



2014 Minerals Yearbook

LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA



Base modified from ESRI ArcGIS online world countries (generalized) map data, 2017
 Mercator Auxiliary Sphere projection
 World Geodetic System 1984 datum

Figure 1. Map of the Latin America and Canada region. The countries covered in this report are labeled on the map; bordering countries are shown in gray and not labeled.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA

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In this report, the entities that make up the Latin America and Canada (LAC) region are Canada, the countries and dependencies of the Caribbean subregion, and the countries and dependencies of the Central America subregion (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti) and the South America subregion. Mineral production data and other mineral-related information for the United States are provided in volumes I and II of the Minerals Yearbook and are not included in this report.

The countries and territories that are covered in this report have a combined population of approximately 655 million people and a land area of 30.5 million square kilometers (fig. 1, facing page). (These figures do not include the population or the land area of the United States, although those figures are included in the totals for the Americas in table 1.) Some countries of the LAC region were globally significant producers and exporters of metallic and industrial minerals, mineral fuels, or related materials. In 2014, the subregions of Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America together accounted for 26% of tin mine output and 21% of global bauxite production. In 2014, the LAC region accounted for 50% of global silver production, 45% of global mine output of copper, 25% of global gold production, 22% of global zinc mine production, 20% of global nickel mine output, and 15% of global iron ore production (tables 1, 4).

Acknowledgments

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- Argentina—Dirección Nacional de Minería;
- The Bahamas—Department of Statistics;
- Belize—Geology and Petroleum Department;
- Bolivia—Ministerio de Minería y Metalurgia, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), and Asociación Nacional de Mineros Medianos;
- Brazil—Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral, Serviço Geológico do Brasil, and Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração;
- Canada—Natural Resources Canada;
- Chile—Comisión Chilena de Cobre and Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería;
- Colombia—Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética and Instituto Colombiano de Geología y Minería;
- Costa Rica—Dirección de Geología y Minas;
- Dominican Republic—Dirección General de Minería and Servicio Geológico Nacional;

- Guatemala—Ministerio de Energía y Minas, Dirección General de Minería, and Departamento de Desarrollo Minero;
- Guyana—Guyana Geology and Mines Commission;
- Jamaica—Mines and Geology Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands;
- Mexico—Servicio Geológico Mexicano and Secretaría de Economía;
- Nicaragua—Ministerio de Energía y Minas;
- Paraguay—Dirección de Recursos Minerales;
- Peru—Ministerio de Energía y Minas and Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico; and
- Trinidad and Tobago—Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs.

General Economic Conditions

Mineral industries around the world faced a challenging year in 2014 owing in large part to decreasing international commodity prices, particularly for coal, copper, iron ore, and crude petroleum, which contributed to a continuing trend of decreased mineral exploration and reduced investment in junior mining companies. Gold prices remained stable, however, and gold production provided valuable support to those countries with significant gold mining enterprises. Exploration spending decreased in all regions of the world. Mexico and the Caribbean, Central America, and South America subregions had some of the greatest reductions in exploration areas but nonetheless remained among the leading exploration destinations, accounting for 27% of global spending, primarily in Chile, Colombia, and Mexico (Comisión Económico para América Latina y el Caribe, 2016).

In 2014, the contribution of mining and quarrying activities accounted for 17% of the nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of the Caribbean subregion, 5.2% of the GDPs of Mexico and the Caribbean, Central America, and South America subregions combined, and 5.0% of the GDPs of Mexico and the Central America and South America subregions combined. The value of the mineral sector's (including gas and oil) contribution to real GDP of the Caribbean subregion, which had varied by an annual average rate of about 4% or less since 2007, accounted for 14.5%, or \$9.2 billion, of the regional total; of this amount, \$8.2 billion was accounted for by the value of mineral fuels and related materials produced by Trinidad and Tobago. The value of the mineral sector's contribution to the GDP (at basic prices) of Canada, which had varied by an annual average rate of 1.1% since 2009, accounted for 8.5%, or about \$1.6 trillion, of the country's total in 2014. The value of the mineral sector's

contribution to the real GDP of Mexico, Central America, and South America combined, which had varied by an annual average rate of 0.2% or less since 2008, accounted for 5.9%, or \$332.6 billion, of the regional total (Comisión Económico para América Latina y el Caribe, 2016; Statistics Canada, 2016).

Exploration

According to statistics released by the Canadian Government, exploration budgets (through the feasibility stage) planned for 2014 amounted to \$1.9 billion, which was a decrease of about 10% compared with that of 2013. SNL Metals & Mining (SNL) reported budgeted exploration spending in Canada of about \$1.5 billion, or 14% of the estimated worldwide exploration budget. Canadian Government statistics included planned exploration expenditures for a wider variety of minerals than are included in the SNL estimates. In 2014, Canada's total exploration budget was \$2.0 billion, of which the exploration and deposit appraisal budget for precious metals (gold and silver) was \$849.4 million; base metals, \$420 million; uranium, \$184 million; diamond, \$109.9 million; and iron ore, \$69.1 million. When Canada's exploration statistics were reconfigured by the USGS to make them comparable with SNL statistics, Natural Resources Canada's reported exploration expenditures were \$1.47 billion, which was very similar to SNL's budget estimate (SNL Metals & Mining, 2014; Natural Resources Canada, 2015, 2016).

Major exploration companies accounted for about 63% of Canada's exploration expenditures in 2014 compared with about 59% in 2013. Precious metals received the largest exploration expenditure (39%), followed by base metals (22%), uranium (8%), iron ore (5%), and diamond (5%); other mineral commodities received the remaining 21% (Natural Resources Canada, 2015).

In 2014, mineral exploration expenditures in Canada decreased by about 50% compared with those of 2013, and from record-high levels in 2011 and 2012; however, Canada continued to receive the largest exploration budget of any country in the region. In recent years, the country's mineral exploration activities decreased owing in part to global economic trends and complex domestic regulatory dynamics (Mining Association of Canada, 2015, p. 41).

The number of mineral exploration sites in Mexico, Central America, and South America increased in 2014 compared with that of 2013 according to data compiled by the USGS, but exploration budgets decreased according to SNL. These subregions continued to be leading world destinations for exploration activity based on exploration budget data, but together were ranked third by the USGS after Canada and Australia based on the number of active sites. The 2014 exploration budget for Mexico, Central America, and South America combined decreased by 26% to about \$2.8 billion from an estimated \$3.8 billion in 2013. Based on data compiled by the USGS for the area comprising Mexico, Central America, and South America, those countries with the greatest number of exploration sites in 2014 were Mexico (136), Peru (93), Chile (79), Brazil (61), Argentina (39), and Colombia (16). Approximately 57% of the deposits actively explored in

these subregions contained gold or silver and 34% contained base metals. Activity in 2014 was primarily used to further define early-stage discoveries (47%), conduct exploration at a producing site (29%), conduct prefeasibility and feasibility studies of economically promising prospects (13%), and further explore for resources of deposits under development (11%) (SNL Metals & Mining, 2014).

