Minerals Council of Australia

MAPPED

AUSTRALIAN MINING

Tanami Desert, NT

Tanami gold mine

Newmont

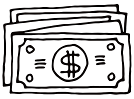
INSIDE

Resourcing tomorrow

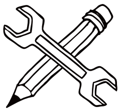
Australian Mining

minerals.org.au

Mining regions benefit from:



Higher incomes



Training opportunities

Stronger economies

Thriving communities

AUSTRALIAN MINING

Path to a stronger Australia

Australia's mining industry has underpinned decades of high living standards as the nation's largest exporter, company taxpayer and major employer. Lesser known are the significant economic and social benefits that flow from the mining industry back through regional and remote Australia.

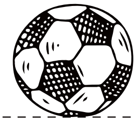
While mining's contribution keeps food on the table for hundreds of thousands of working families, it also supports regional and remote businesses through local procurement and sustains a network of mining equipment, services and technology firms. Australia's miners procured more than $161 billion worth of goods and services from around 63,700 suppliers nationwide in 2023-24.

Mining companies also work closely with governments in remote areas to provide essential health and education services and utilities such as gas and water. In 2023-24, more than half a billion dollars' worth of voluntary mining industry grants, sponsorships and donations supported more than 5,800 community groups, services and programs – a massive investment ensuring the benefits of mining flow to host communities, as well as to the continued economic empowerment of Traditional Custodians.

Australian Mining: Mapped is the start of a new conversation about the extraordinary economic and social contribution of the mining industry and the difference it makes in the lives of everyday Australians. It also looks at the untapped potential of a nation which remains largely under-explored and the technology mineral opportunities that abound – with the right policy settings to address stagnating mining investment – for Australia to step up in a meaningful way to support global ambitions of net zero emissions by 2050.

Tania Constable

Tania Constable
Chief Executive Officer
Minerals Council of Australia



$661.3m

Community support

More than half a billion dollars voluntarily invested by mining companies in regional Australia in 2023-24.

Lawrence Consulting, *Economic Contribution Study 2023-24*, 2025

$161.1b

Business spend

The value of goods and services procured by miners in 2023-24 – benefiting more than 63,700 suppliers.

Lawrence Consulting, 2025

Resourcing tomorrow
Australian Mining

RESPONSIBLE MINING

Preserving our landscape

Protecting biodiversity is central to every mining operation, and every mine is designed with rehabilitation as the ultimate result. Along the way there is exhaustive planning underpinned by stringent regulations that support the goal of ensuring minimal impact from the beginning to the end of the project. Less than 0.1 per cent of Australia's land mass is temporarily disturbed by mining activities.

Australia's mining industry is a globally recognised innovator at managing all the complex parts of an operation: planning for rehabilitation, tailings management, water stewardship and land management. The industry partners with universities, conservation groups, research bodies, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and communities to continually improve its environmental and social performance.

The industry is also committed to sustainable development. The MCA's Enduring Value framework guides companies' approaches to responsible resource development, contributing to a more sustainable and prosperous future. Industry initiatives such as the Towards Sustainable Mining system support and track sustainability performance.

In Australia, the mining industry is working with governments to simplify complex, lengthy and sometimes contradictory approval processes to ensure projects can be delivered quickly with better environmental outcomes.

Policy priorities

- Maintain ministerial oversight of environmental assessments and primacy in decision-making that integrates ecologically sustainable development
- Establish national environmental standards and accredit state and territory assessment and approval processes and regional level planning
- Establish a national environmental data function and financial-based environmental offsets mechanism.

260
New mines
Cobalt, nickel, lithium and copper mines required globally by 2030 to meet demand for battery minerals.
S&P Global, IEA

THE CHALLENGE

Australia's minerals at work

Geoscience, *Australia's Identified Mineral Resources 2024*, Canberra, 2025

ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Car chassis
Battery pack
Electric engine
Navigation
Sensors

Li LITHIUM

Lithium

$18.8 b
Export value

8,440 kt (No. 2 | 28%)
Resources (World rank | share)

95 kt (No. 1 | 49%)
Production (World rank | share)

Ree RARE EARTHS

Rare earths*

1 (WA – Lynas Rare Earths)
Operating mine

6.26 Mt (No. 6 | 5%)
Resources (World rank | share)

0.029 Mt (No. 4 | 8%)
Production (World rank | share)

* **Rare earth elements (REE)** comprise the 15 elements of the lanthanide series, and Scandium (Sc) and Yttrium (Y). Used in magnets, sensors, imaging and other advanced technologies.

