

Mining Contribution Index (MCI)

7th Edition



This index is designed to improve the understanding of the role of mining in national economies. It illustrates the importance of good mineral resource governance if governments are to ensure that mineral wealth translates into broad-based economic and social progress.



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Introduction and Background

01



Wherever we are in the world, metals and minerals are a part of our everyday life. They power our homes, cities and technologies. And as the world decarbonises, demand for these resources will only increase. ICMM's Mining Contribution Index (MCI) aims to understand the significance of the mining sector's contribution to national economies by creating a ranking of the relative importance of mining to the economy of a country.

The MCI synthesises into a number – and an associated ranking – the significance of the mining sector's contribution to domestic economies which indicates the relative importance of mining to the economic activity of a country. It is not a measure of success. Whether or not a relatively high position on the index ultimately translates into broader-based economic and social benefits depends on several factors, and the quality of good mineral resource governance is a critical one.

As in previous years, the 7th edition MCI shows that while mining is a primary driver of economic activity, it is not always consistent with material progress towards sustainable development goals (SDGs) or sound extractive industry governance. These points are explored through the United Nation's [Sustainable Development Goals Index](#) and [EITI](#) (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) progress. Both suggest that there is more to do to ensure that mining's contribution to national economies is optimised.

This 7th edition of the MCI continues to reinforce the trend seen in previous editions, that many low and middle-income economies remain dependent on the metals and minerals sector. The data for each edition of the MCI is extracted two years before publication. This means that the 7th edition of the index uses data from 2022, when the mining sector's rebound from the COVID-19 crisis, and increasing demand for energy transition minerals coupled with geopolitical-induced supply chain bottlenecks contributed to commodity price and production increases. This contrasts the period of decline in the 6th edition published in 2022, when the pandemic caused several mines around the world to slow or temporarily close, and the price of major commodities to decline. Going forward, it is expected that acceleration of the energy transition and ongoing geopolitical, regulatory and economic pressures will have a significant effect on the relative contribution of mining to national economies around the world. Full datasets for this period will be available to explore in future editions.

The methodology of the 7th edition MCI is a composite of three indicators – each capturing different aspects of mining’s contribution to national economies:

- **Mineral and metal export contribution 2022.**
This provides a measure for the scale of mining in relation to other productive activities, particularly for small and low to middle-income countries.

Calculated from: Exports of metallic minerals, metals, and coal as a share of total merchandise exports (UNCTADstat)
- **Increase/decrease in mineral and metal export contribution between 2017-2022.** This provides an indication of whether the importance of mining as an economic activity is growing or falling over a five-year period, adding a dynamic component to the index.

Calculated from: As above (UNCTADstat)
- **Mineral production value expressed as a percentage of GDP in 2022.** This provides a sense of scale of the value of production relative to the size of the economy. It is important to note that this does not represent the contribution of mining to GDP, as costs and profits are not accounted for in the total production value. On average around a third of production value represents value addition to the national economy.

Calculated from: Total production value in US\$, average 2022 price (S&P Global Market Intelligence and United States Geological Survey) expressed as a percentage of GDP (World Bank)

The index is calculated as follows:

1. Countries are ranked in descending order for each of the three indicators. Countries for which data does not exist are omitted.
2. Country percentile rankings are calculated based on the indicators, by dividing country rank by the maximum rank within that indicator – to generate a ranking between 0 and 1.

3. The three MCI indicators are weighted equally at 0.33, summed up, and multiplied by 100. Where data is only available on two of the indicators or less, the country has been given a zero score on the MCI and has been omitted from the main data table and the rankings.

Changes to the scoring methodology in the 7th edition of the MCI

The MCI usually includes a fourth indicator in its scoring – mineral rents (as a % of GDP) – which is revenues above the cost of extracting minerals and metals, as a share of GDP. It is the difference between the value of production of minerals at world prices and their total costs of production. Mineral rents (as a % of GDP) is published annually by the World Bank but is not available for 2022, and no other information sources calculate mineral rent data. For this reason, it could not be included as an indicator in the 7th edition MCI.

Loss of the mineral rents indicator in the 7th edition MCI means that the weighting of the remaining three indicators used to calculate the MCI ranking has increased from 0.25 to 0.33, assigning these indicators more influence on the outcome of a country’s ranking compared with previous editions. Since two of the remaining three indicators are calculated from mineral and metal export contribution data, a country’s share of minerals and metals exports will have great bearing on where it ranks on the MCI. In previous editions, changes in a country’s GDP impacted two indicators – mineral production value and mineral rents as a % of GDP – however in the 7th edition it has become less influential as it affects only production value, i.e. one third of the indicators compared to half. The implication of the loss of the mineral rents indicator in the MCI is explored further in this report.

Countries are considered resource-dependant when metals and minerals account for more than 20 per cent of exports by value and mineral rents are more than 10 per cent of the country’s GDP.

What Has Changed in the 7th Edition of the MCI?

