

# BENIN, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, GABON, SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE, AND TOGO

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## BENIN

In 2001, the mineral industry of Benin was a minor component of the national economy, with some offshore oil exploration and production of cement, gold, and petroleum. Other mineral resources include clay, iron ore, limestone, marble, phosphate, silica sand, and titanium. The gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated on the basis of purchasing power parity to be about \$9.96 billion in 2001; leading industries were agriculture and services. Benin's population in 2000 was estimated to be 6.3 million (World Bank, 2001a§<sup>1</sup>; International Monetary Fund, 2002§).

The Ministère des Mines, de l'Énergie, et de l'Hydraulique is responsible for the administration of the mining sector. The Office Béninois de Recherches Géologiques et Minières is responsible for mineral development administration duties. All mineral resources belong to the Government, which grants exclusive rights for exploration and development. To attract future investment in the mining sector, the Government continued to seek ways to revise and improve its mining laws.

In the petroleum sector, Zetah Oil Co. of Côte d'Ivoire signed a 25-year production contract for the Sèmè field in 2000. This field had been closed by the Government in 1998 owing to environmental concerns. While Zetah Oil projected that production could reach between 2,500 and 5,000 barrels per day (bbl/d), in 2000 and 2001, it only produced an estimated 1,000 bbl/d (World Oil, 2000; Oil & Gas Journal, 2001). In 2001, Kerr-McGee of the United States signed a contract to explore for oil in offshore Benin; the deepwater area covers 1 million hectares (2.5 million acres) with water depths ranging from about 90 to about 3,000 meters (300 to 10,000 feet) (Offshore Engineer, 2001).

Electricity in Benin was provided by the state-owned Société d'Eau et d'Electricité (SBEE). SBEE recently launched several programs with financial help from the World Bank and the Agence Française de Développement—a \$30 million interconnection of the North Togo-North Benin networks designed to link up the towns of Dara in Togo and Parakou in Benin; a \$21 million interconnection of the Nigerian Energy Power Authority's network designed to link up Porto Novo and Nigeria via the city of Ikeja; and a dam at Arjarala with a 900-megawatt (MW) hydroelectric power station at an estimated cost of \$150 million (Africa Energy & Mining, 2000a).

In November, a free trade zone was established in the countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali,

Niger, and Nigeria. Although the President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Nigeria approved of the new trade zone, she expressed regrets that it had not been realized by 2000, which had been a prior goal. She noted that delays in payment systems, inadequate information about trade opportunities, high transportation costs, and poor infrastructure were factors that could adversely affect the free trade zone (Guardian Online, 2001§).

## CAMEROON

Mining played a minor role in Cameroon's economy in 2001. Agriculture was the leading sector, accounting for more than 40% of the GDP, which was estimated to be \$34.87 billion in 2001 calculated based on purchasing power parity (International Monetary Fund, 2002§). Crude oil production, which was the most significant segment of the mineral industry, accounted for nearly 50% (\$989 million) of the country's total exports of \$2.1 billion in 2000. Cameroon had an estimated population of more than 15 million people in 2000 (World Bank, 2001b§). Cameroon's other mineral resources include bauxite, cobalt, diamonds, gold, iron ore, limestone, marble, natural gas, nickel, rutile, sand and gravel, tin, and uranium.

The Ministère de Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Énergie is responsible for the administration of the mining sector. State-owned Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH) was involved in hydrocarbon production, and state-owned Société Nationale de Raffinage managed the crude oil refinery (Mbendi Information Services, 2000b§).

In April, a new mining law was passed, replacing regulations that dated back to 1964. The main change involved a move towards greater transparency in the regulations and Government officials dealing with investors on a first-come-first-serve basis. A new investment incentive included a holiday for tax and import duties during the exploration phase and on production equipment during the construction phase through to commercial production. A new requirement included companies having to present an environmental impact assessment and signing a mining convention with the Government setting out and guaranteeing investment terms (Mining Journal, 2001).

