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THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Overview

In general international metal markets did not perform well during the year 2000, apart from the diamond industry. Lower than forecast growth and, therefore, demand affected prices in the first half of the year, whilst absorption of excess stocks played a major role in keeping base metal prices down. Some uncertainty still exists as to the recovery profile of the USA and particularly India, whilst the shadow of China's exports potential in several commodities continues to affect the supply and demand pattern. On the positive side analysts do not predict significant additions to production capacity which, when combined with the depleted stock levels for most metals, indicate that most commodities should experience a slight improvement during 2001.

In the above context of continued poor international market conditions, the Namibian mining industry has continued to implement the stringent controls and re-assessment exercises developed in previous years in order to maintain its competitive edge. However, production at virtually all Chamber member operations surpassed that of 1999 and the drastic decrease in local currencies against international "hard" currencies such as the US Dollar and Sterling helped to alleviate unavoidable local cost escalations.

In the light of the rather flat price profile experienced over the last few years the positive attitude of exploration sector is extremely encouraging. Although overall expenditure was slightly lower (5 %) than in 1999, the commitment of some N$ 167 million is a significant investment. Once again diamond exploration, mainly offshore, accounted for the major portion (79 %) of this expenditure.

There were three highlights during the year which illustrates the mining industry's commitment to the economy and confidence in the country.

The first occurred on 13th March, when Ongopolo Mining and Processing resurrected one of the former mining giants by taking over the assets of Tsumeb Corporation and created a fully Namibian owned company. This, of course, has provided a tremendous boost to not only the local community but also to the general service support industry.

The second important event took place in September when the Anglo American plc Board formally approved the construction of the Skorpion Project, comprising a mine and concentrator / refinery plant, in the south of Namibia some 20 km from the existing Rosh Pinah Mine. This venture, involving an investment in excess of N$ 3 billion, is the single largest mining development for Namibia and the long-term benefits to the country are tremendous. There is obviously great interest from local suppliers of a myriad of services for involvement in the pre-commissioning phase as well as long-term business opportunities and development.

On 29th November the Government of the Republic of Namibia and De Beers Centenary AG announced the renewal of the sales agreement whereby all diamonds from Namdeb's operations are sold through the Diamond Trading Company. In addition to this agreement, De Beers announced the establishment of De Beers Marine Namibia, which will act as the exclusive marine mining contractor to Namdeb. De Beers will also promote the launch of a further diamond cutting factory in Namibia.

Despite these positive developments, competition for international investment remains extremely intense and Africa's share of inward project funding has not compared well with other regions over the last few years. Namibia has, since Independence, set a high standard as a very stable country and has developed an environment that is conducive towards investors. However, the continuing unrest in a number of neighbouring states has a detrimental effect in terms of investor confidence on the region as a whole and may well adversely impinge development projects in Namibia. In this context the issue of conflict diamonds is of great concern to bona fide producers and operators.

Prospecting

As has been noted, exploration expenditure by Chamber members in the year under review was maintained at a high level of N$ 167 million.

Offshore and associated marine exploration developments accounted for some 79 % of the total expenditure, at N$ 132 million. Namdeb is currently establishing the Daberas Mine as a replacement for Auchas and incurred expenditure of some N$ 62 million on both on and offshore prospecting and sampling activities.
Diamond Fields Namibia has now completed its evaluation and feasibility study, successfully applied for the mining rights for the project, and is poised to start project development in 2001 moving towards production in early 2002.
Namco has continued its exploration / sampling programmes, which rationalising the assets and resources acquired in 1999 from its takeover of Ocean Diamond Mining. The new sampling tool, developed in conjunction with Wirth of Germany, has been installed onboard mv Zacharias.
The Trans Hex Group, which has a number of offshore concessions, has spent considerable time evaluating and interpreting data in preparation for future sampling operations. The company has committed itself to major capital investment in equipment and research, the fruits of which should be seen in the near future.

On land the exploration scene has been again dominated by the development of the Skorpion Project and the issuance of a number of Exclusive Prospecting Licences for the Sperrgebiet area. Interested companies were invited to submit applications for exploration in this very attractive mineral region by the end of February. A total of 53 applications were received by the closing date and, after evaluation some 24 licences were issued with extremely strict environmental conditions attached. A working forum, headed by the Ministry of Environment, is being set up to co-ordinate the activities of all involved parties in the region, particularly with regard to infrastructural development.

Unfortunately the formal appointment of a new Mining Commissioner did not take place during 2000 but it is understood that this very important position will be filled in the first quarter of 2001. The office of the Mining Commissioner has maintained its high level of performance achieved last year and consolidated its liaison and cooperation with the Chamber and its members.

Chamber exploration members have, however, expressed concern at the court case currently in progress between Northbank Diamonds and the Aussenkehr Grape Growers Association. The issue revolves around the right of access by a minerals licence holder, provided compensation is paid, to a landowners property. It is hoped that the issue will be timeously resolved in an equitable manner.

Capital Investment

As has been noted the mining industry has had to continue its austerity measures in the light of relatively flat international market conditions. However, in order to maintain its competitive advantage the industry has to provide for new technological developments not only as far as equipment is concerned but also the developing world of business systems and communications.

Rossing Uranium completed the refurbishment and expansion of its acid delivery system both on-site and at the harbour at Walvis Bay. The construction of a pilot ore sorting plant started in 2000 and is expected to be complete by the beginning of 2001. If projected savings from the operation of this plant are realised then a full production plant is expected to be installed during 2001 and commissioned early in the year 2002. Capital investment in the operation during the year under review totalled some N$ 47 million, bringing the total investment in Rossing over the last five years to N$ 267 million.

Ongopolo Mining and Processing has made a huge investment in resuscitating the old Tsumeb Corporation mines and smelter. In addition to the purchase price for the assets considerable funds have been expended on rehabilitation and pre-production work. The company has also established an Environmental Trust to alleviate past environmental damage and to provide for eventual rehabilitation. Ongopolo committed N$ 3 million to the trust fund and will contribute a further N$ 1,00 per tonne mined, as from April 2001.

The implementation of Namdeb's Replacement Business System Project (RBS), started in 1999, was successfully completed during the year. This system now places Namdeb on a par with global best practices in delivering efficient and reliable business information. Capital expenditures, excluding exploration, increased from N$ 129 million in 1999 to approximately N$ 239 million in the year under review.

During the past year Namco took delivery of the second mining system, NamSSol II, installed on the mv Toivo ya Toivo, and the revolutionary exploration sampling tool, on the mv Zacharias. Both systems have been subject to extensive sea trials.

Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation's capital expenditure programmes, essentially directed towards the expansion of mine ore production capacity to 750000 tonnes per annum, amounted to some N$ 32 million during the year. Considerable ancillary investment, either directly or as a facilitator, will probably be incurred in the development of additional facilities as a result of the Skorpion Project

Okorusu Fluorspar's capital development programme progressed as per schedule during the year under review with the major capital items, including the new milling complex, being commissioned. Some N$ 10 million was expended on additional mining equipment and overall modernisation of the mine. The extensive rehabilitation of "A" Pit, started in 1998 with assistance from Sysmin, was successfully completed in 2000, at an overall cost of N$ 27 million.

Health & Safety

Despite the high priority and attention given to health and safety, it is regrettable that two separate mine vehicle accidents resulted in two fatalities. Apart from these extremely unfortunate incidents, Chamber member operations maintained the high standards achieved in previous years.

Although the accident frequency and severity rates have been adversely affected by these two incidents, the rates are still at a very acceptable level. It is encouraging to note that more no-lost time incidents are being reported which indicates the level of awareness of personnel. The Chamber Safety Committee attaches a high priority to these particular incidents investigations often show that the accident could have resulted in more serious consequences. In the course of the year some 260 accidents and incidents were analysed and detailed statistics produced for the information of members.

The Chamber is proud that, as a result of its initiatives, the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) is currently establishing a Namibian office in Windhoek. It is the intention to provide the whole range of existing NOSA services and programmes in a cost competitive, flexible manner.

Both the Elizabeth Bay Mine and Orange River Mine (Auchas) retained their NOSCAR status, whilst Namdeb's Mining Area 1, the Navachab gold mine and Rosh Pinah kept their five star rating. Auchas Mine has also achieved this coveted award. Within the Iscor organisation, Rosh Pinah once again was recognised as having achieved the best sustained safety performance over a period of three years, and was awarded the Tom Muller trophy. Navachab's Safety Officer was presented with the NOSA "safety man of the year" award at a function in South Africa.

Apart from safety awards, several operations have satisfied ISO requirements and have achieved ISO 14001 accreditation. These operations include Namco, Rossing and Namdeb Mining Area 1. s been

For the second year running Navachab Gold Mine and Elizabeth Bay Mine are congratulated on their performances in the Chamber Inter-Mine Safety competition where they emerged as the winners of the 2000 A and B Divisions respectively.
These two operations are awarded trophies but all employees are to be congratulated for their active and constructive participation in the various health and safety programmes.

As reported previously the final draft of the new Mine Health & Safety Regulations has been completed and is waiting for the completion of complimentary legislation before presentation to the Minister of Mines and Energy.

The progress of the Chamber's Occupational Health Education and Awareness Programme (OHEAP), started in July 1999, has been significant. Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd, as part of its social responsibility programmes and on behalf of its owners Solvay Fluor, continued its sponsorship of the programme, augmented by Chamber funds and charges to participating companies.

