Copper Mining Industry in Zambia, Challenges

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Introduction

- Zambia's major economic activity is mining, and as at 2005, mining contributed about 65% of export earnings.
- Major minerals are Copper and Cobalt
- Zambia is ranked as the seventh largest producer of copper in the word
- Started copper mining at the turn of the century but large scale production started in the 1930



Mining Contribution to National Development

- Zambian copper mining industry has led the national development and recently helping the nation with a 7% to 10% growth rate
- There have been US \$10b investment in the sector and increasing output to around 800,000 tonnes per annum and 80,000 jobs created



Economical issues

- New research indicates that Zambia is losing up to \$3b per annum in tax avoidance and tax evasion by multination's
- Focusing on Canadian mining companies
 - Kasanshi Mine(First Quantum) tax paid
 \$853m 42% of the production value of \$2.04b
 - Mopani Copper Mine (Glencore and First Quantum) tax paid \$ 77m 8.6% of the production value of \$894

➤ Lumwana Mine(African Barric Gold) tax paid \$110m 10.7% of the production value of \$1.03b

Sources: Moore Stephens, Zambia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (ZEITI): Reconciliation report for the year 2011, February 2014, Annex 8; US Geological Survey Minerals Information: Copper, 2012 report, http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/copper/. Exchange rate used: ZK4.86/\$ as used in the EITI report.

There are various reasons why copper mining companies are paying lower axes than they should, but one major eason is corporate tax avoidance

- Mining has great negative impact on the agricultural economy
- Economic benefits are not realised by local communities
- Because of some severe environmental impact the communities closer to mining experience poverty



- communities where mining industries set in, experience:
 - Collapse of cultural and traditional structures
 - Local Economic practices alteration asserting poverty
- Loss of grazing land to the locals



- Little development is seen in the affected communities
- Infrastructure of the community close to the mines are poor.
- Developments are brought in through pressure
- Other development are brought to green wash or to win some section of society in fostering division.

nsufficient housing

Health issues

- Local Health cares facilities are strained by influx of migrant worker.
- HIV/AIDS rise is synonymous in the proximity of Mining industries
 Respiratory ailments are reported in

most mining area



Environmental Challenges

- Impacts' resulting from mining is focused on the following topics;
 - > air pollution,
 - > soil contamination,
 - > water pollution and siltation,
 - > geotechnical issues, and
 - > land degradation.



- Historic mining environmental impacts are largely related to geotechnical integrity of waste dumps.
- more than 10 000 hectares in the Copperbelt is covered with mineral waste
- There is "loss of opportunity" for the local population in terms of other land use such as agriculture, forestry, housing, ranching etc



- The active mining industry (mostly the copper smelters) contributes to over 98% of the country's SO2 emissions.
- Soil contaminants from dry tailing dams and smelter particles poses a health hazard



 North Western region Environmental impacts from mines in are not well documented

BUT

- Regarding pollution of surface water in the North Western province there are, however, serious concerns
 - "The run-off from the relatively new mining areas is towards tributaries of both the Upper Kafue and the Upper Zambezi River, where the latter one is less supervised"

Environmental Challenges

- Zambian mines have been polluting drinking water sources for some times
- Early January 2008 Mopani Copper Mine which is partly owned by First Quantum Ltd accidentally discharged polluted water, after a pump malfunction failed to purify it. Nearly 1000 resident visited the clinic with complaint of abdominal pains, severe diarrhoeas and vomiting"
- Huge investment in the mining sector but most investors are putting profit above
 nvironmental safety

Environmental Challenges

- Zambian laws on the environments are updated but the challenge is:
 - > Implementation
 - Lack of coordination among implementation agencies
 - ➤ Lack of man power and technical capacity
- The responsibility of environmental legislation is carried out by almost ten line ministries which naturally pose a major
 nplementation challenge

- The lack of effective control of the mines environmental performance leaves the existing legal framework to a large extent unimplemented.
- For better implementation of the legislation, surveillance of the industry is much needed and ZEMA need to be empowered both financially and human resource.



The end.....

Thank you.