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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: MINING PRODUCTION AND MINERAL SALES

Table A – Selected key figures regarding total mining production for February 2010

Actual estimate	Base : 2005=100			
	February 2010	% change between February 2009 and February 2010	% change between December 2008 to February 2009 and December 2009 to February 2010	% change between January to February 2009 and January to February 2010
Physical volume of mining production index	78,9	5,8	3,9	7,7

Seasonally adjusted estimate	Base : 2005=100		
	February 2010	% change between January and February 2010	% change between September to November 2009 and December 2009 to February 2010
Physical volume of mining production index	89,4	-1,9	3,4

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

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					
	Weights 2005	September to November 2009	December 2009 to February 2010	% change between September to November 2009 and December 2009 to February 2010	Difference between September to November 2009 and December 2009 to February 2010	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 1/
Gold	17,2	65,8	61,1	-7,1	-4,7	-0,9
Iron ore	5,3	147,4	155,6	5,6	8,2	0,5
Chromium ore	1,3	108,9	112,0	2,8	3,1	0,0
Copper	1,8	70,1	81,9	16,8	11,8	0,2
Manganese ore	1,5	113,2	137,8	21,7	24,6	0,4
PGMs	27,0	85,8	91,5	6,6	5,7	1,8
Nickel	2,8	81,0	101,5	25,3	20,5	0,7
Other metallic minerals	2,8	90,8	86,3	-5,0	-4,5	-0,1
Diamonds	7,6	47,6	55,2	16,0	7,6	0,7
Coal	24,9	104,5	103,2	-1,2	-1,3	-0,4
Building materials	2,1	100,3	94,3	-6,0	-6,0	-0,1
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	55,5	64,4	16,0	8,9	0,6
Total	100,0	86,4	89,3	3,4	2,9	3,4

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 February 2010

The index of total mining production was 5,8% higher in February 2010 compared with February 2009. The 5,8% increase in mining production year-on-year followed an increase of 9,7% in January 2010 and a decrease of 2,1% in December 2009. This is the second consecutive positive annual growth since December 2009 (see Table 2).

The total mining production for the three months ended February 2010, after seasonal adjustment, increased by 3,4% compared with the previous three months. The production of platinum group metals (PGMs) was the main contributor (contributing 1,8 percentage points) (see Table B).

The actual estimated total mining production for the three months ended February 2010 increased by 3,9% compared with the three months ended February 2009 (see Table A).

Figure 1 shows the seasonally adjusted figures and trend series for the index of total mining production between January 2005 and February 2010.

