

COUNTRY PROFILE

Australia


POPULATION
 26 million

TOTAL AREA
 7,688,287 km²

CAPITAL
 Canberra

GDP
 USD 1.76 trillion
 (2024)

1. Geological Considerations

1.1 Mining-Specific Scorecard

Published critical mineral strategy^A

2023

Score: Yes

International coordination mechanisms (mining-related, in force)^D

2025

Score: 6

Mineral rents (% GDP)^F

2021

Score: 10.47

Trade or export restrictions^E

2025

Score: Gold

Logistics performance^F

2022

Score (1-5): 3.7

Transport infrastructure^F

2022

Score (1-5): 4.1

Electricity access^F

2023

Score: 100%

Internet access^F

2023

Score: 97%

State-owned/affiliated mining company^B

2025

Score: In Australia, the state does not operate mines directly. Instead, it may hold royalty interests, may retain minority or legacy stakes during asset transitions, and leases mineral rights to private operators who run the mines.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) membership^C

2022

Score: Australia funded and supported EITI since 2011. Though Australia is not a full implementer, firms such as BHP, Newmont, Rio Tinto, and Woodside Energy support EITI at the global level (EITI, 2023).

Source: ^ADepartment of Industry, Innovation and Science, 2016; ^BDepartment of Industry, Science and Resources, 2023; ^CExtractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 2023; ^DInternational Energy Agency, n.d.; ^EOrganisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2025; ^FWorld Bank Open Data, n.d.

1.2 Reserves

Reported key mineral reserves in Australia as of 2024

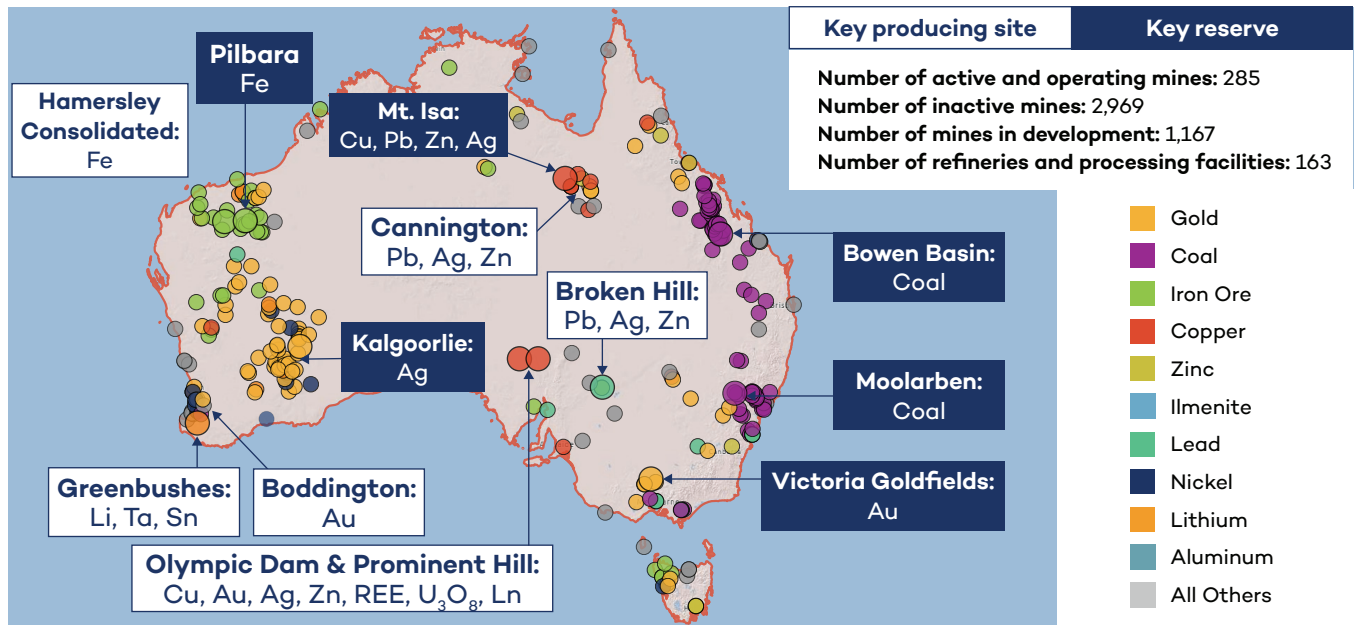
Commodity	Unit	Quantity
Iron ore (gross weight)	billion metric tonnes (billion mt)	58
Gold, Au content	metric tonnes (mt)	12,100
Copper, Cu content	million metric tonnes (million mt)	102
Zinc, Zn content	million mt	64
Bauxite	million mt	3,520
Nickel, Ni content	million mt	24.1
Lithium, Li content	million mt	7.05
Cobalt, Co content	million mt	1.74*

* Joint Ore Reserves Committee-compliant (JORC) or equivalent reserves are 610,000 mt as of 2024.

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.-a.

1.3 Key Mines and Producing Sites

Key mining regions and producing projects by commodity, 2025



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026b.

*Methodology note: Points illustrated in the high-level map above represent only active and operational projects in Australia, as of January 2026. Points not listed within the category were excluded to allow visualization.

