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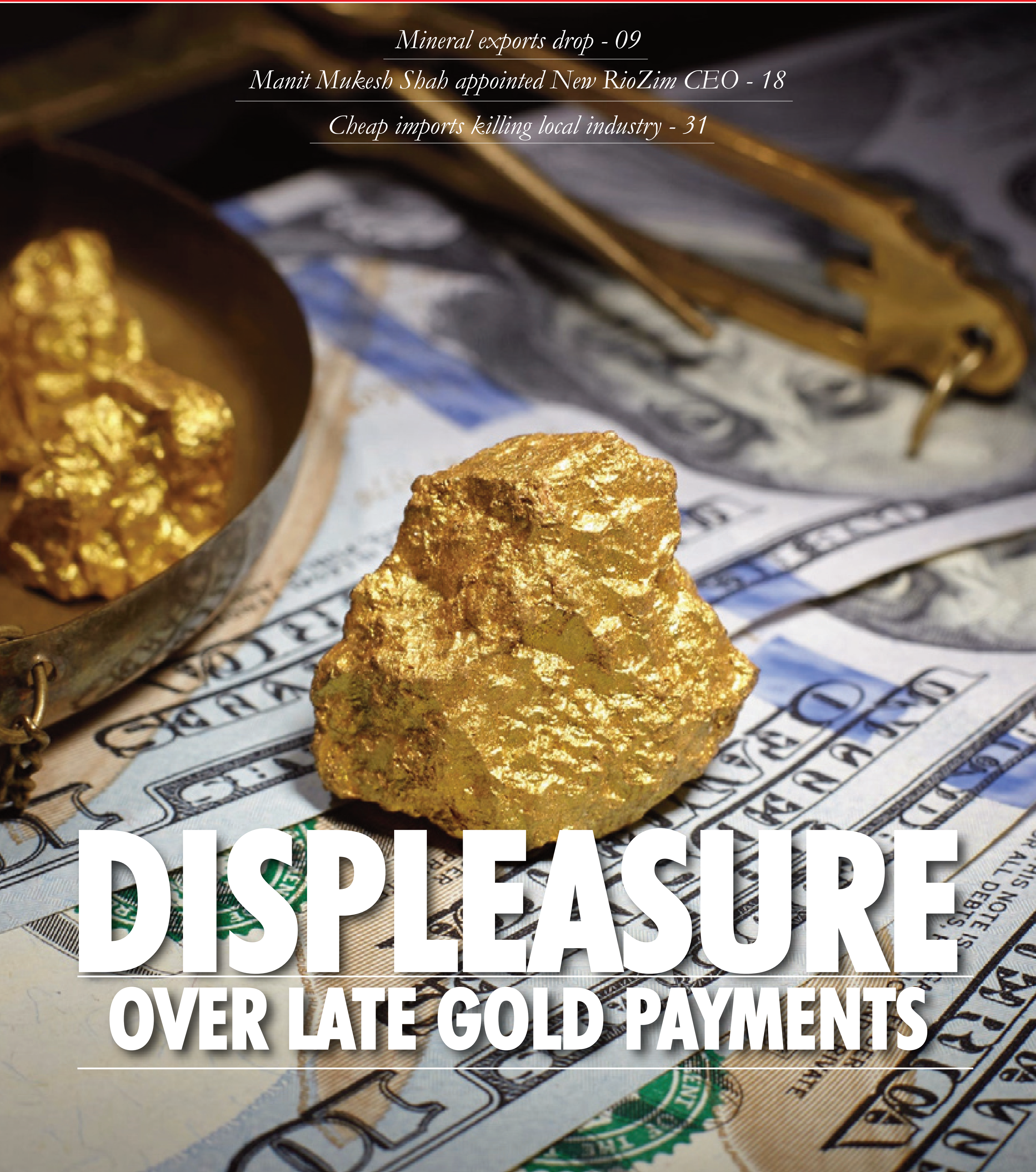

DISPLEASURE OVER LATE GOLD PAYMENTS

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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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CONTENT

Mining Zimbabwe Magazine | ***JULY, 2020***

Interesting read: *Displeasure over lategold payments,* *Page 07*

In this Issue

Competitive pricing will curb gold smuggling, save US$ millions

EDITOR'S NOTE

While it can be acknowledged as a step in the right direction that the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) through its gold buying unit, Fidelity Printers and Refiners, reviewed the gold trading framework, the same institution needs to improve on its efficiencies as well as offer favourable and competitive prices to curb the smuggling of the yellow metal.

Coming from a background where concerns have been raised that the country was losing abound gold through smuggling to countries such as the neighbouring South Africa and Dubai, it is imperative to ensure that all the country's gold is delivered to the formal market.

This is because such economies offer relatively competitive gold prices than the local market.

In this context, Zimbabwe's exclusive gold buyer needs to relentlessly review the gold trading policy in relation to pricing in order to remain competitive to encourage the producers to channel the resource to the formal system.

Not only would more gold be channeled to the formal economy, but this will enhance productivity within the entire gold sub-sector.

Further to curbing the nefarious act of smuggling of the yellow metal, FPR needs to be well capacitated in terms of its operations such as ensuring it is liquid enough to effect instant payments for gold sale proceeds. Issues of delays in payment for gold sale proceeds habour the vices of smuggling.

Market leaders are slow to change and illegal buyers adapt quickly and get creative costing the country billions in lost revenue The above will add impetus towards the attainment of the US$12 billion mining industry economy by 2023.

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Fidelity disbursed $242mil GIDF to date

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has to date disbursed $242 million under the Gold Development Initiative Fund (GDIF) benefiting 300 small-scale miners across the country.

The facility, which is a revolving fund was established in 2017 with a seed capital of $50 million.

Fidelity Printers and Refiners head of GDIF Mr. Mathew Chidavaenzi said 10 percent of the funds disbursed so far have been secured by women in mining.

"Since the inception of the GDIF, we have disbursed $242 million benefiting 300 small-scale miners and 10 percent of that amount has been accessed by women miners," he said.

Mr. Chidavaenzi said the number of women borrowing the GDIF loans was low because there are few women in mining.

He said FPR has scrapped the collateral requirement on its loans to women in mining as part of an initiative to encourage them to participate in mining.

"The issue of mining claims has also affected the uptake of GDIF loans by women; if women don't have the mining claims, obviously they can't borrow from the fund, so there should be a deliberate decision by the government to allocate more mining claims to women.

"The recent violence that has dogged the mining sector caused by machete-wielding gangs due to gold rushes, results in women in shunning investing in the sector," said Mr. Chidavaenzi.

The GDIF is a revolving fund that was unveiled by the government through the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to boost gold production in the country.

Loans under the facility attract an interest rate of 10% per annum. Asked about the impact of Covid-19 on the borrowers' ability to repay the loans, Mr. Chidavaenzi said because the mining sector was exempted from the national lockdown, repayment by the miners has not been affected.

"The repayment of the loans under the GDIF has not been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic because the mining sector was waived from the national lockdown so beneficiaries of the fund continued with their operations, though under strict guidelines as prescribed by the government and the World Health Organisation," he said. "However, the mining sector has suffered a drawback in terms of production as suppliers of essential services and consumables to the mining industry were closed during the first week of the lockdown period."

