Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, and Togo—2007

By Omayra Bermúdez-Lugo

The Mineral Industries of Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, and Togo

Central African Republic

Clay, diamond, gold, limestone, and sand and gravel were the only mineral commodities reported as being produced in Central African Republic. The country’s undeveloped mineral resources included copper, graphite, ilmenite, iron ore, kyanite, lignite, manganese, monazite, quartz, rutile, salt, tin, and uranium. Subsistence farming was the mainstay of the economy and accounted for about 50% of the gross domestic product (GDP). The mining sector represented about 7% of the GDP; rough diamond and timber were the country’s leading export products (African Development Fund, 2007, p. 3; World Trade Organization, 2007, p. vii).

Production

Production of gold and diamond, which was mostly artisanal, came from the regions of Berberati, Haute-Kotto, and Haute-Sangha. In 2007, diamond production increased by about 11.5% to 467,711 carats from a revised 419,528 carats in 2006 (Table 1); diamond exports, which were mainly destined for Europe and Israel, amounted to about 418,000 carats and were valued at $59.8 million. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Production and trade of diamond and gold were overseen by Bureau d’Evaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d’Or (BECDOR). BECDOR maintained the country’s diamond and gold production database and assessed the value of diamond parcels that came from the various diamond exporting companies (collectively known as bureaux d’achat) operating in the country.

Commodity Review

Metals

Gold.—Axmin Inc. of Canada continued to work on the development of the Passendor gold project, which is located about 60 kilometers (km) from the town of Bambari. The company planned to develop an open pit mine operation with a gravity carbon-in-leach processing plant. The mine was to produce about 6,900 kilograms per year (kg/yr) of gold (reported as 223,000 troy ounces) during the first 3 years of operation and then would produce an average of 6,200 kg/yr of gold (reported as 200,000 troy ounces) for the remaining life of the mine, which was estimated to be 5.9 years. Gold production was expected to begin in 2010 (Axmin Inc., 2008, p. 1-5).

London-based Pan African Resources plc explored for gold at the Bogoin gold concession, which was located in southwestern Central African Republic about 120 km north of the capital city of Bangui and at the Dekoa concession, which was located in the west-central part of the country about 330 km from Bangui (Pan African Resources plc, 2008).

Prospero Minerals Corp. of the United States relinquished the gold exploration and mining licenses that it had acquired from Lobaye Gold SARL in March 2006. The company cited that this was because these licenses had apparently been suspended by the Government in May 2006, 3 months before they were transferred to Prospero in August 2006 (U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 2007).

Iron Ore.—Axmin was to invest $600,000 in a drilling program for the Topa Hill iron ore prospect. Topa Hill, which was discovered by Axmin in 2006, is located within the company’s Bambari-Bakala concession and consists of two iron-rich northwest-trending ranges of hills reportedly containing ore that graded about 64% iron (Axmin Inc., 2008, p. 1).

Industrial Minerals

Diamond.—All diamond produced in the country was from alluvial deposits; no primary sources of diamond had been discovered by yearend 2007. At least three companies explored for diamond in 2007, including Energem Resources Inc. of Canada, Gem Diamonds Ltd. of the United Kingdom, and Pangea Diamondfields plc. of the British Isles. On November 13, 2007, Energem relinquished its diamond exploration rights for the Bangana, the Bria, the Kotto, and the Quadda concession areas (Energem Resources Inc., 2008, p. 15; Pangea Diamondfields plc, 2008, p. 10-11).

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

Petroleum.—Central African Republic did not produce mineral fuels and depended upon imports for its energy requirements. United Reef Ltd. of Canada, which had obtained the rights to a petroleum exploration permit in the country through a farm-in agreement with Denver-based RSM Production Corp. (RSM) in 2004, was unable to continue with its exploration activities in 2007. RSM had declared force majeure under the terms of an agreement with the Government in April 2003 because of civil unrest in the country in 2001 that eventually led to a coup in March 2003. After the coup, a new transitional Government was formed, and RSM was unable to resolve its force majeure status reportedly owing to the Government’s failure to acknowledge suspension of its contract under the claim of force majeure. In 2007, RSM announced that its application to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes requesting arbitration of the contract dispute had been formally registered and that a case number had...
been assigned. The company's exploration permit was for the
Doseo and the Salamat basins in the northern part of the country
(United Reef Ltd., 2008).

Uranium.—In July 2007, French-owned Areva Group
announced that it had acquired 92.93% of the shares of South
Africa-based UraMin Inc. With this acquisition, Areva took
hold of a 90% working interest in 10 separate areas of uranium
mineralization at Bakouma in south-central Central African
Republic. UraMin had begun an exploration drilling program
on the Patricia North deposit in August 2006 and had planned
to complete a feasibility study during the third quarter of 2008.
Areva planned to integrate UraMin as quickly as possible to
optimize synergies with its existing mining activities (Areva
Group, 2007).

