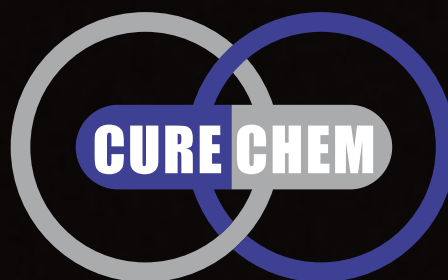


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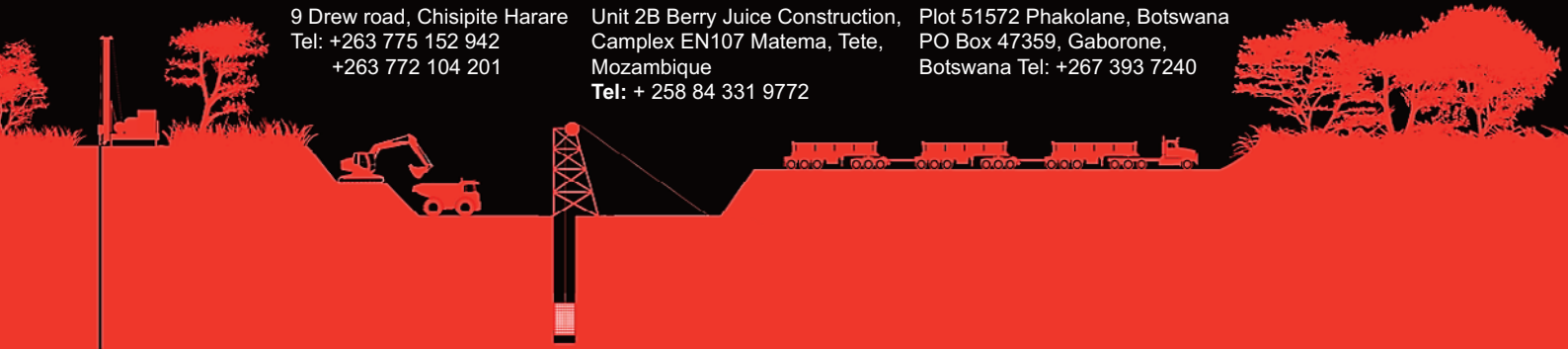
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ABOUT PUBLICATION

Mining Zimbabwe is the premier source of Zimbabwe Mining news. Our core focus is on the ever evolving face of the mining industry, trends, new technologies being developed and used to improve this crucial sector, as well as new opportunities and investments arising from it. Mining Zimbabwe sole purpose is growing and empowering the mining industry and highlighting all its challenges as well as putting forth expert solutions.



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Greetings! thank you once again for trusting Mining Zimbabwe magazine as the premier source of Zimbabwe mining news, investment opportunities, equipment, products and services, hope we found you well.

Mining Zimbabwe expresses its heartfelt condolences over the victims of Cyclone Idai which reportedly claimed hundreds of people in both Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi, we thank everyone who managed to donate for the course of the victims, thank you for your good work.

Mining Zimbabwe believes that the mining industry in Zimbabwe has got all it takes to promote the reindustrialization of Zimbabwe, industrial growth, maintainance and development, therefore the mining sector will be the leading breakthrough to the re-establishment of the economy of Zimbabwe towards a world class economy.

Economic sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe have negative effects when it comes to mining growth and development, however, Zimbabwe need to have a case study on other countries that were sanctioned but managed to overcome the sanctions and rose to become world's economic power house, for example Germany and Russia.

Zimbabwe mining industry is hamstrung by lack of exploration, there has been a decline in exploration activities in Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe need to invest in exploration as no activity adds value to mining than exploration. In order to create a vibrant mining sector in Zimbabwe it is no doubt that the female miner need to be recognized, accepted, promoted and

protected, despite the hardships they face in this male dominated sector, with equal opportunities, women can enable their full successful participation and operations within the sector.

The monetary policy statement which was presented by the Reserve Bank governor John Mangudya is believed to be the sole cause to the decline of gold delivery to Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FPR), gold delivery to FPR last week of February was too low. Zimbabwe need to deal with its policy inconsistence in order for the mining industry to have the full strength to transform the economy of Zimbabwe.

Chrome miners have backed the chrome sector in Zimbabwe in becoming one of the multibillion dollar industry in Zimbabwe, while the minister believe that the diamond sector in Zimbabwe have the capacity to produce \$1 billion in profits annually.

The mining industry will be the leading factor in the growth and development of the economy of Zimbabwe.

At this point, Mining Zimbabwe would want to thank you for your continue pursuit of the Mining Zimbabwe magazine, it is you who make Mining Zimbabwe great. We are greatly honored to have an audience in you.

We would be glad if you continue visiting our website and other social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Linkin and join our whatsapp and telegram group chats. Please do write to us.

Regards.

D. R Mapuranga

EDITOR'S NOTE



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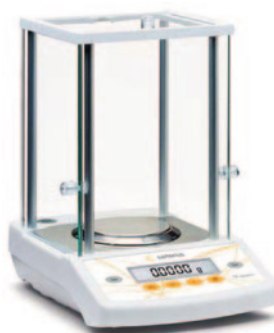
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Women in mining present a greater mining future



Since independence, the government of Zimbabwe has been persuading gender equality to a certain extent. The inclusion of women in key and influential positions in government and private sector has always been encouraged.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

Women play a very pivotal role in the growth of any economy although sometimes their influence is underestimated and therefore leading women to be cast into the peripheries of every sector, for example women have always been a force to recognize in the mining sector, however, their role usually is cast aside due to the fact that majority of them were operating under small scale mining sector which was hardly recognized by the government.

It is recently that the Ministry of Mines and Mining development together with the government have recognize small scale mining, that's when women in the mining industry have starting to be seen and recognized through bodies like the Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF).

Women in the mining industry are reportedly experiencing brutal, unfair and unscrupulous treatment in the hands of fellow male miners, they are reportedly said to be subjected to numerous clashes with male miners over mining claims as well as victimization, which see them giving up at times.

Female miners have suffered uncongenial conditions in the small scale male dominated and fast expanding but dangerous artisanal mining industry. They are reportedly experiencing a myriad of problems such as victimization, violent disposition of intruders on their claims and various gender based violence issues combined to a larger extent with lack of skills and equipment.

Women are believed to be around 30-40 percent of the miners in Zimbabwe. With the economy of Zimbabwe's inconsistency in terms of its growth rate, women miners are created into survivors, positions which were deemed male territories, women are flogging and turn around the tables with a high margin of success, gold smelting in Zimbabwe is usually done by women, and thus women control a bigger position in the mining industry in Zimbabwe.



Onbreak - Small-scale miner Tracy Bush-hill

In order to create a vibrant mining sector in Zimbabwe it is no doubt that the female miner need to be recognized, accepted, promoted and protected, despite the hardships they safe in this male dominated sector, with equal opportunities with their male counter parts, women in the mining industry in Zimbabwe can enable their full successful participation and operations within the sector.

The government need to look into the following points to make sure women participation in the mining sector aids the growth of the industry and the nation at large.

Licences and Legal protection

Some women in the mining industry are reportedly losing their mining claim to male due to different reasons, many widowed women who would be owning their late husband's mining claims would lose their claims due to greedy and bullying from male miners because sometimes the women would know very little about the mining industry. Therefore the government need to look into the legal structure of small to medium scale mining, and have structures that will help illuminate and empower female miners in mining laws. The small scale mining sector need to be legalized fully therefore allowing to be fully equipped. Regulatory bodies need to provide legal incentives to enhance women's access to land and licences. Preferential treatments could take the form of quotas reserved for women on licence and land rights.



Access to Finance

Last month, the Reserve bank of Zimbabwe reportedly avails \$21, 7 million to assist women and youths in small-scale mining to boost their operations. Financial assistance to women in the mining industry need to be formalized and become transparent through bank payments, women in the mining sector should be offered simplified procedures to access loans from the government thereby increasing the production of the sector.

