

P20 AFRICAN PARLIAMENTS SPEAKERS SYMPOSIUM

PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP): GAUTENG

28 JULY 2025

NOTE TAKING TEMPLATE

- 1. Plenary of PAP or Committee Meeting of PAP:** P20 African Parliaments Speakers Symposium – Third Plenary Session
- 2. Main Topic of Session:** Addressing Predatory Mining and Promoting Ethical Resource Governance
- 3. Names of Speakers and MPs of Parliament that are attending and speaking:**
- 4. Venue:** Midrand, Gauteng, South Africa

5. KEY ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Hon J Majazi – House Chairperson International Relations Parliament of South Africa

- Challenge of natural resource governance is predatory mining practices which exploit African countries natural resources, erode ecosystems and rob governance of revenues
- Long term implication of predatory mining is deepening resource curse where mineral wealth fuels inequality and instability rather than inclusive development, ultimately hindering Africa's ability to achieve sustainable and equitable growth
- Predatory mining leads to environmental degradation, community displacement, lost public revenue and worsened inequality and conflict
- Out of the 54 internationally recognised African countries, 50 countries have some sort of mining activity including industrial scale and artisanal mining therefore natural resource good governance is an urgent need for good governance
- The international standard setting bodies such as Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), OECD Due Diligence Guidance, International Cyanide Management Code, IGF Mining Policy Framework provide multidimensional approaches to promote transparency and corporate due diligence in an effort to curb predatory mining. However, the voluntary non-binding nature of all the frameworks are a challenge for enforcement.
- Regional bodies and frameworks such as Africa Mining Vision, SADC Mining Protocol, African Peer Review Mechanism are addressing predatory mining through promotion of enforcement, accountability and structural reform. However, these frameworks remain non-binding limiting their effectiveness in curbing illicit mining practices.
- In all of the regional and international frameworks the challenge is lack of political will.

Hon Member – Chairperson on Rural Economy, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Environment

- Africa mineral wealth has not enabled economic growth therefore many countries are living in a paradox as the people are still poor. Mines are natural resources that cannot be renewed, and the legislation must reflect that once the mine has depleted resources the environment and people will not be the same as before

PAP Goodwill Ambassador – Bridgette Motsepe

- The legislation in Africa compared to other regions is not conducive for ownership, environmental protections, addressing illicit financial flows, transfer pricing, local ownership of mines
- Illicit flows and transfer pricing enable companies to contribute less to the country - for the mining companies they tend to themselves at a reduced price therefore undercut the commodity and don't reflect real price. Billions are lost by governments is lost due to lack of transparency and legislation for enforcement.
- President Trump and sanctions are a concern therefore there is a need for AU to engage with Trump administration diplomatically. There is already a sign of openness from Trump as his administration is engaging with DRC on investment in critical minerals

Hon Member – Chad

- Mineral wealth is not benefiting the people of Africa due to predatory mining and mining companies exploiting the natural resources without any form of accountability

Hon Member – Lesotho

- Basotho people work in South Africa mines as migrant labourers and returned sick from the mines because there isn't proper regulations and laws. The Basotho people had to go to court to claim their monies and still unable to get monies because the case is heard in South Africa and the mining company was registered in South Africa. There is no working together to address this issue despite countries in the same region.
- Since 2023, foreign workers from Lesotho have found it difficult to find work in South Africa. Therefore, Basotho miners sell gold from working as *Zama Zama* (illegal miner) because of lack of employment.
- The root cause of why illegal mining and why Basotho nationals participate in illicit mining.
- Both countries are turning people into illegal miners due to lack of regulations and regional co-corporation

Hon Zulu – Zambia

- The education on mining and minerals in Africa only takes place at university level, whereas in Germany it is from primary school level. This is a challenge for Africans
- Gold is mined but not accounted for in many countries in Africa – who is tracing, counting and seeing to the illicit flows

- Africa is divided and not co-ordinated and it is seen with the level of compliance of the mining companies. Mining companies may comply in South Africa but not in Zambia
- Countries in Africa are not contributing to buying shares in the mineral sector
- that is buying shares in companies that operate in the continent
- No standard set that is adequate to address predatory mining

