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MINING SECTOR REPORT 2021





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Introduction

The JSE lists twenty-three companies in this sector. Our sample lists thirteen of these companies, making it a representative sample of 57%. The companies are:

The South African mining industry employed 514 859 individuals in 2019. These make the mining sector a vital industry for the LRS to monitor. Firstly, this report looks at the significant effect the COVID 19 pandemic has had on the sector. The rich data extracted from the LRS's MNC Database further enables a retrospective view of company performance over the last seven years. We also analyse the high remuneration packages received by directors in this sector.

¹http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=14682#:~:text=Employment%20has%20gone%20up%2C%20but%20not%20for%20mine%20employees&text=The%20South%20African%20mining%20industry,20%20in%20the%20gold%20sector.



The Sector

With high employments numbers, the mining sector in South Africa is a key socio-economic contributor.² However, over the past 26 years, there has been a steep decline in the number of active, publicly listed mining companies on the JSE. The sector has a multitude of problems, including policy uncertainty, high costs and unreliable power supply.³

The sector is also not unscathed by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to recent indications by the Minerals Council South Africa, the total impact of Covid-19 could ultimately result in a year-on-year South African mining decline of over 25%. The outcome of such dramatic production declines, coupled with several operations being placed on hold, has resulted in liquidity challenges for several companies.⁴ In a recent report by the accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), the firm warns that losses incurred by companies from suspended operations due to the impact of the Covid-19 may create opportunities for big companies to buy the assets of struggling companies.⁵

Safety of workers in this sector is also a big concern: 'provisional number of reported fatalities and injuries for 2021 stands at 58 and 1 810'. South African Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy Gwede Mantashe has called on the sector to 'prioritise the safety of workers'.

Financials

Revenue

Glencore Xstrata is the biggest company by revenue in our sample from the mining sector. The company reported revenue of ZAR 2 trillion in the 2020 financial year, as shown in figure 1 below. This value is a 34% decrease from the 2019 financial year revenue. Among other things, Glencore attributes this to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In terms of revenue, BHP Billiton and

² https://www.miningreview.com/coal/decarbonising-south-africas-mining-sector/

³ https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-11-23-the-decline-of-south-africas-mining-sector-in-five-charts/

⁴ https://www.pwc.co.za/en/assets/pdf/sa-mine-2020.pdf

⁵ http://www.pwc.co.za/mining

⁶ https://allafrica.com/stories/202111260300.html

Anglo American plc are also big players in the mining sector with revenues of ZAR 715 billion and ZAR 441 billion respectively in 2020.

Petra Diamonds, the smallest company in our sample, reported a 26.6% decrease in revenue for the 2020 financial year. Even with the impact of the covid-19 pandemic, most companies in our sample reported a significant increase in revenue. Compared to 2019, Anglo American Platinum's revenue increased by 38.4%, Sibanye Gold's revenue increased by 74.7%, Impala Platinum increased by 43.6%, and the revenue of African Rainbow Minerals increased by 29.1%. However, the impact may be more prevalent in the 2021 financials as some year ends occurred before the worst of the pandemic effects could impact the sector.

Figure 2 shows a pie chart of the companies in our sample by revenue. This chart clearly shows the size of the sample market that each company has by revenue. Three companies (Glencore Xstrata, BHP Billiton, and Anglo American plc) have a total revenue share of 84%. Figures 3a and 3b show that only Glencore Xstrata and Petra Diamonds reported decreased revenue compared to the previous year. From the graph below (see Figure 4), we see that the average revenue has declined since 2018.

