

# Mining industry, 2009

Statistics South Africa

Report No. 20-01-02 (2009)

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**Mining industry, 2009 / Statistics South Africa**

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

**Mining industry, 2009/** Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2011

**[Report No. 20-01-02 (2009)]**

**iii. 25 pp**

**ISBN: 978-0-621-39986-8**

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## Table of contents

<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
1.1 Scope and coverage .....	iv
1.2 Data items.....	iv
1.3 Reference period .....	v
1.4 Current prices .....	v
1.5 Reliability of data.....	v
1.6 Confidentiality .....	v
<b>2. Background to the large sample surveys</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
2.1 Purpose and uses of large sample surveys.....	vi
2.2 Scope and coverage .....	vi
2.3 Reporting unit.....	vii
<b>3. Summary of findings for the year 2009</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Figure 1 – Income in the mining industry, 2009.....	1
Figure 2 – Income by enterprise size in the mining industry, 2009 .....	1
Figure 3 – Profit margin in the mining industry, 2009.....	2
Figure 4 – Concentration ratios (CR) in the mining industry, 2009 .....	2
Figure 5 – Composition of expenditure in the mining industry, 2009 .....	3
Figure 6 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the mining industry, 2009 .....	3
Figure 7 – Employment by type of mining as at the end of June 2009.....	4
Figure 8 – Employment by enterprise size in the mining industry as at the end of June 2009 .....	4
<b>4. Tables</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Table 1 – Principal statistics in the mining industry, 2009.....	5
Table 2 – Profit margin in the mining industry, 2009.....	6
Table 3 – Income in the mining industry, 2009 .....	7
Table 4 – Income by enterprise size in the mining industry, 2009 .....	8
Table 5 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the mining industry, 2009.....	9
Table 6 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2009.....	10
Table 7 – Carrying value of fixed assets in the mining industry, 2009 .....	13
Table 8 – Details of assets in the mining industry, 2009 .....	14
Table 9 – Details of liabilities and owners’ equity in the mining industry, 2009 .....	15
Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the mining industry, 2009.....	16
Table 11 – Employment by enterprise size in the mining industry, 2009 .....	17
Table 12 – Details of purchases in the mining industry, 2009.....	18

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<b>Explanatory notes .....</b>	<b>19</b>
Table 13 – Size groups for the mining industry.....	20
Table 14 – Income in the mining industry within 95% confidence limits, 2009.....	21
<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>23</b>

## Mining industry, 2009

### 1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2009 mining large sample survey (LSS). The 2009 mining LSS collected data from a sample of 1 004 enterprises drawn from a sampling frame of 2 297 which were operating between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009. The sample was stratified in such a way that all large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) were included. The data for the number of employees were provided for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2009. Data were collected at the 4-digit SIC level of classification of enterprises.

#### 1.1 Scope and coverage

The 2009 mining LSS covers enterprises registered in the taxation system that are mainly engaged in the following activities classified according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-09-02*:

- Mining of coal and lignite (SIC 2100).
- Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying (SIC 2211).
- Mining of gold and uranium ore (SIC 2300).
- Mining of iron ore (SIC 2410).
- Mining of chrome ore (SIC 2421).
- Mining of copper ore (SIC 2422).
- Mining of manganese ore (SIC 2423).
- Mining of platinum group metal ore (SIC 2424).
- Mining of other metal ore, except gold and uranium (SIC 2429).
- Mining of dimension stone (SIC 2511).
- Mining of limestone and limeworks (SIC 2512).
- Other stone quarrying including stone crushing and clay and sandpits (SIC 2519).
- Mining of diamonds (SIC 2520).
- Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals. (SIC 2531).
- Extraction and evaporation of salt (SIC 2532).
- Other mining and quarrying n.e.c. (SIC 2539).
- Service activities incidental to mining of minerals (SIC 2900).

#### 1.2 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, profit or loss, inventories, book value of assets, details of sales of goods and purchases.

### 1.3 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise which **ended on any date between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

#### *Example*

- 1 October 2007 – 30 September 2008
- 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2008
- 1 February 2008 – 31 January 2009
- 1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009
- 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009

### 1.4 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

### 1.5 Reliability of data

All estimates compiled for this industry are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors.

The estimates presented in this publication are subject to sampling variability since they are based on information obtained from a sample. That is, they might differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the mining industry in South Africa.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate. The larger the RSE, the less reliable the estimate. The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: sampling frame not up to date, wrong definitions and classification, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by the careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

### 1.6 Confidentiality

According to section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

## 2. Background to the large sample surveys

The LSSs serve to document comprehensively the nature and structure of all industries within the economy.

Previously, Stats SA periodically conducted industry censuses, i.e. collections covering all entities known to be mainly engaged in particular sectors. The last industry 'census' was conducted for the manufacturing sector in 1996. Since then, Stats SA has replaced industry censuses with periodic LSSs of industry sectors. These surveys are based on larger samples than the subannual and annual surveys. They do not attempt to completely enumerate all entities within the industry scope of the surveys, but are based on stratified random samples which are representative of the survey population.

### 2.1 Purpose and uses of large sample surveys

The LSS results are used in constructing and refreshing supply and use tables, and for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, as well as production and price indices, and annual and short-term statistical series.

Users of the LSSs include the following:

- i. Price statisticians, particularly in refreshing the commodity basket of producer price indices;
- ii. Policy advisers in government, for monitoring the performance of industries and their contribution to the South African economy and evaluating the effectiveness of industry policies;
- iii. Industry associations monitoring trends in their own and competing or complementary industries in order to inform their members of market changes; and
- iv. Individual businesses using the data to analyse their performance relative to their industry.

### 2.2 Scope and coverage

The LSSs cover enterprises registered in the taxation system (VAT and income tax) that are mainly engaged in the following industries, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic activities (SIC):

- i. Mining and quarrying;
- ii. Manufacturing;
- iii. Electricity, gas and water supply;
- iv. Construction;
- v. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, and hotels and restaurants;
- vi. Transport, storage and communication;
- vii. Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services; and
- viii. Community, social and personal services (except national, provincial and local government activities).

**Note:** The agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and related services industry (SIC 1) is not included as it is covered by a separate programme within Stats SA. Similarly, the public administration and defence activities industry (SIC 91), the financial intermediation industry (SIC 81) and insurance and pension funding industry (SIC 82) are covered by other programmes within both Stats SA and elsewhere (e.g. the South African Reserve Bank (SARB)).

