

# The Chamber of Mines of Namibia



## Annual Review



# 2012

## **Vision:**

**To be acknowledged as the champion  
of the exploration and mining industry  
in Namibia**

## **Mission:**

**To efficiently promote, encourage,  
protect, foster and contribute to the  
growth of responsible exploration and  
mining in Namibia to the benefit of the  
Country and all stakeholders**

## **Core Values:**

**Integrity  
Transparency  
Accountability  
Compliance**

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Cover Image:

Husab Uranium, to become the world's second largest uranium mine



# Highlights of 2012

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## Ministry of Mines and Energy

granted 3 Mining Licences to B2Gold,  
Shiyela Iron & Zhonghe Resources

**Total taxes paid to GRN > N\$2.08 billion**

Exploration spending  
by operating mines >  
N\$434.9m

**Corporate tax paid  
> N\$1.12 billion**

**Wages and  
salaries >  
N\$2.93 billion,**  
in 2011 wages and  
salaries - N\$ 2.5  
billion

**Royalties paid  
> N\$957.7m**

**Turnover > N\$18.52 billion, in  
2011 turnover – N\$15.8 billion**

**7,898 permanent employees, 474 temporary  
employees and 5,176 contractors**

**Fixed investment > N\$3.33 billion,**  
in 2011  
Fixed Investment  
- N\$1.3 billion

**Construction of Husab mine  
starts (October 2012) – World's second  
largest uranium mine**

**Mining & quarrying  
sector grew by 11.2% in 2012.**

Industry contracted by 7.9% in 2011 (NSA)

**Bankable Feasibility  
Study completed for  
Weatherly's Tschudi  
Copper project**

**GDP Contribution in 2012: 11.5%**

Exploration spending by exploration  
companies > N\$380.4m

**De Beers Marine Namibia produced 1.1m carats in 2012**  
(990,000 Carats in 2011), highest record to date: 1.048 m carats in 2007

# Foreword from the CEO

The year 2012 presented many challenges and opportunities for the mining industry and the Chamber of Mines of Namibia.

Mineral commodity prices continued to be depressed, particularly for uranium, resulting in delayed investment decisions for many new uranium projects, with the exception of Husab. AREVA postponed the launch of the Trekkopje uranium mine and placed the mine under care and maintenance, pending a recovery in the market.

The stage 4 feasibility study was completed for Langer Heinrich uranium, focusing on the expansion of current production capacity. The project however was put on hold due to low uranium prices. Rössing experienced operating losses for a third consecutive year, causing continuous cash flow constraints also as a result of the depressed uranium market.

Despite low uranium prices in the international market, Swakop Uranium announced its decision to begin construction of Husab mine, which is billed to become the second largest uranium mine in the world. Once it reaches full operating capacity, Husab is set to more than double current uranium production and will propel Namibia into second place in terms of global production.

Weatherly announced plans to open the Old Matchless mine and a bankable feasibility study was completed for the Tschudi copper project, yielding positive results. The Tschudi mine will produce refined copper, which will be another first in Namibia's mining history. B2Gold was granted

with a mining licence by the Minister of Mines and Energy in December 2012, and also announced plans to commence construction of the Otjikoto gold mine.

2012 was the worst year for safety in the mining industry in the last ten years. Safety is of upmost importance to the industry and the Chamber, but unfortunately five fatalities were recorded during 2012. Safety is our top priority and the industry is driven by the motto that "one injury is one too many and one fatality is one too many." In light of these tragic incidents, the Chamber recruited an internationally recognised safety expert to assess the state of health and safety in Namibia's mining industry and made appropriate recommendations. More information on safety in 2012 is elaborated in the safety chapter of this review.

On 21 November 2012, the Chamber of Mines shifted to spacious new premises, at 3 Schutzen Street, Windhoek Central, opposite St Georges School.

After three years of stagnant growth, preliminary figures from the Namibia Statics Agency (NSA) show that the mining sector contributed 11.5 percent to GDP. This contribution of mining to GDP was the highest recorded since 2008, indicating that the mining sector is on its way to recovery and continues to play a significant role in the Namibian economy.

The Chamber and the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) continue to engage on various issues at all levels, so that the industry continues to contribute to the socio-economic development of Namibia.



Mr Veston Malango, CEO - Chamber of Mines of Namibia



Chamber of Mines of Namibia new premises, 3 Schutzen Street, Windhoek Central



Chamber of Mines of Namibia 2012 Team



# Mining Industry Review for 2012

## **President's Review at the AGM of the Chamber of Mines of Namibia May 21, 2013 Safari Hotel**

Director of Ceremonies  
Hon. Isak Katali, Minister of  
Mines and Energy,  
Senior staff of MME present,  
Chamber Members present,  
Esteemed invited guests,  
Members of the Press,  
Ladies & Gentlemen.

Honourable Minister, it is a  
pleasure to have you as our  
Guest of honour at our AGM.

It is now my honour to  
present the President's Re-  
port for the year 2012.

### **Safety**

2012 was one of the worst  
years for the mining indus-  
try, with the highest record-  
ed number of fatalities in  
the last ten years. I wish to  
emphasise that Safety is the  
number one priority for the  
Namibian Mining Industry  
and indeed for this Chamber.  
We strive to meet the high-  
est international standards  
of mine safety. However, it  
is with deep regret that I an-  
nounce that the mining indus-  
try suffered five fatalities  
during 2012.

Mr Wilbard Angula was fa-  
tally struck by a rock fall at  
Otjihase underground mine  
on 29th January 2012, while  
working from a telehandler  
basket to make the work-  
place safe.

Mr Stefanus Akawa, Machine  
Operator at Namdeb, died

when his parked articulated  
dump truck rolled backwards  
and ran over him on 2nd  
March 2012 at the Southern  
Coastal mine.

Mr Gottlieb Sikongo was fa-  
tally struck by a rock slab that  
dislodged from the hanging  
wall at Otjihase mine on 13th  
April 2012.

Mr Ambrosius Maharero was  
fatally pressed between the  
vertical column of a forklift  
and a column of a brick mak-  
ing machine at Purity Man-  
ganese mine on 28th April,  
2012.

Mr Petrus Kashango, a boiler  
maker, fell from a height of  
24 metres above the ground  
and died on the spot at ARE-  
VA's Trekkopje mine on 13th  
October, 2012.

Unfortunately, two fatalities  
have also been recorded dur-  
ing the first quarter of 2013.

Although the company in-  
volved is not a Chamber  
member, I report that there  
was a fatality at Marvest  
Marble mine on 7th Febru-  
ary 2013 near Karibib, where  
Mr. Benjamin Aib was struck  
by a diamond wire that cuts  
dimension stone blocks. He  
later died in hospital on 13th  
February 2013.

Mr Petrus Engelbrecht was  
fatally electrocuted under-

ground at Weatherly's Match-  
less mine on 12th March  
2013.

We express our heartfelt  
condolences to the families  
and friends of the deceased  
employees. We continue to  
learn from these tragic mine  
accidents and intend to do  
everything possible to pre-  
vent a repeat of the circum-  
stances that led to the acci-  
dents.

The Chamber of Mines re-  
sponded by recruiting an  
internationally recognised  
mining expert to review the  
state of health and safety  
in the entire mining indus-  
try and to make appropri-  
ate recommendations. The  
consultant was also tasked



Chamber of Mines President  
Mr Mark T. Dawe



to carry out an international benchmarking exercise, to compare safety standards in the Namibian mining industry with leading mining countries around the world. I am pleased to announce that this exercise was successfully undertaken and most of the mines in Namibia were visited by the consultant and the Chamber's own safety expert, Werner Ewald. The experts presented the main report to the Chamber in September last year and mine specific reports were submitted to individual mines that were covered in the review. The Chamber has shared and discussed this report internally through the Council and the Safety Committee and has also presented it to the Chief Inspector of Mines. I am pleased to announce that we shall be releasing the full report to the public during the Mining Expo and Conference which starts tomorrow. This Chamber is fully committed to the implementation of all measures recommended by the consultant and will work tirelessly to regain our industry's status as a modern, safe, world class mining community. I would like to acknowledge the passion and dedication of Werner Ewald who heads up our Safety Committee and is driving our new Chamber safety initiatives with the utmost dedication and professionalism.

### **World Economy**

The global economy was characterised by economic turbulence and decreased growth for both developed and developing nations in

2012. During the last two years, as a delayed response to the 2009 GFC, Europe has been struggling to contain sovereign debt and poor economic performance of many European countries, including Greece, Spain, Ireland and Italy. Euro zone negotiations resulting in a spate of bail-outs and mandatory austerity measures were mostly able to prevent outright disasters in many countries, but most of the affected economies continue to show poor or negative growth. The European Union experienced a negative growth rate of -0.3% in 2012 down from 1.6% in 2011. Unemployment has reached record high levels in the European Union, recorded at an average of 10.6%. The unemployment rate in Spain and Greece has escalated, especially among the youth.

2012 was a stagnant year for the US, despite their economic upswing at the end of 2011. Unresolved fiscal policy was the main cause for the sluggish growth recorded in the US last year leading to talks of the world's largest economy teetering on the edge of the so-called fiscal cliff. Ambiguity surrounding fiscal policy has resulted in uncertainty and a lack of confidence in the business community although there are finally signs of a recovery of the US economy, as is witnessed by the strength of the US dollar against other major currencies. Although economic conditions have been tenuous, there has been a resurgence in the housing

sector. In October housing starts and permits reached record high levels since July 2008.

The impacts of the Euro zone crisis and tepid growth in the US have also stunted growth in other areas of the globe, most notably in Asia. Growth in the value of exported goods from China and India decreased drastically after post-recession highs recorded in 2010. This slowdown has been reflected in commodity prices, most notably crude oil and iron ore.

The effects of the Fukushima tragedy are still being hard-felt by the uranium industry, with the price hitting a two year low in November 2012, to U\$41.50 a pound. Of course, this has had a negative impact on uranium mining operations in Namibia, causing mining companies to trim costs and defer capital projects. Investment decisions have been put on hold pending a recovery of the market.

### **Highlights of Mining in Namibia**

The Namibian mining industry experienced mixed fortunes in 2012. According to the newly established Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), the preliminary figures for mining and quarrying show that the sector grew by 11.2% in contrast to 2011 when the industry contracted by 7.9%. International markets for uranium continued to be depressed with spot prices below US\$ 50/lb for the second half of the year,



placing enormous operational pressures on the uranium sector as has just been mentioned. AREVA announced the deferment of the launching of its Trekkopje mine and plans to place it under care and maintenance from 2013. However, on an extremely positive note for Namibia, in spite of these adverse market conditions, Swakop Uranium announced the decision to forge ahead with the construction of the Husab uranium mine at an investment of N\$ 20 billion. The Husab mine is billed to become the second largest uranium mine in the world. Once it reaches its nameplate production, Namibia is likely to become the second largest producer of Uranium in the world, after Kazakhstan.

The diamond sector continued on the path to recovery from the world recession, posting impressive returns to its shareholders. Existing mines and operations continued to make significant investments.

Weatherly announced plans to open the Old Matchless mine and a positive Bankable Feasibility Study was completed on the Tschudi copper project, which will produce refined copper for the first time in the history of Namibia. Namibia Custom Smelters have invested heavily in their new smelter with state of the art gas filtration systems. NCS also announced their decision to go ahead with the construction of a Sulphuric Acid plant, utilising the sulphur from the

off-gases. It is likely that Namibia's uranium sector could be entirely serviced by locally produced sulphuric acid. This positive development exemplifies the synergies this Chamber has been encouraging in terms of upstream beneficiation.

The Minister of Mines and Energy granted three mining licences, further giving impetus to the growth of the industry. As soon as B2Gold received their licence, they officially announced the development of their Otjikoto gold mine which will become Namibia's second gold mine. The ground breaking ceremony for this mine took place a mere two weeks ago.

Deep Yellow Limited intend to establish their Shiyela Iron ore mine which, among other markets, is likely to supply iron ore to Rössing, a further progression of our up-stream value-addition chain. Zhonghe Resources is likely to proceed with a new uranium mine in spite of depressed market conditions.

In addition to these new and exciting mines and projects, operating mines and exploration companies made significant investments in exploration. As mining is undeniably the backbone of Namibia's economy, it is only through the growth of our industry that we will be in a position to support and realise the lofty aims of NDP4 and Vision 2030.

I take this opportunity to remind this audience that

over the past two years, the Chamber carried out intense and extensive advocacy and negotiations at all levels of government to prevent the promulgation of newly proposed taxes that not only would have stunted growth, but most certainly would have shut down many of our operations. We are grateful that we live in a country where the government's open door policy allows for public/private dialogue, albeit sometimes a little late.

### **The year in perspective**

I now turn to the challenges faced by this Chamber over the past year.

### **Strategic Minerals**

Although the policy on strategic minerals was announced some two years ago on 21st March 2011, there has been no legislation passed to date for its implementation. The continued uncertainty is not conducive to a healthy investment climate, particularly in exploration. It is in the interest of both Government and the private sector that GRN introduces thoroughly researched legislation guiding the modus operandi of the perceived joint ventures between the state owned mining company and the private sector. Only time will tell on the success or failure of this policy. Although the Chamber supports government participation in the mining sector, we remain concerned that should the state owned mining company own all strategic mineral deposits that are yet to be

discovered, there could be a raft of unintended consequences, not least of which are land locking and private deal seeking. We encourage GRN to maximise its returns from this sector through optimising the effective taxation rate.

### **Tax Amendments**

As I have already mentioned, the Chamber of Mines was relieved that GRN retracted some of the income tax proposals that were announced in the second half of 2011, thereby saving the industry from total collapse. By far the most damaging of these tax proposals were the additional taxes on gross sales of 15% VAT and a 5% Export Levy, as well as an increase of Corporate tax from 37.5% to 44% for non-diamond mining companies. With every threat, there's a hidden opportunity. The result of our intense negotiations has been a better understanding and cooperation between the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the private sector and the realisation that GRN would be well advised to involve the industry in modelling any proposed changes to the tax regime prior to announcement of a policy shift.

However, there are still some outstanding tax matters that require continued consultation and a speedy conclusion. 2012 ended without a response from the Minister of Finance to the Chamber's submission on the export levy. This ambivalence on the part of GRN is not conducive to the promotion of

confidence for new players in our industry. The new withholding tax which became law on 31 December 2011, continues to pose concerns not only to mining, but to all sectors of the economy. The Chamber has proposed that the rate be revised downwards from 25% to a more competitive figure and even more importantly, to revise the definition of Management fees to exclude consultancy fees. This is a vital piece of legislation requiring immediate reconsideration on the part of the Ministry of Finance.

### **Value Addition**

Following GRN's decision to cap the export levy at 2% (revised down from its proposal of 5%), the Chamber of Mines proposed the formation of a joint Value Addition Committee (VAC) to investigate the potential for further beneficiation of Namibia's mineral products. The intention of this Value Addition Committee would be to end the debate as to what downstream value addition activities can and should take place as the responsibility of the mining industry. With the outcomes of this research, we were hoping that the committee would make recommendations to the MoF on the differentiated rates of export levy between 0% and 2%, based on the potential for each metal or mineral. Regrettably, however, although the VAC proposal was accepted by GRN and endorsed in the NDP 4, the Minister of Finance rejected the notion that determina-

tion of the levy rates should be based on the outcome of this committee. Instead, the MoF opted to accept the Chamber's proposal to visit most large scale operations to familiarise themselves with value addition on site. To this end, the Chamber organised field visits for the seven man GRN delegation, led by the then Deputy Minister of Finance, Hon. Calle Schlettwein.

The visits and ensuing presentations on site provided the delegation with a better understanding of mineral beneficiation from ore to a refined mineral, metal or concentrate. Unfortunately, our offer to MoF seems to have back-fired, as MoF later announced that they considered this process to be sufficient to be fully informed on the potential for further value addition, without any further need for input from the VAC. The Minister of Finance has, to date, not yet responded to the Chamber submission on export levy based on our own understanding of the potential for value addition for each metal and mineral. According to NDP 4, MME is designated as the driver of the VAC, however, the official launching has not yet taken place. Although the Chamber of Mines is represented on this Committee, as long as the MoF make good their announced intention to ignore the outcomes of the VAC in the determination of the levy, we see this as a missed opportunity. In this case, the VAC will still provide value to the economy as

it will identify any value addition potential within the mining sector and beyond. However, although it is the MoF's statutory right to determine the rates of export levy, we would respectfully advise the MoF to reconsider its intention to promulgate any laws on export levy, but rather to follow the due process and the advice of this committee.

### **Recognising our Responsibility**

Stakeholder engagement and effective communication to both the public and private sectors was identified as one of the major focus areas of the Chamber's strategic plan in 2011. The introduction of Mining Expos and later Mining Conferences in 2010 is in line with this strategy to better market the mining industry to our stakeholders. The Chamber hosted a very successful mining conference in May 2012 at which topics affecting the industry were presented and discussed. I am pleased to note that this event will again be taking place tomorrow. This time, the Mining Conference will run parallel to the Mining Expo.

In addition to our Annual Review, we have introduced a quarterly newsletter and host a dynamic web-site, but in spite of all these interventions, we continue to fend off a barrage of misguided negative reports and perceptions about our industry.

Clearly, we were still not beating our drums loud enough. In a further effort

to address this shortcoming, we carried out a series of presentations and discussions with all sectors of society in 2011 and 2012. In addition, we changed the format, look and feel of our 2011/2012 Annual Review. We decided to dedicate the review to highlighting stories of what Namibia's mining industry is doing for the people of Namibia, over and above the business of mining and the flow of revenue to the national treasury. As this review shows, our mining industry makes a difference to so many peoples' lives in so many different ways.

We invited Chamber members to contribute stories and details of their own initiatives that they thought were of greatest interest to our stakeholders. The review is the fruit of that invitation. Once we had collated all the information, we were indeed shocked by just how dynamic, responsible and magnanimous this industry is. These stories were begging to be told. We will probably be highlighting the hidden stories of the mining industry every other year.

This year the Chamber has embarked upon the creation of a new three year Strategic Plan that is currently being driven by active committees headed by Council members. The new plan will continue to focus on effective communication and stakeholder engagement as one of its key pillars.

I now turn to a short précis of our operations.

## **Highlights from operations**

### **Diamonds**

Despite harsh economic conditions faced by the diamond industry, production by Debmarine Namibia and Namdeb increased significantly in 2012. Namdeb produced a total of 1.6 million carats of diamonds of which 1.1 million were produced by the unique undersea operations of Debmarine Namibia. This is the highest annual production of diamonds to date by Debmarine Namibia, exceeding the production record of 1.048 million carats in 2007. The year was also marked by the purchase of the world's largest marine diamond vessel; the Peace in Africa, adding significant value to Debmarine's mining fleet. The vessel was renamed to "mv Mafuta" in March of this year. Namdeb completed the re-commissioning of Elizabeth Bay mine which was closed in 2010. In spite of difficulties experienced in the start-up of the Elizabeth Bay operations, Namdeb achieved favourable production from its other operations, namely Orange River mines and Sotho Coastal mines.

Both Debmarine Namibia and Namdeb concluded a two year wage agreement with the Namibian Mine Workers Union, and no LTI's were experienced by Debmarine in 2012.

### **Uranium**

The expected expansion of uranium output has been delayed but not all togeth-





er abandoned owing to the adverse effects of low uranium prices stemming from global financial uncertainty and the Fukushima incident. AREVA announced the postponement of the launch of the Trekkopje mine and has placed the mine under a N\$ 10 million / year care and maintenance plan.

Production by Rössing in 2012 was 10% less than budgeted for, resulting in continuous cash flow constraints. Rössing experienced operating losses for a third consecutive year, due to depressed uranium prices and high operating costs. Langer Heinrich successfully commissioned its stage three expansion and ramped up production to 2,306 tonnes which was equivalent to the plant's operating capacity. The stage 4 feasibility study was completed in May 2012 but the project was put on hold due to low uranium prices. For-sysmetals completed an updated resource estimate and is consolidating the 100% owned Valencia Uranium project with Namibplaas. The new project is now named Norasa Uranium.

As mentioned earlier in the highlights, construction of the Swakop Uranium's Husab project commenced in October 2012 and the ground breaking ceremony took place on April 18th this year. This is certainly the most exciting development the industry has seen for many years. We wish the dynamic Swakop Uranium team well with their monumental task ahead of them.

### **The Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute (UI)**

The Uranium Institute, under the able directorship of Dr. Wotan Swiegers, deals with non-economic issues only and continues to play an important role in creating consultative fora and promoting mining practices that comply with global standards on sustainable development, environmental protection and radiological safety. Specific mine safety and health guidance documentation are continuously developed to ensure that best standards are maintained at all stages of uranium exploration, mining, ore milling and processing.

### **Environmental Health Standards and Legal compliance**

The UI coordinates a variety of activities and programmes in areas where it is deemed desirable for members to consult with one another on matters of common concern and to co-operate on specific uranium industry joint initiatives whilst adhering to anti-trust laws and guidelines. The UI established a Legal Working Group in 2012 to advise, update and synchronize the health, safety and environmental Legal Registers of the members of the UI.

### **Consultation**

The Information Centre was recently refurbished and offers a platform for interactive discussions. It promotes learning through various mediums such as DVD's, interactive presentations and discussion, addressing issues such as water, environ-

ment, radiation, safety and energy.

**Training and Public Lectures**  
The Uranium Institute has entered into partnerships with various service providers to develop a suite of training courses to cater for the needs of the uranium industry in Namibia. The UI offers the popular "Introduction to Radiation and Uranium" courses for the public every three months. This is now augmented with the course "Introduction to the Namib Environment" and information lectures, as requested by visitors. The primary purpose of the UI training programme is to promote learning and to build capacity in specialized skills in the fields of health, environmental management and radiation safety.

### **Health**

The Director of the UI acts as the Chief Medical Officer of the UI's member companies providing advice, clinical support and coordinates the development of medical facilities. The Husab mine construction will create 6,000 temporary jobs and 2,000 permanent jobs when the mine goes into full production, which requires an extension of occupational medical facilities at the Swakopmund and Arandis Medical Centres. This has all been achieved.

The upgrades at the Cottage Hospital are nearly completed. It boasts a new modern Emergency Unit, an intensive Care Unit and additional theatres.



### **The Namibian Lung Clinic (NLC) initiative**

The UI initiated a joint venture between the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS), Polytechnic of Namibia, the University of Bern in Switzerland, OCNA/OCSA's Academy of Excellence and Medixx Occupational Health Services. The NLC will focus on clinical care, education and research related to lung diseases.

The Uranium Institute also had exploratory discussions with the University of Bern in Switzerland to assist with a research project to determine the reasons for the abnormal high prevalence of TB in the Erongo region.

### **Strategic Environmental Management Plan (SEMP)**

The UI coordinated contributions to the SEMP report. The SEMP report for 2011 shows that Namibian uranium companies are broadly compliant with most of the twelve environmental quality objectives (EQOs); 85% of the indicators were either in progress or met and only 11% were not met (4% could not be assessed). This suggests that the potential impacts of the "uranium rush" are by and large being contained, although there are some notable exceptions. It is noteworthy that all mining companies have convincingly demonstrated their commitment to the SEMP and have put most measures in place to meet targets.

With the support of BGR-GSN three fixed continuous radon monitoring stations were es-

tablished in the Erongo Region (Arandis, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay). The central data receiving computer is stationed at the UI.

### **Zinc**

Global zinc prices dropped in 2012 in comparison with previous years following the same downward trend as other base metals. The forecast for 2013/2014 continues to be subdued, but the long term outlook is stable.

Production of zinc concentrate and lead concentrates at Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation were steady after a smooth transition to its new London-listed owners, Glencore, which now own 80% of the company's shares. Production of zinc and lead concentrates were 94,303 and 17,557 respectively, an increase of 5.7% and 11.3% compared to 2011. On mine exploration, drilling extended Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation's resources from 15.5 million tonnes in 2011 to 15.9 million tonnes in 2012. Refinery production from Skorpion Zinc met targets, however, higher operating costs were experienced by the company due to higher input costs. Refinery production of Special High Grade zinc metal was 145,342 tonnes in 2012/13, almost the same as the previous year. For the first time, Skorpion Zinc supplied a small portion of production (<30,000 t) to South Africa, owing to the closure of the Zincor smelter in late 2011.

### **Gold**

The Gold price remained relatively stable in 2012, reaching just over US\$1,700 per ounce half way through the year, before dropping to US\$1600 in December. Navachab Gold mine increased production to 2,287kg of gold bullion from 2,063kg in 2011, a 14% year on year increase. Aurynx Gold was taken over by Toronto-listed B2Gold at the end of 2011, and listed on the Namibia stock exchange on 28 May 2012. B2Gold was granted a Mining Licence in December 2012 by the Ministry of Mines and Energy and has commenced construction operations to start the second gold mine in Namibia. The ground-breaking ceremony for the new mine took place on April 26, this year. This is another very exciting development in our industry. We wish B2Gold much success with their task ahead.

### **Cement**

Ohorongo Cement had a successful year, producing an impressive 510,000 tonnes, up from 390,000 tonnes in 2011, the year in which they commenced production. This success was partially attributed to being given Infant Industry Protection by the government, to restrict significant quantities of cheap cement being imported from abroad. Unfortunately, GRN's initiative to protect this infant industry has been challenged in court and while the courts deliberate, cheap cement continues to be imported from abroad.



## Copper

With the re-opening of Otji-hase mine, production of copper concentrate in 2012 reached 23 032 tonnes containing 5304 tonnes of copper metal. A bankable feasibility study was completed for the Tschudi copper project and a term sheet for debt finance of the project was concluded. The Tschudi mine construction is scheduled to start in the final quarter of 2013. Once in full production, the Tschudi mine will produce 17,000 tonnes of copper cathodes. This will be the first time in the history of Namibia that refined copper will be produced as the Tsumeb smelter only produces blister copper (98% copper). Weatherly Mining also announced its intention to reopen the Old Matchless mine. Dundee Precious Metals invested heavily in environmental mitigation measures at the Tsumeb smelter and is going ahead with a major investment into a new sulphuric acid plant to capture sulphur dioxide emissions and produce sulphuric acid for use by Namibia's Uranium industry.

## Fluorspar

Okorusu Fluorspar's production decreased from 90,834 tonnes in 2011 to 74, 156 tonnes in 2012. The drop in production was due to the planned depletion of its medium grade ores. Only low grade ores remain in each of the open pits. Okorusu experienced delays in the commissioning of its new Dense Media Separation plant (DMS) owing to water recy-

cling and clarification issues. The plant was constructed with the intention of upgrading low grade ores prior to further concentration. The DMS plant was completed and commissioned in March 2013. The provisional modelling of E-ore body estimated an indicated resource of 6.8 million tonnes of fluorite at an average grade of 23%, proving the viability of a new low grade open pit. Okorusu applied for a Mining Licence to cover the areas of E-ore body that currently fall outside of their existing mining licence (ML90). Okorusu and its JV partners were for a third time successful in the awarding of the contract to supply rail ballast sourced from Okorusu's crushed waste rock. This ballast will be used to rehabilitate Kransburg-Tsumeb railway line. This project was 90% complete by the end of 2012.

## Salt

The board of Salt & Chemicals approved investigations to expand production capacity to increase annual output to 1,000,000 tonnes of salt. After a quick recovery from the 2011 Kuiseb floods, salt production increased from 144,755 tonnes of salt in 2011 to 725,000 tonnes of salt in 2012.

## Economic Contribution

Government established the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) during 2012 to provide timely data. The NSA has already made a mark by determining the new unemployment figure at 27.4 %, from the erroneously calcu-

lated figure of 51.2%. Nonetheless, even the new unemployment rate is alarmingly high. Figures produced by the National Statistics Agency show that the mining industry contributed 11.5% to GDP in 2012, up from 8.2% in 2011. The contribution of mining to GDP in 2012 was the highest recorded since 2007. This indicates that the mining industry is on its way to recovery after three years of stagnant growth, caused by global economic pressures. This figure, however, understates the industry's true contribution to Namibia's GDP as it does not include revenues from zinc refining and copper smelting.

