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# Statistical release

## P2041

# Mining: Production and sales (Preliminary)

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: MINING PRODUCTION AND MINERAL SALES

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

Actual estimate	Base : 2005=100			
	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
Physical volume of mining production index	90,9	-1,6	-8,1	-6,9

Seasonally adjusted estimate	Base : 2005=100		
	November 2009	% change between October and November 2009	% change between June to August 2009 and September to November 2009
Physical volume of mining production index	88,3	1,0	-1,9

**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	June to August 2009	September to November 2009	% change between June to August 2009 and September to November 2009	Difference between June to August 2009 and September to November 2009	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 1/
Gold	17,2	65,8	66,2	0,7	0,4	0,1
Iron ore	5,3	140,1	150,6	7,5	10,5	0,6
Chromium ore	1,3	91,8	107,1	16,7	15,3	0,2
Copper	1,8	92,5	62,4	-32,6	-30,1	-0,6
Manganese ore	1,5	97,5	112,9	15,7	15,4	0,3
PGMs	27,0	92,5	85,4	-7,7	-7,1	-2,2
Nickel	2,8	84,5	79,6	-5,8	-4,9	-0,2
Other metallic minerals	2,8	84,6	89,7	6,1	5,1	0,2
Diamonds	7,6	40,9	48,1	17,7	7,2	0,6
Coal	24,9	104,7	104,0	-0,6	-0,7	-0,2
Building materials	2,1	109,0	109,6	0,6	0,6	0,0
Other non-metallic minerals	5,7	67,7	55,5	-18,1	-12,2	-0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>88,1</b>	<b>86,4</b>	<b>-1,9</b>	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>-1,9</b>

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 November 2009

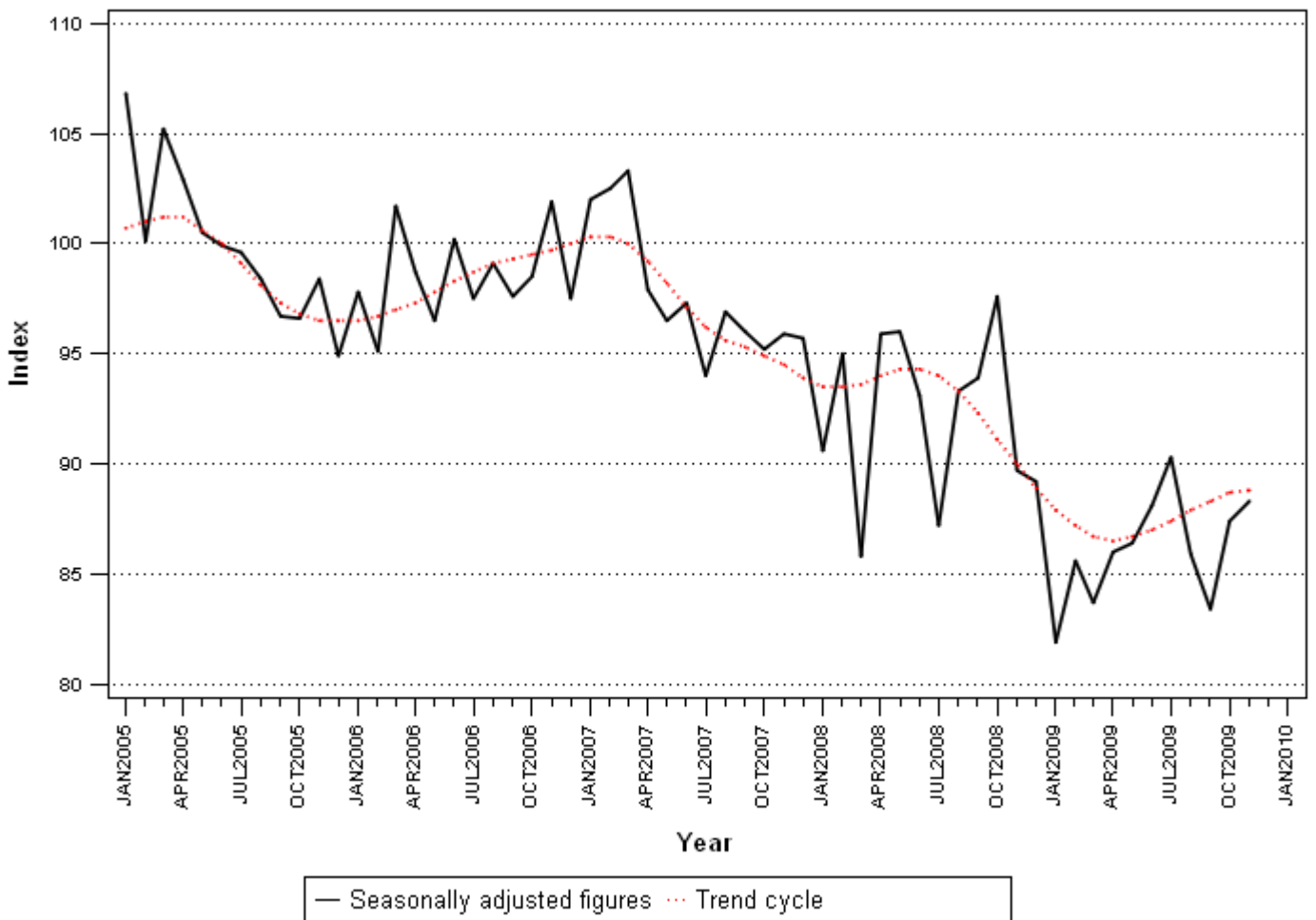
#### Seasonally adjusted mining production decreases

