

Mining

Z I M B A B W E

06
June 2020

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INTERVIEW: Chairman - Mines Parliamentary Portfolio Committee

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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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Happy miners will keep the gold coming

Greetings our reader, welcome to the June 2020 edition of Mining Zimbabwe.

The announcement of the increase of 'gold retention from a 'depressing' 55/45% to 70/30% and US\$ 45/gram was received with mixed feelings. The review was long overdue and is a step in the right direction and finally powers that be seem to be heeding miners calls.

The most pertinent question was why fix the rate at USD45? Gold prices are always fluctuating why keep the forex retention rate static? If the world price drops to less than us\$45 will the sole buyer take the risk of running a loss by paying more than the market rate? If the world price doubles will gold producers dare submit any gold to Fidelity. 100% forex is what miners were asking for but as it is judging from the miners' responses on various platforms the new pricing will not eliminate parallel market buyers.

Small scale miners body, the Zimbabwe Miners Federation said the unwanted consequences of the new pricing distortion are widespread side marketing and leakages as small-scale miners seek better margins from unregistered buyers offering attractive prices.

As much as the increase is welcome if it is not attractive enough gold submissions will

remain suppressed. It is much more beneficial to the fiscus if Fidelity could save the tonnes and tonnes of gold seeping through the illegal channels by just simply having a floating retention scheme. Keep miners happy and they will bring the gold. Keeping the forex retention rate static without the market forces determining value will dent the otherwise great decision the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has made.

The other question was the definition of fine gold. Engineer Chris Murove simplified this by saying, "Every miner including the ASGM will still take their impure gold to Fidelity in the form they have been doing it, whether smelted or as toast. Fidelity will determine the amount of pure (or fine) gold in the miner's bullion and they pay accordingly".

As Mining Zimbabwe we have covered extensively the issue of forex retention. We thank the authorities for the review however there is room for improvement.

As always we welcome your contributions. Please visit our various social media channels and stay updated with the latest

As usual we appreciate your feedback and input. If you would like to contribute please write to us at info@miningzimbabwe.com

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Tighten administration of Exclusive Prospecting Orders



Timothy Chizuzu

The Zimbabwe Prospectors Association says the government should expedite the tightening of rules and regulations governing the administration of Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPOs) to foster the establishment of commercially viable mines.

Of late, concerns have been raised over the continued grip of under-utilised mining titles by speculators.

The Zimbabwe Prospectors Association (ZPA) secretary-general Mr. Timothy Chizuzu said prospecting should not be segregative and held for speculative tendencies.

"As such where an applicant or holder of prospecting rights or title cannot prove his capacity to carry out prospecting work especially in the case of EPOs, the rights should be forfeited for the benefit of potential players who can explore the mineral potential.

"Thus we are exhorting the government to

expedite the tightening of rules and regulations controlling prospecting.

"Currently, there is the issue of lack of harmony between the Mines and Minerals Act and the Ministry of Lands and this has created confusion on whether ground is open for prospecting and pegging or not," he said.

Mr. Chizuzu said there were also instances where some landowners fail or are unwilling to cede idle ground when approached by prospective miners.

They (landowners) instead immediately

want to do the prospecting for their own benefit and we think the government should quickly move in to tighten the rules and regulations controlling the administration of prospecting and EPOs to protect prospective miners, he said.

ZPA was established in 2018 to advance the interests and rights of prospectors in the issuance and administration of mining rights. Presently, the association which has over 100 members dotted across the country believes the above objective will be achieved through advocating for the rights and interests of the members.

ZPA also seeks to technically capacitate prospectors through consultancy and training in sync with the advent of the latest technology.

Said Mr. Chizuzu:

"So far, we have over 20 prospectors who have graduated with diplomas in Geo-Information System (GIS).

"And prospecting as an initial stage of exploration needs to be carried out by highly qualified personnel who can marry the technical aspect of mineral prospecting (identification, classification, or staking) with the legal arm on acquisition rights."

Zimbabwe is endowed with vast mineral deposits but these remain untapped due to lack of exploration.



ASM encouraged to adhere to mine safety regulations



Artisanal and Small Scale mine owners have been encouraged to value the safety of their workers to preserve life and honour the dignity of the sector which to some extent is still to be trusted in many communities.

Rudairo Mapuranga

Speaking to Mining Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) Mashonaland West Chairperson Chiedza Chipangura said the small scale and artisanal mining leadership must lead by example in warranting their workers' safety to reduce accidents and deaths in the sector.

"I'm in for safety, we must be responsible enough to warrant safety for the people who work for us.

As the leadership in Zimbabwe Miners Federation we must lead by example" said Chipangura.

Zimbabwe Miners Federation Youth in Mining National Chairperson and founder of The National Environment Awareness Trust (NEAT) Mr. Timothy Chizuzu weighed in and said that safety should be a priority in the small scale mining industry.

He said that the owners of small scale mines should make sure that their workers are safe from any hazards to preserve the future generation.

"We want the future of the sector to be preserved, our labour force are the youth, let's make sure they are well taken care of" said Chizuzu.

This comes after a mine accident was reported at Butterfly mine in Chegutu owned by ZMF Secretary-General Mr Morgan Mugawu's brother.

Police and Ministry of Mines and Mining development are yet to release a full report on the matter but many versions and theories are being speculated on the issue.

Speculation is rife that there was a foul play. There are allegations that the accident was only reported after Mugawu's brother was declared dead at a hospital in Harare. Efforts to get comments from Mugawu were fruitless as he did not respond to messages sent to him despite messages indicating they had been read.

Small scale mining is considered an important contributor to the socio and economic well being of many people in the country with over 500 000 people believed to earn a living through the sector. One of the most popular issues in mining is non-compliance with occupation safety standards. Many small scale mining operations are said to be lacking in safety regulations, reinforcement of mine safety requirements, awareness of the risks inherent in mining, and access to better equipment.



Morgan Mugawu



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Chinese firm stalling US\$1,4 billion Lithium project



Zimbabwe Lithium Company is suing a Chinese firm, Beijing Pinchang for stalling progress on the development of US\$1,4 billion lithium project in Kamativi, Matabeleland North province.