Mining Geological data

Zimbabwe is losing quite a large some of revenue due to the fact that there is little or no exploration that is taking place in mining areas in Zimbabwe. For example In gold exploration Zimbabwe depends on the results that were carried out long back no new deposits were found during this information society era in Zimbabwe. Women in mining should be educated on mining exploration, how EPOs are granted and geological data should be made available to miners.

Institutional Support and Services

The government and improvement partners need to set up market centres on sites that women can easily reach, those sites would provide precise information on prices, global networks, and space

for buying and selling of product at market prices and provision of market-related training. Building women's capacity to actively participate and have a voice in key decision-making processes, while providing dialogue platforms that are inclusive and action-oriented. Zimbabwe Miners Federation have provided and empowered women with a voice that is becoming an influential voice in the mining industry in Zimbabwe.

Equipment and Technology

The government should consider bringing together mining equipment and technology suppliers close to the female miner, equip women in the mining industry with cheaper or payment schemes that will benefit and develop women in the mining industry. Research should be carried out on the importance of using modern technologies. In gold small scale mining, women should be illuminated about the dangers of using mercury at the same time the government should bring in an alternative chemical or equipment to the miner that doesn't harm the environment.

Women are believed to be around 30-40 % of the miners in Zimbabwe.



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Why gold delivery to FPR has declined

Last month the president of Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) Henrietta Rushwaya reportedly said that gold output to FPR in 2019 production had drastically dropped from 500kg to 20 kg a week. Fidelity used to average 1- 2 tonnes per month, end of February stats showed a paltry delivery of 20kg.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

The drastic decline in gold delivery to Fidelity printers and Refiners (FPR) is as a result of many factors, last year miners were advocating for foreign currency retention of 90 to 100 percent because the 70 percent they were receiving was not viable and re-investing the money for operations and development was always a challenging to them considering the fact that consumables are sold in USD or at a market RTGS dollar amount that reduces the real gold value.

FPR is the sole gold buyer, refiner and exporter of gold in Zimbabwe and subsidiary

of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ). Following the announcement of the new monetary policy in February, gold delivery to FPR extremely declined due to many factors chief among them is the lowering of forex retention percentage from 70 to 55. The following are the major reasons why gold delivery to Fidelity Printers and Refiners continue to decline despite increases in gold mining activities.

Miners suspended operations

Small scale and artisanal miners have been protesting over the reduction of foreign currency retention by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, this has led some reportedly suspending their operations. However, representatives of small scale miners who refused to be named said that artisanal miners are only saying that they have suspended operations in a disguise to decoy the fact that they have only suspended delivering gold to FPR.

Gold delivery to FPR extremely declined due to many factors chief among them is the lowering of forex retention percentage from 70 to 55.

Fuel shortages

Following the high popular fuel shortages and price hikes, the delivery of gold to Fidelity Printers and Refiners have been on a precipitous decline, this is due to the fact that many small scale and artisanal miners who were delivering more gold to fidelity usually operate with machinery that uses diesel or petrol. ZMF even applied a license for the importation of fuel in order to improve production among small scale and artisanal miners, however, the association is complaining that, fuel import fees charged by the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (Zera) are excessively high and prohibitive.

Gold milling centres under declaring

The deputy minister of Mines and Mining development Polite Kambamura was quoted by The Sunday News saying that, around 60 percent of gold millers in Zimbabwe were not declaring their production to Fidelity Printers and Refiners. The deputy minister went further saying that those gold milling centres will be forced to shut down. However this did not go well with some miners who accused the government of seeing ghosts.

One miner advised the government to withdraw unscrupulous licenses issued to private individual most of them he accused of being connected to top politicians and also advocated for the government through Fidelity to pay gold producers their money without delaying. "The government should start by withdrawing the gold buying licences it issued to private individuals who are obviously the chief culprits in gold leakages, and then carry out a self-introspection of itself by making good the outstanding



payments to various mining houses for gold delivered to Fidelity but not yet paid for, which is causing gold mine closures and therefore affecting a lot of working miners and their families. Government should not look at the speck in the eye of the milling houses ignoring the logs in its own eyes" he said.

Miners now selling on the Black market

Following the announcement of the new monetary policy, gold delivery to FPR declined due to the fact that the RTGS to USD value being offered by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe is too low thereby in actual sense decreasing the value of gold in the hands of miners. This has reportedly caused miners to abandon formal channels of exporting their productions to informal channels that are reportedly paying a reasonable price.

Following an outcry by miners after the lowering of the foreign currency retention threshold from 70 to 55 percent by Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) Governor Dr John Mangudya in his recent

Monetary Policy Statement, the deputy minister reportedly said that the government is considering reviewing the RTGS incentive from 1:2,5 offered by banks to 1:3,5 for small scale and artisanal miners, "Initially there was a lot of noise before we engaged the RBZ Governor. After engagement he did not review the retention figure as such but put an incentive instead of 45 percent being in the ratio of 1:1 he reviewed to 1:3.50. So a lot of miners are happy and they are quiet and we actually expect our March production to improve," he said.

However this did not go well with other miners who accused the government of being inconsistent in policies and being one sided instead of solving problems for every exporter.

"Another lopsided idea. Why not all gold producers? So the RTGS\$ is not market driven if RBZ has to pay more? Zimbabwe's problem is policy inconsistencies" Kennedy Mtetwa said.

No activity adds value to mining than exploration



The exploration work phase is defined as the search for, discovery, and first delimitation of a previously unknown mineral deposit or the re-evaluation of a sub marginal or neglected mineral deposit in order to enhance its potential economic interest based on delimited grade, tonnage, and other characteristics.

This stage is completed when a deposit has sufficient indicated mineral resources and has been the subject of a positive scoping study that justifies the decision to conduct additional, more detailed and costly deposit appraisal work. All mining investment professionals, large-scale miners and mining academics will testify to the fact that no activity adds value to mining than exploration. The reason for this is simple; the value of information proving that you own (x) amount of mineral resources beneath your feet far exceeds the value one can ever hope to unlock by seeking to extract the resource.

There has been decline in exploration activities in spite of Zimbabwe being the

most underexplored and highly prospective in the world. In fact, it is believed that, although most of the large, well-exposed and richly mineralised districts have been found and exploited, there is still much mineral wealth still to be discovered in Zimbabwe. the main reason for this assertion is that, firstly, Zimbabwe has a number of favourable geological terrains hosting varied types of minerals and, secondly, much of the mineral wealth yet to be discovered is contained in Archean rocks buried deep under younger successions; thirdly, the most up-to-date mineral exploration techniques, which are yielding excellent results in other prospective jurisdictions, have not been applied in many parts of Zimbabwe. Just across the border an excellent example of the importance of exploration is the 2011 discovery of the Waterberg platinum deposit, which is a buried extension of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Much of the mineral wealth yet to be discovered is

probably buried deep within the subsurface, exploration for such deposits will be expensive, requiring large-scale sophisticated geophysical surveys, tectonic studies and deep drilling.

While the expense of this type of intensive geophysical exploration is no doubt inhibiting prospecting activities in the present economic climate, there is consensus among geoscientists and mining professionals that the factors that are proving to be even greater hindrances are the lack of infrastructure, political risk and the lack of and accessibility to Zimbabwean geodata.

A prime example of how the lack of infrastructure is not only inhibiting exploration but also sterilising known mineral deposits is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), it has the world's largest untapped natural resource, it should be a hive of prospecting and development

There has been decline in exploration activities in spite of Zimbabwe being the most underexplored & highly prospective in the world.

activity. Yet, its mineral endowment is being sterilised by the lack of even the most basic of infrastructure.

The second and very significant factor inhibiting exploration is the issue of political risk. Mining is a long-term investment; exploration companies and their investors require not only a stable governing regime but also security of tenure. Unfortunately, there has been a lot of mining policy adjustments, this trend is likely to delay development in Zimbabwe's mining sector, as finance for projects may be more difficult to find if mineral tenure is not considered to be secure.

