



Rhula Intelligent Solutions

WEEKLY MEDIA REVIEW: 16-22 November 2013

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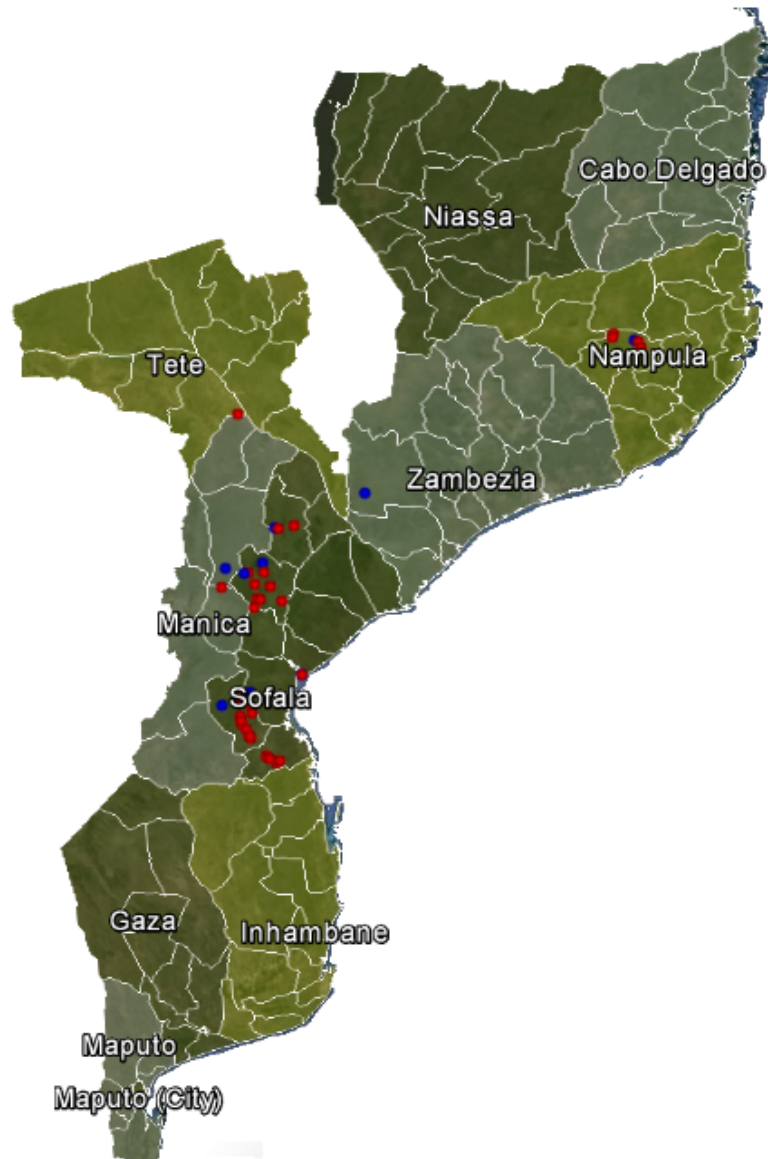
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MAPS AND GRAPHS OF INCIDENTS

Map1: Plotting of all Renamo related incidents:

Updated map plotting all Renamo related incidents in Mozambique from the beginning of 2013 to the present.

