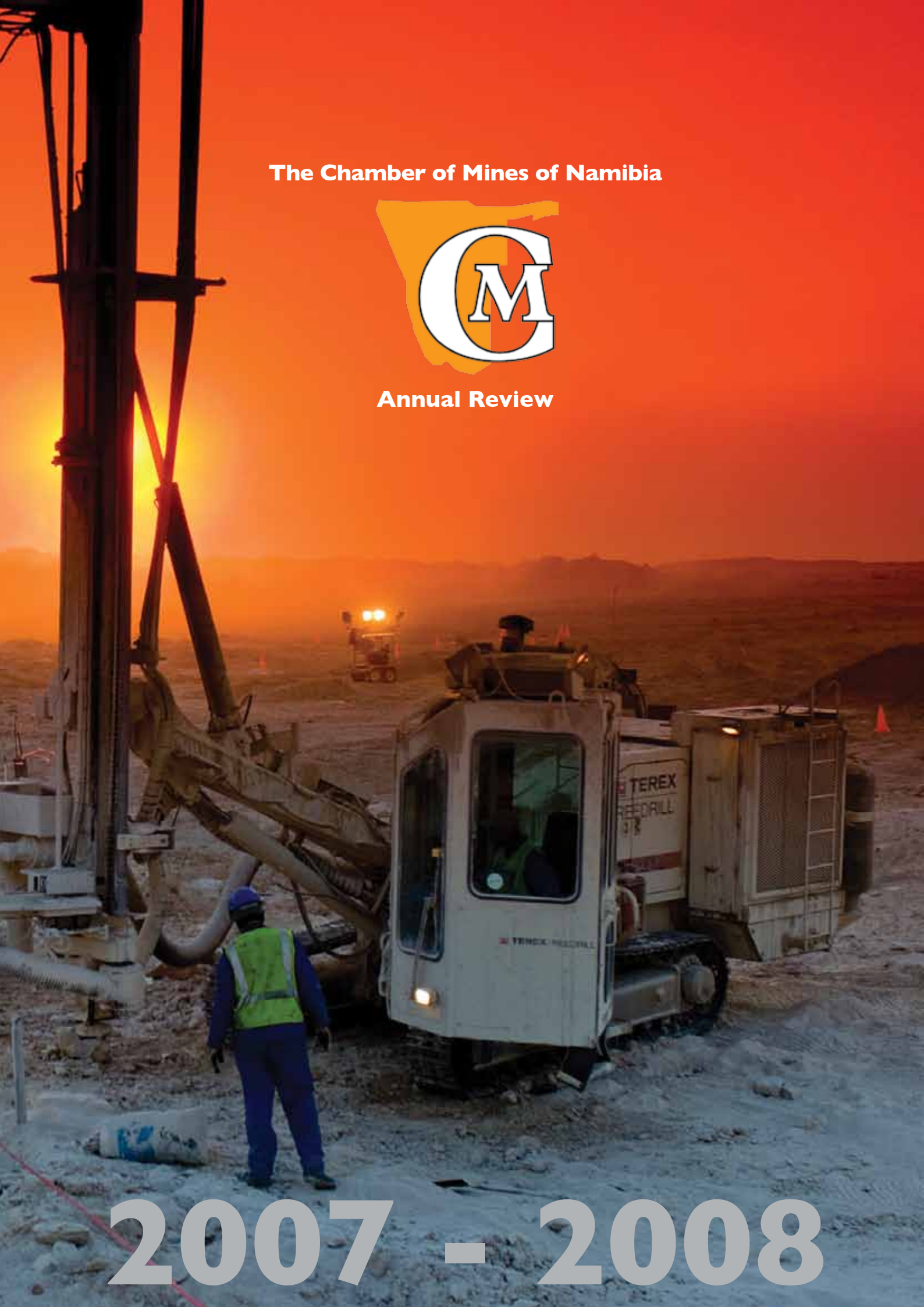


The Chamber of Mines of Namibia



Annual Review



2007 - 2008

Mission:

To efficiently promote, encourage, protect and foster responsible exploration and mining in Namibia, to the benefit of the country and all stakeholders



Vision:

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

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highlights of 2007 - 2008

Expansion by Rössing and
Langer Heinrich leads to

Namibia

becoming

world's fourth largest
uranium producer

Namdeb

produces over

2 million carats

Areva's Trekkopje mine

granted

25year mining licence

Forsys' Valencia mine granted

25year mining licence

Rosh Pinah mine completes

Namibianisation transaction

Paladin Energy

lists on main board
of **NSX**

Over **N\$1.6bn** taxes paid

Mining value added **N\$7.6bn**

Mining exports **N\$15.3bn**

Mining investment **N\$2.3bn**

92 new bursaries awarded

President's statement

• **“ Despite the dramatic nature of the world economic crisis, it was by no means all doom and gloom for Namibia's mining industry. ” •**

• **This** last year has been yet another challenging one for Namibia's mining industry as the world economy turned dramatically sending commodity prices tumbling. The year began with international prices of oil and food skyrocketing spurring the South African Reserve Bank to raise interest rates three times in an attempt to bring inflation back to within its target band of 3-6%. By contrast the Bank of Namibia decided to keep interest rates on hold believing the rate hikes in 2007 were already enough to tackle inflationary pressures. However, as the world financial crisis spilled over into the so-called real sector, the economies of the US, the Euro Area, the UK, Japan and elsewhere slowed significantly sending commodity prices plunging. The idea that developing country economies had “decoupled” from the rich economies was debunked as growth rates in developing economies including the BRICs economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China slowed sharply too. Thus a year which had begun with interest rates high as Namibian policymakers worried about inflation ended with interest rate cuts in a desperate attempt to sustain growth and avoid recession.

The effects of the world slowdown were quickly transmitted to Namibia's mining industry, oriented as it is on exports to many of the world's major economies. Namdeb once again recorded extraordinary performance with over 2 million carats mined. However, with the main diamond market of the US suddenly contracting as US consumers hit the brakes on spending, the world diamond market suddenly faced a



situation of oversupply. The time between mining a diamond and selling it is now longer than ever and few if any companies are willing to stockpile for any length of time. Namdeb and De Beers Marine Namibia were obliged to suspend production in line with declined demand and carry out severe cost-cutting measures. Shareholders were asked for letters of support to see the company through these tough times. Fortunately, although voluntary redundancies were encouraged, Namdeb has succeeded in keeping most of its workforce on paid leave.

The slowdown in diamonds did not only affect diamond mining companies. Namibia's fledgling diamond cutting and polishing

industry, which had so painstakingly been brought to life since the passing of the Diamond Act in 1999, also felt the brunt of the crisis. All eleven NDTC sightholders were affected as local sights went unsold. The Honourable Minister of Mines and Energy estimated that some 1,000 workers were laid off.

By the third quarter of the year copper prices were also falling fast forcing Weatherly Mining Namibia to undertake extreme cost-cutting measures. Kombat mine had already been closed earlier in the year as the company was unable to deal with constant flooding. However, as prices headed down from over US\$8,000 to below US\$3,000 per tonne, Weatherly decided to place all its mines under care and maintenance

Mineral	Unit	Year end price (2007)	Year end price (2008)
Uranium	US\$ / pound	90	54
Gold	US\$ / troy ounce	833.75	843.50
Copper	US\$ / ton	6,676.50	2,770.00
Zinc	US\$ / ton	2,290.00	1,100.00
Lead	US\$ / ton	2,532.00	900.00

Source: Nedbank SA

in recognition that at US\$5,000 per tonne its costs of mining made continued production unviable. Some 643 workers were retrenched with the last day of production taking place on 20 December 2008.

However, despite the dramatic nature of the world economic crisis, it was by no means all doom and gloom for Namibia's mining industry. As so often in times of economic upheaval, gold prices remained relatively firm ending the year above US\$800 per ounce which helped Navachab gold mine achieve healthy financial results. Fluorspar prices too rose allowing Okorusu Fluorspar to record its first profit in many years. But the most significant developments took place in Namibia's burgeoning uranium industry where increased production at both Rossing and newcomer Langer Heinrich combined to push output of uranium oxide over 5,000 tonnes and catapulting Namibia into fourth place in the ranking of world producers after Canada, Kazakhstan and Australia. Our two local producers look set to be joined by several more over the coming years. With construction well under way, Areva was awarded a mining licence for Trekkopje mine in June while Valencia Uranium too received its mining licence in August 2008.

The first quarter of the year saw uranium exploration companies Bannerman and Deep Yellow join Forsys Metals and Xemplar by dual-listing on the Development Board (DevX) of the NSX while Paladin Energy, owner of Langer Heinrich Uranium, dual-listed on the main board of the NSX. We are pleased to have teamed up with the NSX in making Chamber membership a prerequisite for a local listing. Good progress seems to have been made by at least three of the uranium

exploration companies: Bannerman, Deep Yellow, and Extract Resources. Exploration by TEAL on the Otjikoto gold project also appears to have reached a critical stage. We expect to see all these projects making equally good progress in 2009.

The Chamber welcomes the move towards greater Namibianisation at Rosh Pinah mine and congratulates Exxaro, PE Minerals and Jaguar Investments on concluding the deal after so many years of work. It is indeed heartening to see efforts of this nature and I hope it will lead to greater investment and the extension of the life of mine to a critical part of the economic life of southern Namibia.

Economic contribution

• **Figures** produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics demonstrate that 2007 was an exceptional year for Namibia's mining industry. Significantly, it was the first year since Independence in 1990 when the contribution of non-diamond mining to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) exceeded the contribution by diamond mining. Total value added by mining reached N\$7.6 billion accounting for 12.4% of Namibia's GDP and 61% of merchandise exports. The mining sector spent more on fixed investment than any other sector of the economy with the exception of Government accounting for almost one fifth of all fixed investment in the country. We suspect that a good deal of exploration expenditure has not been included in this figure. As our

Review shows, exploration companies have been spending significant sums of money on their activities during the year.

Taxation

• **Reflecting** the growing importance of the non-diamond mining sector, Government revenues from profits and royalty taxes as well as dividends from Namdeb and Rossing were about equally split between diamond and non-diamond mining due partly to the introduction of the minerals royalty tax in 2006 on minerals other than diamonds and dimension stone. In total the mining sector contributed N\$1.6 billion in taxes in 2007/08, excluding other tax payments such as VAT and PAYE. Wage payments from Chamber members accounted for N\$1.5 billion.

The Chamber takes great pride in the contribution its members make to Government revenue but notes with concern that, at the face value, the legislation passed at the end of 2008 was a missed opportunity which is likely to increase rather than reduce investor confidence and make it harder for exploration companies to raise funding from stock markets. Government implemented the new Minerals Amendment Act of 2008 through the Government Gazette on April 1 2009 (Government Gazette No. 4236). Royalty rates remain the same with the exception of Rössing Uranium which will now pay a royalty of 6% on gross sales as shown in the table below. We

Group of Minerals	Royalty rate	Holder
Precious metals	3%	Any
Base and rare metals	3%	Any
Semi-precious stones	2%	Any
Nuclear fuel minerals	3%	Any
	6%	Rössing Uranium Mine Ltd
Industrial minerals	2%	Any
Non-nuclear fuel minerals	2%	Any

intend to continue the dialogue with Government over this issue.

Water desalination

• **The** Chamber would like to highlight the good progress that has been made on the 20 million cubic metre per year water desalination plant at Wlotzskabakken and commends Areva for the valuable work it is doing. This is a wonderful example of Namibia's mining industry making yet another valuable and strategic addition to Namibia's stock of infrastructure. However, we at the Chamber are concerned about NamWater's attempt to build a separate plant at Mile 6 instead of working together to expand the Areva plant. We believe this project is a prime example of public-private partnership in action with the potential to benefit both private mining companies and the wider economy.

Skills

• **Skills** development continues to be an issue of major attention for the Chamber. As this Review once again demonstrates, Chamber members are putting enormous resources into improving the skills of their workforces and contributing to the nation's skills base. We are delighted that the Southern Campus of the Namibian Institute for Mining and Technology at Keetmanshoop has been added to the central and northern campuses and commend Rosh Pinah, Skorpion, Okorusu, De Beers Namibia Fund and Namdeb for the generous and significant contributions they have made to this initiative. Our involvement in careers fair at the Polytechnic of Namibia demonstrates the importance we place on encouraging Namibia's brightest and best to enter the exciting world of mining.

Uranium Stewardship Committee

• **From** the report of Dr Swiegers elsewhere in this Review, it is clear that the establishment of the Uranium Stewardship Committee has been a welcome addition to Namibia's mining scene. The establishment of the Health, Environment and Radiation Safety (HERS) sub-Committee is an important step forward for the USC and Namibia. We congratulate him for being appointed chair of Namibia's nascent Atomic Energy Board. Clearly Dr Swiegers has brought considerable energy to this initiative and has a pipeline of interesting and valuable projects going forward.

Mine safety

• **The** Chamber places enormous emphasis on the issue of safety and takes great satisfaction from the fact that 2008 was a year with no mining fatalities and generally few Lost Time Injuries. The Chamber of Mines in conjunction with the Mine Workers Union of Namibia continued to work together to enhance safety in our operations. The MUN is part of the Chamber Safety Committee.


Policy

• **The** Chamber has continued to work closely with the Ministry of Mines and Energy on a variety of critical policy issues including the issue of taxation, the new Minerals Bill, the Transformation Economic and Social Empowerment Framework (TESEF) and others. We hope cooperation can continue in this way and that 2009 will see these initiatives come to fruition.

The year 2008 has been an extremely challenging one for both the international and Namibian mining

industry. We believe Chamber members have done their best to meet these challenges in a way that minimises the impact on the local workforce and positions them for the upturn when it comes. The past year has demonstrated once again the critical role the industry plays in the economic life of the country, something we recognise places an enormous burden of responsibility on each and every member company.

Once again it falls to me to thank all the Chamber Members for their support during a remarkable year. My thanks especially go to our dynamic General Manager Veston Malango and his loyal staff for running the Chamber so effectively. Thanks also go to my Vice Presidents Mike Leech and Mark Dawe who were constantly on hand to offer advice and support. The plethora of initiatives highlighted in this Review amply demonstrate the Chamber's belief that working as a reliable partner with Government and with the workforce offers the best way forward for both the Chamber and the country as a whole. We all look forward to meeting the challenges that 2009 will undoubtedly bring.



.....
Otto N Shikongo

April 2009

Chamber activities

Chamber of Mines Activities for 2008.

**By Veston Malango,
General Manager**

The year 2008 was no ordinary year for the Namibian mining industry. We saw a reverse of fortunes from boom to bust as the mineral commodity prices came crashing down as a direct consequence of the global financial crisis. The impact of the economic downturn on the mining industry is well covered in the President's Review. The Chamber of Mines (CoM) however managed to undertake its activities in accordance with the strategic plan document.

Strategic direction of the Chamber

- **Efforts** to maintain and promote the image of the mining industry culminated in the launching of the revised Chamber Constitution and the Code of Conduct and Ethics and the new Chamber membership certificates. This was one of the highlights of the 2008 Annual General Meeting which took place on 30 May 2008.

In the same vein, consultations between the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX) and the Chamber resulted in the NSX making it mandatory for proof of Chamber membership as condition for listing or dual listing on the NSX.

Council reviewed the Chamber's Strategic Plan at the Council Bosberaad at Ruacana Eha lodge during 26-27 September 2008. A number of decisions were made to align the Chamber Strategic Plan



with the prevailing challenges at national and international levels. Council members were taken on a conducted tour of the Ruacana hydroelectric power station by the top management of NamPower.

Policy and legislation

- Transformation, Economic and Social Empowerment Framework (TESEF)

After the unveiling in late 2007 of the draft TESEF document by the Office of the Prime Minister, the Chamber established a committee to evaluate the applicability of the TESEF framework and scorecard system in the mining industry and make recommendations to Government. The Chamber position on TESEF was submitted to the Office of the Right Honourable Prime Minister. There was no further action from Government for the rest of the year.

Minerals Bill

- **The** Chamber is privileged to be a participant on the Minerals Bill Committee of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). The Bill was finalised and the Committee felt that the task of drafting regulations should be outsourced. Terms of Reference were drawn up and MME called for expressions of interest in the media. A number of consultants were shortlisted but, unfortunately, the Office of the Prime Minister declined to grant MME permission for this work to be outsourced. The assignment reverted back to the Committee. No further progress was made.

Minerals Amendment Bill (Royalty Bill)

- The year under review was characterised by the introduction of new legislation that sought to resolve technical and legal matters for royalty payments to one of the Chamber members. While the

Chamber of Mines appreciated the rationale of the Minister's move, the outcome turned out to not to be in the interest of the Namibian mining industry.

As the mining industry was not privy to the amendment Bill until it was in Parliament, the Chamber made a desperate attempt to convince Government to withdraw the draft legislation from Parliament to enable further consultations. The Chamber went an extra mile in making a comprehensive submission to the Minister of Mines and Energy in mid December 2008, together with alternative proposals for the "desired" amendment to achieve the same objectives. Unfortunately, this was too late as the Bill had been signed into law on 14 December 2008 and was gazetted and published on 29 December 2008. The Chamber has maintained dialogue with the MME on the new royalty law so as to find an amicable solution without shaking investor confidence in Namibia.

Chamber skills development initiatives

- **In** response to the Chamber skills audit of 2006/2007, the Chamber implemented the agreed strategies to address the shortage of critical skills as follows:

- a) Thirty school leavers were recruited for the artisan learnership programme with formal training at the De Beers Technical Training School in Kimberley, South Africa and job attachments with the sponsor's operations.
- b) A total of 250 graduate artisans from other Vocational Training Centres

(VTC) other than Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology (NIMT) were recruited and handed over to NIMT to undergo a bridging programme so as to bring the standards of their qualifications up to par with NIMT and then absorb them into the mining industry.

- c) The Chamber undertook to support NIMT with the establishment of the Southern Campus in Keetmanshoop. The Chamber decided that NIMT should conduct a business plan to identify the financial needs of turning the available disused Government facilities into a NIMT campus. The study identified the capital requirement of N\$5.65 million and through the Chamber of Mines, a total of N\$5.5 million was raised from individual mining companies as follows: Skorpion Zinc (N\$1.5 million), Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (N\$1.5 million), Namdeb (N\$500,000), Okorusu Fluorspar Mine (N\$500,000) and De Beers Namibia Fund (N\$1.5 million). Of note is that the De Beers Namibia Fund contribution was in addition to the N\$2 million already contributed to the establishment of the NIMT Northern Campus in Tsumeb during 2007.

Work on the NIMT Southern Campus in Keetmanshoop was almost completed during 2008 and the Campus opened its doors for new intakes and was finally inaugurated by His Excellency the President on 20 March 2009.

Chamber participation at the Polytechnic Careers Fair

- **The** Chamber made a deliberate decision to promote careers in mining through careers fairs and allocated resources accordingly. The Chamber actively participated in the 13th Career Fair at the Polytechnic of Namibia on 16 April 2008. The Chamber had its own booth with hard copy and visual promotional materials on careers in the mining industry and the required skills. The Chamber also sponsored some activities at the Fair.

Strategic power alliance

- **Cooperation** with NamPower strengthened through the established Joint NamPower/Chamber Technical Task Team in reviewing power demand in the mining industry and closer liaising on power issues, especially in times of power cuts by Eskom.

Through this committee, the mining industry made a decision not to participate in the 50MW power generation project by NamPower. The Chamber enjoyed high level interactions with NamPower's top management as evidenced by the visit of Council members to the Ruacana power station. The visit was facilitated and conducted by the Managing Director of NamPower together with his top technical team.

Shortage of water

- **The** boom in uranium exploration and expansion programmes for existing uranium mines brought the issue of water scarcity into focus. Through the Chamber Uranium Stewardship programme in Swakopmund, the Chamber took active

participation in consultations with NamWater and other stakeholders. A Water Committee is part of the structure at the Swakopmund office through which promotional activities of the construction of the first desalination plant at Wlotzkasbakken by Areva for the proposed new uranium mine at Trekkopje. The Chamber was concerned that NamWater pulled out of the expected joint venture with Areva and announced that it would instead build another desalination plant north of Swakopmund.

Chamber Uranium Stewardship

- With increasing uranium activities, Council transformed the Chamber Committee on Occupational Health and Environmental Standards for Uranium Mines into the Chamber Uranium Stewardship and Dr Wotan Swiegers continued to run the project. Progress on this project is covered in more detail in the next section by Dr Wotan Swiegers.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- Under the umbrella of the Chamber Uranium Stewardship, a Strategic Environmental Assessment was initiated. The Chamber conducted a workshop in early 2008 to evaluate all the cumulative issues, formulate the terms of reference, prepare a budget and timelines before handing the document to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for implementation. MME sourced donor funding and work commenced on the SEA which is held up as the first of its kind in the world.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

- The Chamber continued to work closely with MME as the line Ministry through consultations with the Honourable Minister, Deputy Minister, Permanent Secretary, Mining Commissioner, Directors and other senior staff members, particularly the Office of the Mining Commissioner. The Chamber and MME once again successfully hosted a joint booth at the Indaba Mining Investment Conference in Cape Town during February 2008 in a joint effort to attract exploration and mining investments to Namibia.

Consultations with the Labour Movement

- Through the Mining Consultative Forum, the Chamber maintained dialogue with the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN). This cooperation framework is governed by a signed agreement and, with the mining industry being severely affected by the global financial crisis, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to work together in mitigating the impact to the workers who may be get retrenched as the last resort in cost cutting measures to stay afloat. In this regard, both parties also reaffirmed their commitments to the agreement that, "should there be any job losses at any mine, details of affected employees should be made available to the Chamber of Mines for circulation to the rest of the mining industry to absorb the available skills as applicable". With the closure of Weatherly mines and the resultant loss of jobs, this agreement

was promptly put into action. The expected new uranium mines were expected to absorb most of the retrenched workers and thereby cushion the effects of job losses.

Chamber Representation on other bodies

- The Chamber was actively represented by the General Manager on the following bodies and committees:

- Minerals Development Fund Control Board of Namibia (MDF): Board Member
- Namibia Employers Federation (NEF): Board Member
- Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology: Trustee
- Polytechnic of Namibia (PON): Council member and Vice-Chairperson of the Council of the Polytechnic of Namibia.
- Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa (MIASA).

With increased uranium exploration and mining activities in Namibia, the Chamber was successfully admitted to the World Nuclear Association as Associate Member.

Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa (MIASA)

• The Chamber of Mines belongs to the Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa (MIASA) which is affiliated to the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

MIASA is a lobbying and advocacy organisation of the private sector mining industries within the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The main objective of MIASA is to protect and promote the interests of the SADC mining industry at regional and international levels.

MIASA meetings are held in February every year during the Indaba Mining Conference in Cape Town and in member countries on a rotation basis. The Chamber of Mines of Namibia hosted the 2008 MIASA meeting in Windhoek on 10 October 2008 with participants from the Chambers of Mines of South Africa, Botswana and Zambia.

Through the MIASA cooperation, the Chamber of Mines of Namibia continued to benefit from the Research Department of the Chamber of Mines of South Africa as was evidenced with shared research papers on the impact of the global financial crisis on the mining industry.

Workshops and conferences

• The Chamber actively participated in several major conferences at home and abroad. Particular reference can be made to the joint promotion of the Namibian mining industry with MME at Indaba Mining Investment Conference, 5-7 February 2008 in Cape Town. Dr Wotan Swiegers was an invited speaker at the World Nuclear Association conference in London and presented a paper at the Mini-Conference on Nuclear Energy arranged by EON. He also visited the Swedish nuclear company Vattenfall and the Australian Uranium Association in Melbourne.

Chamber membership

• The mining industry continued to show confidence and value in belonging to the Chamber of Mines of Namibia. This was demonstrated by the ever increasing membership, particularly by exploration companies. In spite of the economic downturn, membership continued to grow with the total membership standing at 76 as at 31 December 2008. The table below illustrates the rise in Chamber membership during the last nine years.

Chamber expands OHEAP office in Otjiwarongo

• The Chamber expanded the capacity of the Occupational Health Education and Awareness Programme (OHEAP) office in Otjiwarongo with the recruitment of an Office Accountant to do all accounts and bookkeeping for both PACT and OHEAP funds. Ms Hilma T Nampala emerged the successful candidate after a rigorous interview procedure and started work in February 2008.

The OHEAP programme targets all the mining communities as well as other interested organisations and companies with a particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS. Namdeb originally started the OHEAP programme and then Okorusu mine took over the major sponsorship resulting in the office being based in Otjiwarongo for administrative support. The project enjoys donor funding from USAID through PACT Namibia. The shortfall in funding is covered by the overall Chamber budget through Chamber membership fees.

OHEAP staff work closely with peer educators at operations and companies, and with the recruitment of the office accountant and full compliance with PACT financial reporting rules, the project stands to benefit from increased USAID

Class	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A Founder members	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
A Members	3	2	2	3	5	5	6	6	6
B Members	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
C Members	4	9	6	5	4	4	4	4	3
D Members	24	15	14	14	15	15	18	27	28
Associate Members	26	28	30	33	28	29	328	26	33
Honourary Life Members	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Totals	67	64	62	65	59	60	63	69	76

funding to enable the recruitment of additional OHEAP field staff to cover more communities in the awareness campaign against HIV/AIDS.

Chamber support to small scale mining (SSM)

• The Chamber recognises the important role that small-scale miners (SSM) can play in the socio-economic development of Namibia and has embarked upon support programmes through communities in which large-scale mining operations are taking place. The support programmes have been initiated in the Erongo region with active participation from AngloGold Ashanti's Navachab gold mine in Karibib and the Rössing Uranium Mine through its Rössing Foundation. Similar initiatives are planned in other regions.

One notable achievement from the regular consultative meetings held in Karibib is the establishment of Erongo Small Scale Miners Association. This is a better platform for Chamber members to channel the required assistance to address the many challenges of SSM, ranging from geological, technical, value addition, marketing and even interpretation of mining legislation. Similarly, the creation of a Department for SSM at the Ministry of Mines and Energy during 2008 will enhance better cooperation with the Chamber in addressing the needs of SSM.

Chamber Mine Closure Framework

• The Namibian mining industry has operated under the environmental provisions in the Minerals Act of 1992 which provides for Environmental Contracts, Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management Plans as pre-conditions for various mineral rights.

Namibia introduced new environmental legislation in 2007. The new Environmental Management Act was gazetted on 31 December 2007 and will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism as soon as the accompanying regulations are in place.

There is, however, inadequate legislation to address mine closure, mine rehabilitation and after care. Of particular concern is the absence of legislation to address financial mechanisms to cover the costs of rehabilitation, especially in cases of abrupt mine closures. For this reason, the Chamber established in late 2006 a Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Committee with the purpose of setting up standards for environmental rehabilitation, mine closure and aftercare. The Committee was also tasked to deal with the concept of the Social Fund as requested by the Minister of Mines and Energy.

The Chamber Mine Closure Framework was completed during the year under review and is ready to be signed off by Council.

Sports

• The year 2008 saw the resurrection of the Chamber Sports Day to promote cohesion of mining industry employees through sporting events. Three events were successfully held:

- Rosh Pinah during 14-15 March and organised by the southern mines (Namdeb, Skorpion Zinc and Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation);
- Windhoek during 19-20 June and organised by the central mines and operations (De Beers Marine Namibia, Okorusu and Weatherly mines); and

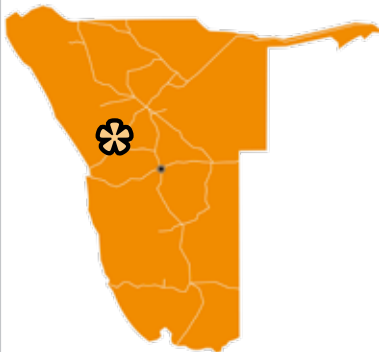
- Swakopmund during 17-18 October and organised by the coastal mines (Rossing Uranium, Langer Heinrich Uranium and Navachab)

The sporting codes ranged from soccer as the most popular, to volleyball, darts, pool and angling. The Chamber provided the trophies while local organising committees provided logistical arrangements. The Chamber General Manager officiated at all events.



