



2019 Minerals Yearbook

GOLD [ADVANCE RELEASE]

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GOLD

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In 2019, domestic mine production of gold decreased by 11% to 200,000 kilograms (kg) from 226,000 kg in 2018 (tables 1, 2). However, the value of domestic gold production only decreased by 3% to \$8.99 billion, owing to a 10% increase in the average price of gold for the year. Nevada and Alaska, the two leading producing States, accounted for 76% and 8%, respectively, of domestic gold production in 2019 (table 2). The remaining 16% of domestic gold production came from mines in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah. Gold was recovered at lode mines in all gold-producing States, at two large placer mines in Alaska, and at numerous small placer mines, mostly in Alaska. In addition, about 7% of domestic mined gold was recovered as a byproduct of the recovery of base metals, primarily copper, and other precious metals, primarily silver. The leading gold-producing operations, listed in table 3, accounted for more than 99% of domestic gold production.

Total world mine production of gold in 2019 was 3,300,000 kg, essentially unchanged from production in 2018 (tables 1, 8). In 2019, the top five gold-producing countries, in descending order of production, were China, Australia, Russia, the United States, and Canada, and accounted for 42% of global gold production.

In 2019, commercial-grade refined gold was produced by an estimated 20 domestic companies, which were located mainly in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Utah. In 2019, 205,000 kg of gold was refined from ores and dore, and 116,000 kg was refined from new and old scrap, essentially unchanged compared with that in 2018 (table 1).

In 2019, U.S. consumption of gold for jewelry, industry, and the arts was 151,000 kg. Among several thousand companies and artisans, a few dozen companies dominated the fabrication of gold into commercial products. Jewelry manufacturing in the United States was heavily concentrated in the New York, NY, and Providence, RI, areas, with other major manufacturers in California, Florida, and Texas. In 2019, the estimated global gold consumption was jewelry, 48%; central banks and other institutions, 15%; official physical bar, 13%; exchange-traded funds, 9%; coins and medals, and imitation coins, 7%; electrical and electronics, 6%; and other, 1% (World Gold Council, 2020a).

Legislation and Government Programs

Gold mining has been identified as a potential source of funding for armed groups involved in civil unrest in several countries, especially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo [Congo (Kinshasa)] and adjoining countries. On July 21, 2010, the United States, through the enactment of section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) made it a statutory obligation for all companies registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to perform due diligence to determine

whether the products they manufacture, or the components of the products they manufacture, contain tantalum, tin, tungsten, or gold (3TG minerals) and, if so, to determine whether these minerals were sourced from Congo (Kinshasa) and (or) its bordering countries. Accordingly, companies were required to file a specialized disclosure form (SD form) with the SEC including their findings as to whether 3TG minerals used in their products and components were sourced from the conflict region (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2020, p. 1–3).

In 2019, a total of 1,083 companies filed conflict minerals SD forms (1,117 and 1,165 companies filed disclosures in 2018 and 2017, respectively). In 2019, about 50% of the reporting companies were able to determine whether the conflict minerals in their products were derived from Congo (Kinshasa) or any of the adjoining countries, whereas 56% and 53% of companies in 2018 and 2017, respectively, reported similarly. Some companies reported in their 2019 disclosures that they had taken various actions to improve their supply chain data collection by engaging with their suppliers to improve the quality of the data they included in their responses to company surveys. In addition, companies reported their intent to contact suppliers who indicated a possibility of sourcing conflict minerals from covered countries in order to retrieve further information about the processing facilities that supply conflict minerals (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2020, p. 12–22).

Production

Domestic lode mine production data for gold were compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey from two separate voluntary monthly surveys of U.S. mining operations and from publicly available sources; the surveys and data estimated from public sources represented 99% of this chapter's tabulated domestic gold production. Data on placer gold production in Alaska were provided by the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys and were included in the domestic production figures. However, individual company production data listed in table 3 or cited elsewhere in this chapter were obtained from published sources, such as company annual reports.

Alaska.—In 2019, Alaska produced 16,900 kg of gold (table 2), from both lode and placer operations, valued at \$759 million. This was 18% less by quantity and 10% less by value than output in 2018. Gold was produced at 1 open pit gold mine, 2 underground gold mines, 1 underground silver-zinc mine, and about 169 placer operations (Athey and others, 2021, p. 39). Kinross Gold Corp.'s open pit Fort Knox Mine near Fairbanks was Alaska's leading gold producer and produced 6,230 kg of gold equivalent (which includes other metals converted to gold weight, based on the value of the metal) in 2019, 22% less than that in 2018 owing to a decrease in mill throughput (Kinross Gold Corp., 2020, p. 17) (table 3).

Northern Star Resources Ltd.'s Pogo Mine, 145 kilometers (km) southeast of Fairbanks, produced 4,270 kg of gold in 2019, 39% less than revised 2018 production owing to the implementation of Northern Star's mine-changeover plans and the discontinuation of all low-grade supplementary feed in December 2019 (Athey and others, 2021, p. 46–48). Coeur Mining, Inc.'s underground Kensington Mine, 74 km northwest of Juneau, produced 3,980 kg of gold, a 21% increase from revised 2018 production owing to a 17% increase in ore grade (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2020, p. 11) (table 3).

