

MINING & TRADE *Review*

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By Staff Reporter

Globe Metals & Mining, a company that holds a mining licence for the Kanyika Niobium Deposit in Mzimba, has trashed *Mining & Trade Review's* article that quoted the government saying it has concluded negotiations for a development agreement with the company.

A fuming Globe Metals & Mining General Manager, Neville Huxham, approached the publication's Publishing Editor, Marcel Chimwala, at the launching ceremony of the Chamber of Mines and Energy at Crossroads Hotel in Lilongwe and told the journalist that everything in the article published in our last edition was "stupid."

"If you want your publication to look stupid, continue publishing those stupid articles on Kanyika," said Huxham who once suggested to *Mining & Trade Review* that every Malawian should contribute a dollar to finance the start off of niobium mining at Kanyika because the project is important for the country's economic development.

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Msaka: His ministry lying about Kanyika?



Huxham: 'Kanyika stories stupid'



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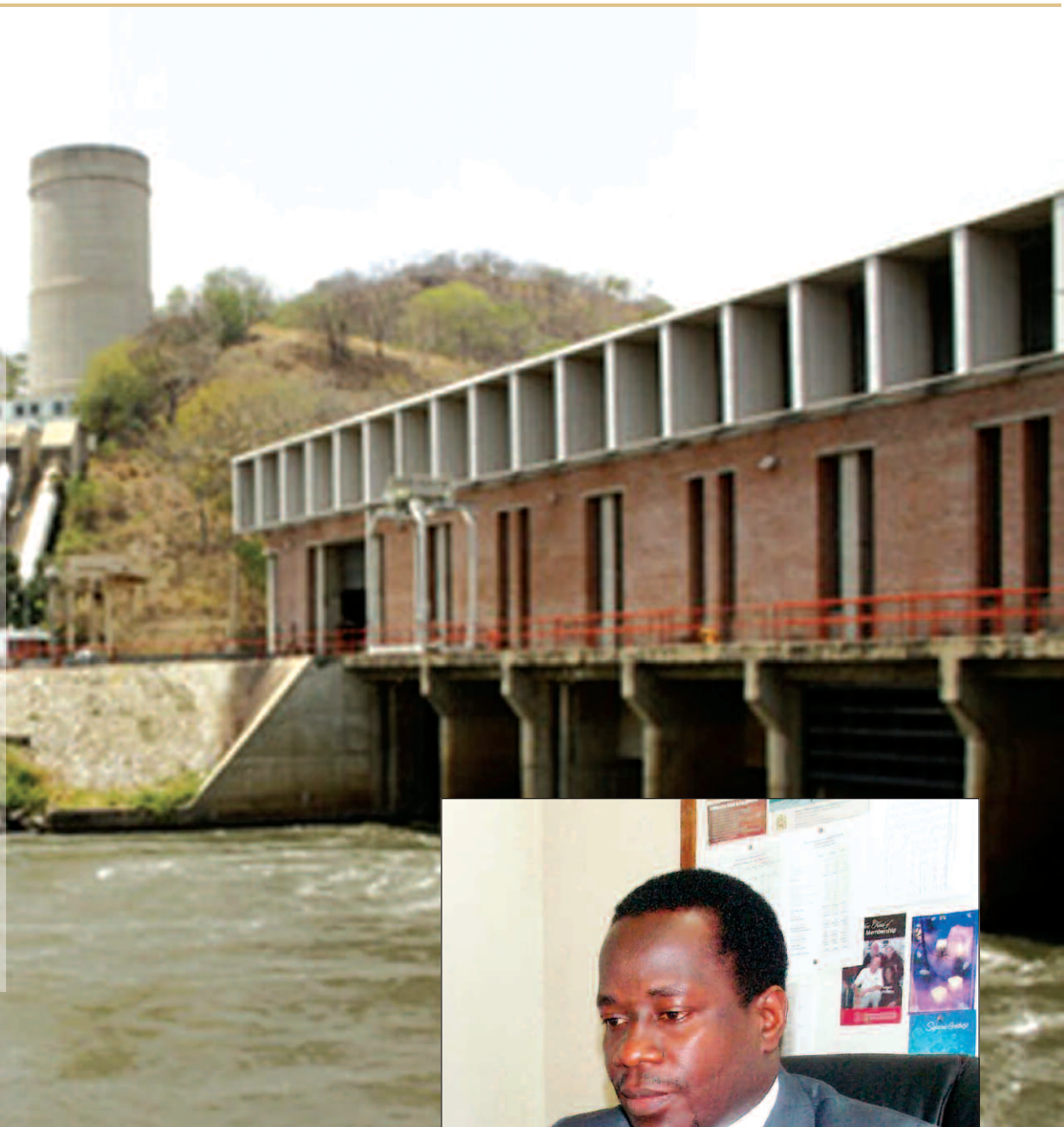


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Malawi banks on alternative power sources



By Chiku Jere

The Malawi government is exploring several alternative energy sources including coal, solar, wind, geothermal as well as co-generation in order to diversify from overdependence on hydro-electricity.

Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining (MNREM) spokesperson responsible for Energy Affairs Joseph Kalowekamo tells *Mining & Trade Review* in an interview that the Ministry is, currently, working with experts on a number of studies which will lead to the adoption of the alternative power generation technologies.

Malawi generates 99% of its electricity from hydropower stations cascaded on Shire River with only 4.5MW generated on Wovwe River in the North.

Kalowekamo says such a situation leaves Malawi prone to an energy crisis because by generating 99% of power from one river, the country has put all the eggs in one basket.

“The country intends to use coal, solar, and wind, among other technologies, to generate electricity. Strides have already been made in this regard with resource mapping underway on several projects,” he says.

Kalowekamo says, among other projects underway, is the World Bank-funded resource mapping solar project being implemented under Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) that will result in the quantifying of solar resource.

He says the situation looks promising under this initiative as some companies are already showing strong interest and one has already made considerable headway in committing to invest in solar power generation.

Last year, government allocated 60 hectares to a private

entity, Atlas Energies Limited, which plans to invest over US\$98,214,286 (K55 billion) to install field solar panels to generate 40MW of power to be supplied to the national grid.

Kalowekamo says the country has a resource potential for production of geothermal power and to ascertain the resource, government will in the next few months engage a consultant to do a resource mapping of potential sites.

“This will be done under World Bank-funded Energy Sector Support Project (ESSP),” he says.

Kalowekamo, who is also Deputy Director for Renewable Energy in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, says the country is pursuing cogeneration plans, which will involve increasing the current electricity generation capacities of sugar milling factories such as Illovo Sugar Corporation’s Nchalo and Dwangwa.

He explains that this kind of technology uses a sugar by-product called baggase to produce steam and in the end the steam produces electricity.

“The project study, which is also under ESSP, is at advanced stage and is expected to be finalised this year. This project has a quick implementation period and preliminary results of the study indicate that there is a potential to generate at least 80MW through this method which could be fed into the national grid,” he says.

Kalowekamo explains that the end product of this project will see the Dwangwa plant contributing 5MW into the grid in one year and upon full implementation projected to be completed by 2018, Dwangwa will be injecting 20MW into the national grid while Nchalo’s contribution will be at 35MW.

Unlike other renewable power generation technologies, the Energy Affairs publicist touts cogeneration as

Kalowekamo

advantageous saying ‘it is dispatchable and does not cause system instability due to sudden changes in its output’.

On wind power generation, reports also indicate that resource mapping is underway and is being funded by Scottish government under Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme (MREAP), with further works expected to be done under World Bank’s ESSP.

