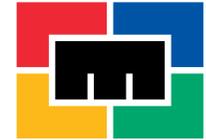


# #MakingMiningMatter

A PUBLICATION PRODUCED BY THE MINERALS COUNCIL SOUTH AFRICA FOR MEMBERS



**MINERALS COUNCIL**  
SOUTH AFRICA

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# FROM THE CEO



■ Petra Diamonds - Finsch mine

Dear all,

The third quarter of 2019 has seen some significant developments in the sphere of mine health and safety.

**Roger Baxter**  
Chief Executive Officer

Most notable has been the High Court approval on 26 July of the silicosis and TB class action settlement concluded between the claimants' legal representatives and six prominent Minerals Council members - African Rainbow Minerals, Anglo American

South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti, Gold Fields, Harmony and Sibanye-Stillwater - as represented through the Occupational Lung Disease Working Group.

The settlement agreement is by far South Africa's biggest class action settlement - and one of the biggest and broadest the world has seen. It is also remarkable because of the highly consultative manner in which the settling parties engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including the trade unions, government, ex-mineworkers' organisations and other NGOs throughout the process. This approach meant that when it became necessary to seek court approval of the settlement, there were no dissenting voices at all.

Of course, no amount of money can take away the pain and suffering of mineworkers who have contracted silicosis or that of their dependants. But the parties achieved agreement on compensation that is fair and reasonable, and the court judgment bears that out.

The industry is maintaining the improvements in safety performance experienced this year. As at 19 August there had been 29 fatalities in 2019, compared with 56 in the same period last year.



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## FROM THE CEO

continued

In the past few months we have seen a growing intensity of public discourse on the future of coal and its impact on climate change. We have seen NGO reports, newspaper articles and announcements by major coal producers around the world of their intention to limit coal production or sell off their coal assets. This is something that the Minerals Council needs to grapple with as it seeks to represent its members and also address legitimate issues of public concern.

There are those who appear to imagine that it would be possible almost instantly to flick off the switches of South Africa's coal-fired power stations and turn to renewable energy, given the country's extensive wind and solar resources.

The reality is different. Coal will remain the primary source of electricity generation for South Africa for decades to come. Whatever Eskom's serious current financial and operational difficulties, the investments in huge new coal-fired power stations will ensure that. Those investments cannot be written off and be instantaneously replaced by new investments in renewable energy generation.

These observations do not mean that the Minerals Council and its coal producers are among those in denial about the dangers to the planet of climate change and its causes. On the contrary. And South Africa's energy mix will change over time to a cleaner, less carbon-intensive one, both naturally and as a result of targeted and deliberate efforts.

It is the older, less efficient power stations that emit higher levels of CO<sup>2</sup> that will see their lives come to an end, as the newer, cleaner Medupi and Kusile take up a greater share of the load. These newer power stations will have almost double the energy efficiency of the older power stations which, without any other measures being introduced, implies a halving of the GHG emissions per unit of energy produced.

Our investigation shows research forecasts a reduction in South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions of 13 – 14.5% by 2025, and 26 – 33% by 2035, which reductions will exceed our country's commitments made in terms of the Paris Climate Agreement.

Developments in the mining industry mean that our industry will be making a major contribution to those reductions. For a start, electricity supply and price issues since 2008 have incentivised mines to minimise power consumption through greater efficiencies. This is also a consequence of the trend away from more energy-intensive deep level mining in gold and platinum towards more open pit mining.

This is also, as discussed in the previous newsletter, a reason why the carbon tax recently introduced is a both unnecessary and unwise idea, and why the Minerals Council has been lobbying against it.

Finally, on the more positive side, the Minerals Council was pleased to see the National Treasury's new economic strategy



paper published in the last week of August and, in particular, its perceptive and holistic perspectives it takes on beneficiation.

Using mining as a basis for broader economic growth is almost always a good policy approach. In the last 15 years or so, however, government has tended to focus its attention only on downstream activities such as jewellery production, and using coercive regulations to incentivise it. And it has placed the burden on mining companies to initiate these activities.

The National Treasury paper sees opportunities in far broader spheres. In addition to downstream beneficiation, there are the supplier industries to mining, and all the industries that grow and develop on mining's foundation. That, of course, is how South Africa's economic development began in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is no reason that shouldn't happen again.