Cameroon's largest company is Compagnie Camérounaise de l'Aluminium (Alucam) [a joint venture of Pechiney of France (58%) and the Government (42%)]. The aluminum smelter at Edéa was owned and operated by Alucam. Alucam's alumina was imported from Guinea (Mbendi Information Services, 2000a§). Alucam's estimated production capacity at Edéa was 90,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) (Altech.com, [undated]§).

The main petroleum operators in Cameroon were Elf Serepca

<sup>1</sup>References that include a section twist (§) are found in the Internet References Cited section.

(a subsidiary of TotalFinaElf of France), Pecten Cameroon Co. (a subsidiary of Shell Exploration and Production Co. of the United Kingdom), and Perenco plc of the United Kingdom. Oil production has steadily declined since 1998.

In 2001, two exploration licenses were awarded. One license to explore for oil on the area known as Nsepe was awarded to a consortium made up of SNH and the American firms CMS Oil & Gas Co. and Globex Energy, Inc. During the initial 3-year exploration period, the consortium pledged to spend at least \$5.5 million for the reprocessing of existing seismic data, acquisition, processing, and interpretation on new 2-D and 3-D seismics, aeromagnetic, and gravity surveys and a well in the Souellaba area (Africa Energy Intelligence, 2001a). A license to explore for natural gas on the Logbaba gasfields was awarded to RSM Production Corporation of the United States (a subsidiary of Grynberg Petroleum of the United States). Company officials noted that \$3.5 billion would be invested over a period of 6 years (Alexander's Gas & Oil Connections, 2001§).

In July, AES Corp. of the United States signed an agreement to acquire 56% of the Cameroon electrical utility Societe Nationale d'Electricite du Cameroun (SONEL) for \$70 million. The remainder was controlled by the Government. SONEL was one of the largest electrical utilities in Africa with 800 MW of installed capacity, of which 90% was hydroelectric power. Government officials noted that the contract sale was awarded to AES Corp. because AES Corp. was the best positioned to improve efficiency in production, transmission, and distribution of power and to supply electricity in sufficient quantity and at competitive prices (Africa Energy Intelligence, 2001b).

The African Development Bank Group approved a \$19.38 million loan to finance the West, Litoral, and South Provinces road development project in Cameroon in March 2001. The objective of the project was to improve the serviceability of the priority network and contribute towards opening up the country internally and externally. Among the work to be completed was the construction of a 45-kilometer (km) dual carriageway paved road between Melong and Dschang (African Development Bank Group, 2001§).

## CAPE VERDE

The contribution of mining to the economy of Cape Verde, an archipelago of 10 islands and 8 islets about 600 km off the west coast of Africa, was minimal in 2001. Commerce, public services, and transport accounted for almost 70% of GDP, which was estimated to be \$1.73 billion in 2001 calculated based on purchasing power parity (International Monetary Fund, 2002§). Cape Verde's population was estimated to be 0.44 million in 2000 (World Bank, 2001c§).

Most of the nation's mineral requirements were imported. Salt was produced on the island of Sal and Mindelo, and volcanic rock, primarily pozzolana, was produced on Santo Antao. There also was intermittent production of clay on Sao Vicente, Boa Vista, and Sal; gypsum on Maio; and limestone on Boa Vista, Sal, and Santo Antao. For environmental reasons, the Government strongly discouraged mining beach sand for construction material.

The oil and gas industry was regulated by the Direcao Geral da Energia. The 40,000 t/yr of refined petroleum products that was consumed was imported either from Portugal or other African countries. Distribution and marketing of fuels was carried out by state-owned Empresa Nacional de Combustiveis,

s.a.r.l., and Shell Cabo Verde s.a.r.l. No oil or gas was domestically produced; in fact, no oil or gas reserves were known (Mbendi Information Services, 2000c§).