C CARBON

Black coal

$103.2 b
Export value

72,487 Mt (No. 4 | 9%)
Resources (World rank | share)

428 Mt (No. 5 | 6%)
Production (World rank | share)

Ni NICKEL

Nickel

$4.6 b
Export value

24.6 Mt (No. 2 | 19%)
Resources (World rank | share)

0.15 Mt (No. 6 | 4%)
Production (World rank | share)

ENERGY & CLIMATE

Committed to energy transformation

The MCA supports the Paris Agreement and has an ambition for the industry to reach net zero emissions by 2050. To meet this aim, industry needs reliable, internationally competitive energy with declining emissions that are on track for the net zero target.

Australia's mining industry is investing billions of dollars in research, development and deployment of low carbon emissions technologies ranging from on-site renewable energy coupled with battery storage, autonomous haulage, electric vehicles and electrification of machinery. This investment is already delivering both emissions reductions at the mine site and a range of innovative new energy solutions. It is a big task and expensive in the short term, but has great potential. There are benefits and insights that can help other industries on this national task.

An efficient energy transformation needs a total system cost approach that considers all technologies to balance costs against affordable, secure, clean energy in the long run. Removing the nuclear power prohibition within the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act is a necessary first step, and considering all clean energy technologies, including greater use of carbon capture and storage, will provide the best chance of achieving decarbonisation while ensuring industry remains internationally competitive.

Policy priorities

- Lower energy costs
- Commit to a technology neutral energy policy
- Remove Commonwealth and State duplication of emissions assessment and regulation
- Ensure the safeguard mechanism review focuses on maintaining or increasing Australia's industry competitiveness
- Remove nuclear prohibition in the EPBC Act and increase support for CCS.

$160 b

Annual investment

Global mining investment required annually over the next 25 years to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

S&P Global

THE CHALLENGE

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

Defence industries
Space exploration
Industrial catalysts
Super computers
Pharmaceuticals

Sb ANTIMONY

Antimony

1 (VIC – Mandalay Resources)
Operating mine

112.4 kt (No. 6 | 5%)
Resources (World rank | share)

1.9 kt (No. 7 | 2%)
Production (World rank | share)

W TUNGSTEN

Tungsten

3 (QLD, TAS)
Operating mines

568 kt (No. 2 | 13%)
Resources (World rank | share)

0.52 kt (Minor)
Production (World rank | share)

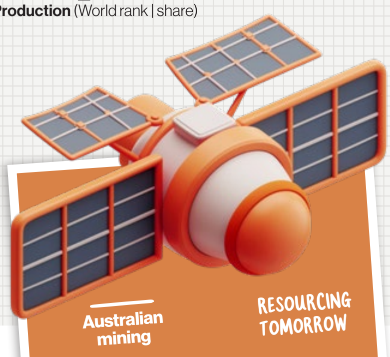
Ti TITANIUM

Rutile (titanium)

14 (Mineral sands operations)
Operating mines

41.2 Mt (No. 1 | 66%)
Resources (World rank | share)

0.2 Mt (No. 1 | 35%)
Production (World rank | share)



V VANADIUM

Vanadium

5+ (Pre-operation phase)
Mines in development

10,022 kt (No. 1 | 49%)
Resources (World rank | share)

n.a.
Production (World rank | share)

CRITICAL MINERALS

Further investment in critical minerals

With an abundance of critical minerals crucial to global and domestic energy needs, Australia is already a key supplier of minerals such as the cobalt, nickel and lithium needed for rechargeable batteries; the copper used in electric vehicles and the rare earths essential in every modern machine – magnets in wind turbines, generators attached to solar panels, telecommunications equipment, and the touchscreens in nearly every device on earth.

Regulatory challenges and soaring costs present difficult but not insurmountable obstacles. Government and industry can work together to identify and build common user infrastructure that supports production and processing capabilities across a range of regional industries and communities.

To position Australia as a world-leading supplier of future critical minerals, a significant increase in mining investment is also required. Attracting investment via globally competitive tax and policy settings is key, as is integrating Australia's mining and processing capability into the supply chains of strategic trading partners, the region and global economy more broadly. While the challenges are great, the opportunities for Australia are far greater.

Policy priorities

- Invest in common user infrastructure to draw forward private investment
- Work with governments to develop downstream processing capabilities
- Partner with like-minded governments to secure supply chains into and out of Australia
- Expand Southeast Asia economic trade partnerships
- Support local procurement to help mining regions become more economically self-sufficient.