Well done, Minister Mboweni and team. We only hope that your colleagues in other departments are as persuaded as we are.



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# CARBON TAX AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINING INDUSTRY

The Minerals Council recently published a video interview with CEO Roger Baxter on the impact of the carbon tax on the South African mining sector.

In the comprehensive, informative eight-minute video, Roger addresses key questions relating to the carbon tax. He discusses the Minerals Council view on climate change, whether South Africa will meet its climate change commitments, a toolbox of measures to fight climate change comprised of both incentives and disincentives for behavioural change, whether mining companies are ready to pursue renewables and what the Minerals Council is appealing to government to do.

A Minerals Council survey undertaken in August 2019 of 18 of the larger mining companies across the sector confirms the significant costs that will be incurred as a result of the introduction of carbon tax. Across the companies surveyed, carbon tax costs are estimated at as much as R517 million a year in phase 1. In the absence of the offsets allowed in phase 1 (as this information is still not known), the carbon tax liability for these 18 companies is estimated to increase to R5.5 billion per year in phase 2.

Roger says: “The Minerals Council both

understands and recognises the science of climate change. We recognise the role of fossil fuels in climate change, and that a shift to renewable energy sources is a global and national imperative. We fully support South Africa’s commitment to reducing GHG emissions in line with the Peak, Plateau and Decline (PPD) trajectory and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris agreement.

“But the planned carbon tax, in the absence of any other climate change measures in the overall ‘toolbox’ that includes incentives and not only disincentives and necessary supporting regulation, is likely to be damaging to carbon intensive sectors with no pathways for offsets. The significant uncertainty associated with phase 2 of the implementation of the carbon tax will be materially negative for South African mining, in the absence of any tax-free incentives.

“We believe that the transition to a low-emissions economy should be balanced and supported by a competitive tax system which is critical for investment in capital intensive industries such as mining. Mining projects involve high-risk exploration outlays, large upfront capital commitments, long-life assets, sophisticated technologies and long lead times to profitability.”

The Minerals Council believes that the timing of the implementation of the carbon tax presents a major challenge and should be delayed until all the enabling regulations

and the establishment of a legislative regime providing for carbon budget (as proposed in the Climate Change Bill) are in place. Also, the pathways to investing in green energy need to be clear and the whole toolbox should be capable of application. Failure to do so exacerbates the regulatory uncertainty, which in turn materially undermines investment in the mining sector.



## Useful link

*Video: Interview with CEO Roger Baxter*



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# MINERALS COUNCIL PUBLISHES FACTS AND FIGURES 2018 BOOKLET



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Minerals Council South Africa recently published its *Facts and Figures 2018* booklet, a comprehensive statistical reference guide to the South African mining industry.

The purpose of the booklet is to make mining industry data freely available and easily accessible in order for stakeholders to be well informed about the state of the mining industry and the significant contribution it makes.

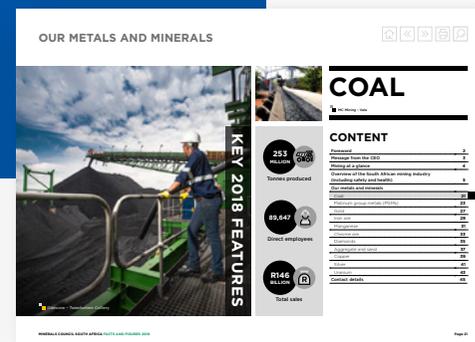
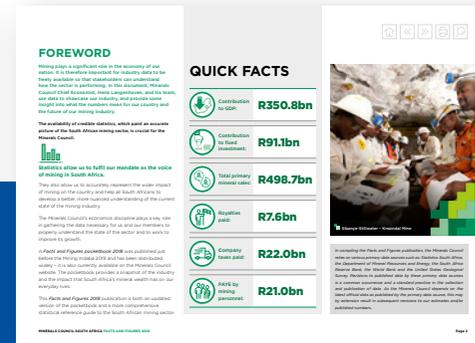
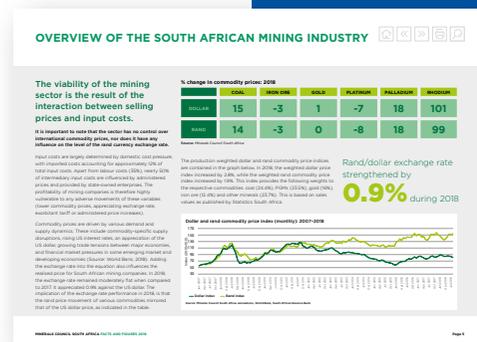
Prepared by the Minerals Council's economics department, the booklet provides preliminary insights into the latest available trends in South Africa's mining industry.