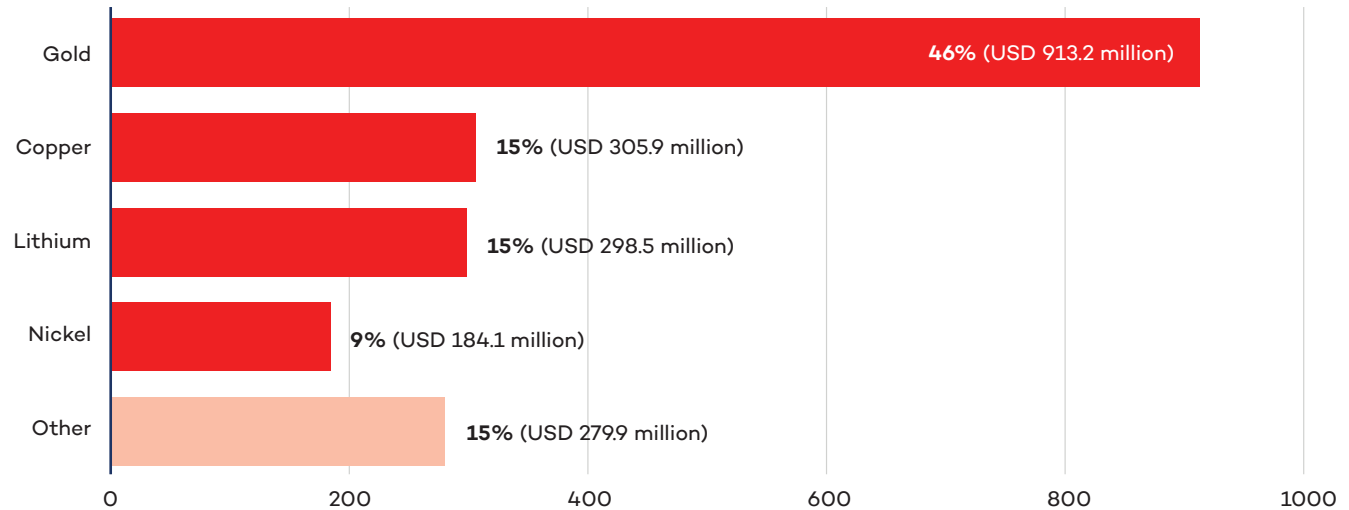
1.4 Key Mining Projects, Australia

Key mining projects by primary commodity, Australia, 2025

<p>Hamersley Consolidated Main commodity: Iron Ore Global production share of primary commodity: 9.0% Production (2024): 224,816,000 mt Controlling companies: Rio Tinto Group, Wright Prospecting Pty Ltd, China Baowu Steel Grp Co. Ltd</p>	<p>Moolarben Main commodity: Coal Global production share of primary commodity: 0.02% Production (2024): 19,000,000 mt Controlling companies: Yancoal Australia Ltd, Korea Electric Power Corp., Hanwha Corp.</p>
<p>Boddington Main commodity: Gold Global production share of primary commodity: 0.524% Production (2024): 16,726 mt Controlling companies: Newmont Corp. Notable by-products: Copper, silver</p>	<p>Olympic Dam Main commodity: Copper Global production share of primary commodity: 0.84% Production (2024): Coal: 195,000 mt; U₃O₈: 3,317 mt Controlling companies: BHP Group Notable by-products: Gold, silver, lanthanides</p>
<p>Greenbushes Main commodity: Lithium Global production share of primary commodity: 14.974% Production (2024): 210,000 mt Controlling companies: Albemarle Corp., Tianqi Lithium Corp., IGO Ltd. Notable by-products: Tantalum, spodumene, tin</p>	<p>Cannington Main commodity: Lead Global production share of primary commodity: 2.880% Production (2024): 12,400 mt Controlling companies: South32 Ltd. Notable by-products: Silver, zinc</p>
<p>Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a. *Methodology note: The selected minerals and metals represent Australia's top revenue-producing commodities; the mining properties listed are the top ranked active and operational projects by production output (metric tonnes unless otherwise stated) for selected commodities for the year 2024.</p>	<p>Mt Isa Mines (Zinc) Main commodity: Zinc Global production share of primary commodity: 2.291% Production (2024): 288,700 mt Controlling companies: Glencore plc. Notable by-products: Lead, silver</p>

1.5 Exploration

Exploration budget (USD million) and national exploration budget share per commodity (%)



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a.

1.6 Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

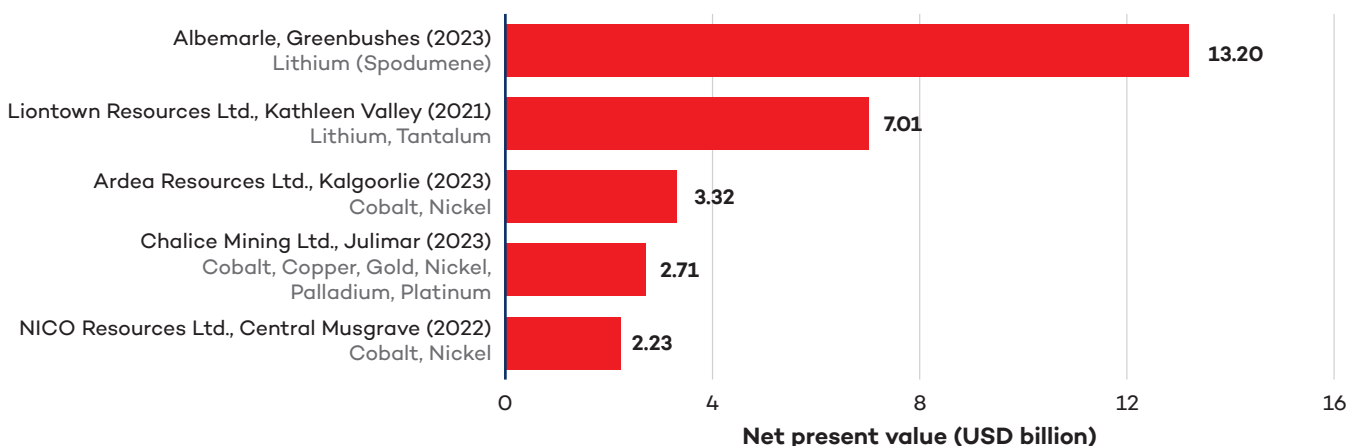
Artisanal and small-scale mining



Relative to many developing countries, artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in Australia is limited and is rarely the primary source of income (Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science, and Innovation, 2019). It is chiefly done recreationally for gold and gemstones. Notable exceptions include small-scale mining for sapphires in Queensland's Gemfields and opals in South Australia's Coober Pety. ASM is subject to permitting, licensing, bonding, and environmental requirements.

1.7 Top Five Development Projects by Net Present Value

Key development projects by estimated net present value (NPV), Australia (2020–2025) (NPV USD billion)