The remaining lode-gold production in Alaska was produced as a byproduct from Hecla Mining Co.'s underground Greens Creek silver-zinc mine on Admiralty Island near Juneau, which produced 1,760 kg of gold, 10% more than that in 2018 (Hecla Mining Co., 2020, p. 41) (table 3).

Colorado.—In 2019, Newmont Mining Corp.'s open pit Cripple Creek & Victor Mine, near the town of Victor, produced 10,000 kg of gold equivalent, about 11% less than 2018 production owing to lower ore grade mined and lower leach tons placed (Newmont Corp., 2020, p. 35, 67–68) (table 3).

Montana.—Gold production at Barrick Gold Corp.'s underground Golden Sunlight Mine decreased because the company ceased mining and put the mine on care-and-maintenance status in the second quarter of 2019 (Barrick Gold Corp., 2020a, p. 28; 2020b, p. 17).

Nevada.—In 2019, Nevada produced about 152,000 kg of gold valued at \$6.8 billion, which was about 13% less in quantity and 4% less in value than that produced in 2018 (table 2). Nevada retained its long-standing position as the Nation's leading gold-producing State.

On July 1, 2019, Barrick Gold Corp. and Newmont Mining Corp. established their joint venture, Nevada Gold Mines LLC, 38.5% owned by Newmont and 61.5% owned and operated by Barrick. The joint venture comprises several operations: Cortez, Carlin (includes Goldstrike, South Arturo, and Meikle), Turquoise Ridge (includes Twin Creeks), Phoenix (includes Lone Tree), and Long Canyon. Nevada Gold Mines produced 116,000 kg of gold from mines in north-central Nevada, 11% less than production in 2018 owing to a decrease in lower ore grades mined from the Cortez and Phoenix mines, which was partially offset by the increased production at Turquoise Ridge owing to better ore grades and higher tonnage mined (Barrick Gold Corp., 2020a, p. 72–75; Newmont Corp., 2020, p. 72) (table 3).

In 2019, Kinross's Round Mountain produced 11,200 kg of gold equivalent, about 6% less than 2018 production owing to a decrease in mill grade as a result of planned mine sequencing. Production at the Bald Mountain Mine was 5,850 kg of gold equivalent, a decrease of 36% owing to unfavorable weather conditions resulting in a decrease of ore mined (Kinross Gold Corp., 2020, p. 3, 17–19) (table 3).

In 2019, Hecla's Nevada Operations produced 2,060 kg, 15% less than that produced in 2018 (Hecla Mining Co., 2020, p. 47) (table 3). Gold production at Coeur's Rochester open pit silver mine was about 1,100 kg in 2019, a 35% decrease compared with production in 2018 owing to the reduction of throughput rates as a replacement crusher was installed in the third quarter (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2020, p. 9–10) (table 3).

Scorpio Gold Corp.'s Mineral Ridge operations produced 120 kg of gold, 54% less than production in 2018 (Scorpio Gold Corp., 2020, p. 2) (table 3). SSR Mining Inc. operated the Marigold Mine in Humboldt County. The mine produced 6,850 kg of gold in concentrates, 7% more than that in 2018 owing to higher grade ore (SSR Mining Inc., 2020, p. 12–13) (table 3).

South Carolina.—OceanaGold Corp.'s Haile Gold Mine produced 4,550 kg of gold in 2019, an 11% increase compared with 2018 production owing to increased mill throughput (OceanaGold Corp., 2020, p. 14) (table 3).

South Dakota.—Coeur's Wharf mine near Lead produced 2,620 kg of gold in 2019, a 10% increase compared with production in 2018 owing to increased crusher performance, placement of additional ore tonnage, and the stacking of higher grade ore (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2020, p. 12) (table 3).

Utah.—Rio Tinto Kennecott Corp.'s Bingham Canyon mine near Salt Lake City produced 7,300 kg of gold as a byproduct from copper and molybdenum mining, a 20% increase compared with production in 2018 (Rio Tinto Group, 2020, p., 271) (table 3).

Consumption

Global gold consumption in 2019 totaled 4,356 metric tons (t), slightly less than that in 2018. Global gold jewelry consumption in 2019 was 2,107 t, a 6% decrease compared with that in 2018 owing primarily to higher gold prices, coupled with economic and geopolitical challenges. Global consumption for gold for total industrial uses was 327 t, a slight decrease compared with that in 2018. Of industrial uses, global gold consumption for electronics (263 t) and other industrial applications (50 t) decreased slightly and gold used in dental applications (14 t) decreased by 9%. The decrease in total industrial uses was owing partially to the United States-China trade tensions, which affected the luxury accessories sector. Gold consumption for jewelry in the United States was 131 t, a slight increase compared with that in 2018 (World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 1–13).

Prices and Investment

The Engelhard Unfabricated daily price began the year at \$1,287.83 per troy ounce and the price trended upward during the first quarter of 2019 before declining to a yearly low of \$1,269.80 per troy ounce on May 2. The price then increased to a yearly high of \$1,547.00 per troy ounce on September 4 and ended the year at \$1,523.00 per troy ounce. The annual average price for 2019 was \$1,395.25 per troy ounce, \$123.45 per troy ounce higher than the average annual price in 2018 (table 1).

