# Multinational Companies Operating in Namibia: An Overview

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A glossary of companies with a presence in Namibia is attached. This is however little more than a list of names and belies the proportional importance of a small handful of them. Many of these companies have been questioned concerning the morality of their presence, their view on its dubious legality or their likely reaction to ante-dated compensation proposals. The companies have also been asked, often, their attitude towards independence and the near certainty, given anything resembling fair elections, of a SWAPO victory. Company responses to these points varies and among the reasons for this are the differing role, scale and longevity of their investment. Not all the companies operating in Namibia, in violation of Decree No. 1, are transnational corporating TNCs, in the traditional sense of the concept. Some which are seldom featured high on any global table of TNC power. A presence in Namibia is, for example, often the sole overseas operations of many of the South African companies listed. As in any underdeveloped country TNCS contribute to, benefit from and reinforce the distortions in the economy. Namibia exhibits many of the classic tendencies in regard to the process. The mining sector, almost entirely geared to export-for-benefication, is entirely in foreign hands. It contributes around 50% of the gross domestic product and half of that, a quarter of the potential revenue for the
national economy, is in the hands of one South African company. Fishing, an export industry in a country where many people suffer the effects of PCM (protein calorie malnutrition) is all but controlled by five inter-related South African companies. It is necessary to move substantially down the league of contributors to GDP before one finds a major company, Metje & Zeigler, which is not foreign owned.

- 2-
Hidden among the objectives of ENOK# of the PSF or of the recent buyers of SWABANK, is the promotion of local capital formation and the development of nationally owned business. These are likely to be extremely thin on the ground when Namibia becomes independent.

A significant feature of TNC operation in Namibia, noticable in the mining sector because of its relative size, is that much of it is 'stand alone'. A lot of the mining operations are not integrated into the companies’ global structure. In some cases the Namibian output is seen as merely an adjunct to the South African operations. This may well have been a conscious political decision for it decreases the vulnerability of the company to expropriation, or the threat of it.

A particularly obvious phenomena of recent times has been the extent to which mines in Namibia have been put on a care and maintenance basis or closed down altogether. It is not possible to correlate these instances with weak prices in the metal or mineral concerned although this has usually been the reason given for the action.

The list of minerals produced by Namibia is impressive, headed by copper and tin. They also include silver, zine, iron, tungsten, lead, manganese, vanadium, cadmium, chrome in metals, uranium and coal in energy products and of course diamonds as well as a number of low value non-metallic minerals.

Without exception all exploration and extraction is foreign owned and there is only the minimal level of beneficiation; a zine smelter, some blister copper and a recently closed diamond processing plant. The domicile for most of the mining investment is South Africa and, in turn, Anglo American/de Beers and Gencor. Apart from RTZ’s’ssing mine the level of commitment of the non-South African owned mining operations has to be seen as fairly minimal.

- 3-
Taking up this last point it could be suggested that if it came to an crunch situation firms like Amax, Elf, Imetal, Klöckner, Metallgesellschaft, Olthaver, US Steel, might well decide to write off their investment, such as it is. The constraint acting against this is the extent to which, for example, Metallgesellschafts’ operation SWA Lithium run by Otavi Minent represents an important source of a particular product. This, CDMS diamonds and the tin/tungsten lead/zinc complexes are exceptions to an otherwise depressing rule.

A reverse tendency, again very much the province of the TNCs, is the interest being shown in Namibias energy resources. The presence of RTZ tends to mask the existence of GenLorts Langer Heinrich operation or the interest being shown
by Elf in uranium. Similarly, oil exploration has continued, at various levels of seriousness, under the auspices of Total, Elf, Chevron, Conoco, Sracase and a number of less reputable companies.
One locally incorporated company, MM Mining & Exploration, has been involved in the business.
Namibia's coal reserves, estimated to be one billion tonnes, are slowly being expropriated by the Amcoal subsidiary of Anglos in conjunction with de Beers and the US company Utah, a subsidiary of General Electric.
In terms of jobs CDM (de Beers), R~ssing (RTZ) and TCL-Tsumeb (Newmont/Amex) collectively constitute the industry's major employers. The closures in other mines have obviously increased the importance of these three and this necessarily gives them a great deal of leverage in respect of relations with a Department of Labour in Namibia, now or in the future.
Another aspect of TNC operations in this, or any other sector, is that corporate taxation does not often accrue to the Namibian treasury. Much publicity has been given to the minimal level of taxation effectively levied on R\ssing but they are one among many who take advantage of such laxity. Equally important VIC operations in Namibiaan mining bear

