

Original Research Article

Challenges in Integrating Global Mineral Market Data into Local Valuation Exercises: A Mixed Method Inquiry from Oyo State, Nigeria

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Article No: 009 | **Received:** 21 June 2026 | **Accepted:** 30 June 2026

Abstract: In resource-rich economies like Nigeria, enhancing valuation accuracy and credibility requires incorporating global mineral market data into local valuation procedures. Nigerian estate surveyors and valuers continue to mostly rely on traditional valuation techniques with little integration of international mineral price indications, despite growing exposure to global commodity price volatility. The difficulties in incorporating data from the global mineral market into assessment procedures in Oyo State, Nigeria, are examined in this paper. In-depth interviews with chosen principal partners and senior valuers were combined with a structured questionnaire survey of 33 Estate Surveying and Valuation firms registered with the Estate Surveyors and Valuers Registration Board of Nigeria (ESVARBON) in Oyo State as part of a mixed-method research design. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze quantitative data, while theme analysis was used to evaluate qualitative data. The results show that the main obstacles include inadequate training in global data analytics (78.8%), lack of common integration models (72.7%), regulatory ambiguity (66.7%), high cost of valuation software (60.6%), and poor access to real-time mineral pricing data (87.9%). According to the study's findings, Nigerian valuation practices' compliance with international norms is severely hampered by institutional, technological, and structural limitations. To increase global-local integration in valuation practice, it suggests focused professional training, regulatory reform, better data infrastructure, and more robust institutional cooperation.

Keywords: Valuation, Mineral Market, Global Data, Estate Surveyors, Nigeria, ESVARBON

Introduction

Geopolitical conflicts, macroeconomic cycles, technological advancements, and changes in the demand for essential minerals are all contributing factors to the volatility of the world's mineral markets. The values of assets, especially equipment, machinery, land, and industrial properties situated in mineral-influenced areas, are significantly impacted by these dynamics. International frameworks for valuation, such as the RICS Red Book and the International Valuation Standards (IVS), highlight the necessity of data-driven, market-sensitive assessment techniques that take current economic realities into account.

However, traditional cost-based and comparable methodologies continue to be the mainstay of Nigerian valuation practice, with little use of international mineral price indices. Studies already conducted show that the implementation of contemporary valuation techniques is hampered by limited access to foreign data, inadequate technical capability, and weak institutional backing. In a nation with a sizable mineral endowment and increasing exposure to foreign investment, these discrepancies raise questions about the dependability, transparency, and international acceptability of valuation outputs. Nigeria is becoming more integrated into international resource markets, but local valuation practices have not changed at the same rate. The economic life, replacement cost, and depreciation patterns of mining-related assets are all directly impacted by the volatility of global mineral prices. However, a lot of valuation estimates rely on static assumptions and historical cost methodologies, which do not sufficiently account for these fluctuations.

The utilization of pertinent market data and open disclosure of assumptions are encouraged by professional standards. However, real-time mineral price data, suitable analytical tools, and explicit regulatory guidelines on integrating such data into valuation models are frequently unavailable to Nigerian valuers. In high-risk, commodity-driven markets, this leads to a methodological gap that compromises valuation accuracy, restricts comparability with international norms, and diminishes the credibility of valuation outcomes. Therefore, this study tackles the necessity to methodically investigate the institutional, technological, and practical obstacles impeding the successful incorporation of global mineral market data into valuation exercises in Nigeria.

2.1 Literature Review

The larger development of valuation theory from static, cost-driven paradigms to dynamic, market-responsive, and risk-sensitive frameworks serves as the foundation for the academic discussion on the incorporation of global mineral market data into valuation practice. The realization that asset values, especially those associated with extractive activities, are essentially shaped by global commodity cycles, price volatility, and expectations embedded in international markets rather than just being functions of physical depreciation or local comparables is at the heart of this evolution. Tilton and Guzmán (2016) used econometric and discounted cash flow models in their early analytical efforts to show that the valuations of mineral assets are very sensitive to changes in world prices.

They argued that standard valuation methods consistently overestimate asset lifetime during price booms and underestimate economic obsolescence during global downturns using long-run commodity price series. By connecting valuation accuracy to the explicit modeling of price risk, this work laid a crucial theoretical foundation. Humphreys (2019), whose macroeconomic study of mining investment cycles demonstrated that valuation errors are most noticeable when commodity price volatility is disregarded, later supported this view. Since then, Humphreys' argument that values that are disconnected from global price signals are fundamentally backward-looking has emerged as a key point of reference in the literature on mineral valuation.

