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TI12179

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session
20 – 24 June 2014
Malabo, EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EX.CL/835(XXV)
Original: English

**REPORT OF THE 3RD ORDINARY SESSION OF THE AU
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT,
MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE, 13 – 17 DECEMBER 2013**

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**AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
3RD ORDINARY SESSION
13-17 DECEMBER, 2013
MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE**

AU/DTI/CAMRMRD-3/RPT/MIN
Original: English

**REPORT MINISTERS
16 -17 DECEMBER 2013, MAPUTO MOZAMBIQUE**

**REPORT OF MINISTERS
16 - 17 DECEMBER 2013**

INTRODUCTION

1 The Third Ordinary Session of the Conference of AU Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources Development convened at the Joaquim Chissano International Conference Centre at ministerial level from 16 to 17 December 2013 on the theme “Leveraging the Africa Mining Vision for Africa’s Renaissance” Towards broader Ownership.” The Conference was chaired by Mrs. Esperança Bias, Minister of Mineral Resources of Mozambique.

ATTENDANCE

2 The meeting was attended by the following Member States: Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3 The following Regional Economic Communities (RECs), partner organisations, non-African Member States and NGOs participated in the meeting: COMESA, ECCAS, SADC, NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency, AfDB, UNECA, UNDP, UNCTAD, Australia, Canada, Third World Network Africa(TWN), Action Solidaire, Southern and Eastern African Mineral Centre (SEAMIC), National Union of Mine Workers (NUM), Organisation for Community Capacity Building for Development (ORCADE), TUSKON, GIZ, EU delegation, Council of Geoscience, Publish what you pay Coalition, International Mining for Development, African Capacity Building Foundation, Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PACCI). The full list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

PROCEEDINGS

Agenda Item 1: OPENING CEREMONY

- **Welcoming Remarks by Minister of Mines of MOZAMBIQUE**

4 The Minister of Mineral Resources of Mozambique Madame Esperança Bias expressed her gratitude to the organisers for having chosen Mozambique to host this conference. She welcomed all the participants and expressed the hope that the outcome of this conference would be beneficial to both the people of Africa and the continent. She cited the example of Mozambique which is carrying out its socio-economic development by linking its mineral extraction with other sectors such as tourism agriculture and human resource development. She said that the success for such an undertaking was contingent upon clear good governance strategies and transparency in the management of mineral resources in order to protect the communities and share the benefits equitably. She added that Mozambique welcomed the launch of the African Minerals Development Centre, a Centre of Excellence, which would coordinate the mining vision implementation efforts. She informed the meeting that Mozambique became a member of the Extractive Industry

Transparency Initiative in 2012. Concluding, she thanked all those who have contributed to the successful convening of this conference and declared open the Third Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources Development.

- **Address by Secretary General of UNCTAD**

5 The Secretary General of UNCTAD, Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, stressed the fact that Africa should turn the resource curse into positive returns and gains for its people, to move towards a transformative productive capacity that is built around three key areas: fiscal and natural resources; entrepreneurial capabilities and production linkages. He underscored the need for deliberate policies that promote value addition on raw mineral resources and synergies/linkages between the mining sector and other sectors of the economy. The SG called upon Member States to earmark a certain percentage of mineral rents towards sustainable development of the countries and the continent at large. Since resources are non-renewable, he urged Member States to prioritize strategies that will create jobs and sustainable livelihoods for its people.

6 The SG recommended that Africa needs to promote transparency and accountability and reduce the effects of malpractices and manipulation in the commodities or extractive industry sector including transfer pricing, tax evasion, crime and other illicit activities. He advocated for national, regional and continental resource information exchange mechanisms that provide reliable data on minerals exploitation as this is clearly provided for in the AMV. In conclusion, the Secretary General pledged that UNDP remains fully committed to work and collaborate with the Member States and the continent in the quest to promote sustainable development, poverty reduction and support the Renaissance of Africa.

