

## Extractives for Development Newsletter



**Information on current topics and trends in the extractives sector**  
A service of GIZ project Extractives and Development

Dear readers,



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Welcome to the new issue of our extractives newsletter!

Since no newsletter was published last month, we as the Extractives for Development (X4D) Sector Programme are particularly pleased to inform you in this October issue with a selection of articles and links. The reason for the non-appearance was a change of personnel in the sector programme. Linda Carstens, who was responsible for communication and gender for a long time - and therefore also for the creation of the newsletter - is now on parental leave. We thank Linda for her work and wish her all the best for the time ahead. New in the team is Mayely Müller, who will take over Linda's responsibilities and will also be in charge of the newsletter.

We are happy to continue to inform you about key developments in the sector and draw your attention to new findings. If you find any additional topics interesting or have event information for us, please do not hesitate to let us know so we can include them in our newsletter.

Sincerely,

Your X4D Sector Programme

» IGF publishes new report on illicit financial flows and conflict in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in the Sahel region

### RESPONSIBLE RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY CHAINS

- » Podcast series "Responsible Sourcing": Highgrade Media interviews BMZ
- » Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) publishes guidance on implementing a risk analysis in line with the requirements of the German Supply Chain Act
- » European Critical Raw Materials Act

### EXTRACTIVE ECONOMIES

- » Local Content: An Opportunity in the West African Mining Sector
- » CNN report: Russia's activities in gold mining in Sudan
- » 10 Recommendations to Improve Local Governance through Mining Certifications
- » S&P Global article: Mining sector's failure to seek new copper jeopardizes entire energy transition

### EXTRACTIVES AND ENVIRONMENT

- » GIZ Support improves Environmental Monitoring and Control of Mines in Liberia and Sierra Leone

### BATTERY RAW MATERIALS

- » NRG1's assessment of mining law reform in Mexico

### EXTRACTIVES AND CHINA

- » Visualisation of China's dominance in the solar panel supply chain

### EXTRACTIVES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- » 'It's never enough': the Senegal goldminers surviving from one nugget to the next
- » ESG Analysis of the IEA

### EXTRACTIVES AND GENDER

- » Gender equality in artisanal and small-scale mining: Progress in the Great Lakes Region

### EXTRACTIVES AND DIGITALISATION

- » Article on IT and raw materials by digital.global

### JUST TRANSITION

- » New Report of the Project "Just Transitions and the Pacific"
- » IHRB Commentary on Just Transition

### PAST EVENTS

- » EITI/EGPS Meeting in Bonn
- » CONNEX High Level Forum
- » Sector dialogue with the automotive industry: Conference on "Making supply chains fair"

### UPCOMING EVENTS

- » ESG Week: Energy and Mining Forum by the Natural Resources Forum
- » Raw Materials Summit in Berlin (AK Rohstoffe)
- » Federation of German Industries (BDI) Raw Materials Congress
- » 54th EITI Board Meeting
- » Annual General Meeting - IGF 2022: Critical Minerals and the Energy Transition
- » 8th Workshop "Responsible Gold"

### DID YOU KNOW...?

## Extractives and Public Finances

### IGF publishes new report on illicit financial flows and conflict in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in the Sahel region



The Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) has released a new report that examines the complex links between artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), illicit financial flows and violent conflict in border areas of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.

Artisanal and small-scale mining is an essential component of West African economies. Millions of people in the region depend on it, either directly or indirectly, for their livelihoods, and it is responsible for a significant proportion of the region's mineral production.

The 2012 discovery of a rich vein of gold stretching across the Sahel region from east to west and the subsequent gold rush coincided with a rise in religious extremism, conflict, and crime in the region, particularly in Niger, Burkina Faso,

and Mali. Illegal activities, including armed violence, terrorism, and organised crime, have exacerbated governance problems in parts of these countries. Large, expanding areas at the confluence of their national borders are now beyond the control of governments.

The analysis focuses on three key areas:

- The current regional and national governance frameworks for ASGM
- Illicit financial flows associated with the sector
- The links between conflict, crime, terrorism, and ASGM

The report includes recommendations for policy-makers in the three affected countries.

