

# The social and economic contribution of gold mining

## Introduction

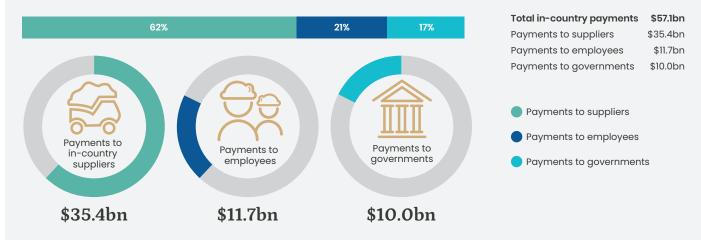
Gold mining occurs on every continent except Antarctica, often in remote and poorly connected areas with little infrastructure or alternative economic activity. This briefing note aims to help quantify the size of the direct financial contribution of 31 World Gold Council (WGC) member companies in 2021. Their direct impact has been quantified in four main categories:

- Payments to governments (including taxes and royalties)
- Payments to suppliers
- Payments to employees
- Payments to communities

Mining is a complex, multi-year business. This data is based solely on a one-year snapshot in time and does not represent the full mining cycle. However, it does help to demonstrate the sizable economic impact of the gold mining industry, especially in developing economies.

# Key highlights

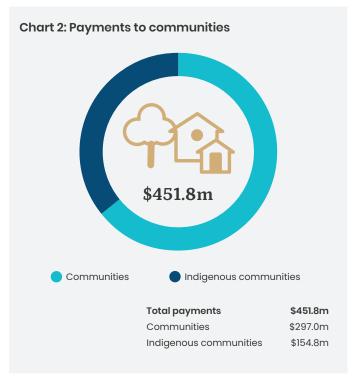
- In 2021, WGC member companies directly contributed a total of US\$57.1bn to host economies
- This comprised US\$35.4bn of payments to incountry suppliers, US\$11.7bn in employee wages and US\$10.0bn in payments to governments
- On top of this, in 2021 contributions of over US\$450m were made to local communities and Indigenous groups in the 37 countries of operations<sup>1</sup>
- In 2021, WGC member companies directly employed close to 250,000 people and over 140,000 contractors
- Every job in the gold mining industry also supports six more indirect jobs in the supply chain or almost ten more if induced jobs are included<sup>2</sup>
- Recent company efforts to train and develop local skills, as opposed to bringing in expatriates, has led to 95% of employees coming from the host country of operation



### Chart 1: In-country payments

1. Details on how community investments in the gold industry contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals can be found in these reports.

2. The Social and Economic Contribution of Gold Mining 2021



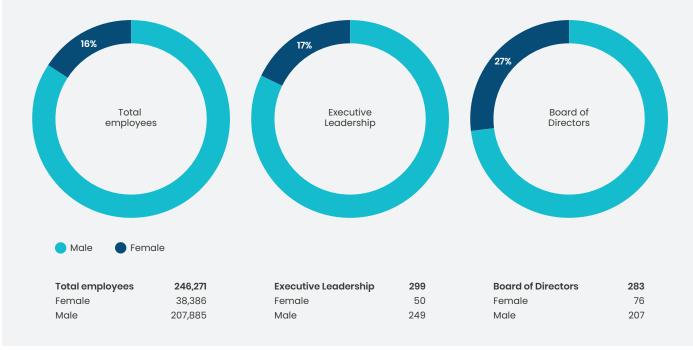
#### **Chart 3: Supporting livelihoods**



#### Employee breakdown

	5%						
Nationals	lationals Expatriates						
	Total workforce	386,984					
	Employees	246,271					
	Nationals	233,915					
	Expatriates	12,356					
	Contractors	140,713					

## Chart 4: Gender diversity



# Global data

## Table 1: Consolidated data from survey 2021

	In-country expenditure in US\$m					
Countries	Total	Payments to governments	Payments to suppliers	Payments to employees	Payments to communities	Number of employees and contractors
Argentina	1,572.5	278.8	928.4	352.0	13.3	11,233
Australia	8,066.0	1,470.1	5,627.6	955.6	12.7	14,689
Brazil	2,305.3	404.0	1,620.0	278.9	2.4	21,047
Burkina Faso	1,792.1	478.6	1,093.1	186.6	33.6	11,558
Canada	7,436.0	409.4	4,993.9	1,856.9	176.1	21,243
China	8,532.0	882.0	5,524.0	2,126.0	0.0	67,338
Ghana	2,700.0	660.9	1,679.3	340.3	19.5	20,822
Mali	1,403.1	647.3	604.9	143.2	7.7	10,913
Mexico	3,431.2	942.6	2,131.2	347.8	9.6	16,220
Peru	1,767.0	219.2	1,288.4	243.2	16.2	18,730
Senegal	509.9	109.6	340.9	57.4	2.0	3,919
South Africa	1,060.4	70.4	221.0	757.6	11.4	41,065
Turkey	410.0	82.1	317.9	9.1	0.9	2,405
USA	6,147.0	619.7	3,863.1	1,642.2	22.0	17,604
Other <sup>3</sup>	10,327.3	2,677.1	5,130.4	2,395.4	124.4	108,198
Total	57.459.8	9,951.8	35,364.1	11,692.2	451.8	386,984

Source: WGC Member Data

Note: Only includes countries where more than 2 member companies operate. All other country information can be found under 'Other'

## Methodology

The research is based on 2021 data from 31 World Gold Council member companies producing 35.6m ounces of gold and operating across 37 countries.

3. Countries include: Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mauratania, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Suriname, Tajikistan and Tanzania.