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# Min<sup>ing</sup>

Z I M B A B W E



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sales overview*

*The Case for rough  
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# Mining

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## ABOUT PUBLICATION

Mining Zimbabwe premier source of Zimbabwe Mining News. Our core focus is the Zimbabwe 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's 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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# Towards significant revival of Zimbabwe's economy



Timelison Media proudly presents the September 2019 issue of the most progressive media brand in Zimbabwe. We remain true to ourselves that incontestably, ours is a platform that presents ideal information about Zimbabwe's mining industry.

Timelison Media is currently in discussions with stake holders in preparation of the highly anticipated Zimbabwe Mining Excellence Awards 2019.

It is of course important to highlight that the mining industry is geared up towards significant revival of Zimbabwe's economy and with all prospects being effectively initiated, the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development will definitely stand proud in achieving their goal of creating a stable and sustainable USD12 billion mining industry by 2023.

Our priority being deeply embedded on quality, Mining Zimbabwe will remain the leading mining news provider in Zimbabwe. With our committed, competitive and competent (3C) team working behind the success of this publication, Mining Zimbabwe celebrates its massive improvement from being the 31st to the 29th most influential magazine in the world. Our reputation has grown far beyond

mentioning and we remain proactive in giving the latest updates in Zimbabwe's mining sector. We intend to build a strong reputation in Zimbabwe's media field, ensuring solid reliance upon ourselves and our clients.

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As Mining Zimbabwe, we stand proud in affirming the level of excellence we have managed to display in the business world. We exist to serve, as Aristotle once said, "Excellence is not an act but a habit."

*C. Kambale*

## EDITOR'S NOTE



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# Arcadia lithium project in 20MW power supply deal



African lithium developer, Prospect Resources has signed a memorandum of understanding with African Continental Minerals for the supply of power to the Arcadia Lithium project.

Rudairo Mapuranga

According to a report released by Prospect Resources, the MoU which is non-binding sets out key terms for a subsequent formal offtake agreement as the Arcadia lithium project is developed.

The report says that, according to the MOU, Prospect Resources and Africa Continental minerals have an agreed term of five years with an agreement of providing a minimum of 20MW power supply and an option for an additional 25 Megawatts of supply in the event of further expansion.

"The MOU's key terms include, An agreed term of five years from the commencement date (to be outlined in a definitive agreement); Minimum supply of 20 Megawatts daily power to meet all of Arcadia's power supply requirements

(Arcadia's peak power requirement is 16 Megawatts 1); and Option for an additional 25 Megawatts of supply in the event of further expansion of the facility or downstream processing (Lithium Carbonate or Hydroxide plant)" reads the report.

"In line with Prospect's focus to develop the Arcadia Lithium Project, the Agreement provides Prospect with power supply optionality for the Project whilst also generating opportunities for additional services/projects, such as ACM's Coalbed Methane Gas to Power Project to be developed and the map of African Continental Minerals special grant permits .The MOU is non-binding and sets out the key terms for a subsequent formal Offtake Agreement as the Arcadia Lithium Project is developed" reads the report.

Zimbabwe has been experiencing grueling power cuts which affected mineral production greatly. Gold delivery to the country's sole gold buyer and exporter was less 3 tonnes in the first half of the year compared to the same period last year.



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# Zimplats revenue increases by 8 percent



Zimplats Holdings Limited has reported an increase in revenue by 8 percent for the fiscal year 2019 from USD582.5 to USD631, the cost sales for the company increased by 4 percent while the gross profit margin of the firm improved.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

According to an asx preliminary final report for year ended June 2019 released by the firm, the increase in revenue is attributed to the prices of palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and iridium, the prices of the metals has been hitting high on the international market through 2019.

"Revenue for the year increased by 8% to US\$631 million from US\$582.5 million in FY2018 despite the marginal increase in four elements (platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold) (4E) sales volumes to 542 500 ounces from 542 085 ounces. The revenue increase is attributable mainly to the prices of palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and iridium" reads the report.

Despite an increase in revenue the platinum miner has recorded a minimum rise in operation cost, according to the report, operation cost per platinum ounce increase by USD2 due to the increase in insurance costs and the introduction of 2 percent intermediated money transfer tax.

"Operating cash cost per platinum ounce

increased marginally to US\$1 292 in FY2019 from US\$1 290 in FY2018 due to the increase in insurance costs and the introduction of a 2% intermediated money transfer tax" says the report.

According to the report, the Group generated US\$189.4 million from operating activities (FY2018: US\$195 million). The Group paid dividends of US\$85 million and repaid borrowings of US\$42.5million during the year. At year end, the Group had bank borrowings amounting to US\$42.5 million (FY2018: US\$85 million) and a cash balance of US\$67 million (FY2018: US\$119 million).

Cost of sales increased by 4% to US\$447.7 million from US\$431.3 million in FY2018, mainly due to the increase in royalty, insurance premiums and provision for share-based compensation and Gross profit margin improved to 29% from 26% in FY2018 mainly due to the improvement in average metal prices achieved.

The Group's results benefited from an export incentive of US\$36.4 million, compared to US\$13.6 million for the prior year, and the recognition of a US\$9.6 million refund due from the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA). By way of background, in May 2016, the RBZ introduced an export incentive scheme to promote the export of goods and services to enhance inflows of foreign currency. The export incentive scheme was discontinued with effect from

21 February 2019 following the introduction of the RTGS\$ as an electronic currency and the interbank foreign currency market. The US\$9.6 million refund arose from a court ruling in favour of the Group related to fines inappropriately levied by ZIMRA in the disputed customs duty rebates case.

In February 2019, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) liberalised the US\$ exchange rate against Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) balances and bond notes (RTGS\$) and all currencies in the multi-currency basket as it sought to formalise trade in foreign currency. The exchange rate was pegged at US\$1: RTGS\$2.5 at inception. However, the RTGS\$ depreciated against the US\$ to close the year at US\$1: RTGS\$6.62. The translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in RTGS\$ to US\$, the functional and reporting currency, resulted in the recognition of a net exchange loss of US\$20 million for the year.

Resultantly, profit before income tax for the year increased to US\$205.3 million from US\$166 million in FY2018.

The income tax expense for the year decreased to US\$60.5 million from US\$163.3 million in FY2018, mainly driven by the decrease in the deferred tax charge to US\$45.5 million from US\$98.1 million in FY2018 and the decrease in additional profits tax to US\$1.7 million from US\$43.5 million in FY2018. A deferred tax charge of US\$95.4 million was recognised in FY2018 arising from the change in the income tax rate of 15.45% applicable under the special mining lease tax regime to 25.75% applicable under the ordinary mining lease tax regime (inclusive of AIDS levy).

Resultantly profit after tax for the year increased to US\$144.9 million from US\$2.6 million in FY2018.



# Zimbabwe should enact a law that allows communities to first agree with investors before moving in



Development is a bottom up approach, it is necessary for the mining sector to be liberalised for the people to achieve total control of minerals.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

Speaking at the lunch of Norton Miners Association traditional Bira for all miners, Tenzi Nehoreka said that the government should incorporate traditional leaders in policy making because they're the ones who represent the people and the people are real owners of the land. Therefore, they should liberalise the mining sector in order to give the locals full control of their mineral wealth.

According to Nehoreka it is important for the government of Zimbabwe to enact a law that allows communities to first agree with investors before moving the motion to the top representatives in the government.

"Communities are always sideline when it comes to mineral benefits, it is of

importance for the president to enact a law that will make the community an initial signatory in mining concessions before the ministry of mines and mining development" said Tenzi Nehoreka.

According to Tenzi Nehoreka mining claims should be given to aspiring miners after approaching traditional leaders for a real community ownership roadmap that will be followed according the law and also to appease spirits of the land.

"They should let us know where they want to mine so that we inform the spirit mediums first before mining activities begin".

