

A large, abstract graphic in shades of green and yellow dominates the center of the page. It consists of several overlapping circles and arcs, with stylized leaves and a circular arrow element integrated into the design. The graphic is set against a background of thin, concentric circles.

Sectoral Trends

*Performance of the primary and secondary sectors
of the South African economy – statistical update*

2nd quarter 2014

Department of Research and Information

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Value-added (agriculture sector) and physical volume of production (mining and manufacturing sectors)

- South Africa's agriculture, forestry and fishing sector recorded a 2.3% increase in seasonally adjusted value-added (GDP) in real terms in the first quarter (Q1) of 2014, compared to the same period a year earlier.
- The sharp 9.9% decline in the mining sector's physical volume of production reflected the negative impact of protracted industrial action in the platinum mining sub-sector, the sector's largest, as it reported a 21.4% contraction in output on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis. The two other major mining segments – namely gold and uranium mining, as well as iron ore mining - also recorded lower production volumes, whilst the coal and 'other mining' sub-sectors managed to record increases in production.
- Although the manufacturing sector's output declined in Q1 of 2014 on a quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) and seasonally adjusted basis, it was 1.5% higher when compared to the same period in 2013. On a year-on-year basis, 17 out of 27 manufacturing sub-sectors recorded expansions. Of its sizeable sub-sectors, basic iron and steel; paper and paper products; as well as basic chemicals recorded strong increases in output relative to Q1 of 2013, with the respective growth rates amounting to 11.4%, 8.2% and 7.2%.

In the case of basic iron and steel, the low base effect caused by a major fire in February 2013 at ArcelorMittal, South Africa's Vanderbijlpark Works, which resulted in serious production losses during the first semester of the year, played a key role. The gradual normalisation of production activity in the automotive sector was reflected in the 3% y-o-y increase in its output in Q1 of 2014, although production was affected by the upgrading of facilities in preparation for new vehicle models.

Utilisation of production capacity in manufacturing

- Utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing sector was little changed at 81% in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, with the principal underlying factor for the extent of spare capacity being insufficient demand.
- At the sectoral level, however, there were notable changes. In the basic iron and steel sub-sector for instance, utilisation of production capacity increased by 5.9 percentage points over this period, as activity levels recovered from the above-mentioned production shutdown. In contrast, the motor vehicle, parts and accessories sub-sector reported increased spare capacity, possibly related to the production facilities' upgrade mentioned previously.

Employment

- The level of mining employment in the fourth quarter of 2013 was 3.8% lower (17 586 fewer jobs) compared to the same quarter in 2012, with the largest losses having occurred in the gold mining sub-sector (a reduction of 16 353 jobs or 9.2% of gold mining employment). The iron ore and 'other mining' sub-sectors each reported job losses amounting to approximately 1 900, while the platinum mining sub-sector recorded

609 fewer employment opportunities. The adverse employment effects of protracted strike activity in South Africa's mining sector may not have yet unravelled fully, as mining houses could increasingly opt for mechanisation and/or close marginal shafts.

- Manufacturing employment contracted by 0.7% or 4 021 jobs in the year to the fourth quarter of 2013, with the largest losses recorded in the furniture sub-sector (-5 909 jobs). The machinery and equipment sub-sector, in contrast, reported an additional 5 838 jobs over this period. Seventeen out of the 27 manufacturing sub-sectors reported lower employment levels, with losses in certain sub-sectors possibly extending into the first quarter of 2014, as the platinum mining strike impacted on industries supplying goods and services to the mines.

Worker remuneration in mining and manufacturing

- On average, increases in the gross monthly remuneration of workers in both the mining and manufacturing sectors exceeded the rate of inflation over the year to the fourth quarter of 2013. The upward trend in worker remuneration in real terms contrasts declining employment, possibly indicating that employers are willing to increase individual remuneration levels while reducing the overall headcount.
- The furniture sub-sector of manufacturing recorded the largest decline in gross remuneration per worker simultaneously with substantial employment losses, demonstrating a very challenging operating environment. In contrast, the footwear sub-sector reported lower average levels of remuneration per worker while overall employment increased.
- Coal mining, which was the only mining sub-sector to report increased employment levels in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared to the same period a year earlier, recorded a marginal 1.3% increase in gross remuneration per worker.

Exports

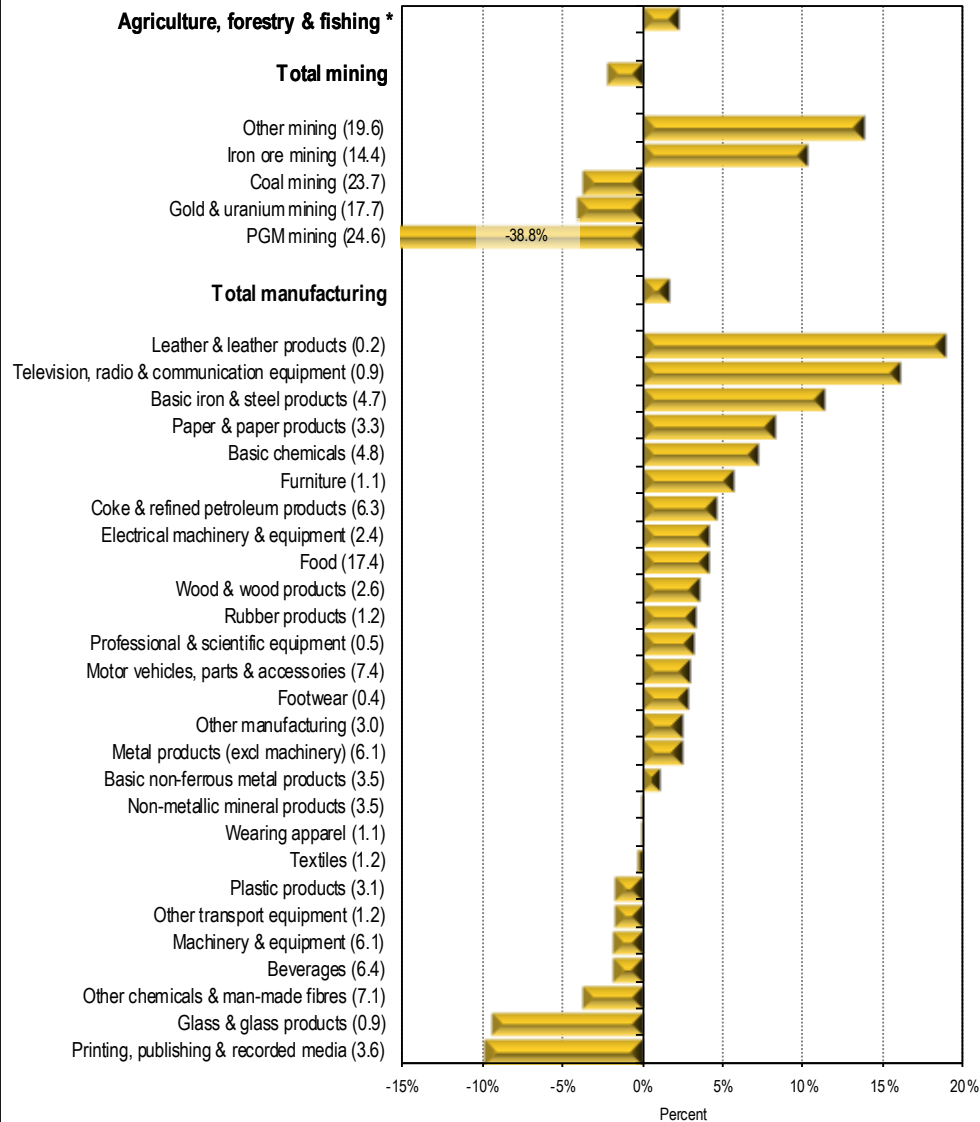
- South Africa's exports to the rest of the world (excluding Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland - also known as the BLNS countries), totalled R203.9 billion in the first quarter of 2014, representing a 15.3% increase relative to the same period in 2013. It should be noted, however, that the exchange rate of the rand weakened substantially in the closing quarter of 2013 and opening quarter of 2014.
- In the mining sector, the benefits derived from a weakening currency in terms of rand proceeds were often countered by lower production volumes and/or global commodity prices. The impact of industrial action on the trade performance of the platinum mining sub-sector was reflected in a mere 1.4% increase in export values, on a year-on-year basis, despite the weaker currency. Declining iron ore prices, in turn, limited the nominal rise in the value of this sub-sector's exports, whereas the coal mining and 'other mining' sub-sectors reported significantly higher export values.

- Sizeable manufacturing sub-sectors that benefitted from the weaker currency included basic iron and steel (68.5% increase in export values over the year to the first quarter of 2014), food (+46.6%) and basic chemicals (+27.3).
- Asia remained the leading regional destination for South Africa's exports in the first quarter of 2014, accounting for nearly one-third of total exports, followed by the European Union (EU) with a share of just over 24%. Double-digit growth in exports was recorded with respect to the following regions: Middle East (28.9%); EU (27.8%); Africa (24.1%); and Asia (21.2%). At the individual country level China retained the leading position, accounting for 14.1% of South Africa's exports, while the United States (8.1%), Germany (5.9%) and Japan (5.7%) were also significant export destinations.

Imports

- Imports from the rest of the world (excluding the BLNS countries) grew by 18.5% over the year to the first quarter of 2014 to reach R262.2 billion. Crude oil imports, classified under 'other mining' imports, continued to make a large contribution to the overall increase in import growth, with the remaining mining sub-sectors accounting for a small portion of import demand.
- The sub-sectors of manufacturing that reported import growth in excess of 30% in the opening quarter of 2014, when compared to the same period a year earlier, were other transport equipment (38.2%); electrical machinery and equipment (36.7%); as well as metal products (excluding machinery) (32.1%). However, these sub-sectors account for relatively small proportions of overall manufacturing imports. Large importing sub-sectors within manufacturing included motor vehicles, parts and accessories (18.3% of manufacturing imports in the first quarter of 2014) as well as machinery and equipment (18.1%). Their import growth over the period under review amounted to 12.3% and 7.7%, respectively.
- Asia, the EU and Africa were key sources of imports, accounting for 74.9% of total imports entering South Africa. The fastest growing supplying regions were the Middle East (43.6% increase in imports from this region), Africa (+26%) and Asia (+19.8%). At the individual country level, a significant portion of South Africa's imports originated from China (19.5% of the total), Saudi Arabia (12.3%) and Germany (12%).
- South Africa's trade deficit (excluding the BLNS countries) deteriorated to R58.3 billion in the opening quarter of 2014, from R40 billion in the equivalent period of 2013. From a regional perspective, South Africa recorded trade surpluses only with the rest of Africa and Europe outside of the EU, both of which narrowed over the period under review. The largest trade deficits were recorded with the Middle East (R25 billion), Asia (R24.9 billion) and the EU (R22.6 billion). In comparison with the first quarter of 2013, trade deficits widened in the case of the Middle East (from R16.8 billion to R25 billion), Asia (from R21.5 billion to R24.9 billion) and the region covered by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (from R0.2 billion to R1.8 billion). On the other hand, the trade deficits narrowed somewhat with the EU and the Americas (excluding NAFTA).

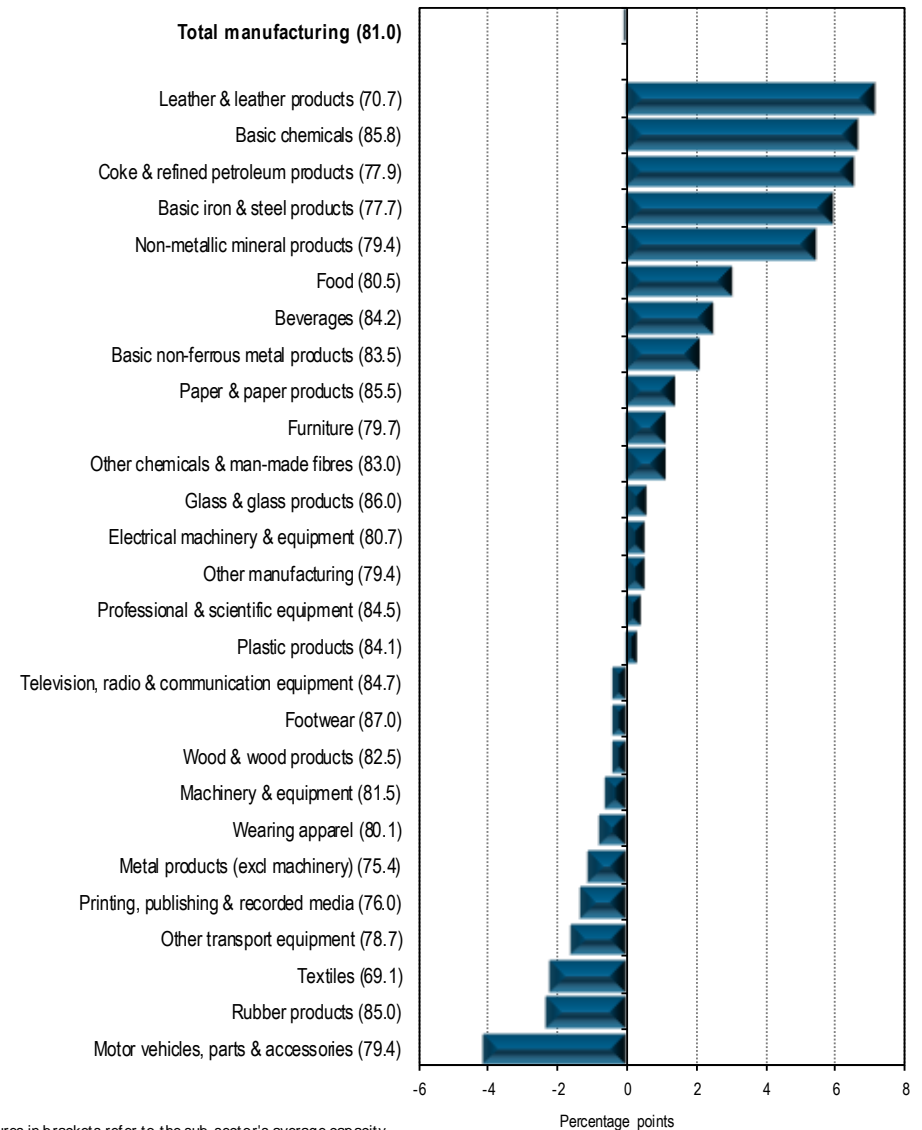
Growth in physical volume of production in the primary and secondary sectors
 First quarter of 2014 compared to first quarter of 2013 (Seasonally adjusted)



Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's percentage share in mining/manufacturing production in the first quarter of 2014