03

Table 1: MCI rank and scores for the top 25 countries in the 7th edition (compared with 6th edition)

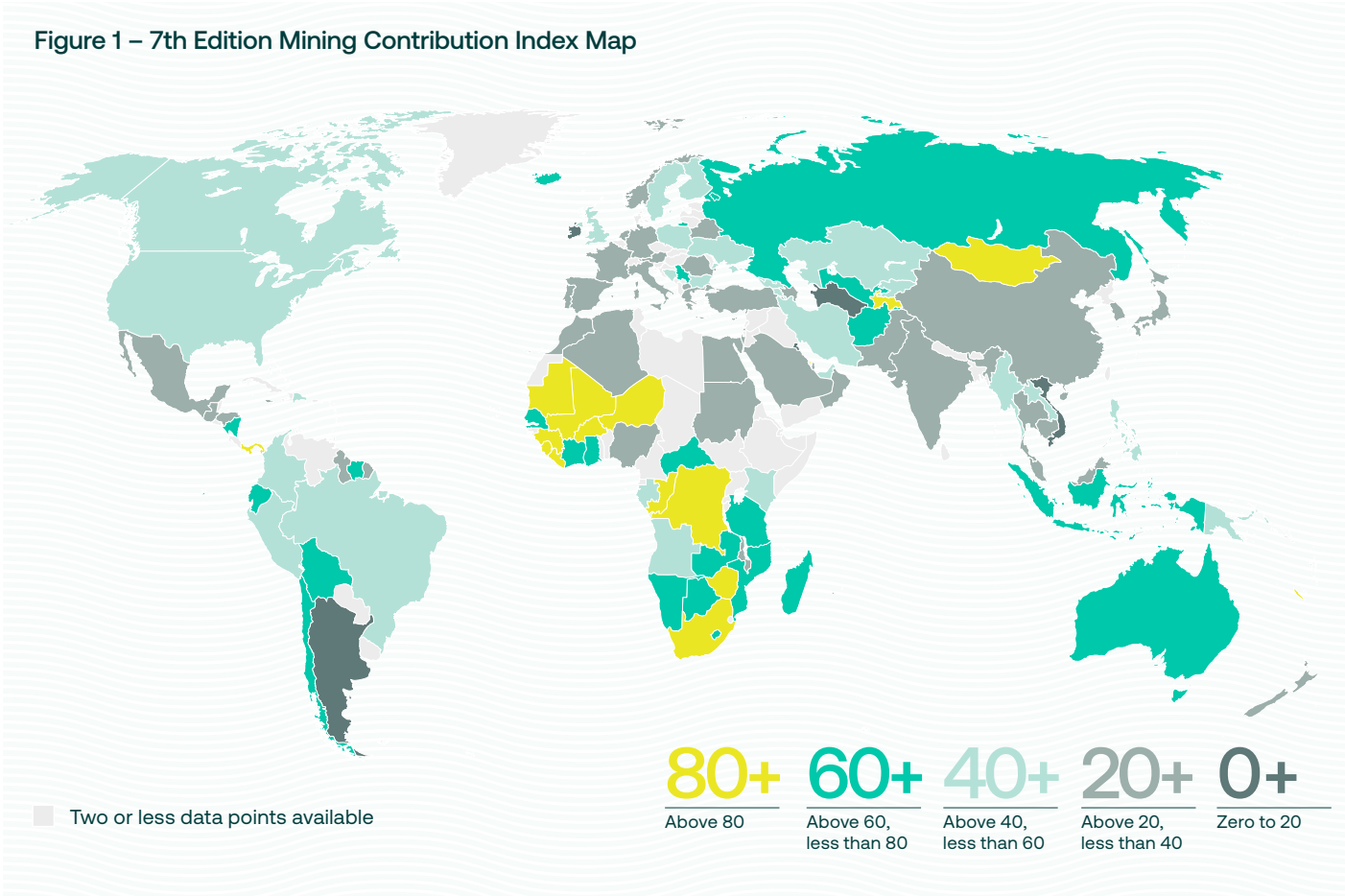
7th edition rank	Country	7th edition MCI score	Mineral, metals and coal export contribution 2022	Change in min. exp. contr. 2017-22 (perc. points)	Mineral and coal production value 2022 (as % of GDP)	6th edition rank	Change in rank from 6th to 7th
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	97	88.0%	18.49 pp	33.48%	12	11
2	Mali	94.2	83.8%	22.05 pp	18.41%	5	3
3	Mongolia	92.7	91.1%	6.19 pp	28.64%	2	-1
4	Zimbabwe	91.5	64.9%	24.86 pp	14.89%	8	4
5	Mauritania	91.5	69.7%	19.01 pp	18.27%	4	-1
6	Liberia	91.2	53.8%	24.68 pp	20.70%	3	-3
7	Burkina Faso	90	77.6%	6.42 pp	20.39%	1	-6
8	Sierra Leone	88.8	62.3%	5.19 pp	36.20%	52	44
9	Tajikistan	86.1	70.1%	13.50 pp	7.60%	11	2
10	New Caledonia	83.3	46.3%	5.15 pp	24.49%	New entrant	New entrant
11	Guinea	83.3	83.0%	3.05 pp	11.21%	39	28
12	Panama	83.3	47.0%	44.07 pp	4.71%	53	41
13	South Africa	82.4	48.9%	10.09 pp	10.47%	17	4
14	Republic of the Congo	80.6	25.2%	11.84 pp	12.25%	56	42
15	Bahrain	80.6	42.0%	11.79 pp	9.75%	47	32
16	Niger	80.3	71.6%	44.04 pp	1.54%	19	3
17	Tanzania	79.7	55.8%	16.89 pp	2.94%	18	1
18	Indonesia	79.1	27.6%	8.37 pp	11.88%	36	18
19	Mozambique	79.1	68.4%	5.46 pp	3.58%	27	8
20	Australia	78.8	64.5%	2.14 pp	12.10%	15	-5
21	Madagascar	77.9	38.3%	11.57 pp	5.91%	49	28
22	Zambia	76.4	80.2%	0.20 pp	27.70%	7	-15
23	Lesotho	75.2	34.5%	3.28 pp	10.65%	61	38
24	Ghana	74.5	46.3%	2.99 pp	7.63%	32	8
25	Central African Republic	74.2	58.4%	49.39 pp	0.64%	31	6