The Programme is not confined to the mining industry but is available to any company. Several fishing enterprises, the Namibian Ports Authority and the Municipality have derived benefit from their involvement in the Programme.

Besides advancing the objectives of the Programme and training Peer Educators, the OHEAP Coordinator was a member of the task force charged with the development of the HIV / AIDS Charter of Rights and has represented the Chamber and private sector at a number of conferences and other fora concerned with the pandemic.

Employee Relations

The development of open and professional employee / management relationships continued to receive a high priority during the year under review and a number of mutually satisfactory agreements were put into effect.

In accordance with the provisions of the Affirmative Act, consultative committees have, during the year, debated long and seriously to draw up the Affirmative Action Plans, due for submission in early February 2001. The Chairman of the Chamber Labour Committee was appointed to the Employment Equity Commission and was able to guide members in the process and provide valuable additional information when required.

On 29th May, 2000, a formal Memorandum of Agreement, constituting the formation of the Mining Cooperation Council, was signed by the President of the MUN and the President of the Chamber of Mines. A subsequent meeting defined areas of mutual concern and cooperation, and it is hoped that significant, meaningful progress can be made on these issues during 2001.

Once again fairly stagnant market conditions have forced the industry to maintain the strict controls implemented in previous years. Unfortunately, the workforce does suffer as part of the optimisation of resource strategy. However, it seems as though the initial set of exercises as regards the reduction of personnel and "out-sourcing" activities have generally been implemented and thus further downsizing is limited.

Government relations

The mining industry, through Chamber representatives, has constructively commented and made sensible recommendations on all relevant pending legislation. Chamber representatives, with back-up assistance from members of the various Chamber Standing Committees have actively contributed to and participated on a number of decision-making bodies including the Labour Advisory Council, Social Security Commission and the recently formed Employment Equity Commission.

In particular, the mining industry continues to be involved in amending and extending mining legislation, advising on possible changes to labour-related legislation, and the development of sensible environmental laws. In this context the mining industry has maintained its sound relationship with Government in general and the relevant Ministries in particular.

Outlook

As stated at the beginning of this report world growth has, unfortunately, not achieved the level previously forecast. The vagaries of the international markets, in terms of the balance between supply and demand, have not raised metal prices as predicted.

The forecast for growth, as far as metals are concerned, over the next two years as understandably conservative in general, hedged by speculation as to available export production volumes from the Far East. Western demand is predicted to increase at a conservative 2 % during 2001, before it picks up to 3,5 % in 2002.

However, mine deferments and cut-backs in production levels over the last few years plus the lower than normal stock levels currently being experienced may provide some buffering price effect, at least in the short term. It is also interesting to note that any extension of this low price cycle does, to a certain extent, deter the re-opening of mothballed properties and the commissioning of new projects. Analysts do not, therefore, predict any major new production in most metals, which may, in turn, bolster a modest price recovery.

Local production is assisted by current exchange rates, which, to a great extent, absorb local cost escalations. Whilst this is not the ideal situation, any reversal or dramatic strengthening of the local currencies may create its own problems.

In general, therefore, the outlook for the Namibian mining industry remains essentially as for 1999. However, this somewhat sombre forecast is lightened by the added benefits to the economy from Ongopolo's activities, the ongoing development of marine operations, and the immense potential of the Skorpion Project.

CHAMBER MINING MEMBER EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Company	Employees as At 31.12.2000	Product	2000	1999
Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd	3024	Diamonds (carats)	1320308	1289776
Rossing Uranium Ltd	808	Uranium oxide (metric tons)	3201	3171
Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited	902			
Ongopolo Processing	217	Blister copper	5082	-
		Refined lead	Nil	-
		Silver	8,79	-
		Refined cadmium	Nil	-
		Refined arsenic trioxide	Nil	-
		Gold (kilograms)	18,48	-
		Sodium antimonate	Nil	-
Kombat Mine	306	Copper concentrate	15614	-
		Lead concentrate	Nil	-
		(metal figures under Ongopolo Processing)		
Otjihase Mine	379	Copper concentrate	3485	-
		Pyrite concentrate	11967	-
		(metal figures under Ongopolo Processing)		
Erongo Mining and Exploration Company Ltd (Navachab Mine)	314	Gold (kilograms)	2399	2008
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd	438	Zinc concentrate	73535	69193
		Contained zinc	39126	34639
		Lead concentrate	20665	19283
		Contained lead	11114	9361
		Contained silver	11,66	9,67
Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd	151	Fluorspar concentrate	66128	57700
		(dry payable content	59846)	
Namibian Minerals Corporation (including ODM)	261	Diamonds (carats)	220000	329772
Diamond Fields (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	contract	Diamonds (carats)	Nil	6692
Diaz Point Exploration (Pty) Ltd	50	Diamonds (carats)	11283	12461
Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd	96	Coarse salt	482000	429230

Salt Company (Pty) Ltd	59	Coarse salt	32077	60100
		Refined salt	4347	7220
		Rock salt	4585	6220

(production figures in tonnes unless otherwise stated)

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1. LOCAL PRODUCTION

1.1 Diamonds

During the year under review Namibian diamond production amounted to just over 1,55 million carats, a decrease of some 5,4 % as compared to the 1,639 million carats produced in 1999. Marine diamond production accounted for 57,2 % of total output (1999 – 55,5 %), at just over 887500 carats (a reduction of 2,5 % on the previous year), from the offshore operations of Namdeb (Debmarine) and Namibian Minerals Corporation (Namco), incorporating Ocean Diamond Mining.

From a production point of view, Namdeb exceeded its carat target, with some 652746 carats being produced from land-based operations, whilst offshore (deep waters) mining produced 576471 carats. A total of 91091 carats were produced from beach and shallow water operations, mainly through contractors. During the year under review, Namdeb awarded eleven contracts to shallow water operators, including five empowerment groups. This innovative policy is designed to facilitate the entry of previously disadvantaged groups into the Namibian mining industry.

A slight shortfall in tonnage treated was experienced resulting from problems with the dredge and floating treatment plant. To minimise these problems an elutriator, 13m high by 2,3m diameter, has been installed. The purpose of the elutriator is to remove at least 30 % of the sand fraction (-2mm) before it reaches the trommels, thereby increasing throughput. Also a dredge cutter-head has replaced the two cutter-wheels which should improve mechanical and process availability.

Along the Orange River, the mobile treatment plant (introduced in 1998), which treated the Sendelingsdrift deposit samples, was relocated at Daberas in series with an infield screening plant. This plant has augmented diamond production during the closing phase of the Auchas Mine and while the new Daberas Plant has been constructed and commissioned. The new mine and plant are planned to be in production by the beginning of the year 2001.

At Mining Area No 1 testwork on the ore remaining to be treated by the No 4 Plant showed that crushing requirements are minimal. As a result the plant has been significantly modified with the entire front-end, including crushing, being closed down. This has reduced the working costs of the plant. An extension to the No 2 Plant ore reserve has increased the plant's run-of-mine life by about a year. Thereafter the tailings dump will be re-treated.

At the Elizabeth Bay Mine testwork concluded that locked-up diamonds in the gritstone could be liberated by crushing. Accordingly, the planned crushing facility (as mentioned in last year's report) was installed during August. Unfortunately, problems with crusher throughput and wear have necessitated investigations into alternative methods of crushing to extend the Mine's life.

Namdeb reports that capital expenditures amounted to some N$ 301,5 million during 2000, representing a significant increase on the N$ 199 million spent in 1999. Of the above capital, some N$ 62 million was spent on prospecting, exploration and sampling activities with the majority of the remainder being spent on major earthmoving equipment replacements.

The implementation of the Replacement Business System (RBS) project, which commenced in 1999, was successfully completed during 2000. This positions Namdeb well in terms of world class information provisioning, global best practice, and a systems platform to embrace the world of e-commerce for the forseeable future.

As a result of the continued implementation of best practices policies, Mining Area 1 achieved ISO 14001 accreditation.

NamGem Diamond Manufacturing Company reports that operations proceeded satisfactorily during the year 2000 and increased its output to 150 polished stones per day (1999 average was 100 stones per day) at an average size of 0,24 ct as compared to 0,16ct last year. The average reported price obtained for the finished product was N$ 1000 per carat, resulting in sales of some N$ 30 million of which 2 % accrued from local sales. Despite the improved financial results, the company is still in a development phase and not yet in a profitable situation.

Staffing has been increased to just over 100 employees, incorporating three trainee intakes during the year. Trained Namibians are now at a level whereby they can provide basic instruction to new trainees.

Namco, having taken over Ocean Diamond Mining at the end of 1999, concentrated on the extensive and often complex exercise of fully amalgamating the assets and resources of both companies. To this end, a comprehensive examination of the ODM fleet was carried out with the result that it was determined that repairs, etc to bring one vessel, the Oceandia, up to standard would be uneconomic and the vessel was accordingly scrapped. In addition to this, the Ivan Princep was temporarily decommissioned. Fortunately the acquisition of the mv Ya Toivo and mv Zacharias enabled Namco to relocate personnel with no retrenchments from the Oceandia.

Whilst the mv Kovambo and Namibian Gem operated satisfactorily throughout the year, work-up trials on both the Ya Toivo and Zacharias occupied a considerable portion of the year. A new mining system, NamSSol II, (as reported last year) has been successfully introduced, on-board the mv Ya Toivo and the commissioning phase is well underway. The new sampling tool, developed at an estimated cost of some US $ 1,5 million, has been installed on mv Zacharias.

