



MINING OPERATIONS

AUSTRALIA

 EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 2 OCT 2002

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Jeff Bulger on Adelaide 08 82377621.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information relating to the mining industry. Many of the statistics in this publication have been derived from the 2000–01 mining collection which is a combination of census and sample survey collections. Estimates for management units (mining businesses) are presented. In previous years, data related to establishments in the mining industry were also presented. From 2000–01, data are no longer collected from establishments. For more details, see the Appendix on survey changes.

Information about the scope of the collections which gathered the 2000–01 data for the estimates is presented in paragraphs 4–10 of the Explanatory Notes. Information about the business units included, and how their operations are treated, is presented in paragraphs 11–15 of the Explanatory Notes.

Information obtained from the various state Mines Departments provides details of Australia's mineral production.

DEFINITION OF MINING

Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporative pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

Further explanation on the scope and definition of mining is given in the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 4–10. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) mining collection aims to meet the demands of users who require annual financial statistics which can be related to other industry sectors in Australia on a consistent basis.

REVISIONS

Some of the 1999–2000 data has been revised to take account of changes to data which was previously published in the 1999–2000 issue of *Mining Operations, Australia* (cat. no. 8415.0.0).

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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INTRODUCTION

Statistics in this Chapter are presented at the management unit level and therefore can contain data about activities normally associated with industries other than mining (see paragraphs 11–15 of the Explanatory Notes for further detail).

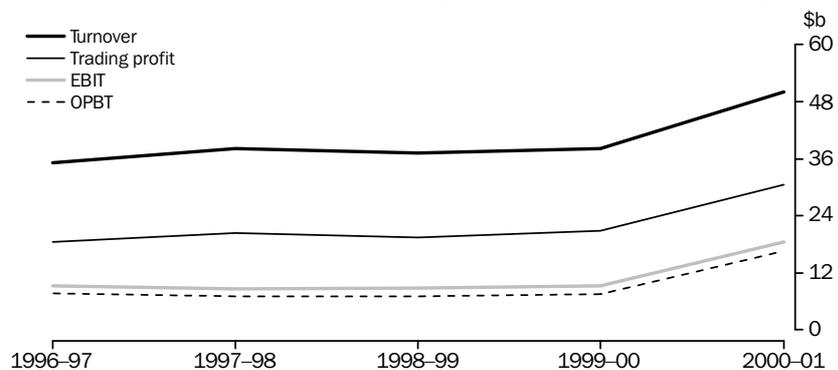
The commentary refers to summary tables 1.1–1.3, while more detailed tables appear at the end of this Chapter. The Glossary provides definitions for the terms used.

SUMMARY

The following summary relates to all subdivisions of the mining industry as defined by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

ABARE's *Australian Mineral Statistics*, reported that the much stronger performance of the mining industry in 2000–01 reflected significantly higher export prices and volumes for the majority of minerals and energy commodities. In particular, average oil and gas export unit prices increased by between 31% and 40%. Many Australian producers were able to sell oil consistently above \$50 per barrel (*Register of Australian Petroleum 2001*). For a number of other minerals (coal, iron ore, zinc and zircon), export unit prices rose by between 15% and 23%. The higher export prices were in part due to the weaker Australian dollar in 2000–01 which assisted Australian mineral producers in generating higher revenue. Many contracts are written in US dollars and this assisted some commodity prices in Australian dollars, such as for gold and nickel, to rise during 2000–01 after reaching low points during 1998–99. Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, the US dollar value for the London fix price for gold and London Metal Exchange cash price for nickel fell by 4% and 12% respectively while the prices of these commodities in Australian dollars increased by 12% and 2%. Revenue from copper and notably crude oil increased not only due to the favourable exchange rate but also an increase in US dollar prices of these commodities. Hence, the high grade copper price in Australian dollars rose by 20% and the crude oil price (world trade weighted average) rose by 30%.

SELECTED INDICATORS, Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining(a)



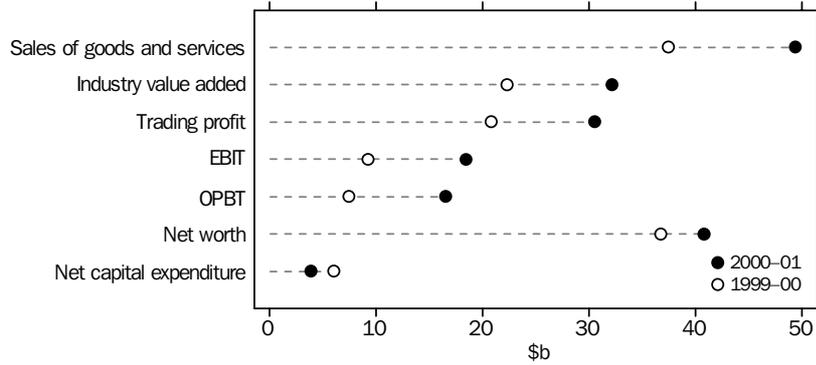
(a) ANZSIC subdivisions 11–13.

These price increases contributed to the rise in sales of goods in most sectors of the mining industry which in turn resulted in higher industry value added (IVA), trading profit, earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) and operating profit before tax (OPBT).

In the gold industry, production costs decreased with considerable corporate restructuring as well as increases in productivity.

The Australian mining industry continued to seek productivity gains through improved work practices and use of technology. The reference year has again seen high cost mines close and several new efficient operations come on stream.

SELECTED INDICATORS, Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining(a)



(a) ANZSIC subdivisions 11-13.

SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Sales of goods and services for all mining was \$54.0b in 2000-01, an increase of \$12.3b (29%) over the previous year. Sales of goods and services for the traditional mining industries of coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining increased by \$12.0b (32%) to \$49.4b in 2000-01.

Sales of goods and services for the coal mining industry increased by \$1.1b (10%) to \$11.7b as coal producers increased production in line with higher prices. Improved prices and increases in production resulted in a \$7.8b (70%) increase in the value of sales of goods and services for the oil and gas extraction industry to \$18.9b.

Sales of goods and services for the metal ore mining industry increased by \$3.1b (20%) to \$18.8b predominantly in the iron ore, copper ore and nickel ore mining industries. The continued restructuring of the gold ore industry, the closure of high cost gold mines as well as older mines coming to the end of their mine life led to a decrease in the value of sales of goods and services by \$219m (4%) to \$4.7b.

Other mining experienced a \$582m (24%) drop to \$1.8b in the value of sales of goods and services over the previous year. This was predominantly caused by restructuring within the industry.

Within the services to mining industries, sales of goods and services increased by \$896m (47%) to \$2.8b during the reporting period.

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

In value terms, national production as measured by IVA, increased by \$9.5b (39%) to \$34.0b in 2000-01. IVA for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries increased by \$9.8b (44%) to \$32.1b.

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED <i>continued</i>	<p>The oil and gas extraction industry was the most significant contributor to IVA recording a value of \$16.9b, an increase of \$7.2b (74%). IVA for the coal mining industry increased by \$727m (15%) to \$5.6b as did the metal ore mining industries which increased by \$1.9b (25%) to \$9.6b.</p>
TRADING PROFIT	<p>Total trading profit for the mining industry in 2000–01 was \$32.0b, an increase of \$9.3b (41%) over the previous year. For the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries trading profit rose by \$9.7b (46%) to \$30.5b.</p> <p>The coal mining industry recorded an increase in trading profit of \$798m (17%) rising to \$5.4b in 2000–01. The oil and gas extraction industry recorded an increase in trading profit of \$7.1b (77%), rising to \$16.3b. Increases in prices as well as production levels in the coal mining industry and the oil and gas extraction industry contributed to the increases in trading profit.</p> <p>Improved prices for a number of commodities as well as increases in production assisted the metal ore mining industry achieve an increase in trading profit of \$1.8b (26%) to \$8.9b in 2000–01.</p>
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAX	<p>EBIT increased nationally by \$8.4b (87%) to \$18.2b for all mining industries. EBIT in the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries increased by \$9.2b (100%) to \$18.5b in 2000–01.</p> <p>The coal industry reported an increase in EBIT of \$620m (39%) to \$2.2b while EBIT in the oil and gas extraction industry increased \$6.5b (132%) to \$11.5b during 2000–01. Within the metal ore mining industry EBIT increased by \$2.1b (76%) to \$4.8b. The principal factor creating these increases in EBIT is the significant increases in sales of goods and services.</p> <p>In 2000–01 EBIT for other mining decreased by \$271m (49%) to \$287m, while in the services to mining industry EBIT decreased by \$515m (569%) to a loss of \$606m. These downward movements were predominantly caused through restructuring of the industries.</p>
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE TAX	<p>OPBT mirrored movements in EBIT. National OPBT for all mining increased by \$8.3b (105%) to \$16.1b in 2000–01. OPBT for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries increased by \$9.1b (121%) to \$16.6b.</p> <p>OPBT for the coal mining industry increased by \$580m (46%) to \$1.8b while OPBT in the oil and gas extraction industry increased by \$6.5b (150%) to \$10.8b. The metal ore mining industry recorded an increase in OPBT of \$2.0b (105%) to \$3.9b.</p> <p>OPBT for other mining decreased by \$262m (53%) to \$228m while OPBT for services to mining decreased by \$537m (397%) to a loss of \$672m in 2000–01.</p>
NET WORTH	<p>Within the mining industry net worth increased by \$4.9b (13%) to \$43.7b in 2000–01. Net worth for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries increased by \$4.1b (11%) to \$40.8b. A significant part of this increase occurred in the oil and gas extraction industry where net worth increased by \$3.6b (20%) to \$21.4b. The value of assets within the industry increased by \$6.0b (17%) while the value of liabilities</p>

NET WORTH *continued*

increased by \$2.3b (13%). These changes are largely attributable to a rise in price of oil in conjunction with the devaluation of the Australian dollar. The improved cash flows for a number of producers have resulted in the retirement of debt and a revaluation of assets. Net worth in the metal ore mining industry increased by \$550m (5%) to \$11.6b while net worth in the coal mining industry decreased by \$114m (1.4%) to \$7.8b mainly through an increase in the level of non-current liabilities.

Net worth in other mining decreased by \$183m (12%) to \$1.3b. An increase in non-current assets caused through new development contributed to net worth in services to mining increasing by \$1.1b (199%) to \$1.6b in 2000–01.

NET CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE

Total net capital expenditure for the mining industry in 2000–01 was \$4.2b, down by \$2.2b (35%) on the previous year. Net capital expenditure for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries decreased by \$2.1b (36%) to \$3.9b.

Expansion of operations in the coal mining industry contributed to an increase in net capital expenditure of \$265m (51%) to \$789m.

The completion of several large projects led to drops in net capital expenditure in the oil and gas extraction industry and the metal ore industry. Net capital expenditure in the oil and gas extraction industry decreased by \$936m (40%) to \$1.4b. Net capital expenditure in the metal ore mining industry decreased by \$1.5b (46%) to \$1.7b. Decreases in expenditure for plant, machinery and equipment were noted across all components of the metal ore mining industry.

STATE AND TERRITORY
SUMMARY

Table 1.15 summarises sales of goods and services and IVA data for each state and territory for 1999–2000 and 2000–01. This includes state and/or territory estimates for businesses which operate across more than one state or territory, based on factors supplied by those businesses. See Appendix for more details.

The following analysis relates to ANZSIC subdivisions 11–14 (Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction, Metal ore mining and Other mining) only. ANZSIC subdivision 15 (Services to mining) is excluded from the analysis.

*Sales of goods and
services*

Improved prices and increases in production of oil and gas resulted in increases in sales of goods and services in the Northern Territory, Victoria and Western Australia. Western Australia recorded the largest absolute increase rising \$4.3b (25%) to \$21.8b. Victoria recorded a \$2.7b (77%) increase to \$6.2b while the Northern Territory recorded a \$2.4b (177%) increase to \$3.7b.

Queensland recorded an increase of \$1.5b (16%) to \$10.9 predominantly through increased production in the copper ore and coal mining sectors.

South Australia also reported an increase in sales of goods and services, rising \$565m (38%) to \$2.1b mainly as a result of increased activity at the Olympic Dam mine and improvements in revenue from the oil and gas production sector.

New South Wales sales of goods and services remained steady at \$6.0b.

Sales of goods and services in Tasmania decreased by \$165m (26%) to \$481m in 2000–01.

Sales of goods and services continued

Western Australia accounted for 43% of sales of goods and services for the total mining sector with \$21.8b. Queensland contributed 21% of sales of goods and services while Victoria and New South Wales each contributed 12% of the total.

Industry value added

The increased levels of sales of goods and services in 2000–01 contributed to corresponding increases in IVA.

In absolute terms, Western Australia recorded the largest increase, a \$3.1b (26%) rise to \$15.0b. Victoria recorded a \$2.5b (89%) increase to \$5.3b while the Northern Territory recorded a \$2.2b (317%) increase to \$2.9b.

IVA also increased in Queensland by \$1.0b (23%) rising to \$5.6b as well as in South Australia where IVA increased by \$493m (53%) to \$1.4b. IVA in New South Wales increased by \$259m (11%) to \$2.7b.

Tasmania recorded a decrease in IVA of \$125m, a fall of 50% to \$126.4m.

Western Australia contributed 45% of industry value added for the total mining sector with \$15.0b. Queensland contributed 17% and Victoria contributed 16% to the national total.

