GCMF Member Countries: Mining Data Analysis May 2024

Please note that the regulations and business potential aspects may have evolved. Here's a table summarizing the available information:

Country	Number of Miners	Types of Mining Commodities	Regulations Regarding Mining	Attractive Mining Business Potential
Indonesia	4,011,000	Gold, silver, copper, Galena, Silica, Gemstone, diamonds, tin, coal, nickel, iron sand, construction sand, andesite, marble, limestone, clay, dolomite, zeolite, manganese, & mine waste	Complex regulations with focus on environmental protection and community engagement. Licensing procedures can be lengthy.	Significant potential due to rich mineral resources, but challenges exist with infrastructure, illegal mining, and environmental concerns.
Kenya	149,000	Gold, silver, fluorspar, diatomite, soda ash, gypsum, limestone, clays, gemstones (ruby, tsavorite, sapphire), copper, lead, zinc, construction materials, coal, niobium, titanium	Mining Act of 2016 governs the sector, emphasizing transparency and community involvement. Licensing process involves environmental impact assessments.	Potential in gemstones, gold, and industrial minerals. Infrastructure development and responsible mining practices are crucial for success.
Uganda	200,000	Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, iron ore, gemstones (sapphire, ruby), limestone, phosphates, vermiculite, kaolin, salt, construction materials, uranium, coal, tantalum, niobium, tungsten, beryl	Mining Act of 2003 regulates the sector. Licensing involves environmental and social impact assessments. Efforts to formalize artisanal mining are ongoing.	Gold and gemstone mining present opportunities. Infrastructure improvements and responsible sourcing practices are essential.
Nigeria	750,000	Gold, silver, tin, iron ore, lead, zinc, copper, gemstones (sapphire, emerald), limestone, gypsum, kaolin, barite, bentonite, coal, bitumen, uranium, crude oil, natural gas	Mining Act of 2007 governs the sector. Licensing involves environmental impact assessments and community consultations. Artisanal mining regulations are being strengthened.	Potential in various minerals, but challenges with illegal mining, environmental concerns, and security issues need to be addressed.
South Africa	500,000	Gold, platinum, palladium, silver, copper, iron ore, lead, zinc, nickel, diamonds, emeralds, manganese, chromium, vanadium, vermiculite, titanium minerals, zirconium minerals, coal, uranium, rare earth elements	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act of 2002 regulates the sector. Focus on sustainable development and community benefits. Licensing involves environmental and social impact assessments.	Established mining industry with potential in various minerals, particularly PGMs and diamonds. However, labor relations, energy costs, and infrastructure challenges need attention.
Namibia	15,000	Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, diamonds, semi-precious stones, uranium, fluorspar, salt, tantalite, lithium, rare earth elements	Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act of 1992 governs the sector. Licensing involves environmental impact assessments and community consultations.	Potential in diamonds, uranium, and rare earth elements. Sustainable mining practices and infrastructure development are key for attracting investment.
Papua New Guinea	354,500	Gold, silver, copper, nickel, cobalt, petroleum, natural gas, gemstones (sapphire, peridot)	Mining Act of 1992 regulates the sector. Licensing involves environmental impact assessments and community consultations.	Potential in gold, copper, and nickel. Infrastructure limitations and social and environmental considerations require careful management.
Philippines	435,000	Gold, silver, copper, nickel, zinc, gemstones (jade, jasper, agate), chromite, marble, limestone, clay, coal, scandium, rare earth elements	Mining Act of 1995 governs the sector. Environmental regulations and community consultations are part of the licensing process. Efforts to combat illegal mining are ongoing.	Nickel production is significant. Potential exists in gold, copper, and other minerals, but responsible mining practices and environmental protection are crucial.
Zimbabwe	535,000	Gold, platinum, palladium, silver, rhodium, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, diamonds, emeralds, aquamarine, tourmaline, amethyst, coal, chromium, asbestos, iron ore, lithium, graphite, black granite, phosphate, tantalite, beryl, antimony, coal bed methane, methane gas	Mines and Minerals Act of 1961 and amendments regulate the sector. Efforts to improve transparency and attract investment are ongoing.	Rich mineral resources offer potential, but political and economic stability are crucial for attracting investment and ensuring responsible mining practices.
Zambia	90,000	Gold, platinum, copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, nickel, emeralds, amethyst, coal, manganese, uranium, fluorite, sulfur	Mines and Minerals Development Act of 2008 governs the sector. Licensing involves environmental impact assessments and community consultations.	Copper mining is the mainstay, but diversification into other minerals and responsible mining practices are essential for sustainable growth.
Chad	4,000	Oil, uranium, sodium carbonate, kaolin, limestone, potash, gold, quartz, diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, copper, phosphates, gypsum	Mining Code of 2018 regulates the sector. Licensing involves environmental and social impact assessments.	Oil production dominates, but the potential for other minerals exists if infrastructure and investment challenges are addressed.
Cameroon	32,500	Gold, diamonds, iron ore, aluminum (bauxite), cobalt, limestone, marble, granite, uranium, natural gas, nickel, rutile, manganese, tin, gemstones (sapphire, garnet, tourmaline, topaz, quartz, agate), rare earth elements	Mining Code of 2001 and amendments regulate the sector. Licensing involves environmental and social impact assessments. Efforts to formalize artisanal mining are ongoing.	Potential in gold, diamonds, and other minerals, but infrastructure development and responsible mining practices are needed to realize this potential.
DRC)Democratic Republic of the	1,625,000	Gold, silver, platinum, copper, cobalt, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, diamonds, colored gemstones, coltan, cassiterite, wolframite, lithium, germanium, manganese, bauxite, uranium, rare earth elements, iron ore, potash, phosphate	Mining Code of 2002 and amendments regulate the sector. Challenges exist with illegal mining, corruption, and conflict minerals. Efforts to improve governance and transparency are ongoing.	Vast mineral resources offer significant potential, but addressing governance issues, conflict minerals concerns, and ensuring responsible mining practices are crucial for sustainable development.