



7^e Edition Du Mining on Top Africa

7th Annual Mining on Top Africa

03-04
JUILLET 2024

Hôtel Meliá Paris
La Défense

Partenariat minier Europe-Afrique pour
un développement durable et inclusif

*Europe-Africa Mining Partnerships
for Sustainable and Inclusive Development*

 #MOTA

Official Post Show Report

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Statement From The Organising Committee

The 7th Edition of Mining on Top Africa, that took place at the Hotel Melia Paris La Defense from 3 - 4 July 2024, was deemed a success!

The Official Opening Ceremony began with a welcome address from the MOTA 2024 Advisory board, given by Jean-Claude Guillaneau of BRGM, and the Keynote Welcome Address was delivered by Christophe Poinssot, President of EuroGeoSurveys and Deputy Director of BRGM.

The high-level panel discussion, chaired by Loïse Tamalgo, of Eramet, featured an excellent line up of esteemed African Government Ministers and their representatives, including, H.E. Birame Soulèye Diop, Minister of Energy, Petroleum, and Mines, Senegal, H.E. Kizito Pakabomba Kapinga Mulume, Minister of Mines, DRC, H.E. Samuel A. Jinapor, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Republic of Ghana, Mr. Kanon Basile Adjo, Secretary General, Ministry of Water and Mines, Benin and Mrs. Nadjiba Bourenane, Official Representative of the Minister of Energy and Mines, Algeria. The interactive discussion focused on the fact that 30% of resources are in Africa but African states need to transform the mining industry across all stages of the value chain, including exploration, extraction, transformation, storage, transport etc, for the benefit of the people and economic growth. Reforms in mining codes should aim to be more attractive for investment while ensuring local skills development, capacity building and related infrastructure development of roads, rail, air and energy.

Across two days, 65+ outstanding regional experts discussed how to pave the way for a resilient and prosperous future Africa's mining sector, and value creation through the race for critical minerals.

Salient discussions took place, that considered the challenges and opportunities for value added industrialization, managing risk and reform of mining policies, incorporating eco-friendly strategies for increased profitability, examined traditional and innovative financing mechanism for increased mining activities in Africa, best practice for responsible sourcing of critical minerals, the benefits of incorporating AI for real time monitoring and data analytics, strengthen cooperation between African and European nations to develop harmonized ESG standards and the importance of education and the role of research and innovation in developing high-performing African human capital in the mining sector.

Attendees were also given the opportunity to obtain in-depth information on current mining opportunities from DRC, Ivory Coast and Guinea, in the dedicated country focus sessions.

Our thanks and gratitude goes to our advisory board members for their time and expertise in formulating a relevant and topical industry specific programme, our speakers who joined us from near and far to share their insights, experiences and recommendations for improving Africa's mining industry and solidifying impactful partnerships, our sponsors, the Ministry of Energy, Water and Mines, Republic of Benin, SODEMI, Ivory Coast, SOJUFISC, Éramet, TotalEnergies, CEEC, Fortuna Silver Mines Ltd, Bird and Bird and Eburnie Gold Fields for their continued support and dedication. Thanks also go out to all our media partners and last but not least all our attendees.

We look forward to seeing you all again at the 8th Mining on Top Africa, on 2 - 3 July 2025!

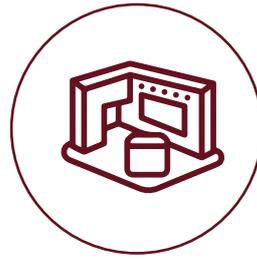
MOTA 2024 in Numbers



Total Attendees
240+



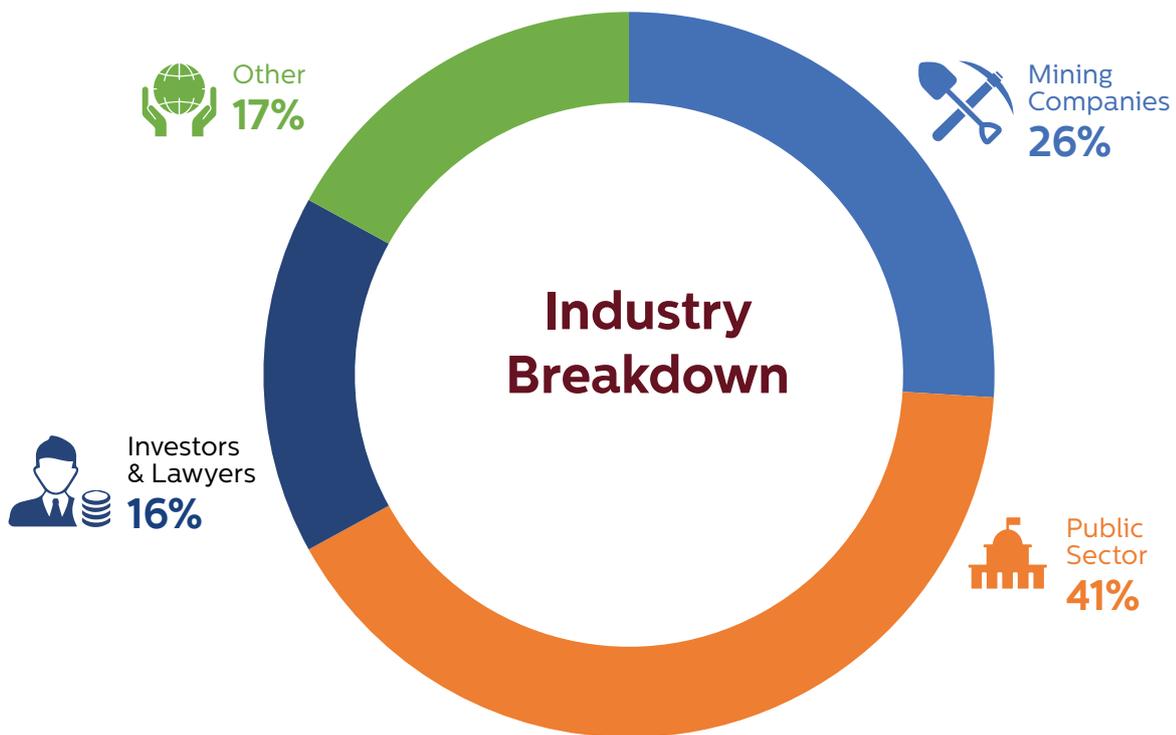
Speakers
68+



Sponsors & Exhibitors
10



Countries
26



Countries Represented

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  Algeria |  DR Congo |  Kenya |  The Netherlands |
|  Australia |  Cote D'Ivoire |  Morocco |  Uganda |
|  Belgium |  France |  Mozambique |  USA |
|  Benin |  Gabon |  Portugal |  UK |
|  Cameroon |  Germany |  Senegal |  Zambia |
|  Canada |  Ghana |  South Africa | |
|  Colombia |  Guinea |  Tchad | |



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MOTA 2024 at a glance



Testimonials

“ Nous avons beaucoup apprécié la convivialité, les experts qui sont venus de tous les secteurs de la finance, de l'ingénierie, du secteur minier, de la gouvernance. Donc réunir tout ce beau monde est une très bonne chose. Félicitations aux organisateurs.

Mr. Kanon Basile Adjo

Secretary General, Ministry of Water and Mines, Benin

“ Le MOTA est un cadre d'échanges entre acteurs de façon technique mais aussi c'est un lieu de rencontre où la possibilité nous est offerte de pouvoir convaincre un certain nombre d'investisseurs par rapport aux projets que nous avons dans nos différents pays puisqu'il s'agit d'une rencontre Europe-Afrique.