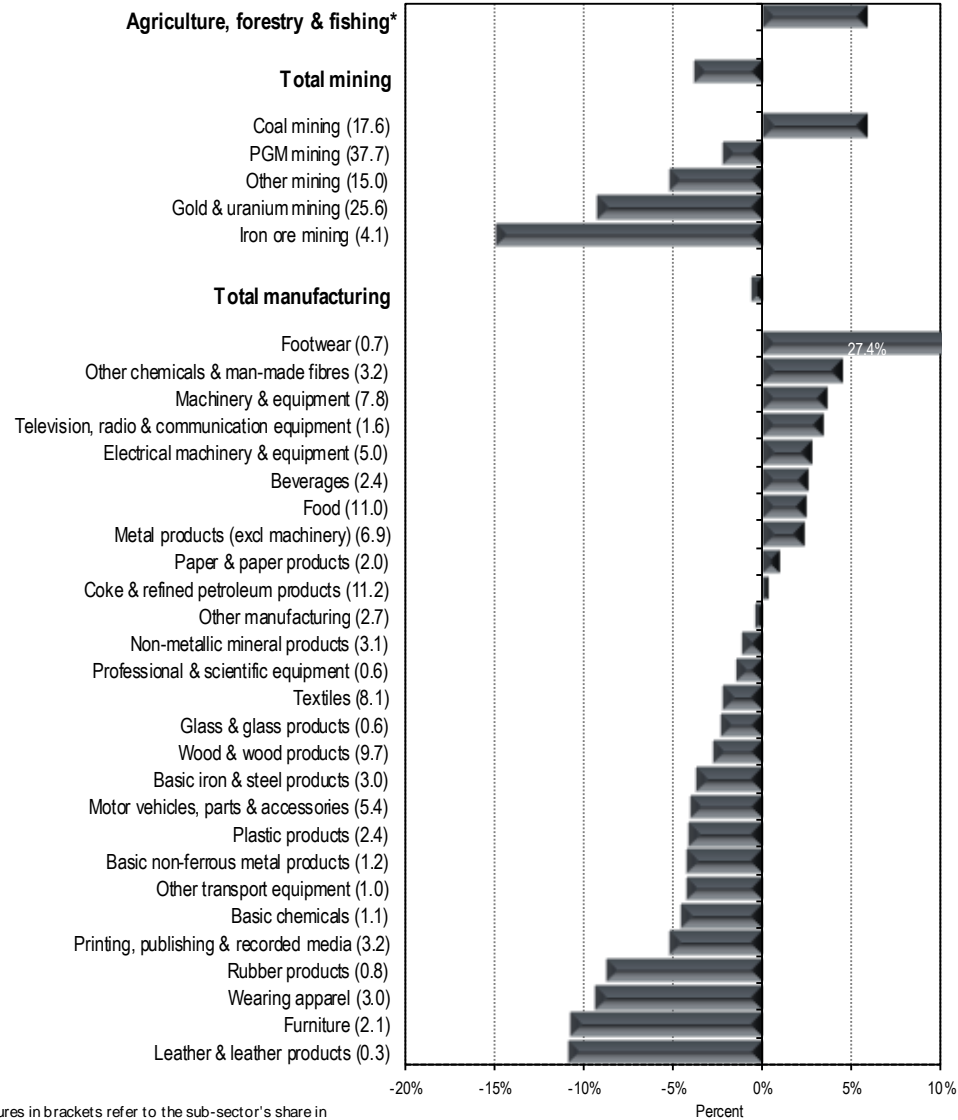
* Real value add

Manufacturing: Change in the utilisation of production capacity
 First quarter of 2014 compared to first quarter of 2013



Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's average capacity utilisation in the first quarter of 2014

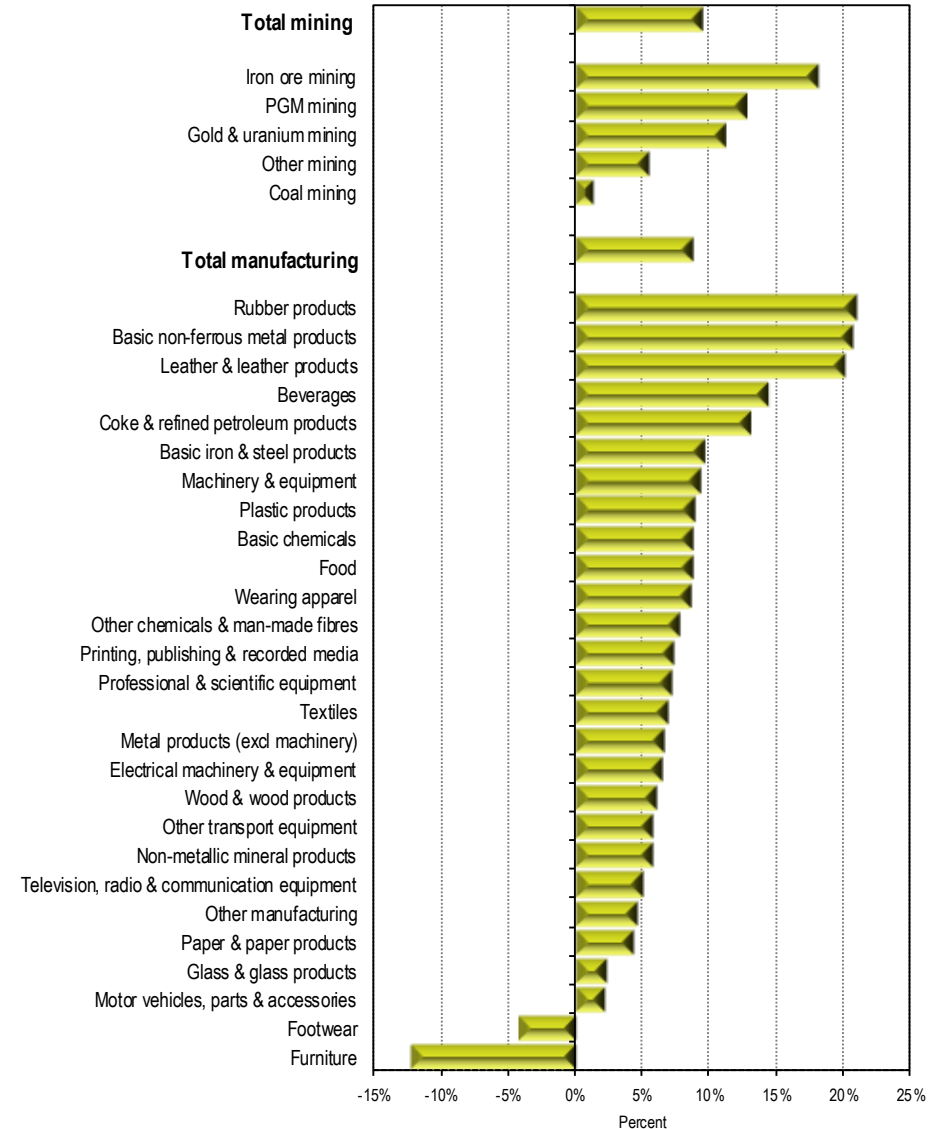
Growth in formal employment in the primary and secondary sectors
Fourth quarter of 2013 compared to fourth quarter of 2012



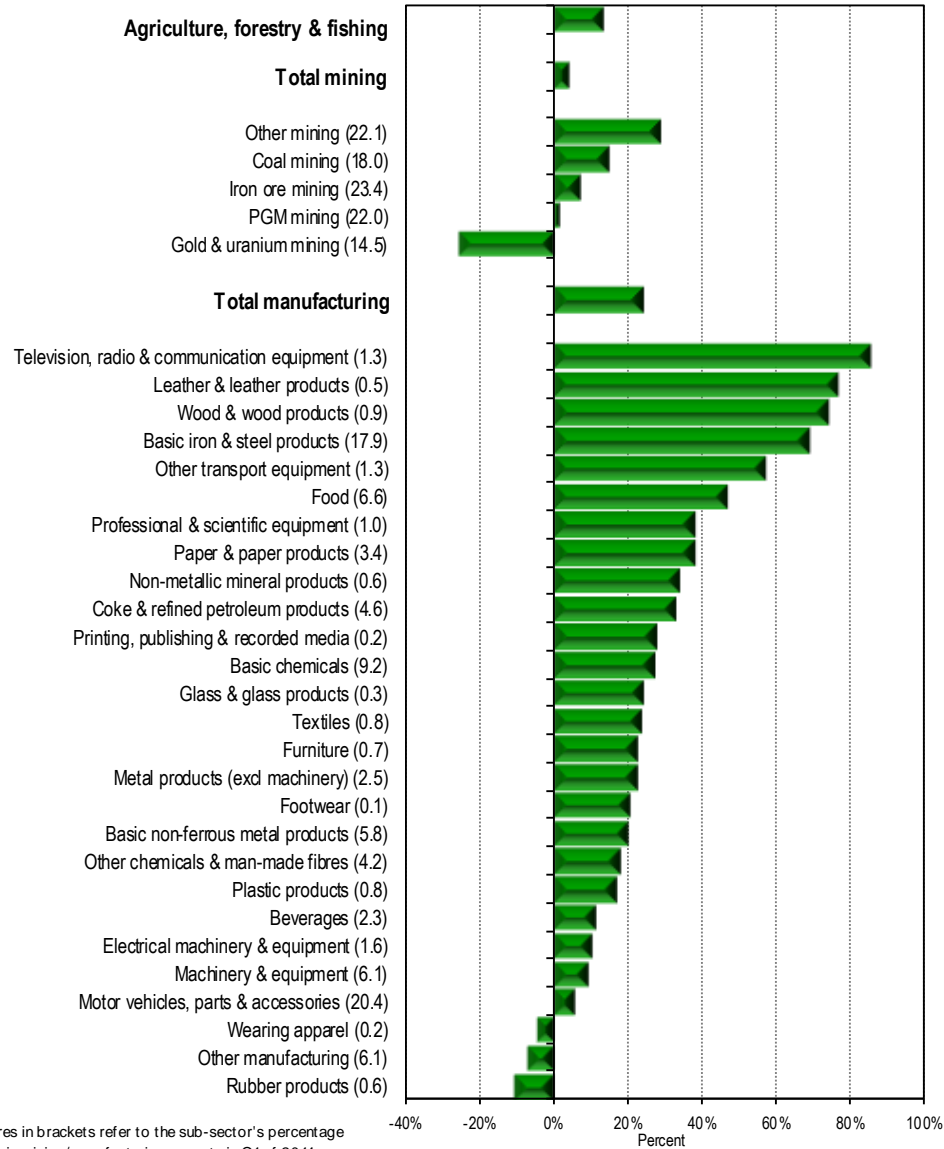
Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's share in mining/manufacturing employment in the first quarter of 2014

* including formal and informal employment

Growth in gross monthly remuneration per worker in the primary and secondary sectors
Fourth quarter of 2013 compared to fourth quarter of 2012

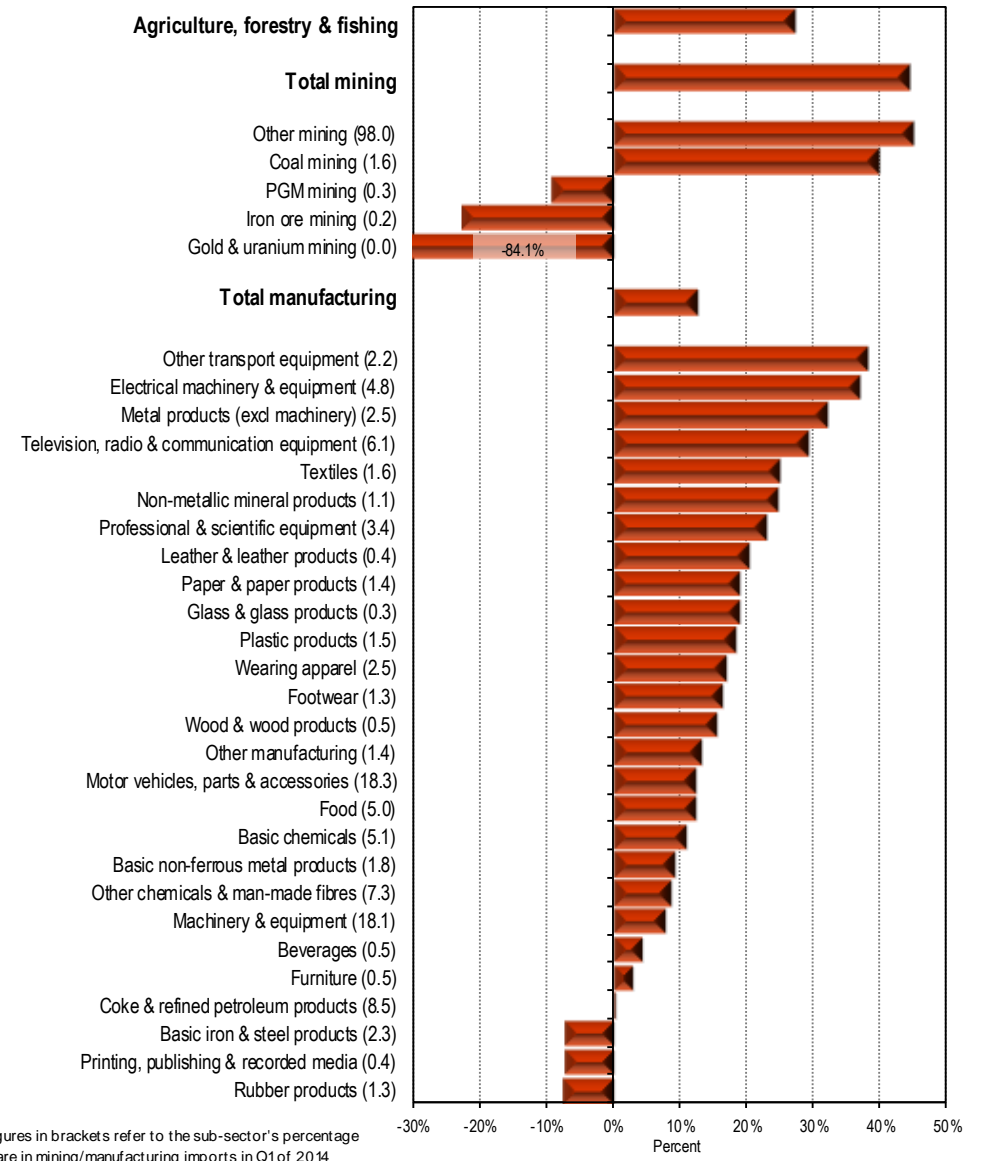


Growth in the value of exports in the primary and secondary sectors First quarter of 2014 compared to first quarter of 2013

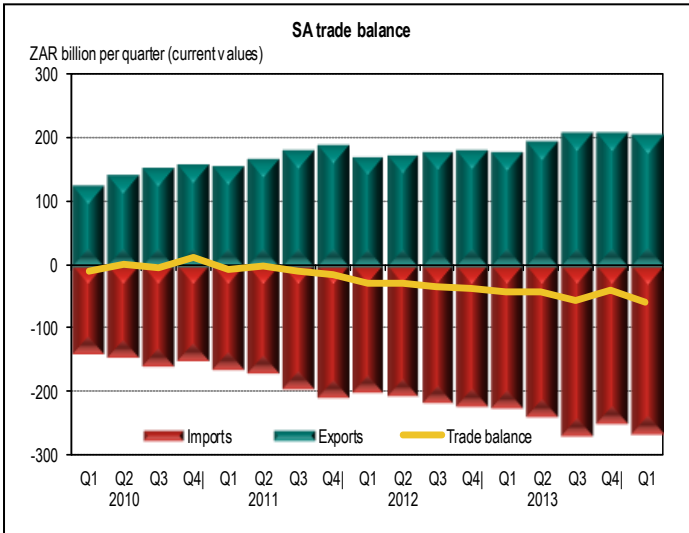


Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's percentage share in mining/manufacturing exports in Q1 of 2014

Growth in the value of imports in the primary and secondary sectors First quarter of 2014 compared to first quarter of 2013