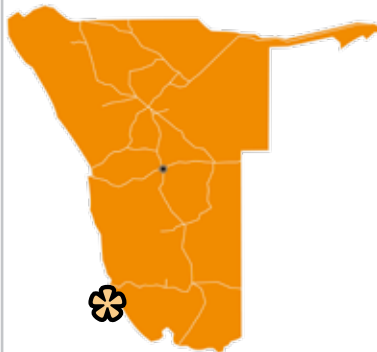
Overview of operations

Navachab



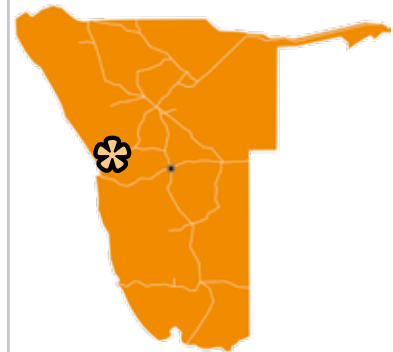
- Shareholders:
AngloGold Ashanti 100%
- Product:
Gold bullion
- Location:
Karibib
- Contact Details:
PO Box 150
Karibib
Tel: +264 64 552 000
Fax: +264 64 550 231
garnat@anglogoldashanti.com

De Beers Marine Namibia



- Shareholders:
De Beers 70%
Namdeb 30%
- Product:
Rough diamonds
- Location:
Atlantic I
- Contact Details:
PO Box 23016
Windhoek
Tel: + 264 61 297 8400
Fax: +264 61 297 8140
otto.shikongo@debeersgroup.com

Langer Heinrich Uranium



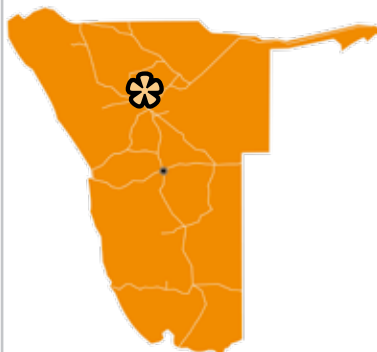
- Shareholders:
Paladin Energy 100%
- Product:
Uranium oxide
- Location:
West Namibia
- Contact Details:
PO Box 156
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 413450
Fax: +264 64 413451
Wyatt.Buck@lhupl.com

Namdeb



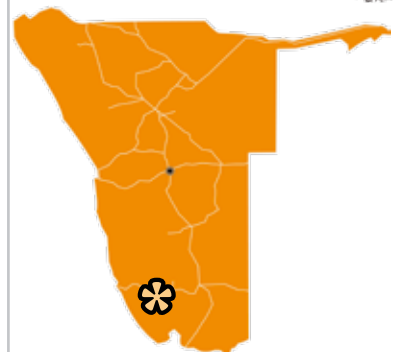
- Shareholders:
Government of Namibia 50%
De Beers 50%
- Product:
Rough diamonds
- Location:
South-west Namibia
- Contact Details:
PO Box 1906
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 204 3333
Fax: +264 61 204 3334
inge.zaamwani@debeersgroup.com

Okorusu Fluorspar



- Shareholders:
Solvay Fluor 100%
- Product:
97.5% pure acid grade fluorspar (CaF₂)
- Location:
Otjiwarongo
- Contact Details:
PO Box 1236
Otjiwarongo
Tel: +264 67 305 404
Fax: +264 67 305 403
manager@okorusu.com.na

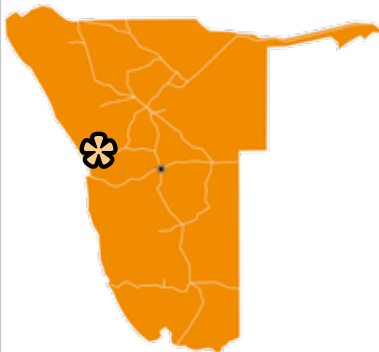
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation



- Shareholders:
Exxaro Resources 89.5%
- Product:
Zinc concentrate
Lead concentrate
- Location:
Rosh Pinah
- Contact Details:
Private Bag
Rosh Pinah
Tel: +264 63 274318
Fax: +264 63 274223
Christo.Aspeling@exxaro.com

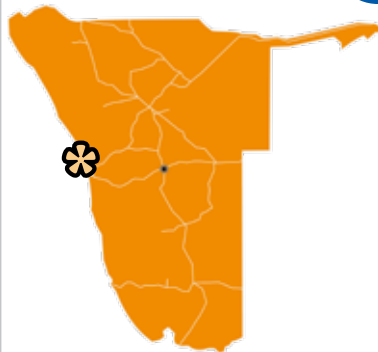
Overview of operations

Rössing Uranium Rössing Working for Namibia



- Shareholders:
Rio Tinto plc 69%
Government of Iran 15%
IDC of South Africa 10%
Government of Namibia 3%
Local individual shareholders 3%
- Product:
Uranium oxide
- Location:
West Namibia
- Contact Details:
Private Bag 5005
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 520 3000
Fax: +264 64 520 3017
mleech@rossing.com.na

Salt & Chemicals



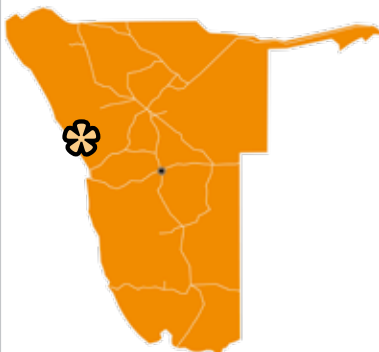
- Shareholders:
Walvis Bay Salt Holdings 100%
- Product:
Coarse and refined salt
- Location:
Walvis Bay
- Contact Details:
PO Box 2471
Walvis Bay
Tel: +264 64 213350
Fax: +264 64 205026
roy@wbsalt.com

Sakawe Mining Corporation



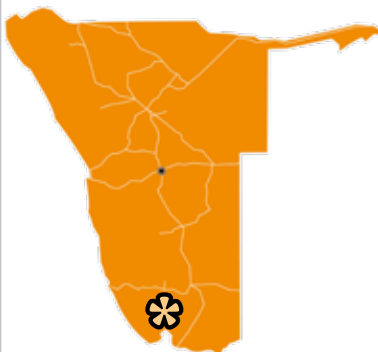
- Shareholders:
Samcor Bv 76%
Longlife Mining 10%
Government of Namibia 8%
National Youth Service 2%
Employees 4%
- Product:
Alluvial diamonds
- Location:
South-west Namibia
- Contact Details:
PO Box 3498
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 386 100
Fax: +264 61 249 253
kk@sakawe.com

The Salt Company



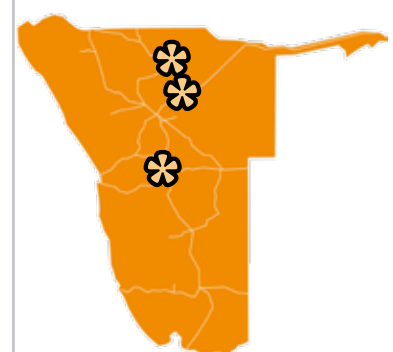
- Shareholders:
Juergen Klein 33.33%
Detlef Klein 33.33%
Johan Klein 33.33%
- Product:
Rock, table and refined salt
- Location:
Swakopmund
- Contact Details:
PO Box 42
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 402611
Fax: +264 64 405414
saltco2@africaonline.com.na

Skorpion Mining



- Shareholders:
Anglo American 100%
- Product:
Special High Grade zinc
- Location:
Rosh Pinah
- Contact Details:
Private Bag 2003
Rosh Pinah
Tel: +264 63 271 2380
Fax: +264 63 271 2526
dbentley@skorpionzinc.com.na

Weatherly Mining Namibia



- Shareholders:
RAB Capital 24.00%, Matterhorn Investments 17.56%
Directors 11.50%, Bank Windhoek 8.38%
Ezenet Ltd 4.51%, CSFB Direct 3.67%, GIPF 3.23%
- Product:
Blister copper with contained silver and gold, and arsenic trioxide
- Location:
Tsumeb, Windhoek and Kombat
- Contact Details:
PO Box 40791
Ausspannplatz
Tel: +264 61 385 000
Fax: +264 61 385 001
h.nolte@weatherlyplc.com.na



Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology



The Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology (NIMT) was created in 1990 with its main campus located in the town of Arandis near Rössing Uranium. As a Vocational Training Centre cum Technical College, NIMT's Engineering Trades and Civil Trades campuses have been fully accredited by the Namibia Qualifications Authority for three years, the maximum accreditation period possible. In 2008 NIMT had a turnover of N\$21 million and employed some 105 permanent staff and 10 temporary staff. NIMT had a total of 880 trainees on Government bursaries during the past two years. NIMT has an excellent safety record and maintained its 5 star platinum NOSA rating in 2008. Following the inauguration of the first phase of the second campus in Tsumeb in 2007, the southern campus in Keetmanshoop was inaugurated by His Excellency President Pohamba on 20 March 2009. From 2009 the southern campus will train first years in diesel mechanics, boilermaking, electrical trades, and fitting and turning.

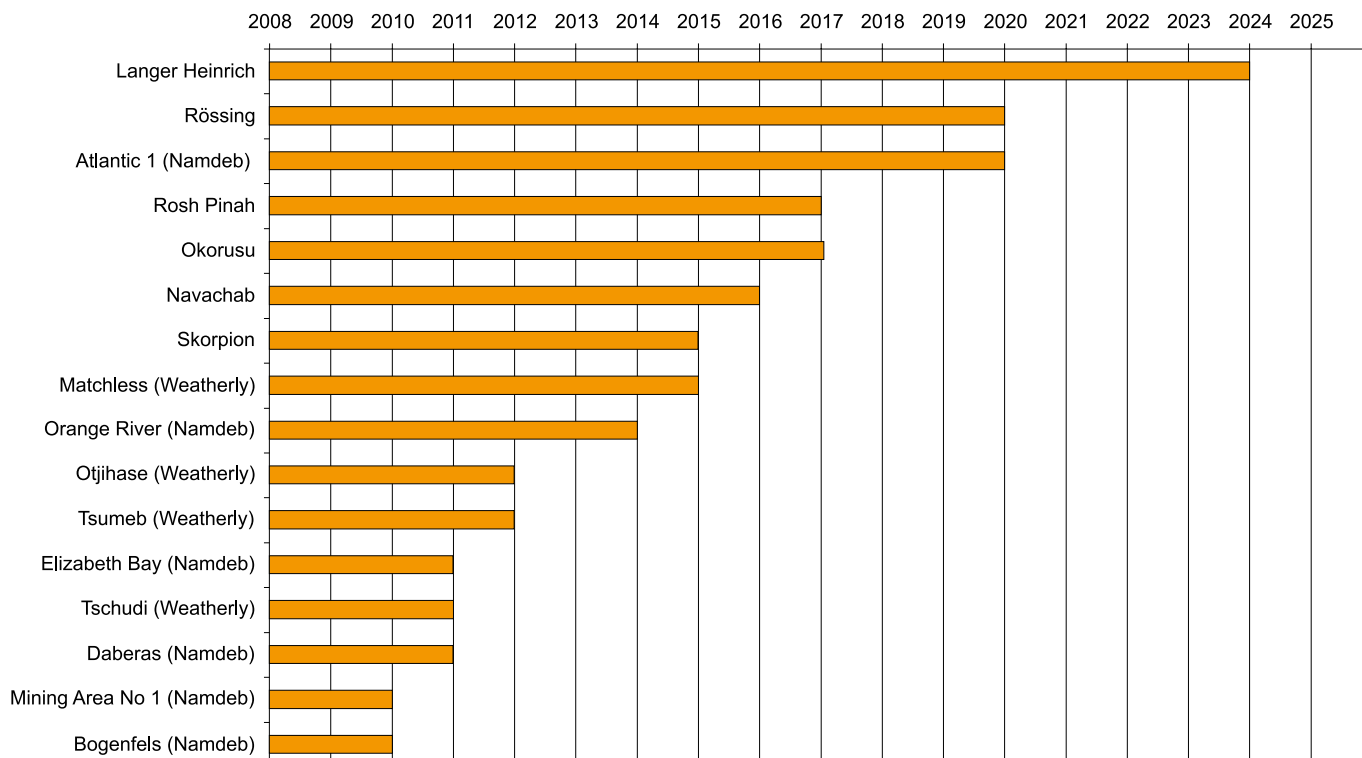
Managing Director: Mr Eckhart Mueller
Private Bag 5025
Swakopmund
Namibia
Tel: +264 64 511 800
Fax: +264 64 510 369
E-mail: nimtho@iafrica.com.na



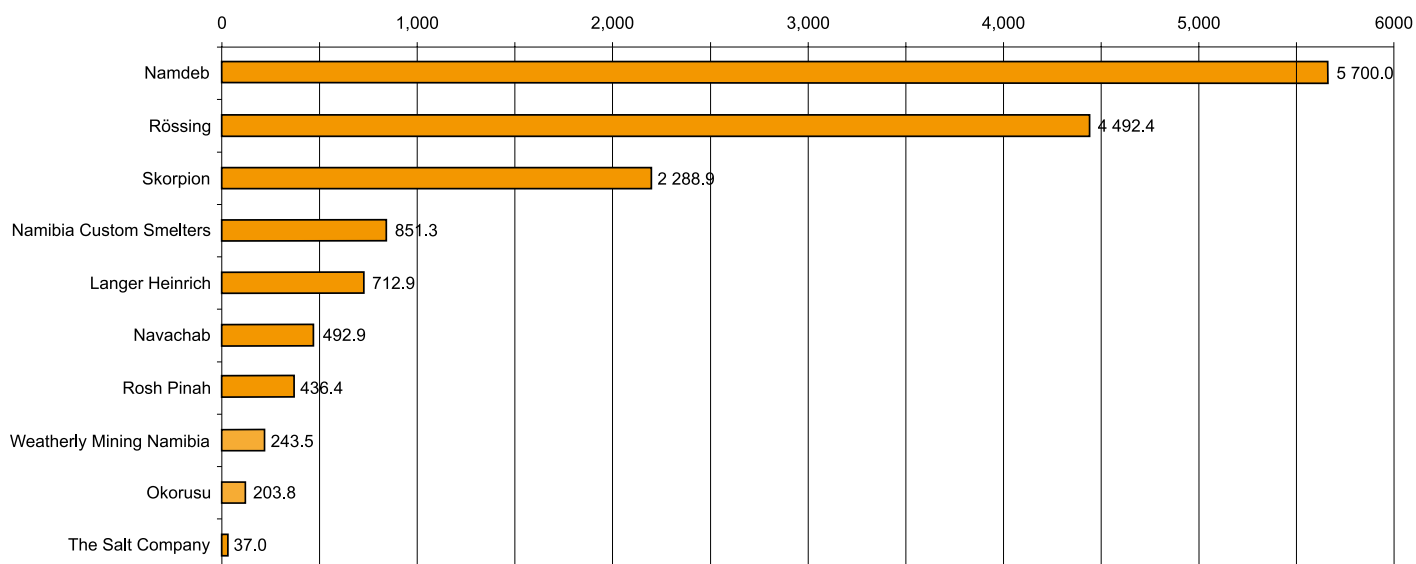
	Bursaries - 2008	Other Initiatives
De Beers Marine Namibia	7	"Diamond Award for Science" Bursary
Langer Heinrich Uranium	0	Study Assistance + NIMT Exchange Programme
Namdeb	12	Self Study Assistance Scheme
Navachab	5	Apprentice Training
Okorusu	0	1 Chemical Engineering student at Stellenbosch University
Rosh Pinah	3	3 Bridging School Bursaries
Rössing Uranium	35	Department of Training and Organisational Development
Skorpion	6	9 Artisan Apprenticeship Bursaries
Salt & Chemicals	12	3 Management Development Programme
Total	92	

Overview of operations

Life of mine



Turnover by mine in 2008 (N\$m)



Navachab

AngloGold Ashanti is the sole owner of Navachab mine near Karibib, Namibia's only gold mine. Navachab is an open pit mine which produces gold bullion for export to the Rand gold refinery in South Africa, a subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti.



Highlights for 2008

- Achieved OHSAS 18001:2007 certification
- All mine-to-mill equipment delivered

Shareholders

AngloGold Ashanti 100%

Mines in Namibia

Navachab gold mine (ML31)

Date of production start

1989

Latest life of mine estimate

2016

Output in 2008

2,125.83 kg

Permanent employees at end 2008

360

Contractors at end 2008

138

Expatriate employees at end 2008

6

Turnover in 2008

N\$492.9 million

Wages and salaries in 2008

N\$83.2 million

Fixed investment in 2008

N\$101.4 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2008

n/a

Profits in 2008

N\$103.5 million

Corporate tax paid in 2008

N\$58.0 million

Royalties paid in 2008

N\$14.7 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2008

EPL999

Safety ratings at end of 2008

OHSAS 18001:2007

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008

5

Managing Director

Mr Gerry Arnat

Contact details

PO Box 150, Karibib

Tel: +264 64 552 000

Fax: +264 64 550 231

garnat@anglogoldashanti.com

Production

- Production for 2008 totalled 2,126 kg (68,000 oz) of gold bullion compared to 2,496 kg (81,000 oz) in 2007. Although production rose in the last quarter of 2008, production for the year was below budget due mainly to the below budget performance of drilling.

Exploration

- Exploration drilling exceeded planned. Some 29,376 m was drilled in the main pit and north pit 2 areas and the remainder in Anomaly 16 and Gecko. A total of 42,894m of grade control drilling was undertaken which delineated approximately 1.08 million tonnes of ore at an average grade of 2.26 grammes/tonne of gold.

Review of operations

Investment

- Significant resources have been devoted to feasibility work on pit expansion and also a DMS plant. If viable, these projects have the potential to extend the life of mine by another seven years beyond 2016.

Procurement

- Navachab estimates that some N\$135.9 million was purchased from Namibian suppliers in 2008 of which about 3% were from businesses owned and run by previously disadvantaged Namibians.

Safety

- Navachab maintained its OHSAS 18001:2007 certification in 2008. The mine operated the entire year without a single Lost Time Injury totaling 417 days since the last LTI in November 2007.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LTI's	7	2	3	4	5	0
LTIFR	3.60	0.90	2.95	4.09	4.52	0

Labour relations

- The industrial relations climate at the mine has been stable with no disputes or issues of concern registered.

Community relations

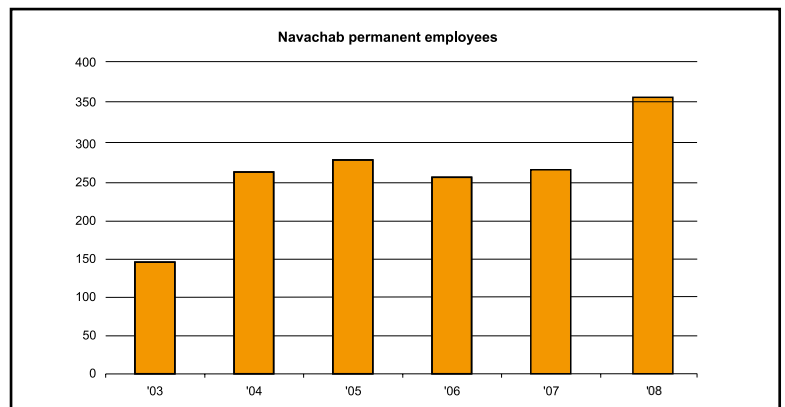
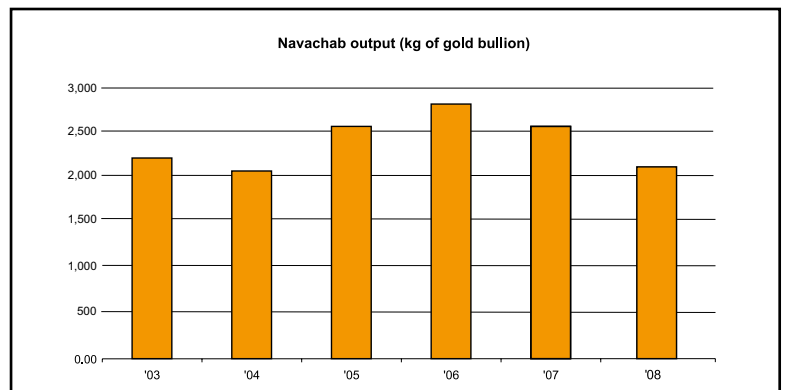
- Navachab mine bought the local high school.

Environment

- Navachab achieved substantial compliance with the Cyanide Code in November 2008 and the planned certification date was in the second quarter of 2009. Cyanide usage fell significantly between 2007 and 2008. The experience of Navachab implementing the code can be found at www.aga-reports.com/08/Navachab-cyanide.htm. No issues of concern were raised during the annual stakeholder meeting in November 2008. All rehabilitation work at the old TSF was completed involving expenditure of N\$8 million. A feasibility study estimated that a new slimes dam will cost between N\$77.3 million and N\$87.6 million. Navachab is also evaluating the conversion of the Residue Filtration System at a cost of N\$76.5 million with annual savings of N\$6.991 million.



- Navachab maintained its OHSAS 18001:2007 certification in 2008. The mine operated the entire year without a single Lost Time Injury totaling 417 days since the last LTI in November 2007.



Navachab



SPOT VUEVE

De Beers Marine Namibia



TONY FIGUERA



De Beers Marine Namibia

De Beers Marine Namibia (Pty) Ltd is the marine prospecting and mining contractor for the offshore licence areas held by Namdeb.

Highlights for 2008

- Offshore production totalled 1.039 million carats - 9% above budget
- Mv !Gariep upgraded from 500mm to 600mm mining system at a cost of N\$227 million
- NOSCAR, ISO 14001, ISM and OHSAS 18001 certifications retained
- Only 1 Lost Time Injury recorded resulting in Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate of 0.07

Shareholders

De Beers 70%
Namdeb 30%

Established

January 2001

Output in 2008

1.039 million carats

Permanent employees at end 2008

684

Temporary employees at end 2008

42

Contractors at end 2008

7

Expatriate employees at end 2008

103

Related operations in Namibia

Namdeb

Safety ratings at end of 2008

NOSA integrated SeaSafe System
5 star Platinum Certification with NOSCAR status



ISM Certification

OHSAS 18001 Certification

Lost time injuries in 2008

1

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008

7

Managing Director

Mr Otto N Shikongo

Contact details

PO Box 23016

Windhoek

Namibia

Tel: + 264 61 297 8400

Fax: +264 61 297 8140

otto.shikongo@debeersgroup.com

Production

- De Beers Marine Namibia (DBMN) mined 5.6 square kilometers producing 1.039 million carats of diamonds in 2008 compared to the budget of

5.4 square kilometers and 951,000 carats. This exceptional performance was mainly due to resource performance as well as developments in mining systems. At the beginning of 2009 the company reduced its levels of production in line with client demand. This down time will be used to focus on maintenance and housekeeping measures which will improve operations going forward when production recommences.

Pre-production sampling

- In line with the company's strategy of developing a two-year mine plan, DBMN's sampling vessels undertook significantly more pre-production sampling than during 2007. The mv Coral Sea undertook 266 days of pre-production sampling in the Atlantic I licence area during which 5,586 samples were collected focusing on the development of existing production nodes in Regions J, K, N, R, U, V and W. The mv Douglas Bay undertook 137 days in the Atlantic I licence area collecting 3,396 samples

Review of operations

the aim of which was to identify new resource nodes which could then be followed up by the mv Coral Sea. Attention was focused on Regions N, O and W for new resource nodes and Region V to generate inferred resource. As a response to the global economic downturn, sampling by the mv Coral Sea will be reduced to 92 days in 2009 while no sampling is planned for the mv Douglas Bay.

Exploration

- Exploration sampling declined substantially in 2008 compared to 2007 due to operational constraints on the mv Douglas Bay. The vessel carried out 18 days of exploration sampling collecting 231 samples with 9 days of attention each being given to the Mud Belt and offshore Atlantic I. Sampling in the Mud Belt was a follow up on exploration work conducted in 2007 while sampling in offshore Atlantic I was conducted in new target areas which had been identified using low resolution geophysical surveys. No exploration sampling has been planned for 2009. Instead attention will be focused on refining the Atlantic I exploration strategy.

Investment

- The mv !Gariap was successfully upgraded from a 500mm to a 600mm mining system at a cost of N\$227 million.

Procurement

- DBMN procured some N\$455 million worth of goods and services from Namibian suppliers during 2008 compared to N\$190 million in 2007, thanks to the supply of offshore fuel bunkers worth in excess of N\$160 million by a Namibian company.

Safety

- DBMN retained its NOSCAR, ISO14001, ISM and OHSAS18001 certifications and recorded just one lost time injuries resulting in a LTIFR of 0.07 for the year 2008. DBMN continues to conduct regular drug and alcohol testing at the workplace. Tragically, a fatality occurred when a Smit Amandla employee died after being hit by a gas cylinder falling from a loading cage as gas cylinders were being transferred from the Debmar Atlantic to the Sea Express.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LTIFR	0.17	0.08	0.32	0.09	0.17	0.07

Labour relations

- Relations between DBMN and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia continued to be constructive and no labour disputes were recorded during the year. Several consultative meetings were held between the company and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia dealing with a range of issues including amendments to procedural agreements and the impact of the new Labour Act.

Education and skills

- DBMN has created career paths and skills development initiatives for a range of core skills including engineering and deck cadets, trainee technicians, marine electricians, trainee production drillers, trainee crawler pilots, apprentices, officers, ratings and graduate trainees. The company also ensures those in leadership positions undergo training in people and team management skills. The company awarded seven bursaries in 2008 including the "Diamond Award for Science" bursary to the most deserving science student in-

stituted in 2007. Despite the downturn, marine mining skills remain scarce in Namibia.

Community relations

- Although DBMN has no direct community within which it operates, the company has a Social Responsibility Committee which donated approximately N\$300,000 to a variety of causes in 2008 including the Friendly Haven Shelter for Abused Women and Children, a new clinic at the Katutura State Hospital and assistance to the flood victims in the north of Namibia.

Environment

- DBMN takes the impact of its mining activities on the marine environment extremely seriously. The South African Bureau of Standards conducted a re-certification audit of DBNM's ISO 14001 Environment Management System and recommended that its certificate be re-issued for another three years provided that nine issues were resolved before April 2009.

The Environmental Management Programme Reports (EMPRs) for Atlantic I and ML 128 A, B, and C were completed and submitted to the authorities in early 2009. As part of the EMPR review and update process, a standardized environmental aspect assessment method was established which enables DBMN to focus its efforts on minimizing key environmental risks and maximizing environmental gains. Furthermore, an Environmental Rehabilitation and Closure Plan was drafted for the Atlantic I mining licence are which is now being finalised. An Environmental Performance Report was also submitted for Atlantic I for the period 2001-2007.