1.1

SUMMARY DETAILS, Income and expenditure

ANZSIC code	Description	Sales of goods and services \$m	Industry value added \$m	Trading profit \$m	Earnings before interest and tax \$m	Operating profit before tax \$m
11	Coal mining	11 654	5 625	5 356	2 189	1 840
12	Oil and gas extraction	18 887	16 907	16 307	11 479	10 788
13	Total metal ore mining	18 846	9 601	8 866	4 808	3 937
1311	Iron ore mining	4 791	3 212	3 025	2 269	1 847
1313	Copper ore mining	3 295	1 526	1 462	698	665
1314	Gold ore mining	4 653	1 833	1 460	389	278
1315	Mineral sand mining	1 032	600	583	415	379
1317	Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	2 144	912	868	204	46
	Other metal ore mining(a)	2 931	1 518	1 468	834	722
	<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 2000-01</i>	49 386	32 133	30 529	18 476	16 565
	Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999-00	37 425	22 303	20 858	9 253	7 497
14	Other mining(b)	1 837	891	839	287	228
15	Services to mining(b)	2 808	934	609	-606	-672
	All mining 2000-01	54 032	33 958	31 977	18 156	16 121
	All mining 1999-00	41 756	24 412	22 652	9 720	7 852

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(b) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.2

SUMMARY DETAILS, Balance sheet and capital expenditure

ANZSIC code	Description	Total assets \$m	Total liabilities \$m	Net worth \$m	Total acquisitions \$m	Net capital expenditure \$m
11	Coal mining	17 780.8	10 024.9	7 755.9	1 067.2	788.9
12	Oil and gas extraction	41 041.0	19 668.4	21 372.7	1 709.6	1 375.6
13	Total metal ore mining	34 550.9	22 917.2	11 633.7	1 936.8	1 722.4
1311	Iron ore mining	7 355.2	2 365.6	4 989.6	273.4	244.8
1313	Copper ore mining	6 224.9	4 581.1	1 643.8	404.7	392.7
1314	Gold ore mining	8 903.0	5 050.6	3 852.4	631.4	504.7
1315	Mineral sand mining	1 631.5	798.8	832.7	210.5	197.3
1317	Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	4 079.2	3 387.7	691.5	291.1	282.5
	Other metal ore mining(a)	6 357.1	6 733.4	-376.3	125.7	100.4
	<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 2000-01</i>	<i>93 372.7</i>	<i>52 610.5</i>	<i>40 762.3</i>	<i>4 713.6</i>	<i>3 886.9</i>
	Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999-00	87 887.3	51 179.2	36 708.1	6 904.1	6 035.7
14	Other mining(b)	3 073.5	1 729.3	1 344.1	163.4	150.8
15	Services to mining(b)	5 577.0	3 974.7	1 602.3	292.9	142.1
	All mining 2000-01	102 023.2	58 314.5	43 708.7	5 169.9	4 179.8
	All mining 1999-00	94 997.9	56 227.7	38 770.3	7 405.6	6 408.2

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(b) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.3**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Coal mining and Oil and gas extraction**

	COAL MINING		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(a)	10 569.8	11 654.2	11 121.6	18 886.6
Less				
Purchases of goods and services	1 382.0	1 397.0	378.6	287.1
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses(a)	131.9	114.0	95.2	62.8
Freight and cartage	1 659.8	1 432.9	291.6	72.7
Motor vehicle expenses	12.6	15.1	9.5	7.3
Repair and maintenance expenses	755.8	708.9	171.2	90.3
Contract mining expenses	720.0	679.4	62.3	152.1
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	364.9	627.6	155.0	41.5
Other selected expenses	1 121.7	1 176.8	750.8	1 982.0
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>6 148.8</i>	<i>6 151.7</i>	<i>1 914.2</i>	<i>2 695.8</i>
Plus				
Opening inventories	848.6	873.2	332.7	353.4
Less				
Closing inventories	950.4	689.4	345.8	365.1
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>6 047.0</i>	<i>6 335.5</i>	<i>1 901.0</i>	<i>2 684.1</i>
Plus				
Capitalised purchases	35.3	36.9	16.1	104.9
Trading profit	4 558.1	5 355.6	9 236.7	16 307.4
Plus				
Government subsidies				
Operational funding	3.0	2.1	0.3	—
Diesel fuel rebate	169.2	113.3	9.1	8.7
Interest income	90.2	148.8	80.3	174.3
Other income	259.7	315.1	-80.3	923.2
Less				
Wages and salaries	1 594.7	1 640.7	616.1	709.9
Superannuation	118.8	145.1	49.1	34.2
Workers' compensation	59.9	64.3	5.6	4.3
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>1 773.4</i>	<i>1 850.0</i>	<i>670.8</i>	<i>748.5</i>
Less				
Depreciation	1 156.1	1 243.6	1 935.6	2 416.1
Insurance premiums	42.1	49.8	33.7	36.5
Royalties expenses	542.6	551.2	1 760.6	2 760.7
Bad debts	4.4	51.5	3.3	0.5
Plus				
Capitalised wages	7.9	0.4	103.9	27.4
Earnings before interest and tax	1 569.5	2 189.1	4 945.9	11 478.8
Less				
Interest expenses	310.0	349.4	626.4	691.2
Operating profit before tax	1 259.5	1 839.7	4 319.5	10 787.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Metal ore mining

	IRON ORE MINING		COPPER ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(a)	3 668.2	4 791.1	2 426.7	3 295.1
Less				
Purchases of goods and materials	443.3	496.4	733.5	642.1
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	25.7	54.6	31.2	37.1
Freight and cartage	31.4	51.4	108.6	125.9
Motor vehicle expenses	5.7	14.5	1.7	1.7
Repair and maintenance expenses	135.4	252.2	166.3	144.5
Contract mining expenses	205.9	275.0	224.2	147.4
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	222.7	227.3	73.7	92.7
Other selected expenses	261.1	250.2	327.9	716.9
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>1 331.1</i>	<i>1 621.6</i>	<i>1 667.0</i>	<i>1 908.3</i>
Plus				
Opening inventories	429.6	454.8	394.0	421.6
Less				
Closing inventories	447.5	309.8	464.0	444.6
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>1 313.2</i>	<i>1 766.6</i>	<i>1 597.0</i>	<i>1 885.3</i>
Plus				
Capitalised purchases	45.5	0.2	52.4	52.2
Trading profit	2 400.5	3 024.7	882.1	1 461.9
Plus				
Government subsidies				
Operational funding	0.2	—	—	—
Diesel fuel rebate	65.9	90.6	22.1	25.5
Interest income	162.4	199.2	1.9	3.1
Other income	116.0	114.9	-3.4	39.1
Less				
Wages and salaries	389.7	412.2	292.0	289.5
Superannuation	13.5	15.7	9.2	10.6
Workers' compensation	3.2	2.4	5.9	6.3
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>406.4</i>	<i>430.3</i>	<i>307.2</i>	<i>306.4</i>
Less				
Depreciation	362.2	429.5	358.2	452.2
Insurance premiums	11.8	13.8	9.0	11.6
Royalties expenses	230.1	287.0	42.4	74.0
Bad debts	2.7	0.7	—	—
Plus				
Capitalised wages	2.8	1.1	10.7	11.9
Earnings before interest and tax	1 734.6	2 268.9	196.6	697.5
Less				
Interest expenses	374.2	421.9	30.6	32.6
Operating profit before tax	1 360.4	1 847.1	166.0	665.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.4INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Metal ore mining *continued*

	GOLD ORE MINING		MINERAL SAND MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(a)	4 871.2	4 652.5	1 066.4	1 031.5
Less				
Purchases of goods and materials	805.5	814.2	167.7	153.2
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	85.3	62.7	16.0	18.7
Freight and cartage	106.9	134.1	34.8	33.8
Motor vehicle expenses	18.4	14.0	1.3	1.5
Repair and maintenance expenses	181.2	184.6	42.4	44.6
Contract mining expenses	900.7	1 055.1	60.9	58.6
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	190.7	200.2	27.7	33.8
Other selected expenses	941.1	625.2	99.2	101.0
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>3 229.7</i>	<i>3 090.3</i>	<i>449.9</i>	<i>445.2</i>
Plus				
Opening inventories	568.8	554.6	240.1	218.1
Less				
Closing inventories	584.4	397.8	218.0	214.5
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>3 214.1</i>	<i>3 247.1</i>	<i>472.0</i>	<i>448.7</i>
Plus				
Capitalised purchases	14.8	54.8	11.8	0.1
Trading profit	1 672.0	1 460.2	606.2	582.8
Plus				
Government subsidies				
Operational funding	1.3	0.1	0.1	—
Diesel fuel rebate	119.6	98.5	3.0	3.0
Interest income	37.1	32.1	13.9	13.3
Other income	3.3	364.7	14.9	15.3
Less				
Wages and salaries	477.6	481.1	81.9	76.7
Superannuation	28.3	33.8	8.1	8.4
Workers' compensation	12.4	17.2	1.9	1.8
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>518.3</i>	<i>532.1</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>86.9</i>
Less				
Depreciation	830.3	919.8	71.1	67.9
Insurance premiums	18.6	24.7	2.7	2.8
Royalties expenses	64.4	95.6	44.0	42.2
Bad debts	0.5	0.4	—	—
Plus				
Capitalised wages	8.0	5.5	0.6	0.1
Earnings before interest and tax	409.2	388.5	429.0	414.8
Less				
Interest expenses	155.1	110.5	39.3	35.5
Operating profit before tax	254.1	278.1	389.7	379.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.4INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Metal ore mining *continued*

	SILVER-LEAD-ZINC		OTHER(a)		METAL ORE MINING	
	ORE MINING					
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(b)	1 747.0	2 144.0	1 953.6	2 931.3	15 733.1	18 845.5
Less						
Purchases of goods and materials	355.2	582.9	539.8	626.8	3 045.0	3 315.6
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	20.1	15.3	61.4	37.8	239.7	226.2
Freight and cartage	52.6	61.3	95.6	106.5	429.9	513.0
Motor vehicle expenses	2.9	3.4	3.4	13.7	33.4	48.8
Repair and maintenance expenses	82.6	46.9	113.1	137.5	721.0	810.3
Contract mining expenses	155.7	97.6	238.9	300.8	1 786.3	1 934.5
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	50.8	33.9	133.5	139.4	699.1	727.3
Other selected expenses	222.3	431.3	108.2	119.1	1 959.8	2 243.7
Purchases and selected expenses	942.3	1 272.5	1 293.8	1 481.7	8 913.8	9 819.6
Plus						
Opening inventories	100.8	165.1	509.9	458.3	2 243.2	2 272.5
Less						
Closing inventories	165.3	151.8	456.2	462.8	2 335.4	1 981.3
Cost of sales	877.9	1 285.8	1 347.5	1 477.2	8 821.7	10 110.7
Plus						
Capitalised purchases	16.6	10.0	10.6	13.9	151.7	131.2
Trading profit	885.7	868.2	616.7	1 468.0	7 063.2	8 865.8
Plus						
Government subsidies						
Operational funding	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.7	1.6
Diesel fuel rebate	10.2	17.4	12.5	20.9	233.3	255.9
Interest income	23.4	31.4	37.8	21.7	276.5	300.8
Other income	-7.9	-1.8	-407.9	27.2	-285.0	559.4
Less						
Wages and salaries	188.5	215.7	212.0	221.6	1 641.7	1 696.8
Superannuation	10.8	19.4	17.4	18.6	87.3	106.5
Workers' compensation	10.6	23.7	5.2	4.5	39.2	55.9
Selected labour costs	210.0	258.8	234.6	244.7	1 768.5	1 859.2
Less						
Depreciation	300.5	386.9	333.9	350.9	2 256.2	2 607.2
Insurance premiums	4.3	3.3	10.1	11.8	56.5	68.0
Royalties expenses	39.3	60.8	65.0	95.2	485.2	654.8
Bad debts	0.9	2.9	5.3	2.5	9.4	6.5
Plus						
Capitalised wages	1.0	—	—	1.2	23.1	19.8
Earnings before interest and tax	358.5	203.9	-389.9	834.0	2 738.0	4 807.6
Less						
Interest expenses	104.2	158.1	117.0	112.0	820.4	870.6
Operating profit before tax	254.3	45.9	-506.8	722.0	1 917.7	3 937.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.5 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Other mining and Services to mining

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING				SERVICES TO MINING(a)		ALL MINING	
	1999-00		2000-01		1999-00		2000-01	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(b)	37 424.5	49 386.3	2 418.8	1 836.9	1 912.6	2 808.3	41 755.9	54 031.5
Less								
Purchases of goods and materials	4 805.6	4 999.7	413.2	316.9	381.7	820.8	5 600.5	6 137.4
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	466.8	403.0	66.8	55.6	73.8	74.4	607.4	533.0
Freight and cartage	2 381.3	2 018.6	225.4	188.1	22.4	32.2	2 629.1	2 238.9
Motor vehicle expenses	55.5	71.2	23.9	20.0	15.5	29.5	94.9	120.7
Repair and maintenance expenses	1 648.0	1 609.5	127.3	128.6	93.2	171.2	1 868.5	1 909.3
Contract mining expenses	2 568.6	2 766.0	73.6	37.6	304.4	172.4	2 946.6	2 976.0
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	1 219.0	1 396.4	64.4	59.3	39.5	151.4	1 322.9	1 607.1
Other selected expenses	3 832.3	5 402.5	243.2	172.0	434.2	728.5	4 509.7	6 303.0
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>16 976.8</i>	<i>18 667.1</i>	<i>1 237.6</i>	<i>978.2</i>	<i>1 364.8</i>	<i>2 180.4</i>	<i>19 579.2</i>	<i>21 825.7</i>
Plus								
Opening inventories	3 424.5	3 499.1	353.9	248.6	118.9	260.6	3 897.3	4 008.3
Less								
Closing inventories	3 631.6	3 035.8	315.3	222.3	198.7	237.5	4 145.6	3 495.6
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>16 769.7</i>	<i>19 130.3</i>	<i>1 276.3</i>	<i>1 004.5</i>	<i>1 285.0</i>	<i>2 203.4</i>	<i>19 331.0</i>	<i>22 338.2</i>
Plus								
Capitalised purchases	203.1	273.0	4.5	7.0	19.4	3.9	227.0	283.9
Trading profit	20 858.0	30 528.8	1 147.0	839.3	647.0	608.8	22 652.0	31 976.9
Plus								
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	6.0	3.7	0.4	0.5	np	17.3	np	21.5
Diesel fuel rebate	411.6	377.9	17.0	21.6	np	88.9	np	488.4
Interest income	447.0	623.9	22.0	8.9	20.9	32.1	489.9	664.9
Other income	-105.6	1 797.7	21.4	22.1	132.6	-39.7	48.4	1 780.1
Less								
Wages and salaries	3 852.5	4 047.4	316.2	296.2	639.2	885.3	4 807.9	5 228.9
Superannuation	255.2	285.8	21.0	29.5	41.7	67.3	317.9	382.6
Workers' compensation	104.7	124.5	8.7	8.5	17.3	18.6	130.7	151.6
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>4 212.7</i>	<i>4 457.7</i>	<i>345.9</i>	<i>334.3</i>	<i>698.2</i>	<i>971.2</i>	<i>5 256.8</i>	<i>5 763.2</i>
Less								
Depreciation	5 347.9	6 266.9	189.1	166.9	225.2	270.0	5 762.2	6 703.8
Insurance premiums	132.3	154.3	11.0	12.4	14.3	20.3	157.6	187.0
Royalties expenses	2 788.4	3 966.7	102.0	88.7	np	3.0	np	4 058.4
Bad debts	17.1	58.5	4.5	3.6	28.6	58.0	50.2	120.1
Plus								
Capitalised wages	134.9	47.6	2.2	0.2	6.4	9.2	143.5	57.0
Earnings before interest and tax	9 253.4	18 475.5	557.3	286.8	-90.6	-605.9	9 720.1	18 156.4
Less								
Interest expenses	1 756.8	1 911.2	66.8	58.7	44.7	66.0	1 868.3	2 035.9
Operating profit before tax	7 496.7	16 564.7	490.5	228.1	-135.3	-671.9	7 851.9	16 120.9