3.1 MCI rank and scores for the top 25 countries in the 7th edition

Table 1 shows a slightly lesser degree of stability at the top of the ranking in the 7th edition compared to the 6th edition. There are 12 new entrants to the top 25 ranked countries with Sierra Leone, Guinea, Panama, Republic of Congo, Bahrain, Madagascar and Lesotho rising 25 or more places. In the last edition, there were 10 new entrants, with just four new entrants rising 25 or more places.

Twenty-two countries in the top 25 have made progress toward the SDGs since the previous edition compared to 23 in the 6th edition, but saw greater improvements in their SDG scores. Fifteen of the 22 saw their scores improve by more than 0.5, with five increasing scores by more than 1. Those in the 6th edition saw scores improve by 0.5 or less. Meanwhile, 13 countries fell out of the top 25 since the 6th edition with Sudan (-51), Kyrgyzstan (-43) and Papua New Guinea (-40) experiencing the largest declines in their rankings. More than two-thirds of the countries in the top 25 are low- or lower-middle income countries. Consistent with findings in previous years, this continues to signify the dependence of low- and middle-income countries on mining and the importance of mining to the economic state of these countries.

Figure 1 – 7th Edition Mining Contribution Index Map



3.2 Monetary value of metals and minerals

In line with previous editions, when countries are ranked solely on the monetary value of metals and minerals production, the top-ranking countries are dominated by upper-middle or higher- income economies (see **Table 2**). Only four countries in the Top 20 are lower or lower-middle income countries and almost all sit at the bottom half of the top 20. These include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Philippines, Uzbekistan and Zambia. The top 20 have not changed significantly in this period, with only Finland and Ukraine falling out of the top 20,

replaced by Philippines and UAE. In contrast to the 6th edition, where 14 of the top 20 saw their production values decline, all of the top 20 in the current edition saw their production values increase. This is largely owing to (1) resurgence in mining activity following the COVID-19 pandemic and (2) rising mineral, metal and coal prices owing to increased demand for energy transition minerals to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, and geopolitical-induced supply chain disruptions e.g. Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Table 2: Top 20 ranked on production value of minerals, metals and coal

7th edition rank by total production value	Country	Mineral, metal and coal production value 2022 (USD bn)	6th edition rank by total production value	Difference in rank between 7th and 6th edition	7th edition MCI rank
1	China	434.8	1	0	69
2	Australia	204.9	2	0	20
3	Indonesia	156.7	9	6	18
4	USA	144.6	3	-1	62
5	Russia	67.7	4	-1	29
6	Canada	66.9	7	1	48
7	Chile	61.1	5	-2	38
8	Brazil	57.4	6	-2	54
9	South Africa	42.4	8	-1	13
10	India	34.7	11	1	74
11	Peru	34.6	10	-1	40
12	Kazakhstan	32.4	13	1	42
13	Mexico	22.5	12	-1	81
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	22.0	14	0	1
15	Poland	12.9	19	4	57
16	Philippines	8.6	27	11	44
17	United Arab Emirates	8.1	21	4	65
18	Uzbekistan	8.1	18	0	28
19	Zambia	8.1	17	-2	22
20	Iran	6.8	20	0	47

3.3 What accounts for some of the major changes in the MCI rankings?

Four countries have risen to feature in the top 10 countries in the 7th edition of the MCI – the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan and New Caledonia. The reasons for this are varied, however the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone saw significant improvements across all indicators, with all recorded minerals mined in these two countries increasing in price and most increasing in production since the last edition.¹ In the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo, this ultimately saw it move up 11 places to claim the top spot in the 7th edition of the MCI, knocking Burkina Faso down to 7th place due to declining export contribution (which is heavily weighted in the 7th edition). While Tajikistan saw a decline in production value since the last edition, it experienced an improvement in export contribution. New Caledonia is a new entrant to the MCI due to limited available data in the previous edition.

Thirteen countries fell out of the top 25 in this edition due to a range of factors, however 11 experienced declining export contribution since the 6th edition and all saw their export contribution over a 5-year period worsen. Given the high influence of export contribution to the MCI ranking, declining export contribution potentially offset improvements made in production value since the 6th edition – nine countries experienced production value increases while just four (Sudan, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea and Russia) experienced a decline.

In some previous editions, a common factor among the countries dropping out of the top 25 was an increase in GDP, leading to a decline in the production value as a % of GDP. This was not evident in the 7th edition as all 13 countries experienced increasing GDPs – an outcome consistent with the global resurgence of economic activity post-pandemic – but only four saw production values fall. As noted in the previous section, this is likely due to a resurgence in mining activity following the COVID-19 pandemic, and rising commodity prices.