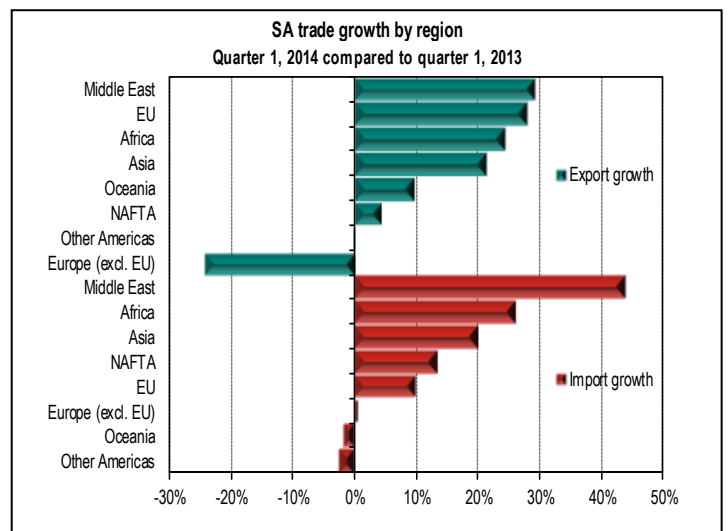
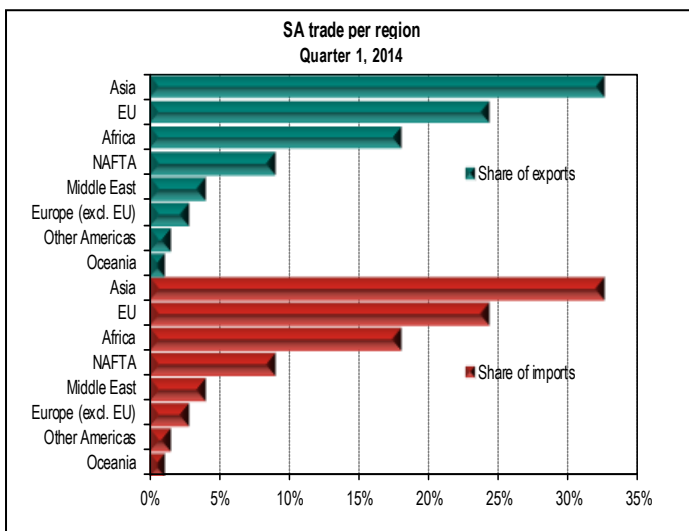
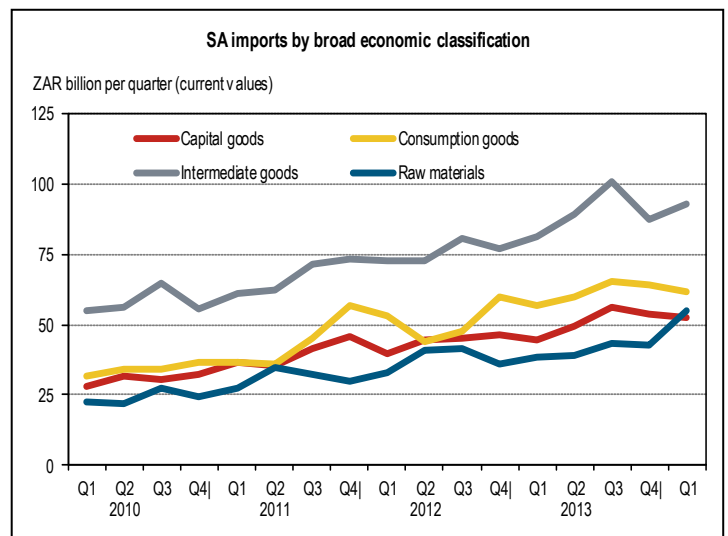
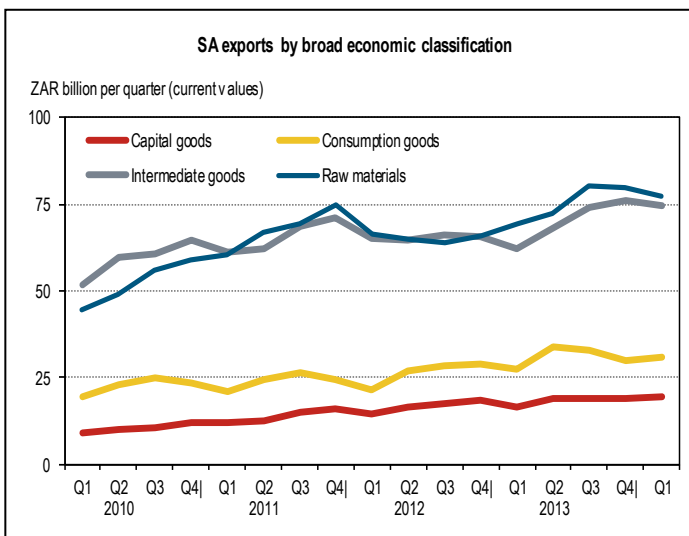
Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's percentage share in mining/manufacturing imports in Q1 of 2014

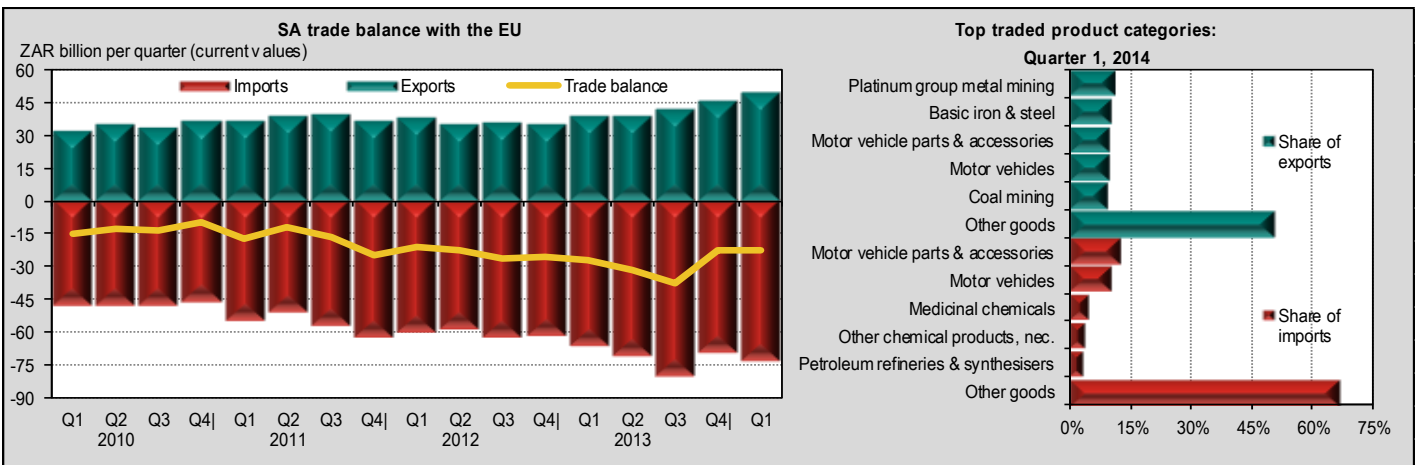
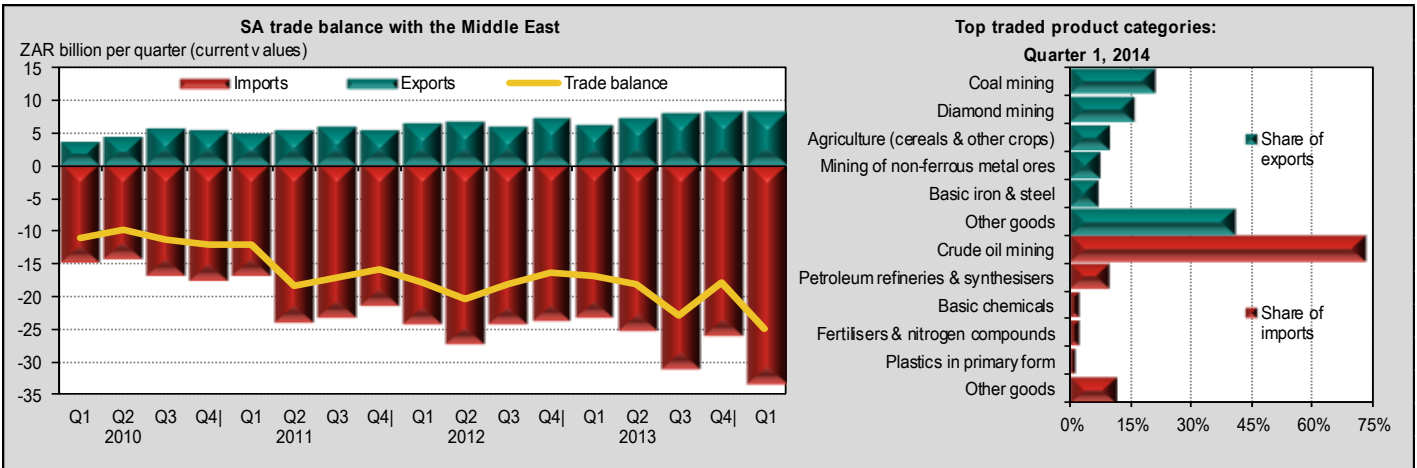
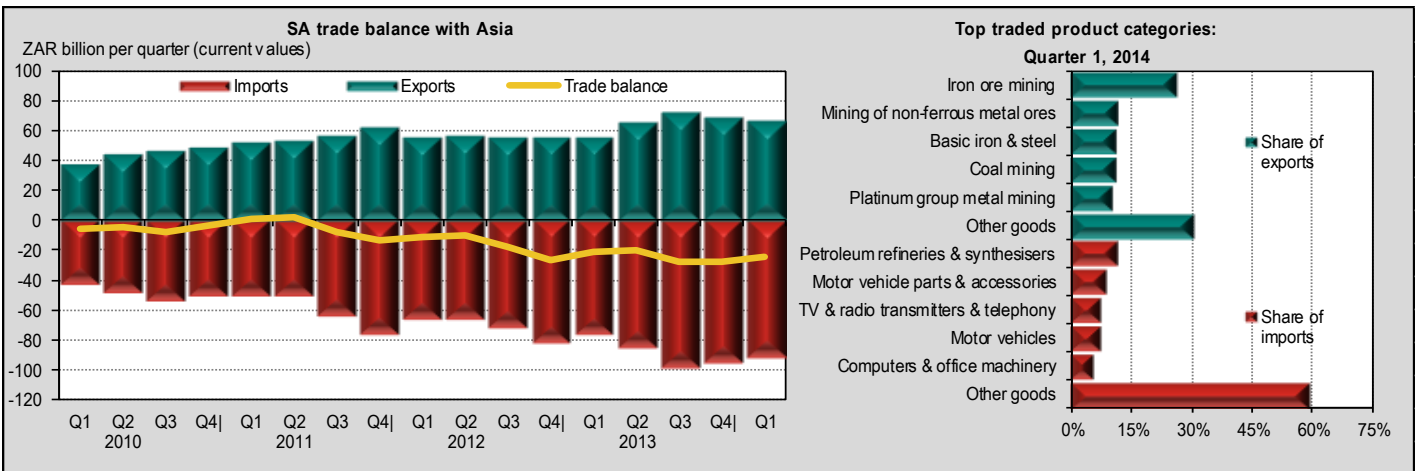
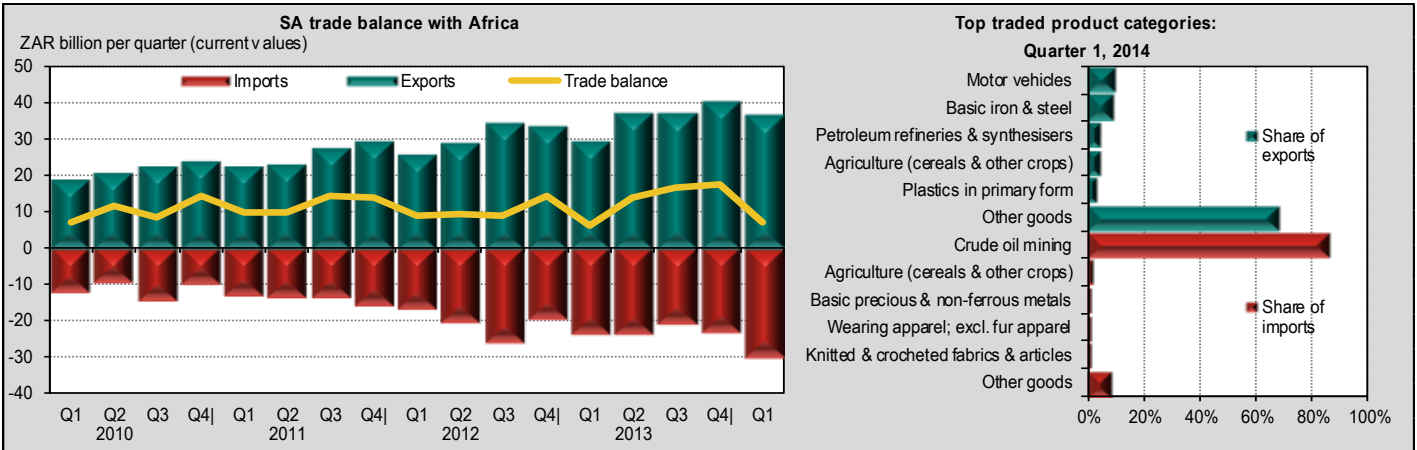


