

Closing Mines Has No Economic Impact On Communities



Closing Mines Has No Economic Impact on Communities: A Critical Examination

The assertion that closing mines has no economic impact on communities is, frankly, a misleading oversimplification. While some might argue that diversification or technological advancements can mitigate the effects, ignoring the profound economic repercussions of mine closures on affected communities is not only inaccurate but also irresponsible. This post will delve into the multifaceted economic realities surrounding mine closures, challenging the notion that they are economically inconsequential. We'll examine the direct and indirect impacts, explore potential mitigating factors, and ultimately demonstrate the fallacy of this claim.

The Immediate Economic Shockwave of Mine Closure

The most immediate impact of a mine closure is job loss. This isn't just about the miners themselves; it encompasses supporting industries such as transportation, equipment maintenance, and local businesses that rely on the mine's workforce for their livelihood. The sudden loss of numerous high-paying jobs creates a ripple effect, leading to decreased consumer spending, reduced tax revenue for local governments, and a decline in property values. This immediate economic shock can cripple a community, especially in regions where the mine represents the dominant economic activity.

Lost Tax Revenue and Public Services

Mines often contribute significantly to local and regional government revenue through property taxes, royalties, and other levies. The loss of this revenue stream directly impacts the funding of essential public services such as schools, hospitals, and infrastructure maintenance. Cuts to these services can have long-term consequences for the community's well-being and future economic prospects.

The Decline of Supporting Businesses

The closure of a mine doesn't just affect the mine itself; it cascades through the entire local economy. Restaurants, hardware stores, and other businesses that rely on the mine's workforce for their clientele suffer significantly. These businesses may be forced to close, leading to further job losses and a deepening economic crisis.

The Long-Term Economic Scars of Mine Closures

The economic consequences of mine closure extend far beyond the immediate aftermath. The long-term effects can include:

Brain Drain and Population Decline

Faced with limited job opportunities, skilled workers and their families often migrate to other regions in search of employment. This "brain drain" weakens the community's human capital, hindering future economic development and leaving behind an aging and less dynamic population.

Increased Poverty and Inequality

Job losses and reduced income lead to increased poverty and income inequality. Communities heavily reliant on mining often lack the diversification necessary to absorb the economic shock, leaving vulnerable populations particularly exposed to hardship.

Environmental Remediation Costs

Mine closure also necessitates significant investment in environmental remediation – the cleanup of contaminated land and water. While this is crucial for long-term environmental protection, it often adds to the financial burden on already struggling communities and may divert resources from other vital projects.

Mitigating the Economic Impact: A Realistic Approach

While the economic impact of mine closures is undeniable, proactive measures can help mitigate the negative consequences. These include:

Diversification of the Local Economy

Investing in alternative industries and promoting entrepreneurship can reduce a community's dependence on a single economic sector. This diversification creates a more resilient economy better able to absorb the shock of mine closure.

Retraining and Skill Development Programs

Providing retraining and upskilling opportunities for displaced miners enables them to transition to new jobs and contribute to the diversified economy.

Government Support and Investment

Governments play a crucial role in providing financial assistance, infrastructure support, and incentives to attract new businesses and facilitate economic transition.

Conclusion

The claim that closing mines has no economic impact on communities is a dangerous oversimplification. The evidence overwhelmingly demonstrates that mine closures inflict significant and long-lasting economic hardship on affected communities. While mitigation strategies can lessen the negative effects, ignoring the fundamental economic reality of mine closure is both irresponsible and detrimental to the well-being of those whose livelihoods depend on the mining industry. A responsible approach requires acknowledging the profound economic consequences and proactively implementing strategies to support affected communities during and after the transition.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What are some examples of industries that can help diversify a mining community's economy?

Tourism, renewable energy, agriculture, and technology are some examples of industries that can offer diverse employment opportunities and contribute to a more resilient economy.