[More information](#)



## Responsible Raw Material Supply Chains

### Podcast series "Responsible Sourcing": Highgrade Media interviews BMZ

As part of a podcast series on “Responsible Sourcing”, Highgrade Media discusses responsible supply chains from different angles using the example of the cobalt supply chain. In five episodes, Highgrade Media wants to find out how supply chains can be made more responsible and transparent by interviewing stakeholders from various stages of the cobalt supply chain. The guests analyse their respective opportunities and challenges in creating more responsible supply chains.



© Highgrade Media

The last of five episodes of the series has now been published. This episode deals with regulatory frameworks and the possibilities for policymakers to shape responsible supply chains. Dr. Heike Henn, Director for Climate, Energy and Environment at the BMZ, outlines Germany’s perspective on responsible supply chains as a highly industrialized country and gives insights into the BMZ’s activities in the mining sector.

[More information](#)

[To the episode](#)

### Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) publishes guidance on implementing a risk analysis in line with the requirements of the German Supply Chain Act

To implement a risk analysis in accordance with the requirements of the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains, the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) published the [guidance „Risiken ermitteln, gewichten und priorisieren“](#) (“[identifying, weighting and prioritizing risks](#)”) in German on August 18. It contains guidance for companies on

identifying, weighting and prioritizing human rights and environmental risks, on the steps of a risk analysis, and practical tips for implementation.

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## European Critical Raw Materials Act

The EU will start its work on drafting a Critical Raw Materials Act. In her 2022 State of the European Union address on September 14, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced plans for a Critical Raw Materials Act. The act aims to improve and ensure critical mineral supplies.

While the Commission already noted on several occasions that it is working on a legislative proposal to boost autonomy and resilience in the area of raw materials, it is the first time that the main pillars of the new approach were outlined.

[More information](#)



## Extractive Economies

### Local Content: An Opportunity in the West African Mining Sector

Many West African countries are now passing regulations on local content in the mining sector. This coincides with a critical moment in the region, which is becoming a prime destination for investment in mining for gold, bauxite and minerals critical for the energy transition.

In this context, the GIZ programme **Regional Resource Governance (REGO)** in West Africa, commissioned by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supports the Mano River Union (MRU) member states – Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone – to advance their efforts on local content.



©GIZ REGO in WA

The regional study on “Strategy development for using potentials and overcoming barriers to increase local content in the mining sector of the Mano River Union” by GIZ and the advisory firm CrossBoundary explores good practices and lessons from the region and builds out recommendations for the MRU states’ local content journey. The document is now accessible in **English** and in **French**.

Drawing on the study and exchanges during an MRU regional conference on local content in November 2021, in a blog post, REGO staff discuss priority lessons on local content implementation for the MRU countries, which also inform GIZ’s technical assistance on local content. Furthermore, the post explores trends in the MRU and broader West Africa region, encouraging governments, private sector and international partners to integrate them into local content debates.

Read the **blog post** on GOXI for more details.

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### CNN report: Russia’s activities in gold mining in Sudan



A CNN report sheds light on Russia's influence and activities in gold mining in Sudan and how this is related to Russia's war in Ukraine. According to the research, there are 16 known cases in the last year and a half of gold being smuggled out of Sudan through cargo flights. Sudan is the third largest gold producer in Africa. The article reconstructs key locations in Sudan for illegal gold mining and its transportation.



Illustration by Will Mullery, ©CNN; Photos by Alex Platt, ©CNN

[Continue reading](#)

## 10 Recommendations to Improve Local Governance through Mining Certifications



©GIZ/MinSus

More than 200 mine-sites in the Andean region are expected to be audited by The Copper Mark, ICMM's Assurance and Validation Procedure, the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)

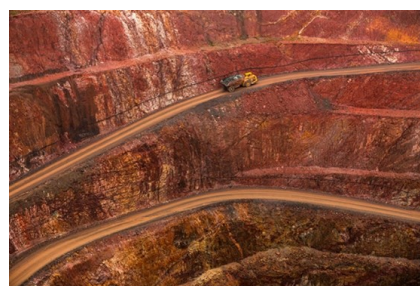
and Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) in the coming years. MinSus put together a Working Group composed of experts from civil society to review these certification schemes. The result of the two-year review and consultation is this recommendations document. It aims to make mineral certification schemes more useful for local stakeholders. 10 recommendations are provided on how these certifications can help improve transparency and local governance in mining regions. The recommendations can be accessed [here](#) in English and [here](#) in Spanish.