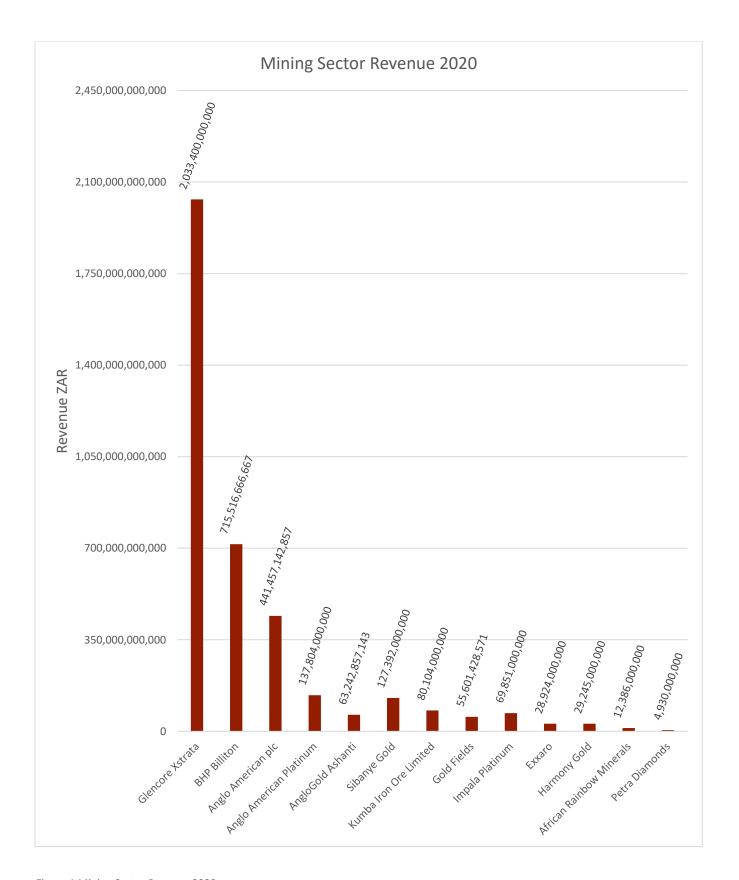


Figure 1 Mining Sector Revenue 2020

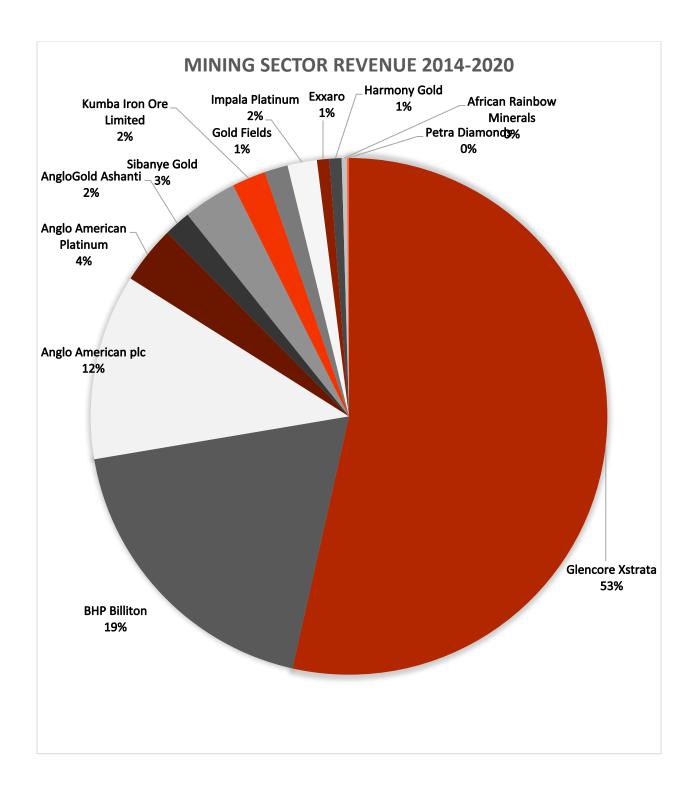


Figure 2 Mining Sector Revenue Pie Chart 2020

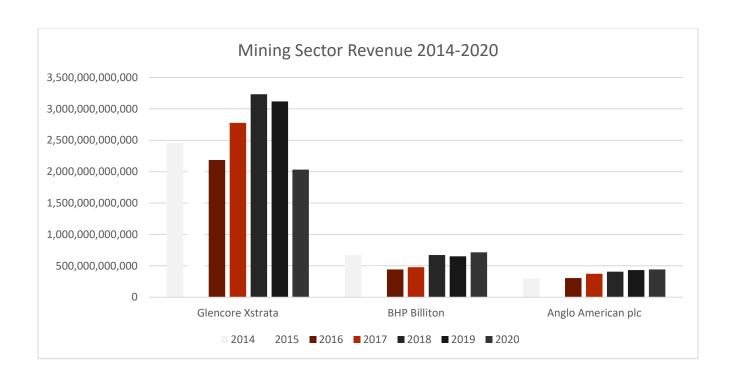


Figure 3a: Mining Sector Revenue 2014 to 2020

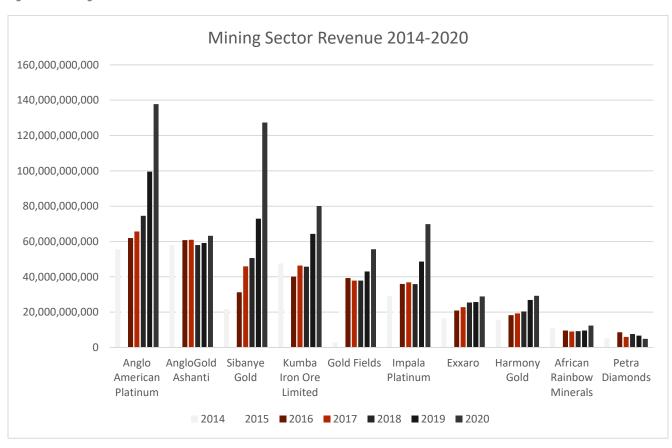


Figure 3b: Mining Sector Revenue 2014 to 2020

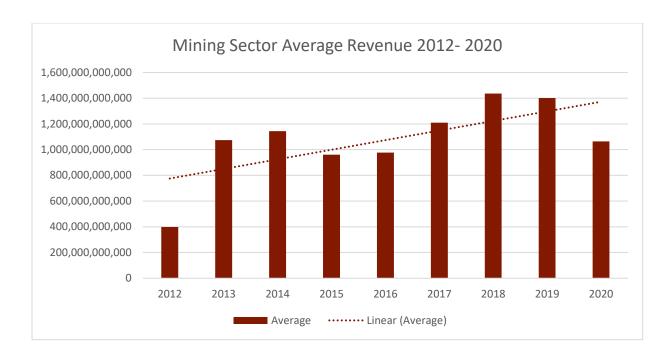


Figure 3 Mining Sector Average Revenue 2012 to 2020

Profit before Tax

BHP Billiton reported a significant Profit before Tax of ZAR 225 billion for the 2020 financial year and is the biggest earner in the sample for 2020. Compared to the previous year, the 2020 Profit before Tax for Kumba Iron Ore Limited, Anglo American Platinum and African Rainbow Minerals increased by 40.8%, 61,5% and 90,5%, respectively. In 2019 Sibanya Gold reported a Loss before Tax of ZAR1,3 billion. In 2020, the company reported a PBT of ZAR 35 million, recovering from the loss in 2019.

Also, in 2020 Impala Platinum had a 598% increase in PBT compared to the previous year. On average, reported 2020 PBT for the thirteen companies in our sample went down by over 23.2%. The figures below show the volatility of the sector with companies turning from profit to loss quickly.