Unfortunately, at the end of 2000, an operational accident occurred, involving the NamSSol unit on mv Kovambo. Due to a collapse of the underwater mining face, the unit was buried. Extensive recovery operations only managed to recover the upper structure but it proved to be impossible to pull out the undercarriage. The manufacturing time to complete a new undercarriage and commission it is estimated to be between four and five months, during which time production will obviously not take place.

Namco is proud to report that the company retained its ISO 14001 accreditation, which was awarded towards the end of 1999.

Considerable work was carried out on the development of Diamond Fields' Sea Diamond Project during the year. Major activities included the completion of a scoping study, which included an independent mineral resource estimate, to conform to the Rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Following this exercise a full feasibility study was completed resulting in approval being given by the Board of Directors of Diamond Fields International to develop the project, contingent on satisfactory financing arrangements. As an integral part of the full feasibility study and in order to apply for mining rights, an Environmental Management Programme Report and Management Plan were commissioned and satisfactorily completed. The company has subsequently successfully applied for the mining rights for the project and will start project development within the second quarter of the year. Providing that financial negotiations are satisfactorily concluded it is anticipated that the project will start production during the first quarter of 2002.

Operations at Diaz Point Exploration produced a total of 11283 carats for the year under review. Mining has shifted from mainly marine deposits (wet-screening) to the mining of deflationary deposits. The new 100 tph field screening unit was commissioned to deal with the substantially lower grades available from these areas.

1.2 Uranium

Rossing Uranium, Namibia's only operator, produced 3201 metric tonnes of uranium oxide during 1999, a slight increase of some 30 tonnes (1 %) on that produced in 1999. It is expected that production will be about 12,5 % lower in 2001, in line with delivery requirements to existing customers and the objective of reducing inventories and mine costs. Rossing continues to operate below design capacity given the continuing low levels of demand in the uranium market.

Construction of the pilot ore sorting plant commenced in 2000 and is expected to be completed in January 2001, when a test work programme will be started. Ore currently processed contains 20 % waste which does not contain any uranium. The ore sorting plant will ensure that this waste fraction is removed before it reports to the secondary crushing plant, thus eliminating unnecessary and expensive crushing and leaching costs. Dependent on the results obtained from the pilot plant operation, a full production plant could be commissioned by the end of 2002.

Following the cessation of manganese production operations in Namibia and South Africa, the Ghana Manganese Corporation's Wassa mine was identified as a long term source of manganese oxidant. A shipment of 31500 tonnes was delivered in October 2000, at an on-site delivered cost of some 45 % less than from previous suppliers. At current consumption rates this consignment is expected to last until the end of 2001.

As part of the overall business improvement and organisational restructuring process, Leadership Workshops and extensive Performance Management Training was conducted throughout the year from management to first level managers.

At the end of the year the employee complement was 808 as compared to 1006 at the end of 1999. During the year 164 employees were retrenched or exercised the option to accept voluntary early retirement or departure packages.

The implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS), which started in 1999, progressed extremely well and in January 2001 the company received formal ISO 14001 certification.

Capital investment programmes, including the major refurbishment and expansion of the acid offloading plant at the Port of Walvis Bay, continued during the year. As reported in the previous Annual Report, the closure of Otjihase Mine, which supplied pyrite concentrate to the mine, and the damage to the acid plant in 1999, resulted in acid supply options being reviewed. The preferred and most cost-effective solution was to import acid and, on completion of an environmental assessment, both offloading and storage facilities at the port and mine have been upgraded.
In total, some N$ 47 million was invested in the site in the year under review, bringing the total investment in Rossing over the last five years to N$ 267 million (US $ 42,9 m).

1.3 Copper

On 13th March 2000, Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited (OMPL) acquired the assets of Tsumeb Corporation. OMPL is Namibian owned company comprising cash investors, management, staff, unions, and an environmental trust. The company has re-defined its core business as the mining and processing of the mineral resources within its licence area and, as such, has implemented programmes to divest itself of non-core activities thus providing, incidentally, opportunities for local entrepreneurs.

The company has concentrated its efforts on bringing the Kombat Mine into full production (concentrator capacity 35000 tpm) with the result that some 15600 t concentrates had been produced by year end.

Extensive development and rehabilitation work has been undertaken at the Otjihase Mine to bring the mine back into production (capacity 60000 tpm) and to open up the Karuma deposit for future mining. In fact, on 30th January the final phase of a 800 metre development project into this orebody was completed. It is anticipated that production from the Karuma compartment will now start in February 2001. Otjihase had, traditionally, been a supplier of pyrite concentrate to Rossing for use in its process. After the closure of Otjihase, Rossing had to make other arrangements for its sulphur requirements. The resumption of operations at Otjihase posed a problem for the disposal of the pyrite product. Happily agreement has been reached with Kongola in Zambia for the purchase of these concentrates.

Operations at the smelter complex have been successfully resumed and some 5000 t of blister copper produced by the end of December. Currently there are no immediate plans to re-open the lead section although this may become operative if a joint venture partner is found for the slag re-treatment project.

1.4 Lead

There was no refined lead production at Ongopolo Processing's plant during the year under review.

In addition to a 7 % increase in concentrates produced (20655 t) by the Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation, the concentrate grade improved by a staggering 11% to just below 54 %. A corresponding increase in silver content to 564 g/ton in concentrate was also experienced.

Rosh Pinah's lead concentrates continue to be sold through trader tenders for overseas shipments through the Port of Walvis Bay. The company and port authority are investigating the most efficient method for the shipment of future consignments through the port of Luderitz and a trial shipment has been provisionally scheduled for March.

1.5 Zinc

Rosh Pinah's zinc production increased by some 13 % during the year under review, with 39126 tonnes of metal in concentrates being produced in 2000 as compared to 34639 tonnes in 1999. Concentrate grade, which had dropped to 50,06 % in 1999, recovered to previous historical levels at 53,21 %.

As reported last year the Re-Engineering Programme has been successfully implemented with highly encouraging results. A number of innovations have been made during the year including the introduction of a four shift system for both underground development and the concentrator plant.
Capital expenditures, amounting to N$ 32,2 million, were incurred in measures to expand the overall run-of-mine production rate by 100000 tpa to a capacity of 750000 tonnes per annum.

Rosh Pinah Mine is 95 % owned by Iscor with the remaining 5 % being held by Rosh Pinah Mine Holdings. The latter is an empowerment vehicle for Namibian citizens and the company plans to increase this holding to 15 % by June 2001 with further increases in the future.
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation, consisting of PE Minerals and Iscor, has been awarded 11 of the 21 EPL Blocks in the previously closed Sperrgebiet area. This concession, in an area acknowledged to have good mineral potential, has exciting possibilities for the future of the company.

Obviously the pending development of the Skorpion Project, mentioned elsewhere in this report, is having a major effect on the Rosh Pinah community. One of the most important developments is that the process to proclaim Rosh Pinah township is in process whilst plans to upgrade the main access road from Aus are at an advanced stage.

1.6 Gold

Total gold production increased from 2008 kg in 1999 to 2417 kg in the year under review.

Some 18,48 kg were produced by Ongopolo Processing, contained in the blister copper product.

Navachab Mine produced a record 2399 kg during the year, an increase of some 19,5 % as compared to 1999, as a result of the normalisation of operations which started in the latter half of 1999.

Unfortunately, assay results from exploration drilling, associated with the phased pit expansion project, do not, at projected realistic gold prices and operational costs, support the viability of a significant extension to the current mining area. Phase one extension work as reported last year, on the western limit, will enable operations to continue for approximately another five years.

The company is, however, carrying out exploration activities on a number of prospects in an endeavour to source alternative, replacement deposits. To this end the company has expended some N$ 3,2 million on this programme during the year under review.

1.7 Silver

With the re-start of operations at Ongopolo Processing, some 8,788 mt of silver had been produced by the end of the year.

Silver in lead concentrates, produced by Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation, increased by approximately 20 %, from 9,67 mt in 1999 to 11,655 metric tonnes in 2000.

1.8 Fluorspar

Production of Acid Grade CaF_2 in the year 2000, at 66128 tonnes concentrate (and shipments of 67371mt), showed an increase of 14,6 % as against the 57700 tonnes produced in 1999.

As reported last year, the substantive expansion (and renovation) programme of plant and equipment was generally completed towards the end of 1999. However, work on the new milling plant continued throughout the year, being commissioned on 22nd November. The new plant incorporates three fine ore stockpiles, enabling efficient blending of ores of vastly variable mineralogy, prior to milling and flotation. In addition the new plant enables the mine to double its metallurgical throughput capacity. Other capital investment projects (amounting to just over N$ 10 million) were geared towards the overall modernisation of the mine and included several items of new mining and laboratory equipment.

The “A” pit rehabilitation project, initiated in 1998 with financial assistance through both the Sysmin and Mineral Development Funds, was successfully completed during the second quarter at an overall project cost of some N$ 27 million. Approximately 3,5 million tonnes were mined from the hanging wall of the orebody, exposing in excess of one million tonnes of high grade ore, mineable at low-cost stripping ratios.

Mining of the B Orebody has, historically, been limited by mining area boundaries. However, during the year Okorusu was granted the area, known as Bemust, adjacent to the B Orebody, which will enable the company to mine the whole area more efficiently. In addition, Okorusu successfully applied for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence over the entire Okorusu geological complex. This will enable the company to assess additional ore deposits, some of which have already been identified. Okorusu has also secured another significant fluorspar deposit within Namibia and is assessing the viability of developing the reserve.