Exploration can be a laborious and often hit-or-miss affair, it is often the case that economically viable deposits will only be discovered or proven by the fourth or fifth company investigating a particular area. Consequently, the availability of and access

to a country's geoscientific data is absolutely fundamental to the process of proving a mineral resource. Unfortunately for companies prospecting in Zimbabwe, both the quantity and quality of geodata available are significantly poor, especially when compared with other countries. There has been a general lack of understanding of the benefits of creating geoscience databases for use in exploration and mining. While the government and mining companies may now be alive to the importance of databases, the ability to collect and collate geodata is being constrained by a lack of both skills and funding.

Mining companies and the government need to invest in a lot of research and training in order to generate new models for our mineral deposits.

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Tatenda Matete is a lecturer at Zimbabwe School of Mines, he writes in his own capacity.

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Top ten influential people in the Zim mining sector



(1) Ben Magara

Zimbabwe-born Lonmin Chief Executive Officer and director Ben Magara has been named among the top 10 most influential men in 2014 by Forbes Magazine.

He has remained one of the best exports for Zimbabwe in the mining sector.

Appointed Lonmin boss in July last year at the world's third-largest platinum mining company, Magara is tasked with improving industrial

relations and guiding the platinum miner's turnaround strategy after strikes last year triggered violence which killed 46 people including 34 strikers shot dead by police in a single day at its Marikana mine.

Magara has a degree in Mining Engineering from the University of Zimbabwe.

Magara, who also speaks seven languages, has a degree in Mining Engineering from the University of Zimbabwe.

Continued on page 19

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Top ten influential people in the Zim mining sector

(2) Winston Chitando



Chitando is the current Minister of Mines and Mining Development. He was appointed to his this ministry by President Mnangagwa in November 2017. His appointment brought hope to the mining sector and to date he has managed to bring forward significant growth in the sector.

“
It is good to have one of us running the show - Prominent German miner
”

Chitando joined Hwange Colliery Company in 1985, and worked for Anglo-American Corporation in various capacities, including Chief Accountant, for 11 years.

In 1997, he became a commercial manager (Mining and Industrial Division) at Zimasco before rising to the position of executive director (finance) for both Zimasco and Mimosa Mining Company (1998-2007).

He served as Vice-President of the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe from

2008 to 2011 and its President from 2011 to 2013. executive chairman of Mimosa Holdings since April 1, 2013. He was chairman of Hwange Colliery Company Limited since May 19, 2016.

3) Alex Mhembere



Alexander Mhembere, also known as Alex, ACIS, ACMA, MBA, has been the Chief Executive Officer of Zimplats Holdings Ltd. since October 1, 2007. Zimplats is the largest platinum miner in Zimbabwe .

Mhembere serves has experience in platinum mining in Zimbabwe. He served as the Managing Director of Mimosa Group of Companies-Zimbabwe of Aquarius Platinum Ltd until September 30, 2007. Mr. Mhembere has been an Executive Director of Zimplats.

Mhembere since take over at Zimplats has been instrumental in driving the growth of the company into the biggest platinum producer in Zimbabwe. In addition during his tenure, Zimplats has managed to grow in phases and new mines have since been born at Ngezi operations despite the current economic challenges currently affecting the country.

Mhembere has also been a champion of community empowerment where, Ngezi community now has earned an urban status while also communities around Zimplats operations have been greatly

empowered.

4) Batirai Manhando



Batirai Manhando who is the current Chamber of Mines Zimbabwe president has been Managing Director at Bindura Nickel since November 2013.

Manhando serves as Interim Group Chief Technical Director of Asa Resource Group Plc (alternatively Mwana Africa PLC) since December 14, 2016 and served as its Chief Technical Officer and Managing Director of BNC from October 6, 2016 to December 14, 2016.

Manhando served as Managing Director of Trojan Nickel Mine at Asa Resource Group Plc until October 6, 2016.

On his achievements Manhando has led teams in the planning and execution of major projects including six-in-line furnace rebuilds, process upgrades and business turn around. He is a member of the Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Manhando has also superintended the growth of Bindura Nickel Corporation despite the prices conundrum that has been affecting the nickel market.

Top ten influential people in the Zim mining sector

(5) Lindi Mpofu



She is a shareholder in a Chrome Mining Venture Alaska Mining located in Guruve. Lindiwe is also a director at the mine which produces 4000 tonne per month operation. She is currently the Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) Vice President – Women's Affairs.

She is also the 2nd National Chrome Representative, Member of the MMCZ Chrome Consultative Group, Ex Vice Chair of Guruve Mining Association Board of Executives. Shareholder in Uhuru Mining with South African Partners and an Agent for Xander Resources South Africa.

She has been vocal towards the "ill treatment" that small scale chrome miners have been receiving from Government and the MMCZ.

Lindi is widely viewed as the face and source of inspiration to women in mining and those with interests in Zim mining.

(6) Elizabeth Nerwande

Nerwande is currently the Head of Corporate Affairs for Mimosa Mining Company. She is also the First Vice President of the Chamber of Mines of

Zimbabwe. She was the Executive Director of Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) from 1999-2003, CEO for Zimtrade from 2004-2006 and Commissioner General for an Expo in Aichi Japan. She also a board member at the Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Mining Company.

Nerwande has been a champion of community development by mining companies and this saw Mimosa transforming the face of Zvishavane through various community projects and empowerment programmes. As part of that vision, Mimosa has one of the best football clubs in Zimbabwe, FC Platinum.

(7) Paul Chimbodza

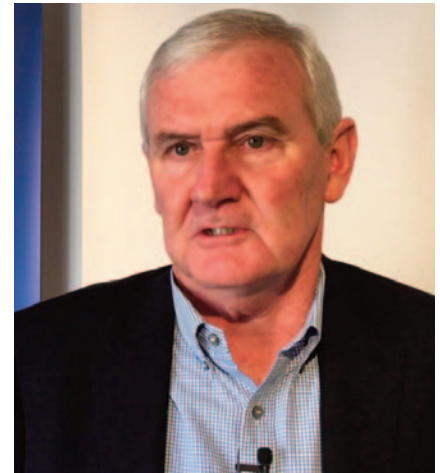


Paul Chimbodza, a board member in lithium miner Prospect Resources is a holder of a BSc Geology Honours degree from the University of Zimbabwe, is an Associate Member of the Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an Executive Director and shareholder of Stonestar Investments, the owners of Dinhidza Vermiculite mine. Paul has held senior Exploration Geologist and management positions Rio Tinto, Trillion Resources of Canada and Delta Gold of Australia.

Paul becomes one of the locals to have been awarded concessions to mine oil in the Muzarabani area. His contribution to

the mining sector has been huge also after having played a huge role in the growth of Metallon Gold as well being the champion behind Zimbabwe realizing its lithium mining potential.

(8) Steve Curtis



Curtis who is currently driving undoubtedly Zimbabwe's biggest gold producer, Blanket Mine is a Chartered Accountant with over 30 years' experience and has held a number of senior financial positions in the manufacturing industry.

Before joining Caledonia in March 2006, he was Director Finance and Supply Chain for Avery Dennison SA and prior to this Financial Director and then Managing Director of Jackstadt GmbH South African operation.

Mr Curtis is a member of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants and graduated from the University of Cape Town. He was appointed to the Caledonia board in July 2008. Steve was appointed Caledonia's Chief Executive Officer in November 2014, prior to which he was Caledonia's Chief Financial Officer.

Top ten influential people in the Zim mining sector

The soft spoken executive is a man of repute and a point of reference for Zimbabwe success stories.

Curtis was the first heroes of the indigenisation policy after his company became the first to implement the policy. Blanket Mine under his stewardship has been one of the biggest supporters of community development.

