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# Statistical release

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# Mining: Production and sales (Preliminary)

## February 2011

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## Contents

# Key results for February 2011

## Table A – Total mining production

| Actual estimate | Base: 2005=100 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | February 2011 | % change between February 2010 and February 2011 | % change between December 2009 to February 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011 | % change between January to February 2010 and January to February 2011 |
| Physical volume of mining production index | 82,1 | 2,8 | 5,1 | 3,0 |

| Seasonally adjusted estimate | Base: 2005=100 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | February 2011 | % change between January and February 2011 | % change between September to November 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011 |
| Physical volume of mining production index | 94,6 | 0,3 | 0,7 |

## Table B – Contribution of the mineral groups and minerals to the total three-monthly seasonally adjusted growth in mining production

| Mineral groups and minerals | Base: 2005=100 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weights 2005 | September to November 2010 | December 2010 to February 2011 | % change between September to November 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011 | Difference between September to November 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011 | Contribution (% points) to the % change in total mining production 1/ |
| Gold | 17,2 | 64,1 | 64,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Iron ore | 5,3 | 143,8 | 125,3 | -12,9 | -18,5 | -1,0 |
| Chromium ore | 1,3 | 149,1 | 143,9 | -3,5 | -5,2 | -0,1 |
| Copper | 1,8 | 94,3 | 100,7 | 6,8 | 6,4 | 0,1 |
| Manganese ore | 1,5 | 169,8 | 160,7 | -5,4 | -9,1 | -0,1 |
| PGMs | 27,0 | 100,4 | 106,9 | 6,5 | 6,5 | 1,9 |
| Nickel | 2,8 | 94,7 | 105,7 | 11,6 | 11,0 | 0,3 |
| Other metallic minerals | 2,8 | 95,4 | 96,0 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,0 |
| Diamonds | 7,6 | 49,5 | 58,6 | 18,4 | 9,1 | 0,7 |
| Coal | 24,9 | 107,5 | 104,2 | -3,1 | -3,3 | -0,9 |
| Building materials | 2,1 | 94,2 | 88,8 | -5,7 | -5,4 | -0,1 |
| Other non-metallic minerals | 5,7 | 73,2 | 72,7 | -0,7 | -0,5 | 0,0 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **94,0** | **94,7** | **0,7** | **0,7** | **0,7** |

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 2011

Seasonally adjusted mining production increased by 0,7% for the three months ended February 2011 compared with the three months ended November 2010. The main contributor to the 0,7% increase was PGMs (contributing 1,9 percentage points) (see Table B).

Actual mining production rose by 5,1% for the three months ended February 2011 compared with the three months ended February 2010 (see Tables A and 6). A year-on-year increase of 2,8% was recorded in February 2011 compared with a 3,2% increase in January 2011 (see Table 2).