The components of gold investments were the retail investments—gold bars, official coins, medals, and imitation coins—and the change in physical gold held by gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Global net gold investment in 2019 was 1,272 t, a 9% increase compared with that in 2018 owing to increased investment in gold ETFs. The ETFs purchased equaled a net of 401 t of gold in 2019, more than fivefold compared with that in 2018 owing to high gold prices, low interest rates, and continued geopolitical uncertainty. The

bulk of the global net retail investment was purchases of gold bars, accounting for 46% of investments and totaling 580 t, which was 25% less than 2018 purchases. Global purchases of official coins, medals, and imitation coins decreased by 8% to 291 t owing primarily to a reduction of investment from China and India, which was driven by higher prices and economic slowdowns (World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 6–9). In 2019, the U.S. Mint sold 4,730 kg of American Eagle gold bullion coins and 1,910 kg of American Buffalo gold bullion coins, a decrease of 38% and 49%, respectively, from quantities sold in 2018 (table 1; U.S. Mint, 2019).

Central banks and other similar institutions purchased a net 650 t of gold in 2019, a slight decrease compared with that in 2018. The leading buyer of gold in 2019 was Turkey (159 t), followed by Russia (158 t), Poland (100 t), and China (96 t) (World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 10–11).

Foreign Trade

The United States was a net exporter (exports minus imports) of nearly 159,000 kg of gold contained in bullion, dore, and ores and concentrates (tables 4, 6). Based on unrounded data, refined bullion constituted 74% of U.S. exports (table 4) and 44% of U.S. total gold imports (table 6).

In 2019, exports of refined bullion were 264,000 kg, 12% less than exports in 2018. The United Kingdom (90%) and Switzerland (8%) were the principal destinations for refined bullion exports from the United States in 2019 (tables 1, 4). Imports of refined bullion were 86,800 kg, 7% less than 2018 imports. Canada (52%), Switzerland (24%), Mexico (6%), and Russia (5%) were the leading sources of refined bullion imported into the United States in 2019 (tables 1, 6).

Dore exports in 2019 were 91,100 kg, a 47% decrease compared with that of 2018 (table 4). The primary destinations were India (37%), Switzerland (30%), Italy (14%), Canada (7%), the United Arab Emirates (6%), and Australia (5%). In 2019, imports of dore were 113,000 kg, 15% less than imports in 2018. Mexico (50%), Peru (9%), Nicaragua (8%), Colombia (7%), and Canada (5%) were the principal sources of dore in 2019 (table 6).

World Review

According to the World Gold Council, total global supply of gold in 2019 was 4,776 t, slightly more than that in 2018. Gold recovery from scrap increased by 11% to 1,304 t owing to the increase in gold price. Much of the increase in global gold recovery from scrap was from India, which produced about 120 t of gold recovered from scrap, a 37% increase compared with 2018 production (World Gold Council, 2020a; 2020b, p. 14–16). In 2019, U.S. recovery of gold from old and new scrap was 116 t, slightly less than that in 2018 (table 1).

In 2019, world mine output of gold was 3,300 t, essentially unchanged compared with 2018 production (revised) (table 8). The top 10 leading gold-producing countries, in descending order of production, were China, Australia, Russia, the United States, Canada, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru, Mexico, and Kazakhstan; these 10 countries accounted for about 61% of global production. Gold production increased by more than

8 t in five countries—Russia (up by 28 t), Australia (12 t), Bolivia (12 t), and Burkina Faso and Tanzania (9 t each). Major decreases were recorded in the United States (down by 25 t), China (21 t), Canada (17 t), and Peru and South Africa (12 t each) (table 8).

Australia.—In 2019, gold production in Australia was 325,148 kg, a 4% increase from that in 2018. It was the 7th consecutive year of increases in gold production owing to increased production and ramping up of projects, such as Newcrest Mining Ltd.’s Cadia Hill Mine and Dacian Gold Ltd.’s Mount Morgans gold operation (Alexander and others, 2019, p. 23; World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 15).

China.—Reported gold production in 2019 was 380,230 kg, a decrease of 5% compared with that in 2018, largely owing to China’s efforts to reduce the environmental effects of the mining industry (World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 15). Despite the decrease in production, China continued to be the world’s leading gold producer in 2019 (table 8).

China’s gold consumption (excluding central bank purchases) was 848,000 kg in 2019, a 15% decrease from that in 2018. Chinese jewelry fabrication (including the use of scrap) accounted for 75% of the country’s annual gold consumption at 637,000 kg, a 7% decrease compared with consumption in 2018. Gold investment in China was 211,000 kg, a 31% decrease from that in 2018 (World Gold Council, 2020a; 2020b, p. 2–8).

Russia.—In 2019, gold production was 304,697 kg, an increase of 10% from revised production in 2018. A large portion of the increase was attributed to increased productivity at greenfield sites, such as PJSC Polyus Gold’s Natalka Mine, as well as several brownfield sites (PJSC Polyus Gold, 2020, p. 16, 27; World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 15).

South Africa.—In 2019, gold production was 105,024 kg, 10% less than output in 2018 owing to union strikes at several mines owned by Sibanye Gold Ltd., which affected gold production into the third quarter (Sibanye Gold Ltd., 2020, p. 41, 50; World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 15).