(9) Toindepi Muganyi

Toindepi Muganyi is the current CEO of Asa Resources group and managing director of Freda Rebecca. He is also former Chamber of Mines president. The man has managed to grow his profile to become a voice of reason in the mining sector.

Muganyi during his tenure despite economic challenges managed to transform Freda Rebecca into one of the biggest gold producers in Zimbabwe in the group of the likes of Mettallon on individual mine basis.

(10) Bhekhinkosi Nkomo



Bhekinkosi was appointed as CEO of RioZim Limited on the July 01, 2017. He is an alumni of the Harvard Business School after having successfully completed its Advanced Management Program in Boston, Massachusetts.

Bheki is also a registered Chartered Accountant both in Zimbabwe and South Africa and holds a Bachelor of Commerce Accounting Degree from the National University of Science and Technology, and a Bachelor of Accounting Science Degree from University of South Africa.

Bheki is a well-rounded senior executive

who possesses a strong business and leadership record spanning over twenty years of experience. Prior to his elevation to the role of CEO, Bheki served with distinction as RioZim Limited's Group Finance Director from 2015 to 2017, during which period he was instrumental in spearheading the implementation of the Group's expansion strategy which resulted in the Group's number of operating gold mines growing from one in 2012 to three by 2017 and gold production increasing by more than 350%.

Furthermore, Bheki played a key role in restructuring the Group's debt which significantly improved the Company's liquidity, capital structure, and operational efficiency. Bheki also has vast experience in the areas of finance, operations, and strategic planning.

He has also served on various Boards. Currently, he serves on the Boards of RioZim Limited and its various subsidiaries and associates.

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Myths busted on investing in Zimbabwe mining

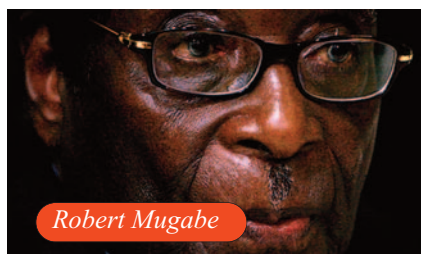


The Zimbabwe investment environment has been coupled with a lot of issues ranging from mistrust between Government and investors (mostly foreign) emanating from transgressions of the past.

This comes out from how Government treated investors in the past particularly during the land reform programme and the consolidation of diamond operations in Manicaland. These actions therefore have been sending a negative signal to several investors. However some of these things are now myths considering efforts being made President Emmerson Mnangagwa and his new dispensation under the theme "Zimbabwe is open for Business."

However there are 10 myths that have proven to be a challenge as Government works towards creating an all-inclusive

investment climate in the mining sector.



Robert Mugabe

(1) The Indigenisation Policy

Zimbabwe in the past 10 years was running with the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment policy which gave Zimbabweans the right to take over and control many foreign-owned companies in on a 51-49 percent ratio. This law has been a massive impediment to investment in mining considering the amount of capital required in mining only for an investor to wake up 49 percent share of that investment. The law has remained a

challenge up until recently that Government decided to scrap the legislation and it now only applies to the diamond and platinum sectors. So the scrapping of the legislation still hasn't sunk in most investors but the law is no longer in existence for multiple sectors but it still remains a myth that Zimbabwe has an existing repressive indigenisation law.

(2) Property rights violations

Coupled by how Government conducted the land reform which saw white farmers losing property worth billions of dollars, the Zimbabwe investment climate was deemed toxic all over, and this attitude by investors also cascaded to the mining sector.

There is a general belief that Zimbabwe has no respect for property rights and all they

It still remains a myth that Zimbabwe has an existing repressive indigenisation law.

need is the money from the investor and once that money is invested, immediately the respect for property rights vanishes as well.

The situation was also exacerbated by how Government grabbed Shabanie and Mashava Mines which belonged to local businessman Mutumwa Mawere. The situation was also made worse when Government lodged a hostile takeover of diamonds operations in Manicaland when it decided to be the sole miner in the area. A lot of mining companies mostly Russian and Chinese lost their operations.

The current president of Zimbabwe said that the government is committed to honour the rights of investors, including the protection of their investments at law.

“
Government is committed to honour the rights of investors, including the protection of their investments at law -
Pres Mnangagwa.”

(3) Difficulties in dividends repatriation

Most investors have been experiencing challenges in repatriating their dividends not just in the mining sector but in the wider economy in general.

To date arrears in dividends repatriation are running into billions and that fact has

seen most investors seeing Zimbabwe as unattractive investment destination. Most companies have since engaged the RBZ in getting sovereign guarantees for their dividends to foreign shareholders. But the situation has since

improved but it remains a misconception that repatriation of dividends is a challenge.

(4) Favouritism towards Chinese investors

There is a general misconception that investing in Zimbabwe, someone has to be Chinese.

When Zimbabwe had a fallout with its Western counterparts, former President Robert Mugabe launched what was dubbed the Look East Policy. This saw an influx of Chinese companies invading the local mining

sector mainly in chrome and diamonds.

Chinese generally are aggressive in nature, and in this case they came in with massive investment which somehow sent a message that they were in Zimbabwe for business. The influx of Chinese



therefore somehow painted a picture that maybe Government had a bias towards Chinese investors but that has not been the issue considering that China is the second largest economic super power that has since identified Africa as the new economic frontier, with Zimbabwe among the horizons.

Therefore it remains a misconception that Zimbabwe favours Chinese but investment in mining in Zimbabwe remains open to any nationality.

“
It remains a misconception that Zimbabwe favours the Chinese but investment in Mining in Zimbabwe remains open to any nationality”

Myths busted on investing in Zimbabwe mining



(5) Mining investments only for foreigners

In addition there is also a general misconception that investing in mining in Zimbabwe remains something that can only be done by foreigners because of the huge capital demands. This misconception has seen many locals failing to venture into the multi-billion dollar industry out of fear. This therefore has seen many locals preferring to undertake small scale ventures. But in the fourth industrial revolution it is critical that locals are involved in the mining sector, also on huge capital project. Mining should be for both local and foreign investors.

(6) Corruption as the only way to get mining rights

The resource curse is a paradoxical situation in which countries with an abundance of non-renewable natural resources experience economic stagnation and lack of development, and in most instances corruption, because it

is the order of the day.

Zimbabweans have become accustomed to announcements of "mega deals" over the years that never come to fruition. The opaque nature of the deals has been a breeding ground for corruption and looting.

The opaqueness of these deals has to a greater extent bred a misconception among investors that corruption is the order of the day and that for one to get mining rights has to pay a bribe.

(7) Zimbabwe labour laws draconian

Zimbabwe is open for business has become a common phrase in Zimbabwe. Events leading to the ushering in of the new dispensation in Zimbabwe has introduced these phrases.

There has been a positive vibe and commitment to invest in the country by big organisations. One of the major setbacks, thus being an impediment to

quick investment into the country by investors, is the Zimbabwean labour laws.

The laws are rigid, restrictive to investment and they turn to be more favourable to the employees. This is an aspect that scares away many prospective investors.

Here, it is easy for an employer to acquire cheap labour, but it is not the case with the employers when they want to get rid of excess labour in their organisations.

Therefore there is a myth that labour laws in Zimbabwe are rigid but there are efforts being made at the moment by Government to address issues around labour laws.

(8) Zimbabwe labour too expensive

There is a myth that Zimbabwe labour is too expensive and this has seen out Asian counterparts Chinese opting to bring everything including labour whenever they come to invest in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's ability to attract foreign investors is however being frustrated by high cost of labour. Comparing minimum wages, Zimbabwe has one of the highest labour costs in the region, second to South Africa.

Given that Zimbabwe's productivity per unit of labour compared to other countries is low, it implies that labour costs are a major cost driver which affects the country's competitiveness in the eyes of investors.

(9) Erratic power supply

There is still a misconception that Zimbabwe still faces erratic electricity supplies and high cost of power, a situation which has seen most investors shunning mining investment in Zimbabwe.