70%

Rare earth mining

China accounts for 70 per cent of global rare earth ore extraction and 90 per cent of rare earth ore processing.

Centre for European Studies

THE CHALLENGE

HEALTH CARE

Antibacterial
MRIs & X-rays
Radiation therapy
Implants & devices
Surgical tools

Au GOLD

Gold

$28.4 b
Export value

12,676 t (No. 1 | 21%)
Resources (World rank | share)

296 t (No. 3 | 10%)
Production (World rank | share)

Pt PLATINUM

Platinum (PGE)*

>$30.31 m
Export value

466.3 t (Minor)
Resources (World rank | share)

0.512 t (Minor)
Production (World rank | share)

* **Platinum Group Elements** (PGE) include platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), rhodium (Rh), ruthenium (Ru), iridium (Ir), and osmium (Os).

Ag SILVER

Silver

$234 m
Export value

91.39 kt (No. 3 | 15%)
Resources (World rank | share)

1.03 kt (No. 8 | 4%)
Production (World rank | share)

U URANIUM

Uranium

$911 m
Export value

1260 kt (No. 1 | 32%)
Resources (World rank | share)

4.686 kt (No. 4 | 9%)
Production (World rank | share)

SKILLS & WORKFORCE

The nation's most productive industry

The hard work, skills and ingenuity of mine workers combined with technological advances drives Australia's potential for a productive future, higher wages and greater shared prosperity. The industry's continued investment in artificial intelligence, skills and people has helped to cement the industry as the nation's most productive.

Australia's resources industry employs 303,300 highly-skilled workers with average wages around 50 per cent higher than all other sectors at $158,800. The direct workforce is part of the broader mining ecosystem which supports more than 1.25 million Australian jobs. The industry also provides highly secure work, with 89 per cent of mine workers permanently employed and 94 per cent full-time.

Jobs growth and high wages have been built on cooperative workplaces with productive working arrangements focused on continuous improvement and delivering strong returns for all. The modern mining workplace is also more inclusive. Women made up 22 per cent of the mining workforce in 2023-24 (65,538), five times the number in 2003-04 (11,556). Mining also has the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees of any industry.

Apprentices and trainees made up 4.1 per cent of the workforce in 2023-24, with 10.34 per cent identifying as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and 23.21 per cent women. The industry works with universities and training services to deliver more mining-related courses to a wider group of students, reflecting the ever-broadening range of skills and technologies needed for modern operations.

Policy priorities

- Reform national STEM pathways and incentives for apprentices and trainees
- Develop a workforce strategy to attract workers to the regions and grow regional communities
- Ensure workplace relations rules do not increase business costs and undermine conditions for improving productivity
- Reverse changes to the *Fair Work Act 2009* that will reduce productivity and disrupt productive arrangements.

4 times
More productive
Mining is Australia's most productive industry, with labour productivity 4 times higher than the next most productive industry.
ABS

Source: Geoscience, *Australia's Identified Mineral Resources 2024*, Canberra, 2025.

SMART PHONES

Touchscreens
Microphones
Circuit boards
Processors
Batteries

Cu
COPPER

Copper

$11.7 b
Export value

104.74 Mt (No. 3 | 10%)
Resources (World rank | share)

0.78 Mt (No. 8 | 4%)
Production (World rank | share)

Al
ALUMINIUM

Bauxite*

$15.1 b
Export value

3714 Mt (No. 3 | 12%)
Resources (World rank | share)

103.8 Mt (No. 1 | 26%)
Production (World rank | share)

* Bauxite is the primary ore from which aluminium is extracted.

Ga
GALLIUM

Gallium

1 (WA)
Processing from ore

623 kt (No. 4 | 13%)
Resources (World rank | share)

9.0 kt (No. 8 | 3%)
Production (World rank | share)

Sn
TIN

Tin

$325 m
Export value

566 kt (No. 3 | 13%)
Resources (World rank | share)

9.9 kt (No. 8 | 3%)
Production (World rank | share)

COMPETITIVE TAXATION

Australia's biggest taxpayer

Mining accounts for 10 per cent of GDP and 62 per cent on the nation's export revenue ($405 billion). It is also the biggest taxpayer, with $32.5 billion in company tax and $26.9 billion in royalties paid to Commonwealth, state and territory governments in 2023-24, sustaining schools, hospitals, childcare and roads.

