



# 2021 Minerals Yearbook

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**GOLD [ADVANCE RELEASE]**

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# GOLD

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

In 2021, domestic mine production of gold decreased by 3% to 187,000 kilograms (kg) from 193,000 kg in 2020, and the value of domestic gold production decreased slightly to \$10.9 billion (tables 1, 2). Nevada and Alaska, the two leading producing States, accounted for 74% and 11%, respectively, of domestic gold production in 2021. 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 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 2021 was 3,090,000 kg, a slight increase from 3,030,000 kg in 2020 (tables 1, 8). In 2021, the top five gold-producing countries, in descending order of production, were China, Russia, Australia, Canada, and the United States, and accounted for 44% of global gold production.

In 2021, 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 2021, 181,000 kg of gold was refined from ores and dore, which was unchanged from that in 2020, and 92,300 kg was refined from new and old scrap, which was essentially unchanged from that in 2020 (table 1).

In 2021, U.S. consumption of gold for jewelry, industry, and the arts was 266,000 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 concentrated in the New York, NY, and Providence, RI, areas, with other major manufacturers in California, Florida, and Texas. In 2021, the estimated global gold consumption for commercial products (excluding investment products but including official coinage) was jewelry, 53%; official physical bar, 19%; central banks and other institutions, 11%; coins and medals and imitation coins, 9%; electrical and electronics, 6%; and other, 1% (World Gold Council, 2022a).

## 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 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, contract to have manufactured, 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 the 3TG minerals used in their products and components were sourced from the conflict region (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2021, p. 1–3).

In 2021, a total of 1,021 companies filed conflict minerals SD forms (1,057 and 1,083 companies filed disclosures in 2020 and 2019, respectively). In 2021, about 66% 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 58% and 50% of companies in 2020 and 2019, respectively, reported similarly. Of the filings in 2021, 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. Some companies have incorporated the use of blockchain technology tools in order to enhance their due diligence efforts by compiling information on supply chains in the form of a secure digital trail; however, these blockchain tools for mineral traceability are not currently widely available (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2022, p. 35–44).

## 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 2021, Alaska produced 20,000 kg of gold (table 2) valued at \$11.6 million in 2021 from both lode and placer operations compared with 19,900 kg valued at \$11.3 million in 2020. 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. 34, 43, 51–54). Kinross Gold Corp.’s open pit Fort Knox Mine near Fairbanks was Alaska’s leading gold producer in 2021 and produced 8,220 kg of gold equivalent (which includes other metals converted to gold weight, based on the value of the metal), 11% more than that in 2020 owing to the completion of the new Barnes Creek heap leach pad at the Gilmore project (Kinross Gold Corp., 2022a, p. 18; 2022b, p. 6, 14).

Northern Star Resources Ltd.’s Pogo Mine, 145 kilometers (km) southeast of Fairbanks, produced 5,860 kg of gold in 2021, an 8% decrease from that in 2020 owing to a decrease in ore grade (Northern Star Resources Ltd., 2022, p. 6, 14). Coeur Mining, Inc.’s underground Kensington Mine, 72 km northwest of Juneau, produced 3,770 kg of gold, a 3% decrease from 2020 production owing to lower ore grade and lower mill throughput (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2022, p. 28, 45).

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 1,430 kg of gold, 5% less than that in 2020 owing primarily to lower ore grades and residual human resource challenges related to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic (Hecla Mining Co., 2022, p. 45, 68–69).

**Colorado.**—In 2021, Newmont Corp.’s open pit Cripple Creek & Victor Mine, near the town of Victor, produced 6,840 kg, about 19% less than 2020 production owing to lower ore grade mined and lower mill recoveries (Newmont Corp., 2022, p. 36, 73).

**Nevada.**—In 2021, companies in Nevada produced about 139,000 kg of gold valued at \$8.1 billion, which was about 3% less in quantity and slightly less in value than that produced in 2020 (table 2). Nevada retained its long-standing position as the Nation’s leading gold-producing State.

Nevada Gold Mines, LLC produced about 103,000 kg of gold from mines in north-central Nevada, 4% less than production in 2020 primarily owing to a mechanical mill failure at the Goldstrike roaster combined with lower production from the Goldstrike autoclave owing to the transition from processing acid to alkaline ore (Barrick Gold Corp., 2022, p. 11, 47–53).

In 2021, Kinross’s Round Mountain mine produced 7,990 kg of gold equivalent, 21% less than 2020 production owing to a wall instability causing deferred mining activities, lower mill grades, and the timing of ounces recovered from the leach pads. Production at the Bald Mountain Mine was 6,370 kg of gold equivalent, a 7% increase from that in 2020 owing primarily to timing of ounces recovered from heap leach pads (Kinross Gold Corp., 2022a, p. 19–20; 2022b, p. 6, 14).

In 2021, Hecla’s Nevada operations produced 645 kg, 35% less than that produced in 2020 owing primarily to processing of the lower grade stockpiled ore, and the Fire Creek mine was placed on care-and-maintenance status in the second quarter of 2021 (Hecla Mining Co., 2022, p. 74).

Gold production at Coeur’s Rochester open pit silver mine was 841 kg in 2020, essentially unchanged from production in 2020 (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2022, p. 28, 44).

SSR Mining Inc. operated the Marigold Mine in Humboldt County. The mine produced 7,320 kg of gold in concentrates, unchanged from that in 2020 (SSR Mining Inc., 2022, p. 91, 105).

