



**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ECONOMY, TRADE AND LABOUR MATTERS**

**ON THE**

**GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALS DEVELOPMENT BILL, N.A.B. NO. 33 OF  
2024**

**FOR THE**

**FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

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## FOREWORD

Honourable Madam Speaker, the Committee on National Economy, Trade and Labour Matters has the honour to present its Report on the Geological and Minerals Development Bill, N.A.B. No. 33 of 2024, for the Fourth Session of the Thirteenth National Assembly. The functions of the Committee are set out under Standing Orders 206 (j) and 207 of the National Assembly of Zambia Standing Orders, 2024.

The Committee held ten meetings to consider the Bill. In order to gain insight into the ramifications of the Bill, the Committee sought both written and oral submissions from various stakeholders. The list of the stakeholders is at Appendix II of the Report.

The Report is in three Parts. Part I contains the salient provisions of the Bill. Part II highlights concerns raised by stakeholders, while Part III contains the Committee's observations and recommendations.

The Committee wishes to pay tribute to all stakeholders who appeared before it and tendered both oral and written submissions. It further wishes to thank you, Madam Speaker, for affording it an opportunity to consider the Geological and Minerals Development Bill, N.A.B. No.33 of 2024. The Committee also appreciates the services rendered by the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly during its deliberations.



Ms Sibeso K Sefulo, MP  
**CHAIRPERSON**

February, 2025  
**LUSAKA**

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## ACRONYMS

CEEC	Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission
MDD	Management Development Division
PSMD	Public Service Management Division
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZDA	Zambia Development Agency

## **1.0 MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee consisted of Ms Sibeso K Sefulo, MP (Chairperson); Mr Joel Chibuye, MP (Vice-Chairperson); Mr Gift S Sialubalo, MP; Mr Kabwe T Chewe, MP; Mr Davison Mung'andu, MP; Mr Derricky Chilundika, MP; Dr Simon Mwale, MP; Mr Simon Banda, MP; Mr Walusa Mulaliki, MP; and Mr Wesley Kolala, MP.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

*The Mines and Minerals Development Act, No. 11 of 2015*, governed matters relating to geological survey and mapping. However, the Act was repealed and replaced by the *Minerals Regulation Commission Act, No. 14 of 2024*. Upon the coming into force of the *Minerals Regulation Commission Act, 2024*, it was observed that the repeal of the *Mines and Minerals Development Act, No. 11 of 2015*, created a gap in the statute book in relation to geological survey and mapping. Therefore, it became necessary to enact a law to provide for a comprehensive legal framework regulating matters relating to geological survey, mapping and exploration of minerals in the Republic. In this regard, the Government introduced the Geological and Minerals Development Bill, N. A. B. No. 33 of 2024 into Parliament, to address the gap. Once enacted, the law would intensify geological mapping and mineral exploration in order to enhance geological information to attract investment in the mining sector. Additionally, it would provide a legal framework for the implementation of policies and programmes that actualised the promotion of local content in the mining sector. Further, the law would promote minerals development by enhancing minerals promotions, investment and support to the artisanal and small-scale mining sector.

## **3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE BILL**

The objects of the Bill were to:

- a) provide for the geological survey, mapping and exploration of minerals in the Republic;
- b) provide for the establishment of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund; and
- c) provide for matters connected with, or incidental to the foregoing.

## **PART I**

## **4.0 PROVISIONS OF THE BILL**

The provisions of the Bill were as set out hereunder.

### **Clause 1 – Short Title and Commencement**

This clause provided for the citation of the Act, once enacted and the manner of commencement, which shall be by Statutory Instrument.

### **Clause 2 – Interpretation**

The clause defined key words and phrases used in the Act so as to make the law easier to understand by citizens and those tasked to implement it.

### **Clause 3 – Appointment of Directors**

This clause mandated the Civil Service Commission to appoint, as public officers in the Ministry responsible for mines, the Director of Geological Survey, the Director of Artisanal, Small-Scale Mining and Value Addition; and the Director of Mineral Investment Promotion and Local Content. The clause further mandated the Civil Service Commission to appoint other public officers in the Ministry responsible for mines that might be necessary for the proper administration of the Act.