It has been proposed that the task to develop these technologies should be given to Independent Power Producers (IPP) or allocated under Private Partnership Programme (PPP), who, in turn, will enter into agreements with Escom for power supplying deals.

ESSP was approved in June 28, 2011 with US\$84.7 million in funding aimed at improving the capacity of the systems to transmit and reach consumers using improved technology, in line with Malawi government’s plans to develop domestic sources of electricity generation.

The support comprises \$65.4million as a grant and \$19.3 million as a credit.

Meanwhile, Malawi’s failure to meet its energy requirements, is being compounded by a rapid soar in demand for electricity with current demand projected to be at 450MW, while the total installed power generation capacity is at 351.75MW ■

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Changing. From the Inside..Out

MRA to start collecting mineral royalties

• Government to tax excess mining profits

By Chiku Jere

Framers of the proposed Mines and Minerals law have recommended transferring of the administration of mineral royalties from the Department of Mines, which is under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining to Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), as one way of addressing ambiguities in mining taxation.

This has effectively put the royalties issue under Taxation Act implying all matters to do with revenue collection in the mining sector will be handled by the country's tax collector unlike in the current Mines and Minerals Act which gives such powers to the ministry, particularly, Department of Mines.

Explaining the rationale behind the move, a Senior Economist in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Kingsley Maliro, said at the Alternative Mining Indaba held recently in Lilongwe that the changes are necessary because MRA has the capacity to execute the task effectively.

"Apart from the expertise factor, the development will also save the nation from the unnecessary expenditure of having to recruit more qualified personnel to be responsible for administration of royalties in the case of envisaged increased activities in the mining industry," he said.

Maliro explained that the issue of mineral royalties has already been prescribed in the Taxation Act hence there is no need to include it in the provisions in the Mines and Minerals Act as that would be duplication of law which would render it redundant.

The development comes amidst long-term fears of suspected abuse of mineral resources revenue and

corruption by government officials.

A part from revising the Mines and Minerals Act of 1981, the Malawi Government is also reviewing the Taxation Act in order to ensure that there is a royalty and taxation regime that benefits both the Malawi nation and the investor.

Maliro explained that the proposed changes stipulate that for minerals such as uranium, royalties would be arrived at through Net Pack Pricing implying the actual price the cake has fetched on the market would determine the actual royalty rate the company pays to government.

"Government will also tax excess mining profits, which will ensure that the nation is having a share of benefits from any rise of prices on the market," said Maliro.

The investor would also be required to fulfil obligations as spelt in the Companies Act which is to pay Corporate Tax as well as Income Tax, as any company does, in conformity with the Taxation Act.

Maliro also took time to school some participants at the Indaba holding the perception that the proposed taxation regime would largely benefit the investing companies at the expense of Malawians.

"That is totally wrong. If you can get your calculations properly, you will discover that under the proposed arrangement, Malawi will be getting even more from these mining deals," he said.

Besides the royalties, Maliro said Malawi will benefit from corporate tax and income tax as well as additional resource rent tax of 10% that will be levied on profits after tax if the company's rate of return exceeds 20%.

"If you add up all the benefits, you will find out that government is carting home more than 50% of mining benefits," said Maliro ■



Maliro: 'The country will get more than 50%'

Kanyika Niobium project circus refuses to die

...from front page In the disputed article, Spokesperson for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Wesley Undi, told *Mining & Trade Review* in a questionnaire interview that negotiations for a development



Exploration was concluded at Kanyika

agreement between the government and Globe Metals were concluded, and Globe will pay the 5% royalties in addition to the 30% tax as stipulated in the country's Taxation Act.

Government sources told *Mining & Trade Review* that Globe submitted a draft development agreement for Kanyika which was a replica of the development agreement that Government entered with Australia's Paladin Africa on

Kayelekera, which saw the company paying a reduced 3% royalty rate in exchange for 15% of the shareholding surrendered to government.

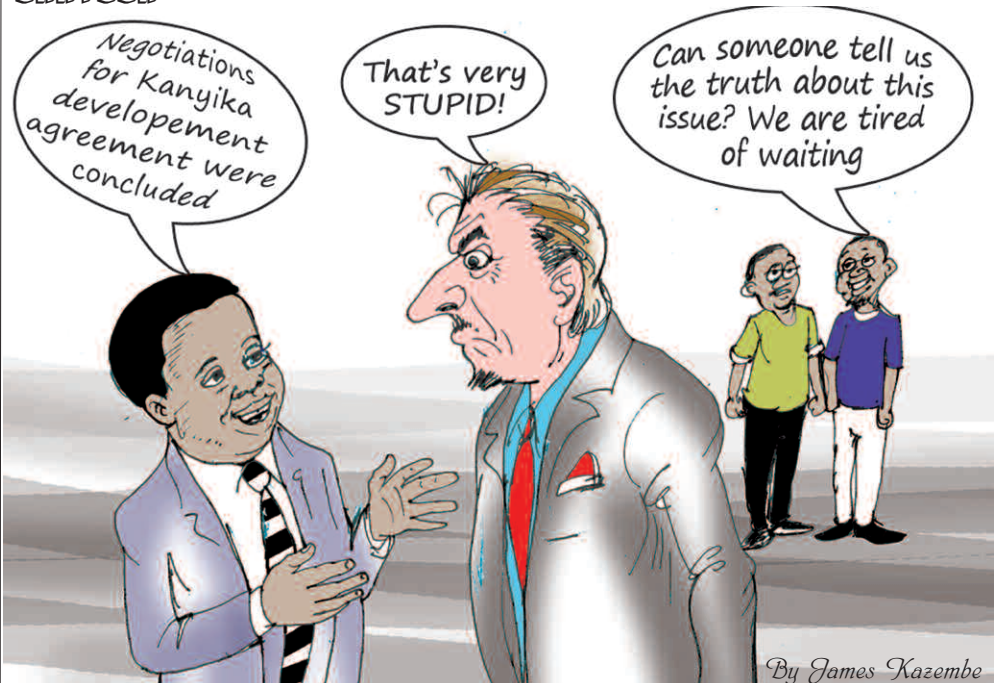
Undi said just like in Kayelekera, the Malawi Government will retain 15% shareholding in Kanyika but there will not be a reduction in royalties that Globe will pay to Capital Hill.

"The draft agreement was discussed with government on a similar format to that of Paladin Africa for Kayelekera Uranium Mine but the terms are completely

different," said Undi, "Government has a 15% shareholding but the royalty to be paid by Globe is 5% as stipulated in the Act."

Globe Metals is currently scouting for funds to start mine construction at Kanyika, which is expected to mine niobium, tantalum and uranium ■

Cartoon



By James Kazembe



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EDITORIAL



BY MARCEL CHIMWALA, PUBLISHING EDITOR

Diplomacy is the way, Mr. Huxham

It appears there is confusion on the Kanyika Niobium Project as the government is saying negotiations for a development agreement were concluded with the investor, Globe Metals & Mining while the investor is saying the negotiations are not yet concluded.

Instead of pouring his wrath on the government, Globe's local top boss Neville Huxham decided to unleash his outburst against this publication which only published the government's side of the story after it had published Globe's side quoting none other than him for a couple of times. In fact the government indicated that as far as it is concerned negotiations were completed and Globe will have to pay the 5% royalties and 30% income tax as stipulated in the laws. The government will also own 15% of the mine. There will be no bargaining on that as was the case with Paladin Africa on Kayelekera Mine.

