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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: MINING PRODUCTION AND MINERAL SALES

Table A – Selected key figures regarding total mining production for December 2009

Actual estimate	Base : 2005=100			
	December 2009	% change between December 2008 and December 2009	% change between October to December 2008 and October to December 2009	% change between January to December 2008 and January to December 2009
Physical volume of mining production index	88,4	-2,5	-5,3	-6,7

Seasonally adjusted estimate	Base : 2005=100		
	December 2009	% change between November and December 2009	% change between July to September 2009 and October to December 2009
Physical volume of mining production index	86,7	-0,6	0,6

Table B – Quarterly contribution of the mineral groups and minerals to the total seasonally adjusted mining production

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					
	Weights 2005	July to September 2009	October to December 2009	% change between July to September 2009 and October to December 2009	Difference between July to September 2009 and October to December 2009	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 1/
Gold	17,2	65,5	65,1	-0,6	-0,4	-0,1
Iron ore	5,3	145,8	151,8	4,1	6,0	0,4
Chromium ore	1,3	95,5	107,2	12,3	11,7	0,2
Copper	1,8	85,3	55,4	-35,1	-29,9	-0,6
Manganese ore	1,5	96,0	117,3	22,3	21,3	0,4
PGMs	27,0	83,7	92,8	10,9	9,1	2,8
Nickel	2,8	83,2	81,2	-2,4	-2,0	-0,1
Other metallic minerals	2,8	84,1	86,4	2,7	2,3	0,1
Diamonds	7,6	44,2	46,9	6,1	2,7	0,2
Coal	24,9	106,1	99,9	-5,8	-6,2	-1,8
Building materials	2,1	109,3	105,5	-3,5	-3,8	-0,1
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	67,3	55,4	-17,7	-11,9	-0,8
Total	**100,0**	**86,4**	**86,9**	**0,6**	**0,5**	**0,6**

1/ The contribution (percentage points) of a mineral or mineral group to the percentage change in the total seasonally adjusted mining production is calculated by multiplying the difference in the index for the mineral or mineral group by the weight of the mineral or mineral group and then dividing by the previous period's total index. Figures have been rounded off.

Key findings regarding mining production for December 2009

The index of total mining production was 6,7% lower in 2009 compared with 2008. The 6,7% drop in annual mining production followed decreases of 5,6% in 2008 and 0,9% in 2007 (see Table 2).

The major contributors to the annual production decrease of 6,7% in 2009 were diamonds (contributing -3,5 percentage points) and gold (contributing -1,0 percentage point). However, iron ore production increased by 13,1% in 2009 and contributed positively with 0,9 of a percentage point (see Table 7).

The total mining production for the fourth quarter of 2009, after seasonal adjustment, increased by 0,6% compared with the third quarter of 2009. The major contributor to this increase of 0,6% in total mining was PGMs (contributing 2,8 percentage points). Coal production partially counteracted the seasonally adjusted growth of 0,6% in total mining in the fourth quarter of 2009 with a negative contribution of 1,8 percentage points (see Table B).

Figure 1 shows the seasonally adjusted figures and trend series for the index of total mining production between January 2005 and December 2009.

Figure 1 – Monthly indices of physical volume of total mining production (Base: 2005=100)

Table C – Selected key figures regarding the total value of mineral sales for November 2009

Actual estimate	November 2009	% change between November 2008 and November 2009	% change between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009	% change between January to November 2008 and January to November 2009
	R million			
Total value of mineral sales	19 484,0	-18,8	-25,9	-24,5

Seasonally adjusted estimate	November 2009	% change between October and November 2009	% change between June to August 2009 and September to November 2009
	R million		
Total value of mineral sales	19 148,7	0,4	1,5

Table D – Contribution of the mineral groups and minerals to the seasonally adjusted quarterly growth in the total value of mineral sales (R million)