The countries which experienced the most substantial changes – either an improvement or a decline in their ranking of more than 30 per cent of the index (a change of 33 places or more) – are listed in **Table 3**. Twenty countries experienced dramatic changes to their rankings in the 7th edition, compared with 17 in the 6th edition, nine in the 5th edition and 11 in the 4th edition. All but three countries experiencing significant gains saw improvements or no change across all of their indicators whereas the opposite was true for the biggest droppers, with all experiencing a decline across their indicators.

The loss of the mineral rent indicator in the 7th edition likely emphasised these dramatic gains/drops. One commonality among the 16 largest gainers was that all had either no (14) or low (2) mineral rents as a % of GDP in the 6th edition of the MCI, which suggests that these low scores no longer dragged down their rank/more emphasis was put on the gains of these countries' three indicators in the 7th edition. Similarly, three of the five largest droppers were ranked in the top 10 highest mineral rents in the previous edition, causing them to drop further in the 7th edition as high mineral rents no longer propped up their MCI scores.

Omission of countries with less than three indicators meant that the number of countries in the 7th edition MCI significantly reduced from 183 in the 6th edition, compared with 110 in the 7th edition.

1. Minerals mined in the DRC include cobalt, copper, tin, zinc, gold, silver and diamonds. Lead was mined in 2022 but not in 2020. Minerals mined in Sierra Leone include ilmenite, iron ore, rutile, zircon and diamonds.

Table 3: Countries that experienced dramatic changes in ranking

7th edition rank	Country	Gains/falls since 6th edition	Change in mineral metals and coal export contribution (2020-2022)	Change in export contribution over five years in 6th and 7th edition MCI	Change in mineral and coal production value as a % of GDP (2020-2022)
75	Sudan	-51	-0.1%	-18.79	-0.24%
49	Kyrgyzstan	-43	-35.1%	-38.48	-3.57%
105	Azerbaijan	-41	-1.7%	-2.08	-0.19%
50	Papua New Guinea	-40	-23.0%	-26.20	-1.87%
98	Saudi Arabia	-36	-1.6%	-1.81	0.03%
34	Afghanistan	60	2.6%	-4.85	0.77%
33	Iceland	56	6.0%	4.67	0.04%
72	Malawi	54	0.8%	0.69	0.79%
39	Ecuador	51	3.2%	5.62	1.07%
97	Belarus	51	0.1%	-0.04	0.16%
73	Israel	45	4.5%	7.88	0.53%
82	Malaysia	45	0.5%	0.03	0.61%
8	Sierra Leone	44	10.5%	29.50	18.62%
14	Republic of the Congo	42	7.5%	2.80	8.13%
12	Panama	41	31.2%	29.98	1.85%
23	Lesotho	38	-0.7%	2.76	-0.95%
51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	37	5.9%	5.53	0.07%
60	Angola	37	1.2%	-0.28	-0.01%
79	Austria	36	0.7%	0.61	0.02%
52	United Kingdom	34	8.0%	11.92	0.00%
102	Netherlands	33	0.7%	0.76	0.00%



Impact of the Absence of Mineral Rent in MCI ranking

04

As 2022 data was not available for mineral rents (as a % of GDP) for the 7th edition, ICMM wanted to understand the impact that this loss would have on the MCI rankings, in particular the top 25. To do this, we first begin by understanding how the 6th edition rankings would have fared without mineral rent.

We then compare this adjusted version of the 6th edition with that of the 7th edition to allow for a more accurate comparison of the data from two years prior and explore how this differs from the comparison of the non-adjusted 6th edition and the 7th edition.

4.1 How would loss of the mineral rent indicator in the 6th edition impact its top 25?

Table 4: Comparison of the top 25 in the 6th edition and adjusted 6th edition

6th edition rank	Country	6th ed rank adjusted to three indicators	Change in rank from 6th ed. to adjusted 6th ed.	Mineral rent as a % of GDP	Top 20 mineral rent as a % of GDP	Top 10 mineral rent as a % of GDP
1	Burkina Faso	2	-1	15.39	x	x
2	Mongolia	5	-3	21.27	x	x
3	Liberia	4	-1	8.32	x	
4	Mauritania	6	-2	10.04	x	x
5	Mali	8	-3	16.03	x	x
6	Kyrgyz Republic	9	-3	20.39	x	x
7	Zambia	7	0	9.71	x	x
8	Zimbabwe	10	-2	8.93	x	
9	Uzbekistan	11	-2	8.98	x	
10	Papua New Guinea	14	-4	14.33	x	x
11	Tajikistan	12	-1	7.29	x	
12	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17	-5	17.85	x	x
13	Chile	16	-3	6.12	x	
14	Namibia	13	1	3.88		
15	Australia	20	-5	8.16	x	
16	Bolivia	25	-9	7.07	x	
17	South Africa	18	-1	2.95		
18	Tanzania	23	-5	3.37		
19	Niger	15	4	0.57		
20	Peru	24	-4	3.94		
21	Senegal	26	-5	3.63		
22	Kazakhstan	29	-7	5.97	x	
23	Armenia	31	-8	5.73	x	
24	Sudan	38	-14	18.90	x	x
25	Russia	30	-5	1.87		

Table 4 shows that the majority of countries in the top 25 6th edition would have fallen in rank had mineral rent (as a % of GDP) not been included in the MCI because their high mineral rents are no longer bolstering their MCI score. However, most countries in the top 25 did not fall too far from their original rank. This suggests

that their other three indicators – export contribution, change in export contribution over five years and production value – which are now more heavily weighted also performed well, therefore loss of mineral rent did not drastically bring down their MCI score. This is particularly true for those in the top 10.

