



2020–2021 Minerals Yearbook

ANGOLA [ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF ANGOLA

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Note: In this chapter, information for 2020 is followed by information for 2021.

The economy of Angola was largely dependent on world demand for the country's principal exported mineral commodities, notably crude petroleum and diamond. In 2020, Angola was the fourth-ranked producer of diamond, by weight, in Africa and the world's seventh-ranked producer, accounting for 7% of the world's total rough diamond production. Angola also was the third-ranked producer of crude petroleum in Africa and produced 1.5% of the global total. Other mineral commodities produced in the country were cement, gypsum, lime, refined petroleum, salt, and crushed stone. In August 2020, Angola announced its commitment to join the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. As of 2020, Angola was a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Kimberley Process statistics working group (table 1; BP p.l.c., 2021, p. 18; Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, 2021, 2024; Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, 2021; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2023).

Angola's real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 5.5% in 2020. Crude petroleum and refined petroleum products accounted for an estimated 30% of the GDP; diamond and other minerals accounted for 2%. Crude petroleum and refinery products accounted for more than 90% of total exports; diamond accounted for 5%. The main destination countries for Angola's crude petroleum exports were China and India. The main destination countries for diamond exports were Belgium and the United Arab Emirates (Banco Nacional de Angola, 2021a; 2021b, p. 10; 2022, p. 15).

The Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas is the ministerial department responsible for the formulation, implementation, execution, control, and monitoring of the geologic, mineral, petroleum, natural gas, and biofuel activities in the country. The legislative framework of the mineral sector in Angola is provided by law No. 31/2011 (Mining Code). In May 2020, Presidential Decree No. 143/2020 established the new governance model for the mining sector. The aim of the decree was to maintain the stability of the mining sector by reducing the Government's direct participation in mining activities and optimizing the role of private economic agents in the development of mining projects, among other objectives. In June 2020, the Government also established the National Agency for Mineral Resources (ANRM), which was the agency responsible for monitoring, promoting, and regulating Angola's mineral industry, except for the hydrocarbon sector. With the emergence of the ANRM, Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola, E.P. (ENDIAMA) ceased to be the national concessionaire and was designated as an operating company of the state. State-owned Empresa Nacional de Comercialização de Diamantes de Angola (SODIAM E.P.) was in charge of controlling and supervising the purchase,

sale, export, and import of diamond in Angola. The Agência Nacional de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis [National Agency for Petroleum, Gas and Biofuels], which was created in 2019, was the Government agency in charge of regulating and supervising the operations of the petroleum, natural gas, and biofuels sector, and for promoting development of the sector. The restructuring of Angola's mining sector formed part of the National Development Plan (NDP 2018–2022), which was aimed at promoting the socioeconomic and territorial development of the country (Governo de Angola, 2018, p. 10; 2020a; Empresa Nacional de Comercialização de Diamantes de Angola, 2019; Ministério dos Recursos Minerais, Petróleo e Gás, 2020, p. 3097–3099; 2022; Agência Nacional de Petróleo, Gás e Biocombustíveis, 2021).

Production

In 2020, significant increases in mineral production in Angola compared with production in 2019 included that of granite, which increased by 32%; salt, by 24%, and cement, by 10%. Notable decreases in production included that of refined petroleum, by 20%; silica sand, by 16%; and diamond (gem and industrial), by about 16%.

Commodity Review

Industrial Minerals

Diamond.—In 2020, diamond production in Angola decreased by 15% to about 7.7 million carats owing to the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. The Catoca diamond mine (Catoca), which is a kimberlite mine located in Lunda Sul Province, accounted for more than 80% of diamond production in Angola. Catoca was owned by Sociedade Mineira de Catoca Lda and had a production capacity of about 8 million carats per year of diamond. In 2020, Catoca produced 6.49 million carats of diamond. According to ENDIAMA, as of 2020, Angola had 30 active prospecting diamond projects and 13 diamond sites (not specified) in production. The Government expected to produce 9.3 million carats in 2021 (table 1; Agência Angola Press, 2020, 2021; Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P., 2021, p. 3; Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, 2021; Sociedade Mineira de Catoca Lda., 2021).