Economic reforms on the part of the Government aim to achieve three goals—to develop the private sector, to attract foreign investment, and to diversify the economy. Commerce, public services, and transport will continue to be major components of an economy, which is dependent on foreign aid.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In 2001, the mining sector in the Central African Republic, which was dominated by the production of diamond and some gold, remained a small component of the economy. Other mineral resources that have been identified include clay, copper, graphite, iron ore, lignite, limestone, rutile, tin, and uranium. The GDP was estimated to be \$5.61 billion based on 2001 purchasing power parity; agriculture accounted for more than 50% of the country's GDP. The Central African Republic's population was estimated to be 3.6 million in 2000 (World Bank, 2001d§; International Monetary Fund, 2002§).

The Ministère des Ressources Energetiques et Minerales was responsible for the administration of the mining sector in the Central African Republic. In 2000, after several years of recommending changes to the Government's mining laws, the World Bank took an active role in helping draft a new code by sending experts to the Central African Republic as part of a \$20 million loan package. World Bank and International Monetary Fund officials hoped for the acceptance of new legislation that bars the Government from involving itself directly in mining ventures, authorizing the sale of oil and gas licenses by auction to conform to the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa Treaty (also known as the Treaty for Harmonization of African Business Laws, which was signed in 1993), and using international prices as benchmarks (Africa Energy & Mining, 2000b).

Diamond and gold were recovered by artisanal miners primarily from the regions of Berbérati, Upper Kotto, and Sangha. Most of the diamond deposits were situated along northern flowing rivers coming from Congo (Kinsasha) (Mbendi Information Services, 2001§). Among the companies exploring for diamond and gold were Axmin Resources Ltd. of the United Kingdom, Diamondworks Ltd. of Canada, and Vaaldiam Resources Ltd. of Canada.

The lack of adequate transportation and industrial infrastructure hindered the development of the nation's mineral industry. Little of the country's 400,000-square-kilometer Precambrian terrain has been explored by modern exploration techniques (Knopf, 1999).

## GABON

In 2001, the mining sector in Gabon, which was dominated by crude petroleum production, remained a big component of the economy, about 50% of GDP. Other mineral commodities that were produced were cement, diamond, gold, manganese, natural gas, and uranium. Resources of columbium (niobium), iron ore, and phosphate were also known. The GDP based on 2001 purchasing power parity was estimated to be \$9.07 billion. Gabon's population was estimated to be 1.2 million in 2000 (World Bank, 2001e§; International Monetary Fund, 2002§).

The Ministère des Mines, de l'Energie et du Petrole is responsible for the administration of the mining sector in

Gabon. The Mining Code was revised in 1997, and comprises an exploration permit valid for 3 years and twice extendible for a further 3-year period. Mining permits are granted for 5 years and may be renewed for an additional 5 years and mining concessions are granted for 25 years and may be renewed for an additional 10 years. Corporate taxes are 35%. Ownership of oil and gas and all mineral rights were vested in the Government (Resource Information Unit, 2002, p. 99).

Eramet Manganese (58% owned by Eramet Group of France) operated the Compagnie Minière de l'Ogooue S.A. (Comilog) Moanda manganese mine near Franceville. In 2001, manganese production increased to 1.79 million metric tons (Mt). The Moanda Mine had a capacity of 2.5 million metric tons per year with an estimated 100 years of resources (Eramet Group, 2001§). In late 2000, Comilog started manganese production from its new Moanda Industrial Complex with a capacity of 600,000 t/yr of sintered manganese ore. The new plant was not expected to have much impact on the global manganese market because it simply changes some of Gabon's exports of lump ore manganese to aggregate ore manganese. Future plans were to advance the industry in Gabon to the production of ferromanganese; however, insufficient electricity production remained an obstacle (Metal Bulletin, 2001).

In 2001, officials from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) called on the Government of Gabon to audit its oil companies annually and to contribute a fraction of its oil receipts to a "Reserve for Future Generations" account. In addition, the IMF insisted that Gabon adopt a bill against corruption (Africa Energy Intelligence, 2001c). Proven reserves of petroleum were estimated to be about 2.5 billion barrels (Gbb) in 2001 which were nearly double the 1996 figure of 1.3 Gbb. Total production of crude oil in 2001 was 110 million barrels (or about 300,000 bbl/d), which was about 14% below a level of 350,000 bbl/d established and maintained by the Government to ensure a consistent amount of production until new discoveries could be brought into production. The largest oilfield was the Rabi-Kounga Oilfield operated by Shell Oil; estimated reserves were 440 million barrels, and production was 150,000 bbl/d. About 20 companies have oil interests in Gabon (Mbendi Information Services, 2000d§).

