

# 2013 Minerals Yearbook

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In 2013, the United States remained the fourth-ranked mine producer of copper behind Chile, China, and Peru, and accounted for about 7% of global production (table 20). U.S. mine production of recoverable copper increased to 1.25 million metric tons (Mt), about 7% greater than that of 2012, and the highest since 2008, when production was 1.31 Mt. The principal mining States for copper were, in descending order of production, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, and Montana, and accounted for more than 99% of domestic production; copper was also recovered at mines in Idaho and Missouri. Although copper was recovered at 27 mines in the United States during 2013, 20 mines accounted for more than 99% of production (table 2). The remaining mines were either small leach operations or byproduct producers of copper.

Global mine production increased by about 8% to 18.3 Mt. Chile increased mined copper production by 6% and remained the leading world producer. It accounted for 32% of global production and produced about 4.2 Mt more than the second-ranked producer, China, which accounted for 9% of global production. China surpassed the United States in 2010 to become the third-ranked producer and surpassed Peru in 2011 to become the second-ranked producer of mined copper. The remaining 10 leading producers after the United States, in descending order of production, were Australia, Congo (Kinshasa), Russia, Zambia, Canada, and Indonesia. Fifty-one countries were known to have mined copper in 2013. The 10 leading producers accounted for 80% of production, and the 20 leading producers accounted for 94% of production (table 20).

Global smelter production increased by 6% in 2013, and refinery production rose by 4% owing to across-the-board increases in primary electrolytic, electrowon, and secondary refinery production. The United States ranked 9th in copper smelter production, up from 10th in 2012, and accounted for 3% of world production. The United States accounted for 5% of world refined copper production and remained the fourth leading producer behind China (31%), Chile (13%), and Japan (7%) (tables 21, 22).

In 2013, copper recovered from refined or remelted scrap in the United States totaled 796,000 metric tons (t) (about 79% from new scrap and 21% from old scrap) and accounted for 32% of the total U.S. copper supply. The conversion of old scrap to alloys and refined copper increased slightly to 166,000 t and was at its highest level since 2005 (tables 1, 6). In addition to scrap consumed domestically, an additional 1.16 Mt of scrap (gross weight) was exported, the majority of which was thought to be old scrap (table 18). Copper scrap exports were about 6% lower than the record-high exports in 2011, which had corresponded with a record-high annual average price for copper. Copper was consumed as refined copper and as direct

melt scrap at about 30 brass mills; 15 wire-rod mills; and 500 chemical plants, foundries, and miscellaneous operations.

According to data compiled by the International Copper Study Group (ICSG) (2015, p. 9, 19–20), global consumption of refined copper in 2013 increased by about 4% and reached an alltime high of 21.4 Mt, principally owing to a 9% increase in China's apparent consumption, to about 9.7 Mt, which accounted for about 45% of total global consumption. From 2001 to 2013, global consumption increased by 43%, a compounded average of about 3% per year, with slight decreases in 2005 and 2008. In 2013, consumption increased slightly in Asia (excluding China), declined slightly in the European Union, and increased by 4% in North America. Consumption in the European Union accounted for 14% of total global consumption, and consumption in North America accounted for 11%. Consumption in the United States increased by 4% and accounted for 9% of total global consumption. The ICSG calculation of China's apparent consumption was based on reported production, trade, and Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE) stock data, and did not include unreported Government or industry stocks, which can fluctuate significantly on an annual basis.

According to ICSG estimates, global consumption of refined copper exceeded production by 270,000 t in 2013. This was the fourth consecutive year that global consumption of refined copper was greater than global production. Reported global yearend inventories of refined copper decreased by 4% to 1.3 Mt, about 6% of annual consumption of 21.4 Mt of refined copper. If the estimated decrease in unreported inventories in China (which would increase the country's apparent consumption estimate) were taken into account, the apparent refined production deficit in 2013 would be more than 500,000 t (International Copper Study Group, 2015, p. 9, 28–29).

In 2013, the average annual Commodity Exchange, Inc. (COMEX) spot price declined by about 8% to \$3.34 per pound of copper. The annual average copper price had reached a record high of \$4.06 per pound in 2011 but declined to \$3.61 in 2012 (table 1). In 2013, the daily spot price ranged from a high of \$3.78 per pound on February 1 to a low of \$3.03 per pound on June 24.

#### **Legislation and Government Programs**

In December 2012, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the establishment of JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s XF Physical Copper Trust and in February 2013, approved the creation of BlackRock Inc.'s iShares Copper Trust. The XF Physical Copper Trust was the first physical copper exchange traded fund (ETF) approved in the United

States, and JPMorgan Chase planned to hold about 62,000 t of physical copper cathode as collateral against shares of the fund. The iShares Copper Trust planned to hold 121,000 t of physical copper. Although the total amount of copper to be held by these ETFs was small in relation to the total copper market, it was almost equal to the total amount of copper metal held in COMEX- and London Metal Exchange (LME)-approved bonded warehouses in the United States at yearend 2012 and equal to about 92% of the copper held in these warehouses at yearend 2013 (Mason, 2012; U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 2012, p. 28; 2013, p. 25; Burton and Shen, 2013).

Southwire Co., a leading U.S. producer of copper wire rod, filed a lawsuit seeking to prevent the establishment of the copper ETFs. Southwire and other copper consumers opposed creation of the ETFs, concerned that the copper in ETFs would be unavailable to the market and could result in higher copper prices and reduced copper availability during periods of high demand. Consumers contended that the copper purchased for the ETFs would otherwise be held in commodity exchange warehouses and be available for immediate delivery. They also claimed that this was an important source of copper supply during periods of high demand because a significant amount of metal outside of the commodity exchange networks was purchased through long-term contracts (Mason, 2013). By yearend, however, neither of the ETFs had been launched.

In July, JPMorgan Chase announced that it would sell its commodities business, which included the warehousing unit Henry Bath and Son Ltd., where the copper for the XF Physical Copper Trust would have been stored. After having acquired Henry Bath in 2010, JPMorgan Chase had been required by the U.S. Federal Reserve System to either divest the warehousing company by July 2013, now extended by the U.S. Federal Reserve to July 2014, or restructure it as a passive investment over which it exercised no operational control. Also during the summer, The Goldman Sachs Group Inc. withdrew its warehousing unit as the custodian for the copper used as collateral for BlackRock's ETF. In October 2013, Southwire dropped its lawsuit seeking to prevent the establishment of the copper ETFs, claiming that it was now unlikely that the ETFs would ever be listed owing to increased political and regulatory scrutiny and changes to the mechanisms that were to be used to store the copper (Mason, 2013).

#### **Production**

Domestic Industry Structure.—Mine production of recoverable copper in the United States increased by 7% to 1.25 Mt in 2013 as production in Arizona increased by 4% and output in other States increased by 12%, mainly owing to significant increases in production in New Mexico and Utah. The copper yield of concentrated copper ore increased by 11%, to 0.40%. Smelter and electrolytically refined copper production increased by 6% each. Electrowon copper production from leach solutions was essentially unchanged and accounted for 38% and 48%, respectively, of mine and refinery production (table 1). Fifteen solvent extraction—electrowinning (SX–EW) facilities operated during 2013.

Domestic production data were based on information compiled from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) monthly surveys sent to 27 mine producers of copper, 3 copper smelters, and 3 electrolytic copper refineries. In 2013, responses were received from 26 of the surveyed mines, and from all the smelters and refineries.

*Operating Property Reviews.*—ASARCO LLC (Phoenix, AZ) produced 48,700 t of electrowon copper at its Ray (28,800 t) and Silver Bell (19,900 t) Mines in Arizona. The Ray Mine produced 74,200 t of copper in concentrate and the Mission Mine (Arizona) produced 52,600 t. Expansion of the Mission Mine concentrator was completed in the fourth quarter of 2013 and was expected to increase production capacity at Mission to 77,500 metric tons per year (t/yr) of copper in concentrate in 2014 from 66,000 t/yr in 2013 (Grupo México, S.A.B. de C.V., 2013, p. 61; 2014, p. 34).

On October 11, Capstone Mining Corp. (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) completed the purchase of the Pinto Valley Mine in Arizona from BHP Billiton (Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, and London, United Kingdom). In 2013, the Pinto Valley Mine produced about 42,000 t of copper in concentrate (500 t in 2012) and 4,000 t of copper cathode (5,000 t in 2012) from its residual leach operation. Concentrate production increased significantly following the restart of mining in December 2012 after having been halted in January 2009, following the global economic slowdown and a decline in copper prices (BHP Billiton, 2009, p. 28, 30; 2012; 2013, p. 9; 2014, p. 14; Capstone Mining Corp., 2014, p. 21).

Production of copper at Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.'s (FCX) U.S. operations increased to 692,000 t in 2013 from 660,000 t in 2012 and accounted for 55% of recoverable copper produced in the United States in 2013. In Arizona, the Bagdad Mine increased output by 10% to 98,000 t, the Sierrita Mine increased output by 9% to 77,600 t, and the Morenci Mine increased production by 5% to 301,000 t. Production at the Safford Mine decreased by 17% to 66,200 t, and output at the Miami Mine decreased by 8% to 27,700 t. In New Mexico, the Chino Mine increased production by 19% to 77,600 t of copper in 2013 as production ramped up after the mine was restarted in 2011, and the Tyrone Mine increased production by 16% to 43,500 t (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., 2014b, p. 7–12, 29).

FCX was expanding the mining and milling capacity of sulfide ores at its Morenci Mine. When completed, the project was projected to increase milling rates to 115,000 metric tons per day (t/d) from 50,000 t/d and production of copper in concentrate by 100,000 t/yr. By the end of 2013, FCX had spent \$1.0 billion on the project and expected to spend an additional \$0.6 billion. Construction was reportedly more than 60% complete and was expected to be completed in the first half of 2014 (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., 2014a, p. 43; 2014b, p. 25).

At Kennecott Utah Copper Corp.'s (Magna, UT) Bingham Canyon Mine, a rock slide on April 10 temporarily halted production, with limited mining restarting on April 27. Ore grades in 2013 increased to 0.55% from 0.42% in 2012, and this, along with rapid recovery from the rock slide, allowed the mine to increase production by 29% to 211,000 t of copper in concentrate from 163,200 t in 2012. Production of refined copper at the Kennecott refinery increased by 19% to 193,600 t

from 162,700 t in 2012, mainly owing to a 26-day maintenance shutdown at the Kennecott smelter during the second quarter of 2012 that interrupted the supply of anodes to the refinery during 2012. Rio Tinto plc (London, United Kingdom) was investing \$660 million to push back the south wall of the mine and extend the life of the Bingham Canyon Mine to 2030 from 2018. After completing the push back, Bingham Canyon was expected to produce an average of 180,000 t/yr of copper in concentrate from 2019 to 2029 (Rio Tinto plc, 2012, p. 3; 2013a, p. 87; 2013b, p. 3; 2014a, p. 28, 29, 213; 2014b, p. 3, 22).

In 2013, KGHM International Ltd.'s (Vancouver) Robinson Mine (Nevada) decreased production to 48,900 t of copper in concentrate from 54,200 t in 2012 owing in part to a lower average ore grade of 0.42% (0.54% in 2012). KGHM's Carlota Mine (Arizona) decreased production to 9,660 t of copper in concentrate in 2013 from 10,400 t in 2012 mainly owing to the implementation of a mine-for-closure plan that reduced ore production. KGHM expected mining to be completed at Carlota in the second quarter of 2014 with residual leaching continuing for an additional 2.5 years (KGHM International Ltd., 2014, p. 6, 10, 19).