- 4-
much similarity to their undertakings in other underdeveloped regions in that the principle of &U5.42, resources in a planned mixture of high/low grades is rejected.
This will manifest itself to an increasing extent when an independent Namibia begins to develop a relationship with the mining companies and is told that the best seems are worked out.
The fishing industry accounts for around 205 of Namibian export earnings and is totally dominated by SWAFIL, Kaap Kunene, Overstone Inv, Irvin & Johnsont Sea Products, Win. BarendL, and the Gentor subsidiary Fedmal. British, Spanish, Canadian and US interests lurk in the background. The on-off nature of the pelagic catch was a source of much controversy in the industry in 1980 and 1981 but it is clear that the waters are being grossly overfished. tTrawlerst that operate more like vacuum cleaners have been largely responsible for this and aside from Japanese companies like Nikon Suissa, many of the ships are operated by state corporations run by governments whose role in supporting Namibian independence has been otherwise impeccable.
For the seven South African companies noted above Namibian fishing interests represent the major part of their operation which extends through C4AWI3 and processing to the production of fish meal. Marketing relationships exist with companies such as Bvi.ni and John West. The major issue here is the extent to which most of the company operations are centred on one part and the difficulties that this might present for the Namibianization of the fishing industry.
The farming, ranching and; karkoJI sector is not totally free of international corporate interests. The three major South African red meat companies and the major international wool brokers effectively provide a market and determine a price for the Namibian farmers. It has
to be noted that most commercial farming in Namibia is in South Africa even in non-corporate, hands. The primary sector is so important to Namibia that the degree of overseas control clearly presents itself as unwholesome. But the economic leverage in other sectors which resides in TNC hands is if anything just as great. Again they are for the most part South African, Barlow Rand being the most ubiquitous. Their interests extend through building and construction on engineering to warehousing and retail.

A number of British and other European companies are represented in the secondary sector, in manufacturing, but given the infrastructural distortions in the Namibian economy their role is minimal. Much of the construction activity, and most of the engineering is either linked to the mining operations or more probably to the South African military effort. The latter has been particularly important for road building in the North.

Fish canning is the only major industry of note and as mentioned above it is largely dominated by a handful of small South African companies.

In commerce most of the major stores in towns of any size are associated with one of the South African major groups, Greaterminst Pick-n-Pay, Edgars etc., and this even applies to some of the smaller specialised stores particularly in the capital, e.g. Foschini.

Trade is in itself a contentious issue for the data published by the ahufs# in Windhock is open to question. Even so it is clear that while exports of largely unprocessed primary sector goods are largely in the hands of the producing companies or their associates imports too are foreign controlled. Companies such as Barlows probably account for the major part of the import trade in consumer and capital goods whilst food imports, ludicrous in themselves for Namibia which has the capacity to produce all its own food, have seemingly become the host of political patronage.

Banking and finance are, with the possible exception of SWABANK, foreign owned. The building loceh’. en maSe _headquarter themselves outside Namibia sometime back and the major banks in Namibia, Nedbank, Volksa.s. Standard-Chartered seem to make very little IG,141 to industry. That role has now passed to ENOK (FNDC) though again with dubious results.

The utilities are owned by South African agencies such as ESCO and shorufI5 and transport is the pronéVrc either of the South African Conference, in which European and US firms are well represented or by traders such as Mitchell-CoItt. The problem then is of an economy totally dominated by foreign interests, many of them TNCst and their presence either shuts out any local enterprise or makes the price of 'buSing-int high.
A small part, certain sections like construction, may well change as Namibia moves towards independence. However the post-independence government is inevitably going to have to come to terms with this overseas presence and may well not have the resources at its disposal for anything other than gestures towards nationalisation. The levels of investment in all but the primary sector have been very low - justified both by the situation and by the size of the market. Import substitution industries in areas such as water pumps and cement are going to be costly but necessary if Namibia is not to be vulnerable to economic blackmail. It may well be that some of the companies presently operating these will be happy to invest, others may not.

It is difficult to judge at this time which category firms will fall into. Companies, particularly the larger ones, that adopt the pragmatism of enlightened self interest, e.g. RTZ, Boalow Rand, CDM, probably will stay and co-operate. The decision will be made easier by the foreknowledge of substantial aid, from the EEC in particular. Given that most of the companies are South African, or also have major interests in South Africa, the decision may rest as such on the ability to resist pressures from the Government. Alone among the major Afrikaner companies, Barlow Rand has shown itself to be unamenable to political pressure.

The data at present available on all but the major companies in Namibia is minimal. This is very unlike the pre-independence situation in Zimbabwe although the comparison might be thought invidious. The contribution of this unquantified proportion to the total stock of investment, to tax revenue, to export earnings, to income generation and to employment is unknown. The figure produced by the South African sponsored avK, i.e. Windhoelc are unreliable and of course exclude Walvis Bay, an integral part of the country. Accordingly, such information may well be an interesting exercise now, but it would prove invaluable to SWAPO after independence when decisions on resource allocation will have to be taken.

Brian Bolton
TGW
26.10.1982

List of International Companies
Operating in Namibia
AUSTRALIA
INVESTMENT
Leichardt Exploration, Adelaide-based affiliate of the Geometale Conex group, acquired the Aukum Diamond Concession in 1979 thought to contain kimberlite.

OTHERS
Dave Ltd. & Steller Mining jointly own Brazil Benguela Exploration & Finance which has a diamond concession.

