UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011
OR
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission File Number: 001-11307-01

Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**74-2480931**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
333 North Central Avenue	
Phoenix, Arizona	**85004-2189**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(602) 366-8100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $0.10 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act ☑ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ☐ Yes ☑ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☑ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). ☑ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☑

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. ☑ Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). ☐ Yes ☑ No

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was $39.9 billion on February 15, 2012, and $50.1 billion on June 30, 2011.

Common stock issued and outstanding was 948,358,926 shares on February 15, 2012, and 947,880,420 shares on June 30, 2011.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our proxy statement for our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) of this report.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of United States (U.S.) federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements are all statements other than statements of historical facts, such as statements regarding projected ore grades and milling rates, projected production and sales volumes, projected unit net cash costs, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures, exploration efforts and results, the impact of deferred intercompany profits on earnings, liquidity, other financial commitments and tax rates, the impact of copper, gold molybdenum and cobalt price changes, availability of power, water, labor and equipment, reclamation and closure costs and plans, environmental liabilities and expenditures, litigation contingencies and results, dividend payments, potential prepayments of debt, reserve estimates, and anticipated political, economic and social conditions in our areas of operations. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated, projected or assumed in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements include the following.

Financial risks

Extended declines in the market prices of copper, gold and/or molybdenum could adversely affect our earnings and cash flows and, if sustained, could adversely affect our ability to repay debt. Fluctuations in the market prices of copper, gold or molybdenum can cause significant volatility in our financial performance and adversely affect the trading prices of our debt and equity securities.

Our financial results vary as a result of fluctuations in metal market prices, including copper, gold and molybdenum (for further information about the market prices of these commodities, refer to discussion below and in Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"). An extended decline in the market prices of these commodities could adversely affect our financial results, affect our ability to repay our debt and meet our other fixed obligations, and depress the trading prices of our common stock and of our publicly traded debt securities.

Additionally, if market prices for the metals we produce decline for a sustained period of time, we may have to revise our operating plans, including curtailing production, reducing operating costs and capital expenditures and discontinuing certain exploration and development programs. We may be unable to decrease our costs in an amount sufficient to offset reductions in revenues, and may incur losses.

Substantially all of our copper concentrate and cathode sales contracts provide final copper pricing in a specified future month (generally one to four months from the shipment date) based primarily on quoted London Metal Exchange (LME) monthly average spot copper prices. Accordingly, in times of rising copper prices, our revenues benefit from adjustments to the final pricing of provisionally priced sales pursuant to contracts entered into in prior periods; in times of falling copper prices, the opposite occurs.

Copper prices have fluctuated historically, with LME spot copper prices ranging from $1.38 to $4.60 per pound during the three years ended December 31, 2011. Copper prices are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including:

- The strength of the U.S. economy and the economies of other industrialized and developing nations, including China, which has become the largest consumer of refined copper in the world;
- Available supplies of copper from mine production and inventories;
- Sales by holders and producers of copper;
- Demand for industrial products containing copper;
- Investment activity, including speculation, in copper as a commodity;
- The availability and cost of substitute materials; and
- Currency exchange fluctuations, including the relative strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar.

Gold prices have also fluctuated historically, with the London PM gold price ranging from $810 to $1,895 per ounce during the three years ended December 31, 2011. Gold prices are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including:

- The strength of the U.S. economy and the economies of other industrialized and developing nations, including China and India;
- Global or regional political or economic crises;
- The relative strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar and other currencies;
- Expectations with respect to the rate of inflation;
- Interest rates;
- Purchases and sales of gold by governments, central banks and other holders;
- Demand for jewelry containing gold; and
- Investment activity, including speculation, in gold as a commodity.

Molybdenum prices also fluctuate, with the *Metals Week* Molybdenum Dealer Oxide weekly average price ranging from $7.83 to $18.60 per pound during the three years ended December 31, 2011. Molybdenum prices are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including:

- The worldwide balance of molybdenum demand and supply;
- Rates of global economic growth, especially construction and infrastructure activity that requires significant amounts of steel;
- The volume of molybdenum produced as a by-product of copper production;
- Inventory levels;
- Currency exchange fluctuations, including the relative strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar; and
- Production costs of U.S. and foreign competitors.