Outlook

Historically, investors have purchased gold as a safe-haven hedge against economic failures, to diversify portfolios, and to store wealth. In 2020, global consumption of gold is expected to increase as geopolitical concerns and low interest rates worldwide could bolster gold investment demand. However, weak economic growth and price volatility may hinder consumer demand. Overall, worldwide gold mine production is expected to increase in 2020 owing to the Grasberg Block Cave mine in Indonesia ramping up. Furthermore, production in China may increase with the acceleration of many gold mining plans owing to the rise in gold prices. Additionally, the rate of decline in Chinese gold production as a result of environmental restrictions has eased as their industry becomes compliant with new regulations (World Gold Council, 2020b, p. 15). U.S. gold production in 2020 is expected to decrease owing to suspended production at Hecla Mining Co.’s Hollister mine, Midas mine and mill, and Aurora mine and mill beginning the third quarter of 2019 (Hecla Mining Co., 2020, p. 31–33).

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TABLE 1
SALIENT GOLD STATISTICS¹

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
United States:						
Production:						
Mine:						
Quantity	kilograms	214,000	232,000	237,000	226,000	200,000
Value	thousands	\$8,000,000	\$9,350,000	\$9,600,000	\$9,220,000	\$8,990,000
Gold recovered by cyanidation, leached in open heaps or dumps ²	kilograms	192,000	200,000	222,000	197,000 ^r	186,000
Refinery:						
From ore concentrates and dore	do.	244,000	242,000	207,000	205,000	205,000
From recycled materials (new and old scrap)	do.	238,000	220,000	119,000	117,000	116,000
Exports, refined bullion	do.	352,000	241,000	281,000	299,000	264,000
Imports for consumption, refined bullion	do.	89,800	177,000	99,900	81,500	86,800
Stocks, December 31:						
Industry ³	do.	7,250	4,030	1,680	3,380	3,380
Gold exchange traded funds holdings	do.	1,530,000 ⁴	2,070,000 ⁴	2,260,000 ⁴	2,320,000 ⁴	2,890,000 ⁵
COMEX inventories	do.	198,000	285,000	284,000	262,000	271,000
U.S. Department of the Treasury	do.	8,140,000	8,140,000	8,140,000	8,140,000	8,140,000
Consumption:						
American Buffalo gold bullion coin ⁶	do.	6,860	6,830	3,100	3,780 ^r	1,910
American Eagle gold bullion coin ⁶	do.	24,900	30,600	9,410	7,640	4,730
Jewelry, industry, and the arts ⁵	do.	191,000 ^r	210,000 ^r	159,000 ^r	154,000 ^r	151,000
Price, average ⁷	dollars per troy ounce	1,163.33	1,252.17	1,261.04	1,271.80 ^r	1,395.25
Employment, mine and mill only ⁸		11,200 ^r	11,300 ^r	11,600 ^r	11,900 ^r	12,100
World:						
Production, mine	kilograms	3,100,000 ^r	3,180,000 ^r	3,260,000 ^r	3,290,000 ^r	3,300,000
Official bullion reserves ^{5,9}	do.	32,700,000	33,300,000	34,000,000	34,200,000	34,700,000

^rRevised. do. Ditto.

¹Table includes data available through September 17, 2020. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except prices.

²May include tailings, waste-ore dumps, and previously mined ore at some inactive mines.

³Unfabricated refined gold held by refiners, fabricators, and dealers.

⁴Source: GFMS Ltd., Thomson Reuters.

⁵Source: World Gold Council.

⁶Source: U.S. Mint.

⁷Annual average daily Engelhard quotation.

⁸Source: U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration.

⁹Held by central banks, governments, and international monetary organizations at the end of the year.

TABLE 2
MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE¹

(Kilograms)

State	2018	2019
Alaska	20,600	16,900
Nevada	173,000	152,000
Other States ²	31,600	31,800
Total	226,000	200,000

¹Table includes data available through September 17, 2020. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah.

TABLE 3
LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2019, IN ORDER OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE OUTPUT¹

(Kilograms)