The total mining production for the three months ended November 2009, after seasonal adjustment, decreased by 1,9% compared with the previous three months. Platinum group metal (PGM) production was the main contributor (-2,2 percentage points) while other non-metallic minerals and copper production (-0,8 and -0,6 of a percentage point respectively) also contributed to the 1,9% decrease (see Table B).

The actual estimated total mining production for the three months ended November 2009 decreased by 8,1% compared with the three months ended November 2008. Mining production for November 2009 decreased by 1,6% compared with November 2008 (see Table A).

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

Actual estimate	October 2009	% change between October 2008 and October 2009	% change between August to October 2008 and August to October 2009	% change between January to October 2008 and January to October 2009
	R million			
Total value of mineral sales	19 022,6	-30,0	-28,8	-25,0

Seasonally adjusted estimate	October 2009	% change between September and October 2009	% change between May to July 2009 and August to October 2009
	R million		
Total value of mineral sales	19 024,7	-0,5	5,2

**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 May to July 2009	May to July 2009	August to October 2009	% change between May to July 2009 and August to October 2009	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/	Difference between May to July 2009 and August to October 2009
		R million	R million		% points	R million
Gold	21,2	11 614,9	12 296,6	5,9	1,3	681,7
Iron ore	12,7	6 943,5	7 177,9	3,4	0,4	234,4
Chromium ore	1,4	743,5	817,3	9,9	0,1	73,8
Copper	1,7	952,4	890,3	-6,5	-0,1	-62,1
Manganese ore	1,5	821,8	1 282,4	56,0	0,8	460,6
PGMs	22,8	12 500,0	14 277,7	14,2	3,2	1 777,7
Nickel	2,2	1 205,7	1 190,8	-1,2	0,0	-14,9
Other metallic minerals	2,1	1 147,8	1 162,6	1,3	0,0	14,8
Coal	24,5	13 387,9	13 539,1	1,1	0,3	151,2
Building materials	3,2	1 740,2	1 815,6	4,3	0,1	75,4
Other non-metallic minerals	6,7	3 666,6	3 094,0	-15,6	-1,0	-572,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>54 724,3</b>	<b>57 544,3</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>2 820,0</b>

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 May to July 2009, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