Mr. KONE Moussa Seydou

Sodemi General Manager

“ Pour l'événement de cette année, je peux citer comme principal temps fort le panel de haut niveau avec les différents ministres chargés des ressources minérales du Sénégal, de la RDC, du Ghana et des représentants de l'Algérie et du Bénin et ce qui est ressorti à l'unanimité c'est qu'il faudrait que l'on aille vers une exploitation minière durable, équitable et qui profite à tous en mettant en avant l'intérêt des états et favoriser la transformation locale, développer le contenu local sur toute la chaîne de valeur de l'industrie minière depuis le produit brut jusqu'au produit fini. Donc comparé à MOTA 2023, il y'a eu beaucoup d'amélioration et nous le sentons avec la plateforme, avec le niveau de participation et la qualité des interventions.

Dr Rokhaya Samba Diene

*Directrice Du Service Géologique National
Du Senegal*

“ I think this MOTA session is very important in terms of platform for discussing collaboration between Europe and Africa because we are currently going thru a geopolitical situation of changes and a lot of interactions and dynamics are on stage. Europe is hungry for critical metals and trying to secure all this critical metal and Africa is demanding more consideration in terms of repositioning on the value chain for transformation. I believe that MOTA has this merit of placing all these dynamics and interconnecting topics together to be discussed by the different actors at the same place, the same time and exchanging views to see how we can together collaborate.

Loise TAMALGO,

General Manager of ERAMET

“ First of all, I would like to congratulate the MOTA organizing team because this is a very extraordinary event where mining experts, ESG experts but also government officials and EU delegates are present to this context of building a bolder EU-Africa relationship. So congratulation to the team and for sure there are always things to improve and to that end for the next MOTA agenda I want to see MOTA as a facilitator to make sure that this organization is not only a show whereas experts are coming to talk and explain complexity, but really the occasion to create the bridge between our two communities and to make sure that the value proposition for each continent is clear and that each continent is insuring the need of each other.

Mohamed Barry

Managing Director Of Stropcim

“ I particularly enjoyed the intervention of the ministers and other representatives of states talking about local content and assuring we have a just sharing of the wealth that arises from mining projects.

Adrian Mill

Managing Director, Ess (Environmental And Social Sustainability)

“ Je suis très heureuse d’assister au MOTA 2024, puisque c’est l’occasion de redécouvrir et discuter des juridictions pour lesquels il y’a eu des nouveautés comme le Sénégal avec un changement d’administration, comme la RDC avec le nouveau ministre et c’est vraiment des échanges de qualité auxquelles nous avons pu assister et particulièrement quand on sait le contexte mondial où la transition énergétique requiert de tenir ces discussions pour s’assurer que l’Europe et l’Afrique vont forger des partenariats durables et gagnant-gagnant.

Marie Badiane Mbuyu

Franco Senegalese Lawyer

“ L’événement a été excellent pour plusieurs raisons : l’emplacement à La Défense a fait qu’il y’avait une bonne affluence même si la taille de l’événement n’était pas aussi importante. Cela a favorisé la qualité excellente des discussions avec des orateurs de haut calibre et j’ai beaucoup apprécié le panel de haut niveau avec les ministres invités. Le MOTA arrive aussi à un moment très opportun avec le Critical Raw Matériel Act qui fait qu’aujourd’hui il peut y avoir une nouvelle donne entre l’Europe et l’Afrique sur le Domaine minier.

Geraud Moussarie

Founder, Sustainable Partnerships

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DU PÉTROLE ET DE L'ÉNERGIE



SIREXE

**1^{er} SALON INTERNATIONAL
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ÉNERGÉTIQUES EN CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

**DU 27 NOVEMBRE
AU 02 DÉCEMBRE 2024**

PARC DES EXPOSITIONS - ABIDJAN

Placé sous le haut parrainage de SEM Alassane OUATTARA, Président de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, le SIREXE est le nouveau rendez-vous incontournable pour les acteurs des ressources extractives et énergétiques.

La première édition du SIREXE se tiendra du 27 novembre au 02 décembre 2024 à Abidjan, sur le thème : « **Développement durable des industries extractives et énergétiques : quelles politiques et stratégies ?** ».

Cette plateforme d'échange internationale réunira les trois secteurs des Mines, du Pétrole et de l'Énergie. Elle permettra aux entreprises, aux investisseurs et aux décideurs publics de se rencontrer, de partager leurs expériences et de nouer de nouveaux partenariats sud-sud et nord-sud.

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Ministers in Attendance



H.E. Kizito Pakabomba Kapinga Mulume, Minister of Mines, DRC



Hon. Samuel A. Jinapor, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Republic of Ghana



Hon. Birame Souleye Diop, Minister of Energy, Oil and Mines, Republic of Senegal



Mr. Kanon Basile Adjo, Secretary General, Ministry of Water and Mines, Benin



Mrs. Nadjiba Bourenane, Official Representative of the Minister of Energy and Mines, Algeria

Speakers



Loïse Tamalgo
General Delegate for Eramet in Africa



Moussa Seydou Kone
General Director, SODEMI



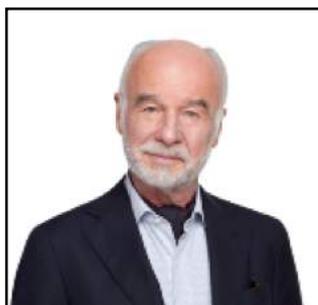
Christophe Poinssot.
President of EuroGeoSurveys, the Association of the European Geological Surveys and Scientific Director and Deputy CEO of BRGM



Jean-Claude Guillaneau
International Institutional Affairs, General Direction, BRGM



Thierry Vircoulon
Associate Research Fellow, French Institute of International Relations



Stéphane Brabant
Senior Partner, Trinity LLP



Joyce Kortlandt
Technical Secretary, International Cooperation, Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment



Isabelle Ramdoo
Deputy Director, Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF)

Speakers



Martin Kwaku Ayisi
Chief Executive Officer,
Mineral Commission, Ghana



Maname Fall
Chief Executive Officer,
SOJUFIC GROUP SA



Yvonne Semba Chileshe
Expert - Commodities & Value
Chains Development, OACPS



Roseline Anna Coumba Mbaye
Director General of Mines,
MMG, Senegal



Dr Theophilus Acheampong
Visiting Fellow, European
Council on Foreign Relations



Assheton Carter
Strategic Advisor, Fair Cobalt
Alliance



Geert Klok
Chairman of the Board, Chamber
of Mines, Mozambique



**Florent Larger, Deputy
General Administrator, MPD
Congo S.A.U.**



Geraud Moussarie
Founder, Sustainable
Partnerships Ltd



Adrian Mill
Managing Director, ESS
(Environmental and Social
Sustainability)



Isabelle Magne
Head of Sector Value Chains,
Unit INTPA Unit E2 - Trade,
Investment Climate, Value
chains, European Commission



Oumar Toguyeni
Managing Director,
OTConsulting



Anass Joundy
South & Eastern
Mediterranean Natural
Resources, Associate Director,
EBRD



Dean Hack
Director, Resources and
Energy, ABSA CIB



Dr Michael Seeger
Director, MX Mining Capital
Advisors



Edward Nana Yaw Koranteng
Chief Executive Officer,
Minerals Income Investment
Fund (MIIF), Ghana

Speakers



Molebogeng Mazibuko
Associate Vice President –
Mining Lead, Africa Finance
Corporation (AFC)



Christine Logbo
Madame Mine, Eburnie Gold
Fields Consultant



Freddy Muamba Kanyinku
Director General, CEEC, DRC



Yannick Callec
Senior Geologist at BRGM



Hervé Theveniaut
Area Manager for West Africa
at BRGM



Rita MADEIRA
Africa Programme Officer,
West and Southern Africa,
International Energy Agency
(IEA)