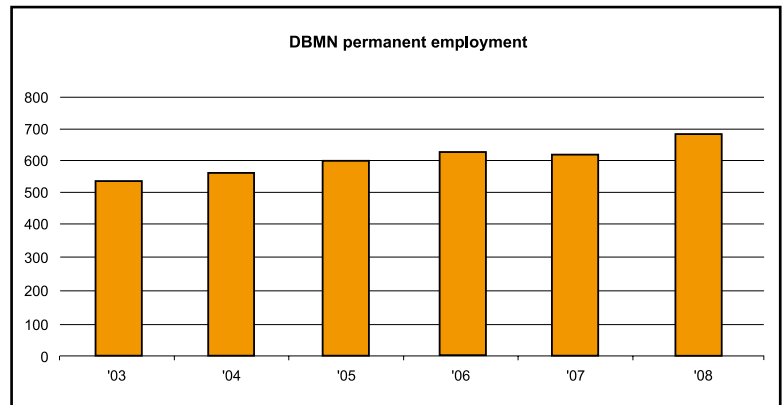
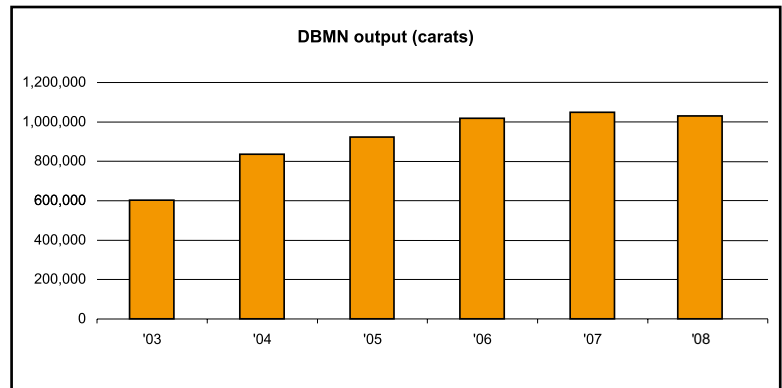
see more in the

De Beers Annual Review 2008

DBMN's annual benthic monitoring survey, which focuses on assessing the impact of mining on the Atlantic I mining licence areas seabed, was successfully completed. The Environmental Geographical Information System was developed incorporating all the benthic data from 2001 to 2008 to assist with the integration of environmental and mine planning.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Area mined (km ²)	3.1	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.6
Carats mined (000)	602	835	992	1,018	1,048	1,039

- **“The impact of mining on the underwater environment is of paramount concern to DBMN.”** •



DBMN Vessels

Mv Debmar Atlantic (16,028t)

Mv Debmar Pacific (14,952t)

Mv !Gariep (10,498t)

Mv Grand Banks (10,424t)

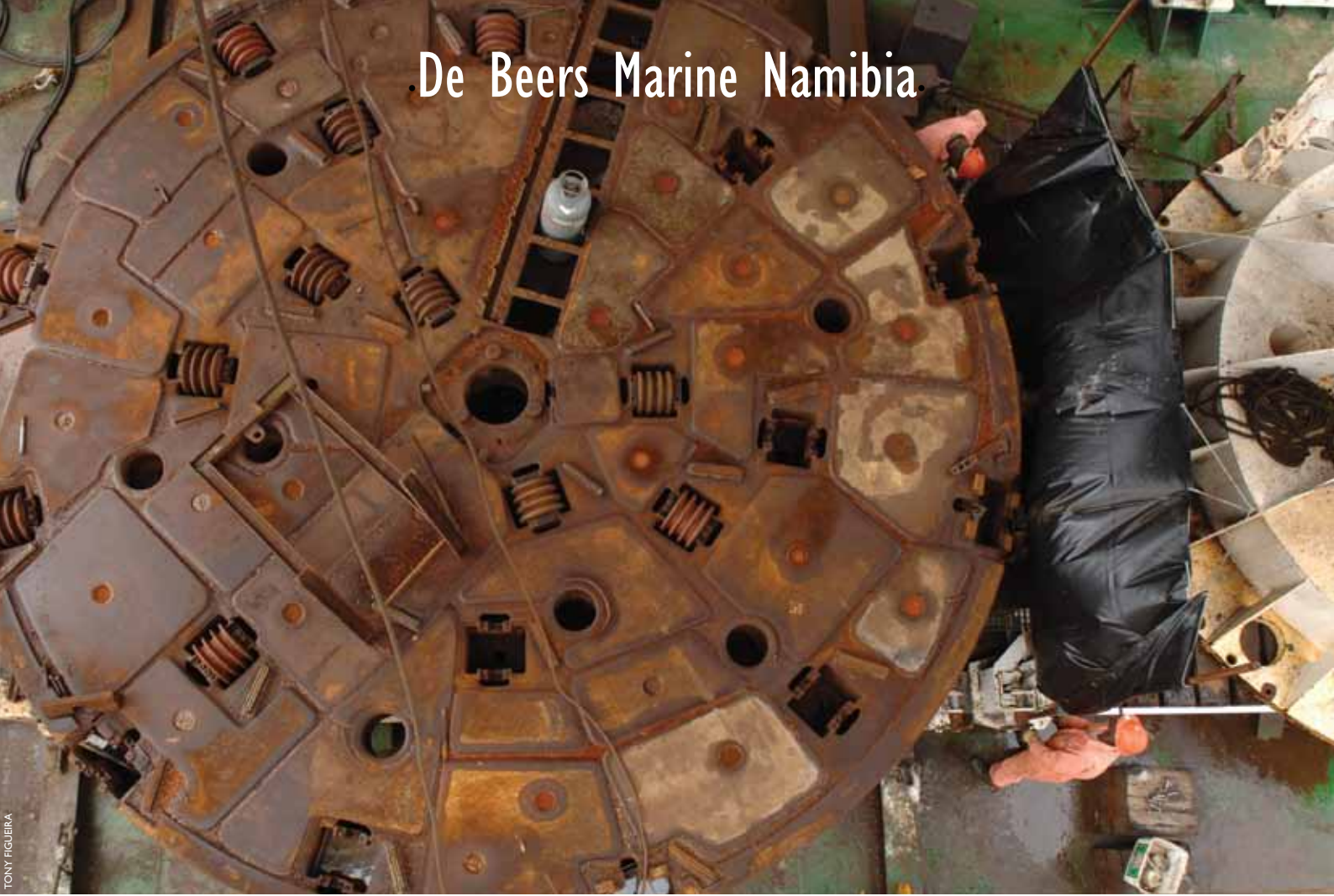
Mv Ya Toivo (14,021t)

Mv Coral Sea (11,441t)
sampling vessel

Mv Douglas Bay (2,173t)
exploration vessel



De Beers Marine Namibia



TONY FIGUERA

.Langer Heinrich Uranium.



SIMON WILKE

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 NSX. The mine produces uranium oxide “yellow cake” for export to power utilities in countries which are signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Highlights for 2008

- Achieved and maintained design plate levels of production for six months
- Company becomes cash flow positive and currently funds own operations

Shareholders

Paladin Energy Ltd 100%

Mines in Namibia

Langer Heinrich mine (ML 140)

Date of production start
2007

Latest life of mine estimate
2024

Output in FY 2008
776 tonnes

Permanent employees at end FY 2008
167

Contractors at end FY 2008
415

Expatriate employees at end FY 2008
6

Turnover in FY 2008
N\$712.9 million

Wages and salaries in FY 2008
N\$50.7 million



LANGER HEINRICH

Fixed investment in FY 2008

Zero

Exploration and prospecting in FY 2008

N\$0.3 million

Loss in FY 2008

N\$30.4 million

Corporate tax paid in FY 2008

Nil

Royalty tax paid in FY 2008

N\$16.8 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of FY 2008

EPL3500

Affirmative Action plan approved

n/a

Safety ratings at end of FY 2008

5 star NOSA

Number of bursaries awarded in FY 2008

None

Managing Director

Mr Wyatt Buck

Contact details

PO Box 156

Swakopmund

Namibia

Tel: +264 64 413450

Fax: +264 64 413451

Wyatt.Buck@lhupl.com

Review of operations

Production

• The 2008 financial year was Langer Heinrich's first full year of operation and production of uranium oxide reached 776 tonnes (1.71 million pounds). In the course of the year a number of improvements were made to the plant to eliminate bottlenecks and increase processing capacity. In April 2008 a section of the mining pit was flooded by rain but this failed to interrupt production. Langer Heinrich sold a total of 1.4 million pounds of uranium oxide with a value of US\$93.8 million. The problems encountered in the first year matching shipping availability to production have now been resolved. Going forward, Langer Heinrich expects increased demand and stronger prices for its product leading to higher profitability.

Exploration

• A Gawibian airborne electromagnetic survey of EPL 3500 was completed in March 2008 and this was followed up by a reverse circulation drilling programme between May and August during which time a total of 2,919 m in 31 holes were drilled. A continuation of the drilling programme is planned for 2009 including a further 2,500 m in 20 holes to determine the nature, extent and mineralization of the palaeo-channel beyond the margins of the area drilled to date.

Safety

• Langer Heinrich employs Karibib Mining and Construction as its mining contractor which has 5 Star NOSA rating. A total of eight Lost Time Injuries were recorded during the 2008 financial year giving rise to a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate of 8.73.

Procurement

• Langer Heinrich's estimated procurement for the 2008 financial year amounted to some N\$222.4 million of which N\$57.6 million went to local suppliers and N\$2.8 million to businesses owned by previously disadvantaged Namibians.

Labour relations

• The labour relations environment at Langer Heinrich has been good and no conflicts have been experienced in the mine's three years of existence. Langer Heinrich has no active union on the mine. Both management and employees deal directly with each other through clear channels of communication.

Education and skills

• Langer Heinrich provides study assistance to employees through a formal development programme. Four employees from supervisory and middle management levels were placed on a Management Development Programme during 2008.

Community relations

• Langer Heinrich built the Mondesa youth centre and sponsored a number of local school projects.

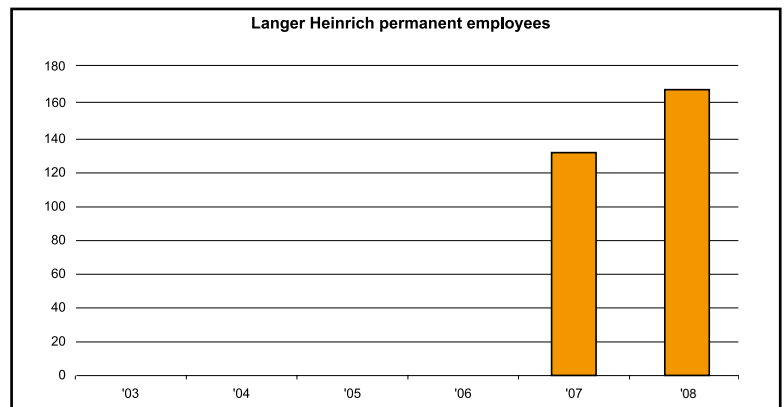
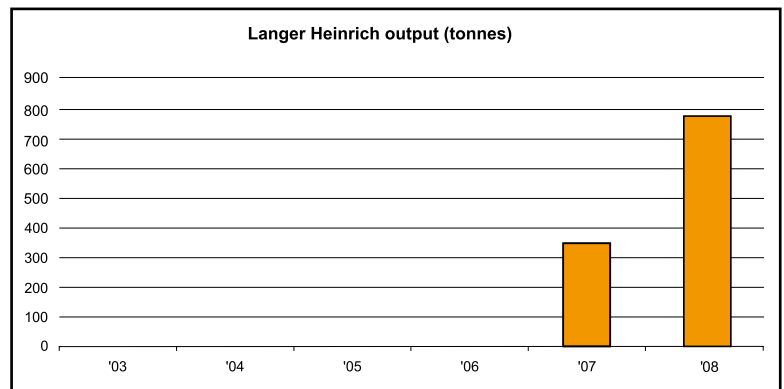
Environment

• Langer Heinrich implemented the ISO 14001 at the mine during 2008. A Biodiversity Management Programme was rolled out and a number of specialist studies were conducted at the mine site to better understand the unique environment. This work will help management with mine planning and the future location of structures such as waste rock dumps and tailings.

• **“ Langer Heinrich employs Karibib Mining and Construction as its mining contractor which has 5 Star NOSA rating. A total of eight Lost Time Injuries were recorded during the 2008 financial year giving rise to a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate of 8.73 ”.** •

					2007	2008
LTIFR					n/a	8.73

- **“The problems encountered in the first year matching shipping availability to production have now been resolved. Going forward, Langer Heinrich expects increased demand and stronger prices for its product leading to higher profitability.”** •



Langer Heinrich Uranium.



LANGER HEINRICH

Namdeb.



NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION

Namdeb.

Namdeb is a 50:50 partnership created in 1994 between De Beers and the Government of Namibia. Namdeb has long-term mining concessions in the south west of Namibia both on land, adjacent to the Orange River and offshore. Namdeb owns 30 percent of De Beers Marine Namibia, which mines the company's offshore Atlantic I concession, and 100 percent of NamGem in Okahandja which cuts and polishes diamonds bought from the DTC with the assistance of a technical partner Lazare Kaplan International.



Highlights in 2008

- Over two million carats mined for the third year running
- Pocket Beaches achieve record production
- Retention of ISO 14001 certification
- Biodiversity Action Plan completed

Shareholders

Government of Namibia 50%
De Beers Centenary AG 50%

Concessions in Namibia

Orange River (ML42)
Mining Area I (ML43)
Bogenfels (ML44)
Elizabeth Bay (ML45)
Douglas Bay (ML46)
Atlantic I (ML47)
Midwater (ML 128 A, B and C)

Date of production start

Mining Area No I 1920
Orange River 1990
Atlantic I 1990
Elizabeth Bay 1991
Bogenfels 2007

Latest life of mine estimate

Mining Area No I 2010
(Plant tailings dump 2015)
Bogenfels 2010
Daberas 2010
Orange River 2014

Elizabeth Bay 2011

Atlantic I 2020+

Output in 2008

2,132,165 carats

Permanent employees at end 2008

2,594

Contractors at end 2008

64

Expatriate employees at end 2008

92

Turnover in 2008

N\$5.7 billion

Wages and salaries in 2008

N\$697.6 million

Fixed investment in 2008

N\$116.3 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2008

N\$104.6 million

Profits in 2008

N\$496.5 million

Corporate tax paid in 2008

N\$1.2 billion

Royalty tax paid in 2008

N\$565.1 million

Related operations in Namibia

De Beers Marine Namibia

NamGem

Namibia Diamond Trading Company

EPLs at end of 2008

EPL2226, 2227,

EPL (Caprivi) 3605, 3606, 3607,
3608, 3609, 3610, 3611

Safety ratings at end of 2008

OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008

12

Managing Director

Ms Inge Zaamwani-Kamwi

General Manager

Mr L M Mundell

Review of operations

Contact details

PO Box 1906

Windhoek

Tel: +264 61 204 3333

Fax: +264 61 204 3334

inge.zaamwani@namdeb.com

Production

Namdeb holds six mining licences: Diamond Area I (whose mid-water areas extend three nautical miles into the sea), Bogenfels and Elizabeth Bay licences, which extends from the Orange River in the south to Lüderitz in the north and from a few kilometers offshore in the Atlantic Ocean to between 20km and 35km inland, Douglas Bay, which extends north of Luderitz for some 60km and approximately 15km inland of the Atlantic high-water mark, Orange River, which extends along the Orange River for about 50km inland from the Mining Area I boundary, and Atlantic I which encompasses a portion of the middle shelf of the Atlantic Ocean from the boundary of Mining Area I to about 65km from the shore. Namdeb is currently investing in a variety of new techniques and technology to extend the life of its onshore operations.

- Namdeb produced 2,132,165 carats of rough diamonds in 2008 compared to 2,177,516 carats in 2007. Overall production was lower than budgeted primarily due to the closure of 4 Plant due to power and resource constraints, grade variations in the area of 3 Plant, and technical problems at the Elizabeth Bay plant. PTF was closed during the last quarter of 2008 to optimise profitability in Mining Area I. RTR performed very well during 2008

although some technical challenges were experienced. Elizabeth Bay mine failed to meet its production targets due to failures in the crushing sections. Action plans have been commissioned to address the problems of the primary and tertiary crushers. Orange River mines failed to meet their production targets due to grade variations of the x-ray tailings treated through ex-Pocket Beaches Recovery and a decrease in the headfeed treated through the Daberas Treatment Plant. Pocket Beaches Site 11 and 12 achieved record production and marine operations exceeded production targets for the year.

Exploration

- Within Mining Area I, resource development sampling and BG36 large diameter drilling/sampling was carried out in the first half of 2008.

On the Orange River, treatment commenced of the large pit samples from the Sendelingsdrif deposit, concentrating initially on the scour areas. Work continued until the end of 2008 and is expected to be completed by mid-2009.

Assessment of the 2007 probe drilling of Sites 11 and 12 was completed with the estimation and addition of significant extra mineral resources. Sampling of the deflation and aeolian deposits within the Bogenfels Mining and Elizabeth Bay Licences was continued in the Fiskus, Lubeck and Kolmanskop areas. The 4m beach at Bogenfels was added to the Pocket Beach resource inventory.

In the second quarter of 2008, the BG36 sample auger drill was transported to Elizabeth Bay to start an evaluation sampling programme to extend the known mineable

deposit towards the south. Work was still in progress by year-end and is expected to be completed in the first quarter 2009.

Drilling of all first order base metals targets within Namdeb's mining licences was completed with negative results. The next steps in this exploration programme are currently being considered.

In the Kavango and Caprivi kimberlite exploration projects, further drilling and geophysical follow-up surveys were conducted. No kimberlite was intersected.

A geophysical swathe bathymetry bathymetric survey covering most of the Midwater Area was conducted in 2008. This is perhaps the largest single diamond exploration geophysical survey ever conducted on the south-west coast of Africa and involved surveying about 10,000 line kilometres. Fifty days of resource development sampling was conducted and significant additional resources were added to the inventory. Work continued on routine ultra-high resolution geophysical surveying using the proprietary Autonomous Underwater Vehicle with 27 days spent on reconnaissance work.

Procurement

- Namdeb procured goods and services to the value of N\$1 billion during the year of which N\$647 million or 64% was procured from businesses registered in Namibia. Approximately N\$72 million or 11% of the goods and services procured in Namibia were from businesses owned and run by previously disadvantaged Namibians.

“Over two million carats mined for the third year running”



Mine safety

• No fatalities were recorded for 2008 and Namdeb recorded seven million fatality free shifts. Eight lost time injuries were recorded for the year which equates to a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate of 0.20. Although we recorded one lost time injury more than the previous year, the Lost Time Injury Severity Rate came down from 8.53 to 5.60. Furthermore, vehicle accidents were reduced by 42% against the previous year's figures. No irreversible occupational diseases were recorded.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LTIs	15	10	8	16	7	8
LTIFR	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.37	0.17	0.20

Labour relations

• No industrial action was recorded during 2008. Namdeb concluded and signed the 2008/2009 substantive negotiations with the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) in August 2008. Even though a dispute was declared during the negotiations, the parties were able to resolve the matter without third party intervention.

Namdeb and the MUN continue to engage in discussions aimed at strengthening their existing relationship. Issues of mutual interest and concern such as the global economic downturn and its impact on company operations have been a subject during the regular meetings.

Education and skills

• Namdeb's training strategy is focused on identifying business needs to retain and attract talent to enhance company performance on a continuous basis. The total value of money spent on bursaries, grants and self-study assistance during the year amounted to approximately N\$5 million. A total of N\$118,341 was spent on entrepreneurship skills training, facilitated by Blue Star, a Namibian company, for employees who opted to take voluntary separation packages from the company.

Computer training (including SAP training), Coaching and Mentoring, Basic Supervision, Presentation Skills and Free to Grow continued to be co-ordinated and facilitated in-house throughout the year. Young Professional's forums, which allow for graduates from across disciplines to interact, share and learn from each other as a peer group as well as from senior managers, were also hosted during the year.

Namdeb continued to invest in young Namibians sponsoring 32 students at various tertiary academic institutions in Namibia and South Africa in the fields of auditing, accounting, geology, mining, metallurgy, mechanical/electrical engineering, and control and instrumentation. A total of four females and three males, all previously disadvantaged, have since completed their studies. Unfortunately, the world economic crisis has meant that no new bursaries could be awarded for the 2009 academic year.

Under the Namdeb Tertiary Grant Scheme, an amount of N\$217,900 was awarded to 102 Namibian students during the first round in February, of whom 35 were Namdeb Employee Dependents. In September, ten meritorious students from the Polytechnic of Namibia and ten from the University of Namibia were all awarded grants of N\$10,000 towards their tuition. In total N\$417,900 was spent on grants in 2008.

N\$1.7 million was invested in 207 employees on the Namdeb Self Study Assistance Scheme. This scheme allows company employees to study and further their educational qualifications with financial assistance from the company. On completion and pass of studies 87.5% is reimbursed back to the employee.

Our current business scenario makes it imperative that the company has the right people and the right teams in the key roles required to support the future land-based operations. Namdeb invested in N\$396,613 for the first phase of assessments to be conducted on employees in specific roles and levels.

All these training initiatives and schemes supplement Namdeb's talent management strategy and are aligned to the Human Resources Development as outlined in Vision 2030 of the Government of the Republic of Namibia.

Review of operations

Environment

- A total of seven reportable environmental incidents were recorded for 2008 against a target for the year of less than ten. The Reportable Environmental Incident Frequency Rate (REIFR) for the year was 0.18.

Namdeb once again retained ISO14001 certification to the 2004 standard at its main operations. No major findings were recorded. The Pocket Beaches mining operations were also ISO14001 certified for the first time.

The partnership reported last year with the Millennium Seed Bank Project continued in 2008 with visits and collecting trips undertaken by staff of Namibia's National Botanical Research Institute.

Initial implementation of the rehabilitation began in 2008 with the rehabilitation of Pocket Beaches Site 2, all borrow pits along major roads in the area, contractor sites in the northern areas and ongoing rehabilitation at Pocket Beaches Site 11 and 12. The scrap removal project and demolition of old redundant infrastructure also started in 2008.

Namdeb attended workshops connected with the proposal by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to establish Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) off the Sperrgebiet coastline. Working conditions and methods of operations have been agreed such that the objectives of both the MPAs and of coastal and marine mining operations can be achieved. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources submitted their proposal for MPAs to cabinet and it is in the process of being gazetted.

Namdeb continued to assist the Ministry of Environment and Tourism with its proposals and implementation of the Sperrgebiet National Park which was recently gazetted.

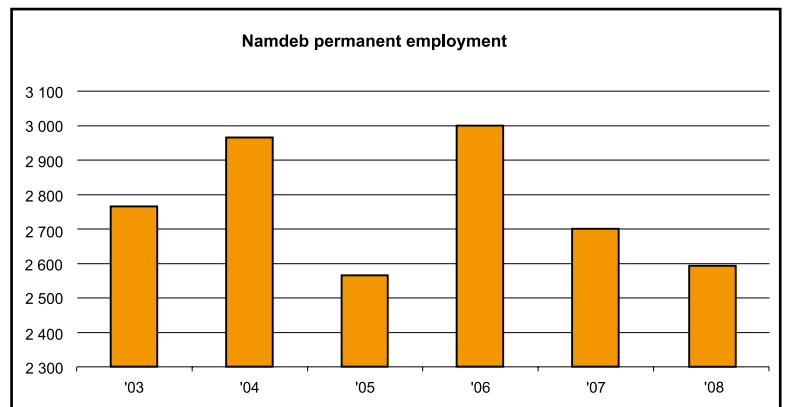
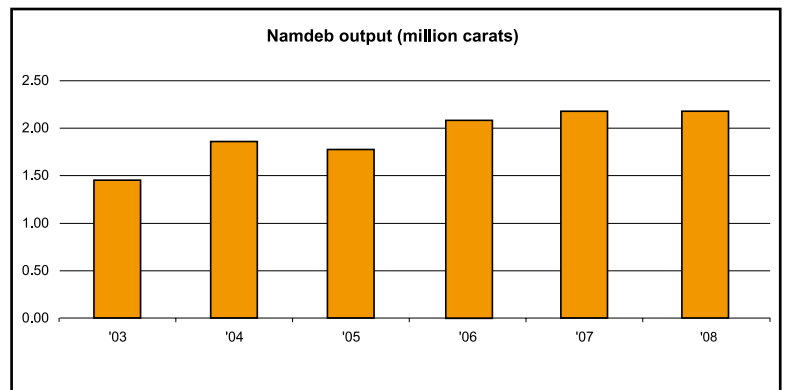
As part of the Sperrgebiet Centenary Celebrations, Namdeb's Environmental Section is hosting a series of public talks in Oranjemund by leading Sperrgebiet scientists.

In December 2007 the new Environmental Management Act was gazetted. During 2008 Namdeb obtained clearance certificates for the Floating Treatment Rebuild Project, the Inshore and the Inner Shelf projects from the Directorate of Environmental Affairs. In addition, Namdeb's Rehabilitation Plan received clearance from both Ministries of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Following a process of gap analysis and stakeholder engagement, Namdeb's Biodiversity Action Plan has been completed.

Namdeb played a key role and continues to render all possible assistance to the excavation of the 16th century Portuguese shipwreck found in Mining Area I.

• **“Namdeb’s training strategy is focused on identifying business needs to retain and attract talent to enhance company performance on a continuous basis. The total value of money spent on bursaries, grants and self-study assistance during the year amounted to approximately N\$5 million. A total of N\$118,341 was spent on entrepreneurship skills training, facilitated by Blue Star, a Namibian company, for employees who opted to take voluntary separation packages from the company.” •**



.Namdeb.



NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION

.Okorusu Fluorspar.



SIMON WILKE

Okorusu Fluorspar.

Okorusu Fluorspar mine near Otjiwarongo, owned and operated by chemicals and pharmaceuticals giant Solvay, is an open pit mine producing 97.5% pure acid grade fluorspar (CaF_2) for export to Solvay's plants in Germany and Italy, where it forms the basic ingredient in the production of hydrofluoric acid (HF) which is used in the manufacture refrigerants, plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.



Highlights for 2008

- Won Solvay Group prize for sustainable innovation
- Exceeded exploration targets leading to extension of life of mine

Shareholders

Solvay Fluor 100%

Mines in Namibia

Okorusu Fluorspar mine near Otjiwarongo (ML90)

Date of production start
1988

Latest life of mine estimate
2017

Output in 2008

118,263 tonnes (9% moist, 97.5% pure CaF_2 filter cake concentrate)

Permanent employees at end 2008
273

Contractors at end 2008
67

Expatriate employees at end 2008
5

Turnover in 2008
N\$203.8 million

Wages and salaries in 2008

N\$29.8 million

Fixed investment in 2008

N\$17.8 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2008

N\$8.3 million

Profits in 2008

N\$10.1 million

Corporate tax paid in 2008

Zero

Royalty tax paid in 2008

N\$3.3 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2008

EPL2724 (Okorusu)
EPL 2725 (Omburo)
EPL 3037 (Okanjande)
NEPL 1796

Safety ratings at end of 2008

4 Star NOSA

Affirmative Action plan approved

No

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008

None

Managing Director

Mr Mark Dawe

Contact details

PO Box 1236
Otjiwarongo
Tel: +264 67 305 404
Fax: +264 67 305 403
manager@okorusu.com.na

Review of operations

Production

• Production of acid grade fluorspar remained approximately constant at 118,263 wet tonnes in 2008 compared to 118,766 wet tonnes in 2007. However, although the mine achieved profitability during the year, profits were eroded strongly by the unprecedented increase in the price of key inputs as a result of the increase in the international oil price in the first half of the year. The outlook for 2009 is not positive given the prevailing international economic conditions.

Exploration and investment

• Exploration drilling continued during 2008 with 23 diamond drill holes totaling 3,256m being drilled in A Pit and 66 holes totaling 8,488m being drilled in D Pit. Drilling at A and D Pits will continue during 2009. Approximately 0.42 square km of geological mapping took place at Wishbone. Two mobile offices were established at the Okanjande site after two water boreholes were drilled opening access to the prospective mining area. Data capturing and ore body modeling will commence in 2009.