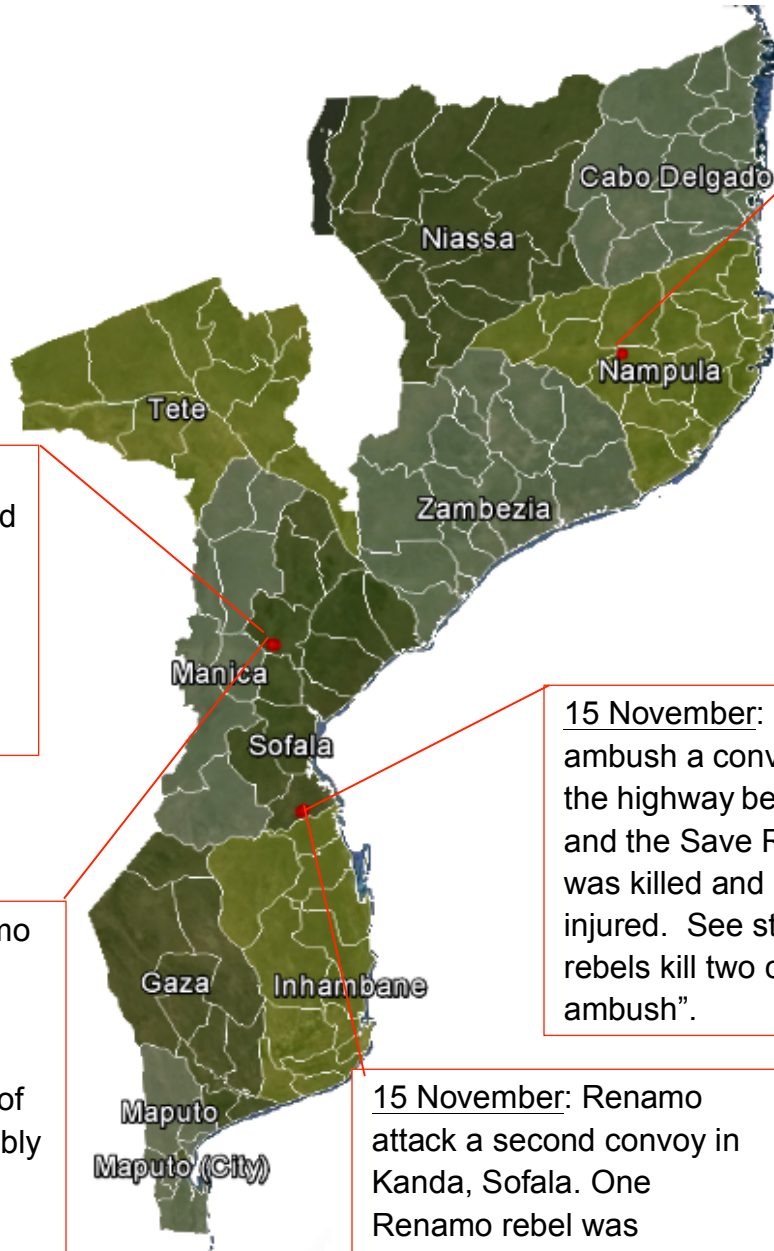


Key:

	Attacks carried out by Renamo
	Attacks carried out by FADM against Renamo

Map 2: Plotting of all Renamo related incidents for the past week (16-22 November):

Updated map plotting all Renamo related incidents in Mozambique for the past week (16-22 November).



19 November:
Renamo gunmen fired off a few live rounds near the village. See story “Renamo men intercepted in Gorongosa”.

15 November: 8 armed Renamo gunmen attempt to intercept a truck in Nampula. The attempt failed, but the truck driver sustained minor injuries. See story “Renamo rebels kill two civilians in ambush”.

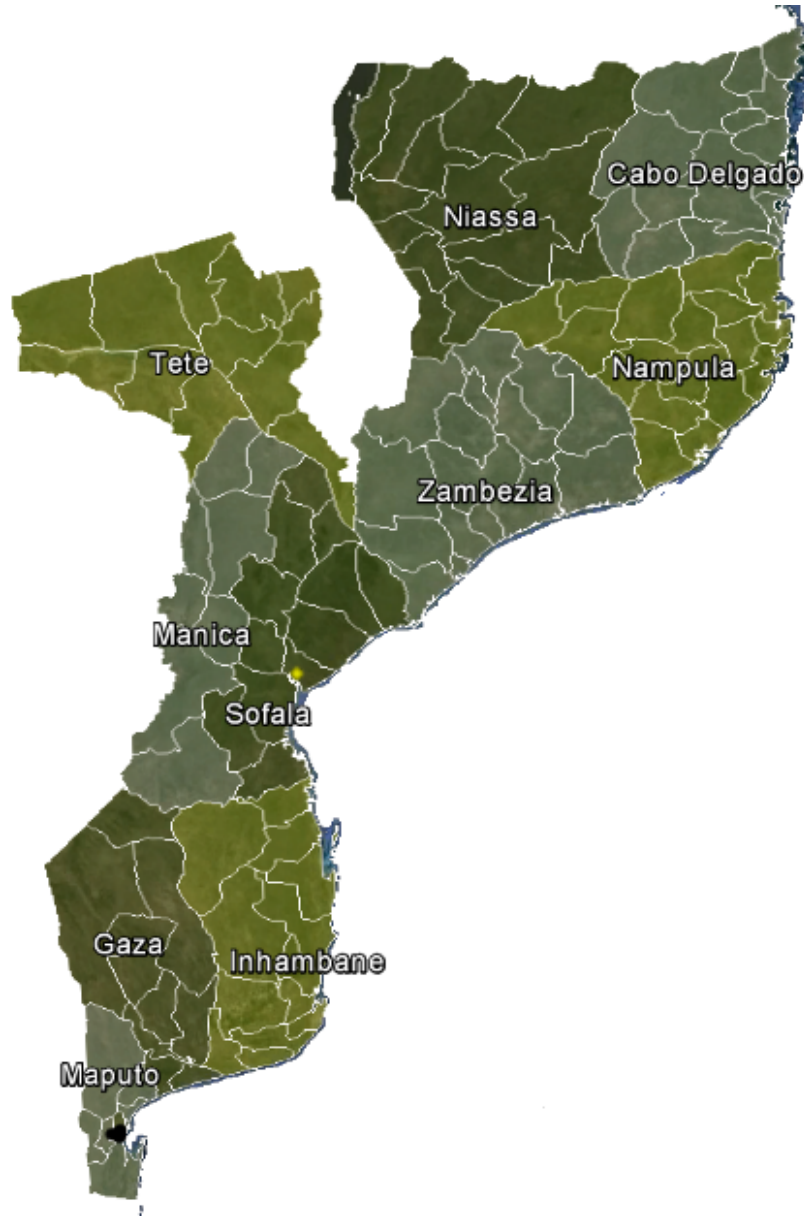
15 November: Renamo rebels ambush a convoy of cars along the highway between Muxungue and the Save River. One person was killed and 10 others were injured. See story “Renamo rebels kill two civilians in ambush”.