Following the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, on March 30, 2020, Zimbabwe went on national lockdown but the mining industry was exempted from the lockdown on account of being an essential sector to the economy.

Mr. Chidavaenzi said because the yellow metal was now fetching the best prices than before, it means miners have more income at their disposal and thus they can repay the borrowed loans.

Zimbabwe targets to reach 100 tonnes of gold by 2023 on the back of continued support of the mining industry by government.
Last year, Zimbabwe produced 33,2 tonnes against a 40-tonne target weighed down by a host of constraints largely power constraints, which saw most of the mines experiencing increased downtime.

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Displeasure over late gold payments

Small-scale miners have expressed displeasure over the delays in payment for their gold sale proceeds to Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FPR).

By Bernard Rinomhota

FPR, an arm of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe is the country's exclusive buyer of the yellow metal produced in the country. Speaking to Mining Zimbabwe in separate interviews, representatives of some of the small-scale miners said FPR was taking at least a week to effect payment for gold deliveries by the miners. Bulawayo Miners Association advisor Mr. Ishmael Kaguru said FPR was "significantly" inconveniencing their members as most of them live from hand to mouth.

"What is happening is that, after selling their gold to FPR, our members are told to wait for at least a week before they receive payment for the deliveries and this is significantly inconveniencing them as most of them live from hand to mouth.

"FPR has told us that they are facing foreign currency challenges," he said.

Mr. Kaguru urged the monetary authorities to address the situation urgently to curb side-marketing of the yellow metal.

Zvishavane-Mberengwa Miners Association Mr. Thembinkosi Sibanda echoed similar sentiments saying although the miners are still carrying out their operations in their respective mines, morale was very low within his miners' association constituency.
"Although the miners are still carrying out their activities, morale at the working sites is very low.

"So far, we haven't heard of any of our members that have abandoned their mines although they are demotivated by delays in payment for their gold sale proceeds," he said, adding that the matter should be urgently resolved.

Towards the end of May, FPR announced a new gold trading framework which now requires small-scale miners to be paid a flat rate of US$45 per gram for their sale proceeds.

On the other hand, the forex retention threshold for large-scale miners was also increased to 70% in foreign currency and 30% in local currency.

Previously, small and large-scale miners were required to retain 55% of their gold sale proceeds in foreign currency and 45% in Zimbabwe dollars.

Mthandazo Miners Association chairperson Mrs. Sithembile Ndlovu also highlighted that their association was faced with a similar predicament.

She made a passionate plea to the monetary authorities to urgently redress the challenge saying delays in payment for their deliveries were negatively impacting their operations.

"Mining is a capital intensive project and this, therefore, means that we need foreign currency to buy mining consumables to ensure day-to-day operations are continued. As the situation stands, we are in a catch 22 situation," she said.

However, Bubi Small-scale Miners Association chairman Mr. Siqeduthando Ncube said all was well at his constituency.
"Within the Bubi Small-Scale Miners Association, we are not experiencing such challenges. We sell our gold deliveries at the gold milling centre where there are FPR agents and payment is instantly made," he said.

In May, the Zimbabwe Miners Association, a mother body of all small-scale miners in the country issued a circular to members stating that FPR relies mostly on foreign exchange brought in by air transport.

And due to the COVID- 19 pandemic, ZMF said there has been a limited number of flights into the country and this has adversely affected FPR operations.

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Mineral exports drop

Zimbabwe's mineral exports marginally dropped by 3% to US$799,6 million in the first four months of the year, largely weighed down by gold as well as nickel ores and concentrates, data gathered by Mining Zimbabwe Magazine shows.

By Dumisani Nyoni

Data gathered from the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) show that during the first four months to April this year, the country exported minerals worth US$799,6 million, down 3% compared to the same period last year.

Gold, which is one of the country's biggest foreign currency earners, fell 7% on prior period to US$289 million while nickel ores and concentrates tumbled 32% to US$102 million.

Other minerals that recorded a drop include ferrochromium by 24% to US$59m, chromium ore by 27% to US$13m, bituminous coal by 21% to US$1,2 million, and refined copper by 12% to US$517 383. Increases were recorded in nickel mattes which raked in US$267 million, diamond (US$43m), unwrought platinum (US$18m), granite (US$5,8m), gypsum and anhydrite (US$85 377) as well as niobium and tantalum at US$996 745.

The country's mining sector is currently under immense pressure brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic which has disrupted the supply chain.

The sector lost more than US$200 million in revenue during the first 30 days arising from a total lockdown in the country due to COVID-19, according to the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe (CoMZ). Mineral production for the second quarter of 2020 is expected to decline by about 60% compared to the first quarter, with revenue losses exceeding US$400 million.

Gold and platinum are expected to have a loss of about US$160 million while potential revenue loss for nickel, ferrochrome, coal, and diamonds for the second quarter of 2020 is estimated to exceed US$100 million.

"Most mining companies are facing reduced productivity and production due to scale down of operations on the back of lockdown in transit and buyer countries," reads CoMZ's report titled Economic impact of Covid-10 on the mining industry: Proposals for intervention measures.

CoMZ said the situation had been exacerbated by difficulties in securing inputs for production and replacement capital due to wide-spread lockdown in source markets.

Artisanal and small scale miners, who account for more than 60% of gold delivered to Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FRP), are operating under unfavourable conditions.

For instance, FPR—the country's sole gold buyer—pays them a fixed rate of US$45 per gram which is not responsive to gold price movements on the international market.

They also face electricity shortages coupled with inadequate equipment.

Parallel market gold buyers trounce Fidelity

The country could still be losing a significant amount of gold through smuggling despite having recently unveiled a new trading framework of the yellow metal aimed at mopping up more gold into the formal system.

Bernard Rinomhota

On May 26, Zimbabwe's exclusive gold buyer, Fidelity Printers and Refiners announced the new trading framework where it was now buying the bullion from artisanal and small-scale miners at a flat rate of US$45 per gram.

Before the new trading framework, FPR was paying small and large-scale gold producers 55% forex retention and 45% in local currency. In addition, under the recently pronounced trading guidelines, large-scale miners are now being paid 70% of their gold sale proceeds in hard currency while 30% in Zimbabwe dollars.

Contributing during a Parliamentary debate Wednesday, National Patriotic Front legislator for Kwekwe Central Mr. Masango Matambanadzo highlighted that the parallel market was buying gold at prices ranging between US$50 and US$52/g against a flat rate of US$45/g that FPR was paying.

"Fidelity, the company that buys gold is buying at US$45/g and they are competing with the black market.

"The black market is competing and it is a dangerous animal in this country.

"Today (Wednesday) the black market is buying at US$50 and US$52/g. "How can the country's economy stabilise as you (monetary authorities) are not going to get gold," he said.

Of late, the Government has expressed concern over the gold leakages as the country was losing its yellow metal through the informal market that was smuggling the contraband to neighbouring countries like South Africa, where it was fetching relatively favourable prices.