The transportation infrastructure of Gabon remained underdeveloped. The asphaltting of roads, which was a priority of the National Investment Program, has only been completed on 10% of roads. A railway concession was awarded to a private operator with the hopes of enhancing the volume and quality of the railway networks. Air and water transportation are also very important to the movement of goods and tourists around the country; however, they remain costly and the Government continued to pursue privatization efforts (World Trade Organization, 2001§).

## SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE

The contribution of mining to the economy of São Tomé e Príncipe, an archipelago 275 km west of Gabon and southwest of Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon in west Africa, was minimal in 2001. Agriculture, light construction, and textiles were large components of the GDP, which was estimated to be \$0.19 billion in 2001 calculated based on purchasing power parity (International Monetary Fund, 2002§). The economy looked to be helped after the Government was granted \$200 million in debt relief in 2001 by the World Bank Group's International Development Fund and the International Monetary

Fund under the Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Program. São Tomé e Príncipe's population was estimated to be 150,000 in 2000 (World Bank, 2001f§).

The oil and gas industry in São Tomé e Príncipe is regulated by the Ministry of Industry, Construction, and Housing. Refined petroleum products as well as most manufactured goods and food were imported from neighboring countries. In early 2001, Government officials announced an agreement with Nigerian officials regarding disputed offshore areas in the São Toméan part of the Gulf of Guinea; according to the signed treaties, Nigeria and São Tomé will obtain 60% and 40%, respectively, of the revenues from oil exploration in these areas (Africa Energy Intelligence, 2000; Afrol.com Information Services, 2001§).

## TOGO

In 2001, mining played a minor role in Togo's economy. Agriculture was the leading sector, accounting for nearly 40% of the GDP, which was estimated to be \$7.20 billion in 2001 calculated based on purchasing power parity (International Monetary Fund, 2002§). Minerals produced were cement, limestone, and phosphate rock (some artisanal production of diamond and gold). Togo's other mineral resources include bauxite, gypsum, manganese, marble, iron ore, rutile, and zinc. Togo had an estimated population of 4.7 million people in 2000 (World Bank, 2001g§).

The Ministère de l'Équipement, des Mines, de l'Énergie et des Postes et Télécommunications is responsible for the administration of the mining sector in Togo. The Government continued to pursue the privatization of its phosphate mines, which were operated by the Office Togolais des Phosphates; no serious offers, however, were made. Business profits are taxed at 40%.

In May, Hunt Oil Co. of the United States signed a production-sharing agreement with the Government to explore for oil on all of Togo's entire offshore area. Under the contract, Hunt Oil pledged to fulfill its obligations for an investment program for a maximum exploration period of 3 years and possible exploitation over a period of 30 years (Panapress.com, 2002§).

In 2000, as a condition for financial backing of its energy sector by the World Bank, the Government succeeded in the privatization of Compagnie d'Énergie Électrique du Togo to Elyo/Hydro Quebec International of Canada. Part of the agreed upon 20-year contract was the establishment of a new company named Togo Electricité of which Elyo/Hydro Quebec International would be the main shareholder. Togo Electricité was expected to invest 40 million euros during a 5-year period to rehabilitate and develop the production and distribution infrastructure (Africa Energy & Mining, 2000c).

Using Nigeria's more than 40 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves, a consortium led by Chevron Nigeria Ltd. committed to building the West African Gas Pipeline by 2002. An 800-km offshore gas pipeline will be constructed from the Niger Delta to the west coast city of Effuasi, Ghana, and supply an initial amount of 120 million cubic feet per day of gas to existing and planned powerplants in Benin, Ghana, and Togo (Chevron Nigeria Ltd., 1999§; AllAfrica.com, 2000§).