**Key findings regarding mineral sales for October 2009**

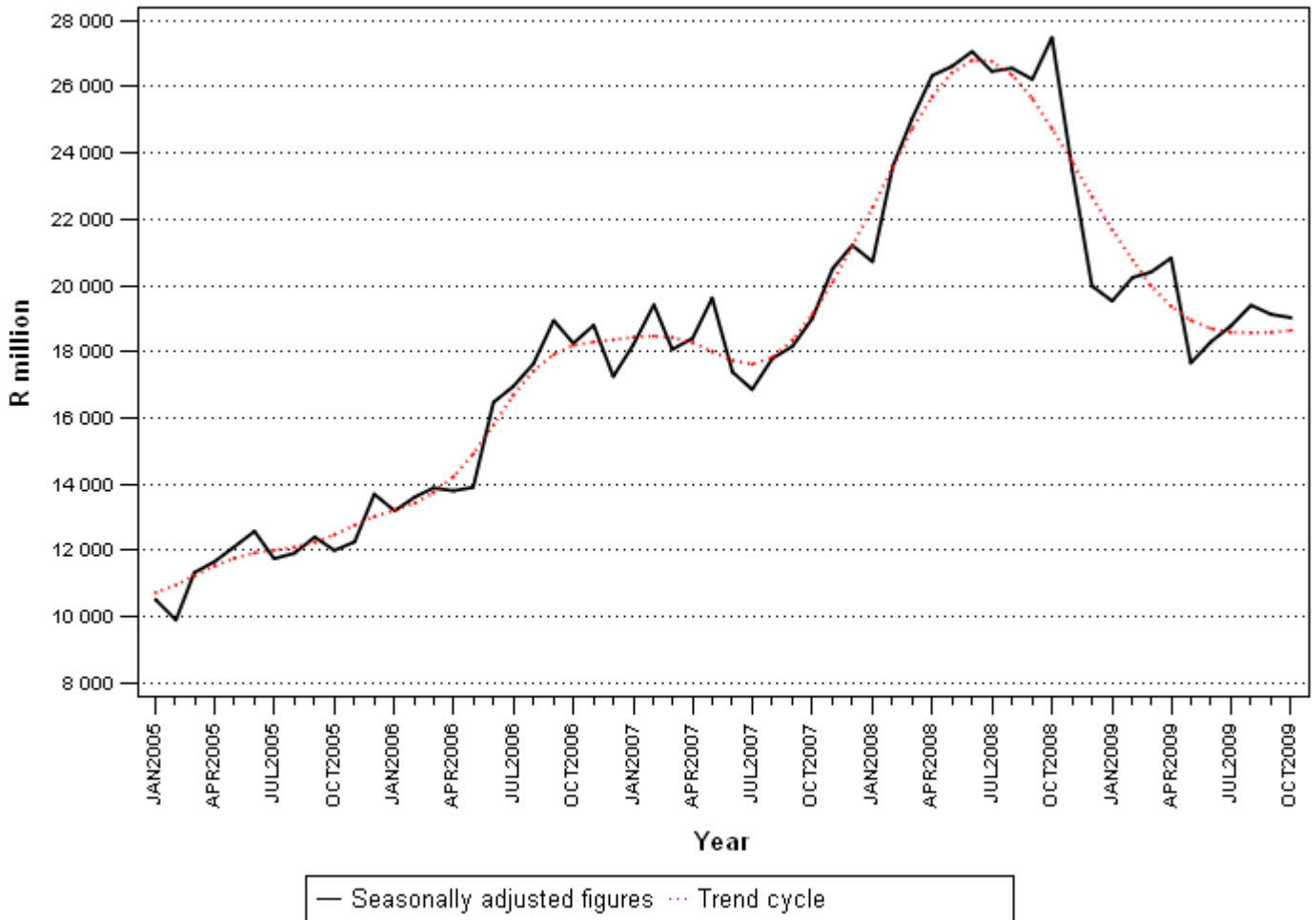
**Seasonally adjusted mineral sales increase**

The total seasonally adjusted value of mineral sales at current prices for the three months ended October 2009 reflected an increase of 5,2% compared with the previous three months. The increase of 5,2% (R2 820,0 million) was mainly due to increases of 14,2% (contributing 3,2 percentage points or R1 777,7 million) in the sales value of PGMs and 5,9% (contributing 1,3 percentage points or R681,7 million) in the sales value of gold (see Table D).