In an interview, an official from the Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) who spoke on condition of anonymity said:
"Let's have the government paying gold sale proceeds according to the economic fundamentals of the London Bullion Market exchange rate. That's very important because those rates are going up every day.

"We don't want a situation where the government imposes a flat rate, we want a situation where we have a win-win situation between the government and the gold producers"

Asked to comment on what the parallel market was paying prior to the new gold trading framework, the official said ZMF does not talk about the black market rates.

"But ZMF wants to support the Government in coming up with rates that are commensurate with the situation palatable to the economic fundamentals.

"In 2004, the government rates bit the parallel market rates and we are saying let's come back to that," said the official.

The ZMF official also highlighted that contrary to parallel market dealers, FPR has not been paying prompt cash for gold sales.

"The parallel market is offering prompt cash, so we need the government to incentivise those operations...if you go to South Africa for example, and whatever I do, whether I deal with a dealer under the table, that gold will go to the Reserve Bank of South Africa.

"So whatever happens in the market, let's have that gold come to Zimbabwe because gold is a reserve asset."

Gold sub-sector contributes about 70 percent of Zimbabwe's mineral export earnings.

Last year, the country earned about US$1,3 billion from gold export receipts, and under the US$12 billion mining economy by 2023, the yellow metal is expected to contribute US$4 billion.

Caledonia shaft expansion project affected by Covid-19

Gwanda-based mining concern Blanket Mine says its US$18 million central shaft expansion project, expected to increase production to 75 000 ounces by next year, was unlikely to be commissioned this year as anticipated due to COVID-19 disruptions.

The company had anticipated commissioning the project during the fourth quarter of this year but the work was adversely affected because several members of the team working on the project returned to South Africa in April prior to the imposition of COVID-19 travel restrictions.

"The central shaft project requires specialised contractors and equipment from South Africa which, under the current COVID-19 restrictions, is not possible," Caledonia said through its latest management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) report.

The New York Stock Exchange-listed Caledonia has a 64% interest in Blanket Mine.

"At this stage, it is not possible to predict when work can resume on this project as planned and it is likely that the timetable for the commissioning of the central shaft will be extended to an indeterminate extent," it said.

"This may affect the anticipated build-up in production which was previously expected to be 75 000 ounces of gold in 2021 and 80 000 ounces of gold from 2022 onwards."

The project, if completed, is expected to increase production, reduce operational costs and increase flexibility to undertake further exploration and development, thereby safeguarding and enhancing the mine's viability.

Caledonia said its priority at the moment was the safety and health of all its employees and their families at the mine.

MD&A report says management has taken active measures to minimise the risk of infection and to safeguard the continuity of operations at the mine.

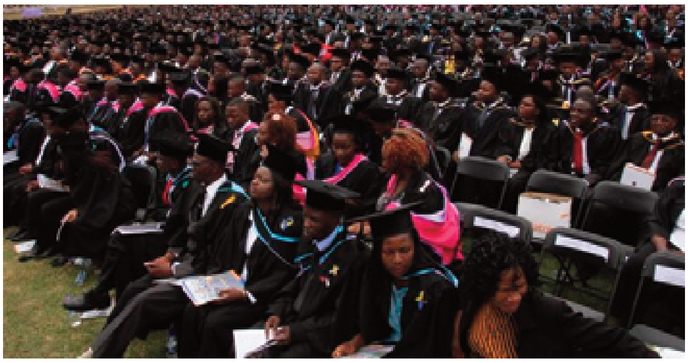
Blanket has invested approximately ZWL$9.6 million in personal protective equipment to protect its employees and their families from the transmission of COVID-19 and has created the ability for employees to buy food at the mine whilst under lockdown, reads the report in part.

"Management continues to monitor the situation and conduct regular reviews to update its decisions in response to the disease," it said.

In the first quarter of the year, Blanket managed to produce 14 233 ounces of gold, 19% higher than the comparable quarter.

Assuming it resumes and maintains normal operations for the remainder of 2020, the company says it expects to achieve production guidance for the year to December 31 2020 of between 53 000 and 56 000 ounces.

Mining graduates should utilise acquired skills



Mining graduates should not be myopic waiting to secure employment but need to leverage on their acquired skills and knowledge to set up own enterprises, an official has said.

Benard Rinomhota

In recent years, tertiary institutions across the country have continued churning out thousands of graduates from different disciplines but have failed to secure employment.

This has been attributed to the high unemployment rate engendered by the obtaining adverse economic climate where companies across the board have either scaled down or shut down operations. In the context of the depressed labour market, chairperson of the Institute of Mining Research at the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Layman Mlambo said:

"Unemployment is the more reason why mining students should take their college field works and industrial attachments seriously. "During these activities, they should identify practical things, small or big, they can later do as entrepreneurs."

He said mining graduates must realise that when they look for employment their opportunities are narrowed to the specific sub-branches studied as individuals.

On the contrary, Prof Mlambo said venturing into entrepreneurship offers accretive opportunities to all fields in the mining sector. "In entrepreneurship opportunities are broadened to all fields in the sector (the whole mineral value chain), by pooling together their skills," he said.

He said given that capital is a setback hampering most entrepreneurial projects, mining graduates needed to identify opportunities in which the greatest capital is knowledge and any necessary equipment can be hired using pooled resources.

"Starting small is also strategic in this case. In principle, mining graduates can go into exploration business, consultancy, mining, and buying and selling of minerals," said Prof Mlambo.

He said mining graduates can form exploration companies in which they produce judiciously and completely evaluated mining assets or projects for sale.

Prof Mlambo added: "An area that requires little capital is consultancy, where the only or main requirements are brains and a computer.

"Some consultancy contracts are completely Internet-based in terms of their signing and delivery of services (without having to meet physically with clients).

"Frequent access and maximum productive use of the Internet cannot be overemphasized in broadening opportunities and capacities to deliver."

Examples of specific areas of consultancy include environmental impact assessments, complete economic feasibility studies, geological reports, and mine planning and designs.

He said some consultancy can be done either as innovative services or responsive services and the former is based on knowledge gaps in the market identified by the consultants themselves, who then proactively develop and market knowledge products to relevant clients.

"Responsive services are based on active market demand or calls and both services can be pursued concomitantly."

Mining graduates, Prof Mlambo noted that may form mining syndicates, acquire claims and undertake mining at a small scale for a start. "Exploitation of surface deposits and dumps, and use of custom millers or elution plants could be low-cost starts.

"With verifiable evaluated assets, they can seek financial partners or small loans from banks.

"Government's efforts to formalise the artisanal and small-scale mining sector can never meet with greater necessity than this entrance of mining graduates into the sector," he said, adding that mining graduates can also form buying and selling syndicates. The mining sector is one of Zimbabwe's economic mainstays contributing 70 percent to the country's export earnings.

ZMDC needs US3million to capacitate gold operations

The Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) needs close to US$3 million to capacitate all its gold operations dotted across the country it jointly owns with the small-scale miners.

Benard Rinomhota

ZMDC general manager Mr. Blessed Chitambira revealed this during a recent field day tour of Bubi Gold Milling Centre in Matabeleland North province by the Minister of Mines and Mining Development Minister Winston Chitando and his counterpart Finance Minister Professor Mthuli Ncube.

