

# AN ANALYSIS OF OWNERSHIP IN THE MINING CHARTER AFTER 10 YEARS

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**Centre for Economic Development and  
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# Mining is different...

- Non-renewable (mainly mineral) natural resources should be treated differently from other sources of wealth in the economy
  - Not created by the efforts of those who own the land
  - In most countries, private property owners (incl. communities) do not have rights to mineral resources due to fortuitous fact that they are located beneath their property
  - Extraction renders them unavailable to others, including later generations. The resources owner (the state on behalf of the people) must be compensated (royalties)
  - Publicly owned in most countries
- Mineral resources belong to the nation- not the multinationals who mine them
  - In SA Eco Partners found that our mineral endowment was worth \$4.7tn in 2011 – equivalent to R1m per citizen

# Mining is different...

State must develop and manage natural resources in a manner that extracts maximum benefits for its citizens.

There must be a public benefit.

- In addition to normal tax revenues that apply to other industries, which are not publicly owned.
- In addition to BEE requirements which apply to other industries, which are not publicly owned
  - Significantly lower benchmarks and targets for transformation than the rest of the economy where BEE Codes apply

## International best practices (natural resource governance)

1. Must be located within National Vision for economic growth and development which has support of all stakeholders
2. National Vision for Natural Resources
3. State capacity to lead the sector
4. Develop measures- a government take system- to extract a fair share of natural resource rents
5. Develop measures to manage natural resource rents
6. Invest the natural resource rents
7. Diversify the economy away from natural resources

# 1. National Vision for Growth and Development

- Mobilising vision and plan (income doubling plan of Japan, Malaysia Vision 2020. Ethiopia Vision 2025)
- State capacity to initiate growth and development
- High rates of capital formation (35% to 50%)
- Human capital upgrading
- Industrial upgrading
- Macro-economic policy (wider range of policy tools than Keynes)
  - **Multiple tools** (exchange rate, state control of finance, reserve requirements, capital controls, prescribed assets, credit quotas, differential interest rates)
  - **Multiple targets and objectives** (inflation, unemployment, growth, sectors)
  - Inflation targeting (one target, one tool) is primitive
  - Close co-ordination of monetary, fiscal and industrial policies
  - Implications for independence and mandate of central bank

# 1. National Vision for Growth and Development

- SA crisis of collapsing GDP growth and rising unemployment
  - Unemployment increased by 3m since Dec 2008
  - 8.9m unemployed – 41% for black Africans
  - 1.2% GDP decline in first quarter. Recession likely
  - Unemployed heading for 10m
- Despite scaremongering by rating agencies, SA does not have a debt problem it has a GDP growth problem
- Structural reforms. No link ever established with GDP growth in short or medium term. Look at Greece
- Need fiscal and monetary stimulus
  - Decline in growth of state consumption spend (fiscal austerity)
  - Rising interest rates since 2014. SARB implicated in last 3 recessions
  - Need stimulus of 3% of GDP (PIC, Debt, redirect consumption spending)

## 2. National Vision for natural resources

### **Norway's Ten Oil Commandments (1970)**

- National management and control for all activities on the Norwegian continental shelf
- State involvement at all levels to advance Norwegian interests and promote development of Norwegian industrial cluster
- Establishment of state oil company
- Self sufficiency in securing oil supplies
- Establish new business activities in the sector
- Prohibition of gas flaring

### 3. State capacity to lead the sector

**Determines whether resource endowment will be a curse or a blessing**

- Regulatory capacity
  - Norway has clear separation of policy, regulatory and commercial functions
  - Nigeria NNPC- state roles mixed up now adopting Norway model
- Extractive capacity



## 4. Extract a fair share of natural resource rents

In between false dichotomies between nationalisation and privatisation, there are as many ways of slicing the rent as there are countries in the world. Each model is unique.

- Various combinations of **state equity**, **tax regimes** (windfall, resource rent and royalties) and **contract types** (production sharing, JVs, concessions)
- Various means of paying (IMF) **does not have to be paid upfront or at all**
  - Paid-up on commercial or concessional terms
  - Carried equity interest
  - Payment for equity out of production proceeds (BEE deal)
  - Tax for equity
  - Equity for non-cash contribution (such as providing infrastructure)

## 4. Extract a fair share of natural resource rents

State equity trumps tax revenue, especially during recent boom. Can't be off the table. Popular because people can see benefits of industry.