Based on SNL data, major companies accounted for about 65% of the exploration budget of Mexico, Central America, and South America combined; junior companies accounted for about 23%; intermediate companies accounted for about 9%; and other types of companies accounted for 3%. Approximately 30% of the exploration budget of Mexico, Central America, and South America combined was targeted for activity near an existing mine site, 41% for late-stage and feasibility activity, and 29% for grassroots or early stage activity (SNL Metals & Mining, 2014).

The area comprising Mexico, Central America, and South America has been considered the leading area for mineral exploration by many companies for the past decade owing to the promising geology, long history of world-class discoveries, mineral policies, and record of mineral production and development. Although the overall trend of budget expenditures has declined for all regions since 2012, Mexico, Central America, and South America together remain the leading area for exploration, with a combined regional budget of about \$3 billion in 2014. The amount of drilling has also declined since 2012, following the worldwide trend. Lower commodity prices and less capital available for mineral exploration are starting to affect exploration activities in many countries of Central America and South America (SNL Metals & Mining, 2014).

Commodity Overview

This section summarizes the supply and demand trends and potential mineral industry developments for the leading mineral commodities in the LAC region. The region's share of world production of selected mineral commodities is listed by commodity in table 4. In tables 5 through 20, estimates for production of major mineral commodities for 2015 and beyond have been based upon supply-side assumptions, such as announced plans for increased production or new capacity construction and bankable feasibility studies. The outlook tables in this summary chapter show historic and projected production trends; therefore, no indication is made about whether the data are estimated or reported and revisions are not identified. Data on mineral commodities in country chapters are labeled to indicate estimates and revisions. The projected data are based on trends that could affect current production facilities and on planned new facilities that operating companies, consortia, or Governments have projected to come online within indicated timeframes.

Forward-looking information, which includes estimates of future production, exploration and mine development, cost of capital projects, and timing of the start of operations are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ significantly from expected outcomes. Projects listed in the following section are presented as an

indication of industry plans and are not a USGS prediction of what will take place.

Metals

Bauxite and Alumina and Aluminum.—In 2014, the region produced 53.2 million metric tons (Mt) of bauxite and accounted for 21% of world production. More than one-half of regional production (35 Mt) came from Brazil. Within the LAC region, bauxite production increased by 6.8% compared with that of 2013. The region accounted for 9.2% of global primary aluminum production in 2014. Canada was the leading producer of primary aluminum in the region with 2.9 Mt produced, followed by Brazil. The region's production of aluminum decreased by 9.6% owing largely to decreased production in Brazil to 0.96 Mt in 2014 from 1.3 Mt in 2013 (tables 4, 6).

Cobalt.—Brazil, Canada, and Cuba were the only countries in the LAC region that produced cobalt. Canada led the three producers with an estimated 4,800 metric tons (t) of cobalt, followed by Cuba with an estimated 3,700 t of cobalt, and Brazil with an estimated 2,600 t of cobalt (table 7).

Copper.—Copper has a number of uses, from construction, to electric and electronic products, to transportation equipment. It is estimated that the increase in numbers of electric vehicles will result in 8.5 Mt of new consumption. In 2014, the region produced 45% of the world's copper mine output, or 8,920 Mt. Chile alone produced 5,793 Mt (29% the world's copper mine output); Peru produced 1,380 Mt (7%); and Canada produced 684,000 t (3%) (fig. 2, which follows the tables at the end of this chapter). The region's copper mine output decreased by 0.2% in 2014. Chile was by far the leading producer of refined copper metal in the region. Chile's 2014 production was 2.73 Mt followed by Peru, 347,000 t; Canada, an estimated 325,000 t; Brazil, 242,000 t; and Mexico, 210,000 t (tables 4, 8, 9; McKay, 2016).

Gold.—Gold production took place in most countries in the region, and the region was responsible for 26% of global output of gold in 2014. Canada was the LAC region's leading producer, with 150,852 kilograms (kg) of gold. Other top producers were Peru, with 147,833 kg; Mexico, 117,771 kg; and Brazil, 79,600 kg. In total, the region produced 812,945 kg of gold, which was a 9.6% increase from that of 2013. Of this amount, Canada and Peru accounted for 5%, and Mexico, 4% (fig. 2; table 4).

Iron Ore and Iron and Steel.—In 2014, the LAC region's production of iron ore increased by 5.4% and accounted for 14.7% of the world's iron ore production. Brazil, which produced 411.2 Mt of iron ore (gross weight), was the region's leading producer and accounted for 11.8% of world production; Canada produced 44.2 Mt, or 1.3% of world production. Crude steel production for the region was essentially unchanged in 2014 compared with that of 2013. The region produced 4.4% of the world's crude steel production, with 33.9 Mt produced in Brazil. Mexico and Canada were also notable producers in the region, producing 19 Mt and 12.7 Mt, respectively (table 4).

Lead and Zinc.—Peru and Mexico were the leading producers of lead mine output (by lead content) in the region, with Peru producing 278,345 t and Mexico producing 250,462 t. The two countries accounted for 4.7% and 4.2%, respectively, of world lead mine output. Overall, the LAC region produced

11.4% of world lead mine output. The region's output of 675,000 t represented an 8.9% decrease in production in 2014 compared with that of 2013 (table 4).

Zinc was facing tightening supply as some large-scale mines were nearing closure. The LAC region produced 22% of global zinc mine output (by zinc content). More than 40% of the region's zinc production came from Peru, which produced 1.32 Mt in 2014. Peru and Mexico accounted for 9% and 5% of world production, respectively (fig. 2). Other significant producers in the region were Mexico, with 659,878 t; Bolivia, 448,653 t; Canada, 352,700 t; and Brazil, 160,000 t. The region's total production of 3.06 Mt in 2014 was a slight decrease of 0.7% compared with that of 2013 (table 4; FastMarkets, 2014; Tolcin 2016).

Nickel.—The LAC region's 431,000 t of nickel mine output represented a 4.6% decrease in production in 2014 compared with that of 2013. The Falcondo Mine in the Dominican Republic was placed on care-and-maintenance status in late 2013 owing to both unfavorable global nickel prices and the mine being found not to be in compliance with the country's environmental regulations. Regional nickel production was primarily from Canada, which produced 235,000 t, and Brazil, which produced an estimated 105,000 t (tables 4, 13; Jimenez, 2013).