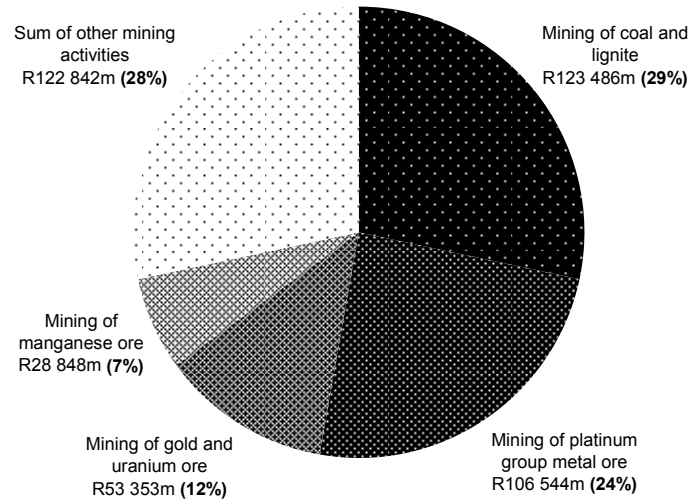
### **2.3 Reporting unit**

The statistical unit for the collection of information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities. Each industry is classified to an industry that reflects its predominant activity.



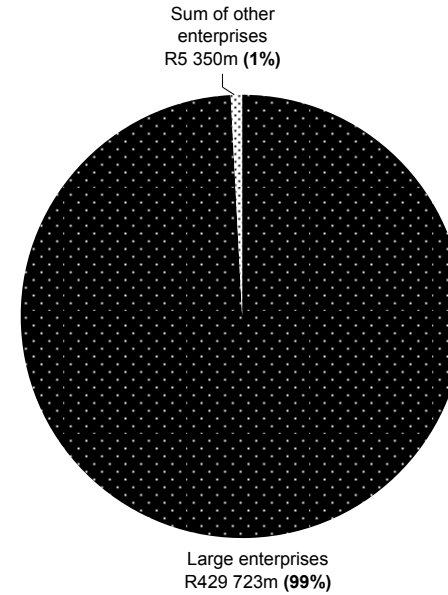
### 3. Summary of findings for the year 2009

**Figure 1 – Income in the mining industry, 2009**



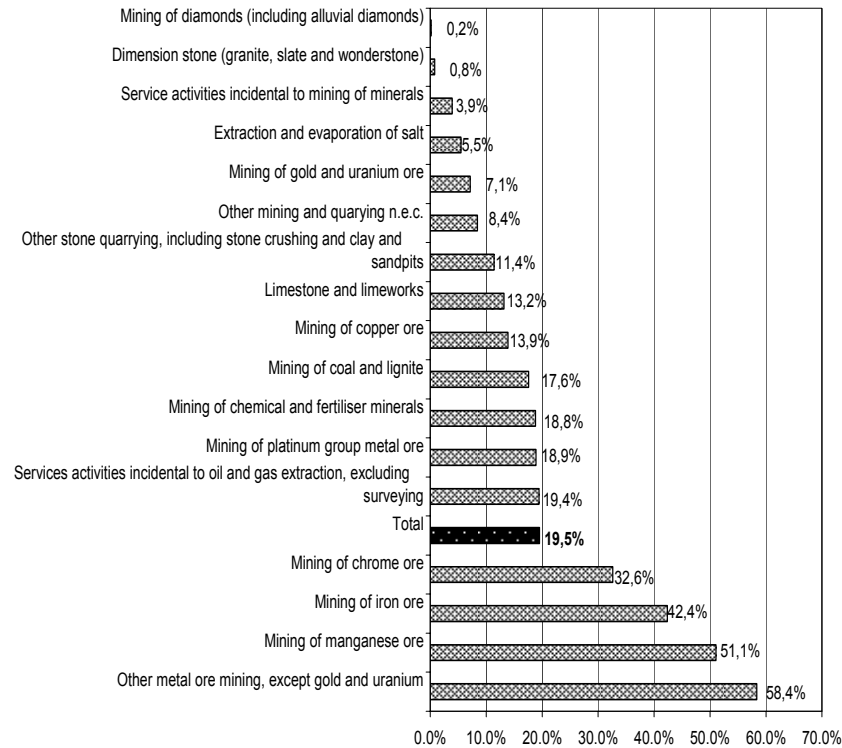
The total income for the mining industry in 2009 was R435 073 million. The largest contributor to the total income was 'mining of coal and lignite' (R123 486 million or 29%), followed by 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (R106 544 million or 24%), 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (R53 353 million or 12%) and 'mining of manganese ore' (R28 848 million or 7%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, pages 5).

**Figure 2 – Income by enterprise size in the mining industry, 2009**



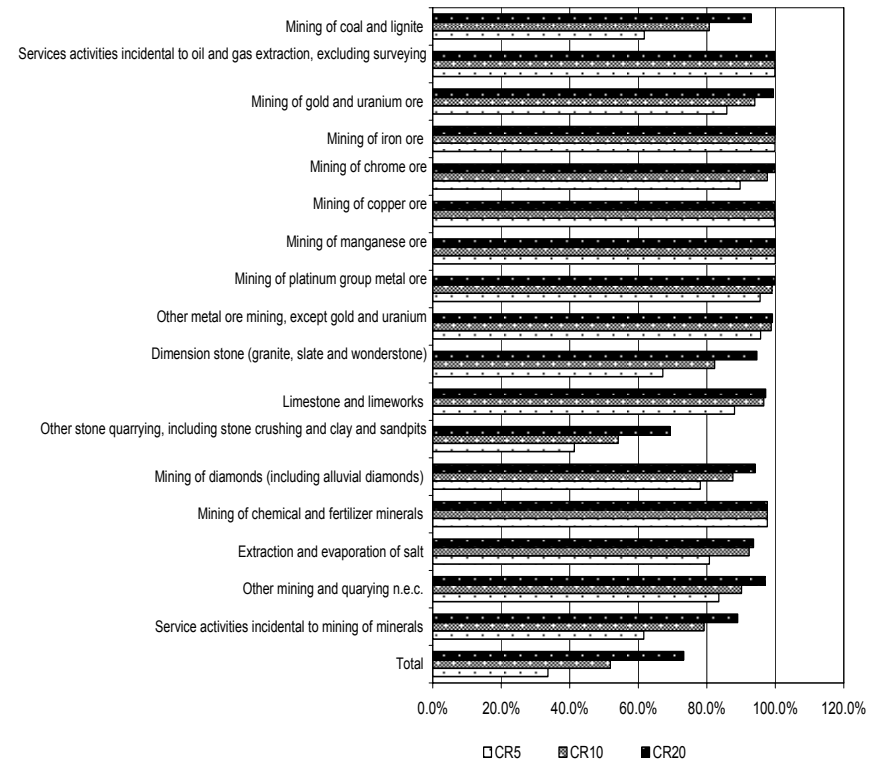
Large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) generated 99% or R429 723 million of the total income of the mining industry (Figure 2 and Table 4, page 8).