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

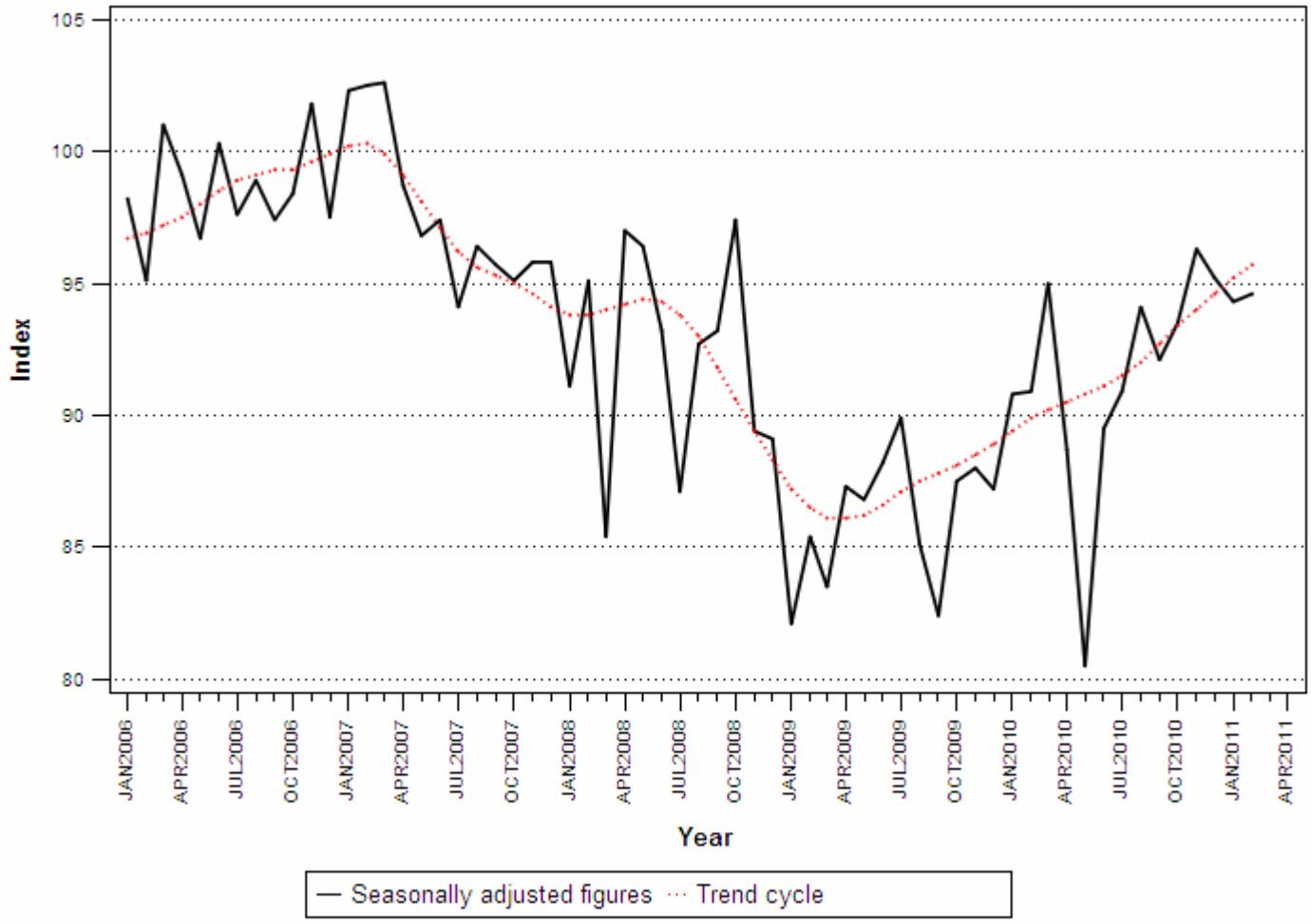


**Table C – Total value of mineral sales**

| Actual estimate | January 2011 R million | % change between January 2010 and January 2011 | % change between November 2009 to January 2010 and November 2010 to January 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total value of mineral sales | 24 912,7 | 30,1 | 30,3 |

| Seasonally adjusted estimate | January 2011 R million | % change between December 2010 and January 2011 | % change between August to October 2010 and November 2010 to January 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total value of mineral sales | 28 695,6 | 3,9 | 4,8 |

**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 2010 | August to October 2010 | November 2010 to January 2011 | % change between August to October 2010 and November 2010 to January 2011 | Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/ | Difference between August to October 2010 and November 2010 to January 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R million | R million | | % points | R million |
| Gold | 18,4 | 14 595,5 | 14 192,3 | -2,8 | -0,5 | -403,2 |
| Iron ore | 15,4 | 12 209,5 | 13 894,2 | 13,8 | 2,1 | 1 684,7 |
| Chromium ore | 2,1 | 1 638,4 | 1 963,3 | 19,8 | 0,4 | 324,9 |
| Copper | 1,5 | 1 174,1 | 1 316,0 | 12,1 | 0,2 | 141,9 |
| Manganese ore | 3,4 | 2 711,3 | 3 233,3 | 19,3 | 0,7 | 522,0 |
| PGMs | 25,3 | 20 069,1 | 21 239,6 | 5,8 | 1,5 | 1 170,5 |
| Nickel | 2,1 | 1 650,7 | 1 664,0 | 0,8 | 0,0 | 13,3 |
| Other metallic minerals | 2,4 | 1 923,6 | 1 855,3 | -3,6 | -0,1 | -68,3 |
| Coal | 21,9 | 17 367,6 | 18 273,8 | 5,2 | 1,1 | 906,2 |
| Building materials | 2,0 | 1 623,4 | 1 712,2 | 5,5 | 0,1 | 88,8 |
| Other non-metallic minerals | 5,4 | 4 261,0 | 3 716,2 | -12,8 | -0,7 | -544,8 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **79 224,2** | **83 060,2** | **4,8** | **4,8** | **3 836,0** |