1.9 Salt

Production of coarse salt during 2000 by the two Chamber member companies, Salt Company and Salt & Chemicals, increased by nearly 24750 tonnes, from 489330 tonnes in 1999 to 514077 tonnes.

Supplies of coarse salt by Salt & Chemicals to its parent company, Sentrachem Ltd, in the South African chemical industry increased by some 12 % as compared to 1999. Developments in the South African chlor-alkali industry, as well as in other markets that require high quality chemical grade salt, have indicated a higher demand level in the future. Accordingly Salt & Chemicals has embarked on an expansion programme to increase production capacity from the existing 450000 tpa to 600000 tonnes per annum.

Salt Company's sales of refined and rock salt suffered from economic difficulties experienced by a number of customers in neighbouring and West African states. Bagged salt sales remained erratic besides continuing to show a steady decline, particularly due to the uncertain political situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which has traditionally been the main market for Namibian bagged salt.

2. MINERAL MARKETS

2.1 Diamonds

Sales of rough gem diamonds in 2000 by The Diamond Trading Company (DTC) reached the record level of US $ 5670 million, some 8 % higher than the previous year's sales of $ 5240 million.

The strong demand for rough gem diamonds, experienced in the latter half of 1999, persisted during the first half of 2000, being some 44 % up on the corresponding period in 1999. However, the DTC reduced its allocations in the second half of the year due to the increased level of stocks of polished diamonds in the trade.

Sales through DTC and CSO (in millions US $) for the last four years are as follows :

Year	First Half	Second Half	Total	% Change
1996	2748	2086	4834	
1997	2880	1760	4640	(4,01)
1998	1700	1645	3345	(27,91)
1999	2447	2793	5240	56,65
2000	3517	2153	5670	8,21

In general rough demand has been driven by the continued strength of the US market, which now accounts for almost 50 % of world retail sales. In Europe growth has been strong in local currency terms though the dollar figure was affected by the weakness of the euro. Asia Pacific countries continue to show positive results with the exception of Japan where consumer sales continued to be disappointing.

De Beers has taken steps to ensure that it is not buying, or supporting the purchase of, diamonds from rebel-held areas in Africa – the so-called "conflict Diamonds". The Corporation has been working in close co-operation with Governments of southern Africa, the US State department, UN, British Foreign Office, relevant NGOs and Diamond Industry Associations to advance workable and practical solutions to the problem. De Beers has called for the whole diamond industry to adopt the De Beer's "Best Practice Principles" (a code of ethical conduct with which DTC sight-holders will comply) and "a chain of warranties" (a global trail of invoices) that will reassure end consumers that diamond jewellery is conflict free.

The Best Practice Principles reassure customers that the diamonds they purchase have not been :

- sourced from areas where this would encourage conflict
- associated in any way with the use of child labour
- connected with harmful or dangerous practices which affect the health or welfare of indivuals

On 29th November, 2000, the Government of the Republic of Namibia and De Beers Centenary AG announced a significant widening of their collaboration in the mining of diamonds, including the establishment of De Beers Marine Namibia which will act as the exclusive contractor to Namdeb in its offshore mining and prospecting areas. Debmarine Namibia will be owned by De Beers (70 %) and Namdeb (30 %) and will aim to increase production, profitability and local employment.

The collaboration extends to the marketing of all Namdeb's production, which will continue to be sold exclusively through the DTC. De Beers will also promote the launch of a further diamond cutting factory in Namibia, in addition to the NamGem facility, and will assure the supply of rough diamonds from the DTC to the factory on De Beers standard terms of supply.

2.2 Uranium

The decline in the restricted spot price, that began in mid 1999, unfortunately continued throughout 2000. Prices started the year at US $ 9,60 per lb U_3O_8, and finished at an all time low of US $ 7,10 per lb U_3O_8 at the end of December, a fall of some 26 %.

The year was marked by below average trading activity, with volumes on the spot market recorded at approximately 6800 mt U_3O_8, a 40 % reduction on that of 1999. This was largely due to buyers refusing to enter a falling market. With limited volumes available at these price levels, the TradeTech long term price indicator remained relatively firm, finishing the year some 6 % lower at US $ 9,25 per lb U_3O_8.

However, the nuclear power industry had an encouraging year. De-regulation and the re-evaluation of reactors as cash generators has resulted in a rash of mergers and acquisitions across the Unites States and Europe. Increased efficiencies continue to develop the cost-competitiveness of the industry, thereby improving prospects for long term demand.

Offsetting these positive trends, global U_3O_8 production in the year under review showed an increase of some 3000 mt U_3O_8 (approximately 8 %) on that produced in 1999. The increase devolved from additional output from low-cost operations in Canada and Australia. A secondary contributing factor was that restrictions on both Kazakstan and Uzbekistan, which limited their sales to the United States, were lifted. This played a significant role in the price decline in the second half of the year.

However, the persistent low prices made the sale of enriched Russian material uneconomic and, therefore, only limited volumes were sold during the year. In addition, sales from the US Enrichment Corporation (from US Government stockpiles) were less aggressive than in the previous year. Much of the supply in 2000, therefore, came from utility inventory. The total level of this inventory is unclear but commentators believe that there are several more years of supply, at these rates, available.

2.3 Copper

Starting the year at US $ 1842,54 per tonne, the price rose to just below the critical barrier of $ 1900 (86 c/lb) but then fell back to end the first quarter of the year at similar levels to those of December 1999 (US $ 1792 per tonne). Prices continued to decline at the beginning of the second quarter to a low of just above US $ 1600 per tonne in early April. However, the substantial demand pattern, in particular the unexpected resurgence from China and Japan, made significant inroads into stock levels, which plunged from a record 610000 to 475000 tonnes. The erosion of these stocks resulted in an upsurge in prices to a three-year high of US $ 2010 per tonne (91c/lb) being recorded in September. In the last quarter demand tailed off, especially as far as North America was concerned, and stocks recovered slightly with a corresponding lowering of the price to adjust the year average price to US $ 1814, some 15,5 % higher than the average for 1999.

Market analysts predict that demand will again just edge supply, with stocks forecast to decrease slightly throughout 2001. These predictions are generally based on the fact that there has been a substantial decrease in direct scrap use, particularly in Japan and the USA. New mine capacity growth over the last two years has also slowed, although some resurgence is expected in 2002 as a result of Billiton's Antamina property in Peru coming on stream. On the above fundamentals analysts expect that copper will hold its own during 2001, with average cash prices rising by some 8 % to the US $ 1950 – 1960 level, whilst the psychological barrier of US $ 1,00 per pound may well be a plausible target.

2.4 Lead

After closing 1999 at US $ 478 per tonne, the metal's performance throughout the year under review has been extremely disappointing. The average price of US $ 454 per tonne was a seven-year low, despite a significant resurgence in the second half of the year. However, LME stocks dropped significantly and reported inventories at year-end were below four week's demand, pushing the price dramatically to just above US $ 500 per tonne.

Lead's primary use continues to be in the battery industry which comprises three main sections: new (original equipment), replacement, and industrial batteries. With the slight slowing of the US economy, the performance of the OE battery section is forecast to be weak, but this is likely to be offset by accelerated growth in the industrial area, whilst the replacement battery industry has, historically, demonstrated that it is largely impervious to variations in the economic cycle.

Projected low stock levels, aided by only a very slow build-up in smelter capacity would suggest that lead prices should increase marginally during 2001. However, the availability of Chinese concentrates is in question, despite reports that excess stocks have been severely depleted following the record sales during 2000. Assuming that China will return to pre-1999 concentrate sales, then external supply constraints will lead to a growing tightness, resulting in a modest increase in prices over the next 18 months.

2.5 Zinc

The zinc price fell dramatically in the first two months of the year, losing some 13 % on the December 1999 price of US $ 1184 per tonne. At the end of February the market recorded a low of US $ 1065 per tonne. However, the metal recovered during the second quarter due, mainly, to the decrease in stock levels. During the second half of the year, and particularly the last quarter, stocks again surged pushing prices down to an 18-month low of just under US $ 1015 per tonne in early January 2001.

Zinc demand is heavily dependent on the performance of the galvanising industry, which now accounts for some 50 % of the market. Like all sectors of the steel industry, galvanising is highly cyclical and the second half of the year saw a sharp downturn, particularly in the vehicle market, which was exacerbated by over-investment in new plant. Zinc treatment charges of US $ 190 / dmt on a basis of US $ 1000 per tonne were slightly up on the 1999 equivalent of US $ 179 / dmt on US $ 1100 per tonne. It is, however, unlikely that treatment charges will rise during 2001.

Analysts predict that Western world consumption will increase by some 2 % during 2001, offset by a corresponding increase in smelter capacity, which is likely to accelerate in 2002. The major destabilising factor over the next few years is the surplus of metal and concentrates generated by China and former East Bloc states.

The overall price forecast for zinc is that it will remain in the region of the average 2000 price of US $ 1128 per tonne, unless there is a significant increase in demand from the important construction sector.

2.6 Gold

Gold's second price "spike" in February 2000 failed to breach the US $ 320 / oz barrier and the price drifted down to close the first quarter at US $ 275 / oz. Prices recovered slightly in the second quarter to test the US $ 290 level but dropped back to first quarter levels. At the end of the last quarter of 2000 the price was at US $ 272 / oz, virtually unchanged from the September price, resulting in an average price of US $ 279 / oz for the year, unchanged from that of 1999.