Yet with a 30 per cent statutory company tax rate, Australia's tax rate remains one of the world's highest – an important consideration for investors. Around the developed world, average company tax rates fell from 26 per cent in 2023 to 23.85 per cent in 2024.

This competition shows why there should be no new taxes on the industry. This includes the Fuel Tax Credit system, which ensures that diesel fuel, as a critical business input, is not taxed and so maintains the competitiveness of all regional industries: mining, agriculture, fisheries and tourism.

A fair, stable and competitive taxation system is vital for mining projects that involve significant upfront investment and long lead times to profitability.

Policy priorities

- No new or additional taxes on the mining industry
- Retain the Fuel Tax credit scheme in its current form
- Ensure Australia's business tax system is internationally competitive
- Reinstate the Junior Minerals Exploration Tax Incentive (JMEI).

30%
Uncompetitive tax
Australia has the second highest effective company income tax rate among OECD countries.
OECD

THE CHALLENGE

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Solar cells
Wind turbines
Battery storage
Hydropower
Nuclear energy

Zn ZINC

Zinc

$4.0 b
Export value

63.66 Mt (No. 1 | 28%)
Resources (World rank | share)

1.10 Mt (No. 3 | 9%)
Production (World rank | share)

Co COBALT

Cobalt

$258 m
Export value

1,690 kt (No. 2 | 16%)
Resources (World rank | share)

5.3 kt (No. 4 | 2%)
Production (World rank | share)

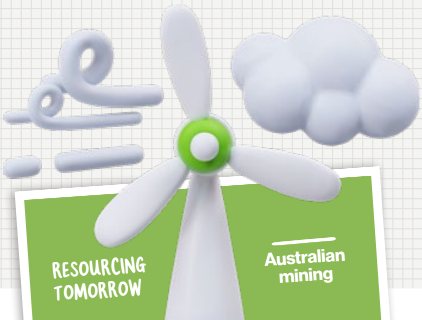
Fe IRON

Iron ore

$136.3 b
Export value

58,622 Mt (No. 1 | 31%)
Resources (World rank | share)

953 Mt (No. 1 | 38%)
Production (World rank | share)



Mn MANGANESE

Manganese

$1.8 b
Export value

576 Mt (No. 4 | 15%)
Resources (World rank | share)

4.1 Mt (No. 3 | 9%)
Production (World rank | share)

About this report: Information in this publication draws on industry-wide data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It also incorporates findings from Lawrence Consulting's *National Economic Contribution Study*, which aggregates survey responses and company-level data generously supplied by participating member firms.

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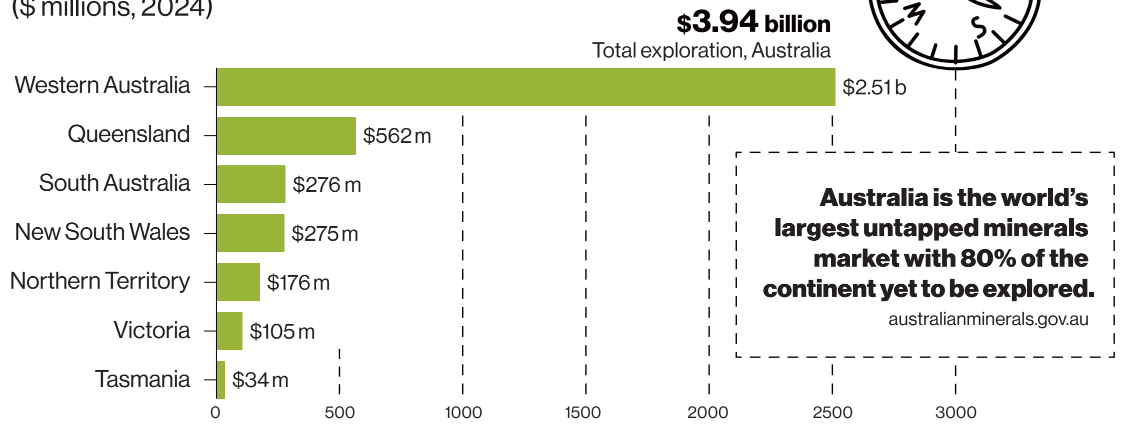
Minerals Council of Australia

AUSTRALIAN MINING MAPPED

Minerals Council of Australia

EXPLORATION

Exploration spend by state
($ millions, 2024)



Source: ABS, *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration*, June 2025