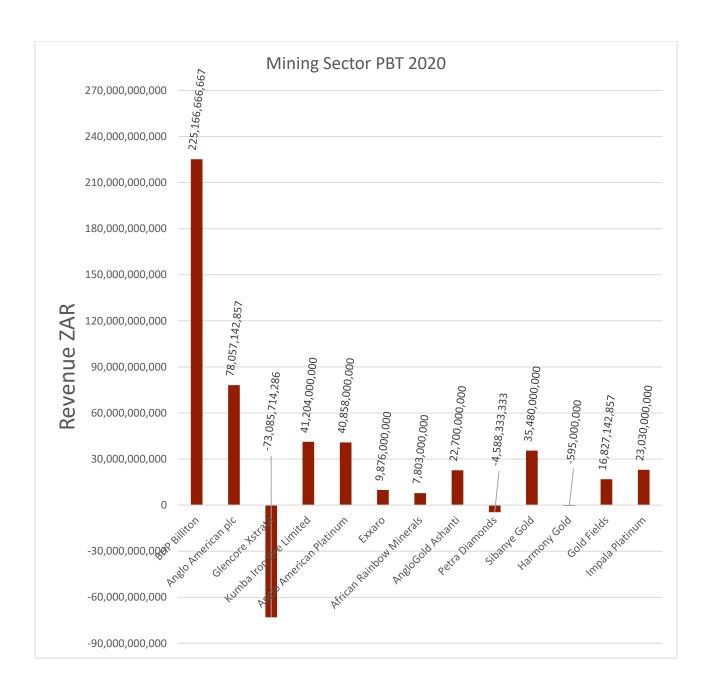


Figure 4 Mining sector Profit before Tax 2020

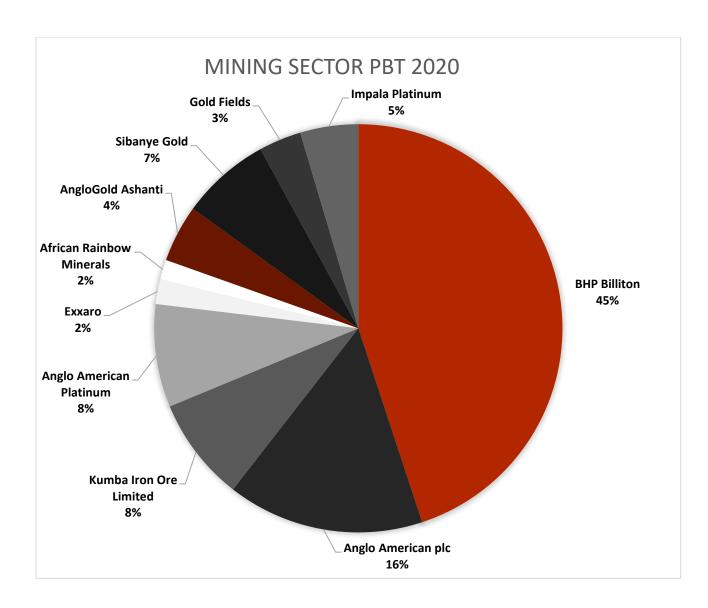


Figure 5 Mining sector Profit before Tax 2020

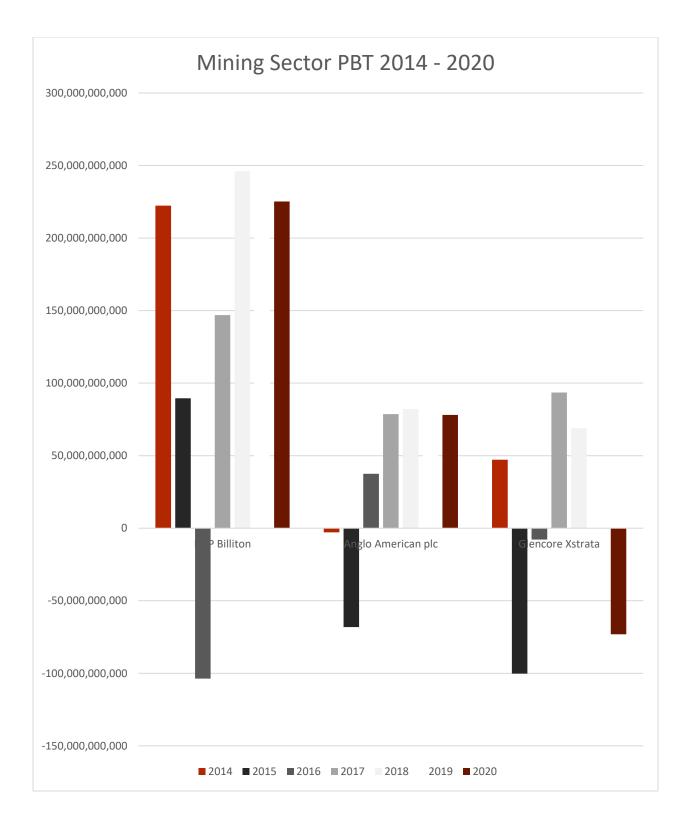


Figure 6b Mining sector Profit before Tax 2014 to 2020

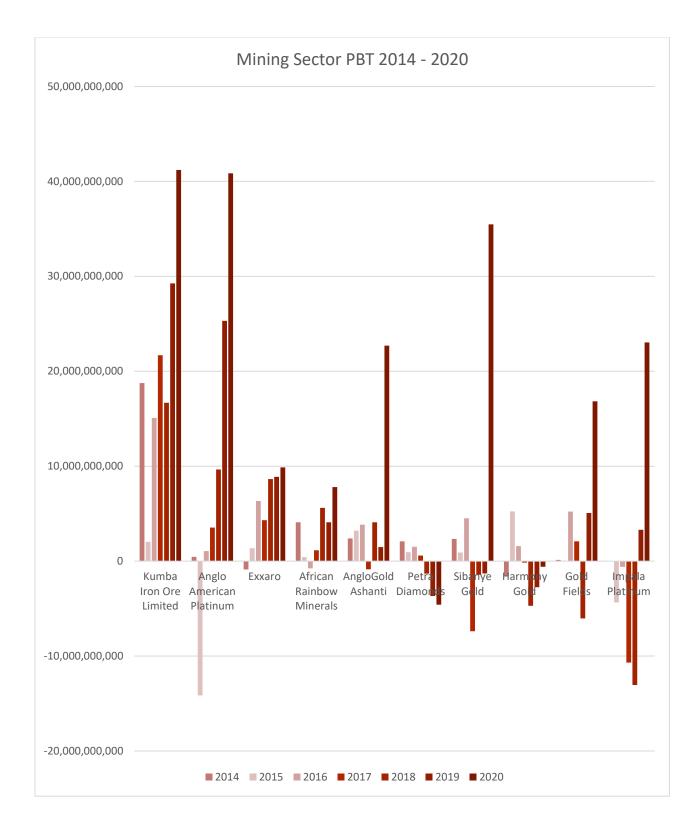


Figure 7a Mining sector Profit before Tax 2014 to 2020

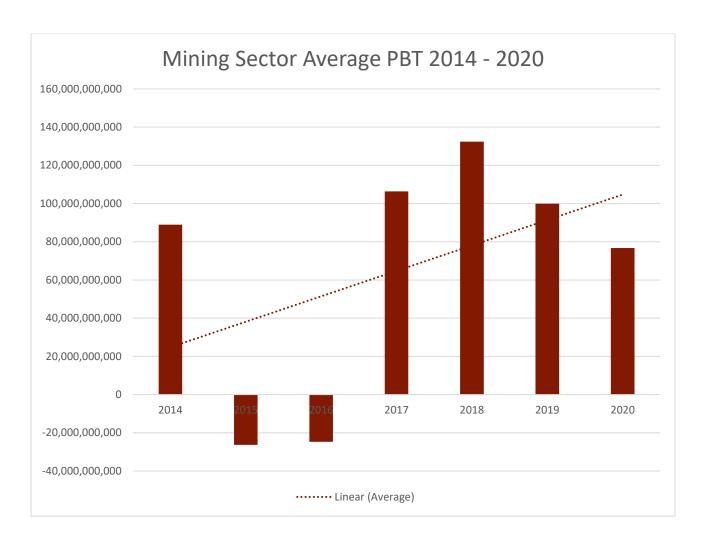


Figure 8 Mining Sector Average PBT 2014 to 2020

Directors' Remuneration: a ten-year retrospective