The field day tour also saw the two ministers accompanied by other government officials touring Breakfast Gold Mine, a joint venture operation owned by Bubi Small-scale Miners Association and ZMDC.
"We need close to US$3 million to capacitate all our joint venture gold operations that we own together with the small-scale miners.
"Out of the initial 10, we then partially capacitate five and this one (Breakfast Gold Mine) is one of them.

"When I say, we 'partially capacitated' what it means we provided them with a compressor, and a generator; but still there is more that is required," said Mr. Chitambira during a site visit of the mine.
The gold mine, Mr. Chitambira said is presently producing 20 tonnes of ore per week and the target is to have the mine produce 60 tonnes.

"We want this mine because it has got the capacity to produce 60 tonnes, 20 being waste and 60 being ore," he said.

The ZMDC boss said the small-scale miners at the mine need to be equipped with modern technology such as a hoist as at the moment the miners are operating with rudimentary hoist.

"We need to put a proper hoist that they require and also we need to equip them with a ladder as they go deeper like this mine is currently 60 metres deep," said Mr. Chitambira.

ZMDC is a government-owned mining company with a number of assets in different mining sub-sectors across the country.
The parastatal is also looking forward to establishing 20 gold milling centres across the country to boost the production of the yellow metal by small-scale miners.

And the Bubi Gold Milling Centre, is a pilot project by the government officially commissioned by Vice President Dr. Constantino Chiwenga in 2019.

The concept of gold milling centres is an initiative aimed at increasing production and delivery of the yellow metal by players in the small scale mining industry.

At present, the small-scale miners account for the bulk of the gold produced in Zimbabwe.

Last year, Zimbabwe produced 33,2 tonnes of gold against a target of 40 tonnes and the projections were missed largely because of power constraints, among others.

Manit Mukesh Shah appointed New RioZim CEO

Manit Mukesh Shah

The Board of Directors of RioZim Limited announced the appointment of Mr. Manit Mukesh Shah as Chief Executive Officer with effect from 1 July, 2020.

Manit replaces RioZim Limited's out going Chief Executive Officer Mr. Bhekinkosi Nkomo whose term ended on the 30th of June, 2020, following his decision to step down to pursue other career opportunities.

Prior to this appointment, Manit has been heavily involved in both the operations and management of the Company as Chief Operations Officer, his contribution in that position has been invaluable. In that role, Manit has led teams that have unlocked value across all the six operations of RioZim. Manit also sits on the Board as an Executive Director.

For close to seven years, Manit has played an integral part in the strategic development and plan execution at RioZim Limited. During his time with the Company, he has consistently shown a strong strategic and operating acumen as well as demonstrated a long-standing commitment to environmental and social responsibility within mining, which is central to RioZim's decision making and corporate strategy.

He started his career in Auditing, Corporate Finance and then discovered his true passion in operations and turnaround management.

Having lived and worked in four continents, he brings to the steering wheel, innovation and high growth strategies obtained through extensive exposure gained across diverse industries. He earned his Master's in Finance and attended LMBS and the London School of Economics. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in India (ICAI) and the ISACA in the USA.

Manit is an alumnus of the Harvard Business School.

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Towards a Workable Gold Producers Payment Model

Primary producers of gold in the country would have felt some respite in the wake of the inaugural Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) foreign currency auction, held on the 23rd of June 2020, when it was announced that the interbank foreign exchange rate had shot up by 128%, from Zwl$25 : US$1 to Zwl$57 : US$1.

By: Daniel Nhepera

The new exchange rate was a representation of the weighted average of the bids placed by prospective foreign currency buyers at the auction, and it would be similarly adjusted on the Tuesday of every week to represent the weighted average of bids at the auction held on the day. As such, the producers would have been buoyed further by the results of the 30 June 2020 auction, when the weighted average of bids nudged up by a further 11.8%, landing the week's exchange rate at Zwl$63.7: US$1. As symptomatic of an ailing domestic currency as this inflating of the exchange rate might be, the narrowing of the disparity between the interbank and parallel market exchange rates pleasantly represents prospects for increased earnings from gold deliveries to Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FPR) for primary producers of gold.

The FPR gold trading framework, which took effect on the 26th of May 2020, instructs for 30% of the value of gold deliveries from primary producers to be paid in local currency at the prevailing interbank foreign exchange rate. Prior to the first RBZ foreign currency auction, the interbank foreign exchange rate of ZWL$25: US$1 was pitted against an adversary parallel market exchange rate of about ZWL$100: US$1. Making us of the June 2020 average London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) gold price of about US$59 per gram, it is notable that primary producers stood to receive an effective payment of US$45.73 per gram (US$41.30 and a Zwl equivalent of US$17.70 converted at the interbank exchange rate). This represents about 77.5% of the international value of their gold. Under the new interbank exchange rate, however, the producers are now set to receive an effective US$52.57 per gram, making up 89.10% of the international value of their gold. The situation is set to improve further for the producers as the foreign currency auction system progressively readjusts the interbank exchange rate towards convergence with the parallel market rate.

Amidst the pomp of an improving trading environment for primary gold producers, it is imperative to spare a thought the Artisanal and Small Scale miners (ASM), who, while stuck at a fixed price of US$45 per gram in 100% hard currency, evidently got the short end of the FPR gold trading framework stick. The ASM sector has seen no benefit from the bullish international gold prices, nor the welcomed introduction of the weighted average interbank foreign exchange rate, which has both evidently improved conditions for their fellow producers in Zimbabwe's gold sector.

In the wake of FPR's announcement on the gold trading framework, the Zimbabwe Miners Federation, an umbrella body for over 50 small scale mining associations across the country, refuted the imposition of a fixed price system and proposed for the ASM sector to be placed on the same gold trading framework as the primary

Towards a Workable Gold Producers Payment Model

primary producers. The disparity between the market clearing LBMA price and the FPR fixed price was cited as an arbitrage opportunity for illegal gold buyers. To exacerbate the problem, ASM gold producers have an inherently high marginal propensity to gold prices, meaning they would sooner sell their product to a buyer offering US$45.50 per gram over one offering US$45 per gram as they look to gain maximum value from their toil. Resultantly, with the increasingly widening gap between the ASM fixed price and alternative payment options, the gold leakage problem may in fact degenerate than relent under FPR's new gold trading framework.

Credit remains due for FPR's efforts, however, as the price-fixing model they adopted mimicked the somewhat successful Gold-Stabilization Scheme which was introduced by the Government and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), in partnership with the mining industry in 1984. Under this scheme, the RBZ would buy gold from producers at a floor price of Z$16.07 per gram (US$14.30), where global prices at the time average about US$12.50 per gram. In the event that the market price soared above the floor price, the RBZ would pay producers the Z$16.97 per gram plus 75% of the market differential. The remaining 25% was retained by the RBZ to liquidate the account they used to pay producers from when the market price fell below Z$16.97 per gram. The Gold-Stabilization Scheme is credited for aiding in maintaining gold production at a respectable average of 14.8 tonnes per year between 1984 and 1988.