Global standard-setting organizations institutionally support these analytical insights. Drawing from extensive professional practice reviews and international case evidence, the International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC, 2022) and the RICS Red Book (2021) highlight valuers' responsibility to include all market-relevant information, including global commodity price indices, where such data materially influence value. Despite the fact that these guidelines purposefully steer clear of prescriptive modeling, underlying normative submission is unambiguous: transparency, reasonable assumptions, and sensitivity to market volatility are necessary for valuing credibility. This position is empirically supported by Mitchell (2020), who used a comparative professional methodology across Australia and South Africa to show that firms using scenario-based price assumptions and index-linked depreciation produced valuations that were more resilient to audit scrutiny and better aligned with investor expectations.

The literature that has emerged from developing nations, on the other hand, frequently draws attention to the inconsistency between these theoretical requirements and the realities of the workplace. In a statewide survey of Nigerian estate surveyors and valuers, Ajayi (2020) discovered that almost two-thirds of professionals had never used mineral or petroleum price indexes in valuation reports. According to the study, this difference was structural rather than cognitive and resulted from a lack of regulatory compulsion, poor analytical ability, and restricted data access. By using a mixed-method strategy that included surveys and semi-structured interviews, Bello and Olayemi (2021) expanded on this claim by showing that Nigerian valuation firms still prioritize litigation safety and procedural compliance over analytical complexity. Their results are in line with those of Ogunba and Ajayi (2018), who contended that technique replication, takes precedence over critical market analysis in Nigerian valuation education through curriculum analysis and practitioner assessment.

The Nigerian experience is supported by comparable data from Sub-Saharan Africa, which also provides helpful contrasts. Using a cross-sectional survey of Ghanaian valuation organizations, Amoako and Inkoom (2022) claimed that while knowledge of the relevance of global commodity prices was high, actual application was low because of the high cost of data platforms and lack of standardized integration frameworks. UNCTAD (2020) further contextualized this issue by arguing that fragmented institutional coordination and inadequate digital infrastructure severely limit data-driven valuation practices in resource-dependent developing economies through policy-based comparative case studies

throughout Africa and Latin America. UNCTAD's contrast with nations like Bolivia and Chile, whose public agencies actively share mineral pricing data for budgetary planning and valuation, emphasizes that these limitations are policy-dependent rather than unavoidable.

The literature also emphasizes how important professional ability and education are in facilitating methodological adoption. Amidu and Aluko (2006) found a persisting skills deficit in market analytics and quantitative modeling among Nigerian valuers through employer surveys and curriculum reviews. In a qualitative study of Zambia's Copperbelt, Nuhu (2017) claimed that when price-risk modeling and mining economics were incorporated into professional training and continuing education, valuation competence significantly increased. This contribution supports the findings of Macdonald and Smith's (2021) analysis of Australian valuation practices, which showed that required CPD modules on commodity-linked valuation greatly expedited professional adaptation to volatility in international markets.

A crucial flaw in the Nigerian valuation ecosystem is further revealed by regulatory study. According to Babalola's (2023) doctrinal and policy examination of valuation regulations, neither NIESV nor ESVARBON have released practical or enforceable instructions on incorporating data from the global mineral market into valuation reports. This regulatory quiet stands in stark contrast to countries like South Africa, where valuation requirements specifically call for the disclosure of volatility considerations and commodity price assumptions for assets associated to mining (Amoako & Inkoom, 2022). Therefore, methodological conservatism is unintentionally encouraged by Nigeria's regulatory vacuum, since valuers logically gravitate toward strategies that are least vulnerable to professional or legal scrutiny.

Analytically, the research shows a significant empirical variation in implementation across developed and developing contexts, while also demonstrating substantial theoretical convergence on the need to incorporate global mineral market data into valuation practice. The highlighted gap is institutional and structural, based on data access, professional training, regulatory clarity, and financial incentives, rather than epistemological, as there is minimal debate on what excellent practice is. This analysis is consistent with the critical body of literature that sees valuation practice as an institutionally rooted activity as opposed to a purely technical endeavor. By placing actual data in a subnational Nigerian setting, the study contributes to the body of knowledge by demonstrating how local professional ecosystems filter, limit, and transform global valuation imperatives. By doing this, it justifies the demand for integrated regulatory, educational, and infrastructure reform by reframing the issue from one of individual practitioner weakness to one of systemic capability and governance.

