

- Pancontinental gets licence renewal, hunts for partner
- Askari restarts Uis lithium exploration
- Swanson leads Arcadia's Namibia strategy
- 88 Energy positions PEL 93 for 2026 drilling decision

Uis mine expands into multi-metal platform

Andrada targets 2.5x tin output growth over 36 months

The mine produces tantalum concentrates and hosts a 135-million-tonne JORC resource, with exploration and expansion efforts targeting growth beyond 200 million tonnes.



From discovery to "Mining for Good"

More than three decades on, Namdeb is reflecting on its journey through storytelling. On 4 March 2026, it launched Mining for Good: The Namdeb Story 1994–2024, a commemorative publication marking its 30-year history and reinforcing the value of natural diamonds in a changing global market.

A LOOK AHEAD TO 2026 IN NAMIBIA - RECONAFRICA

As our work with the communities and authorities of Namibia continues into 2026, we are pleased to share a number of successes and developments around our exploration activities under PEL 073, as well as a look to the year ahead.



KEY SUCCESSES OF 2025

In 2025, ReconAfrica progressed key priorities by drilling our second exploration well in the Damara Fold Belt. The results showed indications of oil and gas over eight separate intervals in the Kavango West 1X well. A total of 64 metres (210 feet) of the sections contained confirmed hydrocarbons, with additional promising signs deeper in the well within the limestone reservoir. These findings suggest that the Damara Fold Belt has real potential for future energy development.

Following these positive results, PEL 073 partners ReconAfrica (operator), NAMCOR, and BW Energy met with Her Excellency President Nandi-Ndaitwah to discuss the oil and gas findings and explore how the partnership could support onshore development and help strengthen Namibia's long-term energy future.



WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES IN KAVANGO EAST AND KAVANGO WEST

ReconAfrica continues to invest in and work with local communities and is proud to have an industry-leading Environmental, Social and Governance programme in Namibia.

To date, ReconAfrica has:

- Locally hired and contracted over 2,700 short and long term positions, and worked with over 550 local, regional and national service and supply companies
- Supported 10 STEAM and 7 SAN Nursing students from the Kavango East and Kavango West regions with scholarships
- Installed 36 solar-powered community water wells in remote areas

- Completed more than 2,600 community engagement sessions
- Provided N\$19 million in funding for medical services, equipment, training and wellness programmes
- Provided funding for environmental and social projects in various communities

WHAT IS NEXT FOR RECONAFRICA IN NAMIBIA?

Preparations are underway for a production test of the Kavango West 1X well this year. The team is currently procuring the necessary equipment and has applied for permits required for production testing in order to evaluate the zones of interest. This will be the first production test for hydrocarbons in Namibia and could result in the first flow of hydrocarbons to surface for the Country. We expect to conclude this testing by the third quarter of 2026.

In all aspects of our operations, ReconAfrica is committed to minimal disturbance of habitat in line with international standards and implementing environmental and social best practices in our project areas.

We remain grateful to the people of Namibia for your partnership in exploring the potential for long-term energy development in the area and look forward to providing further updates throughout 2026.

COVER STORY

P.01 | Lofdal gets Toyota Tsusho in rare earths deal

OIL & GAS

P.05 | 88 Energy positions PEL 93 for 2026 drilling decision

P.07 | Pancontinental gets licence renewal, hunts for partner

TANTALUM

P.09 | Swanson leads Arcadia's Namibia strategy

TIN-TANTALUM-LITHIUM

P.13 | Askari restarts Uis lithium exploration

DIAMONDS

P.17 | From discovery to "Mining for Good"

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COVER STORY

Andrada expands Uis into multi-metal platform

Andrada Mining is repositioning its flagship Uis operation from a tin-focused mine into a multi-commodity critical minerals platform, highlighting a gap between its current market valuation of about US\$90 million and the significant long-term value

potential of its project pipeline. In its March 2026 investor presentation, Andrada Mining outlined a growth strategy focused on tin, lithium, tantalum, tungsten and copper, all hosted within its Erongo Region asset base.

Uis remains the

foundation of the business. The mine produces tin and tantalum concentrates and sits on a JORC-compliant resource of 135 million tonnes, with a target to exceed 200 million tonnes.

More than 180 mineralised pegmatites have been mapped within a



five-kilometre radius of the plant, pointing to a district-scale system rather than a single deposit.

The operation is being positioned as a long-life polymetallic asset.

Tin production is the immediate driver. The company is targeting a 2.5-times increase in contained tin output over the next 36 months, building on a five-year compound annual growth rate of 18%.

This growth is tied to plant upgrades. A jig plant nearing commissioning is expected to

significantly increase output, while ore sorting technology planned for 2026 is projected to reduce all-in sustaining costs by about 15%.