20 November: Renamo gunmen were intercepted whilst attempting to access the municipal village of Gorongosa, presumably with the intention of disrupting election processes. See story “Renamo men intercepted in Gorongosa”.



15 November: Renamo attack a second convoy in Kanda, Sofala. One Renamo rebel was allegedly killed. See story “Renamo rebels kill two civilians in ambush”.

Map 3: Plotting of all kidnapping incidents from September to November:

Kidnapping incidents in Mozambique from September 2013 to present whereby victims are either business personnel or close family members thereof who are of the Muslim community or of Asian descent.



Key:

	Kidnapping
	Victim murdered

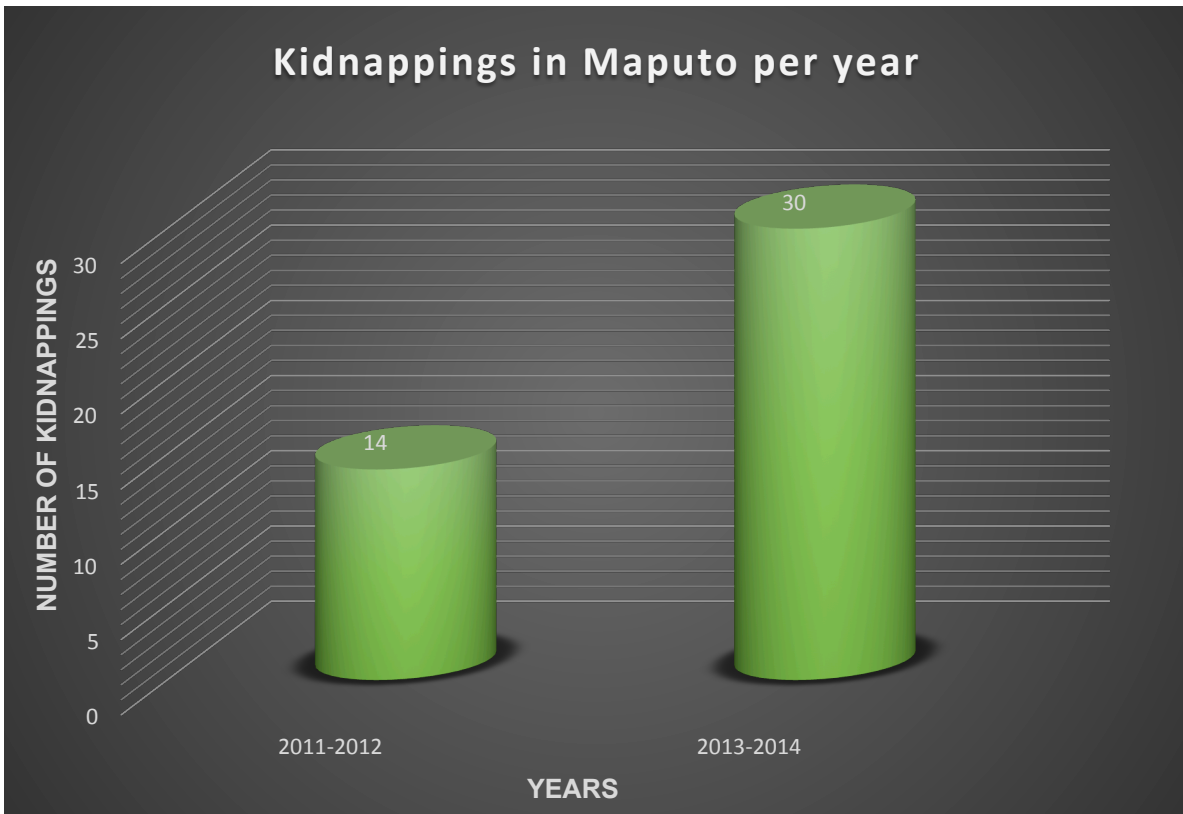
Map 4: Plotting of all kidnapping incidents for the past week (16-22 November):

Kidnapping incidents in Mozambique for the past week (16-22 November) whereby victims are either business personnel or close family members thereof who are of the Muslim community or of Asian descent.

NONE

Graph 1: Kidnappings in Maputo per year:

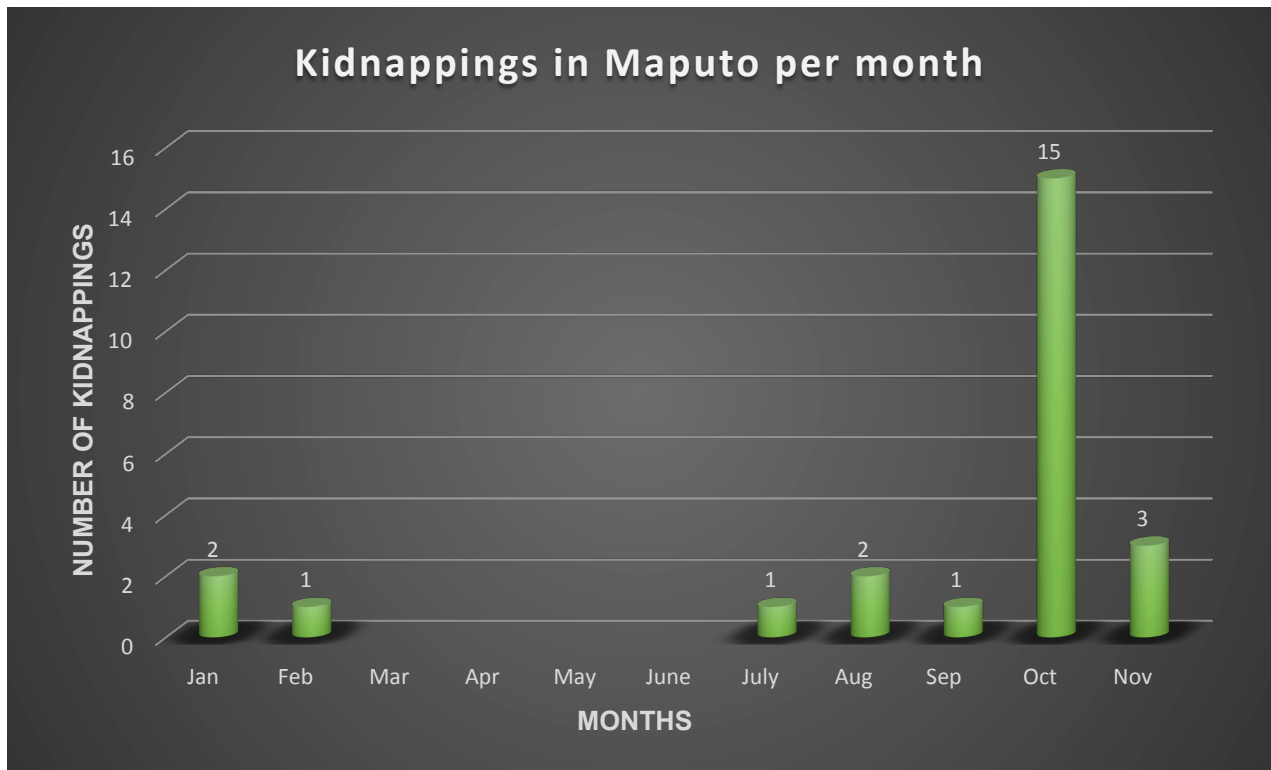
Graph depicting the number of kidnappings per year in Maputo whereby victims are either business personnel or close family members thereof who are of the Muslim community or of Asian descent.*



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Graph 2: Kidnappings in Maputo per month:

Graph depicting the number of kidnappings per month in Maputo whereby victims are either business personnel or close family members thereof who are of the Muslim community or of Asian descent.*



**Please note: the data present in the graphs is not 100% accurate owing to the high number of unreported cases and irregularities in the documentation of these events by the relevant Mozambican parties...*

CRIME

Woman beaten to death in Nampula

28-year-old Natalie Samuel Scales was beaten to death by her husband and his mistress on Sunday (17 November) in the Napipine neighborhood in Nampula.

According to the police the two perpetrators are in custody.

Two armed robbers killed

Four armed robbers engaged in a gunfight with undercover police officers in Campoane Boane on Tuesday (19 November). The gunfight ensued after the police officers caught the robbers fleeing in a stolen car. Two of the robbers were killed whilst the other two were arrested in the city of Xai-Xai.

The police seized four guns, three pistols and a machine gun (AKM), ammunition, personal documents, the stolen vehicle and various instruments used to commit their crimes.

Journalist illegally detained

On Tuesday (19 November) the Mozambican police illegally detained journalist, Fernando Lima, in the municipality of Mocuba, in the central province of Zambezia.

Lima is chairperson of the board of the media company Mediacoop, which owns the independent weekly “Savana” and the daily newsheet “Mediafax”.

Lima says he was accused of campaigning for the opposition Mozambique Democratic Movement (MDM) outside of the legal election campaign period, which ended on Sunday. No campaigning is permitted in the last two days before the election, and on the Election Day itself.

According to Lima, the only evidence cited against him was the last three issues of “Savana”, which were all published before the end of the campaign period.

Lima was travelling to the municipality of Gurue in the company of Antonio Munaita, a journalist from the on-line paper “Diario de Zambezia”. Both are duly accredited by the Electoral Administration Technical Secretariat (STAE) to cover the municipal elections.

The two journalists were held from 16h30 until 20h30 and then conditionally released.

Two teens kidnapped by Mozambicans in Nelspruit

On Friday (15 November) a young 19-year-old boy and his friend were kidnapped from West Acres Park at approximately 18h30. According to the official report, two men came out of the bush wearing hats and a bandana to cover their faces. The two boys tried to fight their abductors, but stopped when one attacker pulled out a knife and threatened to kill them. The abductors then reportedly handed the boys a bag and instructed them to open the bag. Inside the bag there were two smaller canvas bags, which they were instructed to put over their heads. The men then tied the boy’s feet and hands with what seemed to be rope.

The abductors then dragged the two boys to an awaiting car and put them in the back. According to reports, it is assumed that there were a total of four or five men involved. The kidnappers then asked the boys if they could speak Portuguese. When the second victim said that he could not speak Portuguese the kidnappers established that the friend was not related to the other youth (the intended victim) and the friend was subsequently released near Nelsville in Enos Mabuza Drive at about 19h30.

The family’s identities have been withheld for safety reasons as the suspects have not yet been apprehended. The mother of the abducted youth said that her husband is a dual Mozambican and South African citizen, and she believes that her son was targeted because her husband owns a business in Mozambique.