**South Carolina.**—OceanaGold Corp.’s Haile gold mine produced 5,910 kg of gold in 2021, a 38% increase from production in 2020 owing to higher grades mined and processed in conjunction with operational and productivity improvements implemented during the year (OceanaGold Corp., 2022, p. 5).

**South Dakota.**—Coeur’s Wharf mine near the town of Lead produced 2,830 kg of gold in 2021, a slight decrease from production in 2020 owing to the timing of recoveries (Coeur Mining, Inc., 2022, p. 28, 46).

**Utah.**—Rio Tinto Kennecott Corp.’s Bingham Canyon mine near Salt Lake City produced 4,340 kg of gold as a byproduct of copper and molybdenum mining in 2021, an 18% decrease from production in 2020 owing to lower production as a result of a slope failure in the second quarter of 2020 (Rio Tinto Group, 2022, p. 57, 351).

## Consumption

Gold consumption in jewelry in the United States in 2021 was 149 metric tons (t), a 26% increase from that in 2020 owing to easing of restrictions put in place to limit the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, increased consumer interest in physical goods, and an increase in the number of weddings. Gold consumption in electronics in the United States was 61.6 t, an 8% increase from that in 2020 reaching an 11-year high. Gold consumption in other industrial fabrication in the United States was 2.40 t, an increase of 19% from that in 2020. Gold consumption in dental fabrication in the United States was 3.70 t, an increase of 3% from that in 2020 (World Gold Council, 2022a).

Global gold consumption in 2021 was 4,020 t, a 10% increase from that in 2020. Global gold jewelry consumption in 2021 was 2,221 t, a 67% increase from that in 2020 owing primarily to increased consumer confidence as economies recovered from the effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic, lower gold prices, and restocking of inventory by retailers. In 2021, the top five jewelry-manufacturing countries, in descending order of gold consumed for jewelry, were China (675 t), India (611 t), the United States (149 t), Russia (41.5 t), and Turkey (33.9 t), accounting for almost 71% of the world’s gold jewelry fabrication (World Gold Council, 2022a; 2022b, p. 1–4, 7; Newman and others, 2022, p. 8, 36–48).

Global consumption of gold for total industrial uses was 330 t, a 9% increase from that in 2020. Of industrial uses, global gold consumption for electronics (272 t) and other industrial applications (46.8 t) increased by 9% and 12% respectively, but gold used in dental applications (11 t) decreased by 4%. The increase in total industrial uses was due to the recovery of major economies following the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The decrease in dental applications was due to high precious metal prices and a consumer shift towards less costly cosmetically preferred alternatives (World Gold Council, 2022a; 2022b, p. 1, 19–20; Newman and others, 2022, p. 49–51).

The components of gold investment are 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 2021 was about 1,007 t, a 43% decrease from that in 2020 owing to decreased investment in ETFs. Global gold ETF holdings in

2021 were 3,570 t, a decrease of 5% from that in 2020. The bulk of the global net retail investment was purchases of gold bars totaling 804 t, 50% more than purchases in 2020 owing to lockdowns and distress selling was seen in some markets, most notably Thailand, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In 2021, global purchases of official coins, medals, and imitation coins increased by 4% to 376 t (World Gold Council, 2022a; 2022b, p. 12–15). In 2021, the U.S. Mint sold 39,000 kg of American Eagle gold bullion coins and 10,900 kg of American Buffalo gold bullion coins, increases of 48% and 45%, respectively, from the quantities sold in 2020 (table 1; U.S. Mint, 2021).

Central banks and similar institutions purchased a net 463 t of gold in 2021, an 82% increase from that in 2020. The top five buyers of gold in 2021 were Thailand (90.0 t), India (77.0 t), Uzbekistan (71.0 t), Hungary (63.0 t), and Brazil (62.0 t) (Newman and others, 2022, p. 53; World Gold Council, 2022a; 2022b, p. 16).

## Prices

The Engelhard daily price began the year at \$1,941.00 per troy ounce and increased to the yearly high of \$1,950.00 per troy ounce on January 5. The gold price trended downward until the end of the first quarter of 2021 when it reached a yearly low of \$1,685.00 per troy ounce on March 30. The price then increased until the end of the second quarter, then decreased at the beginning of the third quarter and fluctuated until increasing in the middle of the fourth quarter and ended the year at \$1,827.00 per troy ounce. The annual average price in 2021 was \$1,800.92 per troy ounce, slightly higher than \$1,773.54 per troy ounce in 2020 (table 1).

## Foreign Trade

The United States was a net exporter (exports minus imports) of nearly 194,000 kg of gold contained in bullion, dore, and ores and concentrates. Based on unrounded data, refined bullion constituted 85% of gold exports and 52% of gold imports in 2021 (tables 4, 6).

In 2021, exports of refined bullion were 329,000 kg, 36% more than exports in 2020 (table 1). The United Kingdom (44%), Switzerland (34%), Hong Kong (9%), and Singapore (4%) were the principal destinations for refined bullion exports from the United States in 2021 (table 4). Imports of refined bullion were 100,000 kg, 77% less than imports in 2020. Canada (32%), Switzerland (26%), South Africa (12%), Colombia (10%), Australia (6%), and Mexico (5%) were the leading sources of refined bullion imported into the United States in 2021 (tables 1, 6).

Dore exports in 2021 were 52,600 kg, a 4% increase from that in 2020 (table 4). The primary destinations were Switzerland (74%), Australia (7%), Canada (6%), India (4%), and Italy and the United Kingdom (3% each). In 2021, imports of dore were 90,600 kg, 24% less than imports in 2020. Mexico (40%), Colombia (20%), Argentina (13%), Nicaragua (11%), Ecuador (4%), and Honduras (3%) were the principal sources of dore in 2021 (table 6).