BELGIUM
TRADE
Belgium is a large importer of blister copper from the Tsumeb mines which is refined at the Metallurgie-Iloboken Overpelt refinery, owned by Metallgesellschaft AG (German). Belgium provides no separate breakdown of trade with Namibia in its foreign trade statistics; Namibia Support Committee can provide details of U.N. analysis of copper imports. Namibian diamonds are bought by Antwerp cutting firms. Belgian ports have been used for the transport of Namibian uranium. SHIPPING Companie Maritime Beige owned by Generale le Belgique via subsidiary Chanic SA, CMB, is a member of the South and South East Africa Shipping Conference, and takes part in regular scheduled sailings to and from Southern African ports (including Walvis Bay) and Antwerp. OTHERS Ilekaert NV SA. owns Beka Engineering Co Ply. (import and fabricate glass fibre); Generale le Belgique, via subsidiary Chanic SA owns Aidco Pty (construction equipment, bought from LTA, South Africa); International des Pais Armes Frankignaul (via South African subsidiary Fronkipile- supplies mining and pile driving equipment), Westcott Shipping owns Westcott Association, shipping agents.

CANADA INVESTMENT Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., Toronto, (481/o owned by Superior Oil U.S.) holds 74.9% of the equity of the Namib Mines Mining Company (Ltd. which operates a copper and silver mine at Oamites in the Rehoboth Gebiet. The other shareholder is the S.A. Industrial Development Corporation. Copper concentrates are smelted at Tsumeb for export as blister copper. Falconbridge is also presently developing a copper-lead-silver mine at Elbe, reportedly as large as the Oamites one and is engaged in uranium prospecting in the Rossing area. Rio Algom Ltd., 510% owned by RTZ Limited, has a 10% equity share in Rossing Uranium Ltd., and in 1976 this was reported by the company to be at C$ 6m., which was loaned to Rossing. SHIPPING The Canadian City Line (owned by Ellerman Lines UK) is a full member of the Canada/South Africa Freight Rate Ass., which scheduled sailings between Great Lakes Ports and SW/S/SE Africa. OTHERS Hudson's Bay owns 59% of the British subsidiary Hudson's Bay and Annings. Consolidated Mining and Smelting is involved in mineral exploration. Bata, (via Bala Shoe Co. S.A.) Canadian Pacific Lines - Eland Exploration. Dolman Industries Ltd., - Fulura Mining.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY INVESTMENT Metallgesellschaft AG has a majority shareholding in SWA Lithium Mines (Ply) Ltd., producing lithium ores at Karibib for processing into lithium carbonate and other compounds. It also has a 5% shareholding in Kiln Products Ltd., which produces zinc oxide from concentrates. Uranegesellschaft AG participated in the initial prospecting work at Rossing and is reported to hold an equity share in Rossing Uranium Ltd. Ohithave Gruppe has part ownership of Khan Mine (Ply) Ltd. mining copper concentrates near Rossing. Thorer Gruppe is the holding
company for interests of Thorer & Hollander in karakul farms in Namibia, and
Thorer & Co (q.v.).
Otavi Minen & Eisenbahn Gesellschaft completely own Otavi Mining Co.
(Johannesburg) which has shares in S.W.A.C.O. of U.K. and property in
Windhoek.
TRADE
West Germany is a significant importer of blister copper from Tsumeb. These
imports are not shown in their foreign trade statistics, which do not classify
Namibia separate from South Africa, but are revealed in the trade statistics for
cargo handled at the port of lamburg. Copper is refined at

the Norddeutsche Raffinerie, Hlamburg. Karakul pelts a re purchased from the
London SWAKARA auctions, by leading West German fur companies. Thorcr &
Co ate one of the biggest processors of karakul and own the Thorer l'ur Processing
Company, Cape Town. Urangesellschaft IG is partly owned by the West German
government' through [eba AG which has contracted to buy uranium oxide from
Rossing mine. These supplies are processed at (he URENCO facilities in Britain
and Iolland. This enriched uranium is fabricated into reactor fuel rods by
Kraftwerk Union.
SHIPPING
Deutsche-Ost-Afrika-Linie. i)OAi, is part of the SI/SE African Conference and
operates regular sailings to and from Walvis Bay, where it maintains an office.
Namibian pilchards are imported for sale as canned fish. OTH F R
Tiefbohr AG has been oildrilling. Lurgi'Gesellschaft AG is engaged in electrical
work on Rossing and other mines. Volkswagen AG sell and maintain vehicle,
Commerz flank/Deutsche flank/Dresdner Bank owns SWABANK. and local
Nationalist Party interests are trying to prevent it taking over the Namibian
subsidiary of Volksas. It made loans to mining and ESC(OM projects.
F. Albrecht O.I!.G., Bayer -I G. (ar-Zeiss-Stiftung, Deutsche Babcock, Deihard
A Co. Mehl Gmbil & Co KG, Hoechst, Linde, LuherbertZoeliner Gruppe. Al,
(hlbert & II olff), Alagirus Deutz, J.S. Staedler, Uranit.
FIRANCE
Ntinaome (i)jig) a joint subsidiary of Total (Compagnie Francaise des Petroles)
and Pechiney Ugone-Kuhlman holds 10% o of the equity of Rossing Uranium
Ltd. and has a contract for the import of an undisclosed quantity of
Rosingyuranium. The company is part of two joint venture projects, one in, oing
Anglos and Omitaramines exploring for uranium and anodier %ith E-If in oil
eXploration. Banque de l'indochine has a majority holding in the French Bank of
Southern Africa Ltd. with a branch in Windhoek.
TRADE
No separate trade statistics for Namibia provided. Namibian pilchards are
imported for sale as canned fish. Over 70 torn of uranium %,as recently being
flown to French airports per week. French supplies go to the hexafluoride plants
at Pierrelatte and Narbonne (Comurleix) opened by the French Government.
SOCOPO, based in France, involving between 90 and 109 companies in
marketing beef. has signed a contract to market Namibian beef via France. to 77
countries, including Gabon, Ivory Coast and Senegal, and to finance a R20 million abattoir cold storage complex in Namibia.

