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Mining industry, 2012

1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2012 mining census. The census covers establishments that are mainly engaged in the mining industry. A list of approximately 1 500 mines from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) was used. The list is a database that has all the mining companies that were registered for mineral rights.

1.1. Scope and coverage

This survey covers the mineral rights-registered mines that are mainly engaged in the mining industry in the following activities, classified at 5-digit SIC sub-group level 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 21000);
- Mining of gold and uranium ore (SIC 23000);
- Mining of iron ore (SIC 24100);
- Mining of chrome ore (SIC 24210);
- Mining of copper ore (SIC 24220);
- Mining of manganese ore (SIC 24230);
- Mining of platinum group metal ore (SIC 24240);
- Other metal ore mining (SIC 24290);
- Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone) (SIC 25110);
- Limestone and limeworks (SIC 25120);
- Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits (SIC 25190);
- Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds) (SIC 25200);
- Phosphates (SIC 25311);
- Other chemical and fertiliser minerals (SIC 25319);
- Extraction and evaporation of salt (SIC 25320);
- Mining of precious and semi-precious stones, except diamonds (SIC 25391);
- Other minerals and materials n.e.c. (SIC 25399);
- Service activities incidental to mining of minerals (SIC 29000).

1.2. Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, 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 2011 and 30 June 2012**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

Examples

- 1 October 2010 – 30 September 2011
- 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011
- 1 February 2011 – 31 January 2012
- 1 March 2011 – 29 February 2012
- 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012

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 non-sampling errors.

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

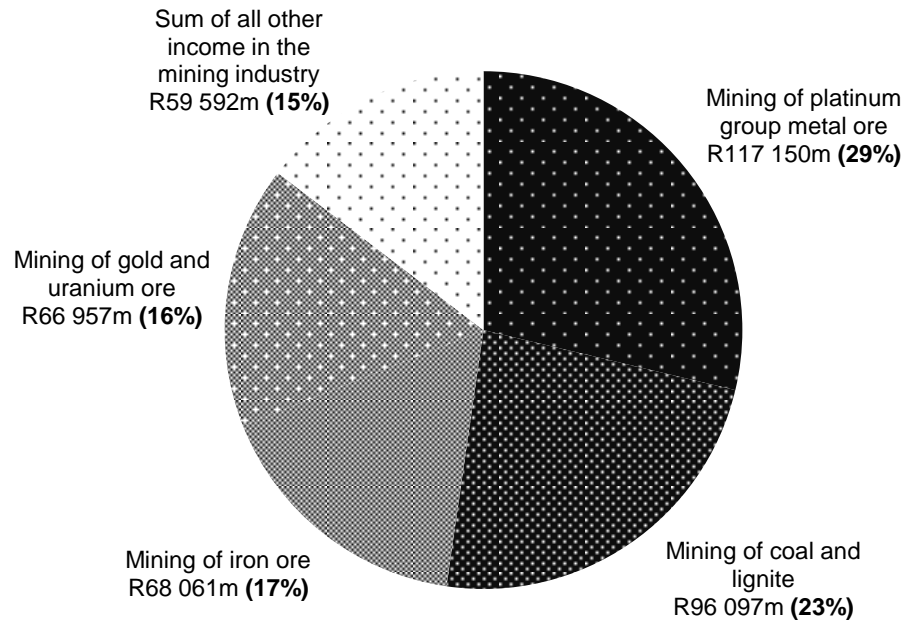
According to section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

1.7. Reporting unit

The statistical unit for the collection of the information is known as a mine, operating as a single business unit under a manager.

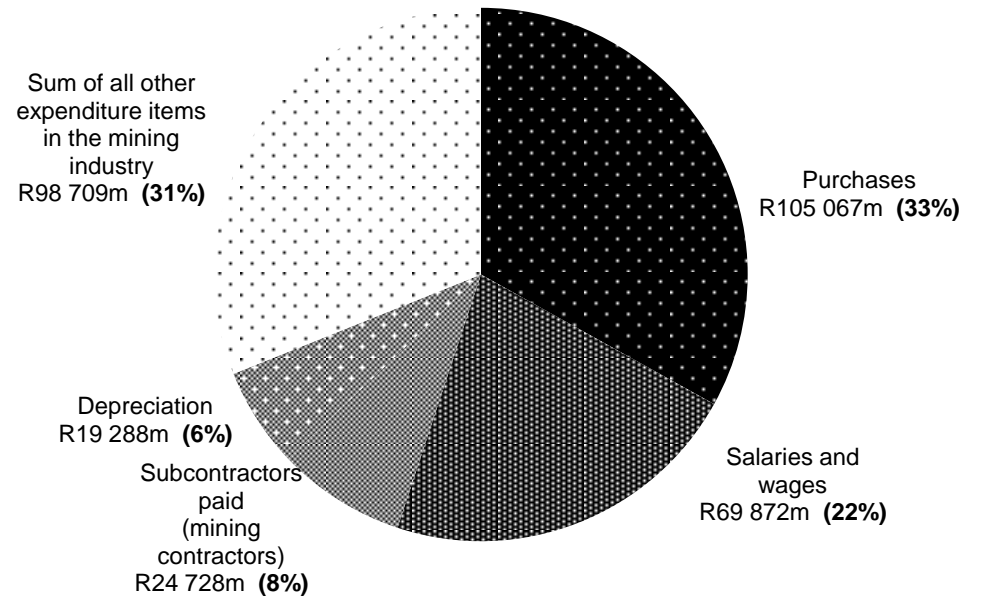
2. Summary of findings for the year 2012

