



# 2020 Minerals Yearbook

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**GOLD [ADVANCE RELEASE]**

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## U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia: 2025

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# GOLD

By Kristin N. Sheaffer

**Domestic survey data and tables were prepared by Mana Saedi, statistical assistant.**

In 2020, domestic mine production of gold decreased by 4% to 193,000 kilograms (kg) from 201,000 kg in 2019 (tables 1, 2). However, the value of domestic gold production increased by 22% to \$11.0 billion, owing to a 27% increase in the average price of gold for the year. Nevada and Alaska, the two leading gold-producing States, accounted for 75% and 10%, respectively, of domestic gold production in 2020 (table 2). The remaining 15% of domestic gold production came from mines in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, 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 base-metal recovery, primarily copper, and as a byproduct of precious-metal recovery, primarily silver. The leading gold-producing operations, listed in table 3, accounted for more than 99% of domestic gold production.

World mine production of gold in 2020 totaled 3,030,000 kg, a 7% decrease compared with 2019 production (revised) (tables 1, 8). In 2020, the top five gold-producing countries, in descending order of production, were China, Australia, Russia, the United States, and Canada, and accounted for 45% of global gold production.

In 2020, commercial-grade refined gold was produced by about 20 domestic companies, which were located mainly in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Utah. In 2020, 181,000 kg of gold was refined from ore concentrates and dore, and 91,700 kg was refined from new and old scrap, decreases of 12% and 21%, respectively, compared with those in 2019 (table 1).

In 2020, U.S. consumption of gold for jewelry, industry, and the arts equaled 185,000 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 2020, the estimated global gold consumption was jewelry, 38%; exchange-traded funds (ETFs), 23%; official physical bar, 14%; coin and medals and imitation coin, 10%; central banks and other institutions, 7%; electrical and electronics, 7%; and other, 1% (World Gold Council, 2021a).

## Government Actions and Legislation

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 its bordering 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 are 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, 2021, p. 1–3).

In 2020, a total of 1,057 companies filed conflict minerals SD forms (1,083 and 1,117 companies filed disclosures in 2019 and 2018, respectively). In 2020, about 58% of the reporting companies were able to determine whether the conflict minerals in their products were derived from Congo (Kinshasa) or its bordering countries, whereas 50% and 56% of companies in 2019 and 2018, respectively, reported similarly. Of the filings in 2020, most companies indicated that they used standardized tools and programs when attempting to determine the source of the conflict minerals in their products, which included supplier surveys, smelter and refinery audit programs, and upstream traceability schemes. Review of the company filings and the industry experts that were interviewed reported similar challenges as had been expressed in prior years, such as lack of access to suppliers, incomplete or incorrect survey information, and survey nonrespondents (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2021, p. 11–21).

## Production

Domestic lode mine production data for gold were compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 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 2020, Alaska produced 19,900 kg of gold (table 2) from lode and placer operations, valued at \$11.3 million. This was 14% more by quantity and 45% more by value than output in 2019. Gold was produced at 1 open pit gold mine, 2 underground gold mines, 1 underground silver-zinc mine, and about 150 placer operations (Twelker and others, 2022, p. 43). Kinross Gold Corp.'s open pit Fort Knox Mine near Fairbanks was Alaska's leading gold producer and produced 7,400 kg of gold equivalent (which included other metals converted to gold weight, based on the value of the metal) in 2020, 19% more than that in 2019 owing to higher mill throughput and an increase in mill grade (Kinross Gold Corp., 2021, p. 17).

Northern Star Resources Ltd.'s Pogo Mine, 145 kilometers (km) southeast of Fairbanks, produced 6,400 kg of gold in 2020, a 33% increase from 2019 production (revised) owing to a change in mine plan that resulted in increases in tonnage mined and average ore grade (Twelker and others, 2022, p. 51). Coeur Mining, Inc.'s underground Kensington Mine, 74 km northwest of Juneau, produced 3,880 kg of gold, a slight decrease from 2019 production owing to a decrease in ore grade and operation disruptions as a result of the global coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2021, p. 12, 47).

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 1,510 kg of gold, 14% less than that in 2019 owing partially to lower mill throughput as a result of mill downtime for upgrades and heavy rainfall in early December causing limited access and water handling issues (Hecla Mining Co., 2021, p. 41).

**Colorado.**—In 2020, Newmont Mining Corp.'s open pit Cripple Creek & Victor Mine, near the town of Victor, produced 8,460 kg, 16% less than 2019 production owing to lower ore grade mined and lower leach recoveries (Newmont Corp., 2021, p. 34, 69–70).

**Nevada.**—In 2020, companies in Nevada produced 144,400 kg of gold valued at \$8.2 billion, which was 5% less in quantity but 21% more in value than that produced in 2019 (table 2). Nevada retained its long-standing position as the Nation's leading gold-producing State.

Nevada Gold Mines LLC produced 108,000 kg of gold from mines in north central Nevada, 7% less than production in 2019 primarily owing to lower ore grades mined from the Cortez Operations (Barrick Gold Corp., 2021, p. 46–59).

In 2020, Kinross's Round Mountain Mine produced 10,100 kg of gold equivalent, 10% less than 2019 production owing to a decrease in mill grade. Production at the Bald Mountain Mine was 5,950 kg of gold equivalent, a slight increase from that in 2019 owing to increased ore grades and tonnage processed (Kinross Gold Corp., 2021, p. 18–19).