Lithium is the next phase.

At Uis, lithium contained in petalite is being advanced toward feasibility, supported by a cooperation agreement with the European Investment Bank to accelerate the lithium expansion project.

Integration into the existing plant is targeted

for 2027–2028, with the company aiming to produce about 45,000 tonnes per year of lithium concentrate.

Lithium Ridge, about 35 kilometres from Uis, is being developed as a second-growth asset.

The project holds a mining licence covering 3,288 hectares and hosts high-grade spodumene mineralisation. It is also the site of the historical TinTan mine.

Drilling at Lithium Ridge has confirmed continuous mineralisation over a 6-kilometre strike length. Earlier drilling by Andrada intersected



grades including 1.57% Li₂O and 0.16% tin.

Metallurgical testwork has shown recoveries of at least 75% and concentrate grades above 6.82% Li₂O, suitable for battery markets.

The project is being advanced through a three-stage earn-in agreement with SQM, which can invest up to US\$40 million for a 50% stake, implying a project valuation of about US\$360 million.

The partnership brings technical capability and market access.

Brandberg West forms the third part of the portfolio. Located about 110 kilometres from Uis under exploration licence EPL 544 covering 35,102 hectares, the project is being advanced through an earn-in agreement with ACAM LP, which can invest up to US\$51 million for a 49% stake in Andrada Investments (Mauritius).

The project was historically mined for tin and tungsten by Goldfields, with production reportedly peaking at about 1,249 tonnes of concentrate.

Recent drilling has confirmed high-grade mineralisation,

with select intercepts returning tin grades of up to 10.55%, tungsten grades of up to 3.53% and copper grades of up to 2%.

Copper remains at an early stage of evaluation, but adds exposure to another energy transition metal, while tungsten strengthens the project's strategic minerals profile.

The ACAM agreement includes a defined work programme covering metallurgical testwork, resource modelling, historical tailings assessment and a definitive feasibility study, aimed at accelerating development.

Brandberg West also



presents near-term upside through the reprocessing of historical mine and plant tailings, which could provide early production before full-scale development.

Together, Uis, Lithium Ridge and Brandberg West form a structured growth pipeline. Uis provides current cash flow and scale, Lithium Ridge drives lithium expansion, and Brandberg West adds polymetallic upside and near-term optionality.

The broader pegmatite field at Uis, with more than 180 mapped bodies, supports continued exploration potential within the

existing licence area, reinforcing the view that the operation represents a mining district rather than a single mine.

The development timeline is defined. Tin output growth and cost reductions are expected in the near term. Lithium feasibility work is progressing over the next 12 to 18 months, with production targeted between 2027 and 2028.

Lithium Ridge and Brandberg West are advancing through drilling, testwork and study phases.

Demand for tin, lithium, tungsten, copper and

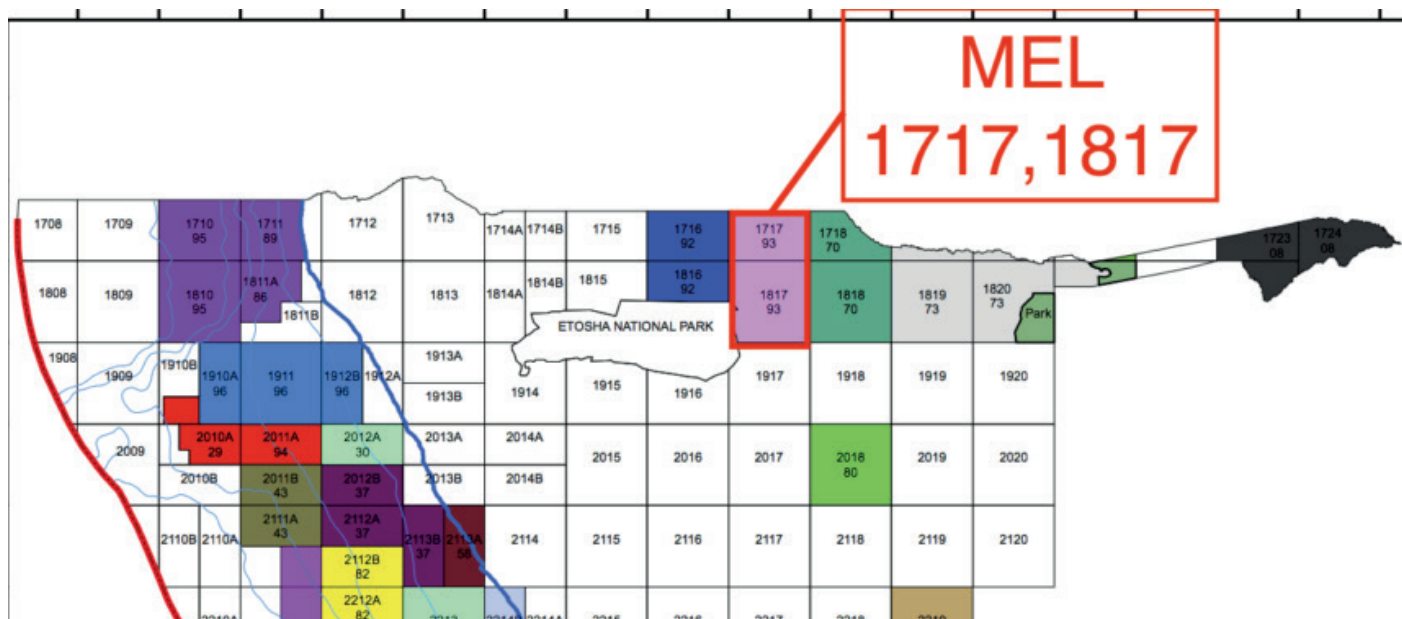
tantalum is being driven by policy in the United States and European Union, where these minerals are classified as critical for industrial supply chains, energy transition technologies and manufacturing.