Figure 1 – Income in the mining industry, 2012



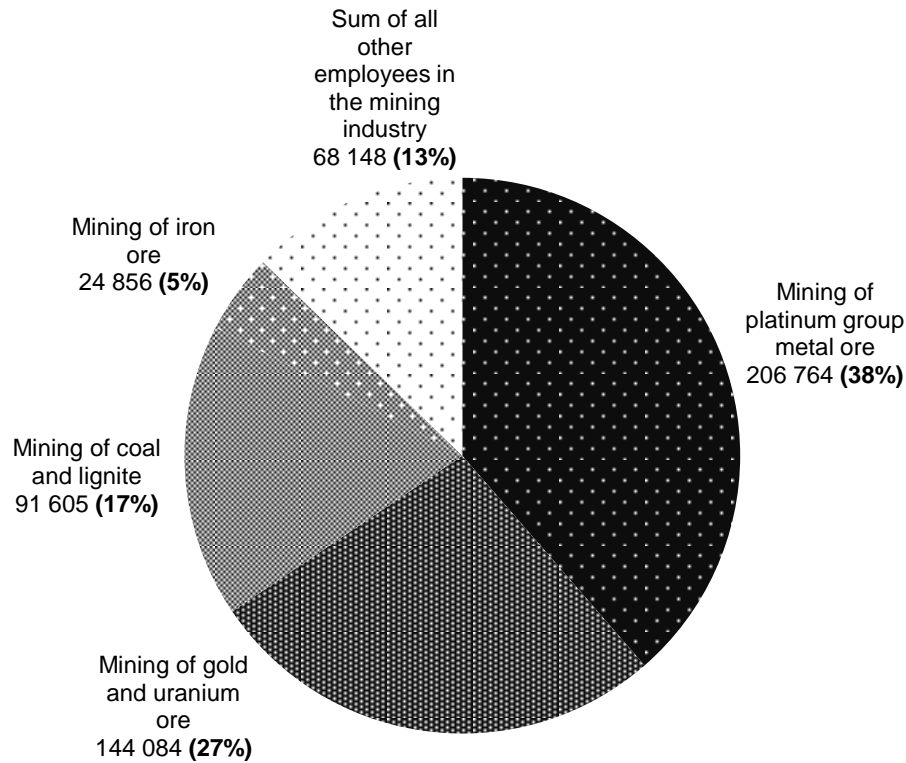
The total income for the mining industry in 2012 was R407 857 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘mining of platinum group metal ore’ (R117 150 million or 29%), followed by ‘mining of coal and lignite’ (R96 097 million or 23%), ‘mining of iron ore’ (R68 061 million or 17%) and ‘mining of gold and uranium ore’ (R66 957 million or 16%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, page 7).

Figure 2 – Composition of expenditure in the mining industry, 2012



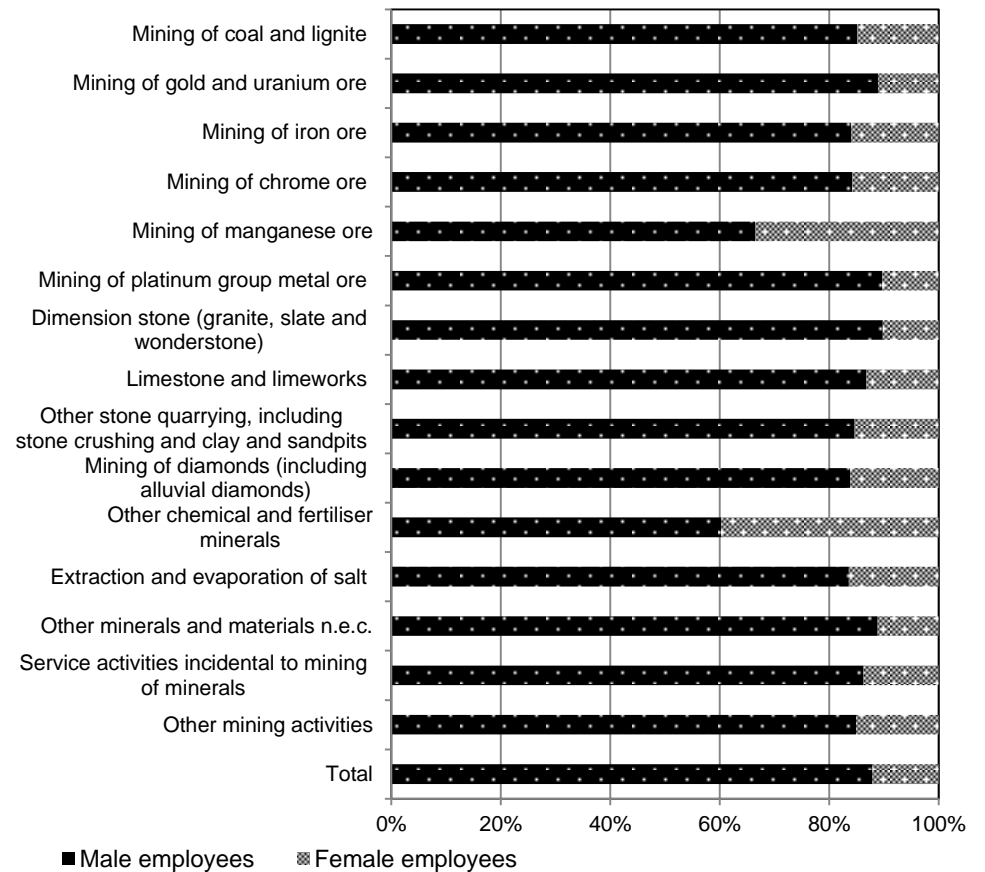
The total expenditure for the mining industry in 2012 was R317 664 million. The largest expenditure item was ‘purchases’ (R105 067 million or 33%), followed by ‘salaries and wages’ (R69 872 million or 22%), ‘subcontractors paid’ (R24 728 million or 8%) and ‘depreciation’ (R19 288 million or 8%) (Figure 2 and Table 3, pages 9-10).