Under U.S. federal and state laws that require closure and reclamation plans for our mines, we generally are required to provide financial assurance sufficient to allow a third party to implement those plans if we are unable to do so. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state agencies may seek financial assurance for investigation and remediation actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or equivalent state regulations. The failure to comply with these requirements could have a material adverse affect on us.

We are required by U.S. federal and state laws to provide financial assurance sufficient to allow a third party to implement approved closure and reclamation plans if we are unable to do so. These laws are complex and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The laws govern the determination of the scope and cost of the closure and reclamation obligations and the amount and forms of financial assurance.

EPA and state agencies may seek financial assurance for investigation and remediation actions under CERCLA or equivalent state regulations. In July 2009, EPA published a Priority Notice of Action identifying classes of facilities within the hardrock mining industry for which the agency will develop financial responsibility requirements concerning the degree and duration of risk associated with the production, transportation, treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous substances. In EPA's semi-annual regulatory agenda published on February 13, 2012, EPA indicated that it intends to propose regulations regarding hardrock mining financial responsibility in April 2013. It is uncertain how the new requirements, if promulgated, will affect the amount and form of our existing and future financial assurance obligations.

The amount of financial assurance we are required to provide will vary with changes in laws, regulations and reclamation and closure requirements and cost estimates. As of December 31, 2011, our financial assurance obligations associated with closure and reclamation costs in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado totaled $899 million, of which $565 million was in the form of parent company guarantees and financial capability demonstrations. Our ability to continue to provide financial assurance in the form of parent guarantees and financial capability demonstrations depends on our ability to meet financial tests. Certain of the ratios in these tests are significantly more rigorous for companies that do not have an investment grade rating from a state-approved ratings service. We are currently rated investment grade by Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P), Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's). If we fail to maintain our investment grade rating, we would be subject to these more rigorous tests, in which case the regulatory agencies may require us to provide alternative forms of financial assurance, such as letters of credit, surety bonds or collateral. Depending on our financial condition and market conditions, these other forms of financial assurance may be difficult or costly to provide. Issuance of letters of credit under our credit facilities would reduce our available liquidity. Failure to provide the required financial assurance could result in the closure of mines. As of December 31, 2011, we had limited financial assurance obligations associated with CERCLA-related remediation obligations, although EPA and certain states are currently considering increasing the use of financial assurance requirements for such obligations. For additional information, see the environmental risk factor "Mine closure regulations impose substantial costs on our operations."

In July 2011, the Chilean senate passed legislation regulating mine closure, which establishes new requirements for closure plans and becomes effective in November 2012. Our Chilean operations will be required to update closure plans and provide financial assurance for these obligations. We cannot predict at this time the costs of these closure plans or the levels or forms of financial assurance that may be required.

In December 2010, the President of Indonesia issued a regulation regarding mine reclamation and closure, which requires a company to provide a mine closure guarantee in the form of a time deposit placed in a state-owned bank in Indonesia. In accordance with its Contract of Work (COW), PT Freeport Indonesia is working with the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources to review these requirements, including discussions of other options for the mine closure guarantee. In December 2009, PT Freeport Indonesia submitted its revised mine closure plan to the Department of Energy and Minerals Resources for review and has addressed comments received during the course of this review process.

Movements in foreign currency exchange rates could negatively affect our operating results.

The functional currency for most of our operations is the U.S. dollar. All of our revenues and a significant portion of our costs are denominated in U.S. dollars; however, some costs and certain asset and liability accounts are denominated in local currencies, including the Indonesian rupiah, Australian dollar, Chilean peso, Peruvian nuevo sol, euro and South African rand. Generally, our results are positively affected when the U.S. dollar strengthens in relation to those foreign currencies and adversely affected when the U.S. dollar weakens in relation to those foreign currencies. Refer to Item 7A. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" for a summary of the estimated impact of changes in foreign currency rates on our annual operating costs.

From time to time, we may implement currency hedges intended to reduce our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange. However, our hedging strategies may not be successful, and any of our unhedged foreign exchange payments will continue to be subject to market fluctuations.

<u>International risks</u>

Our international operations are subject to political, social and geographic risks of doing business in foreign countries.