In 2020, the Government announced plans to develop the Saurimo Diamond Development Pole and the Angolan Diamond Exchange (ADE). The diamond hub supported by SODIAM E.P. would be located in Saurimo, the capital of Lunda Sul Province where the largest diamond mine in Angola (Catoca) is located. The hub was expected to consist of a commercial and industrial area to house diamond-cutting factories and training centers, and other segments in the diamond sector that focus

on the diamond value chain. In 2020, Angola cut only 2% of its rough diamond production but aimed to increase the share of cut diamond to 20%. The decision to develop this project was based on the NDP 2018–2022 initiative, which called for an increase in the production of precious stones and metals. The ADE, which was expected to be operational by the end of 2021, would include a gemological institute and a technological research center and was to be embedded in a free trade zone. By yearend 2020, the Government had received proposals from the following five companies to join the Angola diamond exchange: Bonas-Couzyn NV of Belgium, First Element DTC (Pty) Ltd. of South Africa, I-Hennig & Co. Ltd. of the United Kingdom, and Koin International DMCC and Trans Atlantic Gem Sales DMCC, both of the United Arab Emirates (Governo de Angola, 2020b; Novo Jornal, 2020; Ver Angola, 2020; Ministério dos Recursos Minerais, Petróleo e Gás, 2021a, p. 1–3).

Mineral Fuels

Petroleum.—As of 2019 (the latest year for which data were available), Angola had 7.8 billion barrels of proven crude petroleum reserves. In 2020, crude petroleum production in Angola was 483 million barrels (Mbbbl), which was a 7% decrease from that in 2019 (table 1; Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, 2021).

In January 2020, Gemcorp Capital LLP (Gemcorp) of the United Kingdom and Sonaref SA (a subsidiary of the state-owned petroleum company Sonangol E.P.) signed a partnership agreement for the construction of the Cabinda refinery. The refinery would be located in Cabinda Province, and construction was expected to be carried out in three phases. During the first phase, the refinery would reach a capacity of 30,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) of crude petroleum. During the second phase, the capacity would increase to 60,000 bbl/d, and during the third phase, the refinery would start producing diesel. Preliminary work, including clearing and preparation of 38 hectares of land, was completed in May 2020. Construction of the refinery was expected to be completed by 2023, and the refinery would supply national and regional markets. About 80% of domestic demand for refined petroleum products in Angola was met by imports. The development of the Cabinda refinery was expected to help reduce the demand for such imports (Jornal de Angola, 2020; Reed, 2020; International Trade Administration, 2021).

MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021

In 2021, Angola's real GDP increased by 0.70% owing to a recovery of the nonpetroleum sector, the removal of restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the effects of ongoing macroeconomic reforms. On the other hand, the petroleum sector contracted by 11.60% for the sixth consecutive year. The trend of reductions in petroleum activities was caused by the lack of both investment and petroleum exploration, which was aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic (Banco Nacional de Angola, 2022, p. 15, 16; World Bank, The, 2022).

Diamond production in Angola in 2021 increased by 13% to 8.7 million carats. In August 2021, the Government inaugurated the Saurimo Diamond Development Pole. Three diamond-cutting

factories were launched during the inauguration: Kapu Gems LLP of India, which had a capacity to cut 5,000 carats per month; KGK Group of Hong Kong, which had a capacity to cut 12,000 carats per month; and Stardiam Lda., which had a capacity to cut more than 508 carats per month. The Saurimo Diamond Development Pole, which was approved by Presidential Order No. 36/19 of March 2019, had an initial investment of about \$77 million, and covered an area of more than 300,000 square meters. To increase the profits of the diamond sector, the Saurimo Diamond Development Pole sought to promote the cutting of rough diamonds that are extracted in the country and sold to internal and external markets (Ministério dos Recursos Minerais, Petróleo e Gás, 2019, 2021d; Embassy of India, 2021, p. 3; Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, 2022).

In October 2020, ENDIAMA and Rio Tinto plc of the United Kingdom and Australia signed a mining-investment contract regarding the Chiri kimberlite site in Lunda Norte Province. The agreement covered an area of 108 square kilometers and gave a 75% interest to Rio Tinto and, to ENDIAMA, a 25% interest plus the possibility to increase its holding to 49%. Rio Tinto was expected to start an evaluation program to assess the site's potential and develop the mine by 2024 (Ministério dos Recursos Minerais, Petróleo e Gás, 2021c; Rapaport USA Inc., 2021).

The Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas reported that, as of 2021, Angola had 28 gold projects licensed; 20 of these projects were in the prospecting phase and 8 had production titles with two companies that had started small-scale production and commercialization (African Business, 2021; Ministério dos Recursos Minerais, Petróleo e Gás, 2021b).

Crude petroleum production in Angola in 2021 decreased by 12% to 425 Mbbbl owing to the lack of investment in exploration, which was worsened by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Construction of the Cabinda refinery continued throughout 2021 and was expected to be completed in 2022. The project, which was managed by Gemcorp, covered 313 hectares in the Malembo Plain in Cabinda Province. The future refinery would have an estimated refining capacity of about 60,000 bbl/d. In 2021, the refined petroleum capacity of Angola was 65,000 bbl/d. The new refinery would double the country's production capacity to 125,000 bbl/d (tables 1, 2; Jornal de Angola, 2021; Banco Nacional de Angola, 2022, p. 16; FurtherAfrica, 2022).