Mineral groups and minerals	% contribution to total mineral sales during June to August 2009	June to August 2009	September to November 2009	% change between June to August 2009 and September to November 2009	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/	Difference between June to August 2009 and September to November 2009
		R million	R million		% points	R million
Gold	20,8	11 746,4	12 669,5	7,9	1,6	923,1
Iron ore	12,8	7 251,6	5 720,8	-21,1	-2,7	-1 530,8
Chromium ore	1,4	815,0	847,0	3,9	0,1	32,0
Copper	1,5	850,9	945,7	11,1	0,2	94,8
Manganese ore	1,6	919,5	1 649,7	79,4	1,3	730,2
PGMs	23,0	12 998,9	15 492,6	19,2	4,4	2 493,7
Nickel	2,5	1 412,6	976,2	-30,9	-0,8	-436,4
Other metallic minerals	2,3	1 287,3	1 095,5	-14,9	-0,3	-191,8
Coal	24,5	13 852,0	13 470,4	-2,8	-0,7	-381,6
Building materials	3,1	1 727,8	1 805,2	4,5	0,1	77,4
Other non-metallic minerals	6,5	3 647,1	2 683,8	-26,4	-1,7	-963,3
Total	**100,0**	**56 509,1**	**57 356,4**	**1,5**	**1,5**	**847,3**

1/ The contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in sales is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each mineral with the percentage contribution to total mineral sales during June to August 2009, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

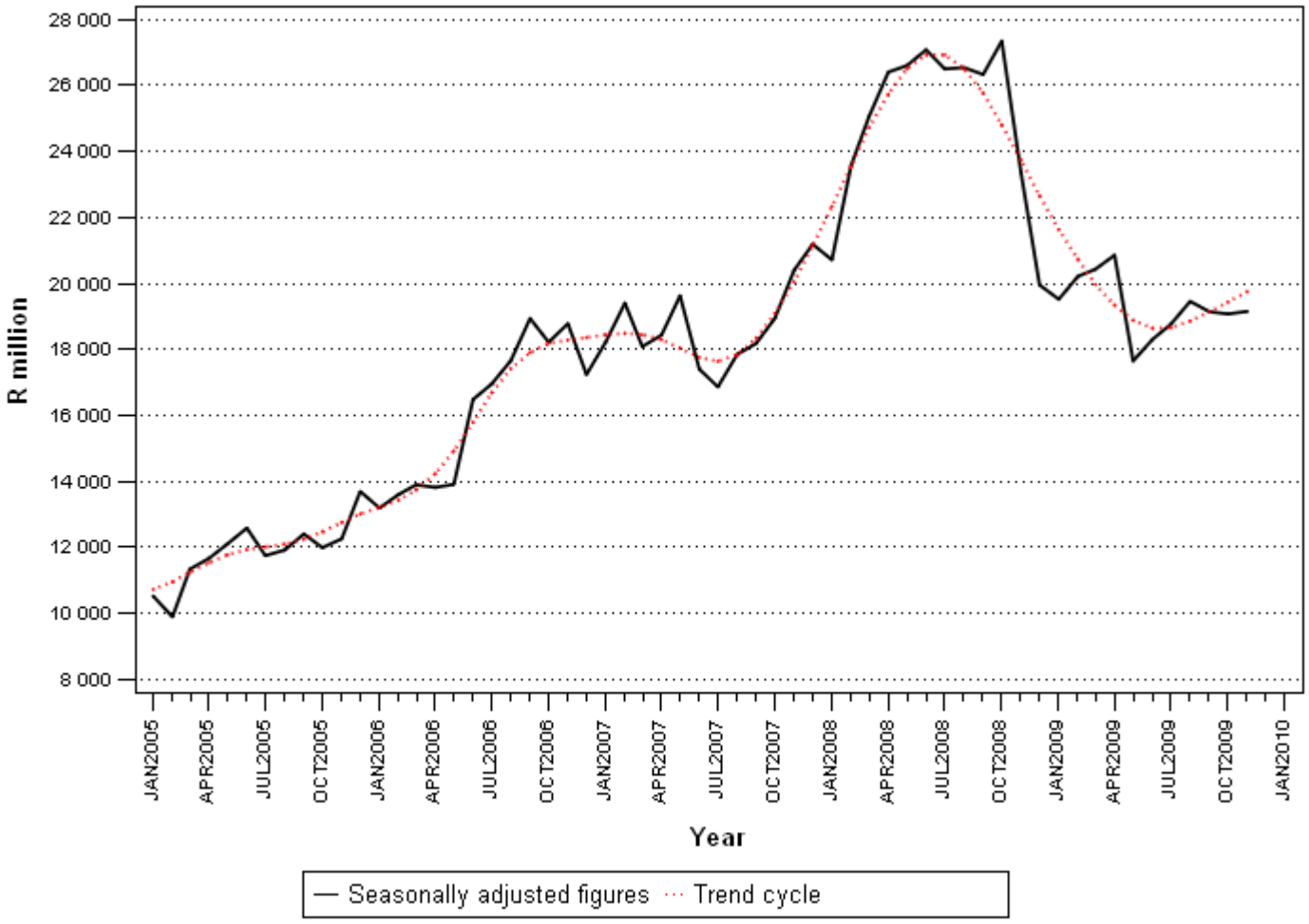
Key findings regarding mineral sales for November 2009