Non diamond mining eclipsed diamond mining as the larger contributor to revenue and foreign exchange earnings. The figure for non diamond mining includes revenue from Zinc refining. Total revenue by non diamond mining was N\$ 11.437 billion and diamond mining earned N\$7.08 billion. The total revenue from Namibia's mining operations was 18.517 billion in 2012, up from N\$15.8 billion in 2011 (Chamber statistics). The mining industry typically contributes around 60% to Namibia's export revenue. The figure for 2012 has not yet been confirmed.

The mining sector spent N\$3.87 billion on fixed investment in 2012, and once again contributed more than any other sector of the economy, except for Government which spent N\$4.15 billion on fixed investment (NSA stats).





## **Training and Employment**

The mining industry spent some N\$77.7million on training and skills development in 2012, awarding 82 new bursaries to tertiary institutions and the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology (NIMT). The number of graduates from NIMT has increased from between 300 and 500 to approximately 700 qualified artisans last year, as the new southern campus has begun to produce its first artisans. The Namibian mining industry is wholly supportive of this institute by providing hundreds Namibian students with bursaries and job attachments each year. However, the industry and NIMT are most concerned that funding derived from the new training levy may diminish the direct support to NIMT from the mining industry, as the industry already contributes well in excess of the required threshold. Any additional mandatory training levy stands the danger of causing mining operations to rationalise their training expenditure, with the unintended consequence of reducing its own in-house support of NIMT and other tertiary institutions.

The Chamber of Mines, through its members has provided consistent support to the NIMT since its inception. It is this support that allowed for the construction of the NIMT Northern Campus in Tsumeb and the NIMT Southern Campus in Keetmanshoop.

In 2012, mining and exploration companies collectively employed 7,898 people in permanent positions, providing 592 more jobs than in 2011. Including temporary employees and full time contractors, the total direct employment figure for 2012 is 13,548. Although the year was characterised by low uranium prices and high operating costs by many mines, the industry provided direct and indirect jobs to some 95,000 people, using a multiplier effect of 7 which we regard to be conservative. Although mining was never the largest employer by numbers of employees, this is a very significant contribution given Namibia's small population and its high level of unemployment.

## **Security of Power and Water**

Security of uninterrupted supply of power and water remains a primary concern of the Chamber, particularly for the uranium sector in the Erongo Region. The industry continues to cooperate with NamPower on energy saving measures and NamPower continues to regularly interact with the industry on demand management for its short, medium and long term supply plans. We are pleased that NamPower is fully committed to providing a locally secure base load power supply to reduce its dependence on imported power.

Through the Uranium Institute and the Chamber's Water Committee, the Chamber's members are actively cooperating with NamWater

on water requirements for the medium & long term. It is encouraging to note that negotiations with AREVA have advanced to the extent that their existing Erongo Desalination Plant is likely to be fully utilised.

## **Conclusions**

This report leaves no doubt that the Namibian mining sector is alive, vibrant and once again growing. The recent ground-breaking ceremonies at Namibia's two new mines more than offset the less positive news of retractions, retrenchments and temporary closures in the Uranium sector. Although our existing uranium mines and exploration projects are enduring tough times under the atomic cloud of Fukushima, the general consensus is that uranium's long term future is indeed bright. GRN has had the foresight to allow for the expansion of the Uranium sector, positioning our country to reap the rewards of improved pricing as sense once again prevails in the world, and even the harshest critics begin to realise that uranium is indeed one of the cleanest and safest sources of power available to mankind.

I believe this Chamber has forged ahead in leaps and bounds with all of its challenges and we can take pride in the fact that we actively engaged in open and honest dialogue with both our line Ministry and other GRN bodies. We have developed a relationship of mutual trust and support with the Ministry



of Mines and Energy and although we sometimes differ on certain aspects of principle, both parties have the same goals at heart, which is to efficiently promote, encourage, protect and foster responsible exploration and mining in Namibia to the benefit of the country and all stakeholders.

The restructuring of the composition of Council, whereby senior exploration members were invited to become Council members in 2011, has resulted in a far more interactive and dynamic leadership at the highest level. The CEO's of the exploration companies often have more time available for the work of the committees, as their counterparts on the operating mines often have their hands full, especially during tough economic times. This has been exemplified by the enormous contributions made by Bannerman Resources and other companies towards the Chamber's new three year Strategic Plan, which is soon to be announced.

As our Council has expanded, so have our permanent staff, necessitating a move to more appropriate offices. The Chamber of Mines moved to new premises at 3 Schutzen street in October last year. These premises were previously occupied by Swakop Uranium. I am pleased to announce that Council has today unanimously approved the purchase of these premises from Swakop Uranium. I would like to take

this opportunity to thank the leadership of Swakop Uranium for upholding their commitment to sell this property to the Chamber.

As I hand over the baton to my successor, Werner Duvénhage, I would like to offer our members comfort that the Chamber is in extremely good hands under the remarkable leadership of our CEO, Veston Malango. He and his staff are running a highly professional and respected organisation with the utmost dedication, enthusiasm and energy. This is my second term of working with Veston and I continue to be both impressed and amazed by his professionalism and resolve. Now that I'm no longer his boss, I am looking forward to pursuing our close friendship.

I would also like to thank my first Vice President and successor, Werner, who has always been a voice of reason and a solid sounding board with well considered opinions and advice. Werner has always picked up the baton for me as I've taken on increased responsibilities abroad.

Although I have not had too much involvement with the UI as there is more than sufficient able leadership at Swakopmund, I have watched with great admiration, the blossoming and growth of the UI under the incredibly dynamic leadership of its director, Dr Wotan Swiegers. There is no doubt that under the able leadership of Werner, Wotan and Veston, along

with the new First Vice President Kombadayeddu Kapwanga (otherwise known as KK, or Papa to Veston), and the new Second Vice President Satish Kumar, this Chamber will continue to provide increased service delivery to all of our members and stakeholders.

I would also like to announce and welcome a new member of our staff, Lauren Davidson. Lauren is a young Rhodes University trained economist who has literally been thrown in the deep end with her first task being the collation of all of our statistics, most of which I've used in this report. She will be working on our new Chamber Review for 2012/2013. Lauren has picked up where Robin Sherbourne left off.

It is, as always, my great pleasure to thank all Chamber Members, especially my friends on Council for their support during another exciting year and the trust placed in me. It is our fervent hope that Namibia remains an attractive mining investment destination.



Mark T. Dawe  
Chamber President  
May 21, 2013



# Mine Safety in 2012

The year was marked by yet another increase in fatalities and lost day injuries. Tragically the mining industry suffered 5 fatal injuries during 2012 which is the highest number recorded since 2001. The total number of lost day injuries reported for the year is 87 which equates to a Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate (LDIFR) of 2.57, an increase of 59,8% against the 2011 figures of 35 Lost Day Injuries with a LDIFR of 1.08.

The Chamber of Mines regrets this tragic loss of life and responded by recruiting an internationally recognised mining expert to review the state of health and safety in the entire mining industry and to make appropriate recommendations. The consultant was also tasked to carry out an international benchmarking exercise, to compare safety standards in the Namibian mining industry with leading mining countries around the world. This exercise was successfully undertaken and most of

the mines in Namibia were visited by the consultant and the Chamber's own safety expert, Werner Ewald. The experts presented the main report to the Chamber in September 2012 and mine specific reports were submitted to individual mines that were covered in the review. The Chamber shared and discussed this report internally through the Council and the Safety Committee and also presented it to the Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Chamber is fully committed to the implementation of all measures recommended by the consultant and will work tirelessly to regain our industry's status as a modern, safe, world class mining community. The following safety initiatives are being implemented by the Chamber:

- An improved standard for injury classification and frequency measurement. Members will be required to not only report on fatalities and lost day injuries,

but also restricted work day injuries, medical treatment injuries and minor injuries.

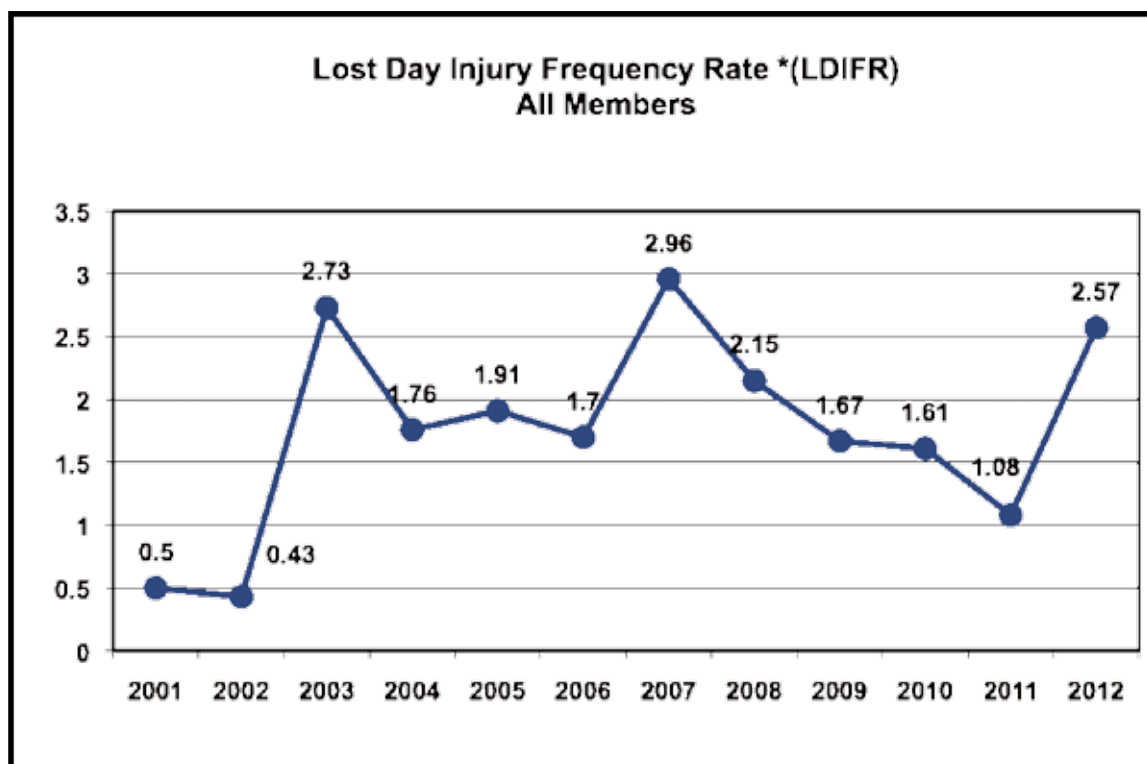
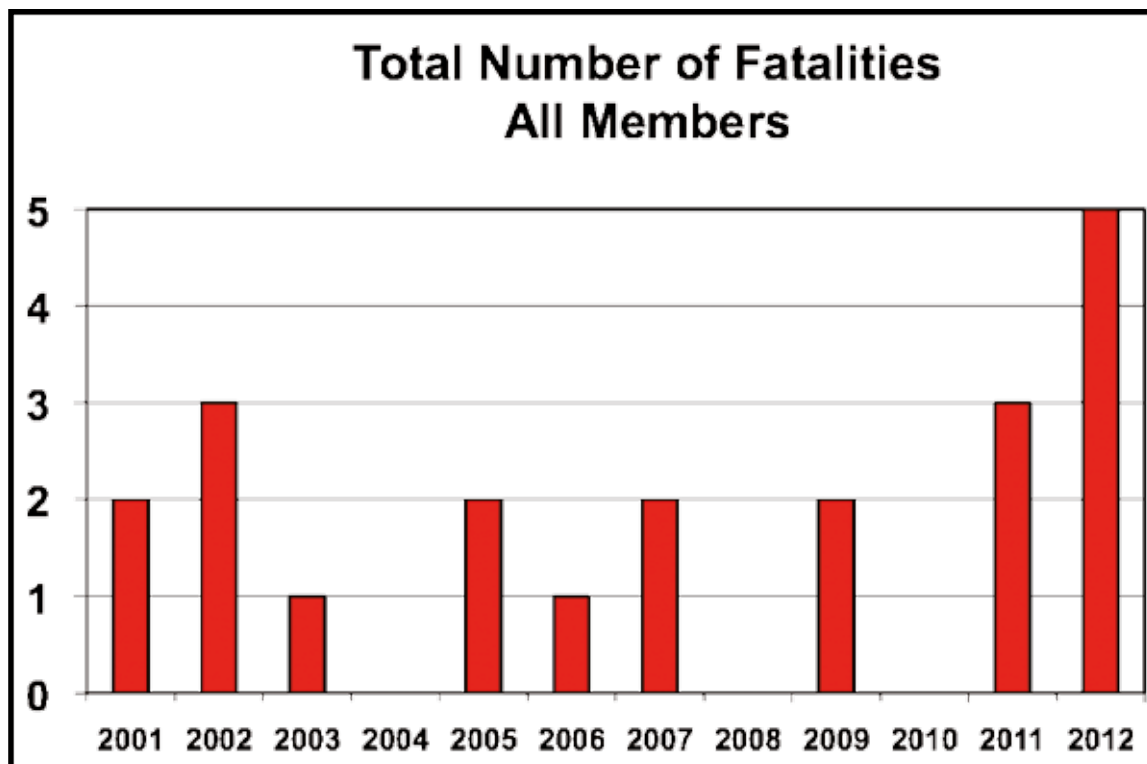
- The Chamber's Safety Committee, represented by all mining members, will conduct quarterly peer review visits to member mines in order to share best practice principles.
- Information on all major and high potential injuries will be shared with all members in order to prevent repeats of similar incidents.

Council appointed Werner Ewald to head the Chamber Safety Committee, which is driving the new Chamber safety initiatives with the ultimate aim of improving safety performance in the mining industry.

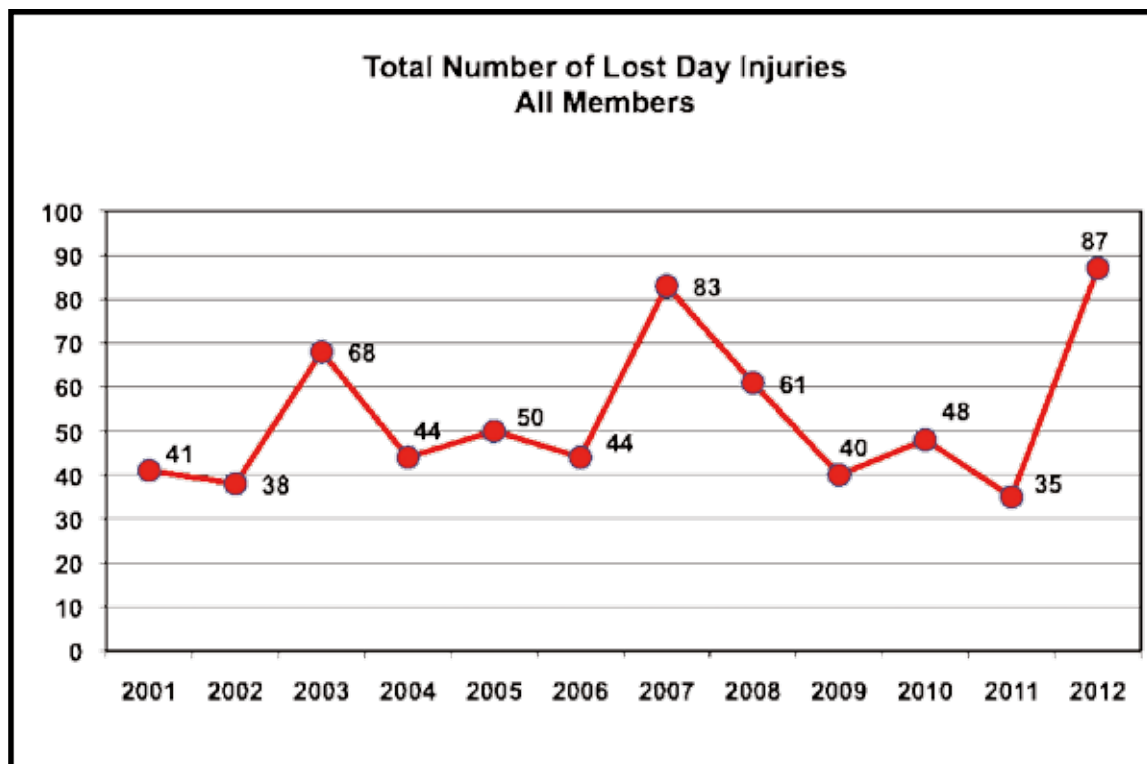
*2012 Fatalities: Weatherley Central Operations (2); Namdeb Southern Coastal (1); Purity Manganese (1); Areva (1)*







\*LDIFR is calculated as the number of Lost Day Injuries to employees and contractors per 1,000,000 hours worked







The OHSAS 18001 certification is an underlying pillar of AREVA Namibia's Health and Safety Policy and is an excellent demonstration of the enormous technical and managerial capacity that exists within the company. Systems are the building blocks to sustainable success.



# Review of Operations

## AREVA Resources Namibia

AREVA Resources Namibia, 100% owned by AREVA, constructed the Trekkopje uranium mine. A separate company, AREVA Processing Namibia (APN), will convert the output of the mine into uranium oxide for sale to AREVA clients once operations commence. Water for the Trekkopje operations is provided by the Erongo Desalination Company's (EDC) 20 million cubic metre desalination plant at Wlotzkasbaken.

### Output

Output in 2012

**None**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012

**154**

Temporary employees at end 2012

**Zero**

Contractors at end 2012

**1309**

Expatriates at end 2012

**ARN – 2**

**APN – 14**

### Financial

Financial Year

**1 Jan - 31 Dec**

Turnover in 2012

**N\$3.8 (for water) million**

**N\$261.8 (SDU Sales) million**

Wages and salaries in 2012

**ARN – N\$12.9 million**

**APN – N\$91.3 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012

**Nil**

Losses in 2012

**ARN – N\$432.7 million**

**APN – N\$647.9 million**

Corporate tax paid in 2012

**Nil**

Royalties paid in 2012

**ARN – N\$4.7 million**

**APN – Nil**

### Details

Shareholders

**AREVA (100%)**

Related operations in Namibia

**AREVA Processing Namibia Erongo Desalination Company**

Mines in Namibia

**Trekkopje uranium mine (ML151)**

Date of production start

**March 2013**

Latest life of mine estimate

**8 years**

EPLs at end of 2012

**EPL 3573**

Affirmative Action plan

**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012

**None**

Managing Director

**Alain L' Hour**

Mine Manager

**Paul Day**

Country Liaison Manager

**Mr Hilifa Mbako**

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### Highlights for 2012

- Trekkopje mine exported 250 tonnes of sodium di-uranate.
- Trekkopje received its OHSAS 18001 certification.



## **Production**

No mining occurred during 2012. AREVA Resources produced 250 tonnes of sodium di-uranate which was exported to France. The production of sodium di-uranate confirmed that Midi is meeting the designed recovery expectation. AREVA also announced the postponement of the launch of Trekkopje mine and placed the mine under a N\$10 million/year care and maintenance plan.

## **Exploration**

No exploration took place during the course of 2012.

## **Safety**

There were no LTI's in 2012, but unfortunately one fatality

of a contractor employee was recorded in October 2012. Although AREVA does not belong to NOSA, Trekkopje mine did receive its OHSAS 18001 certification.

## **Education and skills**

During 2012, AREVA provided Namibian employees with generic in-house training on a wide variety of issues. Each employee has a development plan covering technical training which is completed annually. No bursaries were awarded during 2012.

## **Procurement**

AREVA spent N\$97.8 million on goods and services for the financial year.

## **Community Relations**

AREVA supported various sporting events in the Erongo region and continued the annual sponsorship to unemployed marathon runner Erich Goeieman. The company also donated hockey and soccer equipment to schools in the Erongo region. They administered the "Desert Rose", a fully equipped ambulance to St Gabriel's for the Arandis community. SME's received financial support from AREVA in the surrounding area. AREVA was also a key sponsor of the Information Centre at the Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute.





Searching for optimum results... Philippe Dubois (second from right, back) and his team in front of the columns - nine metres high and filled with an average of 700 kg of ore.





# Review of Operations

**De Beers Marine  
Namibia (Pty)  
Ltd,**  
trading name:  
**Debmarine Namibia**

**Debmarine Namibia (DBMN) is the marine  
exploration and mining operator for the  
offshore licence areas held by  
Namdeb Holdings Ltd.**

## Output

Output in 2012  
**1,100,000 carats**

## Employment

Permanent employees  
at end 2012  
**598**

Temporary employees at end  
2012  
**94**

Contractors at end 2012  
**47**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**163**



## Highlights for 2012

- **DBMN achieved a new production record of 1.1 million carats, since its production record of 1,048 million carats in 2007.**
- **In October 2012 (effective purchase date 1 November 2012), DBMN purchased the mining vessel Peace in Africa, renamed mv Mafuta in March 2013.**
- **DBMN achieved a LTIFR of 0.0 and experienced no LTI's.**
- **Concluded a two year wage agreement with the Mine Workers Union of Namibia.**
- **DBMN celebrated 10 years of operations.**

## Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jan - 31 Dec**

Vessels  
**Mv Debmar Atlantic  
Mv Debmar Pacific  
Mv !Gariep  
Mv Grand Banks  
Mv Mafuta**

Further Details  
**Refer to  
Namdeb Holdings**

## Details

Shareholders  
**Namdeb Holdings  
(100%)  
Government (50%) and  
De Beers (50%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**Namdeb Diamond Corpo-  
ration (Pty) Ltd  
and Namibian Diamond  
Trading Company (NDTC)**

Mines in Namibia  
**Marine Diamond mining  
off the coast of Namibia**

Established  
**January 2001**

Safety ratings at end 2012  
**ISM Certification  
OHSAS 18001  
Certification  
ISO14001 Certification**

Lost time injuries  
**None**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries  
awarded in 2012  
**5**

CEO  
**Mr Otto N. Shikongo**

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com



## Production

DBMN performed well in 2012, despite economic challenges facing the diamond industry, and recorded its highest production figure to date. During 2012 DBMN mined a surface area of 10 square kilometres producing 1.1 million carats of diamonds against an original budget of 8.7 square kilometres and 1.02 million carats. The exceptional performance deliverable was mainly due to efficiency improvements, the early commissioning of the mv Grand Banks and mining tool developments stemming from their research and development pipeline.

## Pre-production Sampling

Pre-production development sampling in the Atlantic 1 totalled 341 days against a plan of 328. A total of 263 days are planned for 2013. The pre-production geophysical survey with the Autonomous Under-water Vehicle (AUV) in Atlantic 1 totalled 91 days and 9 days for primary exploration geophysical survey. A total of 75 days is planned for pre-production geophysical survey and 40 days for primary exploration geophysical survey in 2013.

## Exploration

Exploration sampling of 123 days was carried out in 2012 in the Atlantic 1 mining license with a chartered vessel. The exploration programme was aimed at testing the suitability of the sampling tool for on-going exploration in the Atlantic 1

licence. A total of 150 days are planned for 2013.

## Safety

DBMN retained its ISO14001, ISM and OHSAS 18001 certifications. No LTI's were recorded in 2012. DBMN won the 2012 Chamber of Mines safety competition in the A-Division.

## Labour Relations

As part of a constructive relationship between the company and the Mine Workers Union of Namibia (MUN), the parties concluded a two year wage agreement for the period 2012 – 2014. The agreement provides for increases to basic salaries and improvements to other conditions of employment for employees belonging to the Bargaining Unit. There were no labour disputes or strikes recorded in 2012.

## Education and Skills

DBMN continued its multi-faceted approach to skills development through bursaries, a self-study assistance programme and a graduate development programme. Five bursaries were awarded in 2012 and N\$28 million was spent on training and development.

## Procurement

DBMN spent N\$647 million on locally produced goods and services.

## Community Relations

The Debmarine Namibia Social Responsibility Fund supports social initiatives, reaching communities across

the country. In 2012 the company sponsored approximately N\$690,000 to worthy causes, such as the National Suicide Prevention Campaign, the First Lady's Charity Organisation for Orphans, along with many others.

The company has developed a DBMN Community Policy, in line with the De Beers Group of Companies Policy, as well as a Community Strategy and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). All documents are under review and are scheduled to be implemented in the first quarter of 2013.

## Environment

DBMN takes the impact of its mining activities on the marine environment extremely seriously. The first Marine Scientific Advisory Committee Introductory meeting was held in November 2012, bringing together different stakeholders.

A total of 447 samples were collected from 25 sites for impact and recovery assessment of marine benthic communities in November 2012. A new benthic specialist to analyse these samples is expected to be appointed early in 2013. Another Benthic sampling programme is scheduled for November 2013.

Successful stakeholder engagement was conducted with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the Namibian Coast

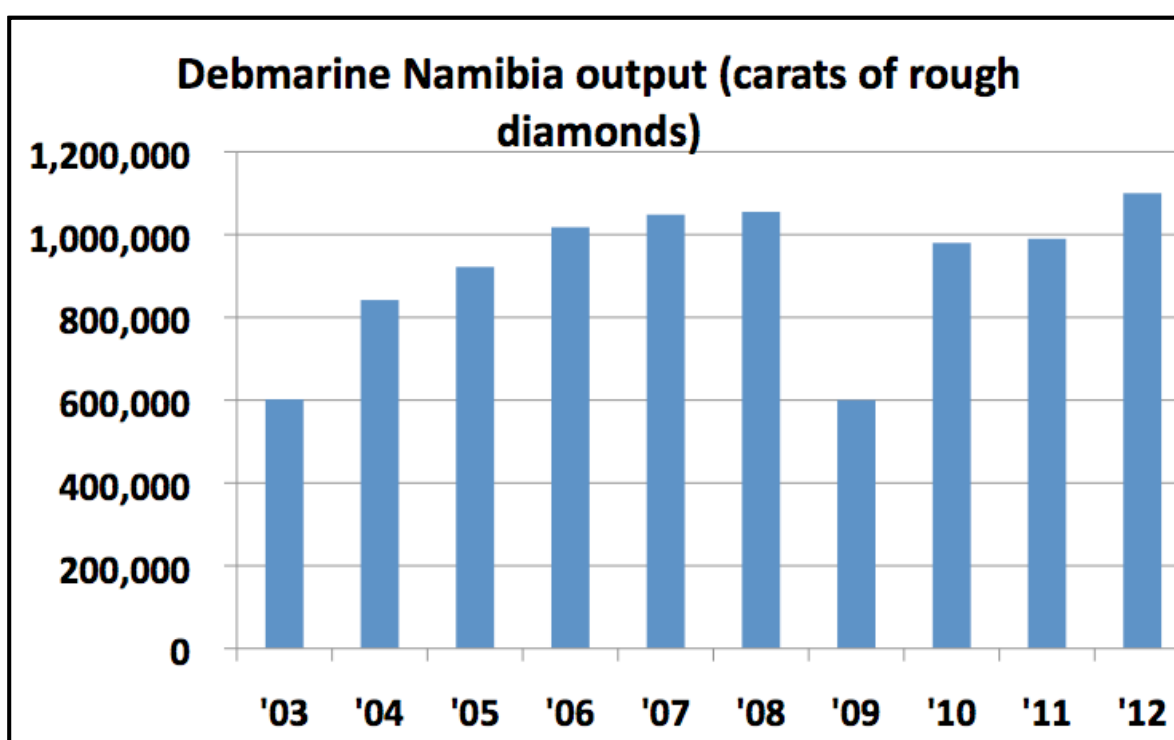
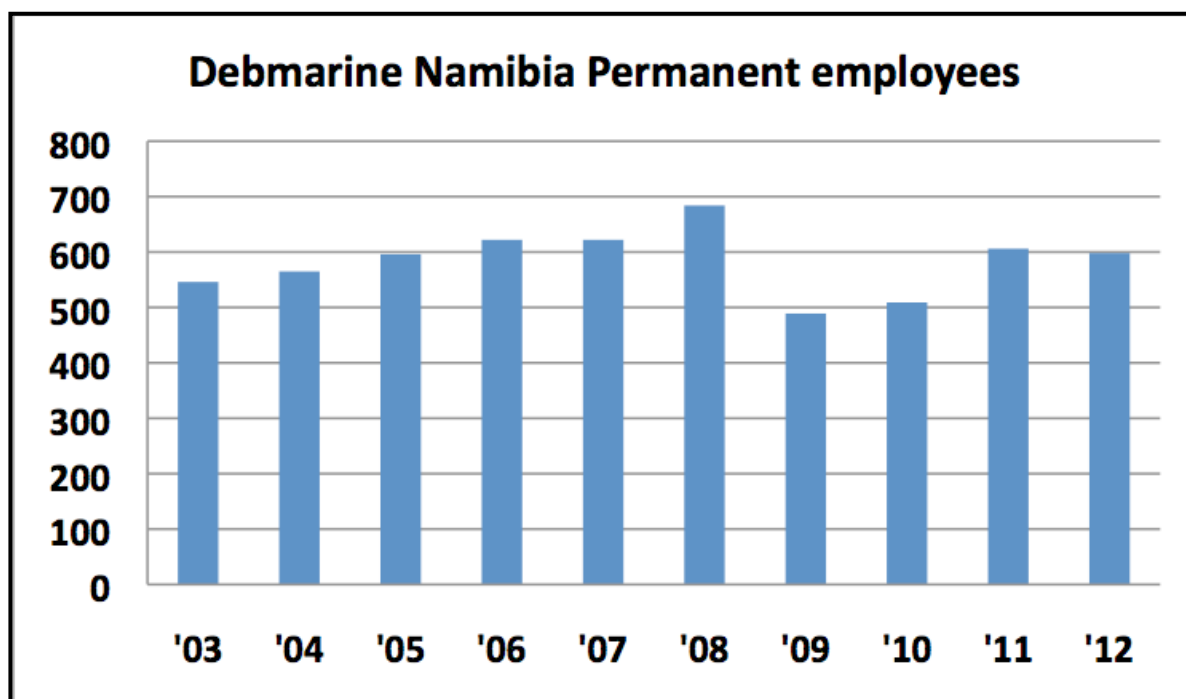




Conservation and Management Project (NACOMA), Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME),

Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society (NEWS), Namdeb, De Beers Marine

(DBM) and De Beers Group Services (DBGS).