In terms of power supply, the country once

faced an acute shortage of electricity that resulted in frequent power outages. This was a result of subdued power generation caused by inefficiencies in the running of thermal power stations, also associated with ageing equipment and outdated technology.

This development rendered commercial and industrial activities less competitive as companies resorted to more expensive alternative power sources such as diesel generators. But this is now a thing of the past and Zimbabwe right now has better electricity supply compared to South Africa following the commissioning of Kariba South Hydro extension.

(10) Increasing taxes

Another misconception is that Zimbabwe has a rigid and painful tax regime which is

being increased timeously. Zimbabwe's tax regime is regarded as more costly and disadvantageous to businesses in relation to comparator countries, with the exception of Mozambique.

A medium-size business can expect to pay 35,3 percent of its commercial profit, which is about five percent higher than what a similar company would pay in South Africa (30,1 percent), twice as much as what would be expected for a similar company in Zambia (15,1 percent) and about 10 percent higher in Botswana at 25,4 percent.

This has proven to be an impediment to investment but government is currently working on relaxing the tax regime as it seeks to attract more investors across the whole investment front.

Procedures and requirements of acquiring Mining title in Zimbabwe

These are the procedures and requirements of acquiring Mining title in Zimbabwe.

The Agent is required to physically peg the area by marking the deposit with a discovery peg. She should also post Prospecting, Discovery and Registration notices on the ground. The notices must be posted in conspicuous manner to alert other prospectors.

Before posting these notices the agent is required to inform or seek consent from the landowner of his intention to prospect. Note consent is only sought from the landowner if prospecting on a farm less than 100 hectares, otherwise the prospector is only required to inform the farm/land owner in writing either by registered mail or by hand delivery. All areas classified as not open to

prospecting and pegging or reserved against prospecting and pegging cannot be pegged eg. cultivated land /arable lands, dip tanks, dams

Each prospecting licence can peg up to a maximum of 10 claims of 1 hectare each. An application for registration must be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development offices. The application must have copies of the following attachments

1. Prospecting licence

2. Prospecting Notice

3. Discovery Notice (Base Minerals)

4. Notification of intention to prospect to the landowner

5. A map in triplicate to the scale of 1:25 000

If the Provincial Mining Director is satisfied that all pegging procedures have been followed he shall issue a certificate of Registration upon payment of the gazetted fee. This allows the holder to start mining operations subject to meeting other obligations like Environmental Impact Assessment.(EIA)

Within 3 months from the date of registration the miner is required to obtain renewal of title. Claims have a 12 month tenure after which they shall expire or be renewed.

Failure to renew title will result in the forfeiture of a mining claim. Furthermore loss of a title can be through cancellation or abandonment



Small to Medium mining holds the future

Formal SMEs contribute up to 60% of total employment and up to 40% of national income (GDP) in emerging economies.

The government of Zimbabwe has been blamed for the demise and under development of the economy through its different command policies that tend to control how economic actors like the mining sector produce output instead of creating a conducive environment that will free production and encourage competition.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

Efficiency is also compromised when the government acts as a monolith, controlling every aspect of a country's economy. In the mining sector in Zimbabwe, monopoly leads to abuse of mining firms through poor pricing of stones and metals, therefore operation on the mines is reduced due to inefficacy mineral returns.

Last year the parliamentary portfolio on Mines and Mining development proposed that Fidelity Printers and Refiners' (FPR)

monopoly as the sole gold buyer and exporter in Zimbabwe should be removed in order to allow competition and fair mineral pricing.

This year, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has been criticized for dictating RTGS to USD exchange rate instead of letting the market forces decide this will in turn rob the exporter in specific miners, their hard earned mineral money. With Zimbabwe largely backed by small scale and artisanal mining in terms of production, 50 percent foreign currency retention is not viable for them, thus will affect mineral output.

According to the World Bank Group, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play a major role in most economies, particularly in developing countries. Formal SMEs contribute up to 60% of total employment and up to 40% of national income (GDP) in emerging economies. These numbers are significantly higher when informal SMEs are

are included. According to its estimates, 600 million jobs will be needed in the next 15 years to absorb the growing global workforce, mainly in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. In emerging markets, most formal jobs are generated by SMEs, which also create 4 out of 5 new positions. However, access to finance is a key constraint to SME growth. Without access to capital, many SMEs languish and stagnate.

Command economy in an economy like Zimbabwe which is largely controlled by SMEs will not only hinder development but suffocate the revival of the economy. The mining industry have been trusted to be a leading force in the restoration the economy of Zimbabwe to yesteryear's heights therefore small scale and artisanal miners as indigenous or SMEs in the mining sector will play a great role in the revitalization of Zimbabwe's economy.

Statistics from Fidelity Printers and Refiners, the country's sole gold buyer, show that in 2017, small-scale and artisanal miners delivered 13.2 tonnes of gold while primary producers produced

about 11.7 tonnes. While a 2019 report showed that in 2018, ASMs contributed 65,5 percent of gold deliveries to Fidelity Printers and Refineries, and this year's Monetary Policy Statement showed that gold deliveries from small-scale producers increased by 64,5 percent from 13,2 tonnes in 2017 to 21,7 tonnes in 2018. This is therefore clear indication that the small to medium mining will greatly look after Zimbabwe for the future.

According to the Zimbabwean Coalition on Debt and Development, this amount is obviously an underestimation of their production levels considering that ASM is criminalised in Zimbabwe. The contribution made by these miners under unfavourable conditions characterised by hide and seek operations is therefore a clear testimony that once decriminalised and supported, it can turn around the economy.

Therefore government priority should be on promoting small scale and artisanal mining whilst creating a conducive environment for large scale miners to grow thereby creating a world class economy.

African large scale mining is essentially owned by foreign firms who have been into existence for fairly a lot of time therefore it is the duty of African government to promote their own indigenous small scale and artisanal miners to grow and become a formidable force in world mining sector.

An estimate of 3 million people in Zimbabwe directly depend on small scale mining for their living, small to medium scale mining is the future for the whole of Africa. According to a research conducted by Van Wyk (2017) 36 000 people are currently involved in small-scale mining in the Johannesburg area alone. Thus with clear policies on the formalization of these miners the future of mining by indigenous people is well advanced.

Small to medium mining therefore need to be regulated and formalized creating mineral buying centres near areas of mining, not only focusing on gold but other minerals like chrome and all precious stones and metals.





Chrome production has the potential to become a Billion USD industry



Masango Mahlahla

This month Inside Mining Zimbabwe with Rudairo Dickson (RD) engaged one of the most influential and dedicated personnel in the mining industry Masango Mahlahla (MM) to discuss on the way forward towards the ignition of the mining sector in Zimbabwe.

RD Welcome to Inside Mining Zimbabwe Mr Mahlahla can you briefly tell us about yourself and what inspired to venture into the mining industry?

MM I am a Mining Consultant, I specialize in mining strategic planning and development; I am the founder of Mantle Consulting Group a company which specializes in developing small scale operations with the potential to grow, government mining policy and implementation, and International Mineral Export Trade. I am a Chrome Miner with a Mining Operation located on the North Dyke. Currently I am the Zimbabwe Miners Federation Mashonaland Central Chairman as well as the ZMF National Chrome Representatives. Chrome Producers of Zimbabwe Representative. I am also a

member of the MMCZ Chrome Consultative Committee.

Three years ago, in my capacity as a consultant conducting research into various industries in order to attract direct foreign investment into Zimbabwe; I found myself drawn to the mining sector. Although I could immediately see how the mining industry held vast potential for economic growth and development; three years ago the sector was barely obtaining any notice or recognition for the positive financial impact it was already making on our nation's economy. This led to me write a series of research papers regarding the greater financial potential small scale mining held when paired with government policies designed to facilitate growth.