3.1 Methodology

In order to provide a thorough knowledge of the research problem, this study used a mixed-method research design that integrated quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The study was carried out in Nigeria's Oyo State. All estate surveying and valuation companies operating in Oyo State that were registered with the Estate Surveyors and

Valuers Registration Board of Nigeria (ESVARBON) made up the study population. The research population consisted of 33 registered enterprises, according to the ESVARBON Directory (2024). A census approach was used because of the manageable size. Principal partners and senior valuers at the 33 firms were given standardized questionnaires to complete in order to gather primary data. To gain qualitative insights into institutional and professional problems, in-depth interviews with a chosen group of practitioners were also undertaken. Descriptive statistics, such as percentages and frequencies, were used to analyze quantitative data. To find recurrent themes and underlying problems, qualitative data from interviews were transcribed and subjected to thematic analysis.

4.1 Results and Discussion

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic	Frequency (n=33)	Percentage (%)
Partners/Principal Valuers	21	63.6
Fellow Member	7	21.2
Associate Member	5	15.2
Firm Established <10 years	12	36.4
Firm Established 10-20 years	14	42.4
Firm Established >20 years	7	21.2

Authors Field Survey, 2025

The distribution of responses shows that sizable percentages (63.6%) are partners or main valuers, indicating that decision-makers or senior professionals in their companies made up the majority of those who answered the poll. Because it represents the thoughts and perspectives of those who directly affect valuation strategy and are more likely to have firsthand knowledge of institutional, regulatory, and technical problems, this conclusion is methodologically significant. Engaging seasoned experts in empirical research improves the validity and relevance of results in the real estate valuation industry, particularly when assessing the impact of macroeconomic variables on professional practice, claim Aluko (2020) and Ogunba & Ajayi (2018).

Additionally, 15.2% of the respondents were associates, and 21.2% were fellow members of organizations such as the Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers (NIESV). This is consistent with the structural stratification found in the Nigerian valuation sector, where top practitioners are usually in charge of firm policy and practice orientation (Bello & Olayemi, 2021). This suggests that their answers are based on long-standing professional experiences rather than theoretical presumptions, which supports later interpretations of the results.

In terms of firm age, the data shows that 21.2% of the selected enterprises have been in existence for more than 20 years, while 42.4% have been in operation for between 10 and 20 years. Merely 36.4% of businesses are relatively new, having been in business for less than ten years. The preponderance of older businesses suggests a research sample with

extensive institutional memory and expertise in managing a range of economic cycles, including booms and busts in the price of minerals. This time frame is consistent with research by Mitchell (2020), who found that established valuation businesses are more likely to have experienced the effects of global commodity price volatility and modified their practice models as a result. These companies typically have more extensive archives, sophisticated procedures, and occasionally global exposure.

However, the Nigerian setting appears to follow a conservative tendency, in contrast to literature from rising economies like Ghana and Kenya, where younger enterprises are increasingly leading innovation in valuation technologies and cross-sector modeling (Amoako & Inkoom, 2022). A delayed adoption of global integration methods such as price index modeling, sensitivity analysis, and digital valuation platforms is shown by the smaller share of associate members and newer firms (UNCTAD, 2020; RICS, 2021). The response pool's makeup as both a strength and a warning. On the one hand, it supports the breadth and reliability of the study's experiential knowledge. However, it can underrepresent new methods and digital advancements that are frequently supported by younger, tech-focused businesses. In order to monitor generational changes in valuation techniques and reaction to global mineral market trends, future research may benefit from comparing younger and older enterprises.

Table 4.2: Frequency Distribution of Challenges

Challenge	Frequency (n=33)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate access to real-time global price data	29	87.9%
Insufficient training in global data analytics	26	78.8%
Absence of standardized integration models	24	72.7%
Regulatory ambiguity on price data incorporation	22	66.7%
Cost of valuation software tools	20	60.6%

Authors Field Survey, 2025

Incorporating global mineral market data into local valuation exercises presents a hierarchy of obstacles for Nigerian estate surveyors and valuers, as the frequency distribution makes evident. Every difficulty is a reflection of operational and systemic flaws that have long gone unreported or unaddressed.