## World Review

According to the World Gold Council, total global supply of gold in 2021 was 4,720 t, essentially unchanged from that in 2020. Gold recovery from scrap decreased by 11% to 1,150 t from that in 2020 (World Gold Council, 2022a; 2022b, p. 21). In 2021, U.S. recovery of gold from old and new scrap was 92.3 t, essentially unchanged from that in 2020 (table 1).

In 2021, world mine output of gold was 3,090 t, a slight increase from 2020 production. The 13 leading gold-producing countries, in descending order of production, were China, Russia, Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Kazakhstan, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Peru, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Indonesia; these 13 countries accounted for 69% of global production. Gold production increased by more than 10 t in seven countries—Canada (by 44.5 t), Bolivia (22.5 t), Mexico (18.4 t), Sudan (14.0 t), South Africa (11.1 t), Russia (11.0), and Mali (10.7). Major decreases were recorded in Ghana (by 37.9 t), China (36.4 t), Brazil (19.0 t), Australia (12.8 t), and Mauritania (11.6 t) (table 8).

**Australia.**—In 2021, gold production in Australia was 315,051 kg, a 4% decrease from revised 2020 production (table 8). This was in part due to operational issues at several mines, most notably Newcrest Mining Ltd.’s Cadia Mine and Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.’s Fosterville Mine. Production at the Cadia Mine was adversely affected by reduced throughput rates as a result of the replacement and upgrade of the semi-autogenous mill motor and a decline in ore grade. Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.’s Fosterville Mine had lower production owing to lower ore grades (Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., 2022, p. 48, 100; Newcrest Mining Ltd., 2022, p. 16; Newman and others, 2022, p. 17, 21).

**Bolivia.**—In 2021, gold production in Bolivia was 45,662 kg, an increase of 97% from 2020 production (table 8). The increase was primarily due to the return of artisanal and small-scale mining, which was affected by restrictions put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic (Newman and others, 2022, p. 17).

**Brazil.**—In 2021, gold production in Brazil was 60,669 kg, a 24% decrease from revised 2020 production (table 8). This was in part due to lower gold production from several mines, most notably Vale S.A.’s Salobo, Great Panther Mining’s Tucano, and AngloGold Ashanti Ltd.’s Mineração Mines (Newman and others, 2022, p. 17).

**Canada.**—Reported gold production in 2021 was 222,524 kg, an increase of 25% from revised 2020 production (table 8). The increase in production was primarily due to recovery of the mining industry from COVID-19 pandemic-related shutdowns and fire-related disruptions in 2020, in conjunction with mining expansions and the recovery of higher grade ores at several mines (Newman and others, 2022, p. 17, 21; World Gold Council, 2022b, p. 22).

**China.**—Reported gold production in 2021 was 328,980 kg, a decrease of 10% from that in 2020. The decrease in production was primarily due to operational issues and ongoing stoppages related to safety in Shandong Province. Following an explosion at a gold mine in the city of Qixia and a fire at a gold mine in the city of Zhaoyuan, the Province’s Department of Energy Management suspended all mining of minerals other than coal until they passed safety inspections (Newman and others, 2022,



p. 16, 20–21; World Gold Council, 2022b, p. 22; You, 2021). Despite the decrease in production, China continued to be the world's leading gold producer in 2021 (table 8).

China's gold consumption (excluding central bank purchases) was 960,000 kg in 2021, a 57% increase from that in 2020. Chinese jewelry fabrication (including the use of scrap) accounted for 70% of the country's annual gold consumption at 675,000 kg, a 63% increase from consumption in 2020 owing to stable gold prices and economic recovery. Gold consumption for investment in China was 286,000 kg, a 44% increase from that in 2020 as China's investment in ETFs absorbed more than 60% of regional inflows and added 14,400 kg, with collective holdings reaching a record-high 75,300 kg in 2021. According to the World Gold Council, the increase in Chinese ETF gold consumption was attributed to slowing economic growth, inflation concerns, and a decline in local bond yields (World Gold Council, 2022a; 2022b, p. 7–12).

**Ghana.**—In 2021, gold production in Ghana was 87,649 kg, a decrease of 30% from revised 2020 production (table 8). The decrease was due to lower ore grades at several mines, most notably Gold Fields Ltd. and Galiano Gold Inc.'s joint venture Asanko Mine, and AngloGold Ashanti's Iduapriem Mine (Newman and others, 2022, p. 17, 21).

**Mexico.**—In 2021, gold production in Mexico was estimated to be 120,000 kg, an 18% increase from that in 2020 (table 8). The increase in production was primarily due to the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic-related shutdowns (Newman and others, 2022, p. 17, 21; World Gold Council, 2022b, p. 22).

**Russia.**—In 2021, gold production in Russia was 319,600 kg, an increase of 4% from revised 2020 production (table 8). The increase was primarily due to higher grade ore and the commissioning of Polymetal International plc's Nezhda project (Newman and others, 2022, p. 20).

**South Africa.**—In 2021, gold production in South Africa was estimated to be 107,000 kg, an increase of 12% from 2020 production (table 8). The increase was primarily due to mines returning to full capacity operations following the lockdowns as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic, which required mines to temporarily halt mining operations (Newman and others, 2022, p. 17, 21; World Gold Council, 2022b, p. 22).

