



2017–2018 Minerals Yearbook

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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In 2017 and 2018, the Central African Republic remained in a state of civil unrest. As such, the production of mineral commodities—notably diamond and gold—represented a largely unmeasurable part of the economy. The legislative framework for the mineral sector in the Central African Republic is provided by the Mining Code of 2009, law No. 09–005A. 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 the Central African Republic 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>.

TABLE 1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Carats)					
Commodity ²	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Diamond, gem and industrial	31,933 ³	NA	10,654 ^r	47,637	13,572

^rRevised. NA Not available.

¹Table includes data available through August 5, 2019. All data are reported unless otherwise noted.

²In addition to the commodity listed, clay, gold, quartz crystal, and sand and gravel may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Carats stored; illegal trade of diamond not measured.

TABLE 2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Diamond	Artisanal mining operations	Various sites across the country, notably within the Prefectures of Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Lobaye, Mambere-Kadei, and Sangha-Mbaere	NA
Gold	do	Various sites across the country, notably within the Prefectures of Basse-Kotto, Mambere-Kadei, Nana-Mambere, and Ouaka	NA

do. Ditto. NA Not available.