In 2018, Zimbabwe Lithium Company was involved in a legal wrangle with Beijing Pinchang over mining rights at the tailings dump in Kamativi.

The Chinese company had shown interest in taking over operations at Kamativi after the suspension of operations at Kamativi Tin Mine by the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) in 1994 due to subdued international prices of tin.

But the Zimbabwe Lithium Company argued that through an agreement their subsidiary, Jimbata has with ZMDC, that gives the lithium producer mining rights to the tailings dump.

Jimbata had projected to resume operations at Kamativi last year but the deadline had been missed on account of the legal battle.

Jimbata managing director Mr. John McTaggart said: "We are suing the Chinese firm in the Supreme Court. We are taking them in the Supreme Court for having prejudiced ourselves and Zimbabwe from going forward with this project."

Early this year, the High Court ruled in favour of Zimbabwe Lithium Company over mining rights at the tailings dump, further consolidating the firm's initiatives to re-open the mine.

Meanwhile, Mr. McTaggart said they had started the process of importing a pilot concentrate plant from South Africa before the main plant worth US\$10 million is installed at the mining site.

"We haven't started production as yet mainly because of Covid-19. We are unable to import the pilot plant and soon as we start having things moving across the border, we're ready to go," he said.

It is envisaged that 250 people will be employed under the first phase of the project while thousands of other jobs would be created across the downstream industry.

In March 2018, Jimbata embarked on an evaluation exercise drilling holes to depths of 1 500 metres and sampling to ascertain the lithium resource in the tailings dumps at the defunct mine.

The results were used for the production of the NI 43-101 Compliant Resource Estimate for the Kamativi Tailings Project. Jimbata is also looking at beneficiating spodumene to lithium carbonate.

Of late, lithium production is fast surfacing as a potential game-changer for the local mining sector with investors showing determination towards the exploitation of the resource.

workers stay in fours per room, with some using bunk beds which defeat physical distancing."

Deal in Limbo as government invoices investor US\$16 million rental fees



The proposed multimillion-dollar coal-bed methane gas extraction project in Lupane by Discovery Investments is in limbo as the government has invoiced the investor US\$16 million in-ground rental fees over four years.

The firm is one of the three entities which were in recent years granted a coal-bed methane concession in Matabeleland North province by the government.

Discovery Investments managing director Mr. Lloyd Hove said one of the challenges delaying implementation of the project was the ground rental fees required by the government.

"We are about to reach financial closure of the project but because of these issues (ground rentals), the investors are concerned.

"They (government) gave us an invoice of US\$16 million over a period of four years," he said.

In January 2018, Discovery Investments announced that it required about US\$700 million to start commercial gas production.

Mr. Hove said they have appealed to the government to reduce the ground rental fees, which at this stage, is a logjam to the commercial methane gas extraction by Discovery Investments.

"We are still waiting for them (government) to respond and the major hurdle to the implementation of the project, is the issue

relating to the ground rental fees, although there are other issues about the situation in Zimbabwe," he said.

Among other issues, investments in the country have been scuttled by policy inconsistency and corruption.

Drilling of production wells at the concession to mark the beginning of commercial gas extraction was expected to begin in February last year.

The mining concern, which owns a coal-bed methane gas concession in the Siwale area in Mzola, Lupane recently announced the completion of exploration work with positive confirmatory results of methane gas.

According to the company, its gas reserves could be exploited over a period of 50 years.

It is hoped that through the exploitation of coal-bed methane gas, Zimbabwe could resurrect from being a net importer of fertilizer to a net exporter, and help preserve foreign currency.

Besides heating, power generation, and petrochemical production, coal-bed methane gas is also used to manufacture hydrogen, one of the major raw materials in the production of fertilizer.



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Zambezi Gas exceeds 200 000 tonnes of Coal per month



MATABELELAND North-based coal miner, Zambezi Gas, has ramped up production to above 200,000 tonnes per month from less than 100,000 tonnes underpinned by continued investment in mining equipment.

The colliery's chief executive officer Mr. Thomas Nherera said due to improved output, they are now exporting in the region to countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia, and Botswana.

"We are now producing upwards of 200,000 tonnes of coal per month from under 100,000 tonnes.

"We are attributing the improvement in production to investment in more machinery which has seen us increase our efficiency in the past few months," he said.

Recently, Zambezi Gas announced a US\$15 million mining machinery investment.

Zambezi Gas began coal mining activities in the Hwange district in 2014 with an output of 20,000 tonnes per month.

Three years ago, the colliery secured a 25-year mining license to undertake mining operations at its Entuba concession, which cover 19,200 hectares with more than 200 million tonnes of coal reserves. Mr. Nherera said Zambezi Gas would continue increasing production levels as long as there is a demand for their coal.

"We are increasing our production from time to time and our target depends on the market.

"When we have a wider market like at the moment, there is a market

to DRC, Zambia and at times to Botswana, we will endeavor to increase our production to meet coal demand," he said.

Mr. Nherera would not be drawn into revealing the volumes of their coal exports as he was not in the office and thus could not provide such details off hand but said Zambezi Gas is supplying regional customers in different sectors such as agriculture and industry. Locally, the mining firm also supplies coal to the Zimbabwe Power Company, tobacco sector, domestic and industrial customers as well as public institutions such as hospitals.

Currently, Zambezi Gas is undertaking opencast mining operations and would be embarking on underground operations at the "appropriate time".

"When we are still getting the coal on the surface, there is no need to rush underground.

"Underground mining comes at a point when you are no longer getting sufficient coal on the open cast, so our opencast pit still has a lot of coal that we are mining and we'll be going underground at the appropriate time," said Mr. Nherera.

In 2007, the government issued Zambezi Gas a special grant for the coal concession.

Mining communities need Covid-19 support



Mutuso Dhlwayo

MINING communities are also exposed to the COVID 19 pandemic and need social safety nets in the form of financial support and personal protective clothing (PPE), the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) has said.