Mercator Minerals Ltd.'s (Kingman, AZ, and Vancouver) Mineral Park Mine (Arizona) decreased production by 8% to 17,100 t of copper (1,400 t from SX-EW and 15,700 t contained in concentrate) from 18,550 t (1,630 t from SX-EW and 16,920 t contained in concentrate) in 2012. On September 30, Mercator announced that, owing to challenges the company faced with commodity prices and capital market conditions, the board of directors was considering strategic alternatives, which included the sale of the company. On December 12, Mercator announced that it had entered into an agreement with Intergeo MMC Ltd. (British Virgin Islands) to combine the two companies' assets and create a copper-focused base metals company. Approval was required from the Russian Federal Anti-Monopoly Services (FAS) because Intergeo was part of ONEXIM Group, which was headquartered in Russia. The FAS examination caused the merger of the two companies to be delayed through the first half of 2014 (Mercator Minerals Ltd., 2013a; 2013b; 2014a, p. 25; 2014b).

On December 17, 2012, Revett Minerals, Inc. (Spokane Valley, WA) suspended production at its underground Troy Mine (Montana) owing to concerns about geotechnical conditions. Although the company installed equipment to monitor ground conditions and hoped to reopen the mine as soon as possible, the mine remained idle at yearend 2013 (Revett Minerals, Inc., 2012).

On October 30, Newmont Mining Corp. (Denver, CO) announced that the Phoenix Copper Leach Project in Nevada had begun commercial production. The project was estimated to have produced only a small amount of copper cathode in 2013, but was expected to produce about 9,000 t/yr of copper from materials previously mined and considered waste rock during the project's first 5 years (Newmont Mining Corp., 2013).

#### Consumption

U.S. reported consumption of refined copper increased by 4% in 2013. Consumption by wire-rod producers, which accounted for 72% of reported consumption, increased slightly, and consumption at brass mills, which accounted for about

25% of consumption, increased by 8% (table 5). According to data compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, Inc. (ABMS) (2014), domestic apparent consumption of wire rod increased by 3.7% to 1.27 Mt.

According to preliminary data from the Copper Development Association Inc. (2014, p. 18), the total shipments of copper and copper-alloy products to the U.S. market by fabricators (brass mills, foundries, powder producers, and wire mills), which included domestic product shipments and net imports, increased slightly to 4.72 Mt from 4.66 Mt in 2012. Since 2000, when shipments to the domestic market reached a record-high 8.68 Mt, shipments to the domestic market have trended downward and shipments in 2013 were 46% below those in 2000. Domestic wire-mill products accounted for about 56% of total shipments to the domestic market; brass mill products, 39%; and foundry and powder products, 3%. Net imports, which have also trended downward from a peak of 6% in 2000, made up the remaining 2%. Shipments to the building construction sector, which remained the leading end-use market, were essentially unchanged and accounted for about 43% of shipments. Shipments to the electric and electronic products sector (19% market share) decreased by 4%; shipments to the transportation equipment sector (19% market share) and shipments to the industrial machinery and equipment sector (7% market share) increased by 6%; and shipments to the consumer and general products sector (12% market share) increased by 4%.

#### **Prices and Stocks**

In 2013, for the second consecutive year, the average annual COMEX spot price declined, decreasing by about 8% to \$3.34 per pound from \$3.61 per pound in 2012 and by 17% from the record high of \$4.00 per pound in 2011. In 2013, the monthly average price ranged from a high of \$3.67 per pound in January to a low of \$3.14 per pound in July and averaged \$3.34 per pound in December. Daily prices ranged from a high of \$3.78 per pound on February 1 to a low of \$3.03 per pound on June 24 and ended the year at \$3.44 per pound. Owing to a relatively tight market balance throughout the year, prices fluctuated in response to industry news, especially as it related to China's apparent demand. Speculation about U.S. Federal Reserve System policy was also reportedly an influence on copper price fluctuations. In November, the monthly average price declined slightly, to \$3.22 per pound, after investors reportedly expected the U.S. Federal Reserve to begin to taper its economic stimulus program by gradually reducing its bond purchases, which could have strengthened the U.S. dollar. International copper contracts were priced in U.S. dollars and a strengthening of the U.S. dollar would effectively raise the price of copper for international consumers. At the end of December, the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System announced that the tapering of economic stimulus would begin in January 2014. Total U.S. refined copper stocks increased by 10% during the year to 258,000 t at the end of December from 236,000 t at the beginning of January, having risen early in the year to a high of 325,000 t at the end of April (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2013; Thomson Reuters, 2013, p. 10; International Copper Study Group, 2015, p. 9).

Copper scrap prices (table 13) generally followed the trend in refined copper prices. According to American Metal Market price data, however, with lower refined copper prices, the discount of most grades of copper scrap to refined copper decreased and the discount for refiners' No. 2 scrap from the COMEX spot price averaged 27.9 cents per pound in 2013, 39.1 cents per pound in 2012, and 49.3 cents per pound in 2011. In 2013, the refiners' No. 2 scrap discount ranged between 35.6 cents per pound in February and 22.2 cents per pound in both July and August and the price averaged \$3.06 per pound, 5% less than in 2012.

#### **Foreign Trade**

Net imports of refined copper in 2013 were 620,000 t, an increase of about 32% (149,000 t) compared with those in 2012. Refined copper accounted for 96% of all unmanufactured copper imports. Chile, Canada, and Mexico were the leading sources of refined copper imports in 2013, accounting for 63%, 23%, and 8%, respectively, of refined imports. Exports of copper ore and concentrates increased by 16%, and exports of refined copper decreased by 29% (tables 14, 16).

According to U.S. Census Bureau data compiled by the Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc., in 2013, U.S. imports of copper and copper-alloy semifabricated products (excluding wire-rod mill products) were 223,000 t (essentially the same as those in 2012), exports were 118,000 t (a 9% increase from those in 2012), and the resulting net imports decreased by about 8% to 105,000 t. The leading import sources were Germany (22%), the Republic of Korea (16%), Mexico (10%), Canada (9%), and China (8%). The leading export destinations were Mexico (32%), Canada (30%), and the Republic of Korea (7%) (Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc., 2013, p. 1–10; 2014, p. 1–10).

Copper scrap was the leading U.S. copper export and combined copper-alloy and unalloyed scrap exports were greater in terms of quantity than all other unmanufactured copper exports combined (tables 14, 18). U.S. scrap exports increased by 138% to a total of 1.16 Mt (450,000 t of unalloyed copper scrap and 706,000 t of copper-alloy scrap) in 2013, compared with 486,000 t of scrap (228,000 t of unalloyed copper scrap and 258,000 t of copperalloy scrap) in 2000. In 2011, total U.S. scrap exports reached a record high of 1.24 Mt, with 941,000 t of those exports going to China. U.S. scrap exports to China have increased along with total U.S. scrap exports, and in 2013, China was the recipient of 71% of U.S. unalloyed copper scrap exports and 74% of alloyed copper scrap exports in terms of quantity, and 65% and 71%, respectively, in terms of value. Shipments of unalloyed copper scrap to China increased to 320,000 t in 2013 from 124,000 t in 2000, and shipments of copper-alloy scrap increased to 523,000 t in 2013 from 86,100 t in 2000. The increase in total U.S. scrap exports and rising demand in China correlated with the shutdown of U.S. secondary smelting capacity. In 2001, the last active secondary copper smelter in the United States shut down, which decreased domestic capability to process certain grades of copper scrap. Contraction of the U.S. brass mill industry also reduced demand for direct-melt copper and copper-alloy scrap. In 2013, brass mills consumed 697,000 t of copper and brass scrap, down from 1.07 Mt in 2000. Fire-refining of copper scrap continued

in the United States but requires higher purity copper scrap than secondary smelting and generally yields a lower grade refined material. Also, with higher copper prices, copper scrap became more valuable, more scrap was collected, and more scrap was available for export. Based on global import data for 2013 (International Copper Study Group, 2015, p. 40–41), China was the recipient of 59% of the reported 7.4 Mt of global copper scrap trade.

#### **World Review**

World mine production of copper increased by about 8% in 2013 from that in 2012 to a record-high 18.3 Mt. Unlike many other commodities, world copper production did not decrease during the 2008–09 economic downturn, and world production increased by 14% from that in 2009. According to data compiled by the ICSG (2015, p. 9), world capacity increased by 800,000 t in 2013 and by 1.7 Mt (9%) from 2009 [19.1 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr)] to 2013 (20.8 Mt/yr). Based on ICSG production and capacity data, capacity utilization at copper mines worldwide increased to 87.1% in 2013 from 83.5% in 2012.

Chile was the leading producer of mined copper in 2013 and produced 5.8 Mt, or 32% of total world production.

Other leading producers were China, 1.6 Mt (9%); Peru, 1.4 Mt (8%); and the United States, 1.3 Mt (7%). Significant production increases took place in Brazil (by 47,000 t), Canada (by 52,000 t), Chile (by 342,000 t), Congo (Kinshasa) (by 310,000 t), Indonesia (by 110,000 t), Mongolia (by 65,000 t), Peru (by 77,000 t), the United States (by 80,000 t), and Zambia (by 70,000 t). The most significant decreases in production were in Argentina (by 26,000 t), Iran (by 22,000 t), and Mexico (by 20,000 t) (table 20).

Global smelter production increased by 6% to 17.1 Mt (table 21). According to ICSG data (2014, p. 15), global smelter capacity increased by about 4% in 2013 to 19.7 Mt/yr, and capacity utilization increased slightly to 87% in 2013 from 85% in 2012

In 2013, world production of refined copper increased by about 4% to 21.0 Mt owing to increases in both primary and secondary production. Production of refined copper from electrowinning rose by 5%, from electrolytic and fire refining (other primary) by 3%, and from secondary refining (from scrap) by 7%. Most of the growth in refined copper production was in China, where total refined copper production increased by an estimated 630,000 t (11%); Congo (Kinshasa), 215,000 t (45%); Peru, 50,000 t (16%); the Philippines, 63,000 t (69%); the United States, 39,000 t (4%); and Zambia, 42,000 t (8%). Significant decreases in refined copper production occurred in Chile, where output declined by 147,000 t (5%); India, 78,000 t (11%); Japan, 48,000 t (3%); Mexico, 48,000 t (8%); and Spain, 56,000 t (14%) (table 22).

World apparent consumption of refined copper, according to ICSG data, rose by about 4% to a record-high 21.4 Mt in 2013. Stocks held on the more visible commodity exchanges (COMEX, LME, SHFE) decreased by about 14% to 507,000 t. ICSG estimates of total reported inventories (exchanges and industry) decreased by 4% to 1.32 Mt (International Copper Study Group, 2015, p. 9, 20–21).

*Brazil.*—The increase in mine production in Brazil was due mainly to the rampup of output at the Salobo Mine [Vale S.A. (Rio de Janeiro)], which increased production to 65,000 t of copper in concentrate from 13,000 t in 2012. An expansion project at Salobo was expected to increase production capacity by an additional 100,000 t/yr of copper in concentrate, beginning in the first half of 2014 (Vale S.A., 2014b, p. 47, 72).