1. Inadequate Access to Real-Time Global Price Data (87.9%)

Lack of access to current mineral price data was the most frequently mentioned limitation. This limits their capacity to revise valuation factors depending on macroeconomic changes, according to over 88% of respondents. This result is highly consistent with those of Amoako & Inkoom (2022) and Ajayi (2020), who noted comparable patterns in Ghana and Nigeria, respectively. For minerals like lithium, gold, or iron ore, valuers are unable to do time-sensitive modifications or forward-looking scenario modeling due to the lack of platforms or API-based data feeds. These flaws seriously compromise the accuracy of assessment, particularly for machinery and plants that are

intimately related to commodity cycles. Nigeria's lack of digital infrastructure keeps local practitioners cut off from the global data ecosystem, while other nations have made strides through national valuation databanks and collaborations with commodities exchanges (Humphreys, 2019; RICS, 2021).

2. Insufficient Training in Global Data Analytics (78.8%)

Nearly 79% of respondents said they were not sufficiently trained to analyze and use data from the world's mineral markets. This illustrates the persistent skills gap in Nigeria's continuing professional development (CPD) programs and valuation courses. Previous studies by Ogunba & Ajayi (2018) and Amidu & Aluko (2006) had cautioned against static educational frameworks that prioritize conventional cost and income techniques while ignoring econometrics and market-based models. For asset classes impacted by changes in the global market, organizations like the IVSC and RICS advise valuers to become proficient in risk-adjusted discounting, sensitivity analysis, and econometric modeling (IVSC, 2022; RICS, 2021). Unfortunately, Nigerian valuers are ill-prepared to match their international counterparts in methodology or analytical rigor because the country's professional structure has not fully adjusted to this reality.

3. Absence of Standardized Integration Models (72.7%)

72.7% of the sample stated that there was no clear, consistent model for incorporating global price data into appraisal procedures. This problem directly addresses policy gaps and institutional inertia. Many valuers use haphazard techniques, manually extrapolating market patterns or making static assumptions, which increases subjectivity and decreases consistency in valuation. This regulatory gap is specifically criticized by Babalola (2023), who points out that neither ESVARBON nor NIESV have released useful guidelines or model templates that take global mineral pricing into account. In contrast, professional bodies in the UK and South Africa have released adaptable models for asset classes influenced by commodities (RICS, 2021; Mitchell, 2020).

4. Regulatory Ambiguity on Data Incorporation (66.7%)

With 66.7% of valuers unsure if integrating global mineral prices complies with national criteria or would be approved in valuation audits, regulatory ambiguity was also generally acknowledged. This result validates Babalola's (2023) claim that the present Nigerian valuation guidelines are too generic and provide insufficient clarification on complex subjects like price volatility modeling or commodity indexing. In order to promote openness and credibility, valuation regulations in some jurisdictions have changed to specifically promote the use of international standards (UNCTAD, 2020; IVSC, 2022). Instead, Nigeria's regulatory lag has led to inertia, with valuers choosing to "play safe" by using traditional cost depreciation methodologies.

5. Cost of Valuation Software Tools (60.6%)

60.6% of respondents mentioned the cost of obtaining sophisticated valuation tools. Small and mid-sized businesses cannot afford the hefty subscription costs of programs like Argus, RICS' BCIS tools, or real-time commodities pricing plugins. This is consistent with

the structural inequalities in the Nigerian real estate industry, where smaller enterprises are left behind by larger firms who control high-value contracts and have the resources to invest in such instruments (Bello & Olayemi, 2021). In contrast, governments in Canada and Australia encourage inclusive professional adaptation by providing public-domain or subsidized valuation tools for industries that are vulnerable to global pricing (Humphreys, 2019). Nigeria, on the other hand, lacks such a program, and private sector initiatives are still dispersed.