- **Address by UNDP Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa**

7 In her statement on behalf of the UNDP Africa Region Director Mr Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, UN resident Coordinator and UNDP representative in Mozambique, Ms Jennifer Topping first thanked the government and the people of Mozambique for the leadership shown in the organization of this event. After recalling the main opportunities and challenges for human development and sustainable development linked to extractives industries, Ms Topping stated that harnessing extractive industries to advance human development has become a top priority for the UN's partnerships in Africa. She then briefly presented the UN holistic approach to this sector that encompasses issues such as the health and social impacts, the gender and human rights dimension as well as economic and environmental aspects that have to be taken into account in developing extractive industries. She then moved to briefly explain the current support that the UN, and in particular UNDP, are providing in this sector at both the regional and national level and the fact that strong synergies are sought with different partners: be it the ADB, UNECA, AUC, relevant regional and national authorities, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector.

8 She also mentioned the UNDP recently launched a programme on Harnessing Extractive Industries for Human Development in Sub-Saharan Africa that seeks to address the capacity development needs in policy, governance, accountability and

transparency issues within the extractive industries. This project will specifically facilitate the implementation of the African Union-adopted Africa Mining Vision, including the establishment of African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC). The project will also have a Rapid Response Facility and Fund to provide catalytic support and complement national efforts to enhance linkages between human development and extractive industries. With regard to the AMDC in particular, Ms Topping stated how pleased and proud UNDP was to be associated to such an important endeavour that might shape part of the African future. She finally concluded her intervention mentioning that in Mozambique UNDP will provide specific technical and policy advisory support to Government in support of the development of the Country Mining Vision and its action plan.

Speech by Representative of the African Development Bank Group in Mozambique

9 Dr. Joseph Ribeiro, Resident Representative of the African Development bank Group in Mozambique, informed the meeting that natural resources are one of the centre pieces of the Bank's recently adopted ten year strategy, which charts the Bank's approach to deliver inclusive growth and support to the transition to green growth in Africa. He underscored the capability of the mining sector to act as a springboard for the development of the continent stressing that the sector can potentially generate up to \$30 billion a year by 2030.

10 He cited a number of global initiatives which he said needed to be harnessed including the mandatory reporting obligations for extractive companies, generating from recent EU and US legislation, and new standards Extractive Transparency Initiative ETI etc. He added that, for Africa to take advantage of these initiatives, Member States needed to have a strong voice in these global initiatives and to have a home-grown vision such as the AMV which is fully owned by African countries and backed by African institutions.

11 Ribeiro reaffirmed the Bank's commitment as an implementing partner of the African Minerals Development Centre to provide real time advice in order to improve the management of the whole value chain of the natural resources. He added that this is reflected in the decision by Dr. Ronald Kaberuka to set up an African Natural Resources Centre in the Bank to offer coordinated advisory services, technical assistance, training, advocacy and knowledge to AUC Member States and RECs on the natural resource management and that facilities hosted by the Bank such as the African Legal Support Facility are already working with AMDC, especially in building human and institutional capacities for assessment of legal frameworks and contract and concession negotiations. He congratulated the outgoing Chair and saluted the incoming one.

- **Address by Executive Secretary of UNECA**

12 In her opening remarks, Ms Fatima Denton pointed that Africa is now on the rise with seven out of the ten world's fastest growing economies being in Africa, and the continent accounting for three quarters of the world's platinum supply, and half of its diamonds and chromium. Africa also boasts of huge deposits of other minerals such as copper, coal, gold and uranium; and over thirty countries are increasingly

home to oil and gas production. With such an endowment of mineral resources, Africa is now at a strategic position and has to take advantage of rising demands in mineral commodities in order to realize the benefits which in turn can be used to eradicate poverty and improve the lives of the African people.

13 Ms Denton also pointed that, while the continent has such vast mineral deposits, the challenge is on improving the governance structures which gives the mining communities the rights to demand and expect more from mineral wealth. By implementing the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), the continent is expected to move to greater prosperity that will benefit the African people, fuel economies, propel productive sectors such as agriculture as well as optimize potential for industrial growth and development. Africa needed to move from being a net exporter of raw materials to a continent that adopts value addition chains thereby using the raw materials as foundation for booming industrial growth thereby creating employment for its citizens.

14 In addition, Ms Denton noted that it was important for Africa to take advantage of the partnerships already in existence with the communities and provide them with the necessary skills to develop new activities in artisanal and small-scale mining. The notion of local content also needed to be expanded beyond jobs, to include rights as well.