Some of the support highlighted was as follows: the need for government led reinvestment into the industry in the form of infrastructure such as roads, power, weighbridges, formal marketplaces for all minerals, along with the implementation of export and domestic sales pricing models to support our mineral trade. It was around the time when I wrote a \$102 million USD capitalization plan via chrome ore production for the Sovereign Wealth Fund of Zimbabwe as well as a Government Revenue Generation research paper in which I noted Zimbabwe small scale chrome miners held the potential to generate over \$340 million USD in export sales revenue along with Government direct tax earnings of over \$42 million USD (this includes weighbridge charges at a reduced rate); This is when I decided that it was time to also personally look for an opportunity to

invest into chrome mining.

RD You hold one if not two or more influential posts in the mining industry in Zimbabwe, can you safely say your influence is going to transform the mining industry in the next years, are you going to leave a legacy that is worth to be mentioned in the near future?

MM In my role as a consultant I can note the positive response to my company, Mantle's research and contributions.

Small scale chrome miners held the potential to generate over \$340 million USD in export sales revenue along with Government direct tax earnings of over \$42 million USD

Over the last three years our continued research into chrome highlights that Zimbabwe Chrome production has the potential to become a Billion USD industry as well as the need for our nation to fully utilize the potential of our mineral portfolio of over 60 minerals each equally containing over a Billion dollars in value. We are pleased to note that we are regularly invited to support government led initiatives designed to create policies and programs to facilitate growth and development within the mining sector.

In my roles as the ZMF Mashonaland Central Chairman, I am honored to note our efforts to support the Ministry of Mines efforts to formalize our small scale gold miners within our province. Our leadership team works closely with our stakeholder to create a path to formalization.

Chrome production has the potential to become a Billion USD industry



Some of our stakeholders include the following: Ministry of Mines and Mining Development Provincial Office, Local Government, ZRP, Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, Fidelity Printers & Refiners, Metbank, Environmental Management Agency, School of Mines, to name a few. We work together to promote mining safety as well as sustainable mining best practices.

As National Chrome Representative, I am making contributions to the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development's National Chrome Producers Policy. This policy is essential for the future of our industry and it will include policies designed to facilitate growth within our sector. We are working to create for the first time policies specifically aimed to facilitate the long term growth of chrome producers while enabling producers to enter into Value Addition. Domestic as well as Export pricing models as well as market

price monitoring are essential to prevent predatory buying practices and will ensure Zimbabwe as a nation receives its full value for mineral production. Also key to driving industry growth is the involvement of our Commercial Banking Sector into our mineral trade in both the domestic and export transactions. Banks by nature are more efficient and effective at unlocking value and therefore should take the lead on the financial transaction side of the business which includes the processing of export and sales documents.

As a member of the MMCZ Chrome Consultative Committee we have successfully implemented a pricing model to ensure export prices do not fall within a predatory level. We now have to address the domestic pricing by implementing pricing models which will enable government to effectively monitor domestic sale prices to remove the predatory buying which is currently taking place. By implementing effective pricing models (to enable government monitoring) for both domestic and export sales, we will ensure that our nation earns its full value in foreign currency and tax receipts from its mineral wealth.

I believe it is very important to look at legacy and consider the type of impact one will have when given an opportunity to lead and make key contributions within a sector. My goal is to contribute to move our sector from one which is now beginning to obtain the awareness and recognition of its value and economic contribution, to become an industry which has implemented government policies which facilitate growth along with strong commercial banking support.

RD Many people believe that the mining industry has the stamina to change the economy of

I believe it is very important to look at legacy and consider the type of impact one will have when given an opportunity to lead and make key contributions within a sector.



Chrome production has the potential to become a Billion USD industry



of Zimbabwe to the extent of even funding the Agriculture sector thereby pushing Zimbabwe to yesteryear's glory, is that possible?

MM It is a belief I hold, one which is very possible. I can categorically state that in its new future form, Mining will surpass its past contributions and take Zimbabwe to a new level surpassing its past glory. One key factor is mine ownership. For the first time in our nation's history individuals are now able to own mines. In the past a hand full of major corporations owned and controlled most of Zimbabwe's mineral resources. This meant that most of the wealth obtained remained under the control of a few powerful companies who then could determine when to produce or sell minerals; therefore the companies indirectly controlled our nation's access to foreign currency. Now with many indigenous miners owning mines, their priorities are more in line with our national interests, as they focus their

efforts to grow their operations and seek to build wealth for future generations. The foreign currency generated from mining coupled with policies which facilitate growth across all industries will aid in strengthening the entire economy. This will propel our nation to greater heights as miners work to build a financially successful nation.

RD Economic sanctions are said to have solely contributed to the demise of the mining sector in Zimbabwe, is it true?

MM Economic Sanctions have a huge impact on Zimbabwe's international trade. International banks and businesses with United States financial ties are not allowed to transact directly with Zimbabwean Government Entities. This in-turn limits the number of large mineral companies who are able to purchase minerals from Zimbabwe. It also limits bank transactions which support

international trade. Most mineral transactions are financed and insured via the international banking system. Again without the support of international banks engaged in international trade, it limits the size of the existing mineral purchases and prevents most of the international manufacturers, smelters as well as mineral traders from transacting with our nation. The limit on transactions also raises financing, insurance and logistics costs per unit as mineral transactions with Zimbabwe take place in low volumes making these transactions less efficient. The domestic impact is also felt as it is difficult to attract direct foreign investment in the mining sector as most large global mining companies have United States subsidiaries and affiliates. Therefore transacting directly with Zimbabwe would place their companies at risk of incurring heavy fines and penalties.

Sanctions are one of the key factors impacting the mining sector; the other main driver impacting mining production growth are government policies,

conflicting government policies also play a key role in negatively impacting our mining industry's growth. I am pleased to note that this

factor was noted by government and that there are current efforts across all government Ministries to align government policies to facilitate economic growth. The goal is to align all government policies to support our nation's "Zimbabwe is Open for Business" initiative launched by our nation's President.

The domestic impact is also felt as it is difficult to attract direct foreign investment



Chrome production has the potential to become a Billion USD industry

RD Can the mining sector be redefined despite economic sanctions?

MM Yes definitely, Zimbabwe has existing international relationships from which to grow trade such as China and Russia. As you have seen in the news headlines, our government is actively engaged with a number of countries to establish mutually beneficial trade deals.

One key trading zone which we have yet to fully access, create and develop in the realm of mineral trade and investment is the African Continental Mineral Trading Zone. The economies in Africa are projected to experience the highest economic growth globally, with decades of high growth as these economies mature and diversify their economies. One resource which will be in high demand in addition to agriculture is minerals both processed and in ore form. I believe that now is the time for Zimbabwe to establish new mineral trade routes throughout our African continent. This will boost the demand for our minerals by expanding our export portfolio of mineral trading partners while greatly increasing and diversifying our foreign currency mix by accepting payments in multiple African currencies. These African currencies would then be used to buy goods and services from our African Trade partners further strengthening our continent's economies while boosting African Economic growth.

This strategy should be paired with an updated Mining and Minerals policy as well as other government policies which impact mineral production, value addition

and trade. Here are my recommendations for policy inclusion and updates:

- 1)** Designed to facilitate indigenous mine ownership.
- 2)** Promotes international market based mineral pricing for both the domestic and international markets
- 3)** Prevent predatory mineral buying practices
- 4)** Bring Zimbabwe's commercial banking sector into the forefront of domestic and export sales and purchases
- 5)** Promote reinvestment of mineral tax royalties back into the mining sector in order to promote sustainable mining practices: safety, efficiencies, make affordable mining equipment available for purchase, hire or lease
- 6)** Create a viable path to formalization for artisanal miners operating informally; this can be done by strengthening its working relationship with the Zimbabwe Miners Federation
- 7)** Protect and support women in mining
- 8)** Create a sustainable path to value addition policy for producers which enables miners to expand their operations into mineral processing; remove the current limit caused by low purchase prices offered to them by the current group of smelters and mineral processors which force miners (due to limited export market access) to sell their ore to

processors; the current policies disempowers producers (miners) as the (unmonitored) domestic mineral purchase prices are far below market value, this prevents producers from growing to a point where they can begin value addition via mineral processing.