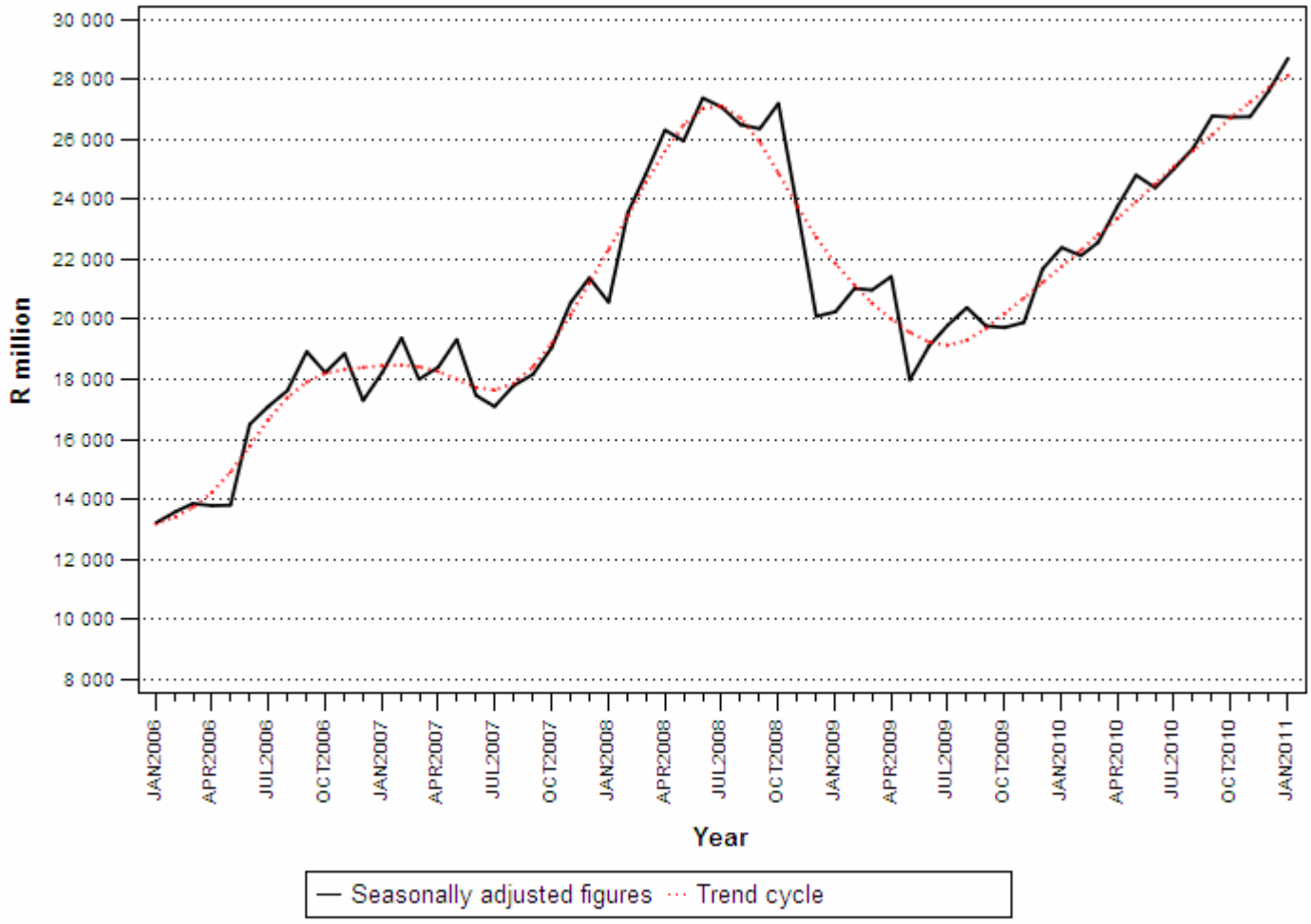
1/ The contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in sales is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each mineral with the percentage contribution to total mineral sales during August to October 2010, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

## Key findings regarding mineral sales for January 2011

The seasonally adjusted value of mineral sales at current prices reflected an increase of 4,8% for the three months ended January 2011 compared with the three months ended October 2010. The increase of 4,8% (R3 836,0 million) was mainly due to increases in the sales value of iron ore (contributing 2,1 percentage points or R1 684,7 million), PGMs (contributing 1,5 percentage points or R1 170,5 million) and coal (contributing 1,1 percentage points or R906,2 million) (see Table D).