Surely, if Mr. Huxham and the group are not satisfied with the government's terms, the best approach is to continue engaging with Capital Hill in a diplomatic way and not insulting *Mining & Trade Review* as it is reported in our main article. Certainly, what the mouth utters tells a story about the speaker so an investor worthy the salt would not want to be associated with insults. Diplomacy is the way, Mr. Huxham.

Good spirit, Honourable Minister but.....

A few weeks ago, the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining spared some time to meet *Mining & Trade Review* management at his office at Capital Hill in Lilongwe. The Minister appreciated the role the publication is playing in creating awareness on mining issues in this agricultural country.

The Minister advised the publication to uphold professionalism and ensure patriotism in its reports.

We commend the Minister for his diplomatic approach and the good spirit he has demonstrated in appreciating our publication, which has survived out of the goodwill of various stakeholders.

We hope by saying we should uphold professionalism, he does not mean that we should be singing praises for him and his political camp as surely the purpose of any publication is to serve the readers and not a political grouping.

The reason we have survived on the market since 2009 despite changes in political administration is that we have tried as much as possible to desist from kneeling down to politicians and we promise to continue on the same route ■

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EYE ON MALAWI'S

EITI

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

By Rachel Etter-Phoya



Examining Malawi's journey towards EITI compliance

MWEITI at the EITI Global Conference in Lima, Peru

At the end of February, a delegation of 11 from Malawi involved in the Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (MWEITI) participated in the 7th EITI Global Conference in Lima, Peru, which takes place every three years. The conference is "a flagship event in natural resource governance", according to its organisers, and this year stakeholders from over 100 countries gathered to discuss the results of implementing the EITI and how to ensure data on the extractives actually contributes to public debate and better management of resources.

In October last year, Malawi was the 49th country to officially join the EITI; two more countries have since joined and over five made commitments to apply to the initiative during the Global Conference. The focus of the initiative is on transparency in reporting by companies and governments on all kinds of revenue including tax payments, social contributions and signature bonuses.

Nevertheless, "transparency is not an end in itself but a means to an end of better accountability, better governance and better development outcomes" highlighted Aidan Davy of the International Council on Mining and Metals during a panel discussion on multi-stakeholder governance. Making sure that the EITI reports are not an end in themselves was much debated during the conference: how can results be translated into reforms?

The Global Conference commenced with the Members Meeting to approve changes to the Standard and to vote for a new board and chair, and was followed by two days of meetings, discussions and presentations with



Outgoing EITI Board Chair Rt. Hon. Clare Short with part of MWEITI delegation at the MWEITI booth (L-R: Chikondi Mcheka (Mkango Resources), Kossam Munthali (Foundation for Community Support Services), Clare Short, George Harawa (EITI National Coordinator/Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development), Rachel Etter-Phoya (Citizens for Justice)



Incoming EITI Board Chair, former Swedish Prime Minister, Fredrik Reinfeldt

many side events and the first board meeting of the newly elected board. This was accompanied by a National Exhibition for implementing and supporting countries as well as companies and other related organisations to showcase their work and progress in implementing EITI. Maps produced after the recent airborne geophysical survey were on display at the MWEITI booth along with the scoping study that provides guidance for the first report and a film especially made to explain MWEITI's journey to date.

Since the introduction of EITI over a decade ago, data has been collected from participating countries covering cumulatively over 250 years and more than USD 1.8 trillion worth of revenue. This data has informed policy, regulatory and administrative recommendations for improved governance of the sector. For example, it helped Nigeria to identify USD 2.4 billion owed to government from companies and the government was able to recover it. Nevertheless, more work needs to be done to use transparent data for changing the way resources and revenues are managed. In response to this, the Standard itself has been evolving and widening to make sure reports have relevant data.

This has included ongoing debate on the difficulties and imperative of revealing the real owners of extractive companies – which is now a requirement in the new EITI 2016 Standard. Commodity trading and contract transparency were also high on the agenda. Contract transparency is a commitment in the MWEITI work plan. A South American group of organisations, Red Latinoamericana sobre las Industrias Extractivas launched the campaign Responsive EITI to broaden the scope of EITI further. The group wants the EITI to include social and environmental data in reports and to contribute to the climate change debate. Such information could include payments made by companies related to climate change and information on social and environmental impacts of extractives projects.

The implementation of the EITI at the national level in Malawi requires a multi-stakeholder approach with equal representation of government, industry and civil society. Building trust and partnering to implement the initiative takes a willingness to learn, patience and time. This is the case for the international EITI board as well. However, this year, concerns were raised by Publish What You Pay, a large civil society network which includes a Malawian coalition, that the EITI board had flouted the rules in the civil society self-selection process for board members and had proceeded with the Members Meeting although there were too few civil society representatives to form the required quorum. This was resolved by the incoming board chair Fredrik Reinfeldt, former Swedish Prime Minister, on the agreement that the new board will review governance processes for the EITI.

The opportunity for MWEITI stakeholders to take an active role in the EITI Global Conference was valuable through learning from other countries especially those with similar sized extractive industries, witnessing that multi-stakeholder governance is vital yet difficult, building our networks for potential collaboration, and sharing what we have done so far in our own journey.

You can watch some of the discussions from the EITI Global Conference here: <https://www.youtube.com/user/EITOrg/videos>.

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Nedbank flies colour to international market

• We are going big with the bank

As a symbol of appreciation to its big corporate customers, Nedbank Malawi last month flew Shayona Cement Corporation to the annual Mining Indaba in Cape Town, South Africa.

Shayona's Operations Manager Prajeesh Padmanabhan, who made the trip to the rainbow nation on behalf of his company, said the trip enabled him to network with other top mining executives from across the globe who attended the event.

He said: "It was the first time for Shayona to participate at the Mining Indaba and it was really one of my best experiences as a manager for Shayona."

"As a company, Shayona has accrued a number of benefits from the trip. For instance, I was able to meet international mining consultants and suppliers who can help in advancing our business and as of now we have quotations from some of them," he said.

Padmanabhan explained that through the trip and Nedbank's strong showing at such an international forum, he learnt that the bank is big hence has the capacity to provide financing to mega projects.

"We have just started banking with Nedbank but we are already going big with the bank. Our plan is to consolidate this relationship by transacting more with the bank," he said.

Padmanabhan said at the Indaba, he was also able to discuss with fellow business executives on the possibility of expanding Shayona's operations to other countries.

Shayona, which produces Akshar, Tanthwe and Buildplast cement brands, is currently the largest and fastest growing cement manufacturing company in Malawi.

"We never tried to look for export markets at the Indaba because the demand on the Malawi market is high enough to absorb our envisaged increase in production so we only tried to explore prospects of extending our investment to other countries in the region," he said.

Padmanabhan explained that, among other opportunities, Shayona Cement Corporation is mulling over plans to set up another cement plant in Mozambique capable of producing 3,000 tonnes of cement per day.

Shayona currently produces 650 tonnes of cement per day and is expected to up its production to 1200 tonnes per day catering for 80% of the Malawi market once the rotary kiln plant currently under construction at the Kasungu factory is commissioned.

The company has steady supply of limestone, which is a major raw material for cement production from its Livwezi and Chikowa deposits, located close to the Kasungu factory.

"The massive expansion plans we are pursuing show that we are an ambitious firm so we expect our relationship



The newly opened Nedbank "Branch of the Future" at Gateway Mall-Lilongwe

with an ambitious and caring bank like Nedbank to take us to further heights," said Padmanabhan.

On his part, Nedbank Head of Wholesale Sales, Issa Edward, advised that Nedbank is committed to supporting the private sector and hosting Shayona Cement is a true testament.

