

Minerals in Africa Opportunities for the Continent's Industrialisation

so
says
so
as surplus trusts which is the original
think tank
we are pleased to be associated with
this
important milestone a book
minerals in africa by professor
francis junga whom
i've i can say i've grown up with
we've known each other since the 70s
and i am familiar with his career
which i'll speak about shortly but i
think here today is to look at the book
and i have the responses from
his colleagues francis gujanga if i may
introduce him
he is he's a phd
in the mineral technology
from the royal school of mines imperial
college
university of london he
his career began in the early 70s
when we were both at the university of
zimbabwe in west bridge at the time
when we along with 155 others
we were
arrested detained this case imprisoned
for political reasons
after which i was one of those involved
in the
organization of people like francis
going out to study after the
prison sentences political detention
and it was no problem like most of his
contemporaries i was in postgraduate at
the time but
all these others were in first year
because of
among the cream of the crop in zimbabwe
uh academia people who had first

honors in their a levels so it was very
easy to get francis into university
and of course the queen himself came
back home
as part of the process of building the
new state in zimbabwe
and in which he served as eventually as
criminal secretary
in the ministry of mines and
during which time i imagine they found
time to
publish book minerals in africa
you will speak on that as uh
the respondents we have uh
and i hope he has joined us since uh i
don't see him yet
uh professor christopher
chittsanga hope he is able to join us
later
uh professor sanger he's not only a
renowned scientist a
fellow of the royal academy of the
sciences
fellow of the african academy of
sciences and inaugural president of the
zimbabwe academy of sciences
formerly vice chancellor university of
zimbabwe
and was involved in the development of
the university of zimbabwe
i said not only is he a renowned scholar
scientist but i'm also pleased to
acknowledge my
cleansed man in shornam come on
among wind at the all francis knows that
from today
we have professor jose asari
of mineral sciences and materials
engineering
and i think he's somewhere in the us at
the moment
where he's speaking from
he had a bit of an uh minor incident uh
it's russia's wife to hospital i hope

sincerely that she's she's well
and that she should be able to see you
professor
zaio as you speak and then professor
eric
navarra a renowned methodologist
from the czech republic and also
renowned scholar in the field
of mining and new rules
last but not least my i call it my
patron
my young brother claude cabemba an
economist
one of our renowned
activists advocacy
in the field of extractive industry he
runs a unit called southern african
resource watch
which we as supplements trust have had
the pleasure
and honor of working with and claude is
passionate
and all his work has been
of such quality that it has
influenced and fed into
the struggle which imbues
francis kujanga's book news in africa
how to convert this
this mineral this curse
the minerals curse and his own country
drc
is a good example of the extent of the
abuse
over the centuries and currently of
the natural resources in that country
we had a few weeks ago a few months ago
a conference on the political economy
of resource looting in southern africa
and we held this conference that
surpassed uh jointly with
southampton it was most revealing and
i'm no doubt that
france's book expands on that and
this is what we're here to do so without

much to do
i will now ask francis to launch the
book
with a statement which will present to
us francis pujanga
thank you from others
whom we have known each other for a long
time since the 70s
and greetings to all those who are
participating in this event of
launching the book minerals in africa
opportunities for the continents
industrialization
i will start with an introduction
africa's their need to industrialize
is universally acknowledged and it is
evident that the continent's
vast mineral resources can catalyze that
industrialization
this requires the promotion of local
beneficiation and value addition of
minerals
to yield materials on which modern
africa's industry and society can rely
this book is therefore about
transforming africa's comparative
advantages in minerals
into the continent's competitive age
regarding materials
mineral beneficiation and value addition
from the basis
and provide opportunities for
mineral-driven africa's
industrialization
the scope of the book is threefold with
interconnected
relationships information technical and
policy oriented accordingly the book is
organized into
three corresponding parts part one
information about minerals in africa
particular mineral beneficiation and
value addition
particularly policy issues about mining

in africa

it is a useful reference material for mining undergraduate students on a beneficiation and valid addition of each of the minerals found in africa the book while presenting a broad overview of beneficiation and validation of africa's minerals provides crucial starting material for post-graduate research students and r d institutions who wish to delve into more advanced methods of extraction and utilization of mineral-derived materials that are in africa for the purpose of industrialization of the continent we start with information about minerals in africa part one of the book is made up of only one chapter which serves as an introduction to the book and gives a general information about minerals in africa the chapter lists minerals in each african country together with its past european colonial powers indicating how africa was pastored out to various european countries colonialism of africa was essentially for its minerals and the 1884 berlin conference was held to prevent the european war on the african soil over the continent's minerals in this context it is illuminating to note that when germany lost the two world wars it also lost its african colonies that had minerals of strategic value to the other european countries since the onset of africa's colonialization the exploitation of minerals from the continent has been

used to achieve advanced economic development in the rest of the world reflecting how these minerals can be used for africa's industrialization for each of the minerals the chapter also lists all african countries in which a common specific mineral is found this provides the basis for potential africa's mineral trading cartels similar topic this is applicable for several strategic minerals such as cobalt platinum chromium manganese and uranium where african countries are the main sources individually or collectively classification of minerals particular of the book which is the central and largest segment of the book is comprised of chapters 2 to chapter 9 which deal with mineral beneficiation variation of approximately 120 minerals found in africa the minerals are clustered into into eight chapters corresponding to their respective geochemical types which in turn are grouped into four industrial categories namely metallic ores industrial minerals sperms and energy sources chapter two deals with eight precious metals that is gold silver and six platinum group metals chapter three deals with that one base metals eg cobalt copper iron lithium and thundering chapter 4 deals with the three radioactive metals that is bismuth thorium and uranium chapter 5 deals with 44 industrial minerals such as limestone graphite and phosphates chapter 6 deals

with the four precious stones that is diamonds emeralds rubies and sapphire chapter 7 deals with 15 semi-precious stones e.g aquamarine quartz and tanzanite chapter 8 deals with five dimension stones which is granite marble serpentine slate and substance and finally chapter nine deals with five energy sources that is called corrupted methane natural gas pit and petroleum the chapters gave concise description of the geology beneficiation or extraction of all these minerals this is followed by a comprehensive listing of the use of each mineral at various uses of minerals chapters 2 3 and 4 deal with metal minerals from which metals are extracted for use in their pure form or as alloys with other metals for example gold is used in jewelry and electronics as well as currency platinum group metals are used as catalysts in the automotive industry to reduce emissions from vehicle engines the base metals are fabricated into various items or may be used in manufacturing industry for the production of various goods metals such as iron are substrates for a range of steels which are the backbones of major infrastructures tantalite and cobalt are used in production of high-tech goods such as laptop computers and cell phones lithium is currently used for the production of batteries for each electric vehicles other base metals are used in the production of a very broad range

of goods such as
optics magnets pharmaceutical products
solar cells
pigments semiconductors heat and electro
contracts and insulators
where the active metals such as uranium
are the source of nuclear power
for the generation of electricity and
for medical and military applications
among others
chapter 5 covers 44 industrial minerals
which anchor a wide variety of
downstream industries such as water
treatment and glassmaking
chapter 7 6 7 and eight deal with
mineral sponge ranging from diamonds to
substance
their use are chiefly in a mineral in
the decorative industry
finally chapter nine covers minerals
that are sources of energy
these are organic hydrocarbons which are
used as
fuels role of minerals in this society
from reading these chapters it becomes
apparent
that the majority of materials that we
handle and use in our daily lives
have their origins mineral oils from
which minerals
industrial materials stones and then
energy sources
are producing various industrial
activities other major sectors of the
economy like agriculture
energy manufacturing water herald the
military depend
on mineral products for their machinery
thus materials derived from minerals
are intrinsically linked to every aspect
of our lives
the beneficiation valley addition and
use of these minerals
and materials derived from them

