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# Addressing Nigeria's Billion-Dollar Challenge: The Impact of Illegal Mining on National Revenue

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Nigeria, Africa's largest economy, is endowed with vast mineral resources that have the potential to significantly contribute to its economic growth and diversification. However, the country faces a pressing challenge: illegal mining activities are resulting in substantial revenue losses, estimated to be in the billions of dollars annually. This issue not only deprives the nation of crucial funds for development but also poses environmental and social risks that require urgent attention.



## The Scale of the Problem

Nigeria's solid minerals sector, despite its potential, has historically underperformed in terms of its contribution to the national GDP. In recent years, the sector has accounted for less than 1% of GDP, a figure that starkly contrasts with the country's mineral wealth. Estimates from the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) suggest that the country loses approximately \$9 billion annually to illegal mining and gold smuggling alone. This figure underscores the magnitude of the revenue leakage and the urgent need for effective interventions.

The illegal mining activities span across various states, with particularly high concentrations in Zamfara, Kaduna, Niger, and Osun states. These operations often involve both local actors and international networks, complicating enforcement efforts and exacerbating the scale of revenue loss.

Several factors contribute to the persistence of illegal mining in Nigeria:

1. Inadequate regulatory enforcement
2. Limited formalization of artisanal and small-scale mining
3. Insufficient geological data
4. Security challenges
5. Market dynamics favouring illicit operations



## Legislative Framework and Recent Developments

Recognizing the need for a more robust legal framework, Nigeria has taken steps to

strengthen its mining sector governance. Two key pieces of legislation are particularly relevant:

## **Nigeria Minerals and Mining Act (Amendment) Bill**

The proposed amendment aims to address gaps in the existing legislation and enhance the sector's contribution to the national economy. Key provisions include strengthening penalties for illegal mining, enhancing regulatory powers, improving transparency, and promoting local content.

## **Nigeria Solid Minerals Development Company (Establishment) Bill**

This bill proposes the creation of a state-owned enterprise dedicated to developing the solid minerals sector, facilitating public-private partnerships, promoting formalization of artisanal mining, and contributing to downstream industry development.

The revenue loss from illegal mining has far-reaching implications for Nigeria's economy, including reduced fiscal space, loss of foreign exchange earnings, missed job creation opportunities, a deterred investment climate, and hindered economic diversification efforts. Beyond direct economic losses, illegal mining imposes significant environmental and social costs, including environmental degradation, health risks to miners, community displacement, and security challenges.

## **Leveraging Technology for Royalty, Regulatory, and Revenue Management**



Technological solutions can play a crucial role in addressing the challenges posed by illegal mining and improving overall sector governance. Here are key areas where technology can make a significant impact:

1. **Blockchain for Traceability:** Implementing **blockchain technology** can create an immutable record of mineral extraction, transportation, and sales. This can help combat illegal mining and mineral smuggling by ensuring the provenance of minerals from mine to market.
2. **Satellite Imaging and Remote Sensing:** Advanced satellite imaging and remote sensing technologies can be used to monitor mining activities in real-time, detect illegal operations, and assess environmental impacts over large areas.
3. **Drone Surveillance:** Drones equipped with high-resolution cameras and sensors can provide cost-effective monitoring of mining sites, especially in remote or dangerous areas.
4. **Digital Licensing Systems:** Implementing digital platforms for mining license applications, renewals, and management can improve transparency, reduce corruption, and streamline regulatory processes.
5. **Data Analytics and AI:** Advanced **data analytics** and artificial intelligence can help identify patterns of illegal activity, predict high-risk areas, and optimize resource allocation for enforcement efforts.
6. **Mobile Apps for Reporting:** Developing user-friendly mobile applications can empower local communities and whistleblowers to report suspected illegal mining activities securely and anonymously.
7. **IoT Sensors for Production Monitoring:** **Internet of Things (IoT)** sensors can be deployed at legal mining sites to accurately measure production volumes, ensuring proper royalty payments and reducing under-reporting.
8. **Digital Payment Systems:** Implementing secure digital payment systems for royalties and taxes can reduce cash transactions, improve transparency, and minimize opportunities for corruption.
9. **GIS Mapping:** **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)** can be used to create detailed, up-to-date maps of mining concessions, helping to resolve land use conflicts and prevent overlapping claims.
10. **Automated Reporting Systems:** Developing automated systems for regular reporting of production, exports, and revenues can enhance transparency and facilitate timely interventions when discrepancies are detected.



By integrating these technological solutions into its regulatory and revenue management frameworks, Nigeria can significantly enhance its ability to combat illegal mining, improve sector governance, and capture a greater share of its mineral wealth for national development.

Addressing the challenge of illegal mining and capturing the full economic potential of Nigeria's mineral resources will require a multi-faceted approach:

1. Strengthen enforcement capacity through training and equipment
2. Enhance geological data through comprehensive surveys
3. Formalize artisanal and small-scale mining
4. Improve transparency in tracking mineral production and revenue flows
5. Develop local value chains and promote local processing
6. Address security challenges in mining areas
7. Strengthen regional cooperation to combat smuggling
8. Ensure community engagement and benefit-sharing
9. Invest in and implement technological solutions for sector management

Nigeria's loss of billions in revenue from illegal mining represents a significant challenge to the country's economic development aspirations. However, it also presents an opportunity for transformative change. By addressing the root causes of illegal mining, strengthening the legislative framework, implementing comprehensive reforms, and leveraging modern technologies, Nigeria can unlock the full potential of its mineral resources.

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