"As you might recall, last year we sponsored Government officials to attend the 2015 Mining Indaba which is Africa's largest mining and investment conference. Sponsoring Shayona this year is therefore in line with our continued efforts and commitment towards supporting and promoting

the mining industry by contributing positively to the existing initiatives aimed at building and growing the mining sector in Malawi. At Nedbank, much as we are committed to support Government in luring in more investors, we also recognize the fact that there are some key local players like Shayona who are already making a huge mark and contributing positively to the mining sector. We are therefore glad to hear that through our sponsorship, Shayona has been exposed to the global network from which they have already started tapping in expertise that will help in improving their efficiencies as they seek to

Corporate customer mining indaba

the bank – Shayona



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Nedbank and Shayona officials visited the Malawi pavilion at the Indaba manned by Dept. of Mines official Gibson Nyirenda

Nedbank Managing Director, Paul Guta (R) networking with mining investors at Malawi Investment Forum

Left is Nedbank's Head of Wholesale Sales Issa Edward and Right is Shayona's Operations Manager Prajeesh Padmanabhan at the Indaba

development of mining interests in Africa. It was established 21 years ago and is represented by 110 countries and territories across six continents. It is also attended by 7,000 + of the most internationally-diversified and influential professionals in African mining, 35 African and Non-African Government delegations and 2,300 international companies. Through this conference, BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS of foreign investment have been channelled into the African mining value chain throughout the last 21 years of the annual Mining Indaba held in Cape Town, South Africa. The positive collaboration amongst the organizers, the South African and many other African governments, and Mining Indaba's partners have led to this success.

The Malawi delegation that was sponsored by Nedbank Malawi was hosted at the Nedbank pavilion where they were able to book meetings to link up with relevant prospects.

Nedbank Group through its investment arm, Corporate and Investment Banking unit; is one of the major players when it comes to backing key mining projects across Africa. Some of the landmark deals that the bank has successfully pursued on the continent include: Aureus Mining's Liberty Gold project in Liberia where Nedbank together with RMB, provided \$100-million worth of debt financing; \$150-million to First Quantum Minerals, which mines copper in Zambia; \$25-million debt package for the development of Gem's Ghaghoo diamond mine which is Botswana's first underground diamond mine, plus many more numerous deals. In Malawi, Nedbank was one of the Banks that financed the Kayelekera mine ■

attain their growth needs. As a Bank that believes in Making Things Happen, we would like to continue to play our role in supporting the growth of Shayona and the

private sector in general" Issa said.

The Mining Indaba of which Nedbank is a key sponsor, is an annual conference dedicated to the capitalization and

MAKE THINGS HAPPEN



NEDBANK

Msaka, Chamber hail Mining & Trade Review

By Madalitso Charwita Mhango

Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Bright Msaka, has commended the role *Mining & Trade Review* news magazine is playing in promoting the mining sector by facilitating free flow of information between the sector and the general public.

Msaka, who invited the publication's management to a meeting at his office at Capital Hill in Lilongwe, asked the publication to uphold professionalism in covering news in order to maintain its integrity and broaden its readership base.

"When I came to this office, I found this publication and I'm proud of it as a professional publication," said Msaka, who was accompanied by Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining Kester Kaphaizi and Director for Mines Charles Kaphwiyo.

The Minister also advised the *Mining & Trade Review* management to ensure that "the articles which the publication carries promote investment and depict a sense of patriotism."

In a related development, the newly launched Malawi Chamber of Mines and Energy has also showered praise at *Mining & Trade Review* for promoting awareness on mining issues in the country.

"It brings a sense of pride to the industry to see this paper selling on the streets of Malawi because it presents a balanced dimension on mining issues. For sure, Malawians have to look at mining investors as partners in development and not thieves as some selfish individuals try to portray," said President of the Chamber of Mines and Energy, Dean Lungu, at the official launch of the organization at Crossroads Hotel in Lilongwe.

He went ahead to call upon government and players in the mining sector as well as trade to support the publication in one way or the other for its sustainability.

Msaka presided over the official launch of the Chamber on February 3, 2016 at a ceremony that was mainly attended by representatives of mining companies.

He said the Chamber of Mines is a motivation to the industry because it will act as a voice for the exploration and mining companies.

Msaka observed that with the effects of climate change taking their toll on the country, time is now ripe for Malawi to move from overdependence on agriculture and embrace the natural resource sector as an engine for economic growth.

He said: "Our economy is currently dependent on agriculture as the main foreign exchange earner. But then with the current experience of climate change where the rains have become unpredictable, it is necessary that other sources of foreign exchange earnings are exploited to the fullest. In this regard, mining becomes a clear choice, especially when



Lungu: 'assist this important publication'

exploited to support the economy."

"We have no justification for continuing to suffer in abject poverty when the Almighty God favoured us with so much wealth beneath the surface."

The Minister said it is his conviction that "if the mineral sector in the country was to be developed to its full potential, it could, within a short space of time, equal or even surpass agriculture in its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) and in creating wealth for our citizens."

Msaka assured the gathering that the government will continue to provide an enabling environment for mining investment through, among other interventions; the development of new legislation that takes into account international best practices.

"My Ministry has completed reviewing the current mining legislation and has addressed some of the deficiencies that were identified to impede development of the sector in the past. We have also aligned the new law with aspirations of both Malawians and investors. I am pleased to report that the bill will soon be tabled before Parliament after processing by other competent offices and approval by Cabinet," he said.

He also invited the private mining firms to take advantage of the geophysical data that his Ministry launched in August, 2015.

Msaka said: "It is the most comprehensive geophysical data that any Government can acquire to provide preliminary geological information for mineral target identification. The private sector can use this data to select targets for detailed exploration."

"The various maps and instruments coming out of the aerial geophysical survey are now available for sale after the prices were published in the gazette last December."

He also said the Malawi Government, through the Ministry of Finance, has been developing "a mining fiscal and taxation regime that is robust and transparent and balances the benefits between the investor and owners of the minerals, namely Malawians."

Msaka said, in addition, the Malawi Government is establishing a cadastre system that will ensure transparency and accountability in the allocation and administration of mineral rights.

The Minister also noted that the Malawi Government has successfully submitted its application for candidature to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which should give confidence to the private investor and the citizenry that Malawi is a country that wants to establish a mineral sector that is transparent and corrupt free.

"The issues of utilization of royalties and fees for the mineral sector are very important. The Government therefore, is firmly committed to the EITI process," he said ■



Cover pages for recent Mining & Trade Review editions

there are all indications that the country is endowed with a variety of mineral resources, most of which can be

exploited to support the economy."



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Ministry ups investment promotion drive



Nkombezi: Ministry of Trade and Industry spokesperson

Though the Malawi Government has engaged an extra gear to attract investment into mining and other economic sectors, there are still a number of bottlenecks that are stifling investment in the country including flooding of imports to choke the local industry. In this question and answer interview Mining & Trade Review engaged spokesperson for the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Wiskes Nkombezi, to find out the progress on the government's investment drive and how the investment hurdles are being addressed. Excerpts:

What activities are you undertaking this year to support investment in mining as one of the potential sectors?

This year the Ministry will be hosting the 2nd Malawi Investment Forum on 10 and 11 October 2016. We hope domestic investors will have the chance to partner with foreign investors on mining ventures.

The Ministry in conjunction with MITC will be organizing a private sector networking forum where big financiers will meet the private sector in March 2016. We hope potential investors from the Mining sector will take advantage of the forum to court potential financiers for their mining ventures.

The Ministry will continue with business reforms to make sure mining companies in particular and all companies in general operate in a conducive business environment

How can you assure international mining investors that Malawi is a good investment destination?