Figure 3 – Employment by type of mining as at the end of June 2012



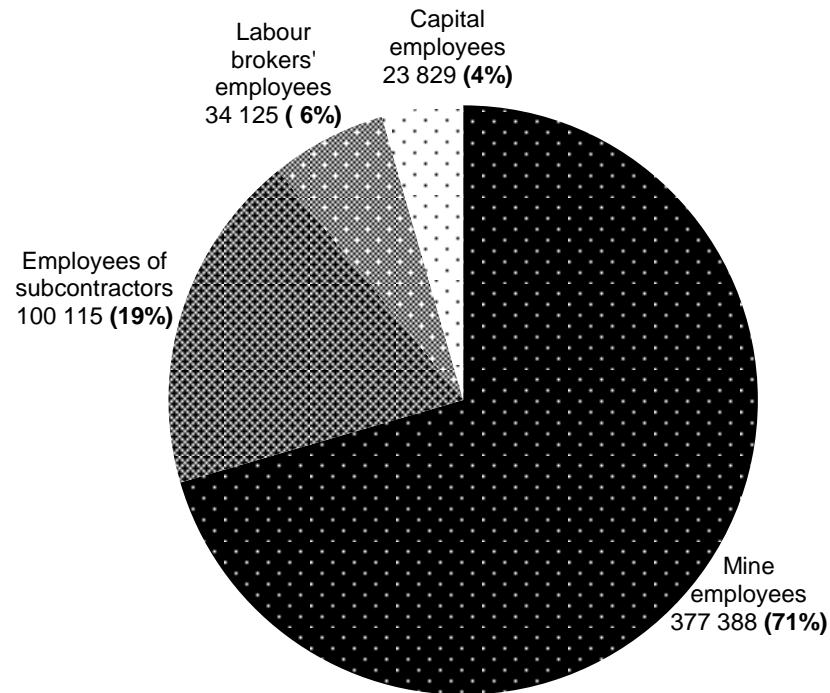
The total number of persons employed (mine employees, labour brokers' employees, employees of subcontractors and capital employees) in the mining industry at the end of June 2012 was 535 457. 'Mining of platinum group metal ore' employed the largest number of persons (206 764 or 38%), followed by 'mining of gold and uranium ore' (144 084 or 27%), 'mining of coal and lignite' (91 605 or 17%) and 'mining of iron ore' (24 856 or 5%) (Figure 3 and Table 4, page 11).

Figure 4 – Gender ratios ('mine employees') in the mining industry, 2012



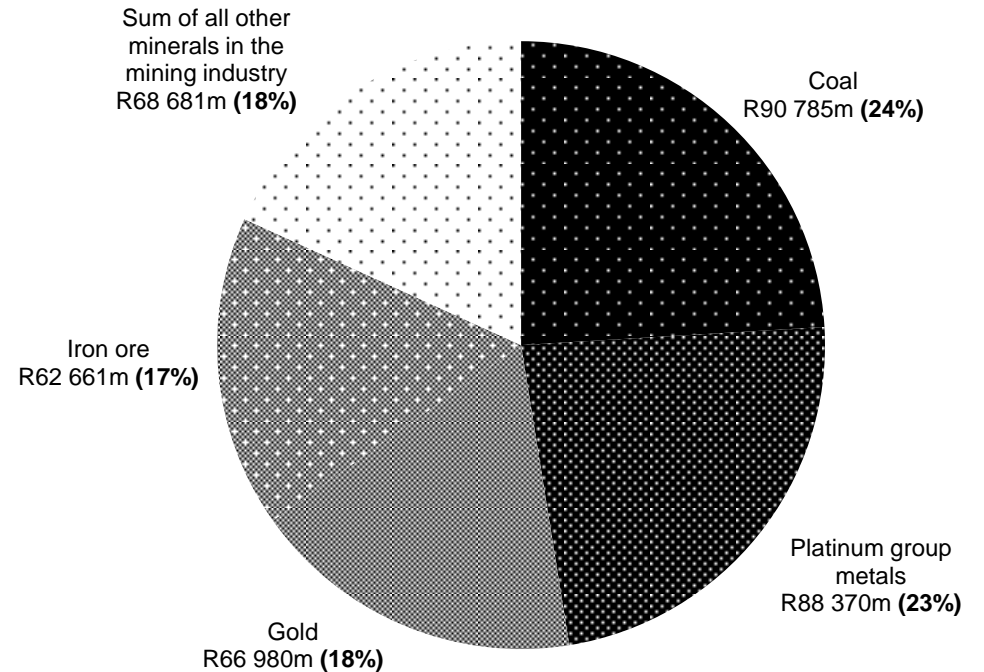
The total number of employees hired by mines directly as at 30 June 2012 was 377 388. The proportion of female employees out of the total persons employed was 12%. The industry with the highest proportion of females employed was 'other chemical and fertiliser minerals' (40%) (Figure 4 and Table 4, page 11).