15 In her concluding remarks, Ms Denton said that the challenges being faced in the mining sector relating to tax evasion and transfer pricing amongst others needed to be addressed. African countries were therefore urged to implement robust metric systems capable of tracking and monitoring progress. In this regard, the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) can be used.

- **Address by Outgoing Chair, Minister of Mines of Ethiopia**

16 In his remarks, Dr. Tolesa Shagi the State Minister of Mines for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia extended his gratitude to the members of the Bureau of the 2nd Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Mineral Resources and the implementing Partners for their support towards the realization of the objectives of the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) during his term of office as Chair of the Bureau. He recalled the adoption of the AMV by the African Union Heads of State and Government during their Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2009 in order to address the challenges Africa faces in the Mining sector.

17 The State Minister of Mines informed the meeting that as part of the implementation process of the AMV, the Second AU Conference of Ministers responsible for Mineral Resources Development held in Addis Ababa in 2011 then approved the Action Plan, and to this end, endorsed the proposal to establish an African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) which will promote and coordinate the implementation of the AMV through providing technical and policy support for African countries to enable realize the benefits from their mineral wealth.

18 The Minister concluded by pointing that the African Union Commission, in collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have developed a Business Plan for the

establishment of the AMDC to support and coordinate the activities for implementation of the AMV. He wishing success to the incoming Bureau and assured them of the necessary support.

- **Statement by Commissioner for Trade and Industry of AUC**

19 H.E. Mrs. Fatima Haram ACYL, AU Commissioner for Trade and Industry started her address by presenting the compliments of H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini ZUMA, Chairperson of the AU Commission and expressing her satisfaction for the holding of the 3rd Ordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources Development, the third since 2008. She thanked the Government and the people of Mozambique for kindly accepting to host this Conference. Referring to the theme of the Conference “Leveraging the Africa Mining Vision for Africa’s Renaissance: Towards broader ownership” she underlined its alignment with the spirit of the theme of the 50th Anniversary of the OAU/AU on Pan Africanism and African Renaissance. The AU Heads of State and Government have committed themselves to take ownership of, use and develop our natural endowments and resources, through value addition, as the basis for industrialization, should underpin the deliberations of this 3rd Conference. In this vein, the African Mining Vision and its Action Plan which were both adopted and endorsed by the AU January Summits of 2009 and 2012 as a continental framework for Africa’s mineral resources. The pressing issue is now effective implementation, hence the recommendation for the establishment of the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) and its Business Plan.

20 She pursued by recalling that the endowment of Africa in oil reserves, gold, chromium and the new discoveries of mineral resources are occurring across the continent and the potential for converting it into an energy and geopolitical hot spot. In spite of this, African populations are yet to see the benefits to be accrued. There is no significant improvement in health, education, nutrition and employment. While underscoring the explosive nature of the deepening she also mentioned positive aspects whereby some Governments are learning from others’ experiences, creating state-owned mining companies, entering into joint ventures with private companies, publishing contract details online thus increasing transparency and limiting corruption at all levels. Quoting Koffi Anan’s “Equity in Extractives”, that Africa loses twice as much in illicit financial outflows as it receives in international aid, she noted with satisfaction that two out of the three priorities for the G8 Presidency are tax compliance and transparency. She also expressed her gratitude to the Regional Economic Communities, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, and all partners and stakeholders supporting the African Union to push forward the mineral resources agenda and the AMDC.

21 In conclusion, she stressed that Africa’s success will be measured by the way it translates, through leadership, transparency, and accountability, its wealth into meaningful benefits for African citizens. It is high time to use revenues from mineral resources to significantly improve the welfare of African people. She expressed the wish that this Conference be a wakeup call to all decision makers for the need to develop effective and equitable policies and to make the right decisions that present and future generation will remember.

Agenda Item 2: Election of the Bureau

22 The recommended Bureau was endorsed as follows:

Chair	: Mozambique (Southern Africa)
1st Vice-Chair	: Chad (Central Africa)
2nd Vice-Chair	: Ghana (West Africa)
3rd Vice-Chair	: Algeria (North Africa)
Rapporteur	: Ethiopia (East Africa)

Agenda Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work

23 The agenda and the programme of work were considered and adopted as proposed by the Commission and is appended as Annex 2.