Malawi is the best investment destination for mining investors for the following reasons;

- It is one of the most peaceful countries in Africa (second most by other accounts) with a political stability and stable democratic Government.
- There is security of life and property for investors
- With the One-stop-service Centre at MITC, processing of permits and licences for investors is so efficient
- There is free repatriation of profits, dividends and royalties
- Malawi's Constitution guarantees protection of assets for foreign investors
- Malawi is also a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World Bank whose mission is to promote foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing countries to help support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives in all types of countries including those with fragile economies.
- Malawi is also a signatory to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and a member of the African Trade Insurance Agency of COMESA.
- Malawi has an enabling legal and regulatory framework for all investors. Geo-physical data on mining opportunities is also readily available now.
- Malawi is also a beneficiary of AGOA, EBA and a member of COMESA, SADC and has preferential market access for her products to India, China, Canada and Japan.
- It has an English-speaking and skilled labour force ready to help investor in their ventures.
- Malawi is endowed with immense natural resources that can be exploited.

Last year Malawi held an investment forum, is Malawi receiving any benefits after investing in hosting the high profile event?

Yes, we have seen many investors flocking to the country to enquire about investment opportunities. Investment pledges from many companies have been granted investment certificates in 2015. We have also seen many coming to Malawi to establish their operations, suffice to say that different investments have different gestation periods.

Would you explain what reforms is the government undertaking to ensure that Malawi's business environment is attractive to investors?

Government is doing all it can to create an enabling and

competitive environment for private Sector to increase domestic and foreign investment. This is being done through review of the Legal and Regulatory Frameworks, Government is reviewing all obsolete economic laws. For instance, the Ministry reviewed the Metrology Bill, the Credit Reference Act and Insolvency Act. I hope you are aware that Government through the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining will soon be tabling the Mining and Minerals Act to replace the old one.

Government has operationalization of the Personal Property Security Registry (commonly known as the Collateral Registry) under the Personal Property Security Act (PPSA). The Collateral Registry was operationalized and is domiciled at the Office of the Registrar General. The Collateral Registry will increase the volume of long term credit, improve protection for lenders and borrowers; and develop the country's financial markets through improving secured transactions and demonstrating tangible and sustained benefits of secured lending reforms.

Government has implemented the new system which enables businessmen register their businesses with the Registrar General's Office online. The system started working in September 2015.

Government will also continue improving the One Stop Service Centre at the Malawi Investment and Trade Centre (MITC) to facilitate more investment, streamline and simplify business set-up processes such as company registration, granting of immigration permits, taxation and land acquisition issues.

Government will continue work program on Trade Facilitation in line with the Trade Facilitation Agreement of the World Trade Organization. A concept paper on Trade Facilitation Fund has also been developed.

Government will accelerate implementation of the Standards, Quality Assurance and Metrology (SQAM) Infrastructure Development Project estimated at K12 billion. The project aims to ensure that the Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS) keeps pace with the demands on the international market with a purpose built infrastructure and state-of-the-art technologies for conformity assessments and testing. The new equipment will also ensure that the MBS is capable of offering services that the local industry do obtain from abroad hence this will help to save foreign exchange and time.

Government will finalize development of a Trade Portal at the Ministry with support from the World Bank. A Trade Portal is a specialized Website containing all regulatory trade related information for import, export and transit established. Government will also implement National Single Window and One-Stop-Border Posts at all its major border posts starting with Mchinji-Mwami and Songwe-Kasumululu Border Posts.

Government will soon approve a new Trade Policy, National Industrial Policy and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy.

There will be a lot of legal and regulatory reforms aimed at making Malawi the investment destination of choice in this region.

Your ministry has been marketing projects contained in the compendium that was launched by President Peter Mutharika. What is the response from both local and international investors?

The response has been extremely good, the demand for the compendium was phenomenal and we have many investors picking investments contained in the compendium.

One of your roles as a Ministry is to facilitate exports. How are you engaging productive sectors such as mining, agriculture and manufacturing to ensure that they produce more export proceeds for the country?

The Ministry has been facilitating the seal of export contracts in agriculture products mainly, pulses, cotton, groundnuts and sugar. Other products included pharmaceuticals and plastics products. In order to Increase the volume of exports of non-traditional goods, the Ministry through the Malawi Investment and Trade Centre facilitated exports of various non-traditional products to different

countries. These non-traditional products include products such as banana pulp and mango pulp (from Malawi Mangoes).

The Ministry further continued the implementation of the National Export Strategy (NES). In terms of dialogue the Ministry continues to engage the private sector in constructive dialogue under the Public Private Dialogue (PPD) Forum the latest of which was held on 10th February, 2016.

On manufacturing, I understand many companies especially multinationals such as Unilever and Lafarge opt to import products from sister companies other than manufacturing locally because the cost of production in Malawi is high. What are you doing to reduce the cost of production for companies in Malawi?

To say many companies are opting for that will be an over-statement. Actually if you go to Lafarge now you will see production. However, they might have had a few hitches that made them import cement to complement their local production.

It should also be noted that some of the problems that companies face are due to archaic laws, policies and infrastructure for utilities such as ICT, electricity and water.

Government is working on resolving all the bottlenecks that hamper the private sector in its operations. It is worth noting that the reforms that Government has embarked on will not only improve the ease of doing business but reduce the cost of doing business in Malawi as well. You may also have noted that relevant authorities are working on improving issues of energy, water and ICT.

What are your targets on facilitation of trade and investment in Malawi taking into account priority sectors such as mining? So far are you fulfilling these targets?

The leadership of this country had placed the target of doubling exports in the medium term. It is a target that is challenging but very achievable. With the right investments Malawi will achieve this and it needs the hard work of all Malawians. That is the more reason Government has intensified promotion of both domestic and foreign investment that can enable Malawi produce more goods and services for exports. There are good examples on how investment can do this. Malawi Mangoes is a classic example. It had a great year in 2015 in terms of performance. You should also remember that that Uranium mining jumped the queue to be the second biggest export after tobacco and made mining's contribution to the GDP jump from 5% to around 11%. So with the reforms Government is undertaking and the aggressive investment promotion Malawi will achieve its trade targets.

What are you doing to encourage value-addition of products in Malawi; are there any incentives for the same?

The Ministry is implementing the Competitiveness and Job Creation Support Project (CJCSP) which is fostering value addition by providing matching grants to agricultural cooperatives to enhance their competitiveness and move them up in the value chain.

Government has also been implementing Export Processing Zones and Industrial Rebate Scheme to incentivize value-addition and exportation.

The Ministry is also implementing the One Village One Product programme which provides soft loans for value-adding equipment and facilities to cooperatives. These cooperatives are also provided with training in agro processing and business management, the Ministry also facilitates access to markets for the ensuing value added products.

The Ministry through the National Export Strategy is facilitating the building of a productive base of the economy and encourages value addition. Under The NES there are three prioritized export oriented clusters that will be developed to drive exports through value addition. These clusters are; Oilseed products, sugar cane products, and also manufacturing. This will encourage exports of value added products like cooking oil, soaps confectionaries, sugar syrups, and beverages.

But there is caution to be taken, production of value-added products is not only the function of Government incentives. It also takes the mind of a hardworking innovator to do that. It is important for entrepreneurs and businesses to remember that Government is there just to facilitate.

There are complaints from local investors, especially in coal and cement production that the influx of cheap imports on the market is choking their businesses. Are you addressing this issue?