constitute industrialization
which is what the book is essentially
all about
particular book is on police issues is
made up of chapters 10
11 and 12. chapter 10 describes the role
of mineral based materials in society
generally
highlighting the concepts of how some
minerals are considered more important
than others
while others are critical or strategic
for industrialization
sometimes necessitating research into
finding their suitable substitutes
already cycling them many of the
anticipated critical or strategic
elements
are associated in nature with
carrier-based metals
and exported from africa is undeclared
by products
mineral-driven industrialization of
africa
chapter 10 explicitly deals with the
book's
central theme of mineral-driven
industrialization of africa
for which mineral variation is a key
it is vitally important for africa to
realize that when it comes to
industrialization generally
in mineral variation in particular the
continent is on its own
africa has no friends in this business
but only self-interested partners
who are unashamedly masculine as
investors
as long as these purported investors
exporter and processed mineral oils and
concentrate
they regard africa only as a source of
cheap raw
materials for industries of their

countries the raw mineral oils
in concentrate are not processed in the
african countries where they are mined
to promote maximum value addition
it is a matter of record that for over a
century and a half
spanning the period of european
occupation of the continent
the colonial government and their
agencies did nothing to advance mineral
value addition
to the minerals for the benefit of
developing countries
furthermore there is no evidence to
indicate that the investing companies
currently operating in the mining
industry in africa
have any serious intention of value
adding to the minerals
for the benefit of west african
countries africa must design for itself
the process of beneficiation and
validation
that create employment and yield mineral
based materials and products
thereby advancing the process of
industrialization
science and technology and higher
education in mining chapter
11 emphasizes the need for africa to use
the time-tested
and advanced schools of science and
technology to achieve industrialization
industrialized countries and emerging
economies went through this route
africa has to invest in scientific
technology at a scale
unprecedented in its history in order to
industrialize
more specifically higher education in
science and technology
and material science and materials
engineering particularly
is the engine that will propel the

necessary mineral-driven industrialization process as in the industrialized countries africa needed to train large numbers of scientists engineers and technologies in mineral beneficiation and validation in order to achieve its industrialization a critical mass of them is necessary the chapter highlights the important role that can and should be played by research and development institutions in the mining sector if and when they are well-funded and properly managed without functioning mining institutions africa is going nowhere without them there is no meaningful value addition and consequences no industrialization to talk about similarly many professional associations of geologists mining engineers metallurgists material scientists as well as african scholars and african academies that are unique their specific association african diaspora which is increasingly skilled educated and entrepreneurial is well positioned to contribute significantly to the industrialization of the continent if their energies and assets are well honed mineral economies the final chapter of the book deals with various issues in mineral economics as follows africa's minerals in the global economy rates of depletion of africa's finite mineral resources critical infrastructure in the industry environmental effects of

mining corporate social responsibility
investment and final financial models
ownership patterns of mines in africa
including the cycles of nationalization
and privatization
mineral taxation and realities
international trade in africa's mineral
products
legal issues in africa's mining and
binary corruption
in the sector many countries outside the
african region
do not have mineral resources but will
do anything
and everything to access and acquire
them from africa
this thirdly explains why several
african countries
are made to be in a state of instability
while we africans fight civil wars or in
other civil society conflicts some
unscrupulous
countries continue to build our
continent with the unwitting cooperation
of many of us
many military coups or inter internal
insurrection
and interstate conflicts in africa have
their genesis
in the desired access africa's minerals
by outside
mainly industrialized countries several
industrialized countries have installed
and
kept the tetanus in power in some
african countries
for the purpose of rooting minerals from
those countries
international trade of octopus minerals
massively prejudiced in the
international trade of its minerals
the current trade distortions with
minerals from africa were
structured during the colonial era

consequently africa is
a hive of activity for companies dealing
in mining
these companies repatriate the high
percentages of their profits
into foreign accounts and pay no related
income tax
or duties this means that the companies
from industrialized countries in europe
north america and north asia virtually
monopolize
africa's in our world with country which
contributes little to african economies
the african governments should be more
assertive in protecting the interests of
their citizens
rather than the profit margins of the
not national companies
some of these not national companies
have been known to pay money
to madras armed groups in order to gain
entry intelligence in africa
for the purpose of exploiting mineral
resources
these multinational companies have left
in their wake trails of breakdown
and impoverishment of communities
environmental and industrial injury
sicknesses and deaths across the
continent with impunity
the rewards of corporate
irresponsibility are raped
by overseas shareholders there is a
long-term involvement of the government
of the industrial countries through
their trade and investment policies
to maneuver their foreign companies
access to africa's mineral resources
the companies employ a variety of takes
away than skins involved with text
happens
they are also known to lobby african
government's heart for tax breaks as a
reward

for besting or retaining their business
in african countries
the raw materials the raw minerals or
countries
are exported to industrialized countries
at prices kept low
by walls since many african armies need
to sell these minerals for whatever
money they can get
in order to buy weapons most of which
are also from the industrialized
countries
corruption in the mining sector the book
describes the global nature of
corruption
in the african mining industry
well-funded and sophisticated syndicates
in industrialized countries are at
the center of corruption in the african
mining industry
this is driven by the global hunger for
minerals from africa to meet the demand
created
for consumer high-tech goods including
nuclear arsenal
without international market africa's
minerals
local corruption in the sector would be
very minimal
illustrative cases of corruption include
transfer pricing
which is a business practice that
consists of setting a price for the
purchase of goods or services between
two related parties
aeg subsidiary companies that are owned
or controlled by the same current
company
transfer pricing becomes abusive when
the related parties
distorted the price of a transaction to
reduce their taxable income
multinational mining companies rely on a
complex web

of interrelated subsidies with
interlocking ownership
to defraud africa of its mineral
resources other illustrative cases of
corruption described in the book
related to gold smuggling gold smuggling
conflicts minerals bloody diamonds
oil gas schemes and sea piracy
fighting corruption in the african
sector having accepted bribes
compromised officials in afghan
governments and private companies
in the african mining sector are used as
local fronts
in the bigger schemes of mineral
transactions pre-judicial
africa but orchestrated from industrial
countries
compared to what the unscrupulous
non-national commerce get away with
these local corrupt officials either as
individuals or cartels
get peanuts for their labors of
mortgaging the national patrimony
cheaply thus the fight against
corruption in the african mining sector
is primarily
a fight against colonial syndicates and
a fight against their dubbed local
surrogates
and then portrayed foxes in african
governments and private mining companies
given the high stakes associated with
corruption in the african mining
industry
those who dare to fight it risk their
consequences
this consideration has made many to
think twice before committing themselves
to the fight
opting to watch from the sidelines as
the corruption becomes
increasingly endemic across the
continent

by concluding remarks in conclusion
and there's a summary it can be said
that the book words
into the continent's paradox the paradox
of a continent that is richly endowed
with mineral resources
that have been used for
industrialization in other regions of
the world
yet its citizens are wallowing in abject
poverty as manifested in various forms
of underdevelopment the book outlines
information about minerals in africa
the national scientific entological
means to exploit them
and the political consideration that
should generate
bold decisions that are imperative for
industrialization of the african
countries
the objective and ambition in writing
the book was to appeal
in a single volume to africa's
constituencies
in the economic scientific and political
spheres
to consolidate and strengthen all their
endeavors
for industrialization in a continent
which hungers for good quality of life
for its citizens that is commensurate
with the abandoned mineral resources
the book attempts to demonstrate that
the materials that are required
for the continental industrialization
are plentiful
in the continent the science and
technologies is required to exploit them
are available and african human capacity
in the continent
and in the diaspora for that
industrialization is potential adequate
what is required is the determined and
considered the pan-african political