STAFF WRITER

In an interview with Mining Zimbabwe, Mutuso Dhlwayo the ZELA executive director said a recent study by his organisation (ZELA) has revealed that the livelihoods of people that live in mineral resource-rich communities are threatened as there is inadequate assistance given to them from the resources mobilized to combat COVID 19 despite them living in resource-rich areas.

These include financial bailout packages from the government as well as mining companies extracting mineral resources from their communities.

For instance, apart from environmental degradation that mining activities can cause to their communities, people living in such areas can be susceptible to dust and other finely powdered materials which can lead to respiratory illnesses to miners and mining communities, hence the need for adequate support and preventative measures during the COVID 19 period.

"We have been to Marange communities which is a place blessed

with diamond resources, but people are struggling there in terms of adapting to the COVID 19 pandemic because they are not getting any financial and other support," Dhlwayo said.

"At Arda Transau where people displaced from diamond mining areas were relocated they did not have running water and electricity despite that water is pivotal to combat COVID 19. We are talking of a pandemic where effective hand washing using clean water is emphasized, but it was not available at Arda Transau," he said.

ZELA had to get a Court Order granted last week to compel the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority and the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) to reconnect electricity and water to ensure supplies for the community.

"We need the country to be able to use mining revenues to mitigate the pandemic and those communities in mining areas should benefit. The mineral resources should do a lot in terms of assisting communities during disasters such as COVID 19 as part of corporate social responsibility," he said.

Dhlwayo said a good approach would be for the government to come up with policies such as Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs). The aspect of CSOTs had all along been included in the Indigenisation law where businesses extracting minerals were supposed to avail 10 percent of shares to CSOTs.

"There is need for policies that ensure that CSOTs get percentage shares. Unfortunately, that has been repealed from the Indigenisation law through amendments to the Finance Act. If mining communities can get money from CSOTs, they will be able to manage those resources to use them in times of disasters such as COVID 19. These pandemics or natural disasters might be on-going or recur, but if we manage our natural resources like minerals well we will be able to provide social safety nets for communities," Dhlwayo said.

Last year, former Minister of Industry, Mangaliso Ndlovu told Parliament that after the amendments on the Finance Act, it will no longer be mandatory for investors in the mineral or other natural resource extractive industries to remit 10 percent of shares to CSOTs.



Image credit: kumakomo fm Chiadzwa Mining Communities Speak On ZCDC

Ndlovu said even with the Indigenisation regulations in place, there was no adherence to supporting CSOTs as companies only paid US\$39 million to CSOTs against assurances they had made to pay US\$129 million.

Dhliwayo said there is a need for transparency and openness on mineral revenues so that the country's resources can cushion mining communities and the country at large during disasters such as COVID 19.

Centre for Alternative Development coordinator Melania Chiponda said good corporate social responsibility by mining companies towards communities can actually generate social acceptance of their mining activities.

Chiponda said women living in mining communities were the worst affected by the COVID 19 lockdown and needed urgent financial and social support.

"Women in the mining sector are disproportionately affected by the COVID 19 lockdown and the pandemic in general. Firstly; because a lot of the women's livelihoods depend on the informal mining activities. Therefore, the 'shutting down' of their places of work has resulted in increases in poverty levels. They need financial support during the lockdown period," Chiponda said.

She said since most mining activities take place in rural areas, other problems that women in mining communities suffered include transport to get to healthcare centres where they can get medicat-



ion and healthcare facilities.

While more assistance is needed for mining communities, a recent report by ZELA on COVID 19 Mining Sector and Communities Situational Report stated that some mining companies such as UNKI

Mine in Shurugwi, Mimosa Mines, Zimplats, Blanket Mine, South Mining and the Chamber of Mines have given financial and other support in kind to government and their communities as assistance to prevent against COVID 19.

In their recommendations, ZELA said 'mining companies must extend their corporate social responsibility activities and assistance on COVID 19 to mining communities in which they are operating from and where some of their workers might be living. Help must be given to the local hospitals and clinics in the form of equipment, PPEs, and other resources so that the local clinics have the capacity to prevent and contain the virus'.

There is a need for transparency and openness on mineral revenues so that the country's resources can cushion mining communities and the country at large

Platinum output increases



Platinum Mineral

THE country's first-quarter platinum output marginally increased by one percent to 118 000 ounces due to higher output from Unki and Zimplats, the World Platinum Investment Council (WPIC) has said. Zimbabwe, home to the world's second-largest known deposits of platinum after South Africa, has three producing mines namely Zimplats, Mimosa and Unki, which are all headquartered in South Africa. Other top countries that produce platinum include South Africa, North America, and Russia.

"Zimbabwe posted a modest supply increase, up 1% (+6 koz) to 118 koz, due to higher output from Unki and Zimplats. The country entered lockdown on March 30th, however, all mining operations have received approval to continue working," said WPIC in its latest report.

Zimbabwean supply, however, is forecast to decline a more modest 4% to 438 000 ounces in 2020.

WPIC said mining operations have received a dispensation to continue limited production over the lockdown period, but with the country's output dependent on South African refineries, logistical challenges remain.

The global supply of refined platinum for the first-quarter production was 6% lower than in 2019 as the effects of the Anglo American Platinum converter plant outage and the mining shutdown in South Africa to prevent the spread of COVID-19 both occurred in the last month of the quarter, the report notes.

Demand in the first quarter fell year-on-year by 38% to 1 649 000 ounces primarily due to investment demand being 90% lower from

an exceptionally high base on the prior period.

Platinum automotive and jewellery demand plunged 17% and 26%, respectively, due to COVID-19 related shutdowns.

In 2020, total platinum supply is expected to be 7 197 000 ounces—10% lower than the average of the past 5 years, with total platinum demand at 6 950 000 ounces, down 13% on the same basis. Consequently, the surplus expected for 2020 is 247 000 ounces compared to the prior estimate of 119 000 ounces.

Total platinum demand this year is forecast to be 6 950 000 ounces, 18% lower than in 2019 due to lower demand from all four demand segments—automotive, jewellery, industrial, and investment.

"Despite forecast total investment demand in 2020 being 51% lower than in 2019, bar and coin demand is expected to be up 115% at 605 koz due to the (mainly retail) flight to hard assets associated with significantly increased global risk," the report reads in part.