**Figure 3 – Profit margin in the mining industry, 2009**



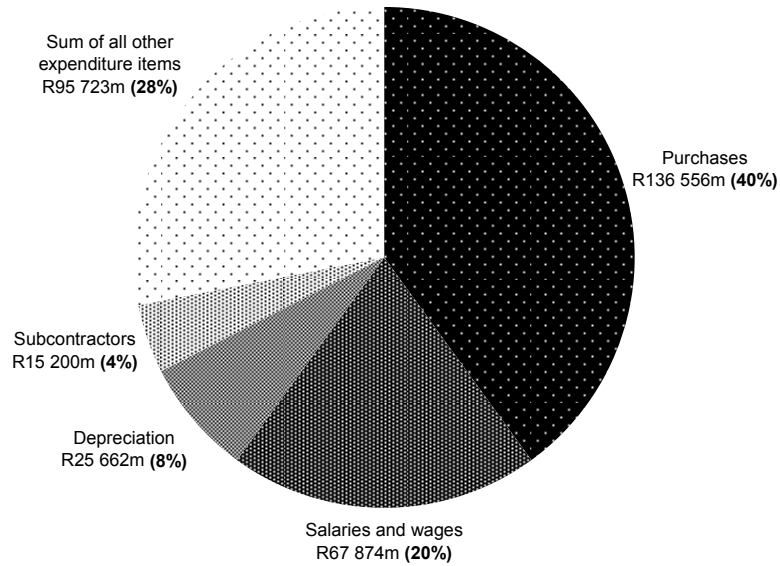
The profit margin for the mining industry was 19,5% in 2009. ‘Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium’ had the highest profit margin at 58,4%, followed by ‘mining of manganese ore’ at 51,1% and ‘mining of iron ore’ at 42,4% (Figure 3 and Table 2, page 6).

**Figure 4 – Concentration ratios (CR) in the mining industry, 2009**



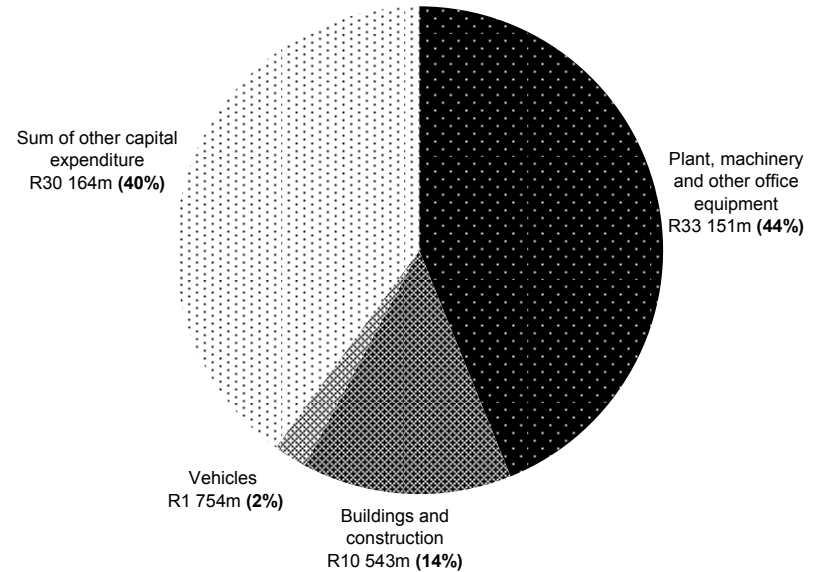
The 20 largest enterprises contributed 73,3% of the total income of the mining industry in 2009. ‘Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits’ had the lowest CR5 (41,3%), CR10 (54,1%) and CR20 (69,2%). ‘Mining of manganese ore’ had the highest concentration ratios in all three categories (100,0% for CR5, CR10 and CR20) (Figure 4 and Table 5, page 9).

**Figure 5 – Composition of expenditure in the mining industry, 2009**



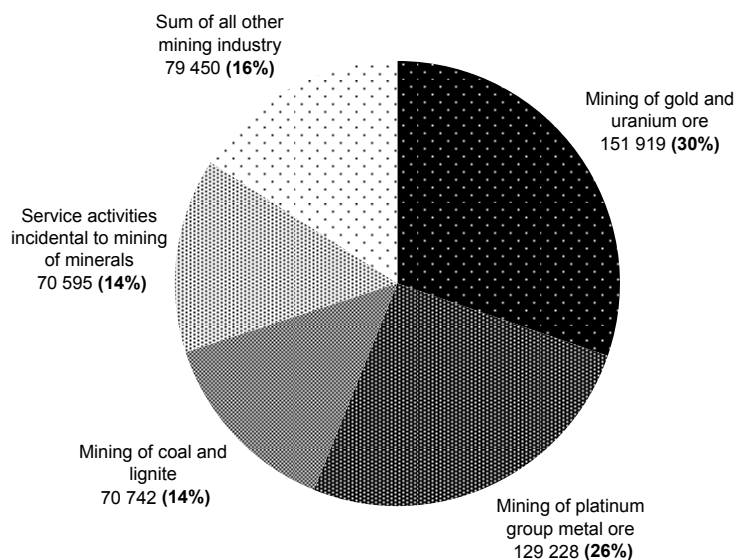
The total expenditure for the mining industry in 2009 was R341 015 million. The largest expenditure item was 'purchases' (R136 556 million or 40%), followed by 'salaries and wages' (R67 874 million or 20%), 'depreciation' (R25 662 million or 8%) and 'subcontractors' (R15 200 million or 4%) (Figure 5 and Table 6, pages 10-12).