There is need to understand what makes these products cheap. What is problematic is smuggled products on the markets. Smugglers endanger clean competition by avoiding taxes and in so doing they undercut law-abiding businesses. This threatens industrial growth. As such smuggling is a threat to economic growth and the law makes smuggling an offence.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade abhors smuggling due to the injury it causes to revenue collection, industrial growth, fair competition on the domestic market and consumer welfare. The Ministry, therefore, has committed itself to fight smuggling and give strong support to all stakeholders such as Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), the Malawi Police Service (MPS) in this fight. The Ministry would also wish to call upon all stakeholders to join hands in this fight.

We would particularly like to call upon members of the community in all border districts to join hands with Government in the fight against smuggling. Smuggling must be fought everywhere in all its forms ■



TECHNICAL FILE

by Grain Wyson Phillip Malunga FIMMM
Mining and Environmental Management Expert

KANGANKUNDE CARBONATITE: SOURCE OF RARE EARTHS, STRONTIUM AND PHOSPHATE

Abstract

Kangankunde Carbonatite is a world class deposit containing monazite, strontianite and minor concentration of manganese, barite and apatite. The deposit is capable of being the world's 3rd largest producer of rare earths. A delineated 2.0 million tonnes of ore containing 6.6% monazite remains unexploited.

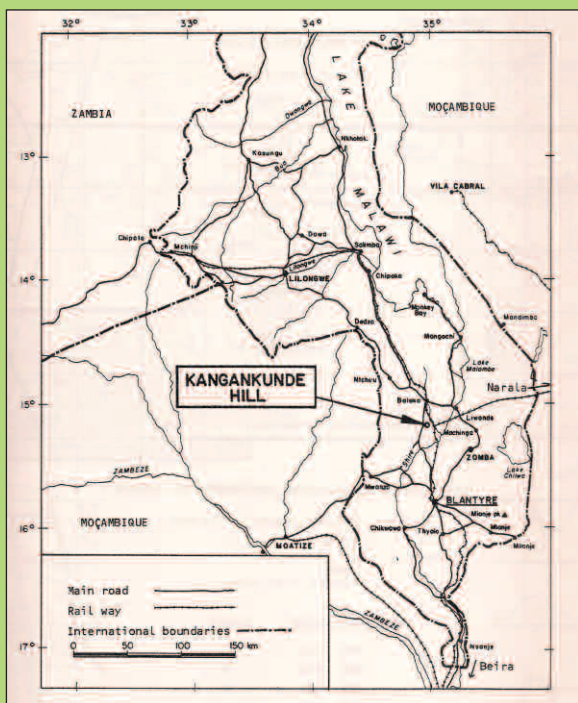
The deposit remains unexploited due to a court order arising from ownership dispute stemming from political interference in 2003. Government holds the key to resolving this dispute.

Keywords: Kangankunde, monazite, strontianite

INTRODUCTION

Kangankunde Carbonatite is located in Balaka District along Zalewa road about 80 km north of Blantyre (Figure 1). It is a low hill rising about 180 m above the Shire Valley plain and is clearly visible to the east from the Crown poultry farm along the Zalewa road. The nearest Trading Centre is Sensani. Infrastructure such as electricity, water, telecommunication and tarmac road are within the vicinity of the deposit. The deposit is situated some 15 km south of Balaka railway station and the main railway junction to the export port of Nacala in Mozambique is situated only 12 km due east of the orebody. Electric power lines of the national grid are situated 5 km west of the orebody and a tarmac (Zalewa) road is 4 km west of the orebody.

Figure 1: Location map of Kangankunde Carbonatite



HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The first geological investigation of Kangankunde hill was done by Andrew and Bailey in 1907 when they observed the intrusive nature of the Carbonatite. Dixey visited the site in 1935 when he correlated the hill with the Chilwa Alkaline Province. Deans identified monazite mineralization in the Carbonatite in 1951. Between 1952 and 1956, the Mineral Research Syndicate obtained an Exclusive Prospecting Licence to undertake further exploration work. In 1956 Rhodesia Chrome Mines Limited obtained a Mining Permit which lasted in 1958.

Detailed exploration program was undertaken by Holt between 1959 and 1965 which was the basis for later detailed exploration and pilot processing studies by Warren Spring Laboratory. Between 1968 and 1981 LONRHO did pilot mining studies of the deposit. Work could not continue due to civil instability in Mozambique, a transit of concentrates to the sea. BRGM of France carried out an assessment of the deposit between October 1987 and February 1988. More work was done through trenching, gallery sampling, geological, petrographic, mineralogical study and reserve assessment. Rift Valley Resource Development Limited (RVRD) obtained an Exclusive Prospecting Licence (No. EPL 086/2000) to review the project with an intention of developing an integrated mining, processing and irrigation agriculture project (for local farmers) using tri-sodium phosphate, by product from monazite processing into rare earths chloride. The project did not take off due to litigations that arose with their potential joint venture partners, Rare Earth Mining Company, on ownership granting of Mining Licence by government. Rare Earth Mining Company transferred mineral rights of Kangankunde to Lynas Corporation who were later involved in court battles with RVRD on ownership of the deposit. This has in the meantime sterilized the development of the mine as a world class source of rare earths and strontium.

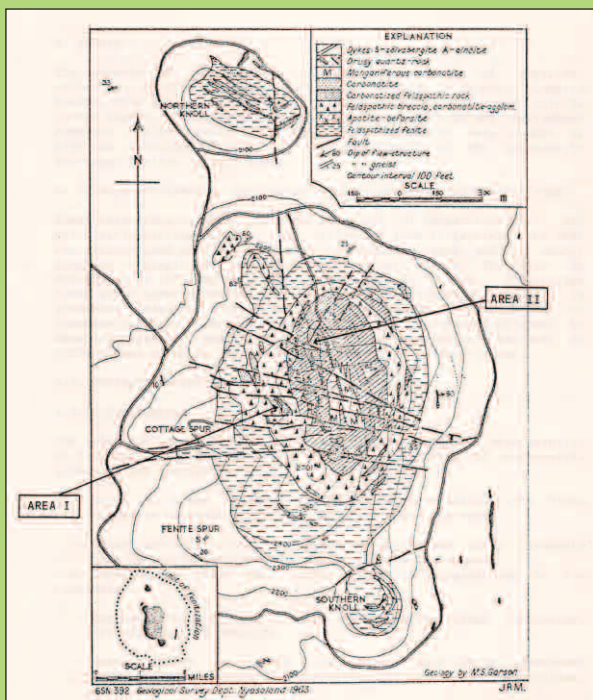


Figure 2: Geological map of Kangankunde Carbonatite (Holt, 1965)

GEOLOGY OF KANGANKUNDE CARBONATITE COMPLEX

Kangankunde Carbonatite intruded into the basement complex mainly composed of biotite-hornblende-gneiss. These basement rocks are intercalated by marble, metadolerite and graphite schist. The Carbonatite intrusion fenitized the basement rocks forming a 3 km aureole. This fenitized gneiss grades into feldspathic fenite, feldspathic breccia (and agglomerate) and carbonatized feldspathic rocks. The core of the Carbonatite complex comprises sideritic carbonatite, ankeritic carbonatite and strontianite carbonatite. Strontianite grades up to 19%. Ankeritic Carbonatite host manganese oxides (2%) while strontianite carbonatite host green and colourless monazite (up to 12%). The Carbonatite rocks contain up to 5% accessory barite and apatite containing up to 10% of the rock (Lamouille, 1988).

ORE RESERVE STATUS AND BENEFICIATION TESTS

The Kangankunde Carbonatite has been taken as a priority target for rare earths in its low thorium monazite with a grade of up to 15% monazite. A cut-off grade of 6.6% monazite gives a reserve of 2 million tonnes ore within the demarcated area.