[More information on MinSus](#)

## S&P Global article: Mining sector's failure to seek new copper jeopardizes entire energy transition

An S&P Global article by Kip Keen, Susan Dlin and Camellia Moors looks at the challenges of the copper sector in the context of the energy transition. Mining company executives' preference for safe, short-term returns has led to a massive underinvestment in new copper mines and exploration, jeopardizing the metal-intensive energy transition.

The shift toward decarbonization will require vast amounts of copper to extend transmission lines, install new wire in renewable power sources, and electrify existing appliances and cars. Despite this nearly certain demand, the mining industry has spent the past decade moving much of its profits away from finding and developing major new copper projects. Instead, industry members have favoured expanding mines with stronger guarantees of shorter-term shareholder returns and growing dividends and share buybacks. But new copper mines take decades to achieve commercial production, and they come with risks including permitting issues and shifting political landscapes.



© shells1/E+ via Getty Images (S&P Global)

[To the article](#)



## Extractives and Environment

### GIZ Support improves Environmental Monitoring and Control of Mines in Liberia and Sierra Leone



Introductory meeting at MNG Kokoya Gold Mine © PRC/GIZ

The mining industry has the potential to greatly benefit sustainable economic development of Liberia and Sierra Leone. However, the mining sector can also contribute to environmental degradation. Therefore, the GIZ programme on Regional Resource Governance in West Africa promotes state supervisory functions to help enforce social and environmental standards. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, GIZ collaborates with the state agencies responsible for environment (Environment Protection Agency – EPA) in order to improve environmental monitoring and control. The

activity assessed the current institutional capacities and identified gaps related to international best practices and, based on this, a capacity development plan was elaborated. In this frame, GIZ supported the development of guidelines for environmental monitoring and control, provided checklists for inspections and a format for inspection reports. Twenty-two inspectors in Liberia and eighteen EPA staff in Sierra Leone received theoretical and practical training and a total of six staff members in Sierra Leone were trained as trainers who will pass on their knowledge to other inspectors. Beyond that, highly needed laboratory equipment was provided to the partner agencies which will allow them to carry out environmental analysis. The approach chosen – having a gap analysis and base the intervention on this analysis – proved to be very useful. Through the support of GIZ, both the technical capacities and the quality of the equipment used were significantly improved. In addition, this activity also contributed to an improvement of the planning and preparation of inspections.



## Battery raw materials

### NRGI's assessment of mining law reform in Mexico

The reform of the mining law in Mexico recognises that the exploration, mining, and exploitation of lithium are the responsibility of the state. This is done without the possibility of granting concessions if the activities are in the public interest. In an article, Fernanda Ballesteros, NRGI's country manager for Mexico, describes the risks and challenges this poses:

- The reform of the mining law leads to a dual legal system for lithium. On the one hand, concessions already granted will be regulated by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. On the other hand, exploration and mining will be carried out by the state through a state-owned company after the reform.
- The objectives and responsibilities of the state within this dual system are unclear. For lithium mining and processing to become an opportunity that benefits the Mexican people, a clear, coherent, and credible policy is needed.
- There are governance challenges, both for the specific system that has been created and for the general concession system. NRGI has identified three aspects of governance which accordingly need analysis: (1) flaws in the governance of the general system, (2) governance of state-owned enterprises, and (3) supply chains and value creation.

[Read the briefing](#)