Figure 5 – Employment by type of contract as at the end of June 2012



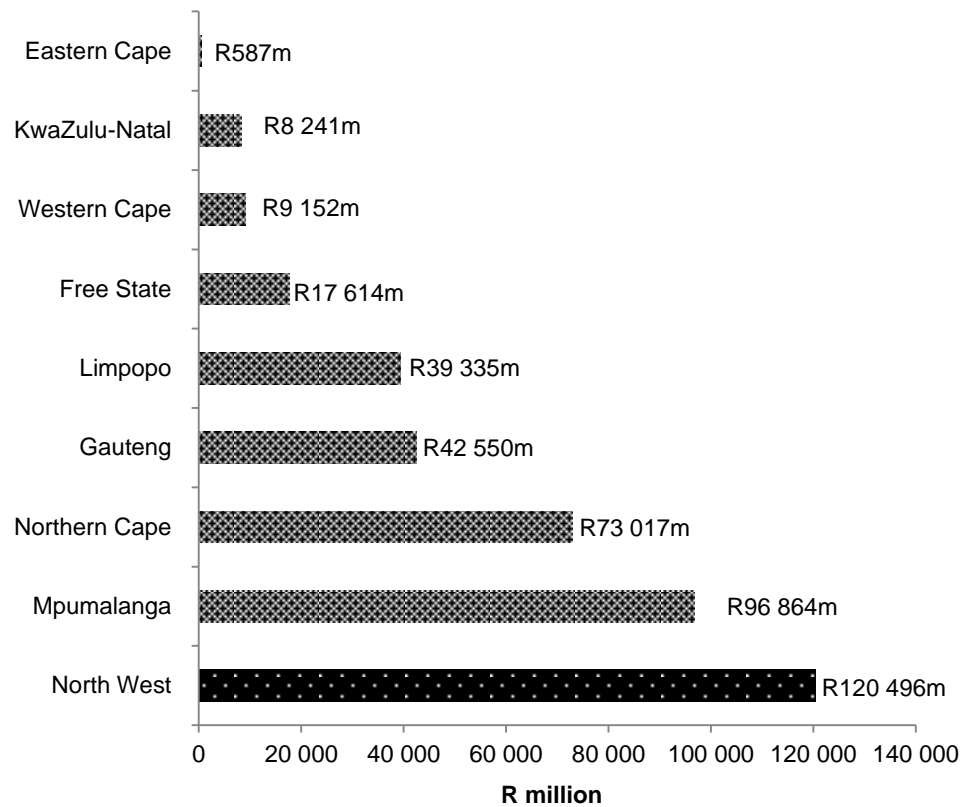
'Mine employees' amounted to the largest number (377 388 or 71%) of persons employed in the mining industry, followed by 'employees of subcontractors' (100 115 or 19%). 'Labour brokers' employees' numbered 34 125 (or 6%) and 'capital employees' numbered 23 829 (or 4%) (Figure 5 and Table 4, page 11).

Figure 6 – Mineral sales in the mining industry, 2012



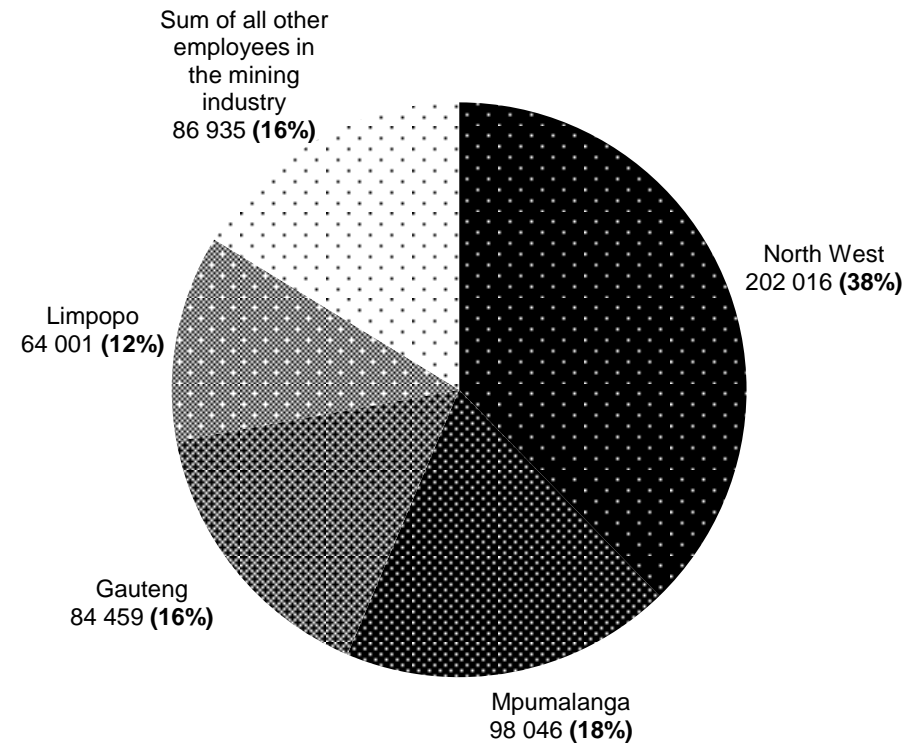
The total value of mineral sales for the mining industry in 2012 was R377 477 million. The largest contributor to the total was 'coal' (R90 785 million or 24%), followed by 'platinum group metals' (R88 370 million or 23%), 'gold' (R66 980 million or 18%) and 'iron ore' (R62 661 million or 17%) (Figure 6 and Table 6, page 13).