In 2020, Hecla's Nevada Operations equaled 988 kg, 52% less than that produced in 2019 owing primarily to stockpiling of all ore mined during the second half of 2020 (Hecla Mining Co., 2021, p. 47). Gold production at Coeur's Rochester open pit silver mine totaled 844 kg in 2020, a 23% decrease compared with production in 2019 owing to mixing of crushed ore with historic material, which resulted in operational difficulties (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2021, p. 46).

SSR Mining Inc. operated the Marigold Mine in Humboldt County. The mine produced 7,290 kg of gold in concentrates, 6% more than that in 2019 owing to higher ore grades, shorter haul cycles, and a decrease in electrowinning cell inventory during the year (SSR Mining Inc., 2021, p. 14–15).

**South Carolina.**—OceanaGold Corp.'s Haile gold mine produced 4,270 kg of gold in 2020, a 6% decrease compared with 2019 production owing to record-high rainfall negatively affecting mining advance rates and COVID-19 pandemic-related absenteeism disrupting the workforce (OceanaGold Corp., 2021, p. 14–15).

**South Dakota.**—Coeur's Wharf Mine near the city of Lead produced 2,890 kg of gold in 2020, an 11% increase compared with production in 2019 because of processing higher grade ore (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2021, p. 48).

**Utah.**—The Rio Tinto Kennecott Corp.'s Bingham Canyon Mine near Salt Lake City produced 5,320 kg of gold as a byproduct from copper and molybdenum mining in 2020, a 27% decrease compared with production in 2019 owing to a reduction in ore grade (Rio Tinto Group, 2021, p. 29, 339).

## Consumption

Global gold consumption in 2020 totaled 3,760 metric tons (t), 14% less than that in 2019. Global gold jewelry consumption in 2020 was 1,412 t, a 34% decrease compared with that in 2019 owing to market lockdowns as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic, economic slowdown, and record-high gold prices. Global consumption of gold for total industrial uses equaled 302 t, a 7% decrease compared with that in 2019. Of industrial uses, global gold consumption for electronics (248 t) and other industrial applications (42 t) decreased by 5% and 16%, respectively, and gold used in dental applications (12 t) decreased by 15%. The decrease in total industrial uses was due to the effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic disrupting 2020 gold consumption in the technology sector. Gold consumption in jewelry in the United States was 118 t, a 10% decrease compared with that in 2019 primarily owing to the adverse economic effects resulting from the global COVID-19 pandemic (World Gold Council, 2021a; 2021b, p. 1–14).

## Prices and Investment

The Engelhard Unfabricated daily price began the year at \$1,528.00 per troy ounce, and the price trended upward until the end of the first quarter of 2020 where it reached a yearly low of \$1,459.00 per troy ounce on March 16. The price then increased to a yearly high of \$2,060.00 per troy ounce on August 6 and ended the year at \$1,899.00 per troy ounce. The annual average price for 2020 was \$1,773.45 per troy ounce, \$378.20 per troy ounce (27%) higher than the average annual price in 2019 (table 1).

The components of gold investments are the retail investments (gold bars, official coins, medals, and imitation coins) and the change in physical gold held by gold ETFs. Global net gold investment in 2020 was 1,773 t, a 40% increase compared with that in 2019 owing to increased investment primarily driven by Western investors. ETFs composed the bulk of global net retail investment purchases, accounting for 49% of investments and totaling 877 t of gold in 2020, more than double compared with that in 2019, and reached record-high yearend holdings of 3,752 t in gold ETFs worldwide as a result of geopolitical uncertainty, low interest rates, fiscal expansion, and economic slowdown. Global purchases of official coins, medals, and imitation coins increased by 26% to 367 t primarily owing to strength in investment interest in Western markets (World Gold Council, 2021a; 2021b, p. 6–9). In 2020, the U.S. Mint sold 26,300 kg of American Eagle gold bullion coins and 7,530 kg of American Buffalo gold bullion coins, more than five times and

three times, respectively, the quantities sold in 2019 (table 1; U.S. Mint, 2020).

Central banks and other similar institutions purchased a net 273 t of gold in 2020, a 59% decrease compared with that in 2020. The top five buyers of gold in 2020 were Turkey (134.5 t), India (38 t), Russia (27.4 t), the United Arab Emirates (23.9 t), and Qatar (14.5 t) (World Gold Council, 2021b, p. 12).

## Foreign Trade

The United States was a net exporter (imports minus exports) in 2020 of nearly 248,000 kg of gold contained in refined bullion, dore and precipitates, and ores and concentrates (tables 4, 6). Based on unrounded data, refined bullion constituted 82% of gold exports (table 4) and 78% of U.S. total gold imports (table 6).

In 2020, exports of refined bullion equaled 243,000 kg, 8% less than exports in 2019 (tables 1, 4). The United Kingdom (76%) and Switzerland (18%) were the principal destinations for refined bullion exports from the United States in 2020. Imports of refined bullion totaled 426,000 kg, more than four times the imports in 2019 (tables 1, 6). Switzerland (50%), Canada (13%), Singapore (11%), Australia (9%), Hong Kong (7%), and South Africa (6%) were the leading sources of refined bullion imported into the United States in 2020.

Dore exports in 2020 equaled 50,700 kg, a 45% decrease compared with that in 2019 (table 4). The primary destinations were Switzerland (66%), Australia (12%), India (10%), and Italy (8%). In 2020, imports of dore totaled 119,000 kg, 6% more than imports in 2019 (table 6). Mexico (40%), Colombia (17%), Argentina (7%), and Switzerland (6%) were the principal sources of dore in 2020.

