

## 13 June 2019

## How has Koniambo Nickel taken into consideration the local comunities around the mining massif? The example of STMK





I. New Caledonia

**II.** Key figures of the mine

**III.** Identification of the key stakeholders

**IV. Implication of the local communities in the business** 

V. Review of the results of this approch

# I. New Caledonia (Map)



Source : Carte des activités industrielles et de services de Nouvelle-Calédonie, éditions Hatier, Paris, 1990.

The massif is about 20 km long and 12 km wide an altitude of 930 meters above sea level.

Reserves of 62,5 million tonnes of ore with an average content of 2,46 % the equivalent of 1,5 million tonnes of nickel metal.

200 operators work 21 hrs from 24 hrs, 4 days (2 days, 2 nights) 4 days off.

In 2018 1,7 million tonnes of ore were extracted at 2,29 % content for a production of nickel metal totaling 27, 000 tonnes.

### III. Identification of key stakholders



#### SCP Massif 54%

Trbes of Koniambo/Atéou/Témala ouélisse/ouengo/commune de koné et Voh

#### SCP BACO POINDAH 26%

Tribes of Bopope/Netchaot/Neami/Noelly/Poin dah/Paouta/Tiaoué/Baco commune de Pouembout et Koné

#### SCP Nord REUNI 15%

Small shareholders mostly from North Province of NC

#### SCP BORD DE MER 5%

Tribes of Gatope/Boyen et Oundjo

The STMK began activities in 2010.

<u>Its activity</u>: Water management on the koniambo Massif, maintenance of the settling tanks, the roads outside the mining perimeters and rehabilitation of former worksites.

Recruitment of 16 youngs persons from the local community, local subcontracting when necessary.

1 Material investment in 2010 : \$ 2 830 000 2 Materiel investment in 2018 : \$ 3 800 000 Financial turnover in 2018 : \$ 3 700 000

# V. Review of the results of this approch

++ 9 years of operations, renewed contracts, no negative feedback even though there is room for improvement in terms of productivity. ++ Good interactions on environmental problems, in particular when there was a landslide which effected a tribe. The company was our first relay in terms of communication.

-- The general manager favoured recruitment within the family to the detriment of families of other tribes (32 employees in 2018), and also sub-contracting within the family.

-- The general manager used his equipment more to compensate failings within the company whereas it was planned to call on other local companies.

-- There has been no regular feedback from the general manager for the shareholders.

-- And especially, since the company was founded, there has been no redistribution of dividends despite good financial results; a choice of the manager.



# **THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

# Any questions ?