The total mining supply in 2020 is forecast to fall 13% below that in 2019 to 5 287 000 ounces.

"Over 75% of platinum mine supply in 2020 is expected from Southern Africa where uncertainty remains high regarding the impact the pandemic will have on mining operations," it reads.

"Mining supply from South Africa in 2020 is forecast to reduce by 753 koz from 2019 with at least 500 koz of the reduction due to repair downtime at the Anglo American Platinum converter plant and the balance largely due to COVID-19 related mining industry shutdowns."

The report notes that lockdowns in China in the first quarter of 2020 reduced jewellery sales and heavy-duty automotive demand. Outside of China, the falls in vehicle production, jewellery sales, and industrial use in 2020 remain uncertain.

In 2019, platinum contributed about 43% of the total mineral exports, surpassing gold which accounted for 37%, according to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

The mining sector is the major source of foreign currency for Zimbabwe.

The contribution of mining to GDP was estimated at 7% in 2019, down from 8,1% in 2009.

INTERVIEW:

MINES PARLIAMENTARY PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN



Hon Edmond Mkaratigwa

Interview: Honourable Edmond Mkaratigwa



Despite Zimbabwe having vast mineral resources a lot needs to be done to improve the gains from mineral wealth the country possesses.

Mining Zimbabwe had a one on one with the Mines Parliamentary-Portfolio Committee Chairman Honourable Edmond Mkaratigwa. Honourable Mkaratigwa responded to some of the pressing issues the Zimbabwe Mining Industry currently faces. Here is how the interview went>

Who is Hon Edmond Mkaratigwa

Hon. Edmond Mkaratigwa is a hands-on electrical engineer, a businessman, and a politician who holds a Master's Degree in Energy and Sustainability from the University of Cumbria, United Kingdom. He has also embarked on a PhD programme along the same domain. In summary, I am a hands-on engineer because some engineers cease to practically use their skills in life as they move on to other professional fields.

How is it working in the Mines Committee and what are your achievements so far.

The Mines Committee is seized with a lot of issues that need its attention. The Portfolio Committee on Mines is one of the key committees of Parliament especially given that its domain is currently one of the strategic economic pedestals in the country. It is expected to help drive the creation of wealth for the country, miners, and communities in which mining is taking place. Therefore, the Committee is a key cog in the development of the country and its citizens. I am quite excited to be involved with the Committee business, and geared-up to tackle the associated ethical, responsibility, and sustainability challenges thereof.

The first achievement is that initially there has been animosity and

playing to the gallery among members of the committee to the extent that it was boat rocking but I have managed to steer it to course.

Second, there has been poor linkages between the Committee and its key stakeholders including the Ministry but we have also managed to build back those bridges. The approach is important in that you get to understand where the stakeholders are coming from and going, help them build capacity, and then easily monitor, evaluate and punish where necessary, from a more holistic understanding of their operations. It also allows the Committee to constructively input into the Ministry's efforts for the public good.

Third, we are 90% complete with the draft Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill. The road has not been as easy but the Committee developed and implemented mechanisms to ensure all targets set are achieved.

Fourth, we have managed to advocate and score on the upward review of foreign currency retention for gold deliveries to Fidelity Printers from 55/45% to 70/30% and we will look into other possible quick and longer-term wins as we move on.

Fifth and finally among the many, we are conducting the Gold Inquiry at the moment and have progressed very well with anticipation for yielding more positive results for the country and the different sector stakeholders at large.

Is the committee given budgets to travel countrywide seeing miners and hearing their plights?

Sustainable Committee business financing in the country is a phantasm. We however have been getting tremendously immense support from Parliament and our stakeholders. Finances from some stakeholders are nevertheless naturally attached to specific committee business threads on which they have vested interests. Constant changes in hotel rates among others have also been gobbling the budgets set aside for the committee. Mind you, our committee is among the most populous committees of Parliament hence it is heavy on costs. On the other hand, we have been very initiatively flexible towards closing that gap through engaging in friendships, collaborations, and partnerships for committee business expediency.

Interview: Honourable Edmond Mkaratigwa

Mine certificates are taking forever to come out leading to more and more individuals ending up conducting mining without the certificates as they fear someone else taking over. What could be the real bottleneck in mine certificates issuance and how can this be rectified?

Our main thrust as a committee is productivity. Lack of these certificates has mostly led to unsustainable mining due to conflicts, loopholes in mineral disposal, and unguaranteed ownership with negative effects on our main thrust. We have advocated at every platform, for computerisation of the Cadastre System in Zimbabwe and we have achieved positive responses towards that while we remain relentless on it. Attending to the Cadastre System is identified as one of the solutions to the certificates problem and it was included in the 2020 budget. His Excellency the President recently reiterated Government's commitment to have the project funded. The main challenge has been around mobilisation of the foreign currency component partly needed for the project. Another problem that has been impinging the Ministry's service delivery capacity is understaffing. Nonetheless, we have further advocated for the Ministry to get reasonably enough resources for its efficiency as that has been its major scapegoating 'challenge' always mentioned previously. We achieved on that and I understand there has been an advertisement of vacancies among other aspects and since we have resumed our sittings, we will follow-up and unclog the channel if need be.

How is the ministry going to speed up mines inspections for regular miners and new applicants in light of provincial shortages of manpower (surveyors, geologists, etc)?

The answer to this question resonates well with the one already given above. We have advocated for resources including for recruitment of more personnel and that has been provided for. In the meantime, we have advocated further for more decentralisation models for the Ministry into other districts that previously had no offices and we are making good progress. The main pragmatic solution however lays in the recruitment of more staff as things stand.

In light of dwindling mining land due to allocations by the Ministry of Agriculture and Local government, what's the future of mining in Zimbabwe?

It is not true that mining land is to a greater extent dwindling in Zimbabwe. In fact, there are tracts of unexplored and underexplored



lands. The challenge is the nature of our miners especially small scale miners. They lack exploration resources and also, usually gather where others are already mining and in particular sometimes closer to residential areas and other areas where minerals are closer to the surface for different reasons. In addition, there are a few people holding Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPOs) yet underutilising them or holding them for speculative purposes but denying access to those with an immediate need for using them. In that regard, the future of mining in Zimbabwe is very bright subject to proactive reforms; some of which are already underway.