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.6

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Coal mining and Oil and gas extraction

	COAL MINING		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(a)	10 569.8	11 654.2	11 121.6	18 886.6
Plus				
Government subsidies				
Operational funding	3.0	2.1	0.3	—
Diesel fuel rebate	169.2	113.3	9.1	8.7
Plus				
Capital work done for own use	43.2	37.3	120.1	132.4
Turnover	10 785.3	11 806.9	11 251.0	19 027.7
Plus				
Closing inventories	950.4	689.4	345.8	365.1
Less				
Opening inventories	848.6	873.2	332.7	353.4
Less				
Capitalised purchases	35.3	36.9	16.1	104.9
Less				
Intermediate input expenses	5 953.9	5 961.3	1 531.6	2 027.1
Industry value added	4 897.8	5 624.9	9 716.4	16 907.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.7

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Metal ore mining

	IRON ORE MINING		COPPER ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(a)	3 668.2	4 791.1	2 426.7	3 295.1
Plus				
Government subsidies				
Operational funding	0.2	—	—	—
Diesel fuel rebate	65.9	90.6	22.1	25.5
Plus				
Capital work done for own use	48.3	1.3	63.1	64.1
Turnover	3 782.6	4 883.0	2 511.9	3 384.7
Plus				
Closing inventories	447.5	309.8	464.0	444.6
Less				
Opening inventories	429.6	454.8	394.0	421.6
Less				
Capitalised purchases	45.5	0.2	52.4	52.2
Less				
Intermediate input expenses	1 194.8	1 526.1	1 584.7	1 829.4
Industry value added	2 560.2	3 211.6	944.7	1 526.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.7INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Metal ore mining *continued*

	GOLD ORE MINING		MINERAL SAND MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(a)	4 871.2	4 652.5	1 066.4	1 031.5
Plus				
Government subsidies				
Operational funding	1.3	0.1	0.1	—
Diesel fuel rebate	119.6	98.5	3.0	3.0
Plus				
Capital work done for own use	22.8	60.2	12.5	0.3
Turnover	5 014.9	4 811.5	1 081.9	1 034.8
Plus				
Closing inventories	584.4	397.8	218.0	214.5
Less				
Opening inventories	568.8	554.6	240.1	218.1
Less				
Capitalised purchases	14.8	54.8	11.8	0.1
Less				
Intermediate input expenses	3 043.0	2 766.7	425.9	431.2
Industry value added	1 972.8	1 833.2	622.0	599.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.7INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Metal ore mining *continued*

	SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING		OTHER(a)		METAL ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(b)	1 747.0	2 144.0	1 953.6	2 931.3	15 733.1	18 845.5
Plus						
Government subsidies						
Operational funding	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.7	1.6
Diesel fuel rebate	10.2	17.4	12.5	20.9	233.3	255.9
Plus						
Capital work done for own use	17.6	10.0	10.6	15.1	174.9	151.0
Turnover	1 775.8	2 172.8	1 976.7	2 967.4	16 143.8	19 254.2
Plus						
Closing inventories	165.3	151.8	456.2	462.8	2 335.4	1 981.3
Less						
Opening inventories	100.8	165.1	509.9	458.3	2 243.2	2 272.5
Less						
Capitalised purchases	16.6	10.0	10.6	13.9	151.7	131.2
Less						
Intermediate input expenses	902.5	1 237.7	1 245.1	1 439.9	8 396.0	9 231.0
Industry value added	921.2	911.8	667.4	1 518.1	7 688.3	9 600.7

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.8

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Other mining and Services to mining

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING		OTHER MINING(a)		SERVICES TO MINING(a)		ALL MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(b)	37 424.5	49 386.3	2 418.8	1 836.9	1 912.6	2 808.3	41 755.9	54 031.5
Plus								
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	6.0	3.7	0.4	0.5	np	17.3	np	21.5
Diesel fuel rebate	411.6	377.9	17.0	21.6	np	88.9	np	488.4
Plus								
Capital work done for own use	338.2	320.7	6.7	7.2	25.8	13.0	370.7	340.9
Turnover	38 180.1	50 088.8	2 442.9	1 866.3	2 008.9	2 927.6	42 631.9	54 882.7
Plus								
Closing inventories	3 631.6	3 035.8	315.3	222.3	198.7	237.5	4 145.6	3 495.6
Less								
Opening inventories	3 424.5	3 499.1	353.9	248.6	118.9	260.6	3 897.3	4 008.3
Less								
Capitalised purchases	203.1	273.0	4.5	7.0	19.4	3.9	227.0	283.9
Less								
Intermediate input expenses	15 881.5	17 219.4	1 173.3	941.8	1 186.2	1 966.5	18 241.0	20 127.7
Industry value added	22 302.5	32 133.0	1 226.5	891.0	883.0	934.2	24 412.0	33 958.2

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.9 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Coal mining and Oil and gas extraction

	COAL MINING		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets				
Current assets	3 430.4	3 713.1	4 504.5	5 825.0
Non-current assets	14 294.1	14 067.7	30 583.3	35 216.0
<i>Total value of assets</i>	<i>17 724.4</i>	<i>17 780.8</i>	<i>35 087.8</i>	<i>41 041.0</i>
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	3 938.3	3 957.2	4 361.9	6 605.1
Non-current liabilities	5 916.5	6 067.7	12 970.7	13 063.2
<i>Total value of liabilities</i>	<i>9 854.8</i>	<i>10 024.9</i>	<i>17 332.6</i>	<i>19 668.4</i>
Net worth	7 869.6	7 755.9	17 755.2	21 372.7

1.10 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Metal ore mining

	IRON ORE MINING		COPPER ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets				
Current Assets	1 246.6	1 431.2	886.5	1 068.7
Non-current assets	6 050.3	5 924.0	5 399.6	5 156.2
<i>Total value of assets</i>	<i>7 296.9</i>	<i>7 355.2</i>	<i>6 286.1</i>	<i>6 224.9</i>
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	939.8	970.0	1 895.2	1 808.5
Non-current liabilities	1 713.0	1 395.6	3 236.8	2 772.6
<i>Total value of liabilities</i>	<i>2 652.8</i>	<i>2 365.6</i>	<i>5 132.0</i>	<i>4 581.1</i>
Net worth	4 644.1	4 989.6	1 154.1	1 643.8

1.10 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Metal ore mining *continued*

	GOLD ORE MINING		MINERAL SAND MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets				
Current Assets	2 110.8	1 876.2	398.0	415.8
Non-current assets	6 963.5	7 026.8	1 174.6	1 215.7
<i>Total value of assets</i>	9 074.2	8 903.0	1 572.6	1 631.5
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	1 344.1	1 538.5	127.7	143.1
Non-current liabilities	3 058.8	3 512.1	680.6	655.7
<i>Total value of liabilities</i>	4 402.9	5 050.6	808.3	798.8
Net worth	4 671.3	3 852.4	764.4	832.7

1.10 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Metal ore mining *continued*

	SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING		OTHER(a)		METAL ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets						
Current Assets	750.7	564.1	1 343.4	1 238.0	6 736.0	6 594.0
Non-current assets	3 592.2	3 515.1	5 159.0	5 119.0	28 339.2	27 956.8
<i>Total value of assets</i>	4 342.9	4 079.2	6 502.4	6 357.1	35 075.1	34 550.9
Liabilities						
Current liabilities	827.5	742.4	4 762.4	4 032.4	9 896.7	9 234.9
Non-current liabilities	2 807.3	2 645.3	2 598.6	2 701.0	14 095.1	13 682.3
<i>Total value of liabilities</i>	3 634.8	3 387.7	7 361.0	6 733.4	23 991.8	22 917.2
Net worth	708.1	691.5	-858.7	-376.3	11 083.3	11 633.7

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

1.11 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Other mining and Services to mining

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING		OTHER MINING(a)		SERVICES TO MINING(a)		ALL MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets								
Current assets	14 670.9	16 132.1	1 091.4	778.6	1 218.1	1 656.6	16 980.4	18 567.3
Non-current assets	73 216.6	77 240.5	2 207.5	2 294.9	2 593.6	3 920.4	78 017.7	83 455.8
<i>Total value of assets</i>	<i>87 887.3</i>	<i>93 372.7</i>	<i>3 298.9</i>	<i>3 073.5</i>	<i>3 811.7</i>	<i>5 577.0</i>	<i>94 997.9</i>	<i>102 023.2</i>
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	18 196.9	19 797.2	693.4	618.7	1 446.1	1 640.5	20 336.4	22 056.4
Non-current liabilities	32 982.3	32 813.2	1 078.5	1 110.6	1 830.5	2 334.2	35 891.3	36 258.0
<i>Total value of liabilities</i>	<i>51 179.2</i>	<i>52 610.5</i>	<i>1 771.9</i>	<i>1 729.3</i>	<i>3 276.6</i>	<i>3 974.7</i>	<i>56 227.7</i>	<i>58 314.5</i>
Net worth	36 708.1	40 762.3	1 527.0	1 344.1	535.2	1 602.3	38 770.3	43 708.7

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Coal mining and Oil and gas extraction

	COAL MINING		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on				
Land	33.5	129.4	0.5	0.6
Dwellings, other buildings and structures	118.0	178.9	1 672.7	1 117.8
Plant, machinery and equipment	656.8	758.9	978.9	591.3
<i>Total acquisitions</i>	<i>808.3</i>	<i>1 067.2</i>	<i>2 652.1</i>	<i>1 709.6</i>
Disposal of assets	284.4	278.2	340.7	334.1
Net capital expenditure	523.9	788.9	2 311.5	1 375.6

(a) Items listed include value of capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.6.

1.13

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Metal ore mining

	IRON ORE MINING		COPPER ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on				
Land	0.4	14.4	17.4	0.8
Dwellings, other buildings and structures	76.3	109.4	160.8	168.3
Plant, machinery and equipment	288.9	149.6	669.6	235.6
<i>Total acquisitions</i>	365.6	273.4	847.7	404.7
Disposal of assets	112.5	28.6	12.5	12.0
Net capital expenditure	253.1	244.8	835.2	392.7

(a) Items listed include value of capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.7.

1.13FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Metal ore mining *continued*

	GOLD ORE MINING		MINERAL SAND MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on				
Land	21.5	21.0	3.2	5.7
Dwellings, other buildings and structures	380.3	298.1	1.1	15.5
Plant, machinery and equipment	489.7	312.3	192.8	189.3
<i>Total acquisitions</i>	891.5	631.4	197.1	210.5
Disposal of assets	55.6	126.7	1.8	13.2
Net capital expenditure	835.9	504.7	195.3	197.3

(a) Items listed include value of capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.7.

1.13 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Metal ore mining

	SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING		OTHER(b)		METAL ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on						
Land	—	0.9	2.2	1.4	44.7	44.2
Dwellings, other buildings and structures	50.4	160.5	602.7	54.0	1 271.6	805.8
Plant, machinery and equipment	360.5	129.6	126.1	70.2	2 127.6	1 086.6
<i>Total acquisitions</i>	<i>410.9</i>	<i>291.1</i>	<i>730.9</i>	<i>125.7</i>	<i>3 443.7</i>	<i>1 936.8</i>
Disposal of assets	1.6	8.5	59.5	25.3	243.5	214.3
Net capital expenditure	409.3	282.5	671.5	100.4	3 200.3	1 722.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Items listed include value of capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.7.

(b) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

1.14 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Other mining and Services to mining

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING				SERVICES TO MINING(b)		ALL MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on								
Land	78.7	174.2	28.7	2.7	4.9	13.6	112.3	190.5
Dwellings, other buildings and structures	3 062.3	2 102.5	38.8	18.8	25.5	43.7	3 126.6	2 165.0
Plant, machinery and equipment	3 763.3	2 436.8	127.6	141.9	276.1	235.6	4 167.0	2 814.3
<i>Total acquisitions</i>	<i>6 904.1</i>	<i>4 713.6</i>	<i>195.1</i>	<i>163.4</i>	<i>306.4</i>	<i>292.9</i>	<i>7 405.6</i>	<i>5 169.9</i>
Disposal of assets	868.6	826.6	31.3	12.6	97.8	150.8	997.7	990.0
Net capital expenditure	6 035.7	3 886.9	163.8	150.8	208.7	142.1	6 408.2	4 179.8

(a) Items listed include value of capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.8.

(b) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.15

SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES AND IVA, Total mining(a)—State and territory

	SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES(b)		INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales (incl. Australian Capital Territory)	6 004.1	6 025.9	2 414.7	2 673.5
Victoria	3 500.8	6 203.2	2 820.2	5 332.2
Queensland	9 394.7	10 933.7	4 551.2	5 599.0
South Australia	1 495.0	2 060.1	925.3	1 418.2
Western Australia	17 454.5	21 788.0	11 866.3	14 953.9
Tasmania	646.7	481.4	251.6	126.4
Northern Territory	1 347.5	3 730.8	699.8	2 920.9
Australia	39 843.3	51 223.2	23 529.0	33 024.0

(a) Excludes ANZSIC subdivision 15 (Services to mining).

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

SUMMARY

Total employment increased by 2,616 persons (4%) to 66,677 persons in 2000–01 for all mining covered by Division B of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Within ANZSIC subdivisions 11–13 (i.e. coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining) employment increased 534 persons (1%) to 47,027 persons at the end of June 2000.

Employment in metal ore mining sector continued its downward movement although the movement appears to be levelling with a decrease of 167 persons (1%) in 2000–01. The metal ore mining sector remained the largest employer with 23,057 persons. The coal mining industry recorded an increase of 158 persons (1%) to 17,256 persons. Employment in the oil and gas industry rose by 543 persons (9%) to 6,714 persons mainly due to an improvement in the outlook for the industry caused by higher prices being received for oil.