## World Review

According to the World Gold Council, total global supply of gold in 2020 was 4,633 t, 4% less than that in 2019 owing primarily to disruptions from lockdown restrictions during the global COVID-19 pandemic. Gold recovery from scrap increased slightly to 1,297 t (World Gold Council, 2021a; 2021b, p. 1). In 2020, U.S. recovery of gold from old and new scrap was 92 t, 21% less than that in 2019 (table 1).

In 2020, world mine output of gold equaled 3,030 t, 7% less than that in 2019 (revised) (table 8). The top 12 leading gold-producing countries, in descending order of production, were China, Australia, Russia, the United States, Canada, Ghana, Mexico, Uzbekistan, South Africa, Sudan, Peru, and Indonesia; these 12 countries accounted for about 68% of global production. Gold production increased by more than 10 t in two countries—Uzbekistan (12 t) and Colombia (11 t). Major decreases were recorded in Kazakhstan (44 t), Peru (41 t), Indonesia (23 t), Mali (21 t), and Papua New Guinea (20 t) (table 8).

**China.**—Reported gold production in 2020 was 365,340 kg, a decrease of 4% compared with that in 2019 (table 8). The decrease in production was primarily due to China's continued efforts to reduce the environmental effects of the mining industry and the consolidation of smaller producers (World Gold Council, 2021b, p. 17). Despite the decrease in

production, China continued to be the world's leading gold producer in 2020 (table 8).

China's gold consumption (excluding central bank purchases) was 615,000 kg in 2020, a 28% decrease from that in 2019. Chinese jewelry fabrication (including the use of scrap) accounted for 68% of the country's annual gold consumption at 416,000 kg, a 35% decrease compared with consumption in 2019 owing to higher gold prices and regional outbreaks of the coronavirus. Gold investment consumption in China was 199,000 kg, a 6% decrease from that in 2019 (World Gold Council, 2021a; 2021b, p. 2–7).

**Colombia.**—In 2020, gold production in Colombia equaled 47,830 kg, a 30% increase from that in 2019 (table 8). This was in part owing to Zijin's Buriticá Mine starting commercial production in October 2020 and increased production from artisanal and small-scale mining (Newman and others, 2021, p. 17, 20).

**Papua New Guinea.**—In 2020, gold production in Papua New Guinea totaled 54,000 kg, a decrease of 27% from 2019 production, primarily owing to mine closures (table 8). Gold production at the Porgera gold mine decreased by 70% as a result of the Government not renewing the lease agreement and the mine being placed on care-and-maintenance status on April 25, 2020. Gold production at the Lihir gold mine decreased by 12% owing to lower gold ore head grade and mill throughput (Newcrest Mining, Ltd., 2020, p. 40; 2021, p. 19; Barrick Gold Corp., 2021, p. 13–14; Newman and others, 2021, p. 21).

**Peru.**—In 2020, gold production in Peru was an estimated 87,300 kg, a decrease of 32% from 2019 production (table 8). The decrease was primarily due to restrictions put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused several mines to be placed on care-and-maintenance status (Newman and others, 2021, p. 21; World Gold Council, 2021b, p. 17).

**Russia.**—In 2020, gold production in Russia totaled 305,040 kg, essentially unchanged from 2019 production (table 8). Russia's gold production was largely unaffected by the global COVID-19 pandemic owing to mine expansions and higher ore grades mined (World Gold Council, 2021b, p. 17).

**South Africa.**—In 2020, gold production in South Africa equaled 95,883 kg, a decrease of 9% compared with revised 2019 production (table 8). The decrease was primarily due to the lockdowns related to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which required mines to temporarily halt mining operations (Newman and others, 2021, p. 17).

**Uzbekistan.**—In 2020, gold production in Uzbekistan equaled 100,900 kg, an increase of 14% compared with revised 2019 production (table 8), owing to increased production from the two Government-owned mining and metallurgical complexes—the Almalyk GMK and the Navoi GMK (Newman and others, 2021, p. 20).

## Outlook

Historically, investors have purchased gold as a safe haven and hedge against economic failures and to diversify portfolios and store wealth. In 2021, global consumption of gold is

expected to remain the same as in 2020 owing to similar factors affecting gold demand, such as low interest rates, fiscal stimulus, and the continuation of effects related to the global COVID-19 pandemic (World Gold Council, 2021b, p. 8). Overall, worldwide gold mine production is expected to increase in 2021 as COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions decrease and mines operate at full capacity throughout the year (Newman and others, 2021, p. 16).

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TABLE 1  
SALIENT GOLD STATISTICS<sup>1</sup>