State and territory exploration leaderboard by commodity
$ millions, 2024 (% share of Australian exploration)

Copper			Gold			Mineral sands		
1 SA	$185.1m	(33%)	1 WA	$890.3m	(75%)	1 VIC	$25.8m	(63%)
2 WA	$151.4m	(27%)	2 NSW	$87.8m	(7%)	2 WA	$14.1m	(35%)
3 QLD	$145.8m	(26%)	3 VIC	$73.2m	(6%)	3 SA	$0.7m	(2%)
TOTAL	$569m		TOTAL	$1189m		TOTAL	$40.7m	

Nickel/cobalt			Silver/lead/zinc			Uranium		
1 WA	$192.3m	(95%)	1 QLD	$38.3m	(67%)	1 SA	$31.9m	(63%)
2 NSW	$8.5m	(4%)	2 WA	$10.9m	(19%)	2 NT	$17.1m	(34%)
3 QLD	$1.8m	(1%)	3 NSW	$6.8m	(12%)	3 WA	$1.8m	(4%)
TOTAL	$202.9m		TOTAL	$56.8m		TOTAL	$50.8m	

Base metals			Iron ore			Coal		
1 WA	$354.5m	(42%)	1 WA	$750.2m	(98%)	1 QLD	$249.1m	(89%)
2 QLD	$191.9m	(23%)	2 SA	$14.5m	(2%)	2 NSW	$29.6m	(11%)
3 SA	$190.1m	(23%)						
TOTAL	$840.6m		TOTAL	$764.7m		TOTAL	$278.7m	

Note: Base metals is copper, nickel/cobalt and silver/lead/zinc combined

TOP MINING REGIONS

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
1. **Pilbara** – Karratha, Port Hedland
2. **Gascoyne** – Carnarvon, Gascoyne Junction
3. **Mid West** – Geraldton, Mount Magnet
4. **Wheatbelt** – Boddington, Merredin
5. **South West** – Collie, Bunbury, Harvey
6. **Goldfields-Esperance** – Kalgoorlie, Leonora, Ravensthorpe
7. **Musgrave Province** – Musgrave Ranges
8. **Kimberley** – Broome, Halls Creek

NORTHERN TERRITORY
9. **Pine Creek Region** – Pine Creek, Katherine, Jabiru
10. **East Arnhem** – Groote Eylandt, Gove Peninsula
11. **Gulf Region** – Borroloola
12. **Barkly Region** – Tennant Creek, Barkly
13. **Central Deserts** – Southeast of Alice Springs

QUEENSLAND
14. **Cape York Peninsula** – Weipa, Aurukun
15. **North West Province** – Mount Isa, Cloncurry
16. **North Queensland** – Charters Towers, Townsville
17. **Galilee Basin** – Alpha, Clermont
18. **Bowen Basin** – Moranbah, Blackwater, Emerald
19. **Surat Basin** – Roma, Chinchilla, Toowoomba

NEW SOUTH WALES
20. **Northern NSW** – Gunnedah and New England
21. **Far West** – Broken Hill, Cobar
22. **Hunter Valley** – Singleton, Muswellbrook, Maitland
23. **Central West** – Orange, Parkes, Dubbo, Cadia Valley
24. **Illawarra & Southern Region** – Wollongong, Appin, Bulli

VICTORIA
25. **Central Victoria** – Bendigo
26. **Western Victoria** – Ballarat, Stawell

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
27. **Gawler Craton** – Roxby Downs, Coober Pedy, Woomera
28. **Upper Spencer Gulf** – Eyre Peninsula & Yorke Peninsula
29. **Eucla Basin** – Nullarbor region, Cook
30. **North East** – Braemar, Leigh Creek, Innamincka

TASMANIA
31. **North West Tasmania** – Queenstown, Zeehan, Rosebery
32. **East Tasmania** – Fingal, Hobart, George Town

KEY: Iron ore, Coal, Gold, Bauxite, Copper, Uranium, Tech minerals†, Mineral sands, Potash & phosphate

Note: Select regions commonly accepted as mining regions. This list and other information contained within this brochure is for educational purposes only. It is not exhaustive or to scale and should not be relied on to inform business or investment decisions.