**Figure 6 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the mining industry, 2009**



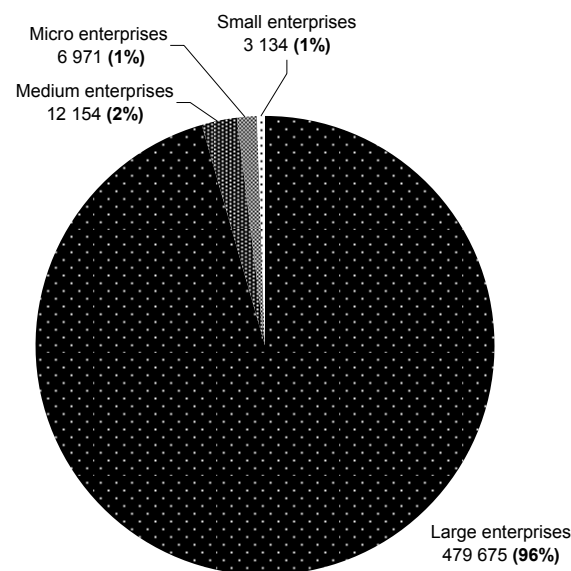
The total capital expenditure on new assets in the mining industry in 2009 was R75 612 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery and other office equipment' (R33 151 million or 44%), followed by 'buildings and construction' (R10 543 million or 14%) and 'vehicles' (R1 754 million or 2%) (Figure 6 and Table 10, page 16).

**Figure 7 – Employment by type of mining as at the end of June 2009**



The total number of persons employed in the mining industry at the end of June 2009 was 501 934. 'Mining of gold and uranium ore' employed the largest number of persons (151 919 or 30%), followed by 'mining of platinum group metal ore' (129 228 or 26%), 'mining of coal and lignite' (70 742 or 14%) and 'service activities incidental to mining of minerals' (70 595 or 14%) (Figure 7 and Table 11, page 17).

**Figure 8 – Employment by enterprise size in the mining industry as at the end of June 2009**



Employment by enterprise size indicates that the large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) had the highest number of employees (479 675 or 96%), followed by medium enterprises (12 154 or 2%), micro enterprises (6 971 or 1%) and small enterprises (3 134 or 1%) (Figure 8 and Table 11, page 17).

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## 4. Tables

**Table 1 – Principal statistics in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Carrying value of fixed assets at the beginning of the financial year	Carrying value of fixed assets at the end of the financial year
	R million							
Mining of coal and lignite	123 486	102 461	5 114	8 798	24 709	20 299	73 218	87 775
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	15 085	12 086	1 872	1 408	2 535	2 210	6 579	8 200
Mining of gold and uranium ore	53 353	47 240	1 943	2 362	6 532	7 874	90 034	66 802
Mining of iron ore	23 069	10 356	1 346	1 931	13 298	4 648	5 932	7 970
Mining of chrome ore	15 688	10 399	1 134	1 913	6 068	2 675	5 347	6 617
Mining of copper ore	4 732	4 291	597	877	721	315	3 585	3 429
Mining of manganese ore	28 848	13 094	2 540	4 767	17 981	3 628	8 567	11 423
Mining of platinum group metal ore	106 544	84 567	10 184	15 055	26 848	24 897	70 681	91 334
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	7 000	4 823	372	307	2 112	3 248	2 714	5 042
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	2 278	2 138	170	270	240	176	1 347	1 450
Limestone and limeworks	898	730	67	76	177	13	371	387
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	5 877	5 182	474	659	880	1 206	3 133	3 700
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	12 989	13 448	892	2 614	1 263	776	17 205	17 627
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	10 909	7 922	986	791	2 792	591	2 391	2 180
Extraction and evaporation of salt	442	413	30	31	30	33	123	149
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	10 714	9 444	1 378	2 441	2 333	1 758	3 074	4 463
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	13 161	12 421	380	416	776	1 265	3 517	4 479
<b>Total</b>	<b>435 073</b>	<b>341 015</b>	<b>29 479</b>	<b>44 716</b>	<b>109 295</b>	<b>75 612</b>	<b>297 818</b>	<b>323 027</b>

**Table 2 – Profit margin in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Net profit/loss after tax	Turnover	Profit margin <sup>1</sup>
	R million		%
Mining of coal and lignite	19 090	108 763	17,6
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	2 533	13 050	19,4
Mining of gold and uranium ore	3 536	49 592	7,1
Mining of iron ore	9 103	21 488	42,4
Mining of chrome ore	4 687	14 363	32,6
Mining of copper ore	630	4 537	13,9
Mining of manganese ore	12 350	24 179	51,1
Mining of platinum group metal ore	19 450	103 038	18,9
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	1 949	3 340	58,4
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	18	2 171	0,8
Limestone and limeworks	118	895	13,2
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	638	5 604	11,4
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	22	11 963	0,2
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	1 999	10 641	18,8
Extraction and evaporation of salt	24	438	5,5
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	848	10 071	8,4
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	499	12 780	3,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 494</b>	<b>396 913</b>	<b>19,5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Net profit after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.

**Table 3 – Income in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Sales	Services	Profit on financial and other assets	Interest	Profit on foreign loans	Dividends	Royalties	Other income	Total income
	R million								
Mining of coal and lignite	106 617	2 027	2 443	46	0	3 486	7 975	892	<b>123 486</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	13 047	3	1 718	0	0	45	60	212	<b>15 085</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	49 363	220	962	623	0	103	1 748	334	<b>53 353</b>
Mining of iron ore	18 981	2 501	134	0	0	968	0	485	<b>23 069</b>
Mining of chrome ore	14 020	338	294	114	0	2	115	805	<b>15 688</b>
Mining of copper ore	4 537	0	74	39	0	43	1	38	<b>4 732</b>
Mining of manganese ore	24 164	13	1 063	724	0	2 498	12	374	<b>28 848</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	93 210	9 828	658	93	679	21	797	1 258	<b>106 544</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	2 973	365	265	2 655	0	0	332	410	<b>7 000</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	2 125	21	15	3	0	2	19	93	<b>2 278</b>
Limestone and limeworks	840	53	3	0	0	0	0	2	<b>898</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	5 083	515	62	29	0	8	128	52	<b>5 877</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	10 519	1 436	230	0	0	45	282	477	<b>12 989</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	10 625	16	226	0	5	0	0	37	<b>10 909</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	437	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	<b>442</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	9 240	829	19	0	0	597	16	13	<b>10 714</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	64	12 711	144	18	0	3	48	173	<b>13 161</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>365 845</b>	<b>30 877</b>	<b>8 312</b>	<b>4 344</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>7 821</b>	<b>11 533</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>435 073</b>