The actual value of mineral sales at current prices in the three months ended January 2011 increased by 30,3% compared with the three months ended January 2010. The major contributors to this increase were iron ore (contributing 13,8 percentage points or R8 381,3 million), PGMs (contributing 5,7 percentage points or R3 455,2 million), gold (contributing 3,7 percentage points or R2 234,6 million) and coal (contributing 2,2 percentage points or R1 319,9 million) (see Table 13).

**Figure 2 – Total value of mineral sales**




**PJ Lehohla**
**Statistician-General**

## Detailed results:

### Table 1 – Total index of the physical volume of mining production: 2005 – 2011

| Month | Base: 2005=100 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 1/ | 2011 1/ |
| **January** | 97,1 | 87,7 | 90,1 | 79,0 | 71,4 | 78,3 | 80,8 |
| **February** | 90,4 | 85,2 | 90,8 | 83,6 | 74,6 | 79,9 | 82,1 |
| **March** | 104,8 | 101,7 | 102,9 | 85,6 | 83,7 | 94,8 | |
| **April** | 99,2 | 94,8 | 93,9 | 91,4 | 81,3 | 82,5 | |
| **May** | 102,7 | 98,7 | 99,0 | 98,1 | 88,6 | 82,0 | |
| **June** | 104,0 | 104,9 | 102,6 | 98,4 | 93,0 | 94,3 | |
| **July** | 101,4 | 99,4 | 96,0 | 89,4 | 92,4 | 93,6 | |
| **August** | 102,8 | 103,7 | 101,6 | 97,5 | 89,5 | 99,3 | |
| **September** | 103,1 | 105,1 | 104,5 | 102,3 | 90,2 | 101,8 | |
| **October** | 98,5 | 100,2 | 97,0 | 99,0 | 89,2 | 95,2 | |
| **November** | 100,4 | 104,2 | 98,6 | 92,4 | 91,0 | 99,7 | |
| **December** | 95,7 | 98,9 | 96,8 | 90,7 | 89,0 | 97,0 | |
| **Year** | **100,0** | **98,7** | **97,8** | **92,3** | **86,2** | **91,5** | |

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### Table 2 – Annual percentage change in the index of the physical volume of mining production: 2005 – 2011

| Month | Percentage change 2/ | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| **January** | 7,7 | -9,7 | 2,7 | -12,4 | -9,6 | 9,7 | 3,2 |
| **February** | 3,2 | -5,7 | 6,5 | -7,9 | -10,8 | 7,1 | 2,8 |
| **March** | 3,6 | -3,0 | 1,2 | -16,8 | -2,2 | 13,3 | |
| **April** | 5,5 | -4,4 | -1,0 | -2,6 | -11,0 | 1,5 | |
| **May** | 1,4 | -3,9 | 0,3 | -0,9 | -9,7 | -7,4 | |
| **June** | 4,6 | 0,9 | -2,2 | -4,1 | -5,5 | 1,4 | |
| **July** | -5,2 | -2,0 | -3,4 | -6,8 | 3,3 | 1,3 | |
| **August** | 0,4 | 0,9 | -2,0 | -4,0 | -8,2 | 10,9 | |
| **September** | -1,9 | 2,0 | -0,6 | -2,1 | -11,8 | 12,9 | |
| **October** | 1,7 | 1,7 | -3,2 | 2,1 | -9,9 | 6,7 | |
| **November** | 1,9 | 3,7 | -5,3 | -6,3 | -1,5 | 9,6 | |
| **December** | -5,8 | 3,4 | -2,1 | -6,3 | -1,9 | 9,0 | |
| **Year** | **1,3** | **-1,3** | **-0,9** | **-5,6** | **-6,6** | **6,2** | |