We use the LRS MNC database to examine CEO remuneration over the last ten years for the thirteen companies in our sample. The average CEO pay excluding LTI for all the companies in this sector was ZAR 32 million in 2020. When looking at *Figure 9*, we see that 2020 showed a large gap between the average total remuneration without LTI and total remuneration including LTI. This is because large LTIs were paid to Mark Cutifani of Anglo American plc and Andrew Mackenzie of BHP Billiton in 2020.

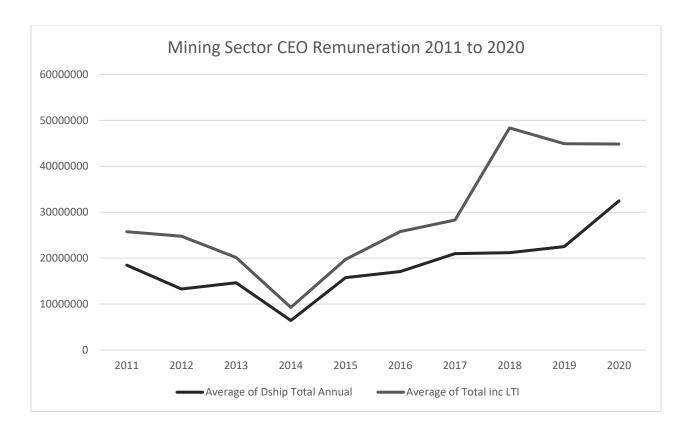
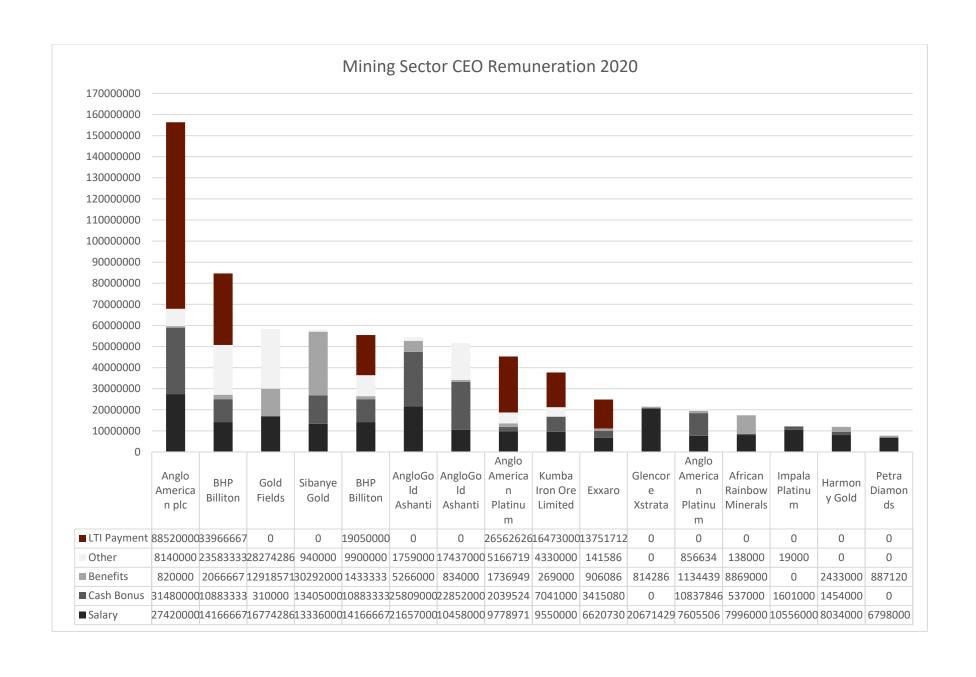


