



2022 Minerals Yearbook

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) [ADVANCE RELEASE]

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World rankings for mineral production, shares of world production, and reserves presented in this chapter are derived from the referenced sources. Production data in this chapter may differ from data in other sources because of differences in the date of reporting.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

By Edgardo J. Pujols

The economy of Congo (Brazzaville) depended heavily on the production of crude petroleum, which in 2022 was estimated to account for about 29% of the nominal gross domestic product (GDP), 71% of the country's total revenue, and 83% of total exports. The nominal GDP was about \$14 billion in 2022 and the real GDP increased by 1.7%, despite a 3.8% decrease in the petroleum sector's contribution compared with that in 2021. Mineral commodities produced in the country in 2022 included cement, copper, diamond, iron ore, natural gas, crude petroleum, petroleum refinery products, and zinc. Although clay, gold, lead, lime, limestone, quartz, sand and gravel, and stone may have been produced, available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output. Undeveloped mineral resources in Congo (Brazzaville) included magnesium, phosphate rock, and potash. Congo (Brazzaville) has been a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries since 2018, joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in 2007, and became a participant of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in 2003 (table 1; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2023; International Monetary Fund, 2023, p. 11, 26–29; Kimberley Process, 2023; Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, 2022, p. 88).

Government Policies and Programs

The mining sector of Congo (Brazzaville) is under the jurisdiction of the Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie (MMG), which is responsible for implementing and monitoring Government policy and for developing legislative and regulatory provisions applicable to the mining sector. The MMG is assisted by La Direction Générale des Mines (DGM), created by Decree No. 205–313. The DGM's role is to propose, implement, and monitor legislative and regulatory texts, and develop research and operation texts for permits pertaining to the mining sector. The Mining Code (law No. 4–2005) regulates the exploration, research, and production of solid minerals. Decree No. 2007–274 sets the conditions for prospecting, exploration, and mining of minerals and the administrative supervision thereof. Decree No. 2007–293 establishes the technical rules for the mining of minerals. The Ministère des Hydrocarbures oversees activity in the hydrocarbon sector, which is regulated by the Hydrocarbons Code (law No. 28–2016). Four decrees (Decree Nos. 2019–342 to 2019–345) set the terms and conditions of the law related to procedures for awarding petroleum and gas extraction licenses, subcontracting, noncompliance, and employment. La Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC) is the national petroleum company. The Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement reviews environmental assessments of mining projects (Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment, 2019, p. 7; Central Africa Tax Guide, 2020; Centurion, 2020; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2022, p. 42–44, 94–95).

Production

In 2022, Congo (Brazzaville)'s zinc output increased by 29% to 11,938 metric tons (t). Production of cement increased by 20% to 894,000 t compared with 748,000 t in 2021. The increase in cement production was due primarily to a rise in demand, the elimination of a 20% withholding tax on payments made abroad, and a 50% reduction in the cost of tolls for the transport of cement and clinker exports. Copper output decreased by nearly 30% to 9,040 t in 2022 compared with 12,860 t in 2021. Diamond production decreased by 14% to 3,534 carats. In 2022, crude petroleum production decreased by 2% to 95.6 million barrels (Mbbbl) compared with 97.5 Mbbbl in 2021. Crude petroleum production has decreased by 22% since 2019 owing to maturing oilfields (Journal de Brazza, 2022b; World Bank, The, 2023). Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