# Review of Operations

## Langer Heinrich Uranium

Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd is owned by Paladin Energy, which is listed on the Australian and Toronto stock exchanges as well as the Namibia Stock Exchange (NSE). The mine produces “yellow cake” for export to power utilities in countries which are signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

### Output

Output in 2012  
**2,306 tonnes**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**328**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**47**

Contractors at end 2012  
**750**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**14**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jul – 30 June**

Turnover in 2012  
**N\$2,730 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$145.3 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$317 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**Nil**

Profits in 2012  
**N\$302 million**

Corporate tax paid in 2012  
**Nil**

Royalties paid in 2012  
**N\$58.2 million**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Paladin Energy Ltd (100%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**None**

Mines in Namibia  
**Langer Heinrich mine (ML 140)**

Date of production start  
**2007**

Latest life of mine estimate  
**2030**

EPLs at end of 2012  
**EPL 3500 (Mining licence applied for to cover EPL 3500)**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**4 Star Platinum NOSA**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**4**

Managing Director  
**Mr Werner Duvenhage**

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## Highlights for 2012

### Highlights for 2012

- **Stage three construction completely commissioned and ramped up.**
- **Record quarterly production above name plate in December 2012.**





## **Production**

At the beginning of the calendar year Langer Heinrich successfully commissioned its stage three expansion and ramped up production to 2,306 tonnes which is equivalent to the plant's operating capacity. In December 2012, quarterly production was recorded above nameplate.

The stage four feasibility study (expansion of current production capacity) was completed in May 2012. The project was however put on hold due to low uranium prices.

## **Exploration**

No exploration took place during the course of 2012.

## **Safety**

Langer Heinrich recorded zero fatalities and six LTI's for the calendar year. The injured employees recovered fully and returned to their full duties. The mine achieved a LIFTR of 0.41 based on 200,000 man hours. The operation once again received a 4 Star platinum NOSA rating,

continuing to strive for the safest practices and working conditions.

## **Labour Relations**

There were no serious labour issues during 2012. Negotiations between Langer Heinrich and the MUN took place to establish a recognition agreement as well as wage agreements. 2012 was the first year in which the Union was recognised at Langer Heinrich Uranium.

## **Education and Skills**

Various training was provided to 150 employees during the calendar year. The company introduced a programme called 'Unspoken Ground Rules', to help cultivate a culture of encouraging positive behaviours and attitudes. The programme also extends to the employees' personal lives, their employment at Langer Heinrich Uranium and safety.

## **Procurement**

The mine spent a total of N\$2,013 million on goods and services. An average of

96 percent of these goods and services were purchased locally.

## **Community Relations**

Langer Heinrich involved itself in a wide range of community projects, including the Mondesa Youth Opportunities, annual sponsorship to the Maths Congress, and donations to coastal food schemes. A total of N\$1.4 million was paid out to these projects during the calendar year.

## **Environmental Issues**

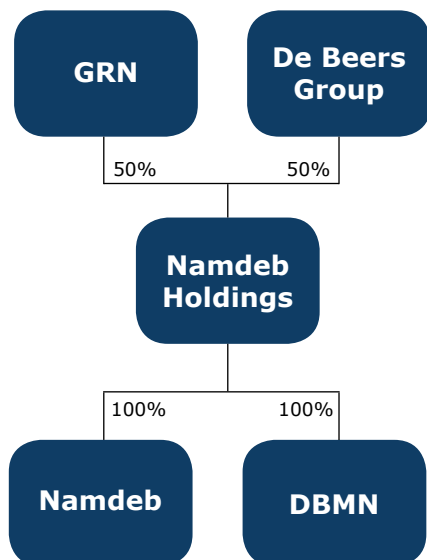
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the envisaged stage four expansion was approved during the last half of 2012. Improvements to the current environmental management system are being implemented as proposed by in the EIA. Langer Heinrich continued with on-going environmental monitoring, auditing, and inspections to ensure that environmental issues were managed vigilantly.







# Namdeb Holdings



Source:  
Debmarmine Namibia

## Financial

Financial Year

**1 Jan – 31 Dec**

Turnover in 2012

**N\$7,080 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012

**N\$964.3 million**

Fixed investment in 2012

**N\$1.22 billion**

Exploration expenditure in 2012

**N\$ 161.3 million**

Corporate tax paid in 2012

**N\$ 1.02 billion**

Royalties paid in 2012

**N\$ 708 million**

Total taxes paid by Namdeb Holdings

**N\$ 1.71 billion**

## Details

Shareholders

**De Beers – 50%**

**GRN – 50%**

Wholly owned subsidiaries

**De Beers Marine Namibia**

**(Pty) Ltd, trading name:**

**Debmarmine Namibia**

**Namdeb Diamond**

**Corporation (Pty) Ltd**

Concessions in Namibia

**Orange River**

**(ML 42)**

**Mining Area 1 (ML 43)**

**Bogenfels (ML 44)**

**Elizabeth Bay (ML 45)**

**Douglas Bay (ML 46)**

**Atlantic 1 (ML 47)**

**Midwater (ML 128 A, B and C)**

Date of production start

**Mining Area No 1 – 1920**

**Orange River – 1990**

**Atlantic 1 – 1990**

**Elizabeth Bay – 1991**

**Daberas – 1990**

**Bogenfels – 2007**





# Review of Operations

## Namdeb Diamond Corporation

Namdeb Diamond Corporation is owned by Namdeb Holdings. In turn, Namdeb Holdings is owned 50:50 by De Beers and the Government of the Republic of Namibia respectively. Namdeb Holdings has long-term mining concessions in the south west of Namibia both on land and offshore, adjacent to the Orange River and offshore in the shallow waters. With an exception of deep off shore mining concessions, Namdeb Diamond Corporation mines the rest of the concessions to Namdeb Holdings.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**559,408 carats**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**1632**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**76**

Contractors at end 2012  
**62**

Expatriate at end 2012  
**8**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jan – 31 Dec**

Further Details  
**Refer to Namdeb Holdings**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Namdeb Holdings (100%) – Government (50%) and De Beers (50%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**De Beers Marine Namibia (Pty) Ltd, trading name: Debmarine Namibia Namibian Diamond Trading Company (NDTC)**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**OHSAS 18001: 2007**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**None**

CEO  
**Inge Zaamwani-Kamwi**

General Manager  
**Mr Dirk Adriaan Burger**

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Fax: +264 63 239 008



### Highlights for 2012

- **Safety was adopted as one of Namdeb's core values and a Safety Improvement Plan was implemented.**
- **A two year wage agreement was concluded with the MUN.**
- **Namdeb was a key stakeholder in the process leading up to the Oranjemund town proclamation.**
- **Namdeb was instrumental in setting up and obtaining approval for the Oranjemund Community Radio licence.**



## Production

Namdeb produced 559,408 carats of diamonds. Namdeb Holdings produced a total of 1,659,408 carats including Debmarine's production. In 2012 Namdeb completed the re-commissioning of the Elizabeth Bay mine. The operation, which was closed in 2010, is a key producer of small fine diamonds and its reintroduction into the production stream provides Namdeb with significant benefits regarding the carat mix supplied to the market. The challenges that were experienced in the re-opening of the mine, contributed significantly to Namdeb missing its carat production and ore tons treated targets for 2012 by 8 percent and 25 percent respectively.

Despite the aforementioned, Namdeb had favourable production from its other operations, most notably Orange River Mines and Southern Coastal Mines, as effective flexible re-planning to increase output at these two operations compensated for the short fall at Elizabeth Bay.

Beach accretion remains one of Namdeb's strategic priorities as it is imperative in providing access to ore reserves planned for future mining. Challenges experienced in the availability of the Beachcomber, delay in the commissioning of the !Gaeb dredge and seawall, prohibited Namdeb from meeting beach accretion targets. However, significant maintenance improvements in the Beachcomber dredge, the planned commissioning

of the !Gaeb dredge together with the construction of accretion conveyors will significantly improve beach accretion from 2013 onwards.

## Exploration

Processing and interpretation of regional seismic lines in Namdeb's offshore mining were in preparation for the Planned Midwater geological drilling campaign, which commenced in April 2013.

The Probe Drill Platform (PDP) was successfully moved to the Southern accreted areas. After the PDP was re-commissioned, drilling commenced on the first line into ultra-shallow water, where good gravel was intersected. The sonic drilling programme at Elizabeth Bay mine was completed in August 2012, enabling the quantification of the 2012 mine plan and to drill areas of uncertainty. In Southern Coastal, all the accreted beaches were drilled including the sea walls. All areas were completed successfully and verified the continuation of the ore body into future mining blocks (2013 – 2016).

## Mine Safety

Unfortunately, one fatality was recorded in March 2012. This resulted in the adoption of Safety as one of Namdeb's core values. Five LTI's were recorded, equating to a Frequency rate of 0.19. Namdeb retained its OSHAS 18001:2007 certification.

## Labour Relations

The year 2012 was characterised by 8 months' annual wage negotiations that were

concluded following intervention by local politicians. Concerted efforts were also made to enhance internal communication with employees which included various campaigns, a social network forum, and organised fun days. Furthermore, Namdeb concluded a two year wage agreement with the MUN.

## Education and Skills

The 2012 human resources team focused largely on safety issues, technical training, ER skills, performance management and teambuilding.

## Community Relations

Namdeb spent some N\$75.6 million on corporate social investment, through which communities benefited directly. Investments were made in education and training, health and welfare, water and sanitation, capacity development, community development, energy and climate change, sports, arts, culture, heritage, and emergency relief. The majority of this funding was provided in the Karas region where Namdeb operates.

The Namdeb Foundation, the Corporate Social Investment vehicle of Namdeb, directly invested approximately N\$3 million into sustainable community projects and initiatives, which fall within its key focus areas namely education, national heritage, as well as tourism and enterprise development. Namdeb was also instrumental in setting up and obtaining approval for the Oranjemund Community Radio licence



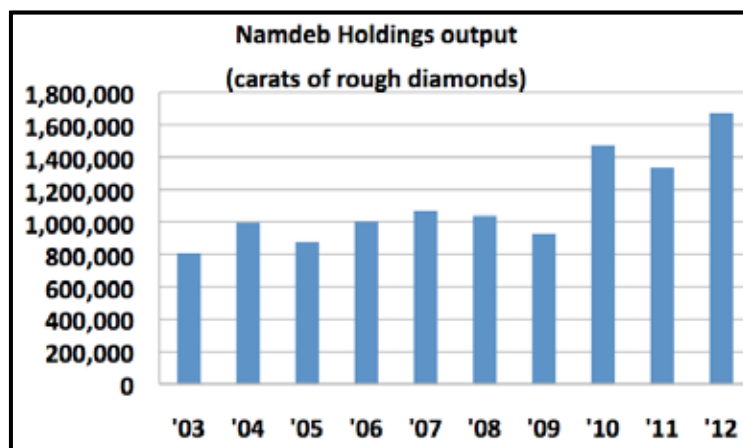
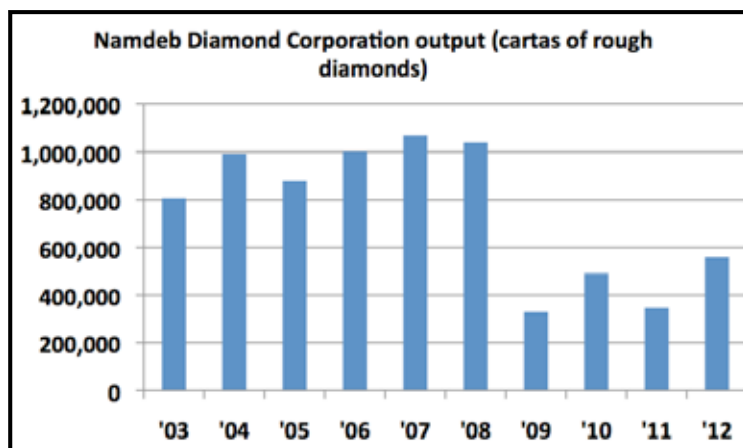
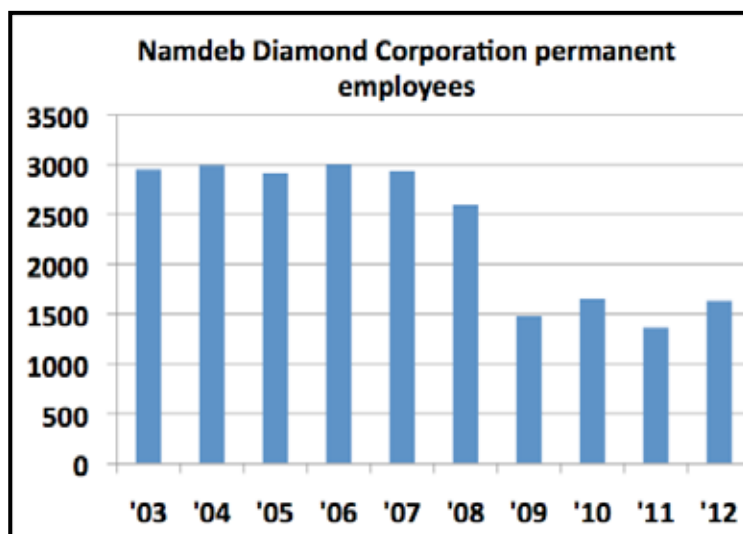
and was a key stakeholder in the process which led up to the Oranjemund town proclamation.

## Environment

Namdeb Holdings received new environmental clearance

certificates for its licenced areas as required by the Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations. The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) initiated a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)

for the marine environment. As Namdeb explores in this environment, the company believes that it is crucial to communicate transparently on its activities.









# Review of Operations

## Navachab

AngloGold Ashanti is the sole owner of Navachab mine near Karibib. Navachab is an open pit mine which produces gold bullion for export to the Rand gold refinery in South Africa, which is partly owned by AngloGold Ashanti.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**2,278 kg**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**410**

Contractors at end 2012  
**489**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**5**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jan – 31 Dec**

Turnover in 2012  
**N\$981.4 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$133.3 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$114.5 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$17.3 million**

Profits in 2012  
**N\$263.5 million**

Corporate tax paid in 2012  
**N\$99.5 million**

Royalties paid in 2012  
**N\$29.4 million**

### Details

Shareholders  
**AngloGold Ashanti (100%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**None**

Mines in Namibia  
**Navachab gold mine (ML 31)**

Date of production start  
**1985**

Latest life of mine estimate  
**2024**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**OHSAS 18001: 2007**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**3**

Managing Director  
**Mr Johannes Stefanus Coetzee**

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### Highlights for 2012

- Gold production improved by nearly 14 percent compared to 2011.
- A Namibian mining contractor, Lewcor, continued mining pushback (E1 and EZ1) as well as mining in the North Pit.



## Production

Gold output by Navachab increased by 14 percent, on a year on year basis in 2012. Meeting the planned ore grade proved to be a challenge as the main pit ore was mined out. During the second half of the year, mining was moved to the north pit. The DMS pre-concentration plant thus remained an important part of the overall process. The belt filter plant was successfully commissioned during the course of 2012, allowing for the gradual change over from wet tailings disposal to try tailings co-disposal.

## Exploration

During 2012, drilling was mainly aimed at increasing the confidence in known resources and exploring the down plunge extensions to the North Pit, the High Wall (HW) and Foot Wall (FW) mineralisation.

The Anomaly 16 drilling concentrated on the down plunge extension to the lower marble ore zone as well as following up the strike and plunge extent of the lower schist ore. The A16 has shallower ore, which can be mined in high waste stripping years to ensure the sustainability of the mine.

Further exploration work was carried out on the Okahandja

EPL (3971 and 3972) with geophysical interpretation being used to identify potential mineralisation and terminate mound sampling, to better define drilling target areas.

## Safety

LTI's were recorded for two of Navachab's permanent employees and two for contracted employees in 2012. The mine was successfully re-certified for OHSAS 18001:2007.

## Labour Relations

There was a two week protected strike that took place at Navachab in 2012, which occurred as a result of wage disputes. Through mediation assistance by the Deputy Minister of Labour and the Erongo Regional Governor, a settlement was concluded and the strike ended.

## Education and Skills

Navachab awarded three new bursaries in 2012 in the fields of Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Finance and Geology. A total of thirty students completed on the job training at the mine, of which 90 percent were from the Namibian Mining Institute of Training and Technology (NIMT). Mining and plant operators continued with com-

petency based training.

## Procurement

Purchases from Namibian suppliers totalled N\$384.2 million, of which three percent was from businesses run by previously disadvantaged Namibians.

## Community Relations

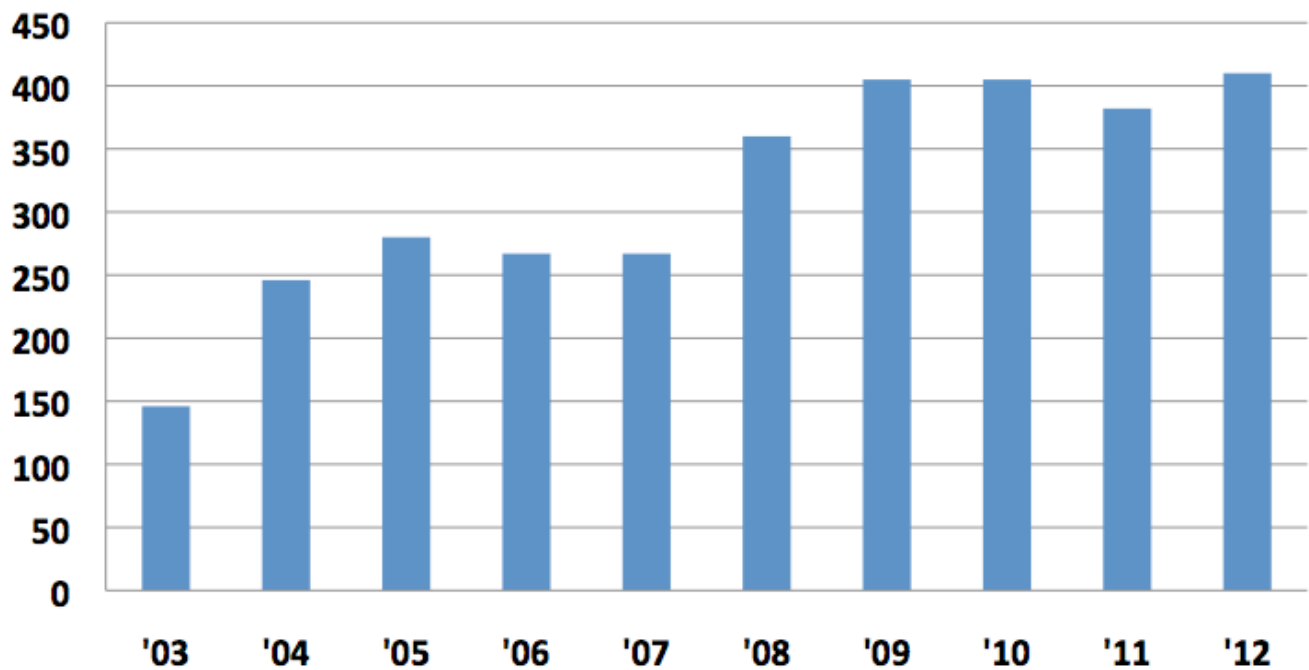
Navachab spent over N\$2 million on community initiatives. They provided Maths and Science workshops for students during their school holidays and paid the salaries of two teachers from the Erongo region. Navachab organised workshops on health and safety for small miners from the surrounding area. They also organised a successful cleaning and painting campaign in support of the municipality with its Karibib Beautification Project.

## Environment

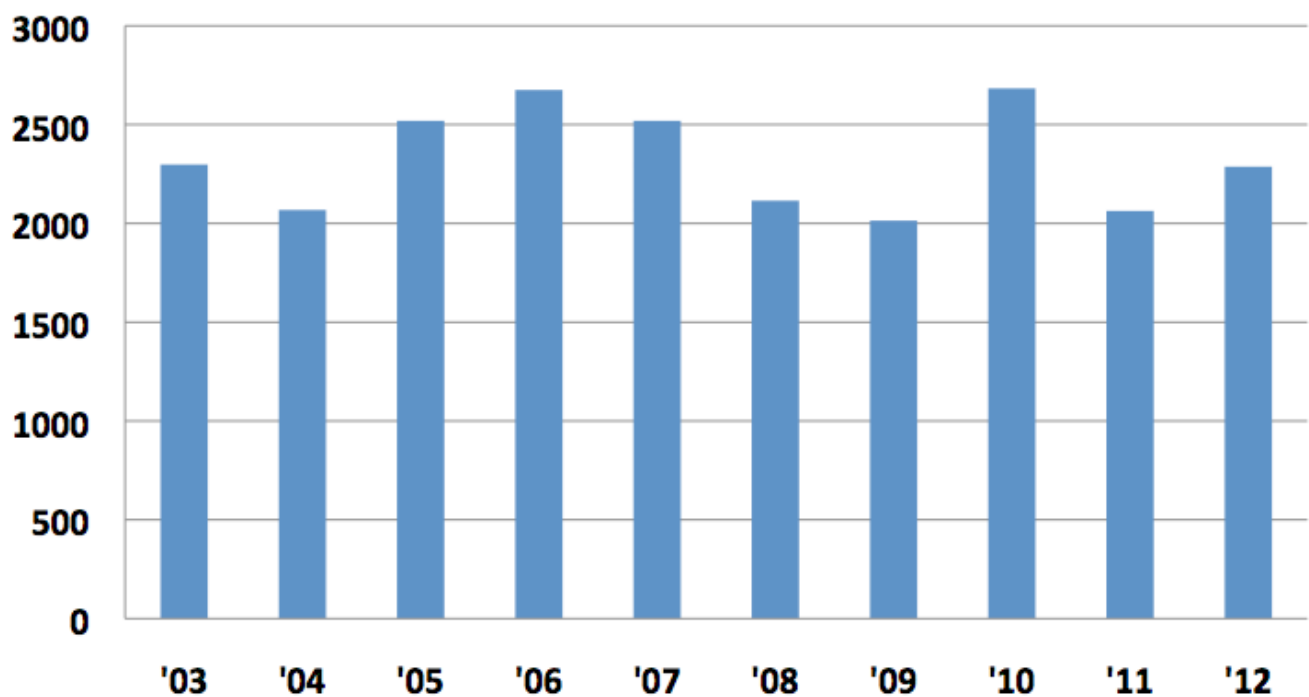
Navachab is committed to producing gold in a safe environment. The dust and air quality monitoring system was implemented with 10 dust fall out buckets and one PM10 analyser. Rehabilitation planting continued on all areas of the mine and 10,000 seeds planted have germinated, and begun to grow for rehabilitation activities during 2013.



### Navachab Permanent employees



### Navachab output (kg of gold bullion)







# Review of Operations

## Ohorongo Cement

**Ohorongo Cement (Pty) Ltd commenced its production in December 2010 and owns the most modern cement plant in Africa. They produce cement for local consumption and for export to SADC and international markets**

### Output

Output in 2012  
**501,835 tonnes of cement**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**304**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**7**

Contractors at end 2012  
**None**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**12**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jan – 31 Dec**

Turnover in 2012  
**N\$645.1 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$84.6 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$ 60 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$52.6 million**

Loss in 2012  
**N\$218.6 million**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Schwenk (65%)  
IDC (20%)  
DBSA (6%)  
DBN (9%)**

Mines in Namibia  
**ML 153**

Date of production start  
**2011**

Latest life of mine estimate  
**2313**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**None**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**4**

Managing Director  
**Mr Hans-Wilhelm Schütte**

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### Highlights for 2012

- **500,000 tonnes of cement sold in 2012.**
- **First Portuguese Packaging.**
- **First bulk cement export from Namibia to Angola.**
- **Granted Infant Industry protection.**





## **Production**

Ohorongo Cement was granted Infant Industry protection by the government in 2012 to restrict significant quantities being imported from abroad. Unfortunately GRN's initiative to protect this infant industry was challenged in court, of which the outcome is not yet known. A total of 501,385 tonnes of cement was produced in 2012 compared to 389,538 tonnes produced in 2011.

## **Safety**

Ohorongo maintained a low accident rate thus far, with two LTI's, three Medical Treatment cases and 23 First Aid cases recorded in 2012.

## **Labour Relations**

Ohorongo has an in-house Union representative and all issues are usually immediately resolved concerning the involved parties. There have been no labour disputes or strikes recorded since the company began its operations.

## **Education and Skills**

Employees attended various training programmes in 2012. Bursaries were awarded to individuals studying Human Resources Management; Warehousing; Cement and Concrete; as well as Operations Management.

## **Procurement**

Ohorongo spent a total of N\$358.5 million on goods and services from Namibian suppliers.

## **Community Relations**

The Ohorongo Otavi Community Trust (OOCT), was established in 2008 with the aim of contributing to development of the surrounding community. The Trust and Support E.V, in partnership, have already initiated a number of community projects, including the renovation of the Otavi Clinic, the establishment of a specialised room for albinos and the donation of medical equipment.









# Review of Operations

## Okorusu Fluorspar

Okorusu Fluorspar mine near Otjiwarongo, owned and operated by chemical giant Solvay, is an open pit mine producing 97% pure acid grade fluorspar (CaF<sub>2</sub>). The fluorspar is exported via Walvis Bay to Solvay's plants in Germany and Italy, where it is used to produce hydrofluoric acid (HF) used in the manufacture of refrigerants, plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**74,157 tonnes of acid grade fluorspar**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**349**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**28**

Contractors at end 2012  
**124**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**5**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jan – 31 Dec**

Turnover (all products) in 2012  
**N\$220.8 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$ 72.6 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$44.4 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$5.3 million**

Corporate tax paid in 2012  
**Nil**

Royalties paid in 2012  
**N\$3.8 million**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Solvay Fluor (100%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**None**

Mines in Namibia  
**Okorusu Fluorspar Mine (ML 90)**

Date of production start  
**1988**

Latest life of mine estimate  
**2025**

EPLs at end 2012  
**EPL 2724 Okorusu**  
**EPL 3037 Okanjande**  
**NEPL 1796**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**None**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**4**

Managing Director  
**Mr Mark T. Dawe**

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(Windhoek Office)  
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manager@okorusu.com.na



### Highlights for 2012

- Provisional modelling of E-ore body estimated an indicated resource of 6.8 million tonnes of fluorite at an average grade of 23 percent.
- Mining Licence applied for to cover areas of E-ore body.
- State of the art crushing and screening plant and a 600m long overland conveyor were built in 2012.
- Construction of dense media separation plant (DMS) was completed.