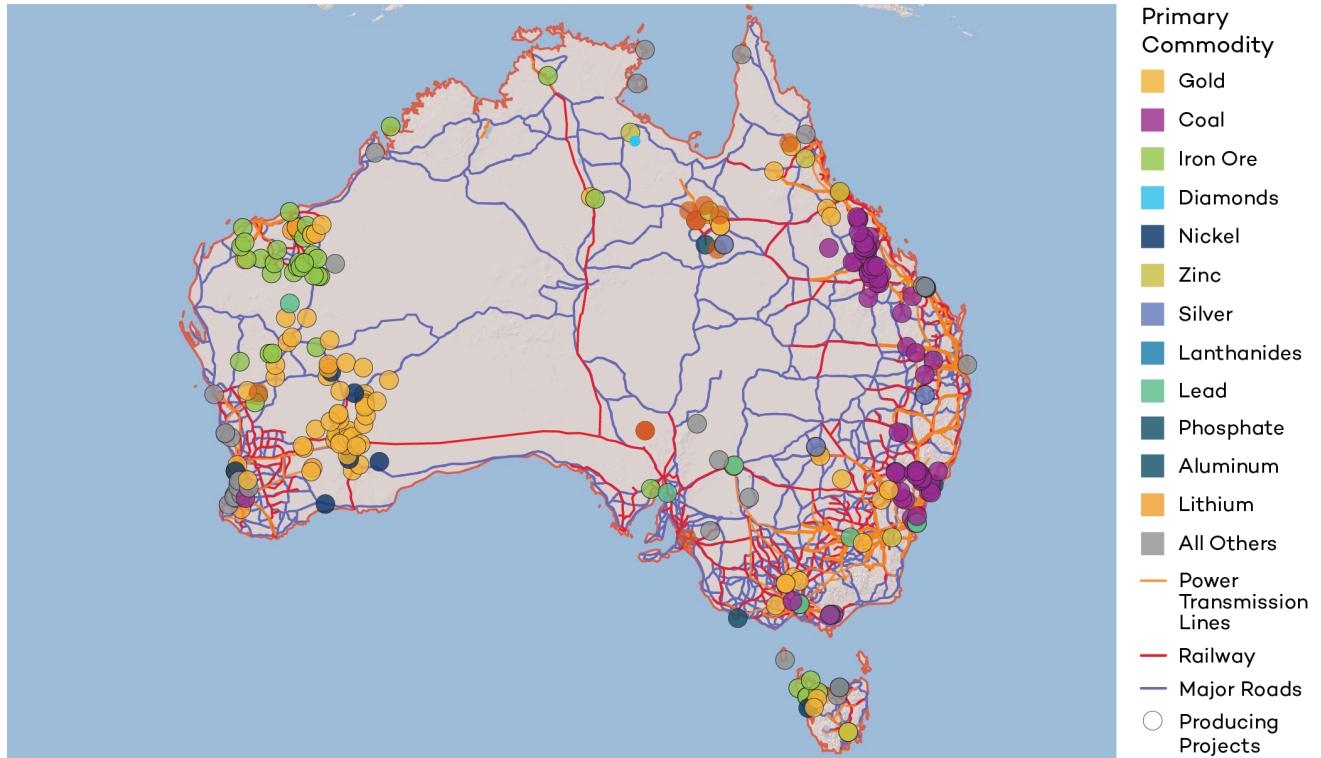
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026a.

Methodological note: The bar chart above shows Australia's top development projects (2020–2025) by net present value (NPV) in USD billion. Net present value (NPV) measures the profitability of a project or investment by comparison the sum of all projected future cash inflows to outflows (costs), wherein a positive NPV is considered value creating. For NPV, note that if after-tax data is not available, pre-tax is reported; across values, only the base case value is displayed. Key development projects include those at the preliminary economic assessment, prefeasibility, full feasibility, and mine plan stages.

2. Industrial Considerations

2.1 Mining, Infrastructure, and Energy Map, Australia (2025)

Mining, infrastructure, and energy map, Australia, 2025

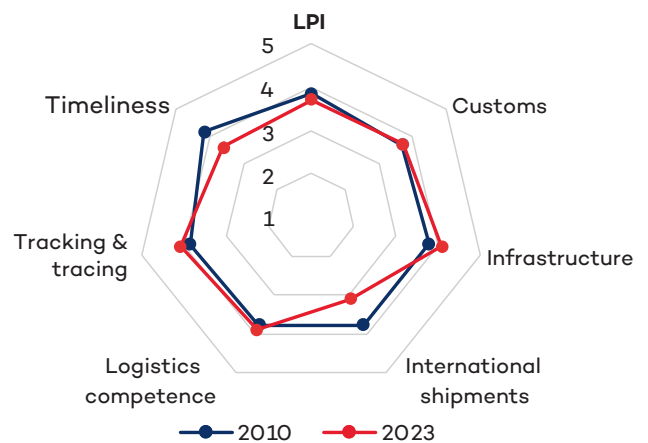


Source: Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), 2024; S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2026b.

The map above highlights the spatial relationship between mining activities (circles), power transmission lines (yellow), and rail (red)/road (blue) networks across Australia. It highlights that the development of road and rail networks is strongly driven by urbanization in southeastern and western cities (Infrastructure Australia, 2025). However, the concentration of mine sites alongside electricity and road services in sparsely populated northern provinces, such as the Pilbara in Western Australia and Queensland's coalfields, demonstrates that mining can act as a strong catalyst for infrastructure development (AusIMM, 2024).

2.2 Logistics Performance Index

Logistics performance index breakdown, 2010 versus 2023

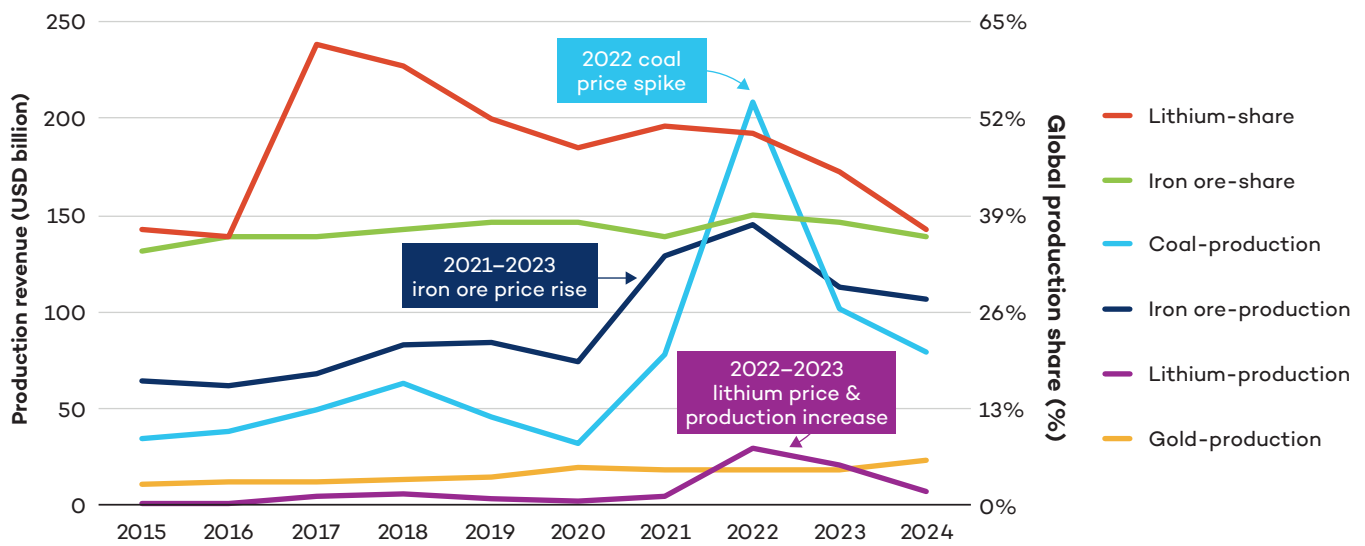


Source: World Bank, 2023.