Outlook

The Government's interest in increasing exploration and production of minerals and diamond in Angola is part of its attempt to diversify the country's economy beyond hydrocarbons. In 2022, Angola's real GDP was projected to increase by about 2.9%, driven by the increase in crude petroleum prices. The African Development Bank reported that this increase would be dependent on the level of volatility in crude petroleum prices as well as political stability at both the national and international levels (African Development Bank Group, 2022, p. 162).

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TABLE 1
ANGOLA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic thousand metric tons	2,570	2,680 ^r	2,470 ^r	2,720 ^e	3,100 ^e
Diamond, gem and industrial ³ thousand carats	9,439	8,409	9,150	7,734	8,723
Lime ^e	840,000	830,000	820,000	800,000	800,000
Salt	45,000 ^e	40,000 ^e	129,600 ^r	160,900	182,600
Sand and gravel, industrial, silica	19,000 ^r	57,000 ^r	25,000 ^r	21,000 ^e	22,000 ^e
Stone, sand, and gravel, construction:					
Stone, crushed:					
Granite	107,211	112,000 ^e	117,000 ^e	154,670	214,000 ^e
Marble ^e	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,500
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	609,915	554,435	517,205	483,260	424,860
Refinery do.	20,075	20,075	20,075	16,060	14,600

^eEstimated. ^rRevised. do. Ditto.

¹Table includes data available through September 12, 2022. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

²In addition to the commodities listed, gold, gypsum, limestone, quartz, and other unspecified construction materials may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³An estimated 90% of total diamond is gem quality and 10% is industrial quality.