## Production

Production of acid grade fluor spar dropped to 74,157 tonnes in 2012 from 90,834 tonnes in 2011. The reduction in output was due to planned depletion of its medium grade ores. Only low grade ores remain in each of its open pits. Okorusu also experienced delays in the commissioning of the DMS owing to water recycling and clarification issues.

## Exploration

Infill diamond drilling of 7,500 metres was conducted at the E-ore body. The provisional modelling of the E-ore body estimated an indicated resource of 6.8 million tonnes of fluorite at an average grade of 23 percent proving the viability of a new low grade open pit.

## Safety

The mine was not able to regain its NOSA 5 Star rating, because of the fatality that occurred in March 2011. Okorusu was however, ranked third in the A-Division of the 2012 Chamber of Mines Inter-Mine Safety Competi-

tion. They also embarked on an awareness campaign to prepare employees for Zero Harm and Behaviour Based safety programmes. One LTI was recorded for 2012 and the mine is aiming to regain its 5 Star rating in 2013.

## Labour Relations

The company and the MUN continued to have an excellent working relationship, leading to peaceful and successful wage negotiations in September 2012. Unfortunately, however, four labour disputes were recorded in 2012.

## Education and Skills

Five apprentices were fully sponsored by the mine and 10 were given job attachment opportunities, all from NIMT. A costing stimulation course was given, which was attended by 125 employees. Two individuals, a Mining Engineering student and a Geology student, were given bursaries by the mine and who will commence employment in 2013 on completion of their studies.

## Procurement

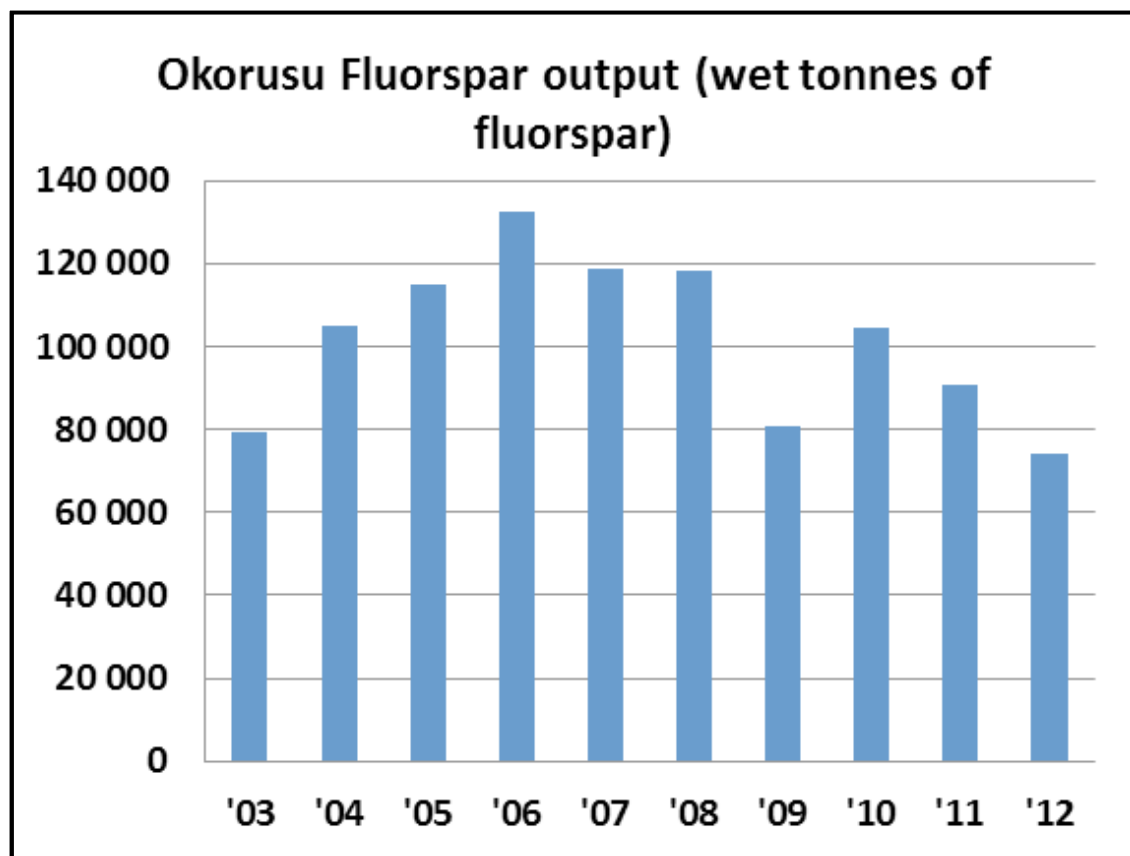
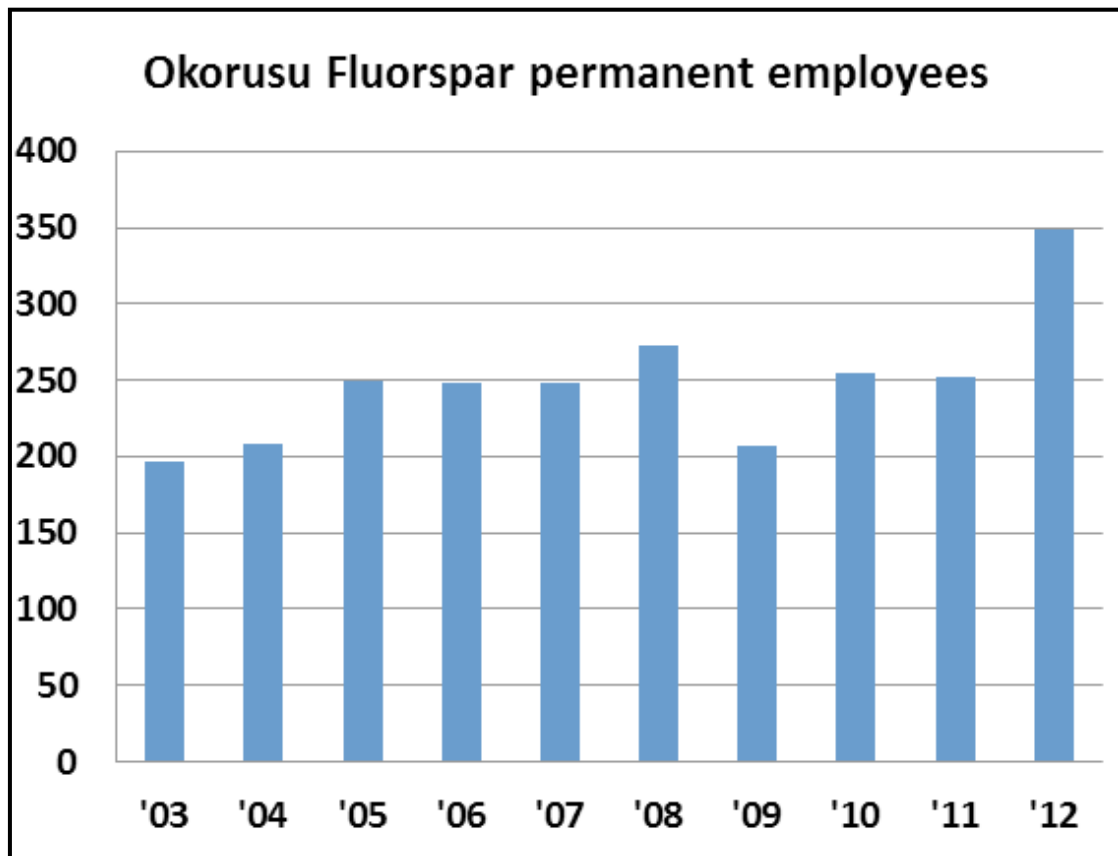
A total of N\$174.1 million was spent on goods and services in 2012.

## Community Relations

Okorusu spent N\$1.6 million on local schools and wild life projects. The mine donated N\$25,000 to each of the 13 schools in Otjiwarongo and employed and sponsored three full time Maths teachers at Otjiwarongo Senior Secondary School. Wild life foundations such as Africat Large Carnivore Conservation Project, Cheetah Conservation Fund Farmer Project and Save the Rhino Trust all received financial support from them in 2012.

## Environment

A variety of experiments were undertaken in the Greenhouse to determine a suitable and sustainable substrate for use in rehabilitation dumps. These trials formed part of conclusions that will guide the field trials which are scheduled to start in the first quarter of 2013.





# Review of Operations

## Otjozundu Mining

The Otjozundu Manganese Project is located approximately 150 kilometres north-east of Windhoek, lying in a historical manganese field. Otjozundu Mining is 75.5 % owned by Australian company, Shaw River Manganese and produces high grade manganese for export to global markets.

### Output

Output in 2012

**None**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012

**52**

Temporary employees at end 2012

**None**

Contractors at end 2012

**1**

Expatriates at end 2012

**3**

### Financial

Financial Year

**1 Jul – 30 June**

Wages and salaries in 2012

**N\$13.7 million**

Fixed investment in 2012

**N\$ 200,532**

Exploration expenditure in 2012

**N\$13.7 million**

Loss in 2012

**N\$44.1 million**

### Details

Shareholders

**Shaw River Manganese (75.5%)**

**Oreport (24.5%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**Otjozundu Manganese Project (ML 145)**

EPLs at end of 2012

**EPL 3456, EPL 3879, EPL 3537, EPL 3538, EPL 3589**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012

**None**

Managing Director  
**Mr Ashley Jones**

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### **Update of activities for 2012**

There were no production activities that took place during 2012, as the mine was placed under care and maintenance. Exploration undertaken in 2012 confirmed a JORC resource of 17 million tonnes of manganese at a grade of 22.5 percent. Exploration for the year included RC drilling of 12,060 metres. Soil samples totalling 20,350 were collected and analysed. Approximately 100 trenches were dug to ascertain the direction and tenor (manganese grade) of the manganese mineralisation under the Kalahari Sands.

No LTI's were recorded in 2012, but a potentially serious injury of a geologist occurred. OHS safety standards were implemented with relevance to the Namibian Laws and Regulations.

Three employees were granted financial support to fund external studies. Otjozondu also provided training courses on procurement, book-keeping and leadership/supervision for their employees in 2012.

Although there was an increase in the manganese price, uncertainty prevailed in international markets. Investment decisions and operations were therefore put on hold, pending a recovery in the manganese market.







# Review of Operations

## Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation

Rosh Pinah is an underground mine producing lead and zinc concentrates for sale to international markets.

### Output

Output in 2012

**94,303 tonnes zinc concentrate**

**17,557 tonnes lead concentrate**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012

**611**

Temporary employees at end 2012

**22**

Contractors at end 2012

**336**

Expatriates at end 2012

**11**

### Financial

Financial Year

**1 Mar – 28 Feb**

Turnover in 2012

**N\$603 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012

**N\$163 million**

Fixed investment in 2012

**N\$114 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012

**N\$3 million**

Profits in 2012

**N\$4 million**

Corporate tax paid in 2012

**N\$99,626**

Royalties paid in 2012

**N\$20 million**

### Details

Shareholders

**Glencore 100% of Exxaro**

**Base Metals - 45.79%**

**Glencore 100% of Wilru**

**Investments -30%**

**Glencore 100% of Rosh Pinah**

**Mine Holdings - 4.26%**

**Jaguar Investments -15.57%**

**PE Minerals - 3.15%**

**Rosh Pinah Employee**

**Empowerment - 1.19%**

Related operations in Namibia

**None**

Mines in Namibia

**Rosh Pinah mine (ML 39)**

Date of production start

**1969**

Latest life of mine estimate

**2019**

Safety rating at end 2012

**OHSAS 18001**

**ISO 14001**

Affirmative Action plan

**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012

**5**

Managing Director

**Mr Christo P. Aspeling**

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### Highlights for 2012

- The majority shareholding in Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (RPZC) was purchased by Glencore.
- On mine exploration drilling extended the mine's resource base from 15.5 million tonnes in 2011 to 15.9 million tonnes in 2012.
- Commenced with investigations to expand the ROM production from the current production of 680,000 tonnes to 1 million tonnes over the next three years.



## **Production**

At the beginning of 2012, grade and production were still affected by the partial slope collapse that occurred in 2011. Half way through 2012 production and grade control were improved resulting in an above ROM production than was budgeted for. Production of zinc and lead concentrates were 94,303 tonnes and 17,557 tonnes respectively, an increase of 5.7 percent and 11.3 percent compared to 2011. Development work performed well with more than 5,433 metres of ore and waste development against a budget of 4,274 metres of advance.

## **Exploration**

On site exploration was conducted underground to investigate the depth extensions to existing ore bodies. A total of 14,567 metres of primary and secondary exploration drilling and 7,770 metres of delineation drilling were conducted, yielding positive results. Exploration on EP 2612

was mostly concentrated on infill drilling of the Gergarub deposit in conjunction with JV partner Skorpion Zinc.

## **Safety**

Six LTI's were recorded at RPZC. The company retained its OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001 certification.

## **Labour Relations**

Labour relations were relatively stable during the course of 2012, apart from a demonstration against management. The issue was addressed through private attribution and a wage agreement was concluded.

## **Education and Skills**

RPZC provides a range of management and development programmes. The mine sent three employees to NIMT for skills upgrading and provided 20 positions to accommodate job attachment students at any time. Five Bursaries were awarded by RPZC during 2012.

## **Procurement**

The mine spent N\$525.3 million on locally produced goods and services in 2012.

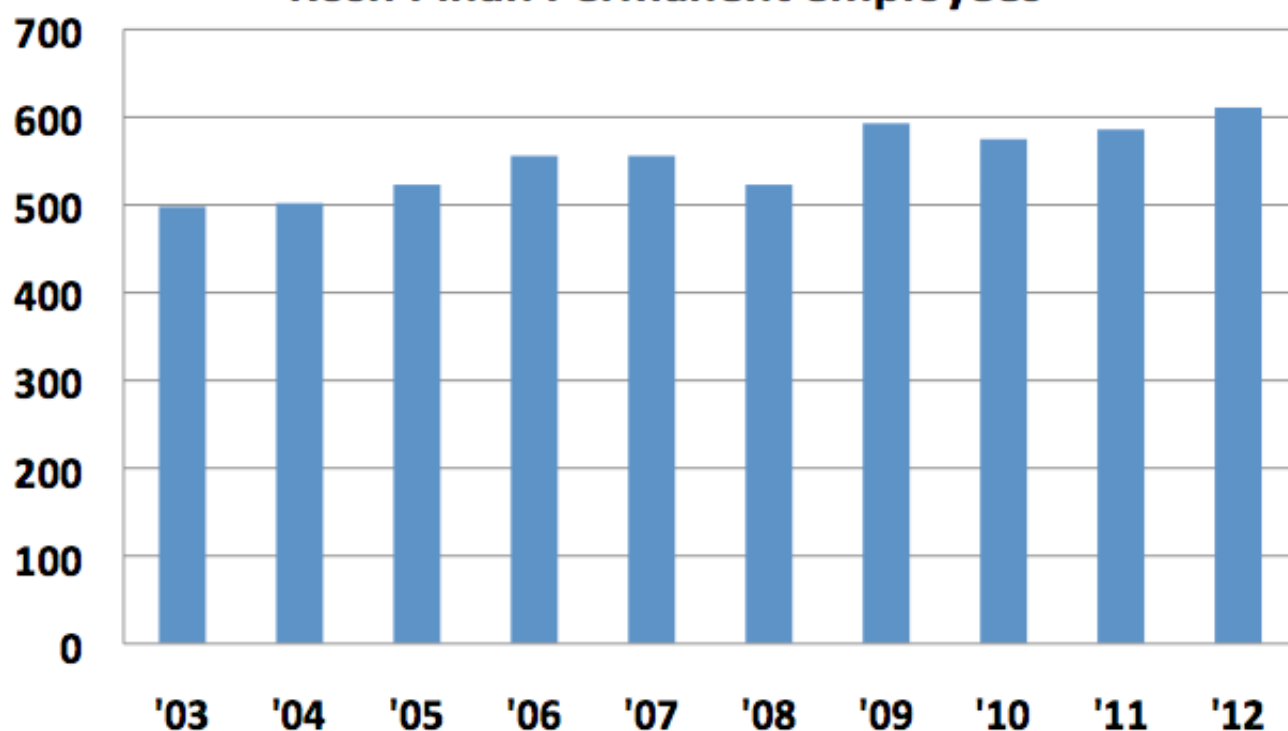
## **Community Relations**

RPZC contributed some N\$4.09 million to various schools in the Karas region and community development in 2012.

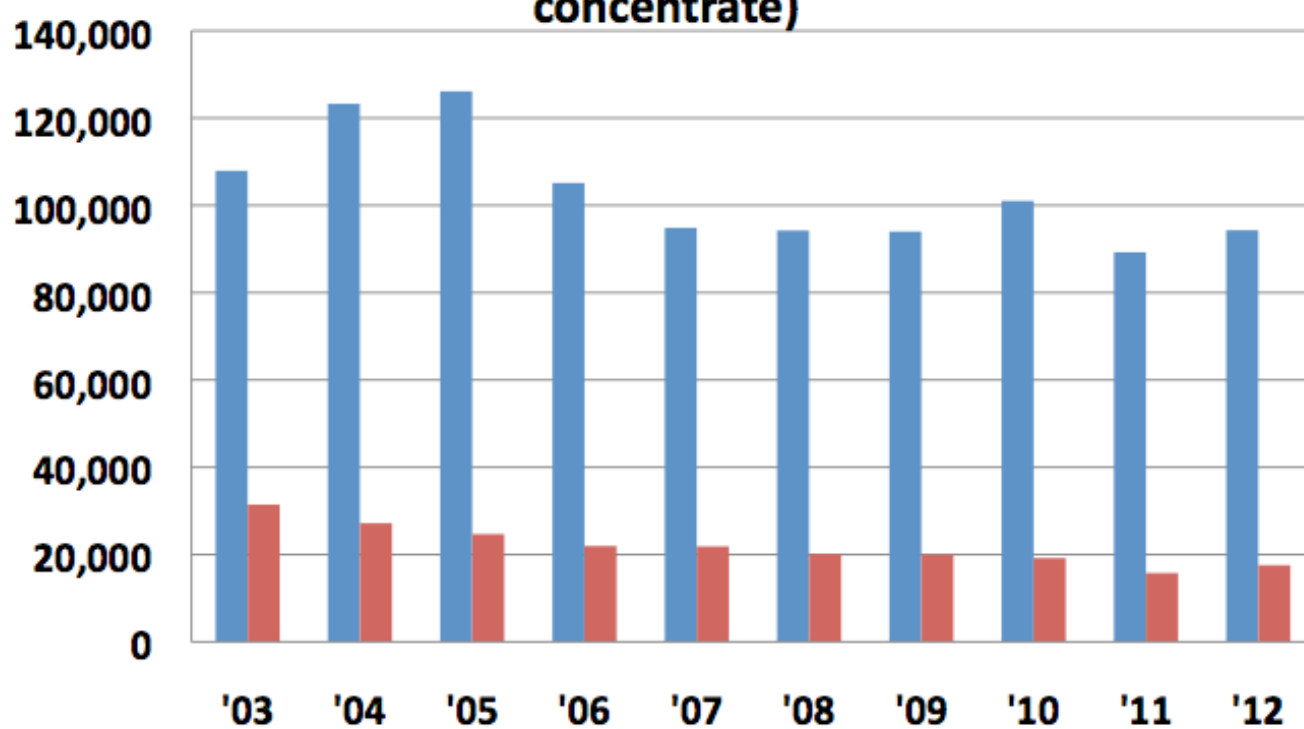
## **Environment**

On site, initiatives were being investigated to reduce dust pollution from the tailings dam. A waste management programme was also implemented. On the exploration site (EPL 2616), rehabilitation of drill sites and access tracks were continued as per management plan. The mine conducted environmental awareness training at the local schools and also organised a 'clean up' of the town.

### Rosh Pinah Permanent employees



### Rosh Pinah Output (tonnes of zinc and lead concentrate)



■ zinc ■ lead





# Review of Operations

## Rössing Uranium

Rössing Uranium, which is majority-owned by Rio Tinto plc, is one of Namibia's two uranium producing mines and is the country's largest open pit uranium mine. Rössing produces uranium oxide for nuclear power utilities in countries which are signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**2,699 tonnes**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**1,528**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**18**

Contractors at end 2012  
**780**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**9**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jan – 31 Dec**

Turnover in 2012  
**N\$2.8 billion**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$817 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$141 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$47.3 million**

Loss in 2012  
**N\$473.5 million**

Corporate tax paid in 2012  
**Nil**

Royalties paid in 2012  
**N\$110 million**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Rio Tinto (69%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**None**

Mines in Namibia  
**Rössing mine (ML 28)**

Date of production start  
**1976**

Latest life of mine estimate  
**2023**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**Rio Tinto All Injury Frequency Rate 0.49**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**3**

Managing Director  
**Chris Salisbury**

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### Highlights for 2012

- Significant improvement in safety, with injury rates falling below estimated rates and an increase in employee involvement.
- Significant improvements in mine's production through business improvement and innovative programmes.





## Production

In 2012 the operation produced 2,699 tonnes of uranium oxide, which accounts for about 4 percent of the world production of primary produced uranium oxide. However, the 2011 tsunami in Japan and its impact on the Fukushima nuclear plant continued to plague the uranium market in 2012, with excess supply causing a decline in market prices. The impact of the depressed uranium prices and lower sales volumes strained the company's operational cash flow, resulting in an operational loss for 2012 (N\$474 million, 2011- N\$464 million). Uranium prices continued to soften through 2012 and have remained in the low 40's US\$/lb for the 2013 calendar year to date. Despite the short term challenges, the future for uranium remains bright. In Japan, the climate for reactor restarts has improved and China has continued its nuclear build programme following a post-Fukushima safety analysis.

## Exploration

The Z20 uranium occurrence, which has been explored by Rio Tinto exploration since 2010, proved to be a significant resource. The drilling programme was completed in March 2012, with a follow up drilling programme launched in August 2012. The follow up drilling programme is scheduled to be continued in 2013.

## Safety

Rössing Uranium adheres to the Rio Tinto Health, Safe-

ty, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) management system which conforms to the OHSAS 18001. Rössing employees underwent intensive safety training and awareness programmes which contributed significantly to improved safety conditions in 2012. Injury rates fell below target, with an All Frequency Injury Rate (AFIR) achieved of 0.49 against a target of 0.65. Four Lost Time Injuries were recorded and four incidents requiring medical treatment.

## Labour Relations

Negotiations with the Rössing branch of the MUN were undertaken with the intent of mutual cooperation, making all individuals involved aware of the challenges facing the uranium market. At the end of 2012 Rössing and the Rössing branch of MUN successfully concluded wage agreements for 2013 and 2014. Other aspects of the negotiations included housing allowance, realignment of incidental expense benefits as offered by the company and medical aid fund, career path procedure finalisation and an enhanced funeral benefits for employees and dependants.

## Procurement

Rössing spent N\$2.3 billion on goods and services, of which N\$1.5 billion was procured from Namibian registered suppliers.

## Education and Skills

Rössing continued its multi-faceted approach to skills enhancement through ca-

pability development and education support focused on all employees and young Namibians. A total of 246 people were supported in training and development programmes amounting to N\$8.11 million and three new bursaries were awarded in 2012.

## Community Relations

Despite these challenging times, the mine continued its Corporate Social Investment activities (CSI) through the Rössing Foundation, with all its programmes and initiatives being highly successful within Namibian communities. The Rössing Foundation continued to support the Arandis Town Council through its Arandis Sustainable Development Project, in pursuit to make the town economically viable. Rössing contributed N\$2 million to various community initiatives through cash and in-kind donations and sponsorships. Programmes supporting internal and external stakeholders were also continued in 2012. The mine introduced a web-based information and tracking system aiming to improve stakeholder and community relations.

## Environment

In 2012 Rössing embarked on various activities (which are still on-going), to minimise environmental impacts from operations. These activities included continuous rehabilitation of the disturbed area as well as environmental monitoring and research. The mine's key environmental programmes entail moni-

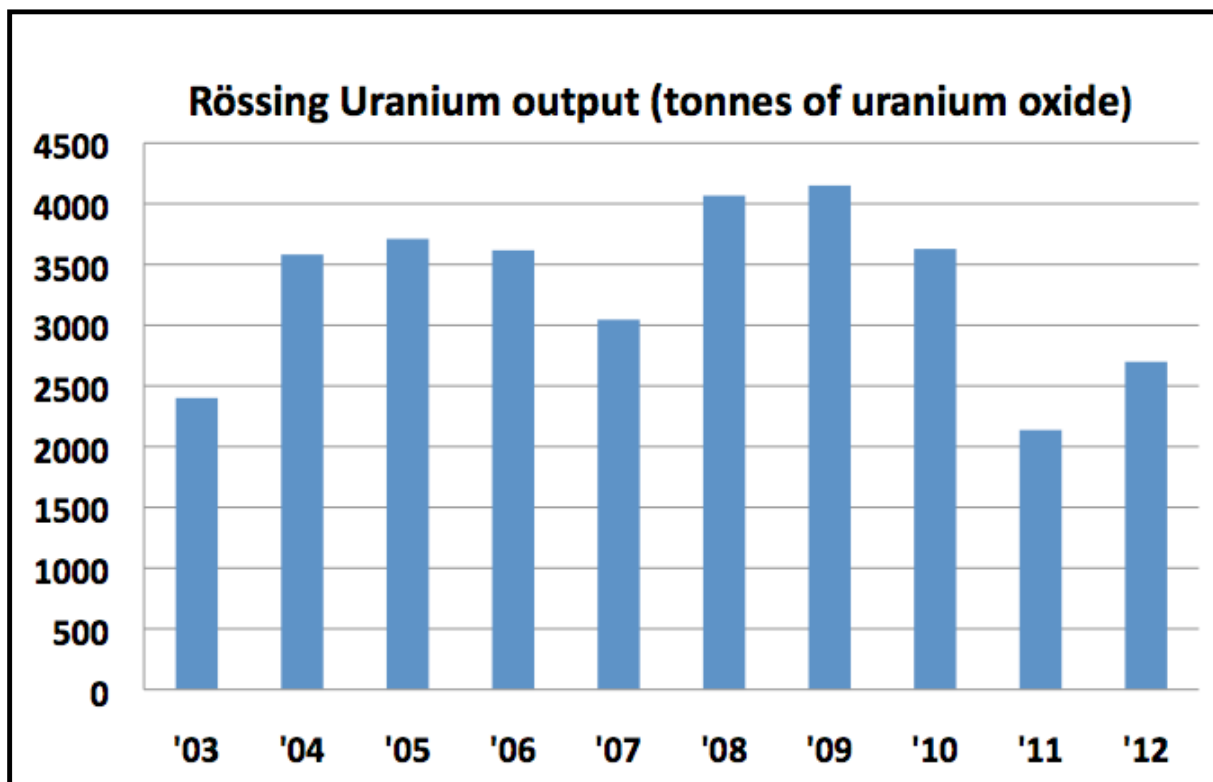




toring of climatic aspects, water usage, air-quality control, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, waste management, waste and chemical substance management, land use management as well as biodiversity management. The possible

extensions into the Z20 area required a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) to determine the environmental and social impacts of the infrastructure development to be carried out. Rössing's Environmen-

tal Management Plan (EMP) was updated at the end of 2012, including concise descriptions of environmental management aspects and impacts at the mine from the designing to decommissioning stage.