Canada.—Copper output in Canada increased by 9% owing mainly to increased production at the Gibraltar Mine [Taseko Mines Ltd. (Vancouver), 75%], the New Afton Mine [New Gold Inc. (Vancouver)], and the Sudbury concentrator [Vale S.A. (Rio de Janeiro)], which was fed by ore from various Vale mines. The Gibraltar Mine increased production to 55,100 t in 2013 from 39,800 t in 2012 owing to the commissioning of a new concentrator in March 2013. Production at the New Afton Mine began in June 2012, and in 2013, its first full year of production, output increased to 32,700 t from 12,900 t in 2012. Output at Vale's Sudbury concentrator increased to 103,000 t in 2013 from 79,000 t in 2012 owing to scheduled maintenance at mines that supplied the Sudbury concentrator in 2012. These increases were partially offset by smaller decreases at various mines (New Gold Inc., 2013, p. 8; 2014, p. 10; Taseko Mines Ltd., 2014, p. 3; Vale S.A., 2014a, p. 9, 11).

Chile.—The 6% increase in Chile's mine production was due mainly to an increase in production of 162,000 t to 445,000 t at the Collahuasi Mine [Anglo American plc (London, United Kingdom), 44%; Glencore Xstrata plc (Baar, Switzerland), 44%; others, 12%] and an increase of 118,000 t to 1.19 Mt at the Escondida Mine [BHP Billiton, 57.5%, Rio Tinto plc, 30%; others, 12.5%], the world's leading copper-producing mine. Production at Collahuasi increased owing to higher mill head ore grades and the replacement of a semi-autogenous grinding mill motor in the second quarter of the year. Output at Escondida increased as a result of higher mill head ore grades and improved throughput rates (Anglo American plc, 2014, p. 71, 252; Comisión Chilena del Cobre, 2014; Rio Tinto plc, 2014a, p. 29).

China.—The significant increase in refined copper production in China correlated with a reported increase in refining capacity. In 2013, China added 720,000 t/yr of smelting capacity and 1.08 Mt/yr of refining capacity, with total capacity reaching 4.89 Mt/yr and 8.96 Mt/yr, respectively, for smelter and refinery production. Imports of copper ores and concentrates into China increased to 10.1 Mt (2.8 Mt contained copper) in 2013 from 7.8 Mt (2.2 Mt contained copper) in 2012. In 2013, China also imported 4.4 Mt of copper and copper-alloy scrap (4.9 Mt in 2012), 3.2 Mt of refined copper (3.4 Mt in 2012), and 629,000 t of copper blister and anodes (523,000 t in 2012) (Copper Monthly, 2014, p. 4; International Copper Study Group, 2015, p. 24–28, 40).

Congo (Kinshasa).—In 2013, mine output of copper increased by an estimated 47% (310,000 t) to 970,000 t in Congo (Kinshasa). The increase was a result of production increases at the Tenke Fungurume Mine and the Mutanda Mine and smaller increases at a number of other mines. The Tenke Fungurume Mine [FCX, 56%; Lundin Mining Corp. (Toronto, Ontario, Canada), 24%; La Generale des Carrieres et des Mines [Lubumbashi, Congo (Kinshasa), 20%] increased copper

cathode production at its SX–EW facility by 33% to 210,000 t of electrowon copper cathode from 158,000 t in 2012 following completion of an expansion project. The Mutanda Mine [Glencore Xstrata plc, 69%; Fleurette Group (Amsterdam, the Netherlands), 31%] increased copper production to 150,600 t from 87,000 t in 2012. The Mutanda Mine reportedly produced electrowon copper, although a small percentage may have been copper contained in concentrate (Glencore Xstrata plc, 2014, p. 7, 14; Lundin Mining Corp., 2014, p. 21).

*Indonesia.*—Mine production in Indonesia increased by 28% owing to increased output at FCX's PT Freeport Indonesia (PT-FI) operations in the Grasberg minerals district. The PT-FI operations increased production by 34% to 421,000 t of recoverable copper owing to higher mill head ore grades and increased milling rates. Newmont Mining Corp.'s Batu Hijau Mine increased production by 3% to 73,000 t in 2013 owing to higher recovery rates. In January 2014, the Government of Indonesia announced that exports of copper concentrate would be banned beginning in January 2017 and that an export tax of 25% would be charged beginning in 2014 that would gradual increase to 60% by mid-2016, and would be in place until the ban takes effect. After January 2017, copper concentrates would need to be processed into metal before being exported. Copper mine production in Indonesia was expected to decline in 2014 owing to the higher tax rate on exports and delays in obtaining export permits caused by the new regulations (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., 2014a, p. 47–48; 2014b, p. 19-20; Newmont Mining Corp., 2014, p. 76).

*Mongolia.*—In 2013, Mongolia's significant increase in production was due to the startup of the Oyu Tolgoi Mine [Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd. (Vancouver), 66%; Government of Mongolia, 34%]. In January, the Oyu Tolgoi Mine began concentrate production, and by yearend, it had produced 76,700 t of copper in concentrate. The company forecast production of 135,000 to 160,000 t of copper in concentrates in 2014 (Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd., 2014, p. 4, 6, 9).

**Peru.**—In Peru, four mining operations accounted for 72% of the country's production. The Antamina Mine accounted for 32% of Peru's total copper mine production; the Cerro Verde mining complex, 18%; the Cuajone Mine, 12%; and the Antapaccay Mine, 10%. Compania Minera Antamina S.A. (Lima) slightly decreased production of copper in concentrate to about 443,000 t. Production at Sociedad Minera S.A.A.'s (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., 53.56%) Cerro Verde Mine decreased by 6% to 253,000 t in 2013. Cerro Verde was undergoing expansion to increase production capacity by 270,000 t/yr beginning in 2016. Southern Copper Corp.'s (Grupo Mexico, 82.3%) Cuajone Mine increased output by about 6% to 169,000 t owing to higher mill head ore grades and recovery rates. Production at Glencore Xstrata plc's Antapaccay and Tintaya Mines increased to 139,000 t of copper in concentrate in 2013 from 43,000 t in 2012, owing to the rampup of production at Antapaccay following the mine's November 2012 commissioning. Mining at the Tintaya Mine was thought to have ceased in 2011, although a very small amount of copper may have been produced in 2013 (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., 2014b, p. 15, 25; Glencore Xstrata plc, 2014, p. 14; Southern Copper Corp., 2014, p. 79).

Zambia.—Copper production in Zambia increased mainly owing to the Lumwana Mine [Barrick Gold Corp. (Toronto, Ontario, Canada)], where copper in concentrate output increased to 118,000 t in 2013 from 81,000 t in 2012 owing to higher mill throughput and the processing of higher grade ore at higher recoveries. The Lumwana Mine had begun to implement a new life-of-mine plan in 2012 that reportedly allowed the mine to increase production and lower costs (Barrick Gold Corp., 2014a; 2014b, p. 9, 44).

#### Outlook

Based on preliminary estimates for 2014, U.S. mine production is expected to increase by about 7%, mainly owing to increased production at the Morenci Mine following the completion of its mining and milling expansion project and at the Chino and Pinto Valley Mines as they continue to ramp up production. These production increases are expected to be partially offset by decreased production at the Phoenix Mine. Smelter production is expected to increase slightly and refinery production is expected to increase by about 4%. According to data compiled by the ICSG (2015, p. 9, 12), global mine production increased slightly in 2014 as output of copper in concentrate increased slightly and production from SX–EW increased by 3%. World mine capacity increased by 5% and mine capacity utilization decreased to 84.1% from 86.9% in 2013.

In 2014, according to ICSG (2015, p. 9, 14, 17) data, global smelter production increased by 6% and refinery production rose by 7% owing mainly to an increase in primary electrolytic production. Global consumption of refined copper in 2014 was estimated to have increased by about 8%, and despite speculation that there would be a production surplus in 2014, for the fifth consecutive year, global consumption of refined copper was higher (by 475,000 t) than global production of refined copper. This estimate used an apparent consumption calculation for China that did not take into account changes in unreported bonded stocks in China that are held by the State Reserve Bureau, producers, consumers, and traders. When taking into account estimates for these unreported stock changes in China, refined consumption could have been about 500,000 t more than production.

The annual average COMEX copper spot price in 2014 declined by 7% to \$3.12 per pound. The monthly average price in January was \$3.36 per pound and gradually trended down to \$2.90 per pound in December. Copper prices in 2013 were affected mainly by concerns about China's slower economic growth and speculation that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System would begin to raise interest rates. As the world's largest copper consumer, a slowdown in China's economic growth could have a major effect on copper prices, and actions by the U.S. Federal Reserve System that could strengthen the dollar could make physical copper and copper futures, which are valued in U.S. dollars, more expensive for consumers and investors who use currencies other than the U.S. dollar and could reduce copper consumption.

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### TABLE 1 SALIENT COPPER STATISTICS $^1$

(Metric tons, unless otherwise specified)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States:					
Mine production:					
Ore concentrated thousand metric tons	149,000	160,000	187,000	180,000	172,000
Average yield of concentrated ore percent	0.46	0.41	0.34	0.36	0.40
Recoverable copper:					
Arizona	711,000	703,000	751,000	763,000	795,000
Other States	470,000	406,000	362,000	404,000	453,000
Total	1,180,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,170,000	1,250,000
Total value millions	\$6,290	\$8,520	\$9,960	\$9,450	\$9,360
Smelter production:					
Primary <sup>2</sup>	597,000	601,000	538,000	485,000	516,000
Byproduct sulfuric acid, sulfur content thousand metric tons	671	704	679	545	574
Refinery production:					
Primary materials:					
Electrolytic from domestic ores	588,000	606,000	545,000	491,000	518,000
Electrolytic from foreign materials	48,300	21,000			
Electrowon	476,000	430,000	447,000	471,000	475,000
Total	1,110,000	1,060,000	992,000	962,000	993,000
Secondary materials (scrap), electrolytic and fire refined	46,400	37,700	37,300	39,400 r	46,900
Grand total	1,160,000	1,090,000	1,030,000	1,000,000	1,040,000
Secondary copper produced:					
Recovered from new scrap	639,000	642,000	649,000	642,000	630,000
Recovered from old scrap	138,000	143,000	153,000	164,000	166,000
Total	777,000	785,000	802,000	807,000	796,000
Copper sulfate production	22,400	23,700	22,800	22,500	23,000
Exports, refined	80,800	78,300	40,400	159,000	113,000
Imports, refined	664,000	605,000	670,000	630,000	734,000
Stocks, December 31:					
Blister and in-process material	15,500	21,100	13,000	12,300	12,700
Refined copper:					
Refineries	23,700	10,300	8,360	12,900	15,000
Wire-rod mills	24,700	19,700	24,000	28,100	32,600
Brass mills	7,610	6,400	6,850	6,540	6,710
Other industry	4,290	4,380	4,330	4,180	4,230
COMEX	90,000	58,600	79,800	64,100	15,000
London Metal Exchange (LME), U.S. warehouses	283,000	284,000	286,000	120,000	185,000
Total	434,000	384,000	409,000	236,000	258,000
Consumption:					
Refined copper, reported	1,650,000	1,760,000	1,760,000	1,760,000	1,830,000
Apparent consumption, primary refined and old scrap <sup>3</sup>	1,580,000	1,760,000	1,730,000	1,770,000	1,780,000
Price:	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
Producer, weighted average cents per pound	241.24	348.34	405.85	367.28	339.94
COMEX, first position do.	235.42	342.51	400.05	361.45	334.11
LME, Grade A cash do.	233.56	341.74	399.79	360.58	332.29
World, production:					
Mine thousand metric tons	16,000	16,100 <sup>r</sup>	16,100 <sup>r</sup>	16,900 <sup>r</sup>	18,300
Smelter do.	14,900	15,600	15,900	16,200 r	17,100
Refinery do.	18,400 <sup>r</sup>	19,100	19,700	20,200 <sup>r</sup>	21,000
rpid d- Di#- 7	10,100	17,100	17,700	20,200	21,500

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits, except prices; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>May contain small amounts of scrap.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$ In 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, apparent consumption is calculated using general imports of 645,000 metric tons (t), 583,000 t, 649,000 t, 628,000 t, and 729,000 t respectively.