2. How can governments effectively support communities facing mine closures? Governments can provide financial assistance, job training programs, infrastructure improvements, and incentives to attract new businesses to the region.
3. What is the role of the private sector in mitigating the economic impact of mine closures? The private sector can invest in diversification initiatives, provide retraining opportunities for displaced workers, and support community development programs.
4. Can sustainable mining practices reduce the economic impact of mine closure? Sustainable mining practices can extend the lifespan of mines and reduce the environmental damage associated with closure, but they cannot entirely eliminate the economic consequences.
5. What are some indicators that a community is vulnerable to the economic effects of a mine closure? A high percentage of employment in the mining sector, a lack of economic diversification, and limited access to education and training are all indicators of vulnerability.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Economic Effect of Textile Mill Closings Galaxy, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1963

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: *Mine Closure and Its Impact on the Community* Michael Haney, Maria Shkaratan, 2003

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Opportunities and Pitfalls of Corporate Social Responsibility Shame Mugova, Paul R. Sachs, 2019-05-30 This book addresses key aspects of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and explores them from a variety of perspectives in a case study on the Marange diamond mines in Zimbabwe. The business case of the Marange mines is presented to demonstrate the challenge of practicing social responsibility while considering and balancing the needs of a developing nation, environmental protection, community involvement and international business. Lessons learned from the case study will help business leaders and strategists in developing countries and multinational corporations to better understand and employ CSR principles so as to enhance sustainability and social impact. Further, the book provides a unique combination of academic, industrial and local approaches.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Just Transition in India: An inquiry into the challenges and opportunities for a post-coal future Chandra Bhushan, Srestha Banerjee, Shruti Agarwal, 2020-11-24 Coal, the backbone of India's energy and industrial sector, is the single largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. However, the future of coal is becoming uncertain in the face of climate change concerns. Coal power is also losing its edge due to the decline of renewable energy prices and rising environmental pollution control costs. Coal phase-out, therefore, seems to be an inevitability. But coal is an important source of income for millions of people and drives the economy in India's coal mining states and districts. In the coming years, how can these people and regions transition away from the coal economy? Just Transition has emerged as concept globally to ensure that coal-dependent communities and regions do not become the victims of coal phase-out. It has also been included as a key component of the Paris Agreement. This book aims to understand what just transition means for India, detailing the risks and opportunities of coal phase-out. It builds on an in-depth research of a top coal mining district of Jharkhand, where many coal mines are already closed. It also proposes what coal mining districts and governments should do to plan for a just transition. Being the first case study from India, it offers an important perspective of the global South on just transition.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Valid Existing Rights -

Proposed Revisions to the Permanent Program Regulations Implementing Section 522(E) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and Proposed Rulemaking Clarifying the Applicability of Section 522(E) to Subsidence from Underground Mining , 1999

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mining and the Environment International Development Research Centre (Canada), 1999 Mining and the Environment: Case studies from the Americas

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mining and Critical Ecosystems Marta Miranda, 2003 This title is a culmination of a two-year research effort aimed at identifying environmentally and socially vulnerable areas at risk from mining. The report aims to provide a methodology that companies, governments, and civil society groups can use to develop a set of standards for environmentally responsible mining.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1971 The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations (43 CFR 3809) , 1999

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Heritage, Labour and the Working Classes Laurajane Smith, Paul Shackel, Gary Campbell, 2012-05-23 Heritage, Labour and the Working Classes is both a celebration and commemoration of working class culture. It contains sometimes inspiring accounts of working class communities and people telling their own stories, and weaves together examples of tangible and intangible heritage, place, history, memory, music and literature. Rather than being framed in a 'social inclusion' framework, which sees working class culture as a deficit, this book addresses the question What is labour and working class heritage, how does it differ or stand in opposition to dominant ways of understanding heritage and history, and in what ways is it used as a contemporary resource? It also explores how heritage is used in working class communities and by labour organizations, and considers what meanings and significance this heritage may have, while also identifying how and why communities and their heritage have been excluded. Drawing on new scholarship in heritage studies, social memory, the public history of labour, and new working class studies, this volume highlights the heritage of working people, communities and organizations. Contributions are drawn from a number of Western countries including the USA, UK, Spain, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand, and from a range of disciplines including heritage and museum studies, history, sociology, politics, archaeology and anthropology. Heritage, Labour and the Working Classes represents an innovative and useful resource for heritage and museum practitioners, students and academics concerned with understanding community heritage and the debate on social inclusion/exclusion. It offers new ways of understanding heritage, its values and consequences, and presents a challenge to dominant and traditional frameworks for understanding and identifying heritage and heritage making.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: The Impact of Mining Lifecycles in Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan Troy Sternberg, Kemel Toktomushev, Byambabaatar Ichinkhorloo, 2021-09-26 This volume investigates how mining affects societies and communities in Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan. As ex-Soviet states, Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan share history, culture and transitions to democracy. Most importantly, both are mineral-rich countries on China's frontier and epi-centres of resource extraction. This volume examines challenges communities in these countries encounter on the long journey through resource exploration, extraction and mine closure. The book is organised into three related sections that travel from mine licensing and instigation to early anticipation of benefit through the realisation of social and environmental impacts to finite issues such as jobs, monitoring, dispute resolution and reclamation. Most originally, each chapter will include a final