What is the mines portfolio doing to directly empower locals to fully understand the mineral value and engage in fair trade with foreigners who are exploiting them in minerals like Chrome, gemstones etc

It is true we have many minerals in the country although some are less publicised yet gaining more traction at modern-day mineral markets. The main roles of Parliament are legislative, oversight, and representative. As members of the Committee, our role is both individual and collective. Individually we are ambassadors to our constituencies and the broader citizenry of Zimbabwe and we always encourage our membership to support local miners to realise value out of their efforts.

The Committee as a collective independently has fewer avenues but to initiate, share the idea, and reinforce existing institutions to ensure they empower the citizenry. In that regard, we are engaging the Ministry as well as the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) whose mandates fall within that administrative arena. We have started doing that particularly as part of our Gold Inquiry and anticipate to come up with brilliant recommendations

Interview: Honourable Edmond Mkaratigwa

which we will add to our monitoring dashboard for early and effective implementation because if MMCZ becomes efficient enough, those predators are unlikely to perpetually have fertile breeding ground but withers.

Why are miners (mainly foreign) being given access to mine at national heritage sites without share structure with locals and traditional leaderships?

That was going to be better if I had got specific examples of such mines. However, we are trying to address that through the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill especially given that heritage sites are naturally property that has to be protected in line with the national laws. This is also among the reasons the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill was recently not assented to by His Excellency the President of Zimbabwe Cde E. D. Mnangagwa. Share structure may not be the solution to the preservation of these sites and it cannot legalise the illegality of trespassing into heritage sites for mining purposes unless I am not getting you well. On a different issue of sharing proceeds from mines, that area is currently in fog and the visibly existing model is rooted in philanthropy that is voluntary and manifested in Corporate Social Responsibility or Investment. The nature of philanthropy is a matter of debate but the country has been focusing on building a strong industrial base for the sustainability of national development as its initial priority. Noting that, the attributed father of philanthropy Andrew Carnegie (1901) advances that no country, people, or race living on alms will develop as sometimes that will encourage vice over virtue, hence the need for us to rethink the model within the national development thrust and laws.

Is there any policy measure being implemented to bar foreign nationals from engaging in small-scale mining and reserve it for locals?

Currently there has not been any threshold set at policy level and the expectation has been that any fortune seeker can start at any level as long as they have the ambition to grow within existing legal parameters. Zimbabwe is currently courting more investors, the land is vast and the task ahead of us is high. As a result, we may have to embrace those who share the same aspirations with us until a time it will become unnecessary. Laws can however be initiated by the citizens and such need has to be identified, justified, and advocated for with backing scientific data so that it gets a voice in the policy black box earlier. If there is any related unmerited illegality or exploitation in our society as a result of those involved in whatever

level of mining, it should be raised, reported, and denounced including through legislation, system processes, and procedures.

What is being preserved for our future generations in mining?

The question of what is preserved for our future generations and progenies in terms of minerals was going to be easily answered if we are able to give an answer on how much we actually have in terms of resource quantities as a country. In that perspective, it basically means our mining sector still has to be developed. In trying not to appear skating the question, I perceive it to be double-barrelled.

One, minerals are finite and as I have said, without knowing the quantity on and under the ground, it becomes very difficult to devise a formula for their preservation for posterity in their raw state and definably to which future temporally.

Two, we can preserve the value of the minerals we have extracted today for the future generations. In our context as Zimbabwe, to me, that is more practical and that is where the question of corporate social responsibility or investment becomes handy and relevant. Let us share our current exploitations with our future generations because what we have exploited is quantitatively known. We have better control in that approach and, the present generation is not also limited in the enjoyment of the national endowments by postponing its development maximization to unknown future generations alone; which will perceivably ultimately cumulatively enjoy the fuller benefits whose potential their predecessors would have been exploiting partly. What is important is, therefore, being responsible and ethical in our current conduct to ensure the sustainability of the benefits into our future generations.



Interview: Honourable Edmond Mkaratigwa

Some mining houses are not fulfilling their company corporate social responsibilities for example many Chinese owned haven't even fixed roads to their mines, no workers' houses as they come from their residences, no schools nor clinics let alone transport. Is the committee monitoring this or holding the mines or responsible authority to account?

Reinforcing what I said atop, radical redistribution of wealth from those who have is tantamount to criminality and muzzling the goose that lays the golden egg in modern democracies. By the same token wealth accumulation without redistribution is ethically unfair as much as only a few people in our societies have also mastered the art of sustainably gathering wealth. Those two ideas to me, need to be thought through and merged for the common good of all and for the mutual continuity of society in a manner that the divergent self-interests are served without suppressing the virtues of handwork and innovation. In many instances, philanthropy comes later after a company has managed to fulfill legal obligations and core purpose which is profits hence we need to understand that although we can do better as the government to ensure in all big business plans especially before approval, corporate social responsibility plans which can be monitored and evaluated for total adherence are also received and approved. At the moment, corporate social responsibility or investment is more quasi voluntary hence the need for us to innovate and make it more obligatory using social and business models than the former radical approach. Because of the lack of a definite definition of corporate social responsibility or investment framework at law, it is difficult for Parliament to monitor hence, there is greenwashing to a greater extent currently at play in that regard in Zimbabwe. Also, the best corporate philanthropy is one that sustainably provides levers for the current poor and future generations to realise, maintain, and grow their own potentials often denied by poverty through virtuous means.

Are there any plans for beneficiation plants or local trading markets for our minerals and industrial produce?

There are plans, yes and they are part of the pathways to the broader US\$12 billion mining investment mark that has to be realised as scheduled. Implementation of the plans is urgent as that is expected to have huge potential for upstream and downstream economic and social benefits for the country and the broader citizenry although several other contributory primary factors have to be concurrently and sequentially harnessed as critical paths to the successful accomplishment of the conundrum.