"Spirit mediums are the ones who have the power to unlock minerals for the benefits of all Zimbabweans" - Themba Mliswa.

When they start mining, they shouldn't forget the owners of the land" said Tenzi

Nehoreka. Norton Constituency member of Parliament Hon. Themba

Mliswa said that it is important to include traditional leaders in decision making in the country.

It is important to include traditional leaders

in businesses and decision making in mining. "Spirit medium are the ones who have the power to unlock minerals for the benefits of all Zimbabweans" said Themba Mliswa.

Norton Miners Association chairperson Privilege Moyo said that it was very crucial for investors to engage the communities in which their mining claims are situated and create a road map that will help the communities to have a say on their societal resources.

Moyo also pointed out that mining laws in our country are not consistent, as such it is of utmost importance for the government to engage traditional leaders in decision / policy making since they are the real representatives of the people.

Moyo also said that policies should give community power even to create boom gates like in Zambia where the community can inspect the minerals, their purposes, where the minerals are transported to and their value.

"The government has too much power when it comes to the ownership of minerals in Zimbabwe, minerals are being looted away from the country with the community's knowledge"

"They don't act accordingly to arrest such perpetrators because they don't benefit from minerals in their areas, and whatever happens with those minerals is none of their business" said Moyo.





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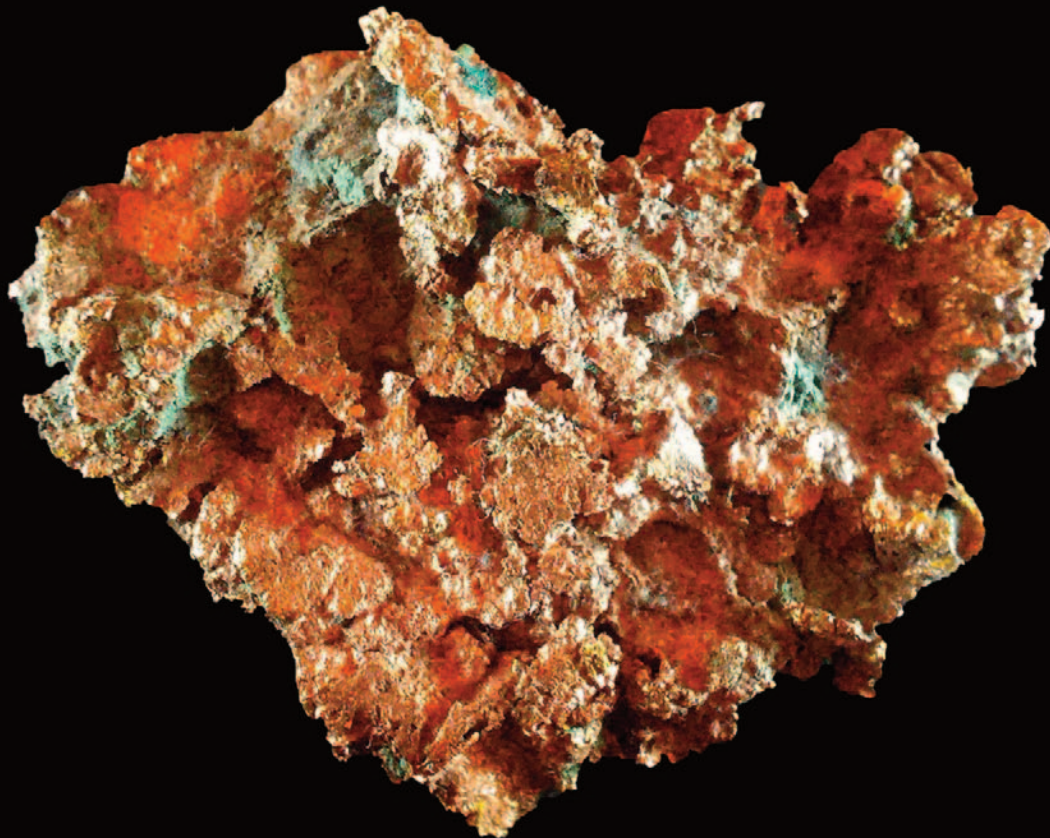
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# Can Zimbabwe attract FDI in copper and cobalt like in Zambia?

Zambia's entire economy depends on copper and cobalt for survival, since privatisation in the early 90s, the mining sector in Zambia has attracted Canadian, Chinese, Indian, Australian and American mining companies.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

For over two last decades Zambia has transformed its economy by attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and its GDP per capital has surpassed that of Zimbabwe in the recent years.

For more than three decades, Zimbabwe boosted a higher GDP per capita than that of Zambia and attracted a significant number of foreign investors than Zambia.

Zimbabwe has one of the largest copper and cobalt reserves in the world and experts believe that Zimbabwe can earn as much as Zambia through its minerals, however no

efforts are done to attract investments in the sector unlike in Zambia.

## Why Zambia is attracting FDI

According to BBC country profile, Zambia unlike most of its neighbours, has managed to avoid the war and upheaval that has marked much of Africa's post-colonial history, earning itself a reputation for political stability.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Zambian policy review document revealed that, with the opening up of the Zambian economy in the 1990s, FDI inflows increased considerably reaching \$334 million in 2004. This was largely explained by the implementation of an ambitious privatisation programme (1994-2001).

The renowned Zimbabwean geologist Kennedy Mtetwa said that Zambia is

attracting FDI because it is carrying out full exploration of resources unlike in Zimbabwe where companies that have been announced to have invested in diamond mining after exploration was done.

"Investment in mining is when a company takes out an EPO and spends money exploring from grassroots and discover a deposit that was not known. That is what is happening in Zambia and DRC. Since Chiyadzwa was grabbed after some companies did exploration and greedy politicians seized their hard work, no big miners will ever come to explore here for they know that the seizing of new deposits will happen again" said Mtetwa.

Why there is little FDI in Zimbabwe?

According to former Zimbabwe Miners Federation vice president, Engineer Chris Murove, there is little or no investment in copper and cobalt due to two



particular aspects of the mining investment matrix, that is

- (a) Extent/scale of the mineral resource and
- (b) National investment policies which any investor, local or foreign would consider first before sinking funds into a mining project.

This means that investors have assessed the mining environment in Zimbabwe and discovered that the sector lacks one or all of the mentioned factors thereby contributing to less investments in the coal and cobalt mining sector.

According to Kennedy Mtetwa there is very little foreign direct investment due to the fact that the current regime is disrespectful to property and human rights in full glare of investors, hence investors will not be attracted to invest in the country fearing that the same might happen to them.



*Kennedy Mthetwa*

"Rule of law means protection of property rights is a prerequisite. Zimbabwean courts are seen as partisan and the case being raised by investors is just the same as the refusal by government to allow opposition to demonstrate yet in the constitution that right is there. In short, the government is violating the constitution in full glare of investors. The foreign investors are raising valid questions, if we invest in Zimbabwe and the government violates a part of the constitution protecting our mineral rights what do we do? You cannot violate part of the constitution and think investors will say it's okay, that's just the opposition being violated, us investors will be safe. Investors know that any government that violates part

of the constitution will violate the other parts in no time" he said.

It is therefore the government's complete mandatory to respect both human and property rights, renowned business Mutumwa Mawera has been lamenting over the government's decision to start carrying out operations at Shabanie Mashaba Mines before ownership issues were addressed by the courts of law.



*Eng Chris Murove*

Engineer Murove also pointed out on the need for investors to have full knowledge about the resources that are found on the land to be mined, therefore the country needs to invest in exploration.

Where extensive and commercially viable resources of copper were known to be present in Mhangura for instance, it was a government entity that was mining that resource but eventually, that business collapsed as we all know like a multitude of other state enterprises. The lesson that should be learnt is that the government has no business in business and copper mining should have been left to the private sector. The policy that was being followed clearly failed and therefore needs to be modified.