section entitled Notes from the field that presents the voice of in-country researchers and stakeholders. These sections will provide local contextual knowledge on the chapter's theme by practitioners from Mongolia and Central Asia. The volume thereby offers a distinctively grounded perspective on the tensions and benefits of mining in this dynamic region. Using Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan as case studies, the volume reflects on the evolving challenges communities and societies encounter with resource extraction worldwide. The book will be of great interest to students and scholars of mining and natural resource extraction, corporate social responsibility and sustainable development.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Cortez Hills Expansion Project , 2008

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: *Minerals, Critical Minerals, and the U.S. Economy* National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Earth Sciences and Resources, Committee on Earth Resources, Committee on Critical Mineral Impacts of the U.S. Economy, 2008-03-11 Minerals are part of virtually every product we use. Common examples include copper used in electrical wiring and titanium used to make airplane frames and paint pigments. The Information Age has ushered in a number of new mineral uses in a number of products including cell phones (e.g., tantalum) and liquid crystal displays (e.g., indium). For some minerals, such as the platinum group metals used to make catalytic converters in cars, there is no substitute. If the supply of any given mineral were to become restricted, consumers and sectors of the U.S. economy could be significantly affected. Risks to minerals supplies can include a sudden increase in demand or the possibility that natural ores can be exhausted or become too difficult to extract. Minerals are more vulnerable to supply restrictions if they come from a limited number of mines, mining companies, or nations. Baseline information on minerals is currently collected at the federal level, but no established methodology has existed to identify potentially critical minerals. This book develops such a methodology and suggests an enhanced federal initiative to collect and analyze the additional data needed to support this type of tool.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Three Oaks Mine , 2003

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mining Country John Sandlos, Arn Keeling, 2021-09-07 Mining has had a significant presence in every part of Canada — from the east to west coasts to the far north. This book tells the stories of those who built Canada's mining industry. It highlights the experiences of the people who lived and worked in mining towns across the country, the rise of major mining companies, and the emergence of Toronto and Vancouver as centres of global mining finance. It also addresses the devastating effects mining has had on Indigenous communities and their land and documents several high-profile resistance efforts. Mining Country presents fascinating snapshots of Canadian mining past and present, from pre-contact Indigenous copper mining and trading networks to the famous Cariboo and Klondike Gold Rushes. Generously illustrated with more than 150 visuals drawn from every period of mining history, this book offers a thorough account of the story behind the industry.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: The Police, Public Order, and Civil Liberties Sarah McCabe, Peter Wallington, John Alderson, Larry Gostin, Christopher Mason, 2023-03-31 What role should the police have in an industrial dispute? How were they led into a partisan role in assisting the defeat of the 1984-5 miners' strike? Widespread concern over police road-blocks, allegations of police and picket violence, and the huge numbers of police used to maintain order and access to work led the National Council for Civil Liberties to set up an inquiry into the policing. The Inquiry Panel produced an interim report – but the NCCL disowned it, because of its acknowledgement of the rights of working miners as well as striking ones. The members of the Panel – who included former Chief Constable John Alderson and NCCL General Secretary Larry Gostin – then resigned, but continued work as a group of private individuals. Originally published in 1988, this book is their final report. The report describes the policing of the strike in detail from a range of published, unpublished, and eyewitness sources. The strike is set in the context of developments in law and policing before and since. The authors are able to provide a unique and