TABLE 2 LEADING COPPER-PRODUCING MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2013, IN ORDER OF OUTPUT  $^{\rm l}$ 

Rank	Mine	County and State	Operator	Source of copper	Capacity (thousand metric tons)
1	Morenci	Greenlee, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.	Copper-molybdenum ore, concentrated and leached	420
2	Bingham Canyon	Salt Lake, UT	Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. <sup>2</sup>	Copper-molybdenum ore, concentrated	280
3	Ray	Pinal, AZ	ASARCO LLC <sup>3</sup>	Copper ore, concentrated and leached	150
4	Bagdad	Yavapai, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.	Copper-molybdenum ore, concentrated	100
5	Chino	Grant, NM	do.	Copper-molybdenum ore, concentrated and leached	130
6	Sierrita	Pima, AZ	do.	do.	80
7	Safford	Graham, AZ	do.	Copper ore, leached	110
8	Mission Complex	Pima, AZ	ASARCO LLC <sup>3</sup>	Copper ore, concentrated	70
9	Robinson	White Pine, NV	KGHM International Ltd.	Copper-molybdenum ore, concentrated	60
10	Tyrone	Grant, NM	Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.	Copper ore, leached	45
11	Pinto Valley	Gila, AZ	Capstone Mining Corp.	Copper ore, concentrated and leached	60
12	Phoenix	Lander, NV	Newmont Mining Corp.	Gold-copper ore, concentrated	40
13	Continental Pit	Silver Bow, MT	Montana Resources	Copper-molybdenum ore, concentrated	40
14	Miami	Gila, AZ	Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.	Copper ore, leached	90
15	Silver Bell	Pima, AZ	ASARCO LLC <sup>3</sup>	do.	25
16	Mineral Park	Mohave, AZ	Mercator Minerals Ltd.	Copper-molybdenum ore, concentrated and leached	30
17	Carlota	Gila, AZ	KGHM International Ltd.	Copper ore, leached	10
18	Lisbon Valley	San Juan, UT	Lisbon Valley Mining Co. LLC	do.	14
19	Viburnum (#29 and #35)	Washington and Iron, MO	Doe Run Resources Corp.	Lead ore	NA
20	Brushy Creek	Reynolds, MO	do.	do.	NA

do. Ditto. NA Not available.

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>text{The}$  mines listed accounted for more than 99% of U.S. mine production in 2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto plc.
<sup>3</sup>Wholly owned subsidiary of Grupo México, S.A.B. de C.V.

 ${\it TABLE~3}$  MINE PRODUCTION OF COPPER-BEARING ORES AND RECOVERABLE COPPER CONTENT OF ORES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SOURCE AND TREATMENT PROCESS  $^1$ 

	20	12	2013		
	Gross	Recoverable	Gross	Recoverable	
Source and treatment process	weight	copper	weight	copper	
Mined copper ore:					
Concentrated	180,000,000	647,000	172,000,000	692,000	
Leached	NA	471,000	NA	475,000	
Total	NA	1,120,000	NA	1,170,000	
Copper precipitates shipped, leached from					
tailings, dumps, and in-place material	NA	W	NA	W	
Other copper-bearing ores <sup>2</sup>	5,300,000	48,900	5,480,000	81,200	
Grand total	XX	1,170,000	XX	1,250,000	

NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Other copper-bearing ores." XX Not applicable.

 ${\it TABLE~4}$  Consumption of copper and brass materials in the united states, by item  $^1$ 

		Foundries,	Smelters,	
		chemical plants,	refiners,	
Brass mills	Wire-rod mills	miscellaneous users	ingot makers	Total
706,000 r, 2	W	75,800 <sup>r</sup>	157,000	938,000 <sup>r</sup>
424,000	1,280,000	53,200 <sup>r</sup>	4,510	1,760,000
10,100		4,530 <sup>r</sup>		14,600
		62,200 <sup>r</sup>		62,200 <sup>r</sup>
40,000		(4)	(4)	49,700
697,000 <sup>2</sup>	W	64,500	140,000	902,000
457,000	1,310,000	55,000	4,510	1,830,000
10,100		4,810		14,900
		62,100		62,100
24,000		(4)	(4)	24,900
	706,000 <sup>r, 2</sup> 424,000 10,100 40,000 697,000 <sup>2</sup> 457,000 10,100	706,000 r,2 W 424,000 1,280,000 10,100 40,000 697,000 2 W 457,000 1,310,000 10,100	Brass mills         Wire-rod mills         chemical plants, miscellaneous users           706,000 r.2         W         75,800 r           424,000         1,280,000         53,200 r           10,100          4,530 r             62,200 r           40,000          (4)           697,000 2         W         64,500           457,000         1,310,000         55,000           10,100          4,810             62,100	Brass mills         Wire-rod mills         chemical plants, miscellaneous users         refiners, ingot makers           706,000 r.2         W         75,800 r         157,000           424,000         1,280,000         53,200 r         4,510           10,100          4,530 r            40,000          62,200 r            40,000          (4)         (4)           697,000 2         W         64,500         140,000           457,000         1,310,000         55,000         4,510           10,100          4,810              62,100

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>r</sup>Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Brass mills." -- Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes gold ore, lead ore, and silver ore.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes item indicated by symbol W.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Detailed information on consumption of refined copper can be found in table 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

TABLE 5 CONSUMPTION OF REFINED COPPER SHAPES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASS OF CONSUMER  $^{\rm 1}$ 

		Ingots and	Cakes and	Wirebar, billets,	
Class of consumer	Cathodes	ingot bars	slabs	other	Total
2012:					
Wire-rod mills	1,280,000			(2)	1,280,000
Brass mills	330,000	W	42,800	51,600	424,000
Chemical plants	W	W		275	275
Ingot makers	W	W	W	4,510	4,510
Foundries	6,370 <sup>r</sup>	2,320	W	9,940 <sup>r</sup>	18,600 <sup>r</sup>
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	W	W	W	34,300	34,300
Total	1,610,000	2,320	42,800	101,000 r	1,760,000
2013:					
Wire-rod mills	1,310,000			(2)	1,310,000
Brass mills	362,000	W	43,500	51,600	457,000
Chemical plants	W	W		214	214
Ingot makers	W	W	W	4,510	4,510
Foundries	6,350	2,090	W	10,000	18,500
Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	W	W	W	36,300	36,300
Total	1,680,000	2,090	43,500	103,000	1,830,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>r</sup>Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Wirebar, billets, other." -- Zero.

 $\label{table 6} {\it COPPER RECOVERED FROM SCRAP PROCESSED IN THE UNITED STATES,} \\ {\it BY KIND OF SCRAP AND FORM OF RECOVERY}^1$ 

	2012	2013
Kind of scrap:		
New:		
Copper-base	609,000	596,000
Aluminum-base	32,900	33,900
Nickel-base	18	18
Total	642,000	630,000
Old:		
Copper-base	134,000	136,000
Aluminum-base	30,300	30,500
Nickel-base	267	267
Zinc-base	10	
Total	164,000	166,000
Grand total	807,000	796,000
Form of recovery:		
As unalloyed copper	40,500 r	48,100
In brass and bronze	698,000	678,000
In alloy iron and steel	658	682
In aluminum alloys	62,700 r	64,500
In other alloys	10	
In chemical compounds	5,030	5,030
Total	807,000	796,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>r</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included with "Wire-rod mills:" under "Cathodes."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes consumers of copper powder and copper shot, iron and steel plants, and other manufacturers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 7 COPPER RECOVERED AS REFINED COPPER AND IN ALLOYS AND OTHER FORMS FROM COPPER-BASE SCRAP PROCESSED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF OPERATION  $^1$ 

	From ne	From new scrap		d scrap	Total	
Type of operation	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Ingot makers	11,800	13,600	63,700	59,600	75,500	73,100
Refineries <sup>2</sup>	17,800	17,500	21,500 r	29,400	39,400 <sup>r</sup>	46,900
Brass and wire-rod mills	544,000	531,000	28,300	35,500	572,000	567,000
Foundries and manufacturers	30,800 r	28,800	20,100 r	11,100	50,800 r	39,900
Chemical plants	5,030	5,030			5,030	5,030
Total	609,000	596,000	134,000	136,000	743,000	732,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>r</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

TABLE 8 PRODUCTION OF SECONDARY COPPER AND COPPER-ALLOY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY ITEM PRODUCED FROM SCRAP  $^{\rm I}$ 

Item produced from scrap	2012	2013
Unalloyed copper products:		
Refined copper	39,400 <sup>r</sup>	46,900
Copper powder	1,030	1,020
Copper castings	126 <sup>r</sup>	124
Total	40,500 <sup>r</sup>	48,100
Alloyed copper products:		
Brass and bronze ingots:		
Tin bronzes	9,070	6,230
Leaded red brass and semired brass	50,300	59,500
High leaded tin bronze	9,650	5,100
Yellow brass	5,280	4,820
Manganese bronze	7,500	6,260
Aluminum bronze	6,320	5,170
Nickel silver	1,030	1,020
Silicon bronze and brass	4,710	4,390
Copper-base hardeners and master alloys	5,250	5,250
Miscellaneous	7,800	6,090
Total	107,000	104,000
Brass mill and wire-rod mill products	700,000	687,000
Brass and bronze castings	44,300 <sup>r</sup>	38,500
Copper in chemical products	5,030	5,030
Grand total	897,000	883,000
In q1		

rRevised.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes electrolytically refined copper produced from scrap material processed at smelter level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown

 ${\it TABLE~9}$  COMPOSITION OF SECONDARY COPPER-ALLOY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES  $^1$ 

	Copper	Tin	Lead	Zinc	Nickel	Aluminum	Total
Brass and bronze ingot production: <sup>2</sup>							
2012	89,300 r	3,350 r	4,880 r	9,270 r	110 r	13	107,000
2013	86,100	3,570	5,070	8,930	111	11	104,000
Secondary metal content of brass mill							
products:							
2012	577,000	1,310	2,330	118,000	1,050	16	700,000
2013	567,000	1,240	2,310	116,000	1,090	16	687,000
Secondary metal content of brass and							
bronze castings:							
2012	41,400 <sup>r</sup>	1,070	539 <sup>r</sup>	1,070 r	92	98	44,300 <sup>r</sup>
2013	35,600	1,070	548	1,150	77	101	38,500
_							

Revised.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes approximately 96% from scrap and 4% from other than scrap.