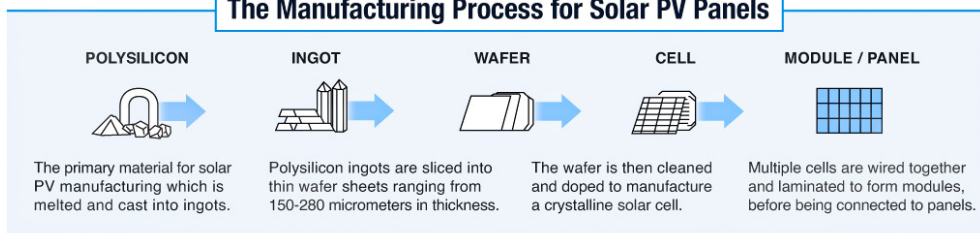
## Extractives and China

### Visualisation of China's dominance in the solar panel supply chain

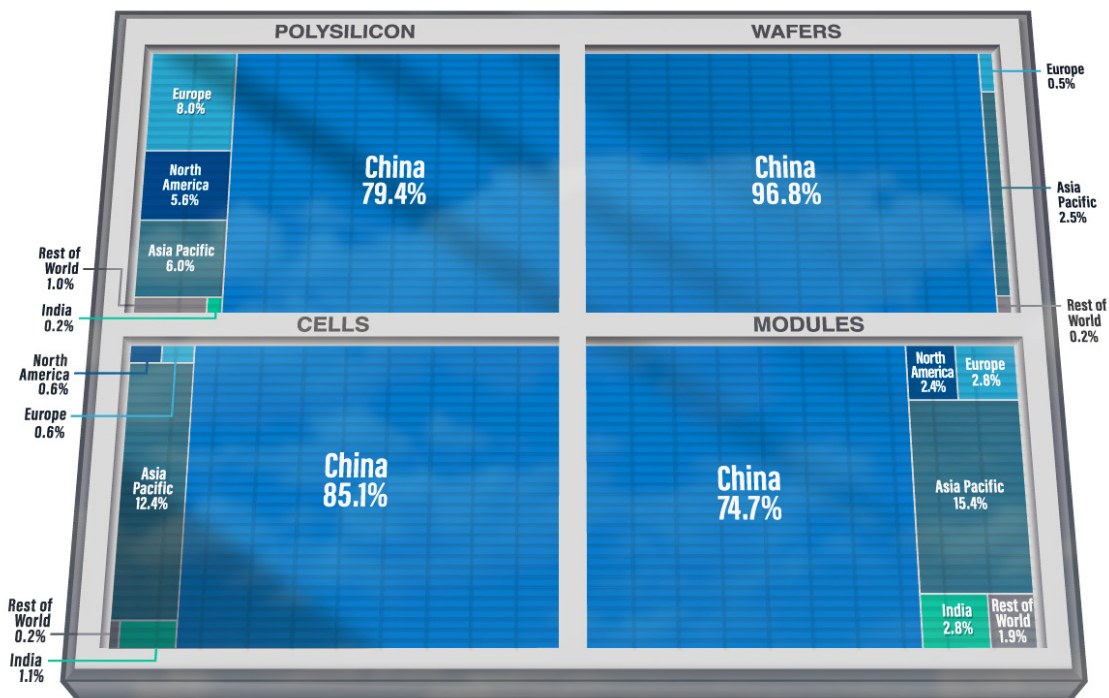


# Who Controls the Solar Panel Supply Chain?

## The Manufacturing Process for Solar PV Panels



## Share of Manufacturing Capacity by Country/Region in 2021



China made up 55% of global solar panel manufacturing capacity in 2010, with its share rising to 84% in 2021.



The total value of global solar PV related trade increased by more than 70% YoY to reach over \$40B in 2021.

ELEMENTS

Source: IEA

ELEMENTS.VISUALCAPITALIST.COM

© Visual Capitalist

China controls at least 75% of every major step in the manufacturing and processing of solar modules. Visual Capitalist's visualisation shows the shares of different countries and regions in the key stages of solar module manufacturing using data from the International Energy Agency (IEA).

From polysilicon production to the installation of finished solar modules into panels, China has the largest share in every stage of solar module manufacturing. As recently as 2010, the country manufactured the majority of the world's solar modules, but over the past 12 years, its average share of the solar module supply chain has increased from 55% to 84%.