The actual estimated total value of mineral sales at current prices for the three months ended October 2009 decreased by 28,8% compared with the three months ended October 2008. The major contributors to this decrease of 28,8%, year-on-year, were PGMs (contributing -10,4 percentage points or -R8 553,7 million), coal (contributing -9,1 percentage points or -R7 460,9 million), manganese ore (contributing -5,9 percentage points or -R4 821,1 million) and other non-metallic minerals (contributing -3,5 percentage points or -R2 929,8 million). The minerals that made the largest positive contributions to the change were gold (1,0 percentage point or R831,9 million) and iron ore (0,5 of a percentage point or R428,8 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 October 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	74,8
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	81,4
May	95,9	101,2	102,7	98,7	99,0	98,1	88,9
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	89,6
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	88,8
November	97,3	98,6	100,4	104,2	98,6	92,4	90,9
December	101,6	101,5	95,7	98,9	96,8	90,8	
Year	<b>95,2</b>	<b>98,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>98,7</b>	<b>97,8</b>	<b>92,3</b>	

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	-10,5
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	-10,9
May	4,1	5,5	1,4	-3,9	0,3	-0,9	-9,4
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	-8,1
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	-10,3
November	1,1	1,3	1,9	3,7	-5,3	-6,3	-1,6
December	6,0	-0,2	-5,8	3,4	-2,1	-6,2	
Year	<b>4,0</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	<b>-5,6</b>	

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	106,8	97,8	102,0	90,6	81,9
February	100,2	98,9	100,1	95,1	102,5	95,0	85,6
March	94,2	101,3	105,2	101,7	103,3	85,8	83,7
April	95,6	97,4	102,9	98,7	97,9	95,9	86,0
May	96,1	99,4	100,5	96,5	96,5	96,0	86,4
June	93,5	96,5	99,9	100,2	97,3	93,1	88,1
July	98,1	105,8	99,6	97,5	94,0	87,2	90,3
August	95,5	99,8	98,4	99,1	96,9	93,3	85,9
September	99,3	100,3	96,7	97,6	96,0	93,9	83,4
October	101,0	96,7	96,6	98,5	95,2	97,6	87,4
November	96,7	98,6	98,4	101,9	95,9	89,7	88,3
December	99,4	101,4	94,9	97,5	95,7	89,2	

**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 November 2008 and November 2009
	Weights 2005	Average for 2008	November 2008	October 2009 1/	November 2009 1/	
<b>Gold</b>	17,2	72,2	70,9	67,1	67,4	-4,9
<b>Iron ore</b>	5,3	123,9	119,7	151,4	156,6	30,8
<b>Chromium ore</b>	1,3	129,3	126,4	115,4	114,5	-9,4
<b>Copper</b>	1,8	93,6	104,1	48,4	59,1	-43,2
<b>Manganese ore</b>	1,5	147,6	133,4	108,8	127,0	-4,8
<b>PGMs</b>	27,0	90,7	95,7	88,5	98,8	3,2
<b>Nickel</b>	2,8	74,7	71,2	84,4	82,2	15,4
<b>Other metallic minerals</b>	2,8	90,8	89,6	96,4	93,3	4,1
<b>Diamonds</b>	7,6	81,7	77,2	48,7	55,3	-28,4
<b>Coal</b>	24,9	103,1	102,4	109,3	102,2	-0,2
<b>Building materials</b>	2,1	116,3	116,8	118,5	112,2	-3,9
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>	5,7	74,5	72,1	50,4	52,2	-27,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>92,3</b>	<b>92,4</b>	<b>88,8</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>-1,6</b>

1/ Preliminary.

**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 October and November 2009
	Weights 2005	November 2008	October 2009	November 2009	
<b>Gold</b>	17,2	70,1	65,6	66,8	1,8
<b>Iron ore</b>	5,3	127,7	144,3	167,0	15,7
<b>Chromium ore</b>	1,3	122,9	108,5	111,6	2,9
<b>Copper</b>	1,8	104,7	50,5	59,3	17,4
<b>Manganese ore</b>	1,5	127,8	108,0	121,6	12,6
<b>PGMs</b>	27,0	90,2	94,1	92,5	-1,8
<b>Nickel</b>	2,8	67,7	83,3	78,3	-6,1
<b>Other metallic minerals</b>	2,8	88,8	92,3	92,1	-0,2
<b>Diamonds</b>	7,6	71,5	43,4	51,1	17,6
<b>Coal</b>	24,9	99,4	103,5	99,5	-3,8
<b>Building materials</b>	2,1	109,4	109,8	105,5	-3,8
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>	5,7	74,2	49,2	53,7	9,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>89,7</b>	<b>87,4</b>	<b>88,3</b>	<b>1,0</b>