**SHIPPING**
(O’company Alarilime des ‚iarguers Reunis and (’Ompanie des Alles.ageries Maritnies are members of the S/SE Africa Conference. AIR
The UTA airline operates regularly to Wiudhock and is chartered to fly out consignments of Rossing uranium to) Paris. OTHmER
Societe Miniere el Metallurgique de Penarrola, prospecting for base metals, is part of the Imetal group, 1 i% held by Amax, but whose principal owners are the Rothschild family. The company operates in NALibia via Vendome whose major activity is the joint venture with Nord Mlining (U.S.). Societi Nationale de Petrole d’Aquitaine is prospecting for offshore fuels with de Beers through SWAKOR, a subsidiary of the RSA government owned SOEKOR. Mining operations of Elf are run by Omitaramines. Total-CFP distributing fuel throughout the territory, Credit Connmercial de France/Credit Lonnais SA loans to Kunene project. Air Liquide - gas.

**ITALY**
TRADE
Italy does not keep separate trade statistics for Namibia but according to metal trade information imports refined lead from Namibia. **SHIPPING**
Lloyd Triestino is a member of the S/SE African Conference and vessels call regularly at Walvis Bay, where the company has an office, on northbound voyages to Spanish and Italian ports. **MARKETING**
Industrie Buitoni Perugina Spa is a majority owner of Princess Foods Ltd of Liverpool, a canned fish distributor, and supplier of canned pilchards to the UK and European markets, most of which come from Namibia. OTHmER
Fiat Sp A - Lenting (SWA) - general contractors. ICS Sp A - BCS Kunsverspreiders - registered as ‘art dealers’.

**JAPAN**
TRADE
Japan publishes separate trade statistics for Namibia and its figures show that blister copper and refined lead are the imports of greatest value.

Japan is also believed to be importing Rossing uranium via Ilhic USA amounlin, 111)lo of i% ,ipplic%, dc.,pile ha"ing pledged not to do'so in the UN Gcnral ",cmbl% in 1976.

Mitsit (0. K. I, in’c lid i a full member oft he Jiapan/ long Kong/Soull Africa (’onference %ith ,chciddld saliling to and from Walvis Bay. OTI IIER
,Akai
Nikon Suisse K-K: fishing! operale factory ships Tohasu - operates through Anglos selling, outboard motors Nissan - Toyota cars are sold by Barlow Rand
but Toyota has an interest in Melain holding, a South African company which itself has operations in Namibia.

PORTUGAL

TRADE
Portugal imports diamonds from the Rongo Rocks and Gems, the only diamond processors in Namibia.

ISRAEL

FISHING
Atlantic Fisheries, joint venture with NOK al Ludcritz, also embracing Swafil, Anglovaal and Nihon Suissa U. K.

SWITZERLAND

The following firms are the only known Swiss companies in Namibia: Schindler holdings - lift maintenance, Sulzer uros. - sc ing machine sales. Tele Data Computers -- computer services. Geometale (omex, via l.ichardt (Australian - see Australia) TZ, tineral Services Ltd.

NETHERLANDS

INVESTMENT
Dutch firms involved in Namibia include Phillips, with an electronics marketing agency in Namibia, and STIELL (60% owned by Royal Dutch Petroleum Company) with c(linsvc exploration and marketing activities. Billiton Exploration SWA (111y) Ltd, a Shell subsidiary was registered in Namibia in 1979 for mining exploration. TRADE
Namibian uranium is enriched at the joint British, German and Dutch facility at Almcdo as a part of the Urenco alliance despite Dutch Government recognition of UN Decree No.I.

SHIPPING
Royal Interocean Lites (part of the Netherlands/general Shipping Union) are major carriers of cargo from S. Africa. With vessels calling regularly at Walvis Bay. Belongs to the S/SE Africa Conference. Rotterdam likely as a transhipment point for some Namibian goods for West Germany.

OTHER
Dura International BV - construction Development Centre
National Nederlanden Ltd.- Airclains Ltd. via U.K. Co.; Insurance via Johannesburg

NORWAY
Norway imports some 1,000 tons of refined lead annually from Namibia.

SHIPPING
Norwegian bulk carriers are regularly chartered for carrying consignments of Namibian copper to Hamburg. The main shipping firms involved (identity of ships verified by Lloyds of London) are GillJohannessen & Co, Havtor A/S (owned by P. Meyer), Torwald Kiaveness.