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States:						
Production:						
Mine:						
Quantity	kilograms	232,000	237,000	226,000	201,000 <sup>r</sup>	193,000
Value	thousands	\$9,350,000	\$9,600,000	\$9,220,000	\$9,010,000 <sup>r</sup>	\$11,000,000
Gold recovered by cyanidation, leached in open heaps or dumps <sup>2</sup>	kilograms	200,000	222,000	197,000	186,000	170,000 <sup>e</sup>
Refinery:						
From ore concentrates and dore	do.	242,000	207,000	205,000	205,000	181,000
From recycled materials (new and old scrap)	do.	220,000	119,000	117,000	116,000	91,700
Exports, refined bullion	do.	241,000	281,000	299,000	264,000	243,000
Imports for consumption, refined bullion	do.	177,000	99,900	81,100 <sup>r</sup>	86,700 <sup>r</sup>	426,000
Stocks, December 31:						
Industry <sup>3</sup>	do.	4,030	1,680	3,380	3,380	3,670
Gold exchange traded funds holdings	do.	2,070,000 <sup>4</sup>	2,260,000 <sup>4</sup>	2,320,000 <sup>4</sup>	2,890,000 <sup>5</sup>	3,750,000 <sup>5</sup>
COMEX inventories	do.	285,000	284,000	262,000	271,000	1,190,000
U.S. Department of the Treasury <sup>6</sup>	do.	8,130,000 <sup>r</sup>	8,130,000 <sup>r</sup>	8,130,000 <sup>r</sup>	8,130,000 <sup>r</sup>	8,130,000
Consumption:						
American Buffalo gold bullion coin <sup>7</sup>	do.	6,830	3,100	3,780	1,910	7,530
American Eagle gold bullion coin <sup>7</sup>	do.	30,600	9,410	7,640	4,730	26,300
Jewelry, industry, and the arts <sup>5, 8</sup>	do.	210,000	159,000	154,000	151,000	185,000
Price, average <sup>9</sup>	dollars per troy ounce	1,252.17	1,261.04	1,271.80	1,395.25	1,773.45
Employment, mine and mill only <sup>10</sup>		11,300	11,600	11,900	12,100	12,500
World:						
Production, mine <sup>11</sup>	kilograms	3,180,000	3,260,000	3,310,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,270,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,030,000
Official bullion reserves <sup>5, 12</sup>	do.	33,300,000	34,000,000	34,200,000	34,800,000 <sup>r</sup>	35,300,000

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. <sup>r</sup>Revised. <sup>d</sup>do. Ditto.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through December 3, 2021. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except "Price."

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

<sup>3</sup>Unfabricated refined gold held by refiners, fabricators, and dealers.

<sup>4</sup>Source: GFMS Ltd., Thomson Reuters.

<sup>5</sup>Source: World Gold Council.

<sup>6</sup>Data revised based on the U.S. Department of the Treasury's annual Agency Financial Report.

<sup>7</sup>Source: U.S. Mint.

<sup>8</sup>Includes gold used in the production of consumer purchased bar, coins, and jewelry. Excludes gold as an investment (except consumer purchased bar and coins).

<sup>9</sup>Annual average daily Engelhard quotation.

<sup>10</sup>Source: U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration.

<sup>11</sup>May include estimated data.

<sup>12</sup>Held 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 STATE<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms)

State	2019	2020
Alaska	17,500 <sup>r</sup>	19,900
Nevada	152,000	144,000
Other States <sup>2</sup>	31,800	28,800
Total	201,000 <sup>r</sup>	193,000

<sup>r</sup>Revised.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through October 7, 2021. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana (2019), New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah.

TABLE 3  
LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2020, IN ORDER OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE OUTPUT<sup>1</sup>

Rank	Operation	County and State <sup>2</sup>	Majority owner <sup>3</sup>	Quantity (kilograms)	
				2019	2020
1	Carlin Mines Operations <sup>4</sup>	Elko, Eureka, and Humboldt, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>5</sup>	27,400 <sup>6</sup>	26,700
2	Cortez Operations	Eureka and Lander, NV	do.	30,000	24,800
3	Betze-Post	Elko and Eureka, NV	do.	25,200	23,100
4	Round Mountain	Nye, NV	Kinross Gold Corp.	11,200 <sup>6</sup>	10,100 <sup>6</sup>
5	Turquoise Ridge	Humboldt, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>5</sup>	13,200	9,750
6	Cripple Creek & Victor	Teller, CO	Newmont Mining Corp.	10,000	8,460
7	Long Canyon	Elko, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>5</sup>	5,910	8,110
8	Fort Knox	Eastern Interior Region, AK	Kinross Gold Corp.	6,230 <sup>6</sup>	7,400 <sup>6</sup>
9	Marigold	Humboldt, NV	SSR Mining Inc.	6,850 <sup>7</sup>	7,290 <sup>7</sup>
10	Twin Creeks	do.	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>5</sup>	7,390	6,930
11	Pogo	Eastern Interior Region, AK	Northern Star Resources Ltd.	4,810 <sup>8</sup>	6,400
12	Phoenix	Lander, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>5</sup>	5,500	6,380
13	Bald Mountain	White Pine, NV	Kinross Gold Corp.	5,850 <sup>6</sup>	5,950 <sup>6</sup>
14	Bingham Canyon	Salt Lake, UT	Rio Tinto Kennecott Corp. <sup>8</sup>	7,300	5,320
15	Mesquite	Imperial, CA	Equinox Gold Corp.	3,630	4,390
16	Haile	Lancaster, SC	OceanaGold Corp.	4,550	4,270
17	Kensington	Southeastern Region, AK	Coeur Mining, Inc.	3,980	3,880
18	Jerritt Canyon	Elko, NV	Sprott Mining Inc.	3,760	3,530
19	Wharf	Lawrence, SD	Coeur Mining, Inc.	2,620	2,890
20	South Arturo	Elko, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>5</sup>	590	1,890
21	Greens Creek	Southeastern Region, AK	Hecla Mining Co.	1,760	1,510
22	Pan	White Pine, NV	Fiore Gold Ltd.	1,260	1,450
23	Florida Canyon	Pershing, NV	Argonaut Gold Inc. <sup>9</sup>	1,260	1,440
24	Moss	Mohave, AZ	Northern Vertex Mining Corp.	906	1,310
25	Robinson	White Pine, NV	KGHM International Ltd.	1,560	1,200
26	Fire Creek	Lander, NV	Hecla Mining Co.	1,640	989
27	Isabella Pearl	Mineral, NV	Fortitude Gold Corp. <sup>10</sup>	336	888
28	Gold Bar	Eureka, NV	McEwen Mining Inc.	995	868
29	Hycroft	Humboldt and Pershing, NV	Hycroft Mining Co.	277	852
30	Rochester	Pershing, NV	Coeur Mining, Inc.	1,100	844
31	Rawhide	Mineral, NV	Coral Reef Capital LLC	528	748
32	Castle Mountain	San Bernardino, CA	Equinox Gold Corp.	--	166
33	Relief Canyon	Pershing, NV	Americas Gold and Silver Corp.	--	158
34	Golden Chest	Shoshone, ID	New Jersey Mining Co.	157	117
35	Ruby Hill	Eureka, NV	Waterton Global Resource Management, Inc.	108	103
36	Mineral Ridge	Esmeralda, NV	Scorpio Gold Corp.	120	86
37	Borealis	Mineral, NV	Waterton Global Resource Management, Inc. (64%) and Gryphon Gold Corp. (36%)	19	10
XX	Golden Sunlight	Jefferson, MT	Barrick Gold Corp.	404	-- <sup>11</sup>
XX	Midas	Elko, NV	Hecla Mining Co.	190	--
XX	Aurora	Mineral, NV	do.	130	--
XX	Hollister	Elko, NV	do.	102	--
(12)	Bagdad	Yavapai, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold 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 & Gold Inc.	NA	NA
(12)	Soledad Mountain	Kern, CA	Falco Resources Ltd. (50%) <sup>13</sup> and Gauss LLC (50%)	1,530	NA