**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	September to November 2008	September to November 2009	% change between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009	Difference between September to November 2008 and September to November 2009	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 1/
<b>Gold</b>	17,2	73,8	69,1	-6,4	-4,7	-0,8
<b>Iron ore</b>	5,3	131,2	150,3	14,6	19,1	1,0
<b>Chromium ore</b>	1,3	137,7	112,8	-18,1	-24,9	-0,3
<b>Copper</b>	1,8	86,7	60,5	-30,2	-26,2	-0,5
<b>Manganese ore</b>	1,5	147,4	116,8	-20,8	-30,6	-0,5
<b>PGMs</b>	27,0	106,4	89,7	-15,7	-16,7	-4,6
<b>Nickel</b>	2,8	78,0	80,6	3,3	2,6	0,1
<b>Other metallic minerals</b>	2,8	89,5	91,6	2,3	2,1	0,1
<b>Diamonds</b>	7,6	83,8	55,7	-33,5	-28,1	-2,2
<b>Coal</b>	24,9	104,9	107,9	2,9	3,0	0,8
<b>Building materials</b>	2,1	121,9	117,6	-3,5	-4,3	-0,1
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>	5,7	73,6	56,6	-23,1	-17,0	-1,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>97,9</b>	<b>90,0</b>	<b>-8,1</b>	<b>-7,9</b>	<b>-8,1</b>

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 November 2008	January to November 2009	% change between January to November 2008 and January to November 2009	Difference between January to November 2008 and January to November 2009	Contribution (% points) to the % change in the total mining production 2/
<b>Gold</b>	17,2	72,4	67,2	-7,2	-5,2	-1,0
<b>Iron ore</b>	5,3	122,2	138,9	13,7	16,7	1,0
<b>Chromium ore</b>	1,3	136,6	90,6	-33,7	-46,0	-0,6
<b>Copper</b>	1,8	93,0	87,9	-5,5	-5,1	-0,1
<b>Manganese ore</b>	1,5	149,2	95,3	-36,1	-53,9	-0,9
<b>PGMs</b>	27,0	88,8	87,3	-1,7	-1,5	-0,4
<b>Nickel</b>	2,8	73,9	81,0	9,6	7,1	0,2
<b>Other metallic minerals</b>	2,8	91,1	86,8	-4,7	-4,3	-0,1
<b>Diamonds</b>	7,6	85,4	39,4	-53,9	-46,0	-3,8
<b>Coal</b>	24,9	103,9	103,1	-0,8	-0,8	-0,2
<b>Building materials</b>	2,1	119,2	111,2	-6,7	-8,0	-0,2
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>	5,7	75,2	63,5	-15,6	-11,7	-0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>92,4</b>	<b>86,0</b>	<b>-6,9</b>	<b>-6,4</b>	<b>-6,9</b>

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	16 540,2
February	10 236,5	9 576,1	9 383,8	12 680,8	17 928,6	21 737,4	19 181,3
March	9 829,3	10 396,0	11 477,1	14 179,9	18 555,2	25 894,1	21 371,8
April	9 294,1	9 789,3	11 034,0	13 042,6	17 447,8	25 520,6	20 028,7
May	9 104,1	10 373,3	12 239,8	14 046,8	19 841,6	26 737,6	17 756,2
June	9 745,9	10 856,0	13 360,1	17 809,8	19 033,2	29 881,0	19 640,6
July	10 403,7	10 844,2	12 001,8	17 614,8	17 449,4	27 164,7	19 305,4
August	9 612,0	9 841,7	11 687,6	17 339,2	17 890,4	27 064,3	19 424,1
September	10 008,1	11 693,2	13 524,1	20 586,6	19 619,7	27 830,7	19 958,5
October	9 989,4	10 466,3	12 074,8	18 031,0	18 713,7	27 191,4	19 022,6
November	9 535,8	10 815,6	12 453,2	18 918,2	20 674,4	23 991,0	
December	9 899,2	10 585,6	13 994,2	17 584,7	21 590,8	20 262,6	
<b>Year</b>	<b>117 526,9</b>	<b>125 057,8</b>	<b>142 817,9</b>	<b>193 589,5</b>	<b>224 437,7</b>	<b>300 717,6</b>	

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	-21,5
May	-25,0	13,9	18,0	14,8	41,3	34,8	-33,6
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	-28,9
August	-17,4	2,4	18,8	48,4	3,2	51,3	-28,2
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	-30,0
November	-13,8	13,4	15,1	51,9	9,3	16,0	
December	-8,0	6,9	32,2	25,7	22,8	-6,2	
<b>Year</b>	<b>-14,5</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>35,5</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>34,0</b>	