The victim’s family received a phone call from the kidnappers demanding 1 million U.S. Dollars in ransom, however, they

then corrected themselves asking for 1 million Rand. The abductors then called a second time warning the family to avoid involving the police, otherwise their son would “end up like Abdul and was going to look like him”. Abdul Rashid (13), to whom they were referring, was kidnapped in Mozambique in October before being tortured, murdered, burnt, and mutilated and dumped in Beira.

Meanwhile the abductors had taken the victim to an empty-sounding house which could have been in a complex as the victim reported that he could hear there was an echo. The kidnappers then put him down on a mattress and kicked and hit him in the face multiple times. His whole body was covered in bruises.

According to reports, the abductors then moved the victim to a second, separate location where they forced him into a cupboard and stuffed a sock in his mouth. The kidnappers warned the victim that if his parents called the police he would die.

Later that same evening the abductors grabbed the boy from out of the cupboard and said that his parents had called the police. The victim was pushed into a car and released near Edge Country Estate at The Rest.

A recent report has claimed that a substantial portion of the ransoms paid for the release of kidnapped Muslims in Mozambique were paid into South African Bank accounts. In addition, counter-intelligence information streaming in from different sources also highlight foreign syndicates operating in and around the area.

SECURITY

Renamo rebels kill two civilians in ambush

On Friday (15 November) suspected Renamo rebels ambushed a convoy of cars killing one person and wounding 10 others along the highway between Muxungu and the Save River.

Multiple sources as well as local residents said the armed men dug up a trench on the highway in a bid to ambush the cars, a tactic previously used by Renamo during the 16-year civil war that ended in 1992. On arrival at the trench, the FADM troops stepped out of their vehicles to inspect the situation, at

which point armed men opened fire at the soldiers.

On the same day (15 November) another convoy was attacked by suspected Renamo militants in Kanda, Sofala. It has been reported that one Renamo rebel was killed during this attack, whereby a trench was also dug in the road.

In addition to this attack, another attack was carried out on Friday (15 November) along a highway leading to nearby Malawi in the north of the country. During this incident 8 armed assailants intercepted a truck, belonging to the company Sonil, in Nampula province. The gunmen open fire on the truck and wounded its driver, who did not stop the vehicle, instead he drove through the ambush to the Rapale health center, where he received first aid, before being transferred to Nampula Central Hospital.

Police fire live ammunition at MDM supporters

The final mayoral campaign rally of opposition party MDM in Beira on Saturday (16 November) ended with three civilian deaths and over 20 reported injuries – the injured included the candidate's own son – following an attack by riot police (FIR) who used tear gas grenades and shot live ammunition into the air.

When the commotion began, incumbent mayor David Simango was preparing to take the stage and call on the crowd to vote once again for the main opposition party, the MDM, in power in the second largest city of Mozambique, also the capital of the province of Sofala.

Reports remain vague and contradictory. Some reports claim that there were no obvious reasons behind the outburst as supporters were reportedly peaceful and calm. However, multiple sources also claim that MDM supporters attacked Frelimo supporters who were either at the rally or passing through. The MDM supporters subsequently threw rocks and sticks at the Frelimo supporters and their vehicles.

MDM partisans then attacked the nearby Frelimo party headquarters, burning several cars. Frelimo candidate, Jaime Neto, told local television that he was injured in the arm. In addition, police report that MDM supporters barricaded the main road leading to Munhava with burning tires. MDM supporters in the area have vowed to take revenge on the FIR.

In response to this attack, the Mozambican Youth Organization (OJM) publically denounced members and militants of the MDM on Sunday (17 November).

Military operations intensify in the wake of increasing Renamo attacks

As of last week (11-15 November) the Mozambican Defense and Security Forces have increased military operations in Nampula following the wave of Renamo attacks directed at civilian targets.

Renamo threatens to disrupt municipal elections

Tensions continue to escalate in Mozambique as Renamo threatens to disrupt the upcoming elections.

The Department of International Relations and Co-operations (Dirco) says instability in Mozambique could have a negative impact on regional stability.

Dirco's Deputy Minister revealed these concerns during a media briefing on a wide range of regional and international issues.

Last week, South African President Jacob Zuma called for Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama to be given an ultimatum. Together with other regional leaders he condemned the acts of violence perpetrated by Renamo.

South Africa's High Commission in Mozambique has assured South Africans that it's safe to travel in the Southern and Central areas of Mozambique.

Renamo leader willing to meet with Mozambican president

Renamo has claimed that its leader, Afonso Dhlakama, is willing to meet with President Armando Guebuza – but is also demanding a range of pre-conditions, including a formal ceasefire, and the cancellation of the municipal elections scheduled for Wednesday (20 November).

These demands, purporting to come from Dhlakama, are contained in a letter sent to the government. But the letter, dated 12 November, is signed, not by Dhlakama, but by the head of his office, Augusto Mateus.

Whether Dhlakama approved of the letter is far from clear. He has not been seen in public since the FADM occupied his bush headquarters at Satunjira, in

the central province of Sofala, on 21 October. On Thursday (14 November), the Renamo national spokesperson, Fernando Mazanga, stated that the Renamo office in Maputo does not know where Dhlakama is and has no way of contacting him.