will
to act especially on twin issues to make
the industrialization of the continent
happen
namely one a purposeful promotion of
local mineral beneficiation and valley
addition
and secondly a serious fight against all
forms of corruption
in the sector without fear or favor this
process will transfer minerals in africa
into minerals of africa without this
double-pronged approach
africa is poor by choice and thank you
for your audience
thank you thank you francis thank you
very much and
we want to congratulate you on this
achievement the publication of the book
and we want to say that you have
hereby launched the book you are asking
what's
how books are launched books are
launched by the authors
with all of us uploading on the
sidelines
and on occasion so sincere
congratulations
and we we hope to at the end of this
session you you will also give our
viewers with
over 60 participants on on this zoom
which is one of the highest numbers
we've had and of course
thousands on facebook you have named
there's a
is one of your friends ben takarasha in
the uk yes
yes he's on he's joined us
and we have many fellow professors the
professor has patel
we have chris
out there in the uk we have
oh so many people really i would go on

and on and on but
so congratulations you
bring to us in the field of political
economy
firsthand information on the manner in
which
extractive industry is being exploited
is being abused and the relationship
as purdue economy is illustrated between
colonization
uh and and
the the rape of africa in the extreme
industries in particular
i was telling my students and i can i
cannot resist
repeating it that in 1858
sister john rhodes was walking in the
east end of london
and they were they were
you heard the working class in east end
of london crying bread bread bread
he wrote so when i heard this he said
i realized that the only way to stop
a revolution as that happened in france
for example
was for britain to become an imperialist
country
he said my dear countrymen the only way
to stave off
revolution is for us to become
colonialists
we need raw materials
to feed our factories and keep people at
work
we need these factories
to export finnish products to the
colonies
and thereby grow our wealth
in the mother country says
colonialism is a bread and butter issue
this became colonies
and as you know cesar john rhodes was
a pioneer a founding
father of colonialism imperialism

in southern africa it's difficult to describe
or conceptualize southern africa except primarily
as a colonial outpost for the extraction of raw materials the great regrettably
what sister general said in 1858 remains true to this day
we are the source of raw materials to feed the industries
of the northern hemisphere there will be little
to see about the uk or this country called belgium where not
for the extractive no natural resources in our countries
that's a fact and i think this book becomes an additional reference point
for what the pledging that's taking place
now having congratulated you and thank you for your presentation and the
launch and now turn to the very eminent
discussions uh on this occasion i'm glad that professor chitsanga has
since joined us i don't know if he was here when i
introduced him in growing growing terms but also in
partisan terms as a fellow of the royal academy of
sciences of the african academy of sciences and
the inaugural president of the zimbabwe academy of sciences
a towering figure in the education sector at independence
and as in various capacities but primarily
or mainly as vice chair pro vice chancellor in westeros
and in many other institutions in the country

and i was saying sangha
more important than all that is that you
are my
clansmen
and it's nice to see you and to hear you
today
this is sangha we have your 10 minutes
thank you uh moderator thank you
dr mendaza and i see
a number of uh familiar faces
there other in addition to uh
the the moderator dr mendez himself
uh i see uh professor navarra
yeah we were with him at
usaaid and then when we started the srdc
uh he was there with us and
so welcome back home thank you
i am very happy now
to see you
i feel greatly honored uh folks
to be given the honor of participating
in the forum for announcing uh to the
zimbabwe
about the book entitled
minerals in africa
saying that it is offers opportunities
for industrialization written by
professor
gujanga a very familiar colleague of
mine
for a number of years uh
and the book is published by sierra c
press
in the netherlands could be in america
or it could be
in in the uk i don't know which embrace
did it um
now the uh
gujanga by when you have read that book
like i did
i finished reading it now he is a
profound mineralogist
and he when he wrote the book what
how he put things together the sections

together
it shows somebody is really
knowledgeable about mineralogy
it covers in there the beneficiation
process
refinery processes and so forth
now it's the most comprehensive book on
minerals that he has written
and is covering the whole continent of
africa
each mineral issues which countries in
africa
reduce that mineral or if we take each
country in africa
he has taken a section that
shows up what minerals are produced in
each country
and and so on and so on most most useful
uh for for for that
and it was
the the
pages of the book pages five through to
eight
he shows in there uh each
african country and minerals that it
produces
and so on and so forth now when you read
this book
carefully you'll find out which ones of
the african countries
is very rich in minerals
now and if you read it
like as carefully as i did
you'll be impressed by the large variety
of minerals
that are produced in zimbabwe
uh when i counted that i found that
it is 76 minerals different
minerals that are producing zimbabwe
then that's quite quite quite remarkable
uh i've enjoyed the book so much
that i've really gone into the details
and so on and
and i dis discuss this book with a

number of other friends telling them
that they should read it they should buy
it
it will tell you more about minerals and
so on
um then he lists
each one of the minerals in africa and
he released the name of what country has
that mineral and so forth
and this is really uh impressive
um what what he has done
a detailed one and he has reported in it
also uh the new pan-african university
pan-african minerals university of
science and technology
promised that university is going to be
established at srdc
san scientific industrial research
development center here
in our area this universe is going to be
established there i'm afraid that
they've delayed it
it was assigned it to zimbabwe this is
there are four pan-african universities
one in nigeria that deals with minerals
in engineering
engineering areas and so forth
there's one in burkina faso deals with
plant materials
growth conditions and whatnot there's a
third one in tanzania that deals with
health materials and the health
processes
then the the one that is going to be
here in harare
is the fourth pan-african university
and it will be dealing with minerals
it's called pan-african minerals
science and technology are university
famous
the this is a
for me a very very useful
book that tells each country in africa
what they have in this mineral resources

and then those who are
scientific in in in background research
are we using these what are we using
them for these minerals
you know now the big
problem that has happened is that
we generally are ignorant with regard to
the process of industrialization
and so we tend to be selling these
minerals in their rose states uh
and export them and export them
now the the the the ones the countries
that are
importing them they have they gain two
advantages
as soon as that mineral gets there
it is put into their factory uh
and it gets jobs for their people
so it creates jobs in those countries
for them for their people
one advantage number one number two
as the those workers go and process this
and they come up with their
products these are then these are
generally
really international uh products for
high quality and so forth
they sell those uh at high prices
so so they they gain two things one
job creation in their countries now
if you if you look at that our workers
here
are jobless uh what i see in our press
they say we have
90 unemployed people in zimbabwe
and i'm not sure i'm sure we're not the
only country
in africa because hardly any african uni
country is industrialized uh and why
we are not using these minerals to
industrialize
it's it's ignorance that we are we are
we are doing there
you know there are countries that are

relying
totally on our products going there and
these go into their factories
and they establish industries and so
forth
uh about four years ago i was attending
a scientific meeting in japan
and my host there says oh sir you're
from africa oh
says let's look through the window you
see that toyota there sir
i said oh yes it says every part there
is
from africa in japan
we have zero minerals
but do you know what we have we have up
something
upstairs here pointing at his brain
they are using their brain in the wisdom
of
getting these raw materials from us at
cheap prices
they go there they manufacture these
cars
and sell them back to us
good good good high prices so japan
is a very uh prosperous miner uh
industry industrial country yeah
if you are you look around here in our
area on the streets
the majority of the cars you see i see
would say now about
probably about 70 percent are japanese
cars
and these are made with minerals from
here
from zimbabwe
you know we used to have that company
called zisco
zimbabwe iron steel company and around
after independence and so on we somehow
we closed it
and so we were processing ours
our minerals locally there that this was

an advantage in so
these two our people would get jobs
there but it has been closed
and you hear sometimes that is going to
be opened and what not
and it's a loss to us the
area of industrialization is a big
challenge not only to zimbabwe
but to all african countries there is no
industrialized country in africa
and all these minerals that professor
gulang has written about
in his book they are going overseas
to enrich those countries while we in
africa are remaining and
our people unemployed and and
not the countries are industrialized
we have those challenges folks um
the the the the university this universe
that is being
produced made here the pan-african
university promised
is i'm very very interested in it it's a
pity that our government is being slow
in
opening it it is going to be
where students from from all over
africa are will be coming to do master's
degrees
phd degrees uh in mineral processing
uh me now in use in production of
different products and whatnot for their
for their degrees they will be doing
that
and and so on and it is going to be
very useful in promoting
industrialization
in the country that that universe
so i i'm i'm just unhappy that our
our policymakers have been are delaying
getting that that that going uh that
university going
folks
the the big