Platinum-Group Metals.—Canada was the region's only producer of palladium, producing 16,200 kg in 2014. Only two countries in the region produced platinum—Canada and Colombia. Canada produced 7,700 kg and Colombia produced 1,135 kg (tables 14, 15).

Silver.—The LAC region accounted for 50%, or 14,627 t, of the world's production of silver in 2014. The leading global producers in the region, Mexico and Peru, produced 5,766 t and 3,779 t, respectively. Mexico accounted for 20% of global silver mine output, and Peru accounted for 13% (fig. 2). Other notable producers in the region were Chile, with 1,572 t; Bolivia, 1,345 t; Argentina, 905 t; Ecuador, 577 t; Canada, an estimated 472 t; and the Dominican Republic, 128 t. The region's silver production in 2014 increased by 7.2% compared with that of 2013 (table 4; George, 2016).

Tin.—The three tin producers in the region, Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru, accounted for 27% of world tin mine output (fig. 2). Peru led all producers in the region with 23,105 t, accounting for 10% of world production. Bolivia was next, producing 19,791 t and accounting for 9% of world production, followed by Brazil, which produced 17,000 t of tin and accounted for 8% of world tin mine output. The 59,896 t of tin produced in the region in 2014 was a mere 0.1% increase from that of 2013. The same three countries were the only producers of tin metal in the region. Peru produced 24,462 t of tin metal; Bolivia, 15,439 t; and Brazil, an estimated 15,000 t (tables 4, 16, 17; Kettle and others, 2016).

Industrial Minerals

Diamond.—Canada was the only significant diamond mine producer in the LAC region in 2014, producing 12,276,000 carats of diamond. The two other diamond-producing countries in the region, Guyana and Brazil, produced 100,000 and 57,000 carats of diamond, respectively. Diamond production for the region

increased by about 16% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 (table 18).

Lithium.—Lithium use in rechargeable lithium batteries has made lithium supply security a high priority for some technology companies. The South American countries of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile together produced 15,600 t of lithium and accounted for almost 50% of world lithium production in 2014. Chile was the second-ranked producer of lithium in the world, producing 12,060 t, or 38% of world production; Argentina, 3,100 t, or 9.8%; and Brazil, an estimated 420 t, or 1.3% (fig. 2). The region's lithium production increased by 7% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 (table 19; Jaskula, 2016).

Mineral Fuels and Related Materials

Coal.—The LAC region produced an estimated 190 Mt of coal (all grades), which was 1.9% of world production. Colombia (88.5 Mt) was the region's leading producer, accounting for 46.6% of the region's production. Other coal producers in the region included Canada, with an estimated 59.1 Mt of coal production, and Mexico, with an estimated 29.5 Mt. The region's coal production increased by 2.7% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 (tables 4, 20).

Natural Gas.—In 2014, the region produced 384.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas, accounting for 8.1% of global natural gas production. Canada was the region's leading producer of natural gas in 2014, producing 162 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which was 3.4% of global natural gas production. Mexico produced 47.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas; Argentina, 41.5 billion cubic meters; Trinidad and Tobago, 41.4 billion cubic meters; Brazil, 31.9 billion cubic meters; Venezuela, 21.9 billion cubic meters; Bolivia, 20 billion cubic meters; and Colombia, 11.8 billion cubic meters. Natural gas production for the region increased by 7% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 (table 4).

The LAC region produced 605.6 million barrels (Mbbbl) of natural gas liquids in 2014, accounting for 16.6% of global production. The region's production of natural gas liquids was a 19.2% increase compared with that of 2013. Canada was the leading producer of natural gas liquids in the region, producing an estimated 385 Mbbbl, or 10.6% of global production. Mexico produced 132.9 Mbbbl of natural gas liquids, or 3.6% of global production; Peru, 37.8 Mbbbl; Brazil, 33.5 Mbbbl; Trinidad and Tobago, 12 Mbbbl; and Bolivia, an estimated 4.5 Mbbbl (table 4).

Petroleum.—In 2014, the region produced 5.156 billion barrels (Gbbbl) of crude oil, which accounted for 23.4% of global crude oil production. Canada led all producers in the region with 1.6 Gbbbl of crude oil, which was 7.1% of global production. Venezuela was the second-ranked producer with 979.1 Mbbbl, or 4.5% of world production. Mexico and Brazil were also significant producers in the region; Mexico produced 886.6 Mbbbl and Brazil produced 822.9 Mbbbl, or 4% and 3.7%, respectively, of world production. The region's crude oil production increased by 6.3% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 (table 4).

In 2014, the LAC region was also a significant producer of petroleum refinery products. The region's 7.522 Gbbbl of refinery products accounted for 23.2% of world production. Canada

accounted for 17% of global petroleum refinery products, producing 5.498 Gbbbl in 2014. The second-ranked producer in the region was Brazil, with 490.3 Mbbbl of refinery products, followed by Venezuela, 420.2 Mbbbl; Mexico, 416.6 Mbbbl; and Argentina, 295.0 Mbbbl (table 4).

Outlook

Production of most mineral commodities in the LAC region is projected to increase during the next several years. By 2020, aluminum production is expected to increase by 55% owing in large part to the expected commencement of operations at the 3-million-metric-ton-per-year-capacity Rondon alumina production plant in Brazil. Beneficiated iron ore production is expected to increase by 42% by 2020, with large contributions coming from a projected 111% increase in production in Canada, a projected 91% increase in Chile, and a projected 34% increase in Brazil. Likewise, by 2020, diamond production is expected to increase by 25% owing to new mining production in Brazil and Canada, and regional lithium production is expected to increase by 140% based on estimates of large increases in lithium production in Argentina.

Global economic output is projected to increase by 3.1% in 2016, 3.4% in 2017, and 3.8% in 2021. For the countries of Latin America, economic output is projected to decrease slightly (by 0.6%) in 2016, then to increase by 1.6% in 2017, and by 2.7% in 2021. The projected decrease in global economic output in 2016 is largely attributable to a projected 10% decrease in real GDP growth in Venezuela, as well as negative real GDP growth in the region's large economies of Argentina (where the GDP is projected to decrease by 1.8%) and Brazil (to decrease by 3.3%). Canada's real GDP growth is projected to be 1.2% in 2016, and 1.9% in 2017 and 2021. The projected modest economic growth globally and the more robust economic growth for many emerging markets are indicators of potential moderate increases in demand for mineral commodities. International and regional macroeconomic shifts could significantly affect global commodity prices and alter actual production (International Monetary Fund, 2016, p. 228, 233).