The booklet includes an overview of the industry, including the areas of safety and health, and key information about each of the metals and minerals mined in this country.

### Useful links

[Minerals Council South Africa Facts and Figures 2018](#)

[Video](#)





Glencore - Tweefontein Colliery

# COAL INDUSTRY STAKEHOLDERS GATHER AT INDUSTRY DAY

On 24 July a Coal Industry Day was held at the Johannesburg Country Club by the organisers of the Junior and Joburg Indabas. The day brought together key stakeholders involved in the coal supply chain to discuss and debate the future of coal in the region and the challenges and opportunities for coal producers. The Minerals Council's Chief Economist, Henk Langenhoven, and Senior Executive: Environment, Health and Legacies, Nikisi Lesufi, presented at the Day.

## THE STATE OF COAL MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Henk began his presentation by providing key facts on South Africa's coal mining industry, emphasising that the sector is

a price taker where certainty of demand is everything. The sector is exposed to international coal prices, Eskom primary energy prices, rand exchange rate fluctuations, activities at Eskom and a cost structure that is overwhelmingly determined by administered prices.

Henk went on to show how, given the weaker rand, rand coal prices are now at pre global financial crisis highs. However, despite a higher realised rand coal price, domestic bottlenecks and policy uncertainty have constrained growth in production. Henk pointed out that the dollar price is a more efficient indicator of the long-term trends in the coal price – the rand price is too volatile. Prior to 2016, coal price movements were below input cost movements, indicative of

margin squeeze on coal mining companies. Over the last four years, with significant weakness in the exchange rate, rand coal prices have increased at a faster pace than input costs, indicative of healthier company balance sheets.

Turning to investment, Henk said that since the financial crisis of 2008/9, new investment in the coal mining sector has been virtually non-existent, largely the result of a flat dollar coal price, domestic bottlenecks and policy uncertainty. Investment picked up quite substantially in 2017, but will need to continue for longer in order to make up for the 'lost years'.

Henk then went on to discuss the future of coal, and its potential to grow with increased investment in the sector. With an investment of some R20 billion per annum, coal exports could increase from the current 75Mt to 110Mt and increase employment by 11,600.

With regard to the domestic market, Henk said that with an additional investment of R1.3 billion, the potential for job creation is around 6,500. Henk spoke of how several declining coal mines would have to be replaced, necessitating some R20 billion investment, to keep supplying Eskom with coal.

Various future coal scenarios were discussed, where factors supporting or constraining the demand for coal were considered: the relative cost of renewable energy, security of the South African power supply, emissions control legislation and demand growth.

Henk concluded by talking about the latest Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), which estimates Eskom's coal consumption to increase from the current 120Mt to 139Mt by 2023, and then regress to 120Mt by 2033 ahead of a further decline to 90MT



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# COAL INDUSTRY STAKEHOLDERS GATHER AT INDUSTRY DAY continued

by 2050. He said implementation of the IRP would, in the short term, result in lower investment, and in the long term, a decline in investment, job losses and the decline of Eskom as the industry's anchor domestic customer. By 2040 coal fired power stations will have reduced in capacity to 35 450 MW, and by 2050 to 29 500 MW. Estimates are that by 2050 employment by the mining industry and Eskom for power generation will be reduced by about 67% - from 54,613 employees to 26,476 employees.

## COAL UNDER SIEGE: WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT?

In his presentation, Nikisi spoke of how coal is a finite resource but nonetheless a substantial one, with South Africa still having sizable reserves. Coal is key to South Africa's development and industrialisation, has the lowest barriers for entry into mining for black entrepreneurs, and remains among the cheapest energy carriers, even after incorporating clean coal technologies.