In 2022, two companies mined metals in Congo (Brazzaville). These companies commenced production within the past decade at mines in the southern part of the country. Société de Recherche et d'Exploitation Minière (SOREMI), which was a joint venture among China National Gold Group Corp. (89.6%), the Government (10%), and other investors (0.4%), started production of copper in 2017 and of zinc in early 2021 at the Boko-Songho and Yanga-Koubenza projects in Bouenza Department. Société Lulu de Mine (LULU), which was owned by Shenglong International Investment Ltd. of China (90%) and the Government (10%), started trial production of lead and zinc at the Mpassa project in 2014 and at the Mindouli project in 2017. LULU also produced copper at its Mpassa and Mindouli projects in 2022. Both projects are in Pool Department. In 2022, at least three other companies explored for phosphate rock, potash, and iron ore (see “Commodity Review” section). Although prospecting and exploration for other metallic minerals had been pursued in the past, these mineral resources remained undeveloped mainly because of their remote locations far from major urban centers, landlocked geography, lack of infrastructure, and limited access to electricity. Artisanal miners were responsible for the production of diamond and gold. Cement production in the country was carried out by Dangote Cement plc (Dangote) of Nigeria, FORSPAK International Congo S.A.R.L. (FORSPAK) of China, and Société Nouvelle des Ciments du Congo (SONOCC) of China. State-owned SNPC managed the Government's interest in petroleum and natural gas production and processing. International petroleum companies, such as Chevron Corp. of the United States, Eni S.p.A. of Italy, Perenco Group of France and the United Kingdom, and TotalEnergies SE of France, operated the majority of oilfields (Agence d'Information d'Afrique Centrale, 2014; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2022, p. 89–92; Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2022, p. 22). Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

Commodity Review

Metals

Copper and Zinc.—In 2022, SOREMI operated two polymetallic facilities involving copper and zinc: the Boko-Songho and the Yanga-Koubenza Mines, along with a solvent extraction-electrowinning (SX–EW) plant in Bouenza Department. Production of copper cathodes at the SOREMI SX–EW plant began in 2017, followed by production of zinc ingots (grading 99.9% zinc) in 2021; production of lead was expected to start in 2023. SOREMI was a subsidiary of Gerald Group of the United States (formerly Gerald Metals, Inc.) from 2008 to 2014. In 2015, Gerald Group partnered with China National Gold Group Corp., which fully financed and completed the SOREMI SX–EW plant in 2017. In 2020, China National Gold Group Corp. acquired most of Gerald Group’s interests through Sorem Investment Ltd. of China. In 2022, LULU also produced copper at its Mpassa and Mindouli Mines, but no additional information was available at yearend (Mobbs, 2012; Africa Intelligence, 2019; Strong, 2019, p. 15; Asian Metal, 2021; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2022, p. 92).

Iron Ore.—In 2022, the Government continued to face legal challenges over its decision in 2020 to withdraw mining and exploration permits for iron ore deposits from three companies: Avima Iron Ore Ltd. (formerly known as Core Mining Ltd.) of the United Kingdom, which held a mining permit for the Avima iron ore project; Equatorial Resources Ltd. of Australia, which held an exploration permit for the Badondo iron ore project; and Sundance Resources Ltd. of Australia, which held a mining permit for the Nabeba iron ore project. The Government, citing a lack of development in the projects and failure to pay royalties, awarded the three iron ore exploration and mining permits to Sangha Mining Development Sasu of China (Ignacio, 2020; Thomson Reuters, 2021; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2022, p. 92; Sundance Resources Ltd., 2023).

In 2022, Zanaga Iron Ore Co. Ltd. of the United Kingdom acquired full ownership of the Zanaga iron ore project by securing 50% ownership of Glencore Projects Pty Ltd. of Australia (a subsidiary of Glencore plc of Switzerland). Zanaga Iron Ore Co. also commenced a two-stage optimization process that involved a feasibility study update and a processing technology application study. The Zanaga iron ore project is in Lekoumou Department in southwestern Congo (Brazzaville), near the border with Gabon. The project is located about 300 kilometers (km) northeast of the port city of Pointe Noire and 250 km northwest of the capital, Brazzaville (Zanaga Iron Ore Co. Ltd., 2023).