<sup>1</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available from publicly available information. XX Not applicable. -- Zero.

<sup>2</sup>Table includes data available through October 7, 2021. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; the operations listed accounted for more than 99% of U.S. output in 2020. 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.

<sup>3</sup>For Alaska, mines are located by geographic region, as delineated by the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys in its Special Report 76, Alaska's mineral industry 2020.

<sup>4</sup>When 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, 2020.

<sup>5</sup>Includes four open pit operations and four underground operations. Does not include open pit Goldstrike, Long Canyon, Phoenix, South Arturo, and Twin Creeks and underground Turquoise Ridge mines, which are listed separately.

<sup>6</sup>Nevada Gold Mines LLC is a joint venture between Barrick Gold Corp. (61.5%) and Newmont Mining Corp. (38.5%).

<sup>7</sup>Quantity refers to the reported total gold equivalent of coproduct or byproduct metals recovered.

<sup>8</sup>Quantity refers to total quantity of gold content of concentrates produced.

<sup>9</sup>Wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Group.

<sup>10</sup>Alio Gold Inc. and Argonaut Gold Inc. merged on July 1, 2020.

TABLE 3—Continued  
LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2020, IN ORDER OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE OUTPUT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>10</sup>Wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Resource Corp.

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

<sup>12</sup>The rank order is not shown to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

<sup>13</sup>On March 27, 2020, Falco Resources Ltd. acquired all shares of Golden Queen Mining Consolidated Ltd.

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 LOCALITY<sup>1</sup>  
(Kilograms, gold content, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Ores and concentrates <sup>2</sup>		Dore and precipitates		Refined bullion <sup>3</sup>		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2019	4,040 <sup>r</sup>	161,000 <sup>r</sup>	91,900	4,080,000 <sup>r</sup>	264,000	11,800,000	360,000 <sup>r</sup>	16,100,000 <sup>r</sup>
2020:								
Armenia	--	--	--	--	11	582	11	582
Australia	--	--	5,890	321,000	3,190	183,000	9,090	504,000
Austria	--	--	4	234	--	--	4	234
Bermuda	--	--	76	3,880	1	36	77	3,920
Canada	(4)	9	253	13,200	4,760	276,000	5,010	289,000
China	1	40	30	1,620	(4)	5	31	1,660
Czechia	--	--	--	--	12	703	12	703
France	--	--	5	328	--	--	5	328
Germany	535	30,900	2	133	104	5,290	641	36,300
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	14	775	14	775
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	3,860	212,000	3,860	212,000
India	--	--	5,220	269,000	175	9,840	5,390	279,000
Ireland	--	--	--	--	3	158	3	158
Israel	--	--	--	--	9	584	9	584
Italy	--	--	4,160	214,000	362	19,100	4,530	233,000
Japan	1,090	58,200	--	--	5	246	1,090	58,500
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	20	1,210	20	1,210
Laos	--	--	--	--	4	216	4	216
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	144	8,390	144	8,390
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	7	336	7	336
Mexico	--	--	(4)	4	305	16,400	305	16,400
Netherlands	913	45,100	8	328	--	--	921	45,500
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	57	3,390	57	3,390
Norfolk Island	207	10,500	--	--	--	--	207	10,500
Oman	--	--	--	--	35	2,010	35	2,010
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	185	11,100	185	11,100
Peru	--	--	--	--	456	25,000	456	25,000
Poland	--	--	1	53	15	750	16	803
Singapore	--	--	--	--	19	1,130	19	1,130
Switzerland	--	--	33,400	1,900,000	43,100	2,480,000	76,600	4,380,000
Taiwan	1,150	62,600	--	--	23	1,160	1,170	63,800
Thailand	--	--	3	135	1,060	63,500	1,060	63,600
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	(4)	19	2	103	2	122
Turkey	--	--	15	925	39	2,300	55	3,230
United Arab Emirates	--	--	1,580	78,500	219	12,700	1,800	91,200
United Kingdom	--	--	2	125	185,000	10,500,000	185,000	10,500,000
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	4	205	4	205
Other	--	--	(4)	21	5	270	5	291
Total	3,900	207,000	50,700	2,800,000	243,000	13,900,000	297,000	16,900,000

<sup>1</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>2</sup>Table includes data available through July 30, 2021. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>3</sup>Includes base-metal ores, concentrates, and matte destined for refining.