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## Major Sources of Information

Office Béninois de Recherches Géologiques et Minières  
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TABLE 1  
 BENIN, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, GABON, AND TOGO: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF  
 MINERAL COMMODITIES 1/ 2/

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity 3/	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BENIN					
Cement, hydraulic	200,000 r/	200,000 r/	200,000 r/	250,000 r/	250,000
Gold kilograms	500	500	500	500	500
Petroleum, crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	400	200	--	365 r/	365
CAMEROON					
Aluminum metal, primary	90,900 r/ 4/	81,600 r/ 4/	90,410 r/ 4/	86,384 r/ 4/	80,500 4/
Cement, hydraulic	620,000	740,000 r/ 4/	850,000 r/ 4/	890,000 r/ 4/	930,000 4/
Clay	10,000	10,000	13,472 4/	21,558 4/	22,000
Gold, mine output, Au content kilograms	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	43,000	45,000	43,600 r/	41,000 r/	39,600
Refinery products do.	9,200	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Pozzolana (ash for cement)	500,000 r/	500,000 r/	631,740 r/ 4/	604,960 r/ 4/	600,000
Sand	30,000	30,000	36,658 4/	35,078 4/	35,000
Silica sand	12,000	15,000 r/	16,088 r/ 4/	-- r/	--
Stone:					
Limestone	100,000 r/	100,000 r/	168,411 r/ 4/	258,517 r/ 4/	260,000
Marble	20,000 r/	20,000 r/	24,065 r/ 4/	21,165 r/ 4/	20,000
CAPE VERDE 5/					
Salt	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC					
Diamond carats	500,000	400,000 r/	431,138 r/ 4/	461,004 r/ 4/	480,000
Gold kilograms	90	50 r/	41 r/	12 r/	20
GABON					
Cement:					
Clinker	176,000	180,000	180,000 4/	200,000 r/	200,000
Cement, hydraulic 6/	205,000	196,000 4/	200,000	210,000 r/	210,000
Diamond, gem and industrial carats	500	500	500	500	500
Gas, natural, gross million cubic meters	99	99	99	99	99
Gold, mine output, Au content 7/ kilograms	70	70	70	70	70
Manganese:					
Metallurgical-grade thousand metric tons ore, gross weight (50% to 53% Mn)	1,860	2,044	1,908	1,700	1,790
Pellets, battery- and chemical-grade, gross weight (82% to 85% MnO <sub>2</sub> ) do.	44	48	44	40	40
Total do.	1,904 4/	2,092 4/	1,952 4/	1,740	1,830
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	134,000	132,000	125,000 r/	118,625 r/ 4/	110,000
Refinery products do.	6,315 4/	6,200 4/	6,320 r/	6,320 r/	6,000
Sulfuric acid	5,000 4/	5,000 4/	2,000 4/	-- 4/	--
Uranium, content of concentrate	472 4/	862 4/	347 8/	-- 8/	-- 8/
TOGO 9/					
Cement:					
Clinker	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cement, hydraulic 6/	421,000	500,000 r/	600,000 r/	700,000 r/	800,000
Limestone	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000 4/	2,400,000 4/	2,400,000
Phosphate rock, beneficiated product:					
Gross weight thousand metric tons	2,630 r/	2,250 r/	1,600 r/ 4/	1,400 4/	1,060 4/
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content do.	950	810	600	500 r/	380

r/ Revised. -- Zero.

1/ Includes data available through July 2002.

2/ Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

3/ In addition to the commodities listed, a variety of industrial minerals and construction materials (clays, gypsum, sand and gravel, and stone) are produced; but information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

4/ Reported figure.

5/ Cape Verde also presumably produced clay, gypsum, limestone, and pozzolana, but output is not reported, and available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output levels.

6/ Includes cement produced from imported clinker.

7/ Gold production figures do not include production smuggled out of the country, which, in recent years, was estimated to exceed 400 kilograms per year.

8/ Moanda uranium mine depleted and closed in 1999.

9/ Togo also presumably produced diamond and gold, but output is not reported, and available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output levels.