Andrada's portfolio positions it within that supply chain, sourced from a stable, mining-focused jurisdiction with established infrastructure.

The company is no longer operating a single-commodity mine. It is building a multi-asset, multi-mineral platform anchored in Namibia's Erongo Region.



OIL & GAS



88 Energy positions PEL 93 for 2026 drilling decision

88 Energy’s Namibia strategy is entering a decisive phase, with the company signalling that 2026 will determine whether its PEL 93 asset progresses to drilling or remains in evaluation.

In its March 2026 corporate presentation, 88 Energy confirmed that technical work is ongoing at Petroleum Exploration Licence 93 (PEL 93), where it holds

a minority interest and relies on operator-led activity to advance the project.

PEL 93 is held through a joint venture structure in which Monitor Exploration acts as operator with a 55% interest, alongside 88 Energy (20%), Legend Oil Namibia (15%), and NAMCOR (10%).

88 Energy secured its initial 20% stake through a staged

farm-in agreement involving total funding of approximately US\$3.68 million, comprising a mix of cash and share-based payments covering back costs and seismic work. The company is also contributing to a US\$1 million joint exploration programme alongside the operator, while retaining the option to increase its interest to up to 45% through additional funding commitments.

Total potential investment under the farm-in could reach up to US\$18.7 million, including contributions toward future drilling, with a possible US\$7.5 million commitment tied to participation in a second exploration well.

The licence sits in Namibia's Owambo Basin, an emerging onshore frontier that has drawn increasing attention following the success of offshore exploration in the Orange Basin. Unlike the offshore discoveries, however, PEL 93 remains at an earlier stage, with work focused on improving geological understanding before any drilling decision is made.

Since entering the project, the focus has been on integrating legacy seismic data with newer geophysical analyses to define basin structure better and identify potential hydrocarbon traps. The company said current work is aimed at maturing drill-ready targets and advancing discussions with potential farm-in partners to fund the next phase of

2026 could decide whether 88 Energy's PEL 93 moves toward drilling — or remains an exploration concept.

exploration.

This partner-driven model reflects the capital realities of frontier oil and gas exploration. While 88 Energy has funded its initial entry into the project, progressing to drilling will require significantly larger capital commitments, typically secured through farm-out arrangements with better-funded partners.

The company's latest update makes clear that no drilling timeline has been confirmed. Instead, progress is tied to continued technical de-risking, completion of seismic interpretation work and the outcome of partner engagement.

PEL 93 covers a large onshore area in northern Namibia and is considered prospective

for conventional hydrocarbons, although it has yet to be tested by modern exploration drilling. Its appeal lies in its scale and relatively underexplored status, offering potential upside if geological models are validated.

The project's advancement will depend on whether ongoing technical work can deliver targets compelling enough to attract investment and justify drilling. That process is expected to unfold over 2026.

For 88 Energy, Namibia represents both an opportunity and a test. The company has positioned PEL 93 as a strategic growth asset, but one that remains contingent on technical progress, partner funding and the successful execution of its farm-in pathway.