[Find out more »](#)





# 'It's never enough': the Senegal goldminers surviving from one nugget to the next

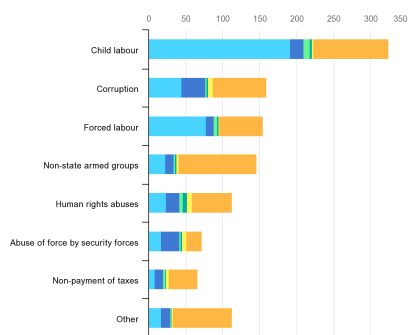


©The Guardian

On a stopover in Mali on his way to Libya, Bakary Jammeh abandoned plans to board a boat to Italy. He had a brother there, but Jammeh became convinced he should put their reunion on hold and turn back in search of gold. Jammeh had met a Senegalese man with a pocket full of cash and 15 grams of gold. The man was from Kédougou in southeastern Senegal, where villages with long traditions of panning for gold are quietly transforming into sprawling mining towns.

Kaamil Ahmed's [photo essay](#) tells haunting stories from the region along the Gambia River.

## ESG Analysis of the IEA



Public reports on governance risks by mineral supply chain, 2017-2019 © IEA

Green technologies in the energy sector typically require much larger quantities of minerals and metals than their fossil counterparts. As the world transforms to a carbon neutral economy, the rapid transition to these technologies is expected to lead to a significant increase in demand for raw materials. Among them are lithium, nickel, cobalt, graphite, copper, aluminum, and rare earth elements. The demand and use of these critical minerals will vary depending on the climate policies of countries around the world.

In a [new analysis](#), the [IEA](#) describes that the following minimum standards should be implemented by governments and NGOs to pursue ESG's in the extractive sector:

- Technical assistance and capacity building for government agencies and administrations responsible for monitoring mineral production, environmental protection, and trade;
- Support broader adoption of transparency principles such as those set forth in the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative;
- Targeted and consistent efforts to combat bribery and corruption throughout minerals supply chains;
- Legal support and advice to enable the development, holistic integration, implementation, and enforcement of sound ESG standards and reporting frameworks at all levels, including robust legal frameworks requiring companies to conduct supply chain due diligence to identify and mitigate outstanding risks in the commodity supply chain.



## Extractives and Gender

### Gender equality in artisanal and small-scale mining: Progress in the Great Lakes Region

Women play an important role in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), accounting for approximately 50% of the total

workforce in Africa. Although mining policies and legislation are frequently perceived as "gender neutral", they provide clear advantages to people with higher levels of social standing, education and financial resources – disproportionately often men. The gendered structuring of mining roles, as seen in relation to women's disproportionate household and caregiving responsibilities, devalues and limits women's mining work. In collaboration with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), GIZ implemented a project to integrate gender mainstreaming in the mining sector.



Rutondo Mining Site © GIZ/ Support to ICGLR

[Read the article](#)



## Extractives and Digitalisation

### Article on IT and raw materials by digital.global



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Most of the raw materials used in our IT devices come from countries of the Global South. For example, much of the tin used in screens is extracted in Indonesia and the gold in the circuit board of your smartphone might originate in artisanal and small-scale mines in West Africa.

While extraction is economically important for many of these countries, it is also often linked to risks for human rights or for the environment, including deforestation, water, soil and air pollution, or biodiversity loss.

The article on the BMZ digital.global webpage addresses the questions:

- How green and sustainable can IT equipment be?
- How can German development cooperation strengthen responsible supply chains for Green IT?

[To the article](#)



## Just Transition

### New Report of the Project “Just Transitions and the Pacific”

The project is a collaboration between the Centre for Energy Ethics at the University of St Andrews and the Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining at the University of Queensland (CSRM). A newly released report explores the importance of Just Transition in addressing climate change.

As part of the project, the Academy awarded funding for nine research projects that address what needs to be done in the area of supply and value chains. The focus is on key economic emitters and areas of society that will help reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions. The program was funded

by the [U.K. Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy](#).

Analysis of spatial data, country-level case studies, and commodity flows, shows how justice issues interact and change. Extractive projects in the Pacific are often located in places that are problematic in terms of environmental, social, and governance risks. In other words, the vulnerabilities already present in the region will exacerbate the justice problems associated with increasing pressure to extract commodities.

[Learn more](#)

## IHRB Commentary on Just Transition

Sarah Dolton-Zborowski, founder and executive director of Cosilience, has written a commentary on Just Transition on the [IHRB \(Institute for Human Rights and Business\)](#) website. There she discusses the human rights violations faced by indigenous people and other local communities. These are related to the solar and wind energy industries.