authoritative perspective, analysing both the events of 1984-5 and the longer-term trends and problems, based on a clear recognition of the basic issues and conflicts of civil liberties involved. In their conclusions and recommendations the authors present an informed view of the use of the police during the strike, the breakdown of the system of police accountability, and the policies developed since the strike. Their findings point to the need for a Bill of Rights to cover civil liberties during industrial conflict, and the need for a new picketing Code of Practice. The Police, Public Order, and Civil Liberties will be essential reading for all concerned with the police, industrial relations, and the political and constitutional system. It will also be of value to all who need a clear and unbiased view of one of the key events in British post-war history.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mining Royalties James Otto, 2006 This book discusses the history of royalties and the types currently in use, covering issues such as tax administration, revenue distribution and reporting. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of various royalty approaches and their impact on production decisions and mine economics. A section on governance looks at the management of mining revenue by governments and the need for transparency. There is an attached CD with examples of royalty legislation from over 40 countries.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mining in Africa Punam Chuhan-Pole, Andrew L. Dabalen, Bryan Christopher Land, 2017-02-14 This study focuses on the local and regional impact of large-scale gold mining in Africa in the context of a mineral boom in the region since 2000. It contributes to filling a gap in the literature on the welfare effects of mineral resources, which, until now, has concentrated more on the national or macroeconomic impacts. Economists have long been intrigued by the paradox that a rich endowment of natural resources may retard economic performance, particularly in the case of mineral-exporting developing countries. Studies of this phenomenon, known as the "resource curse,"[†] examine the economy-wide consequences of mineral exports.¹ Africa's resource boom has lifted growth, but has been less successful in improving people's welfare. Yet much of the focus in academic and policy circles has been on appropriate management of the macro-fiscal and governance risks that have historically undermined development outcomes. This study focuses instead on the fortune of local communities where resources are located. It aims to better inform public policy and corporate behavior on the welfare of communities in Africa in which the extraction of resources takes place.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: India's Childhood in the "pits" , 2010

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Hearings United States. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means, 1950

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Nevada and H.R. 2262 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Natural Resources. Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, 2008

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mining in Africa Bonnie Campbell, 2009-06-15 The continent of Africa is rich in minerals needed by Western economies, but rather than forming the basis for economic growth the mining industry contributes very little to African development Investigating the impact of the 2003 Extractive Industries Review on a number of African countries, the contributors find the root of the problem in the controls imposed on the African countries by the IMF and World Bank. They aim to convince academics, governments and industry that regulation needs to be reformed to create a mining industry favourable towards social, economic and environmental development. The book takes a multidisciplinary approach and provides a historical perspective of each country, making it ideal for students of development studies and development organizations.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Effects of steel industry closing on small businesses and local communities United States. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Small Business, 1980

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Coping with Closure Cecily Neil, Markku Tykkyläinen, John Bradbury, 1992