Agenda Item 4: Panel Discussion on the theme

24 This Agenda Item was in the form of Panel Discussions moderated by H.E. Mrs Esperança Bias, Minister of Mines, Mozambique. The Panel composed of: H.E. Mr. Sindiso Ndema Ngwenya, the Secretary General of COMESA, H.E. Dr. Ibrahim, the Chief Executive Officer of NPCA, Representative of CIDA, H.E. Mr Bounacar G. Diall, Ambassador of Mali in Ethiopia, H.E. Mr Benjamin Aryee, CEO of Minerals Commission representing the Minister of Mines of Ghana, H.E. Mrs. Susan Shabangu, Minister of Mines, South Africa and H.E. Mrs. Fatima Haram Acyl, the Commissioner, Department of Trade and Industry of the AUC.

25 The panellists highlighted a number of issues:

- a) It was underscored that Beneficiation and Value Addition though key to the realization of the AMV, by themselves will not address the issues of structural transformation of African economies. However the reverse is true; as structural transformation will enhance value addition and beneficiation.
- b) The implementation of AMV ought to be regionalized with specific roles assigned to RECs e.g. capacity building or development issues.
- c) That there is limited technical capacity to negotiate contracts at various levels, hence there is a need to establish a technical team at a regional level to assist in contract negotiation which will not be affected by country politics that may affect the mining contracts.
- d) There is need for a continental or regional Geographical Mapping Library or centre as a data bank on information and experts in the field to create ownership of the process as foreign mapping will limit ownership.

- e) A Continental or regional Taxation Assistance Team could be established to advise government on effects of Fiscal policy frameworks on the beneficiation of African mineral resources.
- f) Local content can only be addressed by developing deliberate policies that will dictate the participation of local communities in the mining industries and in turn the entire economy.
- g) In Mali Minerals contribute 7% of GDP, 70% of export revenue (200bn CFA), and to maximize ownership and beneficiation, the government has embarked on a programme where mining companies in partnership with the government are engaged in investing and contributing to infrastructure development like road improvement, health sector and environmental protection.
- h) Some best practices on ownership can also be learned from Angola which has put in place a comprehensive legal and policy framework to ensure the same. Ghana and South Africa also provide best practices for Africa. It is therefore important to leverage on these best practices to ensure the realization of the goals and objectives of the Africa Mining Vision.
- i) Ownership of AMV should start with country responsibility where, mineral resource development is embedded in the country policy and legal frameworks as well other national strategies, plan and budget.
- j) Ownership can also achieved through specific programmes supporting equitable ownership that address; community participation, local procurement, re-investment, health and work safety issues.
- k) Involving the communities as key stakeholder in the development of the mineral resources management policies and in investment.
- l) The role of African research institutions is key.
- m) Value addition practices from countries with long standing experience on the continent would assist in the harnessing of mineral benefits.
- n) Need to develop local skills to reduce dependency, create jobs and integrate locals in the mineral development value chains at higher levels with higher benefits.

- o) Clear nexus between mining and development is the only way to address beneficiation and this requires clear and committed leadership and political will.
- p) Establishment Mining Standards to ensure responsible mining would increase ownership and ensure corporate responsibility.
- q) Value addition supported by commodity based industrialization has the potential to create jobs for the youth in Africa.
- r) Also include the Diaspora communities as one key stakeholder in minerals development initiatives.