**Table 4 – Income by enterprise size in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	R million				
Mining of coal and lignite	122 973	117	37	359	<b>123 486</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	15 052	0	0	33	<b>15 085</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	53 200	91	37	25	<b>53 353</b>
Mining of iron ore	23 019	42	0	8	<b>23 069</b>
Mining of chrome ore	15 545	105	9	29	<b>15 688</b>
Mining of copper ore	4 723	0	0	9	<b>4 732</b>
Mining of manganese ore	28 840	0	0	8	<b>28 848</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	106 290	181	34	39	<b>106 544</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	6 795	87	54	64	<b>7 000</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	1 965	215	98	0	<b>2 278</b>
Limestone and limeworks	791	79	0	28	<b>898</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	4 675	675	219	308	<b>5 877</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	12 664	148	75	102	<b>12 989</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	10 412	480	0	17	<b>10 909</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	356	57	8	21	<b>442</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	10 219	433	62	0	<b>10 714</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	12 204	794	81	82	<b>13 161</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>429 723</b>	<b>3 504</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>435 073</b>



**Table 5 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Total income	Income of 5 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 5 largest enterprises	Income of 10 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 10 largest enterprises	Income of 20 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 20 largest enterprises
	R million		%	R million	%	R million	%
Mining of coal and lignite	123 486	76 233	61,7	99 654	80,7	114 834	93,0
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	15 085	15 064	99,9	15 064	99,9	15 064	99,9
Mining of gold and uranium ore	53 353	45 808	85,9	50 160	94,0	53 066	99,5
Mining of iron ore	23 069	23 045	99,9	23 045	99,9	23 045	99,9
Mining of chrome ore	15 688	14 077	89,7	15 320	97,7	15 664	99,8
Mining of copper ore	4 732	4 725	99,9	4 725	99,9	4 725	99,9
Mining of manganese ore	28 848	28 844	100,0	28 845	100,0	28 845	100,0
Mining of platinum group metal ore	106 544	101 806	95,6	105 536	99,1	106 419	99,9
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	7 000	6 700	95,7	6 913	98,8	6 944	99,2
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	2 278	1 530	67,2	1 874	82,3	2 155	94,6
Limestone and limeworks	898	791	88,1	868	96,7	873	97,2
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	5 877	2 428	41,3	3 180	54,1	4 068	69,2
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	12 989	10 139	78,1	11 382	87,6	12 230	94,2
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	10 909	10 654	97,7	10 654	97,7	10 654	97,7
Extraction and evaporation of salt	442	357	80,8	408	92,3	414	93,7
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	10 714	8 948	83,5	9 660	90,2	10 395	97,0
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	13 161	8 105	61,6	10 419	79,2	11 722	89,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>435 073</b>	<b>146 213</b>	<b>33,6</b>	<b>225 420</b>	<b>51,8</b>	<b>318 960</b>	<b>73,3</b>

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Salaries and wages	Purchases	Depreciation	Amortisation	Rental of land	Operational leasing and hiring of plant, machinery equipment	Interest
	R million						
Mining of coal and lignite	16 842	43 446	6 234	565	410	527	6 275
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	964	9 440	650	0	0	1	241
Mining of gold and uranium ore	14 655	10 214	5 674	187	498	329	849
Mining of iron ore	1 514	5 352	338	0	22	39	408
Mining of chrome ore	1 076	3 989	485	0	9	146	308
Mining of copper ore	698	1 654	472	0	1	24	68
Mining of manganese ore	2 545	3 631	908	0	1	41	259
Mining of platinum group metal ore	19 500	39 661	7 051	4	1 517	131	1 058
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	984	1 035	199	11	2	8	233
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	365	922	122	0	10	81	154
Limestone and limeworks	79	393	39	0	0	31	11
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	1 011	1 847	453	6	58	66	141
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	2 328	1 567	1 705	311	36	255	651
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	478	2 999	199	0	2	6	28
Extraction and evaporation of salt	105	81	6	0	7	2	8
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	349	5 816	367	0	3	226	219
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	4 381	4 509	760	78	40	152	326
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 874</b>	<b>136 556</b>	<b>25 662</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>2 616</b>	<b>2 065</b>	<b>11 237</b>

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2009 (continued)**

Type of mining	Insurance	Losses on assets	Losses on liabilities	Losses on foreign exchange	Provisions	Railage and transport-out
	R million					
Mining of coal and lignite	420	3 971	478	1 845	1 350	5 709
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	0	277	0	9	38	0
Mining of gold and uranium ore	320	3 344	15	2 031	49	26
Mining of iron ore	1	12	0	55	4	1 831
Mining of chrome ore	137	4	195	298	17	308
Mining of copper ore	34	6	0	68	27	598
Mining of manganese ore	135	21	0	194	150	2 451
Mining of platinum group metal ore	70	1 332	0	728	6	186
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	26	27	898	397	48	349
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	10	29	0	54	3	58
Limestone and limeworks	6	0	0	0	0	81
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	33	22	0	6	9	158
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	125	1 491	0	848	463	38
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	16	622	0	658	78	923
Extraction and evaporation of salt	2	1	0	0	0	74
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	38	34	0	756	1	95
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	42	70	95	13	188	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 415</b>	<b>11 263</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>7 960</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>12 892</b>