Table 5: Countries entering/dropping out of the top 25 if mineral rent was excluded from 6th edition

6th edition rank	Country	6th edition rank adjusted to three indicators	Difference in rank from 6th ed. to adjusted 6th ed.	Mineral rent (as a % of GDP)
37	Suriname	1	36	0.00
39	Guinea	3	36	0.00
47	Bahrain	19	28	0.00
27	Mozambique	21	6	0.08
26	Botswana	22	4	0.33
24	Sudan	38	-14	18.90
23	Armenia	31	-8	5.73
22	Kazakhstan	29	-7	5.97
21	Senegal	26	-5	3.63
25	Russia	30	-5	1.87

Table 5 compares mineral rent data of countries entering and dropping out of the top 25 when the mineral rents indicator is excluded from the 6th edition. Suriname, Guinea, Bahrain, Mozambique and Botswana entered the top 25 when the 6th edition was adjusted to three variables; all had either no or low mineral rents (as a % of GDP). Meanwhile Senegal, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Sudan and Russia, which had comparatively higher mineral rents (as a % of GDP) dropped out of the top 25. This suggests exclusion of the mineral rents indicator from the 6th edition sees countries with low or no mineral rents move up the ranking as their low scores are no longer dragging down their rank/ more weight is given to the other indicators thus improving their overall MCI score. Meanwhile countries with high mineral rents are more likely to move down the ranking as these positive values are no longer raising their MCI scores.

Those with the highest/lowest mineral rent values recorded larger drops/gains in the ranking, however this was not true for those at the top of the ranking owing to their exemplary performance across all other indicators.

Based on the findings from **Tables 4** and **5**, loss of the mineral indicator in the 7th edition likely sees countries that would have recorded high mineral rents had the mineral rent indicator been included sit lower in the 7th edition. Meanwhile countries that would have recorded low or no mineral rents are likely sitting higher in the 7th edition. As a result, countries in the top 25 may be sitting lower in the ranking than they would have otherwise (since they likely had high mineral rents), however only slightly owing to their strong performance across other indicators.

4.2 How does the 7th edition comparison to the adjusted 6th edition differ from the 7th edition comparison to the original non-adjusted 6th edition?

Table 6: MCI rank and scores for the top 25 in the 7th edition (compared with adjusted 6th edition)

7th edition rank	Country	7th ed. MCI score	Mineral, metal and coal export contribution 2022	Change in min. exp. contr. 2017-22 (perc. points)	Mineral, metal and coal production value 2022 (as % of GDP)	6th edition rank (adjusted)	Dif. in rank between 7th and 6th edition (adjusted)
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	97.0	88.0%	18.49 pp	33.48%	17	16
2	Mali	94.2	83.8%	22.05 pp	18.41%	8	6
3	Mongolia	92.7	91.1%	6.19 pp	28.64%	5	2
4	Zimbabwe	91.5	64.9%	24.86 pp	14.89%	10	6
5	Mauritania	91.5	69.7%	19.01 pp	18.27%	6	1
6	Liberia	91.2	53.8%	24.68 pp	20.70%	4	-2
7	Burkina Faso	90.0	77.6%	6.42 pp	20.39%	2	-5
8	Sierra Leone	88.8	62.3%	5.19 pp	36.20%	43	35
9	Tajikistan	86.1	70.1%	13.50 pp	7.60%	12	3
10	New Caledonia	83.3	46.3%	5.15 pp	24.49%	New entrant	New entrant
11	Guinea	83.3	83.0%	3.05 pp	11.21%	3	-8
12	Panama	83.3	47.0%	44.07 pp	4.71%	27	15
13	South Africa	82.4	48.9%	10.09 pp	10.47%	18	5
14	Republic of the Congo	80.6	25.2%	11.84 pp	12.25%	28	14
15	Bahrain	80.6	42.0%	11.79 pp	9.75%	19	4
16	Niger	80.3	71.6%	44.04 pp	1.54%	15	-1
17	Tanzania	79.7	55.8%	16.89 pp	2.94%	23	6
18	Indonesia	79.1	27.6%	8.37 pp	11.88%	40	22
19	Mozambique	79.1	68.4%	5.46 pp	3.58%	21	2
20	Australia	78.8	64.5%	2.14 pp	12.10%	20	0
21	Madagascar	77.9	38.3%	11.57 pp	5.91%	49	28
22	Zambia	76.4	80.2%	0.20 pp	27.70%	7	-15
23	Lesotho	75.2	34.5%	3.28 pp	10.65%	34	11
24	Ghana	74.5	46.3%	2.99 pp	7.63%	37	13
25	Central African Republic	74.2	58.4%	49.39 pp	0.64%	32	7

Table 6 shows changes to the top 25 when compared to the adjusted 6th edition MCI, and ultimately greater stability of the top 25 than when compared to the original 6th edition. There are nine new entrants in the top 25 from the adjusted 6th edition compared to 12 new entrants from the original 6th edition. Meanwhile nine countries fell out of the top 25 from the adjusted 6th edition compared to 13 from the original 6th edition. Greater stability is owing to the like-for-like comparison between the 7th edition and adjusted 6th edition – both do not include a mineral rent indicator – resulting in fewer changes to the top 25 than when compared to the original 6th edition, which does include mineral rents.