- SOC can appropriate **ALL THE RENTS** in an industry (Saudi Arabia, Mexico for 75 years till 2013 and Brazil for 44 years until 1997)
- Can't develop taxes that replicate government take systems in countries such as Norway (90% plus state share of industry), Botswana (75%) and Venezuela (70%). Beyond a certain level of tax, there will be no investors.

## 5. Managing natural resource rents

### Key challenges

- Dutch disease- appreciation of currency results in a loss of competitiveness of other sectors.
- Chilean boom of 1990s attributed to the devaluation of currency in late 1980s.

### Resource rich countries must have a view on the exchange rate

- Volatile commodity earnings- sovereign wealth funds
- Can be taken to extreme. Rich countries that are poor. Timor L'este accumulated \$4.5bn between 2005 and 2009 while the number of people in poverty increased.
- **Must invest in infrastructure, human capital and diversification**

## 6. Diversification of the economy

Natural resource projects are capital intensive enclaves which have few linkages with the rest of the economy

### **Challenges**

- Downstream linkages (beneficiation and manufacturing)
- Upstream linkages (mining capital goods, consumables and service industries)
- Sidestream linkages (infrastructure, skills and technology development)

# Mining Charter - Weaknesses

- Appeared revolutionary but now looks primitive
- Does not address the direct government take
  - Excluding US, Canada and Australia most top 20 have direct govt take
  - DRC, Zambia, Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guinea, Gabon and Zimbabwe
- No targets for communities and workers
- Overtaken by advances in the measurement of B-BBEE
- Vagueness of commitments by stakeholders
- Absence of numerical targets for most indicators
- No measurement system and scorecard with clear definitions to reduce possibility of different interpretations by stakeholders

# Mining Charter - Weaknesses

- No system to monitor implementation on an annual basis
- No independent verification of B-BBEE contributions
- Only sector of economy that do not have to produce BEE verification certificates
- Disturbingly low targets for employment equity and black women
- No targets for black people, black women, black disabled people, black-owned companies and black woman-owned companies

# Ownership in Mining Charter - Weaknesses

- Inability to measure and monitor net value
- Mining companies consider the signing of a transaction as the achievement of the ownership target
- In the rest of the economy – where the BEE Codes apply – ownership is a process not an event.
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- BEE Codes have 8 points for net value and a time-based graduation factor – a formula that allows companies to earn points as BEE companies obtain net value over 10 years.
- In mining, apparent compliance at the time of awarding a mineral right is usually followed by complex funding that dilutes black ownership

# Industry (Chamber) Position

- Have achieved 38% compliance and transferred value of R159bn
- There is no continuing obligation after the grant of a mineral right to replenish any diminution in the 26%.
- In other words the “Once empowered, always empowered” principle should apply
- There is no obligation to sell to employees and communities
- Figures are wrong
  - double counting of empowerment credits and presenting as ownership
  - Counting transactions that did not transfer value to black shareholders (Lonmin)
  - Mvelaphanda case study



# Government Position

- Ownership study weighted figures by employment. Beyond belief. Not worth presenting the figures. Will create confusion
- New Mining Charter does not address weaknesses of the charter. It reads like assignment of a Grade 9 learner

# Industry (Chamber of Mines) Position

- The fact that equity prices had fallen – resulting in “under the water” deals - should not be held against mining companies
- There is no obligation to transfer net value
- A perpetual 26% target would destroy investor confidence

# Industry (Chamber) Position and BEE Codes

- Ownership is a moving target calculated on the date of measurement.
- There is a perpetual 25% plus one share target in the rest of the economy. It has not destroyed investor confidence
- BEE Codes have compromise position on the “once-empowered always empowered” principle
  - Companies can recognise up to 40% of the points on the ownership scorecard after the exit of black shareholders
  - Since the formula is based on net value, few companies manage to achieve 40%.
  - The Codes have a penalty system (discounting system) for companies that do not achieve 40% for ownership
  - In practice, the compromise gives companies time to negotiate a new ownership transaction

# Industry (Chamber) Position and BEE Codes

- In the rest of the economy, companies accept that the 25% plus one share target refers to net value.
- The Codes have clear obligation to transfer net value