thing is we should not rely on exporting
raw
raw materials as a basis of our economy
it means you know we are graduating
thousands of students about
50 000 students will graduate with
degrees each year
in zimbabwe and this is
gets no jobs why because
no industrialization these people
are so useful in in
in industrial countries because they
have the skills they will have gotten
in their degree study program and they
go to the factory
and and and get production underway
easily so we are not
using these people at all
they are an employee the our products
are what is happening is of
people let in mind come with the
products after uh a week or so
they bring a truck brings it to the to
the airport
and it gets put on the plane go to
europe or to
america or to asia to go to the
and there it goes into the factories of
those people and the people there get
jobs hours here
as i have said our press he has reported
that
we have 90 of the population unemployed
when we have all these resources for us
and we are not setting up factories
so that our people can get jobs
um the
i i want to say that uh we should learn
something from the japanese yeah it's
one of those countries where
technology has been really used
uh they are saying today they are saying
japan now is
the leading country in car production in

the world
today and
they don't have any of the materials for
producing cars
what they have is brain power in their
hands
and then we over here we don't we don't
have the
brain power for industrialization
are sending these things to them and
they they're going to manufacturing
and so forth the us used to be the
leading country in car production
i understand japan has taken over now
they are the leading country in car
production
and so
the japanese use imported
raw materials and they are efficient
and they use them successfully so well
so i say that the book
those who have not read it please read
it it's so useful
in telling you how how much of these
minerals there are and what things can
be done with them
for job creation uh the the
the whole area of beneficiation
which is so written well written in that
book
and i would like to say that
this university on thomas here on
minerals
i i wish i wish they put gujarat there
as vice chancellor
because he knows so much about minerals
and whatnot
and that that investment would shoot up
very very quickly
uh chairman thank you very much i
close my presentation
thank you very much um i'm glad to be
about this
university and if you don't move fast

enough
you might lose francis ugujanga to
another pan-african
venture which is uh we surpassed trust
is establishing
pan-africa a post-graduate university
in political economy and of course we
will be
working with such institutions as that
which we are talking about and with
people like
claudio cabemba who's coming later to
comment on the book but thank you very
much for your comments and while we're
there francis
we're getting a request from the media
for
cover of the book at least if you can
send it to me on whatsapp
uh so i can send to the media where
we have joined us on this program in
particular the
news oaks we want to do a review of the
book
for friday so please francis i'll send
you a message on that
and i'll move to i'll now move to
professor
hoseo asari beaming ghanaian but beaming
from
the our african diaspora which is
massive i'm just talking to
to another meeting a zoom meeting the
other day
and now professor will be shocked to
hear this
75 percent of all professional and
skilled zimbabwes are in the diaspora
75 percent
uh we need to know how many ghanaians
are in the diaspora professional
skill and and we talk about
the impact of the
pathological manner in which extractive

industries are being
exploited but not in hemisphere
and one of the bipolars of that is the
massive african diaspora
which is said to go out there because we
have been exporting
jobs as process shizan has explained
exporting jobs
to the northern hemisphere to japan to
asia
because we're not industrializing so
we need to examine from political
economy
we can continue lamenting that this
should be done
we have to explain why it's all being
done
next week we have a zoom meeting on
the recent qatar report report on
cartels in zimbabwe
and the impact negative impact on the
political economy
of zimbabwe but we're also asking the
question which francis
is raising in his book
what about their their accomplices
and beneficiaries out there
who are taking advantage of this
so uh so we hope that
those of us who are on this program will
join us next week thursday
same time to examine this question
so now professor will say our sorry
thank you very much i'm trying to
um share my screen
so can somebody help me
whether you see my screen or not what's
happening
mikhail
you see my screen yes we can see your
scripture
my hair what's happening
okay do you see my screen which one
yes we see it my slides

okay thank you very much um i'm very
happy to have
this opportunity to make a few remarks
as uh you can see that uh
from the pictures of professor gudianga
and myself
i'm a thief i stole all his hair
and put that on my own head
and i can afford to do that because i'm
so far away he's in zimbabwe
and i'm in pennsylvania in the u.s oh
you are yes i first met sep from
gudianga in 85
i was abusing professor at imperial
college
and uh uh i don't quite know what i
think i went to
his office his lab i met his professor
and uh i can tell you that um
all the time i was in pure college the
gurus in hero mythology
did not even come to visit me i mean the
traditional gurus
birkin and and so on and
right now we are talking about black
lives matter in many parts of the world
and a lot of ways in which things were
done in the past
have come into question and
maybe in 84 they thought i was too young
but the point is this
even when i am 100 years old there will
be people who
think i am too young and this is part of
what
this panel is all about and of course
this is what has really brought us
together for the good youngest book
so i want to start by making a few um
conglomerate comments then i'll
highlight selected major contributions
and then i have some questions and then
part of the questions we toward the end
i'll have i say to myself and to ask

where do we go from here
as far as i'm concerned this is a
monumental and encyclopedic
work i don't know how
my brother rosa gudianga
had the peace of mind to finish the book
he showed me a draft and if i live in
the environment in which he lived i
don't know what i could have finished it
i don't need to go into details
but it's a monumental and encyclopedic
piece of work
the book has 12 106
references and believe it or not in most
cases
the titles of the papers are also
provided this is completely not a joke
so congratulations my brother professor
gudianga
we've done a great service to all of us
who count ourselves as a
part of the community of f resource
engineers
you deserve thank you truly a book
for the present and for the future
i try not to repeat too many of the
things that have been said so far but i
want to point out that
there are two tables that caught my
attention one is table 1
and it provides detailed information
on the mineral wealth of individual
african countries
and as the writer himself said this
provides
valuable economic planning for the
country and for marketing to potential
investors so
if you want to know
our mineral worth as africans
go to table one one table one two
is a little bit similar
but it lists corresponding african
countries in which particular minerals

are located
so if you say well i'm interested in
cobalt minerals if you go to table 1 2
you will learn that it's also available
in
xavier and not only in drc
and so on
then
one of the contributions of the book
is to point out why you know some of the
things may seem very familiar and so on
but they've been aggregated they've been
put together
part of our problem can be captured in
terms of science
technology and human resources and the
previous speakers
have also alluded to that
it reminds us that higher education
together with key research institutes
is the engine room or the system of
innovation
if you don't have higher education
forget it
the continent has not been able to
adequately harness its endowments
of enormous resources especially in
minerals
for its sustainable development and as i
get older
i'm increasingly realizing that
africa our mineral resources don't
belong to us
every day i wake up and i'm so sad
and i'm so angry because we read about
some president of god
of africa some prime minister or some
country in africa giving
our mineral resources to a foreign
person
for a few million dollars
and in return the thief gives
the president's relatives bribes maybe
a few million dollars then the thief who

has bought our mineral resource
turns over the next day and sells a
little bit of it to somebody else for
billions of dollars
africans we are stupid
the continent has not been able to
adequately harness
its own endowments of enormous resources
for our own sustainable development
and this is completely not a joke every
day i wake up i'm so depressed
he mentioned another important thing
that he mentioned and as a metallurgist
it makes sense to me
for ordinary people he probably they
would not know this in fact many african
countries
it's so annoying you go the ministry of
mining
and the people there have no expertise
in minerals
i have visited an african country i was
in the office of the then minister of
mines
and energy and this person very nice guy
i like him he says look
in our ministries of interior the
ministry of finance
we don't have anybody with expertise
in mineral finance contracts nobody
nobody
we sell bauxite and we may not know
that the box that we are selling
contains some gallium
yeah who said
mentioned we should pay attention to
minerals
whose time has come or which time has
come and things are changing
he mentioned platinum minerals and he
said look folks
the alert people
are talking about electric vehicles
if they push in that direction what are