26 In the discussions that ensued, the following issues were highlighted:

- a) Ensuring beneficiation entails both political and economic components, with the former addressing governance and transparency, while the latter addresses issues like; financial, human and technological needs.
- b) There is need to improve on governance of mineral resource development strategies by aligning profitability rates for multinational investors with taxation and employment gains for local economies to fully benefit from mineral resource exploitation. With the current practice, international investors repatriate more profit than benefits realized by local communities.
- c) Value addition on African minerals is the key to achieve inclusive growth by creating skilled and semi-skilled jobs, increasing number of people in middle class and in turn overall economic growth through supporting SME/Is.
- d) Tax evasion, transfer pricing and abuse of tax incentives are key challenges for getting optimal benefits from the mineral resources and this also impedes beneficiation and industrialization.
- e) To enhance beneficiation and ownership in Mozambique; the government adopted policies that provide for licensing to be granted based on 5 – 20% ownership by Mozambicans in the mining establishments, and by developing a strategic plan for skills development for locals in the extractive industry.
- f) There was a concern that the AMV implementation may be affected by external players who may negatively impact the AMV/CMV's implementation and lead to its failure.

27 The Conference made the following recommendations:

- a) That the AUC works with the RECs, where necessary, to establish a team under the AMDC to advise and building capacities for governments on contract negotiations, taxation, Geological Mapping and creation of Data centres among other issues.
- b) Establish a Continental forum for sharing best practices and experiences on mineral resource development and management taking into account success stories and champions.
- c) AUC should develop a clear roadmap and timelines of AMV implementation to ensure proper monitoring and evaluation for the success of the vision in achieving its intended objectives.
- d) Member states and RECs should consider developing strategies for multi stakeholder engagement, cooperation and coordination in the implementation of the AMV.

Agenda Item 5: Consideration of the Report of Senior Officials.

28 The Report of the Senior Officials Meeting was presented by the Chair of the Meeting of Senior Officials. The presentation outlined all the discussions and the recommendations contained in the Report.

29 The Conference took note of the Report and made the following recommendations under each item:

Discussion on the Theme: “Leveraging the African Mining Vision (AMV) for Africa’s Renaissance: Towards Broader Ownership”

- i) Member States are urged to consider aligning their CMV with the AMV taking into account national and regional policy frameworks.
- ii) Member States should embrace participatory processes both at national and regional levels that would bring stakeholders together to ensure ownership during the implementation of the AMV.
- iii) Member States should, where necessary, put mechanisms in place for policy coherence and coordination between relevant ministries.

Panel Discussion on Mineral Resources Governance

Presentations on Mineral Resources Governance and Community Engagement: Country Experiences (Mozambique, Mali)

- i)The AUC should organize national and regional peer learning workshops to

- broaden knowledge in mineral resources management including on artisanal and small scale mining.
- ii) The AUC should organize workshops to develop the necessary operational tools to facilitate the alignment of national mineral policies and legal frameworks with the AMV. The application of these tools is optional at the national level.

Presentation on Harnessing the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Potential for Mineral Resources Governance

- i) The AUC should undertake a comprehensive study that clearly identifies key performance indicators for the application of the APRM to the extractive industry.
- ii) The AUC should conduct regional and national consultations on harnessing the APRM for mineral resources management in Africa.

Discussion on the Implementation of AMV at the National and Regional Levels, the case of Country and REC Mining Vision (CMVs)

- i) The AUC should convene joint meetings involving Ministers of Trade, Ministers of Industry and Ministers responsible for mineral resources so as to build a mineral resources partnership and ensure domestication of AMV into national and regional development plans and strategies;
- ii) The AUC should include the AMV on the Agenda of the 7th Joint AU-ECA Ministers of Finance, Economy and Economic Planning Conference scheduled for April 2014 in Abuja, under the theme “Industrialization for Inclusive Development”.

Consideration of the Business Plan for the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC)

- a) of the reporting structure of the AMDC in line with the AU Policy Organs
Ministers took note of the Business Plan of the AMDC and directed the Africa Union Commission to take into account the issues hereby specified: Funding mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of the Centre.
- b) Deepen the AMDC’s work on linkages, diversification, value addition and structural transformation.
- c) Clarification processes.
- d) The role of Member States and the AMDC should be clearly defined in regard to AMDC Project.
- e) Member States should fund the AMDC in order to enhance their involvement in its operations and take ownership of the process and outcomes.

Sustainability and Participation of the AMDC

- i) The next bureau meeting should consider a report from the AUC in order to decide on the hosting arrangements for the AMDC. In its considerations, the Bureau will take into account the offer by Mozambique and other countries to host the Centre as well as relevant AU polices on hosting arrangements.
- ii) In the meantime, the AMDC should be hosted at UNECA.
- iii) Member States should provide information on the status of the implementation of the AMV periodically.
- iv) The AUC should commission a comprehensive study on alternative scenarios for the final form of the AMDC for consideration and adoption by the 4th AU Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources.