The total seasonally adjusted value of mineral sales at current prices for the three months ended November 2009 reflected an increase of 1,5% compared with the previous three months. The increase of 1,5% (R847,3 million) was mainly due to increases in the sales value of PGMs (contributing 4,4 percentage points or R2 493,7 million), gold (contributing 1,6 percentage points or R923,1 million) and manganese ore (contributing 1,3 percentage points or R730,2 million) (see Table D).

The actual estimated total value of mineral sales at current prices for the three months ended November 2009 decreased by 25,9% compared with the three months ended November 2008. The major contributors to this decrease were coal (contributing -9,0 percentage points or -R7 114,6 million), PGMs (contributing -5,6 percentage points or -R4 403,9 million), other non-metallic minerals (contributing -4,5 percentage points or -R3 543,8 million) and manganese ore (contributing -3,6 percentage points or -R2 823,2 million) (see Table 13).

Figure 2 shows the seasonally adjusted figures and trend series of the total value of mineral sales between January 2005 and November 2009.

Figure 2 – Total value of mineral sales



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Statistician-General

Detailed results: Tables

Table 1 – Total index of the physical volume of mining production: 2003 – 2009

Month	Base : 2005=100						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 1/
January	76,2	90,2	97,1	87,7	90,1	79,0	71,5
February	91,0	87,6	90,4	85,2	90,8	83,6	74,7
March	91,1	101,1	104,8	101,7	102,9	85,6	83,8
April	90,4	94,1	99,2	94,8	93,9	91,4	81,3
May	95,9	101,2	102,7	98,7	99,0	98,1	88,8
June	97,2	99,5	104,0	104,9	102,6	98,4	93,3
July	99,2	107,0	101,4	99,4	96,0	89,4	92,6
August	97,7	102,4	102,8	103,7	101,6	97,5	89,7
September	102,6	105,1	103,1	105,1	104,5	102,3	90,3
October	102,6	96,9	98,5	100,2	97,0	99,0	88,5
November	97,3	98,6	100,4	104,2	98,6	92,4	90,0
December	101,6	101,5	95,7	98,9	96,8	90,7	88,4
Year	**95,2**	**98,8**	**100,0**	**98,7**	**97,8**	**92,3**	**86,1**

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2 – Annual percentage change in the index of the physical volume of mining production: 2003 – 2009

Month	Percentage change 2/						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	-4,4	18,3	7,7	-9,7	2,7	-12,4	-9,5
February	8,0	-3,8	3,2	-5,7	6,5	-7,9	-10,6
March	2,7	11,0	3,6	-3,0	1,2	-16,8	-2,1
April	-1,0	4,0	5,5	-4,4	-1,0	-2,6	-11,0
May	4,1	5,5	1,4	-3,9	0,3	-0,9	-9,5
June	4,3	2,3	4,6	0,9	-2,2	-4,1	-5,2
July	11,8	7,9	-5,2	-2,0	-3,4	-6,8	3,5
August	1,8	4,7	0,4	0,9	-2,0	-4,0	-8,0
September	5,9	2,5	-1,9	2,0	-0,6	-2,1	-11,7
October	7,4	-5,5	1,7	1,7	-3,2	2,1	-10,6
November	1,1	1,3	1,9	3,7	-5,3	-6,3	-2,6
December	6,0	-0,2	-5,8	3,4	-2,1	-6,3	-2,5
Year	**4,0**	**3,7**	**1,3**	**-1,3**	**-0,9**	**-5,6**	**-6,7**