<sup>4</sup>Bullion also moves in both directions between U.S. markets and foreign stocks on deposit in the Federal Reserve Bank. Monetary gold is excluded.

<sup>4</sup>Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 5  
U.S. EXPORTS OF GOLD-BEARING MATERIALS, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms, gross weight, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Waste and scrap		Metal powder		Gold compounds	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2019	97,700 <sup>r</sup>	1,300,000	488 <sup>r</sup>	16,100	17,800 <sup>r</sup>	112,000
2020:						
Australia	1	36	--	--	2	4
Canada	63,400	2,440,000	13	148	1,140	10,500
Chile	--	--	--	--	4,630	110
China	(2)	18	51	3,040	1,280	24,800
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	337	12,700
France	(2)	8	--	--	287	365
Germany	20	1,110	8	108	214	277
Hong Kong	(2)	23	18	360	31	27
India	1	35	108	4,740	134	2,800
Italy	(2)	4	4	181	11	38
Japan	277	9,310	21	665	1,240	57
Korea, Republic of	2,180	806	68	3,540	19,100	15,500
Malaysia	1	34	--	--	538	14,600
Mexico	--	--	--	--	1,880	40,200
Singapore	(2)	23	1	35	4,960	37,600
Spain	(2)	9	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	6,960	39,500	--	--	1	11
Taiwan	--	--	10	374	400	1,560
Thailand	44	1,580	--	--	5	6
Turkey	113	3,300	1	42	3	65
United Arab Emirates	--	--	--	--	11	631
United Kingdom	1	76	604	5,750	1,300	7,630
Vietnam	--	--	9	501	--	--
Other	(2)	22	4	137	1,060	245
Total	73,000	2,490,000	921	19,600	38,500	170,000

<sup>r</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through July 30, 2021. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>2</sup>Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 6  
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF REFINED GOLD, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms, gold content, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Ores and concentrates <sup>2</sup>		Dore and precipitates		Refined bullion <sup>3</sup>		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2019	7	217	113,000	5,160,000	86,700 <sup>r</sup>	4,040,000 <sup>r</sup>	199,000	9,200,000
2020:								
Argentina	--	--	8,460	390,000	--	--	8,460	390,000
Australia	--	--	5,010	260,000	37,800	2,080,000	42,800	2,340,000
Austria	--	--	--	--	3	139	3	139
Barbados	--	--	14	810	--	--	14	810
Belgium	--	--	(4)	3	12	454	12	457
Bolivia	--	--	1,210	69,900	--	--	1,210	69,900
Brazil	--	--	7	346	3,530	198,000	3,540	198,000
Cameroon	--	--	525	21,000	--	--	525	21,000
Canada	7	241	3,640	200,000	53,800	3,010,000	57,400	3,210,000
Chile	--	--	1,370	73,100	162	9,230	1,530	82,300
Colombia	--	--	20,500	1,160,000	3,260	182,000	23,800	1,340,000
Costa Rica	--	--	210	10,800	131	5,660	341	16,500
Curacao	--	--	56	2,720	--	--	56	2,720
Dominican Republic	--	--	1,390	77,600	50	2,290	1,440	79,900
Ecuador	--	--	4,100	228,000	53	2,700	4,160	231,000
France	--	--	--	--	286	17,500	286	17,500
Germany	22	714	2	123	362	20,300	386	21,100
Guatemala	--	--	75	3,760	--	--	75	3,760
Guinea	--	--	18	700	--	--	18	700
Guyana	--	--	154	8,320	371	21,500	525	29,800
Honduras	--	--	2,030	116,000	--	--	2,030	116,000
Hong Kong	--	--	1,600	86,900	28,000	1,520,000	29,600	1,610,000
Italy	--	--	(4)	24	3	128	3	152
Japan	--	--	--	--	925	53,200	925	53,200
Mexico	--	--	47,100	2,580,000	6,770	363,000	53,900	2,940,000
Namibia	--	--	--	--	16	888	16	888
Nicaragua	--	--	7,920	429,000	129	6,770	8,040	436,000
Panama	--	--	129	6,640	244	11,100	373	17,800
Paraguay	--	--	85	4,040	1	43	86	4,080
Peru	--	--	3,430	189,000	213	11,900	3,650	201,000
Singapore	--	--	--	--	46,600	2,550,000	46,600	2,550,000
South Africa	--	--	--	--	26,000	1,450,000	26,000	1,450,000
Suriname	--	--	2,560	130,000	--	--	2,560	130,000
Switzerland	--	--	7,450	414,000	211,000	11,500,000	219,000	11,900,000
Tanzania	--	--	50	2,110	5	255	55	2,370
Turkey	--	--	--	--	362	20,800	362	20,800
United Kingdom	--	--	(4)	3	5,400	299,000	5,400	299,000
Uruguay	--	--	35	1,430	--	--	35	1,430
Venezuela	--	--	53	2,090	27	1,220	79	3,310
Other	--	--	6	279	6	299	12	578
Total	29	955	119,000	6,470,000	426,000	23,300,000	545,000	29,800,000

<sup>1</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through July 30, 2021. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>2</sup>Includes base-metal ores, concentrates, and matte destined for refining.