Sapro Mayoko S.A. of Congo (Brazzaville) began to mine iron ore in 2019 in the northern Mayoko District, Niari Department, and to rehabilitate the Pointe Noire deepwater port and railway infrastructure in 2021. As of 2020, information on iron ore production or exports was not available; thus, it was unclear whether mining operations continued after 2020. In 2021, Sapro and Thelo DB of South Africa signed a \$1.1 billion agreement to build a new 412-km railway from Mayoko to the Pointe Noire Port. The railway was expected to take 5 years to complete and would facilitate the transport of 12 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of iron ore. The agreement also included funding for the rehabilitation of a 182-km rail section between

Mayoko and the Pointe Noire Port. Sapro and Thelo DB was a joint venture between Thelo Ventures (Pty) Ltd. of South Africa and Deutsche Bahn (DB) Engineering & Consulting GmbH of Germany (Elion and Bouka, 2019; Burroughs, 2021; Mining Africa, 2021; Mulyungi, 2021).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—Three companies, Dangote, FORSPAK, and SONOCC, operated cement plants in 2022; they had a combined production capacity of more than 2 Mt/yr of cement. In early 2022, the largest plant (1.5-Mt/yr capacity) in Congo (Brazzaville), owned by Dangote, paused production for 2 months for maintenance. The SONOCC cement plant was also inactive in early January 2022, but it resumed cement production at the end of January to mitigate local cement shortages and reduce prices. Despite some temporary plant stoppages in 2022, cement production increased by about 20%. The Diamond Cement Group of Ghana ceased operations at Mindouli in Pool Department after it went bankrupt in December 2019. Ciments d’Afrique cement plant at Hinda, near Pointe Noire, also ceased operations in 2019 (table 2; Martial, 2021; Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2022, p. 26; Journal de Brazza, 2022a; Dangote Cement plc, 2023, p. 24; Kombo, 2024).

Phosphate Rock.—In 2022, Kropz plc of the United Kingdom continued to develop the Hinda phosphate rock project, which was about 37 km northeast of the port city of Pointe Noire. Kropz fully owned the project through its subsidiary, Cominco Resources S.A. In December 2021, Kropz completed an updated feasibility study for the Hinda project, and in 2022, the Ministry of Environment approved the company’s updated environmental and social impact assessment. The 2021 feasibility study had estimated a measured mineral resource of 201 million metric tons (Mt) grading 11.6% P_2O_5 and an indicated mineral resource of 381 Mt grading 9.8% P_2O_5 . Estimated total reserves (including proven and probable) were reported to be 405 Mt grading 11% P_2O_5 . A phosphate rock mine was expected to be developed in multiple stages to achieve a total capacity of 2 Mt/yr of phosphate rock. The first stage would target a production rate of 1 Mt/yr of phosphate rock. The mine was expected to operate for a period of 28 years (Kropz plc, 2021, p. 1–2; 2023a, p. 2, 12; 2023b).

Potash.—In 2022, Kore Potash plc of the United Kingdom continued developing the Sintoukola potash district, which included the Kola and the Dougou Extension (DX) sylvinitic projects. The Kola project was in the definitive feasibility stage, whereas DX was in the prefeasibility stage in 2022. The Kola project’s 2019 definitive feasibility study showed proven sylvinitic ore reserves of 61.8 Mt at an average grade of 32% KCl, and probable reserves of 90.6 Mt at an average grade of 32.8% KCl. The mine’s lifespan was estimated to be 33 years. The DX prefeasibility study of 2020 showed indicated resources of 79 Mt of sylvinitic ore at an average grade of 39.1% KCl, and inferred resources of 66 Mt of sylvinitic ore at an average grade of 40.4% KCl, totaling 145 Mt sylvinitic ore at an average grade of 39.7% KCl. The DX prefeasibility study also estimated a probable sylvinitic ore reserve of 17.7 Mt at an average grade of 41.7% KCl. The DX Mine’s lifespan was estimated to be 30 years. In April 2021, Kore Potash signed a memorandum of

understanding with Summit Africa to arrange financing for the Kola project. In 2022, the company signed a heads of agreement with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corp. (SEPCO) of China to supervise the construction of the Kola project. During the same year, SEPCO completed an engineering, procurement, and construction proposal for evaluation. In 2022, Kore Potash also announced that it was updating the 2020 prefeasibility study for the DX project and its production target (Kore Potash plc, 2020a, p. 4; 2020b, p. 19; 2023, p. 2).