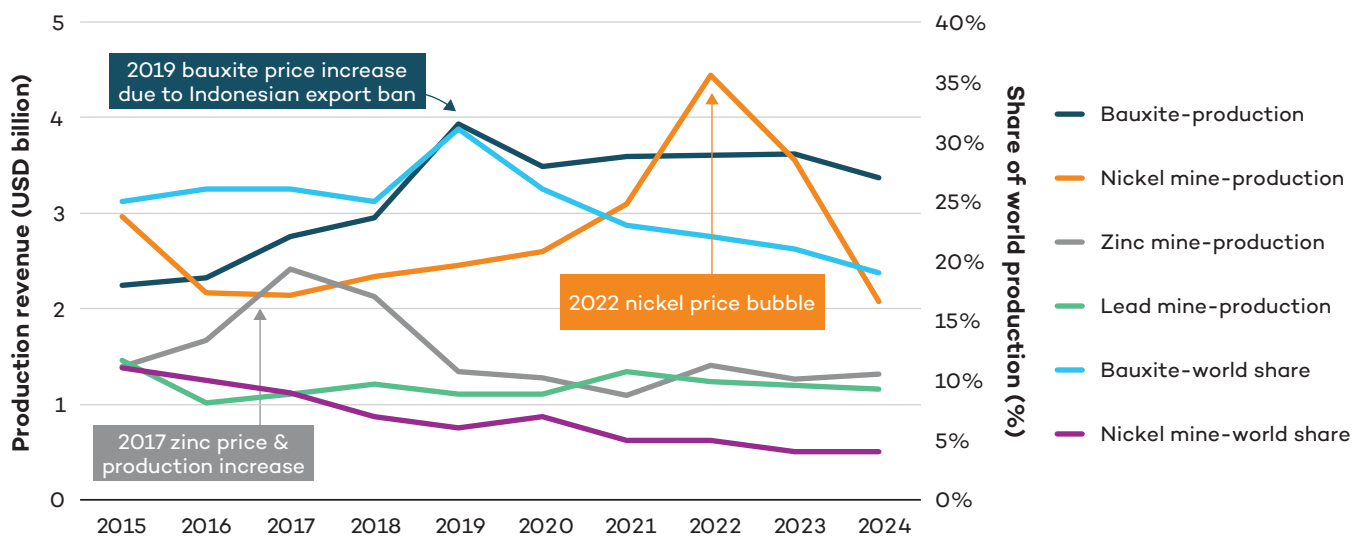
Methodology note: Radial chart showing the logistics performance index (LPI) of selected countries (ranked 1 = low and 5 = high), a composite measure disaggregated into six key dimensions: 1) Efficiency of the clearance process (i.e., speed, simplicity and predictability of formalities) by border control agencies, including customs; 2) Quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g., ports, railroads, roads, information technology); 3) Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; 4) Competence and quality of logistics services (e.g., transport operators, customs brokers); 5) Ability to track and trace consignments; 6) Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination within the scheduled or expected delivery time (World bank, 2023).

2.3 Mining and Refining Evolution

2.3a Top revenue-producing commodities in Australia by mine production revenue (USD billion). Production revenue in USD billion on the left axis and production share in % on the right axis.



2.3b Australia's share of global mine production (% of total contained output). Production revenue in USD billion on the left axis and production share in % on the right axis



Source: U.S Geological Survey, n.d.-a, n.d.-c.

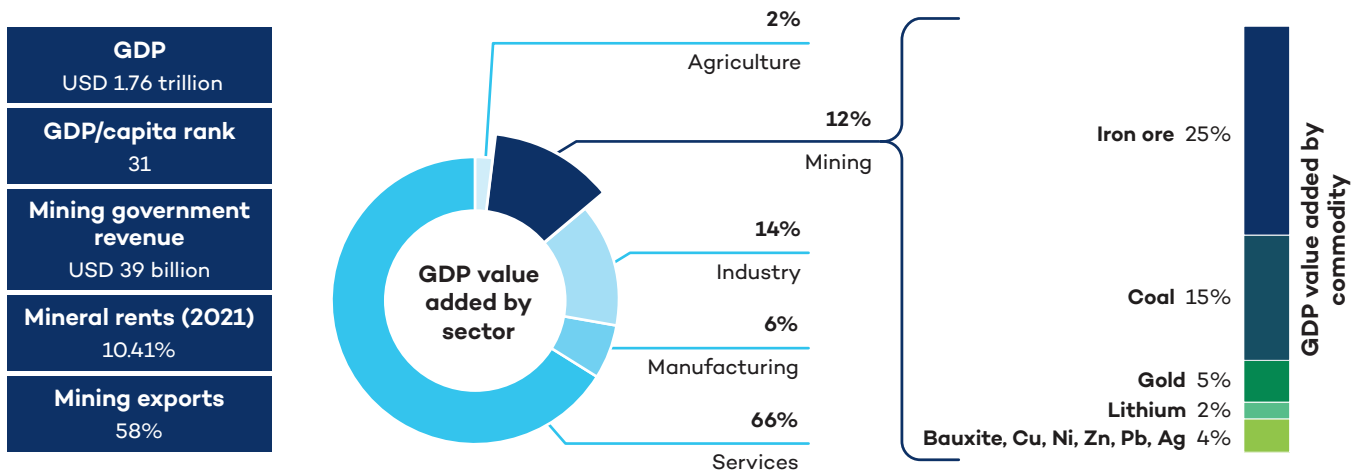
Methodology note: The left axis on the graphs above shows the revenue generated by production in USD billion. This is calculated as the average annual price multiplied by the annual country-level production. The right axis shows the country's share of world production for selected commodities.

Australia's global production share of lithium (2.3a, right) increased from 2016 to 2017 due to a tripling of production largely attributed to the ramp-up at Greenbushes. Recent declines in Australia's relative share of world nickel and lithium (2.3a, right) production are likely resultant from rising domestic production costs combined with an increase (2.3b, right) in mine supply from other resource-rich producing states, notably Indonesia, Argentina, Chile, and China. Meanwhile, the peaks in iron ore, coal, lithium (2.3a, left) and nickel revenues (2.3b, left) are due to the 2021–2023 surge in commodity prices. This surge was the result of increasing demand from economic recovery in manufacturing, combined with supply disruptions from COVID-19, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the fraying of globalized supply chains due to trade wars and geopolitical tensions.