### ${\it TABLE~10}$ Consumption and yearend stocks of copper-base ${\it SCRAP}^1$

(Metric tons, gross weight)

	2012		2013	
Scrap type and processor	Consumption	Stocks	Consumption	Stocks
Unalloyed scrap:	•		<u> </u>	
No.1 wire and heavy:				
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	17,400 <sup>r</sup>	875	18,400	860
Brass and wire-rod mills	292,000	(2)	288,000	(2)
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	29,300 r	(2)	19,900	(2)
No. 2 mixed heavy and light:				
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	61,900	1,950	61,500	1,830
Brass and wire-rod mills	40,400	(2)	44,400	(2)
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	7,280 <sup>r</sup>	(2)	6,100	(2)
Total unalloyed scrap:				
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	79,300	2,820	79,900	2,690
Brass and wire-rod mills	333,000	1,170	332,000	1,930
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	36,600	2,280 r	26,000	2,130
Alloyed scrap:		,	.,	,
Red brass: <sup>3</sup>				
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	22,300	1,920	14,900	1,590
Brass mills	10,600	(2)	10,700	(2)
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	2,500 <sup>r</sup>	(2)	2,320	(2)
Leaded yellow brass:	2,500	(2)	2,520	(2)
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	10,000	894	8,970	816
Brass mills	119,000	(2)	118,000	(2)
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	696	(2)	642	(2)
Yellow and low brass, all plants	141,000	844	135,000	879
Cartridge cases and brass, all plants	98,000	(2)	96,400	(2)
Auto radiators:	98,000	(2)	90,400	(2)
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	20,500	782	15,600	653
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	1,900	(2)	1,900	(2)
Bronzes:	1,900	(2)	1,900	(2)
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	12,800	940	9,330	613
Brass mills and miscellaneous manufacturers	15,500	(2)	15,300	(2)
Nickel-copper alloys, all plants	9,290	184	9,540	138
Low grade and residues; smelters, refiners,	9,290		9,340	(2)
miscellaneous manufacturers	22 000	(2) 630	22,900	609
	22,900	030	22,900	009
Other alloy scrap: 4	1.710	607	1.010	2.52
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	1,510	687	1,010	352
Brass mills and miscellaneous manufacturers	5,610	(2)	5,510	(2)
Total alloyed scrap:	70.000	6.700	60.200	<b>7.400</b>
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	78,000	6,790	60,200	5,400
Brass mills	376,000	1,040	369,000	1,340
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	39,100 <sup>r</sup>	1,980	38,500	1,960
Total scrap:			440	
Smelters, refiners, and ingot makers	157,000	9,610	140,000	8,090
Brass and wire-rod mills	709,000	2,220	701,000	3,270
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	75,800	4,250	64,500	4,090

rRevised.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Individual breakdown is not available; included in "Total unalloyed scrap," "Total alloyed scrap," and "Total scrap."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes cocks and faucets, commercial bronze, composition turnings, gilding metal, railroad car boxes, and silicon bronze.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Includes aluminum bronze, beryllium copper, and refinery brass.

 ${\bf TABLE~11}$  CONSUMPTION OF PURCHASED COPPER-BASE SCRAP  $^{1,2}$ 

#### (Metric tons, gross weight)

	New scrap		Old scrap		Total	
Type of operation	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Ingot makers	27,700	27,700	88,900	88,900	117,000	117,000
Smelters and refineries	18,900	18,300	21,800	31,600	40,700 r	49,900
Brass and wire-rod mills	680,000	664,000	29,500	36,600	709,000	701,000
Foundries and miscellaneous manufacturers	54,400 r	54,000	21,400 r	21,600	75,800 <sup>r</sup>	75,600
Total	781,000	764,000	162,000	179,000	942,000	943,000

rRevised.

TABLE 12 FOUNDRIES AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURERS CONSUMPTION OF BRASS INGOT, REFINED COPPER, AND COPPER SCRAP IN THE UNITED STATES  $^{\rm I}$ 

#### (Metric tons)

Ingot type or material consumed	2012	2013
Tin bronzes	6,700 <sup>r</sup>	6,650
Leaded red brass and semired brass	36,900 <sup>r</sup>	32,400
Yellow, leaded, low brass <sup>2</sup>	8,070 <sup>r</sup>	9,870
Manganese bronze	2,800 <sup>r</sup>	2,670
Nickel silver <sup>3</sup>	1,440 <sup>r</sup>	3,580
Aluminum bronze	4,050	3,760
Hardeners and master alloys <sup>4</sup>	4,530 <sup>r</sup>	4,810
Lead-free alloys <sup>5</sup>	2,260	3,160
Total brass ingot	66,700 r	66,900
Refined copper	53,200 <sup>r</sup>	55,000
Copper scrap	75,800 <sup>r</sup>	64,500
v		

rRevised.

 $\label{eq:table 13} \text{AVERAGE PRICES FOR COPPER SCRAP, BY TYPE}$ 

#### (Cents per pound)

			Dealers'	buying (New York)
	Brass mills	Refiners	No. 2	Red brass turnings
Year	No. 1 scrap	No. 2 scrap	scrap	and borings
2012	354.19	322.35	289.91	195.35
2013	330.25	306.25	274.95	188.32

Source: American Metal Market.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Consumption at brass and wire-rod mills assumed equal to receipts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes brass and silicon bronze.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes brass, copper nickel, and nickel bronze.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Includes special alloys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Includes copper-bismuth and copper-bismuth-selenium alloys.

 $\label{table 14} \textbf{U.S. EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED COPPER (COPPER CONTENT), BY COUNTRY}^{1}$ 

	Ore and co	oncentrate	Matte, ash, an	d precipitates	Blister an	d anodes	Refi	ned	Unalloyed co	pper scrap	Tot	al
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Country	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)
012	301,000	\$1,920,000	35,800	\$60,800	13,900	\$75,500	159,000	\$1,020,000	480,000 <sup>r</sup>	\$2,470,000 r	989,000	\$5,550,000
013:												
Belgium			539	689	113	259			18,400	111,000	19,100	112,000
Canada	8,200	57,800	28,900	38,000	2,990	9,950	1,870	11,500	20,900	156,000	62,900	273,000
China	96,400	575,000	574	1,650	213	1,480	57,100	411,000	320,000	1,450,000	474,000	2,440,000
Germany	4	29	62	163	570	4,300	75	268	28,800	174,000	29,600	179,000
Hong Kong	1	8			1,460	11,900	147	589	8,150	26,100	9,760	38,600
India					542	4,580	(2)	3	873	4,470	1,420	9,060
Japan	16,800	99,500	962	573	719	5,730	3,300	3,850	4,080	21,800	25,900	131,000
Korea, Republic of	3,210	13,300			1,030	8,350			10,600	71,700	14,800	93,400
Mexico	218,000	1,550,000			138	1,130	49,500	378,000	1,780	11,700	269,000	1,940,000
Philippines	4,470	29,600			39	255					4,510	29,900
Spain					119	862	609	4,890	3,550	14,200	4,280	20,000
Other	1,190	9,200	137	64	3,240	17,800	821	4,370	32,200	179,000	37,600	211,000
Total	348,000	2,330,000	31,200	41,200	11,200	66,500	113,000	815,000	449,000	2,220,000	953,000	5,480,000

Revised. -- Zero.

Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit.

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TABLE 15 U.S. EXPORTS OF COPPER SEMIMANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>

	Pipes and	d tubing	Plates, sheet	s, foil, bars	Bare wire, inclu	iding wire rod <sup>2</sup>	Wire and cab	ole, stranded	Copper	sulfate
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Country	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)
2012	19,600	\$194,000	28,400	\$285,000	152,000	\$1,240,000	38,700	\$408,000	6,480	\$16,100
2013:										
Bahamas, The	3	46	38	592	9	219	228	2,230		
Belgium			45	517	387	1,430	199	8,430	107	177
Canada	4,170	39,300	8,490	80,600	34,900	267,000	14,000	118,000	3,440	8,250
China	169	1,480	1,720	52,300	20,800	91,600	150	3,240	611	2,230
Colombia	35	201	41	579	31	288	117	1,430		
Costa Rica	58	180	22	161	5	265	100	1,280		
Dominican Republic	17	159	3	17	72	645	90	749	2	12
Germany	7	131	284	4,160	12	367	66	2,760	33	102
Hong Kong	3	106	1,000	11,800	265	2,260	26	697	(3)	4
India	10	136	96	1,000	59	1,120	30	601		
Israel	(3)	8	17	377	39	278	61	1,850	492	1,910
Japan	1	32	344	6,570	31	313	47	1,100	143	217
Korea, Republic of	40	663	100	2,040	671	5,630	196	3,690	432	1,560
Malaysia	18	212	499	8,980	(3)	19	7	188	460	2,040
Mexico	6,840	71,500	11,900	118,000	103,000	797,000	25,800	236,000	26	129
Netherlands	40	365	28	210	34	425	42	602	28	110
Saudi Arabia	3,680	36,000	87	683	1	33	240	1,790		
Singapore	7	202	90	1,500	400	3,520	59	1,030	167	355
Taiwan	5	100	663	4,690	50	653	11	269	1,230	4,940
Trinidad and Tobago	4	55	5	60	649	3,110	29	328		
United Arab Emirates	1,100	10,700	10	87	39	283	24	344		
United Kingdom	11	192	79	1,520	59	1,090	40	1,250	3	12
Other	929	9,260	678	8,070	636	8,290	1,590	20,300	661	1,390
Total	17,100	171,000	26,200	305,000	162,000	1,190,000	43,100	408,000	7,830	23,400

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>2</sup>Total exports of wire rod in 2012 were 131,000 (revised) metric tons (t) valued at \$1,100 (revised) million, and in 2013, wire-rod exports were 130,000 t valued at \$998 million.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Less than ½ unit.

 ${\it TABLE~16}$  U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF UNMANUFACTURED COPPER (COPPER CONTENT), BY COUNTRY  $^1$ 

	Ore and co	oncentrate	Matte, ash, an	d precipitates	Blister and	d anode	Refi	ned	Unalloye	ed scrap	То	tal
	Quantity	Value <sup>2</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>2</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>2</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>2</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>2</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>2</sup>
Country	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)
2012	6,290	\$30,000	1,500	\$6,310	554 <sup>r</sup>	\$8,780	630,000	\$5,030,000	30,500	\$172,000	669,000	\$5,250,000
2013:												
Brazil							4,050	31,900	57	260	4,110	32,200
Canada	58	236	212	1,410	2	52	170,000	1,280,000	14,400	86,500	185,000	1,370,000
Chile							465,000	3,530,000	48	115	465,000	3,530,000
Congo (Kinshasa)							7,250	50,600			7,250	50,600
Costa Rica									172	734	172	734
Dominican Republic									631	2,800	631	2,800
Germany			(3)	5			1,670	13,600	38	65	1,700	13,700
Japan			6	36	1	141	5,380	50,100	2	5	5,390	50,300
Mexico	3,110	17,900	361	908			60,900	449,000	9,450	52,400	73,800	521,000
Nicaragua									830	4,880	830	4,880
Peru					511	3,820	11,000	84,400	172	804	11,600	89,000
Other	15	38	486	2,710	351	3,430	7,790	61,900	3,280	15,000	11,900	83,100
Total	3,180	18,200	1,070	5,060	865	7,440	734,000	5,550,000	29,100	163,000	768,000	5,740,000

Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Cost, insurance, freight value at U.S. port.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Less than ½ unit.