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

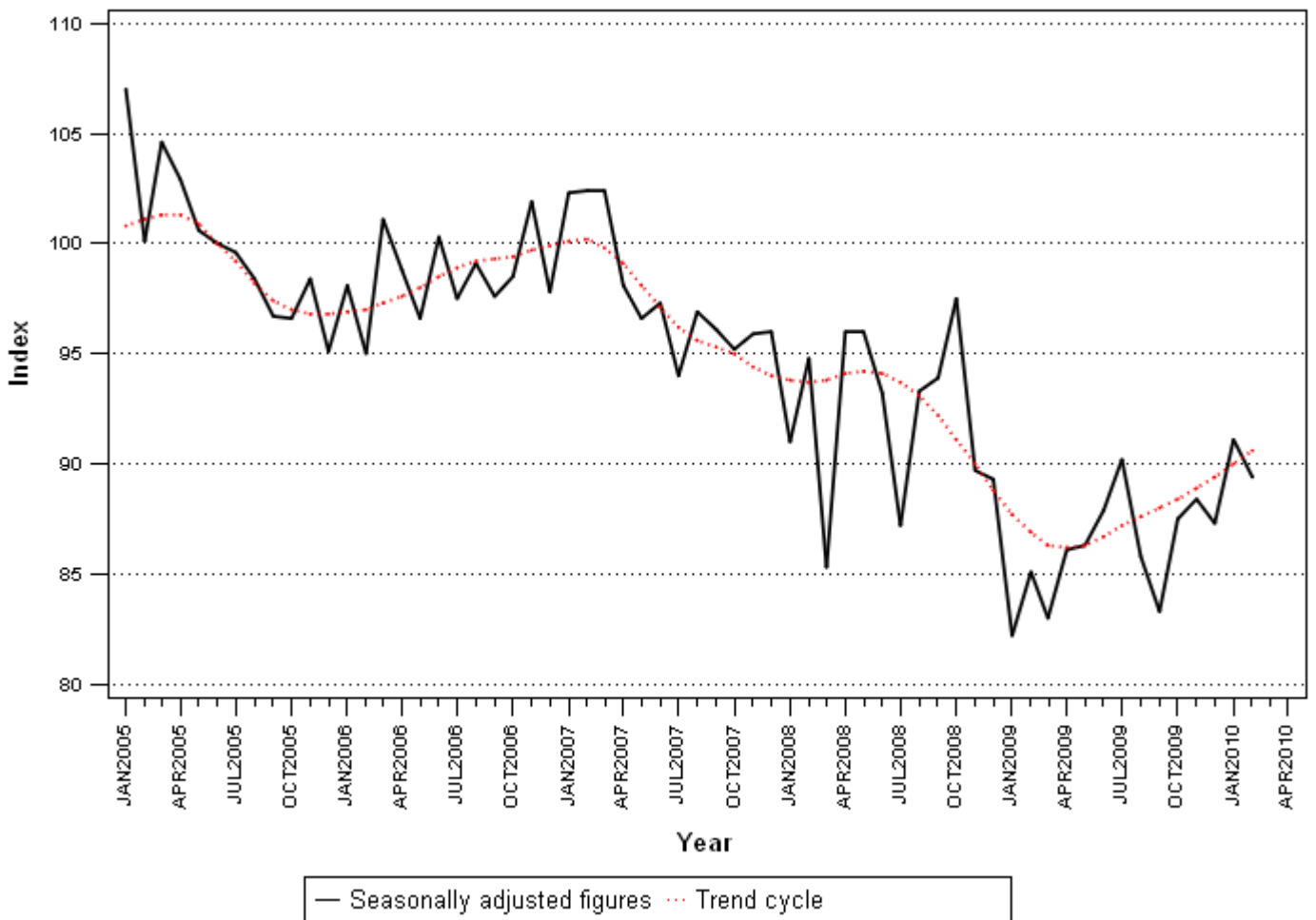


Table C – Selected key figures regarding the total value of mineral sales for January 2010

Actual estimate	January 2010	% change between January 2009 and January 2010	% change between November 2008 to January 2009 and November 2009 to January 2010
	R million		
Total value of mineral sales	18 743,4	13,4	-3,0

Seasonally adjusted estimate	January 2010	% change between December 2009 and January 2010	% change between August to October 2009 and November 2009 to January 2010
	R million		
Total value of mineral sales	22 283,4	7,8	7,7

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

Mineral groups and minerals	% contribution to total mineral sales during August to October 2009	August to October 2009	November 2009 to January 2010	% change between August to October 2009 and November 2009 to January 2010	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/	Difference between August to October 2009 and November 2009 to January 2010
		R million	R million			% points
Gold	21,4	12 343,7	11 692,9	-5,3	-1,1	-650,8
Iron ore	12,4	7 140,1	5 096,1	-28,6	-3,5	-2 044,0
Chromium ore	1,5	848,6	1 076,9	26,9	0,4	228,3
Copper	1,6	906,7	1 247,5	37,6	0,6	340,8
Manganese ore	2,2	1 263,3	2 268,1	79,5	1,7	1 004,8
PGMs	24,6	14 162,6	18 175,9	28,3	7,0	4 013,3
Nickel	2,1	1 209,0	1 279,6	5,8	0,1	70,6
Other metallic minerals	2,1	1 214,4	1 285,8	5,9	0,1	71,4
Coal	23,5	13 541,0	15 038,1	11,1	2,6	1 497,1
Building materials	3,1	1 778,5	1 746,8	-1,8	-0,1	-31,7
Other non-metallic minerals	5,6	3 208,2	3 155,5	-1,6	-0,1	-52,7
Total	100,0	57 616,1	62 063,2	7,7	7,7	4 447,1

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 August to October 2009, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