As reported last year, negative sentiment in the market has been ascribed to official sales policies of a number of central banks and the International Monetary Fund. Significant pressure to curtail official sales was made by a number of primary producing countries with the result that a "capping" limit of 500 t.p.a was agreed by the major players. Official sales, although difficult to quantify exactly, would seem to have been in this region during 2000, with the bulk of buying by Russia and South Africa.

The stagnation of the gold price has been generally attributed to sluggish demand in the jewellery industry, despite recent innovative initiatives by the Gold Council and South African industry. The expected increase in the sale of coins for the New Millenium did, unfortunately, not materialise, whilst purchase of bars also suffered a relapse. However, the use of gold as an industrial substitute, especially in the electronics industry, has seen a significant increase, whilst the scrap supply market has dropped for the second year running. .

Whilst no dramatic production increases are forecast for the next 18 months to two years, the ongoing restructuring and rationalisation of the South African gold mining industry and aggressive marketing and gold promotion strategies will absorb the slight increase in forecast demand, particularly from the Asian markets. Local (African) producers have benefitted considerably from the fall in the value of the Rand (and associated currencies) against the US Dollar, receiving an average price in the last quarter of R 65759 per kilogram. It is likely that evolving circumstances in the currency and interest markets will support the metal resulting in a reasonably stable price for the foreseeable future.

2.7 Silver

Starting the year at just under US $ 5,20 per ounce, silver mirrored the decline of the gold price. During the second half of the year the price stayed just below US $ 5 per ounce, reaching a low of US $ 4,50 in early January 2001. The average price for the year 200 was US $ 4,95 per ounce as compared to US $ 5,22 in 1999, a decrease of some 5 %.

The fundamental problem would seem to be a continuing supply / demand deficit, whereby any demand increase has been effortlessly covered by additional stocks. In this regard the sale of government stocks, particularly from China, has played a major role. It is, however, likely that the volumes of such stocks to the market will decrease during 2001, although they will still represent significant amounts. Although scrap supplies have dropped, mine production is forecast to increase during the next few years.

World demand in 2001 is forecast to increase by some 2 %, based mainly on industrial applications for the metal. With a general strengthening of world economies the photographic uses of silver should experience a slight increase, whilst the demand for jewellery will be largely influenced by the traditional Indian market. Overall indications are that the silver price will remain at year 2000 levels for some considerable period.

2.8 Fluorspar

The outlook for Acid Grade Fluorspar concentrates remains essentially stable, with European anti-dumping legislation still underpinning the price of acid grade fluorspar imported into European harbours. Further Chinese government duties were imposed on the export of fluorspar from China, resulting in a slight improvement in the price of Acid Grade Fluorspar imported into Europe. Despite selling its concentrates “in-house”, Okorusu remains competitive on the international market.

The continued steady demand, linked to the Euro or US Dollar currency units, indicate that prices for Acid Grade Fluorspar are likely to remain stable during 2001. The projected devaluation of local currencies continues to offset inflation, thus strengthening the position of exporters. This, combined with increased production and improved efficiency, is expected to result in attractive financial returns for the company in the year 2001.

3. EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING

Prospecting and exploration activities once again continued at a high level throughout the year, as indicated in the statistics received from the office of the Mining Commissioner.

	2000	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**
Non – Exclusive Prospecting licences issued	510	518	464	338	488
Exclusive Prospecting licences awarded	155	92	178	121	53
Claims registered	147	176	85	74	158
Applications pending (new and renewals)	37	56	102	104	323

In addition to the above, three Exclusive Reconnaissance, four Mining, and one Mineral Deposit Retention Licence were granted during the year under review. The Mining Commissioner's office is to be congratulated on the small number licence applications in progress at the end of the year, despite a slight increase in the number of licences issued.

The Diamond Act was implemented with effect from 1st April 2000. No other mining legislation was promulgated during the year. The joint committee, comprising of representatives of the Ministry of Mines and the Chamber of Mines, formed to work on the revision of the existing Minerals Act, has progressed well and it is hoped that a revised draft will be completed during the second quarter of 2001. In addition to the Act itself, Mineral Licencing Regulations are being drawn up, whilst the Health & Safety Regulations have been completed.

In the last quarter of the year the Ministry of Mines issued a tender for consultancies to draw up a Minerals Policy. A number of offers have been received and are being evaluated and it is hoped that work will start on the Policy document in the first quarter of 2001.

One issue of concern to exploration companies is the court action between the Aussenkehr Grape Growers and Northbank Diamonds. The action devolves from the agreement of a landowner to allow a mineral licence holder onto a property to implement the mining rights awarded by the Ministry of Mines. The exploration area in question is very close to the grape production areas and, consequently, access has been denied. It is hoped that this dispute can be speedily resolved in a satisfactory manner to both parties as the "right of access" issue may have severe consequences for the future development of the minerals industry.

During the first quarter of the year it was agreed that the interests and topics discussed in the separate Prospecting and Environment Committees could be more efficiently handled by a joint committee. The arrangement has worked well throughout the remainder of the year with representatives of the Office of the Mining Commissioner, Government Mining Engineer, Geological Survey, and Ministry of Environment attending in addition to prospecting / exploration companies and environmental agencies.
The Committee and representatives thereof, have contributed to the consultative process to draft the various pieces of environmental legislation. In addition to the formal environmental legislation, a final draft proposal for Environmental Assessment Guidelines has been submitted.

Considerable progress has been made with the Earth Science Professions Bill, which will enable voluntarily registered persons to sign certain documents, e.g. quarterly reports, ore reserves, information for the listing of companies ,etc. Essentially the Bill seeks to recognise and add value to the competence level of registered professionals by according them a certain degree of authority. The final draft has now been completed and will shortly be submitted to the Minister of Mines.

The Committee actively supported a proposal by the Geological Survey for the purchase of scanning equipment for the Archives section, funds for which were secured via the Minerals Development Fund. Geological Survey has been concerned for some time at the deterioration and, in some cases, misuse of extremely valuable and irreplaceable archive materials. A scanner has been installed and the long-term preservation process is now underway.

As reported last year, applications were invited for prospecting / exploration in a large portion of the Sperrgebiet (Forbidden Territory), to the north and east of Oranjemund. The area, which had previously been closed to prospecting, is believed to have great mineral potential and, with the developing Skorpion Mine relatively close by, generated considerable interest from a number of major exploration companies. After a complex application evaluation process the Ministry of Mines, through the Mining Commissioner, has granted 24 exclusive prospecting licences, with stringent conditions pertaining to environmental aspects, to a diverse number of companies. At the same time a Land Use Plan is being compiled under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and a working forum being set up so that all concerned parties can share information and co-ordinate their activities in the region, especially as far as the development of infrastructure is concerned.

Exploration expenditure of N$ 166,81 million by Chamber members in 2000, although some N$ 8 million lower than in 1999, indicates that there is still substantial interest in the mineral wealth of Namibia. Expenditure by the diamond exploration industry accounted for 79 % of this expenditure, at N$ 132 million. It is, however, forecast that this level (mainly attributable to offshore work) will reduce slightly in the future, whilst on-shore expenditure, particularly as regards the Sperrgebiet region, will significantly increase.

Comparison exploration expenditures (N$ millions)	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
	167	175	124	97	118

The development of AngloBase Namibia's Skorpion deposit reached two important milestones in the year under review. The first of these occurred in July when Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of AngloBase Namibia, was granted Mining Licence No 108 for a period of 25 years commencing 31 July 2000. The second historic event was on 7th September when the Anglo American plc Board formally approved the construction of the Skorpion Project, comprising a mine and refinery with a capacity of 150000 tonnes per annum of refined metal, at a capital cost of US $ 454 million (N$ 3405 million at an exchange rate of 7,5).
Some additional 6200 metres of drilling were completed in 2000 at a cost of N$ 7,65 million, whilst tender documents for plant and equipment and various contracting work were issued towards the end of the year. Great interest has obviously been shown by local companies in the development of the deposit, especially since Skorpion has a policy of preference for Namibian services wherever possible.

In October 2000, a major investment forum, Mines 2000, was presented in Lusaka, Zambia as a co-operative initiative by the European Community and SADC. The meeting attracted visitors from ten of the EU states and a number of other countries including Canada, the USA and Australia. In addition to presentations by SADC member states, which particularly focussed on the development of cooperative policies for the region's mining industry, the private sector exhibited a number of quality mineral projects, at various stages of development. Namibia itself, through the intervention of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, presented some fourteen projects ranging from base metals through industrial minerals to dimension stone.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Chamber is pleased to report that, as a result of its initiative, the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) is now in the process of establishing a Namibian office and registering a Namibian company. The intention is provide all interested companies (mining and non-mining) with the full range of NOSA services, to the same standards, and at competitive tariffs.

With respect to the NOSA Five Star Grading System, participating companies in the Namibian mining industry once again maintained the high standards set in previous years.
Both the Elizabeth Bay Mine and Orange River Mine retained their NOSCAR status, whilst Mining Area 1 kept its five star rating, as did Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation and the Navachab Gold Mine.

The Navachab Mine's Safety Officer was presented with the NOSA "safety man of the year" award.

A number of other companies have expressed interest in the NOSA system and will formally join during 2001. These include the three main operations of Ongopolo Mining & Processing and the Okorusu Mine.