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: *From Mines and Wells to Well-Built Minds* Bénédicte de la Brière, Deon Filmer, Dena Ringold, Dominic Rohner, Anastasiya Denisova, 2017-05-17 Sub-Saharan Africa's natural resource-rich countries have poor human development. Children in these countries are more likely to die before their first birthday, more likely to be stunted, and less likely to attend school than children in other countries with similar income. Despite the current price downturn, extractives will remain an important part of Sub-Saharan Africa's growth story—using resource rents wisely remains a long term challenge. Governments must choose how to allocate resource rents between spending, investing in human or physical capital, or investing in global financial assets. The return to investing in physical and human capital will be high in countries where the capital stock is low. Moreover, higher levels of human capital make investments in physical capital more productive, which suggests that the optimal portfolio will involve investing in both. Human capital should be prioritized in many of Sub-Saharan Africa's resource-rich countries because of the low starting point. Investing effectively in human capital is hard because it involves delivering services, which means coordinating a large number of actors and activities. Three dimensions of governance are key: institutions, incentives and information. Decentralization and leveraging the private sector are entry points to reforming institutional structures. Revenues from natural resources can fund financial incentives to strengthen performance or demand. Producing information, making it available, and increasing social accountability helps citizens understand their rights and hold governments and providers accountable. Improving the quality of education and health services is central to improving human capital. Two additional areas are promising. First, early child development—mother and newborn health, and early child nutrition, care, and education—improves outcomes in childhood and later on. Second, cash transfers—either conditional or unconditional—reduce poverty, increase household investments in child education, nutrition, and health, and increase the investment in productive assets which foster further income generation.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: AS Level Geography Ann Bowen, John Pallister, 2000 This work aims to combine comprehensive coverage of the full range of topics with a flexible approach to learning. It covers basic geographical skills and offers help with revision and exam techniques.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Local Responses to Mine Closure in South Africa Sethulego Matebesi, Lochner Marais, Verna Nel, 2024-02-12 This book investigates mine closure and local responses in South Africa, linking dependencies and social disruption. Mine closure presents a major challenge to the mining industry and government policymakers globally, but particularly in the Global South. South Africa is experiencing notable numbers of mine closures, and this book explores the notion of social disruption, a concept often applied to describe the effects of mine growth on communities but often neglecting the impact of mine closures. The book begins with three theoretical chapters that discuss theory, closure cost frameworks and policy development in South Africa. It uses evolutionary governance theory to show how mining creates dependencies and how mining growth often blinds communities and governments to the likelihood of closure. Too easily, mining goes ahead with no concern for the possibility, or indeed inevitability, of eventual closure and how mining communities will cope. These impacts are showcased through eight place-based case studies from across South Africa, one focusing on mine workers, to demonstrate that mine closure causes significant social disruption. This book will be of interest to students and scholars researching the social impacts of mining and the extractive industries, social geography and sustainable development, as well as policymakers and practitioners working with mine closure and social impact assessments.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: *Hardrock Mineral Leasing* , 1988

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mark Twain National Forest (N.F.), Hardrock Mineral Leasing , 1988

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Abstracts of Reports and Testimony , 1997

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: The Tenderness of Conscience

Allan Boesak, 2005-03-01 With this book, theologian and political observer Allan Boesak once again displays the strengths of his writings that were evident in the seventies and eighties: bringing Christian theology to bear on the political and socio-economic realities of our world. "A serious and open-hearted commentary on the African Renaissance and the spirituality of politics, but with the clarity of the deeply embedded Christian message." - Danny Titus

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Coal Age , 1978

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Hardrock Mining United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, 2008

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Low-income Families United States. Congress. Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, 1955

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Mine Pit Lakes Devin N.

Castendyk, L. Edmond Eary, 2009 Water quality of pit lakes is one of the most critical environmental issues facing the global mining industry. As ore grades decrease and operators strive to improve efficiency, the number of active pit mines will continue to outpace their underground counterparts in the years ahead. How will these water resources be protected for future generations while the mining industry continues to meet society's growing demands for raw materials? The key to solving this dilemma is accurately predicting the water quality in advance of open pit mining. That's the purpose of Mine Pit Lakes. The third in a series of six handbooks by the Acid Drainage Technology Initiative--Metal Mining Sector (ADTI-MMS), this volume includes the latest thinking from dozens of internationally respected experts from Canada, Germany, Australia, and the United States. You'll learn both the theory and science of predicting pit lake water quality and get insights into the best practices of pit lake management. This book is an indispensable resource for mining professionals and environmental regulators who are considering new open pit mines or are developing monitoring programs or closure strategies for existing ones.