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TABLE 1
THE AMERICAS: AREA AND POPULATION IN 2014

Region and country	Area ¹ (square kilometers)	Estimated population ² (thousands)
North America:		
Canada	9,984,670	35,544
Mexico	1,964,375	125,386
United States ³	9,833,517	318,857
Total	21,782,562	479,787
Central America and the Caribbean:		
Antigua and Barbuda	443	91
Aruba	180	103
Bahamas, The	13,880	383
Barbados	430	283
Belize	22,966	352
Bermuda	54	65
Costa Rica	51,100	4,758
Cuba	110,860	11,379
Curacao ⁴	444	156
Dominica	751	72
Dominican Republic	48,670	10,406
El Salvador	21,041	6,108
Grenada	344	106
Guadeloupe ⁵	1,704	453
Guatemala	108,889	16,015
Haiti	27,750	10,572
Honduras	112,090	7,962
Jamaica	10,991	2,721
Martinique ⁵	1,100	401
Montserrat	102	5 ⁶
Nicaragua	130,370	6,014
Panama	75,420	3,868
Saint Kitts and Nevis	261	55
Saint Lucia	616	184
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	109
Sint Maarten ⁴	34	38
Trinidad and Tobago	5,128	1,354
Other ^{7,8}	17,477	3,820
Total	763,484	87,833

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued
THE AMERICAS: AREA AND POPULATION IN 2014

Region and country	Area ¹ (square kilometers)	Estimated population ² (thousands)
South America:		
Argentina	2,780,400	41,446
Bolivia	1,098,581	10,671
Brazil	8,515,770	200,362
Chile	756,102	17,620
Colombia	1,138,910	48,321
Ecuador	283,561	15,738
French Guiana ⁵	90,000	202
Guyana	214,969	800
Paraguay	406,752	6,802
Peru	1,285,216	30,376
Suriname	163,820	539
Uruguay	176,215	3,407
Venezuela	912,050	30,405
Total	17,822,346	406,689
Americas total	40,368,392	974,309
World total	148,940,000	7,259,692

¹Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.

²Source: The World Bank, 2016 World Development Indicators Database.

³Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands.

⁴Netherlands Antilles was dissolved in October 2010. Curacao and Sint Maarten became autonomous territories of the Netherlands.

⁵Source: Embassy of France, Washington, DC.

⁶Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

⁷Includes Anguilla, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Puerto Rico, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Turks and Caicos Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

⁸Source: Statistics Netherlands—The Caribbean, Netherlands in Figures 2013; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 2015.

TABLE 2
THE AMERICAS: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT^{1,2}

Region and country	Gross domestic product in 2014 based on purchasing power parity		Real gross domestic product growth rate (percent)		
	Gross value (million dollars)	Per capita (dollars)	2012	2013	2014
North America:					
Canada	1,596,988	44,990	1.7	2.2	2.5
Mexico	2,150,313	17,150	4.0	1.3	2.3
United States	17,348,075	54,360	2.2	1.5	2.4
Total	21,095,376	43,968 ³	2.6 ⁴	1.5 ⁴	2.4 ⁴
Central America and the Caribbean:					
Antigua and Barbuda	2,032	22,928	3.6	1.5	4.2
Bahamas, The	9,031	25,075	2.2	0.0	1.0
Barbados	4,569	16,371	0.3	0.0	0.2
Belize	2,975	8,333	3.8	1.5	3.6
Costa Rica	71,517	14,978	5.2	1.8	3.0
Cuba ⁵	128,500	10,200	3.0	2.7	1.3
Dominica	790	11,163	-1.3	0.6	3.9
Dominican Republic	138,511	14,014	2.6	4.8	7.3
El Salvador	51,193	8,060	1.9	1.8	2.0
Grenada	1,326	12,477	-1.2	2.4	5.7
Guatemala	119,820	7,550	3.0	3.7	4.3
Haiti	18,376	1,738	2.9	4.2	2.8
Honduras	39,224	4,746	4.1	2.8	3.1
Jamaica	24,138	8,624	-0.5	0.2	0.5
Nicaragua	29,686	4,790	5.1	4.5	4.7
Panama	81,615	20,779	9.2	6.6	6.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1,281	23,313	-0.9	6.2	6.1
Saint Lucia	1,978	11,514	-1.1	0.1	0.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,174	10,684	1.3	2.3	-0.2
Trinidad and Tobago	44,652	33,054	1.3	2.3	-1.0
Total	772,388	9,194 ³	3.1 ⁴	3.3 ⁴	3.6 ⁴
South America:					
Argentina	950,897	22,998	0.8	2.9	0.5
Bolivia	70,279	6,224	5.1	6.8	5.5
Brazil	3,287,201	16,212	1.9	3.0	0.1
Chile	409,751	22,995	5.5	4.0	1.8
Colombia	641,064	13,450	4.0	4.9	4.4
Ecuador	181,504	11,325	5.6	4.6	3.7
French Guiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guyana	5,535	7,244	4.8	5.2	3.8
Paraguay	58,605	8,503	-1.2	14.0	4.7
Peru	373,135	11,874	6.0	5.9	2.4
Suriname	8,987	16,084	3.1	2.8	1.8
Uruguay	71,675	21,055	3.3	5.1	3.5
Venezuela	541,493	17,779	5.6	1.3	-3.9
Total	6,600,126	16,237 ³	4.6 ⁴	2.5 ⁴	3.4 ⁴
Americas total	28,467,890	XX	XX	XX	XX
Americas average	XX	29,340 ³	2.8 ⁴	2.6 ⁴	1.9 ⁴
World total	109,142,513	15,034 ³	3.5	3.3	3.4

NA Not available. XX Not applicable.

¹Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

²Gross domestic product listed may differ from that reported in individual country chapters owing to differences in source or date of reporting.

³Gross domestic product/population.

⁴Annual change in regional gross domestic product.

⁵Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.