we going to do for platinum
currently a lot of the platinum is used
so that we can convert the toxic gases
noxious gases which come from our cars
into some benign gases but if you use
electric cars we don't need those
things anymore now i have an argument
with professor goody anger i disagree
with you
that we should keep the platinum which
you might you should mine it all out
because it's becoming obsolete as a
matter of fact
this issue connects with what we just
said
we don't have key research institutes
which are the energy for innovation
because i always say it was a good
younger what you say instead is that
listen
okay so they're not going to use
platinum anymore
so let our researchers find out what
else can we use
our platinum for
every day i'm in tears every day i'm
crying
we don't ask those questions we don't
have those senses
human capacity he mentioned that
he mentioned corruption and in his last
chapter
almost at the conclusion he says africa
is full
by choice makes me cry we are poor by
choice
yesterday i was having a conversation
with probably
the top black african executive in the
minerals industry
and he said we don't own our extractive
industries
i did not ask him the question it was
from an article that he had written

that was just yesterday yesterday i
talked to somebody
who helped establish one of the african
universities of science and technology
which uh process
gudyanga had mentioned he wanted to do a
similar one in zimbabwe
the person told me i've lost hope
because the one that some of the ones
that we have are already becoming
corrupt
completely i was fired from a usc abuja
i would say this talking about
corruption
given the fact that many african leaders
are corrupt
these habits have percolated into our
universities
and our research institutes jose
guryanga said we need transparency
well we don't have much transparency in
our research institutes in our
universities
i can go on and on but it's not a
symposium on corruption in academia
i like a lot of things to say this
failure is attributable to lack of
required
critical mass of human capital with
appropriate knowledge and skills
technology entrepreneurship and
incentive to innovate
i grew up in ghana and i hear
the government ghana saying that we're
going to set up
a bauxite development and i wonder
has anybody in the government talk to
the university of mice and technology
has anybody in the government talk to
somebody in the university of
science and technology in kumasi has
anybody
talked to anybody in the university of
ghana

they just talk there's no connection
so what are they going to do they're
going to bring people from another
country
to come and develop this for us
there's no transparency so we don't even
know to what extent are they going to
use ghanaian engineers
as apprentices even if you want to call
them apprentices
and because i'm from ghana i'm saying
this and uh if i go home and i'm
arrested that's okay
but i'm not going to mention other
countries but there's no exception
almost
frustrating mentioned the proposal for
africa minerals university of science
and technology
and he used expression established in
2016
by act of the zimbabwean parliament so
i was in zimbabwe a couple of years ago
and i look for that institute i look for
the new university
because for the good younger i love it
we i used to
write to him almost every few months and
i said how's the progress i was so
excited
so what's up goody anger i'm asking you
establish 2016. but does it actually
exist today
i noticed from your book that you were a
little
a little bit wishy-washy over there you
did not clarify
i'll be so happy i'll be so happy
if it has been established and it's
functioning because
i myself like many many many black
professors
there are people in my university who
want to wipe out my reputation

just because i work in the u.s that's
not me i don't have headaches
maybe i have more headaches i have
pellets from back home and i our fedex
here
well this is a picture that i think from
the gudyenga would recognize
this was around 2012 12 12 i think
and uh this was actually in arusha
and i see two other people
beside myself two other people on this
panel are in their picture
my elder brother is here and the good
young guy is there
yeah and they came to arusha because
that was when we were opening the
african mandela african institute of
science and
technology which is the second or third
of the nelson mandela institutes
in arusha and they came with a
delegation from zimbabwe
because there were going to be some
well-balanced people there and they
wanted to share their ideas
and see how they will become a part of
this nancy mandela
arrangements okay so i was so happy i
was so happy
and of course i was also happy because
at the meeting
the vice president of zimbabwe was one
of the
official people and i had gone to school
with mohammed bilal
who was doing his tad nuclear physics
when i was an undergraduate in universal
california berkeley so i was so happy
then i've heard recently that a lot of
the lecturers there
who are not from uh uh not from uh
tanzania have been given a hard time so
they're leaving
i feel like pulling out my hair to

become like proof that i could be
it makes me so mad
but i have no power every day i realize
i have no power
so i've been trying to do a few things
here and there
although i know that this individual
kinds of activities may lead nowhere you
hear
i was in a racial diary salam and i was
so happy
it was independence day that i had and
the
head of department said we'll come and
talk with you
independence day they left home to come
and talk with me
about how can we collaborate this is a
picture
here from drc lubumbashi
when i got to the mubashi i cried
i'm not joking i cried
because on the plane was so many foreign
people
i'm from kenya from nairobi
i cried because these people
i'm coming to mind our resources
here's another picture this one is from
oil university
that was you know i was i would tell
them some lives
about using african proverbs to do
engineering
here are two pictures dear to my heart
here is
professor ojumu from nigeria he's a
professor in cape
uh technical university cape western
technical university in uh
cape town and they sort of follow a
little bit of written system so going
from associate professor the full
professor
was a big thing so he invited me to be

the responder
i agreed later on i got a letter oh
we don't bring respondents from so far
away
and i said so they'll probably bring a
response from it from from
south africa and i said my brother i'll
pay my way i'll come
because you're making history how many
african food professors in mythology are
there
on the continent of africa and in the
world
they don't understand here's
my sister professor says hello in global
and i have an argument with a good anger
your panel
we are all males it makes me feel like i
should go and change my sex
why no females well i
should stop complaining because
professor gudyanga is connected with
louisville because mr gudyanga was
president louis professor
in universal zimbabwe
and maybe if yadon is part there will be
no professor
in okay so
uh but you know um
i feel that
if someone like ruta gudyanga he has
been permanent secretary in three
different ministries
in zimbabwe higher education
science and technology minerals and
mining
he has not been able to change the
system
so individual efforts like mine maybe
they don't matter
you know the fight against corruption
he says
the measure of success in fighting
corruption is related to the support

given from the highest office in the
land without that support
the fight is almost suicidal for anyone
who attempts it i read that and i'm
saying here's a guy who has been in the
battlefield
and that's what he's saying should i
give up
should i give up like my friend that i
talked to last night who said
i've given up i was involved in studying
one of the
african universities of science and
technology but i've given up
well
my brother from the good anger i'll stop
here
i thank you you have done an immense
unbelief unbelievable amount of work
and i believe that this book
will live on forever
i was i'm acquainted with a similar book
by uh mr kessie who used to be the
director of the geological survey in
ghana
and uh it would be like the book
you know correspond to your book it will
be called
minerals in ghana opportunities for blah
blah blah and so on
he was very lonely he was very lonely
he decided that he should put together
all the studies that the geological
survey have done
and save it for hostility because the
government of ghana
would not even provide them with
transportation to go
and do geochemical exploration
this is the world in which we live next
time your head of state says
we are endowed with africa our countries
and dad with mineral resources
ask them some hard questions if you

don't
maybe there will be no hope i personally
believe
that the little drops of water make a
mighty ocean so i i retain hope
but it's not easy with a good anger
congratulations
thank you thank you thank you
professor professor jose or sorry
thank you so much for this passionate
presentation
it has lifted our spirits it has
caused us to drop our heads in shame
as africans as you say
there is hope and publication
such as this fear hope
and reinforce the view that there is a
tomorrow in africa
you cannot give up thank you very much
and
i really hope that uh hope you have
heard from home
from home about uh
your wife's situation at the hospital
hope everything's fine please assure us
that at the end that everything is fine
thank you very much another move to
professor
eric navarra professor
eric yes sir thank you very much
it's a pleasure to to be here and i am
very much honored by the invitation to
join the spanner
i am now a retired methodologist and
as a matter of just off of on the record
just yesterday i celebrated my 90s
um 9-0 birthday
well now let's go back to the book so
almost everything has been set already
so i i wonder if
i have any more anything more to
contribute to
but i'll do my best let me see well
first of all