# Review of Operations

## Sakawe Mining Corporation (Samicor)

Sakawe Mining Corporation (Samicor) mines diamonds offshore for sale to the LLD diamond cutting and polishing factory in Windhoek as well as for export.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**Zero**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**44**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**None**

Contractors at end 2012  
**None**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**14**



### Update on Activities for 2012

- Samicor concluded that mining methods employed for its west coast diamonds were no longer viable for average stone sizes of 0.3 carats and grades of 0.2 carat per square metre that are to be found within its tenements. As a result no mining took place from 2008 to 2012.
- Exploration by Samicor's sister company, LL Namibia Phosphates, discovered a resource base of two billion tonnes, just off the Holocene Mud Belt. This project is still in its feasibility stage, and operations are scheduled to commence in 2016. LL Phosphate also conducted an environmental scoping report for the onshore plant and the jetty/breakwater area as well as its marine operations. LL Namibia Phosphates, Namport and Lüderitz Town Council are negotiating a partnership for the joint development and expansion of the Lüderitz Harbour. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the involved parties.
- It is estimated that the project will create 445 jobs once it reaches full operating capacity.

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jan – 31 Dec**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$17 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$54 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$7 million**

### Details

Shareholders

**Levie Group (76%)**  
**Namibian Government (8%)**  
**Longlife Mining (10%)**  
**Namibian Youth Service (2%)**  
**Employees (4%)**

Related operations in Namibia

**LL Namibia Phosphates**  
**Namfos Fertilisers**  
**Samicor Diamond Mining**  
**LL Diamonds Namibia**

Mines in Namibia

**ML 36A-J and ML 103A**  
**- (Samicor), ML 159 - (LL Namibia Phosphates)**

Pending MLs

**ML 51, ML 163, ML 164 - (Samicor)**

EPL's at end of 2012

**EPL 2490 and EPL 2491 - (Samicor), EPL 3946 - (LL Namibia Phosphates)**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012

**None**

Managing Director

**Mr Kombadayedu Kapwanga**

Contact details

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# Review of Operations

## Salt & Chemicals

Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd produces coarse and refined salt at Walvis Bay through solar and wind evaporation for export to South Africa as well as other markets.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**725,000 tonnes**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**46**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**2**

Contractors at end 2012  
**2 companies**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**None**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jul – 31 Aug**

Turnover in 2012  
**N\$48.5 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$14 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**Nil**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$1 million**

Profits in 2012  
**N\$400,000**

Corporate tax paid in 2012  
**N\$150,000**

Royalties paid in 2012  
**N\$975,000**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (Pty) Ltd (100%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**Walvis Bay Salt Refiners (Pty) Ltd**

Mines in Namibia  
**Walvis Bay salt pan (ML 34)**

Established  
**1964**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**ISO 18001**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**2**

Managing Director  
**Mr C. A. A. Snyman**

Contact details  
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Walvis Bay, Namibia

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### Highlights for 2012

- Board approved investigations to expand production capacity to obtain annual output of one million tonnes per year.
- Quick recovery after flash floods in Kuiseb River during 2011.
- Actions were taken to mitigate the Cladiphora problem (increased organic nutrients in seawater).





## Production

There were no major changes made to processes or equipment. After a quick recovery from the 2011 Kuseb floods, production of salt only slightly decreased in 2012.

## Exploration

Expansion studies commenced in 2012 to increase production outputs by 25 percent to one million tonnes per annum and included groundwater and seepage studies.

## Safety

There were seven LTI's recorded during 2012 with a LIFTR of 3.85 and eight first aid treatments.

## Labour Relations

Labour relations were stable and favourable throughout 2012. The friendly labour relations environment contributed to the successful conclusion of the job evaluation and grading process, while wage negotiations were conducted in one day.

## Education and Skills

Salt & Chemicals completed a full review of all job descriptions and conducted a skills needs analysis. The outcome of this analysis will result in the establishment of a training plan for employees.

## Procurement

The company spent N\$31 million on local goods and services in 2012.

## Community Relations

Salt & Chemicals spent N\$795,000 on Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the course of 2012. The company provided transport to special needs children attending the Sunshine Kids Centre, to and from their homes on a daily basis. They also hosted 14 schools/tertiary institutions during 2012 for educational tours of the operation.

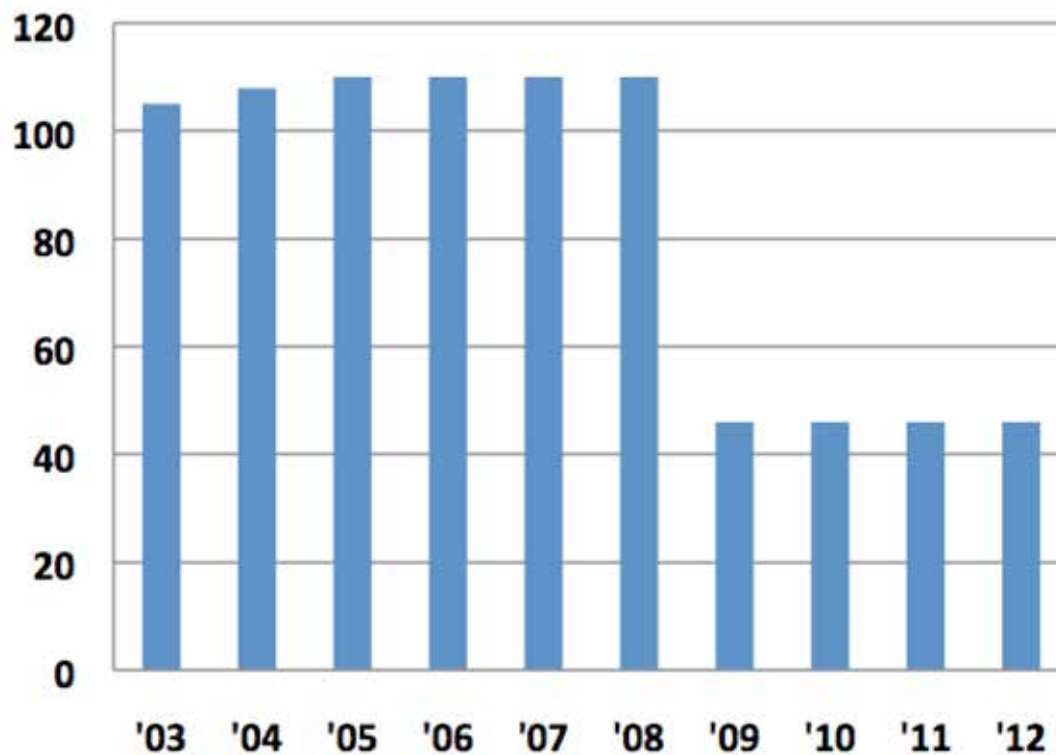
## Environment

The company took actions to mitigate the Cladiphora problem, which are increased organic nutrients in the sea water. Salt & Chemicals commenced with the upgrading project of their sewage system and pipeline.

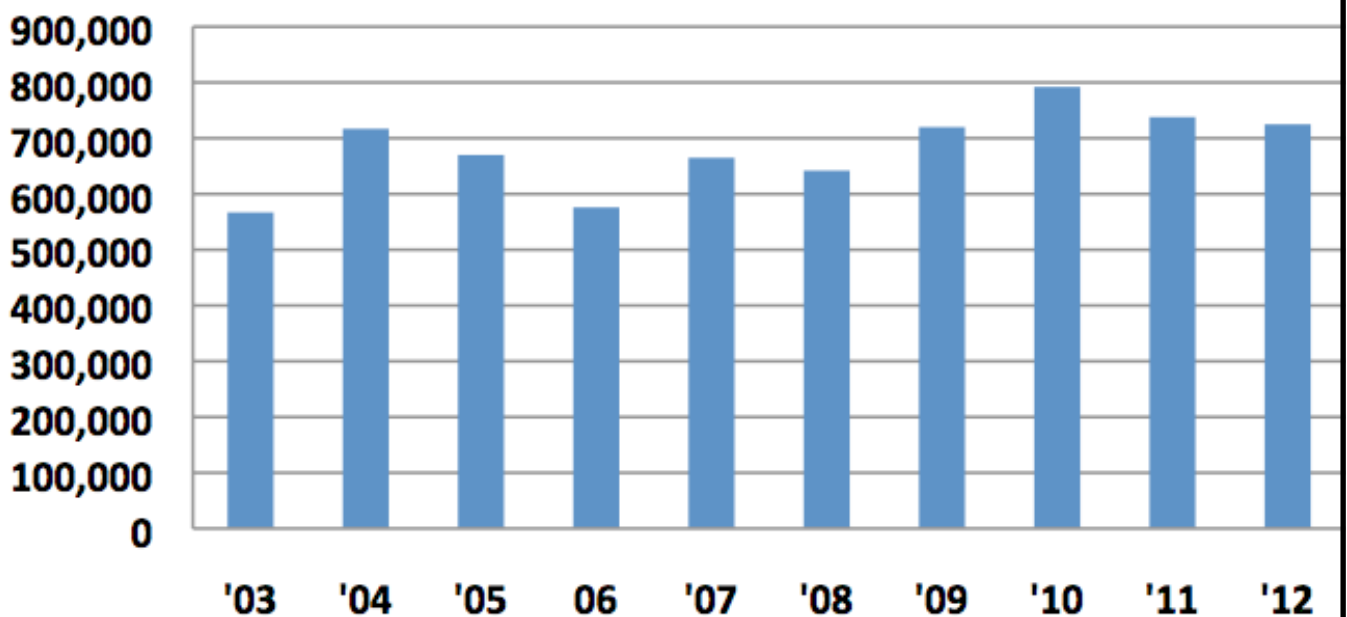




**Salt & Chemicals permanent employees**



**Salt & Chemicals output (tonnes of salt)**





# Review of Operations

## Skorpion Zinc

Skorpion Zinc (Pty) Ltd's open pit mine and Namzinc Refinery produces special high grade zinc for export to world markets.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**145,342 tonnes**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**752**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**2**

Contractors at end 2012  
**601**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**30**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Apr – 31 March**

Turnover in 2012  
**N\$2.58 billion**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$286.1 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$51 million**

Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$38.3 million**

Profits in 2012  
**N\$531.8 million**

Non Residential Shareholders Tax  
**N\$25.3 million**

Royalties paid in 2012  
**N\$11.7 million**

Dividends paid in 2012  
**N\$505.5 million**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Vedanta Resources plc (100%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd**  
**Namzinc (Pty) Ltd**

Mines in Namibia  
**Skorpion zinc mine (ML 108 and ML 127)**

EPLs at end 2012  
**EPL 2229**

Date of production start  
**Skorpion Mining Company - 2002**  
**Namzinc - 2003**

Latest life of mine estimate  
**2016/2017**

Safety rating at end 2012  
**ISO 14001, 9001, 17025**  
**OHSAS 18001:2007**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Approved**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**12**

Managing Director  
**Mr Satish Kumar**

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Information@skorpionzinc.com.na



### Highlights for 2012

- **Excellent safety record with zero fatalities.**
- **Commencement of Gergarub project.**
- **Significant work on Refinery conversion project.**





## **Production**

In 2012, mining ramp up was completed for additional waste stripping and deeper ore mining. Mining ore production was in line with target of 1.6 million tonnes. Ore grade from the mine decreased significantly which resulted in lower refinery feed grade. Namzinc produced 145,342 tonnes of zinc metal and refinery recovery also met targets. Skorpion's production cost profile proved to be challenging due to increased prices of input costs. Apart from exports to European markets, for the first time Skorpion supplied a minor portion of production to South Africa, owing to the closure of the Zincor smelter in late 2011.

## **Exploration**

Drilling in the open pit continued, aiming to extend the life span of the mine's operations. Exploration in the Gergarub area was intensified. Feasibility study of the Gergarub project also began in 2012. Exploration of their current open pit and of Gergarub will continue in 2013 as well as greenfield exploration in other areas. Significant work on the feasibility of the refinery conversion project was completed in 2012.

## **Safety**

Skorpion Mining maintained its high safety standard, continuing its fatality free record since inception. They recorded three LTI's and retained their OHSAS 18001 accreditation. Skorpion experienced their best year to date with regard to total injuries frequency.

## **Labour Relations**

There were no occurrences of labour disputes/industrial action in 2012.

## **Education and Skills**

Skorpion maintains a complement of bursary-holders aligned to the company's technical skills requirement. Some 26 students were being sponsored to pursue full-time studies at accredited universities in 2012. Skorpion supported 16 of its own apprentices at technical training institutions, including the southern campus of NIMT in Keetmanshoop. In addition, 32 students from NIMT are provided with job attachments annually. The company also facilitates job attachments for 30 non-bursary students each year and provides in house training for employees.

## **Procurement**

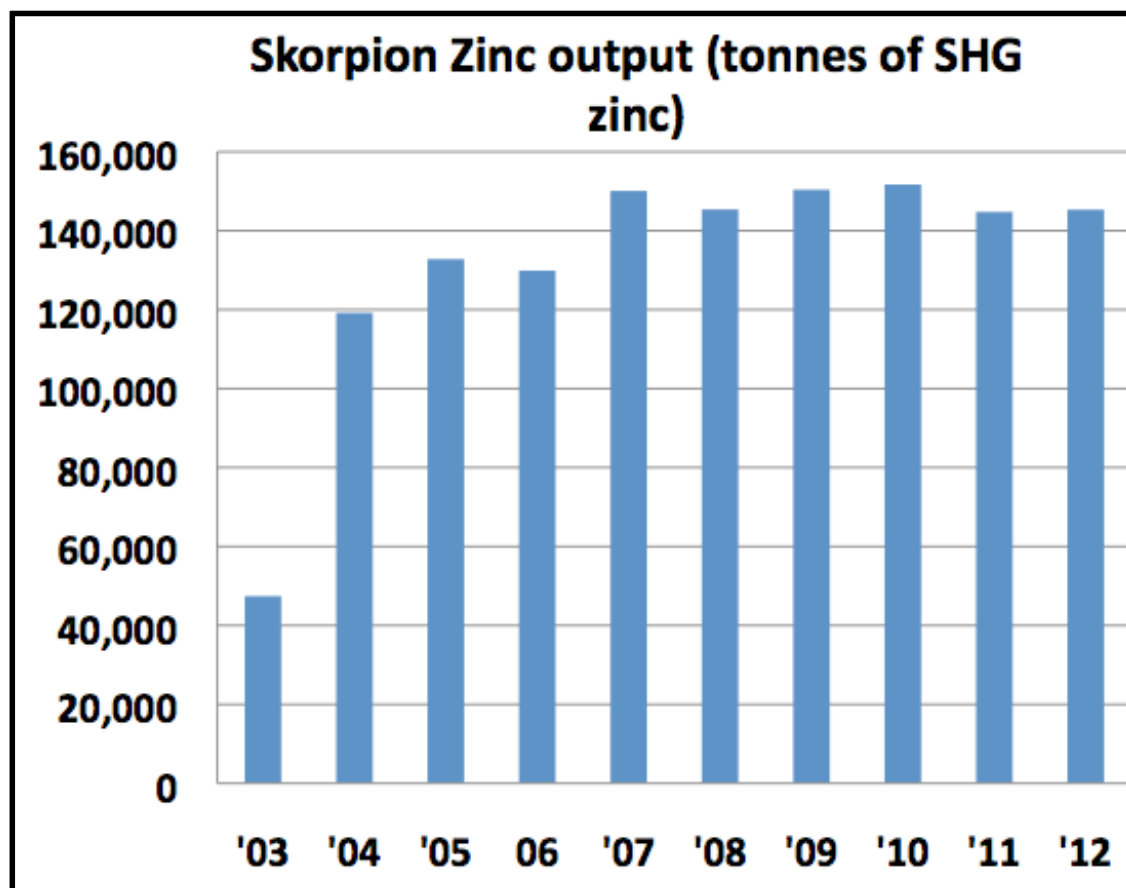
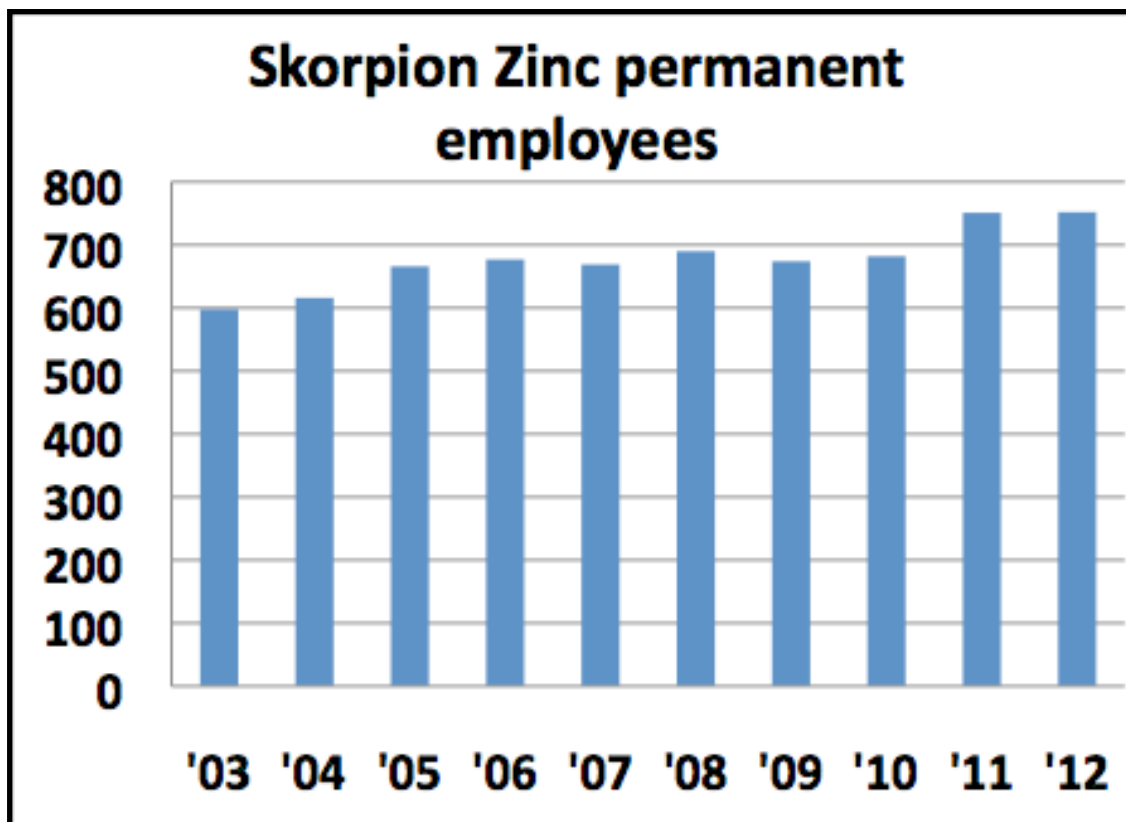
A total of N\$891 million was spent on Namibian goods and services during 2012.

## **Community Relations**

Skorpion Zinc contributed N\$6.5 million to community development programmes, with their primary focus on health and education. Rosh Pinah clinic was upgraded through contributions made by the company and the government. Rosh Pinah Government School was also expanded through public/private partnership.

## **Environment**

There were no significant environmental issues recorded during the financial year, and Skorpion Zinc continues to be a zero discharge plant. The company updated the Final Draft Mine Closure Plan to Final Mine Closure Plan. The EMP is also being reviewed to accommodate the Water Management Plan for pit dewatering purposes as deeper mining is scheduled to take place in the following months. The EIA commenced for the Gergarub project as part of the project feasibility study.







# Review of Operations

## The Salt Company

**The Salt Company produces coarse, refined, rock and table salt for export to South Africa and countries along the west coast of Africa.**

### Output

Output in 2012  
**85,000 tonnes**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**84**

Temporary employees at end 2012  
**15**

Contractors at end 2012  
**None**

Expatriates at end 2012  
**None**



### Update on Activities for 2012

- At the start of 2012, The Salt Company experienced a decrease in the orders of fine salt. Unfortunately, as a result they had to retrench nine employees to reduce costs. The sales of fine salt gradually began to increase, as the company ventured into new markets.
- The company provided financial support to schools and other institutions in the Swakopmund area, as well as loans to help employees finance their housing.

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jul – 30 June**

Turnover in 2012  
**N\$3.6 million**

Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$6.5 million**

Fixed investment in 2012  
**N\$2.5 million**

Profits in 2012  
**N\$650,000**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Jurgen Klein (33.33%)**  
**Detlef Klein (33.33%)**  
**Johan Klein (33.33%)**

Related operations in Namibia  
**None**

Mines in Namibia  
**ML 66 A-J**

Established  
**1936**

Latest life of mine estimate  
**2024**

Affirmative Action plan  
**Pending**

Number of bursaries awarded in 2012  
**None**

Managing Director  
**Mr Detlef Klein**

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# Review of Operations

## Weatherly Mining Namibia

Weatherly Mining Namibia owns copper mines at Matchless, Otjihase, Tsumeb West, and Tschudi in Namibia and produces copper concentrates. In the past, copper concentrates from these mines were smelted at Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb for export to world markets. Currently all production of copper concentrates is exported to China for further smelting and refinery.

### Output

Output in 2012  
**23,032 tonnes of copper concentrate**  
**5,304 tonnes of contained copper**

### Employment

Permanent employees at end 2012  
**33**  
Temporary employees at end 2012  
**5**  
Contractors at end 2012  
**550**  
Expatriates at end 2012  
**4**

### Financial

Financial Year  
**1 Jul – 30 June**  
Turnover in 2012  
**N\$368.7 million**  
Wages and salaries in 2012  
**N\$27.3 million**  
Fixed investment in 2012  
**Nil**  
Exploration expenditure in 2012  
**N\$861,000**  
Profits in 2012  
**N\$8.35 million**  
Royalties paid in 2012  
**N\$10.7million**

### Details

Shareholders  
**Weatherly International 99%**  
Mines in Namibia  
**ML 3 (Matchless)**  
**ML 10 (Otiase)**  
**ML 15**  
**ML 22(Otiase)**  
**ML 73**  
**ML 125 (Tschudi)**  
Date of production start  
**2011**  
Latest life of mine estimate  
**2023**  
Safety rating at end 2012  
**None**  
Managing Director  
**Mr Craig Raymond Thomas**  
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Windhoek, Namibia  
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### Highlights for 2012

- Bankable feasibility study completed for Tschudi copper project.
- The construction of Tschudi will create 800 jobs and 500 jobs thereafter through its operations.
- Company announced plans to re-open the Old Matchless underground mine.





### **Production**

With the re-opening of Otjihase mine, production of copper concentrate in 2012 reached 23,032 tonnes containing 5,304 tonnes of copper metal, maintaining the same levels of production as in 2011. The outlook for copper production remains positive, with the construction of Tschudi mine and plans to re-open the Old Matchless mine.

### **Exploration**

No exploration was conducted during 2012 as the com-

pany concluded that there are sufficient defined copper resources for medium term planning and production.

### **Safety**

Unfortunately two fatalities were recorded at Otjihase mine. To this end, Weatherly contracted an OHSAS consultant to advise with the management standards and plans on the 10 Life Saver's Project as identified by the company, with Phase one already completed.

### **Education and Skills**

Several employees received training on different aspects of their jobs during 2012. The company also hosted seven students from Zimbabwe School of Mines, where they received on the job training for seven months.

### **Procurement**

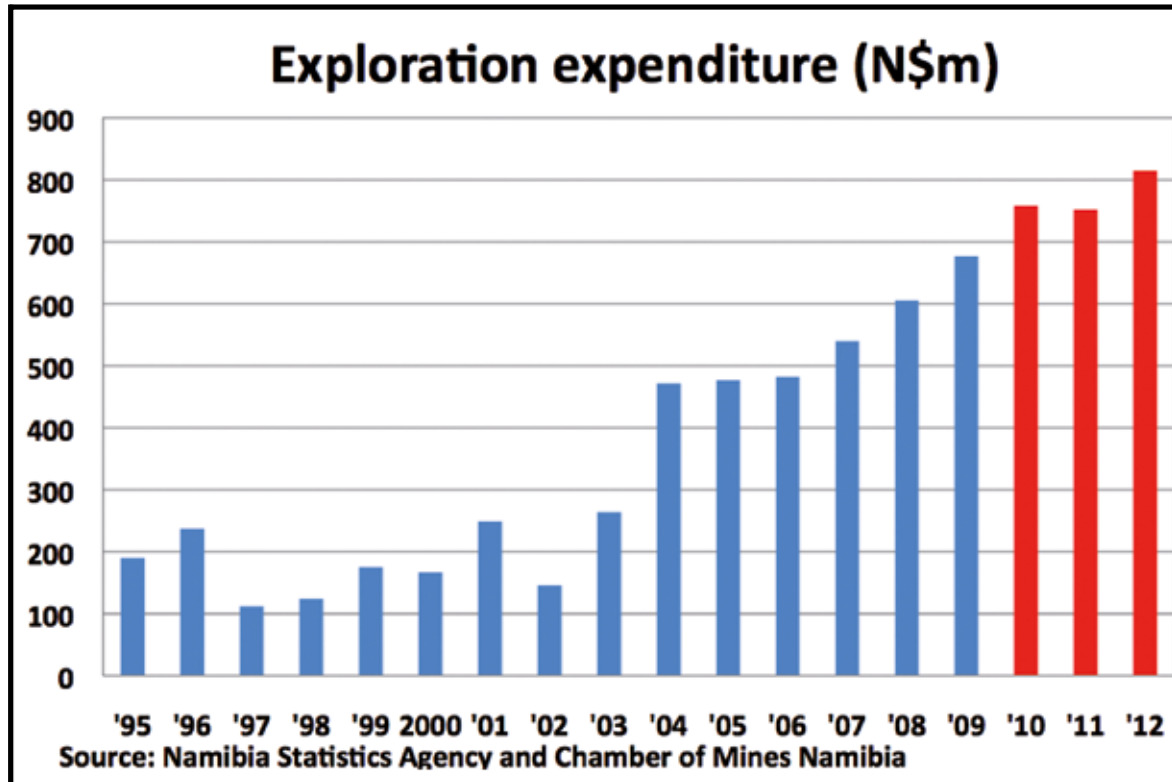
Weatherly spent N\$70 million on goods and services in 2012.



# Exploration Companies

***"Without exploration, mining is not sustainable."***

Statement by Hon. Isak Katali, Minister of Mines and Energy, at the Chamber of Mines AGM, 21 May 2013.



**Membership Summary as at December 2012**

Class	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
A. Founder Members	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
A. Members	3	2	2	3	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
B. Members	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	6
C. Members	4	9	6	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	5	6
<b>Exploration Members</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>
Associate Members	26	28	30	33	28	29	28	26	33	32	36	41	43
Hon. Life Members	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>105</b>

Source: Chamber of Mines of Namibia



# Exploration Companies

## B2Gold Namibia (Pty) Ltd

### Otjikoto Gold Project

Current exploration licences

**EPL 2410**

**EPL 4268**

**EPL 4269**

**EPL 4278**

**EPL 4279**

**EPL 4280**

**EPL 4314**

**EPL 4309**

Current mining licences

**ML 169**

Pending licence renewals

**EPL 3765**

### Highlights for 2012

- Extension of Wolfshag zone discovery.
- Feasibility drilling completed.
- Mining licence (ML 169) granted in 2012.



Following the purchase by Toronto listed company Aurynx Gold Corporation of the Otjikoto Gold Project in 2010, with a shareholding of 92%, the ultimate holding company changed to B2Gold in December 2011. B2Gold was listed on the NSE on 28 May 2012. The other eight percent of the shareholding is held by a Namibian BEE company, EVI Gold. B2Gold received its mining licence from the Minister of Mines and Energy in December 2012 and commenced construction operations at the beginning of 2013, to start the second gold mine in Namibia.

The Otjikoto gold deposit lies between Otavi and Otjiwarongo in Northern Namibia. The mine is to be constructed as an open pit mine, based on probable mineral reserves of 29.4 million tonnes at a grade of 1.42 g/t. The results from the feasibility study showed that the initial life estimate of the mine is 12 years. The ground breaking ceremony took place on 26 April 2013.