The allure of the scheme to gold producers was that the floor price was initially set lucratively above the prevailing global price, albeit in an exceedingly fluctuating market. ASM producers, in particular, stood to immediately gain from formalising their operations and affiliating with the RBZ. A further appeal of the scheme was the security offered RBZ's retention of 25% of the price differential during a price boom. This gave the producers assurance that during a price slump RBZ would still be able to meet its floor price obligations. By contrast, FPR set its 2020 fixed price well below the global price, in a strengthening market. This is unlikely to trigger the mass formalisation of operations by informal miners, nor set off gold deliveries to FPR in hordes from ASM producers. Given the liquidity challenges in the country presently, there is also the concern on whether FPR would be able to maintain payments of US$45 per gram should global prices fall below the fixed price. Suffice to say, the fixed price model by FPR has not won over many hearts among ASM gold producers.

There is a silver lining however in that FPR has stated that it is willing to take notes from stakeholders and observe trends in the market to the end of making necessary and appropriate adjustments to the gold trading framework. The continued strengthening of gold prices would thus be expected to prompt such adjustments. Taking from the submission by the ZMF, an adjustment in the ASM framework to match that of the primary producers should take precedence. This is because it allows for the strengthening gold prices to add impetus to ASM mining activity as miners will look to ramp up output to optimise resource rents. Narrowing the gap between the effective payment received by the miners and the LBMA price, US$54.94 per gram, and US$61.64 per gram, as at 30 June 2020 PM, respectively, would also close out some opportunities for arbitrage buy illegal buyers. A progressive convergence between the interbank and parallel market exchange rates is expected the close the gap further.

In appreciation of the hardship likely to fall upon FPR in meeting ASM payments in 100% foreign currency under the 70%: 30% framework, a conversation has to begin over the payment of ASM producers electronically via FCA Nostro Accounts. This will of course be a particularly contentious topic, given the banking public's frail confidence in the banking system at present, as well as the numerous barriers to financial inclusion for the miners in the hinterlands who would have scant access to electronic points to make use of their funds. It would be a long road, but one worth being ventured valiantly by FPR and the RBZ for two reasons in particular, among many: 1) to imperatively meet the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group's requirement for Governments to minimise the use of cash in making large sums of payment as this makes the countries vulnerable to money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing; and 2) to ease the requirement for the importation of hard currency into the country, where financial embargoes have seen the process become increasingly difficult.

There is therefore much need for effort, will, and cohesion between all stakeholders in the gold sector if a workable producer payment model is to be achieved for the country's top and most important foreign currency earner.


MOTOR CITY TOYOTA
HARD WORK
RUNS IN THE FAMILY..
HILUX
TOYOTA KEEPS YOU GOING..

The Three That Matter, Connive and Collide

By Edmond Mkaratigwa (MBA in Energy and Sustainability and Chairperson of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Mines and Mining Development) & Albert Maipisi (PhD in Disaster Management).

Different concerns continue to be raised on the nature of corporate social responsibility (CSR) or corporate social investment (CSI) practices in Zimbabwe.

The local communities living in mining areas for long feel that they deserve better from investing organisations yet some investors have the view that every person should eat out of their perspiration. Surprisingly sometimes when engaging communities living in mining communities, they usually fail to initiate and suggest new models that can address their concerns yet they advance that they are suffering from the negative effects of existing extraction works. They appear stuck within the intellectual dictatorship of history and experience than forging a more reasonable way forward that surpasses current arrangements. Others appear caught-up in the-thicket of endless activism, complaining, challenging, and negotiation against the status quo and for something newer, bigger, better, and difficult to particularly define.

Without qualms with any of the approaches, it becomes necessary to think through the aspect of corporate social responsibility or investment which falls within the domains of philanthropy, social licensing, and the different branches of sustainability. There are narrowly three stakeholders to this debate. The first category comprises owners of capital visibly represented through business corporatism. The second cluster belongs to popular politics which is rooted in bureaucracy whose branches are divided through social corporatism that has given rise to the concept of different ministries of government. The third and final grouping is what is formed of the people and is called the community, which is composed of those who live around the mining areas, civil society organisations and individuals who may be local or external but mainly sympathetic to the referred communities.

The owners of capital represented by the business corporatists may hail locally although that has been very rare with bigger mining companies. Business corporatists have vastly been locals and to a larger extent nationals with the broader base-level employees being predominantly from local mining communities due to lesser technical skills-set job demands. Some owners of capital and corporatists mostly end up being part of the politics. Also, the community is part of the politics while part of the bureaucracy is part of the community, capital, politics, and business corporatists. These groups that belong to the different institutions of society can benefit from each other if they work together in good faith which is often difficult hence whereas they all matter, they also connive and collide in order to achieve their diverse interests.

Lacking amongst them to a greater extent is dialogue yet their ultimate interests are the common good of society that starts with the realisation of individual ambition. Oftentimes the three appear to be fighting. The community sometimes accuses politics and capital owners of conniving against them while the owners of capital can also assume that politics and community are conniving to collide against them. Demands made by the community (with support from the civil society) to and through politics to the owners of capital are sometimes not premised on science than normative means of judgment on what the communities deserve. For example, if they demand employment for their children, it is not always given that these children will be employed long enough to raise their own kids and that they will get salaries that will cause a significant change in their lives and lifestyles. On the other hand, the push on government by communities to create jobs for their children can weaken the negotiation power of government against target potential capital towards the country.