### **Clause 4 – Designation of Authorised Officer**

Clause 4 empowered the Minister to designate a public officer to be an authorised officer for the purpose of the exercise and performance of any of the functions conferred on an authorised officer under the Act. The clause further required the Director to issue an identity card to an authorised officer, which shall be prima facie evidence of the appointment. Additionally, the clause gave the Minister discretion to assign a public officer from the Ministry responsible for mines, or an authorised officer, to an institution to perform any of the functions conferred on an authorised officer under the Act.

### **Clause 5 – Powers of Authorised Officers**

The clause provided for the powers of an authorised officer, which included the power to enter on a mining area or premises to inspect the area, premises or workings and examine exploration, mining or mineral processing operations or the treatment of minerals at the area or premises; ascertain whether or not any nuisance existed on the area, land or mine or in the premises or workings; and give directions and steps to enforce any provision of the Act or to abate or remove any nuisance. The clause further required an authorised officer who removed anything from any land, building or premises, to issue a receipt for anything removed and return such items as soon as practicable after they served the purpose for which they were removed.

### **Clause 6 – Functions of Director of Geological Survey**

This clause prescribed the functions of the Director of Geological Survey, which included, among others, undertaking, developing and compiling geo scientific research and related technological development; developing a comprehensive and integrated geo scientific database; and advising the Minister on matters relating to geological survey. The clause also permitted the department responsible for geological survey in the Ministry responsible for mines to provide consultancy and geological services to the public.

### **Clause 7 – Geological Survey, Mapping and Exploration**

The clause empowered the Director of Geological Survey or an authorised officer to enter on land, accompanied by any person considered necessary, and exercise the rights of a holder of an exploration licence, for the purposes of carrying out geological survey, mapping or exploration operations.

Additionally, for purposes of carrying out geological survey, mapping or exploration, the clause empowered the Director of Geological Survey or an authorised officer to, among others things, enter land at a reasonable time with necessary persons, animals, vehicles, appliances, instruments, and materials for the survey; break up the surface of a part of the land to ascertain the rocks or minerals within or under the land; and take samples and specimens of the soil, rocks or minerals found on the land.

The clause further prohibited the Director of Geological Survey or an authorised officer when carrying out geological survey, mapping or exploration from fixing an object, post, stone, or mark on land without the consent of an owner or occupier of the land, and required that the consent should not be unreasonably withheld by the said owner or occupier of the land. It also required that the Director of Geological Survey or an authorised officer referred the matter to the Minister, where consent was unreasonably withheld or delayed by an owner or occupier of land.

Furthermore, the clause required that a notice of the intention to carry out geological survey, mapping or exploration on land must be published in the *Gazette* and in a daily newspaper of general circulation where the land was situated, at least fourteen days before the power was exercised, unless the land was State land alienated by the President in accordance with the *Lands Act Chapter 184* of the Laws of Zambia. It also mandated the Director of Geological Survey to ensure that, minimal damage and inconvenience was caused by the exercise of a power conferred under the clause, and an excavation opened was backfilled before abandoning the land.

### **Clause 8 – Functions of Director of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining**

This clause mandated the Director of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining to among other things, collaborate with the Minerals Regulation Commission on aspects of mapping the artisanal and small-scale mining subsector; provide technical extension services to artisanal and small-scale mining to build capacity and advise the Minister on the formulation of policy relating to artisanal and small-scale mining.

### **Clause 9 – Functions of Director of Mineral Investment Promotion and Local Content**

The clause provided for the functions of the Director of Mineral Investment Promotion and Local Content, which included, among others, developing policies that sought to identify and attract potential investors to the mining industry; developing and implementing policies and programmes that promoted local content in the mining industry; and conducting investment promotion by

showcasing the mineral wealth at local and international investment forums to attract investment in the mining sector.