Rank	Operation	County and State ²	Majority owner ³	Quantity	
				2018	2019
1	Cortez Operations	Eureka and Lander, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC ⁴	39,300	30,000
2	Carlin Mines Operations ⁵	Elko, Eureka, and Humboldt, NV	do. ⁴	28,800	28,300
3	Goldstrike	Elko and Eureka, NV	do. ⁴	24,300	25,200
4	Turquoise Ridge	Humboldt, NV	do. ⁴	11,100	13,200
5	Round Mountain	Nye, NV	Kinross Gold Corp.	12,000 ⁶	11,200 ⁶
6	Cripple Creek & Victor	Teller, CO	Nevada Gold Mines LLC ⁴	11,200	10,000
7	Twin Creeks	Humboldt, NV	do. ⁴	11,200	7,390
8	Bingham Canyon	Salt Lake, UT	Rio Tinto Kennecott Corp. ⁷	6,120	7,300
9	Marigold	Humboldt, NV	SSR Mining Inc.	6,380 ⁸	6,850 ⁸
10	Fort Knox	Eastern Interior Region, AK	Kinross Gold Corp.	7,950 ⁶	6,230 ⁶
11	Long Canyon	Elko, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC ⁴	5,290	5,910
12	Bald Mountain	White Pine, NV	Kinross Gold Corp.	8,850 ⁶	5,850 ⁶
13	Phoenix	Lander, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC ⁴	7,500	5,500
14	Haile	Lancaster, SC	OceanaGold Corp.	4,100	4,550
15	Pogo	Eastern Interior Region, AK	Northern Star Resources Ltd. ⁹	7,010 ^r	4,270
16	Kensington	Southeastern Region, AK	Coeur Mining, Inc.	3,540	3,980
17	Jerritt Canyon	Elko, NV	Sprott Mining Inc.	4,510	3,760
18	Mesquite	Imperial, CA	Equinox Gold Corp.	4,360	3,630
19	Wharf	Lawrence, SD	Coeur Mining, Inc.	2,390	2,620
20	Greens Creek	Southeastern Region, AK	Hecla Mining Co.	1,600	1,760
21	Fire Creek	Lander, NV	do.	2,040	1,640
22	Robinson	White Pine, NV	KGHM International Ltd.	1,150	1,560
23	Soledad Mountain	Kern, CA	Golden Queen Mining Consolidated Ltd. (50%) and Gauss LLC (50%) ¹⁰	1,320	1,530
24	Pan	White Pine, NV	Fiore Gold Ltd.	1,160	1,260
25	Florida Canyon	Pershing, NV	Alio Gold Inc.	1,470	1,260
26	Rochester	do.	Coeur Mining, Inc.	1,690	1,100
27	Gold Bar	Eureka, NV	McEwen Mining Inc.	--	995
28	South Arturo	Elko, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC ⁴	1,630	590
29	Rawhide	Mineral, NV	Coral Reef Capital L.L.C.	480	528
30	Golden Sunlight	Jefferson, MT	Barrick Gold Corp.	995	404 ¹¹
31	Isabella Pearl	Mineral, NV	Gold Resource Corp.	--	336
32	Hycroft	Humboldt and Pershing, NV	Hycroft Mining Co.	--	277
33	Midas	Elko, NV	Hecla Mining Co.	422	190
34	Golden Chest	Shoshone, ID	New Jersey Mining Co.	79	157
35	Aurora	Mineral, NV	Hecla Mining Co.	115	130
36	Mineral Ridge	Esmeralda, NV	Scorpio Gold Corp.	242	120
37	Ruby Hill	Eureka, NV	Waterton Global Resource Management, Inc.	145	108
38	Hollister	Elko, NV	Hecla Mining Co.	828	102
39	Borealis	Mineral, NV	Waterton Global Resource Management, Inc. (64%) and Gryphon Gold Corp. (36%)	13	19
XX	Sterling	Nye, NV	Coeur Mining, Inc.	9	--
(12)	Bagdad	Yavapai, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Copper Inc.	NA	NA
(12)	Chino	Grant, NM	do.	NA	NA
(12)	Eagle	Marquette, MI	Lundin Mining Corp.	NA	NA
(12)	Morenci	Greenlee, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Copper Inc.	NA	NA

¹Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available from publicly available information. XX Not applicable. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through September 17, 2020. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; the operations listed accounted for more than 99% of U.S. output in 2019. Data shown are from publicly available information and may differ from proprietary information used to generate the U.S. totals listed in tables 1 and 8.

²For Alaska, mines are located by geographic region, as delineated by the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys in its Special Report 75, Alaska's mineral industry 2019.

³When multiple owners are listed, the operating owner is listed first, and when only one owner is listed, the company has full ownership. As of December 31, 2019.

⁴On July 1, 2019, Barrick Gold Corp. and Newmont Goldcorp Corp. concluded the transaction establishing a new joint venture, Nevada Gold Mines LLC (Barrick Gold Corp., 61.5%, and Newmont Goldcorp Corp., 38.5%).

⁵Includes four open pit operations and four underground operations. Does not include Long Canyon, Phoenix, Twin Creeks, and joint-venture underground Turquoise Ridge mines, which are listed separately.

TABLE 3—Continued
LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2019, IN ORDER OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE OUTPUT¹

⁶Quantity refers to the reported total gold equivalent of coproduct or byproduct metals recovered.

⁷Wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Group.

⁸Quantity refers to total quantity of gold content of concentrates produced.

⁹On September 3, 2019, Northern Star Resources Ltd. purchased Pogo.

¹⁰On July 26, 2019, the company changed its name from “Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd.” to “Golden Queen Mining Consolidated Ltd.”

¹¹Golden Sunlight was placed on care-and-maintenance status in the second quarter of 2019.

¹²The rank order is not shown to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

Sources: Company annual reports, company 10-K reports submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and State Geologists.

TABLE 4
U.S. EXPORTS OF REFINED GOLD, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY¹