During the year Rosh Pinah was again the proud recipient of the Tom Muller trophy for the best-sustained safety performance, for a period of three years, in the Iscor organisation.

Unfortunately the high safety performance was marred by two separate mine vehicle accidents, one at the recently re-opened Kombat Mine and the other in the main Rossing pit, both of which resulted in fatalities. Despite regular inspections and rigorous adherence to laid-down procedures and standards by all personnel, unforeseen conditions and circumstances can contrive to create situations where the penalties are finite. Accordingly, the Chamber Standing Safety Committee has devoted considerable time and priority to the discussion of all potentially serious incidents with the objective of isolating any contributory factors and devising prevention procedures and programmes.

Detailed statistics for all lost - time accidents and non-lost - time incidents were compiled and analyses of some 260 incidents carried out during the year under review. This figure compares well with the 266 incidents reported in 1999 and is a significant reduction on the 1998 total of 337 accidents / incidents.
The analysis exercise assists loss control and safety personnel by linking various contributory factors, thus highlighting existing and potential areas of concern.

As reported in last year's Annual Report, the final draft of the Mine Health and Safety Regulations has been completed and is ready for submission to the Minister of Mines. However, its submission and eventual promulgation is dependent on the completion of the amendments to the Minerals Act. It is anticipated, however, that this work will be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2001.

A verification study on the effects of long term, low dose radiation exposure, commissioned in 1998 to confirm or refute the findings of a Namibian researcher, was completed. The conclusion of the report refuted the Namibian researcher's findings and stated that "the frequency of chromosomal damage in the miners did not exceed that in control subjects." These findings were subsequently approved by Rossing and the MUN for publication in relevant scientific journals.

As can be seen from the following figures, the Namibian mining industry still maintains an impressive safety record, especially as regards the low accident frequency rate.

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Number of accidents	41	36	52	69	53
Fatalities	2	1	1	1	0
Shifts lost per accident	323,10	198,53	47,50	113,30	21,66
Frequency rate	0,50	0,46	0,62	0,67	0,51
Severity rate	160,34	90,79	91,54	75,13	11,08

Whilst loss control, safety officials and workplace safety representatives strive to implement and monitor the various occupational health and safety procedures and programmes, the ultimate responsibility for personal safety rests with each individual employee. The overall co-operation and involvement of all personnel is, therefore, a prerequisite for the reduction and prevention of accidents to ensure a safe and healthy working environment.

The Chamber, in subscribing to the promotion of good safety performance, conducts two competitions :

a. The Inter – Mine Safety Competition

In this competition the operating mines strive to attain the lowest accident frequency and severity rates. The competition is split into two divisions; the A Division for larger mines and B Division for smaller operations.

The winners for the year 2000 were :

A Division	Navachab	combined frequency / severity rate of 0,65
B Division	Elizabeth Bay Mine	“ “ “ “ “ 0,00

Elizabeth Bay Mine has now achieved a zero frequency / severity rate for the second consecutive year.

b. The Millionaire Award Scheme

A Millionaire Award is made to any mining operation that achieves a million fatality – free employee hours and / or shifts.
In the year 2000 the following awards were made :

Month	Operation	Million Hours	Million Shifts
February	Namdeb Mining Area 1	6	
March	Navachab Mine	10	
April	Namdeb Mining Area 1	7	
May	Rossing Mine	97	
	Namdeb Mining Area 1	8	1
	Salt & Chemicals	1	
June	Elizabeth Bay Mine	1	
July	Namdeb Mining Area 1	9	
	Orange River Mine	7	
August	Rosh Pinah	20	
September	Namdeb Mining Area 1	10	
	Okorusu Mine	1	
November	Namdeb Mining Area 1	11	
	Navachab Mine	11	
December	Namdeb Mining Area 1	12	
	Ongopolo Processing	1	

Several Chamber Member operations have maintained their world-class records, including the following :

Orange River Mine	7,46 million fatality-free hours since inception on 1st June 1990
Navachab Mine	11,19 million fatality-free hours since inception in November 1989
Rosh Pinah Mine	20.51 million fatality-free hours since 1st December 1982
Namdeb Mining Area 1	12,16 million fatality-free hours since 14th April 1999

The annual accident statistics for the mining members of the Chamber are shown in Annexure G

STDs / HIV / AIDS

The foundation, established in the second half of 1999 to introduce and implement the Chamber Occupational Health Education and Awareness Programme (OHEAP), was consolidated and expanded during 2000 into a significant operation.
Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd, as part of its social responsibility programmes and on behalf of its owners Solvay Fluor, continued its sponsorship of the programme, augmented by Chamber funds and charges to participating companies.

The Programme has now been successfully established in some sixteen companies, mainly from the mining industry but also including some fishing enterprises, the Namibian Ports Authority and Walvis Bay Municipality. An exciting development was an initial Peer Educator training course for secondary schools in Swakopmund and Arandis. This resulted from a request by the Ministry of Basic Education, through the offices of Rossing Uranium, with which OHEAP was pleased to assist. Follow-up sessions and additional courses will take place in 2001. Substantial interest in the Programme has also been shown by a number of other non-mining companies and efforts to accommodate them will be made during 2001.

In addition to the main objective of the Programme, being the prevention of HIV / AIDS through awareness and education to promote healthy and responsible lifestyles, OHEAP focuses each month on a designated theme, including : diabetes, malaria, TB, alcohol and drug addiction, child abuse, stress and hyper-tension.

The effective implementation of the Programme relies on the establishment, within each participating company, of a Peer Educators' group who receive training in disease prevention and counselling services. During the year under review the OHEAP Coordinator has trained some 174 Peer Educators in addition to providing re-training and programme monitoring services. Each Peer Educator group is encouraged to develop its own sub-programmes which may range from general personnel and / or community information sessions to drama productions. A year-end report back meeting for representatives of the various Peer Educator groups was held in December with assistance from the EC / STD programme of the European Union. Apart from discussing common issues, the meeting provided a forum for individuals to put forward their own ideas and achievements.

The OHEAP Coordinator was a member of the task force to draft and complete the HIV / AIDS Charter of Rights which was formally launched on World AIDS Day, 1st December 2000. In additional to this important work, the Coordinator represented the private sector in the Namibian delegation to the African Development Forum Conference in Ethiopia on the theme "HIV / AIDS a leadership challenge".
OHEAP has maintained close links with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and a number of NGOs, including USAID, Catholic AIDS Action, Phillipi Namibia, and the AIDS Care Trust. OHEAP has also assisted in setting up a health unit for the Change of Lifestyles Homes Project (COLS).

5. EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The relationship between employer mining company members of the Chamber and employees, as represented by the Mineworkers Union of Namibia, is based on sound professional fundamentals and close contact is maintained, on an ongoing basis, between representatives of the two parties.

It has long been recognised that economic success devolves from the most efficient use of resources and the development of human resources is cardinal in achieving this state. Personnel involvement is essential in any organisation and rational, sensible programmes to realise expectations cannot be effectively implemented without the full understanding and co-operation of all involved.

Normal substantive negotiations were, in general, concluded in a satisfactory manner at all Chamber member operations, whilst the long-standing, often acrimonious, dispute at the Navachab Mine was resolved to the benefit of both parties. Navachab Mine was also declared to be a continuous operation by the Ministry of Labour.
Various other agreements have been entered into during the year, including agreements on such issues as job evaluation and the appointment and remuneration of full-time shop stewards and safety representatives.

Namdeb signed a special Affirmative Action Agreement in August, which aims at setting down principles and procedures to regulate the relationship between Namdeb and the MUN in matters relating to the Affirmative Action Act (Act No. 29 of 1998). This Agreement replaced the Localisation and Succession Agreement. In a separate development the Union and company came together to conclude an agreement for Christmas working-in arrangements, which effectively allowed employees to work on certain Saturdays to get a longer break over Christmas-time.

As has been reported elsewhere, the continued low uranium market has forced Rossing Uranium to carry out a thorough re-evaluation of all facets of its business. Considerable thought and time has been expended on mitigating the adverse effects of a reduction to the workforce. In addition to various departure packages the company and Union agreed on an Internal Transfer Policy in April, which regulates internal procedures applicable during the re-organisation exercise.

Although the newly formed Ongopolo Mining and Processing company does not yet have a formal recognition agreement, management is working very closely with Union representatives. In addition to the employee relation-building programme, the company recognised the need to establish a vehicle which could assist in creating employment within the immediate and surrounding community. Ongopolo acted as an initiator for the establishment of "Tsumeb Project 2000 Trust", a community-based trust. The company identified the old Tsumeb Mine area as a non-core asset, which area comprises offices, workshops, training facilities, laboratories and other buildings. It was decided to appoint Project 2000 as the agent to sell these facilities to private entrepreneurs, the income from which could be channelled to finance / develop other projects.

On 29th May, 2000, a formal Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the President of the MUN and the President of the Chamber of Mines in the presence of the Ministers of Labour and Mines and Energy. The Agreement states that both parties "recognise the importance of a sustainable mining industry to support the economy of Namibia and have thus decided to conclude the following Memorandum of Agreement which will be effected by a body to be known as the Mining Co-operation Council".
A subsequent meeting defined areas of mutual concern and co-operation, including HIV / AIDS, human resource development, investment promotion, and health and safety of employees. It is hoped that significant, meaningful progress can be made on these and other issues during 2001.