**TOP 25 JSE MINING COMPANIES MARKET CAPITALISATION (END-DECEMBER 2014)**

	<b>COMPANY</b>	<b>MARKET CAP</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL MARKET CAP</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE % OF TOTAL MARKET CAP</b>
1	Glencore	725.0	35.2	35.2
2	BHP Billiton	543.4	26.4	61.6
3	Anglo American	309.1	15.0	76.6
4	Anglo American Platinum	92.1	4.5	81.1
5	Kumba Iron Ore	78.8	3.8	84.9
6	Impala Platinum	47.4	2.3	87.2
7	Goldfields	40.1	1.9	89.1
8	Anglogold Ashanti	40.1	1.9	91.0
9	Exxaro Resources	38.5	1.9	92.9
10	African Rainbow Minerals	26.8	1.3	94.2
11	Assore	20.9	1.0	95.2
12	Sibanye Gold	19.1	0.9	96.1
13	Lonmin	18.1	0.9	97.0
14	Northam Platinum	14.5	0.7	97.7
15	Royal Bafokeng Platinum	10.0	0.5	98.2
16	Harmony Gold	9.4	0.5	98.7
17	Oakbay Resources	8.3	0.4	99.1
18	Aquarius Platinum	4.1	0.2	99.3
19	Tharisa	3.9	0.2	99.5
20	Pan African Resources	3.6	0.2	99.7
21	Merafe Resources	2.3	0.1	99.8
22	Eastern Platinum	1.3	0.1	99.9
23	Wesizwe Platinum	1.3	0.1	100.0
24	Atlatsa Resources	1.3	0.1	100.1
25	Petmin	0.9	0.0	
		2 059.9		

## ANALYSIS OF BLACK OWNERSHIP ON JSE (END DECEMBER 2014)

	<b>Value (Rbn)</b>	<b>Percentage of JSE</b>	<b>Percentage of SA Assets</b>
Black ownership of shares on JSE	66.1	3.3	10.8
Black ownership of unlisted subsidiaries	36.2	1.8	5.9
Total	102.3	5.1	16.7
PIC Ownership	55.8	2.7	9.1
IDC Ownership	14.7	0.7	2.4
ESOP Ownership	9.1	0.4	1.5
Community Ownership	21.2	1.0	3.5

## BEE MARKET CAPITALISATION OF TOP 25 JSE COMPANIES (END-DECEMBER 2014)

	<b>Company</b>	<b>Market Cap</b>	<b>BEE %</b>	<b>BEE Market Cap (bn)</b>	<b>% of BEE Market Cap</b>	<b>Cumulative % of BEE Market Cap</b>
1	Exxaro Resources	38.5	52.9	20.4	30.4	30.4
2	African Rainbow Minerals	26.8	53.7	14.4	21.4	51.8
3	Impala Platinum	47.4	14.6	6.9	10.3	62.1
4	Assore	20.9	26.1	5.5	8.2	70.3
5	Royal Bafokeng Platinum	10.0	52.0	5.2	7.7	78.0
6	Northam Platinum	14.5	31.4	4.6	6.8	84.8
7	Anglo American Platinum	92.1	3.8	3.5	5.2	90.0
8	Tharisa	3.9	26.0	1.0	1.5	91.5
9	Harmony Gold	9.4	10.8	1.0	1.5	93.0
10	Pan African Resources	3.6	23.8	0.9	1.3	94.3
11	Atlatsa Resources	1.3	64.4	0.8	1.2	95.5
12	Goldfields	40.1	2.0	0.8	1.2	96.7
13	Anglogold Ashanti	40.1	1.8	0.7	1.0	97.7
14	Merafe Resources	2.3	28.7	0.7	1.0	98.7
15	Lonmin	18.1	2.4	0.4	0.6	99.3
16	Petmin	0.9	27.0	0.2	0.3	99.6
17	Aquarius Platinum	4.1	1.92	0.1	0.1	99.7
18	Wesizwe Platinum	1.3	10.5	0.1	0.1	99.8
19	Glencore	725.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20	BHP Billiton	543.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
21	Anglo American	309.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
22	Kumba Iron Ore	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
23	Sibanye Gold	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
24	Oakbay Resources	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
25	Eastern Platinum	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
		2 059.9	3.3	67.2		