TABLE 3
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: SELECTED SIGNIFICANT EXPLORATION SITES IN 2014¹

Location	Type ²	Site	Commodity	Company	Resource ³
Brazil	E	Cerrado Verde	K ₂ O	Verde Potash plc.	136 Mt K ₂ O (D).
Do.	E	Pitangui	Au	IAMGOLD Corp.	638,000 oz Au (IF).
Do.	P	Tucano	Au	Beadell Resources Ltd.	1.3 Moz Au (R).
Canada	E	Amaruq	Au	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	1.4 Moz Au (IF).
Do.	P	Bachelor Lake	Au	Metanor Resources Inc.	211,000 oz Au (R).
Do.	E	Back River	Au	Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.	2.5 Moz Au (R).
Do.	P	Bell Creek	Au	Lake Shore Gold Corp.	264,000 oz Au (PR).
Do.	E	Black Fox	Au	Primero Mining Corp.	393,000 oz Au (R).
Do.	E	Borden Lake	Au	Probe Mines Ltd.	3.9 Moz Au (D).
Do.	D	Cochenour	Au	Goldcorp Inc.	3.5 Moz Au (IF).
Do.	E	Coffee (Supremo)	Au	Kamina Gold Corp.	719,000 oz Au (ID).
Do.	E	Coté	Au	IAMGOLD Corp.	7.7 Moz Au (ID).
Do.	P	Éléonore	Au	Goldcorp Inc.	5 Moz Au (R).
Do.	E	Grey Fox	Au	Primero Mining Corp.	668,000 oz Au (D).
Do.	E	Hardrock (Trans-Canada)	Au	Premier Gold Mines Ltd.	4.9 Moz Au (ID).
Do.	E	Kennedy Lake North	Diamond	Kennedy Diamonds Inc.	Data not released.
Do.	F	Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM)	Au, Cu, Ag, Mo	Seabridge Gold Inc.	38 Moz Au, 4.5 Mt Cu, 191 Moz Ag, 96,000 t Mo (R).
Do.	E	Kirkland Lake (Amagamated)	Au	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	1 Moz Au (D).
Do.	P	Lac des Iles	Pd, Pt, Au, Ni, Cu	North American Palladium Ltd.	1.4 Moz Pd, 118,000 oz Pt, 105,000 oz Au, 16.3 kt Ni, 10.2 kt Cu (R).
Do.	E	LaMaque	Au	Integra Gold Corp.	1 Moz Au (D).
Do.	P	Macassa (South Claims)	Au	Kirkland Lake Gold Inc.	1.4 Moz Au (R).
Do.	D	Meliadine	Au	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	3.3 Moz Au (R).
Do.	E	Monument Bay	Au, W	Mega Precious Metals Inc.	2.1 Moz Au, 2.5 kt WO ₃ (D).
Do.	P	New Afton	Au, Cu, Ag	New Gold Inc.	800,000 oz Au, 354,000 t Cu, 3.1 Moz Ag (R).
Do.	P	Niobec	Nb	Magris Resources Inc.	1.7 Mt Nb ₂ O ₅ (PR).
Do.	E	Patterson Lake South	U ₃ O ₈	Fission Uranium Corp.	36 kt U ₃ O ₈ , 38,000 oz Au (ID).
Do.	D	Phoenix	Au	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	1.1 Moz Au (D).
Do.	E	Premier	Au, Ag	Ascot Resources Ltd.	2.5 Moz Au, 21 Moz Ag (D).
Do.	F	Rainy River	Au, Ag	New Gold Inc.	3.8 Moz Au, 9.4 Moz Ag (R).
Do.	E	Rook I	U ₃ O ₈	NexGen Energy Ltd.	Data not released.
Do.	E	Stratmat	Zn, Pb	Trevali Mining Corp.	337,000 t Zn, 143,000 t Pb (IF).
Do.	P	Timmins West (144)	Au	Lake Shore Gold Corp.	510,000 oz Au (PR).
Do.	P	Westwood	Au	IAMGOLD Corp.	539,000 oz Au (R).
Do.	E	Wheeler River	U ₃ O ₈	Denison Mines Corp.	31.8 kt U ₃ O ₈ (ID).
Chile	P	Cerro Bayo	Ag, Au	Mandalay Resources Corp.	17 Moz Ag, 165,000 oz Au (R).
Do.	P	El Peron	Au, Ag	Yamana Gold Inc.	1.7 Moz Au, 58 Moz Ag (R).
Do.	E	Productora	Cu, Au, Mo	Hot Chilli Ltd.	433,000 t Cu, 308,000 oz Au, 15,500 t Mo (D).
French Guiana	E	Paul Isnard (Montagne d'Or)	Au	Columbus Gold Corp.	5.4 Moz Au (IF).

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3—Continued
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: SELECTED SIGNIFICANT EXPLORATION SITES IN 2014¹

Location	Type ²	Site	Commodity	Company	Resource ³
Mexico	P	Bolanitos	Ag, Au	Endeavor Silver Corp.	2.9 Moz Ag, 547,000 oz Au (R).
Do.	E	Camino Rojo	Ag, Au	Goldcorp Inc.	37 Moz Ag, 1.85 Moz Au (R).
Do.	P	El Cubo	Ag, Au	Endeavor Silver Corp.	3.5 Moz Ag, 47,000 oz Au (R).
Do.	P	Mulatos	Au	Alamos Gold Inc.	1.7 Moz Au (R).
Do.	P	Palmarejo	Ag, Au	Coeur Mining Inc.	31 Moz Ag, 488,000 oz Au (R).
Do.	P	San Francisco	Au	Timmins Gold Corp.	1.6 Moz Au (R).
Do.	P	San Dimas	Au, Ag	Primero Mining Corp.	818,000 oz Au, 50.5 Moz Ag (R).
Peru	E	Zafranal	Cu, Au	Teck Resources Ltd.	2.3 Mt Cu, 1.6 Moz Au (D).
Suriname	P	Rosebel	Au	IAMGOLD Corp.	3.2 Moz Au (R).

¹ Abbreviations used in this table for commodities are as follows: Ag, silver; Au, gold; Cu, copper; K₂O, potash; Mo, molybdenum; Nb, niobium; Ni, nickel; Pb, lead; Pd, palladium; Pt, platinum; U₃O₈, uranium; W, tungsten; Zn, zinc. Abbreviations used in this table for units of measurement are as follows: kt, thousand metric tons; Moz, million troy ounces; Mt, million metric tons; oz, troy ounces; t, metric tons.

² D, Approved for development; E, Active exploration; F, Feasibility work ongoing or completed; P, Exploration at producing site.

³ Quantity expressed as contained metal or element in ore based on 2014 data reported from various sources; D, demonstrated (measured + indicated); ID, indicated; IF, inferred, PR, probable; R, proven + probable. Data not verified by the U.S. Geological Survey.