Mine safety

• No fatalities occurred at Okorusu during the year. Okorusu's NOSA rating was changed from 5 Star to 4 Star in 2008 due mainly to the 3 Disabling Injuries which took place.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LTIs	4	2	2	3	3	3
LTIFR	1.19	0.59	0.55	0.83	0.77	0.63

Labour relations

• As has been the case since 1997, labour relations continued to be excellent with no disputes, demonstrations or stoppages of any kind. The new wage agreement for 2008/09 was successfully concluded. The relocation of personnel from the mine hostels to the town of Otjiwarongo is now half way complete and is expected to be finalised by the end of 2009.

Education and skills

• Four apprentices are currently studying at NIMT as part of the mine's education and skills development programme with a further eight due to start in 2009. Okorusu continues to support a student studying chemical engineering at the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa.

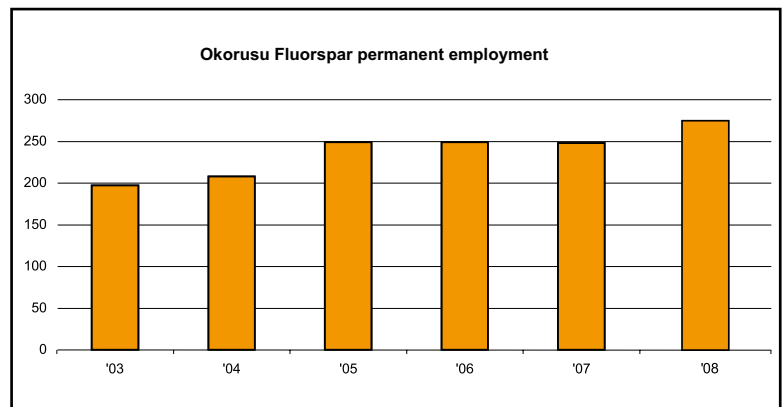
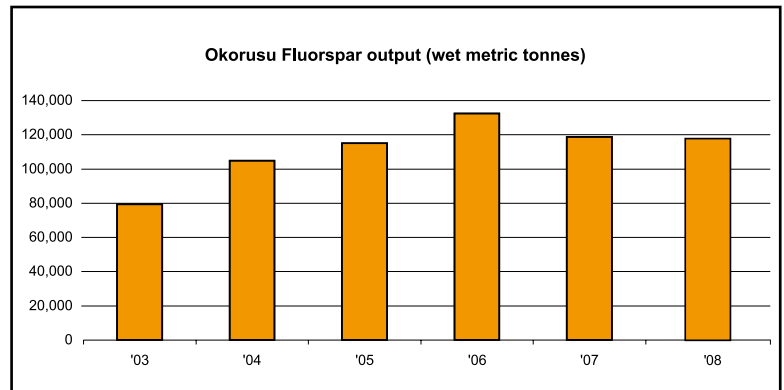
Community relations

• Community relations continue to be excellent. Okorusu inaugurated the Okorusu-Otjiwarongo Community Trust in 2007 and continues to donate a guaranteed N\$500,000 a year plus five percent of profits. The Trust is administered by six trustees: two from the Town Council, the Director of Education, the Director of Health and two members of the Okorusu management team. The aim of the Trust is to support education initiatives in the Otjiwarongo area. Okorusu continues to sponsor the Occupational Health Education and Awareness Programme of the Chamber of Mines.

Environment

• Okorusu discontinued the process of leaching the final concentrate which represents considerable environmental progress. Two independent consultants conducted environmental audits on the tailings dump and concluded that the standards achieved by the mine are commensurate with its 5 Star rating. Okorusu completed its mine rehabilitation and closure plan.

• **“Okorusu discontinued the process of leaching the final concentrate which represents considerable environmental progress. Two independent consultants conducted environmental audits on the tailings dump and concluded that the standards achieved by the mine are commensurate with its 5 Star rating. Okorusu completed its mine rehabilitation and closure plan.” •**

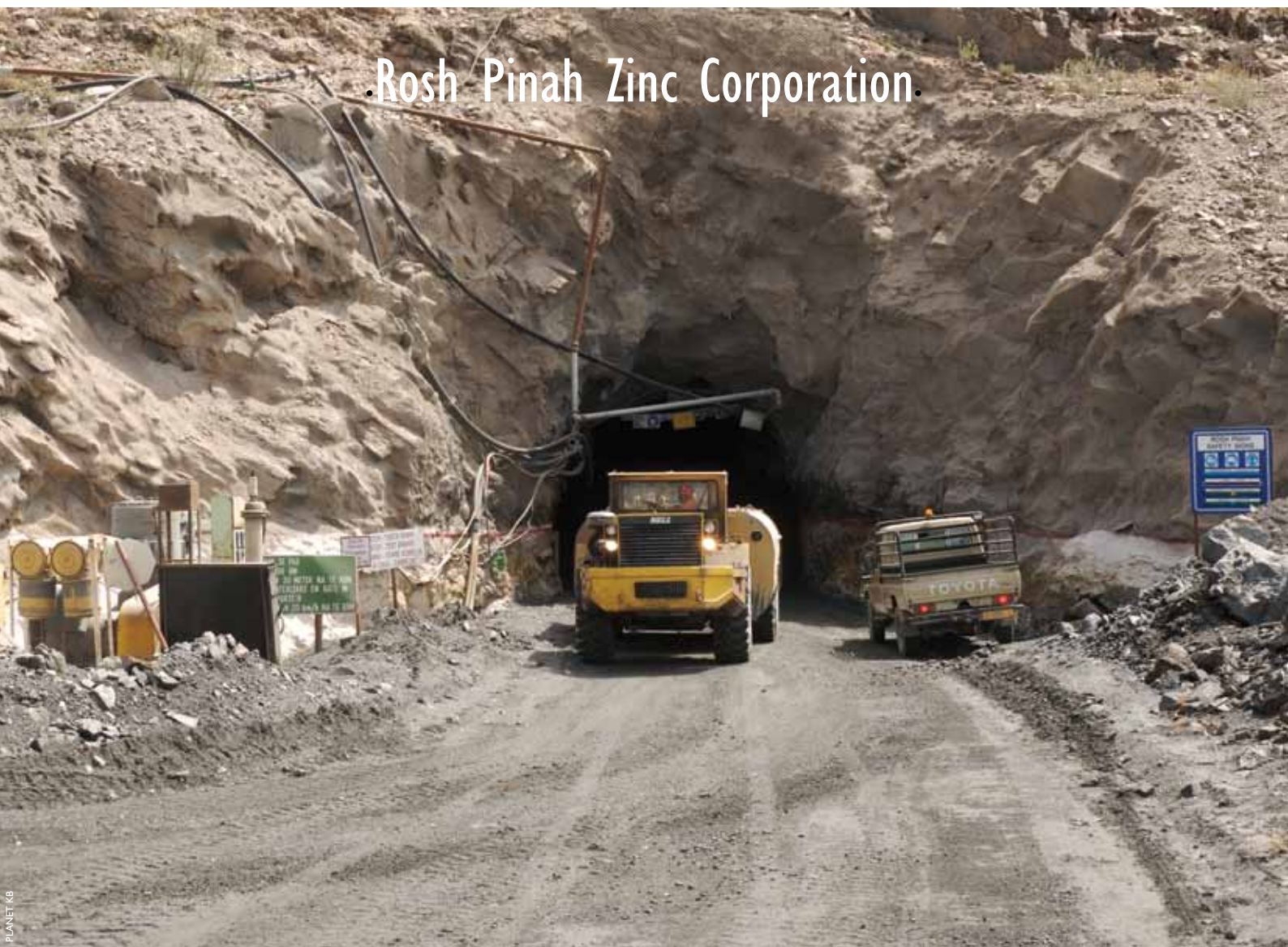


Okorusu Fluorspar



SHONWILKE

Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation



PLANET KB

Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation

Highlights for 2008

- Namibianisation transaction completed on 1 July 2008
- Completion of overhaul of all major plant and equipment

Shareholders

Rosh Pinah Mine Holdings - 4%
 Exxaro Base Metals Namibia - 46%
 PE Minerals Namibia - 8%
 Jaguar Investments - 39%
 Rosh Pinah Employee
 Empowerment Participation
 Scheme Trust - 3%

Mines in Namibia

Rosh Pinah (ML39)

Date of production start
 1969

**Latest life of mine
 estimate**
 2017

Output in 2008

94,236 tonnes zinc concentrate
 20,155 tonnes lead concentrate

**Permanent employees at
 end 2008**
 523

**Temporary employees at
 end 2008**
 13

Contractors at end 2008
 236

**Expatriate employees at
 end 2008**
 31



Turnover in 2008

N\$436.4 million

Wages and salaries in 2008

N\$113.6 million

Fixed investment in 2008

N\$88.9 million

Exploration and prospect- ing in 2008

N\$13.1 million

Loss in 2008

N\$15.7 million

Corporate tax paid in 2008

N\$8.5 million

Royalty tax paid in 2008

N\$22.2 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2008

EPL2616

EPL2265

EPL2755

Safety ratings at end of 2008

ISO 14001: 2004

OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

No

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008

6

Managing Director

Mr Christo Aspeling

Contact details

Private Bag

Rosh Pinah

Tel: +264 63 274318

Fax: +264 63 274223

Christo.Aspeling@exxaro.com

Review of operations

Production

• Production of zinc concentrate at Rosh Pinah totaled 94,236 tonnes in 2008 compared to 94,855 tonnes in 2007 while production of lead concentrate totaled 20,155 tonnes compared to 21,876 tonnes in 2007. The fall in production can again be attributed to the increasing unreliability of the vehicle fleet and underground crusher. Major repairs on the crusher alone cost a total of six weeks of production. The refurbishment of scoops and rigs took place later in the year. Production flexibility was also hampered by the availability of the raised drilling machine.

Exploration

• Rosh Pinah holds three EPLs adjacent to its mining operations and cooperates with Ambase Namibia in selected exploration activities. Surface exploration saw litho-geochemical analysis on the regional geochemical project completed. A total of 5,856 m of drilling was undertaken at Aloe Valley and EOP but the results showed no significant mineralisation intersections. Mapping and low grade resource modeling of the Trekpoort Mountain East and West was carried out based on historic data. A VTREM survey on geochemical anomalies on EPL2616 to define drill targets was undertaken together with geochemical and mapping data. An extensive regional exploration programme is planned for 2009 on Ambase and Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation exploration areas.

Underground exploration involved 16,277m of drilling at EOF1, AM2/BAE and WOF in order to update speculative resource models, determine the extent of low-grade mineralisation and to investigate the existence of a secondary ore horizon at greater depths. Further

exploration drilling is planned for 2009 to confirm the extension of deeper ore bodies.

Procurement

• Rosh Pinah is still in the process of classifying preferential suppliers. Some N\$20 million was spent on purchases from suppliers already classified on the SAP ERP system.

Safety

• Rosh Pinah experienced no fatalities during 2008. A total of seven Lost Time Injuries were reported during the year. Rosh Pinah's safety certification ratings did not change.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LTIs					5	7
LTIFR						0.53

Labour relations

• Labour relations were positive during 2008 and wage negotiations went smoothly and were concluded in good time.

Education and skills

• Employees from a number of departments were selected for management development programmes ranging from the in-house Basic Management Programme to UNISA First Line and Middle Management Programmes and Organisational Development Programme: Business Psychology and Human Behaviour. University bursaries were awarded in Geology, Mining Engineering, Chemical Engineering, and Industrial Engineering.

Environment

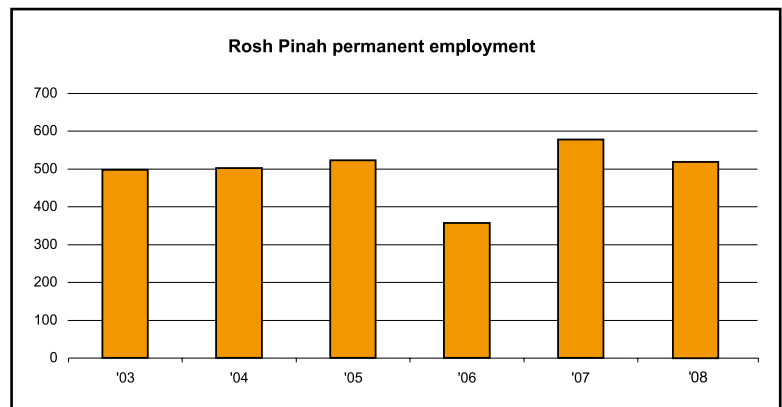
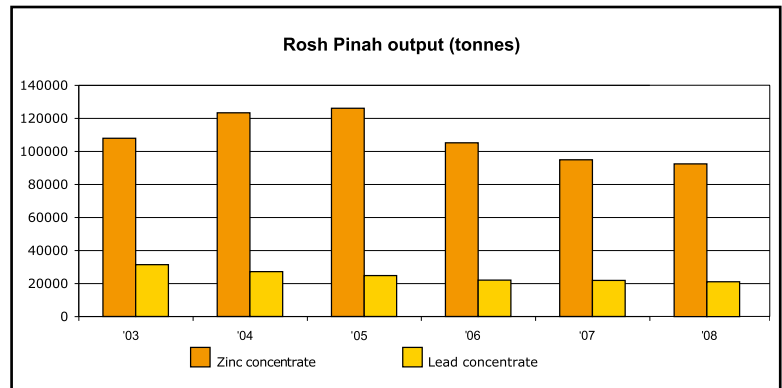
• Rosh Pinah has upgraded the dust extraction system at the tertiary crusher. All gravel roads are watered on a regular basis and the sprayer system on the slimes dam has been expanded.

Change in shareholding

• The process of Namibianising the shareholding of Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation was finally completed on 1 July 2008 with the blessing of the Namibian Government. In terms of the deal, Exxaro divested 43.8% of its effective shareholding of 93.9% to PE Minerals Namibia (the holder of the mineral rights for Rosh Pinah), Jaguar Investments (a Namibian empowerment company which includes traditional authorities, communities and individual employees), and the Rosh Pinah Employee Empowerment Participation Scheme Trust. The deal was financed by a three-year loan from commercial banks, a short-term advance from Zincor via Exxaro Base Metals Namibia, and a N\$435 million dividend payment to existing shareholders. The transaction is the culmination of a process which started when the mineral rights were awarded to PE Minerals in 1995 and means that Rosh Pinah mine is now effectively 49.96% Namibian-owned. Exxaro will continue to manage the mine under a management agreement.

Previous shareholding		New shareholding	
Exxaro Resources	89.50%	Exxaro Resources	50.04%
Rosh Pinah Mine Holdings	4.40%	Rosh Pinah Mine Holdings	
PE Minerals	6.10%	PE Minerals	8.00%
		Jaguar Investments	38.99%
		Rosh Pinah Employees Trust	2.97%

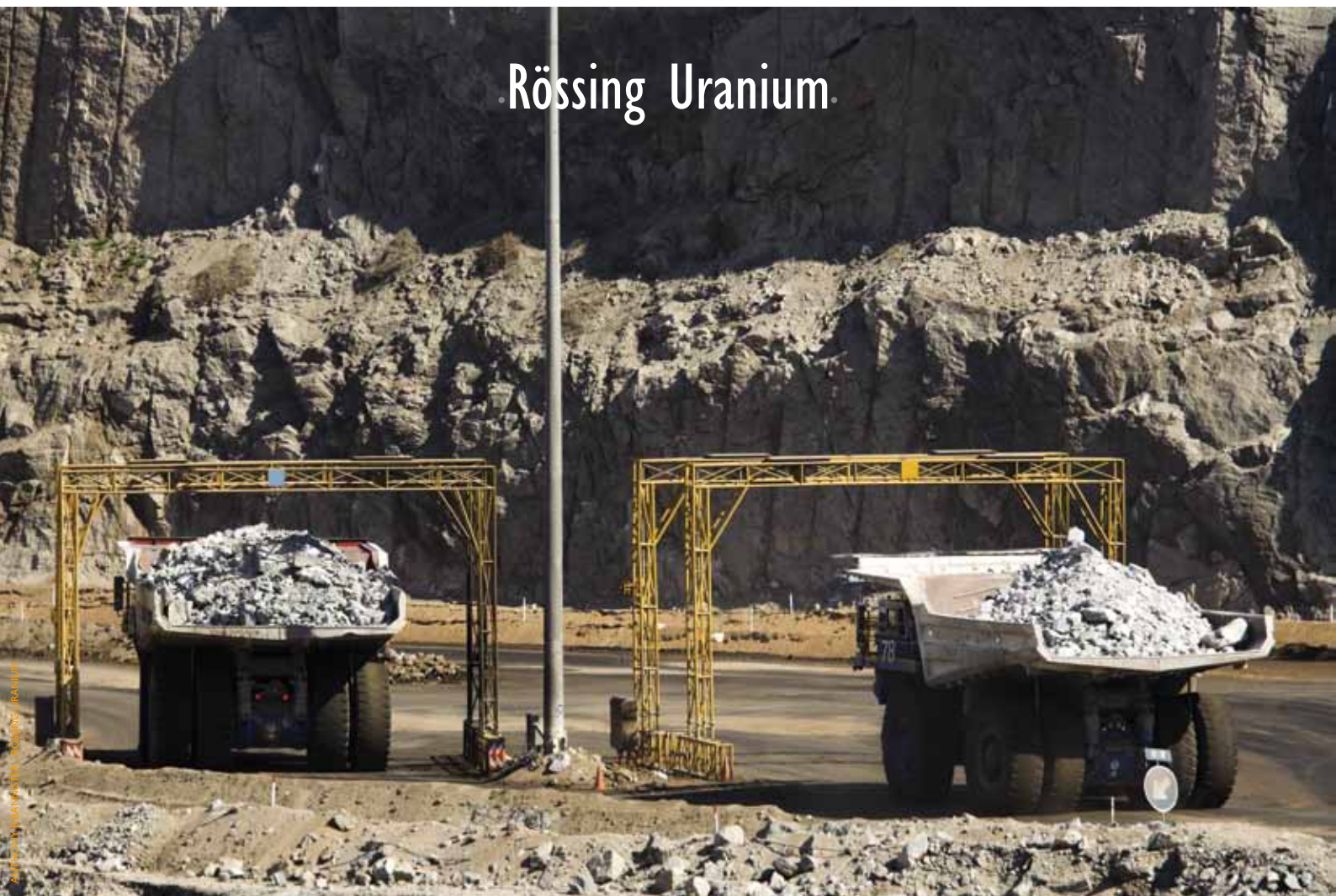
- “Rosh Pinah is still in the process of classifying preferential suppliers. Some N\$20 million was spent on purchases from suppliers already classified on the SAP ERP system.” •



Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation.



Rössing Uranium.



Rössing Uranium.

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

Highlights for 2008

- Production reached 4,067 tonnes of uranium oxide – its highest level since 1988
- A total of 2.9 million lost time injury free hours were achieved for the first time

Shareholders

Rio Tinto plc 68.58%
 Government of Iran
 Company 15.00%
 IDC of South Africa 10.10%
 Government of Namibia 3.38%
 Other minority shareholders 2.94%

Mines in Namibia

Rössing mine (ML28)

Date of production start

1977

Latest life of mine estimate

2020 or later

Output in 2008

4,067 tonnes

Permanent employees at end 2008

1,307

Temporary employees at end 2008

143

Contractors at end 2008

1,154

Expatriate employees at end 2008

5



Turnover in 2008

N\$4,492.4 million

Wages and salaries in 2008

N\$319.4 million

Capital acquisitions in 2008

N\$619.0 million

Exploration and prospecting in 2008

N\$42.1 million

Profits in 2008

N\$1,235.8 million

Corporate tax paid in 2008

N\$786.9 million

Royalty tax paid in 2008

Zero

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2008

EPL3251

(Rio Tinto Mining & Exploration)

EPL3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656

Safety ratings at end of 2008

Rio Tinto All Injury Frequency Rate 0.91

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008

35

Managing Director

Mr Michael Leech

Contact details

Mine site

Private Bag 5005
 Swakopmund
 Tel: +264 64 520 9111
 Fax: +264 64 520 2253

Corporate Office Swakopmund

Private Bag 5005
 Swakopmund
 Tel: +264 64 520 3000
 Fax: +264 64 520 3017

Review of operations

one of the world's
largest open pit uranium mines.

Windhoek Office

Private Bag 22391
Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 280 9111
Fax: +264 61 233637
mleech@rossing.com

Production

• Production of uranium oxide totaled 4,067 tonnes in 2008 compared to 3,046 tonnes in 2007. This is Rössing's highest level of production since 1988 and demonstrates that the company is now firmly on an upward growth path. Two major initiatives were rolled out to increase efficiency: Mine Monitoring and Control Systems (MM&C) and Asset Management Improvement (AMI). The benefits from both these initiatives will become apparent during 2009 but will require significant investment in training if they are to yield maximum effect. Uranium prices are expected to remain weak for much of 2009 as surplus spot market material is gradually depleted. Thereafter prices are expected to strengthen due to a combination of limited primary supply and continued growth in demand.

Exploration

• In order to improve its understanding of the SK ore body, Rössing embarked on an extensive exploration drilling programme in 2008 using both internal resources and a drilling contractor. **However, in 2009 the focus of drilling activities will turn to production rather than exploration due to the fact that the existing SJ ore body requires higher levels of production drilling.**

Procurement

• Rössing introduced a preferential procurement policy in 2008. Some

52% of the company's total spend on goods and services was estimated to be directed at local suppliers and service providers. Among Rössing's Top Ten Vendors, 60% of all purchases are from local suppliers.

Safety

• Rössing Uranium adheres to the Rio Tinto Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) Management System. In 2008 no fatalities occurred while a total of eight Lost Time Injuries, 15 MTCs and 13 significant incidents which did not result in injuries were reported. Rössing achieved an All Injury Frequency Rate (AIFR) of 0.91. Rössing remains committed to achieving zero injuries.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
AIFR	1.07	1.00	0.89	0.59	0.71	0.91

Labour relations

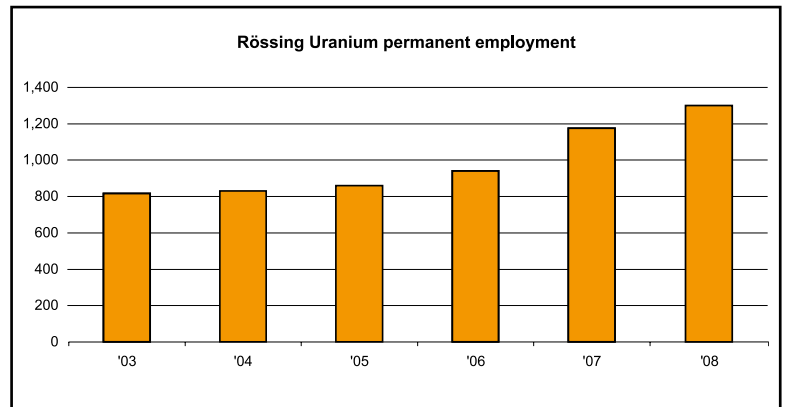
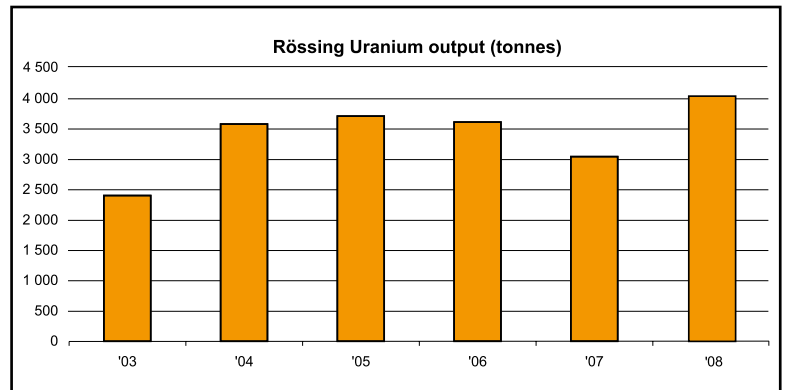
• Labour relations at the mine were generally good. However, a strike did occur in the first quarter of 2008 which ended up going to arbitration. The arbitration process went in the company's favour.

Education and skills

• Rössing has continued to invest significantly in skills development. A total of 167 bursaries were awarded for a wide variety of artisans including electricians, fitters and turners, boiler makers, instrumentation mechanics, millwrights, diesel mechanics, auto electricians and rigger rope men. Ten trade attachments took place. Bursaries were awarded to 66 students in the fields of mechanical, electrical, mining, chemical and civil engineering as well as geology, surveying, accounting, archival studies, environmental and occupational

therapy, medicine and law. European scholarships were awarded to two students for an MSc in Mining Engineering and an MSc in Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering. Educational assistance was awarded to 99 Rössing employees in a variety of fields while 49 employees received assistance for correspondence courses and 11 for courses at technical colleges.

• "Rössing introduced a preferential procurement policy in 2008. Some 52% of the company's total spend on goods and services was estimated to be directed at local suppliers and service providers. Among Rössing's Top Ten Vendors, 60% of all purchases are from local suppliers." •

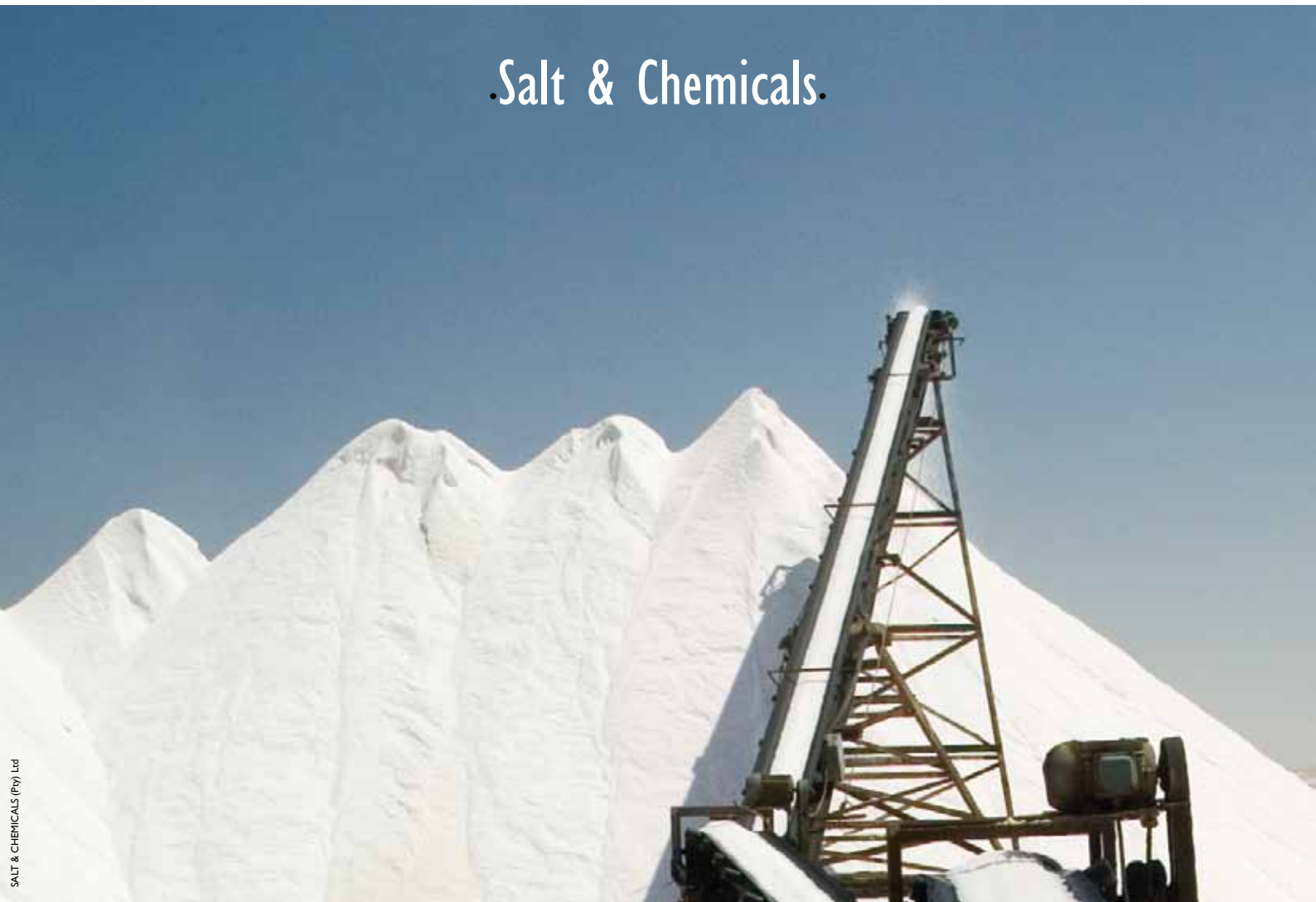


ANTHONY B. BANISTER - ROSSING URANIUM

Rössing Uranium.