We are a global mining company with substantial assets located outside of the U.S. We conduct international mining operations in Indonesia, Peru, Chile and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Accordingly, in addition to the usual risks associated with conducting business in foreign countries, our business may be adversely affected by political, economic and social uncertainties in each of these countries. Such risks include:

- Renegotiation, cancellation or forced modification of existing contracts,

- Expropriation or nationalization of property,

- Changes in a foreign country's laws, regulations and policies, including those relating to labor, taxation, royalties, divestment, imports, exports, trade regulations, currency and environmental matters,
- Political instability, bribery, extortion, corruption, civil strife, acts of war, guerrilla activities, insurrection and terrorism,
- Foreign exchange controls, and
- The risk of having to submit to the jurisdiction of a foreign court or arbitration panel or having to enforce the judgment of a foreign court or arbitration panel against a sovereign nation within its own territory.

Our insurance does not cover most losses caused by the above described risks. Accordingly, our exploration, development and production activities outside of the U.S. could be substantially affected by factors beyond our control, some of which could materially and adversely affect our financial position or results of operations.

In October 2010, PT Freeport Indonesia received an assessment from the Indonesian tax authorities for additional taxes of $106 million and interest of $52 million related to various audit exceptions for 2005. In November 2011, PT Freeport Indonesia received an assessment from the Indonesian tax authorities for additional taxes of $22 million and interest of $10 million related to various audit exceptions for 2006. PT Freeport Indonesia has paid $109 million for these disputed tax assessments and filed objections to these assessments because it believes it has properly paid all taxes. PT Freeport Indonesia is working with the Indonesian tax authorities to resolve these matters and expects to receive additional assessments from the Indonesian tax authorities for their audit of its 2007 tax return.

In December 2009, PT Freeport Indonesia was notified by the Large Taxpayer's Office of the Government of Indonesia of its view that PT Freeport Indonesia is obligated to pay value added taxes on certain goods imported after the year 2000. The amount of such taxes and related penalties under this view would be significant. PT Freeport Indonesia believes that, pursuant to the terms of its COW, it is only required to pay value added taxes on these types of goods imported after December 30, 2009. PT Freeport Indonesia has not received a formal assessment and is working with the applicable government authorities to resolve this matter.

SUNAT, the Peruvian national tax authority, has assessed mining royalties on materials processed by the Cerro Verde concentrator which commenced operations in late 2006. These assessments cover the period October 2006 to December 2007 and the years 2008 and 2009. SUNAT has issued rulings denying Cerro Verde's protest of the assessments. Cerro Verde has appealed these decisions and currently has three cases pending before the Peruvian Tax Tribunal. Cerro Verde is challenging these royalties because it believes its stability agreement provides an exemption for all minerals extracted from its mining concession, irrespective of the method used for processing those minerals. Although we believe our interpretation of the stability agreement is correct, if Cerro Verde is ultimately found responsible for these assessments, it will also be liable for interest, which accrues at rates that range from approximately 7 to 18 percent based on the year accrued and the currency in which the amounts would be payable. At December 31, 2011, the aggregate amount of the assessments, including interest and penalties, totaled $190 million. SUNAT may continue to assess mining royalties annually until this matter is resolved by the Peruvian Tax Tribunal.

Because our Grasberg minerals district is our most significant operating asset, our business may continue to be adversely affected by political, economic and social uncertainties and security risks in Indonesia.

Indonesia has faced political and social uncertainties, including separatist movements and civil and religious strife in a number of provinces. In particular, several separatist groups are opposing Indonesian rule over the province of Papua, where our Grasberg minerals district is located, and have sought political independence for the province. In response, Indonesia enacted regional autonomy laws, which became effective January 1, 2001. The manner in which those laws are being implemented and the degree of political and economic autonomy that they may bring to individual provinces, including Papua, are uncertain and are ongoing issues in Indonesian politics. In Papua, there have been sporadic attacks on civilians by separatists and sporadic but highly publicized conflicts between separatists and the Indonesian military. Social, economic and political instability in Papua could materially and adversely affect us if it results in damage to our property or interruption of our activities.