The global and local challenges for the coal industry were outlined by Nikisi. Among the global challenges, climate change looms large, with the industry affected by multi-lateral agreements such as the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement, and changing access to capital and markets. He spoke of the risk of coal-fired power stations, reserves and intensive energy dependent activities becoming stranded assets, which, at some time prior to the end of their economic

lives, might no longer be able to earn an economic return as a result of changes associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy. Local challenges identified included competing suppliers of renewable energy technologies, environmental concerns, community and local enterprise development, and access to land.

Nikisi described the coal industry strategic response, which has included the

development of a Coal Strategy by the Coal Leadership Forum, and the identification of strategic risks and mitigation measures.

### Useful links

*The state of coal mining in South Africa*

*Coal under siege: what can be done about it?*



Nikisi concluded with a discussion about these strategic risks and appropriate interventions.

Strategic risk	Intervention
<b>Reduced expansion of coal-fired power globally and locally</b>	Engagements with renewable resource providers to identify and leverage synergies between existing coal operations and renewable resource investments. Enhance improved environmental and social performance
<b>Policy and legislative control on emissions</b>	Directly and indirectly support the development of new technologies related to emission control and climate change related technologies
<b>Security of South Africa's power supply system</b>	Undertake initiatives that support institutional and technical competence in the national power supply system to reduce industrial and consumer pressure to move away from Eskom
<b>Reduced demand for coal</b>	Undertake initiatives that support market development and rail infrastructure developments to ensure that markets exist for coal locally and for export purposes



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The Minerals Council team plans Khumbul'ekhaya



Dr Sizwe Phakathi, Head: Safety and Sustainable Development at the Minerals Council



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On 1 October 2019, the Minerals Council launches Khumbul'ekhaya, a CEO-led strategy on health and safety, developed and spearheaded by the Minerals Council CEO Zero Harm Forum.

## LAUNCH OF KHUMBUL'EKHAYA

“Khumbul'ekhaya is a rallying cry for a step-change in safety and health performance, driven at the highest levels of our industry, and with a vision that we share with all our stakeholders – employees, unions and government – to ensure that every mineworker returns home from work unharmed, every day,” says Dr Sizwe Phakathi, Head: Safety and Sustainable Development at the Minerals Council.

“CEOs are united in agreement that health and safety start with them, and, that a step-change is required to eliminate fatalities in mining.”

There was an 87% reduction in the number of fatalities between 1993 and 2018. This trend reversed in 2017, with fatalities increasing for

the first time in a decade and continuing to rise into the first half of 2019.

This is a matter of deep concern to the mining industry, and society at large, and the Minerals Council remains resolute in its determination to work collaboratively to improve health and safety performance in mining.

Despite a 10% decline in fatalities from 90 in 2017 to 81 in 2018, and the lowest number of fatalities recorded in the first half of 2019, “Simply intensifying our existing efforts is not going to achieve the step-change we need,” says Sizwe.

This situation prompted deep and intense introspection among CEOs in mining, who

“Simply intensifying our existing efforts is not going to achieve the step-change we need”

# LAUNCH OF KHUMBUL'EKHAYA continued

agreed to a proposal to engage on industry safety and health matters.

To this end, on 25 January 2019, the CEO Zero Harm Forum held a half-day facilitated health and safety event, called “Heartfelt Conversations”, the purpose of which was to establish the personal role of CEOs in turning around the regressive and plateauing safety performance.

The session was attended by 34 CEOs and relevant executives, including four Office-bearers.

Open and honest discussions were held on the importance of visible leadership, addressing risk culture and safety and health concerns, sharing best practice and encouraging openness in reporting.

While it was agreed that improvements in safety and health performance over the past two decades have been significant, it was recognised that a step-change is needed to be able to achieve zero harm and the 2024 Mine Health and Safety Council (MHSC) milestones agreed by companies, government and labour.

What began as a heartfelt conversation among mining CEOs, led to a CEO-led health and safety strategy – “Khumbul’ekhaya” - to sustain the mining industry’s pursuit of zero harm. “‘Khumbul’ekhaya’, is the Nguni word

for ‘remember home’ – we recognise that fatalities have the greatest impacts on loved ones, at home,” says Sizwe.