The letter makes some very familiar demands. It says that dialogue with the government (which Renamo insists on calling “negotiations”) can only resume in the presence of “national and international mediators and observers”. The letter also demands international observers from SADC, the African Union, the European Union and the United States.

Renamo declared that “to guarantee a genuine, serious and productive dialogue”, the proposed “mediators and observers” should be “officialised, similar to what happened at the time of the General Peace Agreement”. The government, however, has made it very clear that it has no intention of turning the clock back to the signing of the peace accord of 1992.

The letter also declares “it is imperative to postpone the municipal elections”. Renamo's tactic of boycotting the local elections simply means that the hundreds of Renamo members currently in the municipal assemblies will all lose their seats. Some prominent Renamo members have broken with Dhlakama's boycott. Thus one senior Renamo parliamentarian, Luis Gouveia, is openly campaigning for the re-election of the MDM mayor of Quelimane, Manuel de Araujo.

The letter also calls for the negotiation of a ceasefire. When the dialogue resumes, it demands that the two sides

“should establish the guarantees and mechanisms of a ceasefire and its respective supervision”. Many have stated that this demand is similar to the renegotiating of the 1992 peace accord, and thus the government will certainly reject it.

The government argues that the current clashes between the defense and security forces and Renamo gunmen in the central province of Sofala were started by Renamo, and the government forces have merely reacted to them. The government insists that the key issue is the disarming of Renamo.

Former Renamo deputy Jeremias Pondeca, added another pre-condition for talks – the government forces must withdraw from the Satunjira area. The government has responded to the letter, but without mentioning any of Renamo’s specific demands. Instead the government simply said it was willing to continue the dialogue on Monday (18 November) at Maputo’s Joaquim Chissano Conference Centre.

Windstorm destroys police station in Rapale

On Sunday (17 November) at approximately 13h00, strong winds completely destroyed a police station in Mutivaze, Rapale District, Nampula.

The spokesman of the Provincial Police Command of the Republic of Mozambique, Michael Bartholomew, stated that this situation is “very worrying” as the station no longer has the capacity to hold suspects or carry out their day-to-day duties, especially when taking into account the recent Renamo attacks in the area.

Renamo has no intention of disrupting the vote

On Tuesday (19 November) Renamo spokesperson, Fernando Mazanga, announced that Renamo has no intention of disrupting Wednesday’s voting procedures.

Mazanga stated that “Such action is not needed because Renamo’s not participating makes the election invalid” (translated directly from Portuguese). In addition, Mazanga reiterated that Renamo will not accept Wednesday’s results.

Renamo men intercepted in Gorongosa

While voting was in progress in the municipal village of Gorongosa, Renamo gunmen were intercepted attempting to access the area, presumably to disrupt the election procedures. A minor gunfight ensued between the gunmen and the government forces.

In addition, on Tuesday night (19 November) Renamo gunmen fired off a few live rounds near the village, however, they did not omit a response from the armed forces.

ELECTIONS

In preparation for the municipal elections

The National Elections Commission (CNE) gathered in Maputo on Monday (18 November) to discuss the election campaigns in the 53 municipalities. The CNE stated that although some campaigns, which ended on Sunday (17 November), violated the Electoral Act, the relevant bodies reacted accordingly.

On the matter of campaign violence, CNE spokesman John Beirão stated that although they deeply regret the incident in Beira on Sunday (17 November) they believe that, overall, the campaigns upheld electoral ethics.

With regard to election preparation the CNE stated that electoral bodies on a provincial and district level have participated in securing the election material and securing the 21 460 members of the polling stations. In addition, the CNE states that 107 national observers and 48 international observers will be present to monitor the event to ensure transparency.

On the security situation in Gorongosa, Beirão reiterated that the CNE has received assurances from the defense and security forces that strict measures have been put into place to assure the safety of the voters and workers.

Over 3 million Mozambicans (approximately 3 059 163) have registered to participate in these municipal elections.

Votes cancelled in Nampula

The National Election Council decided to cancel the polling process in Nampula on Wednesday after they discovered that the name and image of the candidate for the Humanitarian Party (PAHUMO), Filomena Mutoropa, had been omitted from the ballot.

Thus there will be another election held in Nampula on 1 December for the selection of a new Mayor.

However, an additional error was noted in Nampula regarding the ballot paper for municipal assembly. The name of one party appeared a second time in place of the correct name of another party.

On the assembly ballot paper the Mozambique Democratic Movement Party, appears correctly with its initial MDM and symbol. Next comes PDD and its symbol, but instead of the name Party for Peace, Democracy and Development, “Partido para a Paz e Democracia e Desenvolvimento”, the name “Partido Movimento Democrático de Moçambique” (MDM) appears again. This error has not been taken into consideration by the CNE as of yet.

Alleged police misconduct during elections

Two party delegates from the Association for Moral and Civic Education in Natural Resources Exploration (ASSEMONA), Baron Carlos and Momade Rodrigues were allegedly wrongfully arrested by the police on Wednesday (20 November).

The two individuals had finished voting at polling station 0352012 when they notice a man carrying multiple ballots into the venue. These ballots had already been filled in and were dropped into the voters box.