 ${\it TABLE~17} \\ {\it U.S.~IMPORTS~FOR~CONSUMPTION~OF~COPPER~SEMIMANUFACTURES,~BY~COUNTRY}^1$ 

	Pipes and	l tubing	Plates, shee	ts, foil, bars	Bare wire, inclu	ding wire rod <sup>2</sup>	Wire and cab	le, stranded	Copper	sulfate
	Quantity	Value <sup>3</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>3</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>3</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>3</sup>	Quantity	Value <sup>3</sup>
Country	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(thousands)
2012	666	\$8,930	59,100	\$592,000	133,000	\$1,100,000	15,900	\$141,000	37,600	\$94,300
2013:	•									
Brazil	(4)	13	1,000	10,300			1	6		
Canada	5	241	539	5,830	117,000	889,000	430	3,640	3,520	7,200
Chile	106	845	1,940	16,000					882	2,000
China	47	406	1,540	16,500	490	5,980	93	1,000	220	530
Finland	3	49	3,910	39,500	733	7,230				
France	2	293	1,370	12,400			5	222	3	31
Germany	1	73	20,300	195,000	388	3,580	28	823	67	79
Hong Kong			240	2,150	4	52				
India	73	1,080	408	4,180			70	1,860	22	67
Israel			6	83	310	3,370	(4)	3		
Italy	2	68	13	209			33	722		
Japan	18	206	2,040	77,400	97	1,400	2	80	555	565
Korea, Republic of	118	1,100	1,070	13,300	119	1,300	2	27	48	386
Luxembourg			1,370	17,300						
Mexico	62	861	5,010	42,800	12,300	91,500	272	2,090	25,800	61,800
Peru			9,000	76,200	230	1,880			183	444
Russia					5,120	40,500			3,150	9,130
Sweden			534	5,430	1	8	(4)	2		
Taiwan			348	2,760	(4)	3	8	440	1,710	5,250
Thailand			191	1,850			116	1,160		
Turkey							14,100	117,000		
United Kingdom	1	39	258	3,560	2	145	2	74		
Other	17	144	2,230	18,500	84	800	179	2,390	2	15
Total	455	5,410	53,200	562,000	137,000	1,050,000	15,300	132,000	36,100	87,600

<sup>--</sup> Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Total imports of wire rod in 2012 were 129,000 (revised) metric tons (t) valued at \$1,050 (revised) million, and in 2013, wire-rod imports were 137,000 t valued at \$1,040 million.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Cost, insurance, freight value at U.S. port.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Less than ½ unit.

 $\label{eq:table 18} \textbf{U.S. EXPORTS OF COPPER SCRAP, BY COUNTRY}^1$ 

		Unalloyed c	opper scrap			Copper-al	lloy scrap		
	201	2	20	13	201	2	2013		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Country	(metric tons)	(thousands)							
Belgium	23,900	\$152,000	18,400	\$111,000	15,700	\$48,100	10900	\$37,300	
Canada	20,000	159,000	20,900	156,000	41,400	140,000	36,500	140,000	
China	341,000	1,600,000	320,000	1,450,000	539,000	1,350,000	523,000	1,310,000	
Germany	22,200	126,000	28,800	174,000	13,400	67,200	8440	30,000	
Hong Kong	4,820	19,700	8,160	26,100	43,900	104,000	48,800	111,000	
India	1,260	7,230	873	4,470	8,880	33,300	8,280	22,300	
Japan	9,470	60,300	4,080	21,800	8,760	40,600	14,000	58,000	
Korea, Republic of	16,400	117,000	10,600	71,700	9,750	39,400	12,000	45,600	
Mexico	3,960	15,500	1,780	11,700	5,340	30,900	3,580	20,000	
Spain	4,270	28,900	3,550	14,200	8,070	27,600	8,720	26,500	
Taiwan	2,990	18,600	4,740	26,900	3,200	7,390	7,680	11,700	
Other	29,400	172,000	27,400	153,000	18,200	41,600 r	24,100	40,800	
Total	479,000	2,480,000	450,000	2,220,000	716,000	1,930,000	706,000	1,850,000	

rRevised.

 $\label{table 19} \text{U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF COPPER SCRAP, BY COUNTRY}^1$ 

	Unalloyed co	opper scrap		Copper-alloy scrap	
	Quantity	Value <sup>2</sup>	Gross weight	Copper content 3	Value <sup>2</sup>
Country or territory	(metric tons)	(thousands)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(thousands)
2012	30,500	\$172,000	74,100	53,300	\$362,000
2013:					
Bahamas, The	377	1,620	558	402	1,690
Brazil	57	260	181	131	1,080
Canada	14,400	86,500	34,200	24,600	181,000
China	33	65	477	344	2,820
Colombia	157	720	358	258	2,620
Costa Rica	172	734	2,140	1,540	11,500
Dominican Republic	631	2,800	1,040	748	2,720
Ecuador	40	185	629	453	2,170
El Salvador	603	2,650	577	415	2,050
Guatemala	598	2,820	2,260	1,620	12,200
Honduras	12	55	1,140	823	4,400
Mexico	9,450	52,400	29,900	21,500	119,000
Nicaragua	830	4,880	391	281	1,580
Panama	94	585	601	433	3,090
Philippines			321	231	2,110
Saudi Arabia	37	163	243	175	2,000
Suriname	341	2,260	42	30	222
Trinidad and Tobago	17	86	210	151	1,280
United Arab Emirates			191	137	1,600
Other	1,230	4,760	1,820	1,310	7,740
Total	29,100	163,000	77,300	55,600	362,000

<sup>--</sup> Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Cost, insurance, freight value at U.S. port.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Content is estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey to be 72% of gross weight.

# $\label{eq:table 20} \text{COPPER: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY}^{1,2}$

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
-				5,300 e
143,084	140,001	116,698	136,000	109,700
23,233	31,062	33,597	41,220 <sup>r</sup>	42,000 <sup>e</sup>
_				
831,000	856,000	922,300	914,000	945,000
23,000	14,400	35,600	44,000	45,000
854,000	870,000	958,000	958,000	990,000
	184	611 <sup>r</sup>	502 <sup>r</sup>	600 <sup>e</sup>
-				
<sup>r</sup>	<sup>r</sup>	1,900 <sup>r</sup>	5,400 <sup>r</sup>	5,500 e
200 r	880 r	1,000 r		1,000 e
200 r	880 <sup>r</sup>	2,900 r	6,300 r	6,500 e
28,595	20,833	31,929	35,708	62,300
_				
211,692	213,548	213,760 <sup>r</sup>	223,141 <sup>r</sup>	271,000
6,500	4,497 <sup>r</sup>	4,550 <sup>r</sup>	4,374 <sup>r</sup>	4,000
218,192	218,045 <sup>r</sup>	218,310 <sup>r</sup>	227,515 <sup>r</sup>	275,000
105,000	105,000	105,000	107,900	110,000
3,500	9,000 <sup>r</sup>	9,000 <sup>r</sup>	19,000 <sup>r</sup>	20,000
- · <u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>			*	
484,600 <sup>r</sup>	522,200 <sup>r</sup>	568,800 <sup>r</sup>	578,600 <sup>r</sup>	631,900
- 1	,	1,000	900	
				631,900
	, * * *	,~~~	,	
3 276 900	3 330 400	3 238 000	3 405 100	3,843,100
-				1,932,900
				5,776,000
3,371,100	2,110,700	3,202,000	3,133,700	2,770,000
1 040 000	1 160 000	1 270 000	1 550 000 F	1 560 000
				1,560,000 40,000
				1,600,000
-				1,000,000
1,231	801	890	730	040
162.000 5	1.50.000 F	100 000 5	105.000 5	200.000
· ′			,	280,000
				690,000
				970,000
-	*			3,631
			*	10,379
-				38,800
9,800 5	6,700 5	6,300	7,400 <sup>r</sup>	5,000
29,500	35,500	37,700	34,000	36,100
997,403 5	876,984 5	534,000 <sup>r</sup>	394,000 <sup>r</sup>	504,000
1,127 5	1,392 5	900	· 	
998,530 5	878,376 <sup>5</sup>	535,000 <sup>r</sup>	394,000 <sup>r</sup>	504,000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	•	
256,000	249,000	249,000	233,000	209,000
-		,		14,000
·				223,000
	,	,000	,	
445 000 r	427 000	405 300 r	419 200 r	440,000
			*	12,200
445 000 r	427 000	405 300 r		452,200
12,000	12,000	12,000	16,000 °	17,000
14.000	12,000	14,000	10,000	1 /,000
	2,596 ° 143,084 23,233 831,000 23,000 854,000 200 ° 200 ° 28,595 211,692 6,500 218,192 105,000 3,500 484,600 ° 1,000 ° 485,600 ° 1,000 ° 25,000 1,070,000 1,251 163,000 ° 1,251 163,000 ° 2,380 12,937 14,600 9,800 ° 2,380 12,937 14,600 9,800 ° 29,500 997,403 ° 5 29,500 997,403 ° 5 1,127 ° 998,530 ° 5 256,000 7,000 263,000 ° 445,000 ° 445,000 ° 1,	2,596	2,596	2,596

## $\label{eq:continued} \text{COPPER: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY}^{1,\,2}$

#### (Metric tons)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Laos:					
Concentrates	54,019	67,806	59,897	63,285 <sup>r</sup>	65,000
Leaching, electrowon	67,561	64,241	78,859	86,295 <sup>r</sup>	90,000
Total	121,580	132,047	138,756	149,580 <sup>r</sup>	155,000
Macedonia:e					
Concentrates	7,600	7,900	7,600	8,900 r	9,200
Leaching, electrowon				1,100	1,900
Total	7,600	7,900	7,600	10,000 <sup>r</sup>	11,100
Mauritania	36,608 <sup>r</sup>	36,969 <sup>r</sup>	35,281	37,670	37,970
Mexico:					
Concentrates	173,000	170,100	295,000	343,000	317,000
Leaching, electrowon <sup>e</sup>	68,000	100,000	149,000	157,000	163,000
Total <sup>e</sup>	241,000	270,000	444,000	500,000	480,000
Mongolia:	211,000	270,000	,	200,000	.00,000
Concentrates	127,000 <sup>r</sup>	125,000 <sup>r</sup>	121,600 <sup>r</sup>	121,700 <sup>r</sup>	186,700
Leaching, electrowon	2,500 °	2,700 <sup>r</sup>	2,400 <sup>r</sup>	2,100 <sup>r</sup>	2,100
Total	129,500 <sup>r</sup>	127,700 <sup>r</sup>	124,000 <sup>r</sup>	123,800 <sup>r</sup>	188,800
				123,800 <sup>r</sup>	188,800
Morocco	12,600 <sup>r</sup>	16,000 <sup>r</sup>	12,900 <sup>r</sup>	,	
Namibia	2.000	2.000	3,336 <sup>r</sup>	5,304 <sup>r</sup>	5,182
Oman <sup>e</sup>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pakistan <sup>e</sup>	18,500 <sup>5</sup>	18,000 5	19,000	19,000	20,000
Papua New Guinea	166,700	159,800	130,470 <sup>r</sup>	125,350 <sup>r</sup>	119,300
Peru:	1 112 151	1.004.122	1.004.071	1 107 500 5	1.007.002
Concentrates	1,113,454	1,094,123	1,094,971	1,197,569 <sup>r</sup>	1,285,983
Leaching, electrowon	162,795	153,022	140,341	101,174 <sup>r</sup>	89,658
Total	1,276,249	1,247,145	1,235,312	1,298,743 <sup>r</sup>	1,375,641
Philippines	49,060	58,412	63,835	65,444	90,861
Poland	439,000	425,400	426,700	427,064 <sup>r</sup>	429,273
Portugal	86,500	74,426	79,686	74,043 <sup>r</sup>	77,236
Romania <sup>6</sup>	1,000	5,000	6,500	6,300 r	6,800
Russia: <sup>e</sup>					
Concentrates	662,400 <sup>r</sup>	699,500 <sup>r</sup>	710,400 <sup>r</sup>	718,000 <sup>r</sup>	800,000
Leaching, electrowon	3,300 <sup>r</sup>	3,200 <sup>r</sup>	2,700 r	2,000 r	2,000
Total	665,700 <sup>r</sup>	702,700 <sup>r</sup>	713,100 <sup>r</sup>	720,000 <sup>r</sup>	802,000
Saudi Arabia	1,719	1,603	1,620	6,000 <sup>r</sup>	9,950
Serbia	23,400	24,600	28,000	34,400	36,500
South Africa	107,600	102,600	96,600	81,000 <sup>r</sup>	74,000
Spain:					
Concentrates	16,400 <sup>r</sup>	22,300 <sup>r</sup>	33,000 <sup>r</sup>	32,200 <sup>r</sup>	26,100
Leaching, electrowon	5,600	28,500	42,100	67,700 <sup>r</sup>	69,300
Total	22,000 r	50,800 r	75,100 <sup>r</sup>	99,900 r	95,400
Sweden	55,400 r	76,500	83,000	82,422 <sup>r</sup>	82,904
Tanzania, in concentrates and bullion	3,079	6,392	6,748	5,840 r	5,752
Turkey <sup>e, 6</sup>	84,000 r	88,000 r	80,000	104,000 <sup>r</sup>	120,000
United States: <sup>5</sup>	01,000	00,000	00,000	101,000	120,000
	705.000	670.000	666,000	606 000 F	774.000
Concentrates	705,000	679,000	666,000	696,000 <sup>r</sup>	774,000
Leaching, electrowon	476,000	430,000	447,000	471,000 r	475,000
Total	1,180,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,170,000	1,250,000
Uzbekistan <sup>e</sup>	95,000	90,000	91,500 5	95,600	97,000
Vietnam <sup>e</sup>	11,300 5	11,300	11,300 <sup>r</sup>	11,300 <sup>r</sup>	12,000
Zambia: <sup>e</sup>					
Concentrates	557,000	540,000	524,000	515,000	559,000
Leaching, electrowon	141,000	146,000	144,000	175,000	201,000