Maintaining a good working relationship with the Indonesian government is important to us because our mining operations there are among Indonesia's most significant business enterprises and are conducted pursuant to a COW with the Indonesian government. Partially because of their significance to Indonesia's economy, the environmentally sensitive area in which they are located, and the number of people employed, our operations are occasionally the subject of criticism in the Indonesian press and in political debates, and have been the target of protests and occasional violence.

Between July 2009 and February 2012, there were 32 shooting incidents in and around the Grasberg minerals district, including along the road leading to our mining and milling operations, which resulted in 15 fatalities and 56 injuries. Victims included PT Freeport Indonesia employees, contractors, members of law enforcement and civilians. The identity of the perpetrators is unknown as is the motivation for the shootings. The investigation of these matters is continuing. We have taken precautionary measures, including using secured convoys on the road. The Indonesian government has responded with additional security forces and expressed a commitment to protect the safety of the community and our operations. Prolonged limitations on access to the road could adversely affect operations at the mine. The safety of our workforce is a critical concern, and PT Freeport Indonesia is working cooperatively with the Government of Indonesia to address security issues.

During 2011, PT Freeport Indonesia was adversely affected by labor disruptions, including an eight-day work stoppage in July 2011 and an approximate three-month strike that concluded in December 2011. The strike involved civil unrest, transportation blockades, sabotage of important operating facilities and violence. Although a new labor agreement was reached in mid-December 2011, we are experiencing work interruptions in connection with our efforts to resume normal operations at PT Freeport Indonesia. PT Freeport Indonesia is complying with the terms of the new labor agreement with its union. Certain of the returning workers have engaged in acts of violence and intimidation against workers and supervisory personnel who did not participate in the strike. On February 23, 2012, the union indicated that it will engage in a work stoppage and we temporarily suspended operations to protect our employees and assets following the incidents of intimidation and threats within the workforce. We are working with union officials and government authorities to resolve the ongoing issues. Refer to Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for further discussion.

Large numbers of illegal miners have continued to operate along the river used to transport the tailings from the mill to the lowlands in PT Freeport Indonesia's government-approved tailings management area. The illegal miners have periodically clashed with police who have attempted to move them away from our facilities. In 2006, the illegal miners temporarily blocked the road leading to the Grasberg mine and mill in protest, and PT Freeport Indonesia temporarily suspended mining and milling operations as a precautionary measure.

We cannot predict whether additional incidents will occur that could disrupt or suspend our Indonesian operations. If additional violence or other disruptive incidents occur, it could adversely affect our business and profitability in ways that we cannot predict at this time.

We do not expect to mine all of our ore reserves in Indonesia before the initial term of our COW expires.

PT Freeport Indonesia is entitled to mine in Indonesia under its COW with the Government of Indonesia. The initial term of the current COW expires in 2021, but can be extended for two 10-year periods subject to Indonesian government approval, which pursuant to the COW cannot be withheld or delayed unreasonably. Our proven and probable ore reserves in Indonesia reflect estimates of minerals that can be recovered through the end of 2041 and our current mine plan has been developed, and our operations are based on the assumption that we will receive the two 10-year extensions. As a result, we will not mine all of these ore reserves during the initial term of the current COW, and there can be no assurance that the Indonesian government will approve the extensions. Prior to the end of 2021, we expect to mine 31 percent of aggregate proven and probable recoverable ore at December 31, 2011, representing 37 percent of PT Freeport Indonesia's share of recoverable copper reserves and 49 percent of its share of recoverable gold reserves.

In 2009, Indonesia enacted a new mining law, which will operate under a licensing system as opposed to the contract of work system that applies to PT Freeport Indonesia. In 2011 and 2010, the Government of Indonesia promulgated regulations under the 2009 mining law and certain provisions address existing contracts of work. The laws and regulations provide that contracts of work will continue to be honored until their expiration. However, the regulations attempt to apply certain provisions of the new law to existing contracts and may seek to apply the licensing system to any extension periods of contracts of work, even though our COW provides for two 10-year extension periods subject to Indonesian government approval, which pursuant to the COW cannot be withheld or delayed unreasonably. In February 2012, a new regulation was adopted that would require mining companies in Indonesia to process all minerals domestically and possibly ban export of concentrates and other unrefined minerals. There are specific provisions included in PT Freeport Indonesia's existing COW that define its rights to export product and the obligation to develop domestic smelting capacity if commercially feasible, or to contract with other domestic smelters on a market basis. In connection with the obligations under its COW, in 1995, PT Freeport Indonesia constructed the only copper smelter and refinery in Indonesia, which is owned and operated by PT Smelting.