Salt & Chemicals.





Salt & Chemicals

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

Highlights for 2008

- New custom built harvester purchased
- 4 Star NOSA rating obtained and zero Lost Time Injuries achieved

Shareholders

Walvis Bay Salt Holdings 100%

Related operations in Namibia

Walvis Bay Salt Refiners

Mines in Namibia

Walvis Bay salt pan (ML 37)

Date of production start
1964

Output in 2008

624,000 tons

Permanent employees at end 2008

108

Temporary employees at end 2008

0

Contractors at end 2008

0

Expatriate employees at end 2008

0

Related operations in Namibia

None



SALT & CHEMICALS (PTY) LTD

Safety rating in 2008

4 Star NOSA

Lost time injuries in 2008

None

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded

12

Managing Director

Mr Royden Stanton

Contact details

PO Box 2471

Walvis Bay

Tel: +264 64 213350

Fax: +264 64 205026

roy@wbsalt.com

Review of operations

Production

- Salt & Chemicals produced a total of 642,000 tons of salt during 2008 compared to 665,000 tons in 2007.

Investment

- The company spent N\$7.9 million on fixed investment during the year which included the purchase of a new custom built harvester..

Safety

- Salt & Chemicals recorded no Lost Time Injuries during the year and improved its NOSA rating from 3 Star to 4 Star.

Labour relations

- Labour relations were good during 2008 with no strikes or disputes taking place.

Education and skills

- One manager successfully completed the University of Stellenbosch Senior Management Development Programme while two more completed the Management Development Programme.

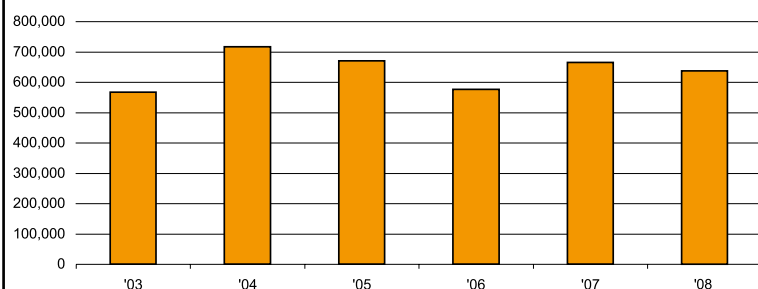
Community relations

- Salt & Chemicals makes annual donations to all public schools in Walvis Bay. During 2008 ten bursaries were awarded and the company sponsored the Sunshine Centre and the Mathematics Congress.

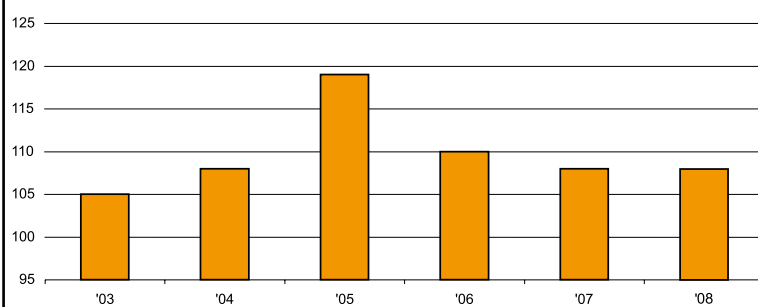
Environment

- Salt & Chemicals is in the process of implementing a revised SHEQ system that conforms to ISO9001:2000, ISO14001 and OSHAS 18000.

Salt and Chemicals output (tonnes)



Salt and Chemicals permanent employment



- **“The company spent N\$7.9 million on fixed investment during the year which included the purchase of a new custom built harvester.”** •

• The Salt Company •

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



Highlights for 2008

- Production increased from 80,000 tonnes in 2007 to 90,000 tonnes in 2008

Shareholders

Jürgen Klein 33.33%
Detlef Klein 33.33%
Johan Klein 33.33%

Mines in Namibia

ML 66A-J, ML 71 A-C, ML 83 A-C

Date of production start
1934

Output in 2008

90,000 tonnes

Permanent employees at end 2008

78

Temporary employees at end 2008

7

Contractors at end 2008

0

Expatriate employees at end 2008

0

Related operations in Namibia

None

Exploration and prospecting in 2008

None

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded

None



Managing Director

Mr Detlef Klein

Contact details

PO Box 42
Swakopmund
Tel: +264 64 402611
Fax: +264 64 405414
saltco2@africaonline.com.na

Production

- Output increased from 80,000 tonnes in 2007 to 90,000 tonnes in 2008 despite major increases in fuel and electricity prices as well as harbour costs.

Investment

- The Salt Company spent N\$1.8 million on fixed investment during the year.

Labour relations

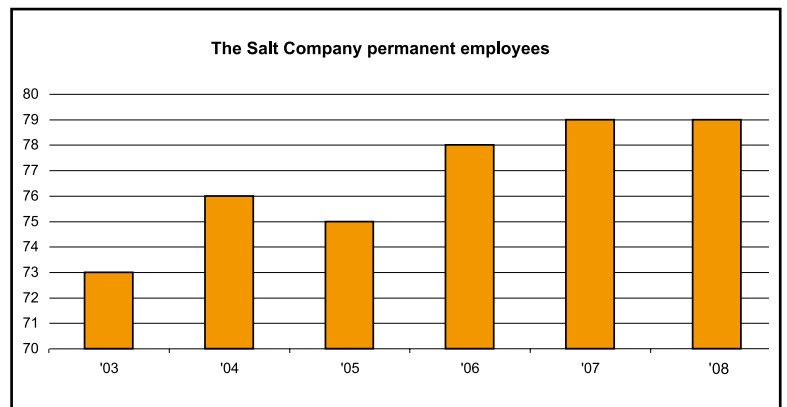
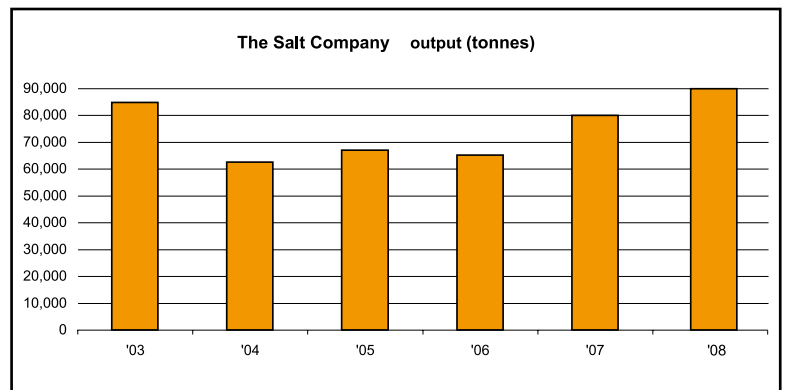
- Labour relations were good during 2008 with no strikes or demonstrations. Wage negotiations went smoothly.

Community relations

- The Salt Company paid school fees and helped finance housing in Swakopmund for its employees.

Review of operations

- **The Salt Company paid school fees and helped finance housing in Swakopmund for its employees.** •



Skorpion Mining

Skorpion Mining Company (Pty) Ltd's open pit mine and Namzinc (Pty) Ltd's EPZ refinery produce Special High Grade zinc for export to world markets.

Highlights for 2008

- Achieved ISO9001 accreditation
- Achieved operational profitability despite declining commodity prices

Shareholders

Anglo American 100%

Mines in Namibia

Skorpion zinc mine (ML108 and ML127)

Date of production start

Skorpion Mining Company 2001
Namzinc 2004

Latest life of mine estimate

2016

Output in 2008

145,396 tonnes

Permanent employees at end 2008

690

Temporary employees at end 2008

44

Contractors at end 2008

176

Expatriate employees at end 2008

49

Turnover in 2008

N\$2,288.9 million

Wages and salaries in 2008

N\$163.1 million

Fixed investment in 2008

N\$125.6 million



SIMON WILKIE

Exploration and prospecting in 2008

None

Profits in 2008

N\$645.1 million

Corporate tax paid in 2008

N\$41.8 million

Royalty tax paid in 2008

N\$27.4 million

Related operations in Namibia

None

EPLs at end of 2008

Ambase Exploration
EPL2526, EPL3438, EPL3489, 3490,
3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495

Safety ratings at end of 2008

ISO 14001

OHSAS 18001

Affirmative Action plan approved

No

Number of bursaries awarded

6 university

9 artisan



SIMON WILKIE

Review of operations

General Manager

Mr David Bentley

Contact details

Private Bag 2003

Rosh Pinah

Namibia

Tel: +264 63 271 2100

Fax: +264 63 271 2526

dbentley@skorpionzinc.com.na

Production

• Skorpion produced 145,396 tonnes of SHG zinc in 2008 compared to 150,080 tonnes in 2007. SHG zinc production was 4.4% below target in 2008 mainly due to load shedding earlier in the year as well as two significant mechanical breakdowns in the cell house. The supply of zinc is set to fall worldwide in 2009 due to widespread cutbacks in production resulting from low prices. However, demand continues to be subdued as evidenced by high levels of LME stockpiles and this is expected to remain the case for some time putting pressure on profitability in 2009.

Skorpion zinc mine is a pioneering operation which mines a zinc oxide deposit and uses a new and sophisticated Zinc Solvent Extraction Electrowinning (SXEW) process to produce zinc of 99.995% purity. After a number of teething problems, production at Skorpion mine and its associated Namzinc refinery reached design plate levels for the first time in May 2005 and were sustained throughout 2007. Skorpion expects these levels of production to be sustained over the coming years. Small improvements in efficiency may lead to modest increases in output over time.

Exploration

• Exploration work at Skorpion is undertaken by Anglobase. No exploration activities took place during 2008 and no exploration is currently planned for 2009.

Investment

• A number of capital projects were completed during 2008 - including the improved transfer chutes on the tailings disposal system, PLS heat exchangers, improved recycling of solution in the refinery and bulk sulphur loading in Luderitz – had a positive impact on plant availability and run-time. Fixed investment during the year totaled N\$125.6 million.

Procurement

• Skorpion estimates that it spent N\$629 million in Namibia of which N\$61.5 million took place in the town of Rosh Pinah.

Safety

• No fatalities occurred in 2008. Skorpion recorded a total of four Lost Time Injuries and a LTI Frequency Rate of 0.29. OHSAS 18001 accreditation was retained after a third party surveillance audit conducted by LRQA.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LTI's	8	5	2	2	2	4
LTIFR	0.57	0.33	0.11	0.00	0.13	0.29

Labour relations

• The company and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia failed to resolve a dispute declared during negotiations for 2008 resulting in industrial action for a 20 day period during May. Skorpion is currently awaiting a decision by the Minister of Labour on an application for exemption from limits on daily and weekly working hours.

Education and skills

• A total of six university and nine artisan apprenticeship bursaries were awarded during 2008. Skorpion continues to support NIMT apprentice job attachments. The Anglo Skorpion Foundation contributed N\$1.5 million to NIMT during the year.

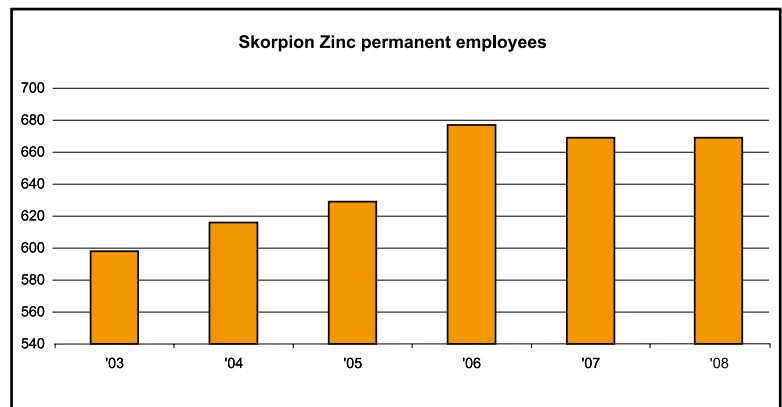
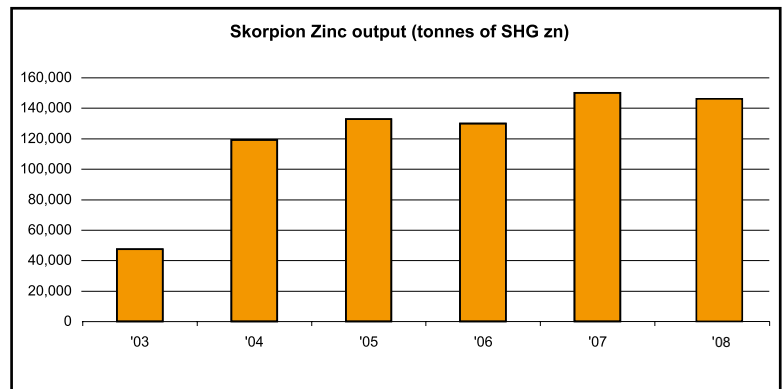
Community relations

• Skorpion made a range of contributions to local initiatives including support for upcoming small businesses, local schools, the Mathematics Congress, the training of Karas school principals, and various sport and recreation clubs.

Environment

• The sewage plant was successfully upgraded and zero ecoli discharge was achieved. All the conditions of the water permit were met and Skorpion is now awaiting the new permit from Government.

- “A total of six university and nine artisan apprenticeship bursaries were awarded during 2008. Skorpion continues to support NIMT apprentice job attachments. The Anglo Skorpion Foundation contributed N\$1.5 million to NIMT during the year.” •



.Namzinc.



SIMON WILKE

.Weatherly Mining Namibia.



CLAIRE PELLICCIA - WEATHERLY MINING NAMIBIA

Weatherly Mining Namibia.

Weatherly Mining Namibia owns copper mines at Otjihase, Matchless, Tsumeb West, Berg Aukas, Elbe, Kombat, Asis Far West and Tschudi mines in Namibia and smelts the concentrate from these operations as well as imported copper concentrates at Namibia Custom Smelters in Tsumeb for export to world markets.



Highlights in 2008

- Commissioning of refurbished Ausmelt smelter
- Long-term processing contracts signed with Chelopech Mining EAD and Louis Dreyfus Commodities
- Imports of concentrates from Peru and Bulgaria

Shareholders

RAB Capital 24.00%
Matterhorn Investments 17.56%
Bank Windhoek 8.38%
R J Webster 6.75%
W G Martinick 4.75%
Ezenet Ltd 4.51%
CSFB Direct 3.67%
GIPF 3.23%

Mines in Namibia

Mining licenses:
I4/2/3/2/32E: Uris
I4/2/3/2/1: Berg Aukas
I4/2/3/2/24B: Berg Aukas
I4/2/3/2/21: Harasib
I4/2/3/2/48: Khusib
I4/2/1/4/2/1496: Valencia
I4/2/3/2/32A: Tsumeb West
I4/2/3/2/32D: Tsumeb
I4/2/3/2/125: Tschudi
I4/2/3/2/15: Bobos Silica
I4/2/3/2/31A: Kliplime
I4/2/3/2/32C: Gross Otavi
I4/2/3/2/32B: Asis
I4/2/3/2/9: Asis Ost
I4/2/3/2/16: Asis West
I4/2/3/2/3: Friedenau (Matchless)
I4/2/3/2/10: Otjihase
I4/2/3/2/22: Otjihase

Date of production start

Otjihase Mine – 2000
Matchless Mine - 2005
Kombat Mine – under evaluation
Tsumeb West Mine – 2007
Tschudi Mine – 2007

Latest life of mine estimate

Otjihase Mine: 5-12 years
Matchless Mine: 8-10 years
Kombat Mine: under evaluation
Tsumeb West Mine: 5 years
Tschudi Mine: 4 years

Permanent employees at end FY 2008

875
(643 retrenchments at end of 2008)

Turnover in FY 2008

Weatherly Mining Namibia
US\$33.3 million (N\$243.5 million)
Namibia Custom Smelters
US\$116.4 million (N\$851.3 million)

Profits/loss in FY 2008

Weatherly Mining Namibia
-US\$64.6 million (-N\$472.3 million)
Namibia Custom Smelters
US\$4.2 million (N\$31.0 million)

Corporate tax paid in 2008

Zero

Royalty tax paid in 2008

Zero

Related operations in Namibia

EPL14/2/1/4/2/132: Tsumeb
EPL14/2/1/4/2/367: Otjihase
EPL14/2/1/4/2/1776: Tsumeb
EPL14/2/1/4/2/2906: Tsumeb
EPL14/2/1/4/2/3066: Tsumeb
EPL14/2/1/4/2/3136: Elbe
EPL14/2/1/4/2/3277: Khorixas
EPL14/2/1/4/2/3374: Otavi

Safety ratings at end of 2008

Tsumeb Smelter: 5 Star
Kombat Mine: 4 Star
Otjihase Mine: 3 Star
Tsumeb Operations: 3 Star

Affirmative Action plan approved

Yes

Number of bursaries awarded in 2008

None

Review of operations

Country Manager

Mr Hans Nolte

Contact details

PO Box 40791

Ausspannplatz

Windhoek

Tel: +264 61 385 000

Fax: +264 61 385 001

Email: h.nolte@weatherlyplc.com.na

Production

• Weatherly Mining Namibia's mines fed three concentration plants located in the central and northern regions of Namibia. Combined milling capacity was approximately two million tonnes of ore per annum of which less than two-thirds were being utilized. The medium term strategy was to expand the production of existing mines and to develop new satellite mines to fully utilise the available capacity.

Weatherly's focus during the year was to make mining operations cash flow positive and this was achieved with operating activities generating net cash of US\$3.7 million to 30 June 2008. In the course of the year, Weatherly invested over US\$35 million in its mines and smelter. However, the company was unable to reach an agreement with the Government, NamPower and NamWater to deal with power supply and water extraction issues in the Otavi Valley. As a result, the company took the decision to write off the Kombat mine with a US\$422.1 million impairment including the costs associated with closure, severance packages for employees, and placement of the mine town on a care and maintenance basis. Nevertheless, total mining production recovered in blister copper for the financial year ending 30 June 2008 was 8,345 tonnes.

1 July 2007 – 30 June 2008

	Milled (t)	Grade (%)	Grade (%)	Copper (t)	Cash cost
Central	482,576	1.16	92.23	5,362	5,935
Kombat	-	-	-	1,274	n/a
Northern	277,727	0.92	66.16	1,697	n/a

1 July 2008 – 31 December 2008

	Milled (t)	Grade (%)	Grade (%)	Copper (t)	Cash cost
Central	316,080	1.24	91.85	3,597	n/a
Kombat	-	-	-	-	n/a
Northern	148,570	1.17	67.32	1,166	n/a

Weatherly's production cost was approximately US\$5,000 per tonne. As the world economy turned, the company took a number of cost cutting measures including the closure of Tsumeb West in October 2008. However, as copper prices plunged to around US\$3,000 per tonne by November, Weatherly decided to place Matchless mine on care and maintenance as well as making redundancies at Otjihase and Tschudi mines. With copper prices showing no signs of recovering these two mines were placed on care and maintenance with operations ceasing on 20 December 2008. By the end of the calendar year a further 4,763 tonnes of mining production recovered in blister copper had been produced.

A new subsidiary, Namibia Custom Smelters, had already been formed in 2007 to reflect the strategic shift from the smelter being solely a downstream component of

Weatherly's mining production to becoming an independent custom facility. Namibia Custom Smelters' Tsumeb smelter is one of only four commercial smelters in the whole of Africa. It produces 98.6% blister copper. With four arsenic roasters and back-to-back arsenic sales, Weatherly is able to treat complex concentrates. In 2008 two long-term contracts to process up to 100,000 tonnes of concentrate a year from Bulgaria and Peru were finalised. Refurbishment of the Ausmelt smelter was completed within budget by the end of June 2008. By the end of the calendar year a US\$11.3 million loan facility had been completed and ore processing contracts had been extended with Chelopech Mining EAD and Louis Dreyfus Commodities until 2013. As part of the agreement, NCS will be required to process up to 75,000 dry metric tonnes of concentrate in 2010 increasing up to 120,000 dry metric tonnes in 2011, 2012

Location	Mine (target) capacity (tpa)	Concentrator (nameplate) capacity (tpa)
Central Operations Otiase Matchless Elbe	500,000 150,000 Evaluation	1,000,000 Utilised Otiase concentrator
Northern Operations Tsumeb West Tschudi underground Tschudi open pit	120,000 360,000 Evaluation	Utilises Tsumeb concentrator Utilises Tsumeb concentrator
Kombat Operations Asis Far West Gross Otavi Berg Aukas	Exploration Feasibility	400,000

and 2013 subject to the successful commissioning of the proposed oxygen plant.

The smelter is currently operating furnace 1 between 24,000 tonnes and 32,000 tonnes. The smelter is to undergo a two phase expansion to increase annual capacity to 50,000 tonnes a year. In the first phase a top submerged lance furnace will be commissioned in the second quarter of 2008 which will allow the furnace to be switched on and off in a cost effective manner. The second phase, which will see the incorporation of an oxygen plant to significantly reduce costs and put the smelter on a competitive footing, will be completed a year later with full production being targeted for mid-2009.

Mine safety

- Weatherly Mining Namibia experienced no fatalities in 2008. A total of 13 reportable Lost Time Injuries were recorded as well as 27 disabling injuries were recorded. These accidents remain symptomatic of the low level of safety awareness and poor work practices that are a legacy of the past and which the company is committed to eradicate.

	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	Q1 2008	Q2 2008	Total 07/08	Q3 2008	Q4 2008	Total 2008
Weatherly concentrates	1,880	2,196	2,020	2,249	8,345	2,579	1,927	8,775
Third party	3,145	1,871	943	1,826	7,785	1,476	2,691	6,936
Third party blister and matte	468	1,155	794	81	2,498	-	-	875
Total copper blister (tonnes)	5,493	5,222	3,757	4,156	18,628	4,055	4,618	16,586



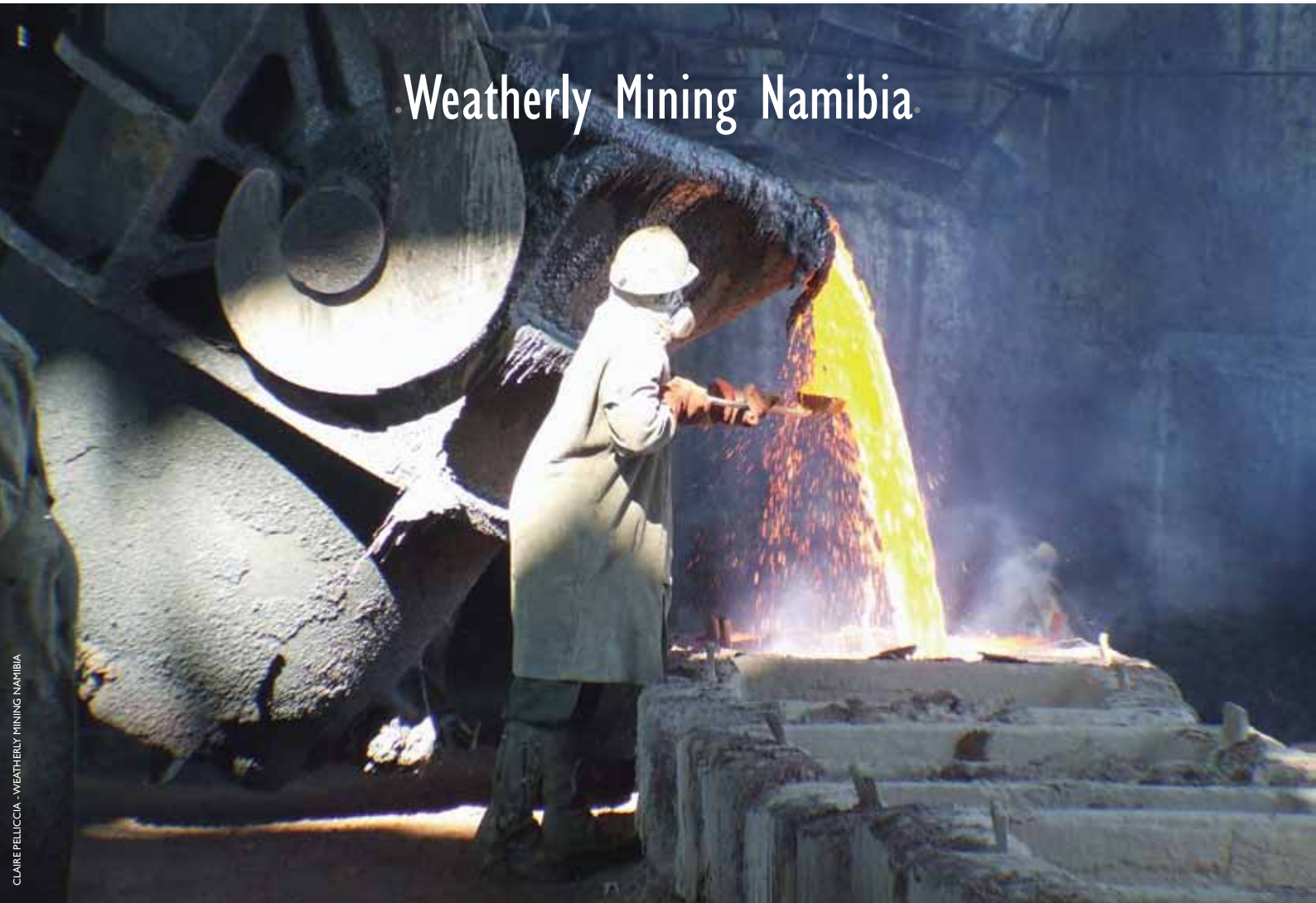
CLAIRE PELLICIA - WEATHERLY MINING NAMIBIA

Namibia Custom Smelters



CLAIRE PELICCIA - WEATHERLY MINING NAMIBIA

Weatherly Mining Namibia



CLAIRE PELICCIA - WEATHERLY MINING NAMIBIA

Chamber of Mines Uranium Stewardship.

Feature:

**By Dr Wotan Swiegers,
Principal Advisor, Chamber
Uranium Stewardship
Committee**

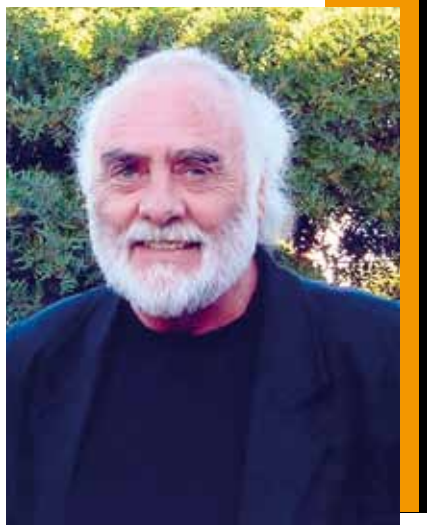
THE ROLE OF THE NAMIBIAN CHAMBER OF MINES

1.1 THE URANIUM STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE (USC)

In 2007 the Chamber of Mines of Namibia established the Uranium Stewardship Committee (USC). Twelve of Namibia's active uranium mining and exploration companies became members and Rössing Uranium's Managing Director, Mr Michael Leech, was elected its first Chairman. In March this year the Managing Director of Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine took over the Chairmanship of the USC and Malcolm Lindsay-Payne was appointed as Deputy-Chair.