TABLE 2  
BENIN, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, GABON, AND TOGO: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2001

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
<b>BENIN</b>				
Cement		Ciments du Benin S.A. (Scancem International of Norway, 100%)	Cotonou plant	300,000
Do.		Société des Ciments du Benin (Lafarge of France, 100%)	Cotonou plant	300,000
Do.		Société des Ciments d'Onigbolo (Government, 100%)	Onigbolo plant	500,000
Petroleum	42-gallon barrels	Zetah Oil Company of Côte d'Ivoire (private, 100%)	Sèmè Kpodji	365,000
<b>CAMEROON</b>				
Aluminum		Compagnie Caméroun de l'Aluminium (Pechiney of France, 58%, Government, 42%)	Edéa	90,000
Cement		Les Cimenteries du Cameroun (Cimencam) (LaFarge, 50%; Government, 50%)	Doula, Bonaberi, Figuil, Maroua	1,200,000
Limestone		Cimencam	Figuil	272,000
Marble		do.	Nord Province	25,000
Petroleum, crude	42-gallon barrels	TotaFinaElf (private, 100%)	Kole, Bora-Asoma, Boa, Ekoundou	29,000,000
Do.	do.	Pecten (private, 100%)	Mokoko-Abana, Lipenja	11,000,000
Do.	do.	Perenco (private, 100%)	Moudi, Kribi	3,700,000
Petroleum products	do.	Societe Nationale de Raffinage (Government, 66%; private, 34%)	Limbe refinery	15,000,000
Pozzolana		Cimencam	Sud-Ouest and Littoral Provinces	750,000
<b>CAPE VERDE</b>				
Salt		Groupe Salins de France (private, 100%)	Sal and Mindelo Islands	2,000
<b>GABON</b>				
Cement		Ciments du Gabon [Scancem International (Sweden), 75%; private shareholders, 25%]	Cement-grinding plant at Owendo	270,000
Do.		do.	Cement-grinding plant at Franceville	130,000
Clinker		do.	Clinker plant at N'Toum, 40 kilometers east of Libreville	350,000
Manganese, ore		Compagnie Minière de l'Ogooué (Eramet, 58%; Government, 27%; and others, 16%)	Open pit mine at Moanda	2,500,000
Petroleum, crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Elf Gabon (Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine 58%; Government, 25%; and others, 17%)	Anguille, Barbier, Baudroie, Brème, Gonelle, Grondin Marine, Mandaros, and Torpille offshore fields	30,000
Do.	do.	do.	Avocette, Coucal, and Hylia fields	25,000
Do.	do.	Shell Gabon (Royal Dutch-Shell, 75%; Government, 25%)	Rabi Kounga field, 100 kilometers north of Gamba	75,000
Do.	do.	do.	Gamba-Ivinga field, onshore Gamba	4,000
Do.	do.	Perenco Plc., 45% interest in field	Oguendjo offshore field, 85 kilometers southeast of Port Gentil	3,000
Do.	do.	Perenco Plc., 75%, and Government, 25% (joint venture)	Lucina Marine offshore field, 15 kilometers south of Mayumba	2,000
Do.	do.	Perenco Plc., 50%, and London and Scottish Marine, 50% (joint venture)	Obando, Octopus, and Pelican offshore fields, 60 kilometers southwest of Port Gentil	5,000
Petroleum products	do.	Société Gabonaise de Raffinage (Government, 25%; Elf Gabon, 18.7%; Total, 18.7%; Agip, 6.2%; BP, 6.2%; Fina, 6.2%; Mobil, 6.2%; Shell, 6.2%; and Texaco, 6.2%)	Refinery at Port Gentil	8,760
<b>TOGO</b>				
Cement		Ciments du Togo (Heidelberger, 100%)	Lomé plant	600,000
Clinker		West African Cement (Indian Kenyan Co., 100%)	Lomé plant	1,400,000
Limestone		Ciments de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (private, 100%)	Tabligbo	2,400,000
Phosphate		Office Togolais des Phosphates (Government, 100%)	Hahotue and Akoumape mines	2,000,000