Table 7 further explains why we observe greater stability of the top 25 when compared to the adjusted 6th edition. Guinea, Bahrain and Mozambique are new entrants in the 7th edition top 25 when compared to the original 6th edition, but are not new entrants when compared to the adjusted 6th edition. This is because they already sit in the top 25 in the adjusted 6th edition; exclusion of mineral rents caused their rankings to shoot up because their no or low mineral rent was no

longer bringing down their overall MCI score. Exclusion of the mineral rent indicator in the 6th edition ultimately brought their rankings closer to that of the 7th edition, hence more stability of the top 25 in the 7th edition when compared to the adjusted 6th edition.

Likewise, Senegal, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Sudan and Russia drop out of the top 25 when compared to the 6th edition rank, but do not drop out when compared to the adjusted 6th edition. This is because they are already absent from the top 25 in the adjusted 6th edition; exclusion of mineral rents caused their ranking to fall because their high mineral rents were no longer bolstering their MCI score. As above, exclusion of the mineral rent indicator in the 6th edition in effect brought their rankings closer to that of the 7th edition, resulting in more stability of the top 25.

Based on the findings from **Tables 6 and 7**, loss of the mineral rent indicator in the 7th edition MCI may have caused more instability of the top 25. This is because more countries likely entered/dropped out of the top 25 since the 6th edition than would otherwise have due to larger increases/decreases in their rank.

Table 7: Comparison of countries climbing/dropping out of the top 25 in the adjusted 6th edition vs. original 6th edition

7th edition rank	Country	6th edition rank (without mineral rents indicator)	6th edition rank (with mineral rents indicator)	Mineral rents (as a % of GDP) in 6th edition
11	Guinea	3	39	0.00
15	Bahrain	19	47	0.00
19	Mozambique	21	27	0.08
31	Senegal	26	21	3.63
42	Kazakhstan	29	22	5.97
43	Armenia	31	23	5.73
75	Sudan	38	24	18.90
29	Russia	30	25	1.87

Table 8 explores changes to the top 25 rank since the 6th edition vs. changes in rank to the adjusted 6th edition, and how mineral rent might have impact this. It reiterates the message that loss of the mineral indicator can alter a country's ranking, with those that would otherwise have high mineral rents falling in rank, and those that would otherwise have low rents, rising in rank.

Mongolia, Mauritania and Australia all rose in rank when mineral rent was not accounted for (two out of three of their indicators improved over the past two years), but they fell in rank when mineral rent was accounted for. Their high mineral rents likely lifted their ranking in the 6th edition, resulting in a decline in the 7th edition due to mineral rents not being factored in.

Guinea and Niger fell in rank when mineral rent was not accounted for (in the case of Guinea, all indicators worsened over the past two years) but rose in rank when mineral rent was accounted for. Their low/no mineral rents likely brought their ranking down in the 6th edition, resulting in an improvement in the 7th edition where mineral rents were not factored in and more weighting was put on the other three indicators. Meanwhile, Liberia, Burkina Faso and Zambia saw their rankings fall from both the 6th edition and adjusted 6th edition with all experiencing larger declines when compared to the 6th edition. Their high mineral rents likely lifted their ranking in the 6th edition, resulting in a larger decline in the 7th edition where mineral rents were not factored in.

Table 8: Comparing comparisons of top 25 with 6th edition vs. adjusted 6th edition

7th edition rank	Country	Mineral rent as a % of GDP	Change in rank from 6th edition	Change in rank from 6th edition without mineral rents
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.85	11	16
2	Mali	16.03	3	6
3	Mongolia	21.27	-1	2
4	Zimbabwe	8.93	4	6
5	Mauritania	10.04	-1	1
6	Liberia	8.32	-3	-2
7	Burkina Faso	15.39	-6	-5
8	Sierra Leone	0.11	44	35
9	Tajikistan	7.29	2	3
10	New Caledonia	New entrant	New entrant	New entrant
11	Guinea	0.00	28	-8
12	Panama	0.00	41	15
13	South Africa	2.95	4	5
14	Republic of the Congo	0.00	42	14
15	Bahrain	0.00	32	4
16	Niger	0.57	3	-1
17	Tanzania	3.37	1	6
18	Indonesia	1.11	18	22
19	Mozambique	0.08	8	2
20	Australia	8.16	-5	No change
21	Madagascar	1.41	28	28
22	Zambia	9.71	-15	-15
23	Lesotho	0.00	38	11
24	Ghana	8.17	8	13
25	Central African Republic	0.36	6	7

Overall, the 7th edition of the MCI upholds the findings of previous editions. The majority of countries in the top 25 are low and lower-middle-income, underscoring the importance of mining to their economies. Like the previous edition, the 7th edition of the MCI showed slightly less stability among the top ranking countries, most likely owing to methodology changes. Absence of published data on mineral rents resulted in a 7th edition created using three indicators rather than four, which did not allow for like-for-like comparison with the 6th edition. This led to pronounced increases and decreases in the rankings, causing more countries to enter/drop out of the top 25. Other factors that may have contributed to greater instability of the top 25 include the resurgence of production and mineral, metal and coal exports following the COVID-19 pandemic, causing several countries to increase in rank.