Our COWs in Indonesia are subject to termination if we do not comply with our contractual obligations, and if a dispute arises, we may have to submit to the jurisdiction of a foreign court or arbitration panel.

PT Freeport Indonesia's COW and other COWs in which we have an interest were entered into under Indonesia's 1967 Foreign Capital Investment Law, which provides guarantees of remittance rights and protection against nationalization. Our COWs can be terminated by the Government of Indonesia if we do not satisfy our contractual obligations, which include the payment of royalties and taxes to the government and the satisfaction of certain mining, environmental, safety and health requirements.

Certain forestry laws and designations as well as prevailing environmental laws and regulations may conflict with or overlap with the mining rights established under our COW. Although our COW grants to PT Freeport Indonesia the unencumbered right to operate in accordance with the COW, certain government agencies could seek to impose additional restrictions on PT Freeport Indonesia that could affect exploration and operating requirements.

At times, certain government officials and others in Indonesia have questioned the validity of contracts entered into by the Government of Indonesia prior to May 1998 (*i.e.,* during the Suharto regime, which lasted over 30 years), including PT Freeport Indonesia's COW, which was signed in December 1991. We cannot provide assurance that the validity of, or our compliance with, the COWs will not be challenged for political or other reasons. PT Freeport Indonesia's COW and our other COWs require that disputes with the Indonesian government be submitted to international arbitration. Accordingly, if a dispute arises under the COWs, we face the risk of having to submit to the jurisdiction of a foreign court or arbitration panel, and if we prevail in such a dispute, we will face the additional risk of having to enforce the judgment of a foreign court or arbitration panel against Indonesia within its own territory.

Indonesian government officials have periodically undertaken reviews regarding our compliance with Indonesian environmental laws and regulations and the terms of the COWs. In January 2012, the President of Indonesia issued a decree calling for the creation of a team to evaluate contracts of work for adjustment to the 2009 Mining Law, and accordingly, to take steps to assess and negotiate size of work areas, government revenues, and domestic processing of minerals. The team includes 14 cabinet-level members representing 13 formal government institutions led by the Coordinating Minister of Economy and the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, with the Director General of Mineral and Coal as the Secretary. The team's assignment runs through December 2013 and the group is expected to provide progress reports to the President every six months. We intend to continue to work cooperatively with the Government of Indonesia to complete this review and to seek extension of the COW beyond 2021, as provided under the terms of the COW. The COW can only be modified by mutual agreement between PT Freeport Indonesia and the Government of Indonesia.

Any suspension of required activities under our COWs requires the consent of the Indonesian government.

Our COWs permit us to suspend certain contractually required activities, including exploration, for a period of one year by making a written request to the Indonesian government. These requests are subject to the approval of the Indonesian government and are renewable annually. If we do not request a suspension or are denied a suspension, then we are required to continue our activities under the COW or potentially be declared in default. Moreover, if a suspension continues for more than one year for reasons other than force majeure and the Indonesian government has not approved such continuation, then the government would be entitled to declare a default under the COW.

We previously suspended our field exploration activities outside of the Block A area of PT Freeport Indonesia's COW because of safety and security issues and regulatory uncertainty relating to a possible conflict between our mining and exploration rights in certain forest areas and an Indonesian Forestry law enacted in 1999 prohibiting open-pit mining in forest preservation areas. In 2001, we requested and received from the Government of Indonesia, formal temporary suspensions of our obligations under the COWs in all areas outside of Block A. Recent Indonesian legislation permits open-pit mining in the Block B area of PT Freeport Indonesia's COW, subject to certain requirements. Following an assessment of these requirements and a review of security issues, in 2007 we resumed exploration activities in certain prospective COW areas outside of Block A.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

FREEPORT-McMoRan COPPER & GOLD INC.
SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