#### **Should the country invest in Exploration to attract investment in copper and cobalt?**

**Granting of Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPOs) is targeted at discovering new deposits in the mining sector. Copper and cobalt is believed to be plenty in Zimbabwe like in Zambia, therefore it is important for the country to invest in exploration in**

**order to find new deposits.**

**According to the Deputy Minister of Mines and Mining development Hon Polite Kambamira, Zimbabwe's mineral wealth has not been fully explored or established hence the granting of these Exclusive Prospecting Orders to boost investment in the mining sector.**

**It is therefore of paramount importance for the country to invest in exploration in order to find new deposits.**

#### **Is the mining sector attracting investment elsewhere?**

The government of Zimbabwe has welcomed Russian based world top diamond producer by volume, Alrosa and Chinese firm Anjin in diamond mining, a move which was hailed by both the president of Zimbabwe and the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

However, the coming of these giants has raised a lot of noise with mining experts and personalities claiming that the companies are just bogus investors who come to take away the wealth of the land after exploration has been done.

According to some, the move to give licenses to these companies is not economic investment but political investment. Therefore, to say that Zimbabwe has attracted foreign direct investment in these firms is mere deception.

"So they come to known Chiyadzwa diamond fields, carry out zero exploration and just see if there is anything left from the previous mining. So what have they invested?" said one mining expert.



# The political economy of the mining sector

The impact of the mining sector on Zimbabwe's economy is very modest. Despite the fact that the country sits on one of the richest mineral deposits in the world, Zimbabwe has not succeeded in translating its mineral wealth into overall economic development. The government has recognised that fact, however, they are optimistic that the sector is the leading horse towards Zimbabwe's economic revival.

Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga

The environmental consequences of mining especially in the old mines are fairly large. Whilst it is true that people are anticipating a positive outcome in the sector that will necessitate economic revival, the sector at the moment seems to lack the stamina to solely reinvigorate the economy considering the prevailing political-economic situation Zimbabwe is experiencing right now.

Zimbabwe's constitution has been hailed as a very immodest and a democratic mechanism that dictates transparency of decision making processes and it is rich in determining the degree to which politicians are held accountable. However, majority of Zimbabweans feel that the constitution is being largely neglected for the benefit of a few oligarchs. For example recently Mutumwa Mawere through his Twitter handle accused the government of abusing the constitution and laws of the land to suit their gains.

Despite making progress in democratic consolidation and well organised 2018

elections, the challenges Zimbabwe is facing right now seem to be coming from a democratic point of view. Many people who were supporting the current regime turned back due to different reasons including renowned journalist Hopewell Chin'ono who accuses the government of its continual disrespectful of human rights. Perhaps some sector challenges are arising due to the remaining democratic weaknesses of the political field.

Zimbabwe has not developed a culture of community engagement—especially on resource issues, recently traditional leaders (Chief and Tenzi Nehoreka) met in Norton where they were advocating for their inclusion in national development together with the consultation of citizens (community) when granting mining concessions.

The mining sector in Zimbabwe is dominated by people who are politically connected which is a direct blow to the constitution of Zimbabwe. Large scale mines are not timely given their mine on mine finances after selling their minerals to the state and despite serious complains from the miners the government has not done much to address this critical issue. This has resulted in some mines closing down operations for some time for example Metallon gold has put some of its mines under care and maintenance.

Despite fairly complex political and institutional challenges, there are a number of opportunities that may facilitate an improvement in the

governance of the mining sector, they may include among others,

**(i)** The shift - in power after these largely disputed 2018 election to a political dialogue between the two main actors, which may allow the government to explore practical ways of implementing its election manifesto and improving the economy through the mining sector;

**(ii)** Engaging large scale miners to review terms of their investment agreements and pay them on time;

**(iii)** The constructive initiatives from the Ministry of Mines and Mining development, Chamber of Mines and Zimbabwe Miners Federation to initiate a dialogue and move towards development-friendly solutions.

The performance of the mining sector on economic improvement will be prospectively boosted by Zimbabwe's introduction of appropriate reforms in the government. It is therefore of paramount importance that a greater awareness of incentive problems be set up at a political level and their possible implications for the mining sector's performance and the economy at large.

*Zimbabwe has not developed a culture of community engagement*

The set of checks and balances, as stipulated by the Constitution, have to be reinforced. More so, capacity building at different levels and institutions are needed and should be combined with efforts to enhance incentives for institutional performance.



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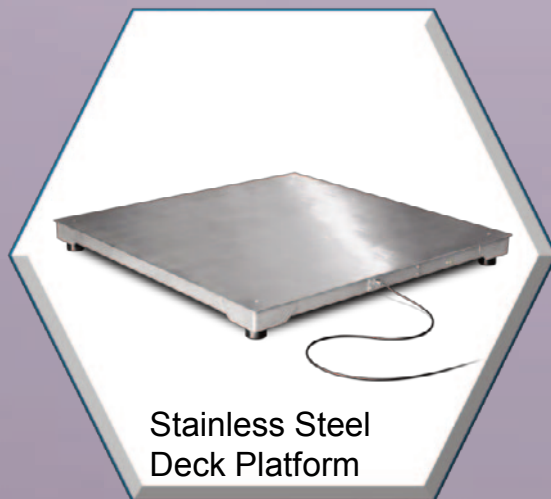
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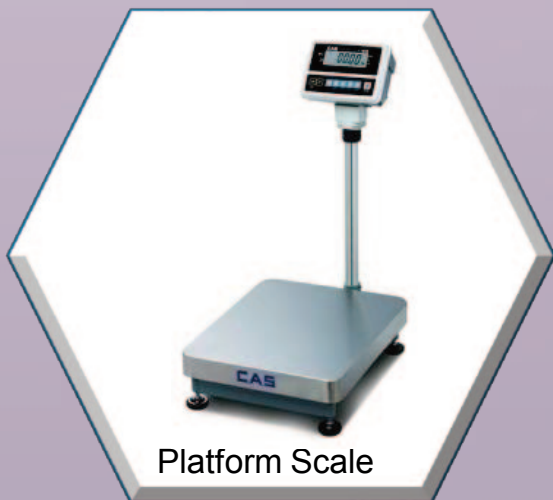
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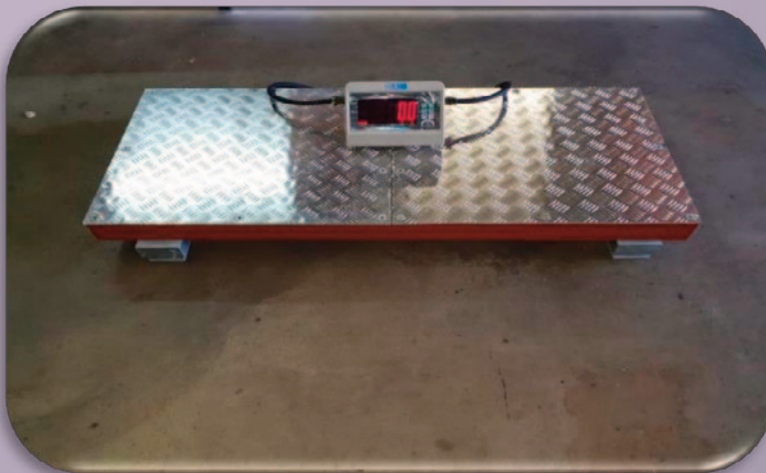




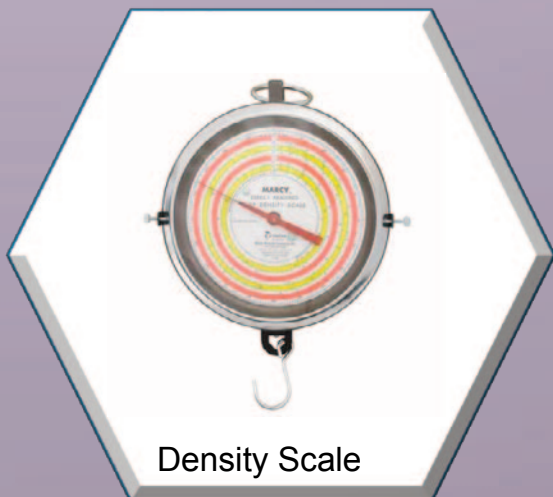
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# Venice mine takes part in community empowerment



*It is quite impressive when some of Zimbabwe mines associate with the communities in which they operate in as a way of guaranteeing decent living conditions within the communities.*

By Mirirai Melissa Ngoya

Speaking to Mining Zimbabwe, Shawn Lavaia who is the Safety, Health and Environment officer of Venice mine highlighted on the projects that they are doing for the community and what the mining company is looking forward to achieve. Venice is creating job opportunities for the locals, assisting the nearby police stations as well as assisting school children with scholarships.