This is the main source of cerium, lanthanum, europium, samarium and neodymium. Kangankunde Carbonatite has the ability of providing very large quantities of both strontium carbonate and rare earth chemicals at extremely competitive costs. If properly exploited, it can dominate the price of its commodities in the market. Production of rare earths chemicals from monazite will produce Tri-Sodium Phosphate that can be used in the manufacture of fertilizer to support Malawi's agro based economy.

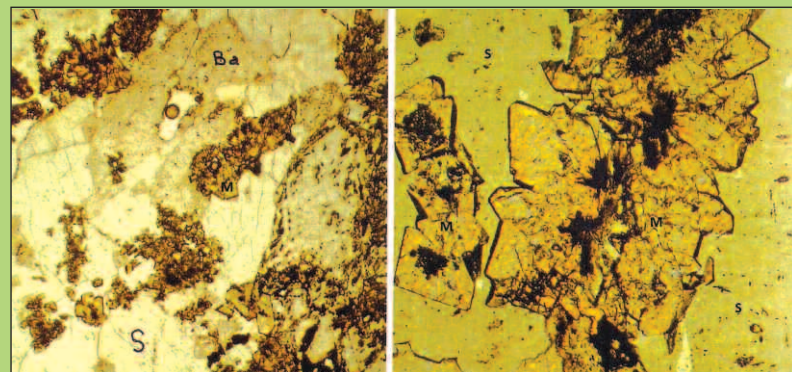
Beneficiation results have shown that monazite is well liberated at 125µm using gravity and magnetic separation. A concentration of 85% monazite is achieved through a recovery of about 75% (Lamouille, 1988). A feasibility study is required to prove economic reserves and the value of the project.

As indicated earlier, monazite is mainly common in strontianite carbonatite. Strontianite will form a useful by product during the recovery of monazite. It is estimated that 58,078 tonnes can be recovered within an average grade of 17.9%.

Figure 3: Monazite in strontianite carbonatite (Pic. Elmar Lackner)



Figure 4: Monazite (M) and barium (Ba) in strontianite (S) carbonatite



UNLOCKING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF KANGANKUNDE CARBONATITE

Fostering national economic growth through investment in mining poses a challenge in terms of securing mineral rights due to political interference. The biggest challenge in promoting mining investment in Malawi lies in lack of security of tenure and an overactive non state actors who lack patriotism and a forum for constructive dialogue.

Government should pioneer security of investment through acknowledging the need to discourage reversal of decisions on operation of business ventures. Any previous government irregularities in decision making can be properly negotiated without interrupting continuity of business undertaking. It is time government mediated to unlock the deadlock of court proceedings between Lynas and RVRD so that mining at Kangankunde should commence.

Any mining at Kangankunde should look at liberating monazite, strontianite, manganese and phosphate. This is a multi-commodity deposit capable of supporting national economy through job creation, promotion of local content and improving tax revenue base ■

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Pulojekiti ya Tilitonse ipereka mphamvu kwa anthu pankhani zamigodi

Wolemba Marcel Chimwala

Kalekale anthu okhala kumadera akumudzi anali mumtima pantchito zamigodi zomwe zimachitika m'madera mwawo popeza boma ndi makampani samawapita kumaso akafuna kukhazikitsa ntchitozi m'maderawa.

Koma pano anthuwa akuyimba lokoma popeza ali ndi mphamvu yopereka maganizo pa momwe ntchito zamigodi ziyenera kuyendera m'madera mwawo. Izi zikuchitika kudzera mu pulojekiti ya Tonse tipindule yomwe akuyendetsa a bungwe la Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) ndi mabungwe enanso omwe siaboma ndi thandizo lazachuma lochokera ku Tilitonse Fund.

Wamkulu oyang'anira ntchitoyi ku Norwegian Church Aid, a Thokozani Mapemba, anafotokoza kuti zotsatira za ndondomeko yoyamba ya pulojekitiyi zasonyeza kuti pulojekitiyi yapereka mphamvu kwa anthu akumudzi zopereka maganizo awo pantchito zamigodi zomwe zikuchitika mmadera awo.

"Ntchitoyi yalimbikitsa madera akumudzi kuti akhale ndi liwu pantchito yazamigodi yomwe makampani osiyanasiyana akuchita m'maderawa," anatero a Mapemba.

Pulojekitiyi ili m'maboma khumi m'dziko muno omwe

ndi a Karonga, Mzimba, Chitipa, Ntcheu, Dowa, Balaka, Mangochi, Mwanza, Mulanje ndi Phalombe.

Bungwe la NCA likugwiranso ntchito limodzi ndi mabungwe amipingo pofuna kupereka mphamvu kwa anthu akumudzi kuti akhale ndi udindo pankhani zamigodi m'madera mwawo.

Mabungwewa ndi a Evangelical Association of Malawi, Quadria Muslim Association of Malawi, Church and Society Project of Livingstonia Synod and Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace.

Mapemba anati kudzera mupulojekiti ya Tonse Tipindule, mabungwewa akhala akugwira ntchito limodzi ndi boma pakuwonetsetsa kuti anthu akumudzi akutenga nawo mbali pantchito zamigodi zomwe zikuchitika m'madera awo.

Iwo anati mabungwewa akugwiranso ntchito ndi boma kupanga lamulo latsopano lamigodi lomwe akukhulupilira kuti likhala lohandiza kwa anthu akumudziwa.

"Kedzera mupulojekitiyi, boma, mabungwe omwe siaboma, makampani ndi anthu akumudzi komwe kukuchitika ntchito zamigodi akutha kukhala limodzi kukambirana momwe ntchito zamigodi zingatukulire dziko lino," anatero a Mapemba.

Kudzera mupulojekitiyi mabungwewa anakhazikitsa magulu otchedwa Community Action Group (CAG) omwe

cholinga chawo ndikukambirana ndi makampani amigodi ndi boma kuti azithandiza pachitukuko chammadera momwe muli ntchito zamigodimo.

Zotsatira zake ndi zakuti makampani ambiri amene samalabadira kukhazikitsa ntchito zachitukuko m'madera omwe ali ndi mapulojekiti amigodi ayambano kutero.

A Mapemba anapereka zisanzo zambiri za komwe anthu akwanitsa kuuza makampani kukhazikitsa ntchito zachitukuko monga ku Njereza m'boma la Mangochi komwe kampani ya Cement Products yomwe ili ndi mgodi kumeneko yamanga sukulu.

Kwinanso ndi ku Balaka ndi ku Ntcheu komwe makampani amigodi ya laimu akuthandiza pomanga milantho ing'onoing'ono ■

Boma likhazikitsa chilango kwa mavenda ozembetsa miyala yamtengo wapatali

Wolemba Chifuniro Makhasu

Mavenda amiyala yamtengo wapatali omwe samakhoma msokho wamalondawa akhala pachiwopsezo boma likhazikitsa lamulo latsopano lokhuza zamigodi la Mines and Minerals Act.

Malingana ndi lamulo latsopanoli, aliyense wopezeka akuzembetsa kapena kugulitsa miyalayi popanda chilolezo azilipitsidwa chindapusa kapena kukhala kundende kwa chaka kapena kuposela apo.

Pakadali pano boma la Malawi limataya ndalama zankhaninkhani kudzera mu mchitidwe wozembetsa miyala yamtengo wapatali.

Lamulo latsopanoli likuti aliyense wogulitsa kapena kupezeka ndi miyala yamtengo wapatali monga golide akhale ndi chiphaso chomwe chimatengedwa kuboma.