See footnotes at end of table.

### TABLE 20—Continued COPPER: WORLD MINE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY<sup>1, 2</sup>

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Zimbabwe, concentrates <sup>e</sup>	3,572 5	4,700	6,000	6,300	6,700
Grand total	16,000,000	16,100,000 <sup>r</sup>	16,100,000 <sup>r</sup>	16,900,000 <sup>r</sup>	18,300,000
Of which:	<del></del>				
Concentrates	12,700,000 <sup>r</sup>	12,800,000	12,700,000 r	13,200,000 <sup>r</sup>	14,400,000
Leaching, electrowon	3,280,000 r	3,350,000 r	3,460,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,690,000 r	3,860,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>Estimated. <sup>r</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Grand totals, U.S. data, and estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Represents copper content by analysis of concentrates produced (includes cement copper, if applicable), except where otherwise noted. Includes data available through July 29, 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Reported by Comisión Chilena del Cobre. Includes recoverable copper content of nonduplicative mine and metal products produced from domestic ores and concentrates and leach production for electrowinning.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Recoverable content.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Reported figure.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Does not include copper content of pyrite.

TABLE 21 COPPER: WORLD SMELTER PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY<sup>1,2</sup>

(Metric tons, gross weight)

Country <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Armenia, primary	6,858	7,644	8,876	10,075 <sup>r</sup>	10,771
Australia, primary	422,000	410,000	442,000 r	422,000 r	446,000
Austria, secondary	90,800	92,200	92,200	95,000 <sup>e</sup>	95,000 e
Belgium, secondary	114,400	118,600	112,900	118,600 r	150,600
Botswana, primary <sup>4</sup>	24,382	22,750	16,100	17,625	18,000 e
Brazil:					
Primary	193,900 r	222,300 r	222,550 <sup>r</sup>	186,000 r	200,000 e
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	31,000	23,000 r	22,800 r	24,700 r	26,000
Total <sup>e</sup>	225,000	245,000 r	245,000 r	211,000 r	226,000
Bulgaria:	223,000	213,000	213,000	211,000	220,000
Primary	254,700	229,900	256,300	264,200	283,000
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	46,100	38,800	82,000	46,300	47,000
-	·				
Total <sup>e</sup>	301,000	269,000	338,000	311,000	330,000
Canada:	216.510	210.006	204.724	207.051	254.000
Primary	316,510	318,006	304,724	287,051	254,000
Secondary	29,733	31,815	25,214	23,362	29,000
Total	346,243	349,821	329,938	310,413	283,000
Chile, primary	1,522,300	1,559,800	1,522,300	1,342,400	1,358,300
China: <sup>e</sup>					
Primary	2,700,000	2,800,000	3,030,000	3,200,000	4,000,000
Secondary	1,100,000	1,300,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Total	3,800,000	4,100,000	4,630,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
Finland: <sup>e</sup>					
Primary	138,000	149,000	156,000	175,000 <sup>r</sup>	175,000
Secondary	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	140,000	151,000	158,000	177,000 <sup>r</sup>	177,000
Germany:					
Primary	286,300	378,700	335,000 <sup>r</sup>	352,400 <sup>r</sup>	295,200
Secondary	247,500	206,000 r	212,000 r	182,000 <sup>r</sup>	168,600
Total	533,800	584,700 <sup>r</sup>	547,000 <sup>r</sup>	534,400 <sup>r</sup>	463,800
India:					
Primary	705,100	748,800	670,000	680,000	690,000
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	10,000	9,000	7,000	5,000	6,000
Total <sup>e</sup>	715,000	758,000	677,000	685,000	696,000
Indonesia, primary	310,200 r	262,700 <sup>r</sup>	276,200	198,400 <sup>r</sup>	217,700
Iran:e					
Primary	193,000	190,000	185,000	180,000	155,000
Secondary	69,000	91,000	85,000	90,000	70,000
Total	262,000	281,000	270,000	270,000	225,000
Japan:					
Primary	1,297,943	1,382,700	1,168,284	1,304,900 <sup>r</sup>	1,249,300
Secondary	243,859	260,200	269,748	303,900 r	313,600
Total	1,541,802	1,642,900	1,438,032	1,608,800 r	1,562,900
Kazakhstan, undifferentiated	332,854	318,637	302,975	302,576 <sup>r</sup>	269,687
Korea, North, undifferentiated <sup>e</sup>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Korea, Republic of:	_				
Primary	455,400	457,900	449,200	477,300	478,800
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	43,800	65,200	89,800	144,500 5	125,100 5
Total <sup>e</sup>	499,000	523,000	539,000	621,800 <sup>5</sup>	603,900 5
Mexico: <sup>e</sup>	,000	,	,000	,000	,,,,,,
Primary	160,700	118,500	233,800	255,900	215,000
Secondary	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	166,000	124,000	239,000	261,000	220,000
	21,500 <sup>r</sup>		43,800	39,800 <sup>r</sup>	
Namibia, primary <sup>e</sup> Oman, primary <sup>e</sup>	12,000 <sup>r</sup>	31,900	*	· · ·	38,100
	12 000 1	9,000 <sup>r</sup>	12,000 r	12,000 r	12,000

See footnotes at end of table.

### $\label{eq:copper} TABLE~21\\ \hbox{---Continued}$ COPPER: WORLD SMELTER PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY $^{1,\,2}$

#### (Metric tons, gross weight)

3	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Country <sup>3</sup>					
Pakistan, primary	17,500	17,000	16,500	16,000	16,000
Peru, primary	325,782	312,968	299,004	290,088	320,000
Philippines, primary	230,100	216,200	205,000	97,000	181,900
Poland:					
Primary	427,800	433,900	449,000	451,700	456,100
Secondary	68,800	94,600	82,100	97,200	98,700
Total	496,600	528,500	531,100	548,900	554,800
Russia: <sup>e</sup>					
Primary	580,000	590,000	596,490 5	621,200 r, 5	625,000
Secondary	220,000	240,000	242,640 r, 5	253,800 r,5	255,000
Total	800,000	830,000	839,130 <sup>r, 5</sup>	875,000 r, 5	880,000
Serbia: <sup>e</sup>					
Primary	22,000	23,000	27,000	33,000	33,000
Secondary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	23,000	24,000	28,000	34,000	34,000
Slovakia, secondary	34,200	46,500	48,800	41,700 <sup>e</sup>	18,500
South Africa, primary	86,900	75,900	82,400	62,300 <sup>r</sup>	69,700
Spain: <sup>e</sup>					
Primary	260,000	236,000	231,300	270,000 r	212,000
Secondary	10,000	19,000	21,700	25,000 r	14,000
Total	270,000	255,000	253,000	295,000 r	226,000
Sweden:					
Primary	146,000 <sup>r</sup>	142,000 <sup>r</sup>	162,000 <sup>r</sup>	151,000 <sup>r</sup>	140,000
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	37,600 <sup>r</sup>	40,000 r	45,000 r	56,000 r	59,000
Total <sup>e</sup>	184,000 <sup>r</sup>	182,000 <sup>r</sup>	207,000 r	207,000 r	199,000
Turkey, undifferentiated <sup>e, 6</sup>	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	31,500
United States, primary <sup>7</sup>	597,000	601,000	538,000	485,000	516,000
Uzbekistan, undifferentiated <sup>e</sup>	92,000	92,000	92,000	93,000 <sup>r</sup>	93,000
Vietnam, primary	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Zambia, primary	334,000	490,000	511,000	515,000	570,000
Grand total	14,900,000	15,600,000	15,900,000	16,200,000 r	17,100,000
Of which:					
Primary	12,100,000 r	12,400,000 <sup>r</sup>	12,500,000 r	12,400,000 <sup>r</sup>	13,200,000
Secondary	2,400,000 r	2,680,000 r	3,050,000 r	3,320,000 r	3,480,000
Undifferentiated	460,000 r	446,000 r	430,000 r	431,000 r	404,000
eEstimated Paying	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*	*		

eEstimated. rRevised.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Grand 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>Includes total production of smelted copper metal, including low-grade cathode produced by electrowinning methods. The smelter feed may be derived from ore, concentrates, copper precipitate or matte (primary) and (or) scrap (secondary). To the extent possible, primary and secondary output of each country is shown separately. In some cases, total smelter production is officially reported, but the distribution between primary and secondary has been estimated. Includes data available through July 29, 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Thailand produced secondary copper, but available information is inadequate to make reliable estimtes of output levels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Copper content of nickel-copper matte exported to Norway for refining.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Reported figure.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Secondary production is estimated to be about one-third of total.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>May contain small amounts of scrap.