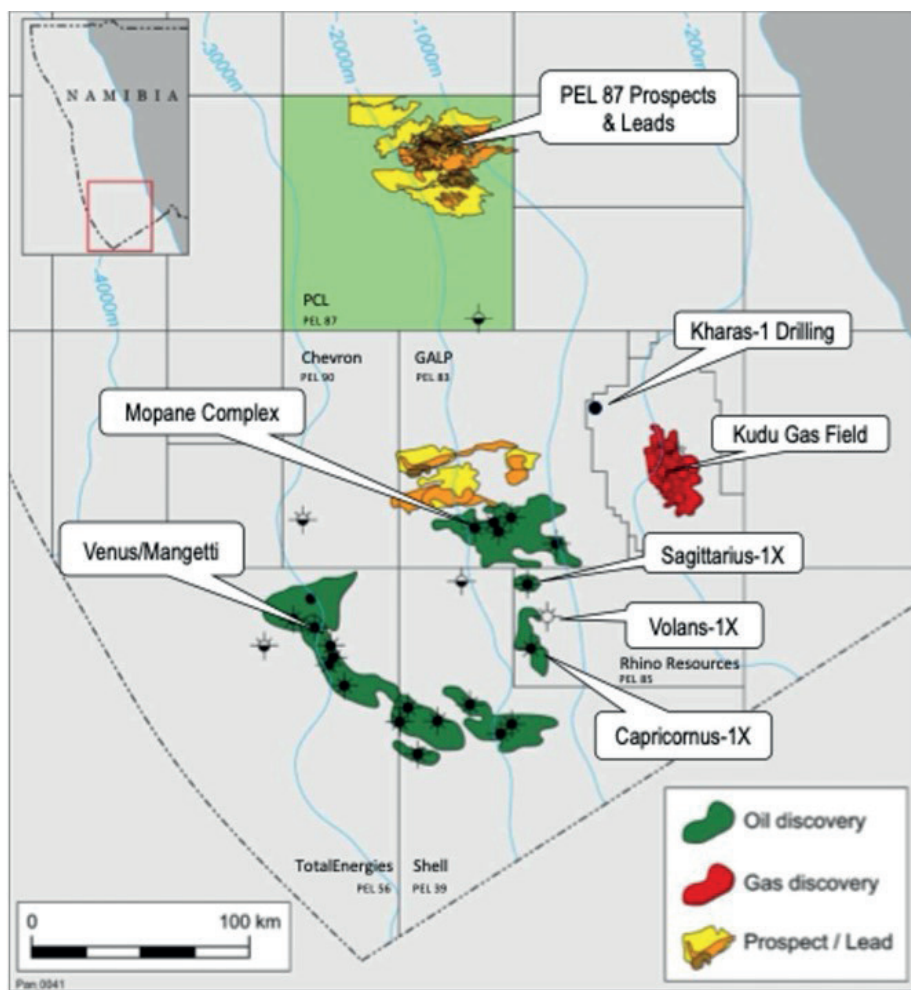
As work continues, the coming months will determine whether the licence moves beyond geological promise toward a defined drilling campaign — or remains part of the longer-term exploration pipeline.

Pancontinental gets licence renewal, hunts for partner

Namibia has extended Pancontinental Energy’s exploration timeline for Petroleum Exploration Licence 87 (PEL 87) in the Orange Basin, giving the company additional room to reset its offshore strategy after an earlier farm-in deal with an Australian partner failed to proceed.

The Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy approved a 12-month extension to the First Renewal Exploration Period, now running to 22 January 2027.

The extension follows a period in which Pancontinental sought to bring in a partner to fund drilling on the licence, including an option agreement with Woodside Energy



that ultimately did not proceed.

Pancontinental agreed with Woodside in March 2023, granting the Australian company an exclusive option to acquire a

56% participating interest in PEL 87 from Pancontinental’s 75% stake, along with operatorship of the licence.

The deal structure allowed Woodside

to first evaluate the asset through a funded technical programme before committing to a full farm-in.

As part of that option phase, Woodside funded a large-scale 3D seismic campaign across the block, with an estimated expenditure of between US\$35 million and US\$40 million.

The programme covered more than 6,500 square kilometres. It significantly improved the quality of subsurface data over the licence area, effectively de-risking key prospects without requiring Pancontinental to deploy its own capital.

Had Woodside exercised the option, it would have proceeded to acquire the 56% interest and assume operatorship, while funding the drilling of the first exploration well.

The deal also included a cash payment of approximately US\$2.5 million to Pancontinental, with a reimbursement of around US\$1.5 million for past costs.

This would have effectively carried the joint venture through its

most capital-intensive phase—drilling—while reducing Pancontinental's financial exposure.

However, in March 2025, Woodside formally notified Pancontinental that it would not exercise the option, electing to withdraw from the farm-in before the long-stop date of 18 May 2025.

No specific technical failure was cited, and the decision appeared to reflect internal capital allocation priorities rather than a definitive negative view of the acreage.