Employment in other mining decreased by 849 persons (13%) to 5,827 persons.

Wages and salaries for the mining industry increased by \$421.6m (9%) to \$5.2b in 2000–01. Within the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction, and Metal ore mining industries, wages and salaries increased by \$195m (5%) to \$4.0b in the same period.

USE OF CONTRACTORS

Over the past few years, there has been a strong trend towards contracting rather than direct employment of labour. (*Minerals Industry Survey Report, 2001*, Minerals Council of Australia).

Contractors are used to undertake a single task or a range of tasks such as stripping of overburden, crushing of ore or setting up mine site infrastructure. This usage has steadily increased particularly in the coal mining and gold ore mining industries. Many of these contractors are classified to industry categories such as construction and transport that are out of scope of the mining collection (see paragraphs 7–8 of the Explanatory Notes).

The Minerals Council of Australia estimated that there were 16,069 full-time equivalent contractors in the mining industry in 2000–01, a decrease of 9% over the previous year. The level of contractors engaged by mining companies is now estimated to be approximately 24% of full-time employment. This compares with 25% in 1999–2000 and 22% in 1998–99 (*Minerals Industry Survey Report, 2001*, Minerals Council of Australia).

The level of contract mining expenses as measured by the Mining Collection in 2000–01 for all mining was \$3.0b, an increase of \$29m (1%) from 1999–2000. Contract mining expenses for coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining was \$2.8b. This represented an increase of \$197m (8%) on the previous year.

USE OF CONTRACTORS

continued

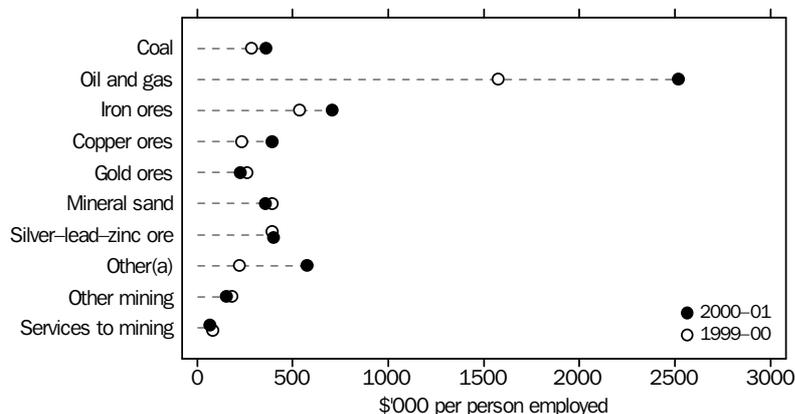
The gold ore mining industry had the largest contract mining expenses in 2000–01 expending \$1.1b. This industry contributed 35% of the contract expenses for the mining industry.

LABOUR RATIOS

There are a number of operating ratios that can be calculated from the data collected. The following principal features for 2000–01 appear in detail in tables 2.3–2.5:

- The oil and gas extraction industry recorded the highest level of selected labour costs paid per person employed at \$111,500. The coal mining industry was next with \$107,200. The lowest level of selected labour costs paid per person employed was recorded in the mineral sand mining industry with \$51,800.
- The oil and gas industry had the highest industry value added per person employed at \$2.5m, an increase of \$944m (60%) from the \$1.6m reported in 1999–2000. The other mining sector reported \$152,900 while services to mining reported \$67,600 per person employed.

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED PER PERSON EMPLOYED



STATE AND TERRITORY SUMMARY

Table 2.6 summarises employment and wages and salaries data for each state and territory for 1999–2000 and 2000–01. This includes state and/or territory estimates for businesses which operate across more than one state or territory, based on factors supplied by those businesses. See Appendix for more details.

The following analysis relates to ANZSIC subdivisions 11–14 (Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction, Metal ore mining and Other mining) only. ANZSIC subdivision 15 (Services to mining) is excluded from the analysis.

Employment

Western Australia, Victoria and the Northern Territory and Queensland recorded increases in their mining industry work forces. Employment rose by 405 persons (2%) to 19,405 persons in Western Australia, by 383 persons (16%) to 2,768 persons in Victoria and by 73 persons (5%) to 1,668 persons in the Northern Territory. These increases occurred predominantly in the oil and gas industry. Queensland also recorded an increase in employment rising 376 persons (3%) to 13,632 persons due mainly to the movement of a large employer into the coal mining industry.

Employment continued

Employment in New South Wales fell by 1,036 persons (8%) to 11,705 persons because of restructuring in the other mining sector. South Australia's employment decreased by 366 persons (12%) to 2,634 persons while Tasmania also recorded a decrease in employment levels falling by 150 persons (13%) to 1,042 persons.

Western Australia accounts for the largest proportion of employees in the total mining sector with 19,405 persons, or 37% of the national total. Queensland and New South Wales, with 26% and 22% respectively were the second and third largest employing states in the total mining industry.

Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries for the states mirror movement in employment numbers. Movement in Victoria and the Northern Territory was higher than would normally be expected because of the predominance of the increases in the oil and gas sector where wages and salaries are historically higher than other sectors. Wages and salaries in Victoria increased by \$124m (82%) to \$276m while in the Northern Territory an increase of \$19m (16%) to \$142m was recorded.

Wages and salaries increased in Queensland by \$85m (8%) to \$1.1b and remained steady at \$1.5b in Western Australia.

Decreases in wages and salaries were recorded in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania matching the falls in employment.

Western Australia accounts for the largest proportion of wages and salaries in the total mining sector with \$1.5b, or 35% of the national total. Queensland and New South Wales, with 26% and 23% respectively were the second and third main contributors to wages and salaries in the total mining industry.

2.1 EMPLOYMENT—June 2001

ANZSIC code	Description	Management units	Employment(a)	Wages and salaries(b)
		no.	no.	\$m
11	Coal mining	108	17 256	1 641
12	Oil and gas extraction	50	6 714	710
13	Total metal ore mining	159	23 057	1 697
1311	Iron ore mining	19	4 525	412
1313	Copper ore mining	14	3 864	290
1314	Gold ore mining	89	8 096	481
1315	Mineral sand mining	11	1 679	77
1317	Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	9	2 265	216
	Other metal ore mining(c)	17	2 628	222
	<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 2000-01</i>	317	47 027	4 047
	Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999-00	345	46 493	3 853
14	Other mining	554	5 827	296
15	Services to mining	469	13 823	885
	All mining 2000-01	1 340	66 677	5 229
	All mining 1999-00	1 251	64 061	4 808

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

(c) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

2.2 CONTRACT MINING EXPENSES

ANZSIC code	Description	1999-00	2000-01
		\$m	\$m
11	Coal mining	720	679
12	Oil and gas extraction	62	152
13	Total metal ore mining	1 786	1 935
1311	Iron ore mining	206	275
1313	Copper ore mining	224	147
1314	Gold ore mining	901	1 055
1315	Mineral sand mining	61	59
1317	Silver-lead-zinc ore mining	156	98
	Other metal ore mining(a)	239	301
	<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining</i>	2 569	2 766
14	Other mining	74	38
15	Services to mining	304	172
	All mining	2 947	2 976
	Total operating expenses(b)	20 829	22 715

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(b) Includes purchases and selected expenses and wages and salaries.

2.3 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RATIOS, Coal mining and Oil and gas extraction

	COAL MINING		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Management units (no.)	126	108	51	50
Employment as at 30 June(a) (no.)	17 098	17 256	6 171	6 714
Persons employed per management unit (no.)	135.7	159.8	121.0	134.3
Labour ratios				
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	73.7	106.6	700.0	1 606.8
Industry value added				
To employment (\$'000/employee)	286.5	326.0	1 574.5	2 518.3
To selected labour costs (times)	2.8	3.0	14.5	22.6
Selected labour costs				
To employment (\$'000/employee)	103.7	107.2	108.7	111.5

(a) Includes working proprietors.

2.4

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RATIOS, Metal ore mining

	IRON ORE MINING		COPPER ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Management units (no.)	18	19	16	14
Employment as at 30 June(a) (no.)	4 777	4 525	4 062	3 864
Persons employed per management unit (no.)	265.4	238.2	253.9	276.0
Labour ratios				
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	284.8	408.2	40.9	172.1
Industry value added				
To employment (\$'000/employee)	535.9	709.8	232.6	394.9
To selected labour costs (times)	6.3	7.5	3.1	5.0
Selected labour costs				
To employment (\$'000/employee)	85.1	95.1	75.6	79.3

(a) Includes working proprietors.

2.4EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RATIOS, Metal ore mining *continued*

	GOLD ORE MINING		MINERAL SAND MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Management units (no.)	97	89	9	11
Employment as at 30 June(a) (no.)	7 475	8 096	1 589	1 679
Persons employed per management unit (no.)	77.1	91.0	176.6	152.6
Labour ratios				
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	34.0	34.4	245.2	225.9
Industry value added				
To employment (\$'000/employee)	263.9	226.4	391.4	357.2
To selected labour costs (times)	3.8	3.4	6.8	6.9
Selected labour costs				
To employment (\$'000/employee)	69.3	65.7	57.9	51.8

(a) Includes working proprietors.

2.4 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RATIOS, Metal ore mining *continued*

	SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING		OTHER(a)		METAL ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Management units (no.)	9	9	19	17	168	159
Employment as at 30 June(b) (no.)	2 344	2 265	2 977	2 628	23 224	23 057
Persons employed per management unit (no.)	260.4	251.7	156.7	154.6	138.2	145.0
Labour ratios						
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	108.5	20.3	-170.2	274.8	82.6	170.8
Industry value added						
To employment (\$'000/employee)	393.0	402.6	224.2	577.7	331.0	416.4
To selected labour costs (times)	4.4	3.5	2.8	6.2	4.3	5.2
Selected labour costs						
To employment (\$'000/employee)	89.6	114.3	78.8	93.1	76.1	80.6

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(b) Includes working proprietors.

2.5 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RATIOS, Other mining and Services to mining

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING		OTHER MINING(a)		SERVICES TO MINING(a)		ALL MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Management units (no.)	345	317	456	554	450	469	1 251	1 340
Employment as at 30 June(b) (no.)	46 493	47 027	6 676	5 827	10 892	13 823	64 061	66 677
Persons employed per management unit (no.)	134.8	148.3	14.7	10.5	24.2	29.4	51.2	49.8
Labour ratios								
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	161.2	352.2	73.5	39.1	-12.4	-48.6	122.6	241.8
Industry value added								
To employment (\$'000/employee)	479.7	683.3	183.7	152.9	81.1	67.6	381.1	509.3
To selected labour costs (times)	5.3	7.2	3.5	2.7	1.3	1.0	4.6	5.9
Selected labour costs								
To employment (\$'000/employee)	90.6	94.8	51.8	57.4	64.1	70.3	82.1	86.4

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

2.6 EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL MINING(a), State and territory—At 30 June

	EMPLOYMENT(b)		WAGES AND SALARIES(c)		WAGES AND SALARIES PER PERSON EMPLOYED		INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED PER PERSON EMPLOYED	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales (incl. Australian Capital Territory)	12 741	11 705	1 065.7	1 012.0	109.2	86.5	692.6	228.4
Victoria	2 385	2 768	151.4	275.8	63.5	99.6	1 182.4	1 926.2
Queensland	13 256	13 632	1 053.7	1 138.8	79.5	83.5	343.4	410.7
South Australia	3 000	2 634	184.1	178.4	61.4	67.7	308.4	538.4
Western Australia	19 000	19 405	1 506.9	1 518.5	79.3	78.3	624.5	770.6
Tasmania	1 192	1 042	84.2	78.2	70.7	75.0	211.1	121.3
Northern Territory	1 595	1 668	122.7	142.0	76.9	85.1	438.7	1 751.2
Australia	53 169	52 854	4 168.7	4 343.6	78.4	82.2	442.5	624.8

(a) Excludes ANZSIC subdivision 15 (Services to mining).

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

INTRODUCTION

A range of performance measures, usually expressed as ratios, are produced from the data available from profit and loss accounts and balance sheets of businesses. A selection of these are presented in the tables at the end of this Chapter for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction, metal ore mining and services to mining industries. Information on the uses and limitations of these measures can be found in paragraphs 24–30 of the Explanatory Notes.

PERFORMANCE RATIOS

The following principal features for 2000–01 performance ratios appear in detail in tables 3.1–3.3:

- Trading profit margin increased for the total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries rising from 56% to 62%, return on funds rose from 13% to 25% and return on assets increased from 9% to 18%. Interest coverage for the total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries increased from 5% to 10%, while the debt to asset ratio fell from 58% to 56%.
- The oil and gas extraction industry recorded an increase in return on funds from 16% to 33% while return on assets increased from 12% to 26%. The coal mining industry recorded increases in both ratios with return on funds increasing from 11% to 16% and return on assets from 7% to 10%. Return on funds for the metal ore industry increased from 11% to 19% while the return on assets increased from 6% to 11%.

Analysis of a number of these ratios between 1994–95 and 2000–01 for each of the major mining industry subdivisions shows different patterns of performance. For example, trading profit margin for the oil and gas extraction industry was higher than for either coal mining or metal ore mining during this period. This reflects the lower level of purchases and capital intensive nature of the oil and gas extraction industry.

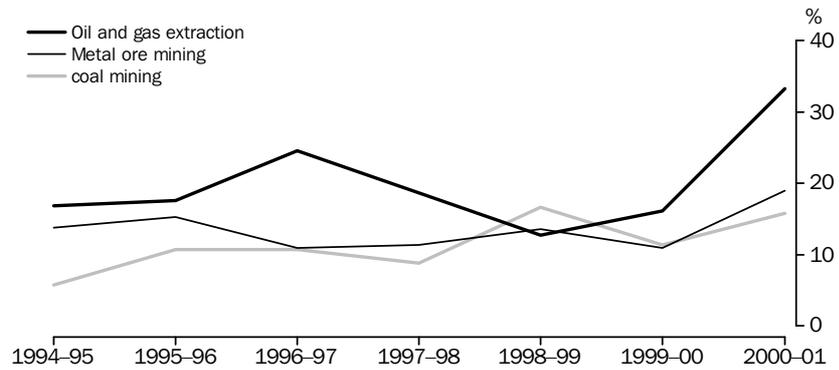
TRADING PROFIT MARGIN, Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining(a)



(a) ANZSIC subdivisions 11–13.