Schools both primary and secondary are not majoring in our vast mineral resource, research, innovations, usage, extraction, rehabilitation, trade, and values. Should this not be included in the school curriculum

That is a very important thought although it is very debatable. We have those aspects in our curriculum although the perceptions around content depth can differ. On the other end, it is also a brilliant idea to introduce mining as a standalone subject in high school but our science has been equipping our people largely to process minerals and not really to be miners. I know of some universities teaching entrepreneurship as a compulsory course to all their students who become part of the university for the first time and maybe that can be part of the launch pads. It looks a brilliant idea and that can be shared with colleagues in the education sector as they know better in terms of current curricula gaps and how the content can be fused for the greater benefit of Zimbabweans if it does not already exist adequately.



Interview: Honourable Edmond Mkaratigwa

Is it appropriate for the Permanent Secretary in the MMMD to carry out his recent notice to do a wholesale forfeiture of all claims that had not been inspected by the 1st of January 2020, in light of the Covid-19 induced crisis and when in fact the mining industry, especially the ASGM is looking for supportive measures from the Ministry that would provide a stimulus? What is the ministry's motive for taking such a retrogressive action will this not result in killing off struggling small scale mining projects?

Government business appropriateness is normally judged within the context of theory and practice of bureaucracy, administrative law, and existing national policy guidelines. The Permanent Secretary may have acted in line with the law and official duty expectations as failure would be attributed to him as relegation of duty in spite of surrounding circumstances such as the COVID-19 state of disaster. He therefore may have effectively played his part. On the same note, it is the thrust of government to make sure that mines are productive hence in that mood, mines must be inspected although other external environmental factors can be taken cognisant of in terms of the decisions around forfeiture. I am happy to say we have already successfully made many breakthroughs in terms of the stimulus package for the ASGM although the wheels of government sometimes move slowly though surely. The motive of government and the Ministry never being independent of the government, is to prosper the country than to harm; hence, all serious and like-minded ASGMs shall not drown. A raft of changes and efforts toward addressing those loopholes are already with us. Therefore let the ASGMs cheer-up. However, we expect them to be more productive, responsible, ethical and ambitious in conduct as Zimbabwe can only be built by Zimbabweans and with supports from its well-meaning friends and partners.

What is the role of MMCZ and the chamber of mines in the dissemination of information on the other minerals that are mined but miners are clueless in terms of evaluation and the marketing like amethyst?

MMCZ is the government's minerals marketing arm and it naturally has to secure markets for the country's minerals such as vermiculite and amethyst you have rightly mentioned above among others. It is its role to communicate related mineral value information to the miners. The Chamber of Mines is an institution registered under the private voluntary organisations Act of and in Zimbabwe. Unfortunately, the Chamber mainly serves its membership but it is a key stakeholder to Parliament and in particular, the Portfolio Committee on Mines and Mining Development that I currently

preside over. Both institutions work hand in glove as the Chamber represents interests of its membership. Unfortunately, though it is being addressed, the Chamber has been mainly working with large scale mining houses as opposed to small scale miners but it is lately positively working closely with the small scale miners associations. Minerals education is more possible where the miners are well-coordinated and, where the Ministry of Mines as the coordinating arm is decentralised to the people interacting with the minerals at the lowest level as is happening with the agricultural sector. Those are some of the gaps in the Ministry we are helping to identify and have them sealed off mainly through constant advocacy for the Ministry and its parastatals to be fully capacitated so that we can strongly whip it for results. We are for production and as a Committee, we are advancing that cause, hence we are working with all progressive forces be they big and small or critics and antagonists as long as that will help us achieve the common interest of having Zimbabwe's industry sustainably ticking again by 2023.

Is the 12 billion targets by 2023 achievable and what is the strategy and what are the anchoring minerals that form the thrust of that contribution to the GDP.

My mind is still anchored on the certainty that the US\$12 billion mining industry gross domestic product contribution target is achievable by 2023 as scheduled. The strategy is there and entails the motivation of production and delivery of minerals to the government. It further encompasses research and innovation, opening up the country for business through the reduction of legislative and administrative bottlenecks, creation and promotion of harmony among miners and farmers, allowing time for the young mines to lay their eggs and grow their chicks with the certainty of the operating environment security and, flexibility reminiscent of capital growth among other aspects. Ahead in anchoring the strategy is cooperation among all stakeholders involved in mining, capacitation of key institutions and capitalisation of the miner, loyalty to the country's vision and commitment to sustainable partnerships that benefit the capitalist and the social contractors. Whereas minerals such as gold and platinum have been at the forefront, other minerals are not very visible locally but they are of late fetching much more than those traditionally dominating the market. Those include palladium which is part of the platinum group of metals basket, vermiculite, tantalite, lithium, rare earth among others.

Mines Ministry seems to be lagging on information dissemination. Emails are never responded to as we speak the Mines website has been down for over 2 weeks. Only recently has the Mines Ministry twitter account been active. Can we say miners' concerns are being listened to?

It is unfortunate but if it is for the past two weeks let us assume it was not prepared for the COVID-19 wake-up call for being prepared for any eventuality in our operations since we are living in this increasingly risky society. It is commendable that they have quickly adapted and initiated a twitter handle in response to novel challenges although that was supposed to have been innovatively initiated long back in line with modern trends. Delays in replying to emails might also have been due to the same challenge that forced most operational staff to stay away from the office for a while due to COVID-19 but since most facilities should be ready to operate now, we want all hands on the deck as time and tides wait for no men. There are no sacred cows to inefficiency and let me re-emphasise that the committee will never tolerate corruption, excessive bureaucratic formalism that hinder development and efficiency in any of the departments and agencies that it oversees.

There has been talk of Vast Resources (AIM Listed) which is well known in Zimbabwe about them beginning operations in Chiadzwa. We have written articles that have gone viral online in Australia and there has been optimism about them beginning operations as far as 2018. That deal is yet to go through and now it is 2020. Why are deals taking too long to be completed? Doesn't this frustrate investors? Doesn't this go against Zimbabwe is open for business Mantra? How can processes be fast-tracked?