Figure 7 – Income by province in the mining industry, 2012



The three leading contributors to the total income generated by the mining industry in 2012 were mines in North West (R120 497 million), Mpumalanga (R96 864 million) and Northern Cape (R73 017 million) (Figure 7 and Table 9, page 16).

Figure 8 – Employment by province in the mining industry, 2012



The largest number of employees in the mining industry in 2012 were employed in mines located in North West (202 016 or 38%), followed by Mpumalanga (98 046 or 18%), Gauteng (84 459 or 16%) and Limpopo (64 001 or 12%) (Figure 9 and Table 11, page 19).

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3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the mining industry, 2012

Type of mining	Total value of opening inventory	Sales of goods	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of closing inventory	Net profit or loss before tax	Total employees
	R million						Number
Mining of coal and lignite	7 103	90 780	96 097	82 219	8 168	14 943	91 605
Mining of gold and uranium ore	315	66 034	66 957	51 564	375	15 453	144 084
Mining of iron ore	3 338	67 868	68 061	25 455	3 419	42 687	24 856
Mining of chrome ore	1 258	11 104	11 412	12 915	1 802	-959	20 540
Mining of manganese ore	2 199	10 164	10 254	6 920	1 901	3 036	6 812
Mining of platinum group metal ore	17 916	96 844	117 150	106 350	16 885	9 769	206 764
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	72	590	630	671	61	-52	1 741
Limestone and limeworks	120	2 346	2 398	2 781	104	-399	3 384
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	1 715	9 761	10 289	7 607	1 539	2 506	15 131
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	492	8 454	8 694	7 180	843	1 865	11 943
Other chemical and fertiliser minerals	91	339	352	339	74	-4	728
Extraction and evaporation of salt	15	254	280	238	18	45	741
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	11	415	582	508	16	79	912
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	0	0	667	305	0	362	548
Other mining activities	625	12 524	14 034	12 612	796	1 593	5 668
Total	35 270	377 477	407 857	317 664	36 001	90 924	535 457

Table 2 – Income in the mining industry, 2012

Type of mining	Sales of goods	Income from services rendered	Other income	Total income
	R million			
Mining of coal and lignite	90 780	303	5 014	96 097
Mining of gold and uranium ore	66 034	177	746	66 957
Mining of iron ore	67 868	6	187	68 061
Mining of chrome ore	11 104	68	240	11 412
Mining of manganese ore	10 164	0	90	10 254
Mining of platinum group metal ore	96 844	222	20 084	117 150
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	590	24	16	630
Limestone and limeworks	2 346	35	17	2 398
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	9 761	336	192	10 289
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	8 454	73	167	8 694
Other chemical and fertiliser minerals	339	9	4	352
Extraction and evaporation of salt	254	19	7	280
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	415	164	3	582
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	0	626	41	667
Other mining activities	12 524	1 257	253	14 034
Total	377 477	3 319	27 061	407 857

Table 3 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2012

Type of mining	Purchases ¹	Subcontractors paid (mining contractors)	Labour brokers	Salaries and wages ²	Leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles under operating leases	Amortisation	Depreciation
	R million						
Mining of coal and lignite	23 988	10 194	2 102	12 718	440	491	6 482
Mining of gold and uranium ore	8 885	3 417	207	17 853	907	4 003	2 701
Mining of iron ore	9 542	2 125	534	3 065	63	4	2 427
Mining of chrome ore	5 523	693	140	2 636	266	73	546
Mining of manganese ore	4 041	303	32	1 010	16	5	760
Mining of platinum group metal ore	43 404	5 323	1 352	27 567	46	6 344	3 749
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	380	27	1	94	51	0	22
Limestone and limeworks	918	78	14	488	9	0	231
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	2 159	669	123	1 296	178	10	441
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	1 393	759	6	1 578	99	99	1 107
Other chemical and fertiliser minerals	128	0	0	84	2	0	23
Extraction and evaporation of salt	58	29	0	63	7	0	12
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	159	54	0	77	9	0	21
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	48	42	2	122	64	0	4
Other mining activities	4 441	1 015	39	1 221	122	147	762
Total	105 067	24 728	4 552	69 872	2 279	11 176	19 288

¹ These purchases exclude details of materials purchased for capital work done on page 14.

² These salaries and wages are for mine employees only (i.e. they do not include salaries of wages of employees of labour brokers and subcontractors).

