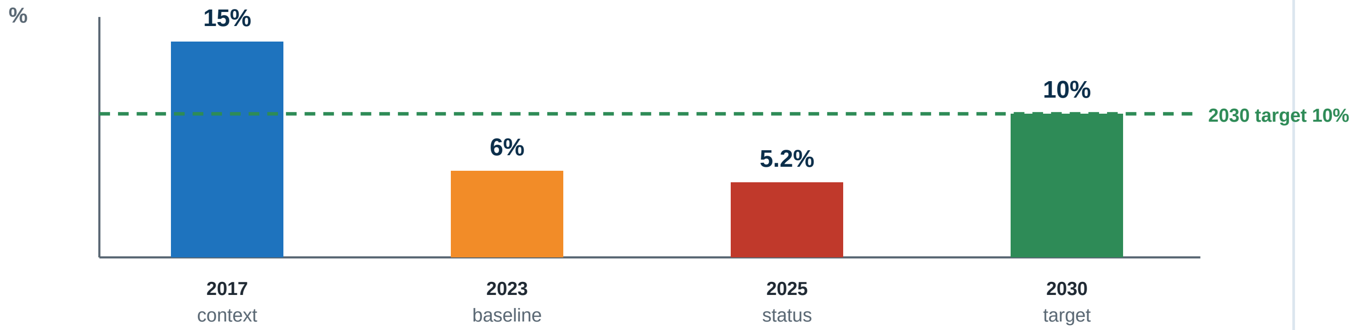
Mining Sector IGR Scorecard: Trend Analysis 2017, 2023 and 2025

Strategic objective: improve governance and management of the mining sector, including value addition for employment, poverty reduction, community benefit, environmental rehabilitation, and stronger revenue generation.

15%	6%	<5.2%	10%
2017 sector context	2023 baseline	2025 status	2030 target
Estimated mining revenue contribution to GDP; strong economic footprint, but not directly comparable to domestic revenue share.	MTNDP baseline uses 2022 domestic mining revenue share as the starting point for the 2030 target.	Mining remains export-heavy but contributes below the required domestic revenue trajectory.	Required domestic mining revenue contribution by 2030 under MTNDP 2024-2030.

Mining revenue contribution: mixed indicators, downward fiscal capture against target



Note: 2017 is stated as estimated mining revenue around 15% of GDP; 2023/2025 are domestic revenue-share indicators, so the trend is directional not like-for-like.

Trend interpretation

The mining sector remains one of Sierra Leone's most important export engines, but the fiscal return to domestic revenue has not kept pace with the sector's export importance. The 2017 figure shows a large sector footprint, estimated at about 15% of GDP. By the MTNDP baseline, domestic mining revenue was 6% in 2022. The latest scorecard position shows the sector contributing less than 5.2% of domestic revenue for 2024/2025, meaning the direction of travel is below the pathway needed to reach 10% by 2030.

Year / period	Revenue position	Scorecard interpretation	Status
2017	Mining revenue estimated at about 15% of GDP.	The sector had a major macroeconomic footprint, but domestic fiscal capture was still structurally weak because exports and production did not translate proportionately into government revenue.	**Strong footprint** weak capture
2023 baseline	MTNDP baseline: 6% domestic mining revenue in 2022.	The baseline creates a clear reform benchmark. To reach 10% by 2030, Sierra Leone needs steady improvements in royalties, licensing, compliance, beneficial ownership, tax administration and value addition.	**Baseline set**
2025 status	Mining contributes around 70% of export earnings but less than 5.2% of domestic revenue for 2024/2025.	The sector is still export-led and revenue under-performing. Despite rebound in royalties and licences, the target trajectory has not yet been met.	**No progress** below pathway

Current delivery status

5.2% vs 10% target

Below target pathway - No Progress

What the trend says

Sierra Leone is earning significant foreign exchange from mining, but domestic revenue mobilisation remains below the required reform trajectory. The policy problem is not only production; it is how much value, tax, royalty and local benefit is retained by the state and communities.

IGR scorecard rating: No Progress / Off-track

Priority actions for a stronger 2026-2030 pathway

1	Strengthen royalty, licence and corporate income tax compliance across large-scale and small-scale mining operations.
2	Publish annual mining revenue performance against the MTNDP target, separating royalties, licences, income tax, customs and community development payments.
3	Improve contract transparency, beneficial ownership reporting and production/export reconciliation through NMA, NRA and SLEITI coordination.
4	Accelerate local value addition, mineral processing and environmental rehabilitation so mining delivers jobs, community benefit and fiscal returns.

Sources: User-provided scorecard text; Sierra Leone MTNDP 2024-2030, p.147; International Trade Administration, Sierra Leone Mining and Mineral Resources guide, 23 Jan 2026; IMF Selected Issues 2024; SLEITI/EITI extractive revenue context. Note: 2017 GDP contribution and 2023/2025 domestic revenue shares are different measurement bases, so comparisons should be interpreted as a directional trend analysis rather than a strict like-for-like revenue series.