It is true that there has been talk and there is talk of Vast Resources (AIM Listed). The general challenge with business is that it involves negotiation and renegotiation sometimes. At the same time, mining is a huge enterprise that involves due diligence and long term contracts. I want to reiterate though that the country needs to achieve targets and the committee treasures the will of the masses, hard work, transparency and accountability over corruption, unnecessary bureaucracy, and hedonism. Therefore investment by Vast Resources (AIM Limited) has to be slowed down only by the company through doctrines of capital than from our part as a government unless their investment framework interests are legally proscribed by the law rather than persons. Laws should dictate the investment framework in every sector of the economy in this new dispensation as in all progressive nations. Thank you for complementing the efforts of government as its fourth estate and we are doing our best in a satisficing manner to get to the bottom of those matters for the public good and it is also our anticipation that

2020 will end with good news in that regard. Investors can be frustrated and deals can take long indeed as a result of delays in fully amending our key legislation as talk cannot replace protection and or risk that comes with written laws. The onus is on us to make our institutions more professionally independent, transparent, and accountable through the development and implementation of a professionalisation inclined legislative framework that self-markets in all sectors of the economy as we have already orally marketed the country as an attractive investment destination. Processes cannot just be fast tracked for the sake of quantity as due diligence that leads to the sealing of business deals which are above board is equally key for investment security and sustainability. Remember, mining sector investments are usually reasonably longer term.

The Zimbabwe Chrome market is full of predatory buyers who purchase chrome at an average price valued at 15% of export sales prices! How can chrome producers be protected from such unscrupulous buyers?

The best way Chrome miners can be protected is through opening up local markets by the government in terms of competitiveness so that miners are compelled to deliver their minerals. Another option is for miners to form cooperatives or associations which can make their challenges collectively known, solutions collectively sought and bargaining power on the market increased. In that manner government through the Ministry and with the support of Parliament can collectively map a way to help them out.

Besides the committee what does Hon Mkaratigwa do?

I am a businessman, a family man, an academic, a philanthropist, and a politician. I am the founder of a flagship organic company called MKE Holdings. MKE Holdings has subsidiaries focussing on electromechanical engineering projects and manufacturing, safari, entertainment and redemption gaming, textile, and real estate business among others.

Thank you very much for taking the time to engage us. There are so many questions and so little time and space. We hope to carry on with the interview in the future.

You are welcome and on my own behalf and that of the Committee I preside over, I appreciate this opportunity. I am always available for the magazine and I cherish our cordial relationship. I will also knock at your door more frequently with our committee business updates since you have the capacity to reach out more specifically to the greater part of our audience. Thank you.

Mines contribute to the fight against Covid-19

MINING companies in Zimbabwe, the small-scale mining sector included, have re-directed their corporate social responsibility (CSR) towards the fight against COVID-19.

CSR, according to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.

As of May 31, 2020, COVID-19 has killed more than 369 000 people globally from 6.05 million confirmed cases, with Zimbabwe recording four deaths from 51 confirmed cases.

The deadly disease has significantly impacted on businesses and the economy in Zimbabwe, with the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe estimating that mineral production could plunge by 60% in the second quarter of 2020, with up to US\$400 million in revenue being lost as companies reduce output due to supply chain and logistical disruptions caused by the pandemic.

Zimbabwe gets at least a third of its foreign currency income from mineral exports, mainly gold, platinum, and chrome.

To help minimise the loss, mining companies have pulled their resources together, redirecting their CSR towards the fight against the disease. The article will look at how each company has contributed towards the fight against COVID-19 using information gathered from ZELA. It will also look at gaps that need to be filled.

MUROWA DIAMONDS



Murowa Diamonds, a member of the Diamond Producers Association (DPA) in partnership with the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) entered into joint COVID-19 information and knowledge sharing radio campaign targeting artisanal, small-scale miners, large-scale mining companies and communities in Zvishavane.

The campaign is focused on sensitising the artisanal and small-scale miners (ASMs) operating in the district and communities about COVID-19, measures to protect themselves and to facilitate knowledge exchange on best safety, health, and environment (SHE) practices between large-scale miners and ASMs.

The DPA to which Murowa belongs was formed in 2015 by the world's seven big diamond industry players, De Beers, Alrosa, Dominion, Lucara, Murowa Diamonds, Petra and Rio Tinto to reimagine the battered image of diamonds with the objective of maintaining and enhancing consumer demand, confidence in diamonds, sustainability and to share best practices between its members on employee health and safety, community relations and environmental management.

Perhaps the partnership with ZELA can be viewed as one way in which Murowa has demonstrated adherence to the DPA's "Sustainability Commitments".

However, at the national level, according to ZELA latest report, Murowa may need to be more visible in promoting and calling for industry-wide adoption of such voluntary responsible sourcing practices, respect for human rights, labour standards and environmental issues and other measures in the diamond industry in Zimbabwe to help create a conducive environment in the country in which it can better fulfill its commitments under DPA.

That means working together on such systems or protocols with other diamond exploration or mining companies such as ZCDC, Alrosa, and Anjin, ZELA said.

UNKI MINE



The mining company in Shurugwi reportedly donated some foodstuffs to Gweru Provincial Hospital. It identified 13 other institutions to help through the donation of foodstuffs for the next three months. The company bought a mobile clinic for COVID-19 testing and awareness.

Mines contribute to the fight against Covid-19

MIMOSA MINES



Mimosa is reported to have donated the COVID-19 testing machines at Robert Mugabe International airport and Beitbridge Border post. However, community monitors reported that apart from the information campaigns with ZELA, there is no record of any recent donations by Mimosa to the community.

ZIMPLATS



Zimplats rolled out a communication campaign that has included distributing posters and brochures and delivery of messages on social distancing through the use of loud hailers in community spaces in line with its commitment to improving the lives of its host communities.

This is an on-going exercise. Beyond this, the company has donated equipment and consumables to clinics and hospitals within communities in its areas of operation. These include screening tents, infrared thermometers, face masks, gloves, disinfectants, knapsack sprayers, containers for handwashing, and in some cases ventilators.

