THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF
BENIN, CABO VERDE, THE GAMBIA,
GUINEA-BISSAU, AND SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

By Alberto Alexander Perez

BENIN

In 2016, the production of mineral commodities, notably cement, represented only a minor part of the economy of Benin (Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, 2017, p. 28, 33). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Benin is provided by law No. 2006–17, and oil and gas regulations were contained in law No. 2006–18. Data on mineral production are in Table 1. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Benin can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east.

Reference Cited

CABO VERDE

In 2016, clay, gypsum, kaolin, limestone, pozzolana (a volcanic ash), salt, and sand may have been produced in Cabo Verde, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector’s contribution to the economy (International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2018). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Cabo Verde is provided by Cabo Verde’s Mining Code of 2003. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Cabo Verde can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east.

Reference Cited

THE GAMBIA

In 2016, clay, ilmenite, laterite, silica sand, and zircon may have been produced in The Gambia, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector’s contribution to the economy (Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2017, p. 13). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Gambia is provided by The Gambia Minerals Act (CAP. 121) revision of 1966. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Gambia can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east.

Reference Cited

GUINEA-BISSAU

In 2016, clay, granite, limestone, and sand and gravel may have been produced in Guinea-Bissau, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector’s contribution to the economy (Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, 2017, p. 84). The legislative framework for the mineral sector in Guinea Bissau is provided by law No. 03/2014 of 2014. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Guinea-Bissau can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east.

Reference Cited

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

In 2016, clay and volcanic rock may have been produced in Sao Tome e Principe, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output or to determine the mineral sector’s contribution to the economy (Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, 2017, p. 10). Sao Tome e Principe does not have a mining code; however, law Nos. 8/2004, 15/2005, and 16/2009 and Decree Nos. 11/2008, 5/2004 and 7/2014 regulate the extraction of crude petroleum and the taxation of crude petroleum revenues. More-extensive coverage of the mineral industry of Sao Tome e Principe can be found in previous editions of the U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Area Reports—International—Africa and the Middle East, which are available at https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/africa-and-middle-east.

RefereCe CitEd

Table 1
BENIN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement, hydraulic</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1Table includes data available through November 28, 2017. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

2In addition to the commodity listed, cassiterite, clay, gemstones, gold, limestone, marble, sand and gravel, and tantalum may have been produced in Benin, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

Table 2
BENIN AND CABO VERDE: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country and Commodity</th>
<th>Major operating companies and major equity owners</th>
<th>Location of main facilities</th>
<th>Annual capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BENIN</td>
<td>Cimbenin S.A. (HeidelbergCement AG, 52.51%, through its subsidiary Scancem International SA)</td>
<td>Cotonou plant</td>
<td>340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Onigbolo Cement Co. Ltd. (OCC) (Dangote Industries Ltd., 43%, and Société des Ciments du Benin, 51%)</td>
<td>Onigbolo plant</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Société des Ciments du Benin (Government, 50%, and LaFargeHolcim Group, 50%)</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nouvell Cimenterie du Benin (NOCIBE) (Les Ciments du Sahel S.A., 100%)</td>
<td>Plant in MassE near Cotonou</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABO VERDE</td>
<td>Cimpor Cabo Verde S.A. (Cimpor-Cimentos de Portugal SGPS, S.A., 98.13%)</td>
<td>Quarries on Sal and Santiago</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Artisanal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salinas de Pedra de Lume, Sal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salinas de Porto Ingles, Maio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do, do. Ditto. NA Not available.