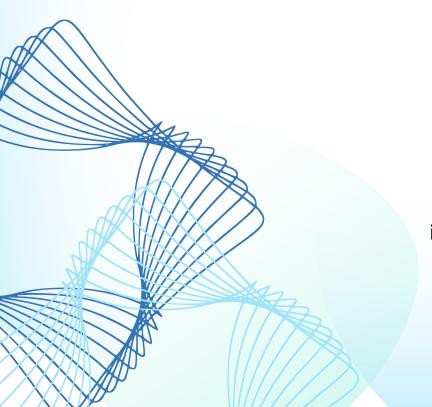


DRC CRACKDOWN ON FOREIGN ILLEGAL MINING OPERATIONS - SUMMARY

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SUMMARY OF

DRC GOVERNMENT INTENSIFIED CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL FOREIGN MINING OPERATIONS

This document provides a summary of our report on the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) government's recent intensification of its efforts to combat illegal mining operations conducted by foreign individuals and entities, primarily focusing on the resource-rich eastern provinces. The report examines the context, motivations, methods, impacts, and international dimensions of this critical issue.

The Challenge of Illegal Mining in the DRC

The DRC is endowed with vast reserves of critical minerals such as gold, cobalt, coltan, and the 3Ts (tin, tungsten, tantalum). The global demand for these resources intensifies pressure for their exploitation, both legally and illegally. Illegal mining in the DRC is a deeply entrenched issue with historical roots in conflict and instability, contributing to and being fuelled by a weak governance environment. The focus on foreign involvement in illegal mining underscores concerns related to national sovereignty and the significant loss of economic benefits.

Recent DRC Government Actions Against Illegal Mining

In recent months, the DRC government has significantly intensified its efforts against illegal mining, specifically targeting foreign operators. Key actions include the **suspension of mining activities of numerous non-compliant companies in South Kivu province in July 2024**. Furthermore, authorities in South Kivu arrested several Chinese nationals in December 2024 and January 2025 for their involvement in illegal gold mining operations, leading to the seizure of substantial quantities of gold and cash. A notable event was the sentencing of three Chinese nationals in January 2025 by a Congolese court to seven years in prison and significant fines (US\$600,000) for illegal mineral exploitation, money laundering, and related offenses. While these actions indicate a strong stance, the subsequent reported release of 17 Chinese nationals arrested for illegal gold mining following instructions from Kinshasa suggests potential complexities or internal considerations within the government's strategy.

Geographic Focus and Contributing Fctors

The recent surge in government action is primarily concentrated in the eastern regions of the DRC, with South Kivu province being a central focus. The prevalence of illegal mining in this region is due to its rich mineral reserves. Other eastern provinces like North Kivu are also vulnerable. The situation is further complicated by the presence and activities of armed groups, such as the M23, which often control mining areas and use illegal mining as a source of funding, thereby undermining state authority and perpetuating conflict.



DRC Government's Rationale for Intensified Efforts

The DRC government's intensified crackdown is driven by several interconnected factors:

- There is a growing frustration among officials and the public regarding the persistent exploitation of the country's natural resources by foreign entities without adequate benefit to the Congolese people.
- A significant motivation is the substantial loss of revenue suffered due to undeclared profits and mining operations conducted without valid permits.
- The government is also responding to increasing demands from local communities and civil society organizations for greater accountability,
- infrastructure development, and a fairer distribution of the benefits from mining activities.
- Environmental concerns, including deforestation and pollution associated with illegal mining, particularly in protected areas, are another key driver.
- Finally, the well-established link between illegal mining and the funding of armed groups in the eastern DRC provides a critical security dimension to the government's efforts.

Methods and Scale of Illegal Mining Operations by Foreigners

Foreign entities, frequently Chinese companies, often operate in partnership with local cooperatives to conduct gold mining activities. Some illegal operations employ heavy machinery, such as mechanized diggers and boat dredges, indicating large-scale extraction capabilities. A common characteristic of these operations is the prevalence of undocumented activities, the absence of valid operating permits, and a lack of transparency in production. Foreign actors are also reportedly involved in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), particularly in gold and cobalt extraction, despite potential legal restrictions. The scale of illegal mining is substantial with hundreds of illegal mining companies, predominantly Chinese-owned, reportedly operating in South Kivu alone. Arrests have frequently resulted in the seizure of large sums of cash and significant quantities of gold, highlighting the considerable financial dimensions of this illicit industry and its potential links to smuggling networks extending into neighbouring countries like Rwanda.

Impact of Government Actions and Nationalities Involved

The government's crackdown has the potential to formalize the mining sector, increase government revenue through improved regulation and taxation, and disrupt illegal supply chains. While long-term benefits are anticipated, short-term economic disruptions, such as job losses in the illegal mining sector, are possible. The available material overwhelmingly indicates the significant involvement of Chinese nationals in illegal mining activities, particularly gold extraction, in the eastern DRC, especially South Kivu. Arrests, sentencing, and local protests frequently involve Chinese individuals and companies. While Chinese



involvement is prominent, the possibility of other nationalities being involved in illegal mining is also acknowledged.

International Reactions and Legal Framework

The DRC's crackdown has elicited domestic reactions, with local communities protesting against illegal mining and demanding accountability. International media has widely reported on the government's actions and the sentencing of Chinese nationals. The issue of illegal mining by foreign actors is a broader African challenge. The DRC has also pursued international legal avenues, filing lawsuits against Apple subsidiaries in France and Belgium related to conflict minerals. The DRC has an established legal framework governing mining activity, but its effective enforcement, particularly in remote regions, remains a challenge. The sentencing of Chinese nationals demonstrates the potential penalties for illegal mining, including prison terms and substantial fines. The mining code also includes regulations for artisanal mining, but illegal ASM involving foreign actors persists. The government also utilizes the suspension of mining licenses as an enforcement tool.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

The DRC government's intensified crackdown on illegal foreign mining is a crucial step towards regaining control over its natural resources. However, the deeprooted nature of the problem necessitates sustained efforts and addressing challenges such as the involvement of armed groups, potential corruption, and cross-border smuggling. The document recommends:

- Strengthening regulatory enforcement and monitoring.
- Enhancing transparency in permitting.
- Addressing corruption.
- Improving national and provincial coordination.
- Supporting legal artisanal mining.
- Combating cross-border smuggling.
- Clarifying the legal framework.

International stakeholders are encouraged to provide technical and financial assistance, conduct due diligence on mineral supply chains, promote ethical sourcing, and hold companies accountable. Addressing illegal mining is paramount for the DRC's long-term stability and sustainable development.

How We Help

Synergy Nexuz is well positioned to assist clients to address these challenges in the DRC's mining sector. Through our specialized advisory services and extensive in-country network, we provide foreign companies with comprehensive guidance to legitimize their mining operations in alignment with the government's strengthened regulatory framework. Our team offers expertise in navigating the complex permitting process, implementing transparent operational practices, and establishing ethical supply chains that meet international due diligence standards. By partnering with Synergy Nexuz, companies gain not only compliance assurance but also sustainable operational strategies that contribute

positively to local communities and the DRC's broader development goals—transforming regulatory challenges into opportunities for responsible, profitable investment in this resource-rich nation.