the okay the book has three parts as it has been said
i'm mostly interested in the third part it's titled policy issues about mining in africa that should catch the interest of
any intelligent leader
not necessarily even interested in in minerals it clarifies a host of problems
which countries of africa are coping with
it contains realities and also proposals and measures
which should be implemented in order to improve
the general state of africa that's no doubt about that
if i am to summarize this chapter on policy issues
there is a very pressing need to modernize the whole mineral economics the exploitation of minerals in africa relying primarily on extraction using cheap labor and exporting the minerals
for further processing and utilization to more developed countries
outside of it simply can no longer be sustained
the colonial world order is a thing of the past and can never eternal
african countries have their own governments
selected by their own citizens it is the primary
task of these governments to work for the benefit
of their people in terms of mineral wealth
they ought to increase the benefits arising from the minerals exploitation
the ways to succeed of course our manifold

however the primary goal is to add value
to any exportable material
and to use local workforce for this
purpose consider
these tasks as essential and not only
for
africa but for the whole world
professor guyana's book will make
will make the reader conscious of this
issue it will therefore appeal to
executives managers of companies
and last not least politicians
worldwide i wish to indicate how serious
this issue
is we all know of the present tendency
of young africans to emigrate to europe
in search of better life based on useful
employment
which they usually lack in their own
countries
this situation has only one possible
remedy
make employment possibilities in africa
based on the resources of africa
this is the only solution to the problem
facing the world
politicians and managers simply must
cooperate
for the benefit of both suppliers and
users of minerals
actually they will finally realize
or should realize that the solution is
a will win issue nobody should actually
lose
so this is sort of my my kind of
contribution
now a little consideration afterwards
i wish them to close my contribution
with the
rather light comment over 50 years ago
i worked in zambia as a lecturer at
the university of zambia uh well
there in zambia there were and they
still obviously

are a large selection of
souvenirs because tourists come and one
souvenirs from their overseas trips
uh which these are of course offered to
us to
tourists the summaries were of two
distinct characters
on the one hand indigenous work of
art produced by um
sorry yeah a work of art produced by
by artists by natural and indigenous
artists
but then there were also art products
which were
objects let's say we can say trinkets
trinkets
made of copper because zambia of course
is a foremost proper producer
true these souvenirs were really made
of zambian copper but not
in zambia they were mass produced in a
factory in
england i believe in birmingham
we can laugh at this yet this is a part
of the problem
if they had been produced in zambia a
number of people could have
found employment and this is just the
issue which the book tries to
communicate to its readers
worldwide so with this i
wish my contribution and of course i
praise dr ganga whom
i met in zimbabwe and as he mentioned we
work together at the university
and then also as a
well what is it called syrdek sirde
where dr duryanda became vice president
i was just well director of
production engineering institute in
those days
and i will always remember those days as
probably
this time of my life so thank you

gentlemen for letting me
tell this to you
conclusion to your presentation but i
shouldn't forget
uh on behalf of all of us here to
congratulate you on your 90th birthday
and wish you many many more years thank
you
good health and happiness
and thank you very much for gracing this
occasion thank you
and i now turn to
my patron claude gaber
claude
yeah thank you so much
very august panel that is composed with
very renowned
professors of
uh in different uh
sciences that
relate to the
question it to respond to why is
africa not industrialized
considering the underground
i want to take this opportunity really
to thank you
for a very uh
intense uh book content
uh a book that
really picks up a number of issues
that are confronting our
mineral governance
architecture
and i want to believe that
this book will be very helpful
for many people who wants to understand
the different type of minerals that the
continent has
but also and i think that way i found
the book very interesting
because within the civil society
movement we talk a lot about
minerals we know the names
but very not often we do not know

what type of products
come out of these minerals after
beneficiation
so this book the extent to which
professor you go deeper into explaining
a number of minerals and their products
and
material product that comes out of them
just demonstrate how
our life is
linked to this the exploitation of these
minerals
and one of the the most uh
problem is that this while we know that
this means resolve
society's problem including
infrastructure
including a a
provision of water energy
and considering that were the poorest
continent
take advantage of the abundance of our
minerals and the presence of these
minerals
and for me that is quite uh
astonishing that after so many decades
years of independence we've remained
asking the same questions
because this is not the first time
when you go back to the lagos plan of
action you
follow the speeches of independence of
our independence fathers
they did not fight just for political
liberation they fought for
economic uh control of our resources
so i think that's a that's a massive
thing we need to question ourselves then
this book
beside this very important first part
that looks into this uh beneficiation
of minerals they're looking to policies
now which i knew i see it's a governance
issue you've raised

and and that the governance
issue i think when you read across
the different issues raised
behind all those issues deposit but if
you read between the line
it's asking the question
does africa
has a vision for its minerals
or do every single country has a vision
for its minerals and i think it's a it's
a fundamental question
that we need to ask do do we have a
vision for our minerals what do we want
to do with our minerals
there are many things we might want to
do with our minerals
the book speaks about industrialization
maybe another country must say we don't
want to industrialize
we simply want to to to
to use minerals differently so we need
to answer that question
and that i don't think we've answered it
in 2009 the african head of state
came up with the african mining vision
and the african mining vision starts
to respond to that question
so i want to give some very salient
parts
of the book and uh
and and there's some
in the process of doing that some of the
key questions and also some of the
areas where the book might have not
touched
we have 10 minutes i will be very brief
and i think the key argument the book
raises is uh uh
why is africa not optimally benefiting
from its resources
why is africa mineral resources
building or developing other societies
than african society
and and and and that then brings us to

the relationship
between ourselves and our minerals and
between
these two and the external world that
continue to benefit from this means
and the clearly the overriding question
is how
to reconcile africa's endowed
with natural resources with its poor
record
of economic advancement and human
development
maybe let me put it differently to be
clear why the africa not using mineral
resources to transform and diversify its
economy
improve the wealth
of citizens and modernist cities
situation on the continuous traveling we
continue
to produce the contradiction
of poverty in the midst of plane can
countries minerals
increase economic vulnerability than
produce
development and this is
opposite to what happened
to to rome what happened
after to europe what happened to and
what is happening to
to asia what is happening to australia
what is happening to canada
we know from these experiences that
minerals can
jump start the process of economic
development
because minerals wherever they are
extracted
they are linked to major to mega
projects of infrastructure
railways roads
energy water and new cities
but when you see across the continent
our minerals are not producing this mega

infrastructure
because the structures that are putting
there
are simply put there to facilitate the
export
of this minerals
and professor touches on issues of
fourth industrial revolution
and declared products mineral products
mineral value addition and it touches on
stem
stem which is science technology
engineering mathematics
let's be clear i think we will
never benefit from these resources
if we do not invest
in science it's just not possible
we can claim to have resources
we can claim to to fight for our
independence and the economic
sovereignty of our resources
but if we have not invested in science
technology engineering
engineering and mathematics
let's forget about these issues of
industrialization
but also i think we've got potential
for a regional approach to this to these
issues because individually
it has come very clear that we might not
succeed and i think
that is it possible to have a stem
skilled
a regional strategy for that
the book did not touch to local content
because local content is also an
opportunity for industrialization
creating industries that fit into the
industry
is it possible to have a regional
approach to local content
the the book touches on tariffs
can we have the common outer tariffs
these are important questions