### **Clause 10 – Preference for Zambian Products, Contractors and Employment of Citizens**

Clause 10 mandated a holder of a mining right or mineral processing licence, in the conduct of mining operations or mineral processing operations and in the sales purchase, construction, installation and decommissioning of facilities, to give preference to materials and products made in the Republic, and contractors, suppliers and service agencies located in the Republic, which were citizen empowered or citizen owned companies.

Additionally, the clause required a holder of a mining right or mineral processing licence, in the course of operations, to give preference in employment to citizens with relevant qualifications or skills and conducted training programmes for the transfer of technical and managerial skills to citizens.

Further, the clause provided that contravening subsections 1 and 2 was an offence.

### **Clause 11 – Restrictions on Removal of Minerals**

This clause prohibited a holder of an exploration licence from removing any mineral from an exploration area for any purpose other than that of analysing a mineral or conducting tests on the mineral, without the written consent of the Director of Geological Survey. It also empowered the Minister, by statutory instrument, to determine the quantities of mineral samples to be removed from an exploration area for purposes of mineral analysis or conducting tests on the mineral.

### **Clause 12 – Establishment of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund**

The clause established the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund for purposes of promoting the development of the artisanal and small-scale subsector. The clause also provided for the composition of the Fund, which included monies that may be appropriated by Parliament for purposes of the Fund.

The clause further empowered the Ministry responsible for mines to charge and collect fees for services provided by the Ministry responsible for mines, and to invest any monies of the Fund that were not immediately required for purposes of the Fund.

### **Clause 13 – Management of Fund**

This clause mandated the Ministry responsible for mines to manage and administer the Fund, subject to the *Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 2018*. It further mandated the Ministry responsible for mines to ensure that prudent control measures for the Fund were put in place.

#### **Clause 14 – Accounts and Audit**

The clause mandated the Ministry responsible for mines to keep proper books of accounts and other records relating to the Fund. It further required the Fund to be audited annually by the Auditor-General or an auditor appointed by the Auditor-General.

#### **Clause 15 – Annual Report**

This clause mandated the Ministry responsible for mines to submit to the Minister responsible for finance, a report of the activities relating to the Fund during a financial year, not later than ninety days after the end of the financial year. It further mandated the Minister responsible for finance to lay the aforementioned report before the National Assembly, not later than seven days after the first sitting of the National Assembly next after receipt of the report.

#### **Clause 16 – Guidelines**

The clause empowered the Ministry responsible for mines to issue guidelines that were necessary for better carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and to publish the guidelines in the *Gazette* and in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Republic or on the website for the Ministry responsible for mines.

#### **Clause 17 – Prohibition of Publication or Disclosure of Information to Unauthorised Persons**

This clause prohibited a person, otherwise than in the course of that person's duties and without the consent given by or on behalf of the Minister, from publishing or disclosing to an unauthorised person the contents of a document, communication or information which related to or which had come to the knowledge of that person in the course of their duties. The clause also prohibited a person who had information which had been unlawfully published or disclosed from unlawfully publishing or communicating that information to another person. Further, the clause provided for sanctions for a person who contravened the section.

#### **Clause 18 – Immunity**

The clause granted immunity to the Directors or authorised officers for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith in the exercise or performance of any power or function conferred or imposed on the Directors or authorised officers under the Act.

#### **Clause 19 – Regulations**

The clause empowered the Minister to make regulations for better carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

## **PART II**

### **5.0 CONCERNS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS**

Stakeholders who appeared before the Committee supported the Bill. However, in doing so, they raised the concerns outlined below.

**a. Clause 2 - Interpretation**

Some stakeholders observed that, while the Bill provided for the establishment of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund, under clause 12, the definition of the word “Fund” referred to clause 13. It was therefore, suggested that the definition be recast, accordingly.

With regard to the definition of “Appropriate Authority,” which had the meaning assigned to the words in the *Minerals Regulation Commission Act, No. 14 of 2024*, stakeholders observed that the definition restricted authority to a minister and officers authorised by the minister. It was suggested that the definition should include statutory bodies, whose operations might not necessarily require ministerial consent to perform statutory mandates.