The Chamber continues to support the concept of stewardship, which involves the care and management of uranium throughout the nuclear life cycle and covers exploration, mining, processing, recovery, recycling and disposal of the product. Stewardship requires an integrated programme of action aimed at ensuring that all processes, goods and services are managed throughout the life cycle in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. It will achieve these goals by ensuring that:

- There is proactive cooperation and collaboration between exploration and mining companies based on the



realisation that the cumulative socio-economic and biophysical impacts of mining and future mining closure cannot be successful if adopted by only one mining company and that the unsustainable practices of one company's action can impact negatively on the entire industry.

- Multi-stakeholder fora are established to develop guidelines for health, environment, radiation, safety and community issues.
- There is a focus on building partnerships throughout the life cycle of nuclear materials to ensure the sustainability of their production, use and disposal.

1.2 Health, Environment and Radiation Safety (HERS)

The **Uranium Stewardship Committee (USC)** is now recognised as the "spokesperson" for the Namibian uranium industry both nationally and internationally. As a first step, the USC established the stakeholder communication and advisory committee Health, Environment and Radiation Safety (HERS) with

the Ministries of Mines and Energy (MME), Environment and Tourism (MET), Health and Social Services (MoHSS), Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), NamPower and NamWater, Regional Government and the local municipalities. It also established the Technical Advisory Committees for Environment (ETAC) and Health (HTAC) and a dedicated communication committee (CTAC) was recently established. The USC's HERS committee is the working group of the USC and was formed to address the key issues relevant to the Uranium Mining industry in the Erongo Region. Its aims include:

- Providing a systematic means of identifying, describing, evaluating and reporting on the regional environmental, health and social impacts of plans, procedures and strategies of uranium exploration and mining in the Erongo region;
- Developing policies and to prepare draft publications for the promotion of uniform minimum national standards for radiation protection and occupational health in uranium exploration and mining for consideration by the Namibian Government;
- Developing policies and preparing draft publications for the promotion of uniform minimum national standards for occupational hygiene and environmental management in uranium exploration and mining for consideration by the Namibian Government; and
- Developing standards for environmental rehabilitation, mine closure and after care as recommendation for incorporating these into the regulations under the Minerals

Act of 1992 and other relevant legislation.

1.3 COMMITMENT TO MEETING HIGH STANDARDS

Voluntary product stewardship schemes have arisen out of the need for industries to balance their pursuit of economic gain with environmental and social concerns and, by doing so, demonstrate their contribution to sustainable development, even in a climate of weak regulation. While these voluntary product stewardship schemes may be able to gain majority sector participation, there will always be some companies that choose not to participate. As there is a cost associated with adhering to such schemes, non-participating companies could potentially have a short-term market advantage. More importantly an entire industry may be brought into disrepute if some companies fail to meet acceptable standards, despite the best efforts of others. For this reason it is generally accepted that the best approach is voluntary sector initiatives underpinned by a regulatory safety net to ensure a minimum standard across the board.

In 2008 a significant milestone was achieved when the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX) agreed that uranium exploration and mining companies could not be listed on the NSX unless they were good standing members of the Chamber's USC. All USC members are bound by the Chamber Constitution that commits them to upholding the Namibian uranium brand and ensuring the highest standards of environmental and radiation safety management.

Until legally binding regulations are introduced, the USC has adopted the World Nuclear Association's

(WNA) document titled "Sustaining Global Best-Practices in Uranium Mining and Processing: Principles for Managing Radiation, Health and Safety, Waste and the Environment" as its official guideline document and Environmental Code of Practice. In March 2009 a Management Working Group was established to monitor compliance of all member companies to these standards. In this way the USC is hoping to ensure that uranium companies do not pay lip service to the principles of stewardship but actively work to realise them.

1.4 ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The USC believes that interaction with interested and affected parties is crucial. The USC continues to engage at the earliest practical stage with likely affected parties to discuss and respond to issues and conflicts concerning the management of social impacts and contribute to community development in collaboration with host communities and their representatives. The USC publishes the Namibian Uranium Newsletter which is distributed to local and international audiences and regularly runs workshops on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Air Pollution, Radiation, and Biological Monitoring as well as SWOT analysis workshops on Emergency Services, Hospital Facilities and Occupational Health. The USC attended and participated in **almost all the** public participation and information meeting between the uranium industry and the public in 2008. The USC has developed good working relationships with the **Media** and with **Anti nuclear** Organisations notably Earthlife. Articles have appeared regularly in local and international media addressing

public concerns.

The USC has established a **leading position** for Namibia locally and internationally via the efforts of the **Uranium Stewardship Committee** - promoting wellness, HIV strategy, fitness for work and environmental protection initiatives. The management of the USC serves on the following Committees:

- Vice- Chair of the **National Cancer Control Committee** (NCCC) of Namibia
- Member of the **Steering Committee of the SEA**
- Member of the Erongo Regional Governor's **Education Committee**
- Member of the **Erongo Region Development Foundation** (EDF)
- Member of the Transport's Ministerial Committee to improve **Civil Aviation Safety**
- Chairs the **Clinical Committee of the MediClinic**
- Chairs the Namibian HIV management Committee **MyHealth**.
- Serves on the joint World Nuclear Association and IAEA committee "**Uranium Stewardship**"
- Trained a Namibian **Uranium Environmental Guide for the USC** and assisted with the **training of Regional/ District Health inspectors** in basic occupational hygiene.

1.5 DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN STANDARDS

The working groups of the USC developed and agreed on a set of minimum environmental management standards for the Namibian uranium industry based on the Rio Tinto standards and in

line with the guidelines of Namibia's Environmental Management Act.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES (EIA)

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) continue to play a valuable role in helping to ensure that potential projects are developed and managed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. However, EIAs are not able to and cannot be expected to identify and solve all the issues associated with competition for land use from potentially incompatible activities. The USC believes that there is a need for a coordinated strategic approach by industry and Government to ensure successful economic development in the Erongo Region, hence the support for a strategic environmental assessment of the uranium industry in the Erongo Region. It is anticipated that the USC's co-regulation initiatives will ensure that the image of Namibia is upheld as a world-class uranium producer with best practices in occupational health and environmental management.

1.7 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SEA)

One of the first issues identified in 2007 was the absence of policy guiding the development of the Erongo Region in response to the burgeoning activity associated with the uranium industry. The Chamber, in conjunction with a number of other interested parties, identified the urgent need for a strategic environmental assessment of the uranium industry in the Central Namib in order to better understand the vulnerabilities and opportunities to which the region might be exposed

as a result of multiple uranium mines developing in a relatively short space of time. Early in 2008 the Chamber organised a three-day SEA workshop that was well attended by numerous sectors of society. The SEA helped to clarify the issues that should be addressed and formed the basis on which the Terms of Reference for the SEA were developed. The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) came on board as a strong champion of this process, agreed to manage the initiative and were able to secure funding for the project from the German BGN. It is important to understand that the USC played a catalytic role in getting the SEA started. However, in order to ensure that an impartial and independent assessment is conducted, the uranium industry will be just one of a number of stakeholders that will provide input into the study.

In December 2008 the tender for the SEA was advertised and in January 2009 MME appointed the Namibian Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA) to conduct the SEA. A steering committee represented by the mining industry (Chamber of Mines), numerous ministries, parastatals (Nampower and Namwater) and NGOs (DRFN, NNF, Birdlife International, Gobabeb and NACOMA) was formed and held their first meeting in December. A project inception meeting was held in February, where the steering committee had an opportunity to comment on and feed into the final TOR and, approach and methodology as presented by SAIEA. Part of the terms of reference is for the steering committee to appoint an independent external party to review the final SEA report and Strategic Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) reports. It is anticipated that the reports will be finalised by the end of 2009.

1.8 WATER AND DESALINATION

In an arid country concerns are legitimately raised about mining's water requirements and the associated infrastructure required. While each prospective mine needs to address this issue, questions around water availability and supply are best addressed collectively by the broader industry, working closely with Government.

In 2008 construction of Namibia's first desalination plant commenced at Wlotzkasbakken about 35km north of Swakopmund. Initially Namibian water utility NamWater and Areva announced a joint undertaking to construct the desalination plant. The design included a joint inlet pipe and two desalination units, one to be built and owned by Areva and the other by NamWater. Environmental clearance was granted early in 2008 and construction of the intake pipeline commenced. The original intention was that the desalination plant would not only supply the projected 20 million m³ per annum of fresh water required for Areva's Trekkopje mine but, with construction of the NamWater unit, the potential would exist to provide an additional 20 million m³ per annum to other commercial and domestic users in Erongo.

In July 2008 His Excellency, President Hifikepunye Pohamba visited the site and expressed great enthusiasm, saying that it is an excellent project of great worth to Namibia. The project was also welcomed by the Erongo Regional Council (ERC) and the Department of Water Affairs, both of which see the initiative as a positive step towards sustainable utilisation of Omdel and Kuiseb aquifers that are currently over-utilised.

Then, late in 2008, NamWater announced its intention to develop a separate second desalination plant at Mile 6, just north of Swakopmund, instead of building their unit at the Wlotzkabarken site. A number of reasons were given to justify the decision and an environmental impact assessment was commissioned in December 2008. This decision caused a great degree of consternation, not only in the mining sector, as it is seen to be an unsustainable option for the region both in the short and the long term. Towards the end of the year Cabinet established a Desalination Taskforce to resolve the matter. The USC assigned a legal practitioner to draft a letter addressed to the Chair of the Desalination taskforce of the Cabinet and to the Managing Director of NamWater, Dr Shivute, to outline their preferred choices and recommendations, namely one or if need be two desalination plant but preferably on the same environmental footprint. The final decision is still pending but it is hoped that a decision will be made in favour of a single project with a single footprint.

1.9 AIR QUALITY

Since its inception the E-TAC has supported the development of a minimum standard for air quality management. Rossing, Langer Heinrich, Bannerman, Areva and Valencia are all currently using Airshed (a South African based consulting company) as their air quality specialist. At present the E-TAC team together with Airshed is developing a minimum standard for the USC as they are familiar with all the mines and with the most appropriate standards to be adopted in Namibia. The ultimate objective is

to provide the Erongo region with an Air Quality Management Plan. The report should, as a minimum, provide recommendations on the following:

- A monitoring system to determine background dust levels;
- Use be made of appropriate monitoring techniques and equipment;
- What meteorological data is still required after review of available data;
- If meteorological data is required where should the meteorological stations be situated; and
- The monitoring that needs to be conducted by mining operations to access dust levels caused by their activities.

OTHER PROJECTS

The USC is currently in the process of initiating a number of other projects including:

- Developing a Water and Waste management Strategy;
- Developing a Land use strategy;
- Assisting with the finalisation of a Mine Closure Policy; and
- Developing guidelines for ground water monitoring protocol.

2 HEALTH

2.1 DEVELOPMENTS OF MINIMUM STANDARDS

Minimum standards for occupational health were developed and agreed with the independent medical providers, an international occupational health consultant and the MoHSS. It is based on Rio Tinto standards and guidelines provided by the MoHSS.

2.2 EMERGENCY SERVICES

Emergency medical services remain a risk in the Erongo Region and despite numerous efforts during the past year to bring the emergency service providers on board, the problem has remained unresolved. Numerous complaints have been received from the Mayor of Swakopmund, Rössing and Langer Heinrich on this issue. Towards the end of 2008, members of the USC as well as medical practitioners from Swakopmund and Walvis Bay conducted a SWOT analysis on emergency services in order to come up with a plan on the way forward. This plan will be implemented in 2009 and will be coordinated by the Health Technical Advisory Committee (H-TAC). It will include:

- Revising the Erongo Disaster Management Response Plan;
- Developing a road safety campaign;
- Developing a First Responder;
- Designing training programme for mining personnel and police officers who will respond to accidents acquire and manage;
- Providing additional ambulances;
- Developing a centralised Emergency Response centre for the Erongo Region in Swakopmund with the Swakopmund and Arandis municipalities en emergency service providers; and
- Investigating a reduction of road congestion by developing rail transport.

2.3 MEDICAL FACILITIES IN SWAKOPMUND

In 2008 commitment to the upgrading and expansion of medical facilities in Swakopmund to support the uranium industry was realised

through the active engagement of the USC.

Construction of a new medical facility adjacent to the Cottage Hospital commenced in late 2008 and is nearing completion. It is envisaged that the facility will be operational by 1 June 2009.

An important addition is the development of an Occupational Health Institute next to the Cottage Hospital. In addition to two independent occupational healthcare providers (Medixx and Occnam), an Occupational Hygiene facility, a Dentist and an Occupational Health training facility will be housed at this facility.

Commitment was also made by MediClinic to upgrade the Cottage Hospital at a cost of N\$20 million and new specialists are being recruited. The upgrade includes provision of additional wards, equipment and an ICU. It is envisaged that these facilities will be commissioned by December 2009.

A number of community health education initiatives are also being rolled out by the Communication Technical Advisory Committee including:

- HIV information campaigns;
- Wellness initiative;
- Road safety initiative;
- Home safety initiative;
- Communicate information regarding radiation widely, i.e. within the mining industry; health industry, partners & public; and
- Distribute booklets on Radiation and Health.

2.4 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH DATA MANAGEMENT

In 2008, Earthlife organised a series of meetings throughout the Erongo region to raise concerns about the uranium industry. At these

meetings it became increasingly evident that there are a number of concerns amongst the general public regarding health issues. It also became apparent that without good data it is impossible to allay the public's perceptions regarding health. Since inception HERS has been calling for an integrated approach to data management. Of particular concern are the needs for a national Radiation Exposure Register (REMS), a Cancer Register (CARE) and an Information System for Surveillance and Risk Detection (WISSARD). After numerous negotiations the following homes have been found for these various data servers:

The Chamber will house a server that will be used as a central repository for HSE data management for the uranium industry. It will be kept at the USC office, maintained by the web manager of the Chamber/USC and will be able to cater for a Radiation Exposure Register (REMS), a Cancer Register (CARE) and an Information System for Surveillance and Risk Detection (WISSARD) for the uranium industry.

The national cancer register presently managed by the Cancer Foundation will be supported by the USC and assisted by the Namibian Cancer Care Committee (a committee mandated by the newly formed Atomic Energy Board). The national Radiation Exposure Register (REMS) will be housed and managed by the recently formed National Nuclear Energy Authority. The Health Technical Advisory Committee (H-TAC) is also presently busy with the following initiatives:

- Reviewing all available health/radiation data assisted by an international accredited Occupational Health expert – i.e. retrospective study of Health Data
- Assisting with the introduction of an independent, integrated

and ongoing Occupational Health research program – i.e. prospective studies

- Introducing an Independent Occupational Health Audit system
- Developing awareness and promote the need for an integrated approach to the management of Occupation Health data
- Addressing the lack of information and disinformation on uranium mining. The issue must be addressed collectively by all major mining companies in Namibia to educate Namibians on uranium and radiation.
- Digitising and reporting of CXR's according to ILO standards
- Developing Health Passports
- Conducting an ongoing anti-smoking campaign
- Carrying out an HIV/Tuberculosis research project
- Risk-based Medical Surveillance
- Designing man-job specifications

2.5 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH DATA MANAGEMENT

Testing for uranium in the urine measures the level of uranium found in the urine of workers. It is an important monitoring tool and both Rossing and Langer Heinrich undertake trace element analysis as part of their routine occupational health monitoring.

The validity of results is open to scrutiny and it was identified that, in order to improve transparency and credibility, analysis of Trace Element Analysis (TEA) samples should be carried out by an independent laboratory. The USC worked with interested partners (a TESEF compliant company) to develop a business plan for a local laboratory (based in Swakopmund) to perform

TEA. The USC accepted the business plan in principle and Langer Heinrich provided a generous donation of N\$1 million towards the realisation of this vitally important project. The USC also agreed that the shortfall for establishing this laboratory will be covered by the remaining member companies. It is envisaged that the TEA lab will be completed and operational by June 2009.

2.6 TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS (TEA)

Testing for uranium in the urine measures the level of uranium found in the urine of workers. It is an important monitoring tool and both Rossing and Langer Heinrich undertake trace element analysis as part of their routine occupational health monitoring.

The validity of results is open to scrutiny and it was identified that, in order to improve transparency and credibility, analysis of Trace Element Analysis (TEA) samples should be carried out by an independent laboratory. The USC worked with interested partners (a TESEF compliant company) to develop a business plan for a local laboratory (based in Swakopmund) to perform TEA. The USC accepted the business plan in principle and Langer Heinrich provided a generous donation of N\$1 million towards the realisation of this vitally important project. The USC also agreed that the shortfall for establishing this laboratory will be covered by the remaining member companies. It is envisaged that the TEA lab will be completed and operational by June 2009.

2.7 DOSIMETRY LABORATORY

It is envisaged that an independent dosimetry laboratory will be operational towards the end of 2009 based on the same principles applied to the establishment of the TEA laboratory

3 CONCLUSION

The Chamber of Mines of Namibia and particularly the USC has attempted to **implement an integrated programme of uranium stewardship**. This is aimed at ensuring that all materials, processes, goods or services in the exploration, mining and processing of uranium are produced, consumed and disposed of in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. The Chamber of Mines of Namibia also works closely with the Government of Namibia to address health and environmental issues by reviewing what is already in place, implementing new measures where necessary and evaluating the effectiveness of updated intervention strategies. **The implementation of Minimum Environmental and Occupational Health Standards and the initiation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Erongo Region were significant and fundamental steps.** The SEA is presently underway and will be translated into a Strategic Environmental Plan which will provide scientifically backed insights to assist the Government in responsibly managing the uranium industry.



Feature:

Overview of exploration activities.

Westport Resources.

Westport Resources is 100% owned by Forsys Metals Corporation which is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and which dual-listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange in 2007. Westport is conducting exploration work on EPL3166 and EPL3195 and has an application pending for EPL3802. During 2008 the local operation consisted of five permanent employees, two temporary employees and one contractor. During 2008 N\$7.4 million was spent on exploration activities. 183m of RC drilling was carried out while 4,266 trench cut and systematic rock grab samples were obtained over an area covering 24 square kilometers. Eight potential targets were identified for follow-up work. In November 2008 Forsys Metals announced that it would be bought by George Forrest International SA.

General Manager: Lionel Howes
PO Box 40155
Ausspannplatz
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 219 462
Fax: +264 61 219 267
Email: vul@forsysmetals.com

Current exploration licences	EPL3166 EPL3195
Pending new licences	EPL3802

Valencia Uranium.

Valencia Uranium is 100% owned by Forsys Metals Corporation which is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and which dual-listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange in November 2007. During 2008 work focused on the Valencia uranium deposit. Exploration expenditure on the Valencia deposit amounted to N\$26 million during the year conducted by a team of 19 permanent and 10 temporary staff. RC drilling was conducted on 205 holes totaling 60,267m in length. Diamond drilling was undertaken on 12 holes totaling 2,803m. This culminated in an increase in measured and indicated resources to 60 million pounds of uranium oxide. Valencia Uranium was awarded mining licence MLI49 in August 2008 by the Minister of Mines and Energy. A total of N\$884,000 was spent on exploration work on EPLs 3632, 3633, 3635, 3636, 3637. RC drilling 9 holes totalling 2,074m was carried out as well as scintillometry of 5.3 square kilometers. This work confirmed uranium mineralization at depth. A total of N\$2.2 million was spent on exploration work on EPL3638. RC drilling of 61 holes totaling 342m was carried out as well as spectro of 310 square kilometer. The preliminary results of this work have been encouraging but not conclusive. An exploration budget of N\$40 million has been approved by Valencia Uranium for all properties for 2009.

General Manager: Jimmie Wilde
PO Box 40155
Ausspannplatz
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 219 462
Fax: +264 61 219 267
Email: vul@forsysmetals.com

Current exploration licences	EPL3632 EPL3633 EPL3635 EPL3636 EPL3637
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TEAL Exploration and Mining Inc.

TEAL Exploration and Mining Inc operates in Namibia as Avdale Namibia which is 92% owned by TEAL Inc and 8% by EVI Gold, a Namibian empowerment grouping, and TEAL Namibia. Avdale Namibia has three EPLs: EPL2409, 3177 and 3470 while two EPLs: EPL2410 and 2417 are pending renewal. TEAL Namibia is awaiting new eight EPLs: EPL3752, 3753, 3765, 3766, 3767, 4032, 4188, 4189 and three new ERLs: ERL110, 111, 112. During 2008 TEAL spend a total of N\$59.1 million on exploration focusing primarily on defining the Otjikoto ore body. In total RC drilling of 49 holes totaling 3,800m and diamond drilling of 82 holes totaling 13,770m was carried out. 50 litho samples over an area of 9 square kilometers and 22,900 geochemical assays were submitted. A ground magnetic survey of 9 square kilometers and a LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) airborne geophysical survey of 1,400 square kilometres was carried out.

During 2008 significant progress was made with the pre-feasibility study of the Otjikoto gold project. The resource has been increased to 1.98 million ounces of which approximately 55% is in the indicated category. Biannual independent environmental audits have been carried out. In June 2008 the company held public meetings in Otavi, Otjiwarongo and Windhoek.

General Manager: Mr H O Meyer

Tel: +264 61 237 863

Fax: +264 61 231 514

Email: tealnam@tealmining.com

Website: www.tealmining.com

www.arm.co.za

Current exploration licences (Avdale)	EPL2409
	EPL3177
	EPL3470
Pending licence renewals (Avdale)	EPL2410
	EPL2417
Pending new licences (TEAL Namibia)	EPL3752
	EPL3753
	EPL3765
	EPL3766
	EPL3767
	EPL4032
	EPL4188
	EPL4189
	ERL110
	ERL111
	ERL112

UraMin/Areva.

Following exploration work which had brought the Trekkopje deposit up to pre-feasibility study stage of development, vertically integrated nuclear energy specialist Areva bought UraMin for US\$2.5 billion in November 2007. Construction work on the US\$750 million Trekkopje mine, which uses pioneering heap leaching process, and the associated 20 million cubic metres per year desalination plant at Wlotzkasbakken commenced in early 2008. Trekkopje's mining licence ML151 was formally announced in June 2008 and the first samples of uranium oxide produced in April 2009. Full-scale production is planned for 2011 with the mine set to produce some 6 million pounds a year of uranium oxide.

Overview of exploration activities.

Extract Resources.

Extract Resources is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and is 40% owned by Kalahari Minerals. It has been conducting exploration work on the Husab, Ida Dome and Rössing South deposit in the Erongo region. During 2008 Extract spent N\$105.7 million on exploration in all its properties through its locally based team of 13 permanent and 53 temporary employees. In total RC drilling of 465 holes totaling 86,298m and diamond drilling of 86 holes totaling 28,092m was carried out during the year. A total of 95,544 samples were submitted for analysis. No ground or airborne geophysical survey work was undertaken during the year. The company purchased the Hyvista Erongo Uranium Dataset from the Geological Survey of Namibia. By the end of the year inferred resources of 108 mlbs of uranium oxide had been identified at Rössing South and 25 mlbs of uranium oxide at Ida Dome. During 2009 Extract will continue work on defining resources at Rössing South.

General Manager: Sadike Nepela
PO Box 81162
Olympia
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 300220
Fax: +264 61 300221
Email: Sadike@wage.com.na
Website: www.extractresources.com

Current exploration licences	EPL3138 EPL3439 EPL3327 EPL3328
Pending licence renewals	EPL3138 EPL3328

West Africa Gold Exploration.

West Africa Gold Exploration (WAGE) is 100% owned by Kalahari Minerals listed on the Alternative Investment Market. The company has been conducting exploration work at the Kupferberg deposit near Dordabis, the Malachite Pan, Okasewa, Christiadore and Gemsbokvlei deposits near Witvlei, as well as Namib Lead, and Ubib gold south of Navachab.

During 2008 Kalahari Minerals spent N\$83 million on exploration in all its Namibian properties through its locally based team of 18 permanent and 66 temporary employees. In total RC drilling of 883 holes totaling 108,663m and diamond drilling of 66 holes totaling 10,642m was carried out during the year. A total of litho 2,418 samples were submitted for analysis. Geochemical surveys covering 3.6 square kilometers were conducted resulting in 54,659 geochemical assays submitted for analysis. Down hole gamma and deviation ground geophysical surveys were conducted. In total sufficient drilling was conducted to allow resources calculations to be made on three deposits which will be completed during the first half of 2009.

WAGE established a trust which has supported the AIDS orphanage in Witvlei and the construction of a privately run pre-primary school in Dordabis.

General Manager: Sadike Nepela
PO Box 81162
Olympia
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 300220
Fax: +264 61 300221
Email: Sadike@wage.com.na
Website: www.kalahari-minerals.com

Current exploration licences	EPL2902 EPL3139 EPL3257 EPL3258 EPL3261 EPL3279 EPL3617 EPL3681 EPL3707 EPL3803
Pending licence renewals	EPL3257 EPL3258
Pending new licence applications	EPL3682

Bannerman

Bannerman Mining Resources is 80% owned by Bannerman Resources and 20% owned by the original vendors. The company has been conducting exploration work at the Etango and Swakop River Projects in the Erongo Region. A new CEO Mr Leonard Jubber was appointed during the year.

During 2008 Bannerman spent a total of N\$92.9 million on exploration within its two Namibian properties through its locally based team of 26 permanent employees and 48 contractors. In total RC drilling of 446 holes totaling 86,071m and diamond drilling of 33 holes totaling 10,283m was carried out during the year. A total of litho 68,074 samples were submitted for analysis from Down Hole geochemical surveys. Radiometric and electromagnetic ground geophysical surveys were conducted as well as airborne LIDAR survey covering 237 square kilometers. The exploration work identified a JORC classified resource of 106 million pounds of uranium oxide which allowed work on the prefeasibility study for the Etango Project to go ahead which is due for completion in 2009. Bannerman awarded 3 bursaries in 2008 including a geologist for an MSc in Mineral Resource Management, a geologist for a full-time honours programme and an administrative employee for a Certificate of Business Administration. Labour relations have so far been good and Bannerman signed a recognition agreement with the Mineworkers Union of Namibia in December 2008.

CEO: Leonard Jubber
PO Box 2854
Swakopmund
Namibia
Tel: +264 64 416 200
Fax: +264 64 416 240
Email: admin@bannermanresource-na.com
Website: www.bannermanresources.com
Gecko Mining

Current exploration licences	EPL3544 EPL3545 EPL4104
Pending licence renewals	EPL4062 EPL4063 EPL4099 EPL4139 EPL4152 EPL4153 EPL4154 EPL4155 EPL4167 EPL4185 EPL4238

Craton Mining and Exploration

Craton Mining and Exploration is 100% owned by International Base Metals. In 2008 Craton spent N\$25.3 million on drilling within its Namibian properties through its locally based team of 5 permanent and 19 temporary employees and 2 contractors. In total RC drilling of 186 holes totaling 25,212m and diamond drilling of 22 holes totaling 3,382m was carried out during the year. Geochemical surveys were conducted on 1,400 square kilometers and 6,971 sediment samples were collected, 1,340 of which were sent to an external laboratory and 5,631 were determined in house. Electromagnetic, magnetic and IP ground geophysical surveys were conducted on 24 square kilometers. At present one geologist is attending an honours programme.