Mineral Fuels

Natural Gas and Crude Petroleum.—In 2022, TotalEnergies Exploration & Production Congo, a subsidiary of TotalEnergies SE, operated six assets, the Moho-Bilondo, Moho-Nord, Nkossa, Nsoko, Sendji, and Yanga Fields. TotalEnergies remained the first-ranked producer of crude petroleum in Congo (Brazzaville) in 2022. The Moho-Bilondo and Moho-Nord Fields (both under the Haute-Mer license) were its main assets in 2022, producing 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d). In 2022, TotalEnergies announced that it planned to construct an exploration well in 2023 on the Marine XX license. In 2021, TotalEnergies and Eni withdrew from the Loango II and Zatchi II licenses owing to a sharp decrease in production. SNPC took over production. TotalEnergies also sent the Government authorities a notification of exit from the Mokelebembe license zone (Africa Intelligence, 2020; Eni S.p.A., 2022, p. 18; TotalEnergies SE, 2022, p. 38–39, 86–87).

The Djeno crude petroleum terminal, which had been operated by TotalEnergies (63%) and Eni (37%) for 50 years, was classified as state property in December 2022 by Decree No. 2022–1945. The Djeno crude petroleum terminal concession expired in 2020 and since then, negotiations have been ongoing to establish a partnership, which would likely involve TotalEnergies (as operator), Eni, Perenco, and SNPC. The terminal managed about 95% of the country's petroleum production at an average rate of 270,000 barrels per day (bbl/d); it was operated in 2022 by TotalEnergies and Eni, and was located 16 km southeast of the Pointe Noire Port (Africa Intelligence, 2022a).

In 2022, Eni Congo S.A., a subsidiary of Eni S.p.A., was the second-ranked producer of crude petroleum and the only producer of natural gas in the country. Eni operated the Nene-Banga Marine, Litchendjili, Ikalou, Djambala, Foukanda and Mwafi, Kitina, Awa-Paloukou and M'Boundi Oilfields in 2022. The estimated overall production of these oilfields was 92,000 boe/d. Eni's primary assets in Congo (Brazzaville) in 2022 were the Nene-Banga and Litchendjili Fields in the Marine XII block. Production from the Nene-Banga Field expanded because Eni introduced a new platform that commenced operations in 2022. In April 2022, Eni signed a letter of intent with the Government to enhance their collaboration in the upstream petroleum sector. Both planned to increase natural gas exports to Europe. Following this agreement, Eni disclosed in August 2022 that it had obtained the Tango floating liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant from Export LNG Ltd. to increase the production and export of LNG from Congo (Brazzaville). The Tango floating LNG plant had a production capacity of 0.6 Mt/yr (about 1 billion standard cubic meters per year). In December 2022, Eni signed a contract for the construction,

installation, and commissioning of a floating LNG unit that would have a capacity of 2.4 Mt/yr (about 3.5 billion standard cubic meters per year). Liquefied natural gas production from the Marine XII block was expected to start in 2023 and would provide more than 4.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year once fully operational (Thomson Reuters, 2022, Eni S.p.A., 2023a, p. 49, 65, 74; 2023b, p. 18).

In November 2022, Perenco Congo S.A., a subsidiary of Perenco Group, announced the discovery of petroleum and natural gas in the pre-salt Vandji play, offshore Congo (Brazzaville). The exploratory well was drilled from the Dagda Mobile Offshore Drilling and Production Unit onto the Tchibeli NE Field. In 2022, Perenco was the third-ranked crude petroleum producer in the country (World Oil, 2022).

The Government published new tax provisions for the upstream petroleum sector in November (Decree No. 2022–1858). The provisions include a 10% capital gains tax on the sale of assets, specifically participating interests in production-sharing agreements (Africa Intelligence, 2022b; Journal officiel de la République du Congo, 2022, p. 1863, 1868).

In 2021 (the latest year for which data were available), about 94% of the country's crude petroleum production was exported and about 60% of those exports went to China. As of 2021, the country's crude petroleum proven reserves were 1.81 billion barrels, and natural gas proven reserves were 284 billion cubic meters. SNPC operated the country's only crude petroleum refinery at Pointe Noire, which had a production capacity of 7.7 million barrels per year (21,000 bbl/d) (table 2; Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, 2022, p. 10, 46).