With regard to the definition of “Citizen Owned Company,” which had the meaning assigned to the words in the *Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission Act, No.9 of 2006*, some stakeholders observed that the definition, as it stood, meant that no company among the artisanal and small-scale mines would solely be owned by indigenous Zambians and ultimately benefit from the proposed incentives under clause 10(1)(b). It was therefore, suggested that the definition must be redefined to mean a company where at least 100 per cent of its equity was owned by citizens and in which citizens had significant control of the management of the company.

Some stakeholders observed that, while the Bill spoke of artisanal and small-scale mining, it did not provide for the definition of artisanal and small-scale mining in the context of the Bill. It was therefore, suggested that the Bill should adopt the definition set out in the *Minerals Regulation Commission Act, No. 14 of 2024*.

**b. Clause 3 - Appointment of Directors**

Some witnesses were concerned with clause 3(1), which provided for the appointment of director positions. They observed that the prescribed procedure of establishing structures in public service was through a creation report of a ministry, dictated by Management Development Division (MDD) and Public Service Management Division (PSMD). The stakeholders, therefore, proposed that the clause should be removed from the Bill.

**c. Clause 6 - Functions of Director of Geological Survey**

With regard to clause 6 (1) that provided for the functions of the Director of Geological Survey, some stakeholders proposed that two functions be added, namely:

- i. promote mineral beneficiation and value addition; and
- ii. establish and maintain an accredited mineral laboratory for analysing mineral samples, rocks, mineral concentrates, tailings or minerals.

It was further submitted that the proposals were envisaged to put the country on a strategic path to local value addition and ensure promotion of the establishment

of world class mineral laboratories for analysis of mineral samples within the country.

Other stakeholders observed that the Bill omitted a critical provision that was present in the repealed *Mines and Minerals Development Act, No.11 of 2015*, which mandated the Director of Geological Survey to provide data concerning the geology and mineral resources of Zambia and assist members of the public on information concerning geological matters. In this regard, it was suggested that a clause be included, which explicitly required the Director of Geological Survey to provide public access to geological data and information. This would ensure transparency and public access to crucial information, as a matter of law.

#### **d. Clause 7 - Geological Survey, Mapping and Exploration**

With regard to land access and compensation provided for under clause 7 (2)(b) and (6), stakeholders observed that the clause permitted authorised officers to break up the surface of a part of land during geological surveys. However, it was observed that the Bill lacked explicit provisions for compensation of affected private landowners and also clause 7(6) highlighted potential legal loopholes for geological survey activities to be conducted without explicit permission. This omission created a risk of litigation, strained relations between the Government and landowners and a negative perception of mining exploration activities.

It was therefore, suggested that the Bill should incorporate a comprehensive and clearly defined compensation framework that outlined the processes, criterion and timing for compensating landowners for any damages incurred during geological surveys. This framework should encompass both material damages and potential loss of livelihood opportunities resulting from survey activities.

It was also submitted that prior to initiating any disruptive survey activities, the Bill should mandate prior notification and consultation with landowners. Such engagement would foster transparency, facilitate collaborative planning and mitigate potential conflicts.

#### **e. Clause 9 - Functions of Director of Mineral Investment Promotion and Local Content**

Some stakeholders submitted that the functions of the Director of Mineral Investment Promotion and Local Content were already being performed by the Zambia Development Agency (ZDA). Therefore, it was suggested that the clause be deleted so that the functions were exclusively left to the ZDA.

#### **f. Clause 10 - Preference of Zambian Products, Contractors and Employment of Citizens**

Other stakeholders observed that, while the Bill mandated a preference for Zambian contractors and products in mining operations, the use of the term “preference” might not adequately guarantee the intended outcome of boosting local participation in the mining sector. They contended that the term was open to interpretation and mining companies might still opt for foreign contractors or products.

It was therefore, suggested that in order to ensure meaningful local participation, the Bill should include a provision that specified a minimum percentage threshold for the use of Zambian products, contractors and services in mining operations.