It is critical for a community to have decent roads, as such Mr Lavaia outlined that Venice mine has engaged in the road maintenance project in order to ensure accessibility as well as safety when travelling .

"the road maintenance from Empress Turn-off to Munyati river has been a successful project for the benefit of the community and the nation at large."he said

The company has provided a platform for

job creation where the locals are being included in the mining operations .Mr Lavaia said "We draw our manpower labor force from the local community, thus employment creation."

Considerably, Venice mine has also been active in helping other mines in times of tribulations as highlighted by Mr Lavaia.

"We assisted with fuel, labor and material at Cricket Mine disaster"he said.

Recently, there has been a lot of criminal cases being reported in the area, hence Venice Mine has partnered with the local police station supporting them in seeing that there is no mineral violation within the area .

Mr Lavaia said "as a mine, we figured out that it is important to offer a helping hand to our community police force since they keep an eye on the mine as well as making sure that there is no mineral violations or any skirmishes within the community. Therefore, we decided to assist Battlefields Zimbabwe Republic Police Station with stationery. We also helped the Police with fuel and transport provisions in emergencies."

Further, Venice mine highlighted that they are also concerned with good environmental services which the safety, health and environment officer applauded for . He indicated that they are offering mowing services to the local ZRP station as well as in schools around the community.

"We are doing mining operations related to that big Venice mine we used to have, but in real terms we are still a small and struggling mine which we hope will stand on its feet in the near future. So far we cannot afford to start big projects but we hope that very soon we will reach that level."

Mr Lavaia also emphasised on the projects which they intend to do in the community. Venice mine noticed that it is a requisite to have operational health care facilities in the area since health is the key factor to consider especially for the locals who reside in places where mining activities take place.

"We are looking forward to the opening of our clinic which will be operational in emergency cases, attending to everyone in the community as well as mine workers."

"It is important to subsidise Domain Rural council clinic so that it improves its health services"

All in all, apart from producing the yellow mineral which is targeted towards the nation's economic development, Venice mines is taking strides in developing the community in which it is operating in .



# Interview: Hon Polite Kambamura

## Deputy Minister of Mines and Mining Development



This month Inside Mining Zimbabwe with Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga (RD) met the Deputy Minister of Mines and Mining Development Hon Polite Kambamura (PK) (aged 42) who is also the Member of Parliament for Sanyati constituency to discuss mining matters as well as answering some questions which have been frequently asked by miners for quite some time.

**RD** Good day Hon Kambamura welcome to Inside Mining Zimbabwe with Rudairo. Miners would like to know about your brief mining background before you became the Deputy Minister, can you please share in brief?

**PK** Thank you Mapuranga. I'm an engineer by profession, graduated at the University of Zimbabwe in 2002 with a Bsc (Hon) Mining Engineering. I worked in several mines in Zimbabwe which include Trojan Nickel Mine, Shamva Mine (LONRITO) and Ashanti Goldfields. I went to South Africa where I increased my knowledge in mining, working in several mines starting from junior

positions to management. Then I came back to Zimbabwe where I joined politics, in 2018 I was duly elected Sanyati constituency legislator then his Excellency the President of Zimbabwe Cde Emmerson Mnangagwa appointed me to the position of Deputy Minister where I'm serving right now.

**RD** Hon Kambamura, farmers have been complaining that their land is being destroyed by illegal miners and also that they sometimes lose land to unscrupulous people who come to them with fake mining titles and by the time they discover that the claims are fake, the damage would have been done on their lands already. Did you ever come across with such a report and what advice can you give to farmers?

**PK** It is very unfortunate that such things are happening in the mining sector, the reports haven't reached my desk yet but my advice however is that farmers should report such cases to our provincial offices

so that they can verify if the mining titles brought by the miners are real. This should also be reported to the police because we might have a cartel amidst us that is working on creating these fake concessions. Reporting to the police might lead us to something that we are unaware of.

So I urge the farmers to work closely with law enforcement agents so that the whole issue of this scam maybe brought to light as soon as possible.

Then on illegal miners who come nicodemously to mine on the farmer's land, I urge the farmers to tighten their security and report such incidents to the police. The farmers also need to come up with associations to deal with these illegal mining activities.

*I worked in several mines in Zimbabwe which include Trojan Nickel Mine, Shamva Mine (LONRITO) & Ashanti Goldfields.*

**RD** Gold delivery to the country's sole gold buyer and exporter Fidelity Printers and Refineries took a knock in the first half of the year compared to last year receiving only 15 tonnes of gold, last year Fidelity received 33.2 tonnes of gold and 17 in the first quarter. Are you still hopeful that the target of 40 tonnes this year can be reached?

**PK** We are very hopeful that the gold production target of 40 tonnes will still be reached, we haven't lost hope. However, the challenge is we are only recording gold delivery to Fidelity Printers and Refineries yet on the ground when it comes to the small scale mining sector, the real prospecting haven't stopped. As the ministry we are working on policies that will attract artisanal and small scale miners to sell their production to Fidelity.



# Interview: Hon Polite Kambamira

## Deputy Minister of Mines and Mining Development

So that we curb leakages which are reportedly very rampant.

**RD** Hon Deputy Minister, Fidelity Printers and Refineries appears to be selling their gold at a better price than most illegal buyers according to my research.

Nevertheless, small scale and artisanal miners would still sell their gold to illegal miners avoiding fidelity, what could be the problem?

**PK** There is not much that needs to be done in order to attract small scale and artisanal miners to sell their gold to fidelity printers and refineries. The sole gold buyer should know that sometimes it is about creating a relationship between the buyer and the seller that is why black market gold buyers are winning. And also in terms of strategy, Fidelity needs to give licenses to many gold Agents that will actually be on the ground where the mining is taking place. Some miners do not actually care about whether they are paid in US dollar or not, what they want is the true value of their production that they can be given right away without too much delay. For example in Makaha, the area has small scale mining activity taking place but there is no Fidelity Agent near the area or nearby Mutoko centre. The miners are therefore expected to board a bus to Marondera the capital of Mashonaland East province. Can we expect a miner to go that far to sell only a gram of gold?

I also suggest that Fidelity should pay small scale and artisanal miners in cash because the majority doesn't have bank accounts and some would want to use their money instantly as they are paid. It is therefore advisable to give small scale miners all their balances in cash, by so doing Fidelity would

have curbed gold leakages.

We have discovered that small scale miners actually sign equipment agreement deals with buyers and sometimes they are given money upfront for food and other consumables. That's is why we are going to establish gold milling centres right where mining is taking place so that we can create a mutual relationship with the miners, selling equipment at very affordable prices. This will encourage miners to do business with us therefore will be able to record a high gold delivery and we may even surpass our gold target.

**RD** Small scale miners are advocating for the removal of EPOs so that mining production takes place. Do you as the minister think it's wise for the government to drop the gazetting of EPOs?