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

<sup>4</sup>Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 7  
U.S. IMPORTS OF GOLD-BEARING MATERIALS, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms, gross weight, and thousand dollars)

Year and country or locality	Waste and scrap		Metal powder		Gold compounds	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2019	16,600	371,000 <sup>r</sup>	222	7,260 <sup>r</sup>	2,580	4,150
2020:						
Aruba	32	595	--	--	--	--
Bahamas, The	52	1,020	(2)	3	--	--
Barbados	7	130	--	--	--	--
Belize	16	168	(2)	3	--	--
Bolivia	15	628	--	--	--	--
Canada	2,450	68,000	5	56	--	--
Chile	56	1,980	--	--	--	--
Colombia	50	1,990	--	--	3	159
Costa Rica	1,980	11,000	187	2,220	--	--
Curacao	49	2,020	--	--	--	--
Dominica	5	163	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	788	26,100	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	590	20,700	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	189	4,260	--	--	--	--
French Polynesia	27	403	--	--	--	--
Germany	2,470	123,000	174	5,510	153	512
Grenada	9	245	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	265	6,290	--	--	--	--
Honduras	998	40,400	(2)	2	--	--
Hong Kong	16	459	--	--	--	--
Italy	29	895	(2)	6	154	26
Jamaica	160	3,510	--	--	--	--
Malaysia	1,020	1,850	--	--	--	--
Mexico	2,460	56,500	2	32	4,810	407
Nicaragua	538	17,700	--	--	--	--
Panama	574	17,100	--	--	--	--
Philippines	35	1,210	--	--	--	--
Spain	54	1,680	--	--	--	--
Saint Lucia	8	209	1	11	--	--
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6	167	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	6	229	27	985	69	311
Taiwan	295	11,900	--	--	--	--
Thailand	4	133	(2)	5	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	73	1,560	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	7	138	35	290	519	1,070
Venezuela	30	711	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	7	135	--	--	--	--
Other	18	484	1	50	2,120	5,240
Total	15,400	426,000	433	9,170	7,830	7,720

<sup>r</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through July 30, 2021. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>2</sup>Less than ½ unit.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 8  
GOLD: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms)

Country or locality <sup>2</sup>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Algeria	102	137	286	300 <sup>e</sup>	300 <sup>e</sup>
Argentina	56,998	60,956	58,375	53,092 <sup>r</sup>	58,800
Armenia	3,732	4,470 <sup>r</sup>	5,011 <sup>r</sup>	6,109 <sup>r</sup>	6,000
Australia	290,800	294,171	313,028	325,148	327,825
Azerbaijan	1,895	3,667	3,476	3,712	3,572
Bolivia	12,811	29,524	29,976	42,040	23,207
Botswana	833	920	1,105	943	851
Brazil	77,845	79,717	85,301 <sup>r</sup>	89,988	78,000
Bulgaria, concentrate	7,918	8,682	8,995	9,924	10,008
Burkina Faso <sup>3</sup>	38,100	46,200	53,234 <sup>r</sup>	51,406 <sup>r</sup>	58,375
Burundi	396	953	598	567	560 <sup>e</sup>
Cameroon <sup>e</sup>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	161,497	172,877	191,882	174,974	169,687
Chile	46,333	37,911	37,066	38,455	33,895
China	453,500	426,142	401,119	380,230	365,340
Colombia	61,805	42,100	35,560	36,676	47,830
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>e</sup>	39,000	39,000	46,000	43,000	43,000
Costa Rica	100 <sup>e</sup>	4,255	5,200	4,500	4,500 <sup>e</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire	20,827	20,318	24,500	32,600	20,907
Cyprus	--	48	47	33	61
Dominican Republic	37,933	33,910	31,633	31,800 <sup>r</sup>	27,307
Ecuador	6,761	6,368	8,213	7,819	10,800
Egypt	17,139	16,951	14,680	14,944 <sup>r</sup>	14,069
Eritrea <sup>e</sup>	1,400	2,700	3,800 <sup>r</sup>	3,800 <sup>r</sup>	3,800
Eswatini	--	30	12	6 <sup>r</sup>	1
Ethiopia <sup>4</sup>	8,577	5,390	3,495	3,480	3,480 <sup>e</sup>
Fiji	1,500	1,425	1,281	1,120 <sup>e</sup>	1,120 <sup>e</sup>
Finland	8,865	9,102	8,732	7,927	13,537
French Guiana	1,321	1,486	1,320	1,157 <sup>r</sup>	1,049
Gabon	1,020	1,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	100 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>
Georgia <sup>e</sup>	3,600	3,000	2,900	2,600	2,600
Ghana	124,196	133,352	148,336	141,982	125,493
Greece	109	822	2,839	2,333	1,817
Guatemala	3,826	1,646	200 <sup>e</sup>	200 <sup>e</sup>	200 <sup>e</sup>
Guinea	15,561	18,388	14,779	13,663	13,336
Guyana	22,168	20,334	19,069	19,963 <sup>r</sup>	18,210
Honduras	2,607	2,657	2,064	1,931	1,891
India	1,555	1,502	1,554	1,896	1,757
Indonesia <sup>5</sup>	80,868	101,000	132,734 <sup>r</sup>	108,977 <sup>r</sup>	86,376
Iran <sup>e,6</sup>	4,500 <sup>r</sup>	7,000 <sup>r</sup>	7,600 <sup>r</sup>	7,600 <sup>r</sup>	7,600
Japan	6,455	6,372	6,453	6,322	7,590
Kazakhstan	74,737	85,339	100,288	106,559	62,865
Kenya	160	503	472	395	390 <sup>e</sup>
Korea, North <sup>e</sup>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Korea, Republic of	205	361	238	181	189
Kyrgyzstan	19,000 <sup>e</sup>	27,900 <sup>e</sup>	27,400 <sup>e</sup>	26,849	22,400
Laos	6,764	5,988	5,579	5,207 <sup>r</sup>	4,492
Liberia, artisanal	5,135	6,701 <sup>r</sup>	7,096	5,000 <sup>r, e</sup>	2,700 <sup>e</sup>
Madagascar	586	2,833	3,000	2,100 <sup>r</sup>	2,100 <sup>e</sup>
Malaysia	2,249	2,124	2,520	3,151	1,462
Mali	41,356	46,483	55,029	61,000 <sup>e</sup>	40,000 <sup>e</sup>
Mauritania	7,127	9,096	9,235	13,435	14,125
Mexico	132,413	130,470	117,323	111,404	101,631
Mongolia	18,436	19,847	20,655	16,251	20,226
Morocco	174	220	386	221 <sup>r</sup>	143
Mozambique	201	166	507	430 <sup>r</sup>	430 <sup>e</sup>
Namibia	6,604	7,272	6,171	6,526	6,471
New Zealand	9,866	10,288	10,045	8,217 <sup>r</sup>	5,110
Nicaragua	8,391	7,377	7,703	9,190	7,964