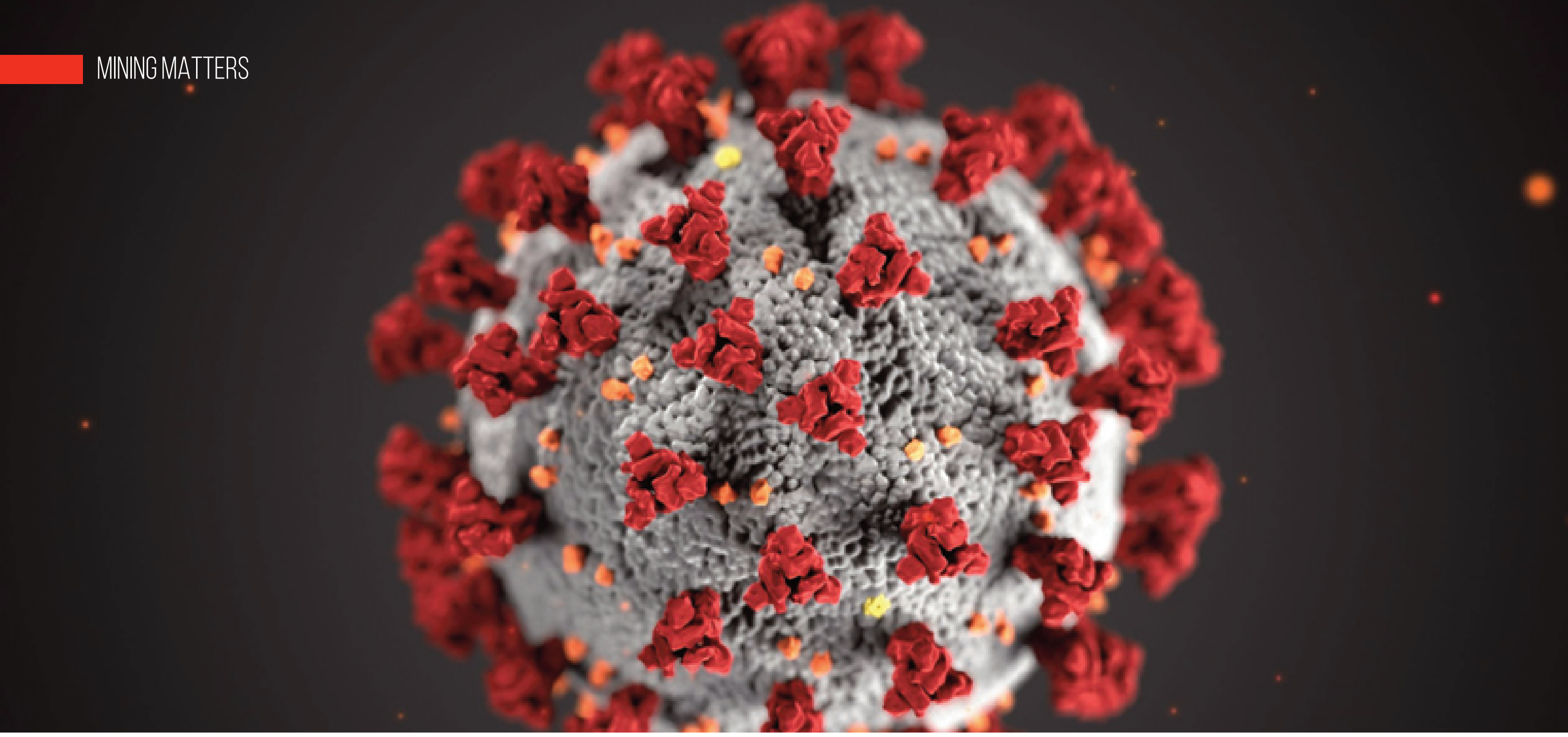
Communities usually do not have large scale equipment and machinery to exploit resources for themselves locally without extra-community investment support yet in their incapacity envy those who exploit, then raise their voices to politics for support. That is the ordinary thinking. It becomes very needful thereafter and after previous experiences, for capital owners, community, and politics to dialogue around corporate social responsibility and investment in advance and have the arrangement institutionalised to avoid future ambushes from and against the three that matter, connive and collide. In other instances, the social corporatist (bureaucrat) is further not fully proofed from conniving with the owners of capital against other owners of capital as they can also become owners of capital directly or indirectly leading to a collision between two or more other owners of capital and sometimes in collaboration with politics. Such is unacceptable in deontological ethics but that is happening consequentially until they are caught in tracks or a trail of evidence is discovered and that is usually possible where any of the three that matter collide.

Another interesting category of the community are the working class from the different mining communities now dispersed throughout the world. They always say they left their communities many years ago and until now they see no significant change hence the companies in the areas are ungrateful and not ploughing back hence the communities should join hands and demand. Those stand up against politics and owners of capital or want to join hands with politics for the sake of their communities. The only question that is of significance is why that part of the community only see gaps in their communities yet they also are to a greater extent not doing much for their community. If these three that matter can join hands, there is high potential for community development in the country as that part of the community is anticipated to be more enlightened to contribute towards the formulation of new initiatives. Most of the communities where mines are located have the elderly and youths hence there is mostly recycling of interventions they have experienced before without newer initiatives or the communities solely rely on the capital owners with support from their business corporatists with minimum contribution from communities in developing programmes as one can only contribute what they know and imagine.

Jobs are often cited as the biggest contribution of capital owners to society but the challenge is whether the employment opportunity will leave someone more resilient than vulnerable. The world is changing and with modernisation and increased access to information, people's views of life are shifting. In mining communities where mines have temporarily closed, former workers have been found to be going back to the mines to exploit and the employability loyalty of those who have tasted that life may be difficult to tame again in the future. Those anticipations are normal because in the husbandry of man there is no fallow. It means the mind of those will become more inclined towards owning capital than to be business corporatists whenever mining operations would resume. Of course, enforcements will be made through social corporatists (politics) but the mindset will never be cleansed since the mind is not elastic which will return to its original position after a stretching experience.

Where that exists, again, one who once belonged to the category of capital owners and then reverts back to become a business corporatist can easily connive with the community to collide with the capital owner (new employer). These challenges are being witnessed were former mine workers of a once closed mine are demanding for claims in the mines they have been working in and then become (temporary) owners during the period of its closure That is more visible where the community or business corporatists had been left without employment and livelihood certainty and then negotiations with new investors who will have to take over the mine ensue later. With impatience towards other companies that are not mining but holding on to resources with no or delayed benefits to communities, the communities and other capital owners are further demanding from and through politics (and social corporatists), the authority to exploit the idle resources; hence the three that matter, connive and collide requires agile action for inclusive and sustainable development of the country to be achieved.

Published ideas are entirely views of the authors as academics and cannot be attributed to their current positions.



Coal projects stalled by the global lockdowns

Progress on the development of coking coal projects in Hwange District is being slowed down by the Covid-19 pandemic as equipment and skills needed to implement the projects are locked-down outside the country.

Benard Rinomhota

Some of the companies developing coking coal plants told Mines and Mining Development Minister Winston Chitando during a recent tour of their plants that the global pandemic has stalled progress on their investments.

The fact-finding mission on the operations of the colliery companies also saw Minister Chitando being accompanied by his Finance portfolio counterpart Professor Mthuli Ncube.

The two government officials visited five firms namely Afrochine's subsidiary Dinson Colliery, Zimbabwe ZhongXin Coking Company, Jinan Coke Plant Project, South Mining Coking Coal Project, and Zambezi Gas.

In separate briefings to the two ministers, officials from the companies stressed how Covid-19 had impacted on their operations.Dinson Colliery general manager Mr. Frank Gao said progress on the development of their coking coal plant had been put in hold due to the adverse impact of Covid-19.

"We have since stopped operations because most of our skills required to do the engineering work at the plant here are locked-down in China. We are not certain as to when things will normalise. Also, we have plant equipment that is supposed to be brought here for the project but we cannot ship it because of the lockdown, so the project is slowed down," he said. The government has identified the coal mining industry as one of the major minerals with the potential to contribute towards the US$12 billion mining industry economy by 2023.

South Mining general manager Mr. Chenji Li said his company was the only entity producing Ferro-silicone chrome in the country. "We have suspended most of our projects which include coke and coking plants because of the Covid-19 pandemic. We are also establishing a thermal power plant from the coal concession we secured from the government and all such projects are on hold because of Covid-19," he said.

Zambezi Gas operations director Engineer Menard Makota aid his organisation as a coal producer was operating at low capacity because of low coal uptake in the market.

"The Covid-19 pandemic has affected us mainly as some customers like Zimasco, South Mining have slowed down the uptake of coal and some have closed down.

"But most importantly, there are delays in the shipment of equipment for instance the shipment of equipment for our second pit is in the waters (parked), so we have already started doing the letters to have the clearing sooner," he said.