Port Hedland, WA
BHP


Mt Weld, WA
Lynas Rare Earths

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

$394.6b
Taxes & royalties
Paid by the mining industry over the last decade (to 2023-24).
EY, *Royalty & Company Tax Payments*, prepared for the MCA, 2025

$32.5b
Company tax
Paid by Australian miners in 2023-24, with a further $26.9b paid to governments in royalties.
EY, *Royalty & Company Tax Payments*, prepared for the MCA, 2025

29%
Large corporate tax share
Share of large corporate entity tax paid by the top 10 largest mining companies in 2022-23.
ATO, *Corporate Tax Transparency Report*, released November 2024

$405.2b
Export earnings
Resources export earnings in 2023-24 – trebled since 2009-10.
ABS, *International Trade in Goods and Services*, released May 2025

61.4%
Share of exports
Resource sector's share of total export revenue in 2023-24.
ABS, *International Trade in Goods and Services*, released March 2025

16 years
New mine timeline
Approvals timeframe for a new mine to go from discovery to production.
S&P Global Market Intelligence, 'Discovery to production averages 15.7 years for 127 mines', 2023.

Australia mines enough iron ore to build 170 Sydney Harbour Bridges every week.

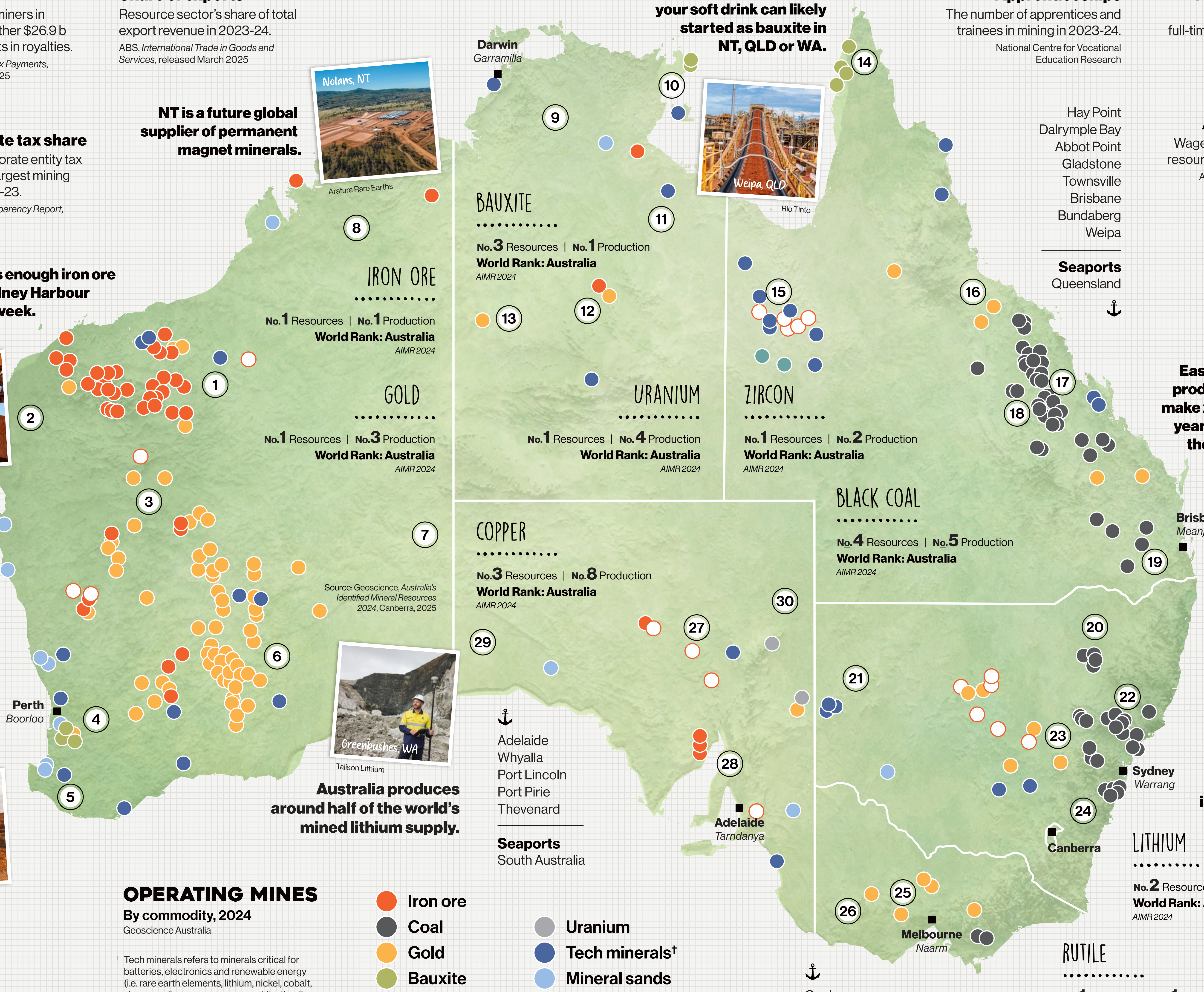
NT is a future global supplier of permanent magnet minerals.