3. Economic Considerations

3.1 Sectoral Contribution

Australia GDP by sector and government revenue from mining by commodity (excluding oil and gas), 2024



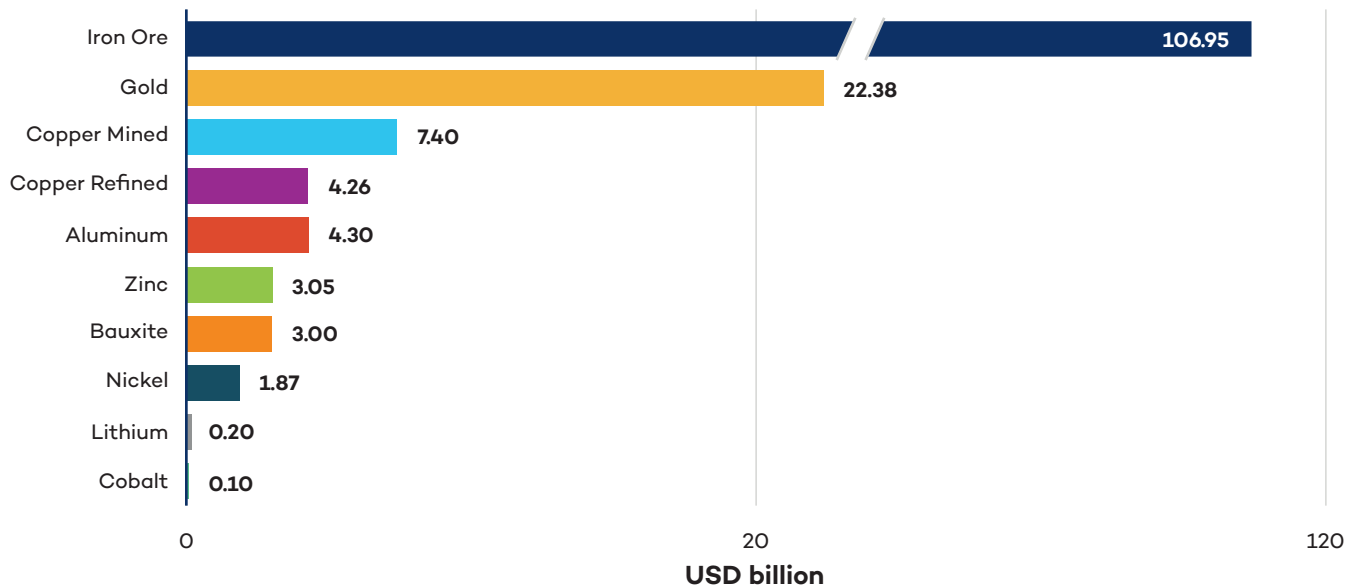
Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, 2025; World Bank, 2025.

Methodology note: The data to the far left of the donut graphs covers GDP, GDP per capita world ranking, total estimated government revenues from mining, mineral rents (latest public estimate, 2021), and mining as a share of total exports. The center donut graph presents sectoral share of GDP, with the mining sector highlighted in dark blue. The right-most figure estimates government mining revenue (excluding oil and gas) by commodity (% share).

Compared to other high-income countries, Australia derives a significant proportion of its GDP from the mining sector, compared to Canada where mining contributed 5% of GDP in 2024 (World Bank, 2025). Within the Australian mining sector, iron ore and coal generate more than two thirds of generated revenue in 2024. Nearly all of this iron ore is exported after minimal beneficiation, hence minimal value addition (Reserve Bank of Australia, 2025). Similarly, Australia’s voluminous exports of hardrock lithium ore, predominantly to China, result in a smaller revenue share due to the lower value of the exported ore (Ernst & Young, 2025).

3.2 Mined Production Value for Selected Commodities

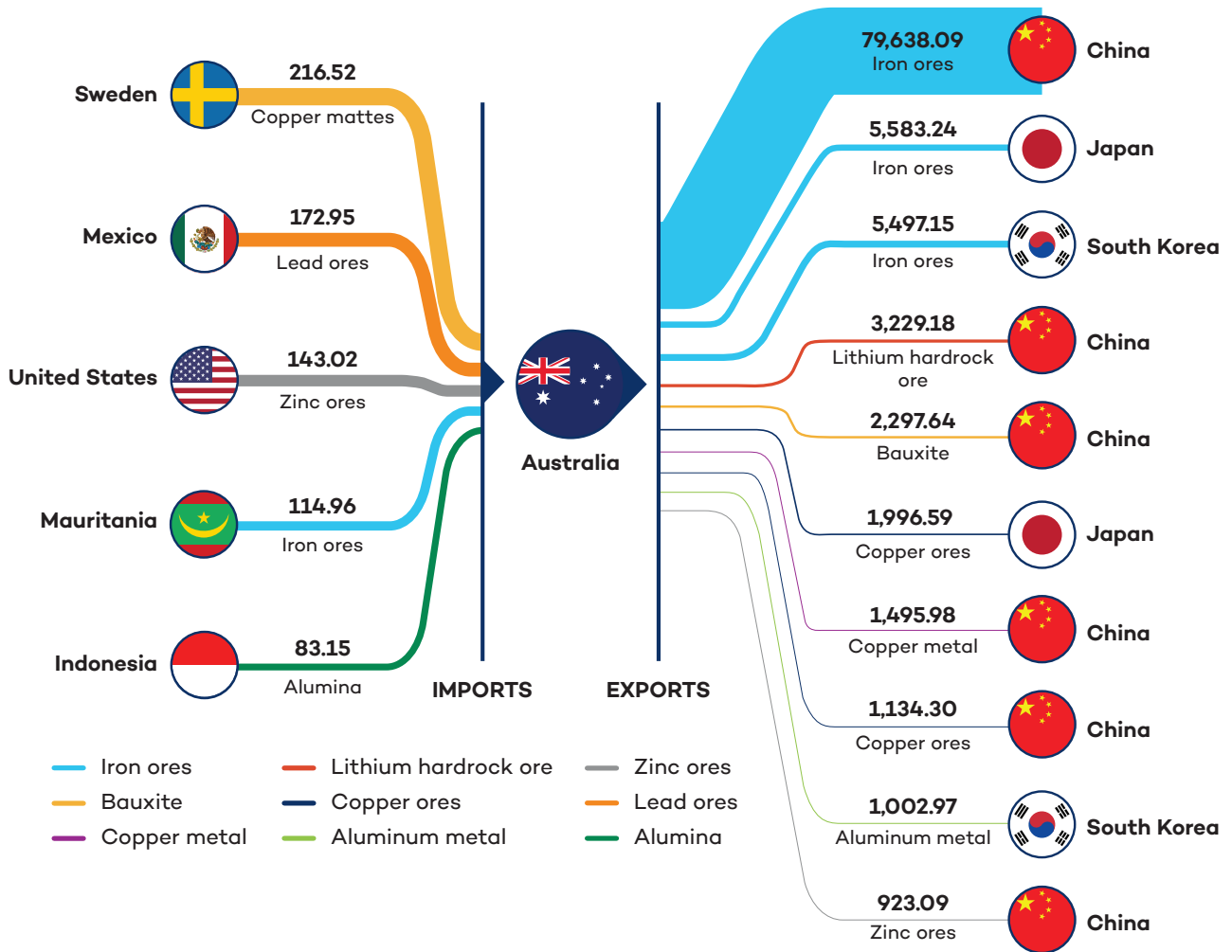
Estimated production value to by commodity (USD billion), 2024



Source: U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.-a, n.d.-c; World Bank, n.d.