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8—Continued  
GOLD: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY OR LOCALITY<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms)

Country or locality <sup>2</sup>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Niger	999	914 <sup>r</sup>	1,000 <sup>e</sup>	361 <sup>r</sup>	360 <sup>e</sup>
Nigeria	25	76	34 <sup>r</sup>	160 <sup>r</sup>	160 <sup>e</sup>
Oman	67	3	--	--	-- <sup>e</sup>
Panama	400 <sup>e</sup>	400 <sup>e</sup>	400 <sup>e</sup>	1,869	2,634
Papua New Guinea	62,293	65,246 <sup>r</sup>	64,532 <sup>r</sup>	73,900	54,000
Peru	152,990	151,964	140,211	128,413	87,300 <sup>e</sup>
Philippines	23,053	22,749	20,765	20,646	17,424
Poland, metal	403	572	523	674	670 <sup>e</sup>
Russia	253,579	270,300	277,139	304,697	305,040
Rwanda	336	1,600 <sup>e</sup>	2,900 <sup>e</sup>	2,900 <sup>e</sup>	2,900 <sup>e</sup>
Senegal	6,874	6,732	12,507	12,987 <sup>r</sup>	12,408
Sierra Leone	188	140	446	76 <sup>r</sup>	120
Slovakia	492	500 <sup>e</sup>	500 <sup>e</sup>	500 <sup>e</sup>	500 <sup>e</sup>
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	NA	NA
South Africa	142,202	137,290 <sup>r</sup>	117,144 <sup>r</sup>	105,185 <sup>r</sup>	95,883
Spain	1,260	1,591	1,992	1,913	1,602
Sudan <sup>7</sup>	93,400	107,300	93,600	90,000 <sup>e</sup>	90,000 <sup>e</sup>
Suriname	25,500	25,349	25,536	24,105	21,214
Sweden	6,463	7,858	7,866	7,972 <sup>r</sup>	8,166
Tajikistan	5,000 <sup>e</sup>	5,500	6,400	8,100	6,400
Tanzania	45,883	43,490	39,304	48,408	46,878
Thailand	4,293	--	--	--	-- <sup>e</sup>
Togo <sup>e, 8</sup>	14,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Turkey	24,500	23,090	27,100	38,000	38,000
Uganda <sup>e</sup>	3,400 <sup>r</sup>	2,500 <sup>r</sup>	1,500 <sup>r</sup>	2,400 <sup>r</sup>	2,400
United Kingdom	6	--	3 <sup>e</sup>	64 <sup>e</sup>	60 <sup>e</sup>
United States	232,000	237,000	226,000	201,000 <sup>r</sup>	193,000
Uruguay <sup>9</sup>	1,113	1,100	860	94	--
Uzbekistan	89,000 <sup>e</sup>	89,900	92,716	88,500 <sup>r</sup>	100,900
Venezuela	558	480	480 <sup>e</sup>	480 <sup>e</sup>	480 <sup>e</sup>
Vietnam	584	557	560 <sup>e</sup>	540	500 <sup>e</sup>
Zambia	4,610	4,565	4,044 <sup>r</sup>	4,522 <sup>r</sup>	3,993
Zimbabwe	22,747	23,929	35,054	29,386 <sup>r</sup>	25,100
Total	3,180,000	3,260,000	3,310,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,270,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,030,000

<sup>e</sup>Estimated. <sup>r</sup>Revised. NA Not available. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through December 3, 2021. All data are reported unless otherwise noted; totals may include estimated data. Totals, U.S. data, and estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>2</sup>In 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.

<sup>3</sup>Does not include artisanal or byproduct production.

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

<sup>5</sup>Does 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.

<sup>6</sup>Includes gold recovered from the Mouteh gold mine and from the Sarcheshmeh copper complex.

<sup>7</sup>Reported exports.

<sup>8</sup>Data reported by the Government of Togo as exports predominantly 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.

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