Ismael Diakite
President of the Chamber of
Mines of Guinea and Chief
Representative of the Winning
Consortium



Marc-Antoine Eyl-Mazzega
Director of the Energy and
Climate Center, French
Institute of International
Relations



Stan Andreassen
Partner, Bird & Bird



**Maître El Hadj Ngagne Demba
Toure**
General Director of the
Société des Mines du Senegal



Brahima Coulibaly
Technical Advisor to the
Minister of Mines, Petroleum
and Energy, Côte d'Ivoire



Svetlana Ikonnikova
Professor for Resource
Economics, Research Director at
the Center for Energy Markets,
TUM School of Management,
The Technical University of
Munich



Marie Badiane-Mbuyu
Franco-Senegalese lawyer,
Specialist in clean energy
companies and new
technologies



Kumbirai Chipadza
Managing Director, Kuchera
Global



Arthur Blouet
Energy Efficiency Market
Manager, TotalEnergies



Bruno Jacquemin
General Delegate at Alliance
des Ores, Minerals and
Metals, Permanent Delegate
of the CSF Mines Métallurgie,
France

Speakers



Elvis Ossindji
Former Minister of Mines,
Gabon



Boubacar Ousmane Mbaye
Président, Chambre des mines
du Sénégal



Thomas Rodriguez
Director and Local Content
Specialist, Center for Local
Content Solution (CLC)



Frédéric Bouzigues
General Manager, SMB Guinea



Dr. Pascal Rey
Chief Executive Officer, Insuco



Diamana Diawara
Director of Arbitration and ADR
Services, Africa, International
Chamber of Commerce (ICC)



Pierre Samuel Guedj
CEO, Affectio Mutandi, France



Jorge Ganoza
President, CEO and Director,
Fortuna Silver Mines Inc



Patrice Ebah
Coordinator of the
Responsible Mining and
Sustainable Development
Network (RAMR2D), ACE-
PARTNER Program



Karima Bakir Tafer
President of the Management
Committee of the Geological
Survey Agency, Algeria



Dr. Rokhaya Samba Diene
Managing Director, National
Geological Survey of Senegal



Christophe Bonnetti
LabCom Theira Research
Consortium



Dr. Alkaly Yamoussa Bangoura
Founding Director, B.A.Y
MINING



Christian Boupassia
President, UMIGA



Olivier Bustin
Partner, Pinsent Masons



Dr Chukwuemeka (Chux) Onaa
Regional Manager, Africa
and North America
Standardisation, VDMA

Speakers



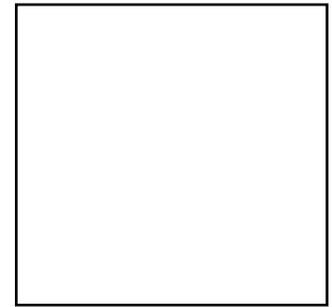
Mohammed Cherrat
Président, Fédération de l'Industrie Minérale (FDIM), Morocco



Sereko Camara
Director General, Global Mining Solutions



Alseny Bangoura
Director General, Centre de Promotion et de Développement Minier Guinéen (CPDM)



Kadiatou Bangoura
Conseillère Chargée de Mission, Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie

Programme

Conference Day 1 – July 3, 2024

07:30 – 08:30	REGISTRATION & NETWORKING
09:00 – 11:00	OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY AND HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DISCUSSION
	<p>Master of Ceremonies: Philippe Ngamou</p> <p>Welcome Remarks: Talibouya Diagne, AMETrade</p> <p>Advisory Board Welcome Address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jean-Claude GUILLANEAU, International Institutional Affairs, General Direction, BRGM <p>Keynote Address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christophe Poinssot, President of EuroGeoSurveys, the association of the European geological surveys and Scientific Director and Deputy CEO of BRGM
	HIGH-LEVEL PANEL - THE AFRICAN VISION OF MINING PRODUCTION AND COLLABORATING FOR SUSTAINABLE MINING PRACTICES
<p>Sponsored by:</p> 	<p>This high-level opening panel brought together key government leaders, industry experts and leading mining companies to highlight Africa's commitment to sustainable and climate resilient mining activities, producing critical minerals to benefit economic and social advancement as well as collaborating with European partners to advance mining strategies across the full value chain.</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loïse Tamalgo, General Delegate for Eramet in Africa <p>Presentation of:</p> <p>Hon. Samuel A. Jinapor, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Republic of Ghana</p> <p>Panel Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Birame Soulèye Diop, Minister of Energy, Petroleum, and Mines, Senegal H.E. Kizito Pakabomba Kapinga Mulume, Minister of Mines, DRC H.E. Samuel A. Jinapor, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Republic of Ghana Mr. Kanon Basile Adjo, Secretary General, Ministry of Water and Mines, Benin Mrs. Nadjiba Bourenane, Official Representative of the Minister of Energy and Mines, Algeria
11:00 – 11:30	COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 12:45	SESSION 2: MINING PARTNERSHIPS FOR LONG-TERM SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS - MEETING OBLIGATIONS AND EXPLORING NEW AVENUES
Sponsored by:	Objectives:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration of negotiation processes and the conclusion of mining agreements between African governments and European investors, examining potential imbalances, the role of national and international institutions, and means of achieving fair and effective agreements. • EU Laws and their extra-territorial impact for mining companies – Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDD) • How to manage risk in Africa’s mining industry due to changing mining codes, transitional governments and conflict • Prioritization of local content and ethical mining strategies within legal frameworks
12:45 – 13 :45	LUNCH-DAY 1
13:45 – 15:00	SESSION 3: CREATING SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY VALUE CHAINS WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY MAXIMISING PRODUCTION
	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of African mining production versus global production (with a focus on strategic and critical metals, precious metals, etc.). • Benchmarking international best practices; Identification and analysis of exemplary productivity practices in the global mining sector to draw lessons and apply them within African and European contexts. • Establishing domestic, competitive mineral value chains to better benefit the continent – moving towards value-add industrialisation. • Incorporating eco-friendly strategies for shared value and increased profitability
15:00 – 15:30	COFFEE BREAK
15:30 – 16:15	EXCLUSIVE COUNTRY FOCUS FIRESIDE CHAT – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, A LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES AMID THE CHALLENGES OF ENERGY TRANSITION"
	<p>The Democratic Republic of Congo possesses immense mining potential. Indeed, the soil and subsoil of the Democratic Republic of Congo are among the richest in mineral resources due to its geology and mineralogy.</p> <p>Often referred to as the "geological scandal" because of its abundant and diverse mineral resources (copper, cobalt, coltan, gold, diamonds, etc.), the mining sector remains the heart of the Congolese economy, contributing to more than 80% of the country's export revenues. Since the 2000s, the mining sector has undergone reforms aimed at attracting foreign investment, with the adoption of a new mining code in 2002 that is very favorable to the industry. This has led to strong growth in the industrial mining sector, one of the most dynamic in sub-Saharan Africa over the past decade. In 2018, the revision of the Mining Code, which followed the same philosophy as the 2002 code, aimed to be investor-friendly, illustrating the Authorities' desire to better regulate the sector and ensure that it benefits the country's development.</p>
16:15 – 17:30	SESSION 4: THE FUTURE OF INVESTMENT - INNOVATIVE FINANCING FOR AFRICA’S MINING SECTOR
Sponsored by:	Objectives:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring public-private partnership mechanisms for mining financing. • Examining traditional and innovative financing mechanisms used for the development of mining activities in Africa. • Evaluating of risk factors associated with mining investments in Africa, as well as economic opportunities, and social and environmental impacts for national and international investors. • Financing mining projects to generate critical raw material production – closing the gap on funding. • Obtaining and maintaining a social licence to operate to attract investment. • Accessing European Funding - Evaluating mining infrastructure investment opportunities
17:30	END OF DAY 1