Table 3 – Expenditure in the mining industry, 2012 (concluded)

Type of mining	Expenses on mine rehabilitation	Rental of land, building and other structures	Repair and maintenance	Water	Electricity	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million						
Mining of coal and lignite	1 715	132	6 468	122	1 552	15 815	82 219
Mining of gold and uranium ore	186	6	678	335	5 652	6 734	51 564
Mining of iron ore	127	5	2 854	54	646	4 009	25 455
Mining of chrome ore	19	12	564	18	941	1 484	12 915
Mining of manganese ore	19	2	103	16	114	499	6 920
Mining of platinum group metal ore	145	116	729	318	5 695	11 562	106 350
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	2	3	28	0	13	50	671
Limestone and limeworks	10	3	334	3	218	475	2 781
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	101	245	741	34	333	1 277	7 607
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	137	21	601	23	359	998	7 180
Other chemical and fertiliser minerals	1	0	34	0	27	40	339
Extraction and evaporation of salt	0	3	35	0	9	22	238
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	1	2	27	2	19	137	508
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	0	1	4	1	2	15	305
Other mining activities	76	427	881	62	644	2 775	12 612
Total	2 539	978	14 081	988	16 224	45 892	317 664

Table 4 – Employment by type of contract in the mining industry, end June 2012

Type of mining	Mine employees			Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)			Employees of Subcontractors	Capital Employees	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
	Number								
Mining of coal and lignite	41 736	7 296	49 032	8 680	1 205	9 885	30 588	2 100	91 605
Mining of gold and uranium ore	105 428	13 105	118 533	1 383	29	1 412	18 197	5 942	144 084
Mining of iron ore	8 985	1 703	10 688	6 338	1 004	7 342	6 826	0	24 856
Mining of chrome ore	9 758	1 829	11 587	1 428	225	1 653	6 748	552	20 540
Mining of manganese ore	2 587	1 307	3 894	1 010	0	1 010	1 908	0	6 812
Mining of platinum group metal ore	140 464	16 193	156 657	10 466	305	10 771	25 652	13 684	206 764
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	869	99	968	326	19	345	428	0	1 741
Limestone and limeworks	2 049	312	2 361	207	22	229	783	11	3 384
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	9 112	1 653	10 765	586	97	683	2 667	1 016	15 131
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	6 014	1 160	7 174	644	64	708	3 810	251	11 943
Other chemical and fertiliser minerals	406	268	674	0	0	0	0	54	728
Extraction and evaporation of salt	473	93	566	0	0	0	175	0	741
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	423	53	476	0	0	0	283	153	912
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	353	56	409	15	3	18	113	8	548
Other mining activities	3 061	543	3 604	59	10	69	1 937	58	5 668
Total	331 718	45 670	377 388	31 142	2 983	34 125	100 115	23 829	535 457

Table 5 – Employment in the mining industry by type of mine, end June 2012

Type of mine	Mine employees			Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)		
	Number					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
On surface (including office employees)	56 062	18 697	74 759	9 706	1 253	10 959
In opencast workings	25 896	4 437	30 333	6 297	1 323	7 620
In underground workings	227 261	18 700	245 961	15 105	404	15 509
At sea	11 200	327	11 527	0	0	0
Other	11 299	3 509	14 808	34	3	37
Total	331 718	45 670	377 388	31 142	2 983	34 125

Table 6 – Details of sales by commodity type in the mining industry, 2012

Commodity Type	Measurement unit	Total value of opening inventory	Local sales		Export sales		Total sales		Total value of closing inventory
			Value (R million)	Mass	Value (R million)	Mass	Value (R million)	Mass	
Gold	1 000kg	403	6	2 475	174	64 506	180	66 980	534
Iron ore	kt	3 355	10 392	4 900	54 001	57 760	64 394	62 661	2 831
Chromium	kt	974	8 343	5 821	2 209	3 203	10 552	9 024	1 411
Copper	kt	162	69	4 393	12	767	81	5 160	713
Manganese ore	kt	2 199	2 840	1 711	8 480	9 225	11 320	10 936	1 943
Platinum group metals	1 000kg	16 018	*	8 683	260	79 686	*	88 370	14 635
Nickel	kt	1 736	21	3 193	29	4 437	50	7 630	2 102
Other metallic minerals	*	36	*	1 896	*	3 116	*	5 012	52
Coal	kt	7 103	182 542	38 947	73 905	51 838	256 447	90 785	8 168
Building materials	*	1 730	*	5 519	*	3 979	*	9 498	1 534
Other non-metallic minerals	*	1 122	*	12 949	*	5 665	*	18 613	1 655
Other minerals	*	432	*	310	*	2 498	*	2 808	423
Total	*	35 270	*	90 797	*	286 680	*	377 477	36 001

Table 7 – Details of purchases in the mining industry, 2012

Type of purchase	Details of purchases and transfers-in		Details of materials purchased for capital work done (capitalised)		Total
	Own account		Own account		
	R million				
	Local	Imported	Local	Imported	
Safety clothing (e.g. protective workwear) (excluding gumboots and hard hats)	1 274	0	805	0	2 079
Mining timber and supports (e.g. mat packs, drill packs, wedges, chocks and slabs, pipes)	9 784	2	1 605	0	11 391
Liquid petroleum fuels and solid fuels (e.g. petrol, diesel, lubricants, LPG, coal and charcoal)	34 094	3 273	716	8	38 091
Chemicals, chemical compounds and compressed air	3 934	340	373	1	4 648
Cleaning, washing and toilet preparations, other industrial chemical products, explosives, paints, coatings and medical and pharmaceutical products	8 678	435	378	0	9 491
Rubber products, plastic products, hard hats (protective headgear) and ventilation bratticing (usually made of plastic)	2 177	534	229	10	2 950
Cement, sand, stone, concrete and concrete products, clay bricks, cement bricks and glass reinforced pipes (GRP)	1 608	24	2 184	0	3 816
Consumable and maintenance stores (e.g. interchangeable tools, sundry hand tools, furnace, wire, chains, fasteners, structural steel and welding auxiliaries)	9 366	660	2 296	0	12 322
Buckets, shovels, grabs and grips for crane	2 727	49	347	0	3 123
Spare parts, casting, foundry, mining machinery, lifting and handling equipment	5 965	24	3 570	2 273	11 832
Electrical components and equipment (e.g. insulated wire and cables, globes)	4 310	30	861	284	5 485
Other purchases and transfers-in	14 811	968	3 414	0	19 193
Total purchases	98 728	6 339	16 778	2 576	124 421