Exploration Manager: Karl Hartmann
PO Box 81126
Olympia
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 223 522
Fax: +264 61 220 028

Current exploration licences	EPL3583 EPL3584 EPL3586 EPL3587 EPL3588 EPL3589 EPL3590 EPL4039
Pending licence renewals	EPL3372 EPL3262
Pending new exploration licences	EPL4054 EPL4055 EPL4057 EPL4150 EPL5151

.Overview of exploration activities.

.Gecko Mining.

Gecko Mining is 71% owned by Kobus Smit and has local affiliates in Gecko Salt, Gecko Coal, Gecko Phosphate, Gecko Silica as well as Gecko Laboratories, Gecko Chemicals and Gecko Drilling. Gecko's team of 7 permanent and 1 temporary employees spent a total of N\$50 million on exploration work during 2008. Gecko opened its Windhoek offices in 2008 and has expressed its commitment to adhere to World Bank standards for all envisaged exploration and mining activities.

Management team: Kobus Smit, Robert de Villiers, Oliver Krappmann

PO Box 81307

Windhoek

Namibia

Tel: +264 61 305 444

Fax: +264 61 305 004

Email: oliver@gecko.na













Mining and the economy

Namibia's mining sector generated N\$7.6 billion of value added during 2007 contributing 12.4 percent towards Namibia's Gross Domestic Product of N\$61.5 billion, its highest level since 2002. Diamond mining delivered N\$3.6 billion and other mining and quarrying N\$4.0 billion making 2007 the first year since Independence in 1990 when value added from non-diamond mining has exceeded value added from diamond mining. If copper smelting and zinc refining as well as diamond cutting and polishing were classified as mining rather than manufacturing activities, value added from Namibia's mining sector would be even greater.

2007 was the first year since Independence in 1990 when value added from non-diamond mining exceeded value added from diamond mining

In real terms, however, mining sector value added fell by 0.4 percent as overall volumes remained stable. Value added in constant 2004 prices declined by 3.1 percent for diamond mining but rose by 13.7 percent for non-diamond mining.

The greatest increase in production volumes came from the uranium producers Rössing and Langer Heinrich. Together the two mines produced 5,094 tonnes of uranium oxide in the calendar year of 2008 compared to 3,348 tonnes in 2007 making Namibia the world's fourth

largest producer after Canada, Australia and Kazakhstan.

Namibia became the world's fourth largest producer of uranium oxide in 2008

Exports from the mining sector reached N\$15.3 billion including exports of blister copper from Namibia Custom Smelters and SHG zinc from Skorpion Zinc worth N\$358 million and N\$3.6 billion respectively.

At the end of 2008 Chamber members alone directly employed 7,656 permanent employees. However, if the 333 temporary employees and 2,193 contractors are included, the sector employed some 9,307 people. These same operations paid out almost N\$1.5 billion in wages and salaries during the year.

In 2007 the mining industry spent more on fixed investment than any other sector of the economy

In 2007 the mining industry spent N\$2.3 billion on fixed investment contributing 18.3 percent to Namibia's entire fixed investment of N\$12.7 billion and surpassing

investment by any other sector in the economy apart from government.

In 2008 Chamber members spent N\$71 million on skills development and awarded a total of 92 higher education and trade bursaries

The mining industry continued to invest heavily in people. Chamber members spent N\$71 million on additional skills development and awarded a total of 92 higher education and trade bursaries in 2008 for higher education in Namibia and South Africa and vocational training at the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology.

In 2007/08 the Ministry of Finance estimated that tax revenue from the mining industry amounted to N\$821.1 million from diamond mining and N\$822.8 million from other mining companies yielding a total of over N\$1.6 billion in direct revenues. Diamond royalty tax was estimated to yield N\$600.4 million while revenues from the new minerals royalty tax amounted to N\$42.9 million. No dividends were received from Namdeb but N\$8.2 million was received from Rössing in which the Government of Namibia has a 50 percent and 3 percent shareholding respectively.

In 2007/08 diamond mining and other mining companies contributed over N\$800 million each to the Namibian Fiscus through corporate taxes, royalties and dividends

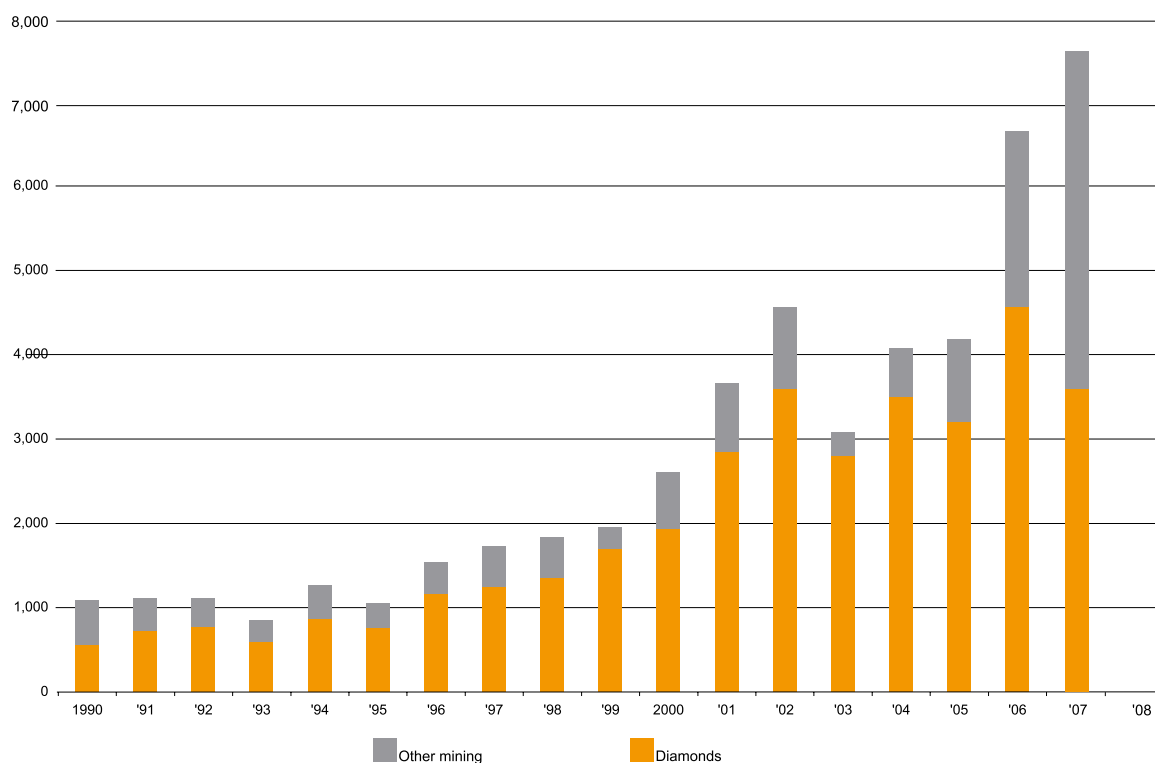
In 2009/10 the Ministry of Finance estimates profits tax revenue from the mining industry will amount to just N\$10.1 million from diamond mining and N\$554.5 million from other mining companies. Diamond royalties are expected to yield N\$125.2 million and other mineral royalties N\$250.0 million. No dividends are expected from Namdeb and but N\$6.1 million is budgeted from Rössing. If PAYE, VAT and other tax payments by the mining industry to Namibia's Fiscus are taken into account, tax revenue from the industry would be far higher.

N\$m	2007/08 actual	2008/09 estimate	2009/10 budget
Company taxes			
Diamond mining companies	220.7	355.0	10.1
Other mining companies	779.9	460.5	554.5
Royalties			
Diamond royalties	600.4	442.5	125.2
Other mineral royalties	42.9	200.0	250.0
Namdeb	0.0	9.0	0.0
Rössing	8.2	4.0	6.1
Total revenue from	1,652.1	1,471.0	945.9

[conversion to US dollars can be made using year end exchange rates for 2007 of N\$6.82:US\$ and for 2008 of N\$9.95:US\$ from the Bank of Namibia]

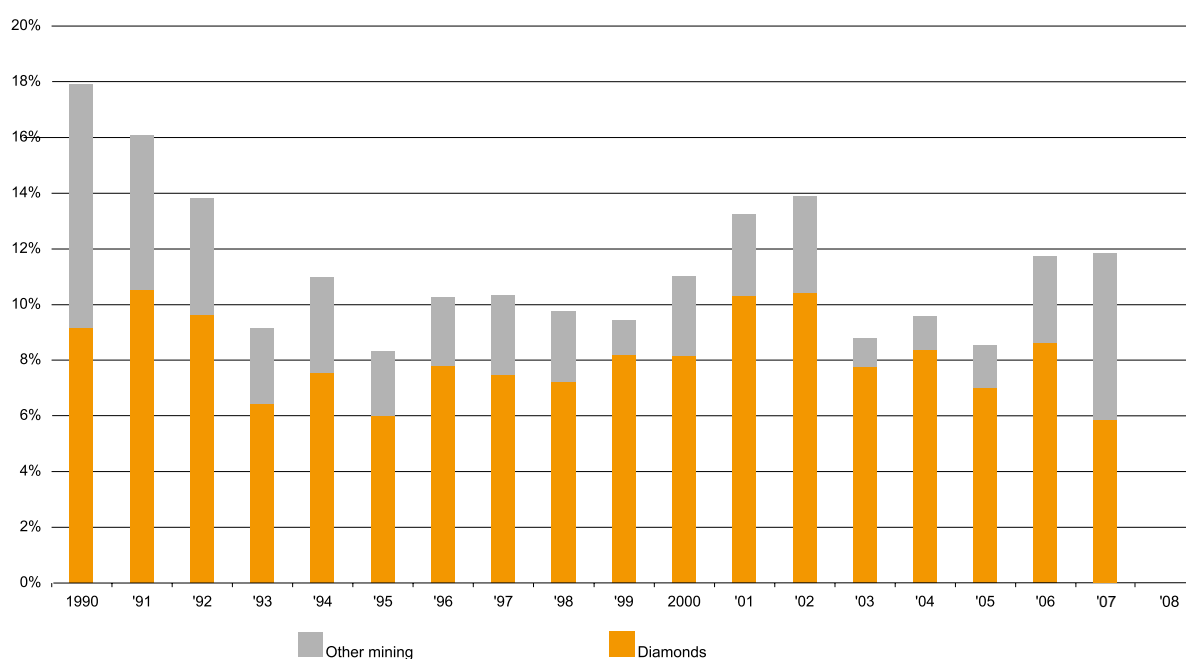
Mining and the economy

Mining value added in current prices (N\$m)



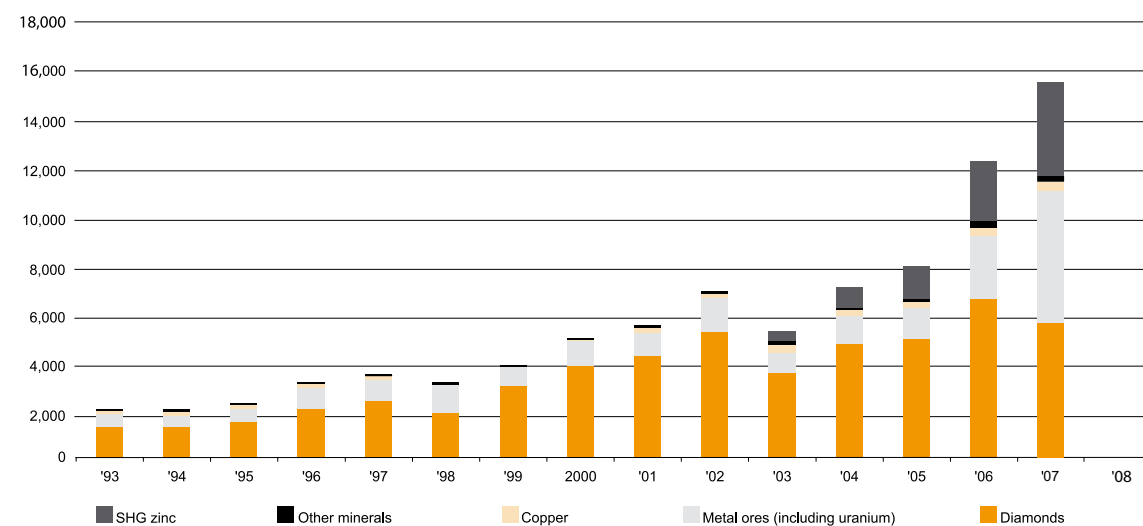
Source: National accounts, Central Bureau of Statistics

Mining value added as % of GDP



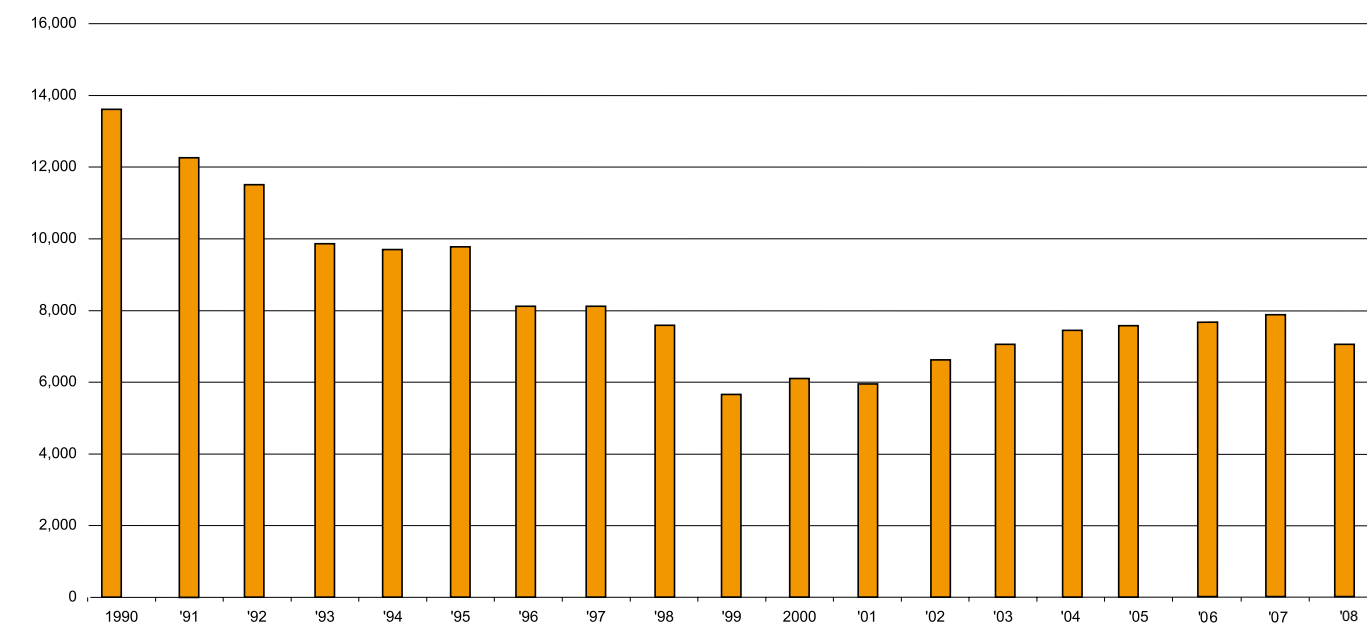
Source: National accounts, Central Bureau of Statistics

Mining exports (N\$m)



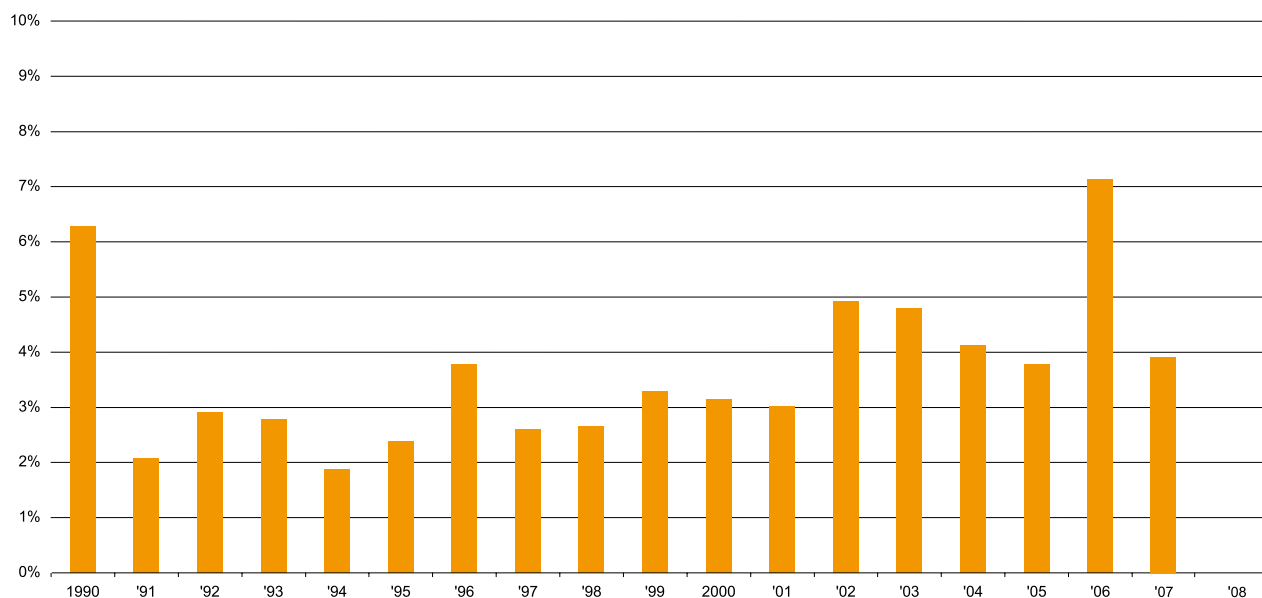
Source: National accounts, Central Bureau of Statistics

Mining employment



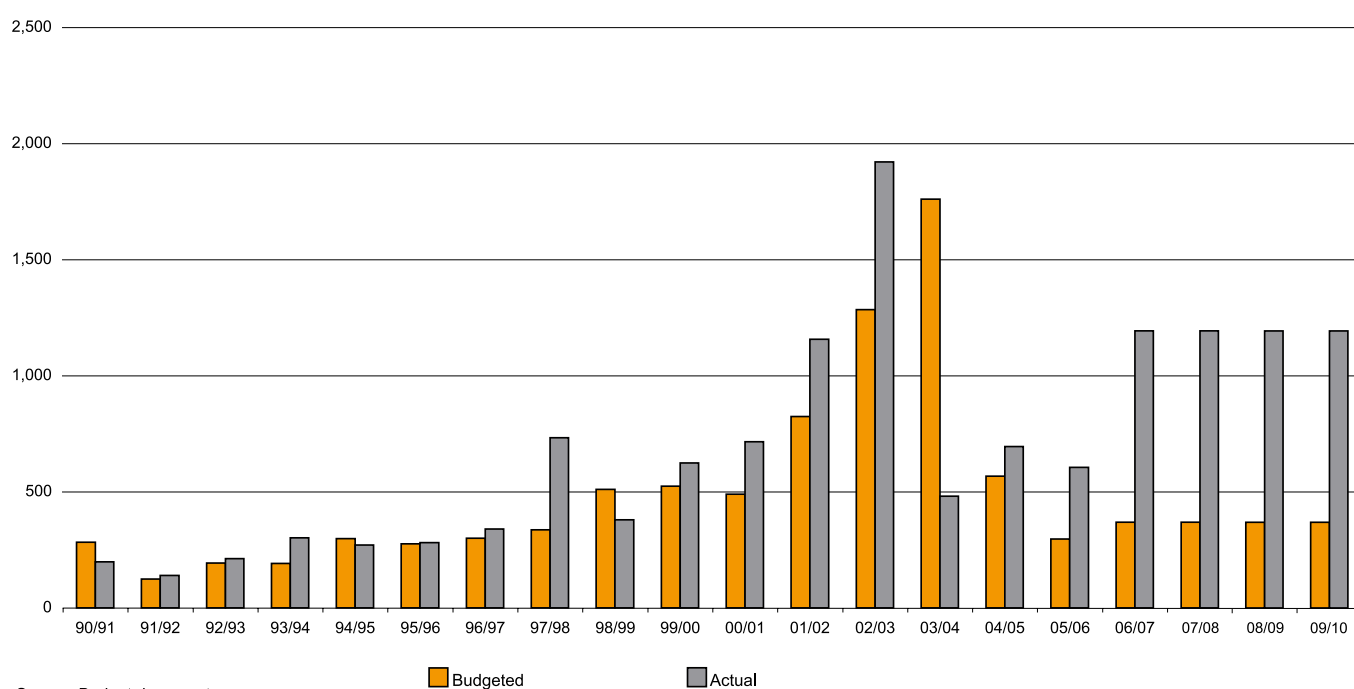
Source: Chamber of Mines

Mining GFCF as % of GDP (includes exploration expenditure)



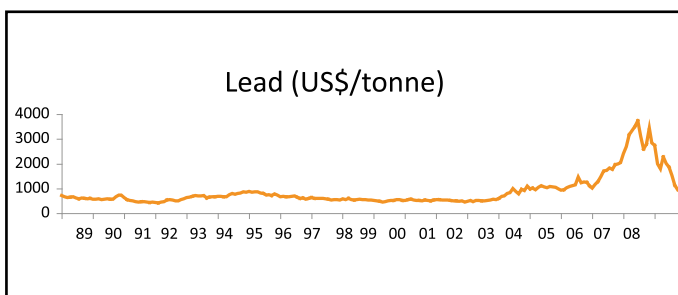
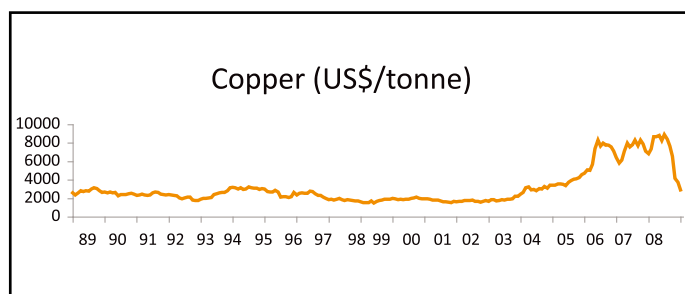
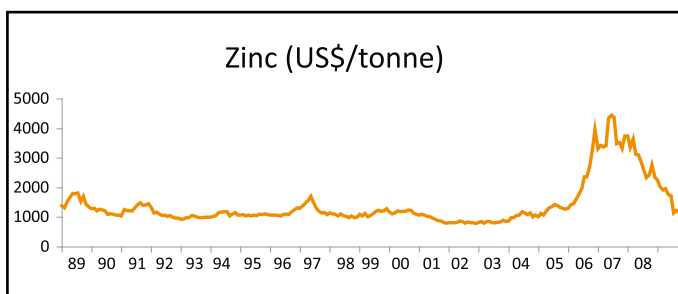
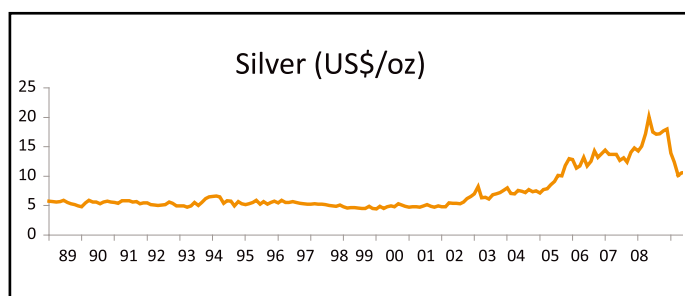
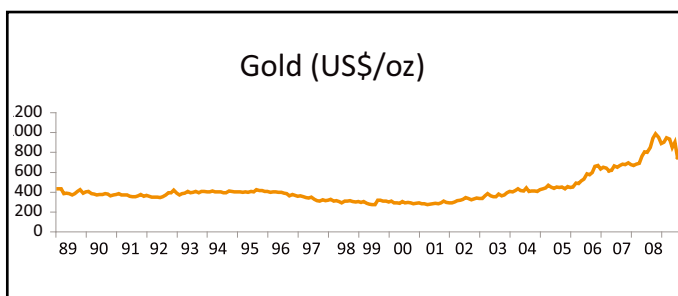
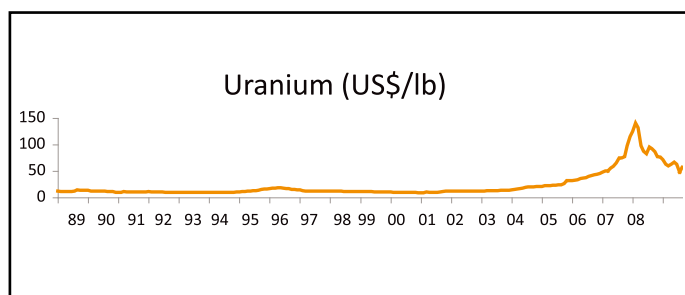
Source: National accounts, Central Bureau of Statistics

Diamond and non-diamond mining taxation (N\$m)



Source: Budget documents

Key Mineral Prices.



Annex I

.Output by mine.