"Chiphasochi chizipekedwa ku mabanki ndi anthu omwe ali ndi zowayeneretsa kusunga miyala yamtengo wapataliyi," likutero lamulo latsopanoli.

Lamuloli likutinso ziphasochi zizapekedwanso kumalo osungilako zinthu zambiri yakale a museum ndi masukulu aukachenjedwe.

"Ngakhale zili choncho, aliyense yemwe ali ndi ziphasochi sazaloledwa kugula miyalayi mwachisawawa kapenanso kusunga miyala yopitilira mulingo wokhazikitsidwa ndi boma," likutero lamulo latsopanoli.

Lamulo latsopanoli likhwimaso pamakontalakitala wolima misewu amene azipeza miyala ya mtengo wapataliyi pogwira ntchito yawo.

"Makontalakitala ayenera kudziwitsa mlembi wazamigodi ngati apeza miyala ya mtengo wapatali pasanathe masiku makumi atatu," lamulo likutero.

Lamuloli limayenera kukhazikitsidwa chaka chatha koma nyumba yalamalulo linalibwenzera ku unduna wa zachilengedwe ndi migodi kuti uliunike bwinobwino ndi kukonza zolakwika zina ndi zina.

Boma lamalawi lili ndi chikhulupiliro kuti kukhazikitsidwa kwa lamuloli kulithandiza kutolera ndalama zambiri zamsonkho zomwe silimatha kupeza kamba mavenda ambiri amiyala alibe ziphaso choncho samakhoma msonkho wamalondawa ■

Boma lati latsiriza kukambirana ndi kampani ya Globe zotsegula m'godi wa Kanyika

Wolemba Chifuniro Makhasu

Boma lati lagwirizana ndi kampani yaazungu ochokera ku dziko la Australia ya Globe Metals & Mining zotsegula mgodi wa wamiyala yamtengo wapatali ya niobium ku Kanyika m'boma la Mzimba.

Mneneri wazamigodi ku unduna wa zachilengedwe ndi migodi a Levisoni Undi anati kutsegulidwa kwa mgodiwu kupindulira a Malawi pakuti msonkho omwe kampaniyi izilipira ndi okwelerapo kusiyana ndi umene kampani ina yamigodi ya Paladin Africa imalipira ikagulitsa miyala ya uranium kuchokera ku mgodi wa Kayelekeri m'boma la Karonga.

Undi anati ngakhale mgwirizanowu watheka, kampaniyi siinatsegule mgodi wa kanyika pakuti ikufunafuna ndalama zokhazikitsira ntchitoyi.

"Ntchito za zamigodi sikuyenda bwino pakadali pano kamba koti mitengo yamiyala ya mtengo wapatali ndiyotsika kwambiri choncho amabanki sali okodzeka kubweraka ndalama kukampani zamigodi. Ichi ndi chomwe chikulepheretsa a Globe Metals and Mining kuyamba ntchitoyi," anatero a Undi.

Kuchedwa kwa kutsegulidwa kwa mgodiwu kwapangitsa anthu a mdelari kutaya chikhulupiliro kuti mgodiwu uzatsegulidwa.

"Ife tili okhumudwa ndi odandaula chifukwa cha kuchedwa kuyamba kwa mgodiwu pakuti tinazidwa kuti tisapange chitukuko china chilichose chifukwa mgodiwu

utha kuyamba nthawi ina ili yonse. Zodabwitsa ndi zakuti panonso tawuzidwa ndi boma kuti titha kuyambanso kugwira ntchito zathu zachitukuko zatsiku ndi tsiku monga kulima minda yathu pamalowo. Choncho funso ndi lakuti kodi zowona ndi ziti? Mgodi wa Kanyika uzatsegulidwa kapena ayi?" adatero a Nyirongo omwe ali oyimira anthu a mdera Kanyika.

Iwo anati ndi m'mene zinthu zikuyendera sakuwona ubwino uliwonse wa mgodiwu kwa anthu akudelali popeza "kusakamba chilungamo kwa boma ndi kampaniyi kukubwenzeletsa chitukuko mmbuyo."

Koma a Nyirongo anakambapo zaubwino wa mgodiwu utati wayamba. Iwo anati mgodiwu udzawathandiza anthu a mdelaro powapatsa mwayi wantchito ndinso misika ya mbeu zawo.

Koma a Undi anati kuti mgodiwu awukhazikitse pakuyenera kupezeka ndalama zankhaninkhani zomwe mabanki ayenera kungongoza kampani ya Globe.

"Pano mabanki sali okonzeka kubweraka ndalama kumakampani ambiri amigodi chifukwa mitengo yamiyala yatsika padziko lonse lapansi. Mitengoyi ikuyembekezeka kukwera ndipo zikazatero mgodiwu uzatsegulidwa," anatero a Undi.

Wamkulu wa kampani ya Globe Metals and Mining m'dziko muno a Neville Huxman anati akutsutsana ndi zomwe a Undi ananena pa nkhanu ya msonkho.

Iwo anati sangapereke msonkho ochuluka m'mene boma likunenera choncho apilitilizabe kukambirana ndi boma pankhaniyi ■



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Malcoal suspends Nkhachira mining operations



The huge Moatize Coal Mine in Mozambique



By Madalitso Charwita Mhango

A SX-listed Intra Energy Corporation has suspended coal mining operations at its Nkhachira mine in the northern region of Malawi.

CEO for Intra Energy Tarn Brereton says in the company's activities report for the quarter ending December 2015 that Intra Energy, which owns the Nkhachira Coal Mine through its local subsidiary Malcoal, has ceased operations at the mine due to low sales.

"Sales in Malawi remained low for the quarter as imports increased from Mozambique coal producers," he says.

He decries what he terms increased Mozambique coal dumping into the Malawi market which, he says, has caused operating losses in the Malcoal mining operations.

The opening of Moatize Coal mine in Mozambique has prompted most of Malawian companies to start importing coal from Mozambique other than Malawi's northern coalfields partly due to the distance factor as Blantyre, which hosts most of Malawi's industries that utilize coal, is closer to Moatize.

Malcoal has also failed to export coal to nearby Tanzania as Malawi's northern neighbor has imposed restrictions on coal imports and the development has resulted in the company having a huge stockpile of coal at its Nkhachira Mine.

Nonetheless, Intra Energy hopes to supply its coal to the Pamodzi Power Project, which it is developing at Chipoka in the lakeshore district of Salima.

The project is expected to supply 120MW of power to Malawi's main grid as the Malawi Government is promoting investment by independent power producers to address the energy crisis that the country is facing.

Spokesperson for Energy Affairs at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Joseph Kalowekamo says the term sheet agreement with the Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (Escom) for the project will be signed soon as Escom is still looking at it.

Intra Energy is a dominant coal supplier to industrial energy users in Eastern Africa with a vision to become a leader in the development and operation of coal assets to provide energy security solutions and create wealth for its shareholders.

Besides the Pamodzi Power Project, the company is also a sponsor of Ngaka coal fired power project in Tanzania.

Currently, Malawi's coal mining industry is growing slowly due to tough competition posed by increased imports of coal from Mozambique.

Another company, Eland Coal Mine, was also forced to suspend production at its Mabulabo Coal Mine in Mzimba due to similar market challenges ■



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Plot NO.: L/C 13 Mkulumadzi house Churchill road Limbe, Blantyre

Plot NO.: 3/401 at Area 3, Lilongwe



BACKHOE LOADER

VIBRATORY ROAD ROLLER

BULLDOZER

FRONT END WHEEL LOADER

HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR

GRADER