Hon Member – Eswatini

- Illegal mining is a key concern, partly because the miners are also poor. It is not just the communities and environment but also the miners that are affected and poor from predatory mining
- Participation of communities is a challenge where the mines are privately owned

Hon Member – Kenya

- Africa has gold, oil and mineral elements and metals that fund green transitions however corruption, displacement, environmental degradation is taking place

Hon Member – Djibouti

- The key challenge for Africa is that resources are extracted without benefit to people and environment

Hon Member – Comoros

- Mining resources in Africa is leading to pollution, loss of biodiversity, land
- Predatory mining goes hand in hand with excluding communities and absence of compensation due to displacement and leads to social conflicts
- Corruption and bad governance due to lack of responsibility
- Dependency of export and no processing of minerals

Hon Badely – Country?

- It is a myth that natural resources are curse as countries in Africa have utilises the resources to benefit from it like Botswana and South Africa. Problem is that where it is seen as a curse it can be linked to bad governance – corruption, opaque contracts. Local communities will be excluded as a result of bad governance
- Natural resources in corrupt countries benefit only the elite in the country

6. RESPONSES TO CHALLENGES/ BEST PRACTICE & SUCCESSES

Hon J Majozi - House Chairperson International Relations Parliament of South Africa

- Highlighted that while the effectiveness of the APRM in addressing mining issues has been mixed due to its voluntary nature and lack of legal obligations for implementation. However, there has been some positive outcomes such as Ghana's commitment to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) after the APRM reviews in 2005 and 2010.

- That the revised Africa Mining Vision must be seen as a strategic shift in mineral governance for Africa. The updated African Mining Vision or AMV 2.0 represents a major policy milestone. AMV 2.0 aims to align mining with socio-economic development and sustainability across Africa. The AMV 2.0 focuses on inclusive strategies on fiscal regimes, community inclusion, and environmental sustainability. It addresses challenges in harnessing Africa's mineral resources for sustainable development. The review makes the AMV more relevant to modern sector changes and aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

PAP Goodwill Ambassador – Bridgette Motsepe South Africa

- Study of JSE listed companies shows that in 10 years the market cap was 2,45 trillion and the local ownership is 600 billion. This is due to enabling legislation for ownership in South Africa.
- Further community ownership within legislation to ensure shared benefit. SA can be a standard for other countries
- Beneficiation must take place in country. South Africa laws require beneficiation to take place in South Africa, therefore there must be sharing of information between countries of areas where there can be economic liberation between PAP members.
- Judge Denis Davis recommendations on fiscal and tax reform must be studied and shared between countries
- Case studies of successful ownership practices and oversight visit to see local communities' management of their own resources and infrastructure from mining.

7. COMMITMENTS MADE BY THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS

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8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Hon J Majazi – South Africa

- African Parliaments to legislate and enforce ethical mining standards.
- International partners to support binding frameworks, not just voluntary codes.
- Voluntary frameworks must be implemented effectively to promote ethical mining and sustainable development.
- Regional cooperation and international accountability mechanisms are vital for achieving the goals of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs
- The global community to finance Africa's mineral-driven green transition on Africa's terms.
- Legislative Action and develop national laws aligned with AMV 2.0 and SDGs, Regulate environmental protections, workers' rights, and corporate transparency, Prioritise the formalisation of artisanal and small-scale mining.
- Oversight & Accountability, therefore establish or strengthen extractive industries committees of Parliament, Monitor mining contracts, revenues, and environmental audits, Ensure free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) for affected communities.

- Diplomatic Leadership and use Parliamentary diplomacy to promote regional alignment of mining policies, Push for global due diligence laws with enforcement mechanisms, Advocate for just energy transition financing that benefits Africa
- Public Engagement through including civil society and communities in mining policy discussions and Promote public access to mining-related data.
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Hon Member – Chairperson on Rural Economy, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Environment

- Coordinate Africa’s position when participating in international forums and negotiations involving in the mineral sector
- Impose local processing of mineral wealth in view of obtaining added value
- Expose multinationals and states that fund wars or that participate in illicit mining in Africa
- Propose a PAP model law on mining exploitation and encourage engagement between Parliaments across the continent
- Accelerate parliamentary diplomacy

PAP Ambassador Bridgette Motsepe – South Africa

- Information sharing between the different chairs of parliament from different portfolios such as minerals, trade, finance, and the different countries interact specifically on local ownership in mineral sector
- Judge Denis Davis recommendations on fiscal and tax reform must be studied and shared between countries
- Case studies of successful ownership practices and oversight visit to see local communities’ management of their own resources and infrastructure from mining.