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

### Table 3 – Total seasonally adjusted index of the physical volume of total mining production: 2005 – 2011

| Month | Base: 2005=100 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| **January** | 107,1 | 98,2 | 102,3 | 91,1 | 82,1 | 90,8 | 94,3 |
| **February** | 100,2 | 95,1 | 102,5 | 95,1 | 85,4 | 90,9 | 94,6 |
| **March** | 104,5 | 101,0 | 102,6 | 85,4 | 83,5 | 95,0 | |
| **April** | 103,1 | 99,1 | 98,7 | 97,0 | 87,3 | 88,7 | |
| **May** | 100,7 | 96,7 | 96,8 | 96,4 | 86,8 | 80,5 | |
| **June** | 100,0 | 100,3 | 97,4 | 93,2 | 88,2 | 89,5 | |
| **July** | 99,7 | 97,6 | 94,1 | 87,1 | 89,9 | 90,9 | |
| **August** | 98,2 | 98,9 | 96,4 | 92,7 | 85,1 | 94,1 | |
| **September** | 96,6 | 97,4 | 95,7 | 93,2 | 82,4 | 92,1 | |
| **October** | 96,6 | 98,4 | 95,1 | 97,4 | 87,5 | 93,5 | |
| **November** | 98,5 | 101,8 | 95,8 | 89,4 | 88,0 | 96,3 | |
| **December** | 95,0 | 97,5 | 95,8 | 89,1 | 87,2 | 95,2 | |

## 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 2010 * | February 2010 | January 2011 1/ | February 2011 1/ | % change between February 2010 and February 2011 |
| **Gold** | 17,2 | 64,0 | 61,1 | 55,6 | 59,7 | -2,3 |
| **Iron ore** | 5,3 | 148,1 | 146,0 | 98,8 | 127,6 | -12,6 |
| **Chromium ore** | 1,3 | 143,3 | 116,2 | 113,0 | 117,9 | 1,5 |
| **Copper** | 1,8 | 81,4 | 72,1 | 101,7 | 99,3 | 37,7 |
| **Manganese ore** | 1,5 | 155,5 | 127,7 | 132,2 | 150,9 | 18,2 |
| **PGMs** | 27,0 | 94,5 | 63,7 | 86,8 | 81,5 | 27,9 |
| **Nickel** | 2,8 | 94,3 | 96,4 | 103,7 | 103,6 | 7,5 |
| **Other metallic minerals** | 2,8 | 93,7 | 87,6 | 96,4 | 90,8 | 3,7 |
| **Diamonds** | 7,6 | 56,2 | 60,1 | 40,0 | 42,2 | -29,8 |
| **Coal** | 24,9 | 103,9 | 97,5 | 93,4 | 93,4 | -4,2 |
| **Building materials** | 2,1 | 96,6 | 94,4 | 69,7 | 77,5 | -17,9 |
| **Other non-metallic minerals** | 5,7 | 70,9 | 65,9 | 68,2 | 68,1 | 3,3 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **91,5** | **79,9** | **80,8** | **82,1** | **2,8** |

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## 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 | February 2010 | January 2011 | February 2011 | % change between January and February 2011 |
| **Gold** | 17,2 | 64,2 | 64,3 | 62,8 | -2,3 |
| **Iron ore** | 5,3 | 153,2 | 102,8 | 133,4 | 29,8 |
| **Chromium ore** | 1,3 | 134,0 | 138,2 | 137,6 | -0,4 |
| **Copper** | 1,8 | 76,7 | 101,1 | 104,7 | 3,6 |
| **Manganese ore** | 1,5 | 143,5 | 152,3 | 171,6 | 12,7 |
| **PGMs** | 27,0 | 84,6 | 109,7 | 108,4 | -1,2 |
| **Nickel** | 2,8 | 103,6 | 108,8 | 110,6 | 1,7 |
| **Other metallic minerals** | 2,8 | 95,6 | 97,4 | 98,6 | 1,2 |
| **Diamonds** | 7,6 | 68,8 | 57,7 | 49,0 | -15,1 |
| **Coal** | 24,9 | 107,3 | 105,1 | 103,2 | -1,8 |
| **Building materials** | 2,1 | 101,8 | 91,6 | 84,0 | -8,3 |
| **Other non-metallic minerals** | 5,7 | 70,8 | 70,8 | 73,3 | 3,5 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **90,9** | **94,3** | **94,6** | **0,3** |