When Carlos and Rodrigues reported this election fraud to the police, the police arrested them, rather than the alleged fraudster.

Citizens interviewed on the matter believe that the suspect was not arrested as the votes were for Frelimo, thus the police were likely aware of the issue. This incident is a gross violation of Article 71 of Law 4/2013, which contradicts the behavior of the police, which in part determines that the party delegates cannot be held during the vote, unless they are found in flagrante delicto.

MDM members detained

On Wednesday (20 November) three members of the MDM were arrested in the municipal village of Macia, Gaza province. Two of the arrested MDM members have been accused of attempted double voting, another six MDM members were arrested in the same district for allegedly having false credentials

In addition, two other MDM supporters were arrested in Chibuto for presenting false documents, and in the same district, six other MDM delegates were detained (which violates Article 71 of Law 4/2013). Six MDM delegates (poll watchers) were arrested, allegedly for failing to follow instructions of the polling station staff.

Another case of attempted double voting has been reported in the city of Xai-Xai, where a police source claimed that a man had been arrested.

Riot police called into handle situation at polls

On Wednesday (20 November) the riot police (FIR) fired tear gas at the primary school of Farlahi, polling station number 03005705, after voters were caught trying to vote more than once and attempting to stuff the voters box with votes for Frelimo. A poll watcher for the citizens' list ASSEMONA was injured by the gas.

In addition, in Quelimane the situation was tense after the police fired live rounds into the air following confrontations.

Other issues at the polling stations

- In Nhamatanda, 500 people at polling station Jossias Tongoras could not vote because they could not find their names on the register.
- In Gurué ten people invaded a polling station in Moneia. All were arrested.
- In Gurué individuals without credentials arrived and demanded to monitor the voting. They refused to leave on request of the polling station staff and were finally evicted by the police.
- The chairman of voting station number 10006501 at the Kongolote Secondary School, in the city of Matola refused to allow observers into the station until the polls officially opened.

- Voting at the Secondary School of Freedom in Matola started over 45 minutes late owing to the fact that the staff were late.
- At approximately 06h00 on Wednesday morning, the polling station at Northwestern Secondary School 1, Maputo, was still not set up. In addition, the staff and the election material had not yet arrived by 06h30.
- The polling station at EP Wiriamo in DU kamubukawana was only opened after 07h00 as the voting staff were awaiting the arrival of the STAE who were said to be bringing the keys to open the voting kits. However, according to one of the staff members, the kits do not need keys, they are sealed in plastic.

POLITICS

USAID signs agreements on electoral transparency

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has signed partnership agreements with Mozambican NGOs to support the country's elections and to ensure greater involvement of young people in Mozambican politics.

According to a press release from the US Embassy, one of these agreements, on the subject of "Electoral Transparency in Mozambique" was signed with the Electoral Observatory (OE) via the Centre for Democracy and Development Studies (CEDE). The observatory is a coalition of religious organizations and NGOs, and CEDE is one of its constituent parts.

At every election the Observatory fields the largest and most credible group of domestic observers. The parallel count organized by the Observatory has proved a vital check on the reliability of the official results.

The USAID agreement with the OE/CEDE is valid for two years, and

envisages funding of 1.4 million U.S. Dollars. It thus covers this year's municipal elections and next year's presidential and parliamentary elections.

The purpose of the agreement is to help promote transparency and credibility of the elections through "strengthening national election observation capacity", including the training of observers who will monitor the results and undertake the parallel count.

The OE/CEDE are also expected to undertake such activities as "organizing debates, workshops and seminars to stimulate discussion on public policies, in order to promote greater knowledge and participation in the forthcoming elections", and to implement mitigation mechanism to reduce the prevalence of election-related violence.

A second agreement, signed with the Youth Parliament (PJ), is entitled "Strengthening the Political Participation of Young Mozambicans in Political Processes".

This agreement is also valid for two years, and involves funding of 1.5

million U.S. Dollars. Its purpose is “to promote the involvement and participation of young people in elections through relevant political debates and discussion forums about governance”.

The PJ is expected “to involve young people, particularly women, in a constructive fashion, in order to increase the transparency and credibility of elections, ensure equality of opportunities, and guarantee that young people can present their concerns about questions of governance”.

Under the agreement, the PJ must also “disseminate the culture of peace among Mozambican youths to reduce potential conflicts and acts of violence associated with elections”.

Renamo miss another round of talks and government explores the possibility of observers

On Monday (18 November) Renamo failed to arrive for yet another round of talks with the government at the Joaquim Chissano Conference Center.

Following this, the Head of the government delegation and Minister of Agriculture, José Pacheco, publically stated that the government is exploring the possibility of allowing observers (specifically domestic observers) as per Renamo’s prior requests.

Pacheco stated that “As a Government, to admit the possibility that we can count on the presence of domestic observers” (translated directly from Portuguese).

Following this statement, Pacheco also used the opportunity to reiterate the

government’s willingness to meet with Renamo and its leader.

Mozambican ruling party proposes stiffer penalties for kidnappers

Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party is bringing an urgent bill before the present sitting of the parliament in a view to increase penalties for kidnapping.

Mozambican cities have been rocked by a wave of kidnappings since late 2011 but courts have found the country's Penal Code is out of date and does not have a section on kidnapping.