Khumbul’ekhaya has four critical drivers:

- The industry’s continued commitment to zero harm.
- A step-change priority for 2019/20 is the elimination of fatalities, which the Minerals Council believes will require a focus on the elimination of fatalities as a result of both safety and health incidents. This includes a deliberate strategy to broaden the focus to include health-related fatalities during and beyond employment.

- Adopting a holistic approach, because fatalities from safety and health are often the result of a complex set of circumstances.
- Learning from incidents, from each other and from other industries.

This strategy is also complementary to and supportive of existing initiatives in place, especially the work being undertaken by the MHSC, the MOSH learning hub, and the Mandela Mining Precinct.

After the launch in October, mining companies and mines will be rolling out the initiative over the following weeks and months.



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# MINERALS COUNCIL PRESENTS TO THE MINERAL RESOURCES PPC



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The Minerals Council conducts continuous engagement with the respective Parliamentary Portfolio Committees (PPCs) on critical legislative issues affecting the mining industry, including the PPCs on Mineral Resources, Water and Sanitation, Trade and Industry, Environment, Health and Labour. On 21 August, Minerals Council office bearers gave a presentation in Cape Town to the PPC on Mineral Resources.

There then followed discussion on industry safety and health performance, and transformation as a business imperative, highlighting progress in ownership, women in mining and inclusive procurement. In discussing environment, the Minerals Council said it provides thought leadership in ensuring its member companies operate in an environmentally sustainable manner. Next up was a summary of the challenges, progress and solutions in the area of

community relations, social and labour plans and socio-economic development, including delivery on municipal Integrated Development Plans.

Employment relations was highlighted, focusing on migrant labour and the industry's ongoing resolution of this issue. There is a reduction of foreign labour of 8% per annum due to natural attrition, with new employment only for South African citizens, mostly from host communities.

The presentation covered multiple aspects, beginning with an explanation of the role and activities of the Minerals Council, its vision, mission and values. The organisation's membership compact and strategic plan were also covered.

Minerals Council representatives went on to discuss the economic and transformational potential of mining in an economic overview of the industry.



Some of the team that presented to the Mineral Resources PPC: (top from left) Stephinah Mudau, Head: Environment; Nikisi Lesufi, Senior Executive: Environment, Health and Legacies; (bottom from left) Dr Thuthula Balfour, Head: Health; and Roger Baxter, CEO.

# MINERALS COUNCIL PRESENTS TO THE MINERAL RESOURCES PPC *continued*

Skills development was recognised as critical for addressing the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality, and being the primary vehicle for achieving the objectives of the National Development Plan.

The spotlight also fell on illegal mining, with all the challenges this entails, including damage to infrastructure, violence, production stoppages, losses and adverse environmental impacts.

Representatives also spoke of how the Minerals Council is helping address legacy issues: working on the compensation framework for occupational diseases and injuries; improving business processes and efficiencies at the Department of Health's Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases and Compensation Commissioner

for Occupational Diseases; collaborating with retirement funds and government on unclaimed benefits; and working on the silicosis settlement and mine water coordinating body.

Competitiveness, modernisation and improving productivity were also given exposure, when it was emphasised that, without next generation mining, 200,000 jobs could be lost by 2030, affecting two million people.

The importance of having a stable, predictable and competitive legislative, regulatory, and operating environment was made clear, with references made to Mining Charter III, carbon tax and environmental regulation, among other issues.

Speakers highlighted how mining depends directly and indirectly on all government supplied infrastructure: water, electricity, harbours, rail, road and housing, and discussed the challenges therein.

In closing this wide-ranging and informative presentation, speakers elaborated on the strategy to enable South African mining to realise its potential.

### Useful link

*Presentation to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee*

## Strategy to enable South African mining to realise its potential

Having a shared vision of the future of the South African mining industry



Ethical leadership and good governance



Policy and regulatory certainty and competitiveness



Available, efficient, cost competitive and reliable infrastructure



Improving productivity and competitiveness



Creating a "Greenfields exploration boom"



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# Joburg

# THE INDABA

## INVESTING IN RESOURCES AND MINING IN AFRICA



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## MINERALS COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES TO SPEAK AT JOBURG INDABA