The aluminium in your soft drink can likely started as bauxite in NT, QLD or WA.

Australia produces around half of the world's mined lithium supply.

East coast coal exports produce enough steel to make 240 million cars per year – around the size of the entire EU car fleet.

Gold exists in greater abundance in Australia than any other country.



Seaports Western Australia: Port Hedland, Dampier, Cape Lambert, Geraldton, Fremantle, Esperance, Wyndham, Broome, Albany, Bunbury

Seaports Northern Territory: Gove, Darwin, Bing Bong

Seaports Queensland: Hay Point, Dalrymple Bay, Abbot Point, Gladstone, Townsville, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Weipa

Seaports South Australia: Adelaide, Whyalla, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Thevenard

Seaports New South Wales: Newcastle, Port Kembla

Seaports Victoria: Geelong, Portland, Melbourne

Seaports Tasmania: Burnie, Hobart, Bell Bay, Port Latta

JOBS & WAGES

Apprenticeships
Jobs for young Australians

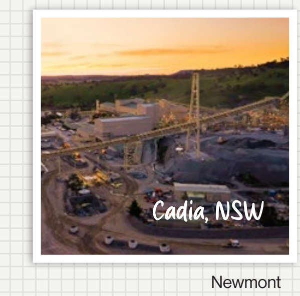
1.25m
Mining & METS jobs
Total mining and mine equipment, technology and services jobs in 2023-24.
DAE, *Economic contribution of the Mining and METS sector*, 2024

11,447
Apprenticeships
The number of apprentices and trainees in mining in 2023-24.
National Centre for Vocational Education Research

303,300
Mining employment
Direct employment in Australia's resources sector in 2023-24.
ABS, *Labor Force, Australia*, released May 2025

$158.8k
Average annual pay
Average mining industry full-time annual pay in 2023-24.
ABS, *Average Weekly Earnings*, released February 2025

$35.4b
Annual wages paid
Wages paid by the mining and resources industry in 2023-24.
ABS, *Business Indicators, Australia*, released March 2025



OPERATING MINES
By commodity, 2024
Geoscience Australia

Iron ore, Coal, Gold, Bauxite, Copper, Uranium, Tech minerals†, Mineral sands, Potash & phosphate

† Tech minerals refers to minerals critical for batteries, electronics and renewable energy (i.e. rare earth elements, lithium, nickel, cobalt, zinc, vanadium, manganese, graphite, tin, silver and platinum group metals).

PRODUCTIVITY MATTERS...

$19,000
Families better off
Average increase in household incomes this century due to the expansion of the mining industry.
Centre for International Economics, *Economic benefits of mining expansion*, March 2025

6.14 jobs
For every new mining job
Every new job created in Australia's mining industry generates 6.14 new jobs across all industries.
ABS, *Australian System of National Accounts: Input-Output Tables*, released March 2023

$290b
Economic boost
A 1% lift in productivity across all industries to 2030 would deliver a $290 billion economic boost.
Centre for International Economics, *Economic benefits of mining expansion*, May 2021

RESPONSIBLE STEWARDS

<0.1%
Land used for mining
Australian land mass temporarily disturbed by mining activities.
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, *Land use in Australia 2020-21*

3.2%
Total water use
Net water consumption by the mining industry in 2020-21.
ABS, *Water Account, Australia*, released 19 October 2023

Sustainability
Responsible mining

Resourcing Tomorrow
Australian Mining

STRONGER COMMUNITIES

$161.1b
Goods & services
Value of goods and services procured by miners in 2023-24 from 63,700-plus suppliers.
Lawrence Consulting, *Economic Contribution Study 2023-24*, 2025

5,846
Community groups
Shared in more than half a billion dollars worth of mining grants and donations in 2023-24.
Lawrence Consulting, 2025

CRITICAL MINERALS

Australia has a rich endowment of future critical minerals. The Australian Government assigns *critical* or *strategic* status to the minerals essential for national security, the energy transition and supply chain resilience.