In three trials involving kidnap groups held so far, the Public Prosecutor's Office has been obliged to charge the suspects with private imprisonment, illegal possession of firearms and conspiracy.

The Frelimo parliamentary group is proposing a short amendment to the Penal Code that would create a specific crime of kidnapping, defined as the use of violence, threats or trickery to abduct a person to extort ransom but also for any other person.

Under Frelimo's proposal, a person found guilty of kidnapping will be sentenced to a jail term of between 12 and 16 years.

Courts may increase the penalty if the victim is a child or pregnant, is disabled or ill and if the abduction is accompanied by physical or sexual assault or if the victim is driven to suicide.

In cases where the victim is killed or where agents of authority are involved in kidnapping, the court may impose the

maximum jail sentence of 24 years allowed under Mozambican law.

"By introducing the bill as an urgent measure, it will be slotted into the agenda for the sitting of the Assembly which resumes on Nov 25," said Frelimo.

But observers said it seems likely that the complete overhaul of the Penal Code, currently in the hands of the Assembly's Legal and Constitutional Affairs Commission, will not be debated and voted during the sitting.

ECONOMY

Savannah Resources completes drilling programme

On Thursday (14 November) Savannah Resources PLC announced that it had completed its first drilling programme at its 80%-owned Jangamo heavy mineral sands project in southern Mozambique.

The company said 27 holes were drilled, and a total of 1 812 meters of reverse drilling was completed to assess the projects prospects.

Savannah said that geological logging from the drilling showed that all holes displayed visible signs of heavy minerals.

The company expects to receive results from its investigation in the first quarter of 2014.

"We believe that the project has the potential to generate significant value, and we look forward to reporting the assay results and the conclusions drawn in due course," said Chief Executive Officer David Archer.

Ncondezi on track for financial close

The British company Ncondezi Energy has announced that it is "on track" to reach financial close for its coal mine and power plant project in the western

Mozambican province of Tete by the end of 2014.

On Monday (18 November) Ncondezi Energy held a press conference where it was announced that Ncondezi should reach the Final Form Power Purchase Agreement (FF PPA) with the Mozambican electricity company, EDM, by the end of March 2014.

Ncondezi has already obtained a mining concession from the Mozambican authorities, and it signed a Power Framework Agreement with the government in April. A further agreement signed with EDM in October confirmed that EDM would be the sole buyer of the electricity generated by the first stage of the Ncondezi power station (300 megawatts).

This was the precursor to the FF PPA which is a binding agreement. Only after this is signed will the project enter the financing phase.

The next hurdle is to find a partner. Ncondezi says it is looking for "the negotiated entry of a co-developer to jointly invest in the Ncondezi Project to fund the company to financial close". It estimates that a further 15 million U.S. Dollars will be required to reach financial close, "and the bulk of this is expected to

come from a preferred co-developer once the FF PPA has been achieved”.

The company says it has begun a “co-developer selection process”, and is looking at “specialist power private equity firms as well as strategic independent power producers”. Its target is to choose the co-developer in the first quarter of 2014.

By the end of this year Ncondezi expects to have submitted an updated feasibility study to EDM and the government, and to have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the government on fiscal and investment incentives.

Ncondezi is confident that its concession area contains sufficient coal “to agree a bankable coal supply agreement between the power plant and the mine”.

If all goes according to plan, Ncondezi expects to start commissioning the power station in the second quarter of 2017, and to start commercial operations in early 2018.

Huge profits envisaged for graphite project

On Wednesday (20 November) the Australian mining company Syrah Resources announced that a scoping study on its Balama West graphite project, in the northern Mozambican province of Cabo Delgado, shows such an enormous profit margin that it could recoup its costs in less than six months.

The study puts the average mine gate cost of producing graphite at Balama at 101.58 U.S. Dollars per ton. As for freight costs, the FOB at the port of Pemba,

capital of Cabo Delgado, is put at 198.01 U.S. Dollars per ton.

Since the assumed selling price is 1 500 U.S. Dollars per ton, Syrah is looking at enormous potential profits. (In fact, graphite prices vary wildly depending on type and quality – what is known as “amorphous graphite” has a current selling price of around 550 U.S. Dollars a ton, while the price of “large flake graphite” can go for over 2 500 U.S. Dollars a ton).

The report also puts “peak development cost funding requirement” at 69 million U.S. Dollars, and predicts a “payback period of within six months of commission”.

The company that carried out the study, Snowden Mining Industry Consultants, says there is a potential to reduce project costs further, since the study is based on conservative parameters.

After discussions with graphite buyers and traders, Syrah believes it can sell 220 000 tons of graphite in the first year of production. In following years, production could increase, depending on the state of the market. The study believes that demand for graphite will increase “particularly with new emerging uses such as lithium ion batteries for electric and hybrid cars and fuel cells”.

The study does not take into account the second mineral found at Balama West, which is vanadium. Other studies have pointed to the possibility of readily producing a saleable vanadium concentrate, which would add significantly to the project’s cash flow.

END

News sources utilised:

- *O Pais*
- *Africa Intelligence*
- *Imensis*
- *Jornal Noticias*
- *Rádio Moçambique*
- *Club of Mozambique*
- *All Africa*
- *News 24*
- *National News Agency of Malaysia*
- *Corridor Gazette*

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