**g. Clause 12 - Establishment of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund**

Other stakeholders observed that clause 12 (1) established the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund for purposes of promoting the development of the artisanal and small-scale subsector. However, they were of the view that the Fund should not be managed and administered by the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, to avoid duplication of functions and efforts with those of the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC). They contended that there were already existing empowerment Funds like Citizens' Economic Empowerment Fund under CEEC, whose targeted beneficiaries included the players in the artisanal and small-scale subsector.

They also contended that proceeding with the proposed Fund to be created under the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, implied that all sectors should have their own Fund. They were of the view that the Government should be driving towards harmonising the Funds so as to have one Fund, which should be responding to all the needs across all sectors. Stakeholders submitted that the Fund should remain the Citizens' Economic Empowerment Fund under the CEEC.

Stakeholders also observed that clause 12 (5) of the Bill was inconsistent with the provisions of section 11 (1) of the *Public Debt Management Act, No. 15 of 2022*, which provided that "the Minister shall have the sole authority to raise loans on behalf of the Republic." This empowered the Minister responsible for finance to have sole authority to raise a loan on behalf of the Republic. It was therefore, suggested that clause 12(5) of the Bill be deleted.

### **PART III**

#### **6.0 COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee notes that the majority of the stakeholders who appeared before it were in support of the Bill. The Committee also supports the Bill. However, in supporting the Bill, the Committee makes the observations and recommendations set out hereunder.

**i. Definition of Fund**

The Committee observes that the Bill erroneously referred to clause 13 instead of clause 12, with regard to the establishment of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund. The Committee therefore recommends that the definition be recast, accordingly.

**ii. Definition of Appropriate Authority**

The Committee observes that "Appropriate Authority" has the meaning assigned to the words in the *Minerals Regulation Commission Act, No. 14 of 2024*, which

restrict authority to a minister and officers authorised by the minister. The Committee therefore, recommends that the definition should include statutory bodies such as the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) and Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA), whose operations may not necessarily require ministerial consent to perform statutory mandates.

### **iii. Definition of Citizen Owned Company**

The Committee observes that the definition of “Citizen Owned Company,” is the definition that has been assigned to the words in the *Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission Act, No.9 of 2006*. The definition implies that no company among the artisanal and small-scale mines will solely be owned by indigenous Zambians and ultimately benefit from the proposed incentives under clause 10(1)(b).

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the definition be recast to mean a company where at least 100 per cent of its equity is owned by citizens and in which citizens have significant control of management of the company.

### **iv. Definition of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining**

The Committee observes, with concern, that while the Bill intends to address artisanal and small-scale mining operations, it does not provide for the definition of artisanal and small-scale mining in the context of the Bill. The Committee therefore, recommends that the Bill adopts the definition provided in the *Minerals Regulation Commission Act, No. 14 of 2024*.

### **v. Legislating of Director Positions**

The Committee expresses concern that the Bill in clause 3 is proposing to legislate the director positions in the Ministry, when there are other avenues to establish such positions. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the positions be established in line with the prescribed procedure of establishing structures in the Public Service, and in consultation with the Management Development Division and Public Service Management Division.

### **vi. Access to Geological Data and Information**

The Committee observes with concern that the Bill omits a critical provision that existed in the repealed *Mines and Minerals Development Act, No.11 of 2015*, which mandated the Director of Geological Survey to provide data concerning the geology and mineral resources of Zambia and assist members of the public on information concerning geological matters. In this regard, the Committee recommends that a clause be included, which will explicitly require the Director of Geological Survey to provide public access to geological data and information. The Committee is of the view that this will ensure that there is transparency and public access to crucial information, as required by law.

### **vii. Land Access and Compensation**

The Committee observes that the clause 7 (2)(b) and (6) permits authorised officers to break up the surface of a part of land during geological surveys. However, it contends that the Bill lacks explicit provisions for compensation of the affected

private landowners. The Committee also contends that clause 7(6) highlights potential legal loopholes for geological survey activities to be conducted without explicit permission. The Committee is of the strong view that this omission creates a high risk of litigation, strained relations between the Government and landowners; and a negative perception of mining exploration activities.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Bill incorporates a comprehensive and clearly defined compensation framework that outlines the processes, criterion and timing for compensating landowners for any damages incurred during geological surveys. This framework should encompass both material damages and potential loss of livelihood opportunities resulting from survey activities.

