

TABLE III  
COPPER MINE PRODUCTION IN THE WESTERN WORLD  
(THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1988	1989	1990 (1)	1994 (2)
<b>Europe</b>	242	331	355	346
Yugoslavia	106	99	102	102
Portugal	8	103	125	143
Sweden	72	69	71	69
Others Europe	57	60	57	32
<b>Africa</b>	1,188	1,152	1,167	1,081
Zaire	475	445	465	465
Zambia	437	447	431	364
South Africa	179	177	184	179
Others Africa	97	83	87	73
<b>Asia</b>	537	537	567	720
Philippines	206	184	170	169
Indonesia	119	133	162	261
Others Asia	212	220	236	290
<b>Australasia</b>	452	506	519	621
Australia	241	314	376	363
Papua New Guinea	211	192	143	258
<b>Latin America</b>	2,033	2,213	2,225	2,670
Chile	1,451	1,609	1,579	1,960
Peru	287	349	366	401
Mexico	257	217	272	284
Others L.A.	38	39	45	24
<b>North America</b>	2,162	2,230	2,361	2,405
United States	1,417	1,499	1,555	1,703
Canada	745	732	806	696
<b>TOTAL MINE PRODUCTION</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>6,969</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>7,843</b>

Notes: (1) Figures estimated in July 1990.  
(2) Codeico estimate.

Some potential projects throughout the world like Windy Craggy in Canada, Salobo in Brazil, Candelaria, Quebrada Blanca, Zaldívar and others in Chile could raise the world total to 8.2 million tons in 1994.

There are currently slightly more than 110,000 active people employed in mining, which represents 2.1% of the labor force.

These workers directly generate 7.6% of the country's Gross Domestic Product. Mining is a capital intensive activity directed toward exports. Most mining production is shipped to other countries; for example, only 3% of Chile's copper production is consumed in the country.