Table 8 – Details of services subcontracted / outsourced by the mine mining industry, 2012

Type of service	R million		Total
	Local	Imported	
Support services to other mining			
Transport / loading and haulage	1 973	13	1 986
Mining construction services			
Raise drilling	865	0	865
Hoisting	752	0	752
Building construction	1 115	0	1 115
Engineering services	1 228	0	1 228
Site formation and clearance services			
Earth moving / site preparation	588	193	781
Exploration drilling	192	0	192
Overburden removal	3 144	0	3 144
Rehabilitation and waste management	7 873	0	7 873
Stoping	4 044	232	4 276
Other services subcontracted / outsourced	2 497	19	2 516
Total	24 271	457	24 728

Table 9 – Income by province in the mining industry by province, 2012

Province	Sales of goods	Income from services rendered	Other income	Total income
	R million			
Eastern Cape	552	29	6	587
Free State	17 399	36	179	17 614
Gauteng	41 575	314	661	42 550
KwaZulu-Natal	7 958	113	170	8 241
Limpopo	38 628	311	396	39 335
Mpumalanga	90 719	1 093	5 052	96 864
North West	100 318	81	20 098	120 497
Northern Cape	72 629	25	363	73 017
Western Cape	7 699	1 317	136	9 152
Total	377 477	3 319	27 061	407 857

Table 10 – Expenditure by province in the mining industry by province, 2012

Province	Purchases	Subcontractors paid (mining contractors)	Labour brokers	Salaries and wages	Leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles under operating leases	Amortisation	Depreciation
	R million						
Eastern Cape	142	49	0	113	15	2	44
Free State	2 362	887	60	5 322	11	45	1 744
Gauteng	6 354	2 302	202	10 736	992	2 571	1 262
KwaZulu-Natal	2 174	891	20	989	82	29	337
Limpopo	13 675	2 664	222	8 855	165	473	2 920
Mpumalanga	24 748	9 486	2 083	13 484	429	721	6 470
North West	44 566	5 719	1 276	26 061	324	7 316	3 255
Northern Cape	8 596	2 502	642	3 798	86	5	2 901
Western Cape	2 450	228	47	514	175	14	355
Total	105 067	24 728	4 552	69 872	2 279	11 176	19 288

Table 10 – Expenditure by province in the mining industry, 2012 (concluded)

Province	Expenses on mine rehabilitation	Rental of land, building and other structures	Repair and maintenance	Water	Electricity	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million						
Eastern Cape	2	18	51	3	19	78	536
Free State	39	14	821	110	1 418	2 023	14 856
Gauteng	203	24	707	223	3 902	3 810	33 288
KwaZulu-Natal	39	71	472	25	314	1 082	6 525
Limpopo	143	358	1 645	96	1 720	2 826	35 762
Mpumalanga	1 708	160	5 951	118	1 714	15 413	82 485
North West	197	104	893	314	6 151	13 076	109 252
Northern Cape	163	64	3 019	71	709	4 901	27 457
Western Cape	45	165	522	28	277	2 683	7 503
Total	2 539	978	14 081	988	16 224	45 892	317 664

Table 11 – Employment by province in the mining industry, 2012

Province	Mine employees			Employees employed through labour brokers (excluding other subcontractors)			Employees of subcontractors	Capital employees	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
	Number								
Eastern Cape	920	221	1 141	4	0	4	67	328	1 540
Free State	27 243	3 907	31 150	864	61	925	5 630	3 277	40 982
Gauteng	60 002	6 573	66 575	1 866	92	1 958	12 823	3 103	84 459
KwaZulu-Natal	4 795	914	5 709	325	55	380	2 871	194	9 154
Limpopo	35 439	5 536	40 975	2 907	792	3 699	13 019	6 308	64 001
Mpumalanga	47 398	8 256	55 654	8 695	1 199	9 894	29 859	2 639	98 046
North West	140 163	16 563	156 726	10 328	229	10 557	27 020	7 713	202 016
Northern Cape	13 488	3 339	16 827	6 039	541	6 580	8 212	41	31 660
Western Cape	2 270	361	2 631	114	14	128	614	226	3 599
Total	331 718	45 670	377 388	31 142	2 983	34 125	100 115	23 829	535 457

Table 12 – Income, inventories, expenditure and net profit or loss before tax by province in the mining industry, 2012

Province	Total value of opening inventory	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of closing inventory	Net profit or loss before tax
	R million				
Eastern Cape	40	587	536	40	51
Free State	213	17 614	14 856	267	2 812
Gauteng	1 002	42 550	33 288	818	9 078
KwaZulu-Natal	530	8 241	6 525	644	1 830
Limpopo	4 672	39 335	35 762	5 288	4 189
Mpumalanga	7 185	96 864	82 485	8 189	15 383
North West	15 492	120 496	109 252	15 154	10 906
Northern Cape	6 057	73 017	27 457	5 490	44 993
Western Cape	79	9 153	7 503	111	1 682
Total	35 270	407 857	317 664	36 001	90 924