The withdrawal left Pancontinental with its full 75% interest intact, alongside its partners Custos Investments (15%) and NAMCOR (10%). Crucially, the seismic data acquired during Woodside's option phase remains within the joint venture, providing a stronger technical foundation as the company re-engages the market for a new partner.

Under the extension, Pancontinental must complete an Environmental Impact Assessment, reprocess and interpret 3D seismic data, and drill an exploration well. The

EIA, which began in mid-2025, is already progressing, while seismic reprocessing is expected to refine prospect definition further and enhance the case presented to potential farm-in partners.

Chief executive Iain Smith said the extension secures the licence's tenure and supports ongoing efforts to secure a partner to move the project toward drilling.

PEL 87 spans approximately 10,970 km² in the Orange Basin, placing it near major discoveries made by Shell, TotalEnergies and Galp Energia.

Namibia's decision to grant the extension reflects a policy approach that balances flexibility with accountability, allowing companies time to secure partners while maintaining clear obligations to progress toward drilling.

Pancontinental's immediate task is to convert a technically strengthened but unfunded asset into a viable drilling opportunity following the earlier Australian deal's collapse.

TANTALUM

Swanson leads Arcadia's Namibia strategy

Arcadia Minerals is moving to advance its Swanson Tantalum Project toward feasibility, positioning the asset as the company's most immediate pathway to production in Namibia.

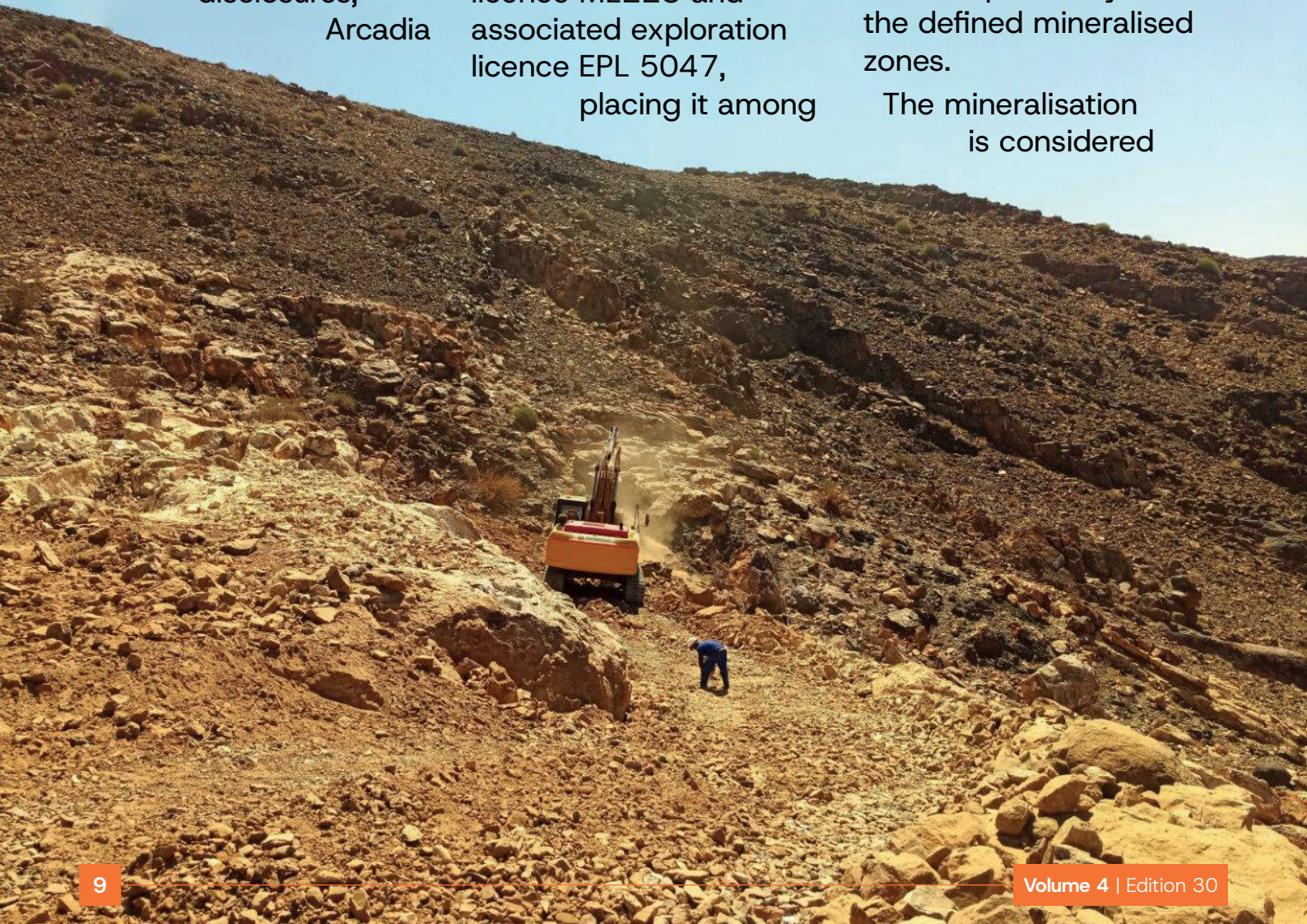
According to company disclosures, Arcadia

Minerals has prioritised Swanson as its lead project, describing it as an advanced tantalum development opportunity with potential for early cash flow.