TABLE 4
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country ²	Metals															
	Aluminum		Copper,		Gold,		Iron and steel		Lead,		Nickel,		Silver,		Tin, mine	
	Bauxite	Metal, primary	mine output, Cu content	mine output Au content (kilograms)	Iron ore, gross weight	Steel, crude	Pb content (metric tons)	Ni content mine output	Ag content (metric tons)	Sn content (metric tons)						
Argentina	--	443	103	62,700 ^e	--	5,488	29,000 ^e	--	905	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belize	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bolivia	--	--	11	39,152	--	--	75,571	--	1,345	--	--	--	--	--	19,791	--
Brazil ^e	35,000	962 ³	294	79,600	411,183 ³	33,900	19,500	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,000	--
Chile	--	--	5,793	46,031	18,865	1,119	2,678	--	1,572	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	4	57,015	600	1,079	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	258	--	50 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	1,446	--	9	35,081	--	--	--	--	--	--	128	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	--	--	131	7,322	--	662	--	--	577	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
French Guiana	--	--	--	1,200 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	--	--	--	5,928	--	393	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guayana	1,602	--	--	12,052	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Honduras	--	--	--	2,762	--	--	15,500	--	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	9,725	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	--	--	515 ^e	117,771	16,628	19,000 ^e	250,462	--	5,766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	8,646	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Panama	--	--	--	3,000 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	1,380	147,833	10,731	1,078	278,345	--	3,779	--	--	--	--	23,105	--	--
Suriname	2,708	--	--	33,000 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	483	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	1,889	15	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela ^p	2,708	138	--	1,091	10,000	1,485	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	53,000	1,543	8,240	660,000	470,000	65,000	671,000	160	14,155	60,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Share of world total	20.5%	3.2%	41.4%	20.2%	13.5%	3.7%	11.3%	8.1%	48.1%	23.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada ^p	--	2,858	684	150,852	44,196	12,730	3,714	235	472 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Share of world total	--	6.0%	3.4%	4.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.1%	11.9%	1.6%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	NA	1,710	1,360	210,000	56,700	88,200	379,000	--	1,160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Share of world total	NA	3.6%	6.8%	6.4%	1.6%	5.0%	6.4%	--	4.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Western Hemisphere	53,000	6,110	10,300	1,020,000	570,900	166,000	1,050,000	395	15,800	60,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Share of world total	20.5%	12.8%	51.7%	31.2%	16.4%	9.5%	17.8%	19.9%	53.7%	23.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
World total	259,000	47,800	20,000	3,270,000	3,490,000	1,750,000	5,930,000	1,980	29,000	260,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country ²	Mineral fuels and related materials											
	Metals—Continued		Industrial minerals				Natural gas			Petroleum		Refinery products (thousand 42-gallon barrels)
	Zinc, mine output, Zn content (metric tons)	Cement, hydraulic	Gypsum	Phosphate rock, P ₂ O ₅ content	Salt	Coal, all grades	Dry (million cubic meters)	Plant liquids (thousand 42-gallon barrels)	Petroleum crude, (thousand 42-gallon barrels)			
Argentina	41,000 ^e	11,408	1,500 ^e	--	1,500 ^e	300 ^e	41,484	--	194,233	294,966	--	
Belize	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	642	--	--	--	
Bolivia	448,653	2,500 ^e	1	--	2	--	20,000 ^e	4,500 ^e	23,022	16,806	--	
Brazil	160,000 ^e	71,254	3,330 ^e	2,200 ^e	7,300 ^e	7,400	31,895	33,475	822,930	490,328	--	
Chile	45,094	5,000 ^e	843	3 ^e	10,533	4,168	1,131	--	2,292	67,100	--	
Colombia	--	12,384	--	--	446	88,500	11,800	--	391,315	81,300	--	
Costa Rica ^e	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	
Cuba	--	1,580	98	--	243	--	1,200	--	18,300	26,100 ^e	--	
Dominican Republic	--	4,800 ^e	NA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ecuador	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	578	--	206,000	65,216	--	
El Salvador	--	1,400 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
French Guiana	--	86 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Guatemala	--	--	82	--	--	--	--	--	3,669	542 ^e	--	
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Honduras	30,000	1,700 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Jamaica	--	830	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,590	--	
Mexico	659,878	35,000 ^e	5,496	NA	10,251	29,600 ^e	47,500 ^e	132,860	886,585	416,649	--	
Nicaragua	--	700 ^e	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,650 ^e	--	
Panama	--	2,500 ^e	--	--	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Paraguay ^e	--	650	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Peru	1,318,401	10,676	544	1,690 ^e	1,175	229,000	3,800 ^e	37,767	25,296	60,349	--	
Suriname	--	160 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,130	1,460	--	
Trinidad and Tobago	--	837	--	--	--	--	41,400	11,992	29,659	38,212	--	
Uruguay	--	820	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,891	--	
Venezuela	--	7,660 ^e	--	--	--	688	21,878	--	979,149	420,188	--	
Total	2,700,000	179,000	12,000	3,800	31,500	360,000	223,000	220,600	3,590,000	2,020,000	--	
Share of world total	19.0%	4.2%	4.5%	4.8%	10.0%	3.5%	4.7%	6.1%	11.0%	6.2%	--	
Canada ^p	352,700	11,879	1,811	NA	13,876	69,100 ^e	162,000 ^e	385,000 ^e	1,566,580	5,498,274	--	
Share of world total	2.5%	0.3%	0.7%	NA	4.4%	0.7%	3.4%	10.6%	4.8%	17.0%	--	
United States	832,000	77,400	11,000	7,110	45,300	1,100,000	888,000	1,100,000	3,160,000	4,350,000	--	
Share of world total	5.9%	1.8%	4.1%	9.1%	14.4%	10.8%	18.6%	30.2%	9.7%	13.4%	--	
Total Western Hemisphere	3,890,000	269,000	24,800	11,000	90,700	1,530,000	1,270,000	1,710,000	8,310,000	11,900,000	--	
Share of world total	27.4%	6.3%	9.4%	13.9%	28.8%	15.0%	26.7%	46.9%	25.5%	36.6%	--	
World total	14,200,000	4,270,000	265,000	78,400	316,000	10,200,000	4,770,000	3,640,000	32,600,000	32,400,000 ⁴	--	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued
 LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2014¹

¹Estimated; estimated data, U.S. data, and world totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits. ²Preliminary. NA Not available. -- Zero or zero percent.

³Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Percentages are calculated on unrounded data. Table includes data available as of September 28, 2016.

⁴In addition to the countries listed, Aruba produced crude petroleum, petroleum refinery products, and sulfur, and Barbados, Curacao, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten also produced mineral commodities, but the mineral production data available are not sufficient to make reliable estimates of output.

⁵Reported figure.

⁶Total includes 32,341,039 thousand 42-gallon barrels and 7,463,152 metric tons of production.

TABLE 5
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BAUXITE MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Brazil	22,034	29,000	32,867	35,000	35,000	35,000	40,000
Dominican Republic	535	9	770	1,446	--	--	--
Guyana	1,694	1,083	1,649	1,602	2,000	2,100	2,200
Jamaica	14,116	8,540	9,510	9,725	10,000	10,000	10,000
Suriname	4,757	3,104	2,706	2,708	1,000	--	--
Venezuela	5,900	3,126	2,341	2,708	1,700	1,800	1,900
Total	49,000	44,900	49,800	53,200	49,700	49,000	54,000

^cEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 6
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ALUMINUM METAL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Argentina	270	413	580	660	600	600	600
Brazil	1,749	1,788	1,512	1,122	1,400	1,600	3,000
Canada	3,070 ²	3,000	3,010	2,898	3,000	3,700	3,700
Venezuela	615	335	152	152	100	150	200
Total	5,700	5,540	5,250	4,830	5,100	6,050	7,500

^cEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Includes secondary aluminum production.