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Low-income Families United States. Congress. Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 1955

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Official Report of the Debates of the House of Commons Canada. Parliament. House of Commons, 2000

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Strategic Framework for Mine Closure Australian Government - Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources, 2000

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: Tongass National Forest (N.F.), Land Management Plan Revision: Environmental Impact Statement , 1997

closing mines has no economic impact on communities: The Rise and Fall of

Citizenship Bryan S. Turner, 2023-10-13 The Rise and Fall of Citizenship brings together many of Turner's publications on the topic of citizenship and includes three new chapters reflecting upon conceptions of citizenship today. The collection begins with a newly written overview of the rise of social citizenship (with particular reference to the UK and the US from 1945 to the 1980s) which charts the experiences of the 'Baby Boomers' that benefited from the creation of welfare states, post-war reconstruction, and the commitment to full employment. The core chapters are based on previously published articles, primarily from Taylor & Francis' Citizenship Studies journal. These chapters examine and critique various sociological and political theories of citizenship and social rights as expounded in the works of R.H. Tawney, J.M. Keynes, T.H. Marshall, Ralf Dahrendorf, Judith Shklar, Peter Townsend, Bernard Crick, and Jürgen Habermas, among others. Later chapters bring the concept of citizenship up to date. Since the 1980s, the UK and the US have been radically altered by neoliberal economic policies involving the deindustrialization of capitalism and an emphasis on financial institutions, which have given rise to new patterns of inequality and changing labour markets. In describing where we are now, Turner argues that new forms of employment instability and uncertainty are captured by the idea of 'the precariat' and that citizens now experience their social world as if they were denizens. Turner also considers the impact of

demographic changes and increased immigration, widely opposed by populist parties, on conceptions of citizenship. Migration and membership are also examined with reference to issues of dual citizenship, permanent residence, and 'citizenship for cash'. The final chapter considers the ongoing relevance of the ancient law of hospitality, positing how the migrant can be considered as an asset rather than a threat. This wide-ranging and thought-provoking collection will be of interest to scholars and students in the humanities and social sciences with a focus on citizenship and rights.

CLOSING Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster

The meaning of CLOSING is a concluding part (as of a speech). How to use closing in a sentence.

The Closing Process: What Home Buyers Can Expect - realtor.com

Jul 16, 2022 · Also known as "settlement" or "escrow," closing is the day home buyers officially take ownership of a home. Here's what to expect from the closing process.

CLOSING | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary

CLOSING definition: 1. coming near the end of a speech, event, activity, etc.: 2. coming near the end of a speech.... Learn more.

CLOSING Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com

Closing definition: the end or conclusion, as of a speech.. See examples of CLOSING used in a sentence.

Closing - definition of closing by The Free Dictionary

1. The end or conclusion: the closing of a debate. 2. A meeting for completing a transaction, especially one at which contracts are signed transferring ownership of real estate.

Closing (real estate) - Wikipedia

The closing (also called the completion or settlement) is the final step in executing a real estate transaction. It is the last step in purchasing and financing a property. [1]

CLOSING definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary

The closing part of an activity or period of time is the final part of it. He entered RAF service in the closing stages of the war. They almost won the match in the closing minutes. In his closing ...

closing - WordReference.com Dictionary of English

to reduce the price of (merchandise) for quick sale: That store is closing out its stock of men's clothing. to liquidate or dispose of finally and completely: They closed out their interests after many years in this city.

What does closing mean? - Definitions.net

Closing generally refers to the finalization or completion of a process, transaction, event, or activity. It signifies the end or conclusion where all necessary procedures have been completed, and it is officially terminated or sealed.

Closing on a house: A step-by-step guide | Rocket Mortgage

Our guide will walk you through what to expect on closing day and how to prepare in advance. With the right steps, you can move through the process smoothly and avoid any last-minute surprises on your way to homeownership.

CLOSING Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster

The meaning of CLOSING is a concluding part (as of a speech). How to use closing in a sentence.

The Closing Process: What Home Buyers Can Expect - realtor.com

Jul 16, 2022 · Also known as “settlement” or “escrow,” closing is the day home buyers officially take ownership of a ...

[CLOSING | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary](#)

CLOSING definition: 1. coming near the end of a speech, event, activity, etc.: 2. coming near the end of a speech.... ...

[CLOSING Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com](#)

Closing definition: the end or conclusion, as of a speech.. See examples of CLOSING used in a sentence.

Closing - definition of closing by The Free Dictionary

1. The end or conclusion: the closing of a debate. 2. A meeting for completing a transaction, especially one at which ...

[Back to Home](#)