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	10 018,0	10 303,8	10 510,0	13 189,7	18 221,9	20 714,8	19 524,8
February	10 483,8	9 930,4	9 894,8	13 610,0	19 416,6	23 598,5	20 236,7
March	9 933,4	10 432,5	11 325,8	13 879,3	18 064,8	25 014,8	20 396,7
April	9 854,6	10 396,5	11 657,2	13 798,8	18 398,0	26 334,9	20 825,8
May	9 096,3	10 360,1	12 104,0	13 900,7	19 615,5	26 607,5	17 654,5
June	9 310,6	10 333,0	12 572,7	16 469,0	17 383,3	27 059,5	18 300,4
July	10 406,1	10 732,6	11 747,6	16 944,1	16 856,5	26 462,1	18 769,4
August	9 745,6	9 931,4	11 912,1	17 632,2	17 791,9	26 556,0	19 398,8
September	9 464,8	10 832,5	12 400,1	18 938,2	18 164,4	26 220,9	19 120,8
October	9 887,9	10 354,2	11 996,5	18 248,8	18 999,5	27 482,8	19 024,7
November	9 597,9	10 775,5	12 255,9	18 795,8	20 505,4	23 474,6	
December	9 694,0	10 380,4	13 696,8	17 247,5	21 207,8	19 984,1	

**Table 11 – Total 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 October 2008	1/ Value of sales for September 2009	1/ Value of sales for October 2009	% change between October 2008 and October 2009
	R million	R million	R million	R million	
<b>Gold</b>	45 992,1	4 476,2	4 061,2	4 313,8	-3,6
<b>Iron ore</b>	22 241,7	2 397,5	1 870,9	2 330,9	-2,8
<b>Chromium ore</b>	5 408,5	516,9	292,4	293,3	-43,3
<b>Copper</b>	5 627,9	373,8	277,2	425,1	13,7
<b>Manganese ore</b>	17 343,6	1 072,7	376,3	567,3	-47,1
<b>PGMs</b>	91 352,4	6 753,0	6 287,9	3 858,8	-42,9
<b>Nickel</b>	5 255,8	259,2	363,8	282,5	9,0
<b>Other metallic minerals</b>	5 875,5	485,9	537,1	370,0	-23,9
<b>Coal</b>	72 894,4	7 394,8	4 240,9	5 077,8	-31,3
<b>Building materials</b>	* 6 911,2	678,5	671,3	651,2	-4,0
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>	21 814,6	2 782,8	979,4	851,9	-69,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>300 717,6</b>	<b>27 191,4</b>	<b>19 958,5</b>	<b>19 022,6</b>	<b>-30,0</b>

1/ Preliminary.

\* Revised.

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

Mineral groups and minerals	Value of sales for October 2008	Value of sales for September 2009	Value of sales for October 2009	% change between September and October 2009
	R million	R million	R million	
<b>Gold</b>	4 308,7	4 063,6	4 113,1	1,2
<b>Iron ore</b>	2 469,7	2 176,1	2 371,7	9,0
<b>Chromium ore</b>	490,1	272,3	278,4	2,2
<b>Copper</b>	344,9	281,0	391,7	39,4
<b>Manganese ore</b>	1 360,1	296,2	725,7	145,0
<b>PGMs</b>	7 538,4	5 565,8	4 316,4	-22,4
<b>Nickel</b>	268,5	337,6	292,5	-13,4
<b>Other metallic minerals</b>	456,0	458,6	356,9	-22,2
<b>Coal</b>	6 954,1	4 152,2	4 755,4	14,5
<b>Building materials</b>	625,3	641,7	597,9	-6,8
<b>Other non-metallic minerals</b>	2 667,0	875,7	825,0	-5,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 482,8</b>	<b>19 120,8</b>	<b>19 024,7</b>	<b>-0,5</b>