**PK** Exclusive prospecting orders is a large area of ground targeting the selected minerals for exploration, the maximum is 65,000 hectares, and the tenure currently for these EPOs is three years. Firms doing high technical exploration are required by the law to drop most of EPO ground in 3 years.

It is not advisable for the government to drop EPOs because small scale miners are saying so, these EPOs are very crucial for the country to discover new mineral deposits.

It is not a secret that miners who have claims, acquired those claims with geological knowledge that there are areas that are rich in certain minerals.

As the government, we are also working towards reviewing these EPOs to

accommodate small scale miners, for example (not in all circumstances) allow mining operations of 1 hectare to take place.

We will also ask EPO holders to release some land after exploring it, even after 6 months so that mining can take place if there is any mining to do on the land. We will also raise our taxes for an EPO holder after 1 year if they fail to give us geological results for some of the land under their exploration zone.

We will also raise the taxes if the holder does not release the land under his watch. As the government, we are going to make sure that exploration does take place and at the same time production should not stop. Therefore we have come up with these measures and others to keep our mining sector mobile.

**RD** Zimbabwe is reportedly losing a lot of revenue through predatory buying of gemstones. What do you think needs to be done to curb those predatory buying?

**PK** Zimbabwe lost quite a sum in gemstone leakages where foreign buyers would come and buy gemstones that might cost over 2000USD for only 20USD. The buyers would ask villagers to go mine gemstones of different types and the pay them very little amounts because the villagers lack sufficient knowledge about these gemstones. MMCZ is therefore working on a model that is going to help Zimbabwe secure gemstones that is by liberalizing the mining of these stones and spreading knowledge about the stones.



# Threats to Gemstone Mining in Zimbabwe



## The Case of Coloured Gemstones

The Precious Stones Trade Act defines all rough gemstones as semi-precious except for rough emeralds and rough diamonds. There is potential in the production of coloured gemstones, its beneficiation and market demand.

**By Maison Phiri, BSc Geology\*MBA\*GG, GD, CSTG**

Amongst the coloured gemstones found in Zimbabwe, there is amethyst, citrine, aquamarine, tourmalines, chrysoberyl, euclase, apatite, ruby corundum, agates, fluorite, diopside, apatite, alexandrite, quartz, emerald and red garnets.

Coloured gemstones are dominantly mined by small scale artisanal miners who sell their produce as rough uncut stones, hence there is minimal cutting and polishing of coloured gemstones, let alone jewellery-making. Local demand for coloured gemstone fine jewellery is extremely low because of the general disposable income levels, beliefs, awareness and cheap substitutes.

Gemstone mining is therefore threatened by the following factors;

### Land tenure

Gemstone mining in Zimbabwe is almost 100% ASM (citizen mining), these are usually financed through their home earnings to run operations.

To this end there is no advancement in legal acquisition of the land they work on and most of them do not have proper mining claims. This adversely impacts on seriousness of the operation, marketing of their produce and ultimately the environment rehabilitation issues.

### Government Policy

It is noble to implement protective policies, but trade is trade and our policies in the gemstone value chain have to adapt to the demands in trade.

The suspicion is that, the government policies are too rigid on Gemstone mining and the subsequent value chain activities to

the extent that they are the responsible factor in smuggling activities of the National gemstones.

It appears that we have pushed our own indigenous miners up against the wall with our current policies and so they fall prey to dealers and smugglers on a short-changed price.

Tanzania and Kenya have adopted the permit system to empower their own miners hence, policy makers should look into the issue of permits for our ASMs so that they are not deterred from joining the formal channels of the gemstone business.

There is a lot of bureaucracy in administration of documents and change of policy. It is the duty of all Zimbabweans to do their part. The government, should create a one stop shop for gemstone business paperwork and it should involve departments such as the MMMD, ZIMRA, RBZ, MMCZ and EMA.

*Gemstone mining in Zimbabwe is almost 100% ASM, these are usually financed through their home earnings to run operations.*



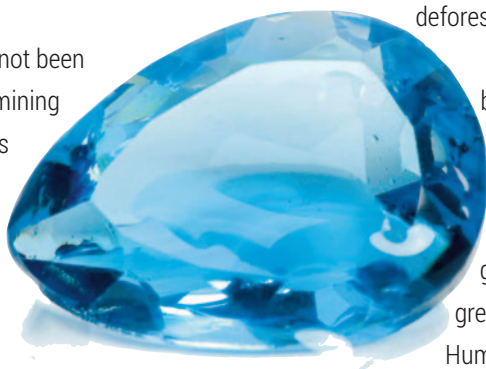
## Financing

The banking system has not been supportive to gemstone mining since most of these ASMs have no collateral and they have no knowledge of gemstones or their potential value in our banking systems.

To this date, our banks are not taking minerals as bankable collateral or investment, but we have diamond, Gold and platinum. In India, one can walk in and exchange money for gold through their banks and they can keep their gold in that bank. Therefore, our banks require a redress in the financing approach of gemstone mining.

Another avenue is to have our government vouching for all ASMs in the event that they may default in servicing loans.

This is being done by the AfDB in most African Countries.



deforestation and biodiversity disturbances.

The world has gone solid on green issues and Humanitarian issues,

Zimbabwe does not operate in isolation and so we have to be part of these world efforts.

This has been a serious issue



## The development of markets

It's been 39 Years since Zimbabwe has attained its independence and the nation has no gemstone fair, no gemstone market place, or a recognised entity that facilitates a meeting point to transact in gemstones. The private business community and the MMCZ should take note of the fact that there is need to hold a gemstone fair, agriculture has ZAS and therefore coloured Gemstones should have their own. This brings interest from investors abroad, creating a friendly environment in the formalisation of small scale gemstone mining.

## Social and environment issues

All activities should have minimal impact on society and the environment, this should be done to protect the heritage of our future generation. However, and current gemstone

mining has left a trail of pits, littering, and erosion, siltation, and

gemstones. Never-

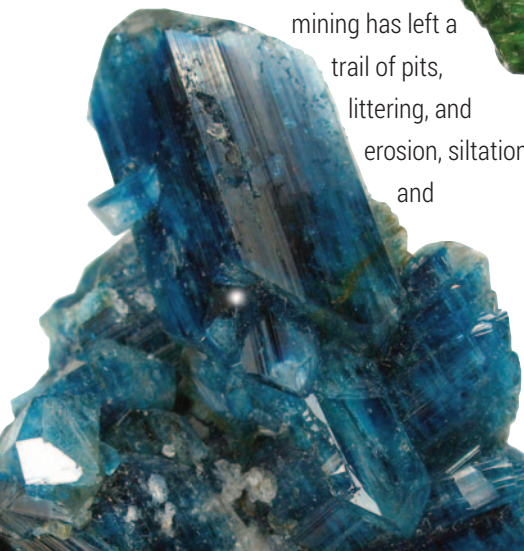
theless,



consumers are now requesting the complete details of their jewellery including questions like where was the stone mined? Was it mined responsibly? These are tell-tale signs that something is coming hence we should try and regularise on clean coloured

Going forward, the nation should have time-framed goals on the following:

1. Quick and easy issuance of claims and permits. (MMMD)
2. Relaxation of restrictive regulations and promotion of open trade. (LEGISLATORS/MMMD/MMCZ/CID)
3. Marketing fairs, Gemstone forums, marketing platforms. (MMCZ/ Private organisations)
4. Responsible sourcing and transparency of the gemstone value chain (CSO/ All)
5. Workshops and gemology/ other technical education. (CSO/MMCZ/All)
6. Environmental protection awareness. (EMA)
7. Financing. (Banks/Zimbabwe Govt)





# Digitalisation

## & How It Can Be Harnessed In The Zimbabwean Mining Industry



We are in a period of global digitalisation in which the industry is in the throes of digital transformation that is mainly accelerated by exponential growth of smart technologies.

