



# 2014 Minerals Yearbook

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**TOGO**

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TOGO

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Togo's mineral sector primarily consisted of cement, iron ore, limestone, phosphate rock, and to a lesser extent, diamond production. Historically, mining has had an insignificant role in the country's economy. In 2014, although the country's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 5.4%, the mining sector's contribution to real GDP decreased to 3.7% from 4.3% in 2013. The decrease was attributed to decreased clinker and phosphate rock production. Togo ranked 19th in the world in phosphate rock production, by tonnage of output, in 2014. The country also produced more than 1.8 million metric tons (Mt) of limestone, which was used locally in the production of cement. Undeveloped mineral resources included bauxite, gypsum, ilmenite, rutile, and zinc. Law No. 96-004/PR of February 26, 1996, as amended by Act No. 2003-012, provides the legal framework for the mineral sector. Law No. 99-003 of February 18, 1999, established the hydrocarbon code (African Economic Outlook, 2015, p. 5; International Monetary Fund, 2015, p. 30; Jasinski, 2016).

In November 2008, the Government of Togo entered the International Monetary Fund's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Program. As part of the HIPC Program, from 2012 through 2013 the Government began to privatize state-owned enterprises and, in 2014, it launched an effort, aided by the World Bank, to modernize the mining code by implementing international standards in an effort to attract private investment. In January, the Government circulated a draft mining bill to industry stakeholders. Provisions of the draft mining bill addressed environmental regulations and criteria for mining titles and contracts, including investment thresholds, and it maintained Government participation at 10% free-carried interest with the possibility of increasing it up to 20% interest. As of yearend 2014, the new law, or any of its provisions, had yet to be enacted (Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, 2014; International Monetary Fund, 2014, p. 1; Norton Rose Fulbright, 2015).

Togo's total exports to the United States were valued at \$9.1 million compared with about \$7.7 million in 2013. Imports from the United States were valued at \$1.02 billion compared with \$1.01 billion in 2013; and included \$772 million of petroleum products, \$150 million of fuel oil, \$9.3 million of natural gas liquids, \$1.2 million of excavating machinery, \$742,000 of industrial machinery, \$84,000 of iron and steel mill products, and \$20,000 of drilling and oilfield equipment. Togo exported 7,010 kilograms (kg) of gold to Lebanon and 6,900 kg to Switzerland. Based on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme statistics, diamond was not exported from Togo in 2014 compared with exports of 456 carats of diamond in 2013 (Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, 2014, 2015; United Nations Statistics Division, 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015a, b).

By yearend 2014, a third shipping platform at the Port Autonome de Lomé was completed. The development of the

platform was part of the "Development Corridor," an economic expansion initiative aimed at capitalizing on Togo's position in the West Africa subregion. The initiative was expected to modernize railway and road networks between Port Autonome de Lomé and adjacent countries for the transportation of minerals and hydrocarbons. The port was the only deepwater port in the subregion that had been used to export phosphates and mineral ores to global markets. The deepwater platform was expected to triple the port's capacity (Agbossou, 2012; International Monetary Fund, 2014, p. 55; Venci Construction UK Ltd., 2015, p. 61).

Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

## Production

In 2014, production of all mineral commodities, with the exception of iron ore and limestone, decreased compared with 2013. Limestone production increased by 12% to 1.8 Mt from 1.6 Mt in 2013. Iron ore production increased by 11% to 88,575 metric tons (t) from 79,869 t in 2013. Diamond production was reported to have decreased significantly, by 67%, to 23 carats from 68 carats in 2013. Production of phosphate rock decreased by 11% to 1.1 Mt from 1.2 Mt in 2013. Production of hydraulic cement and clinker was reported to have decreased by 7% and 3%, respectively. Gold production decreased by 2% compared with 2013. Gold production reported by the Government was exports that predominantly included artisanal mine production transiting Togo from neighboring countries and, to a lesser extent, domestic artisanal mine production. Reported gold production may include gold from other than artisanal sources. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

## Commodity Review

### Metals

**Manganese.**—In 2014, Ferrex plc of the United Kingdom continued the development of the Nayega manganese deposit, which is located about 600 kilometers (km) north of the capital city of Lomé. The company owned an 85% interest in the project through indirect ownership of Société Générale des Mines SARL of Togo. During 2014, after the completion of a scoping study, the company announced its intention to develop the project in two phases. The first phase would include the development of an open pit mine and concentrate plant, for which a definitive feasibility study was completed, with the capacity to produce 250,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of concentrate containing 38% manganese. In the medium term, the second phase would include the construction of a manganese smelter with the capacity to process 140,000 t/yr of manganese concentrate to produce 60,000 t/yr of 74% high-carbon ferromanganese alloy. The smelter was expected to be

located near the Port Autonome de Lomé to be close to sources of limestone and dolomite and to reduce the cost of transporting coke and ferromanganese alloy (Ferrex plc, 2015, p. 2, 7).

In October, the company was granted an environmental permit for the open pit mine and concentrator plant. By yearend, the company was in the process of securing a mining permit. Production was expected to commence within 6 months of receiving the mining permit. The total resource at Nayega was 11 Mt of manganese ore at a grade of 13.1% manganese, of which the measured resource was 2 Mt at a grade of 17.1% manganese (Ferrex plc, 2014; 2015, p. 7).