Critical Minerals List | Strategic Materials List

High purity alumina HPA, Aluminium [Al], Antimony [Sb], Arsenic [As], Bauxite Aluminium ore, Beryllium [Be], Bismuth [Bi], Black coal [C], Chromium [Cr], Cobalt [Co], Copper [Cu], Fluorine [F], Gallium [Ga], Germanium [Ge], Gold [Au], Graphite Carbon allotrope, Hafnium [Hf], Indium [In], Iron ore [Fe], Lead [Pb], Lithium [Li], Magnesium [Mg], Manganese [Mn], Molybdenum [Mo], Nickel [Ni], Niobium [Nb], Phosphorus [P], Platinum PGE*, Potash Potassium ore, Rare earths REE†, Rhenium [Re], Scandium [Sc], Selenium [Se], Silicon [Si], Silver [Ag], Tantalum [Ta], Tellurium [Te], Tin [Sn], Titanium [Ti], Tungsten [W], Uranium [U], Vanadium [V], Zinc [Zn], Zirconium [Zr]

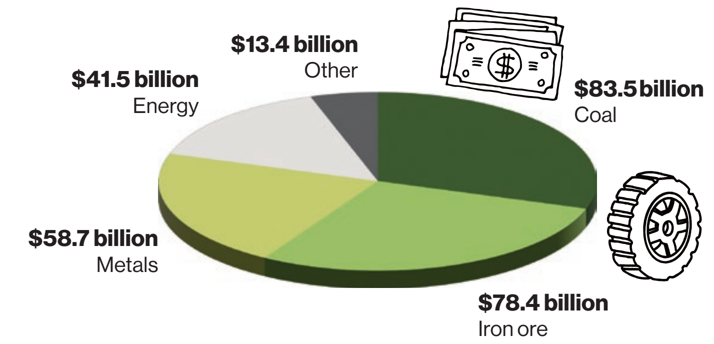
* Platinum Group Elements consist of six metallic elements: platinum [Pt], palladium [Pd], rhodium [Rh], ruthenium [Ru], osmium [Os], and iridium [Ir].

† Rare earth elements comprise the 15 lanthanides: Lanthanum [La], Cerium [Ce], Praseodymium [Pr], Neodymium [Nd], Terbium [Tb], Samarium [Sm], Promethium [Pm], Europium [Eu], Gadolinium [Gd], Dysprosium [Dy], Holmium [Ho], Erbium [Er], Thulium [Tm], Ytterbium [Yb] and Lutetium [Lu], plus Yttrium [Y] and Scandium [Sc].

Source: Department of Industry, Science and Resources, 2025

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Resource sector direct expenditure
By commodity type, 2023-24



Government payments

$519.2 million
Local governments
(eg. rates, developer contributions and other payments)

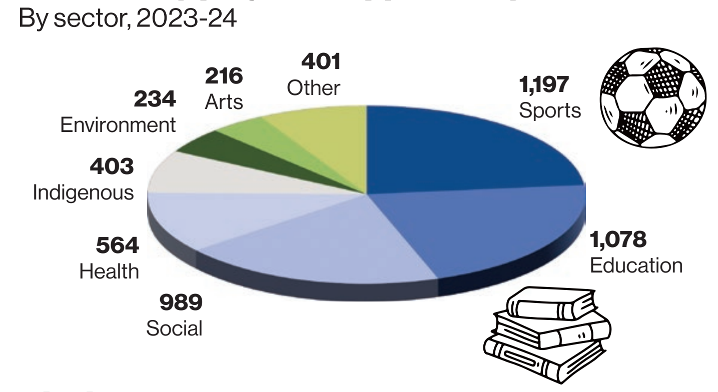
$30.5 billion
State governments
(eg. royalties, stamp duty, payroll tax and land tax)

$48.8 billion
Federal government
(eg. company tax, fringe benefit tax)

$275.5b
Direct spending
Resources sector direct boost to the Australian economy in 2023/24.
Lawrence Consulting, 2025

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Community projects supported by miners
By sector, 2023-24



...in dollar value

Indigenous	$465.45m
Health	$35.09m
Education	$28.44m
Sports	$18.73m
Environment	$18.23m
Social	$12.98m
Arts	$5.42m
Other/unallocated	$77m

Community contribution
2023-24

$661.3m
Voluntary support
More than half a billion dollars invested by mining companies in regional Australia in 2023-24.
Lawrence Consulting, 2025

Source: Lawrence Consulting, *Economic Contribution Study 2023-24*, 2025