2/ The annual percentage change is the change in the index of the physical volume of mining production of the relevant year compared with the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 3 – Total seasonally adjusted index of the physical volume of total mining production: 2003 – 2009

Month	Base : 2005=100						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	87,6	101,1	106,9	97,9	102,2	91,0	82,3
February	100,2	99,0	100,1	95,1	102,4	95,0	85,6
March	94,0	101,1	105,2	101,8	103,4	86,0	83,9
April	95,6	97,4	102,8	98,7	98,0	95,9	86,0
May	96,1	99,4	100,6	96,6	96,6	96,0	86,4
June	93,5	96,6	99,9	100,2	97,3	93,1	88,0
July	98,2	105,9	99,5	97,4	93,9	87,2	90,1
August	95,5	99,9	98,2	99,0	96,8	93,2	85,8
September	99,1	100,3	96,6	97,5	95,9	93,8	83,3
October	101,0	96,7	96,5	98,4	95,0	97,5	86,9
November	96,7	98,6	98,3	101,8	95,7	89,5	87,2
December	99,4	101,3	95,2	97,8	95,9	89,2	86,7

Table 4 – Indices of the physical volume of mining production according to mineral groups and minerals

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					
	Weights 2005	Average for 2009	December 2008 *	November 2009 1/	December 2009 1/	% change between December 2008 and December 2009
Gold	17,2	66,7	69,6	65,7	63,5	-8,8
Iron ore	5,3	140,1	142,8	148,2	161,5	13,1
Chromium ore	1,3	90,2	49,0	113,7	87,0	77,6
Copper	1,8	85,7	99,8	60,1	60,0	-39,9
Manganese ore	1,5	98,1	129,9	127,0	128,4	-1,2
PGMs	27,0	89,2	111,0	98,8	110,0	-0,9
Nickel	2,8	81,8	83,3	85,4	86,9	4,3
Other metallic minerals	2,8	85,7	86,8	98,2	68,9	-20,6
Diamonds	7,6	39,3	41,3	55,4	38,9	-5,8
Coal	24,9	101,8	93,9	100,5	91,3	-2,8
Building materials	2,1	107,2	83,1	109,5	78,6	-5,4
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	63,4	66,3	53,0	59,9	-9,7
Total	**100,0**	**86,1**	**90,7**	**90,0**	**88,4**	**-2,5**

1/ Preliminary.
* Revised.

Table 5 – Seasonally adjusted indices of the physical volume of mining production according to mineral groups and minerals

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100				
	Weights 2005	December 2008	November 2009	December 2009	% change between November and December 2009
Gold	17,2	70,8	65,3	64,7	-0,8
Iron ore	5,3	136,2	157,8	153,4	-2,8
Chromium ore	1,3	57,9	110,0	103,9	-5,6
Copper	1,8	94,6	59,1	56,9	-3,7
Manganese ore	1,5	123,7	121,7	122,2	0,5
PGMs	27,0	93,3	92,4	91,8	-0,7
Nickel	2,8	77,0	80,4	79,8	-0,7
Other metallic minerals	2,8	88,2	98,0	70,2	-28,4
Diamonds	7,6	50,0	50,1	47,4	-5,5
Coal	24,9	102,7	97,8	100,0	2,3
Building materials	2,1	111,9	102,8	105,9	3,0
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	68,8	54,2	62,6	15,6
Total	**100,0**	**89,2**	**87,2**	**86,7**	**-0,6**

Table 6 – Annual percentage change in the quarterly physical volume of mining production according to mineral groups and minerals: 2008 vs 2009