These results highlight a risky discrepancy between valuation theory and practice in mineral-rich economies like Nigeria from a professional and scholarly standpoint. Local practice is still based on antiquated frameworks, even while the global valuation environment has embraced data-driven, market-responsive methods. If Nigerian valuers are to stay relevant in an increasingly globalized asset market, systemic problems like legislative ambiguity, digital exclusion, and educational deficiencies must be addressed immediately. Additionally, it is critical that ESVARBON, NIESV, and academic institutions work together to provide routes for capacity building, put in place modular training on global commodities analysis, and enable subsidized access to digital valuation tools. Asset transparency, investor trust, and valuation dependability will all continue to decline in the absence of such reforms.

4.2 Thematic Insights from Interviews

Four main patterns of difficulty in incorporating data from the global mineral market into local valuation practice were identified through thematic analysis of interview transcripts from the 33 registered firms of Estate Surveying and Valuation in Oyo State. Beyond what quantitative data can provide, these insights offer a deeper knowledge of the institutional, structural, and cognitive limitations.

a. Data Infrastructure

Respondents consistently emphasized the poor state of digital and data infrastructure. Most valuation firms, particularly smaller ones, lack reliable internet access, data storage systems, or a subscription to real-time mineral market data. Many practitioners noted that they often rely on static publications, outdated textbooks, or occasional reports from foreign consultancies, which are neither timely nor tailored for the Nigerian context. This infrastructural bottleneck aligns with findings from UNCTAD (2020), which identified poor ICT capacity as a major impediment to integrating international commodity data in valuation, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Similarly, Amoako and Inkoom (2022), studying urban valuation practices in Ghana, noted that poor internet access and over-reliance on external data publications reduce the responsiveness of valuers to real-time market changes.

Developed nations, on the other hand, profit from integrated systems and APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) that enable smooth data feeds from sources such as S&P Global or the London Metal Exchange (LME) (Humphreys, 2019). In contrast,

Nigeria's valuation industry is still underdeveloped digitally, which prevents innovation and the uptake of market-based valuation techniques.

b. Professional Isolation

The distance between estate valuers and other market participants, especially mineral economists, geologists, financial analysts, and international data providers, was another recurring subject. Respondents indicated little involvement with international commodity price platforms, few possibilities for professional networking, and insufficient transdisciplinary engagements. The findings of Nuhu (2017) in Zambia, who noted that valuation businesses were mainly insular and had little cross-sector cooperation, are in line with this solitary professional approach. Although a multi-sector approach to asset assessment is emphasized by international standards (IVSC, 2022), Nigeria still lacks this integration. In order to capture asset volatility, especially in resource-based valuations, valuers must collaborate with external data sources, financial analysts, and industry-specific experts, according to the RICS Red Book (2021).

In the workplace, this seclusion hinders creativity and knowledge sharing, which are essential elements of contemporary valuing practice. Valuers' outputs will unavoidably lack accuracy, flexibility, and relevance if they are cut off from the economic realities that drive mineral markets.

c. Institutional Indifference

The perceived indifference of professional and regulatory organizations, especially ESVARBON, NIESV, and related government ministries, to advancing the integration of mineral market data was a third recurrent theme. Many respondents pointed out that this urgent need has not been addressed by any training requirements, data-sharing systems, or useful guidelines.

The concerns raised by Babalola (2023), who criticized Nigerian valuation agencies for lacking a clear plan for aligning local practice with international norms, notably in resource-based value, are reflected in this institutional gap. On the other hand, regulatory bodies in nations like Australia and South Africa have started joint initiatives with commodities exchanges and valuation organizations to offer training modules and standard data access (RICS, 2021; Mitchell, 2020). Furthermore, in order to increase transparency and market access, UNCTAD (2020) suggests that national valuation authorities and international data suppliers join value-chain alliances; Nigeria has not yet adopted these recommendations. In actuality, bureaucratic fragmentation, regulatory lethargy, and a lack of political will are the causes of this institutional apathy. Estate valuers will continue to operate in disjointed systems, susceptible to mispricing and problems with trust in high-value industries like mining, in the absence of formal partnerships and national strategies.