SPAIN

TRADE
Spain imports small quantities of blister copper for domestic consumption from Tsumeb. Spanish fishing vessels are active in Namibian offshore waters in pelagic fishing. Spanish interests have control in the IPescanova Fishing Company of SWA (Pty) Ltd. and the Gaditana Fishing Co. (Ivt) Ltd. (owned by Perquerias Gaditana De Gran Alta).

SOUTH AFRICA

Although a large number of European and American companies are engaged in the plunder of Namibian resources most of the infrastructural industry, much of commerce and transportation and virtually all fishing and farming is in the hands of South African-based companies and their agents. Even the principal "Namibian" company, Metje & Zeigler, is part South African controlled.

Namibia loses in two ways. Virtually all the companies are incorporated in South Africa and therefore little in the way of tax revenue accrues there, and South Africa handles virtually all the foreign trade so customs duties are denied the Windhoek treasury. The facts give the lie to statements such as that of the prime-minister of South Africa on the occasion of the censure motion at tile opening of the 1982 Parliamentary session when he said that South Africa %a, subsidising Namibia.

South Africa's exploitation of Namibia's wealth is clouded in official secrecy and in notoriously obtuse national statistics. Nevertheless, tile statistics tip to first reliable and, using what is subsequently available, for example from the Odendaal Commission (1964) and Wolifgang Thomas (1978) Mh, had access to government figures, cross tabulation and detailed projection and regression analysis produce a picture of fundamental importance for the liberation of Namibia from South Africa's colonial stranglehold. Namibia's Balance of Payments show a huge visible trade surplus ( + R390M in 1977) counterbalanced by a huge loss oil "invisibles", mostly capital transfers out of Namibia (-R360M in 1977). Because the South African state includes Namibia within its Rand currency zone and acts, as Namibia's central bank, tile Net Currency Gain From ANamibia to South Africa is considerably higher than a superficial look would suggest. All currency flows which remain within the currency zone (Namibia and South Africa) must be separated out, while all transactions emanating from Namibia with third countries, including those going via South Africa, must be separately computed. The South African Reserve Bank and treasury made a net foreign currency gain from third countries of about R38tOM in 1977. To this should be added another R 180Mn made front South African imports from and exports to Namibia, the hard currency for which is denied Namibia through the colonial trade monopol%. This huge currency gain cannot be offset by South African state capital spending, which should (but isn't) computed as "foreign investment". Nor can it be offset against South Africa's military spending in Namibia (variously estimated at between R600M and R 100OM per year in 19821) %hich would continue within South Africa itself were Namibia to be independent. South Africa's state and capital owners in fact benefit enormously from the colonial arrangement. If they didn't, tile South African state would fight to continue it.

COMMERCIAL FARMING
By 1960, 39 million hectares (500% of the total area and 90% of the central plateau) was occupied by 5,000 white commercial farmers, 60% of whom are of South African origin. These farmers have traditionally been supplied with slide-ranging subsidisation and technical back-up from the SAG, as well as access to South Africa's protected markets. In recent years syndicates have emerged to manipulate the market for particular products, and private management of farms has spread. The processing of meal for export is controlled by a handful of South African companies: Suid-Afrikanse (Aeniraal Kooperatij), known as Vleissentraal, with two factories at Otavi and Windhoek; Karoo Meat Exchange at Okahandja, and Afrikaans SaAe-Outiwikkelinas Korporasie (ASKOR) Karoo and ASOKOR are both ultimately owned by Picardi Investments. FISHING
As in the processing of meat, fish harvesting and processing is dominated by South African interests. The industry accounts for some 20% of export earnings, and by 1970s around S30m. has been invested by 9 closely-connected companies, all South Afrimic, which controlled the fleet of 240 trawlers and the all-important canneries of Walvis Bay and Luderitz. By 1979 the four leading groups, in tile fishing cartel control of the industry's entire processed output and most of its marketing: S. JV, A. Fishing Industries (8 canneries), Kaap Kunene (3), Alarine Products (2), and Ovenslone investments (1).
MINING
South Africa-based mining investment in Namibia represents about 200% of the total stock in the sector, but this is a deceptively important fifth. It also bears little relation to the wealth of minerals extracted. For example CDM extracts alluvial diamonds where the investment cost is minimal but the rewards great. Also the proportion of new investment stemming from all five South African mining houses now greatly exceeds that coming from otherwise long-established companies. This involvement, in part supported by RSA government agencies such as the Industrial Development Corporation (which has a critical voting stake in Rossing), is in what are seen as "strategic" mineral areas such as copper, coal, uranium and oil exploration.
Despite the bewildering array of cross investments and interlocking shareholdings, infinitely more complex than the examples in fishing, the companies tend to operate quite separately. The "nominee" holdings and quotes on the world stock exchanges are essentially methods of averting exchange controls and dividend restraint, as well as disguising political allegiances. In terms of importance to Namibia Barlow-Rand is way out in front. interests are held directly and through major subsidiaries such as Namupak, Rand Mines, liars"Wa, Thos. Barlows and Barlow's Thust. In total they extend from mining (semi precious stones and limestone), construction and road building, engineering, domestic appliances and motor sales (the largest in the territory), spares and equipment, servicing and wholesaling to retailing and transport. In reflecting that the company spans the entire economy it is worth nothing that, in South African business terms, the company is relatively progressive, being one of the few to recognise bona fide Black trade unions.
At the opposite end of the political spectrum lays Gencor (General Mining Union Corporation), a spin-off from the major Afrikaaner company Federale Volksbellegings (FVB). Through Gencor, Federale Mynbou (Fedmyn), Federale Voedsel (Fedfood) and other associates, FVB operates the Langer Heinrich uranium mine, Klein Aub Koper, joint-owners Miners Developments*, itself a mini-mining investment house and has fishing interests through a consortium in which it is the largest partner. FVB itself has property and farming interests in Namibia. Another
(*Mincri is 50/50 owned by FVB and Johnnie at % Is Ilarly an arnc y Ior ;ini & ! !ce though it also acts as the marketing company for Otjitiase copper).