	Years Ended December 31,				[a]
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
FCX CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA	(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)				
Revenues	$ 20,880	$ 18,982	$ 15,040	$ 17,796	$ 16,939 [b]
Operating income (loss)	9,140 [c]	9,068	6,503 [d,e]	(12,710) [d,e,f]	6,555 [b,f]
Income (loss) from continuing operations	5,747	5,544	3,534	(10,450)	3,733
Net income (loss)	5,747	5,544	3,534	(10,450)	3,779
Net income (loss) attributable to FCX common stockholders	4,560 [c,g,h]	4,273 [h]	2,527 [d,e,h]	(11,341) [d,e,f,h]	2,769 [b,f,h]
Basic net income (loss) per share attributable to FCX common stockholders:					
Continuing operations	$ 4.81	$ 4.67	$ 3.05	$ (14.86)	$ 4.01
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.05
Basic net income (loss)	$ 4.81	$ 4.67	$ 3.05	$ (14.86)	$ 4.06
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	947	915	829	763	682
Diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to FCX common stockholders:					
Continuing operations	$ 4.78	$ 4.57	$ 2.93	$ (14.86)	$ 3.70
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.05
Diluted net income (loss)	$ 4.78 [c,g,h]	$ 4.57 [h]	$ 2.93 [d,e,h]	$ (14.86) [d,e,f,h]	$ 3.75 [b,f,h]
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	955	949	938	763	794
Dividends declared per share of common stock	$ 1.50	$ 1.125	$ 0.075	$ 0.6875	$ 0.6875
At December 31:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,822	$ 3,738	$ 2,656	$ 872	$ 1,626
Property, plant, equipment and development costs, net	18,449	16,785	16,195	16,002	25,715
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	6,105
Total assets	32,070	29,386	25,996	23,353	40,661
Total debt, including current portion	3,537	4,755	6,346	7,351	7,211
Total FCX stockholders' equity	15,642	12,504	9,119	5,773	18,234

The selected consolidated financial data shown above is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of results that you can expect for any future period. You should read this data in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto contained in this annual report.

a. Includes the results of Freeport-McMoRan Corporation (FMC, formerly Phelps Dodge Corporation) beginning March 20, 2007.

b. Includes charges totaling $175 million ($106 million to net income attributable to common stockholders or $0.13 per share) for mark-to-market accounting adjustments on the 2007 copper price protection program assumed in the acquisition of FMC.

c. Includes charges totaling $116 million ($50 million to net income attributable to common stock, or $0.05 per share) primarily associated with bonuses for new labor agreements and other employee costs at PT Freeport Indonesia, Cerro Verde and El Abra.

d. Includes charges totaling $23 million ($18 million to net income attributable to common stockholders or $0.02 per share) associated with restructuring charges in 2009 and $17.0 billion ($12.7 billion to net loss attributable to common stockholders or $16.60 per share) associated with impairment and restructuring charges in 2008.

e. Includes charges for lower of cost or market inventory adjustments totaling $19 million ($15 million to net income attributable to common stockholders or $0.02 per share) in 2009 and $782 million ($479 million to net loss attributable to common stockholders or $0.63 per share) in 2008.

f. Includes purchase accounting impacts related to the acquisition of FMC totaling $1.0 billion ($622 million to net loss attributable to common stockholders or $0.82 per share) in 2008 and $1.3 billion ($793 million to net income attributable to common stockholders or $1.00 per share) in 2007.

g. Includes additional taxes of $49 million ($0.05 per share) associated with Peru's new mining tax and royalty regime.

h. Includes net losses on early extinguishment and conversion of debt totaling $60 million ($0.06 per share) in 2011, $71 million ($0.07 per share) in 2010, $43 million ($0.04 per share) in 2009, $5 million ($0.01 per share) in 2008, and $132 million ($0.17 per share) in 2007; 2008 also includes charges totaling $22 million ($0.03 per share) associated with privately negotiated transactions to induce conversion of a portion of our 5½% Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock into FCX common stock.

FREEPORT-McMoRan COPPER & GOLD INC.
SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA (Continued)

For comparative purposes, operating data shown below for the year ended December 31, 2007, combines our historical data with FMC pre-acquisition data. As the pre-acquisition operating data represent the results of these operations under FMC management, such combined data is not necessarily indicative of what past results would have been under FCX management or of future operating results.