9) Build a formal semi-precious stone market with price monitoring which will allow miners to sell and export gemstones at international based pricing.

10) Protect semi-precious indigenous mining operations and provide technical support to grow local operations

This strategy will enable Zimbabwe's mining sector to grow while strengthen our nation's economy.

RD Miners have been complaining over the pricing of minerals, how would you and your organization work on persuading the government to improve the situation on pricing of minerals?

MM We are currently engaged in the formulation of the new Chrome Producers Policy, the policy notes the need for both Domestic and Export price monitoring. As mentioned we have created pricing models which can be used to identify and prevent predatory buying practices. Our government wants to receive the full value for all minerals produced in Zimbabwe and the policy is expected to reflect this as we seek facilitate our producers efforts to enter into value addition. Obtaining an international market based



Chrome production has the potential to become a Billion USD industry



valuation and pricing for minerals is essential for wealth generation as well as sustainable mineral production and value addition.

RD The number of women in the mining industry is increasing, how can the government promote women in the mining industry?

MM I believe that the number of women in Zimbabwe involved in the informal mining sector has always been high. What has changed is the recognition of women and their contributions towards the positive financial impact on our economy. Much more needs to be done. I am pleased with the recent commitments by the RBZ and its partner Fidelity regarding financing in support of women.

A key area of immediate need in addition to more funding, and equipment is personal safety. For example in gold, women are at high risk for being forced out of the best mining areas once a good

resource is identified. Deviant men often threaten or attack women and force them to sell their gold to the predatory men who often then sell the gold on the parallel market; this impacts the long term viability of mining operations as well as reduces Fidelity gold receipts, thereby impacting our overall nation's access to foreign currency. There is a need to implement greater security as well as the creation of Women in Mining Safe Zones to ensure investments in mining reach its full potential.

Government can promote women in mining via its continued partnership with the Zimbabwe Mining Federation and its structures.

RD Any Words of encouragement to women and other mining players.

MM We appreciate your major contributions as women towards the

development of our mining sector and we equally appreciate your positive financial impact on our economy as a whole. I am pleased to see as women you now are beginning to receive the attention and support you deserve. I encourage all women miners to formalize and join an association which is affiliated to the Zimbabwe Miners Federation. Working through the ZMF structures you will receive further support to utilize future programs both government and private sector initiatives to grow your mining operations.



Your mining business was built based on your own effort as well as your strong belief in your ability to succeed. Take this same strength, belief and drive and seek out the new assistance programs being offered. I expect great things from our women in mining.

RD Thank you Mr Masango Mahlahla for taking part we hope we will soon see the mining industry flourishing again in Zimbabwe.

*To contact Masango Mahlahla please
Email: mmahlahla@mantleminerals.africa*

Economic sanctions, how they affect Zim mining and what needs to be done?



Economic sanctions together with other factors have created an infectious economy in Zimbabwe that requires a better amount of time to be reignited to yesterday's glory. Economic sanctions have proven to be devastating to the growth of the economy of Zimbabwe particularly the mining sector which is all but an export industry.

Rudairo Mapuranga

Corruption, nepotism among other factors such as a toxic political climate in Zimbabwe have also created a major brick wall towards the growth of the mining sector.

Experts believe that the mining industry in Zimbabwe will transform the economy of Zimbabwe thus certain policies need to be put in place to create a growing and fast developing mining sector.

The mining industry have the potential to significantly contribute to the growth of the economy of Zimbabwe, thus supported with mineral

wealthy

Zimbabwe need to industrialize so as to raise its economy to significant levels. For example countries like Germany, Rhodesia did well when they were under economic sanctions through industrialization and technological improvement.

Economic sanctions have proven to be devastating to the growth of the economy

What are economic sanctions?

Economic Sanctions have a huge impact on Zimbabwe's international trade. International banks and businesses with United States financial ties are not allowed to transact directly with Zimbabwean Government Entities.



MINERALS MARKETING CORPORATION OF ZIMBABWE

For example MMCZ is listed on the sanctions list. Most Minerals in Zimbabwe as sold via MMCZ. This in-turn limits the number of large mineral companies who are able to purchase minerals from Zimbabwe. It also limits bank

transactions which support international trade. Most mineral transactions are financed and insured via the international banking system. Again without the support of international banks engaged in international trade, it limits the size of the existing mineral purchases and prevents most of the international manufacturers, smelters as well as mineral traders from transacting with our nation. The limit on transactions also raises financing, insurance and logistics costs per unit as mineral transactions with Zimbabwe take places in low volumes making these transactions less efficient.

The domestic impact is also felt as it is difficult to attract direct foreign investment in the mining sector as most large global mining companies have United States subsidiaries and affiliates. Therefore transacting directly with Zimbabwe would place their companies at risk of incurring heavy fines and penalties.

One key trading zone which we have yet to fully access, create and develop in the realm of mineral trade and investment is the African Continental Mineral Trading Zone. The economies in Africa are projected to experience the highest economic growth globally with decades of years of expected high growth as these economies mature and diversify their economies. One resource which will be in high demand in addition to agriculture is minerals both processed and in ore form. Experts believe that now is the time for Zimbabwe to establish new mineral trade routes throughout our African continent.

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All Minerals and location found in Zimbabwe

Agate	Nyamandhlovu, Chikomba, Lupane
Aluminum	Mutare, Nyanga, Mwenezi
Amazonite	Nyamandhlovu, Rushinga
Amethyst	Nyamandhlovu, Hurungwe, Hwange, Makonde, Lupan
Antimony	Kwekwe, Bubi, Mberengwa, Kadoma, Shurugwi
Arsenic	Bubi, Shurugwi, Mutare, Gwanda
Asbestos	Masvingo, Gwanda, Matobo, Mberengwa, Insiza, Makonde, Umzingwane
Aventurine	Masvingo, Beitbridge
Barites	Kwekwe, Mwenezi
Beryl	Hurungwe, Kariba, Goromonzi, Harare, Mudzi, Rushinga, Mutoko, Bindura, Marondera, Gutu, Buhera, Bikita, Chegutu, Hwange, Mberengwa, Gweru
Bismuth	Gwanda, Insiza, Goromonzi, Hwange
Cesium	Mudzi, Bikita, Goromonzi
Calcite	Hwange, Bindura, Chiredzi, Mwenezi
Chromium	Mberengwa, Guruve, Makonde, Gweru, Kwekwe, Shurugwi, Chegutu, Kadoma, Gwanda, Insiza, Masvingo, Chirumanzu
Citrine	Marondera, Harare, Goromonzi
Clay	Harare, Bulawayo, Gwanda, Gweru
Coal	Gokwe, Chiredzi, Beitbridge, Mwenezi, Hwange, Lupane, Binga, Kariba, Hurungwe, Bikita
Cobalt	Kwekwe, Insiza, Shamva, Bubi, Bindura
Copper	Makonde, Kadoma, Mutare, Chirumanzu, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Shurugwi, Beitbridge, Gokwe, Bindura, Chipinge, Bikita, Insiza, Makonde, Harare, Bulawayo, Shamva, Chiredzi, Nkayi, Mudzi, Chegutu, Bindura, Kwekwe, Hurungwe, Bubi, Makonde, Bikita, Gwanda, Masvingo.
Cordierite	Hurungwe, Beitbridge, Chimanimani, Rushinga, Makuti
Corundum	Beitbridge, Chiredzi, Shurugwi, Marondera, Mberengwa, Mazowe, Rushinga, Insiza, Goromonzi, Wedza, Makoni
Diamond	Gweru, Bubi, Beitbridge, Binga, Mwenezi, Mutare, Chivi
Diatomite	Hurungwe
Dolomite	Mutare, Beitbridge, Makonde, Mudzi, Masvingo, Rushinga.
Emerald	Gutu, Masvingo, Insiza, Mberengwa, Hurungwe.
Feldspar	Harare, Bikita, Umzingwane, Goromonzi
Fireclay	Hwange, Chiredzi, Kwekwe, Lupane, Nkayi, Kadoma, Kwekwe
Flint clay	Mwenezi, Beitbridge
Fluorite	Hwange, Guruve, Binga
Garnet	Beitbridge, Hurungwe, Mudzi, Guruve, Rushinga, Marondera
Graphite	Hwange, Hurungwe, Kariba, Makonde
Gypsum	Beitbridge
Gold	Every district in Zimbabwe
Iron	Kwekwe, Mberengwa, Harare, Kwekwe, Buhera, Gweru, Charter, Chiredzi, Masvingo, Mazowe, Kadoma.