**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 August to October 2008	Value of sales for August to October 2008	Value of sales for August to October 2009	% change between August to October 2008 and August to October 2009	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 1/	Difference in sales between August to October 2008 and August to October 2009
		R million	R million		% points	R million
Gold	13,9	11 420,5	12 252,4	7,3	1,0	831,9
Iron ore	7,7	6 334,0	6 762,8	6,8	0,5	428,8
Chromium ore	2,0	1 682,2	877,1	-47,9	-1,0	-805,1
Copper	1,4	1 189,5	945,2	-20,5	-0,3	-244,3
Manganese ore	7,4	6 036,4	1 215,3	-79,9	-5,9	-4 821,1
PGMs	28,6	23 472,4	14 918,7	-36,4	-10,4	-8 553,7
Nickel	1,3	1 104,2	1 160,5	5,1	0,1	56,3
Other metallic minerals	1,8	1 460,6	1 217,4	-16,7	-0,3	-243,2
Coal	26,4	21 643,4	14 182,5	-34,5	-9,1	-7 460,9
Building materials	2,3	1 874,8	1 934,6	3,2	0,1	59,8
Other non-metallic minerals	7,1	5 868,2	2 938,4	-49,9	-3,5	-2 929,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>82 086,4</b>	<b>58 405,2</b>	<b>-28,8</b>	<b>-28,8</b>	<b>-23 681,2</b>

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 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 October 2008	Value of sales for January to October 2008	Value of sales for January to October 2009	% change between January to October 2008 and January to October 2009	Contribution to the % change in the total value of mineral sales 2/	Difference in sales between January to October 2008 and January to October 2009
		R million	R million		% points	R million
Gold	14,6	37 338,4	40 011,6	7,2	1,1	2 673,2
Iron ore	6,8	17 441,7	23 899,1	37,0	2,5	6 457,4
Chromium ore	1,9	4 874,5	2 664,5	-45,3	-0,9	-2 210,0
Copper	1,9	4 922,8	3 083,3	-37,4	-0,7	-1 839,5
Manganese ore	6,0	15 498,1	4 219,9	-72,8	-4,4	-11 278,2
PGMs	32,1	82 206,8	46 693,2	-43,2	-13,9	-35 513,6
Nickel	1,9	4 914,2	3 481,8	-29,1	-0,6	-1 432,4
Other metallic minerals	1,8	4 717,9	3 485,4	-26,1	-0,5	-1 232,5
Coal	23,2	59 563,9	46 918,2	-21,2	-4,9	-12 645,7
Building materials	2,3	5 844,6	5 909,3	1,1	0,0	64,7
Other non-metallic minerals	7,5	19 141,0	11 862,7	-38,0	-2,9	-7 278,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>256 464,0</b>	<b>192 229,4</b>	<b>-25,0</b>	<b>-25,0</b>	<b>-64 234,6</b>

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 October 2008, divided by 100. Figures have been rounded off.

## Explanatory notes

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>	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.
	<b>2</b>	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.
	<b>3</b>	Due to mining production figures being available earlier than mineral sales figures, mining production indices are published one month earlier than mineral sales.
	<b>4</b>	The value of mineral sales is calculated, in general, on a free-on-rail/free-on-board basis.
	<b>5</b>	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.
<b>Purpose of the survey</b>	<b>6</b>	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.
<b>Scope of the survey</b>	<b>7</b>	This survey covers mining establishments conducting activities regarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extracting, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally, for example solids such as coal and ores.</li> </ul>
<b>Classification</b>	<b>8</b>	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.
<b>Statistical unit</b>	<b>9</b>	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).
<b>Weighting</b>	<b>10</b>	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).

<b>Seasonal adjustment</b>	<b>11</b>	<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>
<b>Reliability of estimates</b>	<b>12</b>	<p>Figures for the latest calendar year are preliminary.</p>
<b>Historical data</b>	<b>13</b>	<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: <a href="http://www.statssa.gov.za">www.statssa.gov.za</a></p>
<b>Related publications</b>	<b>14</b>	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Bulletin of Statistics.</i></li> <li>• <i>SA Statistics.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Rounding-off of figures</b>	<b>15</b>	<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>

## Glossary

<b>Free-on-rail</b>	Free-on-rail relates to goods sold on the local market where no railage or road transport costs are involved.
<b>Free-on-board</b>	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.
<b>Index of physical volume of mining production</b>	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.
<b>Industry</b>	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.
<b>PGMs - Platinum group metals</b>	Platinum group metals include platinum; iridium; osmiridium; palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.
<b>Sales</b>	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.
<b>Weight</b>	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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