Meanwhile, a majority of the coal processors are now opting to mine their own raw materials citing depressed supply from Hwange Colliery Company, Zambezi Gas, Makomo Resources, and Galpex.

Interview: Sophie Takuva small scale miner who is not just the beauty but brains and hard work.

Sophie Takuva

When one hears the term small-scale mining the first thing that comes up is dirty and fierce men who are well known for violence. Little is known about women taking a leading role in the Zimbabwe mining industry.

Mining Zimbabwe met Sophia Takuva a small scale miner in her early thirties who is not just the beauty but brains and hard work. She specialises in gold, chrome, and gemstone mining. On chrome and gemstones, she is in a partnership or a syndicate (as its popularly referred to in mining) with other women. Here is how our interview went.

Why did you venture into Mining and why specifically gold mining?

I ventured into mining because of the benefits. I take mining as a business, though I am still small I'm trying to do it sustainably and build something great out of it. I'm more into gold mining because it is easier and requires less capital than other minerals.

What have been your achievements since venturing into mining?

I have managed to live /survive in a respectful way. I work to earn a living that's my number one achievement. I'm working on building a home, I'm taking care of my family including paying fees for less fortunate kids. I am currently building a mining equipment and motor spares business. I have and I'm still empowering women in the mining sector and mining communities through educating them on sustainable mining and sustainable livelihoods. I dedicate time to empowering women and girls to stand up for themselves and build their life through the hard work of their hands.

What has been your biggest challenge in the Zimbabwe Mining Industry?

My biggest challenge has been financing business and exploration. Mining is capital intensive and it is not easy getting a loan especially without production and exploration records.

Have you tried approaching Fidelity for the Gold Initiative Development Fund

Personally No, but I have helped other established women who had a good fidelity record to apply but they did not acquire the loan.

How is it working with men and being the one in charge?

As a woman, I work and oversee my mining business and my experience in working with men has truly been a journey and a hard one. Men are tough human beings. Even if they are your employees they sometimes challenge you. So as a woman, I have managed to work well with men while respecting them as men, and keeping my values as a woman. At work, I deliver and take control of my ground. We set ethics and values that are followed as we work.

How is it for women in the mining industry

The mining industry is now flocked with women though most women's work in ASM is relegated at the back, women are big players in the sector. They are mine owners who employ. They supply equipment and machinery. Some are into artisanal mining and they work hard there producing gold, chrome, gemstones and they contribute immensely to the development of the country through foreign currency earnings and revenue.

Considering you come next door to a place famed for Machete gangs how is has it been for you as a woman in the mining industry?

The machete wars are a threat to every miner, men, and women. We survive machete gangs by God's grace because no-one can predict when or where the gangs can force their way into your mine. Miners work with the police though it is taking longer to resolve the gang issues we hope for the better.

Interview: Sophie Takuva a small scale miner who is not just the beauty but brains and hard work.

Mining is getting popular by the day and there are some women out there who may be interested but fear the negativity associated with mining. What your advice to them?

My word to women out there is "Women can do it, come let us work together and build our society and change lives. Wherever you are engaged in women miners forums, mining institutes, online, social media platforms to learn and get mining experience. For those who want peg, go to the mines office purchase a prospecting license, and get a pegger, peg your mine. For women who want to supply chemicals and equipment follow the business procedures and come to mining districts and do business".

Some men say women should not be near mines at that time of the month. Has it ever been an issue to you, and what do you say to those with such beliefs?

On that myth, I say it is not true. Women should not listen to those because its a discriminatory door that will open other doors of theft and overpowering by males who want women to believe that how God created them is a curse on other days. Periods happen to every-woman even those who work in big mining companies and they go to work like that its a natural order of things that we need to embrace.

The world is currently battling Covid-19 Pandemic. How are you ensuring your workers are safe from the pandemic.

I ensure the safety of my workers by following recommended health regulations, washing hands, sanitizing, social distancing, and above all wearing (Personal Protective Equipment) PPE.

You are a popular miner in Zvishavane and Zimbabwe as a whole. What have you done to encourage more women to venture into mining?

I am a member of the Zvishavane Women Miners Association. We accommodate every woman who wants to learn about mining, ASM women miners, and aspiring miners as to empower them to see through us that it is also possible for them to do mining.

Mining has a stigma of violence attached to it and all sorts of negative stories. What you say to a Lindokuhle who is overseas or Paida-moyo in Harare to assure her it's a safe industry that she can invest in.

In every business there are challenges but winners don't walk away or hesitate. They walk through them to success. Mining is a business and it accommodates everyone. As women don't fear the written or reported violence, come let us stand together and fight the violence against women against humanity in all sectors so we can pave a way to our future generation, and create a space for our sisters and our young girls tomorrow for successful women businesses. Venture into mining and be financially free.

Besides mining what does Sophia enjoy doing?

Sophia enjoys reading and writing, she is a blogger on extractives industries and women's rights. My blog is Sophytak Sophia Takuva @mining Blog.

The requirements for the management of tailings facilities in Zimbabwe: Can miners do more?

Following the much-publicised 2019 Brumadinho tailings dam disaster in Brazil, where a tailings facility collapsed releasing 11.7 million cubic metres of toxic mud and killing more than 200 people according to BBC reports; the management of tailings storage facilities, ("TSFs") has come under increasing international scrutiny.

By Methembeni Moyo

The Investor Mining and Tailings Safety Initiative prompted by the Brumadinho disaster set in motion a global tailings review by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), to ensure the adoption of global best practices on TSFs and to establish an international best standard. Zimbabwe is no exception. Zimbabwean miners, especially major miners, will be expected going forward to adhere to and implement international best practices and ensure that TSFs are managed in a way that will ensure the safety of mine workers, communities, and the environment. Indeed, some of Zimbabwe's mines were part of the global tailings review carried out in 2019. Zimbabwe's mine safety and environmental management laws are not as sophisticated and up to date with international norms and standards with regards to TSF management as other jurisdictions. However, even within the current legal and regulatory framework, Zimbabwe's mine safety laws do provide for the management of TSFs and importantly also provide an opportunity for miners to implement their own rules which may be at par with international best practice.

The requirements for the management of tailings facilities in Zimbabwe: Can miners do more?

In this article, I discuss the TSF safety and management requirements in terms of the Mining (Management and Safety) Regulations, Statutory Instruments 109 of 1990, (the "Mining Safety Regulations") and the scope for mining companies to make their own TSF management rules that will pass international muster.

TSF management in terms of the Mining Safety Regulations

Section 25(1) of the Mine Safety Regulations requires that every TSF be constructed under the supervision of a competent person and in such a manner as not to endanger life or limb or to cause damage to property and be provided with an adequate penstock, spillway or some other suitable installation.

A competent person is described in section 1 as a person who has had adequate training and experience to enable him to perform the required duty or function without causing avoidable danger to himself or any other person. Section 25(2) requires a competent person to inspect a TSF every three days to ensure that there is no danger of breach or collapse. Section 25(3) requires any foreseen possibilities of breach or collapse to be reported to the mine manager and appropriate action to minimize the effect of a potential breach or collapse to be taken immediately. All inspections and reports made with regards to the management of TSFs, in terms of section 25(4) are required to be recorded and countersigned for by an official of the mine every seven days. Sections 26 and 27 reiterate the requirement for TSFs to be properly designed, constructed, and maintained. These sections further require miners to make modifications, additions, or alterations to TSFs where necessary to ensure TSF structural integrity and to take precautions against flooding.