Conference Day 2 – July 4, 2024

08:15 – 09:00	REGISTRATION & NETWORKING
08:15 – 09:00	EXCLUSIVE COUNTRY FOCUS FIRESIDE CHAT – IVORY COAST
Sponsored by: 	A presentation on Investment Opportunities in the Mining Sector in Côte d'Ivoire and SIREXE (International Exhibition of Extractive and Energy Resources).
09:00 – 10:30	SESSION 5: ENERGY TRANSITION AND MINING - ACCESSING AFRICA'S CRITICAL MINERALS
Sponsored by: 	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Analysis of existing mining practices. • Case studies: the Lobito corridor spanning the DRC, Zambia, and Angola: analyzing the deployed strategy and opportunities presented by the energy transition and the AfCFTA. • Examining the industrial, commercial, and technological factors associated with the development of lithium projects in Africa. • Emerging Opportunities: Aluminium in Construction and Battery Production and the impact of the Carbon Adjustment Mechanism on future African exports to the European market. • Complying with EU Battery Regulations and best practise for responsible sourcing • Aligning with the EU's energy transition goals through Africa's mining industry • Accessing green hydrogen for cleaner mining processes and value addition
10:30 – 10:45	PAUSE CAFE
10:45 – 11:30	SESSION 6: FIRESIDE CHAT: EMBRACING NEW TRANSFORMATIVE MINING TECHNOLOGIES ACROSS AFRICA
	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Blockchain for traceability and transparency across supply chains ➤ Benefits of incorporating AI for real time monitoring, data analytics and risk assessments ➤ Using technology to meet the new regulations and obligations for socially, environmentally, and ethically responsible mining operations. ➤ Evaluating the impact of automated systems for efficient mine management and worker safety ➤ Best practice showcases on how technology and innovation can enhance local skills, improve working conditions, and promote safe and sustainable practices across the mining sector. ➤ Africa-Europe partnerships for connectivity and advanced technology development. ➤ The role of technology in increasing productivity in the African mining sector: access to mining technologies for African countries, the share of green technologies, technology, and investments.
11:30 – 11:45	TOTALENERGIES SOLUTIONS CASE STUDY ON TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGY OFFERINGS
Sponsored by: 	Presented by: Arthur Blouet, Energy Efficiency Market Manager, TotalEnergies -
11:45 – 12:45	SESSION 7: ESTABLISHING A RESPONSIBLE MINING SUPPLY CHAIN: AFRICA-EUROPE COLLABORATION FOR INNOVATION, TRANSPARENCY, AND DEVELOPMENT
Sponsored by:	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Evaluation of current supply chain practices: strengths and weaknesses. ➤ Standards and regulations for a responsible supply chain: Study existing national and international regulations, identify best practices, and propose standards to ensure socially, environmentally, and ethically responsible mining operations. ➤ Meeting the supply chain certification requirements required by EU countries – Will these standards benefit or hinder minerals and metals exports? ➤ Propose training programs to enhance local skills, improve working conditions, and promote safe and sustainable practices in the mining industry.

	➤ Strengthening local business ecosystems for mining supply chains.
12:45 – 13:45	LUNCH-DAY 2
13:45 – 14:15	EXCLUSIVE COUNTRY FOCUS FIRESIDE CHAT – GUINEA
	This fireside chat will feature the Ministry of Mines and Geology, the Chamber of Mines and other stakeholders, who will give in-depth information on the opportunities available for investment in the Guinea’s mining sector and strategic growth plans.
14:15 – 15:15	SESSION 8: INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY AND ESG CRITERIA ACROSS THE MINING INDUSTRY.
Sponsored by:	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining the ESG standards adopted by mining companies in Africa assess their implementation, and effectiveness in promoting sustainable practices. • Studying strategies aimed at reducing the environmental footprint of mining extraction in Africa, focusing on green technologies, mine site rehabilitation, waste management, water and energy resource management, and pollution reduction. • Exploring ways to strengthen cooperation between African and European nations to develop harmonized ESG standards, thereby facilitating a consistent and effective approach for a responsible, ethical, and more viable mining industry. • Obtaining science based, transparent ESG reporting for responsible mining. • How ASM falls into the risks, challenges and opportunities in the mining prospects in Africa
15:15 – 15:30	COFFEE BREAK
15:30 – 16:30	SESSION 9: RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AS CATALYSTS FOR ENHANCED COLLABORATION BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE.
Sponsored by:	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African countries' access to and ownership of new mining technologies. • Support for the construction of African innovation ecosystems adapted to the realities of Africa's mining sector: artisanal mining, national mining SMEs. • Developing local technologies for the benefit of African operators (research, exploitation, mineral processing, etc.) • Case studies and the role of universities, schools, and research clusters. • The importance of education and the role of research and innovation in developing high-performing African human capital in the mining sector, focusing on South-South partnerships and Africa-Europe collaborations.
16:30 – 17:15	CLOSING PANEL DISCUSSION – THE FUTURE OF AFRICA’S MINING INDUSTRY
	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Mining leaders will participate on this interactive closing debate will look at the overview of lessons learnt and next steps for relevant stakeholders, considering key challenges and opportunities, and does the future of Africa’s mining sector will look like.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining with a vision – making climate goals and socio-economic development a priority. • Smarter mining strategies for increased profitability and minimised risk • Building an innovative, forward-thinking culture for increased brand awareness and a stronger competitive advantage.
17:15 – 17:30	GENERAL REPORT AND CLOSING CEREMONY
17:30	END OF THE DAY

Conference Recommendations / Conference Summary

MINING ON TOP | 3-4 JULY 2024 HOTEL MELIA PARIS LA DEFENSE

FOREWORD

Mining is a sensitive issue, particularly in a context where international tensions are resurfacing. The MINING ON TOP AFRICA event brought together panels representing the “MINING GALAXY”, i.e. all the players who interact in the mining microcosm, in a prestigious gathering of leading figures who came to Paris especially to share Africa’s new mining strategies and related partnerships:

Mr Samuel A JINAPOR, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Ghana

Mr Birame Souleye DIOP, Minister of Energy, Oil and Mines, Senegal

Mr Kizito PAKABOMBA, Minister of Mines, Democratic Republic of Congo

Her Excellency the Algerian Ambassador in Paris

The Secretary General of the Ministry of Mines of Benin, representing the Minister who is unable to attend.

Mr Loise TAMALGO, Delegate ERAMET Africa

In Minister Jinapor’s introductory remarks he noted that His Excellency President Akufo Ado, President of Ghana had paid an official visit to France during his tenure as Ghana’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and that French President Emmanuel Macron paid him a courtesy call after his election as President of Ghana, marking the only visit by a French leader to an English-speaking African country. At the same time, Ghana joined the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

The Minister highlighted that Ghana’s mining policies are ahead of their time, with an incentive code, a framework for artisanal mining and compliance with environmental requirements. The country is rich in precious minerals (cobalt, zinc, lithium graphite) and is a leading gold producer, from which it took its colonial name: GOLD COAST. He outlined that the country’s mining policy aims to expand intra-African partnerships and the search for new non-thermal energy sources. Finally, Minister Jinapor stated that Ghana has a policy of protecting its resources, and certain minerals cannot be exported unprocessed from its territory.