The Committee further recommends that prior to initiating any disruptive survey activities, the Bill should mandate prior notification and consultation with landowners as this will foster transparency, facilitate collaborative planning and mitigate potential conflicts.

#### **viii. Functions of Director of Mineral Investment Promotion and Local Content**

The Committee observes, with concern, the provision regarding the functions of the Director of Mineral Investment Promotion and Local Content, in clause 9. The Committee is of the view that this function is already being performed by the ZDA. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the clause be deleted and the functions be exclusively left to the ZDA.

#### **ix. Preference for Zambian Products, Contractors and Employment**

The Committee observes that the Bill mandates a preference for Zambian contractors and products in mining operations. The Committee is concerned that the use of the term “preference” may not adequately guarantee the intended outcome of boosting local participation in the mining sector. It contends that the term is open to interpretation and mining companies may still opt for foreign contractors or products.

The Committee therefore, recommends that in order to ensure meaningful local participation, the Bill should include a provision that specifies a minimum percentage threshold for the use of Zambian products, contractors and services in mining operations.

#### **x. Establishment of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund**

The Committee notes that clause 12 (1) establishes the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Fund for purposes of promoting the development of the artisanal and small-scale mining subsector. The Committee is of the view that the Fund should not be managed and administered under the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, to avoid duplication of functions and efforts with those of the CEEC. The Committee contends that proceeding with the creation of the Fund under the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development may imply that all sectors should have their own Fund.

The Committee therefore recommends that the Government should harmonise the Funds in order to have one Fund, which will be responding to all the needs across all sectors. Further, efforts should be directed at making the CEEC more efficient.

**xi. Harmonisation of the Clause 12 (5) with the Provisions of the *Public Debit Management Act, No. 15 of 2022, on Loan Contracting***

The Committee observes that clause 12 (5) of the Bill is at variance with the provisions of section 11 (1) of the *Public Debit Management Act, No. 15 of 2022*, which provides that “the Minister shall have the sole authority to raise loans on behalf of the Republic.” This empowers the Minister responsible for finance to have sole authority to raise a loan on behalf of the Republic. The Committee therefore, recommends that clause 12(5) of the Bill be deleted.

## **7.0 CONCLUSION**

The Committee supports the enactment of Geological and Minerals Development Bill, N.A.B No. 33 of 2024 into law, because the law will enhance geological surveys and exploration as well as provide support to small-scale miners and improve resource management in Zambia.

The Committee is of the strong view that once enacted, the law will, among other things, ensure that there is enhanced and increased investment through the formulation of policies; and contribute to job creation as well as revenue generation.



Ms Sibeso K Sefulo, MP  
**CHAIRPERSON**

February, 2025  
**LUSAKA**

**APPENDIX I****LIST OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS**

Mr Stephen Chiwota, Director (Financial Committees)  
Mrs Angela M Banda, Deputy Director (Financial Committees)  
Ms Chitalu R Mulenga, Senior Committee Clerk (Financial Committees)  
Mr Moses Chuba, Committee Clerk  
Mrs Racheal M Kanyumbu, Administrative Assistant  
Mr Daniel Lupiya, Senior Committee Assistant  
Mr Muyembi Kantumoya, Committee Assistant  
Ms Taona Chabinga, Committee Assistant  
Mr Mitchell Fwanyanga, Intern

## **APPENDIX II**

## **LIST OF WITNESSES**

Ministry of Justice  
Ministry of Finance and National Planning  
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources  
Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development  
Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research  
Zambia Revenue Authority  
Industrial Development Corporation  
Zambia Development Agency  
Zambia Chamber of Mines  
Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission  
Zambia Environmental Management Agency  
Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Minister of Mines and Minerals Development  
Mr Pavyuma Kalobo, MP, Member of Parliament for Wusakile Constituency