## 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 2009 to February 2010 | December 2010 to February 2011 | % change between December 2009 to February 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011 | Difference between December 2009 to February 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011 | Contribution (% points) to the % change in total mining production 1/ |
| **Gold** | 17,2 | 58,1 | 60,4 | 4,0 | 2,3 | 0,5 |
| **Iron ore** | 5,3 | 153,5 | 125,5 | -18,2 | -28,0 | -1,8 |
| **Chromium ore** | 1,3 | 108,3 | 120,6 | 11,4 | 12,3 | 0,2 |
| **Copper** | 1,8 | 76,4 | 100,2 | 31,2 | 23,8 | 0,5 |
| **Manganese ore** | 1,5 | 132,7 | 151,7 | 14,3 | 19,0 | 0,3 |
| **PGMs** | 27,0 | 83,7 | 97,2 | 16,1 | 13,5 | 4,4 |
| **Nickel** | 2,8 | 94,6 | 102,8 | 8,7 | 8,2 | 0,3 |
| **Other metallic minerals** | 2,8 | 81,5 | 91,7 | 12,5 | 10,2 | 0,3 |
| **Diamonds** | 7,6 | 45,4 | 45,8 | 0,9 | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| **Coal** | 24,9 | 93,7 | 93,6 | -0,1 | -0,1 | 0,0 |
| **Building materials** | 2,1 | 80,8 | 72,0 | -10,9 | -8,8 | -0,2 |
| **Other non-metallic minerals** | 5,7 | 61,5 | 68,5 | 11,4 | 7,0 | 0,5 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **82,4** | **86,6** | **5,1** | **4,2** | **5,1** |

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

| Mineral groups and minerals | Base: 2005=100 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weights 2005 | January to February 2010 | January to February 2011 | % change between January to February 2010 and January to February 2011 | Difference between January to February 2010 and January to February 2011 | Contribution (% points) to the % change in total mining production 2/ |
| **Gold** | 17,2 | 54,8 | 57,6 | 5,1 | 2,8 | 0,6 |
| **Iron ore** | 5,3 | 150,6 | 113,2 | -24,8 | -37,4 | -2,5 |
| **Chromium ore** | 1,3 | 113,5 | 115,4 | 1,7 | 1,9 | 0,0 |
| **Copper** | 1,8 | 75,0 | 100,5 | 34,0 | 25,5 | 0,6 |
| **Manganese ore** | 1,5 | 128,1 | 141,5 | 10,5 | 13,4 | 0,3 |
| **PGMs** | 27,0 | 70,1 | 84,1 | 20,0 | 14,0 | 4,8 |
| **Nickel** | 2,8 | 99,2 | 103,6 | 4,4 | 4,4 | 0,2 |
| **Other metallic minerals** | 2,8 | 89,4 | 93,6 | 4,7 | 4,2 | 0,1 |
| **Diamonds** | 7,6 | 48,7 | 41,1 | -15,6 | -7,6 | -0,7 |
| **Coal** | 24,9 | 95,1 | 93,4 | -1,8 | -1,7 | -0,5 |
| **Building materials** | 2,1 | 84,1 | 73,6 | -12,5 | -10,5 | -0,3 |
| **Other non-metallic minerals** | 5,7 | 63,2 | 68,1 | 7,8 | 4,9 | 0,4 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **79,1** | **81,5** | **3,0** | **2,4** | **3,0** |

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): 2005 – 2011

| Month | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 1/ | 2011 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 9 587,4 | 11 755,1 | 15 692,9 | 17 442,2 | 17 263,9 | 19 144,4 | 24 912,7 |
| **February** | 9 383,8 | 12 680,8 | 17 928,6 | 21 737,4 | 19 906,3 | 20 335,7 | |
| **March** | 11 477,1 | 14 179,9 | 18 555,2 | 25 894,1 | 22 093,9 | 23 623,8 | |
| **April** | 11 034,0 | 13 042,6 | 17 447,8 | 25 520,6 | 20 733,6 | 23 491,2 | |
| **May** | 12 239,8 | 14 046,8 | 19 841,6 | 26 737,6 | 18 463,5 | 25 499,3 | |
| **June** | 13 360,1 | 17 809,8 | 19 033,2 | 29 881,0 | 20 337,3 | 25 897,4 | |
| **July** | 12 001,8 | 17 614,8 | 17 449,4 | 27 164,7 | 20 019,7 | 25 278,9 | |
| **August** | 11 687,6 | 17 339,2 | 17 890,4 | 27 064,3 | 20 144,0 | 25 735,5 | |
| **September** | 13 524,1 | 20 586,6 | 19 619,7 | 27 830,7 | 20 737,7 | 27 776,6 | |
| **October** | 12 074,8 | 18 031,0 | 18 713,7 | 27 191,4 | 19 909,8 | 27 061,8 | |
| **November** | 12 453,2 | 18 918,2 | 20 674,4 | 23 991,0 | 20 128,7 | 26 968,8 | |
| **December** | 13 994,2 | 17 584,7 | 21 590,8 | 20 259,5 | 21 626,2 | 27 491,7 | |
| **Year** | **142 817,9** | **193 589,5** | **224 437,7** | **300 714,5** | **241 364,6** | **298 305,1** | |