©IHRB

Human rights violations in the wind and solar energy value chain, such as child labour in the extraction of raw materials, forced labour in the production of polysilicon, and public health impacts in the disposal of solar panels and wind turbines are addressed in the commentary. At the same time, Dolton-Zborowski provides a perspective on ways to bring business and human rights together.

[Learn more](#)



## Past Events

### EITI/EGPS Meeting in Bonn

In the context of the Partnership Council Meeting of the World Bank EGPS (Extractive Governance Programmatic Support) Fund, several strategy meetings took place on September 14 and 15 at the invitation of the BMZ. On the one hand, between the international secretariat of the EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative), which is one of the main recipients of funds from the EGPS Fund, and the World Bank as well as the donor countries that pay into the fund (including Germany, represented by BMZ Department 423 of Dr. Sören Dengg). On the other hand, the presence of the head of the international secretariat of the EITI and several staff members of the sector project "Extractives and Development" gave the opportunity for an exchange with GIZ projects that support the local EITI implementation in our partner countries. During this exchange, the broad and diverse support of German development cooperation for the EITI became particularly visible. In addition, the cross-project exchange was also promoted. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all colleagues who participated and shared their experiences!

If you have any questions about the EGPS or the EITI, please do not hesitate to contact [tim.schloesser@giz.de](mailto:tim.schloesser@giz.de).

## CONNEX High Level Forum



CONNEX's High Level Forum brought recently brought together governments, development actors, private companies and civil society to discuss the value of negotiation support as a development policy, which can make a tremendous difference to many partner countries.

The 12-13 September virtual event included senior representatives from the European Union, African Union, Sir Paul Collier, with State Secretary Dr. Bärbel Kofler opening the Forum. Dr. Kofler praised CONNEX as a practical tool, which the G7 has pushed continuously over the years and also invited G7 governments and other donor governments to consider further funding. Attendees heard experts from Colombia, Rwanda, Senegal and Liberia about CONNEX's specific offer. The Forum's two major themes focused on climate change and sustainable infrastructure. In both areas, with contracts, lasting up to 30 years, will play an important role for this and at least the next generation.

CONNEX's value is demonstrated through its provision of a financial modeling expert for 60 days to the Panamanian government for a copper project. The project, the largest investment since the Panama Canal, was renegotiated, leading to \$375 million more revenue per year for 40 years (totaling \$15 billion).

Since 2017, CONNEX has provided tailored, short-term, multidisciplinary negotiation support to 30 projects in 20 countries. Initially concentrating on the mining sector, CONNEX has now started working in infrastructure, providing strategy and financial support for a ring road in Africa.

[Learn more](#)

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## Sector dialogue with the automotive industry: Conference on "Making supply chains fair"

On September 27, the results of the sector dialogue with the automotive industry were presented for the first time at a conference on "Making supply chains fair" ("Lieferketten fair gestalten").

Companies, associations, trade unions and civil society organisations joined forces with the German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) to respect human rights along the global supply and value chains of the automotive industry in 2020 and, among other things, developed guidance manuals for the five core elements of human rights due diligence in German:

[Handlungsanleitungen für die fünf Kernelemente menschenrechtlicher Sorgfalt](#). They describe in practical terms how due diligence obligations can be implemented appropriately along global supply and value chains.

The automotive industry is of particular importance for the design of fair supply chains. As a key industry, together with a network of supplier companies, it contributes to jobs and economic development at its global production sites. At the same time, the complex supply value networks pose human rights risks in many areas - for example through inhumane working conditions or environmental damage in the extraction of raw materials. Therefore, among other things, [Cross-country recommendations for responsible lithium mining & recommended actions](#) have been developed. Other pilot projects deal with the benefits and limitations of certification as part of human rights due diligence using the example of the copper supply chain as well as the establishment of a cross-company grievance mechanism in Mexico's automotive industry.

[Click here](#) for more information on the Automotive Industry Dialogue.