Once again, as noted elsewhere in this report, mineral markets have, in general, had a lacklustre year with the result that the stringent controls and re-assessment exercises implemented during previous years have continued throughout the year under review. Although, as noted earlier, efforts have been made to effectively utilise personnel, inevitably the workforce suffers as part of the optimisation of resource strategy. It is, however, of some comfort to note that the exercises involving "out-sourcing" of non-core

activities have, for the most part, been implemented and thus further workforce reductions from this source are unlikely. It is to be hoped that the eventual development of deposits, such as Skorpion, will act as a catalyst for further intensified exploration which, in turn, will result in more mining ventures being established. It should, however, be borne in mind that the mining industry is not in itself a major creator of employment but can, through the support services it requires, create a number of “spin-off” employment opportunities.
(Chamber employment statistics are shown in Annexure F.)

6. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The Chamber, through its representation, via the Namibian Employers' Federation, on the Labour Advisory Council and the Standing Labour Committee, has continued to play a major role in debating and advising on proposed changes to labour-related legislation. The draft Labour Amendment Act has now been passed to the legal drafters for completeness, after which it will be returned to the Ministry of Labour for eventual presentation to Cabinet and Parliament.

The National Pension Fund, as proposed by the Social Security Commission, was evaluated by a number of international authorities which recommended a number of radical changes to the proposal. Working committees extensively debated alternative systems and various recommendations were made to the Social Security Commission. The SSC has now appointed a tripartite Task Force to evaluate all comments and recommendations and to arrive at a final acceptable working draft.
Representatives of the Chamber Labour Committee also attended a preparatory working group meeting on the establishment and implementation of a Development Fund, as provided for in the Social Security Act. It is expected that further meetings on this proposed Fund will be held in 2001.

The year 2000 saw a great deal of activity by human resource departments in respect of the compilation of the first Affirmative Action Plans, as required by the Affirmative Action Act. Such Plans have to be submitted by relevant employers by 6th February 2001, unless other dispensation is given. The Chamber Labour Committee debated this issue in depth and the exchange of information was extremely valuable to member companies. The Chairperson of the Labour Committee has been appointed a Commissioner of the approval authority, the Employment Equity Commission.

As has been noted elsewhere in this report, the compilation of the new Mine Health and Safety Regulations has been completed. Chamber representatives together with senior officials of the Ministry of Mines are now revising the Minerals Act, No 33 of 1992, and it is hoped that this exercise will be finished towards the middle of 2001. The resultant legislative "package" will then comprise of the Minerals Amendment Act, Mineral Licencing Regulations and Mine Health and Safety Regulations.

The Chamber Prospecting and Environment Committee has continued to participate and contribute extensively to the drafting process on the development of the Environmental Management, Environmental Investment Fund, and Pollution Control and Waste Management Bills. It is recognised that legislation on the environment, taking into account wherever possible the views and concerns of all stakeholder groups, is a lengthy process fraught with numerous pitfalls. The Chamber therefore supports the necessarily cautious progress that has been made by the lead Ministry which can only result in sensible appropriate legislation that is fair to all inhabitants of the country.

7. INTER – MINE VISITS

On 26th January the Council of the Chamber was hosted by the Navachab Gold Mine. An extremely informative visit was made to the open pit workings and concentrator plant complex, subsequent to the meeting. Unfortunately, due to a number of unforeseen factors, it proved impossible to hold any other Council meetings outside of Windhoek.

The Safety Standing Committee continued with its programme of visiting one member company property per year with the May meeting being held at Walvis Bay Salt Refiners' premises. The particular environmental conditions encountered by Walvis Bay Salt Refiners and the effects of salt and water on protective equipment and machinery were of great interest to "inland" health and safety members.

The recently formed Marine Operators Committee held a very informative meeting at the head offices of the Namibian Ports Authority in Walvis Bay. Comprehensive presentations were made as to the availability and range of training programmes, for disciplines allied to the marine mining industry, by the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology and the Namibian Maritime and Fisheries Institute. The Namibian Ports Authority also gave a presentation on the capabilities of the Ports of Walvis Bay and Luderitz, the latter being of great interest to members as a possible base of operations and servicing centre.

The Chamber continued to support the Mining Industry Associations of Southern Africa (MIASA). The General Manager attended two meetings of the organisation during the year under review, the second of which was linked to the Council of SADC Mining Ministers' meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe.
MIASA has now compiled an information brochure, which will be published in the first quarter of 2001, and a number of position papers on issues relevant to all SADC member countries. Representatives of MIASA have been involved in virtually all SADC technical sub-committee meetings and have made valuable input into several regional conferences held during the year. In addition, the Association has been asked to comment and contribute towards a number of international initiatives, including the ICME assessment on WTO Rules and Trade and Environment, the Global Mining Initiative, Clean Development Mechanism, and harmonisation of safety legislation within the SADC region.

ANNEXURE A – AVERAGE ANNUAL METAL PRICES

Metal	Quoted as	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Copper (cash wirebars)	US $ / metric ton	2936	2297	2277	1653	1571	1814
Gold	US $ / troy ounce	384	388	330	294	279	279
Lead	US $ / metric ton	630	774	623	528	503	454
Silver	US $ / troy ounce	5,20	5,19	4,97	5,52	5,22	4,95
Uranium oxide	US $ / pound						
	Restricted	11,32	15,50	12,09	10,41	10,20	8,20
	Unrestricted	8,37	14,02	10,57	9,01	8,25	6,99
Zinc	US $ / metric ton	1030	1025	1312	1023	1076	1128

ANNEXURE B - THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER

As at 31 December 2000

	Representative	Alternate
CLASS A FOUNDER MEMBERS		
1. Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd	I Zaamwani	A Ashworth
2. Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited	A Neethling	H Nolte
3. Rossing Uranium Ltd	D Smith	D Salisbury
CLASS A MEMBERS		
1. De Beers Services (Pty) Ltd	J P Murphy	B R Bishop
2. Namibia Minerals Corporation	K Kapwanga	P Elindi
3. Ocean Diamond Mining Holdings Ltd	K Kapwanga	
CLASS B MEMBERS		
1. AngloGold Namibia (Pty) Ltd	F M Bethune	F P Badenhorst
2. Karibib Mining & Construction Co Namibia Ltd	H J J Bam	A J A Meyer
3. Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd	M T Dawe	H J Grobler
4. Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd	A W Diedericks	H Fourie
CLASS C MEMBERS		
1. Diamond Fields (Namibia) Ltd	A Walden	
2. Diaz Point Explorations (Pty) Ltd	D P Hugo	A J Cornelissen
3. Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd	R E Stanton	L Frielingsdorf
4. Salt Company (Pty) Ltd	J Klein Jnr	J Klein Snr
CLASS D MEMBERS		
1. Ambase Exploration Namibia Ltd	E E Freyer	K P Knupp
2. Avmin Namibia (Pty) Ltd	J A S Woolfe	A H Matthews
3. BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc.	D Audace (Dr)	
4. Billiton S A Ltd	W H J de Wet	J C Toerien
5. Brazil Benguela Exploration & Finance (Pty) Ltd	H C Benecke	
6. Cominco (Namibia) Ltd	D Newman	
7. Groundwater Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd	R Mwanachilenga	V Stuart-Williams
8. Iscor Namibia (Pty) Ltd	P E Venter	D J Alchin
9. Kalahari Gold & Copper (Pty) Ltd	R Timmins	T J Smalley (Dr)
10. Kimberlite Resources NL	G E Taylor	N Forrester
11. Langer Heinrich Uranium	M Mason	R Evans
12. Mount Burgess	J Moore	N Forrester
13. Mount Isa Mines Namibia (Pty) Ltd	R D M Wilson	
14. Namibian Copper Joint Venture (Pty) Ltd	P D Prentice	W Holly
15. Onganja Mining Company (Pty) Ltd	R G Carr	E A Barbour
16. Palfi, Holman & Associates	A G Palfi	B Teigler (Dr)
17. P E Minerals	T Ipinge	E Mbeehi
18. Reunion Mining (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	P Smith	N Green
19. Rio Algom Exploration	M Thicke	
20. Rio Tinto Namibia (Pty) Ltd	K Fox	N Selibas
21. Southern Cross Exploration NL	B Ganke	P Lavers

CLASS D MEMBERS (continued)	**Representative**	**Alternate**
22. Trans Hex Group	P W A Walker	D Gadd-Claxton
23. Tsongoari Exploration (Pty) Ltd	D Newman	A Gordon
24. Westport Resources (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	R Bonner	D Parnham

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

1. African Portland Industrial Holdings Ltd	H J Hebbard	M Liefferink
2. African Wire Ropes (Pty) Ltd	S Bredenkamp	E Heymann
3. CSO Valuations Namibia (Pty) Ltd	P M Jacobs	E Kahura
4. Eco Plan	M Louw	
5. Fugro Airborne Survey	G Symons	M Frere
6. Geo Consult	D O'N Mathews	B Schirmer (Dr)
7. G Kegge	G Kegge	
8. Kuehne & Nagel (Pty) Ltd	H Herrlich	F Cyriax
9. L van Schalkwyk	L van Schalkwyk	I D Kotze
10. Roy McG Miller	R Miller (Dr)	
11. Marine & Coastal Geoscience (Pty) Ltd	H Huckstedt	
12. Murray & Roberts Construction (Namibia)	D Scriba	J Louw
13. Namgem Diamond Manufacturing	M Pearson	
14. NEC Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd	A Bruckner	N Bruckner
15. Peter Nutt & Associates	P Nutt	
16. Rex Quip cc	A Lang	C Lang
17. Rosond (Cape) (Pty) Ltd	P Stoppel	J J Myburgh
18. Rubicon Security cc	D Bamberger	B Nel
19. Selected Hardware	H D Etzold	D Etzold
20. SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd	F J van Rooyen	G Wurr
21. Siemens (Pty) Ltd	G Langmaak	V Trubenbach
22. Small Miners' Association of Namibia	J Shafashike	
23. Sonnex Investments (Pty) Ltd	J Quarmby	A Hardwick
24. Svedala Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd	I A E Williamson	J Novoselac
25. Trust & Mining Company (Pty) Ltd	D O'N Mathews	P Mathews
26. Woker Freight Services (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd	K H Woker	S K Kankondi