In 2012, B2Gold spent N\$57.8 million on exploration primarily within the Otjikoto deposit through its team of 32 permanent employees, 10 temporary employees, two contractors and one expatriate. Feasibility

drilling was completed and further exploration indicated an increase of the estimated resource in the Wolfshag zone discovery, from 400 metres to 1,100 metres. RC drilling of 21 holes totalling 2,886 metres in length and 165 diamond drilling holes totalling 22,884 metres was undertaken. A total of 390 litho samples and 11,703 soil sediment samples were taken, while 12,093 geochemical assays were submitted.

B2Gold spent over N\$2 million on Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, involving education, public health, development of Small to Medium Enterprises (SME's) as well as environmental conservation. These initiatives were supported in their stakeholder areas; in the Otjozondjupa and Khomas Regions.

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Public Relations department:  
gdplexis@b2gold.com

Website:  
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# Exploration Companies

## Bannerman Mining Resources (Namibia)

### Etango Uranium Projects

Current exploration licences

**EPL3345**

**EPL3346**

#### Highlights for 2012

- No injuries recorded for 2012.
- Completion of the Etango uranium project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).
- Received Environmental approval for the Etango project from the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
- Resource expansion drilling confirmed additional mine grade mineralisation at depth and to the west of Etango.

Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia is 80 percent owned by Bannerman Resources which is listed on the Australian and Toronto Stock Exchange. The company has been conducting exploration work at the Etango and Swakop River projects in the Erongo Region. A mining licence application was submitted in December 2009.

During 2012 Bannerman spent some N\$51.7 million on exploration. Resource expansion drilling was conducted at a depth of 1,600 metres, to the west and below the current defined Etango pit. The drilling confirmed mineralisation in both areas, expanding the indicated resource base. Steam sampling on EPL 3345 was conducted to test for

other commodities.

No labour disputes were recorded during the past year and wage negotiations were settled peacefully without any external mediation. In terms of safety, there were no injuries or LTI's recorded for the year. All employees and contractors received training on the 'Zero Harm' principles.

There was one new bursary awarded for 2012, along with three other bursars being sponsored by Bannerman. Two employees were also trained as radiation officers.

Bannerman supported 285 underprivileged learners in the Erongo region by providing school clothing and paying for school fees. Together with the Australian Government and the Erongo Development Foundation (EDF), Bannerman Resources organised funding for seven young Namibians to start their trade diplomas at NIMT. Also in collaboration with the EDF, they funded the training of business skills to successful SME owners. The company also supports the annual Hospitality Association of Namibia prize giving, which is organised for tourism businesses in Namibia.

Bannerman continued the rehabilitation of all their drill sites, being successfully completed at the end of 2012. An old exploration site near the Swakop River was also rehabilitated, removing 225 tonnes of drill spoils and

rubbish. Illegal off road driving tracks of 50,000 square metres, situated in the moon landscape, were rehabilitated to benefit tourism in the area.

#### Managing Director:

**Mr Len Jubber**

#### General Manager:

**Mr Werner Ewald**

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Website:

**www.**

**bannermanresources.com.au**



# Exploration Companies

## Cheetah Minerals Exploration

Current exploration licences

**EPL 3553**

**EPL 3826**

**EPL 3827**

**EPL 3829**

**EPL 4503**

**EPL 4504**

**EPL 4505**

**EPL 3899**

**EPL 3900**

(EPL 3899 and EPL 3900 held by associated company, Kuiseb Copper Company)

### Highlights for 2012

- Rapidly advancing exploration on EPLs 3899 and 3900 from initial prospecting to the successful drilling of copper sulphide mineralisation.

Cheetah Minerals is 100 per cent owned by Manica Minerals, a privately held company. Cheetah's exploration model is to act as a private specialist exploration compa-

ny operating in joint venture partnerships. These include outside contractors and consultants to evaluate licences covering uranium, base and precious metals.

In 2012, Cheetah spent N\$7 million on exploration, including six diamond drilling holes of 1,500 metres and 7,500 geochemical assays submitted. Ground geophysical surveys covered 60 square kilometres.

Cheetah Minerals Exploration and Manica Minerals, as part of their commitment to conduct minerals exploration in Namibia, are committed to furthering graduate and postgraduate training to Namibian geologists. In this respect, Dr Corner provided Applied Geophysics course work to the University of Namibia (UNAM), which was being sponsored by Cheetah Minerals. In 2012, this role was passed onto a Namibian contractor, Remote Explora-

tion Minerals. Cheetah will continue to provide their assistance and support to these classes.

Exploration was conducted only on farm land in 2012, and Cheetah maintained good relations with land owners and local labour benefitted financially from their operations. Although it was not required by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), EMPs were drafted with land-owners. Cheetah's efforts to rehabilitate drill sites on the farms were commended by land owners.

### Managing Director: Mr Peter Hildebrand

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# Exploration Companies

## Craton Mining and Exploration

### Omitiomire Copper Project

Current exploration licences

**EPL 3584**

**EPL 3589**

**EPL 3590**

**EPL 4039**

**EPL 4431**

**EPL 4150**

**EPL 4151**

**EPL 4296**

**EPL 4297**

**EPL 4431**

Pending licence renewals

**EPL 4054**

**EPL 4055**

### Highlights for 2012

- Craton has initiated feasibility studies to mine and process near surface oxides at Omitiomire.

Craton is 100 percent owned by International Base Metals of Australia (IBML). In Namibia the company is focused on exploration for copper.

In 2012, Craton spent N\$31.5 million on exploration within its Namibian properties, through its local team of 33 permanent employees and eight contractors. RC drilling of 85 holes totalling 10,522 metres and diamond drilling of 23 holes totalling 5,326 metres in length was undertaken while 99 litho samples were taken. Geochemical surveys were conducted on 776 square kilometres and 41,295 sediment samples were collected. Geophysical surveys were conducted cov-

ering 14.4 square kilometres using ground magnetics.

Labour relations remained stable throughout 2012. Craton also held various training workshops for their employees on corporate governance, advanced driving skills and safety issues. Furthermore, they conducted training on computer skills, focusing on Global Information Systems (GIS), using Word, Access and Excel. The Craton Foundation facilitated the testing of pupils from the Olof Palme School and supplied reading glasses.

Craton made progress with the EIA conducted at the Omitiomire site, through regular meetings with farmer

associations.

### Exploration and Country Manager: Karl Hartmann

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Website:  
**[www.interbasemetals.com](http://www.interbasemetals.com)**





# Exploration Companies

## Gecko Mining

### Phosphate Mining

Current exploration licences

**EPL 4099**

**EPL 4104**

**EPL 4152**

**EPL 4153**

**EPL 4154**

**EPL 4155**

**EPL 4167**

**EPL 4185**

**EPL 4365**

**EPL 4580**

Pending new licences

**EPL 4426**

**EPL 4717**

### Highlights for 2012

- Land allocated by GRN at Wlotzkabaken to develop Vision Industrial Park.

Gecko Mining is a privately owned company, 100 per-

cent owned by Gecko Namibia, and has local affiliates in Gecko Salt, Gecko Limestone, Gecko Phosphate, Gecko Silica, Gecko Laboratories, Gecko Chemicals and Gecko Drilling. Gecko focuses on the development of projects in the industrial mineral sector as well as on coal exploration in Namibia.

Gecko's team of 18 Namibian permanent employees and three expatriates spent a total of N\$4.9 million on exploration in 2012. The drilling programme in 2012 consisted of 9 RC drilling holes and 120 diamond drilling holes, with 140 litho samples taken. Geochemical assays of 593 were submitted.

No industrial action or labour disputes were record-

ed for 2012. Furthermore, Gecko awarded two bursaries to engineering students.

Gecko has applied for a mining licence covering the Otjivalunda salt pans area, and plans to develop the Okandjande graphite mine. Drilling is proposed to commence at the Cape Cross salt pan in 2013.

**Managing Director:**  
**Philip Ellis**

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Namibia

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**Website:**  
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# Exploration Companies

## Kunene Resources

### Epembe Ta-Nb, Kaoko Base Metals and Awasi Projects

Current exploration licences

**EPL 3299**

**EPL 4346**

**EPL 4347**

**EPL 4348**

**EPL 4349**

**EPL 4350**

**EPL 4351**

**EPL 4759**

**EPL 4760**

### Highlights for 2012

- Greenfields discovery of Epembe Ta-Nb project.
- N\$15 million exploration planned for Kaoko project.

Kunene Resources is 95 percent owned by African Mining Capital and 5 percent owned by Namibian Former Robben Island Political Prisoners Trust. Kunene holds prospecting licences through its wholly owned subsidiary, Gazania Investments Twenty Five, in the Kunene Region.

The company spent N\$6 million on exploration, drilling 23 diamond holes at a total length of 2,000 metres and submitted approximately 1,000 geochemical assays. Ground geophysical surveys of ten square kilometres and airborne geophysical surveys of 4,000 square kilometres were also undertaken by Kunene in 2012.

The company supported

local villages and schools, and provided training to unskilled locals who were later employed. There were no labour disputes recorded in 2012.

### Managing Director: Brandon Munro

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com

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# Exploration Companies

## Marenica Energy Namibia

### Current exploration licences **EPL 3287**

Marenica Energy Namibia is 75 percent owned by Australian company Marenica Energy Limited. The rest of the shareholding belongs to Xantos Mining, owning 20 percent and Millennium Minerals who owns five percent. The project covers 527 square kilometres in the Damara Land area, with identified secondary uranium sources as well as high potential for additional secondary uranium deposits.

In December 2011, the Directors of Marenica Energy determined that the Marenica Uranium Project was sub-economic at current and forecasted uranium prices, using the conventional processing methods of heap or tank leaching. For the pro-

ject to be economically viable, an upgrade of the ore prior to leaching is required. The company spent N\$15.1 million on a test work programme in 2012, to determine if ore from the deposits could be economically upgraded before the leaching process. The results showed that the upgrade process has the potential to substantially increase the viability of the project.

Marenica reduced its workforce in Perth (Australia) head office from four full-time to one full-time and one part-time during the year. Marenica had to retrench 50 percent of its workforce during 2012, due to high operating costs. The company supports a number of Namibian students in mining related fields of study through the Marenica Millennium Com-

munity Trust Fund. They also support Lina's Orphanage in Henties Bay by donating food and other supplies.

During 2012, Marenica's environmental focus was on rehabilitating drill sites, tracks, portions of a historical trench and the disturbed areas surrounding bulk sample pits.

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# Exploration Companies

## Reptile Uranium

### Omahola, Shiyela Iron and Tubas Sand Projects

Current exploration licences

**EPL 3496**

**EPL 3497**

**EPL 3498**

**EPL 3499**

**EPL 4604**

**EPL 4605**

**EPL 3668**

**EPL 3669**

**EPL 3670**

Mining licence granted

**ML 176**

Pending new licence

**ML 173**

**ML 174**

### Highlights for 2012

- Ongolo resource base tripled.
- Mining licences applied for INCA and Tubas Sand projects.
- Mining licence (ML 176) granted for Shiyela Iron Pty (Ltd).

Reptile Uranium Namibia is 100 percent owned by Deep Yellow Limited (Australia), which is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. In 2012, the company spent N\$70.7 million on exploration through a team of 28 permanent employees, 10 temporary employees and approximately a 100 drilling and rehabilitation companies.

Exploration drilling at the Omahola project indicated

multiple resource updates throughout the year. At the Ongolo site, the resource base tripled to 20.5 million tonnes at 400 parts per million of uranium oxide. Exploration at the INCA project also indicated an updated resource base of 12.4 million tonnes at 490 parts per million. Exploration conducted at the Tubas Sands project showed a resource base of 87 million tonnes of uranium oxide at 148 parts per million, a six fold increase. A Scoping Study was carried out on the Shiyela Iron project and confirmed that the project would be economically viable. An updated JORC resource was declared of 115.1 million tonnes of iron at an enhanced grade of 19.5 percent, a 46 percent increase from the maiden resource. Full environmental clearances were received for INCA, Tubas Sands, and Shiyela Iron. The MME granted a mining licence (ML 176) for Shiyela Iron project on 6 December 2012.

Labour relations remained healthy with no disputes recorded in 2012. Multi-faceted practical training was provided to employees at Reptile Uranium. The company also supports various community initiatives in the Erongo region.

Progressive rehabilitation and baseline surveys were conducted in new areas of drilling and drill sites in 2012. Reptile continues to consoli-

date with stakeholders at all levels on environmental issues.

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# Exploration Companies

## Swakop Uranium

### Husab Uranium Project

Current exploration licences

**EPL 3138**

**EPL 3439**

Current mining licences

**ML 171**

### Highlights for 2012

- Taurus Minerals Limited becomes Swakop Uranium's ultimate shareholder.
- Commencement of Husab mine construction, world's second largest uranium mine.
- State owned company, Epangeto Husab Uranium obtains 10 percent stake in Swakop Uranium.

Located near Swakopmund on the west coast of Namibia, Swakop Uranium's Husab project is the largest and highest granite-hosted uranium deposit in Namibia, and is currently the third-largest uranium only deposit in the world.

Swakop Uranium is 90 percent owned by Taurus Minerals Limited, a company established by China Guangdong Nuclear Power Company (CGNPC) and China Africa Development Fund (CAD). The Extract shareholding was purchased by CGNPC in April 2012. The remaining 10 percent was purchased by the state owned company, Epangeto Mining, in November 2012.

The company has been conducting extensive exploration work on the Husab deposit in the Erongo region since its discovery in 2008. The mine announced its decision to

forge ahead with construction of the mine at an investment of N\$20 billion. Husab officially opened up its doors on the 18 April 2013, with its ground breaking ceremony that took place on site. Husab mine is billed to become the second largest uranium mine in the world.

Swakop Uranium spent N\$76.2 million on exploration in 2012 through its team of 44 permanent employees (including 22 expatriates) and 38 temporary employees. Exploration was conducted over some of the satellite targets not in the mine plan. Drilling plans for 2013 will focus on ore expansion.

It is estimated that the mine will create some 8000 temporary jobs during construction and 2000 permanent jobs once operations commence.

The company entered into a Project Labour Agreement in May 2011 with the Construction Industry Federation of Namibia (CIF) and the Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union (MANWU). This agreement is to remain valid for the development phase of the mine. There were no strikes or labour disputes in 2012.

The Swakop Uranium Trust, which was established in 2004, supports various community initiatives involving training and education, environment, infrastructure, health and entrepreneurial development. Four new bursaries were awarded, three for Engineering and one for Accounting. Furthermore, Swakop Uranium provided financial support

to SME development and a host of other community initiatives during 2012.

The Husab Linear Infrastructure EMP was used by the newly appointed site environmental manager to prepare specific EMP documents for use by contractors. Regular dialogue continued with the MET throughout 2012. Baseline environmental programmes for water and air quality were extended. In addition, a weather station was installed on site and several studies into the assessment of the surrounding vegetation health were initiated. Protected plants were relocated from the edge of the mine site and successfully replanted. Swakop Uranium also sponsored an informational lecture given on Welwitschias given by the Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute.

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# Exploration Companies

## Teck Namibia

### Current exploration licences

**EPL 3140**  
**EPL 3320**  
**EPL 3321**  
**EPL 3322**  
**EPL 3335**  
**EPL 3336**  
**EPL 3337**  
**EPL 3349**  
**EPL 3350**  
**EPL 3351**  
**EPL 3352**  
**EPL 3354**  
**EPL 3357**  
**EPL 3370**  
**EPL 3683**  
**EPL 3684**  
**EPL 3685**  
**EPL 3687**  
**EPL 3872**  
**EPL 3873**  
**EPL 3949**  
**EPL 3966**

Teck Namibia is wholly owned by Canadian company Teck Resources Limited. Teck Namibia engages in copper exploration and development in Northern and Southern Namibia.

The company spent a total of N\$20.6million on exploration in 2012, through its team of eight permanent employees, six temporary employees and one contractor. Diamond drilling of 7,000 metres in total was undertaken in southern Namibia and another 1,100 metres in northern Namibia. Teck Namibia carried extensive soil and rock sample analysis on the major exploration licences held.

No LTI's, fatalities or labour disputes were recorded for 2012. Employees at various levels were taken for training workshops and conferences worldwide. Renowned Professors from America provided in-house training on mapping and interpretation techniques for Teck employ-

ees. The company donated N\$900,000 to the Health Extension Workers Programme and another N\$200,000 to the Teck Namibia Limited Trust.

Teck Namibia initiated recycling of waste at the various exploration sites and carried out asbestos surveys in camps with asbestos buildings. Senior staff members are involved in post-drilling inspections of sites rehabilitated by contractors.

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# Exploration Companies

## Valencia Uranium

### Valencia and Namibplaas Uranium Projects

Current exploration licences  
**EPL 3638**

Current mining licence  
**ML 149**

#### Highlights for 2012

- Forsys Metal Corporation completed an updated resource estimate.
- Consolidation of the Valencia Uranium project with Namibplaas, renaming the new project to Norasa Uranium.

Valencia Uranium is 100 per cent owned by Forsys Metals Corporation, which is listed on the Toronto, Frankfurt and Namibian Stock Exchanges. Valencia Uranium was issued with mining licence ML 149 by the Minister of Mines and Energy in August 2008. In addition to this, the company has recently commenced ex-

ploration at its 100% owned Namibplaas uranium exploration project. 2012 marked the consolidation of the Valencia Uranium and Namibplaas projects, being renamed to the Norasa uranium project.

Valencia continued exploration at the Namibplaas Uranium Project, at a cost of N\$37.2 million, through a team of 29 permanent employees (including one expatriate), four temporary employees, and one contracting company, Ferrodrill. RC drilling completed 202 holes totalling a length of 41,280 metres. Furthermore, 48 geochemical assays were submitted for 2012. Metallurgical studies are being undertaken and a technical report is being compiled to consider either a combination or a single plant feed option for the Norasa uranium project.

Only one disciplinary hearing was recorded at Valencia during the course of 2012. One new bursary was award-

ed by the company and a variety of short training courses were provided to employees, focusing on radiation training, health and safety, computer skills, a Personnel Management and Micro Mine System workshop. Valencia contributed N\$2.9 million to Usakos Community Vegetable Garden Project, through which 20 individuals have benefited through job creation and skills development.

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# Exploration Companies

## Zhonghe Resources Namibia

Current exploration licences

**EPL 3600**

**EPL 3602**

Current mining licence

**ML 177**

### Highlights for 2012

- Mining Licence (ML 177) issued for Zhonghe uranium project.

Zhonghe Resources is 58 percent owned by China Uranium Corporation Limited, 21 percent owned by Springbok Investment (Pty) Ltd, and 21 percent owned by Namibia-China Mineral Resources In-

vestment Development (Pty) Ltd. The Zhonghe Uranium Project is situated between Usakos and Swakopmund. The company was awarded a mining licence ML 177 on the 30 November 2012, by the Minister of Mines and Energy.

Through its team of nine Namibian employees and 11 expatriate employees, Zhonghe Resources completed drilling of 51 RC holes totalling a length of 7,650 metres and 62 diamond drilling holes totalling a length of 18,600 metres. Litho samples submitted in 2012 amounted to 189, while 1,280 sediment

samples were taken. Ground geophysical surveys were conducted covering 600 square kilometres.

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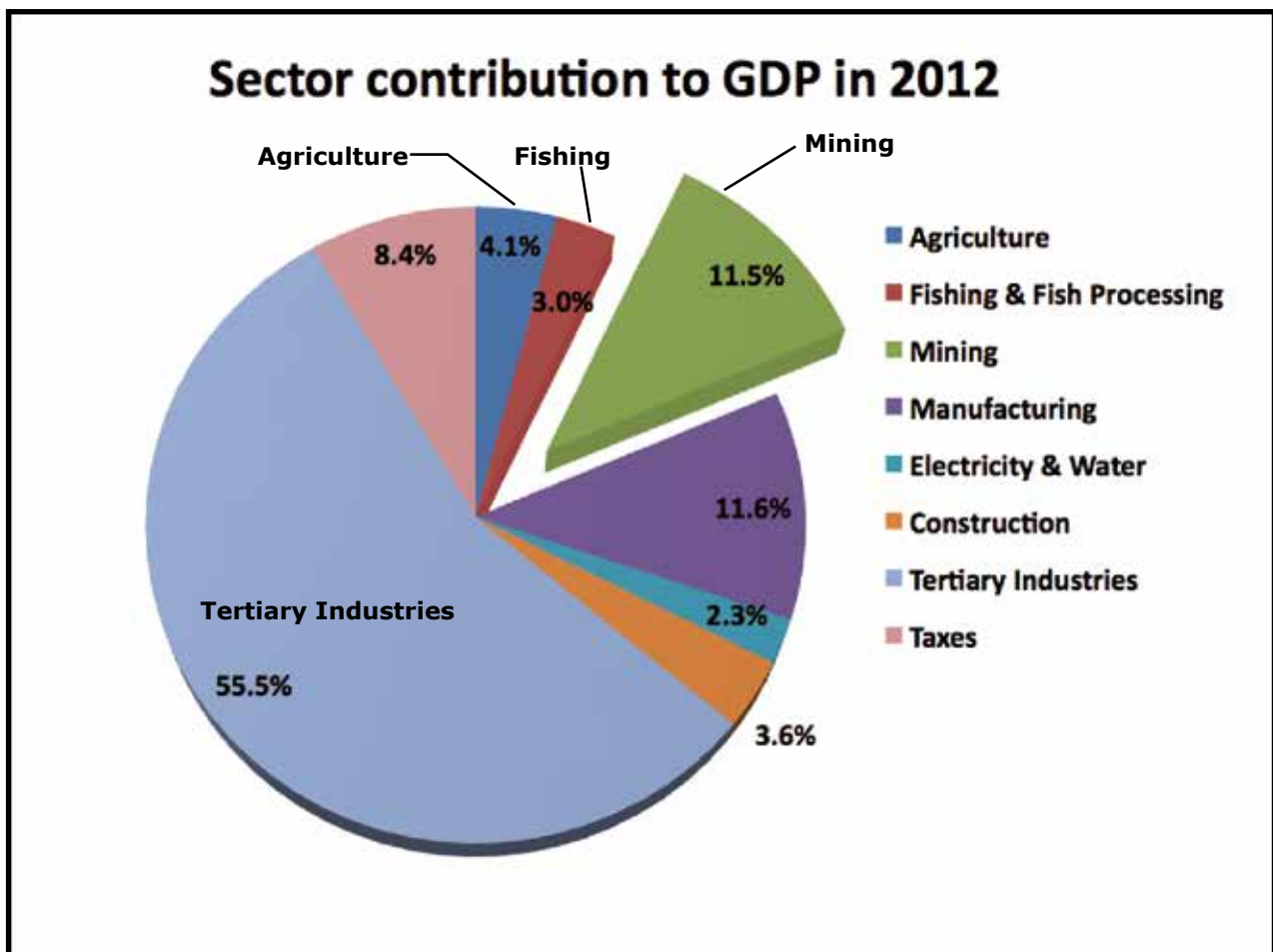
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N\$M	2011/12 actual	2011/12 budget
Diamond Mining companies	840.7	746.3
Other mining companies	10.2	704.4
<b>Royalties</b>		
Diamond royalties	631.6	350
Other mineral royalties	305.4	360
<b>Dividends</b>		
Namdeb Holdings	515.2	-
Rössing	0	5.3
NDTC	100	50
<b>Total Revenue from mining</b>	<b>2,653.1</b>	<b>2,216.0</b>

Source: MoF



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency



# Mining and the Economy

## Gross Domestic Product

Preliminary statistics produced from the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) show that the mining sector contributed 11.5 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012, up from 8.2 percent in 2011. The contribution of mining to GDP was the highest recorded since 2008. This indicates that the mining industry is on its way to recovery after three years of stagnant growth caused by global economic pressures. Namibia's mining sector generated N\$12.09 billion of value added towards the country's GDP. Diamond mining delivered N\$8.97 billion of value added, while other mining and quarrying contributed N\$3.1 billion to GDP. However, if copper smelting and zinc refining were also included, the value added by other mining and quarrying would have been significantly greater, as well as the overall contribution to GDP by the mining sector.

Chamber statistics show that Namibia's mining industry generated revenue of N\$18.52 billion in 2012, a 17 percent increase from 2011 which totalled N\$15.8 billion. Total revenue from non-diamond mining reached N\$11.437 billion, which includes revenue from zinc refining, and diamond mining earned N\$7.08 billion.

## Exports

Exports from the mining sector reached N\$15.7 billion to which must be added exports of blister copper and refined zinc, giving a grand total of N\$18.5 billion in 2012. Mineral exports accounted 41 percent of total, according to the NSA. However, this figure seems to be much lower than the average of 55 percent over the last few years.

## Fixed Investment

The mining sector spent N\$3.8 billion on fixed investment in 2012 and once again contributed more than any other sector of the economy, except for Government which spent N\$4.1 billion on fixed investment.

Statistics generated by the Chamber of Mines also indicated that exploration is on the rise. Exploration expenditure for 2012 totalled N\$815 million, an 8 percent increase from 2011.

## Employment

At the end of 2012, Chamber members directly employed 7,898 permanent employees, 474 temporary employees and 5,176 contractors. These Chamber members collectively paid out more than N\$2.93 billion in wages and salaries during the course of 2012.

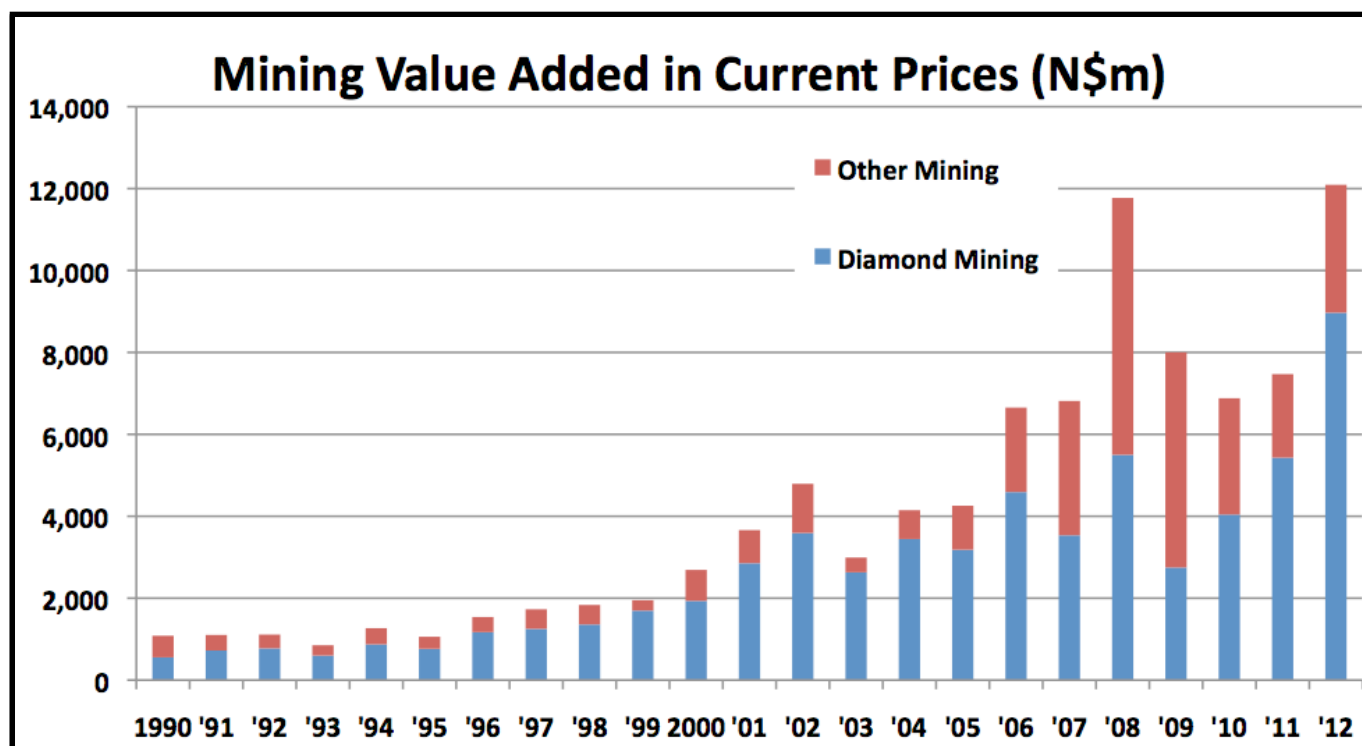
## Skills

Chamber members spent some N\$77.7 million on skills development and awarded a total of 82 new bursaries in 2012 for tertiary education at institutions in Namibia and South Africa, as well as vocational training at NIMT. Despite some of the economic challenges faced by Namibia's mining sector during 2012, mining companies continued to invest heavily in people.