.Key Statistics.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Diamond Fields (carats)							
Langer Heinrich (tonnes of uranium oxide)							
Namdeb (carats)	750,115	1,186,133	1,547,966	1,138,998	1,302,918	1,340,631	1,357,775
Namdeb (carats)							
De Beers Marine Namibia (carats)							
Beach and marine contractors (carats)							
Navachab (kg of gold)	1,453	1,709	1,865	1,790	2,188	1,893	2,015
Ocean Diamond Mining Holdings Ltd (carats)							
Okorusu Fluorspar (wet metric tonnes of fluorspar)	25,980	29,246	37,176	42,249	50,645	36,889	32,285
Namibia Custom Smelters*							
Blister copper (tonnes)	29,145	29,365	33,030	29,345	25,494	25,140	16,659
Weatherly Mining Namibia*							
Contained copper (tonnes)							
Kombat mine							
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	30,727	37,957	33,362	30,460	26,742	34,079	18,470
Otjihase mine							
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	34,138	34,498	44,864	51,144	43,561	35,419	25,882
Pyrite concentrate (tonnes)	138,924	127,119	164,191	100,575	121,634	103,140	90,735
Tsumeb operations							
Copper concentrate (tonnes)	43,387	44,225	36,952	28,710	27,581	12,148	12,743
Khusib Springs							
Copper concentrate (tonnes)							
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation							
Zinc concentrate (tonnes)	66,291	62,754	68,337	53,995	64,567	59,305	69,689
Lead concentrate (tonnes)	23,875	19,470	19,681	16,859	24,639	26,421	28,211
Rössing Uranium (tonnes of uranium oxide)	n/a	3185*	2190*	2168*	2471*	2,608	3,188
*short tons							
Sakawe Mining Corporation (carats)							
Salt Company							
Coarse salt (tonnes)	110,800	90,727	62,600	80,000	58,930	60,000	43,550
Refined salt (tonnes)	980	1,065	1,153	1,200	800	1,670	1,715
Rock salt (tonnes)	n/a	6,430	6,678	4,011	3,202	3,700	n/a
Table Salt (tonnes)							
Skorpion Zinc (tonnes of SHG zinc)							
Trans Hex Group (contractor to other companies)							
Salt & Chemicals (tonnes of coarse salt)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	284,705	320,000	258,721

* until 1998 TCL, from 2000 to 2006 Ongopolo Mining and Processing

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	5,802	6,692	-	16,470	25,401	16,762	29,477	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
										348	776
1,359,100	1,275,228	1,289,776	1,320,308	1,384,704	1,275,899	1,454,756	1,858,383	1,774,000	2,084,800	2,177,516	2,132,165
					696,914	807,139	992,872	878,000	1,000,743	1,068,933	1,039,000
					513,053	602,037	841,965	922,000	1,017,867	1,048,302	
					65,932	45,580	23,546		66,269	67,110	
2,302	1,855	2,008	2,399	2,694	2,650	2,298	2,068	2,519	1,602	2,496	2,126
59,113	59,718	73,327									
23,208	42,139	57,700	66,128	81,245	81,084	79,349	104,767	114,886	132,249	118,766	118,263
16,029	8,014	-	5,082	27,015	17,850	26,306	26,306	22,563	22,711	n/a	16,586
									6,307	n/a	8,775
18,858	8,160	-	15,614	18,180	23,836	16,701	16,535				
26,283	7,045	-	3,485	26,152	39,125	35,511	28,071				
93,684	28,174	-	11,967	56,994	3,633	31,786	3,658				
5,340	7,614	-			1,036	12,657	14,573				
21,473											
74,632	78,617	69,193	73,535	70,610	77,587	107,920	123,272	126,123	105,134	94,855	94,236
26,288	24,273	19,283	20,665	26,182	24,140	31,453	27,188	24,690	21,974	21,876	20,155
3,425	3,278	3,171	3,201	2,640	2,751	2,401	3,582	3,711	3,617	3,046	4,067
							119,546	120,100	260,045	145,126	n/a
47,270	61,915	60,100	32,077	58,000	54,729	84,818	62,583	66,994	61,423	66,585	90,000
5,854	5,223	7,220	4,347	11,250	9,640	11,099	11,384	10,135	12,285	13,317	
5,008	6,025	6,220	4,585	6,400	5,631	11,421	7,069	7,399	9,072	10,200	
						9,188	4,338	5,189	5,265	5,707	
					35	47,436	119,205	132,813	129,897	150,080	145,396
432,290	434,198	429,230	482,000	500,441	552,000	567,000	717,000	670,000	576,000	665,000	642,000

Employment by mine.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd	6,731	6,283	5,708	4,673	4,645	4,448	3,933
De Beers Marine Namibia							
Namibian Minerals Corporation*							
Sakawe Mining Corporation							
Ocean Diamond Mining*							
Trans Hex Group Limited							
Diamond Fields (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd							
Diaz Point Exploration (Pty) Ltd							
Rössing Uranium Ltd	2,378	1,495	1,391	1,295	1,284	1,239	1,190
Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd							
Ongopolo Mining and Processing Ltd (formerly TCL)							
• Ongopolo Processing (formerly Tsumeb smelter)	697	626	457	657	608	597	468
• Tsumeb mine	1,693	1,545	1,585	1,159	1,100	1,100	511
• Kombat mine	642	637	632	611	591	591	507
• Otjihase mine	627	642	647	656	617	583	528
• Khusib Springs							
Anglogold Namibia (Pty) Ltd (Navachab mine)	153	339	292	288	278	269	294
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd	449	507	530	337	340	347	402
Imcor Tin (Pty) Ltd (Uis tin mine)	60		60				
Peralin (Pty) Ltd (marble)	3						
SWA Lithium Mines (Pty) Ltd (Rubicon mine)	101						
Skorpion Zinc (Pty) Ltd + Namzinc (Pty) Ltd							
Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd		123	113	128	129	139	146
Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd					40	41	80
Salt Company (Pty) Ltd	71	68	86	50	61	58	60
NIMT							
Total employment	13,605	12,265	11,501	9,854	9,693	9,775	8,119

Note: Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd employment figures include subsidiary

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3,531	3,175	3,269	3,024	2,916	2,890	2,953	2,993	2,913	3,000	2,940	2,594
						546	565	596	622	622	684
69	72	75	261	167	300						
						18	210	283	n/a	n/a	n/a
158	160	140									
					58	107	118	70	64	64	0
	7			4	3	3	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		85	50	81	64	45					n/a
1,249	1,182	1,006	808	798	771	817	830	860	939	1,175	1,307
								20	132	132	167
								903	903	944	n/a
525	521		217	271	224	212	212				
448	374				50	101	110				
517	521		306	301	265	262	262				
509	498		379	283	314	366	362				
36											
372	339	361	314	311	311	146	246	280	267	267	360
425	433	424	438	491	511	498	502	523	556	556	523
					507	598	616	666	677	669	690
149	165	139	151	157	186	197	208	249	248	248	273
81	83	87	96	101	98	105	108	110	110	110	110
49	57	67	59	67	70	73	72	75	78	79	78
								65	95	95	105
8,118	7,587	5,653	6,103	5,948	6,622	7,047	7,445	7,613	7,691	7,901	7,656

Mining and the economy.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Value added (current prices)							
Diamonds	554	722	775	598	872	763	1,169
Other mining	530	381	337	253	396	295	371
Mining and quarrying	1,084	1,103	1,112	851	1,268	1,058	1,540
GDP (N\$m)	6,053	6,857	8,050	9,302	11,549	12,706	15,011
As % of GDP							
Diamonds	9.2%	10.5%	9.6%	6.4%	7.6%	6.0%	7.8%
Other mining	8.8%	5.6%	4.2%	2.7%	3.4%	2.3%	2.5%
Mining and quarrying	17.9%	16.1%	13.8%	9.1%	11.0%	8.3%	10.3%
Value added (constant prices)	1990 prices					1995 prices	
Diamonds	554	852	1,045	762	845	763	783
Other mining	530	443	380	348	383	295	317
Mining and quarrying	1084	1,295	1,425	1,110	1,228	1,058	1,100
% growth							
Diamonds		53.8%	22.7%	-27.1%	10.9%		2.6%
Other mining		-16.4%	-14.2%	-8.4%	10.1%		7.5%
Mining and quarrying		19.5%	10.0%	-22.1%	10.6%		4.0%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (current prices)							
Mining and quarrying	380	142	234	258	217	302	567
as % of value added	35%	13%	21%	30%	17%	29%	37%
as % of GDP	6.3%	2.1%	2.9%	2.8%	1.9%	2.4%	3.8%
Source: CBS National Accounts							
Exploration expenditure (N\$m)						190	237
Source: CBS National Accounts							
Exploration expenditure (N\$m)	66.9	39.3	20.5	38.2	37.8	94.8	118.3
Source: CMN annual reports							
Number of Class D members	13	12	14	15	14	19	22
Source: CMN annual reports							
Exports of ores and minerals							
Metal ores including uranium ore				625	601	601	838
Other minerals				24	51	40	28
Diamonds				1,515	1,486	1,763	2,328
Total				2,164	2,138	2,404	3,194
Copper				188	244	250	154
Zinc refined							
Total mining exports				2,352	2,382	2,654	3,348
Total exports of goods				4,052	4,659	5,112	6,095
Diamonds as % of merchandise exports				37%	32%	35%	38%
Minerals as % of merchandise exports				58%	51%	52%	55%

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1,251	1,358	1,697	1,934	2,854	3,591	2,630	3,444	3,182	4,591	3,561	n/a
478	477	253	756	808	1,202	362	704	1,075	2,063	4,029	n/a
1,729	1,835	1,950	2,689	3,661	4,793	2,992	4,147	4,257	6,654	7,591	n/a
16,751	18,789	20,684	27,125	30,535	35,430	37,304	42,679	46,177	54,017	61,457	n/a
7.5%	7.2%	8.2%	7.1%	9.3%	10.1%	7.1%	8.1%	6.9%	8.5%	5.8	n/a
2.9%	2.5%	1.2%	2.8%	2.6%	3.4%	1.0%	1.6%	2.3%	3.8%	6.6	n/a
10.3%	9.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.0%	13.5%	8.0%	9.7%	9.2%	12.3%	12.4	n/a
782	793	908	1,858	1,631	2,504	2,377	3,444	2,872	3,962	3,840	n/a
363	324	303	641	659	610	484	704	826	756	859	n/a
1,145	1,117	1,211	2,499	2,290	3,115	2,860	4,147	3,697	4,718	4,699	n/a
-0.1%	1.4%	14.5%	-6.7%	-12.2%	53.6%	-5.1%	44.9%	-16.6%	38.0%	-3.1%	n/a
14.5%	-10.7%	-6.5%	13.2%	2.8%	-7.4%	-20.7%	45.5%	17.3%	-8.5%	13.7%	n/a
4.1%	-2.4%	8.4%	-1.7%	-8.4%	36.0%	-8.2%	45.0%	-10.9%	27.6%	-0.4%	n/a
437	500	662	831	923	1,760	1,765	1,738	1,762	3,842	2,330	n/a
25%	27%	34%	32%	26%	19%	104%	55%	53%	59%	n/a	n/a
2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%	2.7%	9.1%	5.3%	4.5%	6.9%	n/a	n/a
112	124	175	167	249	146	264	472	477	482	n/a	n/a
97.1	124.0	175.0	167.0	249.0	146.0	264.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	21	21	24	15	14	14	15	15	18	27	28
905	945	1,104	1,190	1,342	1,709	1,098	1,261	1,532	2,638	5,347	n/a
22	39	53	59	64	112	95	117	132	236	255	n/a
2,495	2,150	2,860	3,936	4,161	5,192	3,546	4,911	5,002	6,787	5,782	n/a
3,422	3,134	4,017	5,185	5,567	7,013	4,739	6,289	6,666	9,661	11,384	n/a
194	52	0	58	201	262	186	212	214	314	358	n/a
						242	694	1,318	2,518	3,593	n/a
3,616	3,186	4,017	5,243	5,768	7,275	5,167	7,195	8,198	12,493	15,335	n/a
6,167	6,812	7,539	9,217	10,414	13,453	13,054	13,917	16,048	20,961	25,185	n/a
41%	32%	38%	43%	40%	39%	27%	35%	31%	32%	23%	n/a
59%	47%	53%	57%	55%	54%	40%	52%	51%	60%	61%	n/a

Tax revenue.

	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
Revenue (N\$m)							
Other mining							
Budgeted	130.0	51.0	20.0	48.0	63.0	30.0	40.0
Actual	75.8	26.1	2.6	5.8	37.5	65.6	44.8
Other mineral royalties							
Budgeted							
Actual							
Diamond mining							
Diamond mining - budgeted	73.0	0.0	53.0	60.0	105.0	105.0	100.0
Diamond mining - actual	62.3	0.0	90.2	164.1	126.0	85.1	89.9
Diamond profits - budgeted	14.0	9.0	25.0	3.0	10.5	0.0	
Diamond profits - actual	0.0	23.3	24.9	17.4			
Diamond export - budgeted	65.0	65.0	95.0	80.0	120.0	1.0	
Diamond export - actual	60.3	90.9	93.6	114.2	3.1		
Diamond royalties - budgeted					0.0	140.0	160.0
Diamond royalties - actual					104.1	130.8	204.2
Budgeted	152.0	74.0	173.0	143.0	235.5	246.0	260.0
Actual	122.6	114.1	208.7	295.6	233.3	215.9	294.1
All mining							
Budgeted	282.0	125.0	193.0	191.0	298.5	276.0	300.0
Actual	198.5	140.3	211.3	301.5	270.8	281.4	338.9
Total tax revenue	1,734.3	2,174.3	2,378.3	2,682.3	3,136.1	3,610.3	4,114.0
Non-diamond mining as % of tax revenue	4.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%
Diamond mining as % of tax revenue	7.1%	5.2%	8.8%	11.0%	7.4%	6.0%	7.1%
All mining as % of tax revenue	11.4%	6.5%	8.9%	11.2%	8.6%	7.8%	8.2%
Expenditure (N\$'000)							
11.1 Mining and Mineral Resources Affairs and Services	9,471	11,603	19,147	25,385	16,722	18,030	31,828
Total government expenditure	2,576,096	3,120,023	3,544,719	3,366,713	3,690,452	4,340,630	5,073,390
as % of total spending	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences issued (NEPL)					552	404	488
Exclusive Prospecting Licences awarded (EPL)					24	24	53
Claims registered					240	195	158
Mining Licences granted (ML)					1	3	2

97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
60.0	61.0	120.0	65.0	55.0	120.0	150.0	14.9	6.5	7.0	350.0	460.5
28.6	19.2	211.7	36.4	106.2	283.9	3.2	7.9	0.9	350.7	779.9	n/a
										228.8	200.0
										42.9	n/a

100.0	200.0	200.0	185.0	475.0	745.0	1,160.0	52.0	48.3	45.0	250.0	355.0
505.0	161.4	142.7	439.9	764.4	1,157.4	175.4	301.4	199.3	359.9	220.7	n/a
176.0	249.9	205.0	240.0	294.0	420.0	450.0	500.0	242.1	316.4	271.2	442.5
198.8	199.3	269.4	240.0	286.1	479.1	301.9	385.4	404.6	482.0	600.4	n/a
276.0	449.9	405.0	425.0	769.0	1,165.0	1,610.0	552.0	290.4	361.4	521.2	797.5
703.8	360.7	412.1	679.9	1,050.5	1,636.5	477.3	686.8	603.8	841.9	821.1	n/a

336.0	510.9	525.0	490.0	824.0	1,285.0	1,760.0	566.9	296.9	368.4	1,100.0	1,458.0
732.4	380.0	623.8	716.3	1,156.7	1,920.4	480.5	694.7	604.7	1,192.6	1,643.8	n/a
5,106.1	5,497.5	6,597.7	7,550.4	8,165.9	9,329.8	8,762.9	10,468.2	13,107.7	17,593.4	19,182.9	
0.6%	0.3%	3.2%	0.5%	1.3%	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	4.3%	
13.8%	6.6%	6.2%	9.0%	12.9%	17.5%	5.4%	6.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%	
14.3%	6.9%	9.5%	9.5%	14.2%	20.6%	5.5%	6.6%	4.6%	6.8%	8.6%	

30,539	25,513	37,092	46,342	54,324	49,325	57,564	60,978	59,144	83,724	69,214	86,363
5,754,091	6,784,139	7,751,137	8,446,912	9,781,989	10,786,339	12,256,689	12,758,054	13,189,254	15,155,250	17,827,335	22,464,453
0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
338	464	518	510	583	379	363	328	316	243	443	467
121	178	92	155	160	70	71	75	96	135	194	165
74	85	176	147	206	231	243	363	191	104	223	241
9	4	8	5	4	8	12	2	1	0	7	4

Annex 2 .Chamber Members and Committees 2008.

Class A Founder Members

Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd
Weatherly Mining Namibia
Rössing Uranium Ltd

I. Zaamwani-Kamwi
H. Nolte
M. Leech

M. Mundell
R. Clarke
R. Hoveka

Class A Members

AngloGold Ashanti
De Beers Marine Namibia
Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd.
Skorpion Zinc Mining
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd.

G. Arnat
O. Shikongo
M.T Dawe
D. Bentley
C. Aspelung
W. Buck

A. J Stadler
S. Schneider
R. Gevers
P. van Greunen
H. Fourie

Class B Members

Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd.
Sakawe Mining Corporation

R. E Stanton
K. Kapwanga

S. Anderson
E. Nefussy

Class C Members

Diamond Fields (Namibia) Ltd.
Salt Company (Pty) Ltd

M. Du Toit
J. Klein Jnr.

R. J Daniel
J. Klein Snr.

Class D Members

Ambase Prospecting (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd.
TEAL Exploration & Mining (Pty) Ltd.
Bafex Exploration
Exxaro Base Metals
Mount Burgess Gold
Onganja Mining Company (Pty) Ltd.
PE Minerals
Rio Tinto Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Roburgh Exploration
Savanna Marble cc
3M South Africa
Teck Cominco (Namibia) Ltd
Westport Resources (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd
Hallie Investment No.14 (Pty) Ltd
West Africa Gold Exploration (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd
Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia
Bonaparte Diamond Mines NL
Etruscan Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
UraMin Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Otjozondou Mining (Pty) Ltd.
West Australian Metals Ltd.
Namibia China Mineral Resources
Investment & Development CC.
Nutam (Pty) Ltd.
Craton Mining & Exploration (Pty) Ltd.
Extract Resources / Swakop Uranium
Namura Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd.
Gecko Mining (Pty) Ltd.

M. Schaefer
P A Lombard
M. Ashley
P. van Rooyen
N. Forrester
R. G. Carr
C. Wium
K. M. Sims
J. J Myburgh
J. Hoffman
C. Kading
S. Jennings
D. Kullmann
S.V Bromfield
K. Webb
P. Christians
M. Woodborne
J.A.C. Jankowitz
B. Leathley
Dr. L. Pretorius
H.W. Rünz,
J. Young
Wang Song

V. Petzel
C Mackenzie
E. Mouton
J Moore
E.A. Barbour
E. Mbeehi
N. Selibas

D. Parnham
A. Ghigini
J. Joubert
L. Jubber
J. Midgley
K. Woodman
M. Lindsay-Payne
L. Laing
D. Shimwino
N. Biddle
Xiong Qinghua

B. De Decker
K. Hartmann
M. Spivey
W.G. McDowall
R. De Villiers

P. Looijen
K. Maiden
S. Nepela
O. Krappmann

Associate Members

African Portland Industrial Holdings Ltd.
African Personnel Services (Pty) Ltd.
African Wire Ropes (Pty) Ltd
A. Speiser Environmental Consultants cc
Barloworld Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
NDTC Valuations Namibia (Pty) Ltd
Eckhart Freyer, Geologist
Evi Mining Company
Geomac Consulting cc
Kuehne & Nagel (Pty) Ltd.
L. van Schalkwyk
Manica Group Namibia
Mega Tech (Pty) Ltd
NamGem Diamond Manufacturing
Namibian Ports Authority
NEC Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd.
NOSA Namibia
Palfi, Holman & Associates
Rex Quip cc
Rubicon Security cc
Siemens (Pty) Ltd.
Stone Africa
Trust & Mining Company (Pty) Ltd.
Namibia Institute of Mining & Technology
Protea Chemical Namibia
Michelle J.Yates
Karibib Mining Construction Company
Kwezi V Three Engineers Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Meiring, Kegge & Associates
Basil Read Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd.
Terratec Geophysical Services Namibia
Geomine Consulting Namibia CC

J. Muller
R. C de Villiers
E. Heymann
A. Speiser
J. Quarmby
I. Martin
E. Freyer
I. Namaseb
A. E. Macuvele
L. O. Nees
L. van Schalkwyk
H.W.Timke
H. Pupkewitz
E. Hawala
S. Kankondi
A. Bruckner
E. Grobler
A. G. Palfi
A. Lang
B. Nel
G. Langmaak
A. E Macuvele
P. Mathews
E. D G Müller
M. Palomba
M. Yates
J. Crafford
G.K Enkara
H.A.R. (Bob) Meiring
G. Booth
G. Symons
W. Kotze
M. Liefferink
J A Botha
S.Aipinge
F. Cyriax
I. D Kotze
K. H Woker
W.Wessels
K. van Heerden
N. Bruckner
R. Wartha
C. Lang
J. Kastelic
V.Trubenbach
G. Fassbender
J. H. Meyer
A. Speiser
N.Tromp
Ger Kegge
I. Kaulinge
F. Leygonie

Honorary Life Members

Honourable A. Toivo ya Toivo

Summary

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Class A founder members	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Class A members	3	2	2	3	5	5	6	6	6
Class B members	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
Class C members	4	9	6	5	4	4	4	4	2
Class D members	24	15	14	14	15	15	18	26	28
Associate members	26	28	30	33	28	29	28	26	33
Honorary life members	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Total	67	64	62	65	59	60	63	68	75

Council of the Chamber of Mines

O. N. Shikongo (President)	De Beers Marine Namibia
M. Leech (First Vice-President)	Rio Tinto Rössing Uranium Ltd.
M. Dawe (Second Vice-President)	Okorusu Fluorspar (Pty) Ltd.
D. Bentley	Skorpion Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
M. Mundell	Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
H. Nolte	Weatherly Mining Namibia
G. Arnat	AngloGold Ashanti
K. Kapwanga	Sakawe Mining Corporation
C. Aspelung	Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation (Pty) Ltd.
W. Buck	Langer Heinrich Uranium (Pty) Ltd.
R. Stanton	Salt & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd.
J. Klein	Salt Company (Representing Class–C Members)
V. Petzel	TEAL Exploration (Representing Class–D Member)
(Vacant)	Representative of Associate Members
E. Mueller	NIMT (Co-opted)
(Vacant)	2 nd Co-opted Member
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines

Exploration Committee

V. Petzel (Chair)	TEAL Exploration & Mining (Pty) Ltd.
L. Apollus	De Beers Marine Namibia
B. Burrell	Namdeb
E. Freyer	Eckhart Freyer - Geologist
P. van Rooyen	Exxaro Base Metals
A. Goosen	Namdeb
S. Jennings	Teck Cominco
A. G Palfi	Palfi, Holman & Associates
Dr. G Schneider	Geological Survey (MME)
A. Speiser	Alexandra Speiser Environmental Consultants cc
M. Du Toit	Diamond Fields Namibia
E. Shivolo	Ministry of Mines and Energy
A. E Macuvele	Geomac Consulting cc
M. Ashley	Bafex Exploration
D. Kullmann	Westport Resources
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines

HR Committee

Mitford Mundell (Chair)	Namdeb
Immanuel Djiuella	Okorusu Fluorspar
Maryke Krohne	Rössing Uranium
Isai Nekundi	Namibia Custom Smelters
Hofni Ipinge	Weatherly Mining Namibia
K. M J Loubser	Skorpion Zinc
Kondja Kaulinge	Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation
Alain Taillard	Anglogold Ashanti - Navachab
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines

Safety Committee (Part of SHE Committee)

W. Buck (Chair)	Langer Heinrich
R. Gevers	Okorusu
J. Tsauseb	Skorpion Zinc
E. Botha	De Beers Marine Namibia
E. Farmer	AngloGold Ashanti - Navachab
O. Louw	Namdeb
G. Dowie	Sakawe Mining Corporation
S. Somset	Weatherly Mining Namibia
I. Isaaks	Rössing Uranium
D. van Tonder	Salt & Chemicals
B. Viljoen	Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation
D. Mouton	Langer Heinrich
J. Hengari	Mineworkers Union of Namibia
M. Amunghete	Chief Inspector of Mines, MME
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines

Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Committee (Part of SHE Committee)

Rainer Schneeweiss (Chair)	Rössing Uranium
Richard Gevers	Okorusu Flourspar
Fiona Olivier	De Beers Marine Namibia
Dr. Lima Maartens	Westport Resources
Dr. Antje Burke	Namdeb
David Mouton	Langer Heinrich
Ralf Schommarz, with	Navachab
Uwe Rentel	Navachab
Grant Rau,	Sakawe Mining Corporation
Vazembua Muharukua	Salt & Chemicals
Barra Viljoen	Rosh Pinah
Dawid Bisschoff	Weatherly Mining Namibia
Florence Sibanda	Ministry of Mines & Energy
Lisa Kawali	Ministry of Mines & Energy
K. K. Mhopjeni	Ministry of Mines & Energy
Teofilus Nghitila	Ministry of Environ. & Tourism
Dr. Freddy Sikabongo	Ministry of Environ. & Tourism
Alexandra Speiser	AS Environmental Consultants cc
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines

Mine Surveying Committee

Handed over during 2007 to the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology (NIMT)

Mining Consultative Forum

O. Shikongo (Chair)	President, Chamber of Mines
V. Malango	Chamber of Mines
B. Shinguadja	Ministry of Labour
U. Hiveluah	Ministry of Labour
J. Hengari	Mineworkers Union of Namibia
A. Eiseb	Mineworkers Union of Namibia
J. Iita	Ministry of Mines and Energy
E. Shivolo	Ministry of Mines and Energy

Security of Power Committee

M. Leech (Chair)	Rössing Uranium
Riaan Burger	Namdeb
Arthur Scholz	Namibia Custom Smelters
Arno Engelbrecht	Skorpion Zinc
M. Dawe	Okorusu Flouspar
R. Gevers	Okorusu Flouspar
Chris Meyer	Langer Heinrich
Attie Stadler	AngloGold Ashanti - Navachab
Henk Meyer	Exxaro - Rosh Pinah
Veston Malango	GM, CoM

Uranium Committee

M. Leech	Rössing Uranium
W. Buck	Langer Heinrich
O. Shikongo	President, CoM
V. Malango	GM, CoM
Dr. Wotan Swiegers	Principal Advisor, CoM

References

Chamber of Mines of Namibia

- President: Mr Otto N Shikongo
- 1st Vice-President: Mr Mike Leech
- 2nd Vice-President: Mr Mark Dawe
- General Manager: Mr Veston Malango
- Uranium Stewardship: Dr Wotan Swiegers
- OHEAP Coordinator: Mrs Theo Machoko
- Personal Assistant to GM: Ms Doreen Meyer

Chamber of Mines of Namibia
PO Box 2895
4th Floor Channel Life Tower
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 237 925
Fax: +264 61 222 638
malango@iway.na
Website: www.chamberofmines.org.na

Key contacts in Government

Ministry of Mines and Energy

Mines and Energy Building
1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
Windhoek

Minister and Deputy Minister

- Minister: Honourable Erkki Nghimtina
 - Deputy Minister: Honourable Bernard Esau (from April 2008)
- Tel: +264 61 8111
Fax: +264 61 284 8363

Permanent Secretary

- Mr Joseph Iita
- Tel: +264 61 284 8312
Fax: +264 220386
jiita@mme.gov.na

Directorate: Diamond Affairs

- Diamond Commissioner: Mr Kennedy Hamutenya
- Tel: +264 61 284 8320
Fax: +264 61 238643
khamutenya@mme.gov.na

Directorate: Geological Survey of Namibia

- Director: Dr Gabriele Schneider
- Tel: +264 61 208 5205
Fax: +264 61 238643
gschneider@mme.gov.na

Directorate: Mines

- Mining Commissioner: Mr Erasmus Shivolo
Tel: +264 61 284 8247
Fax: +264 61 238643
eshivolo@mme.gov.na
- Chief Inspector of Mines: Mr Mathews Amunghete
mamunghete@mme.gov.na

Useful documents and websites

For information on Ministry of Mines and Energy go to: www.mme.gov.na

- Minerals Act 1992 (Act No. 33 of 1992)
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www.angloamerican.co.uk or Anglo American Annual Report 2008

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* Listed on Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX)

Glossary

AG	Aktien Gesellschaft
AIM	Alternative Investment Market
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
BCM	bank cubic metre
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BoP	Balance of Payments
DevX	Development Capital Board of the NSX
DIFR	Disabling injury frequency rate
DMS	Density Medium Separator
DTC	Diamond Trading Company
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
FoB	Free on Board
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GIS	Geographical Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (company with limited liability)
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
ICMM	International Council of Mining and Metals
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
JSE	Johannesburg Securities Exchange
lb	imperial pound (equivalent to 0.4536 kg)
LME	London Metal Exchange
LSE	London Stock Exchange
LoM	Life of mine
LTi	Lost-time injuries
LTIFR	Lost-time injuries Frequency Rate
MDF	Minerals Development Fund
MIASA	Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa
ML	Mining Licence
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MUN	Mineworkers Union of Namibia
mv	Motor vessel
Nammic	Namibian Mineworkers Investment Company
NEF	Namibian Employers Federation
NIMT	Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology
NOSA	National Occupational Safety Association
NOSCAR	the highest award for safety given by NOSA
NPPC	Namibian Preferential Procurement Council
NQA	Namibia Qualifications Authority
NSX	Namibian Stock Exchange
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
ppm	parts per million
R&D	Research and Development
REACH	Registration Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals
RC	Reverse Circulation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIMM	Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
SHG	special high grade
SSM	Small Scale Mining
st	short ton (equivalent to 0.907 tonnes)
troy oz	troy ounce (equivalent to 31.104 g)
TESEF	Transformation Economic and Social Empowerment Framework
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
wmt	wet metric tonne
WNA	World Nuclear Association

www.chamberofmines.org.na

4th Floor Channel Life Tower
39 Post Street Mall
PO Box 2895
Windhoek
Namibia
Tel: +264 61 237925
Fax: +264 61 222638
malango@iway.na