subsidiary, Strathmore Services and Finaice Corp. is involved in dian lond and till i11111L’ and offshore oil exploratlohn.
I:’lj is t,il elr’ Irc1 ,ingle holder of land in Namiibia through its IlliliIng
concessions (Ceimnnaed variously at between 20,000 and 100,00(0 square kin.), its
fa mi:i interests, oil prospecting sectors and through property holdings.
The lo11 p1olitaie sin.ec operation in Nainibia is dhat run by the CD/AIL'(v'
subsidiaiy of tic leers. This mines gem diamonds and the oulpul represents half of
all Veiiin %tones sold on world markets. CDN does 1lo processing in the cot lr.%
that being done by cutters in New York. Tel Avil, London, Antverp, l,,leitlall),
Bombay and Puerto Rico. Sales are effected h% he ('SO (Central Selling
Organisatio,) \which is a consortium of diamond tradine inte est5 established in
the 1930's within which de Beers exercises an cleelei'e monopoly. )uring 1981 Zaire,
Sierra lene and Australia indicated their pm eiame,es to "'' rest coit rol of
marketing of gem stonies from de Ileer, ('So. )e leers ,ire also involved in oil
prospecling both independently and in con juoction with If (W).
Johnnies (Johannesburg Co'tnolidamted Inmestmeatst) have mining interests in
Namibia via the South African Minerals Corp and B & ) Exploration. In 1981 the
company bought oul the other major shareholdeis in Otjihase copper.
Anglomaal operates in Namibia through its 58% owned associate, African
Triangle; (11.5." Steel ow'r n% 30%). Aside from fishing interests the company is
engaged in prospecting for and mining uranium as well as running a sodalite nme
;at O, hakati.
.ast, iul far front leat, "e come to Anglos. The world-wide operalions of the
.Anglo-nican Corporation are based on an incredible string of interlaced
companies, the majority of them nameplates on tie doors of empty offices. As far
as Namibia is concerned Anglos has a major inoheent . The major links are in
Kiln Products (which owns S/IAO° ) 1% hich is held 1y Charter
Consolidated, (the UK-based Anglos
vehicle for L-uropean expansion, in engineering, construction and commerce via I
.TA. insurance through African Eagle, coal exploration via Amcoai, quarrying and
building via Consgold and zinc mining and processing %ia (i-SA (old Fields of
South Africa). The American Anglos company, tie Ilermuda-based, Minorco (the
Minerals and Resources Corperation) has acquired stakes, some of them
substantial, in several US companies operating in and trading from Natnibia.
Finally Anglos links with de iler mean that the combined entity is the single most important entity operating in Namibia.

Taking just a few examples; CN Ply, who moved their head office from Windhoek to Kimberley (RSA) in 1978, is 98% owned by de Beers, (itself 30% directly owned by Anglos), has eight Namibian registered subsidiaries ranging from the "holly-owned Mamora Mine and South west

Finance to the 52% held Diamond Trading Compak, CDM's response to the 81/82 slump in diamond prices was to close one of the treatmill plants in Namibia. Kiln Products is effectively a wholly-owned Anglos company though the holdings stand in the names of Consgold, GIISA, SWACO and Vogelstruisbuilt. Kiln operates four mines, Berg Aukus (zinc, lead and vanadium), Brandberg (tin/tungsten), Ojivaluinda (salt) and While Lady (sodium chlorite).

Aside from the major mining houses heavy interest in Namibian minerals a number of other companies have an involvement in the sector. The strangely named Industrial Diamonds of South Africa (which has no operations outside Namibia) owns a third of the Lorlei Copper complex at Warmbad and half of IMCOR Zinc aside from its diamond business, IMCOR is effectively a subsidiary of the South African slate controlled steel firm ISCOR, IMCOR and ZINCOR, in which GFSI/I have a stake, control the major part of Namibian zinc output both via interests in Rosh Pinah and Us to the purchasing of Kiln Products output. Finally it is worth remembering that water supplies and electricity generation in Namibia are run under the tutelage of the South African parasitall the Industrial Development Corporation.