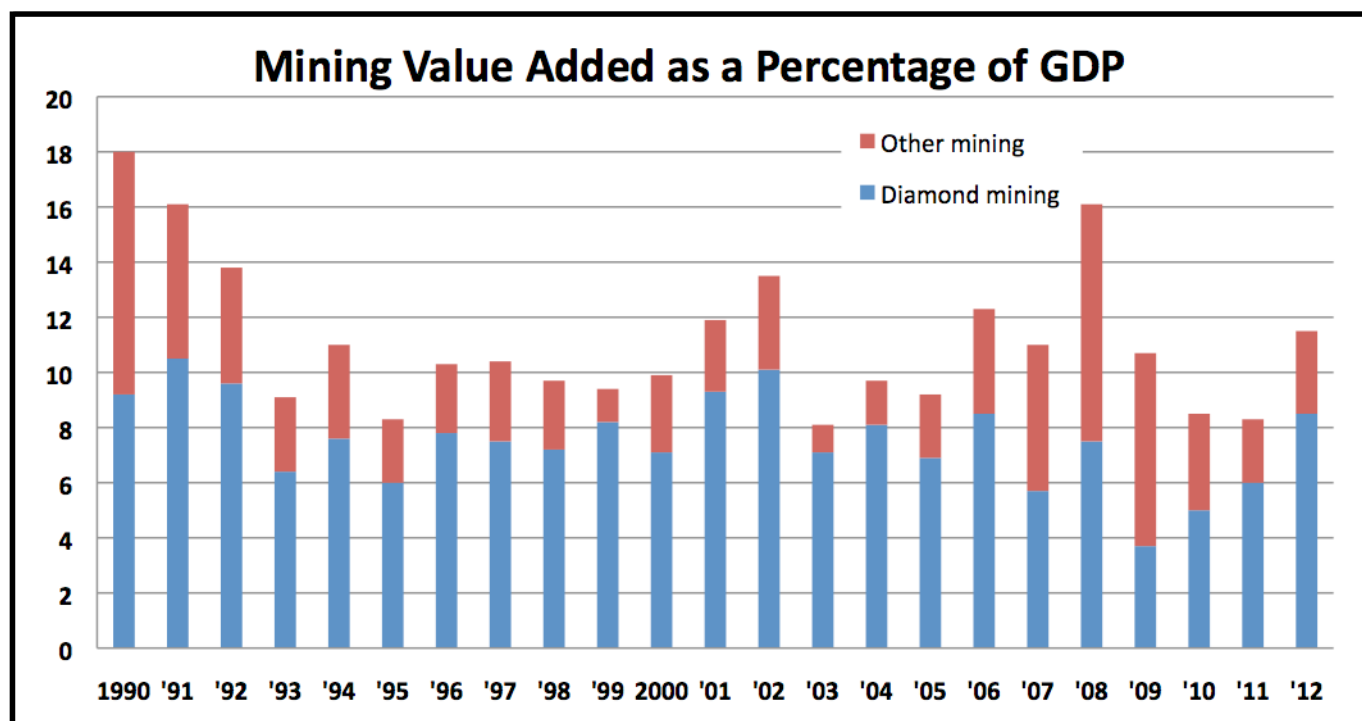
## Taxation

In 2011/12 (the latest year for which actual revenue as opposed to budget estimates are available), the Ministry of Finance (MoF) estimated that tax revenue from profits taxes on the mining industry amounted to N\$840.7million from diamond mining and N\$10.2 million from other mining. Diamond royalty tax contributed N\$631.6 million and other mineral royalties N\$ 305.4 million to government revenue. The total revenue received from mining in 2011/12 amounted to N\$2.65 billion a significant increase from 2010/11. According to statistics produced by the Chamber of Mines, in 2012 the mining industry paid out a total of N\$2.08 billion in corporate taxes and royalties, a 19 percent increase from the 2011 total of N\$1.75 billion.

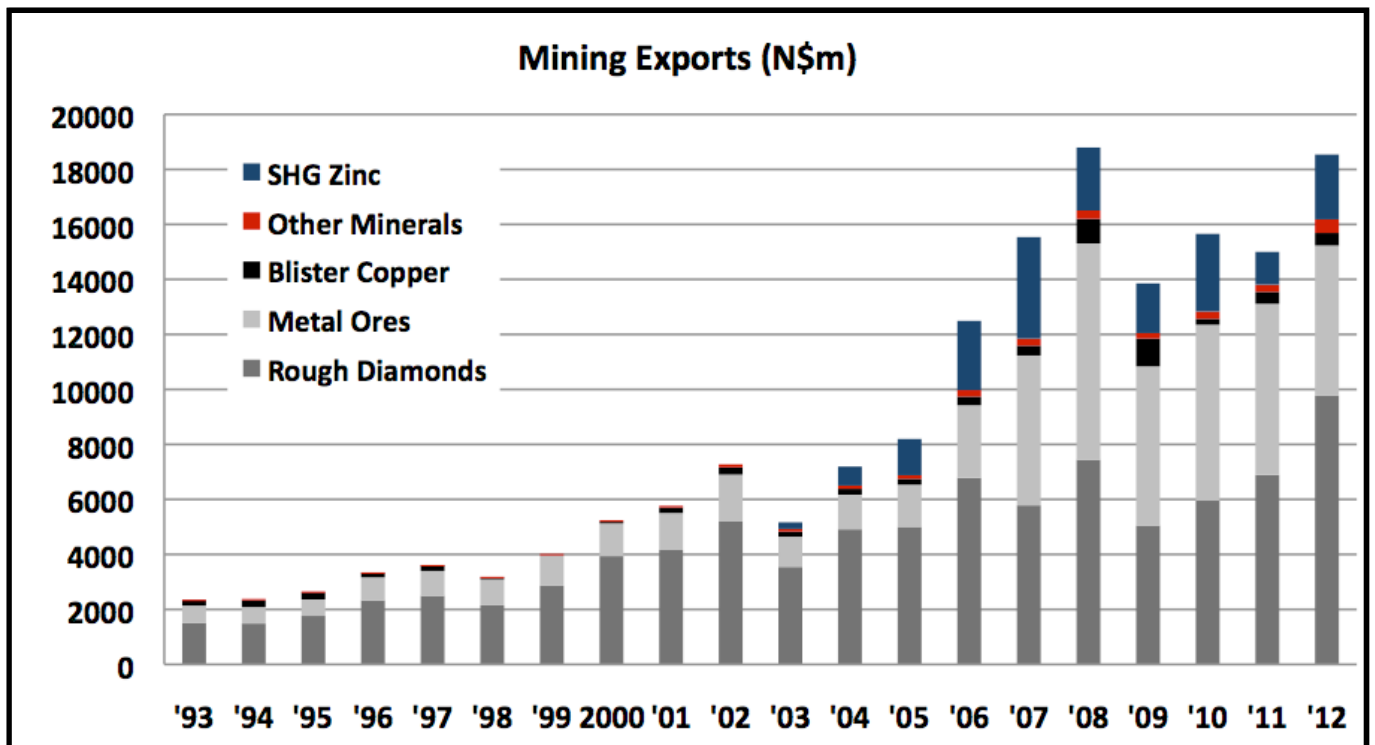




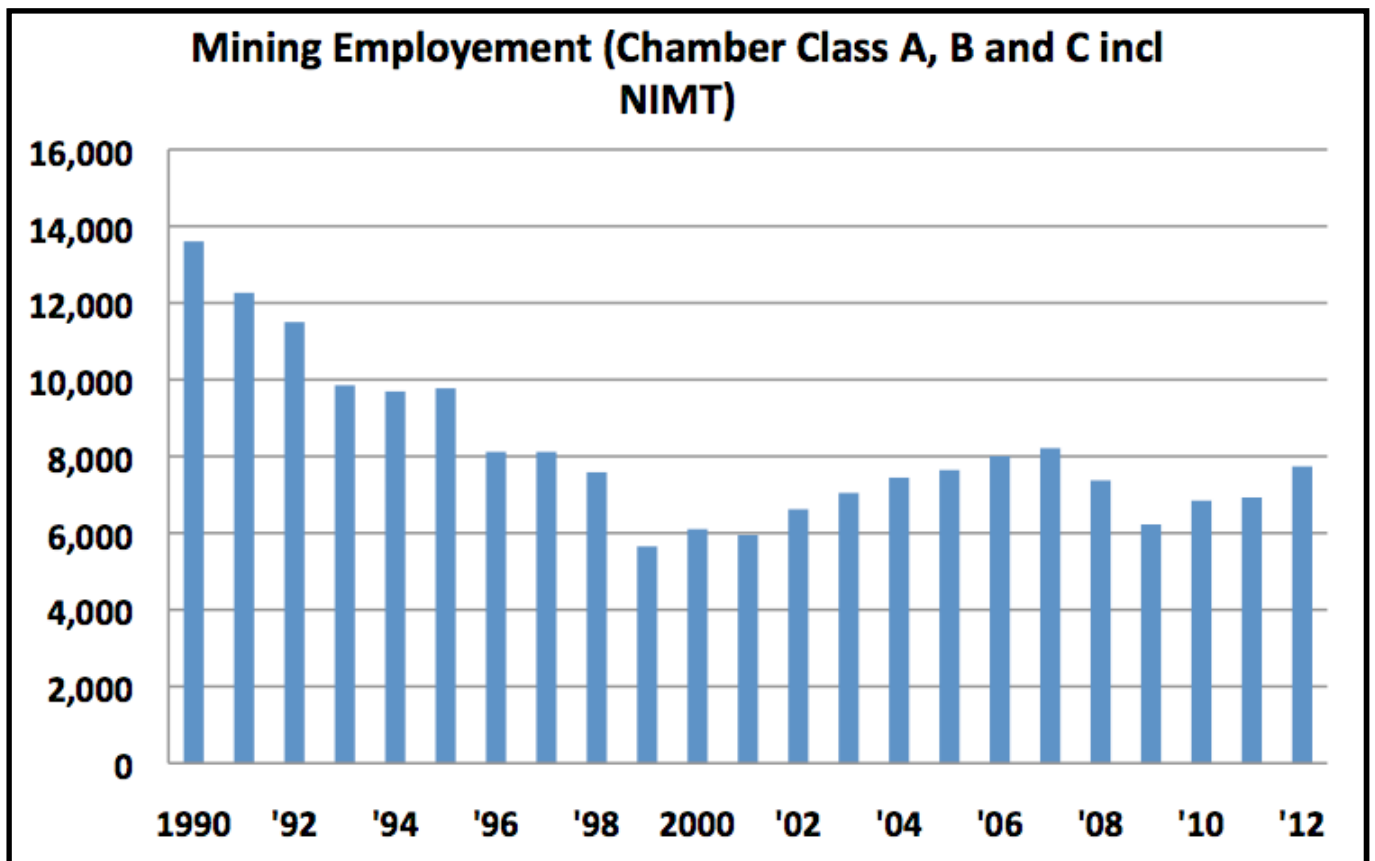
Source: Namibia Statistics Agency



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency



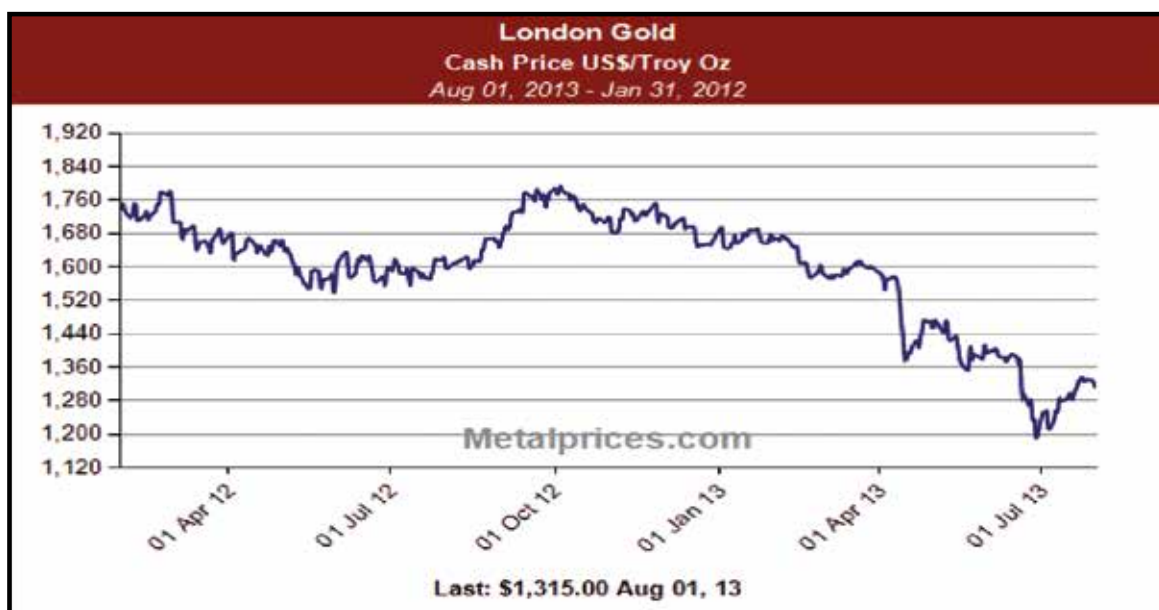
Source: Chamber of Mines of Namibia

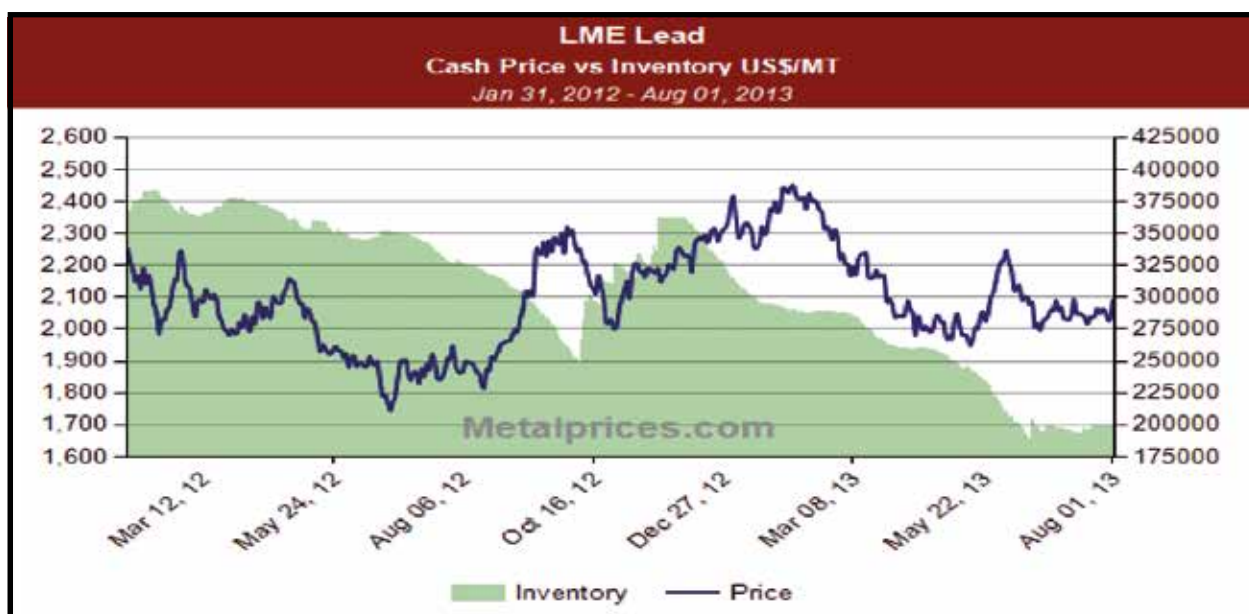
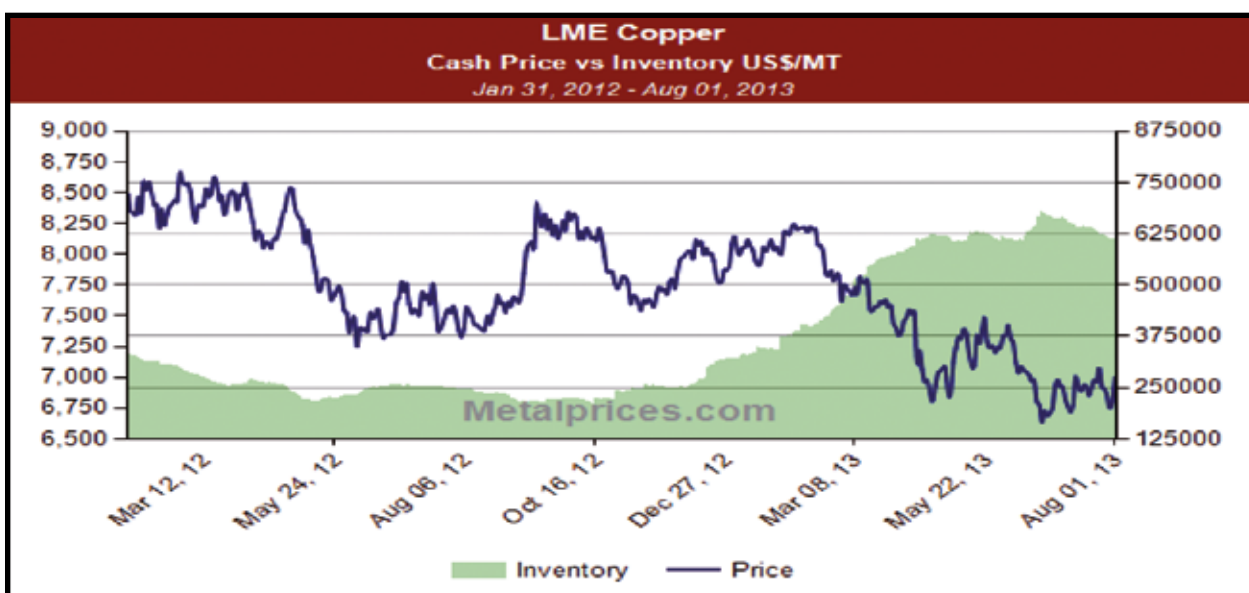
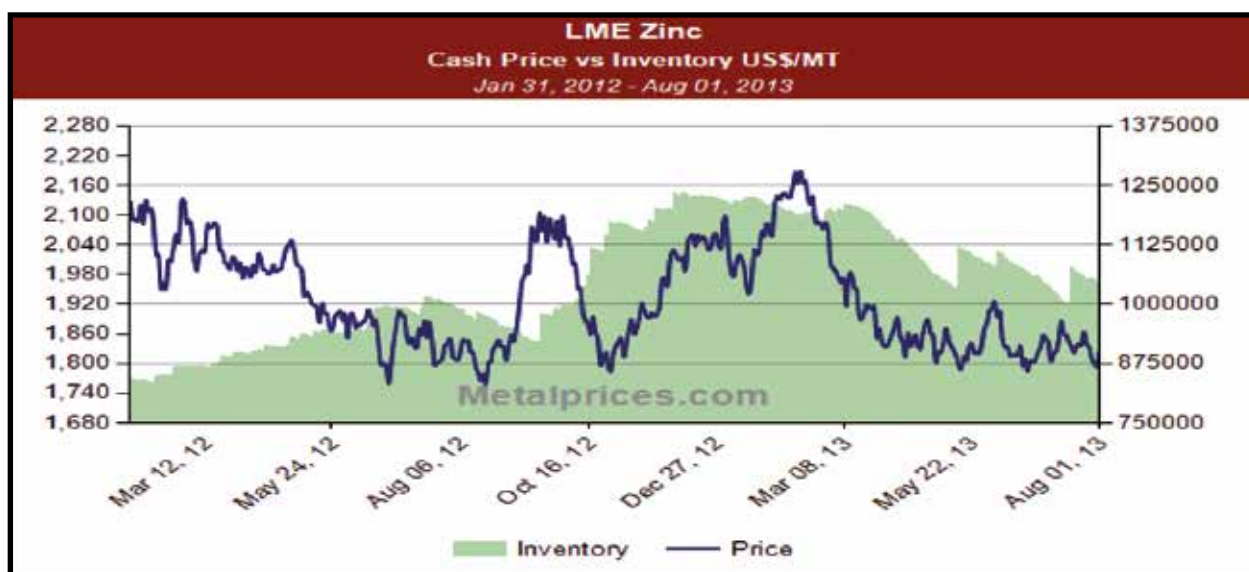


## Uranium Price – 4 year history



Source: <http://www.uxc.com>





# Annex 1 - Key Statistics

## Output by Mine

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Diamond Fields (carats)							5,802	6,692	-
Langer Heinrich (tonnes of uranium oxide)									
Namdeb Holdings (total carats)	1,547,966	1,138,998	1,302,918	1,340,631	1,357,775	1,359,100	1,275,228	1,289,776	1,320,308
Namdeb Diamond Corporation (carats)									
Debmarmine Namibia (carats)									
Beach and marine contractors (carats)									
Navachab (kg of gold)	1,865	1,790	2,188	1,893	2,015	2,302	1,855	2,008	2,399
Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb*									
Blister copper (tonnes)	33,030	29,345	25,494	25,140	16,659	16,029	8,014	-	5,082
Ocean Diamond Mining Holdings Ltd (carats)						59,113	59,718	73,327	
Okorusu Fluorspar (wet metric tonnes of fluorspar)	37,176	42,249	50,645	36,889	32,285	23,208	42,139	57,700	66,128
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation									
Zinc concentrate (tonnes)	68,337	53,995	64,567	59,305	69,689	74,632	78,617	69,193	73,535
Lead concentrate (tonnes)	19,681	16,859	24,639	26,421	28,211	26,288	24,273	19,283	20,665
Rössing Uranium (tonnes of uranium oxide)	2190*	2168*	2471*	2,608	3,188	3,425	3,278	3,171	3,201
*short tons									
Ohorongo Cement									
Sakawe Mining Corporation (carats)									
Salt & Chemicals (tonnes of coarse salt)	n/a	n/a	284,705	320,000	258,721	432,290	434,198	429,230	482,000
Skorpion Zinc (tonnes of SHG zinc)									
The Salt Company									
Total product - tonnes	85,211	62,370	65,370	45,265	43,550	58,132	73,163	73,540	41,009
Coarse salt (tonnes)	62,600	80,000	58,930	60,000	43,550	47,270	61,915	60,100	32,077
Refined salt (tonnes)	1,153	1,200	800	1,670	1,715	5,854	5,223	7,220	4,347
Rock Salt (tonnes)	6,678	4,011	3,202	3,700	n/a	5,008	6,025	6,220	4,585
Table Salt (tonnes)									
Weatherly Mining Namibia*									
Contained copper (tonnes)									
Kombat mine									
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	33,362	30,460	26,742	34,079	18,470	18,858	8,160	-	15,614
Otjihase mine									
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	44,864	51,144	43,561	35,419	25,882	26,283	7,045	-	3,485
Pyrite concentrate (tonnes)	164,191	100,575	121,634	103,140	90,735	93,684	28,174	-	11,967
Tsumeb operations									
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	36,952	28,710	27,581	12,148	12,743	5,340	7,614	-	
Khusib Springs									
Copper concentrate (tonnes)						21,473			

\* Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb, formerly known as Namibia Custom Smelters

\*\* Weatherly formerly known as Ongopolo Mining and Processing from 2000 to 2006, and TCL until 1998

Source: Chamber of Mines of Namibia





2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
16,470	25,401	16,762	29,477	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
						321	1,052	1,170	1,678	1,694	2,306
1,384,704	1,275,899	1,454,756	1,858,383	1,774,000	2,084,800	2,177,516	2,122,165	929,000	1,472,000	1,336,000	1,659,408
	696,914	807,139	992,872	878,000	1,000,743	1,068,933	1,039,000	329,000	492,000	346,000	559,408
	513,053	602,037	841,965	922,000	1,017,867	1,048,302	1,055,000	600,000	980,000	990,000	1,100,000
	65,932	45,580	23,546		66,269	67,110					
2,694	2,650	2,298	2,068	2,519	2,675	2,519	2,115	2,014	2,773	2,063	2,287
27,015	17,850	26,306	26,306	22,563	22,711	n/a	16,586	21,543	25,019	34,350	27,415
81,245	81,084	79,349	104,767	114,886	132,249	118,766	118,263	80,857	104,494	90,834	74,157
70,610	77,587	107,920	123,272	126,123	105,134	94,855	94,236	94,000	101,040	89,236	94,303
26,182	24,140	31,453	27,188	24,690	21,974	21,876	20,155	20,000	19,202	15,776	17,557
2,640	2,751	2,401	3,582	3,711	3,617	3,046	4,067	4,150	3,628	2,137	2,699
										389,538	501,385
			119,546	120,100	260,045	145,126	n/a	0	0	0	0
500,441	552,000	567,000	717,000	670,000	576,000	665,000	642,000	720,000	792,000	738,000	725,000
	35	47,436	119,205	132,813	129,897	150,080	145,396	150,400	151,688	144,755	145,342
75,650	70,000	116,526	85,374	89,726	88,045	95,809	90,000	79,150	676,019	525,317	85,000
58,000	54,729	84,818	62,583	66,994	61,423	66,585	n/a	61,800	651,219	516,417	n/a
11,250	9,640	11,099	11,384	10,135	12,285	13,317	n/a	9,000	13,200	8,900	n/a
6,400	5,631	11,421	7,069	7,399	9,072	10,200	n/a	4,950	10,300	n/a	n/a
		9,188	4,338	5,198	5,265	5,707	n/a	3,400	1,300	n/a	n/a
					6,307	n/a	8,775	0	0	0	5,304
18,180	23,836	16,701	16,535					0	0		
26,152	39,125	35,511	28,071					0	0	14,071	23,032
56,994	3,633	31,786	3,658					0	0	0	0
	1,036	12,657	14,573					0	0	0	0

## Permanent Employment by Mine

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
African Bounty									
AREVA Resources Namibia									
Debmarine Namibia									
Diamond Fields (Namibia)							7		
Diaz Point Exploration								85	50
Imcor Tin ( Uis tin mine)	60								
Langer Heinrich Uranium									
Namdeb Diamond Corporation	5,708	4,673	4,645	4,448	3,933	3,531	3,175	3,269	3,024
Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb*									
Namibian Minerals Corporation						69	72	75	261
Navachab	292	288	278	269	294	372	339	361	314
NIMT									
Ohorongo Cement									
Okorusu Fluorspar	113	128	129	139	146	149	165	139	151
Weatherly Mining**									
• Ongopolo Processing (formerly Tsumeb smelter)	457	657	608	597	468	525	521		217
• Tsumeb mine	1,585	1,159	1,100	1,100	511	448	374		
• Kombat mine	632	611	591	591	507	517	521		306
• Otjihase mine	647	656	617	583	528	509	498		379
• Khusib Springs						36			
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation	530	337	340	347	402	425	433	424	438
Rössing Uranium	1,391	1,295	1,284	1,239	1,190	1,249	1,182	1,006	808
Salt & Chemicals			40	41	80	81	83	87	96
Sakawe Mining Corporation									
Skorpion Zinc and Namzinc									
SWA Lithium Mines (Rubicon mine)									
The Salt Company	86	50	61	58	60	49	57	67	59
Weatherly Mining Namibia									
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>11,501</b>	<b>9,854</b>	<b>9,693</b>	<b>9,775</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>7,587</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>6,103</b>

\* Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb, formerly known as Namibia Custom Smelters

