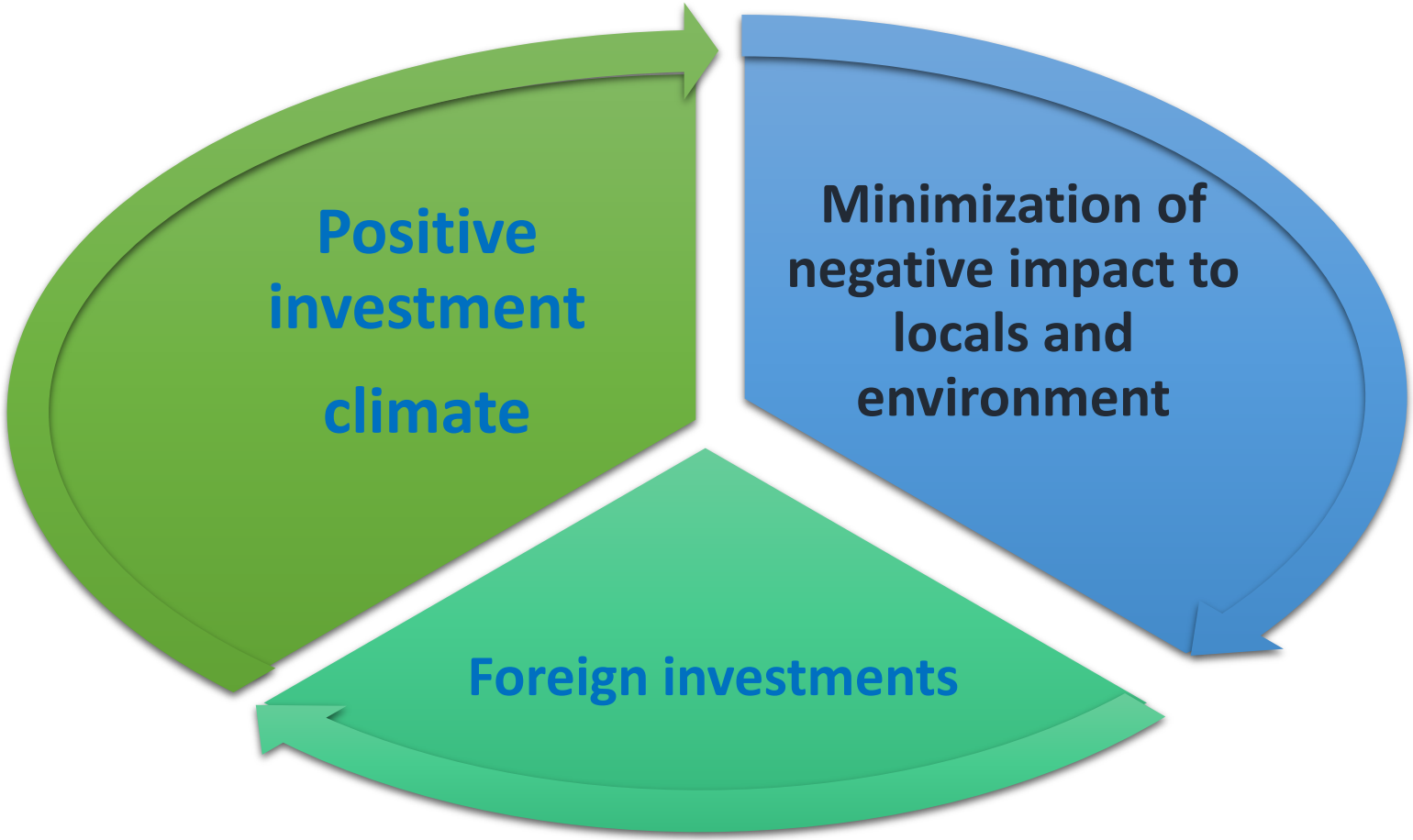
(1)Political willing of implementing UNFC and UNRMS – **DONE**