The oil and gas extraction industry recorded an upturn in the return on funds during 2000–01 resulting predominantly from an increase in EBIT caused by a rise in the value of sales of goods and services. Return on funds for the coal mining industry increased in 2000–01. This was also mainly due to the increase in the value of sales of goods and services and resultant increase in EBIT.

RETURN ON FUNDS, Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining (a)



(a) ANZSIC subdivisions 11–13.

3.1 SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, Coal mining and Oil and gas extraction ...

	COAL MINING		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Turnover				
Asset turnover (<i>times</i>)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
Profitability				
Trading profit margin (%)	43.1	46.0	83.1	86.3
Return on funds (%)	11.4	15.8	16.1	33.3
Return on assets (%)	7.1	10.3	12.3	26.3
Liquidity				
Liquidity ratio (<i>times</i>)	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8
Current ratio (<i>times</i>)	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Debt				
Interest coverage (<i>times</i>)	5.1	6.3	7.9	16.6
Debt to assets (%)	55.6	56.4	49.4	47.9
Capital expenditure				
Acquisitions to disposal (<i>times</i>)	2.8	3.8	7.8	5.1
Net capital expenditure to assets (%)	3.0	4.4	6.6	3.4

3.2 SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, Metal ore mining

	IRON ORE MINING		COPPER ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Turnover				
Asset turnover (<i>times</i>)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5
Profitability				
Trading profit margin (%)	65.4	63.1	36.3	44.4
Return on funds (%)	27.3	35.5	4.5	15.8
Return on assets (%)	18.6	25.1	2.6	10.7
Liquidity				
Liquidity ratio (<i>times</i>)	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.3
Current ratio (<i>times</i>)	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6
Debt				
Interest coverage (<i>times</i>)	4.6	5.4	6.4	21.4
Debt to assets (%)	36.4	32.2	81.6	73.6
Capital expenditure				
Acquisitions to disposals (<i>times</i>)	3.2	9.6	67.8	33.7
Net capital expenditure to assets (%)	3.5	3.3	13.3	6.3

3.2 SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, Metal ore mining *continued*

	GOLD ORE MINING		MINERAL SAND MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Turnover				
Asset turnover (<i>times</i>)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Profitability				
Trading profit margin (%)	34.3	31.4	56.8	56.5
Return on funds (%)	5.3	5.3	29.7	27.9
Return on assets (%)	2.8	3.1	24.8	23.2
Liquidity				
Liquidity ratio (<i>times</i>)	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4
Current ratio (<i>times</i>)	1.6	1.2	3.1	2.9
Debt				
Interest coverage (<i>times</i>)	2.6	3.5	10.9	11.7
Debt to assets (%)	48.5	56.7	51.4	49.0
Capital expenditure				
Acquisitions to disposals (<i>times</i>)	16.0	5.0	109.5	15.9
Net capital expenditure to assets (%)	9.2	5.7	12.4	12.1

3.2 SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, Metal ore mining *continued*

	SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING		OTHER(a)		METAL ORE MINING	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Turnover						
Asset turnover (<i>times</i>)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Profitability						
Trading profit margin (%)	50.7	40.5	31.6	50.1	44.9	47.0
Return on funds (%)	10.2	6.1	-22.4	35.9	10.9	19.0
Return on assets (%)	5.9	1.1	-7.8	11.4	5.5	11.4
Liquidity						
Liquidity ratio (<i>times</i>)	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Current ratio (<i>times</i>)	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
Debt						
Interest coverage (<i>times</i>)	3.4	1.3	-3.3	7.4	3.3	5.5
Debt to assets (%)	83.7	83.0	113.2	105.9	68.4	66.3
Capital expenditure						
Acquisitions to disposals (<i>times</i>)	256.8	34.2	12.3	5.0	14.1	9.0
Net capital expenditure to assets (%)	9.4	6.9	10.3	1.6	9.1	5.0

(a) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

3.3

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, Other mining and Services to mining

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....		OTHER MINING(a).....		SERVICES TO MINING(a).....		ALL MINING.....	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Turnover								
Asset turnover (<i>times</i>)	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Profitability								
Trading profit margin (%)	55.7	61.8	47.4	45.7	33.8	21.7	54.2	59.2
Return on funds (%)	13.3	25.1	21.4	11.7	-3.8	-15.4	13.0	22.7
Return on assets (%)	8.5	17.7	14.9	7.4	-3.5	-12.0	8.3	15.8
Liquidity								
Liquidity ratio (<i>times</i>)	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
Current ratio (<i>times</i>)	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Debt								
Interest coverage (<i>times</i>)	5.3	9.7	8.3	4.9	-2.0	-9.2	5.2	8.9
Debt to assets (%)	58.2	56.3	53.7	56.3	86.0	71.3	59.2	57.2
Capital expenditure								
Acquisitions to disposals (<i>times</i>)	7.9	5.7	6.2	13.0	3.1	1.9	7.4	5.2
Net capital expenditure to assets (%)	6.9	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.5	2.5	6.7	4.1

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes.

SUMMARY

This Chapter presents information on mineral production in Australia compiled from data supplied by the various state and territory Mines Departments as part of their administrative functions. These sources do not necessarily apply common definitions and standards when compiling the statistics and readers are advised to refer to paragraphs 20–22 of the Explanatory Notes.

Readers should exercise caution when using this data as not all commodity data are collected on the same basis in each state. Not only do definitional requirements vary between states but so too does the range of commodities upon which royalties are payable.

Significant variations exist between states in the way in which value of production is attributed, particularly for metallic minerals. For example, New South Wales and South Australia estimate the value based on metallic content. Tasmania only provides a breakdown of the value of its mining production by major group and so details about the value of each commodity are unavailable.

The level of information available for construction materials and other nonmetallic minerals varies considerably. Several states break down products such as crushed and broken stone into its components while other states are only able to provide a total figure. It should be noted that the production of construction materials may be understated in several states because royalties are not always collected or the activity occurs on private land.

To assist users in understanding the presented data, several footnotes have been provided. These footnotes also highlight those areas where variations in treatment or data availability occur across the states.

STATE PRODUCTION

Summary data for 2000–01 shows that Western Australia, with a value of \$23.3b, continues to maintain the highest total value of production of the states and territories. The metallic minerals sector contributed \$11.5b. Higher prices due predominantly to currency fluctuations led to increases in the value of production of the major commodities. Iron ore (\$4.9b) and gold bullion (\$3.2b) were the main contributors. The value of production for nickel rose in 2000–01 to \$1.9b. Western Australia also has a significant value of production in the oil and gas industry. Increased production, as well as increases in oil prices, resulted in the value produced for crude oil more than doubling to \$4.8b. The value of production of liquefied natural gas also rose, reaching almost \$2.7b during 2000–01.

STATE PRODUCTION

continued

Queensland was the second largest mineral producer in 2000–01 with total production of \$10.9b. Half of this value was attributed to coal production while copper contributed \$1.3b. Queensland commenced production of phosphate rock in 2000–01 and this is expected to become a significant sector of the Queensland mining industry in the near future.

In 2000–01 New South Wales total production was \$7.0b of which \$5.0b (71%) was generated by the coal mining industry. Production of coal increased marginally (5%) but the value of production increased by 24% demonstrating the higher prices achieved. Silver–lead–zinc production remains a major contributor to New South Wales production, accounting for \$700m during the year.

South Australia recorded \$2.1b for the total value of production in 2000–01. The completion of production facilities at Olympic Dam as well as increased prices, led to a 41% increase in the value of production of copper to \$703m. Natural gas mainly from the Cooper Basin, contributed \$427m to the total value of production for South Australia.

In the Northern Territory 72% of the total value of production is attributable to the oil and gas industry. The value of production for crude oil rose by 86% to \$2.6b. This increase can be attributed to price increases as well as 2000–01 being the first full production year from the Laminaria and Corallina oil fields. This contributed to the increase in the total value of production in the Territory to \$3.6b in 2000–01.

VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (a), State and territory—2000–01

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Minerals produced	7 030.6	(b)na	10 909.6	2 129.8	23 255.6	503.9	3 633.4

na not available

(a) Reported by State Mines Departments.

(b) Oil and gas not available.

4.1 METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, Quantity

Commodity code	Mineral		NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA(c)	Tas.	NT(d)
Bauxite									
500	Bauxite (incl. calcined and beneficiated)	'000 t	—	—	11 732	—	na	—	6 665
Copper									
502	Copper concentrate	'000 t	130	—	1 490	210	59	105	—
506	Copper precipitate	'000 t	—	—	49	—	—	—	—
Gold									
509	Gold bullion (doré)	kg	18 590	3 814	43 503	3 364	—	7 288	19 151
510	Gold ore	t	—	—	—	—	75 219 302	—	—
iron ore									
507	Iron ore and concentrate(e)	'000 t	9	—	—	2 756	161 770	45	—
517	Iron oxide for Coal washing (magnetite)	t	40 927	—	—	—	—	47 327	—
520	Pellets (gross weight)	'000 t	—	—	—	—	—	2 027	—
Mineral sands									
521	Synthetic rutile/beneficiated ilmenite	'000 t	—	—	—	—	643	—	—
522	Ilmenite concentrate	'000 t	3	—	83	—	1 089	—	—
523	Leucoxene concentrate	'000 t	—	—	—	—	39 814	—	—
525	Rutile concentrate	'000 t	7	—	65	—	127 213	—	—
529	Zircon concentrate	'000 t	4	—	—	—	343	—	—
Nickel									
532	Nickel concentrate	'000 t	—	—	—	—	900	—	—
Silver-lead-zinc									
535	Lead concentrate	'000 t	125	—	702	—	89	41	—
543	Zinc concentrate	'000 t	269	—	1 232	—	473	143	—
544	Zinc ore	t	—	—	—	5 841	—	—	—
545	Silver concentrate	t	141	—	—	27	—	—	2
546	Lead-zinc concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	—	na	—
547	Zinc-lead concentrate	'000 t	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
Tin									
549	Tin concentrate	t	—	—	35	—	—	14 741	—
551	Tin-tantalite concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallic minerals n.e.c.									
556	Antimony concentrate	t	1 251	—	—	—	—	—	—
561	Chromite concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	90 010	—	—
564	Manganese ore/manganese fines	'000 t	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 584
563	Metallurgical grade >48% Manganese	'000 t	—	—	—	—	401	—	—
570	Tantalite-columbite concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	738	—	—
Tungsten									
571	Scheelite concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
575	Uranium concentrate (U ₃ O ₈)	t	—	—	—	5 029	—	—	4 629
579	Other metallic minerals	t	—	—	—	—	na	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Contained metal in doré and concentrate except for commodities 507, 517, 522, 525 (contained titanium dioxide) and 529 (contained zircon).

(b) Contained metal in doré and concentrate.

(c) Quantity is sales quantity.

(d) Contained metal in doré and concentrate for commodities 509 and 545 only.

(e) Includes iron pellets and fines for South Australia.

4.2 METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, Value

Commodity code	Mineral	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(b)	Tas.	NT(c)
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bauxite								
500	Bauxite (incl. calcined and beneficiated)	—	—	251 806	—	na	—	175 283
Copper								
502	Copper concentrate(d)	438 300	—	1 138 453	702 935	22 833	na	—
506	Copper precipitate	—	—	162 226	—	—	—	—
Gold								
509	Gold bullion (doré)	303 000	61 316	447 036	54 653	—	na	322 521
510	Gold ore	—	—	—	—	3 240 129	—	—
Iron ore								
507	Iron ore and concentrate	65	—	—	24 800	4 912 704	na	—
517	Iron oxide for Coal washing (magnetite)	5 228	—	—	—	—	na	—
520	Pellets (gross weight)	—	—	—	—	—	na	—
Mineral sands								
	Synthetic rutile/beneficiated	9 873	—	100 979	—	904 863	—	—
521	ilmenite	—	—	—	—	409 192	—	—
522	Ilmenite concentrate	70	—	na	—	168 745	—	—
523	Leucoxene concentrate	—	—	—	—	18 053	—	—
525	Rutile concentrate	6 717	—	na	—	110 036	—	—
529	Zircon concentrate	3 086	—	na	—	198 837	—	—
Nickel								
532	Nickel concentrate(e)	—	—	—	—	1 865 352	—	—
Silver–lead–zinc								
535	Lead concentrate	112 000	—	699 517	—	37 309	na	—
543	Zinc concentrate	533 000	—	950 692	—	280 240	na	—
544	Zinc ore	—	—	—	4 038	—	—	—
545	Silver concentrate	40 000	—	—	7 483	—	—	553
546	Lead–zinc concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	na	—
547	Zinc–lead concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	—	126 286
Tin								
549	Tin concentrate	—	—	176	—	—	na	—
551	Tin–tantalite concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallic minerals n.e.c.								
556	Antimony concentrate	2 372	—	—	—	—	—	—
561	Chromite concentrate	—	—	—	—	6 899	—	—
564	Manganese ore/manganese fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	152 119
563	Metallurgical grade >48% Manganese	—	—	—	—	58 319	—	—
570	Tantalite–columbite concentrate	—	—	—	—	144 839	—	—
571	Tungsten Scheelite concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	na	—
575	Uranium concentrate (U ₃ O ₈)	—	—	—	227 683	—	—	195 010
579	Other metallic minerals	—	—	—	—	24 696	—	—
Total		1 443 839	61 316	3 750 885	1 021 591	11 498 181	na	971 772

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Value of production is at average annual market prices except for commodities 507, 517, 522, 525 and 529.

(b) Estimated f.o.b. value except for commodities 510 and 532.

(c) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(d) Includes the value of cathode copper for New South Wales.

(e) Estimated f.o.b. value based on the current price of nickel containing products.