## BLACK OWNERSHIP AT THE LEVEL OF UNLISTED SUBSIDIARIES (END-DECEMBER 2014)

	Company	Value of SA Assets	Percentage of Black Ownership (%)	Value of Black Ownership (Rm)
1	Kumba Iron Ore <sup>1</sup>	78.8	26	20 500
2	Glencore <sup>2</sup>	43.5		
3	Anglo American	37.6		
	Coal <sup>3</sup>	18.0	7.5	1400
	Diamonds <sup>4</sup>	10.0	26.0	2600
4	Impala Platinum <sup>5</sup>	34.1	5.6	1 910
5	Lonmin <sup>6</sup>	18.1	5.6	1014
6	Northam Platinum <sup>7</sup>	14.5	4.0	580
7	Harmony Gold <sup>8</sup>	8.6	1.9	179
8	Oakbay Resources <sup>9</sup>	8.3	26	2160
9	South 32 (Coal) <sup>10</sup>	12.7	10	1400
	South 32 (Manganese) <sup>11</sup>	3.8	26	2236
10	Tharisa <sup>12</sup>	3.9	26	1014
11	Goldfields <sup>13</sup>	3.6	10	360
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>35 353</b>

1. Kumba sold 26% of its shares in the Sishen Iron Ore Company (SIOC) – its main operating subsidiary - to Exxaro (20%) and two community (3%) and employee (3%) trusts

3. Anglo sold 27% of certain assets (Anglo Inyosi) to the Inyosi Consortium in a R2.7bn transaction. Black ownership refers to Inyosi shareholding as a percentage of total group production

4. In 2006, De Beers Consolidated Mines (DBCM) sold 26% of its shares to Ponahalo in a R3.7bn transaction. In December 2014, the transaction was still under the water. De Beers said it would refinance 61% of the debt. Standard Bank and ABSA would provide the remaining 39%.

5. Impala Platinum sold 4% of Impala (its main operating subsidiary) to workers and 27% of Marula mine to black investors and communities.

6. Lonmin sold 5.6% of its shares to employee trust (3.8%) and two community trusts (1.8%)

7. The Toro employee trust is entitled to receive 4% of profits, but it is not clear whether it has actual rights of ownership – eg voting rights as is required by the BEE Codes

8. Harmony sold assets at Doornkop and Phoenix Tailings to black shareholders

9. Oakbay sold 26% stake in Shiva Uranium to Islandsite Management 254

10. South 32 sold 10% of Energy Coal South Africa (ECSA) to Pembani (8%) and an employee trust (2%)

11. South 32 owns 60% of Samancor Holdings (SH). Anglo American owns the remaining 40%. SH sold 9% of its shares to Ntsimbintle, which paid my selling its mineral rights to the company. Later, Ntsimbintle purchased 17% in a vendor-financed transaction. The effective ownership is South 32 (44.4%) Anglo American (29.6%) and Ntsimbintle (26%). However, it appears that the South 32 share of EBITDA is 54.6% and the Anglo American share is 36.4% until the loans have been repaid.

12. Tharisa sold 26% of Tharisa Minerals to Thari Resources (20%) and Tharisa Community Development Trust (6%)

13. Goldfields sold 10% of its shares in the South Deep mine to black shareholders



## TOP 25 JSE MINING COMPANIES - PIC MARKET CAPITALISATION

	<b>Company</b>	<b>Market Cap</b>	<b>PIC %</b>	<b>PIC Market Cap</b>
1	Anglo American	309.1	8.30	25.6
2	Impala Platinum	47.4	14.1	6.6
3	Goldfields	40.1	8.97	3.6
4	Kumba Iron Ore	78.8	2.75	3.5
5	Anglogold Ashanti	40.1	7.88	3.2
6	Anglo American Platinum	92.1	3.42	3.1
7	Northam Platinum	14.5	18.4	2.7
8	Exxaro Resources	38.5	5.88	2.3
9	African Rainbow Minerals	26.8	6.14	1.6
10	Sibanye Gold	19.1	7.94	1.5
11	Assore	20.9	4.01	0.8
12	Harmony Gold	9.4	6.75	0.6
13	Royal Bafokeng Platinum	10.0	5.4	0.5
14	Pan African Resources	3.6	5.44	0.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>55.8</b>

## TOP 25 MINING COMPANIES – IDC SHAREHOLDING

	<b>Company</b>	<b>Market Cap (Rbn)</b>	<b>IDC %</b>	<b>IDC Market Cap (Rbn)</b>
1	Kumba Iron Ore	78.8	12.9	10.2
2	Exxaro Resources	38.5	8.0	2.9
3	Lonmin	18.1	4.3	0.8
4.	Merafe Resources	2.3	22.0	0.5
5	Oakbay Resources	8.3	3.5	0.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>			14.7