(2)Harmonization of classification systems of Kyrgyzstan and UNFC – **DONE**

(3)Implementation of UNFC in legal acts – **IN PROGRESS**

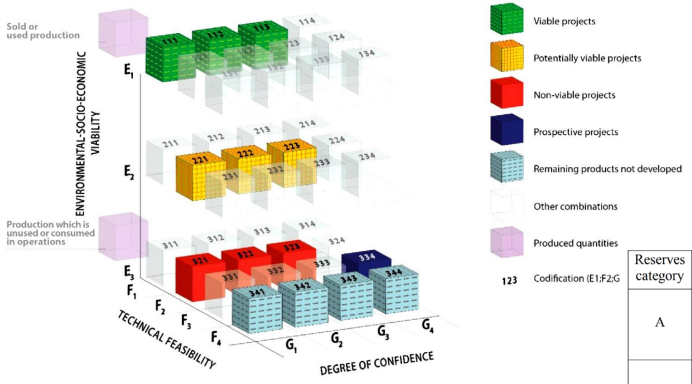
Necessity of implementing international standards

Stage 1



Harmonization of GKZ KR and UNFC

Stage 2



Reserves category	Reserves characteristics
A	Category A includes explored mineral reserves with precisely defined boundaries of mineral bodies, their shapes and structures. Highlighted in the areas of detailing explored and developed deposits of the 1st group of geological complexity
B	Category B includes previously explored mineral reserves with roughly defined contours of mineral bodies, without an accurate representation of the spatial position of natural types of mineral raw materials. Category B reserves are allocated in the areas of detailed exploration and development of deposits of the 1st and 2nd groups of geological complexity.
C_1	Category C_1 includes reserves of explored deposits of the complex geological structure, as well as poorly explored reserves of minerals in new areas, taking into account extrapolation. Category C_1 reserves constitute the bulk of the reserves of explored and developed fields of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd groups of geological complexity, and can also be allocated in the areas of detailed fields of the 4th complexity group.
C_2	Prospective reserves are classified as C_2. Reserves of category C_2 are allocated during exploration of deposits of all groups of complexity, and in deposits of the 4th group of the complexity of geological structure, they constitute the bulk of the reserves involved in development.
P_1	Inferred resources of category P_1 take into account the possibility of expanding the boundaries of the distribution of minerals beyond the contours of C_2 reserves or identifying new ore bodies of minerals at ore occurrences, explored and explored deposits.
P_2	Inferred resources of the P_2 category take into account the possibility of discovering new deposits of minerals in the basin, ore region, node, field, the presumptive presence of which is based on a positive assessment of the occurrences of minerals, as well as geophysical and geological and geochemical anomalies, the nature and potential prospects of which are established by single workings.
P_3	Predicted resources of category P_3 take into account only the potential for the discovery of deposits of one or another type of mineral on the basis of favourable geological and paleogeographic prerequisites identified in the estimated area during medium-small-scale geological-geophysical and geological survey works, interpretation of space images, as well as analysis of results geophysical and geochemical research.

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_1,C_2
	Approved for Development	1	1.2	1, 2, 3		A, B, C_1,C_2
	Justified for Development	1	1.3	1, 2, 3		A, B, C_1,C_2
Potentially Viable Projects	Development Pending	2	2.1	1, 2, 3	Promising for industrial development balance reserves	A, B, C_1,C_2
	Development On Hold	2	2.2	1, 2, 3		A, B, C_1,C_2
Non-Viable Projects	Development Unclarified	3.2	2.2	1, 2, 3	Estimated Reserves Requiring Additional Exploration	P_1, P_2, P_3
	Development Not Viable	3.3	2.3	1, 2, 3		P_1, P_2, P_3
Remaining products not developed from identified projects		3.3	4	1, 2, 3	Unprofitable for industrial development or unrecoverable	A, B, C_1, C_2
Prospective Projects [No sub-classes defined]	Prospective Projects [No sub-classes defined]	3.2	3	4	Not defined for this class	P_1, P_2, P_3
Remaining products not developed from prospective projects		3.3	4	4		P_1, P_2, P_3

UNFC in legal acts

Stage 3

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The main obstacle in the Kyrgyz Republic is inconsistency of managing mineral resources on the governmental level.

The Mining Code helps gradually gaining weight, clearer rules of the "game" 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.

Adaptation of the UNFC in Kyrgyzstan requires optimal close interaction between the state and the subsoil user and the corresponding geopolitical, economic and technological platform.

Thank you!

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