Mr Loise TAMALGO, Managing Director of ERAMET and moderator of the first ministerial round table, presented the group he represents in a few figures stating that ERAMET is a major mining and metallurgical player, contributing to sustainable development and creating value in 15 countries, including two in Africa: Gabon and Senegal, with 10,700 employees. He shared that the company’s CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) roadmap is based on three credos: caring for people, being a trusted partner for nature, and transforming the

value chain. The Group is taking action on biodiversity, particularly in Gabon, where it is managing 14,000 hectares of forest (reducing CO2 emissions by 40%). According to Mr Tamalgo, the Group’s Gabonese operations generate €932 million in economic spin-offs in the form of payroll, taxes, dividends, purchases, and subcontracting. The Group has 890 employees in Gabon, 90% of whom are nationals, and has invested €4 million in the community. An additional 314 jobs result from activities not directly related to the mine.

SESSION 1

AN AFRICAN VISION OF MINING PRODUCTION FOR SUSTAINABLE MINING PRACTICES

Mr TAMALGO pointed out that it is up to Africa to determine the role it wants to play and to choose its partners stating that Africa holds 40% of the world’s reserves, all minerals combined, and energy demand is expected to increase sixfold between now and 2040. Responding to questions, Her Excellency the Algerian Ambassador confirmed that her country is a depository of minerals including critical minerals. It is a country with significant but under-explored mineral potential and the economic viability of many of the resources is yet to be confirmed.

The Minister of Mines of the Democratic Republic of Congo confirmed that the Congo is increasingly essential in the era of energy transition. He added that the ongoing war in the east is delaying certain programmes, but it is not holding back the global mining strategy. The Minister pointed out that states like the Congo are having to adjust in response to fluctuations in the price of mining products. He cited Cobalt as an example, noting that the price has fallen from \$80,000 a tonne to less than \$20,000 a tonne. The Minister highlighted that mining resources will become a factor in the fairer and more responsible redistribution of national wealth and that the Congo wants to enter the value chain that offers the best transformational model. He stated that artisanal mines use fraud and smuggling to supply neighbouring countries from which Congolese minerals are re-exported adding that the Congo will introduce strict controls and implement traceability.

The Secretary General of Benin’s Ministry of Mines and Water confirmed the determination of African states to play an active role in all stages of the value chain: exploration, extraction, processing, storage, transport, marketing, etc. He raised a recurring question: can we put in place mechanisms to prevent us from buying metals at too high a price when our soil has provided the raw material for extraction? Can we avoid reproducing the milking economy that prevailed in agriculture? Can we create an intra-African collaborative system, and consider processing at least part of our products locally? The Minister pointed out that although Benin has no mining tradition, it has nevertheless endeavoured to update its mining framework and that from its kaolin deposit, the country is going to launch the production of ceramic tiles.

Conference Recommendations / Conference Summary

Mr Birame Souleye Diop, Senegal's Minister of Mines, set out the vision of the government that has been leading Senegal since 24 March 2024: the PROJECT FOR A SOVEREIGN, FAIR AND PROSPEROUS SENEGAL. He emphasized that the constitution states that resources belong to the people, made up of the local communities established on the sites, including mining sites and that the people must therefore be the beneficiaries of mining operations, either exclusively or primarily. The Minister said in this context, the granting of title must include balancing clauses that preserve public order with the reform of the mining code making investment more attractive, in a country where stability increases confidence and profitability. He shared that the social responsibility of companies will be strengthened and firmly regulated, without prejudice to their right to invest and realise financial gains.

HOW CAN WE CREATE A REASSURING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT?

Senegal's Minister pointed out that 40% of resources are in Africa and asked why therefore 40% of the extraction and processing industries aren't on the continent observing that in Africa not much is processed and mostly comes out raw. He stated that Africa is in a situation of subjugation, and that the question of EQUITABLE BUSINESS is more topical than ever. He highlighted that the AFRICAN CONVENTION ON MINING DEVELOPMENT has only been ratified by 4 of the 15 countries involved, including Senegal stating that France knows more about Senegal's mining cadastre than Senegal itself. He brought attention to the case of Belgium, which refrained from passing on to the independent Congo the important mining register that would have been very useful to it. The Honourable Minister shared that the DRC has set about updating its own register and, under the leadership of President TSHISEKEDI, is pursuing a policy of regional integration in the field of mining development, particularly within the framework of the partnership with Zambia in the production of electric vehicle batteries.

Another point raised was the lack of infrastructure and how this serves as a constraint. For example, production is energy-intensive, and the DRC still imports energy from some of its 9 neighbours. Speakers noted therefore the need to pool resources, ensure skills development, and support training and capacity-building.

SESSION 2

MINING PARTNERSHIPS

This panel brought together experts providing engineering services, tax and legal advice, and environmental and social consultancy. It was an opportunity to learn about the important role of transport, energy and technology as well as the crucial role of financial spin-offs, redistribution, infrastructure and local development. Speakers highlighted the need for a clear code, a programme, a strategy, a partial transformation programme, a price

indexation policy and where necessary, the ability to draw up production sharing agreements.

Panellists observed that if African countries do not put in place a clear framework with a value chain, mining will reproduce the syndrome of the slave economy. Experts gave the example of Guinea as a cautionary tale, citing how it sold millions of tonnes of iron or bauxite to China in the absence of a structured operational framework and how swapping debt for raw materials is another area of uncertainty. However, it was pointed out that Guinea has undergone a transformation and now looks like a future mining power.

Stéphane BRABANT pointed out that it takes 17 years for a mining project to enter the exploitation phase. He called for resilience by adopting the UBUNTU concept theorised by Nelson MANDELA and Desmond TUTU, to listen to the state, the people and the investors while promoting areas of convergence. Stéphane also cited the late Koffi ANNAN's call for the adoption of Sustainability Clauses aimed at giving a human face to the market and achieving balance.

HOW TO MANAGE RISK IN THE MINING INDUSTRY IN UNSTABLE TIMES?

To answer this thorny question, two visions emerge: the experts believe that a solid political regime endowed with vision and flexibility can easily make excellent mining agreements prosper. Conversely, the African leaders around the panel table shared that, just as investors do not come from the same country or the same company, it is necessary to take account of African specificities and the complexity of the context. Panellists spoke of the need to know how to adopt evolutionary clauses: stabilisation and capitalisation sharing that if profits "explode", the distribution evolves. Ghana was cited as insisting on the need to make the "Africanisation" turn, by structuring local financing channels, capable of evolving towards international refinancing as well as the need to separate MINING STRATEGY from the POLITICAL CONTEXT to ensure that investors, who are very cautious about Africa, can protect their capital.

SESSION 3

ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY VALUE CHAINS

Experts pointed out that illegal artisanal mining causes exponential losses to the mining industry (estimated at 50% of the net value of production) and called for artisanal production to be accounted for in an inclusive way, backed up by reliable institutional support, infrastructure, energy, and governance. There were calls for a mindset change in order to change the model.

Roselyne COUMBA MBAYE, Senegal's Director General of Mines, provided some relevant analyses including that mineral raw materials are exported unprocessed, and the loss in value is high, with knock-on effects throughout

Conference Recommendations / Conference Summary

the value chain. She stated that Senegal has just joined the club of oil-producing countries and will soon be joined by Mauritania. Director General Mbaye said the effects of climate change are more obvious in vulnerable countries such as those in Africa, even though the continent generates only 4% of the world's pollution. She emphasized Senegal's determination to be a transformer and that the country is already converting its phosphate into phosphoric acid. The Director General observed that between 2013 and 2022, the country tripled its revenue from mining resources, which is equivalent to 4.5% of GDP, 6.85% of the state budget and generated 0.17% of the wage bill and that based on these figures, the government will seek to improve investment in the sector. She shared that there will be integration of SMIs and SMEs along the entire value chain, and an increase in the state's shareholding beyond the 10% devolved by law to the state of Senegal.