Minerals Council President, Mxolisi Mgojo, and CEO, Roger Baxter

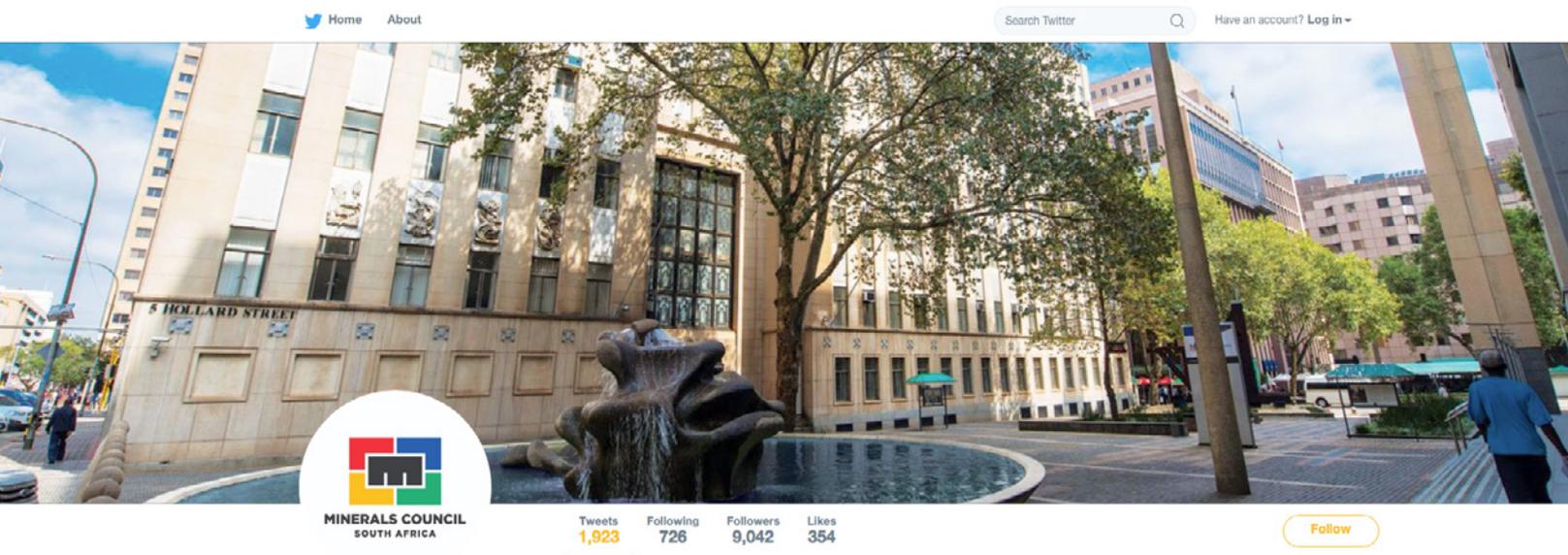
Minerals Council President, Mxolisi Mgojo, and CEO, Roger Baxter, are among some 60 speakers at the seventh edition of the Joburg Indaba, taking place from 2 to 3 October at the Inanda Club in Sandton, Johannesburg.

The Joburg Indaba has developed a reputation as an influential industry platform which confronts a wide range of critical issues affecting all stakeholders, including mining and resource companies, investors, labour and government.

Doubtless there will be more robust conversations around the current state of the mining sector and how all stakeholders can work together to move the industry forward.

*Useful link*

*Joburg Indaba website*



# FOLLOW THE MINERALS COUNCIL ON SOCIAL MEDIA

The Minerals Council South Africa recognises that social media is an integral part of social discourse and a fundamental means of expression and engagement today.

The Minerals Council uses Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook and YouTube to connect and engage with members and other stakeholders on matters relevant to the mining industry.

These channels highlight the significant role that mining plays in everyday life and provide a platform to share opinions on the mining sector in general.

This year, the Minerals Council social media programme placed focus on Mining for Schools. Mining for Schools is an initiative developed by the Minerals Council, which supports and promotes the South African mining industry by providing resources for teachers and learners to reinforce and extend learning. The content aligns with the Grade 12 Economic Geography of South

Africa: Mining section of the South African Department of Basic Education's Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS).

A Facebook campaign on Mining for Schools was developed to maximise audience reach and impact. Facebook is the most popular social media platform in South Africa, with 16 million users and 14 million of those users accessing content from mobile devices.