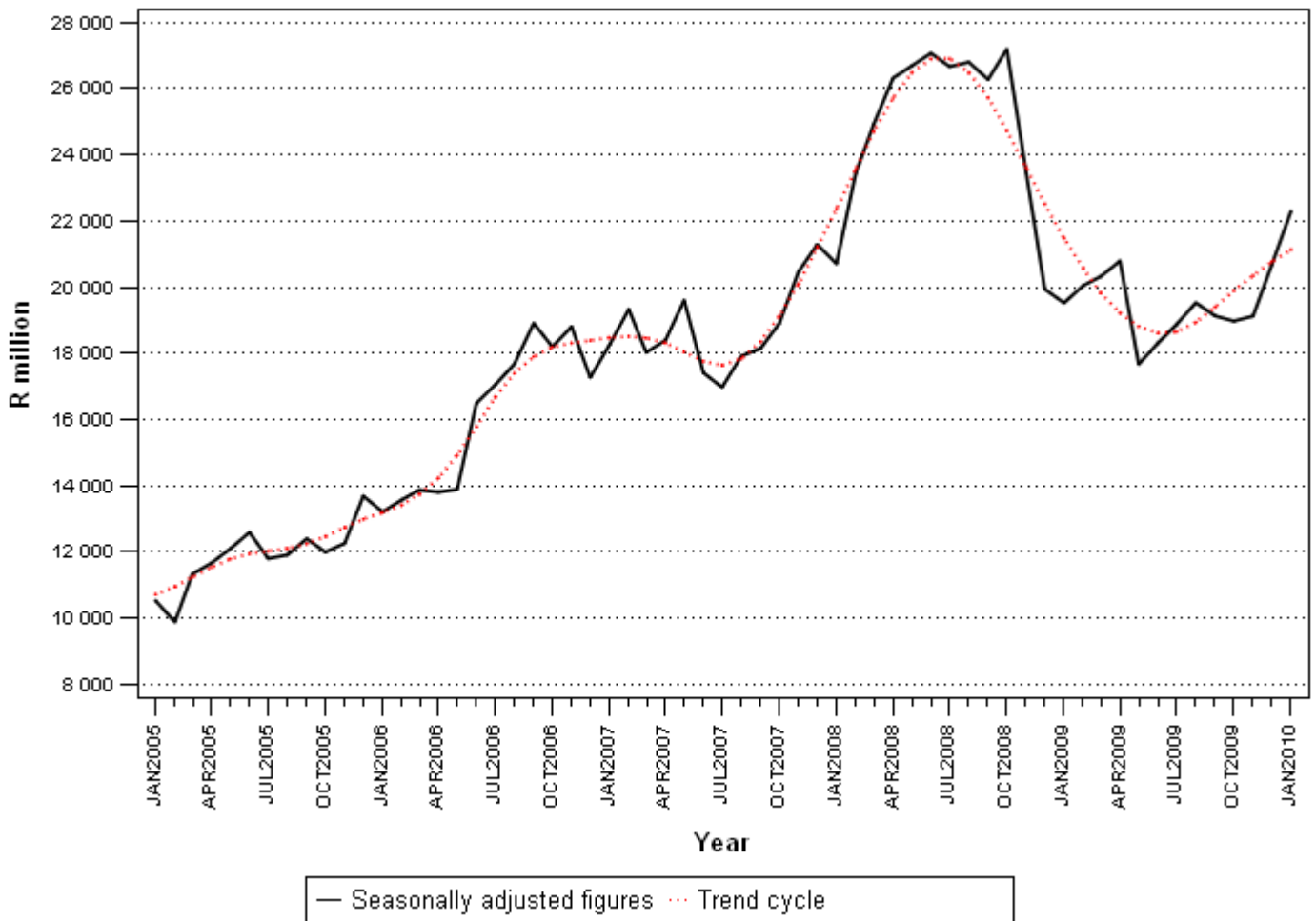
Key findings regarding mineral sales for January 2010

The total seasonally adjusted value of mineral sales at current prices for the three months ended January 2010 reflected an increase of 7,7% compared with the previous three months. The increase of 7,7% (R4 447,1 million) was mainly due to increases in the sales value of PGMs (contributing 7,0 percentage points or R4 013,3 million), coal (contributing 2,6 percentage points or R1 497,1 million) and manganese ore (contributing 1,7 percentage points or R1 004,8 million) (see Table D).