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2009 (concluded)**

Type of mining	Repair and maintenance	Royalties	Subcontractors	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million				
Mining of coal and lignite	3 027	246	3 992	7 124	<b>102 461</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	1	0	1	464	<b>12 086</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	48	36	1 452	7 513	<b>47 240</b>
Mining of iron ore	576	0	2	202	<b>10 356</b>
Mining of chrome ore	720	16	594	2 097	<b>10 399</b>
Mining of copper ore	198	6	104	333	<b>4 291</b>
Mining of manganese ore	1	0	1 452	1 305	<b>13 094</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	312	590	5 261	7 160	<b>84 567</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	203	0	236	167	<b>4 823</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	94	18	12	206	<b>2 138</b>
Limestone and limeworks	12	2	9	67	<b>730</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	349	58	193	772	<b>5 182</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	724	47	1 093	1 766	<b>13 448</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	376	0	33	1 504	<b>7 922</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	12	0	28	87	<b>413</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	76	696	63	705	<b>9 444</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	176	4	675	905	<b>12 421</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 905</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>15 200</b>	<b>32 377</b>	<b>341 015</b>

**Table 7 – Carrying value of fixed assets in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Land, buildings and construction	Computers, network and other IT equipment	Motor vehicles and other transport	Plant, machinery and other office equipment	Intangible assets	Other assets	Total carrying value
	R million						
Mining of coal and lignite	24 984	22	1 013	27 193	19 541	15 022	<b>87 775</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	2 427	0	0	2 385	4	3 384	<b>8 200</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	2 649	75	44	9 773	19 311	34 950	<b>66 802</b>
Mining of iron ore	1 892	0	1	5 622	454	1	<b>7 970</b>
Mining of chrome ore	448	1	902	3 980	1 149	137	<b>6 617</b>
Mining of copper ore	187	0	18	2 922	190	112	<b>3 429</b>
Mining of manganese ore	2 153	1	1 107	7 869	152	141	<b>11 423</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	10 005	32	96	58 301	19 337	3 563	<b>91 334</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	986	1	74	3 695	168	118	<b>5 042</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	146	2	42	616	617	27	<b>1 450</b>
Limestone and limeworks	25	0	40	268	54	0	<b>387</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	765	6	478	2 194	206	51	<b>3 700</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	270	48	1 536	8 697	956	6 120	<b>17 627</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	418	0	8	1 164	472	118	<b>2 180</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	21	0	10	109	4	5	<b>149</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	299	18	120	3 782	197	47	<b>4 463</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	102	18	181	3 872	214	92	<b>4 479</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 777</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>5 670</b>	<b>142 442</b>	<b>63 026</b>	<b>63 888</b>	<b>323 027</b>

**Table 8 – Details of assets in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other current assets	Total current assets	Fixed non-current assets	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other non-current assets	Total non-current assets	
	R million										
Mining of coal and lignite	8 031	32 676	8 798	7 743	<b>57 248</b>	86 564	1 211	16 353	11 105	<b>115 233</b>	<b>172 481</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	11 246	1 902	1 408	13	<b>14 569</b>	8 200	0	29	2 276	<b>10 505</b>	<b>25 074</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	6 052	9 496	2 362	4 669	<b>22 579</b>	66 790	12	51 641	5 345	<b>123 788</b>	<b>146 367</b>
Mining of iron ore	3 824	2 283	1 931	549	<b>8 587</b>	7 970	0	280	24	<b>8 274</b>	<b>16 861</b>
Mining of chrome ore	2 879	4 258	1 913	1 163	<b>10 213</b>	6 583	34	756	1 071	<b>8 444</b>	<b>18 657</b>
Mining of copper ore	647	597	877	59	<b>2 180</b>	3 429	0	314	496	<b>4 239</b>	<b>6 419</b>
Mining of manganese ore	3 357	1 802	4 767	10 051	<b>19 977</b>	11 423	0	109	144	<b>11 676</b>	<b>31 653</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	10 450	10 595	15 055	5 118	<b>41 218</b>	90 916	419	2 951	24 008	<b>118 294</b>	<b>159 512</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	1 693	822	307	9	<b>2 831</b>	5 042	0	10 322	186	<b>15 550</b>	<b>18 381</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	145	406	270	57	<b>878</b>	1 221	229	71	66	<b>1 587</b>	<b>2 465</b>
Limestone and limeworks	57	113	76	9	<b>255</b>	380	7	2	12	<b>401</b>	<b>656</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	457	873	659	223	<b>2 212</b>	3 583	117	294	1 602	<b>5 596</b>	<b>7 808</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	716	2 198	2 614	516	<b>6 044</b>	17 468	159	389	1 217	<b>19 233</b>	<b>25 277</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	436	1 521	791	27	<b>2 775</b>	2 180	0	152	8	<b>2 340</b>	<b>5 115</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	12	73	31	6	<b>122</b>	144	4	0	8	<b>156</b>	<b>278</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	196	2 722	2 441	10 843	<b>16 202</b>	4 463	0	0	2 919	<b>7 382</b>	<b>23 584</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	1 011	1 935	416	969	<b>4 331</b>	4 290	189	1 315	436	<b>6 230</b>	<b>10 561</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 209</b>	<b>74 272</b>	<b>44 716</b>	<b>42 024</b>	<b>212 221</b>	<b>320 646</b>	<b>2 381</b>	<b>84 978</b>	<b>50 923</b>	<b>458 928</b>	<b>671 149</b>