All Minerals and location found in Zimbabwe

Jade	Masvingo
Kaolin	Kwekwe, Mutare, Bubi, Hwange, Kadoma, Mazowe, Harare, Umzingwane, Nkayi, Chegutu
Kainite	Hurungwe, Nyanga, Mudzi, Rushinga
Lead	Mberengwa, Kwekwe, Gokwe, Mutare, Wedza, Hwange
Limestone	Mberengwa, Gwanda, Bindura, Shamva, Mazowe, Kadoma, Umzingwane, Gweru, Chegutu, Chimanimani, Mudzi, Harare, Hurungwe
Lithium	Goromonzi, Mudzi, Buhera, Bikita, Chegutu, Hwange, Harare, Insiza, Rushinga, Mutoko, Mutare, Hwange
Magnetite	Gwanda, Nyanga, Kadoma, Mwenezi, Insiza, Buhera, Mberengwa, Beitbridge, Gweru
Manganese	Kwekwe, Gweru, Makonde, Mberengwa
Mercury	Bubi, Kadoma
Mica	Hurungwe, Rushinga, Kariba, Hwange
Molybdenum	Kwekwe, Insiza, Shurugwi, Makonde, Chipinge, Gweru, Mutare
Mtorolite	Guruve, Mutare
Nickel	Bubi, Makonde, Kwekwe, Insiza, Guruve, Shamva, Shurugwi, Matobo, Chegutu, Bindura, Gweru.
Ochre	Gweru, Kwekwe
Palladium	Kwekwe, Makonde, Shurugwi, Chegutu
Phosphate	Buhera
Platinum	Kwekwe, Makonde, Shurugwi, Chegutu, Centenary
Pyrite	Shurugwi, Gwanda, Mazowe, Kadoma, Bulilimamangwe, Shamva, Hwange.
Salt	Mwenezi
Sapphire	Mudzi
Selenium	Makonde
Silica	Gweru, Kwekwe, Makonde, Chegutu, Gokwe, Harare, Goromonzi
Sillimanite	Hurungwe
Silver	Makoni, Makonde, Kwekwe
Talc	Bubi, Guruve, Insiza, Nyanga, Mutare, Mt Darwin, Mberengwa, Goromonzi, Mutoko, Wedza, Kwekwe, Makoni
Tantalum	Hurungwe, Guruve, Kariba, Mudzi, Mutoko, Shamva, Bindura, Harare, Goromonzi, Murehwa, Mt Darwin, Rushinga, Mazowe, Marondera, Gutu, Masvingo, Buhera, Bikita, Mutare, Hwange, Chivhu, Mberengwa, Chimanimani, Makoni, Insiza
Tin	Hurungwe, Mudzi, Shamva, Bindura, Goromonzi, Harare, Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Nyanga, Gutu, Bikita, Hwange, Masvingo, Mutare
Topaz	Hurungwe, Gweru, Mutare
Tungsten	Hurungwe, Kariba, Shamva, Mazowe, Rushinga, Bindura, Guruve, Mt Darwin, Harare, Mudzi, Goromonzi, Bulawayo, Insiza, Matobo, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Bubi, Buhera, Mberengwa, Kadoma, Bikita, Shurugwi, Mutare, Chipinge, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Chiredzi, Wedza, Gweru, Hwange, Masvingo, Makoni
Vanadium	Mt Darwin, Guruve, Bulawayo
Vermiculite	Buhera, Mudzi
Zinc	Kwekwe, Gokwe, Nyanga

Economic sanctions, how they affect Zim mining and what needs to be done?

This will boost the demand for our minerals by expanding its export portfolio of mineral trading partners while greatly increasing and diversifying its foreign currency mix by accepting payments in multiple African currencies. These African currencies would then be used to buy goods and services from African Trade partners further strengthening the continent's economies while boosting African Economic growth.

According to Masango Mahlahla the following strategy should be paired with an updated Mining and Minerals policy which should be recommend should be update to contain the following:

1) Designed to facilitate indigenous mine ownership.

With the rise of technology, information have become a determining factor in the growth and advancement of large scale mines. Computer technology have become the driving factor in as far as the operation of machinery in large firms is concerned. With the rise of automation, it is a fearful actuality that the mining sector will be heading towards jobs drain particularly in large mining firms who happen to own a means of acquiring those robots. However, indigenous mining in the name of small and medium mining firms need to be promoted, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play a major role in most economies, particularly in developing countries. Therefore, mining and minerals policy need to update to fully indorse indigenous mine ownership.

2) Promotes international market based mineral pricing for both the domestic and international markets

Build a formal semi-precious stone market with price monitoring which will

allow miners to sell and export gemstones at international based pricing. Protect semi-precious indigenous mining operations and provide technical support to grow local operations

3) Prevents predatory mineral buying practices

Monopoly in every sector breathes a hazardous air according to economic experts, thus Fidelity Monopoly and RBZ total control of minerals need to be loosened in order to create fair pricing of minerals.

4) Brings Zimbabwe's commercial banking sector into the forefront of domestic and export sales & purchases

Exporting minerals and minerals transactions can be very risky, both the exporter and importer needs protection for their monies. The banking sector should be more focused on developing business transactions bringing in an easy of doing business and trustworthiness in the banking sector. The banking sector should be made liable for creating a more confident environment in business environment. Therefore the Mining and Minerals policy should updated in a way that the mining industry will have a say Zimbabwe's monetary policy.

5) Promotes reinvestment of mineral tax royalties back into the mining sector in order to promote sustainable mining practices: safety, efficiencies, make affordable mining equipment available for purchase, hire or lease

6) Create a viable path to formalization for artisanal miners operating informally

Experts believe that, the development of African miners rests in indigenous Small scale and artisanal miners therefore it is high time to educate these miners so that

African indigenous mining grows. Speaking at the Mashonaland Central outreach program held last year in Bindura, Masango Mahlahla said, "From time immemorial African mines are run and owned by Foreigners with millions of dollars migrating from our continent. We look forward to raising our miners to new heights of transformation, growth of mining operations from small to medium and from medium to large, cultivating a new crop of indigenous large scale Zimbabwean Miners". Therefore, the Mining and Minerals policy needs to be updated thereby creating a clear path towards the formalization of the mining sector in Zimbabwe.

7) Protect and support women in mining

Women in mining are reportedly, in particular in the gold mining sector, experiencing a number of challenges such as victimisation by male miners, dispossession of their claims, and various other forms of gender-based violence, resulting in many women fearing to venture into mining. The Mining and Minerals policy need to be updated and firmly look at the situation thereby promoting women in mining industry in Zimbabwe.

8) Create sustainable path to value addition

Create sustainable path to value addition which enables miners to expand their operations into mineral processing; remove the current limit caused by low purchase prices offered to them by the current majority foreign owned mineral processors which forces miners to sell their ore to processors while disempowering them by pricing them out of the value addition industry.

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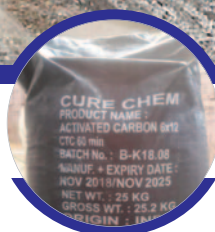
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