Figure 9 Mining Sector CEO Remuneration 2011 to 2020

CEO Remuneration 2020

Anglo American Platinum reported that Natascha Viljoen resumed as CEO on 16 April 2020 in place of Chris Griffith. Viljoen received ZAR 20 million in the 2020 financial year, while Griffith received ZAR 45 million. On 30 July 2020, AngloGold Ashanti announced that Mr Kelvin Dushnisky would step down as Chief Executive Officer (CEO), effective 1 September 2020. The board announced that Mrs Christine Ramon, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), was appointed Interim CEO. Dushnisky received a total remuneration of ZAR 54.5 million, while Ramon received ZAR 51.6 million for the 2020 financial year.

Mark Cutifani of Anglo American plc received the highest CEO remuneration. He received a total of ZAR 156 million. He is followed by Andrew Mackenzie, who retired as CEO of BHP Billiton. Mackenzie was paid a total remuneration of ZAR 84.7 million in 2020. On average, from 2019 to 2020, the total executive director's remuneration decreased by 15.7%, while the non-executive director's remuneration increased by 7.2% (see *Figures 11 and 12*



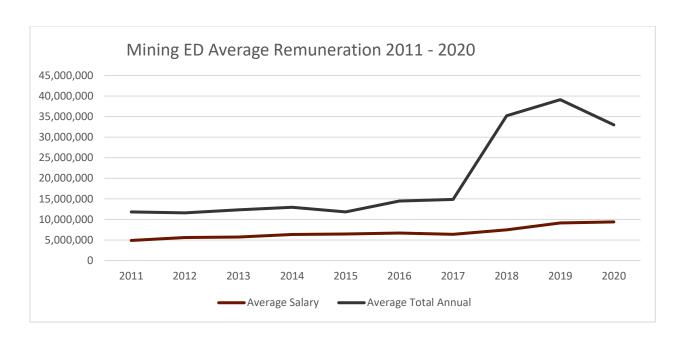


Figure 10 Mining Sector Executive Director Remuneration 2012 to 2020

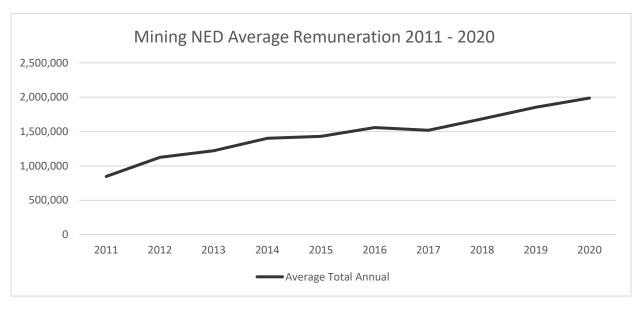


Figure 11 Mining sector NED Average Total Annual Remuneration 2011 to 2020