**Table 9 – Details of liabilities and owners' equity in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Equity and liabilities
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other current liabilities	Total current liabilities	Long-term loan	Other non-current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities			
	R million									
Mining of coal and lignite	14 810	1 402	21 866	<b>38 078</b>	42 727	29 228	<b>71 955</b>	<b>110 033</b>	62 448	172 481
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	2 098	0	270	<b>2 368</b>	42	4 291	<b>4 333</b>	<b>6 701</b>	18 373	25 074
Mining of gold and uranium ore	21 387	79	14 710	<b>36 176</b>	7 307	22 188	<b>29 495</b>	<b>65 671</b>	80 696	146 367
Mining of iron ore	1 731	0	3 206	<b>4 937</b>	1 392	2 014	<b>3 406</b>	<b>8 343</b>	8 518	16 861
Mining of chrome ore	5 227	1	2 013	<b>7 241</b>	3 768	729	<b>4 497</b>	<b>11 738</b>	6 919	18 657
Mining of copper ore	445	0	677	<b>1 122</b>	79	2 777	<b>2 856</b>	<b>3 978</b>	2 441	6 419
Mining of manganese ore	1 989	16	4 821	<b>6 826</b>	77	3 997	<b>4 074</b>	<b>10 900</b>	20 753	31 653
Mining of platinum group metal ore	38 585	0	18 804	<b>57 389</b>	21 386	20 088	<b>41 474</b>	<b>98 863</b>	60 649	159 512
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	873	391	1 831	<b>3 095</b>	2 201	758	<b>2 959</b>	<b>6 054</b>	12 327	18 381
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	294	25	306	<b>625</b>	1 706	474	<b>2 180</b>	<b>2 805</b>	-340	2 465
Limestone and limeworks	102	1	50	<b>153</b>	57	98	<b>155</b>	<b>308</b>	348	656
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	680	40	1 892	<b>2 612</b>	1 381	735	<b>2 116</b>	<b>4 728</b>	3 080	7 808
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	2 949	129	1 078	<b>4 156</b>	6 741	5 944	<b>12 685</b>	<b>16 841</b>	8 436	25 277
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	658	8	550	<b>1 216</b>	36	690	<b>726</b>	<b>1 942</b>	3 173	5 115
Extraction and evaporation of salt	64	14	5	<b>83</b>	118	10	<b>128</b>	<b>211</b>	67	278
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	894	6	886	<b>1 786</b>	2 649	12 466	<b>15 115</b>	<b>16 901</b>	6 683	23 584
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	1 606	108	1 754	<b>3 468</b>	2 705	409	<b>3 114</b>	<b>6 582</b>	3 979	10 561
<b>Total</b>	<b>94 392</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>74 719</b>	<b>171 331</b>	<b>94 372</b>	<b>106 896</b>	<b>201 268</b>	<b>372 599</b>	<b>298 550</b>	<b>671 149</b>

**Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment and software	Vehicles	Plant, machinery and other office equipment	Other capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure
	R million					
Mining of coal and lignite	4 035	17	279	9 234	6 734	<b>20 299</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	1 800	4	0	103	303	<b>2 210</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	1 312	60	8	2 333	4 161	<b>7 874</b>
Mining of iron ore	35	0	0	4 613	0	<b>4 648</b>
Mining of chrome ore	1	1	221	913	1 539	<b>2 675</b>
Mining of copper ore	3	5	8	280	19	<b>315</b>
Mining of manganese ore	176	1	908	2 482	61	<b>3 628</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	2 338	63	38	6 321	16 137	<b>24 897</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	451	1	19	2 755	22	<b>3 248</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	0	0	17	39	120	<b>176</b>
Limestone and limeworks	2	0	1	10	0	<b>13</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	281	4	133	760	28	<b>1 206</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	5	10	49	355	357	<b>776</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	3	1	0	324	263	<b>591</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	0	1	5	26	1	<b>33</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	93	13	30	1 590	32	<b>1 758</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	8	15	38	1 013	191	<b>1 265</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 543</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>33 151</b>	<b>29 968</b>	<b>75 612</b>



**Table 11 – Employment by enterprise size in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises*
	Number				
Mining of coal and lignite	69 845	511	152	234	<b>70 742</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	2 280	0	0	45	<b>2 325</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	150 120	717	978	104	<b>151 919</b>
Mining of iron ore	5 188	100	0	2	<b>5 290</b>
Mining of chrome ore	6 125	771	68	67	<b>7 031</b>
Mining of copper ore	2 194	0	0	112	<b>2 306</b>
Mining of manganese ore	11 488	0	0	16	<b>11 504</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	126 830	2 182	98	118	<b>129 228</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	16 749	216	134	1 675	<b>18 774</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	1 713	288	444	0	<b>2 445</b>
Limestone and limeworks	624	156	0	43	<b>823</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	6 481	1 846	441	1 779	<b>10 547</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	10 344	439	187	945	<b>11 915</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	1 723	630	0	136	<b>2 489</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	544	170	33	157	<b>904</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	2 440	344	313	0	<b>3 097</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	64 987	3 784	286	1 538	<b>70 595</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>479 675</b>	<b>12 154</b>	<b>3 134</b>	<b>6 971</b>	<b>501 934</b>

\*Including subcontractors

**Table 12 – Details of purchases in the mining industry, 2009**

Type of mining	Consumable and maintenance stores (e.g. interchangeable tools, spare parts, sundry hand tools, casting, foundry, furnace, welding auxiliaries)	Liquid petroleum fuels (e.g. petrol, diesel, lubricants)	Explosives, fuses, caps, igniters, detonators	Solid fuels (e.g. coal, charcoal)	Chemicals, chemical compounds and other industrial chemical products	Fabricated metal products (e.g. pipes, wire, chains, fasteners, hardware, pipe fittings, buckets, structural steel)	Other purchases and transfers-in	Total purchases
	R million							
Mining of coal and lignite	6 013	8 182	5 925	12 060	19	510	10 737	<b>43 446</b>
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	1 951	4 532	0	47	646	944	1 320	<b>9 440</b>
Mining of gold and uranium ore	3 714	2 636	311	795	1 115	335	1 308	<b>10 214</b>
Mining of iron ore	16	152	1 846	0	78	895	2 365	<b>5 352</b>
Mining of chrome ore	613	346	74	1 467	147	38	1 304	<b>3 989</b>
Mining of copper ore	228	109	6	88	53	105	1 065	<b>1 654</b>
Mining of manganese ore	1 865	1 294	187	47	10	10	218	<b>3 631</b>
Mining of platinum group metal ore	7 335	5 831	6 874	585	2 273	3 781	12 982	<b>39 661</b>
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	142	552	19	0	120	63	139	<b>1 035</b>
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	75	372	51	129	17	3	275	<b>922</b>
Limestone and limeworks	52	42	22	155	93	0	29	<b>393</b>
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	278	1 097	55	2	1	39	375	<b>1 847</b>
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	283	833	54	14	6	65	312	<b>1 567</b>
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	0	186	0	0	2 734	0	79	<b>2 999</b>
Extraction and evaporation of salt	19	39	0	0	2	0	21	<b>81</b>
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	4 667	230	26	162	47	211	473	<b>5 816</b>
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	1 097	1 451	140	12	909	58	842	<b>4 509</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 348</b>	<b>27 884</b>	<b>15 590</b>	<b>15 563</b>	<b>8 270</b>	<b>7 057</b>	<b>33 844</b>	<b>136 556</b>

## Explanatory notes

### Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2009 mining large sample survey. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the mining industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the mining industry.