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

1. D O'N Mathews
2. J Berning
3. Hon A Toivo ya Toivo

SUMMARY	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**
Class A founder members	3	3	3
Class A members	3	3	3
Class B members	4	4	4
Class C members	4	4	5
Class D members	24	21	21
Associate members	26	21	20
Honorary Life members	3	3	2
TOTAL	67	59	58

ANNEXURE C – THE COUNCIL OF THE CHAMBER

as at 31 December 2000

	Member	Alternate
Class A Founder members		
Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd	I Zaamwani A Ashworth	
Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited	A Neethling H Nolte	C Groenewald
Rossing Uranium Ltd	D Smith D Salisbury	C V Kauraisa B K Paulino
Class A members		
De Beers Services (Pty) Ltd	J P Murphy	B R Bishop
Namibia Minerals Corporation	K Kapwanga	P Elindi
Ocean Diamond Mining of Namibia	K Kapwanga	D Gadd-Claxton
Class B members		
AngloGold Namibia (Pty) Ltd	F M Bethune	F P Badenhorst
Karibib Mining & Construction Company Namibia Ltd	H J J Bam	A J A Meyer
Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd	M T Dawe	H J Grobler
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd	A W Diedericks	H Fourie
Class C members	R E Stanton	
Class D members	D Newman	
Associate members	D O'N Mathews	

The Council met on the following dates :

26 January 2000
10 March 2000
30 May 2000
12 July 2000
12 September 2000
27 November 2000

The Executive Council Committee was not constituted during 2000

ANNEXURE D – THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CHAMBER

as at 31 December 2000

The Communications Committee

I Zaamwani (Chairperson)	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
A Hangula-Paulino	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
K Kapwanga	Namibia Minerals Corporation

The Environment & Prospecting Committee

D Newman (Chairperson)	Cominco / Tsongoari Exploration (Pty) Ltd
D Alchin	Imcor Tin (Pty) Ltd (Rosh Pinah Mine)
R Burrell	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
R G Carr	Onganja Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
C Claasens	Ministry of Environment & Tourism
J Daub	AngloGold Namibia (Pty) Ltd
M Figuera (by invitation)	Ministry of Environment & Tourism legal advisor ??
M Louw	Eco Plan
G Kegge	Kegge & Miller
A Macuvele	Ministry of Mines & Energy
V Malango	Ministry of Mines & Energy
D O'N Mathews	Trust & Mining Company (Pty) Ltd
J Midgley	Namibia Minerals Corporation
A Palfi	Palfi, Holman & Associates
G I C Schneider	Geological Survey (MME)
J Shafashike	Small Miners' Association of Namibia
G Symons	Fugro Airborne Survey
M Thicke	Rio Algom Exploration
A Walden	Diamond Fields Namibia
P Wickens	De Beers Marine
J A S Woolfe	Avmin Namibia (Pty) Ltd

The Labour Committee

S Nekundi (Chairperson)	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
I Djiuella	Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd
B Dorrenbacher	Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd
P Elindi	Namibia Minerals Corporation
H Ipinge	Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited
J Klein Jnr	Salt Company (Pty) Ltd
T Maharero	Karibib Mining & Construction Co Namibia Ltd
A Talliard	AngloGold Namibia (Pty) Ltd
G Swartz	Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd
A Liebenberg	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd

The Marine Operators' Committee

J Midgley (Chairperson)	Namibia Minerals Corporation
N Hagen	De Beers Marine
N Hammond	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
G Rigg	Galmarine
T Smalley	Terredex
A Walden	Diamond Fields Namibia
P Wickens	De Beers Marine
C Wium	Namibian Gemstones

The Mine Surveying Committee

D F Hull (Chairperson)	Consultant
J Daub	AngloGold Namibia (Pty) Ltd
R N Isaaks	Ministry of Mines & Energy
A M Muller	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
D Mathews	Rossing Uranium Ltd

The Safety Committee

H J P Hough (Chairperson)	Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd
S Burgess	Namibia Minerals Corporation
J Crafford	Ministry of Mines & Energy
R Gevers	Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd
K Goodhew	NOSA Namibia consultant
G Hugo	AngloGold Namibia (Pty) Ltd
P J Liebenberg	Ministry of Mines & Energy
B Nel	NOSA Namibia consultant / Ongopolo / Rubicon
P Rooi	Rossing Uranium Ltd
T Roussouw	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
B Viljoen	Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd
vacant	Mineworkers Union of Namibia

ANNEXURE E – BODIES ON WHICH THE CHAMBER WAS REPRESENTED DURING 2000

	Representative	Alternate
The Ancillary Rights Commission	D O'N Mathews	
The Board of Trustees of the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology	J P Murphy J C Rogers	
The Council of the Polytechnic of Namibia	J C Rogers	
The Employment Equity Commission	S Nekundi	P Elindi
The Geology Advisory Board UNAM	D Newman	
The Labour Advisory Council	B Paulino	
The Minerals Development Fund Control Board	J C Rogers C Kauraisa	D Newman
The Namibian Employers' Federation	J C Rogers	
The Namibian Ports Authority Board	J C Rogers	
The Namibian Transport Advisory Board	J C Rogers	
The Namibian Water Corporation	C P Sivertsen	F M Bethune
The National Energy Council		J C Rogers
The National Vocational Training Board	E D G Mueller	H Beykirch
The President's Economic Advisory Council	J P Murphy	
The Social Security Commission	B Paulino	

ANNEXURE F – CHAMBER MINING MEMBER ANNUAL LABOUR STATISTICS

Year	Number of employees as at 31 December	Total remuneration paid (Namibian Dollars)
1981	19240	120804606
1982	17300	132157914
1983	16595	139705600
1984	15624	139441000
1985	14869	152825000
1986	14428	165442000
1987	12905	184034000
1988	13073	241553000
1989	12776	283522000
1990	13605	349018000
1991	12265	387860000
1992	11441	385464401
1993	9854	381155796
1994	9693	397789557
1995	9775	458887020
1996	8540	457009217
1997	8214	533967714
1998	7686	592754266
1999	5427	478130587
2000	6248	559436982

ANNEXURE G – CHAMBER MINING MEMBER ANNUAL ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Year	Number of Injuries	Rate per 1000 employees	Fatalities	Rate per 1000 employees
1981	128	6,65	11	0,57
1982	90	5,20	9	0,52
1983	98	5,81	6	0,36
1984	54	3,46	10	0,64
1985	51	3,43	6	0,40
1986	36	2,50	4	0,28
1987	31	2,40	1	0,08
1988	39	2,98	7	0,54
1989	40	3,13	5	0,39
1990	48	3,53	1	0,07
1991	41	3,34	2	0,16
1992	37	3,23	5	0,44
1993	30	3,04	3	0,30
1994	26	2,68	4	0,41
1995	28	2,86	6	0,61
1996	25	2,93	Nil	-
1997	29	3,53	1	0,12
1998	20	2,60	1	0,13
1999	18	3,32	1	0,18
2000	41	6,56	2	0,32

ANNEXURE H - PAST PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS

THE ASSOCIATION OF MINING COMPANIES OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Year	President	Vice President
1969	J P Ratledge	D Borchers
1970	J P Ratledge	D Borchers
1971	W H Bailie	H J van den Hoven
1972	W H Bailie	G Nisbet
1973	J L P MacKenzie	K E Mantell
1974	J L P MacKenzie	K E Mantell
1975	J L P MacKenzie	J Berning
1976	J Berning	M H Rogers
1977	J Berning	J O Rochards
1978	J O Richards	B R Woolfe

THE CHAMBER OF MINES OF NAMIBIA

Year	President	Vice President
1979	J O Richards	B R Woolfe
1980	G R Parker	C A Gibson
1981	C A Gibson	D B Hoffe
1982	D B Hoffe	H A R Meiring
1983	H A R Meiring	C A Macaulay
1984	C A Macaulay	D B Hoffe
1985	H A R Meiring	J O Richards
1986	J O Richards	C A Macaulay
1987	C A Macaulay	H A R Meiring
1988	H A R Meiring	R A A Gower
1989	R A A Gower	M P Bates (Dr)
1990	M P Bates (Dr)	P J V Kinver
1991	P J V Kinver	J C A Leslie
1992	J C A Leslie	R A A Gower
1993	T K Whitelock	A R de Beer
1994	A R de Beer	S James
1995	S James	M J C Wittet
1996	M J C Wittet	A R de Beer
1997	A J Hope	J P Murphy
1998	J P Murphy	K Kapwanga
1999	K Kapwanga	F M Bethune
2000	K Kapwanga	I Zaamwani