The actual estimated total value of mineral sales at current prices for the three months ended January 2010 decreased by 3,0% compared with the three months ended January 2009. The major contributors to this decrease were coal (contributing -5,1 percentage points or -R3 112,2 million), iron ore (contributing -3,2 percentage points or -R1 925,0 million), manganese ore (contributing -1,8 percentage points or -R1 077,0 million) and other non-metallic minerals (contributing -1,2 percentage points or -R724,9 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 January 2010.

Figure 2 – Total value of mineral sales



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Detailed results: Tables

Table 1 – Total index of the physical volume of mining production: 2004 – 2010

Month	Base : 2005=100						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 *	2010 1/
January	90,2	97,1	87,7	90,1	79,0	71,4	78,3
February	87,6	90,4	85,2	90,8	83,6	74,6	78,9
March	101,1	104,8	101,7	102,9	85,6	83,7	
April	94,1	99,2	94,8	93,9	91,4	81,3	
May	101,2	102,7	98,7	99,0	98,1	88,6	
June	99,5	104,0	104,9	102,6	98,4	93,1	
July	107,0	101,4	99,4	96,0	89,4	92,5	
August	102,4	102,8	103,7	101,6	97,5	89,5	
September	105,1	103,1	105,1	104,5	102,3	90,2	
October	96,9	98,5	100,2	97,0	99,0	89,1	
November	98,6	100,4	104,2	98,6	92,4	90,9	
December	101,5	95,7	98,9	96,8	90,7	88,8	
Year	98,8	100,0	98,7	97,8	92,3	86,1	

1/ Preliminary.

* Revised.

Table 2 – Annual percentage change in the index of the physical volume of mining production: 2004 – 2010

Month	Percentage change 2/						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	18,3	7,7	-9,7	2,7	-12,4	-9,6	9,7
February	-3,8	3,2	-5,7	6,5	-7,9	-10,8	5,8
March	11,0	3,6	-3,0	1,2	-16,8	-2,2	
April	4,0	5,5	-4,4	-1,0	-2,6	-11,1	
May	5,5	1,4	-3,9	0,3	-0,9	-9,7	
June	2,3	4,6	0,9	-2,2	-4,1	-5,4	
July	7,9	-5,2	-2,0	-3,4	-6,8	3,5	
August	4,7	0,4	0,9	-2,0	-4,0	-8,2	
September	2,5	-1,9	2,0	-0,6	-2,1	-11,8	
October	-5,5	1,7	1,7	-3,2	2,1	-10,0	
November	1,3	1,9	3,7	-5,3	-6,3	-1,6	
December	-0,2	-5,8	3,4	-2,1	-6,3	-2,1	
Year	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: 2004 – 2010

Month	Base : 2005=100						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	101,1	107,0	98,1	102,3	91,0	82,2	91,1
February	99,0	100,1	95,0	102,4	94,8	85,1	89,4
March	101,1	104,6	101,1	102,4	85,3	83,0	
April	97,4	102,9	98,8	98,1	96,0	86,1	
May	99,4	100,6	96,6	96,6	96,0	86,3	
June	96,6	100,0	100,3	97,3	93,2	87,9	
July	105,9	99,6	97,5	94,0	87,2	90,2	
August	99,9	98,4	99,1	96,9	93,3	85,8	
September	100,3	96,7	97,6	96,1	93,9	83,3	
October	96,7	96,6	98,5	95,2	97,5	87,5	
November	98,6	98,4	101,9	95,9	89,7	88,4	
December	101,3	95,1	97,8	96,0	89,3	87,3	

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

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					% change between February 2009 and February 2010
	Weights 2005	Average for 2009	February 2009 *	January 2010 1/	February 2010 1/	
Gold	17,2	67,1	67,2	48,4	61,0	-9,2
Iron ore	5,3	139,9	131,7	154,5	141,0	7,1
Chromium ore	1,3	91,6	46,6	99,8	104,1	123,4
Copper	1,8	89,4	94,3	77,8	78,4	-16,9
Manganese ore	1,5	99,0	75,1	125,0	123,6	64,6
PGMs	27,0	89,2	72,8	76,5	63,7	-12,5
Nickel	2,8	81,6	60,8	102,0	96,3	58,4
Other metallic minerals	2,8	85,3	77,4	90,6	86,5	11,8
Diamonds	7,6	39,3	24,2	37,5	60,3	149,2
Coal	24,9	102,3	87,9	93,4	96,1	9,3
Building materials	2,1	99,3	94,2	73,5	85,1	-9,7
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	63,2	59,2	61,4	65,0	9,8
Total	100,0	86,1	74,6	78,3	78,9	5,8