## ESG Week: Energy and Mining Forum by the Natural Resources Forum

**3.10.-7.10., London and online**

The Natural Resources Forum will hold its third annual ESG Energy and Mining Forum from October 3 to 7. For a week of in person events and online webinars, panelists examine all the major ESG trends to watch including the continued role of critical minerals and technology, sustainable investment, stakeholder engagement, and diversity and inclusion. Addressing all the key challenges and opportunities stakeholders are currently facing, the Natural Resources Forum welcomes back corporate leaders, sustainability experts, government representatives, investors and NGO's to ESG Week 2022.

**More information and registration**

## Raw Materials Summit in Berlin (AK Rohstoffe)

**18.10.2022 at 1:00 – 8:00 p.m. (CEST), Berlin and livestream**

The German Raw Materials Working Group (AK) implements its first Raw Materials Summit on October 18. Civil society representatives from Argentina, Brazil and the DR Congo as well as representatives from politics, trade unions, science and business will discuss how raw materials policies of the future must look like. The Raw Materials Summit will take place at Brot für die Welt, Caroline-Michaelis-Str.1, 10115 Berlin and will be livestreamed. In the run-up to the Raw Materials Summit, AK Rohstoffe is organising the “[Alternative Raw Materials Week](#)” throughout Germany.

**Registration**



©AK Rohstoffe

## Federation of German Industries (BDI) Raw Materials Congress

**20.10.2022 at 2:30 – 6:30 p.m. (CEST), Berlin**

The Federation of German Industries (BDI) holds its 7th Raw Materials Congress on October 20 at the European School of Management and Technology (ESMT), Schloßplatz 1, 10178 Berlin. The theme of the event is "Changing times for a secure and sustainable raw materials supply". The Russian war of aggression on Ukraine also represents a turning point for the supply of raw materials. In the case of energy raw materials, Germany's dependence on imports is becoming clear. However, dependence on many mineral raw materials from China is already greater than that on oil and natural gas from Russia. Together with representatives from politics, industry, science and civil society, the BDI will discuss at #RoKo22 how the supply of raw materials for German industry can succeed sustainably.

**Registration**

**More information**

## 54th EITI Board Meeting

12.10.-13.10.2022, Oslo

The 54th Board Meeting of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) will be held in Oslo on October 12 and 13. The EITI Board is the EITI's main decision-making body. It decides on priorities for the organisation and evaluates countries' progress in meeting the EITI Standard. Registrations are by invitation.

### Annual General Meeting - IGF 2022: Critical Minerals and the Energy Transition

7.11.-10.11.2022, Geneva

The Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) will convene in-person for its 18th Annual General Meeting (AGM) from November 7 to November 10 and will be hosted by UNCTAD at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Sessions will also be live streamed for virtual attendees.

This year's event theme is Critical Minerals and the Energy Transition and will include sessions on important sub-themes with speakers from various governments and other organizations such as ADB, GBA and OECD.

[More information and registration](#)

A promotional banner for the IGF 2022 Annual General Meeting. The banner features a dark blue background with white and yellow text. At the top, it says "REGISTRATION IS OPEN!". Below that is the IGF logo, followed by "ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IGF 2022" in large yellow and white letters. Underneath, it reads "CRITICAL MINERALS AND THE ENERGY TRANSITION" and "NOVEMBER 7-10 | GENEVA". At the bottom left are the IGF and IISD logos. On the right side of the banner, there is a photograph of several people sitting at a conference table, looking at documents and talking.

©IGF

### 8th Workshop "Responsible Gold"

8.11.2022 at 1:00-4:00 p.m. (CET), online

On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Sector Programme "Extractives and Development" is organizing the eighth workshop in the event series "responsible gold". The next workshop will take place virtually on 8 November 2022 in German. Throughout the workshop, various actors from the gold sector in Germany exchange experiences regarding responsible gold production and sourcing. This time, the workshop focuses on standards, certification schemes and labels in the gold sector. If you are interested, please register by sending an email to [alexandra.bechtum@bgr.de](mailto:alexandra.bechtum@bgr.de).



Did you know...?

...that according to current research, the oldest known mine





Ngwenya Mine. ©Heather Dowd/Flickr

is the Ngwenya mine in Eswatini.

The iron ore deposits there are among the oldest geological formations in the world. Peoples of the Mesolithic period mined hematite (bloodstone) there about 42,000 years ago.

#### Source



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\* The category "Thoughts without Guarantee" is filled by our legal

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