because if we continue to reflect as individual countries and i'm happy that we've got today the africa continental free trade area that we've agreed upon but how can this free trade area become an opportunity for industrialization using our minerals because if there's a continent that needs this minerals in the african continent there are certain minerals where we are the biggest producer where we can we have the producer power this is your platinum your cobalt i think if you put copper across the continent we might be the biggest producer on the continent diamonds lithium coming up how can we use our producer power push for industrialization why would we continue to export lithium cobalt which are so important in new in in in energy transition while we are the most affected by climate change looking at all what is happening around us so the current model i think and the book referred to that the current international trade system in which africa is pro is a provider for all materials and consumer finished goods is problematic and need to be challenged so the relationship between center periphery is obstructing the ability we have to use the our minerals to finance our development today our comparative advantage is our minerals

we don't have services to sell to europe
or whatever if we are going to
industrialize
at least at the current period it will
have to pass through the use of mineral
base
the fact that we export raw minerals
this considerably delays africa and it's
regional industrialization plan
we've got regional industrialization
policies but
which are all uh constructed
on the basis of our minerals but we are
not
implementing some of our policies so the
gap
between policy and implementation is a
serious problem of the african continent
so this model we have currently
exposes our vulnerability on external
markets
in fact today we are holding this
meeting we are launching this book
book at the time we are facing the
coronavirus pandemic
the kovig 19 has exposed our economic
model
including mining sector governors it has
exposed our dependence on external
market
and imports by exposing the model
it also reveals why our mineral wealth
does not
contribute sufficiently to financing our
development
kovid 19 has exposed the skews
nature of the africa's integration in
the global economy
all our countries across the continent
the minerals were
where that were identified as the
essential
essential goods and mining companies
were allowed to operate

during the coveted 90 but they could not sell those minerals because the market was closed so this dependence is very problematic then there is an issue of fiscal regime illicit financial flows but the problem is this the base on which we benefit from aminos is very narrow this a revenue focus model that's why they call for industrialization value addition becomes important because focusing on revenue is important but not sufficient to fund our development with leakages in the system of tax payment and collection and the bad contract we conclude we will never mobilize enough revenue to meet our needs and we know our needs are extremely huge so the paradox of abundance and poverty does not reside in our incapacity to distribute goods but in our inability to produce wealth using our raw materials so it creates an imbalanced relationship in which natural owner of resources become a loser in this model foreign direct investment is privileged over our mineral resources there is no dispute over the assertion that minerals beneath the earth have no value until they are extracted and transformed into usable goods in this case capital is important to extract and transform the minerals but to suggest that the provider of capital becomes earn more then the owner of the

resources in jack is unjust and
malicious
unfortunately african leaders
to link it to the corruption that
professor raises in the book
have agreed to this approach it
perpetuate the colonial tendencies
the method of access africa's resources
might have changed
but the philosophy remains the same to
access as much as possible
african minerals for less if possible
for free and that is
problematic but it will be dangerous
for africa to simply focus on external
factors
that hinders its uh the use of minerals
for development
we have a lot of internal problems
that we need to resolve ourselves
the previous speakers have really
focused on education
and they also focus on corruption
but we need to look in our politics
politics you likely to not determine how
resources are managed
it's the political elite that determines
the country's extraction
vision i spoke about the vision
and i want to argue that if resources
are not contributing as they should
to the development of african countries
it is because of politics
africa is a mineral economy natural
resources will not contribute to poverty
eradication as long as those
in control of the state
encounter very little reason to bargain
and
feel very little need to exchange
control of public policy for receipt of
public revenue
let me clarify my point i think
i think we it's very we are all

democratic
countries today we have democratic
institution maybe by name
but these democratic societies are more
likely
to characterize qualities in which the
major factors of the economy are
mobile and so can be
elastically supplied the fact that in
africa those in power rely mostly on
land
and natural resources to raise finances
for state operations
which in most cases go into their
personal accounts
makes it difficult for them to bargain
with citizens
since our revenue base is not elastic
those in power are not
interested in giving control of public
policy to citizens
or are not contributing to state coffers
we all know
let's take the case of zimbabwe
democratic republic of congo
uh malawi and so on very little
most of our country's budget 40 to 90
percent
come from a cell of our minerals
so these people in power don't have
they don't see the need to bargain and
to negotiate exceeds
so these those in power and conservative
multinational
companies manage the natural resources
of countries without citizens
having a say on how they should happen
this in itself becomes a threat to
democracy
it seems to me that the nature of state
society relations
is the major constraint to resource
financing development
and i think unless we limit the control

interference of politics
in the governance of natural resources
their contribution to development will
remain very minimal
and i want to argue that because
resource governance on the continent is
political
politicians have appropriated these
resources and trade them
to satisfy their own material conditions
and political aspirations
professor in your book you did not talk
about artisanal mining
most of our artisanal mining in our
countries are captured by politicians
look at gold in zimbabwe diamond and
zimbabwe
nothing goes to citizens is a cartel
of big names in politics that control
that and when you control
money you also control politics and you
undermine opposition and you buy
your opponent and you can also sponsor
violence
this situation makes a mockery of
electoral democracy on the continent
the owners of resources are unable to
react and organize against
open corruption and misuse of these
resources by the people
they elected the actual actors in the
pillage of the continent resources
are african themselves certainly
we know the trade international trade
there's no fair play
in international relations i think
students international relations
will know that so when china comes don't
expect that china will help you create
industries no it will never happen
they are there to pursue their own
interests
i think i would like to conclude
by saying that uh the the the the there

are
there are areas that we need to to
really quickly
focus on i agree with professor value
addition is critical
if we move from the premise that wealth
creation
is an antidote of poverty we can argue
that mineral resources can finance
develop
only when they are used to create wealth
value addition of minerals in our
countries will unlock
the linkages which are important for
industrialization
and growth local econ and growing local
economies
capable of creating jobs building
infrastructure
producing tradable goods which in turn
will promote regional
integration and i think
that that that's that that that's
critical that's big that's massive
that we cannot integrate if we do not
have goods to trade
and here we've got minerals
that are critical for us to produce
abundant
goods that we can we can we can we can
look at
so uh to to to to to close
i want to argue about harmonization of
policies
because industrialization when you look
at our policy document across
they speak about ammonization of
policies
each country cannot industrialize on its
own
if we still want to adopt national
policies without linking them
to regional policies we will not be able
to move as a region

and industrialization will not occur
these are some of the challenges we need
to address
head on and we need to look at what
works for
and what do we need for
industrialization
we need to look at how best we are going
to
situate the event to situate this
industrialization
to produce uh uh development for us
uh thank you so much and i appreciate it
for the time
patrol it was long but it couldn't stop
you it was so relevant
thanks for bringing in the policy
dimension and of course the political
economy factor
which ties in very well with the book
thank you very much indeed
i am i don't know how many people have
comments to make
we have about 20 minutes before we close
and i'll of course ask professor
kujanga to say some concluded remarks
in a response to the panelists
if necessary or to
highlight some other factors i'll give
you another
five minutes at the end but in the
meantime those
the men who are here i'd like to also
recognize my another brother of mine
professor chris tanvira welcome i see
you
you are on this in this discussion so
any hands up anyone to say something
in the praise of the book and
it responds to the panelists please
raise your hand
yes anybody
yes can you hear me
all right yeah thank you my name is joe

zimba uh
it's an absolute pleasure to be part of
this lounge of the book
by professor good younger i mean
i knew the vision when it was in his
infancy and to see it come to fruition
is an absolute momentous occasion i
think for all of us
and i just want to congratulate him for
this huge achievement
and to the team
from eric navarro claudio
it's good to link up with all these good
friends and colleagues in the in the
southern world in the minerals board
in many respects and again just say
hello to all of you
and to wish you all the best and happy
birthday proof
thank you all okay thank you very much
indeed anybody else
and i'm the president of the african
materials society
i just want to express my appreciation
for the excellent work
that was done by professor ganga and
this team
thank you very much for the good work
thank you
thank you i'll take three more
if they are there then hello my name is
uh my name is dr baitam i'm a
surgeon but i just want to say it's an
excellent presentation
and i'm proud to be an african and i'm
proud to
have uh listened to very informative
and i hope to get the book sometime
and read it but excellent presentation
you should be proud of yourselves
thank you very much thank you
two more
uh this is victor atimo obing
i was invited by professor kojoes sorry