Indirect via a 15.3 stake in black-owned BEE Holdco, which had a shareholding 52% in Exxaro

Indirect via a 23.7% stake in black-owned Incwala, which had a shareholding of 18% in Lonmin

**JSE TOP 25 MINING COMPANIES – VALUE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ASSETS (1)**

	<b>Company</b>	<b>Market Cap</b>	<b>% SA Assets</b>	<b>Value of SA Assets</b>	<b>% of SA Assets</b>	<b>Cumulative % SA Assets</b>
1	Anglo American	309.1	50	154.6	25.8	25.8
2	Amplats	92.1	97	89.3	14.9	40.7
3	Kumba Iron Ore	78.8	100	78.8	13.1	53.8
4	Glencore	725.0	6	43.5	7.3	61.1
5	Exxaro Resources	38.5	90	34.7	5.8	66.9
6	Impala Platinum	47.4	72	34.1	5.7	72.6
7	African Rainbow Minerals	26.8	100	26.8	4.5	77.1
8	Assore	20.9	100	20.9	3.5	80.6
9	Sibanye Gold	19.1	100	19.1	3.1	83.7
10	Lonmin	18.1	100	18.1	3.0	86.7
11	Northam Platinum	14.5	100	14.5	2.4	89.1
12	Anglogold Ashanti	40.1	28	11.2	1.9	91.0
13	Royal Bafokeng Platinum	10.0	100	10.0	1.7	92.7
14	Harmony Gold	9.4	91	8.6	1.4	94.1
15	Oakbay Resources	8.3	100	8.3	1.4	95.5
16	BHP Billiton	543.4	1.0	5.4	0.9	96.4
17	Tharisa	3.9	100	3.9	0.7	97.1
18	Goldfields	40.1	9	3.6	0.6	97.7
19	Pan African Resources	3.6	100	3.6	0.6	98.3
20	Aquarius Platinum	4.1	67	2.7	0.5	98.8
21	Merafe Resources	2.3	100	2.3	0.4	99.2
22	Eastern Platinum	1.3	100	1.3	0.2	99.4
23	Wesizwe Platinum	1.3	100	1.3	0.2	99.6
24	Atlatsa Resources	1.3	100	1.3	0.2	99.8
25	Petmin	0.9	100	0.9	0.2	100.0
		2 059.9	29.1	598.8		

## JSE TOP 25 MINING COMPANIES – VALUE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ASSETS (2)

	Company	Market Cap	% SA Assets	Value of SA Assets	% of SA Assets	Cumulative % SA Assets
1	Amplats	92.1	97	89.3	18.6	18.6
2	Kumba Iron Ore	78.8	100	78.8	16.4	35.0
3	Glencore	725.0	6	43.5	9.0	44.0
4	Anglo American	309.1	50	37.6	7.8	51.8
5	Exxaro Resources	38.5	90	34.7	7.2	59.0
6	Impala Platinum	47.4	72	34.1	7.1	66.1
7	African Rainbow Minerals	26.8	100	26.8	5.6	71.7
8	Assore	20.9	100	20.9	4.3	76.0
9	Sibanye Gold	19.1	100	19.1	4.0	80.0
10	Lonmin	18.1	100	18.1	3.8	83.8
11	Northam Platinum	14.5	100	14.5	3.0	86.8
12	Anglogold Ashanti	40.1	28	11.2	2.3	89.1
13	Royal Bafokeng Platinum	10.0	100	10.0	2.1	91.2
14	Harmony Gold	9.4	91	8.6	1.8	93.0
15	Oakbay Resources	8.3	100	8.3	1.7	94.7
16	BHP Billiton	543.4	1.0	5.4	1.1	95.8
17	Tharisa	3.9	100	3.9	0.8	96.6
18	Goldfields	40.1	9	3.6	0.7	97.3
19	Pan African Resources	3.6	100	3.6	0.7	98.0
20	Aquarius Platinum	4.1	67	2.7	0.6	98.6
21	Merafe Resources	2.3	100	2.3	0.5	99.1
22	Eastern Platinum	1.3	100	1.3	0.3	99.4
23	Wesizwe Platinum	1.3	100	1.3	0.3	99.7
24	Atlatsa Resources	1.3	100	1.3	0.3	100.0
25	Petmin	0.9	100	0.9	0.2	
		2 059.9	23.3	480.9		