(Kilograms, gold content, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Ores and concentrates ²		Dore and precipitates		Refined bullion ³		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2018	4,740	192,000	171,000	6,970,000	299,000	12,200,000	474,000	19,400,000
2019:								
Argentina	--	--	4	180	--	--	4	180
Armenia	--	--	--	--	18	857	18	857
Australia	--	--	4,890	219,000	276	11,800	5,170	231,000
Austria	--	--	11	453	--	--	11	453
Belgium	226	7,950	--	--	(4)	3	226	7,950
Brazil	--	--	--	--	106	5,060	106	5,060
Canada	1	53	6,780	291,000	2,330	101,000	9,110	393,000
Cayman Islands	--	--	--	--	19	756	19	756
China	(4)	12	10	430	22	955	32	1,400
Czechia	--	--	--	--	3	130	3	130
Germany	1,060	42,900	63	2,430	175	7,160	1,300	52,500
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	39	1,780	39	1,780
Hong Kong	--	--	3	117	306	13,900	309	14,100
India	--	--	33,400	1,460,000	374	16,800	33,800	1,480,000
Indonesia	--	--	10	449	11	462	21	912
Italy	--	--	12,500	532,000	376	17,100	12,900	549,000
Japan	742	29,600	--	--	(4)	8	743	29,600
Korea, Republic of	40	1,700	7	295	(4)	9	47	2,000
Laos	--	--	--	--	5	223	5	223
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	13	570	13	570
Mexico	--	--	71	2,790	983	41,600	1,050	44,400
Netherlands	1,050	40,500	--	--	--	--	1,050	40,500
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	72	3,200	72	3,200
Oman	--	--	--	--	127	5,540	127	5,540
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	42	1,820	42	1,820
Panama	--	--	--	--	13	573	13	573
Peru	--	--	(4)	8	387	17,200	387	17,200
Singapore	--	--	--	--	20	970	20	970
South Africa	5	223	--	--	--	--	5	223
Spain	--	--	3	120	--	--	3	120
Switzerland	--	--	27,700	1,280,000	20,200	887,000	47,900	2,170,000
Taiwan	694	29,900	--	--	43	1,930	737	31,800
Thailand	--	--	--	--	29	1,310	29	1,310
Turkey	--	--	232	9,750	50	2,110	282	11,900
United Arab Emirates	--	--	5,380	240,000	342	15,200	5,720	255,000
United Kingdom	--	--	(4)	19	237,000	10,700,000	237,000	10,700,000
Vietnam	--	--	2	104	9	362	11	465
Other	--	--	1	19	4	162	4	181
Total	3,820	153,000	91,100	4,050,000	264,000	11,800,000	359,000	16,000,000

-- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through June 2, 2020. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes base-metal ores, concentrates, and matte destined for refining.

³Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold is excluded.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 5
U.S. EXPORTS OF GOLD-BEARING MATERIALS, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY¹

(Kilograms, gross weight, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Waste and scrap		Metal powder		Gold compounds	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2018	124,000	909,000	525	16,400	472,000	117,000
2019:						
Belgium	13	432	--	--	7	27
Canada	56,100	1,270,000	4	40	2,430	9,660
China	(2)	3	11	160	1,410	11,800
Costa Rica	--	--	8	45	390	9,580
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	651	37
France	--	--	3	122	182	206
Germany	94	32	1	29	170	209
Hong Kong	1	43	18	531	84	20
India	(2)	13	128	4,750	140	1,470
Indonesia	952	20	15	656	4	56
Israel	--	--	12	510	186	63
Italy	317	1,310	3	48	60	36
Japan	1,240	11,100	18	618	748	69
Korea, Republic of	37,600	1,620	64	2,730	929	10,900
Malaysia	969	30	--	--	411	9,260
Mexico	--	--	--	--	3,400	31,500
Peru	--	--	25	1,200	--	--
Senegal	--	--	--	--	16	340
Singapore	--	--	8	333	5,360	25,000
South Africa	--	--	13	335	--	--
Switzerland	169	6,060	1	41	3	15
Taiwan	--	--	2	45	641	927
Thailand	71	2,820	2	75	6	53
Turkey	--	--	27	304	--	--
United Kingdom	1	20	122	3,450	109	95
Other	5	159	4	47	542	154
Total	97,500	1,300,000	489	16,100	17,900	112,000

-- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through June 2, 2020. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 6
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF REFINED GOLD, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY¹

(Kilograms, gold content, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Ores and concentrates ²		Dore and precipitates		Refined bullion ³		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2018	79	3,080	132,000	5,700,000	81,500	3,330,000	213,000	9,030,000
2019:								
Argentina	--	--	3,510	158,000	--	--	3,510	158,000
Aruba	--	--	6	260	--	--	6	260
Australia	--	--	20	856	1,080	53,900	1,100	54,700
Barbados	--	--	20	955	--	--	20	955
Belgium	--	--	--	--	15	651	15	651
Bolivia	--	--	1,180	53,100	37	1,750	1,220	54,900
Brazil	--	--	468	21,400	606	30,600	1,070	52,100
Canada	7	217	5,460	247,000	44,900	2,070,000	50,300	2,320,000
Cayman Islands	--	--	--	--	303	14,200	303	14,200
Chile	--	--	1,970	96,800	--	--	1,970	96,800
Colombia	--	--	8,030	353,000	2,120	94,000	10,100	447,000
Costa Rica	--	--	439	19,500	178	7,850	617	27,400
Curacao	--	--	918	41,900	19	738	936	42,700
Dominican Republic	--	--	3,080	141,000	50	2,270	3,130	143,000
Ecuador	--	--	3,630	163,000	--	--	3,630	163,000
France	--	--	--	--	276	12,600	276	12,600
Germany	--	--	2	76	1,100	50,600	1,100	50,700
Ghana	--	--	75	3,050	4	191	79	3,240
Guatemala	--	--	111	4,590	--	--	111	4,590
Guinea	--	--	23	915	2	88	25	1,000
Guyana	--	--	244	11,000	109	4,680	353	15,700
Honduras	--	--	1,880	86,500	--	--	1,880	86,500
Italy	--	--	--	--	1,070	50,700	1,070	50,700
Japan	--	--	5	207	61	2,990	66	3,200
Korea, Republic of	--	--	(4)	5	250	10,700	250	10,700
Liberia	--	--	--	--	31	1,370	31	1,370
Mexico	--	--	56,400	2,610,000	5,310	235,000	61,700	2,850,000
Netherlands	--	--	3	141	--	--	3	141
Nicaragua	--	--	8,710	401,000	202	8,390	8,910	410,000
Panama	--	--	614	24,300	545	24,100	1,160	48,400
Paraguay	--	--	184	7,990	--	--	184	7,990
Peru	--	--	10,000	461,000	243	10,000	10,300	471,000
Russia	--	--	--	--	4,170	198,000	4,170	198,000
Sierra Leone	--	--	8	315	--	--	8	315
Sint Maarten	--	--	97	4,520	--	--	97	4,520
South Africa	--	--	20	1,090	2,820	135,000	2,840	136,000
Suriname	--	--	28	1,160	--	--	28	1,160
Switzerland	--	--	4,460	203,000	20,900	1,000,000	25,400	1,210,000
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	--	--	4	196	4	196
Turkey	--	--	--	--	10	447	10	447
United Arab Emirates	--	--	25	1,200	250	11,000	275	12,200
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	47	2,230	47	2,230
Uruguay	--	--	308	12,100	--	--	308	12,100
Venezuela	--	--	530	22,000	128	5,640	658	27,600
Other	--	--	3	124	13	516	16	640
Total	7	217	113,000	5,160,000	86,800	4,050,000	199,000	9,200,000

-- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through June 2, 2020. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes base-metal ores, concentrates, and matte destined for refining.

³Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold is excluded.

⁴Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 7
U.S. IMPORTS OF GOLD-BEARING MATERIALS, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY¹

(Kilograms, gross weight, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Waste and scrap		Metal powder		Gold compounds	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2018	15,000	313,000	465	17,600	3,410	4,170
2019:						
Aruba	33	595	--	--	--	--
Bahamas, The	63	1,140	--	--	--	--
Barbados	13	183	--	--	--	--
Brazil	5	149	--	--	--	--
Canada	4,160	94,600	--	--	1	3
Chile	201	5,580	--	--	--	--
China	9	159	--	--	1	2
Colombia	296	9,200	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	2,040	19,000	2	31	--	--
Curacao	5	156	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	1,720	45,800	3	50	--	--
Ecuador	434	8,700	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	214	3,860	--	--	--	--
French Polynesia	14	253	--	--	--	--
Germany	1,220	40,200	182	6,150	77	463
Guatemala	403	7,630	--	--	--	--
Honduras	1,290	40,900	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	56	1,590	--	--	--	--
Ireland	40	457	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	281	5,140	--	--	--	--
Japan	--	--	2	60	1,680	3,040
Malaysia	725	1,490	--	--	--	--
Mexico	1,350	30,000	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	931	26,900	--	--	--	--
Panama	834	20,900	5	85	--	--
Philippines	31	715	--	--	--	--
Spain	51	1,020	(2)	15	--	--
St. Lucia	12	201	--	--	--	--
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	13	278	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	24	723	24	99
Taiwan	23	804	--	--	7	11
Trinidad and Tobago	32	440	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	16	254	3	129	685	502
Venezuela	43	1,370	--	--	--	--
Other	47	745	1	10	105	29
Total	16,600	370,000	222	7,250	2,580	4,150

-- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through June 2, 2020. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 8
GOLD: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY¹

(Kilograms)

Country or locality ²	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria	106	102	137	286	300 ^e
Argentina	61,310	56,998	60,956 ^r	58,375 ^r	59,820
Armenia	3,100 ^e	3,732	4,270 ^e	5,000 ^{r,e}	5,800 ^e
Australia	275,160	290,800	294,171	313,028 ^r	325,148
Azerbaijan	2,229	1,895	3,667	3,476	3,712
Bolivia	12,810	12,811	29,524 ^r	29,976	42,040
Botswana	756	833	920	1,105 ^r	943
Brazil	84,814	77,845	79,717 ^r	85,000 ^e	89,988
Bulgaria, concentrate	7,914	7,918	8,682 ^r	8,995 ^r	9,924
Burkina Faso ³	35,223	38,100	46,200	36,000 ^e	45,000 ^e
Burundi	549	396	953	598 ^r	567
Cameroon ^c	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	160,751	161,497	172,877 ^r	191,882 ^r	174,974
Chile	42,501	46,333	37,911	37,066	38,455
China	450,000 ^e	453,500	426,142	401,119	380,230
Colombia	59,202	61,805	42,100	35,560 ^r	36,676
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	40,000	39,000	39,000	46,000	43,000
Costa Rica	100 ^e	100 ^e	4,255 ^r	5,200 ^r	4,500
Côte d'Ivoire	19,441	20,827	20,318	24,500 ^r	32,600
Cyprus	--	--	48	47	33
Dominican Republic	30,454	37,933	33,910	31,633	31,872
Ecuador	7,723	6,761	6,368 ^r	8,213 ^r	7,819
Egypt	13,653	17,139	16,951	14,680	14,946
Eritrea	1,390	1,400 ^e	2,700 ^e	3,700 ^e	3,700 ^e
Eswatini	--	--	30	12	8 ^e
Ethiopia ⁴	9,040	8,577	5,390	3,495 ^r	3,480
Fiji	1,290	1,500	1,425	1,281	1,120 ^e
Finland	8,342	8,865	9,102	8,732	7,927
French Guiana	1,374 ^r	1,321 ^r	1,486 ^r	1,320 ^r	1,300 ^e
Gabon	1,301	1,020	1,000 ^e	--	100 ^e
Georgia ^c	3,100	3,600	3,000	2,900 ^r	2,600
Ghana	125,325	124,196	133,352 ^r	148,336 ^r	141,982
Greece	465	109	822	2,839	2,333
Guatemala	5,641	3,826	1,646	200 ^{r,e}	200 ^e
Guinea	16,071	15,561	18,388	14,779 ^r	13,663
Guyana	14,029	22,168	20,334	19,069	19,800 ^e
Honduras	2,598	2,607	2,657	2,064	1,931
India	1,375 ^r	1,555 ^r	1,502 ^r	1,554 ^r	1,896
Indonesia ⁵	92,171	80,868	101,000	135,000	139,000 ^e
Iran ^{e,6}	3,500	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Japan	7,700	6,455	6,372	6,453	6,322
Kazakhstan	63,614	74,737	85,339	100,288	106,559
Kenya	134	160	503	472 ^r	395
Korea, North ^e	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Korea, Republic of	269	205	361	238	181
Kyrgyzstan	18,000 ^e	19,000 ^e	27,900 ^e	27,400 ^e	26,849
Laos	6,893	6,764	5,988	5,579	5,208
Liberia	883	5,135	6,071	7,096	4,900 ^e
Madagascar	--	586 ^r	2,833 ^r	3,000 ^r	3,000 ^e
Malaysia	4,732	2,249	2,124	2,520	3,151
Mali	40,889	41,356	46,483	55,029	61,000 ^e
Mauritania	8,804	7,127	9,096	9,235	13,435
Mexico	134,758	132,413	130,470	117,323	111,404
Mongolia	14,556	18,436	19,847	20,655	16,251
Morocco	292	174	220	386 ^r	390 ^e
Mozambique	242	201	166	507	500 ^e
Namibia	6,009	6,604	7,272	6,171 ^r	6,526
New Zealand	12,687	9,866	10,288	10,045 ^r	10,000 ^e
Nicaragua	6,814	8,391	7,377	7,703 ^r	9,190