We are also putting in place a policy to manage negative impacts, particularly on water resources she added. The Director General told delegates that 5 tonnes of gold completely escape state control and is smuggled out through neighbouring countries stating that a plan to address this fraud and integrate gold extraction by creating trading posts is currently being developed. Delegates also heard the following facts about iron and steel:

Iron is one of the most abundant metals on the planet, its producers are numerous, and its price often fluctuates on the market making it profitable on volume. The major producing countries are Australia, Brazil, and India. 1.630 billion tonnes of iron were sold worldwide in 2024. African producers in order of importance: South Africa, Guinea, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Congo, Gabon, and Cameroon together produce 3 million tonnes per year with 75% sold to China. African iron is of excellent quality, with few impurities and one of the best contents in the world. China is the world's leading producer of steel at 1 billion tonnes followed by Australia (140 million tonnes), Japan (85 million tonnes), the USA (80 million tonnes), Russia, Germany (35 million tonnes) on a total European production which peaks at 200 million tonnes. Two methods for producing steel are cast iron (big environmental impact) and the electrical process.

Experts reiterated how production is energy-intensive and requires metronomic organisation: trains, ports, pipelines, etc. citing Africa's unfulfilled hydrometric potential. For example, the DRC can collect 4,000 megawatts from the rivers adjacent to the Congo alone and at 7 cents per kilowatt, the country can produce the cheapest carbon-free energy in the world!

FOCUS ON THE DRC **20 of the 24 critical minerals are found in the DRC.**

The country has reserves of 2,500,000 tonnes of copper and the same amount of cobalt. It is now applying the principle of the return of the soil to the subsoil, thanks to

better mining exploitation. It needs a predictive tax and parafiscal system to better welcome investors, recognised by the mining code as partners in local development. Clarification of permits, transparency and traceability will reduce conflicts over granted areas.

The Mining Substances Certification Authority is involved in the production of an updated geological map. The aim is to determine the physico-chemical nature of the perimeters and the grade of the minerals. The variety of reserves justifies this rationalisation work: coltan, cassiterite, wolframite, diamond, nickel, copper, cobalt, lithium. Copper and cobalt often indicate the presence of their by-products: gold, silver, and the whole platinum group. To date, the Congo has issued 2,986 mining permits, of which only 8% are operational and the regulatory authority will withdraw the dormant permits.

SESSION 4

FUTURE OF INVESTMENT, INNOVATIVE FINANCING FOR THE MINING SECTOR IN AFRICA

Delegates heard that to date, 13 memorandums have been signed concerning the supply of critical minerals. Speakers noted that while investment takes time other regions of the world find it easier to attract investment compared to Africa. Experts pointed out that this is despite the fact that the return on investment in Africa is significant and put this down to an inaccurate perception of geopolitical risk. Speakers cited the war in eastern Congo which never brought gold mining to a halt whereas elsewhere, production would have stopped for several years under the same conditions. Experts therefore confirmed that geopolitical issues can be managed and that agreements signed must be respected, even if it means renegotiating clauses deemed unfair.

Delegates were informed that Ghana, a pioneer in this field, has set up a sovereign wealth fund dedicated solely to minerals. With small mines accounting for 40% of the country's gold production, the country, which is the world's 6th largest producer, has set up an incubator for small-scale businesses, providing equipment, logistical support and training. The fund is working on predictivity (mine lifespan) and raises an average of \$4 million a year. Christine LOBO KOSSI of the Ivorian cooperative EBONY GOLD pointed out that the semi-industrial and artisanal sector suffers from a chronic lack of funding. Her credo is unequivocal: we need to move towards traceable, mechanised production that meets ESG-compatible standards and processes (elimination of polluting chemicals, compliance with environmental standards, transparent production reporting, acquisition of extractive certifications, increased skills in processing and marketing). South-South cooperation is a new but inexorable path that will complement multilateral cooperation.

The bulk of investment was said to have come from the USA, Europe and, to a lesser extent, South Africa. Ghana is a pioneer in mobilising local finance while French-speaking Africa is in its infancy, with CAURIS BANK.

Conference Recommendations / Conference Summary

SECOND DAY OF PROCEEDINGS

SESSION 5

ENERGY TRANSFORMATION AND MINING: ACCESS TO AFRICA'S CRITICAL MINERALS

SESSION 6

USER-FRIENDLY EXCHANGE: ADOPTION OF NEW TRANSFORMATIVE MINING TECHNOLOGIES IN AFRICA

These two sessions provided an opportunity to take a look at the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal. For Senegal, the energy transition process is unavoidable and is leading to a demand for minerals that Europe describes as critical, whereas Senegal describes them as strategic. As proof of this, demand has soared by 200% and the country wants to position itself, particularly in lithium. Senegal believes that Africa must become a world centre for the production of these strategic minerals, but within the framework of a value chain that takes ecological requirements into account. Senegal has implemented an infrastructure construction plan in a sound macroeconomic and institutional environment aiming to move away from a financial approach (gross exploitation and rentier) towards an economic approach. The state needs to be involved in the process to provide a more qualitative response to the transformative demands of the national economy.

Marc Antoine EYL MAZZEGA, Director of the Energy and Climate Centre at the French Institute for International Relations (IFRI), talked about African demographics, with a very high proportion of young people looking for a better future stating that policies need to meet the expectations of these young people, and there is therefore an urgent need to make Senegal and Africa attractive. He observed that investment is not flowing to the continent, despite the riches that have been widely mentioned and called for real clarity on the issues of governance, without which it will remain on the sidelines of structural financing, unless it joins forces with unreliable investors, as has been the case in the past.

Speakers also mentioned the need to transform perception of mining issues and to separate the real from the fantasy. It can take 17 years from the signing of a mining agreement to the start of work and in the oil and gas industry, the construction phase employs 9 times as many people as the operational phase experts said. Before, an aluminium mine could create 1,500 jobs but today it generates 200 jobs at most they added.

Ismaël DIAKITE, a mining engineer by training and President of the Guinea Conakry Chamber of Mines, acknowledged that Guinea has become a privileged mining destination: the world's largest unexploited iron reserve with 16 billion dollars in investments already made, 8 million tonnes of gold available and exploitable

and 40 million tonnes of bauxite in reserve. However, the President of the Chamber of Mines solemnly warned against excessive enthusiasm that fails to consider the risks associated with unbridled mining and that Africa must not become a chimney for greenhouse gas emissions. He shared that Africa is a reservoir of critical minerals, but these minerals nestle in pockets of dispersed and extensive mineralisation and therefore their unstructured exploitation would further jeopardise water reserves, plant cover and biodiversity, with the risk of conflict-ridden situations. Mr Diakite highlighted that it takes 2 million litres of water to produce one tonne of lithium: seepage, evaporation, dams and reservoirs, wastage of water that is becoming more precious every day and emphasized the need to set the criticality threshold for our operations.

Ibrahima COULIBALY, mining engineer and adviser to the Côte d'Ivoire Minister of Mines, concludes: "New technologies are essential to mining. They can boost research, store data, facilitate data sharing and revolutionise methods of operating processes."

FOCUS ON TOTAL ENERGIES By its ENERGY EFFICIENCY MARKET MANAGER

A pool of 100,000 employees, 4 billion dollars invested every year in "sustainable energy" research, 3rd largest global player in liquefied natural gas.

There are 3 types of pressure on this type of behemoth

1. From civil society, which is demanding more sustainable practices
2. The incorporation of ESG standards with significant financial implications
3. Pressure from increasingly stringent government regulations

Decarbonisation is a strategic challenge, and there is need to find new molecules to continue the energy transition. A partial overview of new energies: solar, biogas, biofuel, liquefied natural gas.