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's Business Register. Stats SA continuously upgrades its Business Register, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

### Value added tax (VAT)

All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).

### Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009.

### Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling South Africa's National Accounts, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formation. These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

### Scope and coverage

This survey covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in the mining industry:

- Mining of coal and lignite (SIC 2100).
- Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying (SIC 2211).
- Mining of gold and uranium ore (SIC 2300).
- Mining of iron ore (SIC 2410).
- Mining of chrome ore (SIC 2421).
- Mining of copper ore (SIC 2422).
- Mining of manganese ore (SIC 2423).
- Mining of platinum group metal ore (SIC 2424).
- Mining of other metal ore, except gold and uranium (SIC 2429).
- Mining of dimension stone (SIC 2511).
- Mining of limestone and limeworks (SIC 2512).
- Other stone quarrying including stone crushing and clay and sandpits (SIC 2519).
- Mining of diamonds (SIC 2520).
- Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals. (SIC 2531).
- Extraction and evaporation of salt (SIC 2532).
- Other mining and quarrying n.e.c. (SIC 2539).
- Service activities incidental to mining of minerals (SIC 2900).

**Classification by industry**

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-09-02, 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 enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four-digit) level.

**Statistical unit**

The statistical unit for the collection of the information is known as an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

**Size groups**

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their Business Register turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R39 million and more. Table 16 presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points.

**Table 13 – Size groups for the mining industry**

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R39 000 000
Medium	R10 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R39 000 000
Small	R4 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R10 000 000
Micro	< R4 000 000

**Survey methodology and design**

The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.

A sample of 1 004 enterprises was drawn from a frame of 2 297 using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at four-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprises. All large enterprises are completely enumerated. Business Register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

**Weighting methodology**

For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form industry estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at [www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp](http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp).

**Relative standard error**

Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they might differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the mining industry in South Africa.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance as only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

**Table 14 – Income in the mining industry within 95% confidence limits, 2009**

Type of mining	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Mining of coal and lignite	122 759	<b>123 486</b>	124 212	0,3
Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	15 025	<b>15 085</b>	15 144	0,2
Mining of gold and uranium ore	53 353	<b>53 353</b>	53 353	0,0
Mining of iron ore	23 069	<b>23 069</b>	23 069	0,0
Mining of chrome ore	15 657	<b>15 688</b>	15 718	0,1
Mining of copper ore	4 732	<b>4 732</b>	4 732	0,0
Mining of manganese ore	28 848	<b>28 848</b>	28 848	0,0
Mining of platinum group metal ore	106 544	<b>106 544</b>	106 544	0,0
Other metal ore mining, except gold and uranium	6 890	<b>7 000</b>	7 109	0,8
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	2 233	<b>2 278</b>	2 322	1,0
Limestone and limeworks	876	<b>898</b>	919	1,2
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	5 635	<b>5 877</b>	6 118	2,1
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	12 861	<b>12 989</b>	13 116	0,5
Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	10 246	<b>10 909</b>	11 571	3,1
Extraction and evaporation of salt	423	<b>442</b>	460	2,1
Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	10 588	<b>10 714</b>	10 839	0,6
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	12 670	<b>13 161</b>	13 651	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>434 220</b>	<b>435 073</b>	<b>435 925</b>	<b>0,1</b>

**Non-sampling errors**

Inaccuracies might occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

**Rounding-off of figures**

Where necessary, the figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There might therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items of the totals shown.

**Abbreviations**

BR	Business Register
CR	Concentration ratio
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
IT	Income tax
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value added tax
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

## Glossary

<b>Concentration ratio</b>	The ratio of the income of the <i>n</i> largest enterprises to the total income.
<b>Current assets</b>	Assets that are not expected to be turned into cash within one year during the normal course of business. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• trade and other receivables;</li><li>• cash and bank;</li><li>• inventories; and</li><li>• other current assets.</li></ul>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	Debts or obligations that are due within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• trade and other payables;</li><li>• bank overdraft; and</li><li>• other current liabilities.</li></ul>
<b>Employees</b>	Persons employed by a business or organization and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2009 ( <i>including persons employed through labour brokers</i> ).
<b>Enterprise</b>	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
<b>Equity</b>	The residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.
<b>Income from rental, leasing and hiring</b>	Includes: Income from rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures and income from leasing and hiring of motor vehicles, other transport equipment, plant, machinery and equipment.
<b>Industry</b>	An industry consists of a group of enterprises 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 of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
<b>Net profit or loss after tax</b>	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as:  Net profit or loss before tax <b>minus</b> company tax

**Net profit or loss before tax**

Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

Total income  
**plus** closing inventories  
**minus** total expenditure  
**minus** opening inventories

**Non-current assets**

Assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:

- property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- long-term investments; and
- other non-current assets.

**Non-current liabilities**

Liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:

- long-term loans; and
- other non-current liabilities.

**Other expenditure**

Includes:

Accommodation; advertising; bank charges; containers and packaging materials; donations, sponsorships and social investment for non-employees; entertainment; excise and customs duty; losses on liabilities; losses on foreign exchange; mineral rights leases; postal and courier services; property tax; research and development; security services (including IT security services); severance, termination and redundancy payments; total telecommunication services; skills development levy (net value after refund); staff training (payments to outside organisations); subscriptions; total bursaries; total paper, printing and stationery; computer and other IT expenditure; motor vehicle running expenditure; travelling; water and electricity and other.

**Other income**

Includes:

Leasing and hiring of motor vehicles and other transport equipment; leasing and hiring of plant, machinery and equipment; profit for redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities; and other.

**Profit margin**

Profit margin is derived as:  
 Net profit or loss after tax  
**divided by** turnover  
**multiplied by** 100

**Statistical unit**

A unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.



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<b>Stratum</b>	A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.
<b>Subcontractors</b>	Include labour brokers.
<b>Turnover</b>	<p>Turnover includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the value of sales;</li><li>• amounts received for work done;</li><li>• amounts received for services rendered;</li><li>• rent and or lease payments received for land and buildings; and</li><li>• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.</li></ul> <p>Turnover excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• value added tax (VAT);</li><li>• net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange);</li><li>• export freight charges;</li><li>• interest received; and</li><li>• excise duty.</li></ul>