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8—Continued
GOLD: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY¹

(Kilograms)

Country or locality ²	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Niger	1,220	999	1,000 ^e	1,000 ^e	1,000 ^e
Nigeria	21	25 ^r	76 ^r	39	39 ^e
Oman	102	67	3	--	--
Panama	2,000 ^e	400 ^e	400 ^e	400 ^e	1,869
Papua New Guinea	60,046	62,293	64,000 ^e	67,000 ^e	73,900
Peru	146,822	152,990	151,964	140,211 ^r	128,413
Philippines	21,314	23,053	22,749 ^r	20,765	20,646
Poland, metal	431 ^r	403 ^r	572 ^r	523 ^r	674
Russia	248,945	253,579	270,300	277,139 ^r	304,697
Rwanda	319	336	1,600 ^{r,e}	2,900 ^{r,e}	2,900 ^e
Senegal	5,670	6,874	6,732	12,507 ^r	14,134
Sierra Leone	107	188	140	446	120
Slovakia	603	492	500 ^e	500 ^e	500 ^e
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	NA
South Africa	144,504	142,202	137,133	117,150 ^r	105,024
Spain	1,800	1,260	1,591	1,992	1,913
Sudan ⁷	82,400	93,400	107,300	93,600	90,000 ^e
Suriname	23,800 ^e	25,500	25,349	25,536	24,105
Sweden	6,030	6,463	7,858	7,866	6,365
Tajikistan	4,200	5,000 ^e	5,500	6,400	8,100
Tanzania	43,780 ^r	45,883 ^r	43,490	39,304 ^r	48,408
Thailand	3,305	4,293	--	--	--
Togo ⁸	15,568	14,000 ^e	20,000 ^e	20,000 ^e	20,000 ^e
Turkey	27,800	24,500	23,090	27,100	38,000
Uganda ^e	3,000	3,000	1,800	400 ^r	400
United States	214,000	232,000	237,000	226,000	200,000
Uruguay ⁹	1,664	1,113	1,100	860	94
Uzbekistan	88,000 ^{r,e}	89,000 ^{r,e}	89,900 ^r	92,716 ^r	93,000 ^e
Venezuela	558	558	480	480 ^e	480 ^e
Vietnam	539	584	557	560 ^e	540
Zambia	4,238	4,610	4,565 ^r	3,899	4,520
Zimbabwe	20,023	22,747	23,929	35,054 ^r	30,658
Total	3,100,000 ^r	3,180,000 ^r	3,260,000 ^r	3,290,000 ^r	3,300,000

^eEstimated. ^rRevised. NA Not available. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through October 26, 2020. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Totals, U.S. data, and estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²In addition to the countries and (or) localities listed, Benin, Cambodia, Chad, Cuba, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Malawi, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, and South Sudan may have produced gold (either as undocumented artisanal or byproduct production), but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Does not include artisanal or byproduct production.

⁴Production is based on fiscal year, with a starting date of July 8 of the year shown.

⁵Does not include production from so-called people's mines, which may be as much as 20,000 kilograms per year, but includes gold recovered as byproduct of copper mining.

⁶Includes gold recovered from the Mouteh gold mine and from the Sarcheshmeh copper complex.

⁷Reported exports.

⁸Data reported by the Government of Togo as exports predominately include artisanal gold mine production transiting Togo from neighboring countries and to a lesser extent, domestic artisanal mine production. Data may include gold from other artisanal sources.

⁹Production is based on fiscal year, with a starting date of April 1 of the year shown.