The Swanson project is located under mining licence ML223 and associated exploration licence EPL 5047, placing it among

the more advanced tantalum assets in Namibia. It hosts a swarm of pegmatites, with around 15 identified within the current footprint and additional swarms remaining untested, pointing to further upside beyond the defined mineralised zones.

The mineralisation is considered



suitable for open-pit mining, supported by consistent grades averaging about 420 parts per million tantalum. The geometry and continuity of the pegmatites, together with shallow mineralisation, underpin its development potential.

A 2023 definitive feasibility study provides the technical foundation for development, including the design of a gravimetric processing plant suited to tantalum recovery. This places the project beyond early-stage exploration, with a defined pathway toward production.

Development is being pursued through a binding term sheet with Xinhai Mining

With a definitive feasibility study already in place, Swanson has moved beyond exploration into development planning.

Services, which has made a strategic equity investment in Arcadia and holds an option to earn up to 70% in the project. Under the agreement, Xinhai would fund development, construct the processing plant in line with the feasibility study, and undertake further exploration across ML223 and EPL 5047, targeting

tantalum, lithium, and related mineralisation. The agreement remains conditional on the exercise of the option.

The company's immediate focus is on advancing Swanson through the next stages of evaluation, supported by ongoing drilling, geophysical surveys and geochemical work aimed at refining the resource base and supporting development decisions.

While Swanson leads development, Arcadia is continuing exploration across its broader Namibian portfolio.

At the Karibib Copper-Gold Project, the company is targeting a large mineralised corridor extending up to 20 kilometres in length

and between one and two kilometres in width. Sampling has returned copper grades of up to about 2.7%, alongside gold, silver and tungsten mineralisation, pointing to a polymetallic system within a proven mining district. During the reporting period, Arcadia entered into a binding farm-in agreement with Kaoko Metals Pty Ltd regarding its 80% interest in Karibib Pegmatite Exploration, which, through its

Among Arcadia's Namibian assets, Swanson stands out as the project closest to becoming a mine.

subsidiary, holds an 85% stake in the Karibib project. Under the agreement, Kaoko may earn up to a 100% interest in the

project through a four-stage farm-in, with Arcadia entitled to cash payments of A\$150,000 on settlement and A\$250,000 after one year, a royalty over the licence, and milestone share payments of 500,000, 750,000 and 1,000,000 shares at successive stages. A non-refundable deposit of A\$35,000 was also paid upon execution of the agreement.

Lithium forms the third component of the portfolio. Arcadia is evaluating

lithium potential across pegmatite and sedimentary environments, including the Bitterwasser project, where geological conditions suggest the presence of a lithium-bearing brine system. The project remains at an early stage and requires further work to establish economic viability. Additional lithium exposure is also being assessed across the company's wider licence holdings, including clay-hosted and

brine targets within the Bitterwasser basin, which is characterised by a closed drainage system, arid climate and evaporite conditions considered favourable for lithium concentration.

The company also holds interests in several other projects in Namibia, including the Kum-Kum Nickel-PGE Project, which targets mafic-ultramafic intrusive systems prospective for nickel and platinum-group elements. Exploration at Kum-Kum is

focused on geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling to define drill targets, with the project representing a longer-term discovery play within Arcadia's portfolio.

The company's strategy is to advance Swanson toward feasibility while continuing to build resource potential across its copper-gold and lithium projects, maintaining exposure to multiple critical minerals linked to global energy transition demand.





Askari restarts Uis lithium exploration

Askari Metals is preparing to recommence exploration at its Uis Project in Namibia, targeting high-grade tin, tantalum and associated lithium mineralisation across a growing pipeline of pegmatite targets.

The project, located

adjacent to the operating Uis Tin Mine, places Askari Metals within the same geological corridor that hosts one of Namibia's most established polymetallic systems, providing exposure to tin, tantalum, rubidium and lithium.

Askari acquired the Uis

Project by pegging and consolidating multiple Exclusive Prospecting Licences in Namibia's Erongo Region between 2022 and 2023, establishing a strategic land position around the producing Uis Tin Mine.