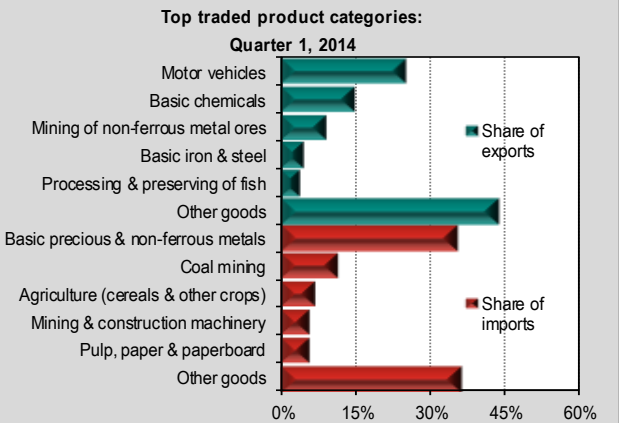
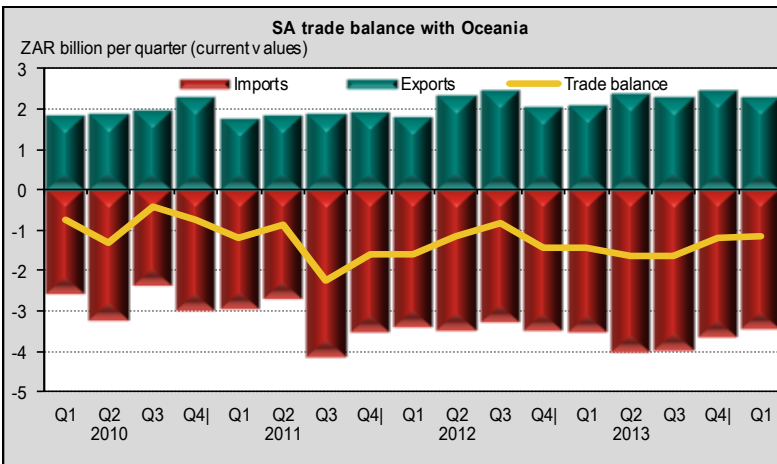
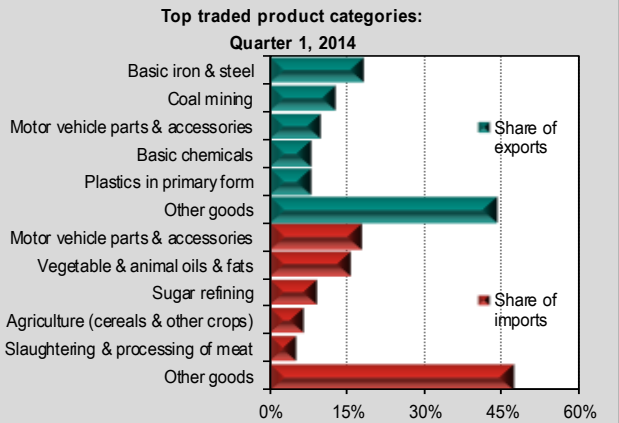
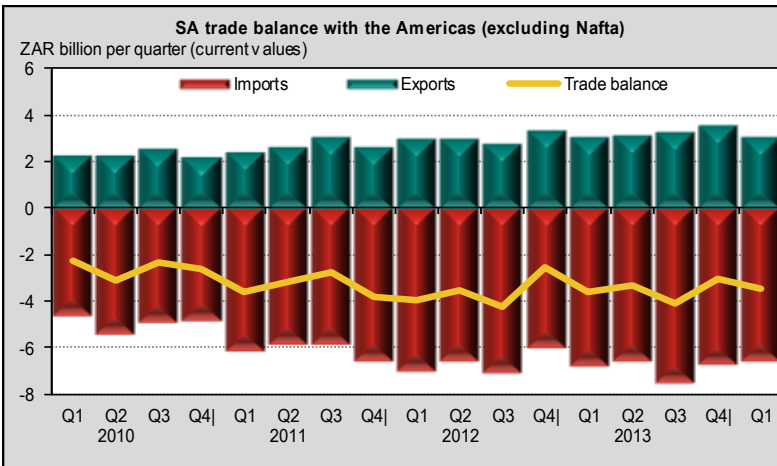
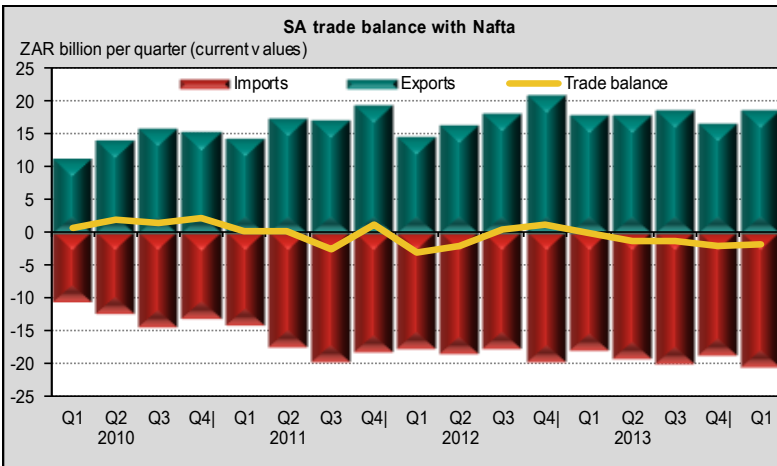
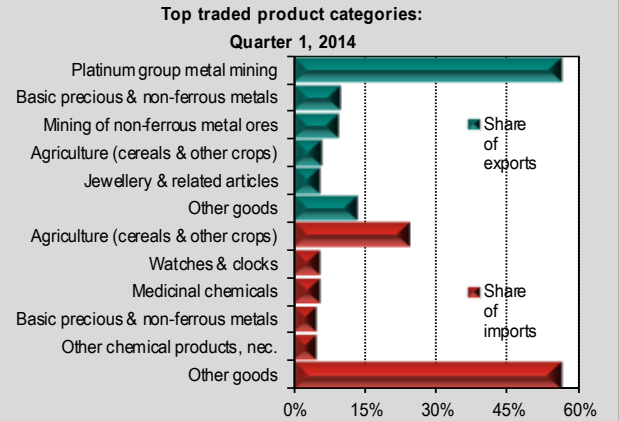
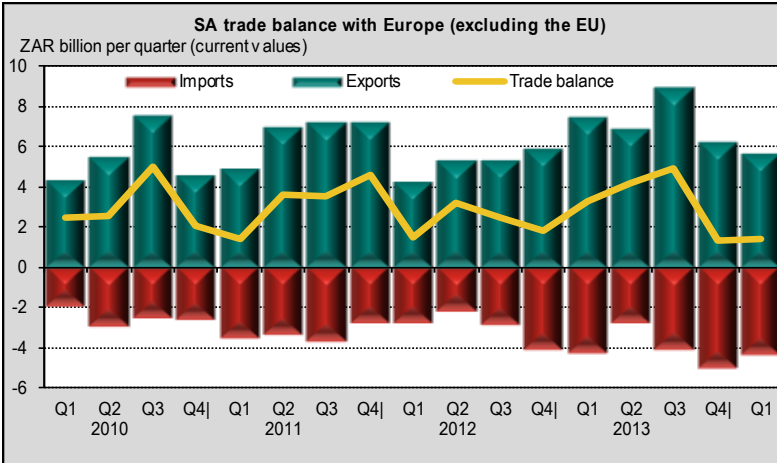
Major traded products

Quarter 1, 2014

HS2 code	ZAR m
Exports	
H71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	35 994.51
H26: Ores, slag and ash	33 949.04
H27: Coal, petroleum and petroleum products	21 646.68
H72: Iron and steel	20 321.90
H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	16 635.98
Exports Total (including others)	203 926.58
Imports	
H27: Coal, petroleum and petroleum products	67 984.14
H84: Machinery and equipment, mechanical appliances	36 453.24
H85: Electrical machinery and electronic equipment	24 365.06
H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	22 289.72
H98: Original equipment components for the motor vehicle industry	15 675.51
Imports Total (including others)	262 244.26

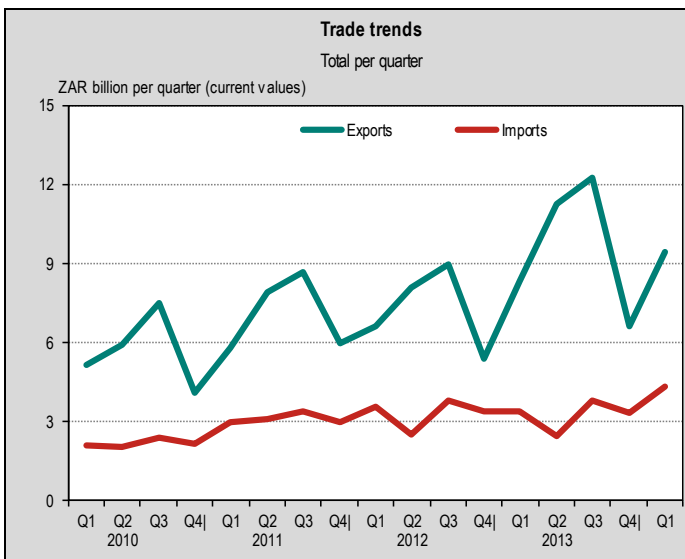
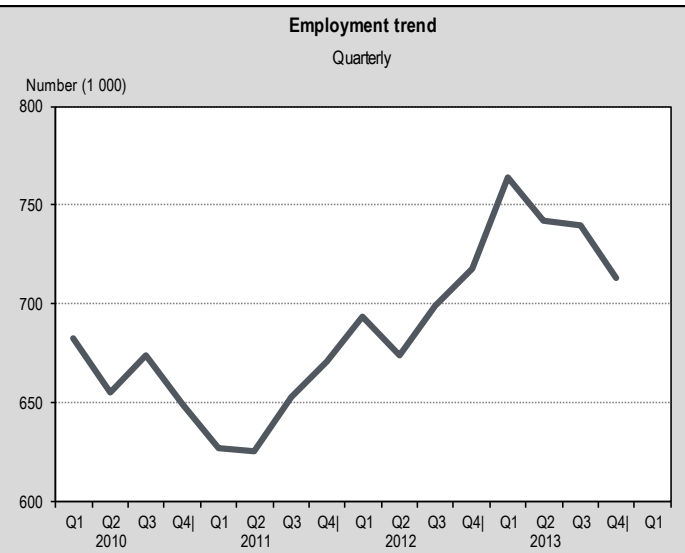
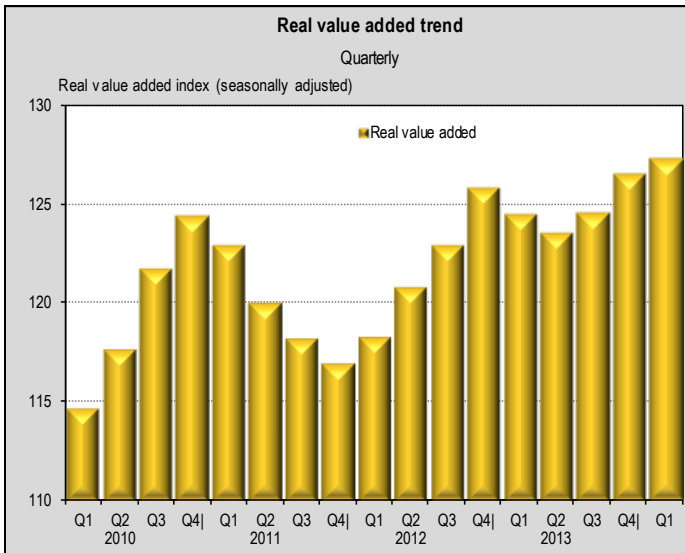






Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 2.3% - (percentage points) ↑ 5.9% - ↑ 13.2% ↑ 27.1%
 Real value added (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



Major traded products

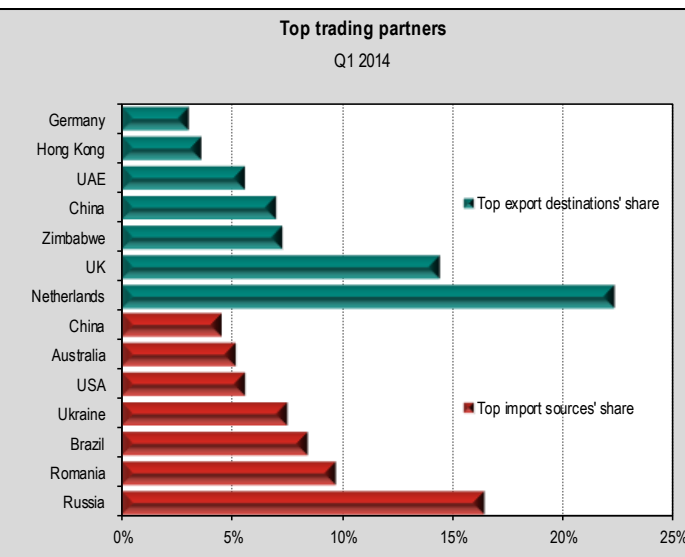
Q1 2014

HS2 code: sector description	ZAR m
Exports	
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	6 390.43
H10: Cereals	961.30
H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	834.66
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	259.88
H12: Oil seed, oleag fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc	256.25
Exports Total (including others)	9 432.41
Imports	
H10: Cereals	1381.42
H12: Oil seed, oleag fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc	1063.58
H09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices	382.82
H40: Rubber and articles thereof	340.51
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	282.76
Imports Total (including others)	4 350.14

Export performance

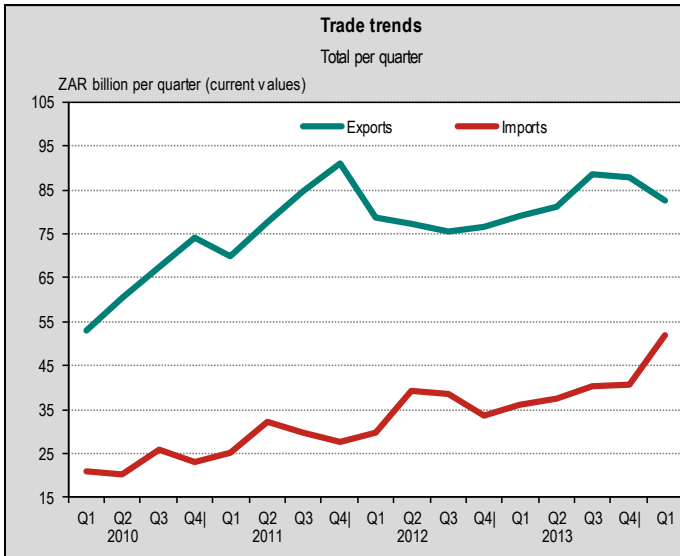
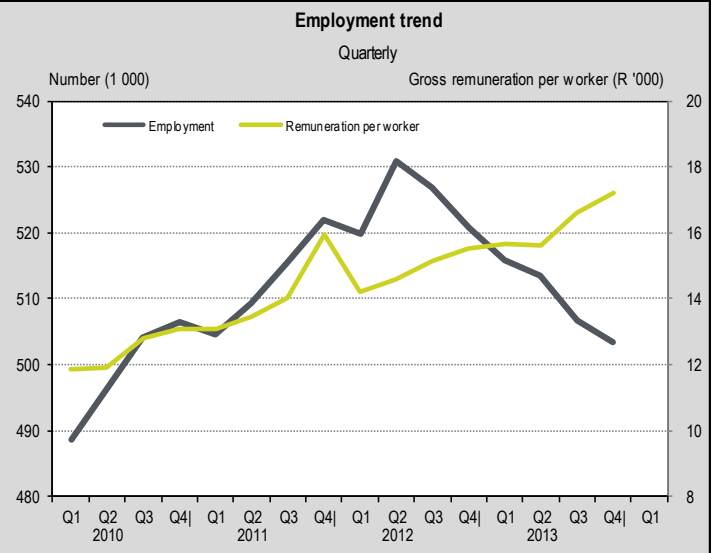
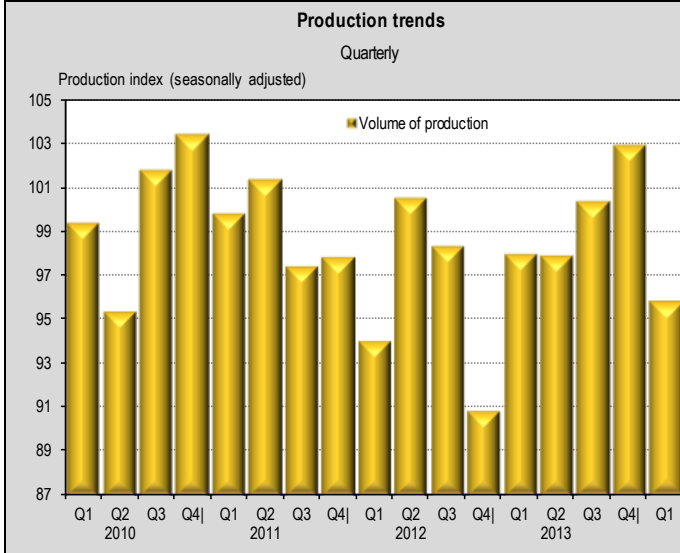
Nominal value of Q1 2014 compared to the Q1 2013

HS2 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
Top gainers	
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	976.12
H12: Oil seed, oleag fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc	62.93
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	60.74
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	57.83
H44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	40.95
Top losers	
H10: Cereals	-222.55
H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	-16.15
H52: Cotton, yarn and woven fabric	-3.07
H40: Rubber and articles thereof	-2.54
H24: Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	-2.12



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -9.9%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -3.8%	↑ 9.5%	↑ 4.3%	↑ 44.3%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Major traded products

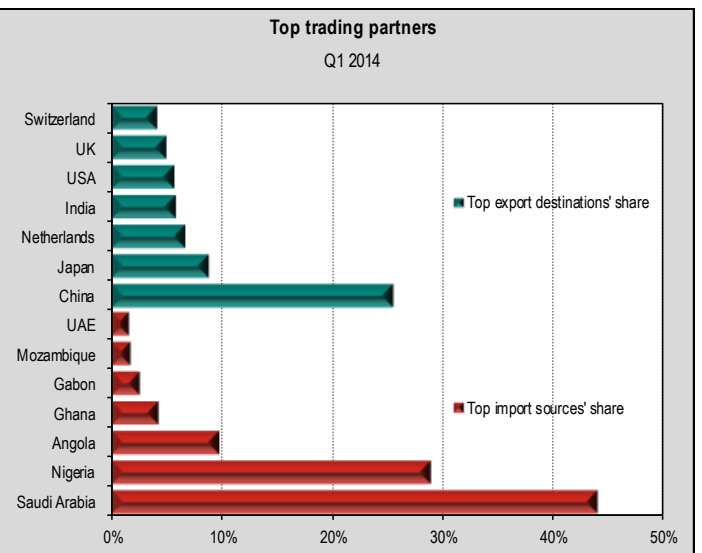
Q1 2014

HS2 code: sector description	ZAR m
Exports	
H7t Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	33 542.68
H26: Ores, slag and ash	33 077.03
H27: Coal, petroleum and petroleum products	14 947.20
H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	931.75
Exports Total (including others)	82 498.66
Imports	
H27: Coal, petroleum and petroleum products	49 772.85
H7t Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	1472.61
H26: Ores, slag and ash	373.39
H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	345.63
Imports Total (including others)	51 964.48

Export performance

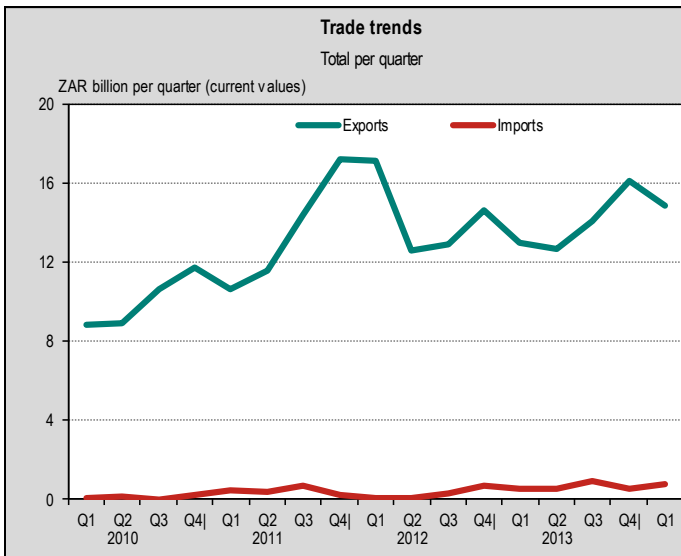
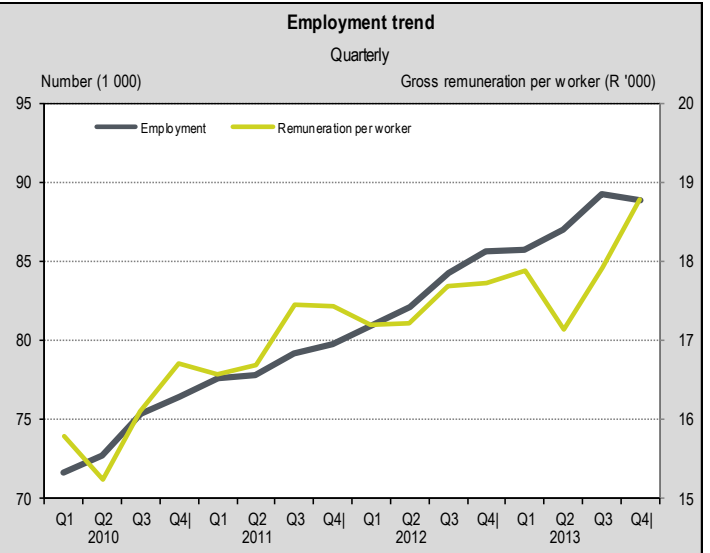
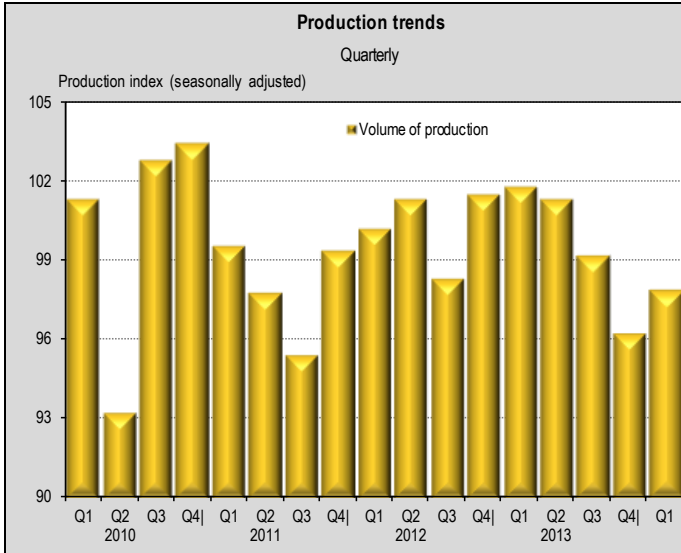
Nominal value of Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013

HS2 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
Top gainers	
H26: Ores, slag and ash	4 387.96
H27: Coal, petroleum and petroleum products	1924.21
H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	266.28
Top losers	
H7t Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	-3 142.05



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -7.8%	-	(percentage points)	↑ 5.9%	↑ 1.3%	↑ 14.8%	↑ 39.8%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Major traded products

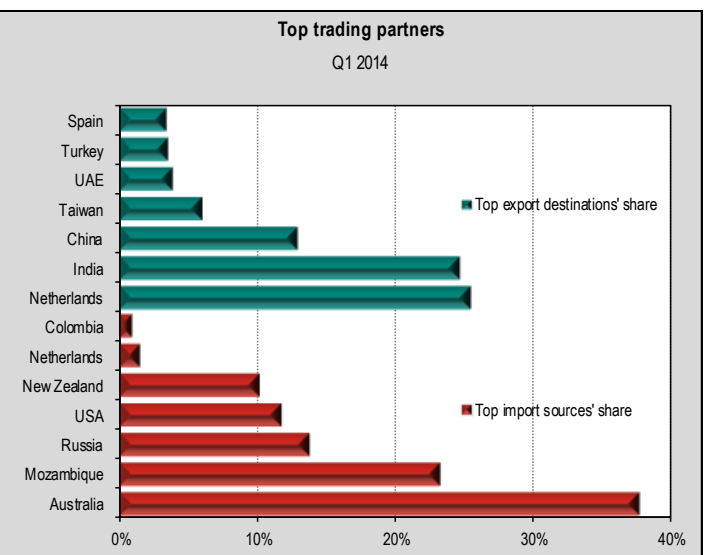
Q1 2014

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
Exports	
H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc., made from coal	14 889.48
H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	0.24
H2702: Lignite, except jet	0.06
	0.00
Exports Total (including others)	14 889.78
Imports	
H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc., made from coal	798.40
H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	10.38
Imports Total (including others)	808.78

Export performance

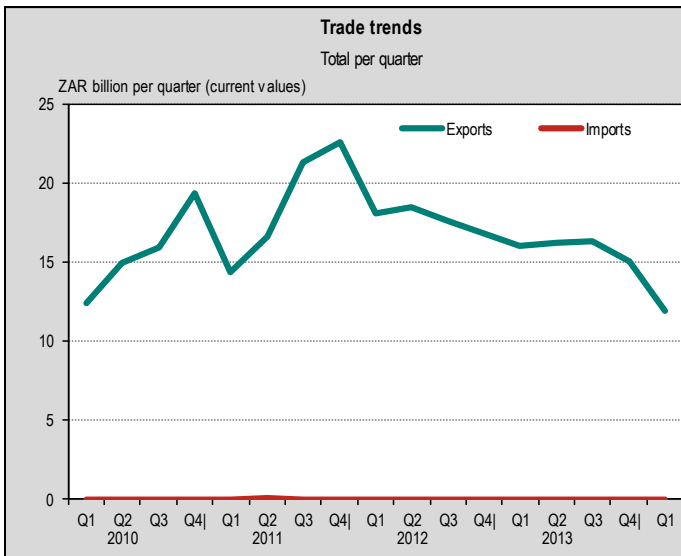
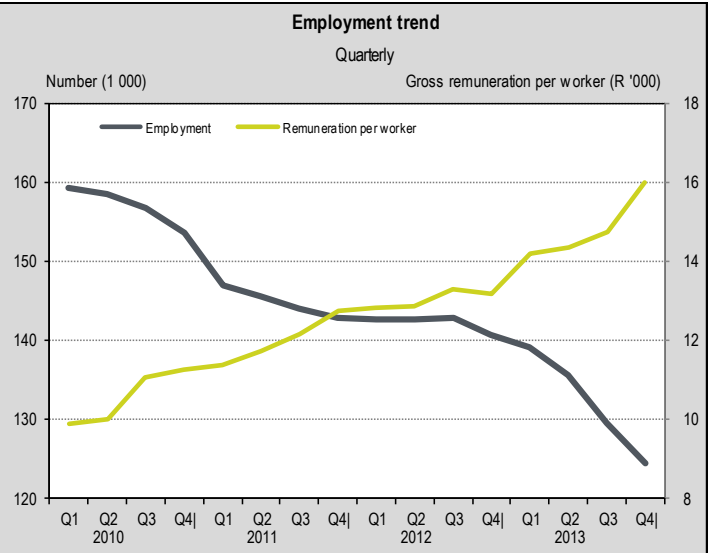
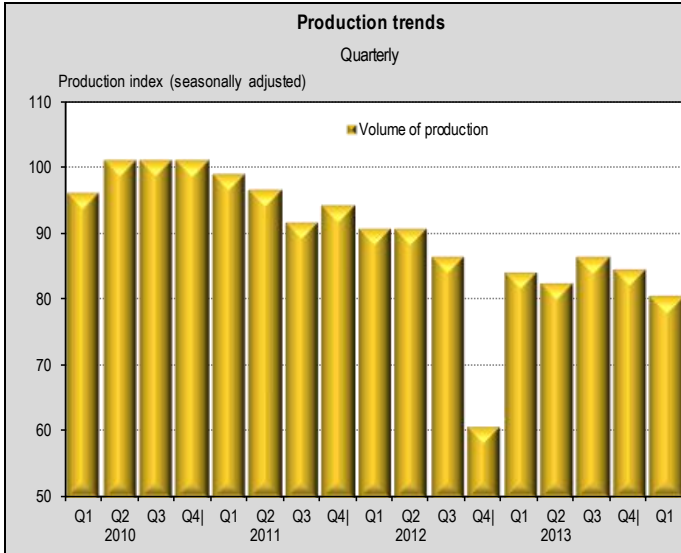
Nominal value of Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013

HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
Top gainers	
H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc., made from coal	1923.05
H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	0.07
H2702: Lignite, except jet	0.04
Top losers	



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -11.2%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -9.2%	↑ 11.2%	↓ -25.7%	↓ -48.6%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Major traded products

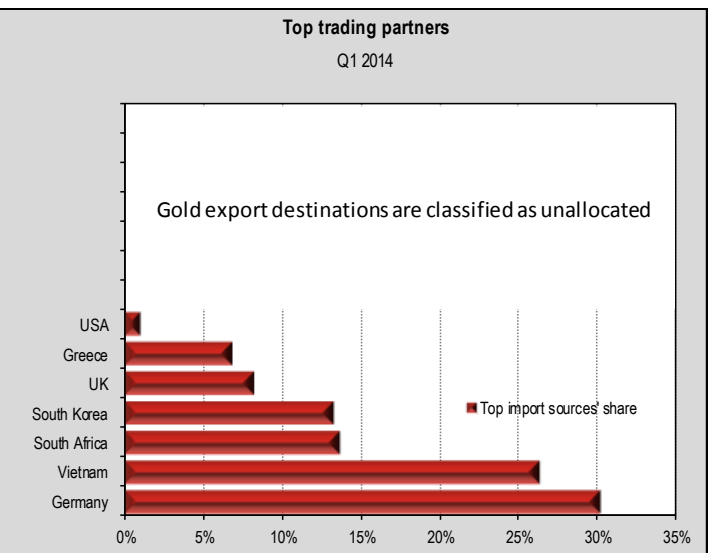
Q1 2014

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
Exports	
H7108: Gold, unwrought, semi-manufactured, etc	11929.51
Exports Total (including others)	11 929.51
Imports	
H7108: Gold, unwrought, semi-manufactured, etc	0.39
Imports Total (including others)	0.39

Export performance

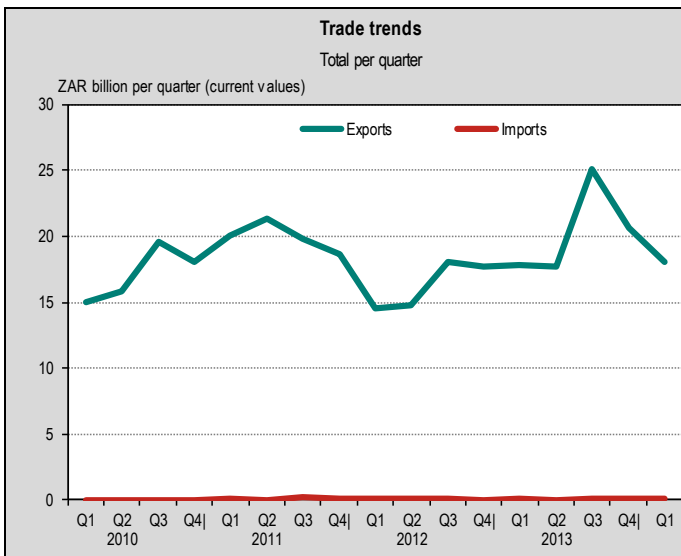
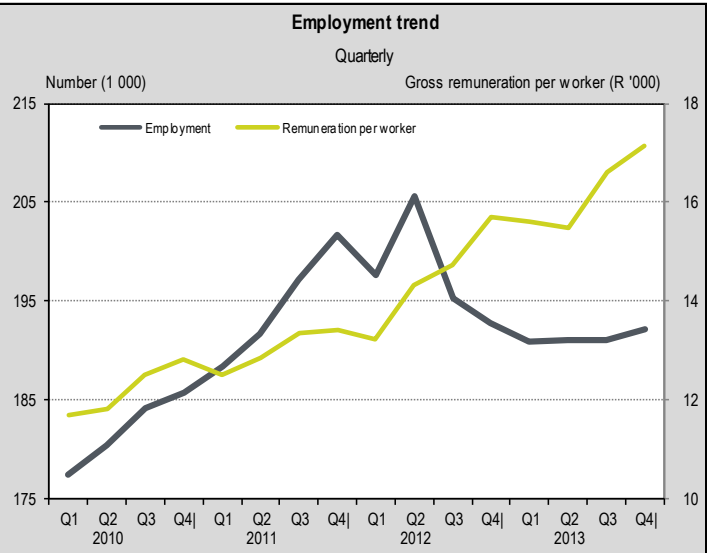
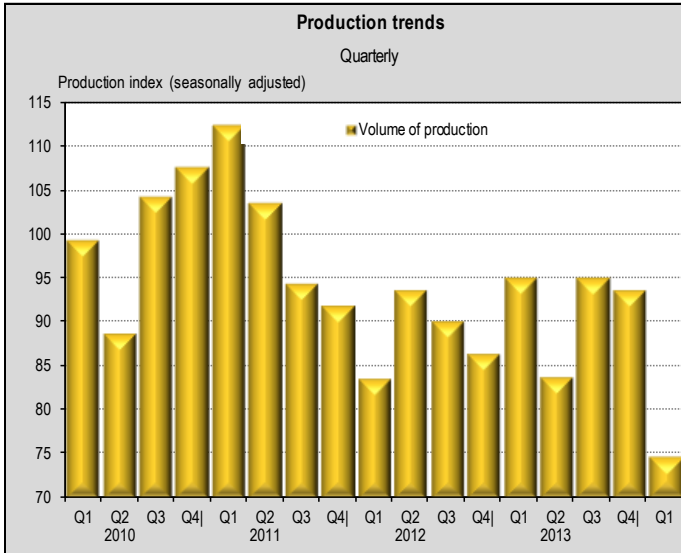
Nominal value of Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013

HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
Top gainers	
Top losers	
H7108: Gold, unwrought, semi-manufactured, etc	-4 134.76



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -38.8%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -2.2%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 1.4%	↓ -9.5%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Major traded products

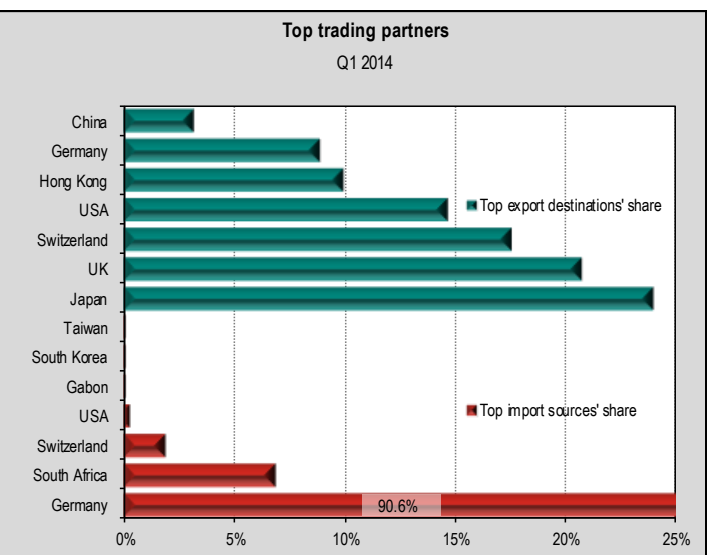
Q1 2014

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
Exports	
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	18 108.85
H711t Metals, clad with platinum, semi-manufactured	2141
Exports Total (including others)	18 130.27
Imports	
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	13169
H711t Metals, clad with platinum, semi-manufactured	0.05
Imports Total (including others)	13 173

Export performance

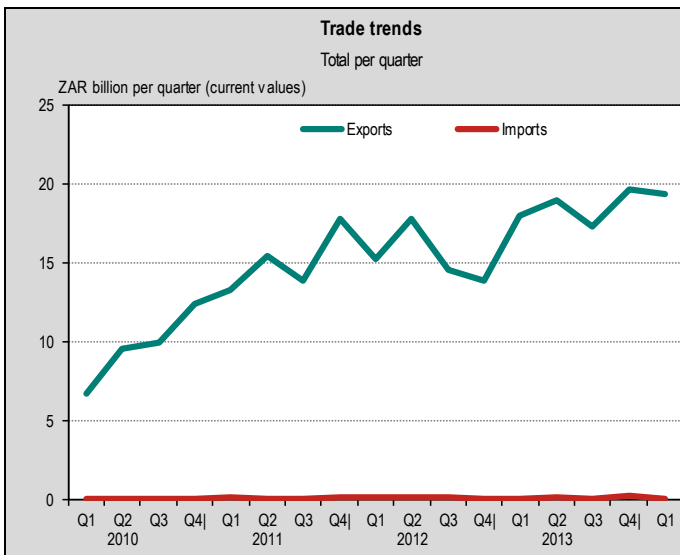
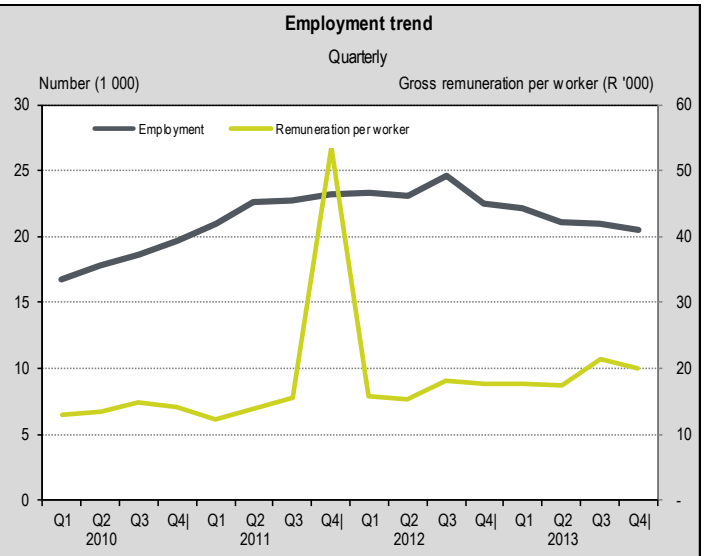
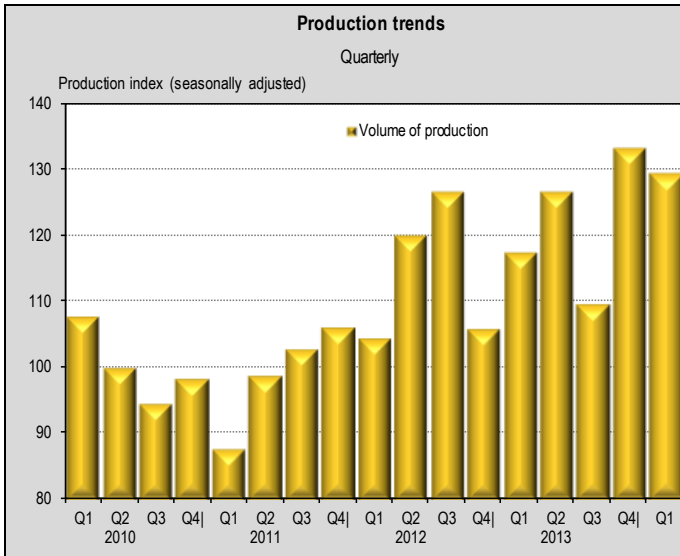
Nominal value of Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013

HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
Top gainers	
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	224.88
H711t Metals, clad with platinum, semi-manufactured	16.99
Top losers	



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 3.9%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -14.9%	↑ 18.0%	↑ 7.3%	↓ -22.6%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Major traded products

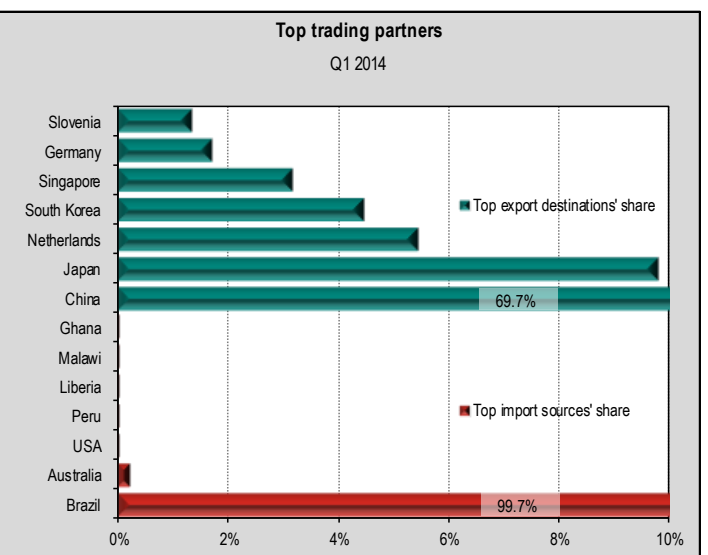
Q1 2014

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
Exports	
H260t Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	19 336.73
Exports Total (including others)	19 336.73
Imports	
H260t Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	102.67
Imports Total (including others)	102.67

Export performance

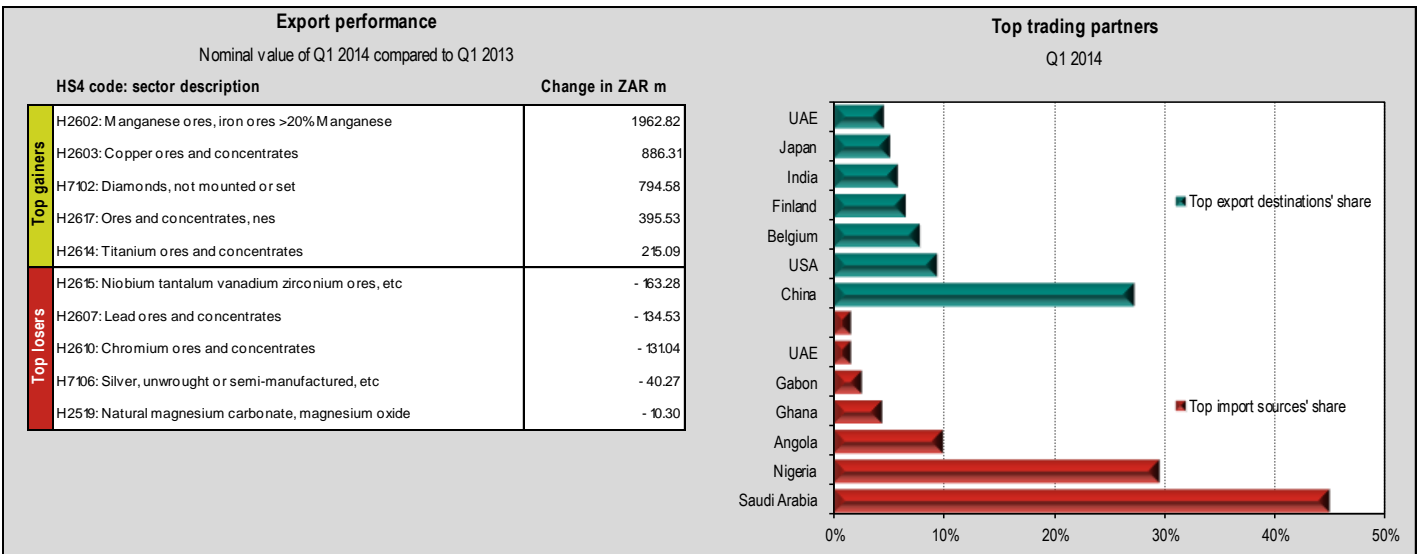
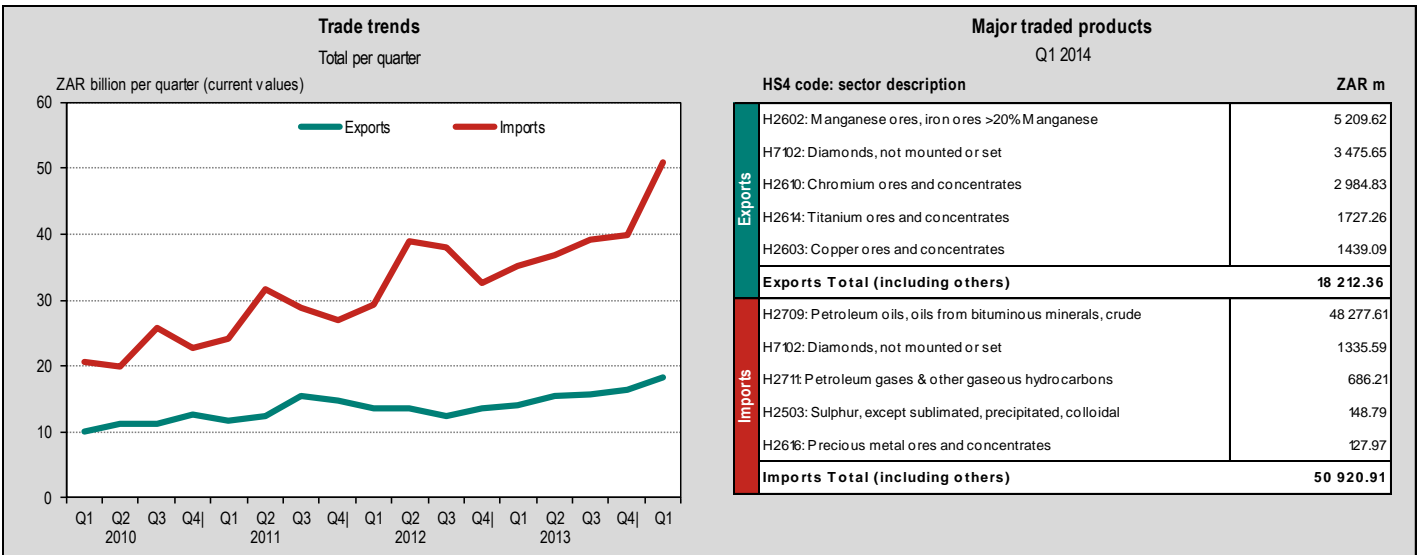
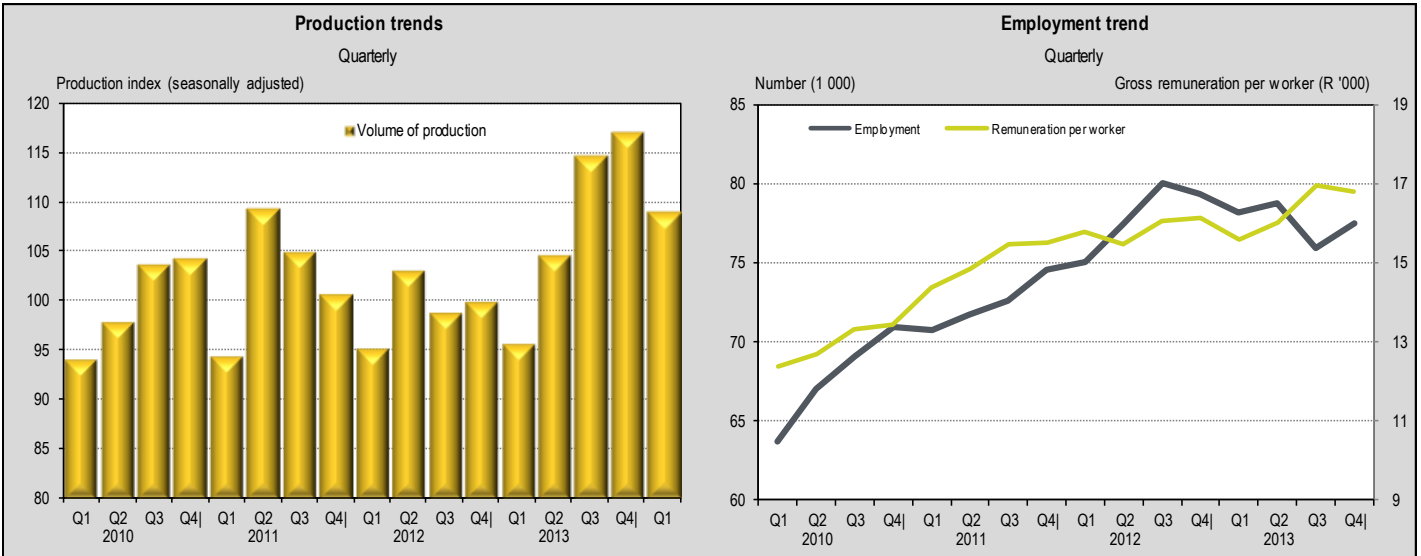
Nominal value of Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013

HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
Top gainers	
H260t Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	1344.17
Top losers	



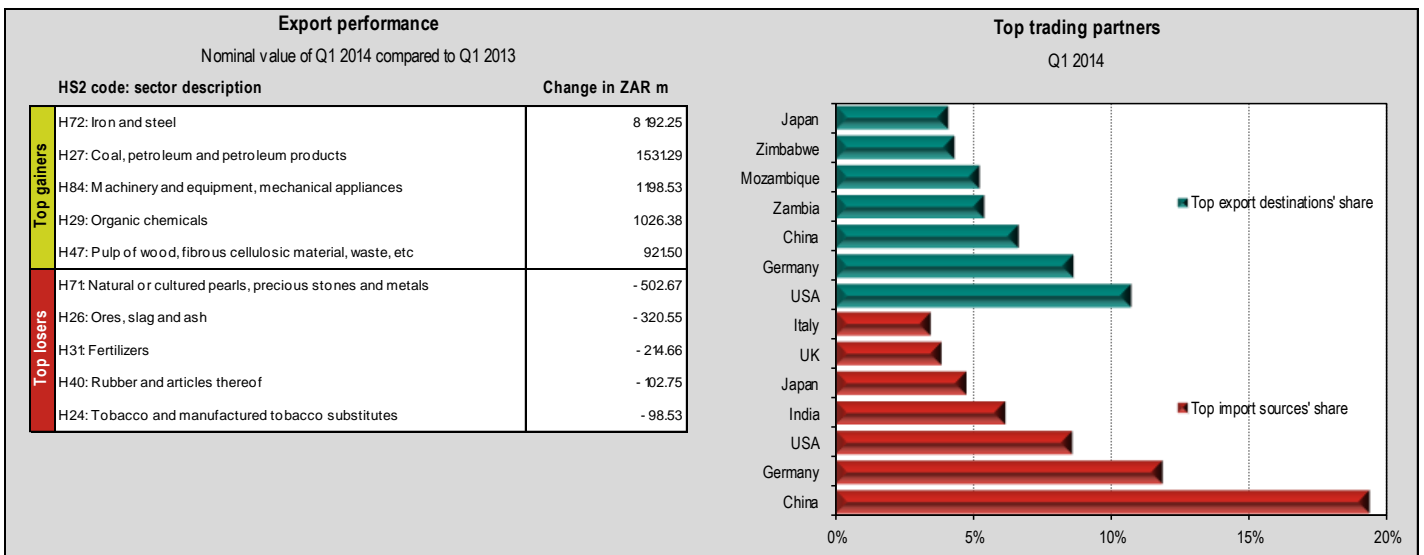
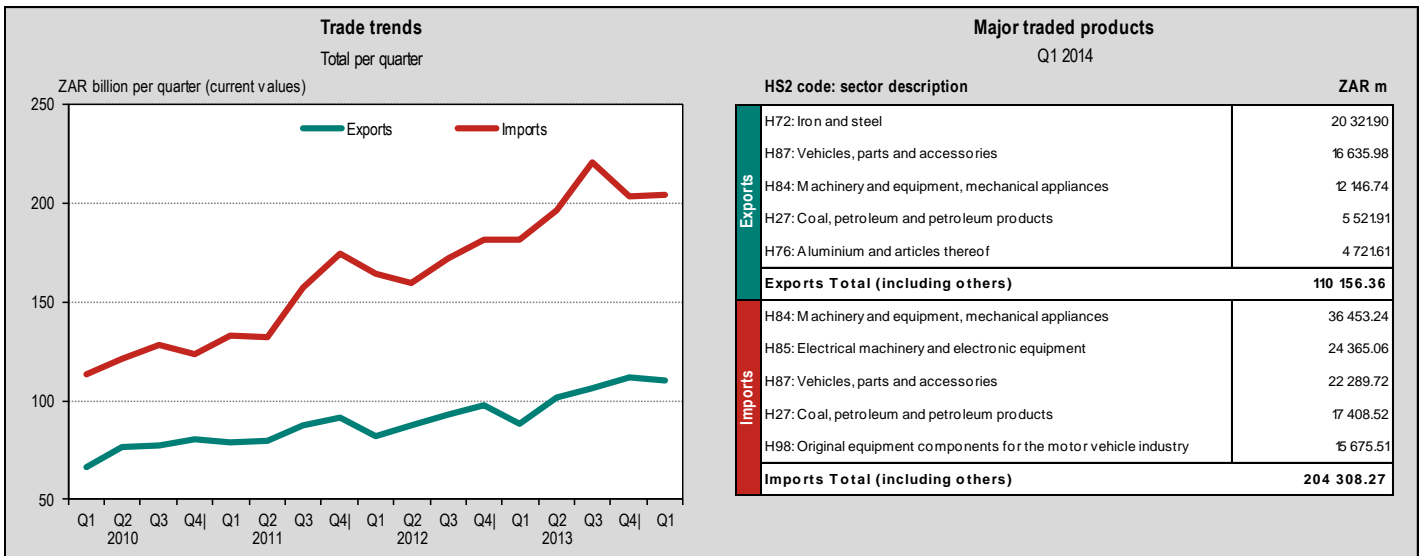
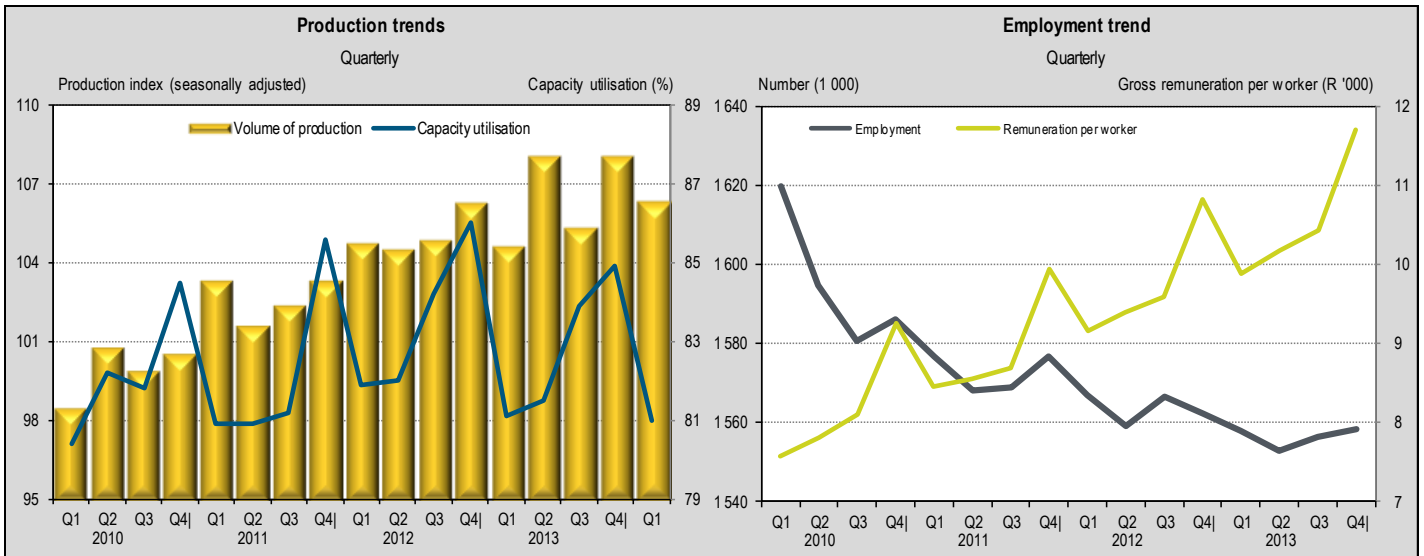
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 12.0% - (percentage points) ↓ -5.2% ↑ 5.5% ↑ 29.0% ↑ 44.9%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Gross monthly remuneration per worker** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



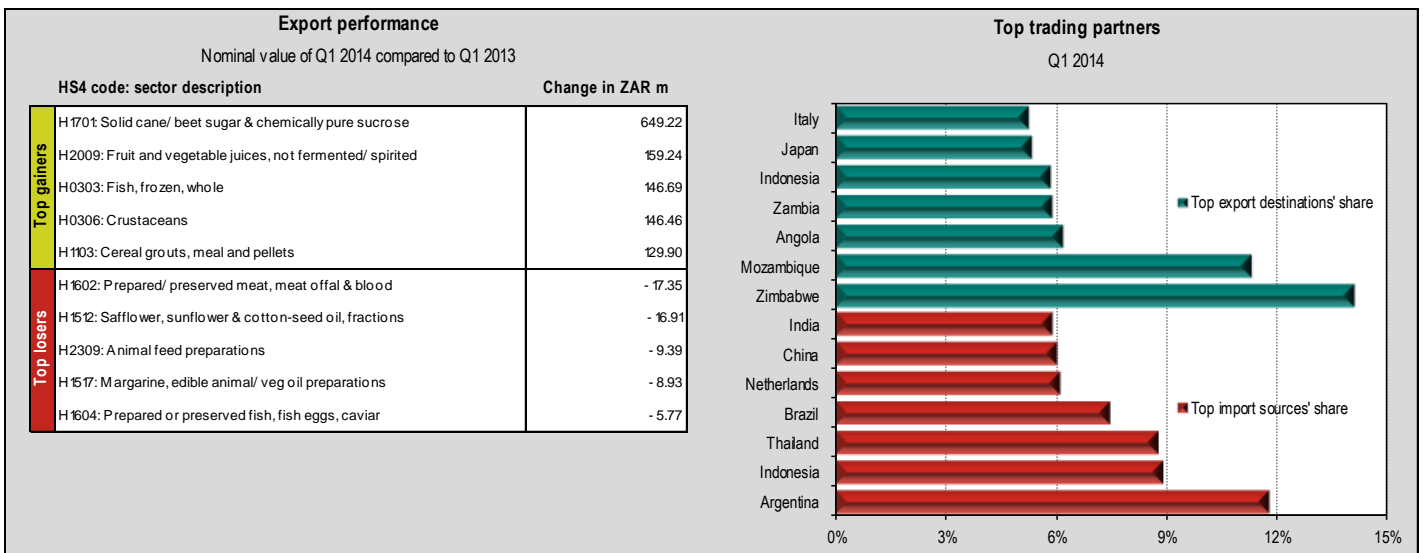
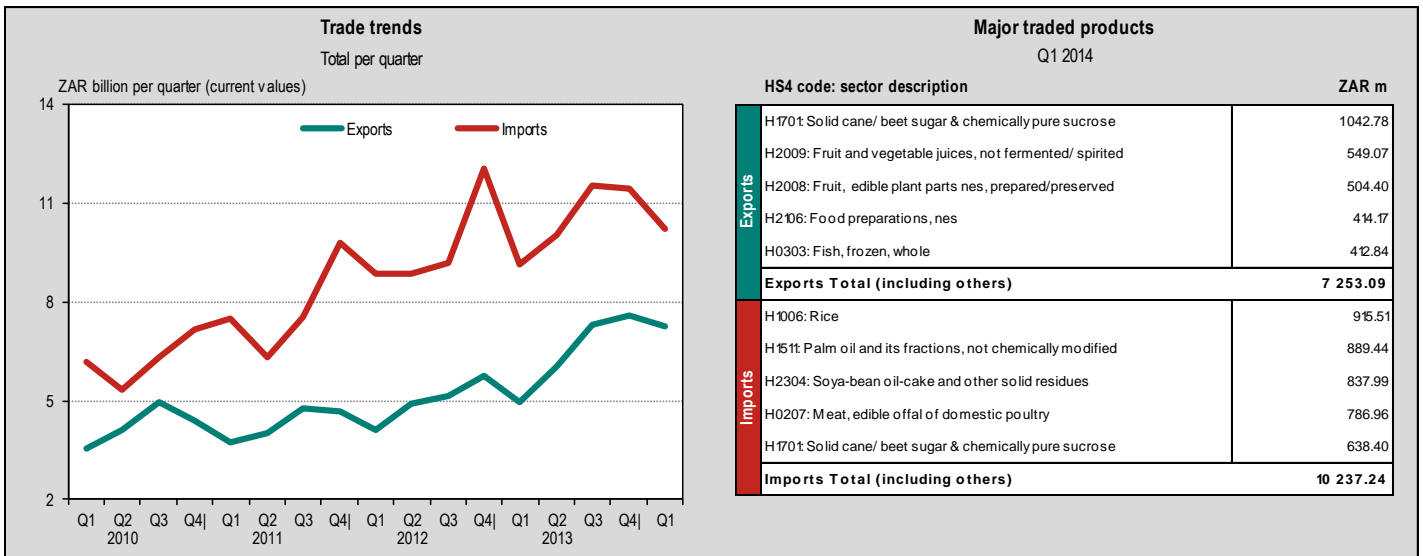
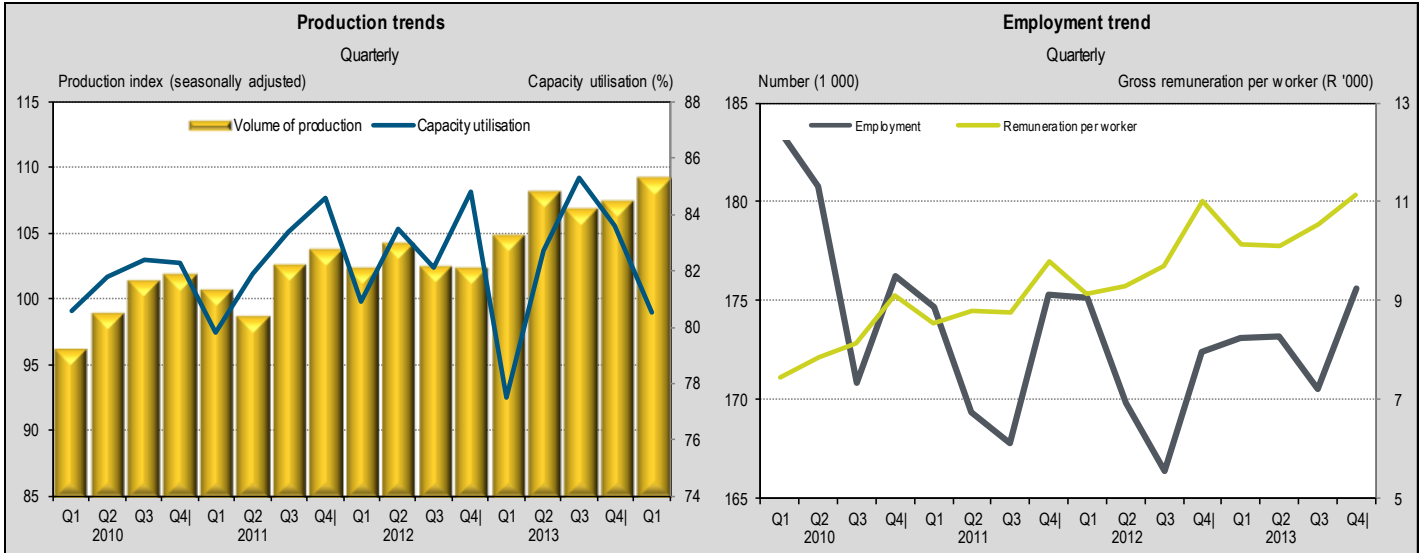
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -3.7%
 ↓ -0.1 (percentage points)
 ↓ -0.7%
 ↑ 8.7%
 ↑ 24.3%
 ↑ 12.6%
Production (seas. adj.)
 Capacity utilisation
 Employment
 Gross monthly remuneration per worker
 Exports (ZAR)
 Imports (ZAR)