	Years Ended December 31,				[a]
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
FCX CONSOLIDATED MINING OPERATING DATA					
Copper (recoverable)					
Production (millions of pounds)	3,691	3,908	4,103	4,030	3,884
Production (thousands of metric tons)	1,674	1,773	1,861	1,828	1,762
Sales, excluding purchases (millions of pounds)	3,698	3,896	4,111	4,066	3,862
Sales, excluding purchases (thousands of metric tons)	1,678	1,767	1,865	1,844	1,752 [b]
Average realized price per pound	$ 3.86	$ 3.59	$ 2.60	$ 2.69	$ 3.22
Gold (thousands of recoverable ounces)					
Production	1,383	1,886	2,664	1,291	2,329
Sales, excluding purchases	1,378	1,863	2,639	1,314	2,320
Average realized price per ounce	$ 1,583	$ 1,271	$ 993	$ 861	$ 682
Molybdenum (millions of recoverable pounds)					
Production	83	72	54	73	70
Sales, excluding purchases	79	67	58	71	69
Average realized price per pound	$ 16.98	$ 16.47	$ 12.36	$ 30.55	$ 25.87
NORTH AMERICA COPPER MINES					
Operating Data, Net of Joint Venture Interest					
Copper (recoverable)					
Production (millions of pounds)	1,258	1,067	1,147	1,430	1,320
Production (thousands of metric tons)	571	484	520	649	599
Sales, excluding purchases (millions of pounds)	1,247	1,085	1,187	1,434	1,332
Sales, excluding purchases (thousands of metric tons)	566	492	538	650	604 [b]
Average realized price per pound	$ 3.99	$ 3.42	$ 2.38	$ 3.07	$ 3.10
Molybdenum (millions of recoverable pounds)					
Production	35	25	25	30	30
100% Operating Data					
Solution extraction/electrowinning (SX/EW) operations					
Leach ore placed in stockpiles (metric tons per day)	888,300	648,800	589,400	1,095,200	798,200
Average copper ore grade (percent)	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.22	0.23
Copper production (millions of recoverable pounds)	801	746	859	943	940
Mill operations					
Ore milled (metric tons per day)	222,800	189,200	169,900	249,600	223,800
Average ore grade (percent):					
Copper	0.38	0.32	0.33	0.40	0.35
Molybdenum	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Copper recovery rate (percent)	83.1	83.0	86.0	82.9	84.5
Production (millions of recoverable pounds):					
Copper	549	398	364	599	501
Molybdenum	35	25	25	30	30
SOUTH AMERICA MINING					
Copper (recoverable)					
Production (millions of pounds)	1,306	1,354	1,390	1,506	1,413
Production (thousands of metric tons)	592	614	631	683	641
Sales (millions of pounds)	1,322	1,335	1,394	1,521	1,399
Sales (thousands of metric tons)	600	606	632	690	635
Average realized price per pound	$ 3.77	$ 3.68	$ 2.70	$ 2.57	$ 3.25
Gold (thousands of recoverable ounces)					
Production	101	93	92	114	116
Sales	101	93	90	116	114
Average realized price per ounce	$ 1,580	$ 1,263	$ 982	$ 853	$ 683
Molybdenum (millions of recoverable pounds)					
Production	10	7	2	3	1
SX/EW operations					
Leach ore placed in stockpiles (metric tons per day)	245,200	268,800	258,200	279,700	289,100
Average copper ore grade (percent)	0.50	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.43
Copper production (millions of recoverable pounds)	439	504	565	560	569