Since then, the company has advanced



the project through data compilation, remote sensing studies, and fieldwork programmes to define and expand pegmatite-hosted mineralisation.

The project is held through a portfolio of licences including EPL 7345 (100% held via Kokerboom Mineral Processing), EPL 8535 (80% held via Earth Dimensions Consulting) and EPL 7626 (100% held via Green Lithium Exploration), all currently active and under renewal.

Askari is preparing to put the drill bit back to work at Uis, targeting high-grade tin, tantalum and lithium-bearing pegmatites.

Recent work has significantly upgraded the project's prospectivity. An in-house hyperspectral

remote sensing study integrating Sentinel-2 and WorldView-3 satellite data has identified seven new pegmatite targets across the licence areas, expanding the exploration pipeline within a defined "corridor of interest" considered prospective for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites.

These include targets such as Eve, GP, MW and K10 on EPL 7345, as well as Tawny, Martial and Zebedeus-1 on EPL 8535, with strike lengths



ranging up to more than three kilometres.

Historical exploration has already demonstrated high-grade mineralisation across multiple targets. At EPL 7345, rock chip sampling has returned values of up to 4.05% SnO₂, 1,121ppm Ta₂O₅ and 0.83% Rb₂O, while pegmatites such as OP, PS and DP show consistent mineralisation over strike lengths exceeding two kilometres

and widths of up to 26 metres.

At EPL 8535, similarly strong results have been recorded, including tin grades of up to 3.17% SnO₂ and tantalum values reaching 5,226ppm Ta₂O₅, with pegmatites such as Kestrel extending over approximately three kilometres and widths of up to 30 metres.

Exploration at EPL 7626, which is contiguous with the Uis Tin Mine, is also being

prioritised. The licence is considered prospective for buried pegmatites, with soil and stream sediment sampling planned to identify concealed mineralised zones before follow-up trenching and drilling.

The next phase of work will include soil and stream sediment sampling at EPL 7626, Phase I trenching across known pegmatite targets at EPL 8535, Phase II trenching across untested

targets at EPL 7345, and planned reverse circulation and diamond drilling at key targets including PS, DP, OP and K9.

A reinterpretation of historical data has reinforced the view that the Uis Project represents a polymetallic system with significant tin and tantalum mineralisation, alongside potential for lithium and rubidium.

“The half year period ended 31 December 2025 marked a transformational period for Askari with the completion of the acquisition of the Nejo Gold and Copper Project in Ethiopia, which is now the Company’s flagship asset,” Executive Director Gino D’Anna said. “Askari is now well funded and operationally positioned to commence its maiden drilling campaign at Nejo in Q1 2026, while in parallel preparing to recommence exploration at the Uis Project in Namibia, which provides additional exposure

to high-grade tin and tantalum mineralisation.”

D’Anna said the company had strengthened its financial position through capital raisings, divested its Australian assets and achieved a debt-free structure, allowing it to focus on its African gold, copper and critical minerals portfolio.

For the half year ended 31 December 2025, the company reported a net loss of US\$2.33 million, an improvement from US\$4.23 million in the previous corresponding period. Net operating cash outflows narrowed to US\$371,033, while investing outflows stood at US\$469,030. Financing activities generated inflows of US\$2.85 million, lifting the company’s cash balance to US\$2.04 million as at 31 December 2025, compared to US\$241,927 a year earlier. The company has since repaid all debt and completed a capital

raising of A\$2.78 million, positioning it to fund ongoing exploration. Directors expressed confidence in securing additional capital to advance its Namibian and Ethiopian assets, which are advanced-stage exploration projects with reduced geological risk.

The Uis Project is being positioned as part of that broader strategy, offering exposure to a large-scale mineralised system in Namibia’s Erongo Region, directly on strike with a producing operation and supported by both historical data and new target generation.

With multiple high-grade targets, defined pegmatite systems, and a structured exploration programme, Askari is entering a more active phase aimed at converting historical results into drill-ready targets and advancing the project toward resource definition.

From discovery to “Mining for Good”

Namibia’s diamond story did not begin with Namdeb Diamond Corporation. It began in 1908, when diamonds were first discovered along the country’s southern coastline, setting off a chain of developments that would shape the region’s economy, geography and identity for more than a century.

That early discovery led to the establishment of large-scale diamond mining operations under colonial administration, with the coastal strip — later known as the Sperrgebiet — becoming one of the most

tightly controlled mining zones in the world. Diamonds extracted from this region would go on to supply global markets, but the benefits to Namibia itself remained limited during that era.

Everything changed after independence.