3.3 Major Selected Mining Trades (excluding oil and gas)

Major selected mining trades (excluding oil and gas) for the year 2024 (USD million)



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, 2025.

Trade and Export Restrictions

Australia imposes few restrictions on its mining exports and has taken a free market approach to its trade (OECD, 2025). To promote greater domestic processing and refining, organizations such as the Australian Workers' Union have advocated for the introduction of export taxes on raw, minimally processed materials, such as lithium concentrate. In response, the Australian government has pursued a different approach, offering a 10% refundable tax offset for companies that process and refine critical minerals domestically (Assassa, 2025; Discovery Alert, 2025; Sparkes, 2023). Gold restrictions follow a state-specific permitting (miner's rights licence) system in which requirements depend on the prospecting or fossicking location.

Mapping of major Australian mining trades (excluding oil and gas), for the year 2024 (USD million), reveals the dominance of iron ore in Australia's mining exports, the importance of China as a mining trade partner, and the relatively minuscule value of Australia's mining imports. Export values are orders of magnitude larger than import values. Outside of China, Australia's export markets are dominated by other Southeast Asian countries that also require large amounts of iron and copper ores to feed their refining industries.

4. Environmental, Social and Governance Considerations

4.1 Environment

4.1.1 Environmental Scorecard

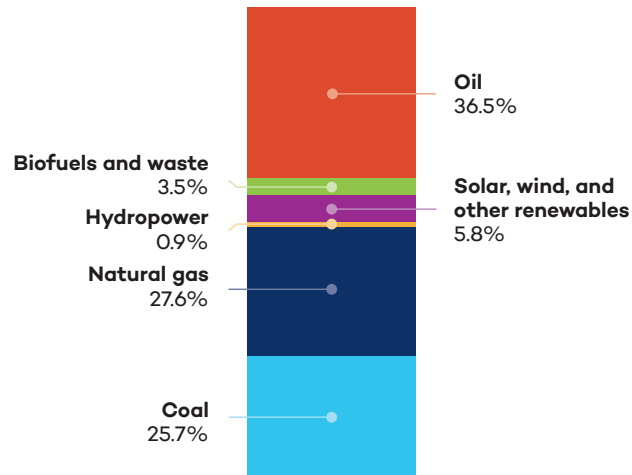
Environmental			
Indicator	Year	Score	% change
Total emissions^A (MtCO ₂ e, including LULUCF*)	2000	669	↓ -2.6%
	2023	652	
Energy sector emissions^A (million mt CO ₂ e)	2000	378	↑ 10%
	2023	416	
Industry (IPPU*) GHG emissions^A (million mt CO ₂ e, IPPU**)	2000	8	↑ 133%
	2023	19	
Mining-related GHG emissions^B (million mt CO ₂ e)	2000	59	↑ 71%
	2019	100	
Mining energy consumption^A (Petajoules, PJ)	2010	951	↓ -8%
	2023	874	
Tree cover loss^D (kha/year)	2001	220	↓ -18%
	2024	180	

Source: ^AAustralian Bureau of Statistics, 2023; ^BDepartment of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, n.d., 2021; ^CClimate Watch, 2025; ^DGlobal Forest Watch, n.d.

*LULUCF = land use, land-use change, and forestry; **IPPU = industrial processes and product use.

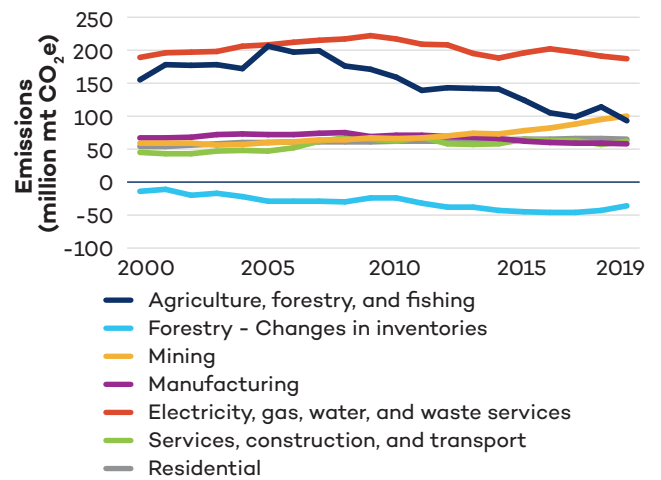
4.1.2 Emissions and Energy Mix Overview

4.1.2a Australia energy mix, total energy supply by source, 2024



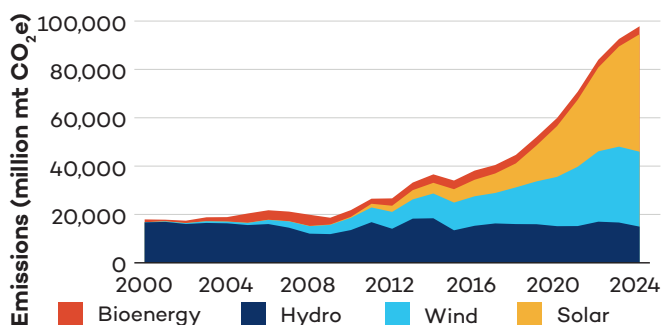
Source: International Energy Agency, 2025.

4.1.2b Direct emissions by economic sectors, 2000–2019



Source: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024b.

4.1.2c Australian energy generation from renewable sources, by fuel, 2000 - 2024



Source: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024b.

The Australian mining sector consumes roughly 500 PJ per year, accounting for 10% of Australia's total energy use (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2025). Mining sector derives most of its energy from oil (36.5%), coal products (25.7%), and natural gas (25.7%) (International Energy Agency, 2025). Compared to fossil feedstocks, renewables account for a small but growing fraction of the Australian energy mix, in part due to a growth in wind and solar investment as illustrated in the figure 4.1.2c.