This has and will continue to increase global competitiveness particularly in the production industry. It is obvious that our Zimbabwean mining industry has been in the bottom quartile of global cost competitiveness. Thus, there is a need to adopt systems that will allow an increase in profitability, reduction in costs, control of operations, optimize and enhance effective processing strategies.

The industry is welcoming the inception of the "fourth industrial revolution" which produces with the help of smart technologies, smart machines, smart products and services as well as new interaction models among other things. This exceeds beyond simply automating production. The revolution has come along with a lot of digital technologies to assist miners in their work. For instance, fully and semi-autonomous robots, increased use of artificial intelligence, drones, digital twins,

3-D and 4-D printing, augmented and mixed reality virtual. This has collectively given the mining industry about 5 major aspects/pillars which are believed to be very effective to the development of the Zimbabwean mining industry through their effectiveness from mine exploration and valuation, through mining ore processing and metals production and downstream sales and distribution.

### Visualisation and Alerts;

This is one of the five major components brought about by digital technology. Mining companies can increase productivity, reduce costs and improve production and safety quickly and effectively through the visualisation of data across the entire value chain. It helps to create a connected mine in which there is enablement of visualization of data from mine to market. Data can also be tapped to allow mine managers, operators and head office to have a clear real time visibility into their entire production without having to be on the field. This will improve plant visibility for operators, whereas their fast access to

relevant information in real time will have a direct impact on uptime, production output, quality and safety.

**Analytics and dynamic scheduling** enables mining companies to quickly resolve and predict unwanted situations using advanced algorithms, modeling and remote expert assistance. Digital technology has opened room for the invention of machine learning algorithms. Through these, miners can feed algorithm or basically commands on a machine using real time data and analysing historical data, which allows miners to derive future insights into performance, health and safety, and mineral characteristics. When this information is combined with dynamic scheduling solution it becomes proactively feasible to;

- Control mineral characteristics through drill and blast enhancement and improved blending to meet required output with the specified grade.

- Enhance asset health through predictive assets maintenance

- Improve the safety of workers, mine equipment and environment through fatigue monitoring as well as people and asset tracking.

### Digital Twin.

It has always been difficult to align strategic and real-time plans and schedules in mining companies due to various factors which include differences in methodologies, processes and technologies used. Digital twins offer an immersive virtual environment virtual environment that merges short,



environment that merges short, medium and long term planning horizons to help miners make value driven decisions across a range of operations from boardroom to mine site. Virtual makes it possible to run several test works in process sections such as crushing and conveying without affecting the already running production process. With the use of virtual and augmented reality, mining companies can create environments that can perfectly mimic physical running locations. Imagine having to train employees in virtual space about what they will experience in real space. This will allow an effective practical training of employees in an environment that is exact to the one they will be expected to make effective decisions, except, it won't be as dangerous and risky as the physical space.

**Integrated automation** across the value chain will enable mining companies to solve a variety of critical business issues even faster and more intelligently. Analytical models based on real time are developed which produces reliable results that miners can use to validate and automate decision in the next process. This brings about a system known as "virtual handshake" in which information from one process is automatically transferred to the next, fanning out to fine tune processes based upon the earlier automated decision making. Generally, this system bypasses the risk of human error recurring upstream in a continuous process, which might cost the company a loss.

**Cognitive Network**; this is probably the next generation of technology. It comes as an initiative of artificial intelligence which will provide people with a way to interact with technology and create an environment that is self-improving, self-learning and self-controlling. This will drive true transformation across the mining value chain.

It has been estimated through the world economic forum that mine digitalisation could channel a saving of \$373billion by 2025 through raising productivity, reducing waste and keeping our mines. This means, since we have our mandate as Zimbabwe mining industry reach a \$13billion industry by 2030, then we have some digital harnessing to do because increase in productivity is certainly what we need. However, in order for us to effectively harness digitalization in our mining environment and nation at large we need to include collaboration between government, public-private sectors, education sector, banks and other various stakeholders. For example, companies can invite stakeholders to create joint digital-mining innovation hubs and incubators and codevelop infrastructure and technology to lower capital costs and reduce investment risk.

It is a well-known fact that there is a great need to create employment in our nation ,this somehow conflicts with the need to become relevant with the global economy. This is the reason why most African governments, Zimbabwe included have been sceptical about digitalisation. There is a huge outcry that digitalisation is here to replace people however , this is not the case ,digitalisation but it requires various set of skills to operate equipment and optimise industrial processes.

The young generation depends on technology, it is not even surprising to see a child operating a mobile phone, tablet and computer thus,this natural skill can be upgraded by introducing and building learning around digital technologies from an early age into school curriculums. It entails a review and updating of the education curricula at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. This will create a responsive education system which is what we need to be able to catch up with digitalisation. We can draw a lesson from Kenya which



*Canaan Joseph Saurombe*

restructured it's learning curricula and introduced Secondary School Practical Open-Source Curriculum (SPOC) which is training school students to code. Currently in Zimbabwe there are many training schools but less of them focus on entrepreneurship. The upcoming generation needs to be adaptable and have an open mind-set. If the government embraces technological developments and encourage the engagement of the youth with the mining sector there is an assurance of a bright future of our mining industry. However, more needs to be done especially at the regulatory level to increase affordable internet access so that more people can participate in the economy of information.

If we embrace technology-enabled mining, we will realise major improvements in productivity, workers' wellbeing—and revitalise the industry as an engine of value-creation, employment and growth. The time has come for the Zimbabwean mining industry to create change by combining operational excellence with innovation, grow trust, take risks, think big and move fast.

***Canaan Joseph Saurombe is the founding chairperson of Core Miners Association he writes in his own capacity,  
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# Fidelity must set up trust funds for small scale gold miner retirees



In any field of business, it is a prerequisite to have substantial financial security that will cater for the needs of an individual in retirement, accident or death .

Charmaine Kambale

However, small scale miners are being excluded in such services, thereafter causing financial distress when they retire. Small scale mining stands firm in Zimbabwe's mining sector, hence the miners must be recognised for their significant efforts that are targeted towards capacitating Zimbabwe's economy. Therefore ,it is essential for Fidelity to set up trust funds (benefits) that will financially assist small scale miners in retirement.

Small scale mining can significantly contribute to poverty alleviation, providing meaningful opportunities for various individuals involved in the sector. Small scale mining includes poor informal individual miners aspiring to eke out in order to sustain a living.

When people come to retire, they will experience an excruciating reduction in income hence pension funds will mitigate this loss of income in retirement. It has been

noticed that small scale miners have inadequate financial up keep when they retire, there are a few organisations if any in Zimbabwe that oversees the lives of small scale miners post-operations.

To overcome this problem, Fidelity must set up trust funds of some sort that will subsidise small scale miners when they come to retire . It is actually commendable for Fidelity to take cognizance of small scale miners providing trust funds that will assist them when they retire.

These trust funds could emerge in the form of monthly payments made by miners to Fidelity such that when the miner retires, he or she will get a certain figure from their savings until the savings are finished. In addition to the preceding advantages, these trust funds will be sufficient, to a certain extent in providing a basic level of income for the miners when they retire.

Speaking to Mining Zimbabwe , Eng Chris Murove indicated that in most cases ,small scale mining operations are not registered with NSSA hence this automatically concludes that they do not have any benefits when they retire and this is one area that requires immediate attention by

the authorities.

"Workers would only get something at the end of their working lives when they retire if they are registered with NSSA and in more cases than not , small scale mining operations are not registered with NSSA. This is therefore one area where attention needs to be applied by the authorities."

Following the remarks opined by Eng Chris Murove , one can actually posit that , Fidelity needs to consider the implementation of financial securing policies that will benefit small scale miners and artisanal miners on their own such that they will receive worthwhile benefits in retirement.

Mining Zimbabwe enquired with Fidelity to find out if there are any related funds that are meant to assist small scale miners post-operations and their response was given as follows,

" As the Gold Development Initiative Fund ,we are mandated to capacitate all small scale gold miners with bankable projects despite their age , current income levels or otherwise .Each project is reviewed on it's own merits with emphasis placed on bankability and ability to repay the loan and increase gold production ."