Anglo is 42.8% of SA Assets

## BEE MARKET CAPITALISATION AS PERCENTAGE SA ASSETS (END-DECEMBER 2014)

	<b>Company</b>	<b>SA Assets (Rbn)</b>	<b>BEE %</b>	<b>BEE Market Cap (bn)</b>	<b>% of BEE Market Cap</b>	<b>Cumulative % of BEE Market Cap</b>
1	Exxaro Resources	34.7	58.7	20.4	30.4	30.4
2	African Rainbow Minerals	26.8	53.7	14.4	21.4	51.8
3	Impala Platinum	34.1	20.2	6.9	10.3	62.1
4	Assore	20.9	26.1	5.5	8.2	70.3
5	Royal Bafokeng Platinum	10.0	52.0	5.2	7.7	78.0
6	Northam Platinum	14.5	31.4	4.6	6.8	84.8
7	Anglo American Platinum	89.3	3.9	3.5	5.2	90.0
8	Tharisa	3.9	26.0	1.0	1.5	91.5
9	Harmony Gold	8.6	11.6	1.0	1.5	93.0
10	Pan African Resources	3.6	23.8	0.9	1.3	94.3
11	Atlatsa Resources	1.3	64.4	0.8	1.2	95.5
12	Goldfields	3.6	22.2	0.8	1.2	96.7
13	Anglogold Ashanti	6.2	1.8	0.7	1.0	97.7
14	Merafe Resources	2.3	28.7	0.7	1.0	98.7
15	Lonmin	18.1	2.4	0.4	0.6	99.3
16	Petmin	0.9	27.0	0.2	0.3	99.6
17	Aquarius Platinum	4.1	1.92	0.1	0.1	99.7
18	Wesizwe Platinum	1.3	10.5	0.1	0.1	99.8
19	Glencore	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20	BHP Billiton	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
21	Anglo American	154.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
22	Kumba Iron Ore	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
23	Sibanye Gold	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
24	Oakbay Resources	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
25	Eastern Platinum	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
		598.8	11.2	67.2		

**BEE MARKET CAPITALISATION AS PERCENTAGE SA ASSETS (END-DECEMBER 2014)**

	<b>Company</b>	<b>JSE (%)</b>	<b>Production (%)</b>	<b>Asset Sales (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Anglo American				
	Coal	0.0	7.5	32.0	39.5
	Diamonds	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0
2	Anglo American Platinum	3.9	0.0	0.0	14.4
3	Kumba Iron Ore	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0
4	Glencore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GMJV	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9
	Platinum	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0
	Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Exxaro Resources	58.7	0.0	0.0	58.7
6	Impala Platinum	20.2	3.6	0.0	23.8
7	African Rainbow Minerals	53.7	0.0	0.0	53.7
8	Lonmin	2.4	5.6	0.0	8.0
9	Assore	26.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
10	Sibanye Gold	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
11	Northam Platinum	31.4	0.0	0.0	31.4
12	Anglogold Ashanti	6.0	0.0	20	26.0
13	Royal Bafokeng Platinum	52.0	0.0	0.0	52.0
14	Harmony Gold	24.7	11.4	0.0	36.1
15	Oakbay Resources	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0
16	BHP Billiton	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Manganese	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0
	Coal	0.0	10.0	77.0	87.0
17	Tharisa	26.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
18	Goldfields	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
19	Pan African Resources	23.8	0.0	0.0	23.8
20	Aquarius Platinum	1.92	0.0	0.0	1.9
21	Merafe Resources	28.7	0.0	0.0	28.7
22	Eastern Platinum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Wesizwe Platinum	10.5	0.1	0.1	99.8
24	Atlatsa Resources	64.4	0.8	1.2	95.5
25	Petmin	27.0	0.0	0.0	27.0

# South Africa...the way forward

- National vision for sector
- Delink MPRDA and Mining Charter
  - Align with BEE Codes
  - Adopt continuing consequences principles for all sectors
  - Target of 20% to 25% state ownership with 5% free carry (Anglo)
  - 7.5% employees and 7.5% communities (50% free carry)
  - 10% other BEE
- State capacity to lead sector- new agencies for awarding mineral rights and monitoring implementation and supporting junior miners.

# South Africa...the way forward

- Listed state mining company (SMC) consolidate assets in PIC, IDC
- 50% of royalties to community funds
- 40% of royalties to capitalise SMC
- 10% of royalties to capitalise new agencies