	Years Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009	2008	2007[a]
SOUTH AMERICA MINING (continued)					
Mill operations					
Ore milled (metric tons per day)	189,200	188,800	181,300	181,400	167,900
Average ore grade:					
Copper (percent)	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.75	0.74
Gold (grams per metric ton)	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
Molybdenum (percent)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Copper recovery rate (percent)	89.6	90.0	88.9	89.2	87.1
Production (recoverable):					
Copper (millions of pounds)	867	850	825	946	844
Gold (thousands of ounces)	101	93	92	114	116
Molybdenum (millions of pounds)	10	7	2	3	1
INDONESIA MINING					
Operating Data, Net of Joint Venture Interest					
Copper (recoverable)					
Production (millions of pounds)	846	1,222	1,412	1,094	1,151
Production (thousands of metric tons)	384	554	640	496	522
Sales (millions of pounds)	846	1,214	1,400	1,111	1,131
Sales (thousands of metric tons)	384	551	635	504	513
Average realized price per pound	$ 3.85	$ 3.69	$ 2.65	$ 2.36	$ 3.32
Gold (thousands of recoverable ounces)					
Production	1,272	1,786	2,568	1,163	2,198
Sales	1,270	1,765	2,543	1,182	2,185
Average realized price per ounce	$ 1,583	$ 1,271	$ 994	$ 861	$ 681
100% Operating Data					
Ore milled (metric tons per day)	166,100	230,200	238,300	192,900	212,600
Average ore grade:					
Copper (percent)	0.79	0.85	0.98	0.83	0.82
Gold (grams per metric ton)	0.93	0.90	1.30	0.66	1.24
Recovery rates (percent):					
Copper	88.3	88.9	90.6	90.1	90.5
Gold	81.2	81.7	83.7	79.9	86.2
Production (recoverable):					
Copper (millions of pounds)	882	1,330	1,641	1,109	1,211
Gold (thousands of ounces)	1,444	1,964	2,984	1,163	2,608
AFRICA MINING[c]					
Copper (recoverable)					
Production (millions of pounds)	281	265	154	N/A	N/A
Production (thousands of metric tons)	127	120	70	N/A	N/A
Sales (millions of pounds)	283	262	130	N/A	N/A
Sales (thousands of metric tons)	128	119	59	N/A	N/A
Average realized price per pound	$ 3.74	$ 3.45	$ 2.85	N/A	N/A
Cobalt (millions of contained pounds)					
Production	25	20	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sales	25	20	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average realized price per pound	$ 9.99	$ 10.95	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ore milled (metric tons per day)	11,100	10,300	7,300	N/A	N/A
Average ore grade (percent):					
Copper	3.41	3.51	3.69	N/A	N/A
Cobalt	0.40	0.40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copper recovery rate (percent)	92.5	91.4	92.1	N/A	N/A
MOLYBDENUM OPERATIONS					
Molybdenum sales, excluding purchases (millions of pounds)[d]	79	67	58	71	69
Average realized price per pound	$ 16.98	$ 16.47	$ 12.36	$ 30.55	$ 25.87
Henderson molybdenum mine					
Ore milled (metric tons per day)	22,300	22,900	14,900	24,100	24,000
Average molybdenum ore grade (percent)	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.23
Molybdenum production (millions of recoverable pounds)	38	40	27	40	39

a. For comparative purposes, operating data for the year ended December 31, 2007 combines our historical data with FMC pre-acquisition data. As the pre-acquisition data represents the results of these operations under FMC management, such combined data is not necessarily indicative of what past results would have been under FCX management or of future operating results.

b. Before charges for hedging losses related to copper price protection programs, amounts were $3.27 per pound (FCX consolidated) and $3.25 per pound (North America copper mines).

c. Results for 2009 represent mining operations that began production in March 2009.

d. Includes sales of molybdenum produced at our North and South America copper mines.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

For the ratio of earnings to fixed charges calculation, earnings consist of income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries, equity in affiliated companies' net earnings, cumulative effect of accounting changes and fixed charges. Fixed charges include interest and that portion of rent deemed representative of interest. For the ratio of earnings to fixed charges and preferred stock dividends calculation, we assumed that our preferred stock dividend requirements were equal to the pre-tax earnings that would be required to cover those dividend requirements. We computed those pre-tax earnings using the effective tax rate for each year. Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges was as follows for the years presented:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	20.7x	16.3x	9.3x	-[a]	9.9x
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges and preferred stock dividends	20.7x	13.9x	6.1x	-[b]	6.6x

a. As a result of the loss recorded in 2008, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. We would have needed to generate additional earnings of $13.4 billion to achieve coverage of 1:1 in 2008.

b. As a result of the loss recorded in 2008, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. We would have needed to generate additional earnings of $13.8 billion to achieve coverage of 1:1 in 2008.