d. Cost-Benefit Hesitation

Due to unknown financial returns or customer resistance to higher charges, respondents were hesitant to invest in global data subscription tools or premium valuation

software that could improve valuation accuracy. This cost-benefit hesitancy draws attention to a classic market failure: businesses are hesitant to pay the upfront costs of innovation in the absence of external mandates or proven return on investment. Bello and Olayemi (2021), who discovered that less than 20% of Nigerian valuation firms use software beyond simple spreadsheet models, support this tendency. Nigerian practitioners are limited by both pricing and ambiguity regarding added value, while their international counterparts embrace dynamic platforms like Argus, BCIS, and CostX (Mitchell, 2020). Furthermore, there is minimal market impetus to innovate in underdeveloped economies as clients frequently undervalue professional services or favor less expensive appraisals, creating a self-reinforcing cycle of poor performance and low modernity.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Using a mixed-method approach, this study investigated the difficulties in incorporating global mineral market data into local valuation exercises among estate surveyors and valuers in Oyo State, Nigeria. Despite increased asset exposure to commodity price volatility, the empirical data from both quantitative analysis and qualitative interviews unequivocally shows that Nigerian valuation practices are still poorly matched with the dynamics of the global mineral market.

The findings show that the biggest obstacle is a lack of access to real-time global mineral pricing data, which is closely followed by a lack of training in global data analytics and a lack of standardized valuation models that incorporate commodity price indexes. These difficulties are made worse by regulatory ambiguity, since many practitioners are still unsure about whether including global mineral market data into valuation reports is acceptable from a professional standpoint. Adoption is further hampered by the high cost of sophisticated valuation software and data subscriptions, especially for small and medium-sized businesses.

The analysis also shows that these difficulties are intricately linked to Nigeria's valuation ecosystem rather than being discrete operational problems. Reliance on conventional cost-based appraisal methods is reinforced by inadequate digital infrastructure, professional isolation from related disciplines, insufficient institutional leadership, and cost-benefit hesitancy. The results show that a significant percentage of enterprises fail to modify valuation assumptions in response to fluctuations in mineral prices, which leads to valuation outputs that are less transparent, backward-looking, and perhaps unreliable in asset markets driven by minerals.

In conclusion, Nigerian estate valuation is still hampered by structural, technical, and institutional flaws even though international valuation standards and academic literature strongly support the use of commodity market data into valuation practice. Nigerian valuation procedures run the risk of becoming further excluded from global best practices, losing investor trust, and having little bearing on economic decisions that rely on minerals if these structural obstacles are not removed.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the empirical findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the integration of global mineral market data into valuation practice in Nigeria:

1. Strengthening Access to Global Mineral Market Data

Through institutional subscriptions or negotiated partnerships with international commodity exchanges, professional organizations like the Estate Surveyors and Valuers Registration Board of Nigeria (ESVARBON) and the Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers (NIESV) should enable centralized access to global mineral price databases. The creation of a national valuation data portal, backed by pertinent government organizations, will greatly lessen the barriers to data access that practitioners have noted.

2. Capacity Building and Professional Training

To give valuers expertise in volatility modeling, commodity price analysis, and mineral economics, targeted capacity-building initiatives should be implemented. Scenario analysis, sensitivity testing, and index-linked valuation methodologies pertinent to assets influenced by minerals should be incorporated into Continuous Professional Development (CPD) modules in addition to traditional valuation procedures. Curricula at universities that provide estate management programs must to be updated to take these new skills into account.

3. Development of Standardized Integration Models

To include worldwide mineral market data into valuation reports, ESVARBON should provide standardized valuation criteria and model templates in partnership with academic institutions and industry specialists. These frameworks would encourage uniformity, lessen subjectivity, and boost practitioners' confidence in using market-responsive valuation techniques.

4. Regulatory Reform and Enforcement

When mineral market dynamics significantly affect asset values, valuation legislation and practice standards should be amended to specifically mandate disclosure of market assumptions, consideration of commodity price volatility, and sensitivity analysis. Clear regulatory guidelines will promote adherence to international valuation standards and lessen professional confusion.

5. Subsidizing Valuation Technology and Software

To reduce the cost of sophisticated valuation software and international data tools, government organizations and professional associations may look at subsidy programs, tax breaks, or shared-access platforms. This will support more inclusive modernization of valuation practice throughout the profession and assist smaller firms in overcoming financial obstacles.

6. Promoting Multidisciplinary and Institutional Collaboration

Estate surveyors, mineral economists, geologists, financial analysts, and data scientists should work together to reframe valuation practice as a multidisciplinary endeavor. To promote knowledge transfer, peer review, and benchmarking against global best practices, institutional relationships with international valuation organizations like the IVSC and RICS should be strengthened.

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