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## Table 9 – Annual percentage change in the total value of mineral sales: 2005 – 2011

| Month | Percentage change 2/ | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| **January** | -2,4 | 22,6 | 33,5 | 11,1 | -1,0 | 10,9 | 30,1 |
| **February** | -2,0 | 35,1 | 41,4 | 21,2 | -8,4 | 2,2 | |
| **March** | 10,4 | 23,5 | 30,9 | 39,6 | -14,7 | 6,9 | |
| **April** | 12,7 | 18,2 | 33,8 | 46,3 | -18,8 | 13,3 | |
| **May** | 18,0 | 14,8 | 41,3 | 34,8 | -30,9 | 38,1 | |
| **June** | 23,1 | 33,3 | 6,9 | 57,0 | -31,9 | 27,3 | |
| **July** | 10,7 | 46,8 | -0,9 | 55,7 | -26,3 | 26,3 | |
| **August** | 18,8 | 48,4 | 3,2 | 51,3 | -25,6 | 27,8 | |
| **September** | 15,7 | 52,2 | -4,7 | 41,9 | -25,5 | 33,9 | |
| **October** | 15,4 | 49,3 | 3,8 | 45,3 | -26,8 | 35,9 | |
| **November** | 15,1 | 51,9 | 9,3 | 16,0 | -16,1 | 34,0 | |
| **December** | 32,2 | 25,7 | 22,8 | -6,2 | 6,7 | 27,1 | |
| **Year** | **14,2** | **35,5** | **15,9** | **34,0** | **-19,7** | **23,6** | |

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

## Table 10 – Seasonally adjusted total value of mineral sales (R million): 2005 – 2011

| Month | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 10 535,1 | 13 213,6 | 18 229,0 | 20 567,1 | 20 250,5 | 22 390,7 | 28 695,6 |
| **February** | 9 885,3 | 13 578,3 | 19 375,5 | 23 553,1 | 21 029,3 | 22 119,1 | |
| **March** | 11 317,6 | 13 853,5 | 17 999,2 | 24 839,1 | 20 972,7 | 22 566,6 | |
| **April** | 11 650,6 | 13 786,7 | 18 398,4 | 26 307,9 | 21 424,1 | 23 760,5 | |
| **May** | 12 054,0 | 13 801,3 | 19 322,6 | 25 948,6 | 17 978,9 | 24 806,7 | |
| **June** | 12 584,3 | 16 495,1 | 17 463,6 | 27 375,0 | 19 106,9 | 24 380,0 | |
| **July** | 11 829,1 | 17 093,6 | 17 090,0 | 27 077,8 | 19 799,2 | 25 013,4 | |
| **August** | 11 888,8 | 17 625,7 | 17 794,1 | 26 486,3 | 20 389,1 | 25 705,1 | |
| **September** | 12 406,6 | 18 921,1 | 18 162,4 | 26 353,4 | 19 775,9 | 26 779,4 | |
| **October** | 11 973,2 | 18 221,6 | 19 047,1 | 27 195,7 | 19 723,6 | 26 739,7 | |
| **November** | 12 283,1 | 18 854,0 | 20 564,3 | 23 635,4 | 19 893,7 | 26 753,4 | |
| **December** | 13 703,5 | 17 290,5 | 21 380,5 | 20 094,5 | 21 670,2 | 27 611,2 | |