### *Industrial Minerals*

**Cement.**—In 2014, HeidelbergCement AG of Germany commenced production at the Scantogo clinker plant and continued the construction of the Dapaong grinding plant. In March, the Scantogo plant began production, and had the capacity to produce 1.5 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of clinker. The plant was located about 80 km from Lome. Limestone used to supply the clinker plant was sourced from HeidelbergCement's own limestone deposits in Togo. The plant supplied clinker to the company's grinding plant at Lome and to other grinding plants in the neighboring countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, and Ghana. The company's 250,000-t/yr cement-grinding facility was located in the city of Dapaong about 600 km north of Lome. The plant was expected to be completed in 2017 (HeidelbergCement AG, 2012; 2015, p. 72).

**Phosphate Rock and Clay and Shale.**—Société Nouvelle des Phosphates du Togo (SNPT), which was a Government-owned company, was the country's sole producer of phosphate rock. In 2014, the company produced 1.1 Mt of phosphate rock compared with about 1.2 Mt in 2013. SNPT invested \$62 million to upgrade and replace excavation equipment and to replace multiple power substations and a 4.8-km ore conveyor. The company planned to increase production capacity to 3 Mt/yr. The company also planned to acquire carbonate phosphate processing equipment and to build a phosphoric acid plant. In late December, miners at SNPT held a strike to protest low wages (Times of Africa, 2013; Woussou, 2014; République Togolaise, 2015; Schneider Electric Industries SAS, undated).

In 2014, AgriMinco Corp. of Canada submitted six exploration permits for renewal for the Bassar phosphate rock project and the Southern Togo phosphate rock project. The Bassar project, which is located 380 km north of Lome, consisted of three exploration areas: Bassar Center, Bassar North, and Bassar South. Previous exploration work described concentrate containing 37% phosphorus pentoxide. The company planned to delineate a mineral resource within 18 months of the exploration permit renewal. AgriMinco had set an initial exploration target of 50 to 55 Mt of phosphate rock grading 28% to 30% phosphorus pentoxide at a depth of 300 meters. AgriMinco also held the exploration rights for the Dagbati-Watchidome attapulgitite-smectite deposit. The deposit is located in southeastern Togo in the Maritime region, adjacent to the SNPT phosphate rock mine, and contained separate occurrences of phosphate rock and clays. The company held exploration permits for three continuous exploration areas—

Kpeteme, Djakpata, and Kpedji—for attapulgitite, rare-earth elements, and uranium. In November, the permits expired and the company filed for renewal of the exploration permits (AgriMinco Corp., 2014, p. 4–5; 2015, p. 4, 6).

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TABLE 1  
TOGO: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1,2</sup>  
(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Cement:</b>						
Clinker <sup>3</sup>	thousand metric tons	1,060	1,201	897	866	836
Hydraulic <sup>4</sup>	do.	1,185	1,160	1,605 <sup>r</sup>	1,795 <sup>r</sup>	1,677
Diamond <sup>5</sup>	carats	96	71	456	68	23
Gravel <sup>6</sup>	thousand metric tons	303	442	342	443	440 <sup>e</sup>
Gold <sup>7</sup>	kilograms	10,452	16,469	18,551	21,086 <sup>r</sup>	20,583
<b>Iron ore:</b>						
Gross weight		NA	40,912	52,706	79,869 <sup>r,3</sup>	88,575 <sup>3</sup>
Fe content (30%)		NA	12,300	15,800	24,000 <sup>r</sup>	26,600
Limestone	thousand metric tons	1,656	1,923	1,919	1,608 <sup>r</sup>	1,808
<b>Phosphate rock:<sup>3</sup></b>						
Gross weight	do.	695	866	1,159	1,214	1,086
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content	do.	250	310 <sup>e</sup>	420 <sup>e</sup>	440 <sup>e</sup>	390 <sup>e</sup>

<sup>e</sup>Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through December 30, 2015.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the commodities listed, clay, marble, and sand and gravel were produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

<sup>3</sup>Reported by the Government of Togo.

<sup>4</sup>Reported by Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest [Central Bank of the States of West Africa].

<sup>5</sup>Reported by the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

<sup>6</sup>Reported by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

<sup>7</sup>Data reported by the Government of Togo as gold exports predominantly include artisanal gold mine production transiting Togo from neighboring countries and, to a lesser extent, domestic artisanal mine production. Data may include gold from other than artisanal sources.

TABLE 2  
TOGO: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014

(Metric tons)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Cement	Société de Ciments du Togo S.A. (CIMTOGO) (HeidelbergCement AG, 93.59%)	Grinding plant in Lome	700,000 cement.
Do.	Scantogo Mines SA (HeidelbergCement AG, 99.99%)	Tabligbo, 80 kilometers northeast of Lome	1,500,000 clinker.
Do.	West Africa Cement S.A. (WACEM)	do.	400,000 cement; 1,200,000 clinker.
Do.	Fortia Cement S.A. (Diamond Cement, HeidelbergCement AG, 49.63%)	do.	600,000 cement.
Gravel	Etoile du Golfe (private interests)	Lome, Maritime region	140,000.
Do.	Les Aigles (private interests)	do.	100,000.
Do.	Togo carriere (private interests in Lebanon)	do.	220,000.
Iron ore	MM Mining S.A. (private interests)	Bassar, Kara region	85,000.
Limestone	West Africa Cement S.A. (WACEM)	Bangeli, Kara region	2,400,000.
Marble	Pomar Togo (Groupe Dennis, 100%)	Processing plant in Lome.	NA.
Do.	do.	Quarry in Pagala, Center region	NA.
Phosphate rock	Société Nouvelle des Phosphates du Togo (Government, 100%)	Akoumape and Hahotue	2,000,000.

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.