4.2 Social

4.2.1 Social Scorecard

Social		
Indicator	Year	Score
Gini Coefficient ^I	2023	34.3
Prevalence of undernourishment ^F (% , 3-year average)	2024	<2.5
Mining workforce ^E (excluding oil and gas)	2026	290,400
Representation of female staff in workforce ^{E, H} (%)	2026	20
Resilience index ^G (0-100)	2023	64

The Gini coefficient measures income (or consumption) inequality, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 (perfect inequality), with higher values indicating greater inequality.

Normalized score is a 0–100 country percentile ranking across all countries covered by the aggregate indicator, where 0 corresponds to the lowest rank and 100 to the highest.

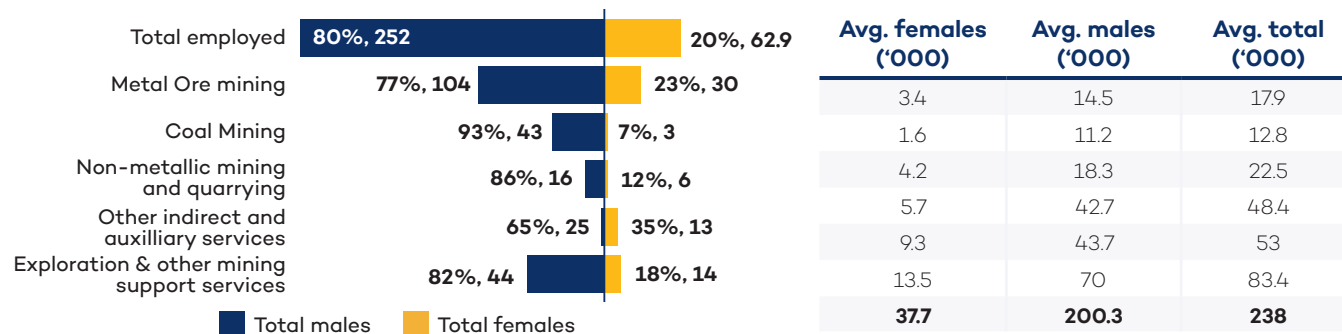
Sources: ^EAustralian Bureau of Statistics, 2026; ^FFood and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, n.d.; ^GLloyd's Register Foundation, n.d.; ^HIGF, 2022; ^IWorld Bank Open Data, n.d.

4.2.2 Gender and Social Inclusion

In Australia, the mining sector accounts for only 2% of the national workforce, employing 290,400 individuals (excluding oil and gas, 24,100) in February 2026. According to ABS Labour Force Survey data for 2026, metal ore mining (134,000), coal mining (45,900) alongside support services (51,600) make up the largest subsectors, though a further 25,700 individuals were involved in exploration. As of 2026, women account for 20% of those employed, higher than the global average at 10%. Across subsectors, coal mining had the lowest share of female employment (3%), whilst metal ore mining had the highest female participation (25%) (ABS, 2026).

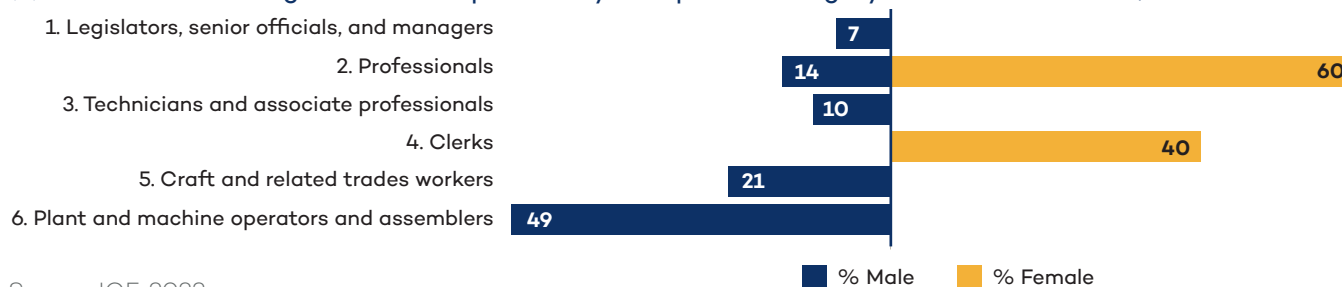
Considering women's occupations within the mining sector, according to a 2022 IGF report, of 262,800 persons employed in mining in 2020/21, women accounted for a larger share of part-time employment in the sector (67%, 6,500 persons), but were underrepresented in full-time employment (16%, 41,000 persons) compared to men. However, when considering only total female workers per sector, 86% of all females in mining were full time, predominantly in professional, administrative, and clerical occupations (IGF, 2022).

(i) Employment by mining subsector and sex, 2026 (% share, excluding oil and gas)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2026.

(ii) Share of the mining workforce in percent by occupation category and sex in Australia, 2022



Source: IGF, 2022.

4.3 Governance

4.3.1 Governance Scorecard

Governance		
Indicator	Year	Score
Political stability & violence ¹ (0-100)	2023	80
Rule of law ¹ (0-100)	2023	92
Voice & accountability ¹ (0-100)	2023	96
Control of corruption ¹ (0-100)	2023	95
Regulatory quality ¹ (0-100)	2023	95
INFORM Disaster Risk Reduction Index ² (0-10)	2025	2.5

Normalized score is a 0–100 country percentile ranking across all countries covered by the aggregate indicator, where 0 corresponds to the lowest rank and 100 to the highest.

The INFORM Risk Index is a composite indicator identifying risk of crises and disasters that may overwhelm national response capacity, where 0 indicates no risk and 10 indicates extremely high risk.

Source: ¹European Commission, 2025; ²World Bank Open Data, n.d.

4.3.2 Regulatory Overview

Case study: Overview of Western Australia mining policy landscape

Western Australia

Type of legal system	Common Law
Main regulatory authority	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS)
Mining code or primary legislation	Mining Act 1978 (WA) and the Mining Regulations 1981 (WA)
Legal provisions for Indigenous or local community rights	Mandatory requirement for Indigenous consultation and consent for mining agreements obtained under the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act (1972)
Environmental impact legislation	Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) and the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act); impact assessment for projects/schemes that could have significant effects on national interest (e.g., international or national heritage, wetlands, protected species, migratory birds, uranium, coal)

Source: IGF, forthcoming.