Table 13 – Information and communication technology usage in the mining industry as at the end of June 2012

Type of mining	Use computers	Use internet	Email	Use internet banking	Have a web page	IT outsourced
	% of enterprises					
Mining of coal and lignite	99	97	94	65	47	58
Mining of gold and uranium ore	100	97	100	77	86	40
Mining of iron ore	100	100	100	78	44	56
Mining of chrome ore	97	94	94	74	74	3
Mining of manganese ore	100	100	100	78	44	44
Mining of platinum group metal ore	100	95	95	81	62	62
Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone)	100	100	100	75	100	0
Limestone and limeworks	100	96	96	74	30	56
Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits	100	83	91	78	52	26
Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds)	96	81	84	61	27	24
Other chemical and fertiliser minerals	93	83	88	50	29	43
Extraction and evaporation of salt	100	100	100	100	75	25
Other minerals and materials n.e.c.	100	94	94	88	24	35
Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	86	43	86	86	86	86
Other mining activities	100	100	100	50	75	50
Total	97	87	89	66	40	34

Explanatory notes**Background**

The mining census is conducted once every three to five years. It collects data on the nature and structure of the mining industry. The collected information is used by government for policy formulation, decision-making and to monitor performance of the industry. Individual businesses also use these statistics in analysis of comparative business and investment decisions.

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2012 mining census. This census measures economic activity in the mining sector of the South African economy. This census is based on private and public mining companies.

The frame used was derived from the Department of Mineral Resources' mine list, which is a database that has all the mining companies that are registered for mineral rights.

Value added tax (VAT)

All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).

Reference period

The information was collected from mining companies for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012.

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 mineral rights-registered mines that are mainly engaged in the mining industry in the following activities, classified at the 5-digit SIC sub-group level 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 21000) ;
- Mining of gold and uranium ore (SIC 23000);
- Mining of iron ore (SIC 24100) ;
- Mining of chrome ore (SIC 24210);
- Mining of copper ore (SIC 24220);
- Mining of manganese ore (SIC 24230);
- Mining of platinum group metal ore (SIC 24240);
- Other metal ore mining (SIC 24290) ;
- Dimension stone (granite, slate and wonderstone) (SIC 25110) ;
- Limestone and limeworks (SIC 25120) ;
- Other stone quarrying, including stone crushing and clay and sandpits (SIC 25190) ;
- Mining of diamonds (including alluvial diamonds) (SIC 25200);
- Phosphates (SIC 25311);
- Other chemical and fertiliser minerals (SIC 25319);
- Extraction and evaporation of salt (SIC 25320);
- Mining of precious and semi-precious stones, except diamonds (SIC 25391);
- Other minerals and materials n.e.c. (SIC 25399);
- Service activities incidental to mining of minerals (SIC 29000).

Classification by industry	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (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 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each mine is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC sub-group (five-digit) level.																		
Statistical unit	The statistical unit for the collection of the information is known as a mine, operating as a single business unit under a manager.																		
Survey methodology and design	<p>The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.</p> <p>A list of approximately 1 500 mines from the Department of Mineral Resources was used. The list is a database that has all the mining companies that were registered for mineral rights.</p>																		
Non-sampling errors	Inaccuracies might occur because of imperfections in reporting by companies 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	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>DTI</td> <td>Department of Trade and Industry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross domestic product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td> <td>South African Revenue Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SNA</td> <td>System of National Accounts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>Value added tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Nil or less than half the final digit shown</td> </tr> </table>	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	GDP	Gross domestic product	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities	SARS	South African Revenue Service	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
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0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown																		

Glossary	
Building materials	Includes: limestone for cement, brickmaking clay, brickmaking shale, granite or norite, aggregate and sand, slate, sandstone and shales for cement.
Capital Employees	Employees working on projects which are outside the daily scope of business operations.
Employees	Persons employed by a business or organisation 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 2012 (<i>including persons employed through labour brokers</i>).
Enterprise	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Income from rental, leasing and hiring	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.
Industry	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 (SIC)</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.
Labour brokers	Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the operational unit. They do not provide any other service.
Mine	An excavation in the earth from which ore or minerals can be extracted.
Other metallic minerals	Includes: silver, antimony, cobalt, lead concentrate, titanium, uranium oxide, zinc and zirconium minerals concentrate.
Other mining activities	Includes: extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (SIC 22100), mining of copper ore (SIC 24220), other metal ore mining (SIC 24290), phosphates (SIC 25311) and mining of precious and semi-precious stones, except diamonds (SIC 25391).
Other non-metals	Includes: andalusite, barites, calcite, natural gas, natural gas condensate, petroleum crude, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, limestone and lime (excluding limestone for cement), magnesite, perlite, pigment minerals, phosphate concentrate, pyrophyllite, salt, semi-precious stones, silica, ammonium sulphate, sodium sulphate, sulphur, talc, vermiculite, and special clays.

Other purchases and transfers-in

Includes: gumboots, textile articles and products, pipes and pipe fittings and other.

Other services Subcontracted / outsourced

Includes: mining activity, waste management, geotechnical engineering, shaft sinking, tunnelling, blasting, backfilling and other.

Subcontractors

Outside contractors involved in **mining production** on a fee or contract basis.

Statistical unit

A unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical unit for the collection of the information is known as a mine, operating as a single business unit under a manager.