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CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Mineral commodities produced in Côte d’Ivoire included
cement, clay, diamond, gold, gravel and crushed stone,
manganese, natural gas, niobium (columbium), crude petroleum
and petroleum products, sand, sulfuric acid, and tantalum.
Undeveloped mineral resources included bauxite, cobalt, copper,
iron ore, nickel, and silica sand. The Ivorian economy was
largely dependent on agriculture, and coffee and cocoa were the
principal export crops.

On March 4, 2007, a peace agreement known as the
Ouagadougou agreement was signed between the Government
of Côte d’Ivoire and the leader of the Forces Nouvelles rebel
group after 8 years of political instability that followed the
country’s first coup d’etat in December 1999 (United Nations
Security Council, 2007a; U.S. Department of State, 2009). The
Ouagadougou agreement led to the signing of an emergency
post-conflict economic reform program, which was partly
funded by the International Monetary Fund, on August 3, 2007,
along with the development of a plan to clear the country’s debts
to the African Development Bank and the World Bank (African

During the civil war, Ivorian rebel forces had taken control of
the northern parts of the country by establishing roadblocks that
disrupted travel and transport. In September 2007, commercial
exports by road were resumed, and Côte d’Ivoire sent its first
truck convoy carrying natural gas and jet fuel north to Burkina
Faso. Before the signing of the Ouagadougou agreement,
hydrocarbon products had been imported by rail from Abidjan,
Côte d’Ivoire, to Ouagadougou, in Burkina Faso (Creamer
Media’s Engineering News, 2007).

Côte d’Ivoire exported electricity produced from natural
gas and hydroelectric sources to Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana,
and Togo. It was estimated that the country would face power
shortages by 2009 owing to increasing domestic and foreign
demand for electricity. Increases in domestic demand for
electricity were reportedly driven by the increase in low-cost
Asian-manufactured household appliances, and foreign demand
was driven by power shortages in such countries as Ghana,
where drought had affected the sources for hydroelectric power
generation. Electricity supply in the rebel-controlled northern
part of the country had reportedly not been interrupted during
the civil war period (Australia’s Paydirt, 2007).

Production

Manganese production increased by 42% to 80,850 metric
tons (t) in 2007 from 56,829 t in 2006. Gold production
decreased by 6% to 1,243 kilograms (kg) from 1,324 kg; crude
petroleum production decreased by about 19% to 17,727 barrels
(bbl) from 21,955 bbl. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

At least two Indian-based companies were actively exploring
for mineral commodities in Côte d’Ivoire in 2007. These
included Tata Steel Ltd., which explored for iron ore, and
Taurian Resources Private Ltd., which explored for manganese.
Perseus Mining Ltd. of Australia and Randgold Resources Ltd.
of the United Kingdom explored for gold.

Commodity Review

Metals

Gold.—The decrease in production from the Ity Mine,
which was owned by France-based La Mancha Resources Inc.,
was reportedly the result of a lower gold recovery rate owing
to a higher sulfide content of the ore from the Zia pit. The
Government renewed La Mancha’s mining contract until 2013
in exchange for the transfer of a 5.1% interest in the Ity Mine
to the Government. As a result, La Mancha’s interest in the project
was reduced to 45.9% from 51%. The remaining interest in
the project was held by Société pour le Développement Minier
(SODEMI) (44.1%) and the Government (10%) (La Mancha

Equigold NL of Australia through its subsidiary Equigold
Côte d’Ivoire S.A. continued to work on the development of the
Bonikro gold project. As of June 30, 2007, mineral resources
at Bonikro were estimated to be about 28 million metric tons
(Mt) at an average grade of 1.92 grams per metric ton (g/t)
gold. By the end of the year, construction work had commenced
onsite and was focused on access road construction, plant site clearing, surveying, site earthworks, concrete works in the carbon-in-leach area, and building construction. Commissioning of the processing plant was scheduled for April 2008, and first commercial production was expected by May 2008. The estimated mine life of the project was 8 years at an estimated average production rate of about 3,700 kg/yr (reported as 120,000 troy ounces per year). Gold reserves at Bonikro were estimated to be 16 Mt at a grade of 1.8 g/t gold (EquiGold NL, 2008).

Randgold Resources continued to work on a 30,000-meter drilling program for the Tongon gold project, which was to form the basis for a final feasibility study. Infill drilling along a 1.5-km-long structure in the northern zone had confirmed continuity of the geology and mineralization. A decision on whether to develop a mine or not was to be made in 2008 (Randgold Resources Ltd., 2007).