 $\label{eq:table 22} \text{COPPER: WORLD REFINERY PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY}^{1,2}$ 

Country <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Argentina, secondary <sup>e</sup>	16,000	16,000	16,000 r	16,000 r	16,000
Australia, primary:					
Electrowon	23,000	14,400	35,600	43,000 r	45,000
Other	423,000	410,000	441,000	417,000	430,000
Total	446,000	424,400	476,600	460,000 r	475,000
Austria, secondary	96,200	113,700	112,500	113,600 r	108,100
Belgium:		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	
Primary <sup>4</sup>	220,600	216,000	226,200	217,900 r	202,500
Secondary	153,100	165,000	168,000	178,800 r	186,900
Total	373,700	381,000	394,200	396,700 r	389,400
Bolivia, primary, electrowon	200 r	880 r	1,000 r	900 <sup>r</sup>	1,000 e
Brazil:			,		,
Primary:					
Electrowon	6,500	4,497 <sup>r</sup>	4,550 <sup>r</sup>	4,374 <sup>r</sup>	4,000
Other	224,900 <sup>r</sup>	217,800 <sup>r</sup>	218,000 <sup>r</sup>	182,000 r	230,000
Total	231,400 <sup>r</sup>	222,297 <sup>r</sup>	222,550 <sup>r</sup>	186,374 <sup>r</sup>	234,000
Secondary	21,000	23,000	22,800	24,700 <sup>r</sup>	27,800
Total, primary and secondary	252,400 <sup>r</sup>	245,297 <sup>r</sup>	245,350 <sup>r</sup>	211,074 <sup>r</sup>	261,800
Bulgaria:	232,100	213,277	213,330	211,071	201,000
Primary	183,600	195,400	201,100	201,000 e	206,400
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	13,200	19,600	25,000	25,000	23,600
-		215,000			-
Total <sup>e</sup>	197,000		226,000	226,000	230,000
Burma, primary, electrowon <sup>e</sup>	3,500 5	9,000 r, 5	9,000 r	19,000 r	20,000
Canada:					
Primary:				0.00	
Electrowon	1,000 r	800 r	1,000	900	
Other	311,000 r	290,000 r	244,000 r	246,000 r	292,200
Total	312,000 r	290,800 <sup>r</sup>	245,000 <sup>r</sup>	246,900 r	292,200
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	25,000 r	30,000 r	30,000 <sup>r</sup>	30,000 r	30,000
Total, primary and secondary <sup>e</sup>	337,000 <sup>r</sup>	321,000 <sup>r</sup>	275,000 <sup>r</sup>	277,000 <sup>r</sup>	322,000
Chile, primary:					
Electrowon	2,117,500	2,088,500	2,024,800	2,028,800	1,932,900
Other	1,159,100	1,155,400	1,067,600	873,200	822,000
Total	3,276,600	3,243,900	3,092,400	2,902,000	2,754,900
China: <sup>e</sup>					
Primary:					
Electrowon	17,000	24,000	23,000	30,000	40,000
Other	2,750,000	2,950,000	3,390,000	3,930,000	4,300,000
Total	2,770,000	2,970,000	3,410,000	3,960,000	4,340,000
Secondary	1,400,000	1,700,000	1,850,000	1,950,000	2,200,000
Total, primary and secondary	4,170,000	4,670,000	5,260,000	5,910,000	6,540,000
Congo (Kinshasa), primary, electrowon	166,917	260,759 <sup>r</sup>	362,000 r	475,000 r	690,000
Cyprus, primary, electrowon	2,380	2,595	3,660	4,328	3,631
Egypt, secondary <sup>e</sup>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Finland: <sup>e</sup>	-	•	•	•	•
Primary	97,000 <sup>r</sup>	109,000	117,000	120,000 r	120,000
Secondary	10,000	4,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Total	107,000 r	113,000	126,000	129.000 <sup>r</sup>	129,000
Germany:	107,000	115,000	120,000	127,000	127,000
Primary	330,000 r	401,900	401,200	390,000 e	390,000
Secondary	339,000 <sup>r</sup>	302,400	308,000	295,700	287,600
Total	669,000	704,300	709,200	686,000 e	677,600
C ft	-07,000	. 0 .,5 00	. 02,=00	200,000	0,000

See footnotes at end of table.

### $\label{eq:table 22-Continued} \mbox{COPPER: WORLD REFINERY PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY}^{1,\,2}$

#### (Metric tons)

Country <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
India:	_				
Primary, other, electrolytic	705,100	654,900	671,100	690,000 <sup>r</sup>	610,000
Secondary <sup>e</sup>	10,000	9,000	2,000	10,000	12,000
Total <sup>e</sup>	715,000	664,000	673,000	700,000 <sup>r</sup>	622,000
Indonesia, primary					
Electrowon	1,127 <sup>r</sup>	1,392 <sup>r</sup>	900 r, e		
Other	286,000 r	277,500 <sup>r</sup>	274,900 <sup>r</sup>	197,200	214,300
Total	287,127 <sup>r</sup>	278,892 <sup>r</sup>	276,000 r, e	197,200	214,300
Iran:	<u> </u>				
Primary: <sup>e</sup>					
Electrowon	7,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	14,000
Other	150,000	143,000	149,000	136,000	121,000
Total	157,000	150,000	159,000	149,000	135,000
Secondary	53,000	70,000	68,000	78,000 <sup>r</sup>	56,000
Total, primary and secondarye	210,000	220,000	227,000	227,000 <sup>r</sup>	191,000
Italy, secondary <sup>e</sup>	6,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Japan:					
Primary	1,238,012	1,333,787	1,094,360	1,270,900 <sup>r</sup>	1,210,200
Secondary	201,831	214,901	233,238	245,400 <sup>r</sup>	257,900
Total	1,439,843	1,548,688	1,327,598	1,516,300 r	1,468,100
Kazakstan, primary:	<del>_</del> ,				
Leaching, electrowon				7,000 r, e	12,200
Other	312,767	323,368	338,346	367,177 <sup>r</sup>	352,061
Total	312,767	323,368	338,346	374,000 r, e	364,261
Korea, North, primary <sup>e</sup>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Korea, Republic of:					
Primary	448,600	462,200	486,900	493,200	495,400
Secondary	90,300	97,000	106,600	96,200	109,800
Total	538,900	559,200	593,500	589,400	605,200
Laos, primary, electrowon	67,561	64,241	78,859	86,295 <sup>r</sup>	90,000 e
Macedonia, primary, electrowon	<del>-</del>	·	· 	1,100 r	1,900
Mexico:e	<del>-</del>				
Primary:	_				
Electrowon	68,000	100,000	149,000	157,000	163,000
Other	190,000	157,000	251,000	215,000	188,000
Total	258,000	257,000	400,000	372,000	351,000
Secondary	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total, primary and secondary	263,000	419,000	656,000	592,000	544,000
Mongolia, primary, electrowon	2,470	2,720	2,360	2,260	2,500
Norway, primary <sup>e, 6</sup>	30,000	36,000 r	36,000 r	38,000 r	38,000
Oman, primary	15,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Peru, primary:		- ,	-,	- ,	- ,
Electrowon	162,795	153,022	140,341	101,174 <sup>r</sup>	89,658
Other	260,618	240,616	227,320	210,119	271,792
Total	423,413	393,638	367,661	311,293 <sup>r</sup>	361,450
Philippines, primary	178,000	176,000 r	164,000	90,400	153,000
Poland:		,	,		
Primary	433,600	452,700	489,000	464,900	450,600
Secondary	68,800	94,300	81,900	99,400	114,500
Total	502,400	547,000	570,900	564,300	565,100
Romania: <sup>e</sup>	202,100	2.,,000	2,0,000	20.,200	202,100
Primary	3,000				
Secondary	1,000				
Total	4,000	<del></del>			

See footnotes at end of table.

### TABLE 22—Continued COPPER: WORLD REFINERY PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY<sup>1,2</sup>

Country <sup>3</sup>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Russia: <sup>e</sup>					
Primary:	<del></del>				
Electrowon	3,300	3,200	2,700	2,000	2,000
Other	612,000	656,000	663,200 <sup>r</sup>	635,000 <sup>r</sup>	650,000
Total	615,000	659,000	666,000	637,000	652,000
Secondary	250,000	218,000	220,400 <sup>r</sup>	209,400 <sup>r</sup>	220,000
Total, primary and secondary	865,000	877,000	886,000 r	846,000 r	872,000
Serbia:					
Primary	18,875	21,240	25,251	32,229	32,606
Secondary	1,186	963	3,198	2,473	3,234
Total	20,061	22,203	28,449	34,702	35,840
South Africa, primary	89,453	81,129	86,166	66,416 <sup>r</sup>	80,821
Spain:	<del></del>				
Primary:	<del></del>				
Electrowon	5,600	28,500	42,100	67,700 <sup>r</sup>	69,300
Other	250,200	236,000	225,700	250,500 r	213,500
Total	255,800	264,500	267,800	318,200 r	282,800
Secondary	73,000	82,900	86,000	88,300 r	68,200
Total, primary and secondary	328,800	347,400	353,800	406,500 r	351,000
Sweden:e		,	,	,	· ·
Primary	164,759 5	150,497 5	179,316 5	174,000 <sup>r</sup>	166,000
Secondary	41,000 5	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Total	205,759 5	190,000	219.000	214,000 <sup>r</sup>	206,000
Taiwan, secondary <sup>e</sup>	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Turkey: <sup>e</sup>		1,500	1,500	.,500	.,,,,,
Primary	29,500 <sup>r</sup>	42,300 <sup>r</sup>	81,500 <sup>r</sup>	81,300 <sup>r</sup>	72,000
		*			*
Secondary	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	33,500 r	47,300 <sup>r</sup>	86,500 r	86,300 r	77,000
Ukraine, secondary <sup>e</sup>	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
United States:					
Primary:	<u> </u>				
Electrowon	476,000	430,000	447,000	471,000	475,000
Other	636,000	627,000	545,000	491,000	518,000
Total	1,110,000	1,060,000	992,000	962,000	993,000
Secondary	46,400	37,700	37,300	39,400 <sup>r</sup>	46,900
Total, primary and secondary	1,160,000	1,090,000	1,030,000	1,000,000	1,040,000
Uzbekistan, primary <sup>e</sup>	80,000	90,000	91,500 <sup>r</sup>	90,000	90,000
Vietnam, primary <sup>e</sup>	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Zambia, primary: <sup>e</sup>					
Electrowon <sup>7</sup>	147,000 r	158,000 r	144,000 <sup>r</sup>	186,000 r	241,000
Other	294,000 r	370,000	370,000	340,000	327,000
Total	441,000 r	528,000 r	514,000 r	526,000 r	568,000
Zimbabwe, primary	4,000	4,545	4,355	5,000 r	5,000 e
Grand total	18,400,000 r	19,100,000	19,700,000	20,200,000 r	21,000,000
Of which:					
Primary:					
Electrowon	3,280,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,350,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,480,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,700,000 <sup>r</sup>	3,900,000
Other	12,100,000 r	12,500,000 <sup>r</sup>	12,800,000 <sup>r</sup>	12,900,000 <sup>r</sup>	13,300,000
Total					
	15,400,000 r	15,900,000 r	16,300,000 r	16,700,000 r	17,200,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>Estimated. <sup>r</sup>Revised. -- Zero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Grand totals, U.S. data, and estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Includes total production of refined copper whether produced by pyrometallurgical or electrolytic refining methods and whether derived from primary unrefined copper or from scrap. Copper cathode derived from electrowinning processing is also included. Includes data available through July 29, 2015.

## $\label{eq:continued} TABLE~22\\ \hbox{--Continued}$ COPPER: WORLD REFINERY PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY $^{1,\,2}$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Thailand produced secondary lead, but available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output levels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Includes reprocessed leach cathode from Congo (Kinshasa).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Reported figure.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>May include secondary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Electrowon covers only high-grade electrowon cathodes reported as "finished production leach cathodes."