Of the top 10 ranked countries in the 7th edition MCI, eight are implementing countries of the EITI making moderate, meaningful or high progress in improving resource governance through implementation of the EITI Standard. While positive, further progress is needed – many of those in the top 25 are yet to become EITI member countries or are making low/fairly low progress in improving resource governance. Moreover, 88 percent of the top 25 sit at the bottom half of the SDG index, making it clear that greater contribution of mining to national economies does not necessarily correlate with sustainable development. This reinforces the need for stakeholders to think more strategically about how resources are extracted and managed to ensure broader-based socio-economic development – companies must prioritise responsible and sustainable mining practices that foster long-term growth and job creation, while greater efforts are required by governments to create a more robust and sustainable system of resource governance.

Mining Contribution Index (MCI)

06

7th edition rank (without mineral rents)	Country	MCI (without mineral rents)	Mineral, metals and coal export contribution 2022	Change in min. exp. contr. 2017-22 (perc. points)	Mineral and coal production value 2022 (as % of GDP)	6th edition rank	Change in rank from 6th to 7th
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	97.0	88.0%	18.49 pp	33.48%	12	11
2	Mali	94.2	83.8%	22.05 pp	18.41%	5	3
3	Mongolia	92.7	91.1%	6.19 pp	28.64%	2	-1
4	Zimbabwe	91.5	64.9%	24.86 pp	14.89%	8	4
5	Mauritania	91.5	69.7%	19.01 pp	18.27%	4	-1
6	Liberia	91.2	53.8%	24.68 pp	20.70%	3	-3
7	Burkina Faso	90.0	77.6%	6.42 pp	20.39%	1	-6
8	Sierra Leone	88.8	62.3%	5.19 pp	36.20%	52	44
9	Tajikistan	86.1	70.1%	13.50 pp	7.60%	11	2
10	New Caledonia	83.3	46.3%	5.15 pp	24.49%	New entrant	New entrant
11	Guinea	83.3	83.0%	3.05 pp	11.21%	39	28
12	Panama	83.3	47.0%	44.07 pp	4.71%	53	41
13	South Africa	82.4	48.9%	10.09 pp	10.47%	17	4
14	Republic of the Congo	80.6	25.2%	11.84 pp	12.25%	56	42
15	Bahrain	80.6	42.0%	11.79 pp	9.75%	47	32
16	Niger	80.3	71.6%	44.04 pp	1.54%	19	3
17	Tanzania	79.7	55.8%	16.89 pp	2.94%	18	1
18	Indonesia	79.1	27.6%	8.37 pp	11.88%	36	18
19	Mozambique	79.1	68.4%	5.46 pp	3.58%	27	8
20	Australia	78.8	64.5%	2.14 pp	12.10%	15	-5
21	Madagascar	77.9	38.3%	11.57 pp	5.91%	49	28
22	Zambia	76.4	80.2%	0.20 pp	27.70%	7	-15
23	Lesotho	75.2	34.5%	3.28 pp	10.65%	61	38
24	Ghana	74.5	46.3%	2.99 pp	7.63%	32	8
25	Central African Republic	74.2	58.4%	49.39 pp	0.64%	31	6
26	Botswana	74.2	92.0%	-0.91 pp	26.21%	26	0
27	Bolivia	74.2	47.9%	4.45 pp	3.13%	16	-11
28	Uzbekistan	73.6	38.5%	2.58 pp	9.99%	9	-19
29	Russia	69.1	18.3%	6.56 pp	2.99%	25	-4
30	Suriname	68.8	75.1%	-3.16 pp	32.76%	37	7
31	Senegal	66.7	24.0%	2.23 pp	4.16%	21	-10
32	Nicaragua	65.5	11.8%	4.39 pp	4.45%	29	-3
33	Iceland	65.5	42.1%	0.55 pp	6.79%	89	56