TRADE, COMMERCE & STORES: Foschini, O.K. Bazaars, Tiger Oats & National Milling, Bromain Hldgs., Imperila Cold Storage & Supply, Greatermans
Stores, Union Wine, Truworths, Wesco Inv., FOOD, DRINK ETC: Bakers SA., Hansen & Dent, South African Breweries, Picardi Inv.,
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS: Seardel Inv. Corp., Proea I-lldgs.,

Television & [Iccilical l lldg%. I loiters Waltons. i:ERTII-I/IR: Sentraihen.
UNITEI KINGII( BR1 IIITII Al I
INVESTMI-ENT
Rio Tinto Zinc Il. I Britain's largest mining multinational, has a 530'o interest in Rossing Uranium (valued at approximately 2(0)l1.) the largest single invcls Intc in Namiibia and I he largest uranium mine in tile world. Uranium from Rossing is supplied to British Nuclear Fuels (owned by [he British (overnment) as parl ola Rossing Uranium-Central Llectricity Generating Board contract for nearly 50q.'o of British uranium need, as well as for re-exporl to undisclosed customers in oilier Western Coliltries. Charter Con.illilated, the UK-registered arm of Anglo-A..American, has major links with Kiln Products (which owns SI'AICO). (See South African section). Consolidated Goldfields of the UK, via its 49% associate company, Goldfields of South Africa Ltd, has a holding in Kiln Products, which is involved in zinc inining and processing through ZINCOR (see South Africa section).
TRA1)E
Britain has always published separate trade statistics for Namibia - a point to be taken up with customs policy makers in other countries that do not (e. g. France, and West Germany). All Namibia's gem diamonds are sold through the London-based Central Selling Organisation, a de Beerscontrolled monopoly; and the largest share of re-exports then go to the U.S.A., but also to Tel Aviv, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Bombay, Puerto Rico, etc. for cutting. Only 200 or so of de Beers approved buyers are allowed to participate. Nearly 50% of British Nuclear Fuels uranium supplies come secretly from Rossing, at present via France, and are either stockpiled or used by the state electricity board; the GEGB. Strict security surrounds its importation. Lead products are sold to international customers via the London office, Tsumeb Sales Ltd. Canned fish, mainly pilchards, are imported primarily under the "Glenryck" and "Puffin" brands - registered brands of Federale Marine Ltd., the South African niarketing agency for fish products. Karakul pelts are .old under the "SWAKARA" label at five auctions a year by two auction companies, Hudson 's Bay & Annings, and I-asiwood & loit; mainly to French, West German and Italian buyers in the fashion market. Ilarrop Iros.'s subsidiaries, Sirdar Woools (Pvt) Ltd. and SW% Yarns purchase unprocessed Natuibian wool. A.C. Young & Co., Grand Metropolitan, Lonhro, JIood H1all Trust.
SHIPPING, FRE.IGITAGE, TRANSPORT & STORAGE Clan Line.s, Union Castle and oilier major lines are member.s of the S/SE Africa Conference, and have regular sailings from WValvis Bay. Crosby I louse Group, Ellerman Lines, Rennies Consolidated (based in Hong Kong). Reed International.

OTHER
FINANCE, BANKING & INSURANCE: British financial groups dominate clearing institutions in Namibia. Barclays Bank Ltd. operates 22 branches, 90 agencies and is expanding - it recently opened a branch in war-ridden northern fortress of Ondangwa, with a ceremony including Bantustan officials. Standard Chartered Banking Groups also has many branches via its South African associate. Barclays and Standard hold 70% of all bank deposits in Namibia (R230m) and both transferred 15% of their deposits to South Africa during 1978. South Africa's biggest British lender, the Ill Sammuel Group helped finance the Kunene River project. During 1978, over R50m. was withdrawn from Namibia by "identifiable banking and building societies", and a further R20m. by March 1979, a more subtle way of depleting Namibia's resources. Lloyds of london offered quotes to insure Windhoek City Council's entire 1980 portfolio worth over R100m. Other British insurance companies operating in Namibia include Norwich Union, Legal and General, Commercial Union, Eagle. Star, General A ccident, Edward Lumley Holdings, Guardian Royal Exchange, Aegis, Bo wring, M & G, Minet Holdings, Provident, Sun Alliance (via Protea Assurance-RSA). Other financial and administrative services include Anglo African Industries, Thomas Cook (Midland Bank), Tozer Keinsley and Millbourne, Aurora Holdings, Crellon Holdings, Grovewood Securities, Securicor, Sedgewick-Forbes Holdings, Stenhouse Holdings.


CONSTRUCTION: Acrow Inds., Lead Industries Group, George Wimpey and Sons Ltd. have a wholly owned subsidiary doing road works and Davy Corporation Lid's wholly owned subsidiary, Power Gas L.td. has done mine construction work for Rossing as well as running Davy Contractors and a branch of U.S. affiliate McKee International. Other British construction firms include 600 Group, Taylor Woodrow, Balfour Beatty, SGB.

