

Statistical Yearbook of the Mexican Mining



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Introduction

The world economy grew 3.0% in 2013 according to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), slightly lower than that recorded the previous year (3.2%) rate. The advanced economies experienced a modest growth rate of 1.3%, marked by a slowdown in the U.S. and negative results in the European Union.

The mining and metallurgical production was the result of the complex behavior of the different minerals that form, for example in terms concessible minerals, which are minerals that, according to the Mining Law, can only be exploited with permission or concession granted by the Ministry of Economy; such as gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, coal, coke, iron, manganese, sulfur, barite, kaolin, celestite, diatomite, dolomite, fluorite, feldspar, phosphate, graphite, salt, sodium sulfate, manganese sulfate wollastonite and gypsum, among others.

Increases were observed in the production of silver, gold and precious metals; Selenium, Molybdenum and Bismuth nonferrous industrial minerals; Manganese, Coke and Iron Ores of Iron and Steel; Dolomite, Kaolin, Celestite, Phosphate, Gypsum, Salt, wollastonite, diatomite, Sulfur, Magnesium Sulfate and Sodium Sulfate of non-metallic minerals. In contrast, decreased production of Cadmium, Lead, Copper and Zinc of Industrial Non Ferrous Metals Like coal, fluorite, graphite, barite, silica and feldspar nonmetallic minerals.

As for non-grantable minerals, which are minerals that, according to the Mining Law do not require a permit from the government to be exploited; are basically used for construction such as sand, marble, volcanic rock and quarry, among others; the Mexican Geological Service, managed to capture more information in different materials so that the production of stone aggregates, clays, sand, calcite, limestone, quarry, gravel, mainly land increased fuller; well this year we fail to capture information basalt, ignimbrite and slate.

THE HIGHER GOLD PRODUCTION WAS CONCENTRATED IN SONORA WHICH CONTRIBUTED 30.0% OF THE NATIONAL TOTAL, 16.5% ZACATECAS, CHIHUAHUA 17.5%, 13.5% DURANGO, GUERRERO 9.4% 3.8% SAN LUIS POTOSI; WHILE AGUASCALIENTES, BAJA CALIFORNIA, GUANAJUATO, ESTADO DE MEXICO, OAXACA, AND OTHERS JOINTLY PRODUCED 7.4 PERCENT.

The extraction and processing of silver was conducted in four states, namely: Zacatecas which contributed 39.2%, 17.0% Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora 12.5% 11.5%; while 19.9% was in Coahuila, Guanajuato, State of Mexico and other states.

As regards the production of lead, excelled that of Zacatecas with 51.7%, 22.4% Chihuahua and Durango with 11.1%; meanwhile, Aguascalientes, Mexico State, San Luis Potosí, Guerrero, Sinaloa and other entities generated 14.8% in 2013.'s copper production took place mainly in Sonora with a share of 76.9%, with 10.5 continuing Zacatecas % 5.0% San Luis Potosi and Chihuahua with 3.5 percent. The remaining 4.1% recorded in Guerrero, Queretaro, Estado de Mexico, Durango and others. As for the extraction and processing of zinc, Zacatecas meant 41.6% of the national total, followed by Chihuahua with 19.4%, 10.4 Durango, San Luis Potosi 7.3%, and Mexico, with 6.8 percent. Plug originated 14.5% of aggregate in the states of Aguascalientes, Guerrero, Hidalgo, and Oaxaca, Queretaro Sinaloa way. Coke production achieved in Coahuila de Zaragoza with a contribution of 81.2% and Michoacán de Ocampo with 18.8%. Iron production in the states of Michoacán de Ocampo with 40.3%, Coahuila Colima with 16.6% and 13.9% with; 29.3% was obtained in

Durango, Jalisco, Sonora and others.

Sulfur is produced in the states of Tabasco, Chiapas, Veracruz, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, with 34.7%, 24.2%, 10.8%, 9.9% and 9.6%, respectively; Oaxaca continuing with 4.2%, 3.4% and Hidalgo Guanajuato with 3.1 percent. With respect to fluorite, San Luis Potosi reached 93.8% and Coahuila 6.2% in 2013. Worth noting that among the major metals and minerals exceeding the previous year's prices recorded, so that besides this demand was also a contributing factor to strengthen the results of the value of exports of metals and minerals. Other minerals that considered non-grantable (because only the government can exploit) are hydrocarbons (oil) and radioactive minerals (uranium)..

Investments bring long-term projects, the generation of basic infrastructure such as roads, highways, drainage, lighting and social infrastructure and quality housing, schools, sports centers and hospitals. An effort has been made to attract investors from across the globe to bring their capital into Mexico and specifically mining by Canadian companies.

On the other hand, note that as of December 2013 a total of 266 enterprises with foreign capital registered, operating 870 projects in Mexico. Of the total foreign firms, 185 (69.5%) have their headquarters in Canada, 44 (16.5%) in the United States, 9 in China (3.4%) and 6 (1.7%) in Japan. In addition, they were 4 (1.5%) from Australia, 4 from Korea, 4 in the UK, 2 (0.8%) in Chile and 2 in India and with a company (0.4%) from Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg and Peru.

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