TABLE 2
ANGOLA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^c
Cement		Companhia de Cimento do Lobito S.A. (Secil Angola Investimentos e Participações S.A., 51%, and Government, 49%)	Lobito plant, Benguela Province	350,000.
Do.		Nova Cimangola S.A. (private investors, 72% and Government, 28%)	Cacuaco plant, Luanda Province	2,460,000.
Do.		do.	do.	1,500,000 clinker.
Do.		Cimenfort Industrial Lda.	Catumbela plant, central Benguela Province	1,400,000.
Do.		China International Fund Luanda Cement Ltd.	Cement plant, Bom Jesus Municipality of Bengo	4,000,000; 3,600,000 clinker.
Do.		Fábrica de Cimento do Kwanza Sul S.A.	Sumbe plant, Kwanza-Sul Province	1,400,000; 1,300,000 clinker.
Diamond	thousand carats	Sociedade Mineira do Chitotolo, Lda [Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 45%; ITM Mining Ltd., 40%; LUMANHE Mineira Lda., 15%]	Chitotolo alluvial mine. Nzagi, Lunda Norte Province	28.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Mineira do Lunhinga [Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 92.5%, and Hipergesta S.A., 7.5%]	Lunhinga Project (kimberlite), Lucapa, Lunda Norte Province	100.
Do.	do.	Sociedade de Desenvolvimento Mineiro de Angola S.A.R.L. (SDM) [Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 100%]	Luzamba alluvial mine, Cuango Valley, Lunda Norte Province	70.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Mineira de Catoca Lda. [ALROSA S.A., 41%; Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 41%; LL International Holding B.V. 18%]	Catoca diamond mine, 36 kilometers south of Saurimo, Lunda Sul Province	8,000.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Mineira do Cuango Lda. [Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 41%; ITM Mining Ltd., 38%; LUMANHE Lda., 21%]	Cuango alluvial mine, Cuango Valley, Lunda Norte Province	31.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Mineira do Calonda Ltd. [Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 50%, and LUMANHE Lda., 50%]	Calonda alluvial mine, Lucapa, Lunda Norte Province	60.
Do.	do.	Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 51%; Sociedade Mineira Do Lulo (SML) Lucapa Diamond Co. Ltd., 39%; Rosas e Petalas S.A., 10%	Lulo Diamond Project (alluvials), Lunda Norte Province	10.
Do.	do.	Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola E.P. (ENDIAMA), 39%; Somiluana – Sociedade Mineira S.A. Trans Hex Group Ltd., 33%; domestic private investors, 28%	Somiluana Mine, Lunda Norte Province	95.
Do.		Artisanal miners	Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico, Bie, and Malanje Provinces	NA.
Gypsum	thousand metric tons	Super Gesso Indústria e Comércio, Lda	Gypsum plant, Sumbe, Cuanza Sul Province	300.
Petroleum, crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels per day	TotalEnergies SE, 50%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, EP (Sonangol E.P.), 20%; Odebretch S.A., 15%; Total E&P Chissong Ltd., 15%	Block 16, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 100%	Block 23, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	BP p.l.c., 50%, and Sonangol-Sinopec International Ltd. (SSI), 50%	Block 18, offshore	240.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 45%; BP p.l.c., 26.67%; Sonangol-Sinopec International Ltd. (SSI), 15%; Equinor ASA, 13.33%	Block 31, offshore	150.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
ANGOLA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^c
Petroleum, crude— Continued	thousand 42-gallon barrels per day	Chevron Corp., 31%; Eni S.p.A., 20%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 20%; TotalEnergies SE, 20%; Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A., 9%	Block 14, offshore	100.
Do.	do.	China Petroleum and Chemical Corp., 40%; Petróleo Brasileiro S.A., 30%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 20%; Falcon Oil Holding Angola S.A., 5%; Gema Group Angola, 5%	Block 18/06, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Eni S.p.A., 36.84%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.) 36.84%; SSI Fifteen Limited Ltd. (SSI), 26.32%	Block 15/06, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Eni S.p.A., 50%; TotalEnergies SE, 25%; Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A., 10%; Ina-Industrija Nafta, d.d., 7.5%	Block 1, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Exxon Mobil Corp., 40%; BP p.l.c., 26.67%; Eni S.p.A., 20%; Equinor ASA, 13.33%	Block 15, offshore	700.
Do.	do.	Pluspetrol Resources Corp., 55%; Force Petroleum Group Ltd., 20%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol EP), 20%; Cuba Petróleo, S.A., 5%	Cabinda South Block, onshore, Cabinda Province	NA.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 100%	Area A (Kwanza), onshore, Bengo Province	NA.
Do.	do.	do.	Block 3, Canuku Field, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	do.	Block 4, Kiabo Field, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 83.6%, and Chevron Corp., 16.4%	Area B (Soyo), onshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 41%; Chevron Corp., 39.2%; TotalEnergies SE, 10%; Eni S.p.A., 9.8%	Block 0, offshore Cabinda	340.
Do.	do.	Somol S.A., 30%; Falcon Oil Holding S.A., 20%; ACREP Exploracao Petrolifera S.A., 12.5%; Kotoil, S.A., 12.5%; Poliedro Oil Co. S.A., 12.5%; Prodoil S.A.R.L., 12.5%	Block 2/05, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	China Sonangol, 25%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 25%; Ajoco Exploration Company Ltd., 20%; Eni S.p.A., 12%; Somoil S.A., 10%; INA d.d., 4%; Naftna Industrija Srbije A.D., 4%	Block 3/05A, Palanca, Pacassa, Buffalo, Impala, Cobo, Pambi and Oombo, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Eni S.p.A., 48%; SOCO International Plc., 22%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 20%; ACREP Exploracao Petrolifera S.A., 10%	Cabinda North block, onshore	NA.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 50%; ACREP Exploracao Petrolifera S.A., 18.75%; Somoil S.A., 18.75%; Prodoil S.A.R.L., 12.5%	Block 4/05, offshore	60.
Do.	do.	Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 30%; TotalEnergies SE, 30%; Sonangol Sinopec International Ltd. (SSI), 20%; Exxon Mobil Corp., 15%; Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A., 5%	Block 32, offshore	115,000.
Do.	do.	TotalEnergies SE, 30%; Sonangol-Sinopec International, 27.5%; Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 20%; ACREP Exploracao Petrolifera S.A., 5%; Falcon Oil Holding Angola, S.A., 5%; Partex (Angola) Corp., 2.5%	Block 17/06, offshore	NA.
Do.	do.	TotalEnergies SE, 40%; Equinor ASA, 23.33%; Exxon Mobil Corp., 20%; BP p.l.c., 16.67%	Block 17, offshore	700.
Petroleum refinery products	do.	Luanda refinery, Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), 100%	Luanda refinery, Luanda	65,000.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
 ANGOLA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^c
Stone, granite	cubic meters	Angostone, Lda., 100%	Quarries in Cunene, Huila and Namibe Provinces	12,000.
Do.		Emanha Granitos Lda., 100%	Quarries in Benguela, Huila and Namibe Provinces	100,000.
Do.		Rodang Lda., 100%	do.	6,300.
Do.		Metarochas Rochas e Semi-Preciosas de Angola, Lda., 100%	do.	2,200.

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