By the end of 2007, Cluff Gold plc. of the United Kingdom reported that all pads and ponds at the Angovia Mine, which is located about 40 km northwest of Yamoussoukro, were completed. In addition, a dry plant had been commissioned and a processing plant was 80% completed. The Angovia gold mine operated between 1998 and 2003, reportedly producing about 5,600 kg of gold (reported as 180,000 troy ounces) during that period. In 2004, Cluff Gold concluded the purchase of exploration data covering the Mount Yaoure license, including drill assay results from drilling completed around the Angovia Mine. The data were purchased from the previous license holder, Compagnie Miniere d’Or SA, which was a subsidiary of Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucléaires S.A. The reopening of the Angovia Mine was scheduled for early 2008, and the mine was expected to produce about 1,240 kg/yr of gold (Cluff Gold plc., 2007, 2008).

Iron Ore.—Tata Steel signed a joint-venture agreement with Government-owned Société pour le Developpement Minier de la Côte d’Ivoire on December 11, 2007, for the development of the Mount Nimba iron ore deposit. The Mount Nimba deposit is spread over three countries—Guinea, Côte d’Ivoire, and Liberia—and was estimated to host about 1 billion metric tons of iron ore reserves. Tata Steel, which held a 75% interest in the project, planned to invest $1.5 billion to develop the mine and related infrastructure. The initial phase of the project would involve the completion of exploration and detailed feasibility assessments followed by the development of a mine and beneficiation facilities. The mine was expected to be completed by 2010. As much as 60% of the iron ore from the mine would be supplied to Tata Steel facilities located in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Creamer Media’s Mining Weekly, 2007; Mineweb, 2007).

Manganese.—Taurian Resources explored for manganese in the Zankan region in northeastern Côte d’Ivoire. The company held two exploration licenses—one for the Bondokou area, which consisted of numerous hills containing manganese mineralization, and one for the Toumodi area, which consisted of two hills containing manganese mineralization. Four target areas (the Borumba, the Kofu, the Nanyango, and the Siminimi deposits) were identified within the Bondokou area, and two target areas (the Blafo and Ghetto targets) were identified within the Toumodi area. The company was in the early stages of exploration and was in the process of conducting geophysical analyses and drilling, blasting, and pitting at some of the prospective areas during the year (Taurian Resources Private Ltd., 2009a, b).

The Government, through Société pour le Developpement Minier de la Côte d’Ivoire, reported first manganese production from a pilot plant to be 56,830 t in 2006 and 80,850 t in 2007. It was not clear whether this production was from Taurian Resources operations in Bondokou and Toumodi or from other sources within the country (Mr. Jean Likane-Yagui, General Manager, Société pour le Developpement Minier de la Côte d’Ivoire, written commun., August 18, 2008).

Industrial Minerals

Diamond.—Kimberlites were known to occur at Kanangone, Seguela, and Tortiya; diamond was produced only from alluvial deposits at Seguela and Tortiya. Despite some progress on the political front, on October 29, 2007, the United Nations Security Council renewed until October 31, 2008, the ban that it had imposed on rough diamond originating in Côte d’Ivoire, stating that the situation in the country continued to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region (United Nations Security Council, 2007b).

Mineral Fuels

Construction of a second petroleum refinery with a capacity of 60,000 bbl/d was underway in 2007. The construction of the refinery was to be funded by a consortium of United States-based Energy Allied International and WCW International and Government-owned Société Nationale d’Operations Petrolieres de la Côte d’Ivoire (PETROCI). The refinery was to be completed by 2011. Energy Allied and WCW International each held a 30% interest in the project, and PETROCI held the remaining 40% interest. The consortium planned to build West Africa’s first strategic storage facility for petroleum products and crude petroleum adjacent to the refinery in conjunction with other multinational companies. The refinery and storage facilities would be built on a peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ebrie lagoon, west of Abidjan’s Vridi port canal (Alexander’s Gas & Oil Connections, 2007; Oil & Gas Journal, 2007).

References Cited


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, AND TOGO—2007 8.3
Togo

Mineral commodities produced in Togo included cement, clinker, diamond, gold, limestone, and phosphate rock. Undeveloped mineral resources included bauxite, gypsum, iron ore, manganese, marble, rutile, and zinc. According to International Monetary Fund reports, Togo had been experiencing an economic, political, and social crisis since the early 1990s, which had severely hampered the country's effort to achieve development (International Monetary Fund, 2008, p. 1-4).