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				% change between January and February 2010
	Weights 2005	February 2009	January 2010	February 2010	
Gold	17,2	70,0	55,3	63,6	15,0
Iron ore	5,3	142,8	162,4	152,4	-6,2
Chromium ore	1,3	51,0	115,6	114,8	-0,7
Copper	1,8	106,2	80,9	88,0	8,8
Manganese ore	1,5	84,3	140,5	140,4	-0,1
PGMs	27,0	95,8	98,2	83,6	-14,9
Nickel	2,8	67,9	115,9	108,2	-6,6
Other metallic minerals	2,8	87,3	93,8	98,0	4,5
Diamonds	7,6	25,2	53,4	64,3	20,4
Coal	24,9	95,9	104,5	104,8	0,3
Building materials	2,1	100,8	94,9	91,4	-3,7
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	63,6	61,6	70,0	13,6
Total	100,0	85,1	91,1	89,4	-1,9

Table 6 – Annual percentage change in the three-monthly physical volume of mining production according to mineral groups and minerals

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					
	Weights 2005	December 2008 to February 2009	December 2009 to February 2010	% change between December 2008 to February 2009 and December 2009 to February 2010	Difference between December 2008 to February 2009 and December 2009 to February 2010	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 1/
Gold	17,2	66,1	57,9	-12,4	-8,2	-1,8
Iron ore	5,3	133,6	151,6	13,5	18,0	1,2
Chromium ore	1,3	43,8	97,2	121,9	53,4	0,9
Copper	1,8	97,3	78,5	-19,3	-18,8	-0,4
Manganese ore	1,5	92,8	129,5	39,5	36,7	0,7
PGMs	27,0	82,9	83,7	1,0	0,8	0,3
Nickel	2,8	64,5	94,5	46,5	30,0	1,1
Other metallic minerals	2,8	83,4	81,0	-2,9	-2,4	-0,1
Diamonds	7,6	29,7	45,5	53,2	15,8	1,5
Coal	24,9	90,3	93,5	3,5	3,2	1,0
Building materials	2,1	85,1	77,3	-9,2	-7,8	-0,2
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	64,7	61,7	-4,6	-3,0	-0,2
Total	100,0	78,9	82,0	3,9	3,1	3,9

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: 2009 vs 2010

Mineral groups and minerals	Base : 2005=100					
	Weights 2005	January to February 2009	January to February 2010	% change between January to February 2009 and January to February 2010	Difference between January to February 2009 and January to February 2010	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 2/
Gold	17,2	64,3	54,7	-14,9	-9,6	-2,3
Iron ore	5,3	129,1	147,8	14,5	18,7	1,3
Chromium ore	1,3	41,2	102,0	147,6	60,8	1,1
Copper	1,8	96,1	78,1	-18,7	-18,0	-0,4
Manganese ore	1,5	74,3	124,3	67,3	50,0	1,1
PGMs	27,0	68,9	70,1	1,7	1,2	0,4
Nickel	2,8	55,2	99,2	79,2	44,0	1,7
Other metallic minerals	2,8	81,7	88,6	8,4	6,9	0,3
Diamonds	7,6	23,9	48,9	104,6	25,0	2,6
Coal	24,9	88,5	94,8	7,1	6,3	2,2
Building materials	2,1	86,1	79,3	-7,9	-6,8	-0,2
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	63,9	63,2	-1,1	-0,7	-0,1
Total	100,0	73,0	78,6	7,7	5,6	7,7