\*\* Weatherly formerly known as Ongopolo Mining and Processing from 2000 to 2006, and TCL until 1998

Source: Chamber of Mines of Namibia

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
									14	n/a	n/a
									206	149	154
		546	565	596	622	622	684	489	509	606	598
4	3	3	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
81	64	45					n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
				20	132	132	167	215	268	310	328
2,916	2,890	2,953	2,993	2,913	3,000	2,940	2,594	1,480	1,651	1,363	1,632
						268	245	269	321	407	442
167	300										
311	311	146	2646	280	267	267	360	405	405	328	410
				65	95	95	105	160	160		175
										296	304
157	186	197	208	249	248	248	273	207	254	252	349
				903	903	944	n/a				
271	224	212	212								
	50	101	110								
301	265	262	262								
283	314	366	362								
491	511	498	502	523	556	556	523	593	575	586	611
798	771	817	930	860	939	1,175	1,307	1,415	1,592	1,637	1,528
101	98	105	108	110	110	110	110	46	46	46	46
		18	210	283	n/a	n/a	n/a	37	30	28	44
	507	598	616	666	677	669	690	674	682	751	752
67	70	73	72	75	78	79	78	78	85	85	84
									2	31	33
5,948	6,564	6,940	7,427	7,543	7,627	8,105	7,136	6,281	6,800	6,929	7,490



# Mining and the Economy

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Value added (N\$m current prices)									
Diamonds	775	598	872	763	1,169	1,251	1,358	1,697	1,934
Other mining	337	253	396	295	371	478	477	253	756
Mining and quarrying	1,112	851	1,268	1,058	1,540	1,729	1,835	1,950	2,689
GDP (N\$m current prices)	8,050	9,302	11,549	12,706	15,011	16,751	18,789	20,684	27,125
As % of GDP									
Diamonds	9.6%	6.4%	7.6%	6.0%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	8.2%	7.1%
Other mining	4.2%	2.7%	3.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	2.5%	1.2%	2.8%
Mining and quarrying	13.8%	9.1%	11.0%	8.3%	10.3%	10.3%	9.8%	9.4%	9.9%
Value added (N\$m constant prices) 1995 prices									
Diamonds	1,045	762	845	763	783	782	793	908	1,858
Other mining	380	348	383	295	317	363	324	303	641
Mining and quarrying	1,425	1,110	1,228	1,058	1,100	1,145	1,117	1,211	2,499
% growth									
Diamonds	22.7%	-27.1%	10.9%		2.6%	-0.1%	1.4%	14.5%	-6.7%
Other mining	-14.2%	-8.4%	10.1%		7.5%	14.5%	-10.7%	-6.5%	13.2%
Mining and quarrying	10.0%	-22.1%	10.6%		4.0%	4.1%	-2.4%	8.4%	-1.7%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (N\$m current prices)									
Mining and quarrying	234	258	217	302	567	437	500	662	831
as % of value added	21.0%	30.3%	17.1%	28.5%	36.8%	25.3%	27.2%	33.9%	30.9%
as % of GDP	2.9%	2.8%	1.9%	2.4%	3.8%	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%
Exploration expenditure (N\$m current prices)				190	237	112	124	175	167
Exports of ores and minerals (N\$m current prices)									
Metal ores including uranium ore		625	601	601	838	905	945	1,104	1,190
Other minerals		24	51	40	28	22	39	53	59
Diamonds		1,515	1,486	1,763	2,328	2,495	2,150	2,860	3,936
Total		2,164	2,138	2,404	3,194	3,422	3,134	4,017	5,185
Copper		188	244	250	154	194	52	0	58
Zinc refined									
Total mining exports (N\$m current prices)		2,352	2,382	2,654	3,348	3,616	3,186	4,017	5,243
Total exports of goods		4,052	4,659	5,112	6,095	6,167	6,812	7,539	9,217
Diamonds as % of merchandise exports		37%	32%	35%	38%	41%	32%	38%	43%
Minerals as % of merchandise exports		58%	51%	52%	55%	59%	47%	53%	57%
Source: Namibia Statistics Agency									

Exploration expenditure (N\$m current prices)	20.5	38.2	37.8	94.8	118.3	97.1	124.0	175.0	167.0
Source: CMN annual reports									
Number of Class D members	14	15	14	19	22	25	21	21	24
Source: CMN annual reports									



2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
2,854	3,591	2,630	3,444	3,182	4,591	3,535	5,500	2,749	4,042	5,340	8,970
808	1,202	362	704	1,075	2,063	3,281	6,272	5,254	2,840	2,041	3,124
3,662	4,792	2,992	4,148	4,257	6,654	6,816	11,772	8,003	6,882	7,471	12,094
30,535	35,430	37,304	42,679	46,177	54,028	62,080	72,946	75,050	80,775	90,603	105,146
9.3%	10.1%	7.1%	8.1%	6.9%	8.5%	5.7%	7.5%	3.7%	5.0%	6.0%	8.5%
2.6%	3.4%	1.0%	1.6%	2.3%	3.8%	5.3%	8.6%	7.0%	3.5%	2.3%	3.0%
11.9%	13.5%	8.1%	9.7%	9.2%	12.3%	11.0%	16.1%	10.7%	8.5%	8.3%	11.5%
2004 prices											
1,631	2,504	2,377	3,444	2,872	3,962	3,840	3,815	1,877	2,564	2,499	2,723
659	610	484	704	826	756	902	791	786	968	754	896
2,290	3,114	2,861	4,148	3,698	4,718	4,742	4,606	2,663	3,532	3,253	3,619
-12.2%	53.6%	-5.1%	44.9%	-16.6%	38.0%	-3.1%	-0.6%	-50.8%	36.6%	-2.6%	9.0%
2.8%	-7.4%	-20.7%	45.5%	17.3%	-8.5%	19.4%	-12.3%	-0.6%	23.2%	-22.1%	18.8%
-8.4%	36.0%	-8.2%	45.0%	-10.9%	27.6%	0.5%	-2.9%	-42.2%	32.7%	-7.9%	11.2%
923	1,760	1,765	1,738	1,762	3,842	3,367	4,274	3,720	4,380	3,329	3,879
25.2%	36.7%	59.0%	41.9%	41.4%	57.7%	49.4%	36.3%	46.5%	63.6%	44.6%	32.1%
3.0%	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%	3.8%	7.1%	5.4%	5.8%	5.0%	5.4%	3.7%	3.7%
249	146	264	472	477	482	540	605	677	n/a		
1,342	1,709	1,098	1,261	1,532	2,638	5,451	7,867	5,790	6,398	6,222	5,455
64	112	95	117	132	236	255	304	198	264	261	495
4,161	5,192	3,546	4,911	5,002	6,787	5,782	7,444	5,049	5,952	6,890	9,776
5,567	7,013	4,739	6,289	6,666	9,661	11,487	15,616	11,037	12,614	13,373	15,726
201	262	186	212	214	314	358	892	1,011	218	435	457
		242	694	1,318	2,518	3,693	2,289	1,807	2,824	1,194	2,358
5,768	7,275	5,167	7,195	8,198	12,493	15,539	18,796	13,855	15,656	15,002	18,541
10,414	16,299	16,185	16,991	18,678	24,556	31,496	38,777	35,511	38,476	40,927	44,759
40%	32%	22%	29%	27%	28%	18%	19%	14%	15%	17%	22%
55%	45%	32%	42%	44%	51%	49%	48%	39%	41%	37%	41%
249.0	146.0	264.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	524	348	380.4
15	14	14	15	15	18	27	28	31	37	38	39

## Tax Revenue

	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Revenue (N\$m)									
<b>Non-diamond mining</b>									
Budgeted	20.0	48.0	63.0	30.0	40.0	60.0	61.0	120.0	65.0
Actual	2.6	5.8	37.5	65.6	44.8	28.6	19.2	211.7	36.4
<b>Non-diamond mineral royalties</b>									
Budgeted									
Actual									
<b>Diamond mining</b>									
Diamond mining - budgeted	53.0	60.0	105.0	105.0	100.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	185.0
Diamond mining - actual	90.2	164.1	126.0	85.1	89.9	505.0	161.4	142.7	439.9
Diamond profits - budgeted	25.0	3.0	10.5	0.0					
Diamond profits - actual	24.9	17.4							
Diamond export - budgeted	95.0	80.0	120.0	1.0					
Diamond export - actual	93.6	114.2	3.1						
Diamond royalties - budgeted			0.0	140.0	160.0	176.0	249.9	205.0	240.0
Diamond royalties - actual			104.1	130.8	204.2	198.8	199.3	269.4	240.0
Budgeted	173.0	143.0	235.5	246.0	260.0	276.0	449.9	405.0	425.0
Actual	208.7	295.6	233.3	215.9	294.1	703.8	360.7	412.1	679.9
<b>All mining</b>									
Budgeted	193.0	191.0	298.5	276.0	300.0	336.0	510.9	525.0	490.0
Actual	211.3	301.5	270.8	281.4	338.9	732.4	380.0	623.8	716.3
Total tax revenue	2,378.3	2,682.3	3,136.1	3,610.3	4,114.0	5,106.1	5,497.5	6,597.7	7,550.4
Non-diamond mining as % of tax revenue	0.1%	0.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	3.2%	0.5%
Diamond mining as % of tax revenue	8.8%	11.0%	7.4%	6.0%	7.1%	13.8%	6.6%	6.2%	9.0%
All mining as % of tax revenue	8.9%	11.2%	8.6%	7.8%	8.2%	14.3%	6.9%	9.5%	9.5%

### Expenditure (N\$m)

11.1 Mining and Mineral Resources Affairs and Services	19.1	25.4	16.7	18.0	31.8	30.5	25.5	37.1	46.3
Total government expenditure	3,544.7	3,366.7	3,690.4	4,340.6	5,073.4	5,754.1	6,784.1	7,751.1	8,446.9
as % of total spending	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%

Source: MoF

## Licences Granted

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences issued			552	404	488	338	464	518	510
Exclusive Prospecting Licences awarded			24	24	53	121	178	92	155
Claims registered			240	195	158	74	85	176	147
Mining Licences granted			1	3	2	9	4	8	5

Source: MME





01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14
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55.0	120.0	150.0	14.9	6.5	7.0	350.0	460.5	554.5	462.3	704.4	51.7	59.0
106.2	283.9	3.2	7.9	0.9	350.7	779.9	730.9	61.1		10.2	n/a	
						228.8	200.0	250.0	250.0	360.0	300.0	305.0
						42.9	92.8	261.0		305.4		
475.0	745.0	1,160.0	52.0	48.3	45.0	250.0	355.0	10.1	184.5	746.3	993.7	1,049.1
764.4	1,157.4	175.4	301.4	199.3	359.9	220.7	498.8	511.3		840.7		
294.0	420.0	450.0	500.0	242.1	316.4	271.2	442.5	125.2	252.0	350.0	644.3	631.4
286.1	479.1	301.9	385.4	404.6	482.0	600.4	451.8	230.8		631.7		
769.0	1,165.0	1,610.0	552.0	290.4	361.4	521.2	797.5	135.3	436.5	1,096.3	1,637.9	1,680.5
1,050.5	1,636.5	477.3	686.8	603.8	841.9	821.1	498.8	742.1		1,472.4		
824.0	1,285.0	1,760.0	566.9	296.9	368.4	1,100.0	1,458.0	939.8	1,148.8	2,160.7	1,989.6	2,044.5
1,156.7	1,920.4	480.5	694.7	604.7	1,192.6	1,643.8	1,774.3	1,064.2		1,788.0		
8,165.9	9,329.8	8,762.9	10,468.2	13,107.7	17,593.4	19,182.9	21,223.6	22,272.7	21,055.9	27,187.9		
1.3%	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	4.1%	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		
12.9%	17.5%	5.4%	6.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%	2.4%	3.3%	0.0%	5.4%		
14.2%	20.6%	5.5%	6.6%	4.6%	6.8%	8.6%	8.4%	4.8%	0.0%	6.6%		

54.3	49.3	57.6	61.0	59.1	83.7	69.2	86.4	84.2	83.1	95.3		
9,782.0	10,786.3	12,256.7	12,758.0	13,189.2	15,155.2	17,827.3	22,464.4	25,034.7	28,891.5	36,611.4	40,157.0	47,576.5
0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
583	379	363	328	316	243	443	467	311	439	348	441
160	70	71	75	96	135	194	165	179	230	402	258
206	231	243	363	191	104	223	241	305	133	428	212
4	8	12	2	1	0	7	4	4	2	4	3



# Annex 2

## Chamber Members and Committees 2012

### Class A Founder Members

Namdeb Holdings (Pty) Ltd  
Rössing Uranium Limited

O. N. Shikongo  
C. Salisbury

R. Burger  
P. Kiiyala

### Class A members

Anglogold Ashanti (Pty) Ltd  
AREVA Resources Namibia  
Langer Heinrich Uranium Ltd  
Okorusu Fluorspar  
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd  
Skorpion Mining Company  
Swakop Uranium (Proprietary) Limited

J. Coetzee  
A. L' Hour  
W. Duvenhage  
M. T Dawe  
C. Aspeling  
S. Kumar  
D. Garbers

H. Mbako  
M. Tjipita  
P. Mawoyo  
H. Fourie  
G. Marais

### Class B Member

Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia  
Ohorongo Cement (Pty) Ltd  
Samicor Diamond Mining (Pty) Ltd  
Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd  
Valencia Uranium (Pty) Ltd  
Weatherly Mining Namibia

L. Jubber  
H-W. Schütte  
K. Kapwanga  
A. Snyman  
D. Kullmann  
C. Thomas

W. Ewald  
Dr. J. Hilger  
E. Nefussy  
S. Anderson  
M. Hilmer  
A. Thomson

### Class C Members

African Bounty cc  
Diamond Fields Namibia Ltd  
Otjozundu Mining (Pty) Ltd  
Peralin (Pty) Ltd  
Purity Manganese (Pty) Ltd  
Salt Company (Pty) Ltd

F.T. Kuys  
W. Joubert  
A. Jones  
M. Rattay  
A. Eretz  
J. Klein Jnr.

F.C. De Beer  
D. Shimwino  
J. Rattay  
B. Bannai  
J. Klein Snr.

### Class D Members

African Huaxia Mining (Pty) Ltd  
Afri-Can Marine Minerals Corporation  
Ambase Prospecting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd  
AVONLEA Minerals Limited  
B2Gold Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
Bafex Exploration (Pty) Ltd  
Cheetah Minerals Exploration (Pty) Ltd  
Craton Mining & Exploration (Pty) Ltd  
China Africa Resources Namibia  
Gecko Mining (Pty) Ltd  
Hallie Investment No. 14 (Pty) Ltd  
Kuseb Mining & Processing (Pty) Ltd  
Kunene Resource Holdings (Pty) Ltd  
Lodestone Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
Marencia Energy Ltd  
MAWARID Mining (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd  
Mount Burgess Gold Mining Company  
NABIRM Energy Services (Pty) Ltd  
Namibian Copper Ltd  
Namibia East China Non-Ferrous  
Investment (Pty) Ltd  
Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd  
Namibia Rare Earths (Pty) Ltd  
Nutam (Pty) Ltd  
Onganja Mining Company (Pty) Ltd  
P.E. Minerals  
"Petunia Investment Three" (Pty) Ltd  
Pitchstone Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
Rio Tinto Mining & Exploration Ltd

V. Yang  
B.J. Tourillon  
G. Viviers  
K. Kaura  
B. Lytle  
C. MacKenzie  
B. Corner  
K. Hartmann  
E. Pekema  
P. Ellis  
A. Ghigini  
T. Smalley  
B. Munro  
J. Joubert  
M. Hill  
Amb. T Itenge-Emvula  
J. Forrester  
O.O Arowolo  
B. Timmins  
L. Ming  
Amb. T. Itenge-Emvula  
F. Bizouerne  
B. De Decker  
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C. Wium  
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S.J. Blower  
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K. Maiden  
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O. Krappmann  
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R.N Misika  
A. Marlow  
H. Scheepers  
K. Woodman  
P. Looijen  
E. A. Barbour  
E. Mbeely  
S. Paraketsov  
E A.G. Trueman  
P. Christians



Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd  
 Sabre Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
 SADC Minerals & Energy Holdings Ltd  
 SWA Uranium Mines (Pty) Ltd  
 Teck Namibia Ltd  
 West Africa Gold Exploration (Namibia)  
 Zhonghe Resources (Namibia) Development  
 (Pty) Ltd

E. Mouton  
 J. Ashipala  
 B. Aarninkhof Dr. HW. Rünz  
 V. Osiyuk  
 N. Ceyhan  
 J. Joubert J. Andrew  
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 Eco (Atlantic) Oil & Gas Ltd  
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 African Wire Ropes (Pty) Ltd  
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 BM Earth Moving cc  
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 Cymot (Pty) Ltd  
 Desert Mining Supplies  
 Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb  
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 Evi Mining Company  
 Geomine Consulting Namibia cc  
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 Intertek Genalysis Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
 Karibib Mining Construction Company  
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 Kraatz Marine  
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 Lithon Mining Engineers (Pty) Ltd  
 LM Environmental Consulting  
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 Namibia Institute of Mining & Technology  
 NDT Valuations Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
 NEC Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd  
 NOSA Namibia  
 Palfi, Holman & Associates  
 Protea Chemicals Namibia (Pty) Ltd  
 Remote Exploration Services (Pty) Ltd  
 Rex Quip cc  
 Rubicon Security Services  
 Salina Inv/ Salina Geological Services  
 Terratec Geophysical Services Namibia cc  
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 Worley Parsons Resources & Energy (Pty) Ltd

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 C. Groenewald  
 A. Kamupini N. Amalwa  
 G. Symons  
 F. Gschwender  
 S. Masiza  
 J. Beukes A. Voster  
 N. Tromp

### **Honorary Life Members**

Honourable A Toivo ya Toivo  
 Mr. Steve Galloway





# Chamber Committees

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## **Exploration Committee**

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Craton Mining & Exploration.

## **HR Committee**

Veston Malango (Chairperson)

Chamber of Mines

## **Safety Committee**

Werner Ewald (Chairperson)

Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia

## **Mine Surveying Committee**

Ephraim Tourob (Chairperson)

AngloGold Ashanti

## **Mining Consultative Forum**

M. Dawe (Chairperson)

V. Malango

B. Shinguadja

J. Lumbu

J. Ndeutepo

E. Shivolo

President, Chamber of Mines

Chamber of Mines

Ministry of Labour

Secretary General, Mineworkers Union of Namibia

President, Mineworkers Union of Namibia

Ministry of Mines and Energy

## **CoM Uranium Institute**

Chris Salisbury

President of Uranium Stewardship Committee (USC)

## **Uranium Stewardship Committee**

C. Salisbury (President)

W. Duvenhage

P. Xinjian

D. Garbers

A. L'Hour

H. Mbako

L. Jubber

W. Ewald

P. Christians

D. Kullmann

S. Zheng

T. Qin

G. Grobbelaar

W. Swiegers

V. Malango

B. Munro

M. Leech

Rössing Uranium

Langer Heinrich Mine

Swakop Uranium

Swakop Uranium

AREVA Resources

AREVA Resources

Bannerman Resources

Bannerman Resources

Reptile Uranium

Valencia Uranium

Zhonghe Resources

Zhonghe Resources

Marenica Energy

Uranium Institute

Chamber of Mines

Kunene Resources (Advisor)

Rössing Uranium (Advisor)

# References

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## **Chamber of Mines of Namibia**

President: Mr Mark Dawe

1st Vice President: Mr Werner Duvenhage

2nd Vice President: Mr Kombadayedü Kapwanga

Chief Executive Officer: Mr Veston Malango

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Video Conferencing: MY IP: 41.198.17.39

## **Key Contacts in Government**

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### **Minister and Deputy Minister**

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Fax: +264 61 431 3253  
Website: <http://www.nsa.org.na>

## **Useful Documents and Websites**

### **For information on Ministry of Mines and Energy go to: [www.mme.gov.na](http://www.mme.gov.na)**

- Minerals Act 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992)
- Minerals Development Fund of Namibia Act 1996 (Act No. 19 of 1996)
- Diamond Act 1999 (Act No. 13 of 1999)
- Minerals Policy of Namibia (Ministry of Mines and Energy)
- Minerals Amendment Act 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008)

Ministry of Environment and Tourism:

[www.met.gov.na](http://www.met.gov.na)

National Planning Commission:

[www.npc.gov.na](http://www.npc.gov.na)

Bank of Namibia annual and quarterly reports:

[www.bon.com.na](http://www.bon.com.na)

For more information on AREVA:

[www.areva.com](http://www.areva.com)

For more information on Langer Heinrich:

[www.paladinenergy.com.au](http://www.paladinenergy.com.au)

For more information on Namdeb:

[www.namdeb.com](http://www.namdeb.com) or  
Namdeb Annual Review 2012

For more information on Navachab:

[www.anglogoldashanti.com](http://www.anglogoldashanti.com)

For more information on Ohorongo Cement:

[www.ohorongo-cement.com](http://www.ohorongo-cement.com)

For more information on Okorusu:

[www.solvay.com](http://www.solvay.com) or  
[www.solvayfluor.com](http://www.solvayfluor.com)

For more information on Rössing:

[www.rossing.com](http://www.rossing.com) or  
Rössing's 2012 Report to Stakeholders

For more information on Skorpion:

[www.vedanta-zincinternational.com](http://www.vedanta-zincinternational.com)  
or Vedanta Annual Report and Accounts 2012

For more information on Weatherly:

[www.weatherlyplc.com](http://www.weatherlyplc.com)

For more information on

Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb Smelter:

<http://www.dundeeprecious.com>

### **Exploration Company Websites**

B2Gold Namibia:

[www.b2gold.com](http://www.b2gold.com)

Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia:

[www.bannermanresources.com](http://www.bannermanresources.com)

Craton Mining & Exploration:

[www.interbasemetals.com](http://www.interbasemetals.com)

Gecko Mining:

[www.gecko.na](http://www.gecko.na)

Marenica Energy:

[www.marenicaenergy.com.au](http://www.marenicaenergy.com.au)

Reptile Uranium Namibia:

[www.deeptyellow.com.au](http://www.deeptyellow.com.au)

Swakop Uranium:

[www.swakopuranium.com](http://www.swakopuranium.com)

Teck Namibia:

[www.teck.com](http://www.teck.com)

Valencia Uranium:

[www.forsysmetals.com](http://www.forsysmetals.com)



# Abbreviations

AFIR – All frequency injuries rate	MANWU – Metal and Allied Namibian Worker's Union
ASX – Australian Stock Exchange	MET – Ministry of Environment and Tourism
BCLME – Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem	MoF – Ministry of Finance
BEE – Black Economic Empowerment	MME – Ministry of Mines and Energy
BoP – Balance of Payments	MUN – Mine Workers Union of Namibia
CGNPC – China Guangdong Nuclear Power Company	mv – Motor vessel
CIF – Construction Industry Federation of Namibia	NACOMA – Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project
DBMN – Debmarine Namibia	NEWS – Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society
DBGS – De Beers Group Services	NIMT – Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology
DIFR – Disabling injury frequency rate	NOSA – Namibian Occupational Safety Association
DMS – Density Medium Separator	NOSCAR – the highest award for safety given by NOSA
DFS – Definitive Feasibility Study	NSA – Namibia Statistics Agency
EDF – Erongo Development Foundation	NSX – Namibian Stock Exchange
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment	NYSE – New York Stock Exchange
EMP – Environmental Management Plan	OHSAS – Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Services
EPL – Exclusive Prospecting Licence	PDP – Probe Drill Platform
EPZ – Export Processing Zone	ppm – parts per million
FSX – Frankfurt Stock Exchange	R&D – Research and Development
GFCF – Gross Fixed Capital Formation	RC – Reverse Circulation
GDP – Gross Domestic Product	SADC – South African Development Community
GPS – Global Positioning System	SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment
GRN – Government of the Republic of Namibia	SHG – special high grade
IBML – International Base Metals Ltd	SEIA – Social and Environmental Impact Assessment
ICMM – International Council on Mining and Metals	SME – Small to Medium Enterprises
IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency	st – short ton (equivalent to 0.907 tonnes)
ISO – International Organisation for Standardisation	troy oz – troy ounce (equivalent to 31.104 g)
JSE – Johannesburg Stock Exchange	TSX – Toronto Stock Exchange
lb – imperial pound	UNAM – University of Namibia
LME – London Metal Exchange	wmt – wet metric tonne
LSE – London Stock Exchange	WNA – World Nuclear Association
LoM – Life of mine	
LTI – Lost time injury	
LTIF – Lost time injuries frequency rate	
ML – Mining Licence	



# Council of the Chamber of Mines

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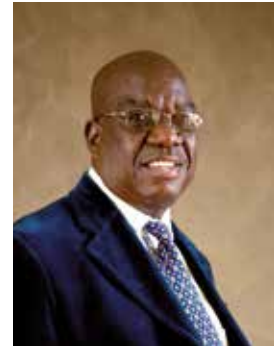
**21 council members (20 members and 1 vacant position)**



Mark Dawe  
Okorusu Fluorspar



Werner Duvenhage  
Langer Heinrich  
Uranium



Kombadayedu  
Kapwanga  
Sakawe Mining  
Corporation



Satish Kumar  
Skorpion Zinc



Chris Salisbury  
Rössing Uranium



Otto Shikongo  
Namdeb Diamond  
Corporation



Johan Coetzee  
Navachab



Christo Aspeling  
Rosh Pinah Zinc



Hilifa Mbako  
AREVA Resources  
Namibia



Grant Marais  
Swakop Uranium



Royden Stanton  
Salt & Chemicals



Craig Thomas  
Weatherly Mining  
Namibia Ltd.



Len Jubber  
Bannerman  
Mining Resources



Dag Kullmann  
Valencia Uranium  
(Pty) Ltd.



Hans-Wilhelm Schütte  
OHORONGO  
Cement (Pty) Ltd.



Karl Hartmann  
Craton Mining  
and Exploration



Eckhart Müller  
N I M T



Ashley Jones  
Otjozondü  
Manganese



Hans Nolte Dundee  
Precious Metals-Tsumeb



Veston Malango  
Chamber of Mines



# Chamber of Mines Executive Committee

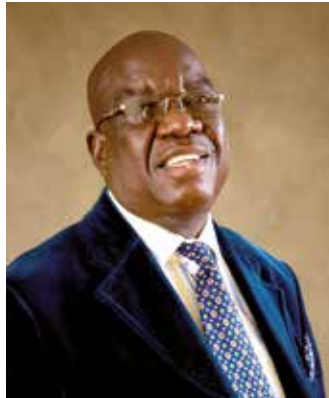
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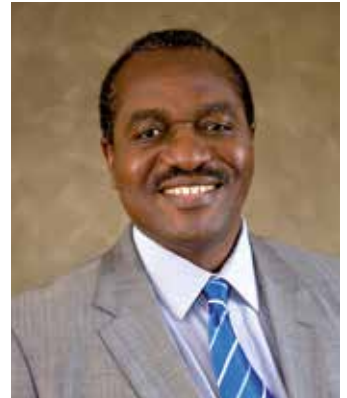
President:  
Mr Mark T. Dawe  
(Okorusu Fluorspar)



First Vice President:  
Mr Werner Duvenhage  
(Langer Heinrich Uranium)



Second Vice President:  
Mr Kombadayedu  
Kapwanga  
(Sakawe Mining Corporation)



Chief Executive  
Officer:  
Mr Veston Malango

## Chamber of Mines Team

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Chief Executive  
Officer:  
Veston Malango



Personal Assistant:  
Doreen Meyer



Accountant:  
Hilma T. Nampala



HR Administrator:  
Signa K. Ndombo



Caretaker:  
Junius Nahambo



# Chamber of Mines Uranium Institute

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Director:  
Dr Wotan Swiegers



Communications  
Officer:  
Aily Namupala



Administration  
Officer:  
Monika Stiebahl



Environmental  
Guide:  
Florian Andjamba



Hon. Isak Katali, Minister of Mines and Energy, and He Yu, Chairman of CGNPC shaking hands at the Husab ground breaking ceremony on 18 April 2013.

## This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.





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