7th edition rank (without mineral rents)	Country	MCI (without mineral rents)	Mineral, metals and coal export contribution 2022	Change in min. exp. contr. 2017-22 (perc. points)	Mineral and coal production value 2022 (as % of GDP)	6th edition rank	Change in rank from 6th to 7th
34	Afghanistan	64.5	27.2%	7.52 pp	0.77%	94	60
35	Côte d'Ivoire	63.9	12.0%	5.91 pp	2.74%	38	3
36	Serbia	63.0	10.1%	3.71 pp	3.54%	65	29
37	Namibia	61.5	51.0%	-4.12 pp	19.21%	14	-23
38	Chile	61.2	50.7%	-4.41 pp	20.24%	13	-25
39	Ecuador	61.2	9.2%	6.98 pp	1.86%	90	51
40	Peru	59.4	56.1%	-6.35 pp	14.05%	20	-20
41	Colombia	57.3	28.4%	2.54 pp	0.58%	34	-7
42	Kazakhstan	56.4	16.2%	-1.02 pp	14.37%	22	-20
43	Armenia	55.5	46.2%	-3.20 pp	7.75%	23	-20
44	Philippines	54.8	9.6%	1.69 pp	2.12%	43	-1
45	Georgia	53.3	23.6%	3.17 pp	0.25%	28	-17
46	Myanmar	53.0	13.9%	3.01 pp	0.58%	69	23
47	Iran	51.8	7.5%	1.80 pp	1.65%	41	-6
48	Canada	51.5	12.2%	0.24 pp	3.10%	42	-6
49	Kyrgyzstan	51.5	30.6%	-27.14 pp	10.65%	6	-43
50	Papua New Guinea	51.5	24.9%	-17.02 pp	12.75%	10	-40
51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.2	12.9%	2.27 pp	0.59%	88	37
52	United Kingdom	50.9	20.0%	11.71 pp	0.01%	86	34
53	Finland	49.1	7.9%	1.69 pp	0.81%	44	-9
54	Brazil	47.6	13.5%	-0.97 pp	2.94%	30	-24
55	Laos	47.6	20.9%	-3.91 pp	3.76%	50	-5
56	Gabon	46.7	16.0%	1.42 pp	0.25%	45	-11
57	Poland	46.7	5.3%	0.74 pp	1.87%	77	20
58	Ukraine	44.5	8.6%	-1.30 pp	3.94%	35	-23
59	Sweden	43.9	6.0%	0.71 pp	0.88%	54	-5
60	Angola	43.6	5.1%	0.42 pp	1.88%	97	37
61	Bulgaria	42.4	13.5%	-2.74 pp	2.14%	46	-15
62	USA	41.5	6.9%	0.96 pp	0.56%	67	5
63	Kenya	41.2	10.0%	3.78 pp	0.01%	58	-5
64	Dominican Republic	40.9	14.9%	-2.73 pp	1.58%	33	-31
65	United Arab Emirates	40.6	18.9%	-4.69 pp	1.60%	68	3
66	Honduras	39.7	4.4%	0.68 pp	0.87%	63	-3
67	Pakistan	37.9	4.4%	2.47 pp	0.19%	70	3
68	Thailand	37.0	6.2%	1.01 pp	0.13%	84	16
69	China	37.0	1.8%	0.40 pp	2.43%	79	10
70	Fiji	36.4	5.9%	-1.62 pp	1.70%	51	-19
71	North Macedonia	35.2	4.3%	-1.01 pp	1.79%	59	-12
72	Malawi	35.2	1.3%	1.03 pp	0.79%	126	54
73	Israel	35.2	16.9%	-8.51 pp	0.79%	118	45

7th edition rank (without mineral rents)	Country	MCI (without mineral rents)	Mineral, metals and coal export contribution 2022	Change in min. exp. contr. 2017-22 (perc. points)	Mineral and coal production value 2022 (as % of GDP)	6th edition rank	Change in rank from 6th to 7th
74	India	34.8	9.7%	-3.74 pp	1.04%	66	-8
75	Sudan	34.5	30.3%	-12.41 pp	0.36%	24	-51
76	Oman	33.3	7.8%	-0.86 pp	0.52%	76	0
77	Spain	32.7	4.5%	0.69 pp	0.21%	91	14
78	Guyana	31.5	9.8%	-46.87 pp	1.17%	48	-30
79	Austria	31.2	4.7%	0.93 pp	0.06%	115	36
80	Japan	30.9	5.0%	0.99 pp	0.03%	73	-7
81	Mexico	30.9	2.7%	-0.36 pp	1.54%	55	-26
82	Malaysia	30.6	4.1%	-0.41 pp	0.64%	127	45
83	Jamaica	29.4	16.9%	-30.77 pp	0.31%	103	20
84	Portugal	28.5	2.9%	0.35 pp	0.35%	85	1
85	Morocco	28.5	5.5%	-1.29 pp	0.43%	87	2
86	South Korea	28.5	3.2%	1.01 pp	0.05%	74	-12
87	Cambodia	28.2	2.6%	-0.01 pp	0.65%	98	11
88	Nigeria	28.2	2.9%	1.03 pp	0.04%	120	32
89	Turkey	27.9	5.8%	-2.16 pp	0.51%	81	-8
90	Italy	27.0	3.7%	0.97 pp	0.02%	107	17
91	Germany	27.0	3.7%	0.76 pp	0.03%	80	-11
92	Norway	26.7	4.1%	-2.57 pp	0.67%	82	-10
93	Cyprus	26.7	3.3%	0.46 pp	0.12%	92	-1
94	New Zealand	26.7	4.1%	0.15 pp	0.22%	95	1
95	Greece	26.4	8.4%	-1.11 pp	0.10%	75	-20
96	Guatemala	24.8	1.8%	-2.39 pp	1.50%	96	0
97	Belarus	23.9	2.0%	0.45 pp	0.16%	148	51
98	Saudi Arabia	23.0	2.3%	-0.20 pp	0.29%	62	-36
99	Romania	22.4	2.8%	0.69 pp	0.01%	100	1
100	France	22.4	3.0%	0.49 pp	0.02%	124	24
101	Egypt	22.1	6.9%	-5.21 pp	0.20%	71	-30
102	Netherlands	21.8	3.2%	0.24 pp	0.04%	135	33
103	Qatar	21.5	2.7%	-0.20 pp	0.16%	116	13
104	Algeria	20.6	0.7%	0.50 pp	0.11%	110	6
105	Azerbaijan	20.0	1.3%	-0.77 pp	0.29%	64	-41
106	Kuwait	18.2	0.9%	0.24 pp	0.06%	134	28
107	Argentina	17.6	1.4%	-5.71 pp	0.72%	93	-14
108	Turkmenistan	17.0	1.4%	-1.70 pp	0.27%	138	30
109	Vietnam	16.4	1.5%	0.17 pp	0.02%	101	-8
110	Ireland	15.5	0.8%	-0.36 pp	0.06%	113	3

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