Agenda Item 6: Consideration and adoption of the Ministerial Declaration

30 The draft Ministerial Declaration was considered and adopted with amendments and is herewith appended as Annex 3

Agenda Item 7: Briefing on the African Union Agenda 2063

31 A representative of the AU Commission briefed the meeting on the African Union Agenda 2063. The Ministers took note of the presentation and recommended that:

- i) Agenda 2063 be assessed and updated after ten years;
- ii) It be made part of school/university curricula.

Agenda Item 8: Any Other Business

32 No other business was raised under this agenda item

Agenda Item 9: Date and Venue of the 4th AU Conference for the Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources

33 Zambia and Zimbabwe offered to host jointly the 1st Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources Development in Livingstone/Victoria Falls at a date to be decided following consultations.

Agenda Item 10: Consideration and adoption of the Report of the Ministerial Conference

34 The Ministers considered their report and adopted it with Amendments.

35 Thereafter, the representative of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic drew the attention of the Conference to the unlawful practices of the Kingdom of Morocco which are depleting the natural resources wealth of the Saharawi Republic and in this regard, he requested for the support and advocacy of all AU Member States in putting an end to such activities.

Agenda Item 11: Vote of Thanks

36 The Vote of Thanks was moved by **H.E Mrs. Mashwana JANULILE**, Minister for National Resources of Swaziland who, in her address thanked the Government and the people of Mozambique for their prominent hospitality since they arrived in Maputo. She underscored the great development seen in Maputo and paid special tribute to the Ministry of Mining of Mozambique for the logistics put in place.

Agenda Item 12: Closing of the Conference

37 The closing session, which was chaired by **H.E. Mr. Alberto Clementino Antonio VAQUINA**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mozambique, was marked by the following statements:

38 In her closing remarks, **H.E Fatima HARAM ACYL**, Commissioner for Trade and Industry of the AUC, expressed her profound satisfaction at the quality of discussions during the meeting of Senior Officials and the Ministerial Session. She then stressed the importance of the judicious management of mineral resources in the consolidation of economic growth in an inclusive and sustainable perspective. In that context, the launching of the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) in Maputo on 16 December 2013 was an important step in the process for the operationalization of the AMV. In conclusion she thanked the Government and the people of Mozambique for the hospitality and high level of preparations for the Conference, which attested to the country's firm commitment to the African Renaissance.

39 In her statement, **Dr. Esperança BIAS**, Minister of Mineral Resources of Mozambique, thanked her fellow Ministers for having travelled to Maputo to participate in the deliberations of the Ministerial Session with a view to the massive appropriation of the AMV.

40 The Prime Minister of the Republic of Mozambique **H.E. Mr. Alberto Clementino Antonio VAQUINA**, in his closing statement, thanked participants in the different sessions for their extremely rich deliberations geared towards widespread appropriation of the AMV. He then highlighted the exchange of experiences which facilitated the formulation of operational recommendations aimed at stimulating economic growth and the creation of decent and better paid jobs for African youths in the mineral resources processing sector.

41 Lastly, he declared the Third Ordinary Session of the AU Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources Development officially closed.

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**AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
3rd ORDINARY SESSION
13-17 December, 2013
MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE**

**AU/DTI/CAMRMRD-3/DECL/FINAL
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH**

**MAPUTO DECLARATION ON LEVERAGING THE
AFRICA MINING VISION FOR AFRICA'S RENAISSANCE:
TOWARDS BROADER OWNERSHIP
17 December, 2013**

MAPUTO DECLARATION ON LEVERAGING THE AFRICA MINING VISION FOR AFRICA'S RENAISSANCE: TOWARDS BROADER OWNERSHIP

We, the African Union Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources Development, meeting in the Third Ordinary Session of our Conference on 16 and 17 December 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the fact that Africa's abundant mineral resources are not yet contributing equitably and effectively towards improving the living conditions of its populations;