## Outlook

Historically, investors have purchased gold as a safe haven, to hedge against economic failures, to diversify portfolios, and to store wealth. In 2022, global consumption of gold is expected to remain the same as in 2021 as consumer demand holds strong and central banks are expected to continue buying. Overall, worldwide gold mine production is expected to increase in 2022 as mines return to normalcy following easing of restrictions put in place to reduce the spread of the global COVID-19 pandemic, although it is expected to possibly be offset slightly by a reduction in recycling as distress selling slows. China's mine production is expected to increase as it recovers from the suspension of mining for safety inspections in 2021 and increased production output owing to new projects, higher grades, and improvements in operations. Australia and Canada are expected to increase production output owing to operational improvements and grade increases (Newman and others, 2022, p. 11, 21; World Gold Council, 2022b, p. 4, 6).

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Gold. Ch. in Mineral Facts and Problems, U.S. Bureau of Mines Bulletin 675, 1985.

World Gold—A Minerals Availability Appraisal. U.S. Bureau of Mines Special Publication 24, 1994.

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

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States:						
Production:						
Mine:						
Quantity	kilograms	237,000	226,000	201,000	193,000	187,000
Value	thousands	\$9,600,000	\$9,220,000	\$9,010,000	\$11,000,000	\$10,900,000
Gold recovered by cyanidation, leached in open heaps or dumps <sup>2</sup>	kilograms	222,000	197,000	186,000	170,000 <sup>c</sup>	NA
Refinery:						
From ore concentrates and dore	do.	207,000	181,000 <sup>r</sup>	205,000	181,000	181,000
From recycled materials (new and old scrap)	do.	119,000	93,500 <sup>r</sup>	116,000	91,700	92,300
Exports, refined bullion	do.	281,000	299,000	264,000	243,000	329,000
Imports for consumption, refined bullion	do.	99,900	81,100	86,700	426,000	100,000
Stocks, December 31:						
Industry <sup>3</sup>	do.	1,680	3,380	3,380	3,670	3,680
Gold exchange traded funds holdings	do.	2,260,000 <sup>4</sup>	2,320,000 <sup>4</sup>	2,890,000 <sup>4</sup>	3,750,000 <sup>4</sup>	3,570,000 <sup>5</sup>
COMEX inventories	do.	284,000	262,000	271,000	1,190,000	1,050,000
U.S. Department of the Treasury <sup>6</sup>	do.	8,130,000	8,130,000	8,130,000	8,130,000	8,130,000
Consumption:						
American Buffalo gold bullion coin <sup>7</sup>	do.	3,100	3,780	1,910	7,530	10,900
American Eagle gold bullion coin <sup>7</sup>	do.	9,410	7,640	4,730	26,300	39,000
Jewelry, industry, and the arts <sup>5,8</sup>	do.	159,000	154,000	151,000	187,000 <sup>r</sup>	266,000
Price, average <sup>9</sup>	dollars per troy ounce	1,261.04	1,271.80	1,395.25	1,773.54 <sup>r</sup>	1,800.92
Employment, mine and mill only <sup>10</sup>		11,000 <sup>r</sup>	11,400 <sup>r</sup>	11,600 <sup>r</sup>	12,000 <sup>r</sup>	12,200
World:						
Production, mine <sup>11</sup>	kilograms	3,260,000	3,310,000	3,260,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,030,000	3,090,000
Official bullion reserves <sup>5,12</sup>	do.	34,000,000	34,200,000	34,800,000	35,300,000	35,500,000

<sup>c</sup>Estimated. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 19, 2022. 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>Source: 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 Unfabricated quotation. Source: S&P Global Platts Metals Week.

<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	2020	2021
Alaska	19,900	20,000
Nevada	144,000	139,000
Other States <sup>2</sup>	28,800	28,000
Total	193,000	187,000

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through November 2, 2022. 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, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah.



TABLE 3  
LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2021, IN ORDER OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE OUTPUT<sup>1</sup>

(Kilograms)