4.3

COAL, OIL AND GAS PRODUCED, Quantity

Commodity code	Mineral		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT
Black coal									
580	Bituminous	'000 t	110 900	—	116 504	—	—	349	—
581	Semi-anthracite	'000 t	—	—	6 736	—	—	—	—
582	Sub-bituminous	'000 t	—	—	15 112	3 331	6 103	—	—
	Washery rejects	'000 t	28 180	—	34 739	—	na	124	—
	Underground(a)	'000 t	46 116	—	30 428	—	—	473	—
	Open cut	'000 t	64 124	—	107 924	3 331	6 103	—	—
Brown coal									
587	Brown coal (Lignite)	'000 t	—	64 958	—	—	—	—	—
711	Peat	t	—	—	1 827	—	—	807	—
Crude petroleum (incl. natural gas)									
590	Crude oil	ML	—	9 395	537	478	13 957	—	8 125
591	Natural gas(b)	GL	—	6 443	4 549	4	7 625	—	458
592	Natural gas condensate	ML	—	—	262	373	5 810	—	—
Other derivatives									
593	Ethane	t	—	—	—	20 531	—	—	—
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)									
594	Propane	ML	—	na	164	325	653	—	—
595	Butane	ML	—	na	107	171	738	—	—
597	Methane gas	GJ	na	—	—	—	—	—	—
596	LNG	'000 t	—	—	—	—	7 235 382	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Washery throughput of coal for Tasmania.

(b) Includes coal seam methane production for Queensland.

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.4 COAL, OIL AND GAS PRODUCED, Value

Commodity code	Mineral	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT(b)
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Black coal								
580	Bituminous(c)	5 023 000	—	5 462 805	—	—	na	—
581	Semi-anthracite	—	—	316 683	—	—	—	—
582	Sub-bituminous(d)	—	—	454 758	55 660	252 282	—	—
	Washery rejects	na	—	na	—	na	na	—
	Underground	na	—	na	—	—	na	—
	Open cut	na	—	na	55 660	—	—	—
Brown coal								
587	Brown coal (Lignite)	—	519 664	—	—	—	—	—
711	Peat	—	—	38	—	—	na	—
Crude petroleum (incl. natural gas)								
590	Crude oil	—	na	148 678	169 616	4 792 052	—	2 581 198
591	Natural gas	—	na	322 435	426 595	630 363	—	40 644
592	Natural gas condensate	—	—	76 267	129 233	1 984 527	—	—
	Other derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
593	Ethane	—	—	—	2 690	—	—	—
	Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	—	na	—	—	—	—	—
594	Propane	—	na	47 151	93 837	187 541	—	—
595	Butane	—	na	30 610	46 400	221 969	—	—
597	Methane gas	10 776	—	—	—	—	—	—
596	LNG	—	—	—	—	2 739 994	—	—
Total		5 033 776	na	6 857 016	924 031	10 808 727	na	2 621 842

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Delivered/shipped value for Western Australia.

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(c) Value of production is at average annual market prices for New South Wales.

(d) Estimated ex-mine value for Western Australia.

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.5

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED, Quantity

Commodity code	Mineral		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT
Sand and gravel									
600	Gravel(b)	'000 t	3 644	3 556	—	58	162	41	174
601	Sand	'000 t	8 769	1 628	—	661	1 147	33	165
602	Sand for concrete	'000 t	—	4 275	—	1 209	—	138	—
603	Sand for other purposes	'000 t	—	—	—	1 049	—	145	—
Crushed and broken stone									
606	Basalt(c)	'000 t	—	13 762	—	301	—	597	—
607	Dacite, rhyodacite, rhyolite and toscanite	'000 t	—	1 052	—	—	—	—	—
609	Dolomite	t	—	—	—	—	—	7 214	—
610	Granite(c)	'000 t	—	3 026	—	214	—	1	—
611	Hornfels	'000 t	—	3 403	—	—	—	—	—
612	Limestone	'000 t	—	776	—	—	na	46	—
613	Quartzite	'000 t	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
614	Sandstone	t	—	—	—	—	—	496	—
616	Other crushed and broken stone(d)	'000 t	16 256	1 463	—	2 476	536	182	352
617	Dolerite	'000 t	—	—	—	—	—	743	—
Dimension stone									
626	Basalt	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 024
627	Granite	t	5 307	588	—	12 128	1 472	—	na
628	Limestone	t	—	—	—	13 742	—	—	na
629	Sandstone	t	21 910	23	27 282	6 257	—	1 401	na
630	Other dimension stone (incl. slate)(e)	t	—	1 233	2 662	6 071	—	4 228	na
Other construction materials (decomposed rock etc.)									
642	Earth and soil	t	—	133 697	—	—	—	—	45 474
643	Filling	t	—	—	—	510 132	—	—	—
645	Scoria	t	—	617 952	—	—	—	—	—
646	Shale	t	—	—	—	372 122	—	—	—
647	Tuff	t	—	407 957	—	—	—	—	—
648	Other construction material (incl. shell grit and decomposed rock)(f)	'000 t	8 435	—	—	4 987	—	1 529	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Quantity is sales quantity.

(b) Includes decorative aggregate for New South Wales.

(c) Basalt and Granite are not broken down by end use for Victoria.

(d) Sedimentary rock for Victoria; aggregate and rock for Western Australia.

(e) Slate only for Victoria; includes marble and slate (including flagstone) for Western Australia.

(f) Includes ridge gravels, shale, loam used for roads and/or fill and loam used for horticultural purposes for Victoria.

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.6

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED, Value

		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT(b)
Commodity code Mineral		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sand and gravel								
600	Gravel	65 543	28 022	—	353	1 059	na	3 040
601	Sand	92 214	13 094	—	5 185	5 725	na	1 318
602	Sand for concrete	—	46 903	—	9 576	—	na	—
603	Sand for other purposes	—	—	—	6 922	—	na	—
Crushed and broken stone								
606	Basalt	—	120 200	—	3 992	—	na	—
607	Dacite, rhyodacite, rhyolite and toscanite	—	13 645	—	—	—	—	—
609	Dolomite	—	—	—	—	—	na	—
610	Granite	—	32 744	—	2 593	—	na	—
611	Hornfels	—	32 155	—	—	—	—	—
612	Limestone	—	14 116	—	—	(c)na	na	—
613	Quartzite	—	636	—	—	—	—	—
614	Sandstone	—	—	—	—	—	na	—
616	Other crushed and broken stone	218 568	9 140	—	19 048	4 851	na	6 175
617	Dolerite	—	—	—	—	—	na	—
Dimension stone								
626	Basalt	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
627	Granite	1 419	(d)na	—	1 577	410	—	na
628	Limestone	—	—	—	272	—	—	na
629	Sandstone	3 168	(d)na	4 634	224	—	na	na
630	Other dimension stone (incl. slate)	—	219	803	1 809	—	na	na
Other construction materials (decomposed rock etc.)								
642	Earth and soil	—	1 020	—	—	—	—	231
643	Filling	—	—	—	3 974	—	—	—
645	Scoria	—	6 360	—	—	—	—	—
646	Shale	—	—	—	1 130	—	—	—
647	Tuff	—	1 748	—	—	—	—	—
648	Other construction material (incl. shell grit and decomposed rock)	47 646	—	—	37 368	—	na	—
Total		428 560	320 004	5 437	94 023	12 045	na	11 385

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Value at works.

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(c) Included in Limestone under Nonmetallic products.

(d) Value included in commodity 616 for Sandstone (629) and in commodity 610 for Granite (627).

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.7

OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, Quantity

Commodity code	Mineral	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT
Limestone								
	Limestone (incl. shell and coral for)(b)	'000 t	4 071	—	—	3 808	—	66
656	Agriculture	'000 t	na	251	35	73	na	162
657	Burning	'000 t	na	—	—	na	48	na
658	Chemicals	'000 t	na	—	—	674	na	2
659	Cement	'000 t	na	1 428	—	1 648	na	1 613
	Flux (incl. in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries)	t	na	—	—	na	59 783	na
660	Furnace lining	t	na	—	—	na	—	na
662	Other purposes(c)	'000 t	na	97	654	83	na	9
Clays								
665	Bentonite	'000 t	25	—	67	—	—	—
667	Brick clay and shale(d)	'000 t	2 493	1 099	1 055	328	—	15
668	Cement clay and shale	'000 t	—	—	276	6	—	78
670	Fireclay n.e.i.	t	—	1 389	—	136 183	69 670	—
672	Kaolin (incl. ball clay)(e)	'000 t	21	204	9	2	na	5
	Pipe and tile clay (incl. terra cotta for roofing tiles and other purposes)	'000 t	—	57	2	—	—	—
674	Pottery clay (incl. moulder's clay)	'000 t	—	—	—	183	—	—
675	Stoneware clay	'000 t	—	4	—	—	—	—
676	Other clays(f)	'000 t	—	119	—	324	25	—
679		'000 t	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gems								
694	Chrysoptase	kg	—	—	na	—	16 171	—
695	Opal	..	na	—	na	na	—	—
696	Sapphire	..	na	—	na	—	—	—
697	Diamonds	carats	—	—	—	—	25 419 431	—
698			—	—	—	—	—	97 350
702	Other gems (specify)							
	Rhodonite	..	na	—	—	—	—	na
	Zircon	..	—	—	na	—	—	na
	Jade	kg	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other(g)	kg	—	—	na	16	na	na
Other minerals								
Asbestos								
684	Barite	t	433	—	—	10 241	—	3 650
	Diatomite (diatomaceous earth)	t	11 120	—	4 627	—	—	—
686		t	—	—	—	—	—	—
688	Dolomite	'000 t	10	—	26	635	—	—
	Feldspar (incl. cornish stone)	t	1 524	53 148	—	4 943	56 245	—
689		t	—	—	—	—	—	—
691	Garnet concentrate	t	14	—	—	—	111 637	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Quantity is sales quantity.

(b) Includes all limestone (i.e. construction and metallurgical) for New South Wales.

(c) Limestone for lime in Victoria; includes limestone for lime, for industrial fillers and other or unspecified for Queensland; includes limestone for fines, whiting and limesand in South Australia.

(d) Structural clays: includes clay and shale used for making bricks, tiles and pipes for New South Wales.

(e) Includes flint clay, ball clay and other clays for New South Wales.

(f) Includes the remainder of clay and clay shale once clay products have been removed for Victoria; comprises attapulgite clay and clay shale for South Australia.

(g) Includes gemstones and other ornamental stones.

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.7 OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, Quantity *continued*

Commodity code	Mineral		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT
704	Gypsum	'000 t	198	569	27	1 615	913	—	—
705	Lithium ores (petalite, amblygonite, spodumene)	'000 t	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
708	Magnesite, crude	'000 t	46	—	495	6	—	—	—
709	Mica	t	—	—	—	931	—	—	—
714	Perlite	t	—	—	6 214	—	—	—	—
715	Phosphate rock	t	—	—	1 261 521	2 219	—	—	—
717	Pyrophyllite	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
724	Salt (incl. solar salt)	'000 t	—	—	245	1 048	8 304	—	na
	Silica for(b)	'000 t	273	—	—	145	577	—	—
725	Glass	'000 t	na	na	1 897	na	na	23	—
726	Flux	'000 t	na	—	—	na	na	—	—
727	Foundries	'000 t	na	78	479	53	na	—	—
728	Other purposes(c)	'000 t	159	na	243	na	na	141	—
736	Sillimanite	t	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
737	Talc (incl. steatite)	t	—	—	—	9 126	164 320	—	—
738	Vermiculite	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 038
745	Other nonmetallic minerals	t	82 300	—	1 855	—	12 660	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Quantity is sales quantity.

(b) Includes glass sand, foundry sand, filter sand and cement sand for New South Wales.

(c) Includes quartz, quartzite used for industrial purposes for New South Wales.

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.8 OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, Value

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT(b)
Commodity code Mineral	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Limestone							
656 Limestone (incl. shell and coral for)	28 718	—	26 357	—	15 644	—	np
657 Agriculture	na	4 193	na	897	na	na	na
657 Burning	na	—	—	—	na	na	na
658 Chemicals	na	—	—	11 876	na	na	na
659 Cement	na	7 849	—	12 892	na	na	na
660 Flux (incl. in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries)	na	—	—	—	na	na	na
661 Furnace lining	na	—	—	—	na	—	na
662 Other purposes	na	862	na	518	na	na	na
Clays							
665 Bentonite	1 842	—	6 640	—	—	—	—
667 Brick clay and shale	11 130	2 799	3 099	1 516	—	na	—
668 Cement clay and shale	—	—	390	47	—	na	—
670 Fireclay n.e.i.	—	27	—	767	141	—	—
672 Kaolin (incl. ball clay)	1 188	na	1 304	242	46	na	—
674 Pipe and tile clay (incl. terra cotta for roofing tiles and other purposes)	—	181	15	—	—	—	—
675 Pottery clay (incl. moulder's clay)	—	—	—	543	—	—	—
676 Stoneware clay	—	66	—	—	—	—	—
679 Other clays	—	143	—	494	1 501	—	—
Gems							
694 Chrysoprase	—	—	357	—	36	—	na
695 Opal	58 000	—	1 461	38 300	—	—	na
696 Sapphire	5 568	—	6 061	—	—	—	na
697 Diamonds	—	—	—	—	614 453	—	19 519
702 Other gems (specify)							
Rhodonite	7	—	—	—	—	—	na
Zircon	—	—	44	—	—	—	na
Jade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	108	na	98	—	na
Other minerals							
Asbestos							
684 Barite	18	—	—	553	—	—	712
686 Diatomite (diatomaceous earth)	2 028	—	722	—	—	—	—
688 Dolomite	343	—	859	6 159	—	—	—
689 Feldspar (incl. cornish stone)	152	na	—	83	2 482	—	—
691 Garnet concentrate	5	—	—	—	12 105	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

na not available

(a) Estimated f.o.b. value except for limestone, kaolin and dolomite (all value at works), feldspar (estimated free on rail value), garnet concentrate (includes both ex-mine value and free on truck value), and talc (ex-mine value).

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

4.8OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, Value *continued*

<i>Commodity code</i>	<i>Mineral</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA(a)</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
704	Gypsum	2 846	na	279	4 409	18 075	—	—
705	Lithium ores (petalite, amblygonite, spodumene)	—	—	—	—	17 139	—	—
708	Magnesite, crude	1 738	—	17 138	42	—	—	—
709	Mica	—	—	—	130	—	—	—
714	Perlite	—	—	617	—	—	—	—
715	Phosphate rock	—	—	177 321	6	—	—	—
717	Pyrophyllite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
724	Salt (incl. solar salt)	—	—	22 546	8 465	233 082	—	15
	Silica for(c)	6 880	—	30 886	1 186	6 774	—	—
725	Glass	na	na	na	na	na	na	—
726	Flux	na	—	na	na	na	—	—
727	Foundries	na	661	na	427	na	—	—
728	Other purposes	2 034	na	na	na	na	na	—
736	Sillimanite	—	—	—	na	—	—	—
737	Talc (incl. steatite)	—	—	—	643	13 405	—	—
738	Vermiculite	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 346
745	Other nonmetallic minerals	1 891	—	29	—	1 715	—	—
Total		124 386	16 780	296 232	90 197	936 695	na	23 576

na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Estimated f.o.b. value except for limestone, kaolin and dolomite (all value at works), feldspar (estimated free on rail value), garnet concentrate (includes both ex-mine value and free on truck value), and talc (ex-mine value).