## Table 11 – Estimated actual value of mineral sales according to mineral groups and minerals

| Mineral groups and minerals | Value of sales for 2010 1/ | Value of sales for January 2010 | Value of sales for December 2011 1/ | Value of sales for January 2011 1/ | % change between January 2010 and January 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R million | R million | R million | R million | |
| **Gold** | 53 093,2 | 2 697,2 | 4 769,3 | 3 909,6 | 45,0 |
| **Iron ore** | 43 418,6 | 2 107,0 | 4 433,6 | 4 715,5 | 123,8 |
| **Chromium ore** | 6 491,5 | 470,4 | 591,2 | 511,1 | 8,7 |
| **Copper** | 4 366,9 | 286,2 | 567,9 | 322,5 | 12,7 |
| **Manganese ore** | 10 660,5 | 616,9 | 970,7 | 757,2 | 22,7 |
| **PGMs** | 73 786,9 | 5 377,6 | 6 422,8 | 6 606,2 | 22,8 |
| **Nickel** | 5 984,9 | 426,8 | 594,3 | 544,6 | 27,6 |
| **Other metallic minerals** | 7 534,2 | 438,6 | 852,8 | 620,6 | 41,5 |
| **Coal** | 69 514,8 | 5 449,9 | 5 893,5 | 5 897,6 | 8,2 |
| **Building materials** | 6 901,4 | 483,2 | 462,0 | 464,5 | -3,9 |
| **Other non-metallic minerals** | 16 552,5 | 790,6 | 1 933,8 | 563,2 | -28,8 |
| **Total** | **298 305,1** | **19 144,4** | **27 491,7** | **24 912,7** | **30,1** |

1/ Preliminary

## Table 12 – Seasonally adjusted value of mineral sales according to mineral groups and minerals

| Mineral groups and minerals | Value of sales for January 2010 | Value of sales for December 2010 | Value of sales for January 2011 | % change between December 2010 and January 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R million | R million | R million | |
| **Gold** | 3 346,4 | 4 562,0 | 4 912,6 | 7,7 |
| **Iron ore** | 2 187,6 | 4 613,4 | 4 878,9 | 5,8 |
| **Chromium ore** | 517,1 | 764,1 | 569,4 | -25,5 |
| **Copper** | 369,7 | 685,4 | 418,1 | -39,0 |
| **Manganese ore** | 823,8 | 918,7 | 1 020,5 | 11,1 |
| **PGMs** | 6 266,5 | 6 534,8 | 7 636,0 | 16,9 |
| **Nickel** | 511,0 | 640,1 | 641,9 | 0,3 |
| **Other metallic minerals** | 473,6 | 635,3 | 680,6 | 7,1 |
| **Coal** | 5 870,7 | 5 949,4 | 6 358,8 | 6,9 |
| **Building materials** | 578,6 | 585,1 | 549,3 | -6,1 |
| **Other non-metallic minerals** | 1 445,7 | 1 722,9 | 1 029,5 | -40,2 |
| **Total** | **22 390,7** | **27 611,2** | **28 695,6** | **3,9** |

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

| Mineral groups and minerals | % contribution to total mineral sales during November 2009 to January 2010 | Value of sales for November 2009 to January 2010 | Value of sales for November 2010 to January 2011 | % change between November 2009 to January 2010 and November 2010 to January 2011 | Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/ | Difference in sales between November 2009 to January 2010 and November 2010 to January 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R million | R million | | % points | R million |
| **Gold** | 18,7 | 11 385,7 | 13 620,3 | 19,6 | 3,7 | 2 234,6 |
| **Iron ore** | 8,8 | 5 336,2 | 13 717,5 | 157,1 | 13,8 | 8 381,3 |
| **Chromium ore** | 1,7 | 1 051,3 | 1 691,3 | 60,9 | 1,0 | 640,0 |
| **Copper** | 1,7 | 1 061,3 | 1 110,5 | 4,6 | 0,1 | 49,2 |
| **Manganese ore** | 3,3 | 1 984,8 | 2 892,8 | 45,7 | 1,5 | 908,0 |
| **PGMs** | 27,0 | 16 462,4 | 19 917,6 | 21,0 | 5,7 | 3 455,2 |
| **Nickel** | 1,9 | 1 145,8 | 1 450,1 | 26,6 | 0,5 | 304,3 |
| **Other metallic minerals** | 2,3 | 1 429,1 | 2 004,2 | 40,2 | 0,9 | 575,1 |
| **Coal** | 27,4 | 16 658,2 | 17 978,1 | 7,9 | 2,2 | 1 319,9 |
| **Building materials** | 2,6 | 1 571,7 | 1 547,8 | -1,5 | 0,0 | -23,9 |
| **Other non-metallic minerals** | 4,6 | 2 812,8 | 3 443,3 | 22,4 | 1,0 | 630,5 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **60 899,3** | **79 373,2** | **30,3** | **30,3** | **18 473,9** |

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 2009 to January 2010, 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 12 months 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; and*
- *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.

**Symbols and abbreviations** **16**

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 |

## 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.



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**Stats SA products**

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Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

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