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					
	Weights 2005	October to December 2008	October to December 2009	% change between October to December 2008 and October to December 2009	Difference between October to December 2008 and October to December 2009	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 1/
Gold	17,2	70,9	65,4	-7,8	-5,5	-1,0
Iron ore	5,3	133,6	153,7	15,0	20,1	1,1
Chromium ore	1,3	106,3	105,4	-0,8	-0,9	0,0
Copper	1,8	92,0	56,2	-38,9	-35,8	-0,7
Manganese ore	1,5	135,5	121,4	-10,4	-14,1	-0,2
PGMs	27,0	105,4	99,1	-6,0	-6,3	-1,8
Nickel	2,8	74,3	85,6	15,2	11,3	0,3
Other metallic minerals	2,8	88,5	87,8	-0,8	-0,7	0,0
Diamonds	7,6	68,1	47,7	-30,0	-20,4	-1,6
Coal	24,9	101,0	99,9	-1,1	-1,1	-0,3
Building materials	2,1	110,4	101,2	-8,3	-9,2	-0,2
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	70,3	54,5	-22,5	-15,8	-1,0
Total	**100,0**	**94,0**	**89,0**	**-5,3**	**-5,0**	**-5,3**

1/ The contribution (percentage points) of a mineral or mineral group to the percentage change in the total mining production is calculated by multiplying the difference in the index for the mineral or mineral group by the weight of the mineral or mineral group and then dividing by the previous period's total index. Figures have been rounded off.

Table 7 – Annual percentage change in the cumulative physical volume of mining production according to mineral groups and minerals: 2008 vs 2009

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					
	Weights 2005	January to December 2008	January to December 2009	% change between January to December 2008 and January to December 2009	Difference between January to December 2008 and January to December 2009	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 2/
Gold	17,2	72,2	66,7	-7,6	-5,5	-1,0
Iron ore	5,3	123,9	140,1	13,1	16,2	0,9
Chromium ore	1,3	129,3	90,2	-30,2	-39,1	-0,6
Copper	1,8	93,6	85,7	-8,4	-7,9	-0,2
Manganese ore	1,5	147,6	98,1	-33,5	-49,5	-0,8
PGMs	27,0	90,7	89,2	-1,7	-1,5	-0,4
Nickel	2,8	74,7	81,8	9,5	7,1	0,2
Other metallic minerals	2,8	90,8	85,7	-5,6	-5,1	-0,2
Diamonds	7,6	81,7	39,3	-51,9	-42,4	-3,5
Coal	24,9	103,1	101,8	-1,3	-1,3	-0,4
Building materials	2,1	116,2	107,2	-7,7	-9,0	-0,2
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	74,5	63,4	-14,9	-11,1	-0,7
Total	**100,0**	**92,3**	**86,1**	**-6,7**	**-6,2**	**-6,7**

2/ The contribution (percentage points) of a mineral or mineral group to the percentage change in the total mining production is calculated by multiplying the difference in the index for the mineral or mineral group by the weight of the mineral or mineral group and then dividing by the previous period's total index. Figures have been rounded off.

Table 8 – Total value of mineral sales (R million): 2003 – 2009

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 *	2009 1/
January	9 868,8	9 820,5	9 587,4	11 755,1	15 692,9	17 442,2	16 538,6
February	10 236,5	9 576,1	9 383,8	12 680,8	17 928,6	21 737,4	19 181,9
March	9 829,3	10 396,0	11 477,1	14 179,9	18 555,2	25 894,1	21 370,2
April	9 294,1	9 789,3	11 034,0	13 042,6	17 447,8	25 520,6	20 009,6
May	9 104,1	10 373,3	12 239,8	14 046,8	19 841,6	26 737,6	17 736,8
June	9 745,9	10 856,0	13 360,1	17 809,8	19 033,2	29 881,0	19 621,3
July	10 403,7	10 844,2	12 001,8	17 614,8	17 449,4	27 164,7	19 286,0
August	9 612,0	9 841,7	11 687,6	17 339,2	17 890,4	27 064,3	19 403,9
September	10 008,1	11 693,2	13 524,1	20 586,6	19 619,7	27 830,7	19 942,3
October	9 989,4	10 466,3	12 074,8	18 031,0	18 713,7	27 191,4	19 127,3
November	9 535,8	10 815,6	12 453,2	18 918,2	20 674,4	23 991,0	19 484,0
December	9 899,2	10 585,6	13 994,2	17 584,7	21 590,8	20 259,5	
Year	**117 526,9**	**125 057,8**	**142 817,9**	**193 589,5**	**224 437,7**	**300 714,5**	

1/ Preliminary.
* Revised.