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(c) Includes value for commodities 725–728 for Queensland and Western Australia.

Source: See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The range of financial statistics appearing in Chapters 1 to 3 of this publication have been derived from the 2000–01 Economic Activity Survey. The collection aims to meet demands of users who require annual financial statistics which can be related to industry in Australia on a consistent basis.

2 The Mining Collection is conducted as a component of the Economic Activity Survey. Data collected at the industry level within this framework conform to the same basic conceptual standards, allowing comparative analysis between different industries.

3 The data for 1999–2000 are now final and replace those previously issued in the 1999–2000 issue of *Mining Operations, Australia* (cat. no. 8415.0) released on 29 August 2001.

SCOPE

4 The 1993 version of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0) has been used to classify management units (businesses) included in the Mining Collection. The mining classifications as listed in Division B are as follows:

- 110 Coal mining
 - 1101 Black coal mining
 - 1102 Brown coal mining
- 120 Oil and gas extraction
 - 1200 Oil and gas extraction
- 131 Metal ore mining
 - 1311 Iron ore mining
 - 1312 Bauxite mining
 - 1313 Copper ore mining
 - 1314 Gold ore mining
 - 1315 Mineral sand mining
 - 1316 Nickel ore mining
 - 1317 Silver–lead–zinc ore mining
 - 1319 Metal ore mining n.e.c.
- 141 Construction material mining
 - 1411 Gravel and sand quarrying
 - 1419 Construction material mining n.e.c.
- 142 Mining n.e.c.
 - 1420 Mining n.e.c.
- 151 Exploration
 - 1511 Petroleum exploration (own account)
 - 1512 Petroleum exploration services
 - 1513 Mineral exploration (own account)
 - 1514 Mineral exploration services
- 152 Other mining
 - 1520 Other mining services

SCOPE *continued*

5 Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting, are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

6 Businesses mainly engaged in refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacturing of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement and fertilisers are excluded.

7 It should be noted that businesses engaged in providing contract mining services are not always collected within the scope of the annual collection. Under the principles set down within ANZSIC, contract mining organisations will only be included if they are responsible for all facets of the mining operation at a particular site.

8 In situations where businesses provide contract mining services to the mining industry, these businesses are classified to the activity they are performing rather than to the industry they are serving. Hence businesses that are 'contracted' to perform tasks such as mine site preparation (and/or construction), and removal of overburden, are classified to the Construction industry and are outside the scope of the annual Mining Collection.

9 The annual Mining Collection covers all ANZSIC classes in Division B. A census is conducted on all businesses classified to this ANZSIC Division except for those in ANZSIC Classes 1411 (Gravel and sand quarrying), 1419 (Construction material mining n.e.c.) and ANZSIC Subdivision 15 (Services to mining). In the ANZSIC Classes 1411 and 1419 and ANZSIC Subdivision 15, a sample of businesses was surveyed.

10 Mineral production data, as published in Chapter 4, is not collected as part of the annual Mining Collection (see paragraphs 20–22 of the Explanatory Notes for further detail).

STATISTICAL UNITS

11 The basic unit for which statistics are reported in the Economic Activity Survey is the management unit.

12 The management unit is the highest-level unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity requirements, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A management unit is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.

13 This publication presents industry statistics which are compiled differently from activity statistics. Each management unit is classified to a single industry irrespective of any diversity of activities undertaken. The industry allocated is the one which provides the main source of income. This means, for example, that a management unit which derives most of its income from mining activities would have all operations included in the aggregates and ratios for the mining industry group, even if significant secondary activities (e.g. manufacturing, construction) were undertaken.

STATISTICAL UNITS *continued*

14 The ABS Mining Collection approaches both operators and participants in unincorporated joint ventures (UJVs). Generally the participants supply data on their share of income and assets, while the operator reports all expenses and employment.

15 UJVs operating within the mining industry allow the sharing of expertise, resources and risk associated with the development of mineral deposits. This occurs through the participation of a number of organisations (by investment) in a mining operation, some of which may not otherwise be involved in the mining industry.

REFERENCE PERIOD

16 The period covered by the collection is, in general, the 12 months ended 30 June. Where businesses are unable to supply information on this basis, an accounting period for which data can be provided is used for data other than that relating to employment.

17 Financial data presented incorporates all units in scope of the Mining Collection that were in production stage at any time during the year. It also includes any temporarily inactive units ('temporary nils'), i.e. those units which were in development stage or which were not in production, but which still existed and held assets and liabilities and/or incurred some non-operating expenses (e.g. depreciation, administration costs). Prior to 1997–98 these temporarily inactive units were excluded from the Mining Collection. Their inclusion, however, has minimal effect on the estimates of the financial and employment data.

18 Employment data in this publication represents employment for all units operating as at 30 June.

19 The number of management units reported represents only those units that were operating as at 30 June.

MINERAL PRODUCTION DATA

20 Details are presented about the quantity and value of minerals produced during the year ended 30 June 2001.

21 Data appearing in Chapter 4 under 'Mineral production by state' is sourced from the publications issued each year by the State Mines Department in each state and the Northern Territory. The tables presented cover metallic minerals produced, coal, oil and gas produced, construction materials produced, and nonmetallic minerals produced. The presentation of this data is designed to give users an overview of the level of mining activity within each state and the Northern Territory. The tables have been footnoted to provide an indication of the conceptual differences. As the footnotes relate to commodity definitions and valuation methodologies, they should only be considered as a summary of these differences.

22 Users requiring detailed information about the level and type of commodities produced in each state and the Northern Territory are encouraged

MINERAL PRODUCTION DATA
continued

to refer to the publications produced annually by each of these organisations. These are:

- Minerals Industry Annual, New South Wales* (Department of Mineral Resources, New South Wales)
- Minerals and Petroleum Victoria, Statistical Review* (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria)
- Queensland Minerals and Energy Review* (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Queensland)
- Resource Production Statistics*, (Department of Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia)
- Western Australian Statistics Digest, Mineral and Petroleum Production* (Department of Minerals and Petroleum Resources, Western Australia)
- Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review* (Department of Mineral Resources, Tasmania)
- Northern Territory Department of Business, Industry and Resources Development, Annual Report* (Department of Mines and Energy, Northern Territory).

COMPARABILITY WITH
PREVIOUS STATISTICS

23 Commencing with estimates for 1997–98, under new international standards, contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) by mining industries will be measured by the variable ‘industry value added’ (IVA). Estimates for IVA measure the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by that industry. Under the previous standards, the corresponding contribution to GDP was measured by the variable ‘industry gross product’ (IGP) at the management unit level. An explanation of the relationship between IVA estimates and IGP estimates can be found in the Glossary.

24 Changes have been made to the way the state and territory estimates on financial performance and employment have been produced. They are not comparable with the estimates published previously. See Appendix for more details.

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE
MEASURES

25 A range of performance measures, usually referred to as ‘ratios’, can be produced from the data available from profit and loss statements and balance sheets of businesses. This publication presents only a selection of these. While these are a very useful way of presenting summaries of performance, users of these statistics should note the limitations referred to below before making any judgments based on these results. Comment from analysts on the need for, and use of, these or other measures would be welcomed by the ABS.

26 Users should take particular note of the following limitations in respect of the ratios presented in this publication.

27 The usefulness of the ratios for analytical purposes depends on how they are calculated. Comparison between industries on a total industry basis may be best served by the estimates presented herein, i.e. based on industry estimates for numerators and denominators. Users should be aware that assessment of individual business performance based on comparisons with industry estimates may be misleading for other reasons. There may be circumstances peculiar to the business in question which should be taken into account. For example, is it undertaking a program of expansion, contraction, diversification or amalgamation during the period under review? Analysis of movements in performance indicators of the business and industry over a number of years would be more appropriate.

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE
MEASURES *continued*

28 Differences in accounting policy and practices across businesses and industries and changes over time lead to some inconsistencies in the data input to these estimates. While much of the accounting process is subject to standards, there is still a great deal of flexibility left to managers in the accounting policy and practices they adopt. For example, acceptable methods of asset valuation include historical cost, replacement cost and current market value. The timing of asset revaluations also varies considerably across businesses. The way profit is measured is affected by management policy on such things as depreciation rates, bad debt provisions and write-off and goodwill write-off. The varying degree to which businesses decide to consolidate their accounts may affect the quality of the ratios calculated. In general, the effect of consolidation is to 'net out' some of the transactions between related business units and this may distort some ratios.

29 Finally, use of a single ratio in any analysis is to be avoided because it could be misleading. Often the interpretation of one ratio is influenced by the value of others. The above limitations are not meant to imply that analysis based on ratios should be avoided. However, they should be borne in mind when making any commentary or decisions based on these types of statistics.

30 The ratios presented in this publication are categorised as follows:

- turnover ratios indicate the efficiency of selling activities (including the sale of services as well as goods);
- profitability ratios measure rates of profit on sales, funds and assets;
- liquidity ratios measure the ability of businesses to meet short-term financial obligations, i.e. how quickly can it convert selected assets into cash;
- debt ratios indicate the extent to which debt is used as an alternative to financing through equity and the ability of businesses to meet the cost of such financing;
- labour ratios measure the relative profitability and costs of labour; and
- capital expenditure ratios indicate the ability and extent to which businesses invest in capital assets.

31 A further explanation of each ratio can be found in the Glossary.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

32 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PRODUCTS

33 Preliminary mining data are published in the *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 8142.0). Users may also

RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

wish to refer to the following publications which are available from ABS Bookshops.

- Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (cat. no. 8412.0)—quarterly
Australian Mining Industry (cat. no. 8414.0)—biennial, alternating with cat. no. 8415.0 (final issue 1988–99)
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (cat. no. 8140.0)—annual
Directory of Mining Statistics (cat. no. 8416.0)—first issue October 1999
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia (cat. no. 8226.0)
Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 4603.0)—annual
Export Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6405.0)—quarterly
Import Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6414.0)—quarterly
International Merchandise Trade, Australia (cat. no. 5422.0)—quarterly
Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)—quarterly
Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0)—monthly
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0)—annual
Manufacturing Production, Australia (cat. no. 8301.0)—quarterly
Mining Technology Statistics, Australia (cat. no. 8413.0)—annual
Research and Experimental Development Business Enterprises, (Inter-Year Survey), Australia (cat. no. 8114.0)—irregular
Year Book Australia (cat. no. 1301.0)—annual

34 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

Other data

35 The following publications containing other mining and related statistics for Australia are published by organisations other than the ABS.

- Australian Commodities: Forecasts and Issues* (ABARE)
Australian Commodity Statistics (ABARE)
Australian Mineral Statistics (ABARE)
Australia's Identified Mineral Resources (Geoscience Australia)
Mineral Commodity Summaries, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines
Oil and Gas Resources of Australia (Geoscience Australia)

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

36 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ROUNDING

37 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the total.

ABBREVIATIONS

\$'000	thousand dollars
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
EBIT	earnings before interest and tax
f.o.b.	free on board
GDP	gross domestic product
GJ	gigajoule
GL	gigalitre
IGP	industry gross product
IVA	industry value added
kg	kilogram
LNG	liquefied natural gas
ML	megalitre
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OPBT	operating profit before tax
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SE	standard error
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
TNTS	The New Tax System
UJV	Unincorporated joint ventures
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

2000–01 SURVEY CHANGES
Management unit collection

From 2000–01, this publication, *Mining Operations, Australia*, will only present mining data based on information collected solely from businesses (i.e. management units) classified to these industries. Prior to 2000–01, data were presented on both management units and establishments. This reflects the change in scope of the Economic Activity Survey underpinning this publication. From 2000–01, data are no longer collected from establishments in the mining industry.

It should be noted that the activity levels reflected by the statistics for management units are quite similar to the activity levels reflected by the statistics for establishments. Where differences do occur, it will generally be because the management unit statistics:

- exclude mining establishments operated by management units which are classified to other industries, or
- include establishments classified to other industries.

These differences vary between items. They range from 1% for turnover to 58% for employment in 2000–01.

State and territory estimates

Conceptual and collection changes have occurred for state and territory estimates with the cessation of the establishment collection. In order to obtain data by state and territory, businesses operating in more than one state had been requested to provide additional details on employment, wages and salaries and sales of goods and services for each state and/or territory in which they operate. This information has been used to synthesise on a pro-rata basis all other data reported for the whole business to each state and/or territory in which they operate. This will enable the production of state and territory data for employment, wages and salaries, sales of goods and services income and industry value added (IVA). However, it would not be possible to produce other data including the data indicated below industry subdivision level.

For comparison purpose, 1999–2000 estimates derived on this basis are presented in tables 1.15 and 2.6.

SURVEY CHANGES FROM
 2001–02

In April 2000, the ABS released *Information Paper: ABS Statistics and The New Tax System (TNTS)* (cat. no. 1358.0). The paper foreshadowed changes which would occur during 2002 to the infrastructure used by the ABS to support compilation of ABS economic statistical series. Most of the changes directly impact on the ABS Business Register which contains a list of businesses from which samples are selected to collect data for the economic series. The series will be impacted by the changes in the following ways:

- the population of businesses that are considered to be employing based on taxation information, has changed as a result of TNTS
- the statistical units model, that is, the way in which business structures are represented on the ABS Business Register, is being more closely aligned with taxation reporting requirements
- the ATO has classified some businesses differently from the ABS, for example to different industries
- different measures of business size are available.

SURVEY CHANGES FROM
2001–02 *continued*

Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics (Arising from the New Tax System) (cat. no. 1372.0) was released on 6 May 2002. This paper describes the changes in more detail and their treatment in the statistical series. It is available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> under Products and Services.

The Economic Activity Survey, including the mining and services to mining component, is one of the statistical series affected by these changes. From the 2001–02 collection, this survey will be producing estimates on this new basis.