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): 2004 – 2010

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 *	2010 1/
January	9 820,5	9 587,4	11 755,1	15 692,9	17 442,2	16 533,6	18 743,4
February	9 576,1	9 383,8	12 680,8	17 928,6	21 737,4	19 165,9	
March	10 396,0	11 477,1	14 179,9	18 555,2	25 894,1	21 353,7	
April	9 789,3	11 034,0	13 042,6	17 447,8	25 520,6	19 991,7	
May	10 373,3	12 239,8	14 046,8	19 841,6	26 737,6	17 721,7	
June	10 856,0	13 360,1	17 809,8	19 033,2	29 881,0	19 608,4	
July	10 844,2	12 001,8	17 614,8	17 449,4	27 164,7	19 283,2	
August	9 841,7	11 687,6	17 339,2	17 890,4	27 064,3	19 397,9	
September	11 693,2	13 524,1	20 586,6	19 619,7	27 830,7	20 009,2	
October	10 466,3	12 074,8	18 031,0	18 713,7	27 191,4	19 164,4	
November	10 815,6	12 453,2	18 918,2	20 674,4	23 991,0	19 378,9	
December	10 585,6	13 994,2	17 584,7	21 590,8	20 259,5	20 847,6	
Year	125 057,8	142 817,9	193 589,5	224 437,7	300 714,5	232 456,2	

1/ Preliminary.

* Revised.

Table 9 – Annual percentage change in the total value of mineral sales: 2004 – 2010

Month	Percentage change 2/						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	-0,5	-2,4	22,6	33,5	11,1	-5,2	13,4
February	-6,5	-2,0	35,1	41,4	21,2	-11,8	
March	5,8	10,4	23,5	30,9	39,6	-17,5	
April	5,3	12,7	18,2	33,8	46,3	-21,7	
May	13,9	18,0	14,8	41,3	34,8	-33,7	
June	11,4	23,1	33,3	6,9	57,0	-34,4	
July	4,2	10,7	46,8	-0,9	55,7	-29,0	
August	2,4	18,8	48,4	3,2	51,3	-28,3	
September	16,8	15,7	52,2	-4,7	41,9	-28,1	
October	4,8	15,4	49,3	3,8	45,3	-29,5	
November	13,4	15,1	51,9	9,3	16,0	-19,2	
December	6,9	32,2	25,7	22,8	-6,2	2,9	
Year	6,4	14,2	35,5	15,9	34,0	-22,7	

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): 2004 – 2010

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	10 309,4	10 522,1	13 202,8	18 253,4	20 704,1	19 518,2	22 283,4
February	9 925,6	9 874,7	13 567,2	19 324,6	23 435,1	20 040,6	
March	10 426,1	11 321,5	13 863,9	18 021,1	24 922,4	20 315,4	
April	10 397,3	11 659,9	13 800,8	18 389,3	26 310,7	20 784,5	
May	10 346,1	12 087,7	13 884,5	19 596,0	26 680,0	17 665,9	
June	10 337,0	12 585,4	16 488,8	17 406,8	27 064,9	18 302,5	
July	10 751,4	11 790,8	17 039,5	16 968,3	26 659,1	18 866,9	
August	9 933,7	11 902,4	17 669,2	17 909,8	26 793,3	19 524,5	
September	10 828,9	12 392,0	18 902,1	18 143,2	26 267,6	19 123,1	
October	10 355,1	11 987,5	18 193,7	18 892,6	27 188,2	18 968,5	
November	10 776,0	12 252,3	18 796,5	20 462,5	23 479,0	19 117,4	
December	10 379,8	13 682,0	17 264,1	21 282,0	19 931,2	20 662,4	

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

Mineral groups and minerals	Value of sales for 2009	Value of sales for January 2009	Value of sales for December 2009 1/	Value of sales for January 2010 1/	% change between January 2009 and January 2010
	R million	R million	R million	R million	
Gold	48 695,5	2 476,5	4 235,0	2 697,2	8,9
Iron ore	27 131,6	2 462,1	1 912,9	2 107,9	-14,4
Chromium ore	3 267,0	97,6	246,8	419,8	330,1
Copper	3 858,6	255,7	472,0	286,2	11,9
Manganese ore	5 580,8	1 200,2	874,4	605,9	-49,5
PGMs	57 782,1	3 562,0	5 605,9	5 377,6	51,0
Nickel	4 201,2	226,2	407,0	426,8	88,7
Other metallic minerals	4 494,7	308,1	676,2	438,6	42,4
Coal	56 565,5	4 610,0	4 847,0	5 098,7	10,6
Building materials	6 839,1	461,4	468,5	492,1	6,7
Other non-metallic minerals	14 039,5	873,6	1 102,0	792,5	-9,3
Total	232 456,2	16 533,6	20 847,6	18 743,4	13,4