Table 9 – Annual percentage change in the total value of mineral sales: 2003 – 2009

Month	Percentage change 2/						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	-13,3	-0,5	-2,4	22,6	33,5	11,1	-5,2
February	-3,7	-6,5	-2,0	35,1	41,4	21,2	-11,8
March	-15,6	5,8	10,4	23,5	30,9	39,6	-17,5
April	-17,0	5,3	12,7	18,2	33,8	46,3	-21,6
May	-25,0	13,9	18,0	14,8	41,3	34,8	-33,7
June	-16,3	11,4	23,1	33,3	6,9	57,0	-34,3
July	-3,5	4,2	10,7	46,8	-0,9	55,7	-29,0
August	-17,4	2,4	18,8	48,4	3,2	51,3	-28,3
September	-17,4	16,8	15,7	52,2	-4,7	41,9	-28,3
October	-20,2	4,8	15,4	49,3	3,8	45,3	-29,7
November	-13,8	13,4	15,1	51,9	9,3	16,0	-18,8
December	-8,0	6,9	32,2	25,7	22,8	-6,2	
Year	**-14,5**	**6,4**	**14,2**	**35,5**	**15,9**	**34,0**	

2/ The annual percentage change is the change in the value of mineral sales of the relevant year compared with the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 10 – Seasonally adjusted total value of mineral sales (R million): 2003 – 2009

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	10 018,4	10 306,5	10 516,0	13 188,7	18 217,7	20 710,4	19 514,8
February	10 483,6	9 927,9	9 888,9	13 599,7	19 398,6	23 575,7	20 210,9
March	9 935,2	10 435,8	11 331,6	13 891,4	18 081,3	25 058,2	20 424,3
April	9 854,4	10 397,4	11 662,7	13 812,0	18 428,2	26 401,1	20 851,4
May	9 095,0	10 358,3	12 103,3	13 905,3	19 621,1	26 597,6	17 645,5
June	9 311,5	10 334,6	12 579,8	16 478,7	17 397,7	27 077,1	18 294,8
July	10 403,9	10 731,4	11 744,5	16 947,6	16 859,6	26 497,0	18 762,7
August	9 745,4	9 931,3	11 913,4	17 656,5	17 839,6	26 537,6	19 451,6
September	9 463,6	10 831,2	12 398,8	18 934,3	18 182,6	26 328,0	19 138,5
October	9 888,2	10 353,6	11 987,3	18 213,1	18 938,6	27 340,8	19 069,2
November	9 596,4	10 772,5	12 253,0	18 777,1	20 395,9	23 361,8	19 148,7
December	9 693,9	10 378,8	13 690,2	17 233,6	21 183,4	19 949,4	

Table 11 – Estimated actual value of mineral sales according to mineral groups and minerals (R million)

Mineral groups and minerals	Value of sales for 2008	Value of sales for November 2008	1/ Value of sales for October 2009	1/ Value of sales for November 2009	% change between November 2008 and November 2009
	R million	R million	R million	R million	
Gold	45 992,1	4 099,1	4 313,8	4 469,4	9,0
Iron ore	22 241,7	2 490,4	2 330,9	1 313,8	-47,2
Chromium ore	5 408,5	394,1	294,0	284,5	-27,8
Copper	5 627,9	467,5	425,1	304,0	-35,0
Manganese ore	17 343,6	918,6	568,8	491,7	-46,5
PGMs	91 352,4	5 215,8	3 858,8	5 464,8	4,8
Nickel	5 255,8	227,9	282,5	326,8	43,4
Other metallic minerals	5 875,5	597,6	391,1	312,0	-47,8
Coal	72 894,4	7 002,7	5 031,6	4 901,0	-30,0
Building materials	6 908,1	616,9	634,9	620,0	0,5
Other non-metallic minerals	21 814,6	1 960,4	995,8	995,9	-49,2
Total	**300 714,5**	**23 991,0**	**19 127,3**	**19 484,0**	**-18,8**

1/ Preliminary.