Interactions on the Mining for Schools page have been immensely positive, with many followers asking for more information, and showing interest in the campaign by sharing and commenting on posts.

The 2019 Mining for Schools Facebook campaign is ongoing.

The Minerals Council encourages members to follow its social media pages and comment using the hashtag **"#MakingMiningMatter"**.

**Mine**  
9 September at 04:02 · 🌐  
Mining plays a significant role in our economy. We believe it's important for industry data to be freely available so that everyone can understand how the sector is performing.  
Facts and Figures 2018 out now: <https://www.mineralscouncil.org.za/.../787-facts-and-figures-...>  
#MakingMiningMatter

**Mining for Schools**  
21 August at 00:53 · 🌐  
#MiningforSchools #InvestinSAMining #MineralsCouncil

**THE COAL MINING PROCESS**

Coal can be extracted from the earth by surface mining or underground mining.

Mining in South Africa  
53% surface  
47% underground

Exploration Mine development Open-pit mining



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# SOUTH AFRICAN MINING: SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL, SOME PROGRESS, SOME GREEN SHOOTS

Minerals Council CEO, Roger Baxter, presented at the Afriforesight Future of Metals conference in Sandton on 14 August, discussing not just the progress and “green shoots” showing in the country’s mining sector, but the “thorns” and potential solutions as well.

Roger began by talking about South Africa’s economic and transformational potential, if the country were to return to the top quartile of the most attractive mining investment destinations. South Africa is currently ranked by the Fraser Institute at position 30 out of 83 mining jurisdictions.

South Africa was described as “a sector emerging from serious headwinds”, among them policy and regulatory uncertainty; infrastructure challenges; community and employment relations instability; and crime, which includes the huge economic cost of illegal mining on the sector.

The economic contribution of mining has declined, dropping from 15% of GDP in 1990 to 7% today and employment falling by 70,000 people to 455,000 in just five years. In tandem, Net Fixed Investment in mining has declined by 72% since 2008, with the construction of new mines declining 51% since 2011. The long-term trend in mining production is at the 2000 level, and, despite rising prices, production is battling to

respond. In 2017, South Africa accounted for a dismal 1% of total global exploration expenditure, with 10% of this on greenfields exploration.

Roger moved on to discussing the “green shoots” that were grounds for hope within the sector. Key among these were the re-appointment of Minister Mantashe and the institution of changes and reforms – among others, the finalisation of a mostly workable Mining Charter III, the withdrawal of the controversial MPRDA Amendment Bill, the DMRE’s tackling of licence backlogs and investigating corruption, and discussions on how to promote an exploration boom. Also noteworthy were the improvement in some mineral prices and greater reliability from Eskom.

The “thorns” however, remain. These include the need to maintain South Africa’s investment grade sovereign rating, inflationary electricity prices and the restructuring of Eskom, outstanding Mining Charter III issues and community and labour instability.

Roger then outlined the steps that could and should be taken to return South Africa to the top quartile of the most competitive mining investment destinations. These wide-ranging steps included a social pact between key stakeholders; re-establishing



Kumba – Sishen

trust with the global mining and investment community; cracking down on corruption; improving the licencing system; creating a stable and competitive policy, regulatory and operating environment; resolving infrastructure constraints and uncompetitive costs; encouraging an exploration boom; and developing strategies for each commodity.

## Useful link

*South African mining: significant potential, some progress, some green shoots*



MINERALS COUNCIL  
SOUTH AFRICA

SEPTEMBER 2019

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# MEDIA RELEASES

To find out more about the Minerals Council's recent activities, take a look at the media releases listed below:

<b>26 July 2019</b>	Minerals Council South Africa welcomes High Court judgment approving silicosis and class action settlement agreement
<b>4 September 2019</b>	Minerals Council South Africa concerned and saddened at xenophobic violence
<b>9 September 2019</b>	Minerals Council publishes Facts and Figures 2018
<b>12 September 2019</b>	Minerals Council welcomes Moody's statement, and notes support for Treasury's economic blueprint
<b>15 September 2019</b>	Minerals Council saddened at the death of Deputy Minister Hlongwa
<b>19 September 2019</b>	Carbon Tax will have huge impact on the mining sector
<b>19 September 2019</b>	Minerals Council South Africa notes the granting of the Minister's application for leave to appeal



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