TotalEnergies has developed OPTIMIZER, with 3 induced effects:

1. Improved productivity
2. Increased energy efficiency
3. Reduced carbon footprint

Two tools

OPTIMIZER ROAD: a sensor for exploring the mine and transmitting data to the outside world.

OPTIMIZER LIGHT: metronomic management of fuel flows in the mine.

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SESSION 7

ESTABLISHING A RESPONSIBLE MINING SUPPLY CHAIN. AFRICA AND EUROPE WORKING TOGETHER FOR INNOVATION, TRANSPARENCY AND DEVELOPMENT.

Mr Elvis OSSINDJI, Gabon's former Minister for Mining Resources, is calling for the introduction of short circuits in an inclusive economy with local content encouraging greater interaction with local subcontractors and reducing the carbon impact.

Ousmane MBAYE, Managing Director of DANGOTE CEMENT SENEGAL and President of the Senegal Chamber of Mines, talked about the Russian-Ukrainian war, which has had an impact on the energy supply chain leading to a marked increase in the cost of fuel around the world. He shared how it has become extremely difficult to mobilise a ship to transfer freight. Mr Mbaye observed that Europe, Africa's partner of reference, started by protecting itself and that the lesson from this war and the Covid pandemic that preceded it is that while the war is 10,000 kilometres from Senegal, the European embargo on Russian products seemed to take NO account of Senegal's need to continue to obtain supplies of Russian coal or other products. He mentioned that European banks stopped all financing and how lack of coal led to a production standstill for up to 2 and a half months in Senegal. This has now been addressed through South-South partners with coal now being sourced from Mozambique.

Mr Mbaye also outlined the range of measures taken by Senegal to create a collaborative and efficient mining microcosm including the Fonds d'appui et de péréquation aux collectivités locales (support and equalisation fund for local authorities) and the Fonds d'appui minier (mining support fund), which aim to involve mining in local development policies. Senegal has been a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since 2013 and the country has already published 9 reports, a financial reconciliation of the payments declared by the industries, and the amounts that the state acknowledges having collected showing transparency and compliance with the EITI standard.

Mr Mbaye emphasized that Africa can mobilise internal or external resources to scale up, intervene at all levels of the value chain and access finished products at lower cost citing that the DANGOTE group has invested 19 billion dollars to build a refinery in Nigeria that produces 650,000 barrels a day and has reduced the cost of fuel by 40%.

FOCUS ON A MAJOR PLAYER: GUINEA CONAKRY

Mr Alseny BANGOURA is the DIRECTOR OF GUINEA'S CENTRE FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MINING SECTOR.

Delegates heard that Guinea was once the world's 7th largest producer of bauxite and is now the world's number 1 producer, with a steady rise in skills. As Indonesia and Malaysia moved into processing, their markets contracted. A flexible approach to standards is deemed necessary so as not to close off Guinea from the European market or the Chinese market, where Guinea has outperformed Australia. In the interests of balance, Guinean law sets a quota for the recruitment of local workers and managers.

The World Bank is a stakeholder in the certification process, with an investment of 20 million dollars. The CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE PROGRAM has led to the creation of the BOKE Engineering School. The focus is on skimming off exploration, to avoid any concentration on the upper parts of the country. The MINING PLAN aims to ensure long-term protection of resources. Guinea has drawn up a TRANSFORMATION PLAN and along with its partners is working together to solve key problems: relations with the communities, social conditions in the mining basins, resilience with the indigenous populations "invaded" by newcomers in search of a better life.

The diaspora is channelling information, particularly with a view to compliance with CSR standards, etc. The authorities resulting from the transition of 5 September 2021 are heavily involved in boosting the mining sector. Guinea has an advantageous geographical position in the Gulf of Guinea with freight time to China of around 40 days, and much less to Europe.

SESSION 8

INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY AND ESG CRITERIA INTO THE MINING INDUSTRY

Conference Recommendations / Conference Summary

SESSION 9

INNOVATION AS A CATALYST FOR CLOSER COLLABORATION BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE

Delegates were informed that as early as 2006, Kofi ANNAN, Secretary General of the UN of Ghanaian origin, campaigned for banks to require, before financing, that the beneficiary company complies with social standards which are now clearly codified. CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), developed since the 1950s in the USA, has led to the creation of an inexhaustive catalogue of good corporate social practices.

Speakers mentioned that today, Africa is at the forefront of these issues, with mining codes that are CLEARLY avant-garde: indigenous rights, forward-looking management of jobs and skills, protection of natural resources and the environment. Respect for good practice is a guarantee of increased profitability (for example one day of strike action can cost millions of dollars).

Panellists pointed out the dilemma of our time: pursuing extractive activity can be an aggravating factor in climate change but stopping it can contribute to worsening poverty. What position should we adopt?

Rockaya SAMBA DIARRA DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SERVICE OF SENEGAL

Karima BAKAR TAFER President of the Management Committee, AGENCE DU SERVICE GEOLOGIQUE ALGERIE

Delegates heard how Africa's subsoil is rich in a variety of high-grade minerals and that the continent is geologically privileged but with a paradox of endemic poverty. Speakers quoted World Bank reports that reveal the adverse lack of information and the need for scientific investigation to build up detailed geological and geophysical documentation for location-identification phase, exploration, processing, storage, transport, and marketing.

The proposed innovative solution is to redevelop the African mining cadastre, based on revolutionary technologies: remote sensing, airborne geophysics, digital platforms, etc. To date, there is however a lack of funding, human resources, and South-South partnerships. The case of the PANAF PROJECT, which was a success, speaks for itself.

TRAINING and HUMAN RESOURCES:

Delegates heard how now more than ever, mining exploration is a bundle of technology-based professions. By getting involved in the production-processing chain, governments are obliging themselves to train the most qualified workforce possible, and to enter partnerships

that are best suited to the requirements of a sector that does not tolerate approximation.

THEIA RESEARCH CONSORTIUM / MINERAL RESOURCES DIPLOMACY

The credo of this major resource centre is to highlight a virtuous circle of guaranteed supply of critical metals in the value chain. Developing knowledge of the formation of deposits, with a special focus on critical metals. Maintaining excellence in geology to secure supply chains for minerals.

3 areas of work:

Metallo-genetic understanding to structure research: better research for better finding.

Prediction with artificial intelligence, portable tools, drones. Detection and quantification. Vectors for dissemination and knowledge transfer.

Core activity: Africa, in particular with the WAXI (West Africa Exploratory Initiative) occurrence data, geolocalised data, methodological constructions on portable data, geochemical remodelling on the scale of the deposit with diversified tools.

UNION MINIERE DU GABON

Mining and metallurgy training school. Production of local skills to ensure the success of mining and capital projects. Without skilled labour, the producer state is helpless. Resources and wealth are two different concepts and not all mining projects lead to the creation of a mine. The teachers are experts in their fields using connected and dynamic lecture theatres and focussed on professional integration rather than graduation.

MINING ON TOP AFRICA 2024: CONCLUSIONS

The welcoming setting of the MELIA Paris la Défense hotel played host to the 7th MINING ON TOP AFRICA meeting, which was attended personally by several ministers responsible for mining resources (Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Senegal), the Secretary General of the Ministry of Mining Resources of Benin, the former minister responsible for mining resources in Gabon, Her Excellency the Algerian Ambassador in Paris, the presidents of the Chambers of Mines in Senegal and Guinea Conakry, representatives of major companies in the extractive or processing sector (ERAMET, Total Energies), representatives of major research and training institutes, representatives of major companies or NGOs involved in research and consultancy (law and taxation, environmental policies and greenhouse gas footprints, protection of indigenous populations, etc.)