Table 12 – Seasonally adjusted value of mineral sales according to mineral groups and minerals (R million)

Mineral groups and minerals	Value of sales for November 2008	Value of sales for October 2009	Value of sales for November 2009	% change between October and November 2009
	R million	R million	R million	
Gold	4 097,6	4 145,0	4 437,6	7,1
Iron ore	2 284,6	2 349,9	1 201,1	-48,9
Chromium ore	402,3	280,9	292,4	4,1
Copper	415,2	398,3	271,3	-31,9
Manganese ore	1 077,2	749,8	587,2	-21,7
PGMs	5 386,3	4 268,6	5 643,3	32,2
Nickel	242,3	304,4	344,3	13,1
Other metallic minerals	534,8	364,6	279,0	-23,5
Coal	6 588,6	4 709,2	4 627,9	-1,7
Building materials	579,1	581,4	582,3	0,2
Other non-metallic minerals	1 753,8	917,1	882,3	-3,8
Total	**23 361,8**	**19 069,2**	**19 148,7**	**0,4**

Table 13 – Annual percentage change in the quarterly value of mineral sales according to mineral groups and minerals (R million): 2008 vs 2009

Mineral groups and minerals	% contribution to total mineral sales during September to November 2008	Value of sales for September to November 2008	Value of sales for September to November 2009	% change between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/	Difference in sales between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009
		R million	R million		% points	R million
Gold	15,7	12 421,9	12 844,4	3,4	0,5	422,5
Iron ore	9,5	7 468,8	5 515,6	-26,2	-2,5	-1 953,2
Chromium ore	1,9	1 510,2	871,6	-42,3	-0,8	-638,6
Copper	1,5	1 201,9	1 006,3	-16,3	-0,2	-195,6
Manganese ore	5,4	4 260,0	1 436,8	-66,3	-3,6	-2 823,2
PGMs	25,3	20 015,4	15 611,5	-22,0	-5,6	-4 403,9
Nickel	1,2	934,5	973,1	4,1	0,0	38,6
Other metallic minerals	1,9	1 519,7	1 240,2	-18,4	-0,3	-279,5
Coal	26,9	21 270,5	14 155,9	-33,4	-9,0	-7 114,6
Building materials	2,4	1 893,8	1 925,5	1,7	0,0	31,7
Other non-metallic minerals	8,2	6 516,3	2 972,5	-54,4	-4,5	-3 543,8
Total	**100,0**	**79 013,1**	**58 553,6**	**-25,9**	**-25,9**	**-20 459,5**

1/ The contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in sales is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each mineral with the percentage contribution to total mineral sales during September to November 2008, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

Table 14 – Annual percentage change in the cumulative value of mineral sales according to mineral groups and minerals (R million): 2008 vs 2009

Mineral groups and minerals	% contribution to total mineral sales during January to November 2008	Value of sales for January to November 2008	Value of sales for January to November 2009	% change between January to November 2008 and January to November 2009	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 2/	Difference in sales between January to November 2008 and January to November 2009
		R million	R million		% points	R million
Gold	14,8	41 437,5	44 481,0	7,3	1,1	3 043,5
Iron ore	7,1	19 932,1	25 212,9	26,5	1,9	5 280,8
Chromium ore	1,9	5 268,6	2 952,0	-44,0	-0,8	-2 316,6
Copper	1,9	5 390,3	3 387,3	-37,2	-0,7	-2 003,0
Manganese ore	5,9	16 416,7	4 713,1	-71,3	-4,2	-11 703,6
PGMs	31,2	87 422,6	52 158,0	-40,3	-12,6	-35 264,6
Nickel	1,8	5 142,1	3 808,6	-25,9	-0,5	-1 333,5
Other metallic minerals	1,9	5 315,5	3 818,5	-28,2	-0,5	-1 497,0
Coal	23,7	66 566,6	51 667,4	-22,4	-5,3	-14 899,2
Building materials	2,3	6 461,5	6 498,2	0,6	0,0	36,7
Other non-metallic minerals	7,5	21 101,4	13 004,2	-38,4	-2,9	-8 097,2
Total	**100,0**	**280 455,0**	**211 701,9**	**-24,5**	**-24,5**	**-68 753,1**