Rank	Operation	County and State <sup>2</sup>	Majority owner <sup>3</sup>	Quantity	
				2020	2021
1	Cortez Operations	Eureka and Lander, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>4</sup>	24,800	26,900
2	Carlin Mines Operations <sup>5</sup>	Elko and Eureka, NV	do.	26,700	23,500
3	Betze-Post	Eureka, NV	do.	23,100	21,900
4	Turquoise Ridge	Humboldt, NV	do.	9,750	10,200
5	Fort Knox	Eastern Interior Region, AK	Kinross Gold Corp.	7,400 <sup>6</sup>	8,220 <sup>6</sup>
6	Long Canyon	Elko, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>4</sup>	8,110	8,120
7	Round Mountain	Nye, NV	Kinross Gold Corp.	10,100 <sup>6</sup>	7,990 <sup>6</sup>
8	Marigold	Humboldt, NV	SSR Mining Inc.	7,290 <sup>7</sup>	7,320 <sup>7</sup>
9	Cripple Creek & Victor	Teller, CO	Newmont Corp.	8,460	6,840
10	Twin Creeks	Humboldt, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>4</sup>	6,930	6,720
11	Bald Mountain	White Pine, NV	Kinross Gold Corp.	5,950 <sup>6</sup>	6,370 <sup>6</sup>
12	Haile	Lancaster, SC	OceanaGold Corp.	4,270	5,910
13	Pogo	Eastern Interior Region, AK	Northern Star Resources Ltd.	6,400	5,860
14	Phoenix	Lander, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>4</sup>	6,380	5,380
15	Bingham Canyon	Salt Lake, UT	Rio Tinto Kennecott <sup>8</sup>	5,320	4,340
16	Mesquite	Imperial, CA	Equinox Gold Corp.	4,390	4,280
17	Kensington	Southeastern Region, AK	Coeur Mining, Inc.	3,880	3,770
18	Jerritt Canyon	Elko, NV	Sprott Mining Inc.	3,530	3,060
19	Wharf	Lawrence, SD	Coeur Mining, Inc.	2,890	2,830
20	Hycroft	Humboldt and Pershing, NV	Hycroft Mining Co.	852	1,730
21	Florida Canyon	Pershing, NV	Argonaut Gold Inc.	1,440	1,680
22	Isabella Pearl	Mineral, NV	Fortitude Gold Corp. <sup>9</sup>	888	1,450
23	Greens Creek	Southeastern Region, AK	Hecla Mining Co.	1,510	1,430
24	Pan	White Pine, NV	Fiore Gold Ltd.	1,450	1,420
25	Gold Bar	Eureka, NV	McEwen Mining Inc.	868	1,360
26	Robinson	White Pine, NV	KGHM International Ltd.	1,200	1,280
27	Moss	Mohave, AZ	Elevation Gold Mining Corp.	1,310	905
28	Rochester	Pershing, NV	Coeur Mining, Inc.	844	841
29	Castle Mountain	San Bernardino, CA	Equinox Gold Corp.	166	786
30	Rawhide	Mineral, NV	Rawhide Mining LLC	748	722
31	Fire Creek	Lander, NV	Hecla Mining Co.	989	645 <sup>10</sup>
32	Lone Tree	Humboldt, NV	i-80 Gold Corp. <sup>11</sup>	--	273
33	Ruby Hill	Eureka, NV	do.	103	269
34	Relief Canyon	Pershing, NV	Americas Gold and Silver Corp.	158	168
35	South Arturo	Elko, NV	Nevada Gold Mines LLC <sup>4</sup>	1,890	165
36	Golden Chest	Shoshone, ID	Idaho Strategic Resources, Inc. <sup>12</sup>	117	150
37	Borealis	Mineral, NV	Waterton Global Resource Management, Inc.	10	122
38	Mineral Ridge	Esmeralda, NV	Scorpio Gold Corp.	86	57
39	Spring Valley	Lyon, NV	Geo-Nevada Inc.	--	3
(13)	Bagdad	Yavapai, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Inc.	NA	NA
(13)	Chino	Grant, NM	do.	NA	NA
(13)	Eagle	Marquette, MI	Lundin Mining Corp.	NA	NA
(13)	Morenci	Greenlee, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Inc.	NA	NA
(13)	Soledad Mountain	Kern, CA	Falco Resources Ltd. (50%), Gauss LLC (50%)	NA	NA

do. Ditto. NA Not available from publicly available information. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through November 2, 2022. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; the operations listed accounted for more than 99% of U.S. output in 2021. 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>2</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>3</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 October 31, 2022.

<sup>4</sup>Nevada Gold Mines LLC is a joint venture between Barrick Gold Corp. (61.5%) and Newmont Mining Corp. (38.5%).

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Quantity refers to total quantity of gold content of concentrates produced.

<sup>8</sup>Wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Group.

<sup>9</sup>Wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Resource Corporation.

<sup>10</sup>Fire Creek was placed on care-and-maintenance status in the second quarter of 2021.

TABLE 3—Continued  
LEADING GOLD-PRODUCING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2021, IN ORDER OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE OUTPUT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>11</sup>i-80 Gold Corp. acquired Lone Tree on October 14, 2021, and Ruby Hill on October 18, 2021.

<sup>12</sup>On December 6, 2021, New Jersey Mining Co. changed its name to Idaho Strategic Resources, Inc.

<sup>13</sup>The 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 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
2020	3,900	207,000	50,700	2,800,000	243,000	13,900,000	297,000	16,900,000
2021:								
Australia	--	--	3,850	231,000	4,790	278,000	8,640	509,000
Austria	--	--	2	124	(4)	31	2	155
Belgium	141	8,100	(4)	6	30	1,670	170	9,780
Canada	--	--	3,240	180,000	2,220	132,000	5,460	311,000
Cayman Islands	--	--	--	--	92	5,600	92	5,600
China	6	259	21	1,210	(4)	27	27	1,500
Czechia	--	--	--	--	11	707	11	707
France	--	--	1	76	1	40	2	116
Germany	1,100	58,700	17	999	33	2,060	1,150	61,700
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	18	1,020	18	1,020
Hong Kong	--	--	4	264	31,000	1,770,000	31,000	1,770,000
Hungary	--	--	--	--	148	8,310	148	8,310
India	--	--	2,270	132,000	3,340	198,000	5,600	330,000
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	74	4,360	74	4,360
Israel	--	--	--	--	28	1,700	28	1,700
Italy	--	--	1,690	97,400	220	12,900	1,910	110,000
Japan	1,140	64,300	--	--	53	3,230	1,200	67,500
Laos	--	--	--	--	7	429	7	429
Lebanon	--	--	19	1,120	64	3,820	83	4,950
Mexico	--	--	--	--	587	34,300	587	34,300
New Zealand	--	--	3	173	--	--	3	173
Norfolk Island	68	3,900	--	--	--	--	68	3,900
Oman	--	--	--	--	10	609	10	609
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	65	3,850	65	3,850
Panama	--	--	--	--	5	316	5	316
Peru	--	--	1	49	472	27,300	472	27,400
Poland	--	--	8	515	2	95	10	610
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	7	458	7	458
Singapore	--	--	(4)	3	12,300	693,000	12,300	693,000
Switzerland	--	--	39,100	2,270,000	112,000	6,450,000	152,000	8,720,000
Taiwan	1,400	77,800	--	--	2	103	1,400	77,900
Thailand	--	--	(4)	8	6,810	384,000	6,810	384,000
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	2	89	(4)	18	2	106
Turkey	--	--	20	1,200	12	661	32	1,860
United Arab Emirates	--	--	606	34,600	7,900	447,000	8,510	482,000
United Kingdom	--	--	1,760	107,000	146,000	8,460,000	148,000	8,570,000
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	38	2,280	38	2,280
Other	(4)	4	2	113	5	287	7	404
Total	3,860	213,000	52,600	3,060,000	329,000	18,900,000	386,000	22,200,000

-- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 1, 2022. 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 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 ½ 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
2020	73,000	2,490,000	921	19,600	38,500	170,000
2021:						
Belgium	--	--	51	3,170	17	978
Canada	69,100	2,780,000	7	150	1	10,500
Chile	--	--	--	--	(2)	74
China	--	--	75	4,610	1	28,600
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	(2)	13,400
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	(2)	94
France	(2)	9	2	121	6	1,340
Germany	10	510	8	106	35	1,170
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	(2)	64
Hong Kong	1	73	1,000	61,500	(2)	768
India	3	153	88	5,060	(2)	3,770
Israel	--	--	--	--	(2)	155
Italy	(2)	13	11	351	(2)	67
Japan	312	14,600	21	873	2	73
Korea, Republic of	44	1,930	100	5,710	993	45,900
Malaysia	(2)	23	--	--	1	19,700
Mexico	--	--	--	--	3	43,700
Netherlands	(2)	3	--	--	3	281
Singapore	(2)	20	2	29	5	51,500
Sweden	--	--	--	--	(2)	46
Switzerland	1,790	94,400	1	12	(2)	22
Taiwan	(2)	4	18	1,070	1	3,520
Turkey	11	558	--	--	(2)	25
Ukraine	--	--	--	--	(2)	41
United Kingdom	2	97	19	438	(2)	399
Other	67	3,460	27	1,030	(2)	43
Total	71,400	2,900,000	1,430	84,200	1,070	226,000

-- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 1, 2022. 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
2020	29	955	119,000	6,470,000	426,000	23,300,000	545,000	29,800,000
2021:								
Argentina	--	--	11,500	618,000	318	20,200	11,900	638,000
Australia	--	--	(4)	22	6,190	357,000	6,190	357,000
Austria	--	--	--	--	252	12,600	252	12,600
Barbados	--	--	12	736	--	--	12	736
Belgium	--	--	--	--	139	7,790	139	7,790
Bolivia	--	--	1,640	94,700	--	--	1,640	94,700
Brazil	--	--	9	342	--	--	9	342
Canada	907	10,800	997	57,000	31,900	1,880,000	33,800	1,940,000
Chile	--	--	860	49,600	13	735	873	50,400
Colombia	--	--	18,100	1,020,000	9,600	535,000	27,700	1,560,000
Costa Rica	--	--	42	2,310	566	21,200	608	23,500
Curacao	--	--	18	807	--	--	18	807
Dominican Republic	--	--	1,450	83,600	3	166	1,450	83,700
Ecuador	--	--	4,030	231,000	77	3,860	4,110	235,000
France	--	--	--	--	212	11,800	212	11,800
Germany	--	--	2	105	580	32,000	581	32,100
Guatemala	--	--	148	7,410	--	--	148	7,410
Guyana	--	--	278	15,400	123	6,940	401	22,400
Honduras	--	--	2,840	163,000	--	--	2,840	163,000
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	965	59,100	965	59,100
Italy	--	--	--	--	579	32,000	579	32,000
Japan	--	--	--	--	220	12,500	220	12,500
Kenya	--	--	12	690	2	116	14	806
Lebanon	--	--	37	1,920	--	--	37	1,920
Mexico	--	--	36,600	2,120,000	5,060	291,000	41,700	2,410,000
Nicaragua	--	--	9,560	520,000	1,200	62,900	10,800	583,000
Panama	--	--	226	13,100	310	14,000	537	27,100
Paraguay	--	--	85	4,510	--	--	85	4,510
Peru	--	--	2,130	123,000	1,160	60,400	3,290	184,000
South Africa	--	--	(4)	5	11,800	686,000	11,800	686,000
Sweden	--	--	--	--	3	125	3	125
Switzerland	--	--	11	604	26,300	1,540,000	26,300	1,540,000
Tanzania	--	--	--	--	5	265	5	265
Turkey	--	--	--	--	1,640	93,600	1,640	93,600
United Arab Emirates	--	--	--	--	5	249	5	249
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	573	32,800	573	32,800
Uruguay	--	--	26	1,120	--	--	26	1,120
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	164	8,450	164	8,450
Other	--	--	1	80	3	156	5	236
Total	907	10,800	90,600	5,130,000	100,000	5,780,000	192,000	10,900,000

-- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 1, 2022. 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 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 ½ 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
2020	15,400	426,000	314 <sup>r</sup>	7,750 <sup>r</sup>	7,830	7,720
2021:						
Antigua and Barbuda	6	178	--	--	--	--
Aruba	14	208	--	--	--	--
Bahamas, The	38	1,080	--	--	--	--
Barbados	6	141	--	--	--	--
Canada	2,230	54,800	4	98	--	--
Chile	11	435	--	--	--	--
Colombia	100	4,070	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	2,000	13,700	14	383	--	--
Curacao	71	2,640	--	--	--	--
Dominica	9	263	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	2,470	86,400	31	934	--	--
Ecuador	590	21,800	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	110	2,330	--	--	--	--
French Polynesia	45	526	--	--	--	--
Germany	3,250	166,000	137	5,210	150	818
Grenada	6	147	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	186	4,550	--	--	--	--
Honduras	911	37,900	--	--	--	--
Ireland	14	228	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	130	3,420	--	--	--	--
Malaysia	910	1,590	--	--	--	--
Mexico	3,230	96,500	--	--	1,720	45
Netherlands	24	218	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	186	5,770	--	--	--	--
Panama	680	22,800	--	--	--	--
Philippines	120	4,030	--	--	--	--
South Africa	240	4,080	--	--	--	--
Spain	51	1,690	(2)	5	--	--
Saint Lucia	34	898	--	--	--	--
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	7	195	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	9	229	32	976	42	185
Taiwan	246	8,720	--	--	--	--
Thailand	5	161	--	--	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	98	2,210	--	--	--	--
Turkey	12	237	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	6	178	5	220	1,560	468
Venezuela	317	8,760	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	6	20	--	--	--	--
Other	13	303	180	7,690	3,080	5,360
Total	18,400	560,000	404	15,500	6,550	6,870

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

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 1, 2022. 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>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Algeria	137	128 <sup>r</sup>	53 <sup>r</sup>	71 <sup>r</sup>	71 <sup>e</sup>
Argentina	60,956	58,375	53,092	37,100 <sup>r</sup>	35,000 <sup>e</sup>
Armenia	4,070 <sup>r</sup>	4,970 <sup>r</sup>	5,110 <sup>r</sup>	4,000 <sup>r,e</sup>	2,500 <sup>e</sup>
Australia	292,022 <sup>r</sup>	313,028	326,304 <sup>r</sup>	327,889 <sup>r</sup>	315,051
Azerbaijan	3,667	3,476	3,712	3,571 <sup>r</sup>	3,347
Bolivia	29,524	29,976	42,040	23,207	45,662
Botswana	920	1,105	943	851	649
Brazil	79,717	85,301	89,988	79,619 <sup>r</sup>	60,669
Bulgaria, concentrate	8,682	8,995	9,924	11,300 <sup>r</sup>	10,900
Burkina Faso <sup>3</sup>	46,200	53,234	51,406	62,138 <sup>r</sup>	66,858
Burma	1,580	710	330	840	773
Burundi	1,742 <sup>r</sup>	1,898 <sup>r</sup>	1,599 <sup>r</sup>	863 <sup>r</sup>	847
Cambodia	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,400 <sup>e</sup>
Cameroon <sup>e</sup>	1,000	1,200 <sup>r</sup>	1,200 <sup>r</sup>	1,200 <sup>r</sup>	1,200
Canada	172,877	191,882	190,651 <sup>r</sup>	178,055 <sup>r</sup>	222,524
Central African Republic	108	142	359	760 <sup>e</sup>	900 <sup>e</sup>
Chile	37,911	37,066	38,455	33,895	34,248
China	426,142	401,119	380,230	365,340	328,980
Colombia	43,158 <sup>r</sup>	35,905 <sup>r</sup>	38,007 <sup>r</sup>	48,561 <sup>r</sup>	55,321
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>e</sup>	37,000 <sup>r</sup>	44,000 <sup>r</sup>	45,000 <sup>r</sup>	43,000	43,000
Costa Rica	4,255	5,200	4,500	4,500 <sup>e</sup>	4,600 <sup>e</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire	20,318	24,500	32,600	20,907	21,000 <sup>e</sup>
Cyprus	48	47	33	61	--
Dominican Republic	33,910	31,633	31,800	28,154 <sup>r</sup>	26,000 <sup>e</sup>
Ecuador	6,368	8,213	6,293 <sup>r</sup>	9,086 <sup>r</sup>	12,614
Egypt	16,951	14,680	14,944	14,069	12,919
Eritrea <sup>e</sup>	2,700	3,700 <sup>r</sup>	4,000 <sup>r</sup>	4,300 <sup>r</sup>	4,400
Eswatini	30	12	6	1	1 <sup>e</sup>
Ethiopia <sup>4</sup>	5,390	3,495	3,480	3,480 <sup>e</sup>	3,480 <sup>e</sup>
Fiji	1,425	1,281	1,106 <sup>r</sup>	1,090 <sup>r</sup>	1,107
Finland	9,102	8,732	7,927	8,668 <sup>r</sup>	9,082
French Guiana	1,486	1,320	1,157	1,058 <sup>r</sup>	1,188
Gabon	1,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	100 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>	100 <sup>e</sup>
Georgia	3,000 <sup>e</sup>	2,900 <sup>e</sup>	4,052 <sup>r</sup>	5,401 <sup>r</sup>	3,513
Ghana	133,352	148,336	141,982	125,552 <sup>r</sup>	87,649
Greece	822	2,839	2,333	2,177 <sup>r</sup>	2,200 <sup>e</sup>
Guatemala	1,646	200 <sup>e</sup>	200 <sup>e</sup>	200 <sup>e</sup>	200 <sup>e</sup>
Guinea	18,388	14,779	13,663	13,336	17,941
Guyana	20,334	19,069	19,963	18,210	15,522
Honduras	2,657	2,064	1,931	1,980 <sup>r,e</sup>	2,845
India	1,502	1,554	1,896	1,225 <sup>r</sup>	1,113
Indonesia <sup>5</sup>	101,000	132,734	108,977	65,900 <sup>r</sup>	65,900 <sup>e</sup>
Iran <sup>e,6</sup>	7,000	7,600	8,500 <sup>r</sup>	8,500 <sup>r</sup>	8,500
Japan	6,372	6,453	6,322	7,590	7,500 <sup>e</sup>
Kazakhstan	85,339	100,288	106,559	116,964 <sup>r</sup>	116,000 <sup>e</sup>
Kenya	503	472	395	150 <sup>r</sup>	292
Korea, North <sup>e</sup>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Korea, Republic of	361	238	181	189	162
Kyrgyzstan	27,900 <sup>e</sup>	27,400 <sup>e</sup>	26,849	22,400	24,900
Laos	5,988	5,579	5,207	5,499 <sup>r</sup>	9,943
Liberia	6,701	7,096	5,000 <sup>e</sup>	4,300 <sup>r,e</sup>	7,800 <sup>e</sup>
Madagascar	2,833	3,000	2,100	1,500 <sup>r</sup>	1,500 <sup>e</sup>
Malaysia	2,124	2,520	3,151	1,716 <sup>r</sup>	2,000 <sup>e</sup>
Mali	46,483	55,029	61,000 <sup>e</sup>	40,000 <sup>e</sup>	50,700 <sup>e</sup>
Mauritania	9,096	9,235	14,484 <sup>r</sup>	19,725 <sup>r</sup>	8,100
Mexico	130,470	117,323	111,404	101,631	120,000 <sup>e</sup>
Mongolia	19,847	20,655	16,251	20,226	20,000 <sup>e</sup>
Morocco	220	386	221	143	147
Mozambique	166	507	430	488 <sup>r</sup>	500 <sup>e</sup>