References

- Assassa, A. (2025). *How smart tax policy could help stabilize lithium supply chains*. Bloomberg Law. <https://news.bloombergtax.com/daily-tax-report-international/how-smart-tax-policy-could-help-stabilize-lithium-supply-chains>
- AusIMM. (2024). *Australian mining industry*. <https://www.ausimm.com/insights-and-resources/mining-industry/australian-mining-industry/>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Water account, Australia, 2021–22 financial year*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/environment/environmental-accounts/water-account-australia/latest-release>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2026). *Labour force, Australia, February 2026*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/latest-release>
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2025). *Employment of First Nations people*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-welfare/indigenous-employment>
- Australian Renewable Energy Agency. (2017). *Renewable energy in the Australian mining sector* (White paper). <https://arena.gov.au/assets/2017/11/renewable-energy-in-the-australian-mining-sector.pdf>
- Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia). (2024). *Digital atlas of Australia: Electricity transmission lines* (Versions 2025-01-30) [Data set]. ARCGis. <https://www.arcgis.com/sharing/rest/content/items/70f23e91102a4d6899a776d093fa08ef/info/metadata/metadata.xml?format=default&output=html>
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (n.d.). *National inventory by economic sector 2019*. <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-2019/national-inventory-by-economic-sector-annual-emissions>
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2021). *Australia state of the environment report*. <https://soe.dcceew.gov.au/land/pressures/industry>
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2024a). *Australian energy update: August 2024*. https://www.energy.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-08/australian_energy_update_2024.pdf
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2024b). *National inventory by economic sector: Data tables and methodology 2022*. <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-2022/national-inventory-by-economic-sector-data-tables-and-methodology-2022>
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2025). *Australian energy statistics – update report 2025*. https://www.energy.gov.au/sites/default/files/2025-08/australian_energy_update_2025.pdf
- Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action. (2025). *Prospecting licence guidelines*. Resources Victoria. <https://resources.vic.gov.au/legislation-and-regulations/guidelines-and-codes-of-practice/prospecting-licence-guidelines>
- Department of Industry, Innovation and Science. (2016). *Regulation impact statement: Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)*. <https://oia.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/posts/2016/07/Extractive-Industries-Transparency-Initiative-RIS.pdf>
- Department of Industry, Science and Resources. (2023). *Critical minerals strategy 2023–2030*. <https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/critical-minerals-strategy-2023-2030>
- Discovery Alert. (2025). *Understanding lithium tariff exemptions: Strategic implications and market impact*. <https://discoveryalert.com.au/news/lithium-tariff-exemptions-global-trade-2025/>
- Earnst & Young. (2025). *Mining royalty and company tax payments*. <https://minerals.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Report-EY-Mining-Royalty-and-Company-Tax-Payments.pdf>
- Energy.gov.au. (2025). *Australian energy update 2025*. https://www.energy.gov.au/sites/default/files/2025-08/australian_energy_update_2025.pdf
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. (2023). *EITI urges Australia to implement the EITI Standard*. <https://eiti.org/news/eiti-urges-australia-implement-eiti-standard>

- European Commission. (2025). *Country risk profile*. <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (n.d.). *FAOSTAT*. <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS>
- Global Forest Watch. (n.d.). *Australian deforestation rates & statistics*. <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/AUS/>
- Infrastructure Australia. (2025). *Delivering net zero infrastructure: Workforce report*. <https://www.ausimm.com/insights-and-resources/mining-industry/australian-mining-industry/>
- Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development. (2022). *A gendered analysis of employment and skills in the large-scale mining sector: Australia*. <https://www.iisd.org/system/files/2023-04/women-mine-of-the-future-australia.pdf>
- International Energy Agency. (n.d.). *Critical minerals policy tracker*. <https://www.iea.org>
- International Energy Agency. (2025). *Australia*. <https://www.iea.org/countries/australia>
- Lloyd's Register Foundation. (n.d.). *World risk poll resilience index*. <https://www.lrfoundation.org.uk/wrp/world-risk-poll-data/world-risk-poll-resilience-index>
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2025). *OECD inventory of export restrictions on industrial raw materials 2025*. https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/05/oecd-inventory-of-export-restrictions-on-industrial-raw-materials-2025_a16b8932/facc714b-en.pdf
- Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science, and Innovation. (2019). *Small-scale mining code*. <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/minerals-coal/authorities-permits/applying/fossicking/small-scale-mining>
- Reserve Bank of Australia. (2025). *Composition of the Australian economy*. <https://www.rba.gov.au/education/resources/snapshots/economy-composition-snapshot/>
- S&P Global Market Intelligence. (2026a). *Critical minerals intelligence and metals & mining market insights*. <https://www.spglobal.com/market-intelligence/en/industries/metals-mining>
- S&P Global Market Intelligence. (2026b). *S&P Capital IQ Pro: Interactive mapping and metals & mining data platform* [Mapping tool]. <https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/solutions/products/resources/capitaliq-pro-metals>
- Sparkes, D. (2023). *Critical minerals: Union proposes export tax*. ABC News. <https://www.abc.net.au/listen/programs/pm/critical-minerals-union-proposes-export-tax/102353756>
- U.S. Geological Survey. (n.d.-a). *Mineral commodity summaries: 2023, 2024, 2025 (Vol. 1)*. <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/mineral-commodity-summaries>
- U.S. Geological Survey. (n.d.-b). *Minerals yearbook: 2007, 2014, 2017–2023 (tables only)*. <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/minerals-yearbook-metals-and-minerals>
- U.S. Geological Survey. (n.d.-c). *Country reports: Australia (2007–2022)*. <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/national-minerals-information-center/international-minerals-statistics-and-information>
- United Nations Statistics Division. (2025). *UN COMTRADE database*. <https://comtradeplus.un.org/>
- Weldegiorgis, F. (2022). *A gendered analysis of employment and skills in the large-scale mining sector: Australia*. International Institute for Sustainable Development. <https://www.iisd.org/system/files/2023-04/women-mine-of-the-future-australia.pdf>
- World Bank. (2023). *International scorecard page: Logistics performance index*. <https://lpi.worldbank.org/international/scorecard>
- World Bank Open Data. (n.d.). World Bank open data [Data set]. In *World Bank Open Data* (Version World Governance and Development Indicators, GDP per capita, and Mineral Rents). <https://data.worldbank.org>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Country Profile – Australia was prepared by the team of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, including Jonathan Hamisi (senior policy advisor), Ottavia Austin Rezola (policy analyst), Grégoire Bellois (lead), Isabelle Ramdoo (Director), and Andrew Gulley (Strategic Mineral Consulting).

This fact sheet was developed as part of the project Bridging the Supply Gap: Leveraging and Sharing the Benefits of Minerals Needed for the Energy Transition (Grant Reference Number: 01-21-000347). This project is funded by The Quadrature Climate Foundation (QCF), an independent charitable foundation working to build resilience for people and communities most affected by intersecting climate, social, and economic crises.

HOW TO CITE

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development. (2026). *Country profile – Australia*. International Institute for Sustainable Development.



[IGFMining.org](https://www.igfmining.org)
X [in](#) [f](#) @IGFMining

©2026 International Institute for Sustainable Development

For more information about the IGF, please contact the Secretariat:

Secretariat@IGFMining.org

This publication is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

Secretariat hosted by