ENGINEERING AND EQUIPMENT: APV, Associated Engineering, Airwork (British & Commonwealth Shipping), Chloride, GKN, Lucas Industries, Smiths Industries, Win Bain (Trafalgar House), Delta Metal! McKechnie Bros. Babcock & Wilcox Lid. wholly own Triplejay Equipment of Windhoek. Blackwood Hodge Ltd. have a branch dealing in earth-moving equipment in Windhoek. Briti. h Leyland have distribution and maintenance outlets. BOC International (oxygen) own 67% of Africa Oxygen Ltd., which has a branch in Windhoek. British Steel (orp's 'Stewarts and Lloyds have a Windhoek workshop. Mitchell Cotts Group Ltd. own 80% of the Reinforcing Steel Co. in Windhoek as well as having interests in proper 1. ,orl li .hipping. commerce and in a joint venture %%ilh .clic.,.lI h.,cri. (VS.). CONSUIIR \NJ( ) 1 I I Ro }D ("S: l)istillers Corp.. Fisons, Gestetter Iloholing . (6laxii illoatin9, Runki Organisation, Rowntree Mackinosh, Thorn-i-`All. II illi% Faber. li iltigton Jnl., Uni'l'ers Lid. UNITEDI ST`SE
AMAIX and View nit.ining Co. each hold 29.6% of the Tsumeb Corp. Ltd. (TCI.) which runs mines at Tsuincb (copper, zinc, silver), Kombat (copper, Icad), Matchless (copper), and Assis Ost mines and copper and lead smelters. TCI. is Namibia's largest employer of labour and the range of minerals produced is considerable. The Tsumeb plant also takes copper ore from Oamites for refining. Ne" nont have the management contract for TCI. and other shareholders include British Petroleum, Gencor, Anglos and O'kiep (itself part owned by Amax and Newmont). TCL itself has a 20% interest in the Anglovaal subsidiary, African Triangle, and has two exploration subsidiaries in which SWACO have a shareholders interest. Bethlehem Steel (600') and Nord Mining (400/o) share control of the Krantsberg tungsten and tin mine via Ebco Mining and Exploration Corp. (60%) and Nord Aining and I-xploration Co. (40%) respectively, have a joint prospect with J.C.I. (S.A.) at the Gorab Copper Mine, with Aquitaine of France at Kojeka (known as Nord Joint Venture Ltd.), with Vendome SA (French) in a silver and copper mine; and Nord separately are involved with J.C.I. at Otjihase. Zapata Corporation, via the 93% owned Granby Mining Corporation of Canada, operates a copper mine at Onganja (formerly Zapata wholly owned it through Nacarro Exploration Co.)

Prospecting companies include Phelps Dodge at Outjo, NewsIont (diamonds) Union Carbide (who also sell batteries), Western Nuclear Corporation, Getty Oil (for diamonds), lanna Mining, Marcona, and, formerly, several oil companies.

TRADE

Since 1976 the U.S. has published separate trade statistics for Namibia, which show blister copper, silver and germanium dioxide imported from Tsumeb. It is now reported that Namibian uranium destined for Japan is processed in the U.S.A.

SHIPPING

Farell Lines, L ykes Bros., and Moore-McCormack Ltd are members of the U.S./S & S. Africa Conference and operate regular services calling at Walvis Bay.

MARKETING

New York is one of the world's major diamond cutting centres, and receives diamonds via London from Namibig. DelAlonte markets canned pilchards from Namibia.

OTHER

FINANCE. BANKING & INSURANCE: Bank America, Continental Corp. Chase Manhattan & First National City fank reportedly financed Rossing as part of a consortium and have provided South African Government loans.

EMPLOYEE SECURITY AND VETTING: SVears Roebuck. Oil.

EXPLORATION: Conoco (owns Tidewater Oil Co. along with Gelly Oil (US) and P1hillips iPetraulein (US) and 35% of Tidal Diamonds (with de IBeers), Milford Argosy, Standard Oil of California - Chevron (owns Regent Petroleum), Superior Oil (took over the Etosha oil companies from Brclund -also owns 48% of Falconbridge (Canadian). M IN ING AND P ROSP ECTI NG: Energj.
Minerals Corp., Fluor Corp (at Bedfordview) International Mineral and Chemical Corp (interest in Minerts), Syracuse Oil.

CONSTRUCTION. Interpublic Group, Mobil Oil, Tenneco. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT: Black & Decker, Carrier Intl., Chubb Corp., Gardner-Denver, General Electric, Iluletts Corp. (via South African Subsidiary), Burroughs Machines, Singer, National Cash Register, Firestone.

RANCHING: Scientific Atlanta Inc. MOTOR SALES AND RENTAL: Avis, Ford, Transamerica Corp. COMMERCE & RETAILING: Caltex, Coca Cola (via M&Z), Woolworths (via Truworths R.S.A.)

DRUGS AND COSMETICS: Bristol-Myers, Wellcome Foundation.

ENGINEERING: Arthur McKee, a subsidiary of U.K. Davy Corp. did engineering work on Rossing as (lid Interspace Ltd.

Compiled by B.E.Bolton: