

2. Since mining machinery and equipment would have specialized applications in different mining activities, it was assumed that most of these are imported.

With these assumptions in mind, mining machinery and equipment (including spare parts) were disaggregated based on import statistics, the breakdown of which are as follows:

- (a) Machinery for sorting, screening, separating or washing earth, stone, ores, or other mineral substances in solid (including powder and paste) form.
- (b) Machinery for crushing or grinding earth, stone, ores, or other mineral substances in solid (including powder and paste) form.
- (c) Machinery for mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores, or other mineral substances in solid (including powder and paste) form.
- (d) Machinery for agglomerating or forming earth, stone, ores, or other mineral substances in solid (including powder and paste) form.
- (e) Parts of machinery and equipment from (a) to (d).

The value and volume of imported mining machinery, equipment and spareparts are shown in Table 2.5a and Table 2.5b respectively. In 1987, most of these imports came from the United States, Japan, Australia and Singapore (see Table 2.6).

Imports of mining machinery and equipment together with their corresponding spare parts have been on the downtrend during the eighties (see Table 2.5a). This is also indicative of the depressed situation the industry has encountered during the said period. Another factor which has dampened the purchases of imported mining machinery and equipment, among others, was the chronic devaluation of the exchange rate during the eighties--making the cost of these imported equipment very prohibitive.