TABLE 7
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED COBALT MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Brazil	1,500	3,139	3,500	2,600	3,000	3,000	3,000
Canada	5,767	4,568	4,789	4,800	6,300	7,200	7,200
Cuba	5,277	4,800	4,200	3,700	4,300	4,400	4,400
Total	12,500	12,500	12,500	11,100	13,600	14,600	14,600

^cEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 8
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED COPPER MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Cu content in thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^e	2018 ^e	2020 ^e
Argentina	187	140	110	103	100	100	150
Bolivia	(2)	2	8	11	10	13	15
Brazil	133	214	271	294	300	300	300
Canada	595	522	621	684	700	700	700
Chile	5,321	5,419	5,851	5,793	5,500	6,500	6,000
Colombia	2	4	1	4	5	5	5
Dominican Republic	--	10	10	9	10	10	10
Ecuador	--	--	208	131	100	150	200
Mexico	429	270	480	515	520	520	520
Peru	1,010	1,094	1,376	1,380	1,550	1,700	1,800
Total	7,680	7,680	8,940	8,920	8,800	10,000	9,700

^eEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 9
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED REFINED COPPER METAL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^e	2018 ^e	2020 ^e
Argentina ²	16	16	14	14	12	15	15
Bolivia	--	1	1	2	1	2	2
Brazil	224	250	266	242	250	250	250
Canada	515	320	321	325	300	300	300
Chile ³	2,824	3,244	2,755	2,729	2,700	2,600	2,500
Mexico	416	161	193	210	210	210	210
Peru ³	512	394	361	347	350	350	350
Total	4,510	4,390	3,910	3,900	3,800	3,700	3,600

^eEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Secondary production only.

³Primary production only.

TABLE 10
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED GOLD MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Au content in kilograms)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Argentina	27,904	63,138	50,650	62,700	55,000	60,000	65,000
Belize	(2)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bolivia	8,801	6,394	18,127	39,152	40,000	45,000	45,000
Brazil	38,293	62,047	79,573	79,600	80,000	80,000	80,000
Canada	120,541	102,693	131,404	150,852	155,000	160,000	160,000
Chile	40,447	39,494	51,309	46,031	50,000	55,000	60,000
Colombia	35,783	53,600	55,745	57,015	55,000	50,000	55,000
Costa Rica	424	--	300	--	--	--	--
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	--	500	26,084	35,081	32,000	33,000	33,000
Ecuador	5,338	4,600	8,676	7,322	8,000	10,000	10,000
French Guiana	1,955	1,140	1,220	1,220	1,200	1,300	1,500
Guatemala	741	9,213	6,384	5,928	7,000	7,000	7,000
Guyana	8,325	9,594	14,964	12,052	13,000	14,000	15,000
Honduras	4,438	2,197	1,985	2,762	3,000	3,000	3,000
Mexico	30,356	72,600	119,774	117,771	120,000	120,000	123,000
Nicaragua	3,674	4,900	8,610	8,646	9,000	10,000	10,000
Panama	--	870	2,099	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Peru	208,002	164,084	156,264	139,966	130,000	140,000	150,000
Suriname	10,619	31,084	34,213	33,000	29,000	43,000	45,000
Uruguay	3,151	1,740	2,022	1,889	2,000	2,000	2,000
Venezuela	10,480	6,991	1,691	1,091	1,000	1,200	1,500
Total	559,000	637,000	771,000	805,000	793,000	841,000	872,000

^cEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 11
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED BENEFICIATED IRON ORE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Fe content in thousand metric tons)

Country	Average iron content	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Bolivia	65%	--	(2)	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	64%	186,891	247,772	245,668	261,500	262,000	325,000	350,000
Canada ³	64%	19,333	23,300	26,000	27,000	38,000	48,000	57,000
Chile	61%	4,707	5,852	9,088	9,428	13,000	16,000	18,000
Colombia	60%	325	77	710	600	900	1,000	1,000
Cuba	45%	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	65%	7	(2)	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	62%	7,012	8,750	11,780	10,400	10,000	10,500	11,000
Peru	68%	4,565	6,140	6,788	7,193	9,000	10,000	10,000
Uruguay	50%	12	17	10	15	15	15	15
Venezuela	65%	13,000	8,700	6,600	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
Total	XX	236,000	301,000	307,000	321,000	339,000	419,000	457,000

^cEstimated. XX Not applicable. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Less than 1/2 unit.

³Includes beneficiated and direct-shipping ore.

TABLE 12
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Argentina	5,386	5,138	5,188	5,488	5,000	5,000	5,000
Brazil	31,631	32,928	34,163	33,900	34,000	35,000	35,000
Canada	15,327	13,003	12,415	12,730	12,500	15,000	15,000
Chile	1,537	1,011	1,323	1,119	1,200	1,200	1,200
Colombia	1,007	1,213	1,297	1,079	1,200	1,200	1,200
Cuba	245	278	267	258	300	300	300
Dominican Republic	242	193	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	389	372	562	662	700	700	700
El Salvador	48	64	118	121	125	125	125
Guatemala	207	274	320	393	400	400	400
Mexico	16,202	16,870	18,208	18,995	19,000	19,000	19,000
Paraguay	101	59	45	47	50	50	50
Peru	750	880	1,069	1,078	1,000	1,100	1,200
Trinidad and Tobago	711	572	616	483	500	500	600
Uruguay	64	65	91	93	100	100	100
Venezuela	4,907	2,207	2,139	1,485	1,200	1,500	1,500
Total	78,800	75,100	77,800	77,900	77,300	81,200	81,400

^cEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 13
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED NICKEL MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Brazil	74,000	109,000	105,000	105,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Canada	199,932	160,063	223,000	235,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Colombia	89,000	70,200	49,000	38,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Cuba	73,753	69,000	66,000	50,400	50,000	50,000	50,000
Dominican Republic	53,124	--	9,400	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	20,000	11,000	--	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Total	510,000	419,000	452,000	431,000	429,000	430,000	431,000

^cEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 14
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED PALLADIUM MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020

(Pd content in kilograms)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Canada	10,400	6,200	16,500	16,200	20,000	20,000	20,000

^cEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits.