The conference was characterised by a particularly high level of discussion, frank contributions and an exhaustive nature of issues addressed. West African sub-regional countries were well represented, offering abundant and growing energy potential, and a legislative framework

Conference Recommendations / Conference Summary

that is undergoing radical change (dusting off existing mining codes to make them more attractive but also fairer, with greater consideration for the rights of indigenous peoples). The issue of solidarity and the pooling of resources between states was topical, while the question of dusting off the trade relationship with the European Union, Africa's traditional partner, was also on the agenda.

Presentations highlighted a particular aspect of the optimisation of Africa's mining potential, and revealed the specific characteristics of the various producing countries, with three presentations shedding light on the future shape of the mining industry south of the Sahara:

1. Christine LOBO KOSSI from Côte d'Ivoire

presented the functioning of artisanal logging citing that if it is taken into account and supervised, many difficulties can be resolved. Traceable, mechanised production can be set up in line with standards and processes that are compatible with ESG and CSR regulations. Certifications can be adopted to ensure traceable semi-mechanised production that excludes the use of polluting chemicals (mercury), adopts transparent production reporting, creates synergies with local populations and mobilises crucial funding for its development.

2. Ousmane MBAYE, President of Senegal's

Chamber of Mines, outlined the range of measures taken by his country to create a collaborative and efficient mining microcosm. These include the Fonds d'appui et de péréquation aux collectivités locales (support and equalisation fund for local authorities) and the Fonds d'appui minier (mining support fund), which aim to involve mining in local development policies. Africa can mobilise internal and external resources to increase its power, intervene at all levels of the value chain and access finished products at lower cost a key example being the DANGOTE group which invested \$19 billion to build a refinery in Nigeria that produces 650,000 barrels a day, and has reduced the cost of fuel by 40%.

3. Ismaël Diakité, a mining engineer by training and President of the Chamber of Mines of

Guinea Conakry, acknowledged that Guinea has become a prime mining destination thanks in part to the largest untapped iron reserve in the world, \$16 billion in investments already secured, 8 million tonnes of available and exploitable gold, and 40 million tonnes of bauxite reserves with a 40% pure metal content. He warned against excesses that ignore the risks associated with uncontrolled mining stating that Africa must not become a chimney for greenhouse gas emissions. Africa is a reservoir of critical minerals, but these minerals are found in scattered and extensive mineralization pockets and unstructured exploitation would further jeopardize water reserves, vegetation cover, biodiversity, and could lead to conflict-prone situations he added.

In its concluding phase, the conference noted the dilapidated state of the mining cadastre in Africa, the formidable support of exploratory methods supported by technology: remote sensing, airborne geophysics, digital platforms! There was also talk of improving and diversifying professional training courses.

Finally, it was noted that although Africa possesses 40% of the world's total mining reserves, it is struggling to mobilise the funding it needs to ensure local production and processing. How can investors be reassured, and their capital safeguarded, even in the event of a political crisis? How can lines of dialogue between Europe and Africa be re-established, and mutually beneficial mining cooperation fostered, through various approaches including production sharing?

The conference was a rich learning experience, and a pretext for meetings that augur well for the future.

Conference Recommendations / Conference Summary

MINING ON TOP 2024: RECOMMENDATIONS

Africa holds 40% of the world's mineral reserves. Europe (a continent close by geography, history, languages, cooperation, etc.) and the USA (despite China's economic dynamism) are still the main sources of funding for mining exploration in Africa. The recurrent institutional instability in some parts of Africa has the effect of scaring off capital.

The conference made several key recommendations:

1. Investors must move towards fairer contracts that respect ESG and CSR standards.
2. Contracts must consider the rights of indigenous populations, the imperative need to train and promote local productive resources, and the contribution to local development.
3. The transformation strategy must be understood as a new partnership, with better protection for capital and a move to industrial scale for producing countries.
4. To ensure strict compliance with environmental standards and prohibit the use of polluting products, artisanal exploration must be considered as a stakeholder in its own right.
5. Exploration must be seen as a planning ecosystem that includes the development of infrastructure: roads, railways, ports, energy supply sources, to guarantee sustainable and mutually profitable exploitation.
6. From a political point of view, it is becoming necessary to establish a calm, frank dialogue, focused on a partnership that seeks a balance between environmental protection and mining production that supports development.
7. It is now accepted that without transparent political governance, mining development is not possible in the long term.

Acting as Rapporteur
Claude LEKAGNE

Journalist - Lecturer

Former Production Director MG- Radio
Africa 1 Paris

Director of the Cercle de réflexions et
d'échanges **DLA "DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE"**
("AFRICA TOMORROW")
Member of the CICP

Remerciements Acknowledgements

Au nom des organisateurs, nous souhaiterions remercier les organisations suivantes pour leur contribution au MOTA 2024.

On behalf of the organisers, we would like to thank all of the following organizations who contributed to MOTA 2024.

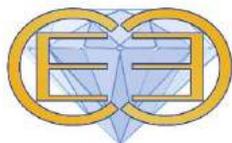
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Menu AFRICA

Sénégal Le ministre de l'énergie et des mines attendu à Paris

Le ministre de l'énergie et des mines du nouveau gouvernement sénégalais, Brame Souleye Diop, doit se rendre dans la capitale française du 3 au 4 juillet pour participer à la septième édition du Mining on Top Africa. [...]

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LE SÉNÉGAL DANS L'ATTENTE DES RÉSULTATS DE L'AUDIT DU SECTEUR ÉNERGÉTIQUE

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7th Annual Mining on Top Africa, Paris - France

Opening Address by the Minister for Land and Natural Resources, Chad

FIRST MINING

Going Above and Beyond to Enhance the Mining Sector

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Africa's Mining Olympics to take place at Mining on Top, Paris, 3 - 4 July 2024

By Staff Reporter · 6m 55s

Mining on Top Africa (#MOTA), the 7th Annual African Mining Congress will return once again to Paris, France for a crucial pre-Olympics meeting of the industry's highest level mining decision makers. Africa's mining's day has arrived. The world's exponential need for critical minerals is providing momentum for the continent to capitalise on its vast resources. The main battery minerals, essential for global green and digital transitions, plus defence and space technologies are crucial to these ambitions. The key to strengthening value chains and winning financing for critical raw material (CRM) production will be its success in striking partnerships and collaborations with industry in the US, Latin America, Europe and Asia.

Europe already has partnerships in several African countries and is seeking more. The European Investment Bank group and European development finance institutions could also help strengthen CRM value chains between Europe and Africa. It is against this backdrop that AME Trade Ltd, a leading independent Africa focused B2B event organiser is once again holding the Mining on Top Africa Summit in Paris, thus providing a unique opportunity for European industry stakeholders to connect and network with top level decision makers from both the African public and private sector. The main theme of MOTA 2024 will be "Responsible Investing & Diversification Strategies in a Low- Growth Environment."

MOTA 2023 gathered over 300 delegates from over 25 countries. The event was attended by Ministerial delegations from Algeria, Benin, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Niger, Senegal and Zambia. MOTA was supported by the key international stakeholders such as the Government of France, BRGM, International Chamber of

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L'industrie mondiale s'attend à ce que la demande de minéraux critiques continue de croître. Avec les vastes ressources du continent, il y a une opportunité croissante pour exploiter ces ressources dans les minéraux de batterie, essentiels pour les transitions vertes et numériques, à la défense et aux technologies spatiales.

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Paris | France
2-3 Juillet 2025

8th Annual Mining on Top Africa



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