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TABLE 1
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
METALS					
Copper, mine and refinery, leaching and electrowon, copper cathode ³	15,875	13,607	8,342 ^r	12,860 ^r	9,040
Iron ore, mine:					
Gross weight thousand metric tons	40 ^e	50 ^r	70 ^e	70 ^e	70 ^e
Fe content do.	26 ^e	33 ^r	46 ^e	46 ^e	46 ^e
Zinc:					
Mine, Zn content	4,000 ^e	5,000 ^e	5,000 ^e	9,246 ^r	11,938
Refinery, primary	--	--	--	9,246 ^r	11,938
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic thousand metric tons	700 ^e	730 ^e	600 ^e	748 ^r	894
Diamond, gem, natural carats	47,579	2,963	11,157	4,125	3,534
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Natural gas ⁴ thousand cubic meters	867,000	580,000	405,000	415,000	420,000 ^e
Petroleum:					
Crude thousand 42-gallon barrels	118,078	122,799 ^r	112,024 ^r	97,455	95,630
Refinery ⁵ do.	6,570	6,205	6,222	6,421	6,200 ^e

^eEstimated. ^rRevised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through July 25, 2023. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

²In addition to the commodities listed, clay, gold, lead, lime, limestone for cement, quartz, sand and gravel, and stone may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Copper produced by leaching of ore, solvent extraction, and electrowinning. The final product is refined copper cathode. Copper produced by this method is both a mined and refined output, but the copper quantity is typically reported only at the refinery level.

⁴Marketed.

⁵Throughput.

TABLE 2
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE): STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2022

(Thousand 42-gallon barrels unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Cement	thousand metric tons	Ciments d'Afrique (CIMAF) [Omnium des Industries et de la Promotion Group (OIP)]	Plant at Hinda, ¹ near Pointe Noire, Kouilou Department	500
Do.	do.	Dangote Cement Plc (Dangote Group)	Plant at Mfila, near Madingou, Bouenza Department	1,500
Do.	do.	Diamond Cement Group	Plant at Mindouli, ¹ Pool Department	700
Do.	do.	FORSPAK International Congo S.A.R.L.	Plant at Dolisie, Niari Department	300
Do.	do.	Société Nouvelle des Ciments du Congo (SONOCC) (Société National Chinoise des Travaux des Ponts et Chaussées, 56%, and Government, 44%)	Plant at Loutete, Bouenza Department	300
Copper	do.	Société de Recherche et d'Exploitation Minière (SOREMI) [China National Gold Group Corp. (Soremi Investment Ltd.), 89.6%; Government, 10%; other investors 0.4%]	Boko-Songho and Yanga-Koubenza polymetallic mines and SOREMI SX-EW ² plant, Mfouati district in Bouenza Department	20
Do.	do.	Société Lulu de Mine (Shenglong International Investment Ltd., 90%, and Government, 10%)	Mpassa Mine, Mindouli, Pool Department	2 ^c
Diamond	carats	Artisanal production	Mines located in Kouilou, Lekoumou Likouala, Niari, and West Cuvette Department	50,000
Gold	kilograms	do.	Mines in various locations	NA
Iron ore, gross weight	thousand metric tons	Sapro Mayoko S.A. (Sapro Mayoko S.A. 90%, and Government, 10%)	Mayoko Mine, Niari Department	12,000
Petroleum:				
Crude		Eni Congo S.A., 90%, and Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 10%	Awa-Paloukou Field, offshore	4,000
Do.		Wing Wah Petrochemicals, 85%, and Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 15%	Banga Kayo Field, onshore	18,300
Do.		Eni Congo S.A., 50%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo, 40%; Africa Oil and Gas Corp., 10%	Djambala Field, offshore	1,500
Do.		Congorep., 69.38%; Perenco Group, 15.62%; and Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 15%	Emeraude Field, offshore	8,000
Do.		Eni Congo S.A., 58%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo, 34%; Africa Oil and Gas Corp., 8%	Foukanda and Mwafi Fields, offshore	5,800
Do.		Eni Congo S.A., 85%, and Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 15%	Ikalou/Ikalou Sud Fields, offshore	3,000
Do.		Eni Congo S.A., 52%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo, 38%; Africa Oil and Gas Corp., 10%	Kitina Field, offshore	15,000
Do.		Perenco Group, 55%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo, 20%; Petro Congo, 10%; Africa Oil and Gas Corp., 10%	Kombi, Libondo, Likalala II Fields, offshore	7,700
Do.		Eni Congo S.A., 75%, and Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 25%	Kouakouala Field, onshore	NA
Do.		TotalEnergies Exploration & Production Congo, 26.75%; Chevron Overseas (Congo) Ltd., 15.75%; Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Ltd., 15.5%; Angola Block 14 BV, 10%; Eni Congo S.A., 10%; Sonagol, 10%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 7.5%; GALP, 4.5%	Lianzi Field, offshore	14,600
Do.		Congorep [joint venture of Perenco Group, 51%, and Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 49%], 65%, and Eni Congo S.A., 35%	Likouala Field, offshore	5,000
Do.		Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 95%; and Continent Congo S.A., 5%	Loango II Field, offshore	6,500