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>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Namibia	7,272	6,171	6,526	6,254 <sup>r</sup>	7,103
New Zealand	10,288	10,045	8,217	5,860 <sup>r</sup>	6,000 <sup>e</sup>
Nicaragua	7,377	7,703	9,190	8,087 <sup>r</sup>	11,144
Niger	914	1,000 <sup>e</sup>	5,224 <sup>r</sup>	2,361 <sup>r</sup>	1,000 <sup>e</sup>
Nigeria	76	34	38 <sup>r</sup>	38 <sup>r, e</sup>	38 <sup>e</sup>
Oman	3	--	--	--	-- <sup>e</sup>
Panama	400 <sup>e</sup>	400 <sup>e</sup>	1,869	2,634	4,405
Papua New Guinea	65,246	64,532	73,900	54,000	54,000 <sup>e</sup>
Peru	151,964	140,211	128,413	87,457 <sup>r</sup>	97,300 <sup>e</sup>
Philippines	22,749	20,765	20,646	21,030 <sup>r</sup>	25,332
Poland, metal	572	523	674	878 <sup>r</sup>	880 <sup>e</sup>
Russia	270,300	277,139	304,697	308,560 <sup>r</sup>	319,600
Rwanda <sup>e</sup>	1,600	2,900	2,900	2,600 <sup>r</sup>	2,900
Senegal	6,732	12,507	12,987	12,408	15,860
Sierra Leone	140	446	76	120	60
Slovakia	447 <sup>r</sup>	515 <sup>r</sup>	346 <sup>r</sup>	336 <sup>r</sup>	300 <sup>e</sup>
Solomon Islands	--	--	NA	NA	NA
South Africa	137,290	117,144	105,185	95,883	107,000 <sup>e</sup>
Spain	1,591	1,768 <sup>r</sup>	1,870 <sup>r</sup>	1,602	1,400 <sup>e</sup>
Sudan <sup>7</sup>	107,300	93,600	43,300 <sup>r</sup>	35,700 <sup>r</sup>	49,700
Suriname	25,349	25,536	24,105	20,871 <sup>r</sup>	18,382
Sweden	7,858	7,866	7,972	8,249 <sup>r</sup>	8,805
Tajikistan	5,500	6,400	8,100	7,595 <sup>r</sup>	8,079
Tanzania	43,490	39,304	48,408	55,508 <sup>r</sup>	59,638
Togo <sup>e, 8</sup>	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Turkey	23,090	27,100	38,000	38,000	38,000 <sup>e</sup>
Uganda	2,500 <sup>e</sup>	1,500 <sup>e</sup>	2,400 <sup>e</sup>	3,205 <sup>r</sup>	3,600 <sup>e</sup>
United Kingdom	--	3 <sup>e</sup>	50 <sup>r</sup>	28 <sup>r</sup>	50 <sup>e</sup>
United States	237,000	226,000	201,000	193,000	187,000
Uruguay <sup>9</sup>	1,100	860	94	--	--
Uzbekistan	89,900	92,716	100,900 <sup>r</sup>	104,600 <sup>r</sup>	100,000 <sup>e</sup>
Venezuela	480	480 <sup>e</sup>	480 <sup>e</sup>	480 <sup>e</sup>	480 <sup>e</sup>
Vietnam	557	560 <sup>e</sup>	540	550 <sup>r, e</sup>	600 <sup>e</sup>
Zambia	4,565	4,044	4,522	3,993	3,987
Zimbabwe	23,929	35,054	29,386	25,100	31,474
Total	3,260,000	3,310,000	3,260,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,030,000	3,090,000

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

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 19, 2022. 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, Chad, Cuba, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, North Korea, 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 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.

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