In the next publication, *Mining Operations, Australia*, estimates for 2001–02 will be compiled on the new basis. To facilitate comparisons over time, this publication will also include estimates for 2000–01 for indicative variables on the new basis as well as on the old basis. Financial data by state and territory will be provided for a select number of key variables.

SAMPLING ERROR

1 Data presented in this publication for Services to mining (ANZSIC subdivision 15) and Construction material mining (ANZSIC classes 1411 and 1419) are based on information collected from a sample of businesses and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all businesses in the population. 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 the data were obtained from only a sample of units. There are about 2 chances in 3 that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if the data had been obtained from all units, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than 2 SEs.

2 The SE can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and is known as the relative standard error (RSE). Estimates highlighted with an asterisk (*) indicate they are subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. Those estimates highlighted with ** are subject to sampling variability greater than 50%. Detailed estimates of RSEs can be made available upon request.

3 The size of the RSE may be a misleading indicator of the reliability of some of the estimates for trading profit, OPBT, EBIT and IVA. This situation may occur where an estimate may legitimately include positive and negative values reflecting the financial positions of different businesses. In these cases the aggregate estimate can be small relative to the contribution of individual businesses resulting in an SE which is large relative to the estimate.

4 Relative standard errors for selected data items at the industry subdivision level are shown in the table below. Detailed RSEs can be made available on request.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS—2000–01

.....

	<i>Other mining</i>	<i>Services to mining</i>
	%	%
Employment	3.7	2.9
Wages and salaries	2.9	3.8
Sales of goods and services	2.3	3.2
Industry value added	2.4	8.4

.....

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

5 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of inadequacies in available sources from which the population frame was compiled, imperfections in reporting from providers, errors made in collection such as recording and coding data, and errors made in processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to collectively as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a census or a sample.

NON-SAMPLING ERROR
continued

6 Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, editing processes, and efficient operating procedures.

GLOSSARY

As the data presented in this publication have been compiled from the standard financial accounts of businesses, the definition of each reported item aligns closely with that adopted in standard business accounting practice. In those instances where more than one standard or definition is available, the following paragraphs indicate which one has been chosen.

Acquisitions to disposals	The number of times that dollars spent on acquiring assets exceed dollars received for disposal of assets, i.e. Total acquisitions/Total disposals.
All mining	Includes all ANZSIC classes in Division B (i.e. ANZSIC subdivisions 11–15).
Asset turnover ratio	A measure of the number of times the value of sales exceeds the value of assets, i.e. Sales of goods and services/Total assets.
Bad debts	Represents the amount of bad debts written-off, net of bad debts previously written-off but recovered.
Capital expenditure	Includes all capitalised costs and progress payments made to contractors for capital work on land, dwellings, buildings and structures, and plant, machinery and equipment (both new and second-hand).
Capitalised purchases	Goods drawn from inventories for use as fixed tangible assets in capital work done for own use.
Capitalised wages	Capitalised payments for work done by own employees in manufacturing, constructing or installing assets.
Capital work done for own use	Capitalised work done by the employees or proprietors of a business for use by the business or for rental or lease to other businesses. The main types of work are manufacturing, constructing, installing or repairing assets and development of computer software. Also included is the value of own account mineral/petroleum exploration. These activities are valued at the costs of the materials and the wages and salaries involved. Conceptually, this item should also include own account production of literary, entertainment or artistic originals. However, these activities are relatively unimportant for the mining industry and have not been measured.
Contract mining	Contract payment for mining services.
Cost of sales	The sum of purchases, selected expenses and opening inventories minus closing inventories.
Current assets	Refers to the value of closing trading inventory (i.e. at the end of the financial year) plus the value of other current assets such as cash, short-term deposits, prepayments and short-term loans to employees.
Current liabilities	The book value of current liabilities at the end of the financial year. This includes provisions for taxation, leave, claims, trade creditors and other accounts payable and bank overdrafts.
Current ratio	The number of times current assets exceed current liabilities, i.e. Current assets/Current liabilities.
Debt to assets	The percentage of assets financed by debt instead of equity, i.e. (Total liabilities/Total assets) x 100.

Depreciation	Includes depreciation allowed on buildings and other fixed tangible assets.												
Disposal of assets	Includes the proceeds from the sale of land, dwellings, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment.												
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	A measure of profit prior to the deduction of interest expense and income tax.												
Employment	Includes working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, employees on paid leave and managerial and executive employees working for a business during the last pay period ending in June.												
Establishments	Refers to the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a state or territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data including data enabling value added to be calculated. In general an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same state or territory and classified to a single industry. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.												
Freight and cartage expenses	Excludes the cost of delivery by own vehicles and employees, and also excludes overseas freight.												
Government subsidies: diesel fuel rebate	Reimbursement under the Diesel Fuel Rebate Scheme.												
Government subsidies: operational funding	Includes bounties, subsidies and export grants but excludes diesel fuel rebate.												
Industry value added (IVA)	<p>IVA represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by mining industries at management unit level to gross domestic product.</p> <p>The derivation of IVA is as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Turnover</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;"><i>Plus</i></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Closing inventories</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;"><i>Less</i></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Opening inventories</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;"><i>Less</i></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Capitalised purchases</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;"><i>Less</i></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Intermediate input expenses</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;"><i>Equals</i></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">IVA</td> </tr> </table> <p>However, it should be noted that IVA is not a measure of operating profits before tax. Wages, salaries and most other labour costs are not taken into account in its calculation nor are most insurance premiums, interest expenses or depreciation and a number of lesser expenses.</p>	Turnover		<i>Plus</i>	Closing inventories	<i>Less</i>	Opening inventories	<i>Less</i>	Capitalised purchases	<i>Less</i>	Intermediate input expenses	<i>Equals</i>	IVA
Turnover													
<i>Plus</i>	Closing inventories												
<i>Less</i>	Opening inventories												
<i>Less</i>	Capitalised purchases												
<i>Less</i>	Intermediate input expenses												
<i>Equals</i>	IVA												
Industry value added to employment	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of industry value added for each employee, working proprietor and working partner, i.e. Industry value added/Employment.												
Industry value added to selected labour costs	The average amount of the value of each dollar of gross product generated by each dollar input of labour, i.e. Industry value added/Selected labour costs.												
Insurance premiums	Includes premiums for fire, general, accident, public liability, optional third-party and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance, professional indemnity insurance and common law liability.												

Interest coverage	The number of times that businesses can meet their interest expenses from their earnings before interest, i.e. Earnings before interest and tax/Interest expenses.
Interest expenses	Includes interest paid on loans from banks, finance companies, insurance companies and related companies.
Interest income	Includes interest received from bank accounts, loans and finance leases and earnings on discounted bills. Excludes charges between companies of the same management unit.
Intermediate inputs	<p>Intermediate inputs consist of materials and certain services which are used up in the production process. Definitions of relevant component items are also included in this glossary. The calculation is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Intermediate input expenses</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>Plus</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Opening inventories</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>Less</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Closing inventories</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Equals</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Intermediate inputs</p>
Intermediate input expenses	<p>Includes two categories of operating expenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ purchases of goods, materials and services used in production; and ■ expenses related to the sale of goods and administrative expenses. <p>Purchase of goods, materials and services used in production includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ purchases of materials, components, explosives, containers and packaging materials, electricity, fuels and water; ■ purchases of minerals or other goods for resale without processing or assembly; ■ motor vehicle expenses, freight and cartage expenses, repair and maintenance expenses; ■ rent, leasing and hiring expenses (except for finance leases); ■ payment for contract, subcontract and commission expenses. <p>Expenses related to the sale of goods and administrative expenses includes: advertising expenses, audit and accounting expenses, bank fees and charges (except interest), cleaning expenses, environmental protection expenses, intellectual property royalty expenses, legal fees, management fees, paper, printing and stationery expenses, postal and telecommunication expenses, staff training expenses and travelling, accommodation and entertainment expenses.</p>
Inventories—Opening/closing	The value of all inventories (known as 'stocks' in earlier publications) of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers etc. at the beginning and end of the financial year, respectively (previously called 'opening and closing stocks').
Liquidity ratio	The number of times current assets other than inventories exceed current liabilities, i.e. (Current assets – Closing inventories)/Current liabilities.
Management units at 30 June	Refers to the number of management units in operation at 30 June. The management unit is the highest-level unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity requirements, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (i.e. company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.).
Motor vehicle expenses	Includes expenditure on registration fees, compulsory third-party insurance, fuel and repairs.
Net capital expenditure	The difference between total acquisitions and disposals of fixed tangible assets.

Net capital expenditure to assets	The percentage of the total book value of assets spent on net capital expenditure, i.e. $(\text{Net capital expenditure}/\text{Total assets}) \times 100$.
Net worth	Total assets minus total liabilities, and is equal to the interest of shareholders or other owners in the assets of the business. Also called 'owner's equity'.
Non-current assets	The book value of non-current assets at the end of the financial year. This includes plant and machinery needed for normal operations, capitalised interest, property and goodwill.
Non-current liabilities	The book value of non-current liabilities at the end of the financial year. This includes employee entitlements, bank loans, debentures and unsecured notes.
Operating profit before tax (OPBT)	A measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid).
Other income	Includes royalty income, dividends, net profit (or loss) on the sale of fixed tangible assets and net profit (or loss) on foreign exchange. It excludes extraordinary profits or losses such as those associated with the sale of a segment of the business or goodwill revaluations.
Other selected expenses	Includes expenditure on management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses, office supplies and printing costs, telephone and postage charges, travelling and entertainment expenses, accounting and legal services, advertising costs, payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, land tax, rates and computer software expenses.
Payment for contract, subcontract and commission expenses	Includes payments to other businesses and self-employed persons for work done or sales made on a contract or commission basis. Payments to persons paid by commission without a retainer also are included. Excludes contract mining.
Profit margin	Operating profit before tax as a percentage of total operating income.
Profit to employment	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of operating profit before tax contributed by each employee, working proprietor and working partner, i.e. $\text{Operating profit before tax}/\text{Employment}$.
Purchases and selected expenses	Includes purchases of goods and materials, rent, leasing and hiring expenses, freight and cartage expenses, motor vehicle expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, and payment for contract, subcontract and commission work and other selected expenses.
Purchases of goods and materials	Includes purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging materials, fuels, electricity and water, and purchases of other goods for resale. Also includes capitalised purchases.
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	Includes expenses for land, buildings and other structures; motor vehicles; and plant, machinery and other equipment.
Rent, leasing and hiring income	Includes proceeds from the rent, lease or hiring of land, buildings, machinery, vehicles and equipment. (Is also included in Sales of goods and services.)
Repair and maintenance expenses	Excludes wages and salaries paid to own employees and the repair and maintenance costs of motor vehicles.
Return on assets	Derived by expressing total operating profit before tax as a percentage of the total book value of assets, i.e. $(\text{Operating profit before tax}/\text{Total assets}) \times 100$.
Return on funds	Derived by expressing earnings before interest and tax as a percentage of the total of shareholders funds and non-current liabilities, i.e. $(\text{Earnings before interest and tax})/(\text{Net worth} + \text{Non-current liabilities}) \times 100$.
Royalties expenses	Includes any payments made for the use of rights, information or material owned by another company or person.

Sales of goods and services	Includes revenue from the sale of minerals and other goods and service income (e.g. minerals bought for re-sale, waste materials, repair and service income, contract subcontract and commission income, installation charges) and rent, leasing and hiring income. Sales are valued net of sales tax, excise and other duties collected on behalf of governments (e.g. the coal export levy and petroleum production excise duty).
Selected labour costs	The sum of wages and salaries, superannuation and workers' compensation. Wages and salaries include gross wages and salaries and amounts paid as severance, termination and redundancy payments to permanent, temporary, casual and part-time employees. Superannuation includes all employer contributions to superannuation schemes and any benefits paid by employers operating unfunded schemes. Workers' compensation includes premiums and any other costs incurred by the employer, not reimbursed by an insurance company. Excludes other labour costs (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, accommodation, meal and travelling allowances).
Selected labour costs to employment	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of selected labour costs to employment incurred by the business (including wages, salaries, superannuation, workers' compensation premiums) for each employee, working proprietor and working partner, i.e. Selected labour costs/Employment.
Service income	Income received from service activities. Included are income from work done or sales made on a commission basis, income from repair, maintenance or servicing, installation and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers, advertising income and management fees/charges received from related or unrelated businesses. For electricity and gas supply, also includes transmission and distribution income. Service income is valued net of discounts given. For periods from 1997–98, under new international standards, income from intellectual property royalties and rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases) have also been classified as service income. Rent, leasing and hiring income is income derived from the ownership of land, buildings, vehicles, machinery or equipment, excluding any income from finance leases.
Superannuation	Includes all employer contributions to superannuation schemes and any benefits paid by employers operating unfunded schemes.
Total mining	Includes all ANZSIC classes in Division B except ANZSIC subdivision 15 (Services to mining).
Trading profit	A measure of profit directly attributable to trading in goods and services. It is derived by subtracting the cost of sales from the value of sales of goods and services. It should not be inferred that all of this profit is available surplus as other expenses such as selected labour costs, depreciation, insurance premiums, royalties, bad debts and interest have not been taken into account. In addition other income items such as rent, leasing and hiring income, government subsidies and interest income have not been included.
Trading profit margin	Derived by expressing total trading profit as a percentage of total sales of goods and services, i.e. (Trading profit/Sales of goods and services) x 100.
Turnover	Includes all proceeds from operating revenue (i.e. sales, service income, rent, leasing and hiring income, and government subsidies) plus the value of capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease.

Turnover <i>continued</i>	<p>There are some conceptual differences between turnover as provided in this publication and turnover as defined by the new international standards. These differences are explained as part of the definition of the component item 'capital work done for own use'. Full compliance with the new standards would make very little difference to estimates of turnover.</p> <p>Excluded are interest income, income from natural resource royalties, funding by federal, state or local governments for specific capital items, dividends and receipts from sale of fixed tangible assets.</p>
Wages and salaries	<p>Refers to payments made to all permanent, part-time and temporary employees on the payroll during the financial year. Such payments include severance, termination and redundancy payments, overtime earnings, penalty payments and shift allowances, all paid leave, leave loadings and bonuses. Also includes capitalised wages.</p>
Workers' compensation	<p>Includes premiums and any other costs incurred by the employer not reimbursed by an insurance company.</p>

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ISSN 1441-1067

RRP \$26.00