TABLE 15
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED PLATINUM MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Pt content in kilograms)

Country	2005	2,010	2013	2014	2016 ^e	2018 ^e	2020 ^e
Canada	6,075	3,500	6,800	7,700	9,000	8,000	9,000
Colombia	1,082	997	1,836	1,135	3,000	2,500	2,500
Total	7,160	4,500	8,600	8,800	12,000	10,500	11,500

^eEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 16
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED TIN MINE PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Sn content in metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^e	2018 ^e	2020 ^e
Argentina	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bolivia	18,433	20,190	19,287	19,791	19,000	22,000	22,000
Brazil	11,739	10,400	16,830	17,000	17,000	18,000	18,000
Peru	42,145	33,848	23,688	23,105	22,500	22,000	21,500
Total	72,300	64,400	59,900	59,900	58,500	62,000	61,500

^eEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 17
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED TIN METAL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^e	2018 ^e	2020 ^e
Bolivia	13,941	15,003	14,862	15,439	15,000	22,000	22,000
Brazil	9,236	9,098	14,721	15,000	15,000	15,500	15,500
Mexico	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	36,733	36,451	24,181	24,462	23,500	23,000	22,500
Total	59,900	60,600	53,800	54,900	53,500	60,500	60,000

^eEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 18
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED DIAMOND PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand carats)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^e	2018 ^e	2020 ^e
Brazil	208	25	49	57	120	250	320
Canada	12,314	11,773	10,560	12,276	11,000	13,000	15,000
Guyana	357	50	56	100	130	150	180
Venezuela	115	15	--	--	--	--	--
Total	13,000	11,900	10,700	12,400	11,300	13,400	15,500

^eEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 19
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED LITHIUM PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Li content in metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Argentina	2,800	3,213	2,400	3,100	5,000	7,000	12,000
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	8,000
Brazil	210	489	416	420	420	420	420
Canada	670	--	--	--	--	4,000	4,000
Chile	8,290	9,722	11,731	12,060	12,500	13,000	13,000
Total	12,000	13,400	14,500	15,600	17,900	29,400	37,000

^cEstimated. -- Negligible or no production.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 20
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED SALABLE COAL PRODUCTION, 2005–2020¹

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	2005	2010	2013	2014	2016 ^c	2018 ^c	2020 ^c
Argentina	320	140	183	300	200	200	200
Brazil	6,480	5,743	7,407	7,400	7,400	7,500	7,600
Canada ²	67,555	67,876	59,000	59,100	60,000	70,000	70,000
Chile	732	619	2,902	4,168	700	700	700
Colombia	59,064	74,350	85,465	88,500	90,000	85,000	80,000
Mexico ²	11,750	27,565	28,783	29,540	30,000	30,000	30,000
Peru ²	22	121	189	229	220	220	220
Venezuela	7,195	2,630	1,083	688	1,000	1,500	1,500
Total	153,000	179,000	185,000	190,000	190,000	195,000	190,000

^cEstimated.

¹Estimated data and totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²Run of mine.

Latin America and Canada region

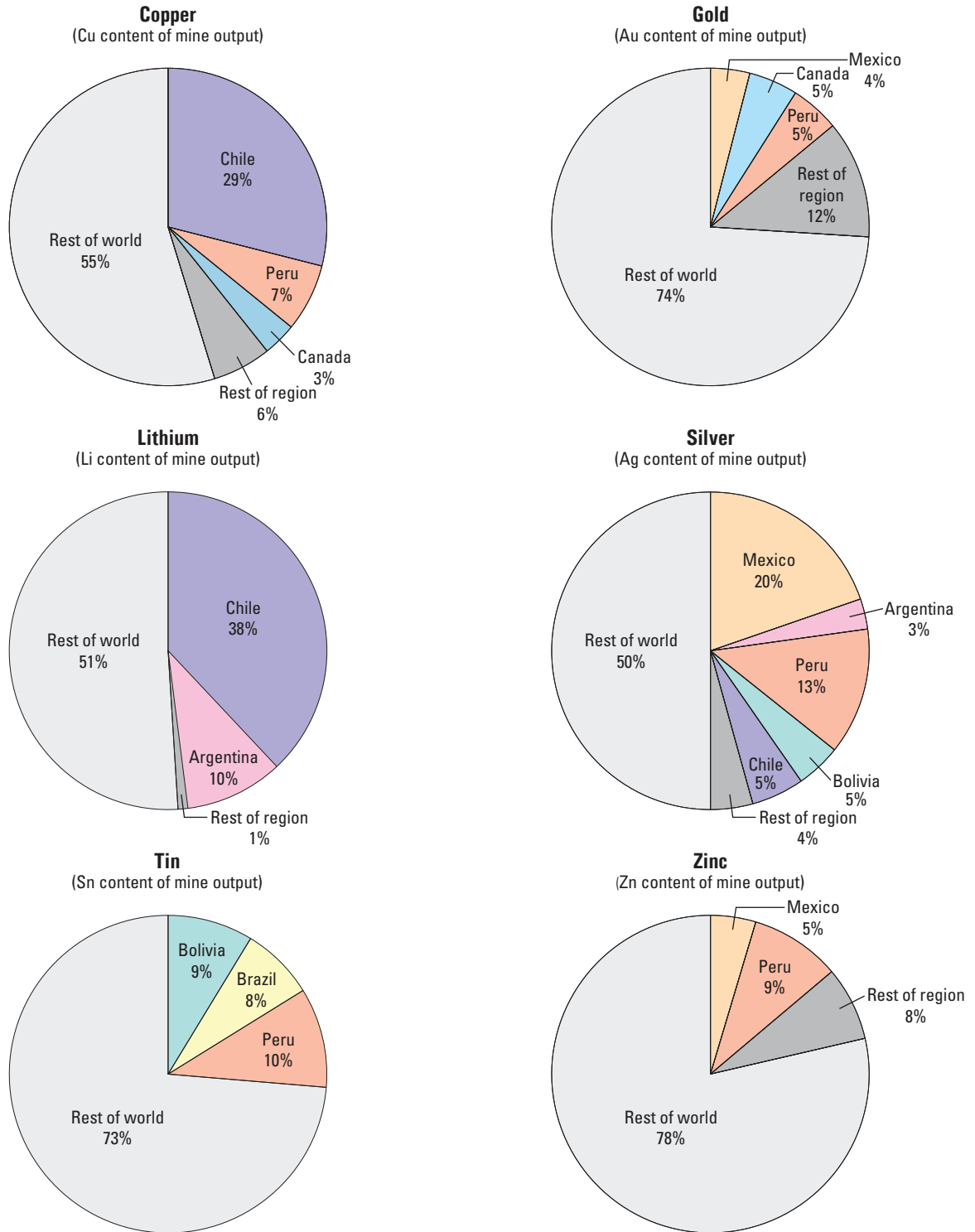


Figure 2. Pie charts showing percentage of world production of selected mineral commodities by countries of the Latin America and Canada region in 2014. Individual countries of the region are labeled if they accounted for at least 3% of world production. Data are from table 4. Percentages may differ from those reported in individual country chapters owing to differences in source or date of reporting.