Hon Member – Chad

- Mining contract must be transparent – communities must know all terms and ensure that it respects the law. This transparency will also deal with corruption
- Build responsible governance using the raw materials in country, tax companies to fund infrastructure and ensure people in the community participate in decisions
- Common model law developed and encouraged transparency by PAP

Hon Member – Lesotho

- There is a need for proper laws governing mineral sector and for addressing illegal mining collaboration to harmonise laws between regions, to ensure mine workers are protected by laws even as migrant workers

Hon Member – Egypt

- Urgent need to enforce transparency
- Promote ethical resource governance

Hon Member – Benin

- Responsibility of countries to enforce regulations and each country must find all illegal mines in countries and enforce laws. Engagement with local communities and have an association to deal directly with the illicit mines
- Developing countries should develop programmes to assist to handle natural resources
- Summarise what the AU has done to date in mineral governance and see if institutions have ratified and whether funding is available to enable adoption of a plan

Hon Zulu – Zambia

- Education of mining must be reevaluated in Africa to start at an early age rather than university level
- Africa must be co-ordinated therefore model law for investors to comply at the same level as in other countries

Hon Member - Eswatini

- School syllabus must have mining taught
- Illegal miners is a key concern and laws must be adopted

Hon Member – Kenya

- Need for transparency from licensing to revenue reporting
- Accurate information sharing to all stakeholders including communities
- Accountability provisions in law for all stakeholder in mining governance
- Community must benefit directly from mining on their land – this can be from preferential treatment for jobs and/or local beneficiation
- Need to strengthen institutional frameworks in government
- FPIC must be applied and endorsed for all mine affected communities before mining development takes place
- Environmental assessment must be done
- Leadership is required and leaders must demonstrate good will and integrity
- Youth are key players in the ecosystem as are the future and must be part of the processes

Hon Member - Djibouti

- To address predatory mining PAP must adopt a charter for responsible mining
- PAP observatory that is autonomous
- Solidarity fund for affected community must be established
- PAP must lead to integrate climate criteria for any future mining activities in Africa

Hon Member - Comoros

- Mineral resources should be with development and industrialisation
- Raw materials export is an economic hinderance therefore PAP must strengthen legal frameworks and
- PAP must assist all members to fight the abuse of multinational companies that are complicit in illegal mining
- Mining companies must do environmental impact studies and social impact studies
- Local processing of resources for added value
- Stimulate the country with mechanisms to enable sovereign funds to contribute to mineral sector

Hon Badely – Country?

- Recommendations by PAP must be well informed, based on evidence and research so that the recommendations have credibility.

9. P20 AFRICAN SPEAKERS - PAP RESOLUTIONS

- Condemn and denounce all forms of predatory mining practices that cause environmental degradation, displace communities, deepen inequalities
- Reaffirmation of African sovereignty – right to govern and benefit from its own resources in a manner that benefits its people and promotes inclusive growth and intergenerational equity.
- Commitment to ethical resource governance for Africa and commitment to promote regional legislation that aligns with the African Mining Vision, the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and principles of environmental, social and fiscal justice
- Call for binding international frameworks. PAP to use the G20 to urge upon international community to adopt binding codes in favour of Africa in order to ensure that corporate accountability and prevention of IFF from extractive sector
- Call to enhance Parliamentary oversight to ensure Free Prior and Informed Consent, particularly for affected community.
- Formalise the Artisanal and small scale mining
- Harmonisation of mining legislation through PAP legislative mechanisms across regional blocks of Africa and reaffirming the support for Africa Peer Review Mechanisms

- Call for PAP to call upon global partners to support Africa's mineral driven green transition through equitable financing and technology
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