Credit must be given to Fidelity for providing such provisions to small scale miners nevertheless, the GDIF is a loan facility that is supposed to be paid back to the loaner in a specified time and it will not financially secure the miner when he or she stops operations. Thus, Fidelity must go an extra mile in setting up trust funds that could serve as benefits for small scale miners retirees.



# Medical Aid critical to ASM

*Mine workers are at high risk of contracting occupational diseases and in most cases small scale mine owners usually do not ensure occupational health and safety measures, resulting in the increase of chronic health complications.*

Charmaine Kambale

It is of paramount importance if ZMF partners with medical health institutions to provide medical aids to mine workers since they are highly exposed to occupational diseases such as silicosis, a degenerative lung disease caused by inhaling dust, TB and so on. The medical aid facilities will necessitate the payment of unexpected medical costs if a miner falls sick or if he or she is involved in an accident.

Work related injuries have been recorded in various small scale mines in Zimbabwe and these injuries are mostly caused by rock fall, collapsing of the ground, detonation of explosives electric shock etc. In most cases when a worker encounters such injuries, the mine owner will not be able to compensate the worker resulting in a prolonged period of ailment without medical attention.

*In most cases when a worker encounters such injuries, the mine owner will not be able to compensate the worker*

Therefore, if these mine workers get access to medical insurance, they will be able to get immediate medical assistance before the condition gets worse.

Speaking to Mining Zimbabwe, ZMF spokesperson Mr Dosman Mangisi revealed that ZMF is already a stakeholder committee member on TB and HIV in the mining sector where TB screening services are free for artisanal and small scale miners.

"We are already a stakeholder committee member on TB and HIV in the mining sector, where I am a committee member here in Zimbabwe and at SADC level. We do

have quarterly meetings and TB screening is for free for ASM," he said

Nevertheless, whilst health care provisions such as TB screening are provided for mine workers, their families and the community affected might not have access to these medical facilities. Thus, stricter regulations that would protect the miners and their families must be initiated in the sector.

Research has it that most mine workers who withdraw from mining activities due to

health complications return to their families to be taken care of by their wives.

Subsequently, these women are at high risk of contracting these diseases through taking care of those with mine induced chronic diseases.

Further, there is an increase in the spreading of STIs in mines including HIV infections due to risky sexual behaviours and in most cases these infections will affect the people residing in communities where mining operations take place. Without medical assistance, these STIs will keep on haunting the locals thus significantly increasing the rates of HIV diagnoses.



## Solution :

- Providing medical aid facilities to mine workers that will benefit the miner with immediate medical assistance if he or she is involved in an accident or if they fall sick
- The communities and families involved must also get access TB screening services that are facilitated by ZMF



# Miners defrauding farmers



***It is the contention of Norton farmers that small scale miners have gone to the extremes of forging letters of consent claiming that they have been given permission by farm owners to commence with mining operations since most mineral deposits are located in their farms .***

Mirirai Melissa Ngoya

Farmers and miners in the Norton constituency are conflicting over the land issue as small scale miners are invading their farming areas with "confirmed claims" from the ministry of mines granted after the signing of fake documents with the farmer as means of agreement .

This infuriated the farmers since the means of operation being followed by the small scale miners is putting their land at risk. They are taking advantage of the fact that a mining license holds much influence than a farmer's offer letter.

One farmer anonymously highlighted that the Chinhoyi Ministry of Mines is granting fake mining licenses . He said , "the Chinhoyi ministry of mines is licensing miners with fake documents."

"I went to the ministry of mines and enquired on who had authorised the miner

to operate in my farmland and one particular representative told me that he was the one who had issued the license to the miner .I persisted to ask for the letter of objection to be produced ...I told them that I did not say any word to him and that he was lying."

"It is surprising that up to now the story is not yet handed over to the courts of law. I am beginning to fear that they won't take cognisance of my appeal because a mining license holds much power than a farming offer letter."



*Hon Themba Mliswa*

In this regard, one can actually suggest that the government should intervene , taking strides in fighting against corruption . If the government could eradicate corruption in the tourism sector, they can still shun corruption in the mining sector, creating a conducive environment for both the miner and the

farmer.

Member of parliament of the Norton constituency honorable Temba Mliswa alluded, " a farmer's offer letter has no power over a mining license, as such proper procedures which will benefit both the miner and the farmer must be followed ' .

The government of Zimbabwe needs to competently act towards liberating the mining and agricultural sectors from corrupt activities since it is a well-known fact that these two industries are the backbone of Zimbabwe's economy.



*Hon Polite Kambamira*

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Mining Development said "It is very unfortunate that such things are happening in the mining sector, the reports haven't reached my desk yet but my advice however is that farmers should report such cases to our provincial offices so that they can verify if the mining titles brought buy the miners are real. This should also be reported to the police because we might have a cartel amidst us that is working on creating these fake concessions. Reporting to the police might lead us to something that we are unaware of.

So I urge the farmers to work closely with law enforcement agents so that the whole issue of this scam maybe brought to light as soon as possible.



# The Case For Rough Diamond Marketing

## • WHY THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY IS EXPERIENCING CHALLENGES?



I find that Rough Diamond procurement is not evolving with times and the main cause why the Diamond industry is stalled and not moving forward.

### **C Sithole - Gemmologist/ Mineral Evaluator (MMCZ)**

It seems that Rough Diamond procurement techniques are just not keeping with times. Instead of naturally evolving forward, I find it is getting more and more complicated for the small to medium size manufacturers to get the actual products they require.

Today a Diamond cutter has basically two conventional options:

1) Purchasing through second and third hand dealers while paying premiums on the already hefty costs originating from long term (overly financed) client contracts.

2) Participating in the plentiful rough Diamond tenders (auctions) where the high-

est bid wins (usually).

In both cases the downside is a tremendous burden on Diamond manufacturers and in turn hurt the downstream sectors as well.

Instead of adapting to current industry requirements with the ability to service the special needs of cutters, major rough producers (including Zimbabwe) choose the comfort zone of supplying huge (and few) conglomerates with massive quantities of rough materials.

I believe in today's world, a cutting facility should have the ability to acquire the exact material requirements for their business. In turn, these cutting facilities will need to evolve and bring innovative & added value products in order to compete with mass market manufacturers (introducing variety - fancy cuts, etc)

What we have instead is a constant over-

supply of mass-produced generic cuts (round brilliants and a few other fancy cuts) which flood the markets with Diamonds competing to be sold at higher discounts as best scenario or worse to be consigned (memo) to jewelers and will sit on shelves waiting to be purchased.

Such old world thinking and habits! It might help some companies, but bottom line, it is hurting business in general, it stalls innovation, advancement and mostly it keeps the industry awareness in the sleeping mode.

*C Sithole - Gemmologist/ Mineral Evaluator (MMCZ) Associate Member, Accredited Gemologists Association, CA, USA*

*Student Member, American Society of Appraisers, NY, USA  
GLA Alumni - GD, AJP*

*Zimbabwe Institution of Engineers - Technologist Member*





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# July 2019 consolidated sales overview

## SALES OVERVIEW

In July 2019, a total of 138,913 Mt valued at USD165.48 million was sold against a budget of 184,402.45 Mt valued at US\$182.99 million. Compared to the same period last year when 193,485 Mt valued at US\$133,993 million were sold, 2019 sales were 28% lower in volume and 24% higher in value terms.

Cumulatively to July, a total 889,969 mt valued at US\$1.067 billion was sold against a budget of 1,280,995 mt valued at US\$1.280 billion. The 2019 tonnage was 20% lower and 10% higher in volume and value respectively.

