



2016 Minerals Yearbook

**BENIN, CABO VERDE, THE GAMBIA, GUINEA-BISSAU,
AND SAO TOME E PRINCIPE [ADVANCE RELEASE]**

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

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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

Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, 2017, *Annuaire statistique 2016—Statistics yearbook 2016*: Dakar, Senegal, Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, July 4, 170 p. (Accessed October 31, 2018, at https://www.bceao.int/sites/default/files/2017-11/annuaire_statistique_2016_de_la_bceao-statistics_yearbook_2016_of_bceao.pdf.)

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

International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2018, Cabo Verde: International Fund for Agricultural Development, October. (Accessed October 31, 2018, at https://www.ifad.org/web/operations/country/id/cape_verde.)

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

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2017, 2016 statistical abstract: Gambia Bureau of Statistics, March, 163 p. (Accessed October 31, 2018, at <http://www.gbos.gov.gm/uploads/coredocs/Statistical-Abstract-2016.pdf>.)

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

Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, 2017, *Annuaire statistique 2016—Statistics yearbook 2016*: Dakar, Senegal, Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, July 4, 170 p. (Accessed October 31, 2018, at https://www.bceao.int/sites/default/files/2017-11/annuaire_statistique_2016_de_la_bceao-statistics_yearbook_2016_of_bceao.pdf.)

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>.

Reference Cited

Instituto Nacional de Estatística [Sao Tome e Principe], 2017, 91º Boletim de Conjuntura—Dezembro de 2017: Sao Tome e Principe, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 23 p. (Accessed October 31, 2018, at <https://www.ine.st/index.php/publicacoes/documentos/file/280-91-boletim-de-conjuntura-2017>.)

TABLE 1
BENIN: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons, gross weight)

Commodity ²	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic	1,390	1,422	1,396	1,800 ^c	1,800 ^c

^cEstimated.

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

(Metric tons)

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

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.