BLANKET MINE



Blanket mine in Gwanda donated \$16 million to support the fight against COVID-19 via the Chamber of Mines. Blanket Mine is also actively engaged with the local authorities to assist with a range of supplies, including the donation of more than 5 000 COVID-19 posters for awareness campaigns to the town of Gwanda and local schools, providing assistance to Mangwe District in establishing a quarantine center and donation of an assortment of PPE and hand sanitizer to the Gwanda Prison inmates to limit the spread of infection.

SOUTH MINING

South Mining is a coal mining company operating in Hwange. On 24 April 2020, the company donated 15 000 face masks to traditional leaders and members of the public in Hwange.



CHAMBER OF MINES OF ZIMBABWE

The Chamber of Mines representing medium to large-scale miners and the Zimbabwe Miners' Federation (ZMF) made a joint donation of US\$1 million in cash and kind to government as assistance to help in preventing and containment of COVID-19.





Gold price hike: **A closer look**

Zimbabwe's mining industry is regarded as one of the major economic centerpieces with the sector exponentially contributing to the Gross Domestic Product through foreign currency earnings and employment creation.

To demonstrate commitment towards improving the mining sector's contribution to the economy, the Government under the new political order which came into being in November 2018, has made inroads in trying to stimulate production in the sector and unlocking investment through policy reforms.

Such efforts include the repealing of the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act, which was widely viewed as draconian and scared away investors.

Last week, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe through the country's authorised sole gold-buyer, Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FPR) reviewed the gold trading framework.

Under the framework, large miners now receive 70 percent of the gold sale proceeds in US\$ and 30 percent in ZWL\$ at the prevailing interbank exchange rate.

In addition, small-scale and artisanal miners now receive a flat rate of US\$45 per gram against the prevailing international price of US\$54,8.

By and large, the pronouncement by the Central Bank, adds impulsion in boosting the production of the yellow metal in the country.

Prior to the review of the gold trading framework, FPR was paying the producers 55 percent in US\$ and 45 percent in ZWL\$ at the prevailing interbank rate.

The miners prefer payment in hard currency to the Zimbabwe dollar as the local dollar is unstable, production equipment, and products are priced in USD.

Moreso, large mining houses have in the past appealed to RBZ to consider raising the retention thresholds to improve their foreign currency base and be able to meet their procurement needs for imported consumables.

A market analyst, Mr. George Nhepera said:

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe announced that gold producers will now be paid 70% in USD and 30% in Zim dollar. ASGM will also be paid a flat fee of 45USD/gram

Gold price hike: A closer look



"In my view, both policy reviews for large and small miners reflect our gradual phasing out of subsidies in the gold sector.

"This is a good step in the right direction as already advised by IMF (International Monetary Fund) in their latest report on Zimbabwe.

"The subsidies were already contributing to the creation of money supply hence fueling inflation." He said now that the small-scale miners are being paid 100% their receipts in foreign currency, this was again a good thing as it reduces pressure on the exchange rate.

"As a country, we have to use all possible policy options to increase our exports, and this among other options is intended to achieve a positive outcome.

"In my view, the IMF recent report is a very frank and candid report on our current economic and financial status as a country.

"Our part going forward is only to be brave and courage to implement most of the solutions proposed, a choice and a decision which IMF cannot do for us.

"It rests with our own political and economic will power to do it, which every country being sovereign, is charged with that duty and

responsibility to its citizens," said Mr. Nhepera.

As already alluded to, the government recognises the mining sector as a vital cog in anchoring the country's economy, and last year, President Emmerson Mnangagwa launched the mining industry US\$12 billion strategic road map by 2023.

The road map with the gold sub-sector expected to contribute US\$4 billion.

While the Central Bank is spot on by raising the forex retention threshold for both small and large scale miners, the question would be, to what extent will the threshold go in curbing illicit trading of the yellow metal?

It is an incontrovertible fact that if the FPR sets a flat payment of US\$45 per gram, as already announced, chances are high that illegal gold dealers on the parallel market will offer prices above those by the official local market.

Consequently, the knock-on effect will be that more gold would continue to be smuggled out of the country to foreign markets such as Dubai and the neighboring South Africa, where prices are relatively favourable.

Gold price hike: A closer look



Since the international price of gold fluctuates, the monetary authorities have also not been clear on the sustainability of the local US\$45 per gram, when the price of the yellow metal on the world market starts getting sluggish.

Also, it is yet to be seen if FPR would be able to manage and efficiently service forex payments for the gold deliveries.

An economic analyst, Mr. Persistence Gwanyanya said although the monetary authorities have come up with new payment structures for gold producers to boost output and curb smuggling, currency stability remains key.

"The biggest incentive in my view is to stabilise the local currency and make it convertible because if we don't do that, we will not get out of our challenges and achieve what we are trying to achieve through the new gold trading framework," he said.

Mr. Gwanyanya said he feels the gold being produced in the country at the moment has already hit the 100-tonne target by 2023 that the government set itself.

But through smuggling, because the producers are not being offered favourable prices in the formal system, the country continues to lose a significant amount through leakages.

"If you look at it even the markets under the latest reviewed gold trading framework, they tend to favour small-scale miners by paying

the full amount of US\$45 per gram in cash while the big miners are being paid 70 percent forex into their Nostro account and the balance is paid in cash.

"Obviously, at the official exchange rate of US\$1:25 what we're seeing in the market is the devaluation of the Nostro, which means the large mining houses are receiving less and less of their gold sale proceeds compared to small-scale miners."

Mr Gwanyanya said because of the above payment disparity he always suspects that some large miners are selling their gold under the guise of small-scale miners and this could also explain why the output from the big mining houses has plummeted over the years. In some cases, he said the yellow metal is being leaked into the informal channel and exported to foreign markets where they fetch favourable prices.

Last year, Zimbabwe's gold deliveries dropped 16,8% due to several factors including smuggling of the mineral and subdued performance by large miners.

Preliminary figures from FPR released in December 2019, indicate that gold declined to 28,6 tonnes from 33, 2 tonnes in 2018, earning the country US\$1,3 billion.

I feel the gold being produced in the country at the moment has already hit the 100-tonne target by 2023 that the government set itself - Gwanyanya

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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.

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, Bulilimangwe, 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

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