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 January 2009	Value of sales for December 2009	Value of sales for January 2010	% change between December 2009 and January 2010
	R million	R million	R million	
Gold	2 963,0	4 085,0	3 273,9	-19,9
Iron ore	2 424,9	1 863,5	2 041,7	9,6
Chromium ore	102,3	324,5	441,9	36,2
Copper	346,4	589,7	393,2	-33,3
Manganese ore	1 557,3	823,6	817,4	-0,8
PGMs	4 451,1	5 653,7	6 814,1	20,5
Nickel	267,1	417,6	508,4	21,7
Other metallic minerals	334,2	547,4	473,8	-13,4
Coal	5 043,4	4 788,2	5 605,9	17,1
Building materials	550,6	593,7	585,0	-1,5
Other non-metallic minerals	1 477,9	975,5	1 328,1	36,1
Total	19 518,2	20 662,4	22 283,4	7,8

Table 13 – Annual percentage change in the three-monthly value of mineral sales according to mineral groups and minerals (R million)

Mineral groups and minerals	% contribution to total mineral sales during November 2008 to January 2009	Value of sales for November 2008 to January 2009	Value of sales for November 2009 to January 2010	% change between November 2008 to January 2009 and November 2009 to January 2010	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/	Difference in sales between November 2008 to January 2009 and November 2009 to January 2010
		R million	R million		% points	R million
Gold	18,3	11 130,2	11 385,7	2,3	0,4	255,5
Iron ore	11,9	7 262,1	5 337,1	-26,5	-3,2	-1 925,0
Chromium ore	1,0	631,6	963,3	52,5	0,5	331,7
Copper	1,6	960,8	1 061,3	10,5	0,2	100,5
Manganese ore	5,0	3 045,7	1 968,7	-35,4	-1,8	-1 077,0
PGMs	20,9	12 707,6	16 462,4	29,5	6,2	3 754,8
Nickel	0,9	567,8	1 145,8	101,8	0,9	578,0
Other metallic minerals	2,4	1 465,7	1 429,1	-2,5	-0,1	-36,6
Coal	29,5	17 940,5	14 828,3	-17,3	-5,1	-3 112,2
Building materials	2,5	1 524,9	1 565,8	2,7	0,1	40,9
Other non-metallic minerals	5,8	3 547,2	2 822,3	-20,4	-1,2	-724,9
Total	100,0	60 784,1	58 969,9	-3,0	-3,0	-1 814,2

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 November 2008 to January 2009, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

Explanatory notes

Introduction	1	<p>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.</p>
	2	<p>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.</p>
	3	<p>Due to mining production figures being available earlier than mineral sales figures, mining production indices are published one month earlier than mineral sales.</p>
	4	<p>The value of mineral sales is calculated, in general, on a free-on-rail/free-on-board basis.</p>
	5	<p>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.</p>
Purpose of the survey	6	<p>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.</p>
Scope of the survey	7	<p>This survey covers mining establishments conducting activities regarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extracting, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally, for example solids such as coal and ores.
Classification	8	<p>The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i>, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)</i> 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.</p>
Statistical unit	9	<p>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).</p>
Weighting	10	<p>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).</p>

Seasonal adjustment	11	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>																
Reliability of estimates	12	<p>Figures for the latest 12 months are preliminary.</p>																
Historical data	13	<p>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 <i>Mining: Production and sales (Preliminary)</i>, published on 12 November 2009 and is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za</p>																
Related publications	14	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bulletin of Statistics.</i> • <i>SA Statistics.</i> 																
Rounding-off of figures	15	<p>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.</p>																
Symbols and abbreviations	16	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>DMR</td> <td>Department of Mineral Resources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross domestic product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PGMs</td> <td>Platinum group metals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SNA</td> <td>System of National Accounts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>Revised</td> </tr> </table>	DMR	Department of Mineral Resources	GDP	Gross domestic product	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	PGMs	Platinum group metals	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	SNA	System of National Accounts	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	*	Revised
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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 <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of all Economic Activities</i> , 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.

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