



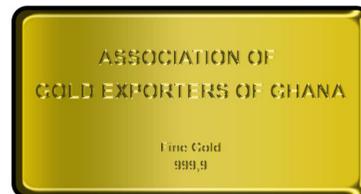
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Update on Ghana Gold Markets

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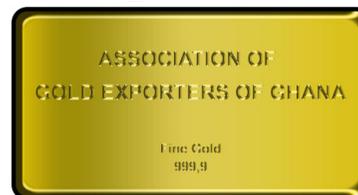




THE ROAD MAP ON THE LIFTING OF BAN ON ARTISANAL & SMALL SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES IN GHANA

• Background

- Informal artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector, supplies 10% to 15% of global gold production
- Millions of the world's poor depend on this sector
- Ghana is the second biggest gold producer in Africa, with 35% being traditional small scale mining
- Liberalized mining codes and structural adjustment loans in the 1980s and 1990s ignited a scramble for mineralized land in sub-Saharan Africa by foreign large scale explorers
- Sizeable lands acquired by these bigger operators are not being worked
- This artificial shortage of land forced small scale operators to encroach on the legally acquired concessions and are branded criminals or illegal miners

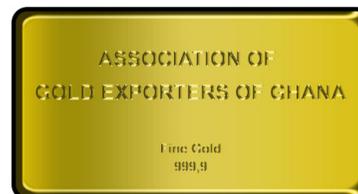




The Problem

“We should all recognize the danger we face by the alarming degradation of our environment and work to protect our water bodies, our forests, our lands and the oceans. We should learn and accept that we do not own the land but hold it in trust for generations yet unborn and therefore, have a responsibility to take good care of it and its contents”

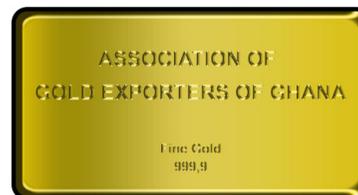
- Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana.





The search for solutions by the Government of Ghana.

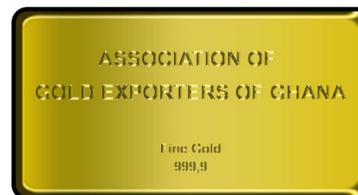
- In 2017, the Government of Ghana (GoG) banned illegal small scale mining locally known as 'Galamsey'
- Chinese investors working with unscrupulous local operators to mine small scale concessions with no regard for the environment and the repercussions on the respective mining communities.
- The GoG was looking for sustainable environmental solutions to mitigate deforestation and eliminate land degradation/contamination and also bring these illegal small scale activities into the formal sector.
- This would enable them to claw-back vital tax revenue which could be ploughed back into other areas of the economy.





The solution: Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining (IMCIM) mandated to:

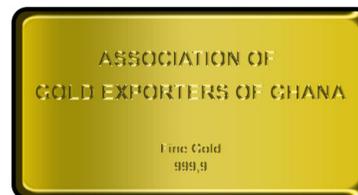
- Strengthen stakeholder agencies related to the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining sector such as the Minerals Commission (MINCOM), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), water Resources Commission (WRC) and Forestry Commission (FC);
- Ensure these agencies enforce existing laws governing Artisanal and Small-scale mining sector;
- Set up *ad hoc* district mining committees to coordinate the various activities of the Ministries that constitute the IMCIM;
- Vet and verify the 1,350 legally registered Artisanal and Small-Scale mining companies and to regularize any discrepancies where possible;
- Sanitise and regularize small-scale mining activities in the various mining districts to ensure that miners work within the legal framework;
- Train Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASM) in sustainable mining and mineral processing practices;
- Reclaim degraded land and restore impacted water bodies;
- Coordinate activities related to alternative livelihoods for the youth, especially illegal miners in the various mining communities.





Activities carried out by the IMCIM (I)

- Set up a task force comprising the military and the police to stop the activities of the illegal miners which led to the arrest of both Ghanaians and foreign nationals.
- About 3,000 Artisanal and Small-Scale miners were trained by the University of Mines and Technology with certifications issued under the direction of the IMCIM in sustainable mining and mineral processing.
- Ghana has ratified the MINAMATA Convention on Mercury which seeks to reduce its in artisanal mining activities. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is collaborating with Ghana to carry out projects related to Mercury Pollution Abatement.
- GalamSTOP an electronic reporting system has been developed to integrate the data from the various stakeholders and agencies e.g. the EPA, MINCOM, WRC and the District Assemblies.

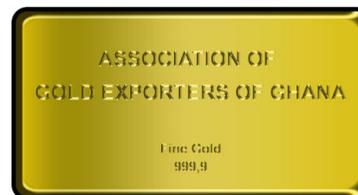




Activities carried out by the IMCIM (II)

Dealing with child labour and tax avoidance:

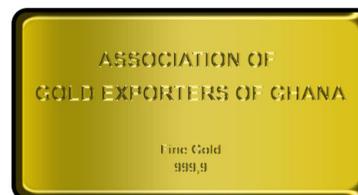
- In addition the GalamSTOP software is interfaced with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) platform to help track and support the elimination of child labour at mining sites.
- The software monitors the lifecycle of mining and its related licenses and permits within the sector. Bio data of miners and their tax identification numbers have also been captured to help with traceability and tax collection.





Activities carried out by the IMCIM (III)

- Drones procured for the monitoring the activities of the miners, with tracking systems installed on excavators.
- Vetting of licensed small scale miners, and mapping out of boundaries of all their concessions using Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) to verify their existence, accuracy and size.
- This was linked to the GhanaPost GPS digital address system. Successfully vetted artisanal and small-scale mining companies and entities have been issued with identification cards
- List of successfully vetted mines have been published comprising about three hundred and forty seven (347) mines. Reforms at the various regulatory bodies





Concluding remarks

We members of the Association of Gold Exporters of Ghana firmly believe that these measures put in place by the Government of Ghana, if adequately enforced, will ensure the sustainability of the mining sector in Ghana.

Thank you.