In 1994, Namibia entered a new

phase with the formation of Namdeb — a 50:50 joint venture between the Government of Namibia and De Beers Group. The creation of the company marked more than a corporate restructuring. It signalled a shift toward national ownership, value retention and long-term economic participation in one of the country’s most strategic resources.

From the outset,



Namdeb was tasked with balancing commercial viability, national development goals and responsible resource management. This model has come to define its role in Namibia's post-independence economy.

More than three decades later, the company has turned to storytelling to reflect on that journey. On 4 March 2026, Namdeb launched its commemorative publication, *Mining for Good: The Namdeb Story 1994–2024*, marking over 30 years since its establishment. Positioned not merely as a historical record, the publication is framed as a strategic storytelling asset designed to reinforce the value of natural diamonds in a rapidly evolving global market.

By documenting Namdeb's journey, partnerships and impact, the book contributes

From the Sperrgebiet to shared ownership, Namibia's diamond industry has travelled a long road.

to the global natural diamond narrative, demonstrating how diamonds are responsibly mined, how they benefit people and places, and why their origin matters. The launch brought together leaders, partners and stakeholders in an atmosphere of reflection, pride and shared memory, underscoring the depth of the company's institutional and national footprint.

The publication traces Namibia's diamond

history from the first discovery in 1908 through to the formation of Namdeb, while also acknowledging the complex realities, trade-offs and global forces that have shaped the company's development over time.

"Our natural diamond story is that of a development catalyst, and the book does well in documenting Namdeb's contribution to value addition, as well as the company's role in the transformation of Oranjemund from a closed mining town into a sustainable, open Namibian community," Riaan Burger said.

Namdeb's operations are concentrated along Namibia's southwest coast, spanning a series of mining licences covering approximately 15,789 square kilometres, with activities centred around



Oranjemund, Lüderitz and the Orange River. These operations focus on alluvial diamond deposits in coastal and riverine environments, which form the backbone of the company's land-based production.

Once a closed mining enclave, Oranjemund has evolved into an open, integrated community — a transformation widely seen as one of the company's defining legacies.

Over the past 30 years, Namdeb has had to continually adapt to declining land-based resources, global market

downturns, rising operational costs and technological changes in mining. As land-based deposits matured, the industry increasingly shifted offshore, with Debmarine Namibia now dominating production through advanced marine recovery operations.

In line with this transition, Namdeb has streamlined its asset base, most notably through the closure of the Elizabeth Bay Mine in 2018 and its subsequent sale in 2020 to Sperrgebiet Diamond Mining, after the operation was deemed

uneconomic to continue running under Namdeb.

Despite these pressures, the company has remained operational by improving efficiency, extending mine life and restructuring its portfolio, while continuing to contribute to Namibia's economy through revenue generation, employment, infrastructure and skills development.

Namdeb stands as proof that natural resources, when responsibly managed, can be a powerful force for national development. The value

generated from natural diamonds has supported national revenue, created opportunities for Namibians and contributed to resilient communities.

Namdeb's broader impact is also reflected in the people who have shaped it. "Namdeb today stands as a transformed organization, where talented Namibians lead across the business, the result of years of investment in skills, mentorship and opportunity," said Inge Zaamwani-Kamwi.

The government has consistently framed the diamond sector as central to national development.

"Namibia's natural diamonds carry a distinctive story. They are rare and responsibly sourced, but above all, they are Namibian. This not only means that they hold much value, but that they contribute to schools, hospitals, infrastructure, and the broader aspirations of our people. This book highlights this narrative,"

Namdeb's story is not only about diamonds in the ground, but about what those diamonds have meant above ground

said Erasmus Shivolo.

The human dimension of this story is equally central. Drawing on interviews and first-hand accounts from policymakers, executives, employees and union representatives, the publication captures the lived experience of a company that has had to continually reinvent itself in the face of market downturns, technological change and rising cost pressures, while remaining anchored to its purpose of "Mining for Good." Commissioned author Robin Sherbourne said the book "draws on a wide range of authoritative sources, including company records, government

statistics, academic research and industry data, and is deliberately presented in a mostly neutral tone, allowing readers to better understand Namdeb's legacy and impact."

The timing of the publication is significant. The global diamond industry is under pressure from lab-grown alternatives, shifting consumer preferences and volatile demand. Against this backdrop, Namibia's diamonds are increasingly being positioned as traceable, responsibly sourced natural products with a distinct national identity.

Three decades after its formation, Namdeb stands as one of Namibia's most important industrial partnerships — linking a colonial-era discovery to a modern model of shared value and national participation. It is a story of resource control, adaptation and value creation, shaped as much by geology as by policy, partnership and time.



The Extractor
Mapping Namibia's Mineral Resources

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