Further **EXPRESS** great concern for the increasing competition and demand for Africa's raw mineral resources and the imposition of trade conditionalities, both of which are likely to reduce the continent's policy space to pursue local beneficiation, value addition and resource-based industrialisation;

AWARE of the enormous potential that the appropriate development of mineral resources offers to propel Africa towards broad-based socio-economic development and to the achievement of the African Union Agenda 2063;

RECALLING the commitment made by our Heads of State and Government in their Solemn Declaration on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the OAU/AU to take ownership of, use and develop the natural resources endowments and mineral resources, through value addition as the basis for industrialization of the continent;

ALSO RECALLING our Decision AU/MIN/CAMRMRD/4(I) taken during the 1st Ordinary Session of 13-17 October 2008 of the AU Conference of Ministers responsible for Mineral Resources Development, calling upon AU Member States to work together to ensure that international agreements that they enter into enhance rather than undermine Africa's policy space for integrating mineral resources development into their economies;

TAKING NOTE that an Action Plan has been formulated as directed by the 14th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council, in February 2009 and endorsed by Decision EX.CL/Dec.714(XXI) of July 2012 which also called for the establishment of a Minerals Development Centre;

CONVINCED that the time is now for Africa's Renaissance, for the continent to regain ownership of its natural resources and to implement the Africa Mining Vision, with sound, prudent management and good governance, with a view to maximizing the benefits derivable from mineral resources exploitation for present and future generations while limiting negative environmental and macroeconomic impacts;

RECOGNISING that the implementation of the Africa Mining Vision is a joint responsibility of state and non-state actors, including government, the private sector, organised labour among other stakeholders;

DETERMINED to seize the opportunities offered by historically high commodity prices and increased competition for Africa's mineral resources, in order to change

the continent's development paradigm and move from a mere reliance on extracting and exporting raw minerals to a more transformational growth trajectory.

Hereby:

1. **UNDERTAKE** to realise the commitment of our Heads of State and Government with regard to mineral resources development as expressed in their Solemn Declaration;
2. **RE-AFFIRM** our commitment t for efficient implementation of the Action Plan of the Africa Mining Vision in order to achieve the goals of the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) as well as of the African Union Agenda 2063 for the transformation of the lives of Africa's populations and the integration of Africa into the global economy;
3. **URGE** AU Member States to mainstream and domesticate the Africa Mining Vision at country level, through transparent and broad-based participatory processes;
4. **CALL ON** AU Member States to promote peer learning, and exchange of experiences on mineral resources management while limiting negative environmental and macroeconomic impacts, and **DIRECT** the AUC to facilitate such fora;
5. **ALSO CALL ON** AU Member States under the coordination of the Ministry responsible for minerals development to establish appropriate inclusive institutional frameworks comprising of other relevant Ministries and stakeholders to ensure optimisation of mineral resources management for broad-based development;
6. **FURTHER URGE** AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities to make full use of the strategic and technical support offered by the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) for the transformation of mineral development in Africa;
7. **NOTE** the Business Plan of the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) as amended;
8. **URGE** the AUC to develop a financing mechanism to enable Member States to make financial contributions through various means in order to ensure its ownership and sustainability;
9. **AGREE** on the establishment of the AMDC as a project within one year to accelerate the implementation of the Africa Mining Vision (AMV);
10. **HAVING** considered and noted the AMDC Business Plan, **WE HEREBY MANDATE** the Bureau to consider the hosting arrangement of the AMDC Project during its next meeting;
11. **CALL UPON** the AUC to continue to develop proposals for the institutionalisation of the AMDC in one year;

12. **REQUEST** a comprehensive study on alternative scenarios for the final form of the AMDC for consideration and adoption by the 1st Extra Ordinary AU Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources Development;
13. **REQUEST FURTHER** the AU Commission, in collaboration with RECs, NPCA, UNECA, UNDP, AfDB, and all African stakeholders to assist AU Member States to swiftly implement the Action Plan of the AMV.

Maputo, 17 December 2013

2014

Report of the 3rd ordinary session of
the AU conference of Ministers
responsible for mineral resources
development, Maputo, Mozambique,
13 – 17 December 2013

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