2/ The contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in sales is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each mineral with the percentage contribution to total mineral sales during January to November 2008, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

Explanatory notes

Introduction **1** Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes monthly information regarding the mining industry on the basis of mining production figures and mineral sales furnished by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). This statistical release contains detailed information regarding indices of the physical volume of mining production and the total value of mineral sales according to mining mineral groups and minerals on a monthly basis.

2 In accordance with international practice, the indices have to be re-based every five years to a new base year. The base year of the index of the physical volume of mining production is currently 2005=100. Both actual and seasonally adjusted figures are presented.

3 Due to mining production figures being available earlier than mineral sales figures, mining production indices are published one month earlier than mineral sales.

4 The value of mineral sales is calculated, in general, on a free-on-rail/free-on-board basis.

5 In order to improve timeliness, some information for the current month may have been estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical release(s) as soon as more up-to-date information is available.

Purpose of the survey **6** The monthly mining production and sales survey is conducted by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), covering all mining establishments operating in the South African economy. The results of this survey are used to calculate physical volume of mining production indices in order to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which in turn are used to develop and monitor government policy.

Scope of the survey **7** This survey covers mining establishments conducting activities regarding

- The extracting, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally, for example solids such as coal and ores.

Classification **8** The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC*) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the establishment. Statistics in this publication are presented according to mineral groups and minerals.

Statistical unit **9** The basic statistical unit for the collection of information is the mining establishment. An establishment is the smallest economic unit that functions as a separate entity. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry (see paragraph 8).

Weighting **10** The weights, which are used to aggregate minerals to mineral groups and mineral groups to total mining, are based on the value of production derived from detailed information for 2005 supplied by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

Seasonal adjustment **11**

Seasonally adjusted estimates of all items are generated each month, using the X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by US Bureau of the Census Economic Research and Analyses Division, 1968. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month.

Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. This means the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

Reliability of estimates **12**

Figures for the latest calendar year are preliminary.

Historical data **13**

More comprehensive detail on the method of calculation and historical data in respect of the production indices according to mining mineral groups for the period January 1998 to September 2009 is available in the statistical release P2041, entitled *Mining: Production and sales (Preliminary),* published on 12 November 2009 and is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Related publications **14**

Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA -

- *Bulletin of Statistics.*
- *SA Statistics.*

Rounding-off of figures **15**

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest digit shown. There may, therefore, be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Glossary

Free-on-rail Free-on-rail relates to goods sold on the local market where no railage or road transport costs are involved.

Free-on-board Free-on-board relates to goods destined for the export market. Railage, road transport and docking charges are involved but no charges are made for the transport by sea.

Index of physical volume of mining production The index of physical volume of mining production or a production index is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period. The current base period is 2005. The production in the base period is set at 100.

Industry An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the *System of National Accounts (SNA)* in the same way as in the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of all Economic Activities*, Fifth Edition of January 1993.

PGMs - Platinum group metals Platinum group metals include platinum; iridium; osmiridium; palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

Sales Sales are the total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services rendered.

Weight The weight of a mineral group is the ratio of the sales of a mineral group to the total sales of the mining industry. The weight of a mineral group reflects the importance of the mineral group in the total mining industry. The weights change over time due to quality changes and changes in relative prices. New weights need to be calculated from time to time. The current weights that are being used are based on the total value of mineral sales for 2005.

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

Advanced release calendar

An advanced release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za

Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

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Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

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A large range of data is available via on-line services, CD and computer printouts. For more details about our electronic data services, contact (012) 310 8600/8390/8351/8496/4892/8095.

You can visit us on the Internet at: www.statssa.gov.za

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