to
participate or to listen in and it
it's good to see professor gudyanga it's
good to see that
the task you started many many years ago
has come to fruition congratulations
this is very well done uh it's
it's it's a great contribution
contribution that you have made but this
is only the beginning
of the challenge as you i think you very
well
understand what you've done so just the
beginning so
now the lessons that you have
pointed out or the challenges and the
lessons that you have pointed out
needs to be implemented i mean so we
need to find a way
for all of us to come together and find
a way to move forward
to exploit these resources for the
development
of our continent for the benefit of our
people
again congratulations well done
thank you very much thank you doctor
anyone else please
hi
hello everyone we can hear you
yes my name is from the african
material research society where we seek
to promote excellence in all aspects of
material science
in all 55 member states in africa
i just wanted to congratulate
the professor on his good work on the
book
it was quite a good presentation thank
you very much
you are speaking from botswana are you
yes sir
okay anybody else please
we have so many people on this platform

we have so many
if i can just come in again uh dr
mendeza i mean i think that the last
unfinished chapter in there in gujarat's
book is is promised
and i do hope that um you know
professor sanga and some of the
leading academics in country really um
when we all party to this and we'll put
our heads together and try and see how
we can assist as well
but i think that this is the the last
chapter in my view in the book that is
still
written and it's a job that we all must
work together to make sure that
chapter is written because of a further
value that unlocks
in country and for africa at large
well thank you very much i'd like to go
back to the
to the panelists before i bring
professor
professor any last words
i think that we would just like to
our universities work so much in
developing science and technology
and which which then works into
the area of industrialization of
products
and whatnot i think we need to work on
that this
is the country is not moving forward at
all
we are graduating students in thousands
in the country in zimbabwe
each year thousands of students and
because we have not industrialized there
are no jobs for them anyway
so folks we are not doing
justice to ourselves thank you
thanks sir thank you very much nice nice
to see you
again professor oseyo

asari
um i don't have anything else to add
except to say that i'm happy
i got to share in this opportunity
um and uh
if it was we say have a safe trip
back home but most of you are in your
living rooms or uh
close to home so
i guess i don't have to say that but i
would say let's keep thinking about
these
issues um
research needs freedom
and partly we are behind in africa
because we don't have freedom
thank you just one word our things at
the hospital
please professor well you know that
there are many devils going around
in this virus with us and witches
and when you're going for a walk with
your wife some witch or some wizard is
trying to trick you on the way
anyway by god's grace is fine she we
went to the hospital and
uh she's gonna live thank you thank you
very much
we're glad to hear that thank you
professor eric navarro yes i'm thinking
of if there is anything for me to
to say toward the end of the session
i i extremely happy to have been here
and well the fact is that i feel
very much for zimbabwe and zimbabwean
people
i had excellent students there now they
are of course mostly working
not in zimbabwe anymore it's a canada
usa australia south africa
especially all the best students in my
head there is nobody with
well the exception is josimba but he's
working for a south african company

however his work is to be done in
zimbabwe
oh i see there was something to do well
this is probably all i can say now thank
you professor navarro nice to see you
and again congratulations for your 90th
birthday
we hope we can drink to that tomorrow or
tonight even
claire my mom patron
last but not least i just want to thank
you
professor for a well-written book it's
simple to read
and i will really urge my colleague in
civil society
to appropriate there are certain good
things they might learn from the book
but they are two fundamental things i
think we need to question
is our education system fit for purpose
i think we need to review that oh and
then is our leadership
up to the start to the task
for industrialization thank you
thanks patreon thank you very much of
course we'll be seeing you again
now francis my dear brother
you have the last word okay thank you
abel for the contact of the book and i
must congratulate you
for encouraging me to launch this book
on the surface i think he creates a
global more global audience thank you
very much
for that uh i just want to say that i
share
professor also sarah's sentiments that
he feels
sad i think i mentioned it through
hebrew mandarin the other day that when
i finished the book where many people
were congratulating me
i said they feel very sad and they said

why is that
i said for what i now know about
the exploitation of africa it just makes
you very very very sad
and i think i share his sentiments
there are several issues that have been
raised by the panelists
and especially claude about police
issues
quite a number of them that needs to be
addressed
and besides that also the book is really
a surface
compared to what needs to be done with
120 minerals
at least each of them needs to be going
into
in detail to ensure that we really get
maximum value from it
this is something that perhaps others
who read the book
who might want to take matters a bit
further
i also want to really
comment and thank other people who are
on the panel but they are
in the writing of the book it took me
about six years to write it
and people like dr zimba
professor professor navarra
and professor jetsanga they've made
contributions
to the revised divisions several
versions that i had
so i'm really very grateful for them but
the the overall thing is that
this is the beginning we need to do a
bit more
but as has been said by many is the
politics
that means to be uh take the lead
so that we realize the potentials that
we can
get from our minerals there's no need

for
the african country to be poor we are
really ready to choose
and i repeat my last word in the book
africa is poor by choice thank you very
much good
you are right thanks very much francis
of course from political economy we just
would dispute that term
that actually spread by choice africa is
not poor by choice africa is poor
because it has been caught
in this in this
historical binds that you described so
well
going back 500 years ago
but looking in particular 1884
the berlin con conference and as
claudio cabemba has explained
we have not broken out of those that
hold
we used to teach about neocolonialism
last 40 years
and what is sadly self-evident
is the reality of breakthrough not not
as an ideological concept but as an
economic
concept where we continue
to export our jobs
and the cycle of poverty the cycle of
development continues
i'm going to break it and this is where
we are happy that we were strategy to
this
launch of this book coming from science
to the scientific
and technological side of africa and to
discover as we have through this book
and also through the discussion we've
had
that we we have a consensus as africans
scientists and non-scientists scientists
and political economists like ourselves
we have consensus about what is the

nature of the problem
and about what should be done
it's reduced to issue of policy and
that's why we
at surface have been involved in the in
the discussion on policy
politics and policy and our
university venture when africa was
postgraduate university for policy
studies is to seek
to to see how we can create our efforts
between scientists technologies like
yourselves
eminent scholars that were on this panel
today
and those of us in particular economy
including people like
claudine kabemba and all the institutes as
well that
that you are involved in uh professor
jose asari we we look forward to a day
when you can come back home
home to africa and be part of the
process
part of this battle part of the struggle
which i want to thank you all
sincerely and first of all for choosing
surplus trust
the policy downfall and to invite you
all of you here to join us same time
next week
when we discuss the cartels
the report on the cartels in zimbabwe a
damning report
illustrating everything you've been
saying all of you
everything that's been said in the book
is there
but we are asking instead of
pillaring uh our leaders
were very capable who are the
biggest culprits we also want to show
the the the link
if you could in vertical the value chain

but the heart of corruption the heart
of and the source of
our village and rape
in africa in the in the service
industries is in fact
the way it began in the northern
hemisphere and we want to be able to
unpack that and if you can join us in
the discussion next week
you really help us because we'll have a
panel
which may not have the kind of
information that you have
and certainly uh claude uh i know we've
already seen your invitation
and professor granger will be give you
10 minutes to
say something about your book on that
occasion but thank you again
this has been on facebook live streamed
as we are discussing it will be on
youtube
uh by in two hours time you'll be able
to access it under the surface
trust policy dog forum and you can take
a copy for yourself from there
and then later we'll be transcribing
this whole program
and will it be available in printed form
in a few in a week or two thank you very
much
and good night and thank you all
wherever you are thank you
thank you
okay with the music
you