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE): STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2022¹

(Thousand 42-gallon barrels unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and and major equity owners		Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Petroleum:—Continued				
Crude—Continued	Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 100%		Loufika and Zingali Fields, onshore	240
Do.	Eni Congo S.A., 83%; Tullow Oil Plc, 11%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 6%		M'Boundi Field, onshore	20,000
Do.	TotalEnergies Exploration & Production Congo, 53.5%; Chevron Overseas (Congo) Ltd., 31.5%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 15%		Moho-Bilondo Field, offshore	32,000
Do.	do.		Moho-Nord Field, offshore	51,100
Do.	Eni Congo S.A., 65%; PJSC Lukoil, 25%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 10%		Nene-Banga Marine and Litchendjili Fields, offshore	NA
Do.	TotalEnergies Exploration & Production Congo, 53.5%; Chevron Overseas (Congo) Ltd., 31.5%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 0.15%		Nkossa and Nsoko Fields, offshore	18,000
Do.	TotalEnergies Exploration & Production Congo, 46.96%; Eni Congo S.A., 29.75%; Qatar Energy, 8.29%; Perenco Group, 7.65%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 7.35%		Sendji and Yanga Fields, offshore	9,500
Do.	Perenco Group, 40%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 20%; Africa Oil and Gas Corp., 10%; Continent Congo S.A., 10%; National Holdings (Petromal) 10%; Nor Energy AS, 10%; Petro Congo, 5%		Tchibeli, Tchibouela, and Tchendo Fields, offshore	21,000
Do.	Perenco Group, 42.5%; The Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 39%; Petro Congo, 18.5%		Yombo-Masseko Field, offshore	3,600
Do.	Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 95.54%, and Qatar Energy, 4.46%		Zatchi II Field, offshore	7,600
Refined products	Congolaise de Raffinage [Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 100%]		Pointe Noire National Oil Refinery	7,700
Refinery production, liquefied petroleum gas	TotalEnergies Exploration & Production Congo, 53.5%; Chevron Overseas (Congo) Ltd., 31.5%; Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo (SNPC), 15%		Nkossa refinery platform, offshore	3,000
Zinc, Zn content:				
Mine	thousand metric tons	Société Lulu de Mine (Shenglong International Investment Ltd., 90%, Government, 10%)	Mpassa and Mindouli Mines, Pool Department	NA
Do.	do.	Société de Recherche et d'Exploitation Minière (SOREMI) [China National Gold Group Corp. (Soremi Investment Ltd.), 89.6%; Government, 10%; other investors 0.4%]	Boko-Songho and Yanga-Koubenza polymetallic mines, Mfouati District, Bouenza Department	12 ^e
Refinery	do.	do.	SOREMI SX–EW ² plant, Mfouati District, Bouenza Department	12 ^e

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

¹Closed in 2019.

²Solvent extraction-electrowinning.