JULY 2019 CUMMULATIVE						
	ACTUAL 2019		ACTUAL 2018		ACTUAL - 1	
PRODUCT	MT	'000 USD	MT	'000 USD	MT %	USD %
COAL	45,972	1,787	45,695	1,896	1	(6)
COKE BREEZE	9,504	610	9,401	658	1	(7)
COKE VARIOUS	46,324	11,910	49,616	13,584	(7)	(12)
GRANITE	74,340	11,597	107,407	18,081	(31)	(36)
OTHERS	3,100	1,788	15,151	5,796	(80)	(69)
PETALITE	28,371	7,553	40,029	9,898	(29)	(24)
POLLUCITE	198	145	190	129	4	12
VERMICULITE	10,772	1,525	17,908	2,153	(40)	(29)
SUB TOTAL	218,580	36,916	285,397	52,196	(23)	(29)
DIAMONDS (cts)	1,637,809	76,865	562,757	53,122	191	45
EMERALDS et al ( cts)	2,074,968,780	49	76,105	19	2,726,361	157
SUB TOTAL	2,076,606,590	76,914	638,862	53,142	324,948	45
TOTAL	218,996	113,830	285,397	105,337	(23)	8
CHILLED POOL IRON	-	-	237	19	(100)	(100)
CHROME CONCS	230,398	35,553	403,315	56,918	(43)	(38)
CHROME ORE	76,908	5,855	117,688	11,884	(35)	(51)
COPPER CONCS	2,819	1,632	232	1,068	1,115	53
FSC	10,661	8,842	1,154	943	824	838
HCFC	220,452	193,975	181,428	168,093	22	15
INGOTS/SCRAP	1,100	316	4,416	572	(75)	(45)
MAGNETITE	3,300	709	2,160	437	53	62
NICKEL	32,344	24,061	28,265	24,866	14	(3)
PGMS CONCS	71,551	260,015	80,716	261,532	(11)	(1)
PGMS(ozs) Matle	17,117	421,038	6,617	338,018	159	25
PIG IRON	15	33	-	-	-	-
SPONGE IRON	1,354	355	-	-	-	-
STEEL	1,954	1,256	690	436	183	188
SUB TOTAL	669,973	953,638	826,917	864,786	(19)	10
GRAND TOTAL	888,969	1,067,468	1,112,314	970,123	(20)	10





Glow Petroleum is a wholly owned Zimbabwean Indigenous company that has grown from strength to strength over the years to become one of the leading fuel and allied product suppliers in Zimbabwe

"The company has gone further from just being a distributor to become a formidable force in fuels retailing" Glow Petroleum Managing Director Aaron Chinhara said on the sidelines of a workshop held recently in Harare.

The Glow Petroleum story has been one of phenomenal growth through quality service delivery capped by good corporate governance.

To date, the energy company has a presence in all provinces and major towns countrywide. Its extensive retail branch network ensures easy, affordable fuel accessibility at 24-hour service stations dotted around Zimbabwe. Fuels supplied include petrol, diesel and illuminating paraffin. Customers also access top-of-the range oils and accessories. Glow Petroleum is also an accredited Castrol Distributor.

The Mining Industry is without doubt a key

component of Zimbabwe's economy. Glow Petroleum keeps the mining industry adequately resourced through bulk fuel supplies to ensure the smooth running of mining operations. Glow Petroleum also supplies bulk fuel for Manufacturing, Transport and Logistics Companies.

The highly trained professional staff is a reflection of the giant strides the company has made over the years in affirmative action to achieve the goal of gender equality at the workplace. Through admirable discharge of their duties and responsibilities, women have once again proved that gender does not compromise productivity and efficiency at the workplace. Giving back to the community has been the cornerstone of corporate culture at this emerging energy giant. The Managing Director aptly summed it up when he said, "local communities have always been supportive wherever and whenever we have set up our branch network. Therefore as we grow, we would like to see communities and other stakeholders also growing with us"

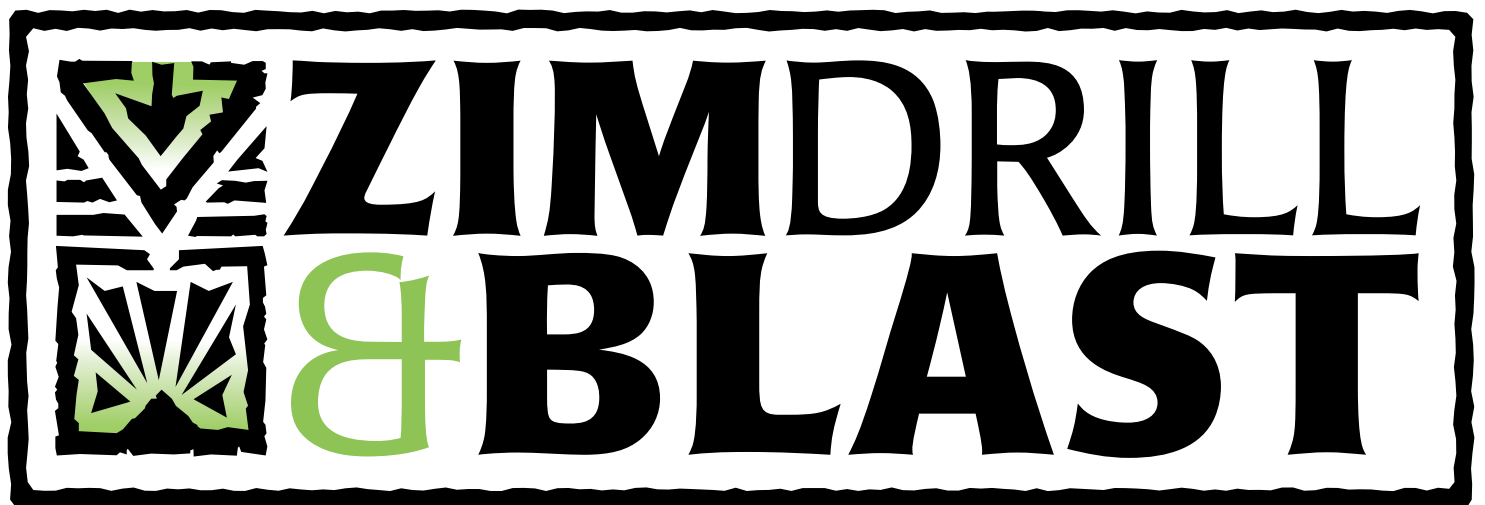
This corporate social responsibility thrust has seen Glow Petroleum empowering communities through School Fee's

Assistance Programs for under-privileged students at various institutions across the country. The education sponsorship program includes Pre-school construction; supply of textbooks, sports sponsorship and HIV and Aids awareness programs for areas such as Redcliff in Kwekwe.

The company also sponsors the Rainbow Amateur League under the company's Girl Child Initiative.

The immensely successful 2017 Methodist Conference held the National Sports Stadium under the theme Celebrating Forty Years of Autonomous Mission, was largely sponsored by Glow Petroleum together with other stakeholders. The Marketing Manager went on to say that Churches help provide stable communities and Glow Petroleum will continue to assist them wherever possible. The future is indeed green; this fact was demonstrated by Glow Petroleum's tree plant donation worth thousands of dollars to the Forestry Commission. It's only befitting that the environment be the biggest beneficiary of all growth and development in the energy sector and Glow Petroleum have gone further, leading the way.





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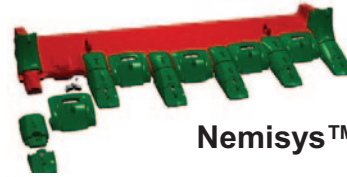


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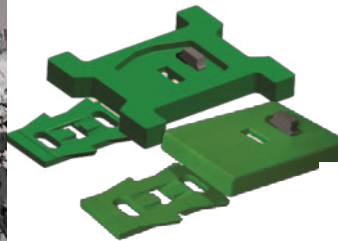


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