Subsistence farming and commerce were the main economic activities in the country; most of the industrial activity was limited to phosphate rock production. Phosphate rock production, however, decreased by about 55% in 2007 owing in part to the depletion of easily accessible phosphate rock deposits and a lack of funds for new investment. In September 2007, the Government obtained a loan from the Islamic Development Bank to inject capital into the sector and production was expected to increase to 1.4 Mt in 2008 (U.S. Department of State, 2009).

Production

Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

At least one company, Lithic Metals and Energy Ltd. explored for chromite, nickel, and uranium in Togo in 2007. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

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### TABLE 1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, AND TOGO: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES\(^1,2\)

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country and commodity</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>78,886 (^4)</td>
<td>79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond(^5)</td>
<td>332,700 (^4)</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>383,300 (^4)</td>
<td>419,528 (^4)</td>
<td>467,711 (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>7 (^4)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15 (^4)</td>
<td>10 (^4)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>85,000 (^4)</td>
<td>85,000 (^4)</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand and gravel</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>172,436 (^4)</td>
<td>173,000 (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CÔTE D’IVOIRE(^6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold(^7)</td>
<td>1,313 (^4)</td>
<td>1,219 (^4)</td>
<td>1,335 (^4)</td>
<td>1,324 (^4)</td>
<td>1,243 (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel and crushed stone</td>
<td>600,412 (^4)</td>
<td>659,097 (^4)</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese ore</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>56,829 (^4)</td>
<td>80,850 (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>million cubic meters</td>
<td>1,457 (^4)</td>
<td>2,000 (^4)</td>
<td>2,200 (^4)</td>
<td>2,200 (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niobium (columbium) and tantalum:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbite</td>
<td>kilograms</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tantalite</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude</td>
<td>thousand 42-gallon barrels</td>
<td>7,506 (^4)</td>
<td>8,125 (^4)</td>
<td>14,574 (^4)</td>
<td>21,955 (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinery products</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>233,737 (^4)</td>
<td>173,056 (^4)</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td>173,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric acid</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOGO(^8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinker</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic(^9)</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>87,200</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>28,176 (^4)</td>
<td>17,362 (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate rock, beneficiated product:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross weight</td>
<td>thousand metric tons</td>
<td>1,471 (^4)</td>
<td>1,115 (^4)</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>1,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2O5 content</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>418 (^4)</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>590 (^4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available. -- Zero.
\(^2\)Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.
\(^3\)Table includes data available through March 31, 2009.
\(^4\)In addition to the commodities listed, Central African Republic produced quartz crystals, but information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.
\(^5\)Reported figure.
\(^6\)Estimated imports are approximately 70% to 80% gem quality.
\(^7\)In addition to the commodities listed, Côte d’Ivoire produced clay and crushed granite, but information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.
\(^8\)Togo also presumably produced gold, but output is not reported, and available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.
\(^9\)Does not include production from artisanal mining.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, AND TOGO—2007 8.5
## TABLE 2
CÔTE D'IVOIRE AND TOGO: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES IN 2007

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

<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><strong>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>Société des Ciments d'Abidjan</td>
<td>Abidjan plant</td>
<td>750,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Société Ivorienne de Ciment et Matériaux (Holcim Ltd.)</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Société des Ciments du Sud-Ouest</td>
<td>San Pedro</td>
<td>100,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>kilogramations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Société des Mines d'Ity (La Mancha Resources Inc., 45.9%; Société pour le Développement Minier, 44.1%; Government 10%)</td>
<td>Ity Mine</td>
<td>1,900.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Pilot plant</td>
<td>NA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum, crude</td>
<td>thousand 42-gallon barrels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Canadian Natural Resources Ltd., 57.61%; Svenska Petroleum, 27.39%; Société Nationale d'Operations Pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire (Petroci), 15%</td>
<td>Baobab oilfield</td>
<td>17,520.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Canadian Natural Resources Ltd., 58.67%; Tullow Oil plc, 21.33%; Société Nationale d'Operations Pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire, 20%</td>
<td>East Espoir oilfield</td>
<td>6,700.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Devon Energy Corp.; Société Nationale d'Operations Pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire (Petroci), Pluspetrol Group; International Finance Corp.</td>
<td>Lion and Panther oilfields</td>
<td>2,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum products</td>
<td>Société Ivorienne de Raffinage</td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>25,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOGO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>Ciments du Togo</td>
<td>Lome plant</td>
<td>800,000 cement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>West African Cement Company</td>
<td>Tabligbo</td>
<td>1,000,000 cement; 1,200,000 clinker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Ciments de l'Afrique de l'Ouest</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>2,400,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate rock</td>
<td>International Fertilizer Group Togo</td>
<td>Akouampe and Hahotue</td>
<td>2,000,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do., do. Ditto. NA. Not available.

1Based on information available as of yearend 2005.