Can miners do more?

In light of the growing global scrutiny of TSFs and the development of international best practices, what can Zimbabwean miners do to ensure that its mines are compliant with both local laws and international standards?

The Mining Safety Regulations allow for a mechanism whereby miners can make additional management and safety rules and ensure that those rules have the same force of law as the regulations themselves. Section 10(1) of the Mining Safety Regulations states that If a mine manager wishes special rules not

The requirements for the management of tailings facilities in Zimbabwe: Can miners do more?

inconsistent with the regulations, made by him for the maintenance of order and discipline and the prevention of accidents at such mine, to have the same force and effect as the regulations, the mine manager shall send such rules through an inspector or the Chief Government Mining Engineer who shall submit them to the Minister of Mines and Mining Development, (the "Minister") for his approval.

Section 10(2) states that If the Minister approves the special rules submitted to him, the manager concerned shall be notified accordingly and the rules may then be posted up in a conspicuous place and shall take effect after they have been so posted up for fourteen clear days. Sections 10(3) and 10(4) provide for the mechanism for the rejection by the Minister or the objection to the special rules by an interested party. In terms of section 10(5), when, and as long as, special rules made in terms of section 10 of the Mining Safety Regulations are posted up as required, they shall until they are revoked or altered by the Minister, have the same force and effect as the Mining Safety Regulations and any person who contravenes or fails to comply with such rules shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties specified in the Mining Safety Regulations. Accordingly, in terms of section 10 of the Mining Safety Regulations, miners have the option to make special rules with regards to the maintenance and monitoring of TSFs which will have the same force of law as the regulations. Should miners feel that the Mine Safety Regulations are inadequate, they may implement additional rules and further ensure that such rules have the legal force of regulations.

Conclusion

Notwithstanding that Zimbabwean mining safety laws are not regularly updated, the Mining Safety Regulations provide an opportunity for Zimbabwean miners, particularly those with significant TSF exposure, to make special rules with regards to the monitoring and maintenance of TSFs. Making special rules gives miners the peace of mind that employees will respect any additional rules with regards to TSF management with the same reverence as they would the regulations themselves.

Secondly, by implementing special TSF management rules, should a TSF failure occur, the miner can show that it took every step necessary to be compliant and even went a step further by ensuring that international standards were used at the mine by implementing special rules that are as legally binding as the regulations. Ultimately, miners have to consider whether the cost and administrative drawbacks of further regulation by using the special rules mechanism is necessary to minimize the risk of a TSF failure occurring, and to mitigate the liability of the mine should a TSF failure occur.

Cheap imports killing local industry

PROUDLY MADE IN ZIMBABWE

Mining equipment suppliers in Zimbabwe are facing serious viability challenges stemming from currency volatility, cheap imports among others.

By Dumisani Nyoni

PROUDLY MADE IN ZIMBABWE

Mining equipment suppliers are some of the most important key players driving the mining sector, which is one of the country's foreign currency earners.

However, the players in the industry revealed that they were struggling to make ends meet due to challenges such as currency volatility, cheap imports from China, and forex shortages to import raw material.

Their situation is more compounded by the outbreak of COVID-19 which has disrupted the supply chain.

"We are facing a serious challenge of forex to import the raw materials. The other issue also is about pricing. There is a lot of currency instability in this country, making long-term planning very difficult. Also, pricing has not been consistent," General Beltings general manager Joseph Gunda said.

General Beltings manufactures and distributes general-purpose and specialised reinforced conveyor beltings for small scale miners. The company is also facing challenges of cheap imports coming through the country's porous borders.

Gunda hoped that the newly introduced forex auction system will help stabilise the local currency and eliminate the major macro-economic distortions in the economy such as the exchange rate. The authorities recently abandoned the fixed exchange rate and adopted the forex auction system in a bid to stabilise the local currency.

Another equipment supplier, Yagden Engineering managing director Wayne Williams said the government should intervene to save the local companies from closing shops.

Wayne Williams with gold miners

Yagden Engineering deals with steel fabrication, mining equipment, machining, and milling equipment.

"Chinese are bringing in substandard equipment into the country and this is a serious concern…I think there must be higher duties on equipment supplied by the Chinese," he said.

"Our job is to support Zimbabweans. The future of our country are the children of Zimbabwe, we need to train people today for tomorrow. So much is imported from China and Zimbabweans are suffering in the manufacturing industry and it is very sad to see (that happening)," Williams said.

"We used to survive without Chinese products, making everything in Zimbabwe. It's very sad to see how many businesses have closed and how many people are out of work because of cheap products flooding the market. Zimbabweans are the future of our country Zimbabweans no one else.

Shepco Industrial Supplies, a division of Shepco Group, recently pleaded with the government to support it in terms of raw materials so that it could boost small-scale miners' production.
The company manufactures mining equipment such as locomotives, underground loaders, hoists, headgears among others, for large and small scale miners.

But due to the shortage of steel in the country, the company is struggling to make some of this equipment.

Ziscosteel, once the largest employer in the country, collapsed due to government bungling, looting, corruption, and mismanagement.

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, Shurungwi, 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, Bulilimamangwe, Shamva, Hwange.
Salt	Mwenezi
Sapphire	Mudzi
Selenium	Makonde
Silica	Gweru, Kwekwe, Makonde, Chegutu, Gokwe, Harare, Goromonzi
Sillimanite	Hurungwe
Silver	Makoni, Makonde, Kwekwe
Talc	Bubi, Guruve, Insiza, Nyanga, Mutare, Mt Darwin, Mberengwa, Goromonzi, Mutoko, Wedza, Kwekwe, Makoni
Tantalum	Hurungwe, Guruve, Kariba, Mudzi, Mutoko, Shamva, Bindura, Harare, Goromonzi, Murehwa, Mt Darwin, Rushinga, Mazowe, Marondera, Gutu, Masvingo, Buhera, Bikita, Mutare, Hwange, Chivhu, Mberengwa, Chimanimani, Makoni, Insiza
Tin	Hurungwe, Mudzi, Shamva, Bindura, Goromonzi, Harare, Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Nyanga, Gutu, Bikita, Hwange, Masvingo, Mutare
Topaz	Hurungwe, Gweru, Mutare
Tungsten	Hurungwe, Kariba, Shamva, Mazowe, Rushinga, Bindura, Guruve, Mt Darwin, Harare, Mudzi, Goromonzi, Bulawayo, Insiza, Matobo, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Bubi, Buhera, Mberengwa, Kadoma, Bikita, Shurugwi, Mutare, Chipinge, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Chiredzi, Wedza, Gweru, Hwange, Masvingo, Makoni
Vanadium	Mt Darwin, Guruve, Bulawayo
Vermiculite	Buhera, Mudzi
Zinc	Kwekwe, Gokwe, Nyanga

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