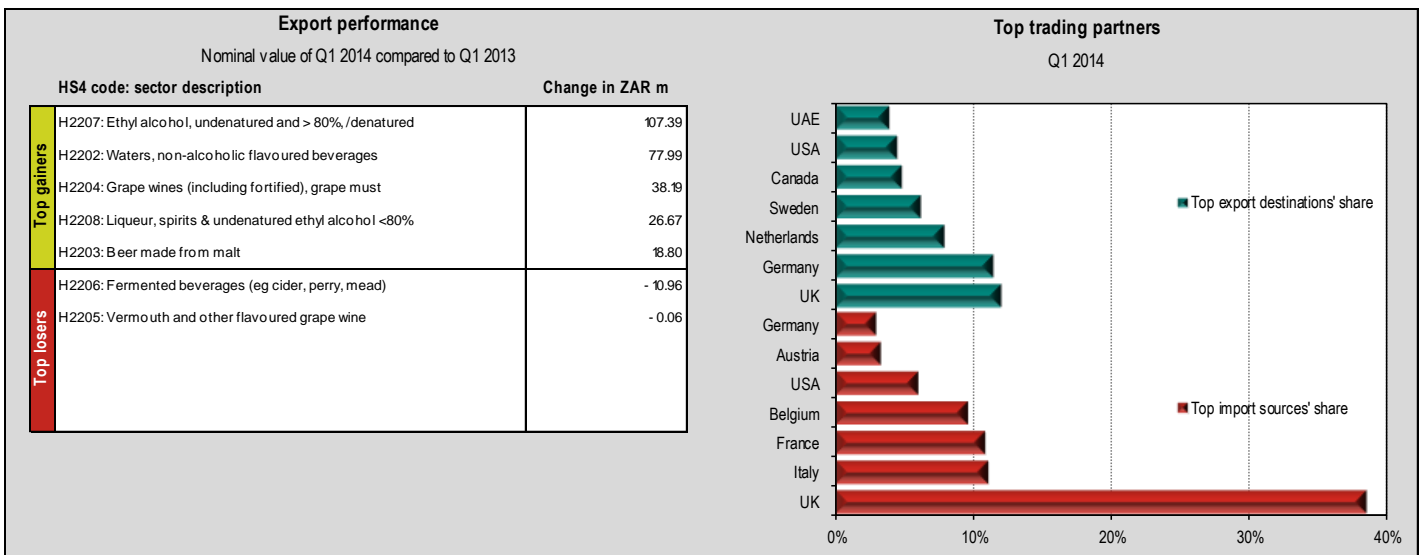
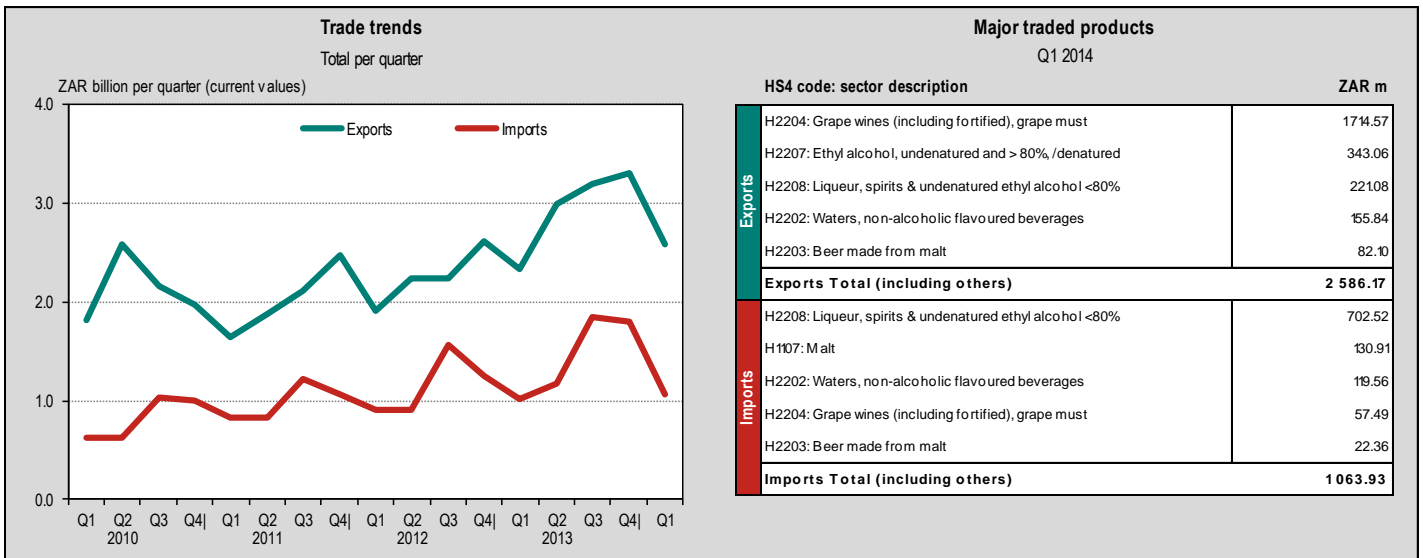
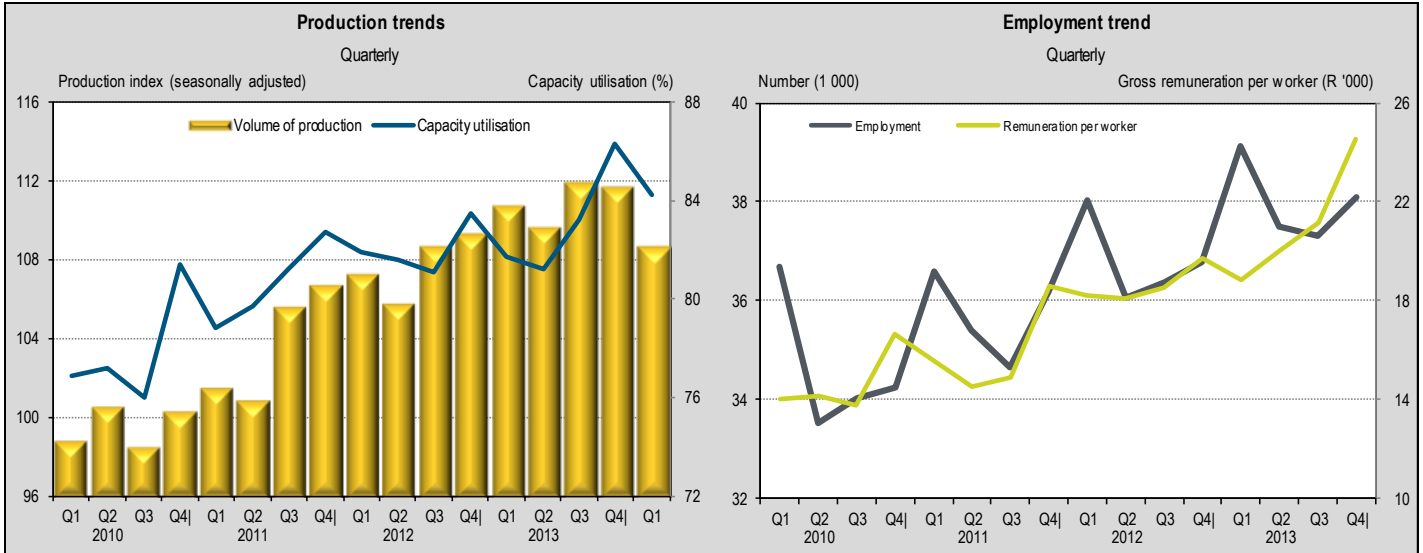
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -10.4%
 ↑ 3.0 (percentage points)
 ↑ 2.5%
 ↑ 8.7%
 ↑ 46.6%
 ↑ 12.3%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



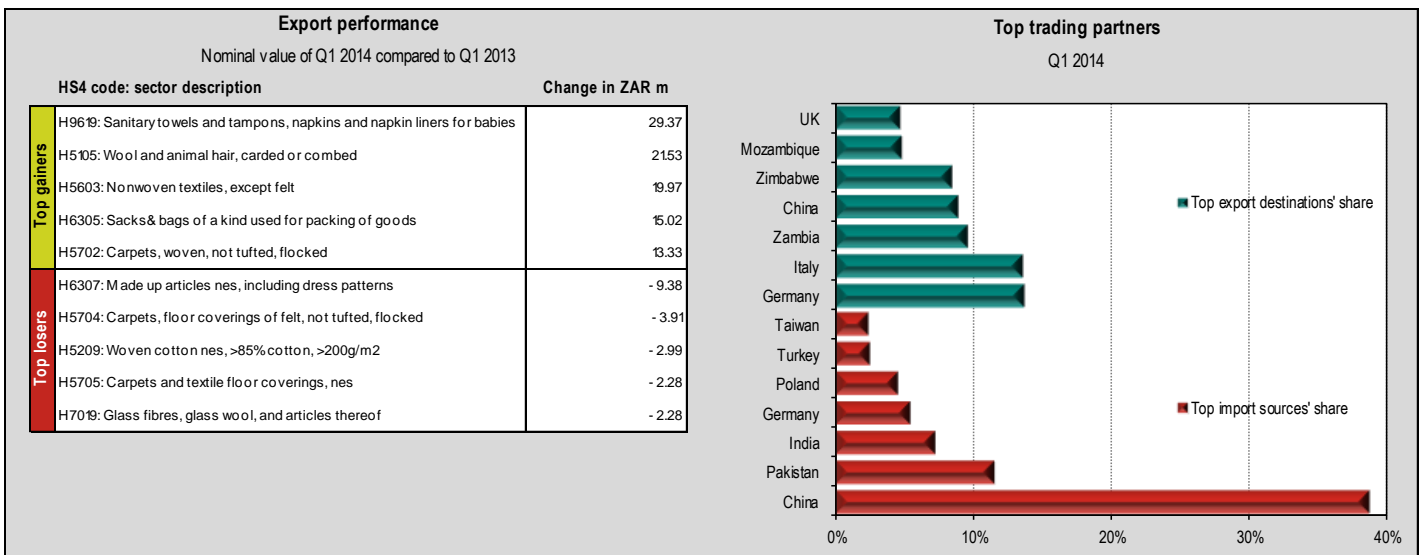
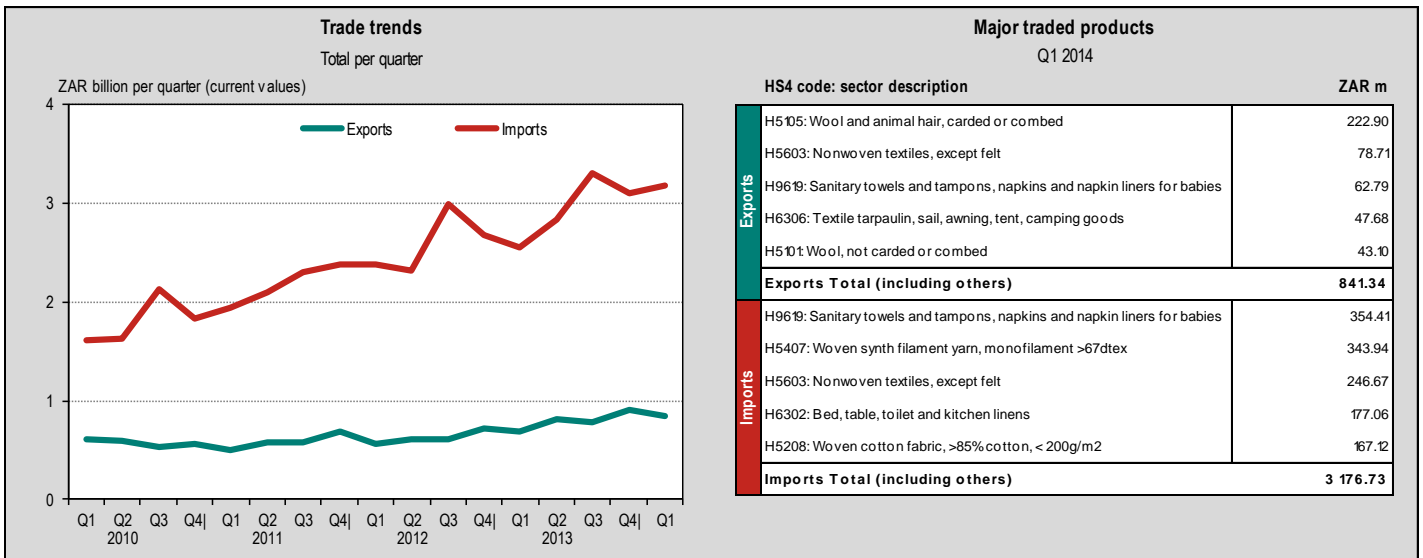
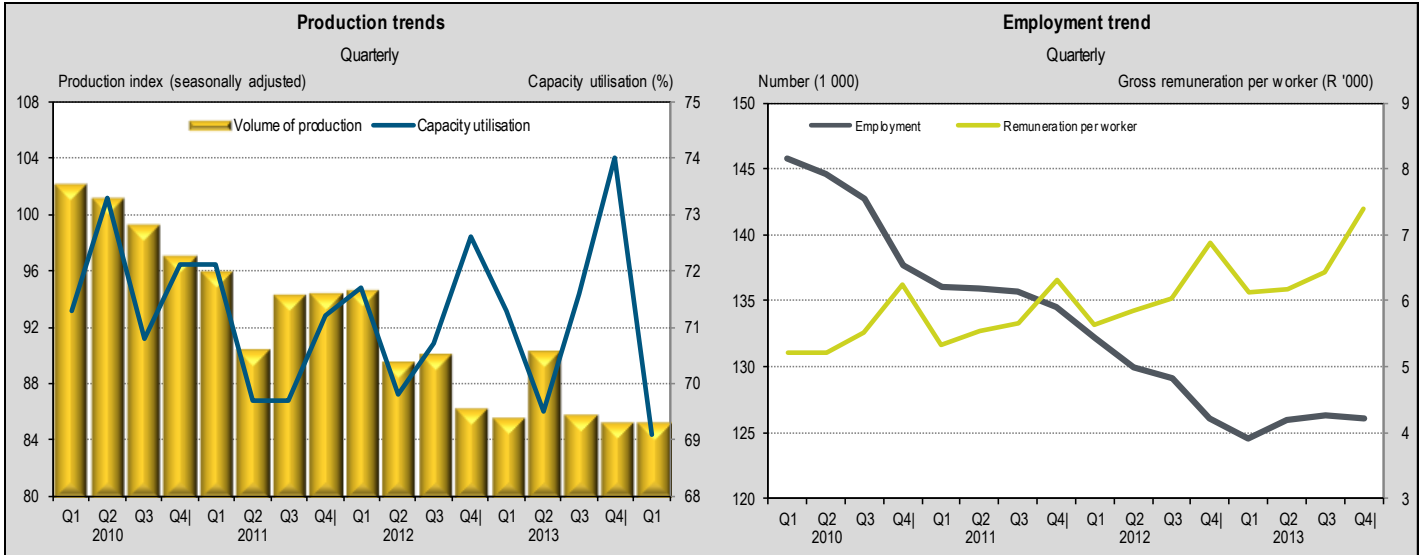
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -4.3%	↑ 2.5 (percentage points)	↑ 2.6%	↑ 14.2%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 4.4%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



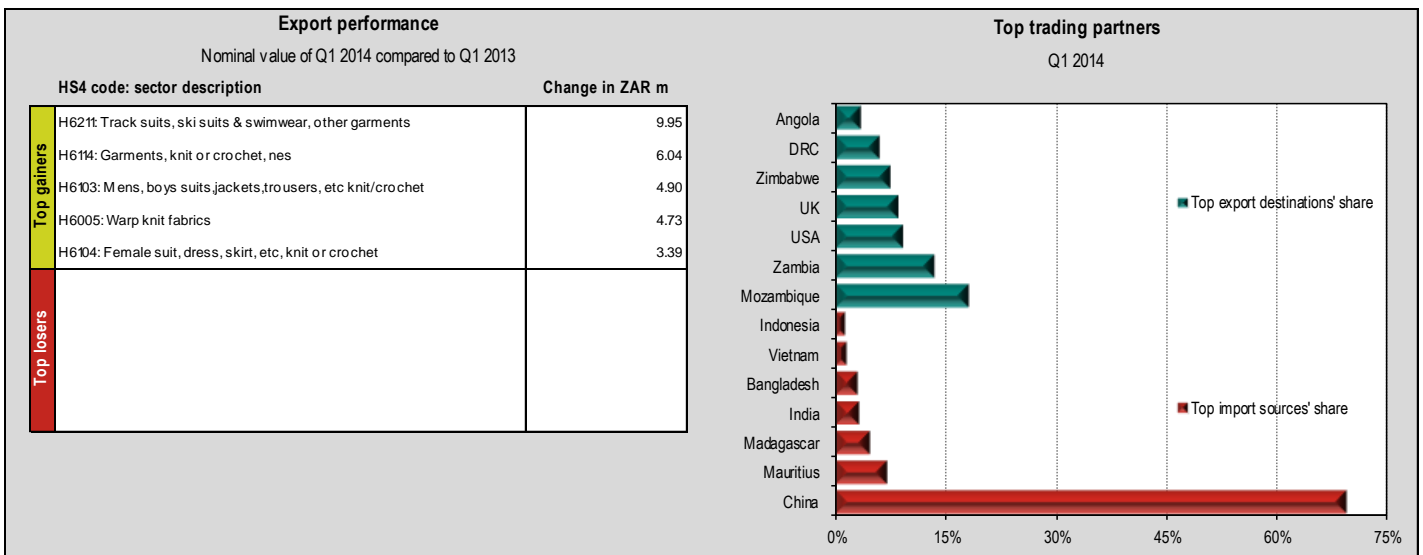
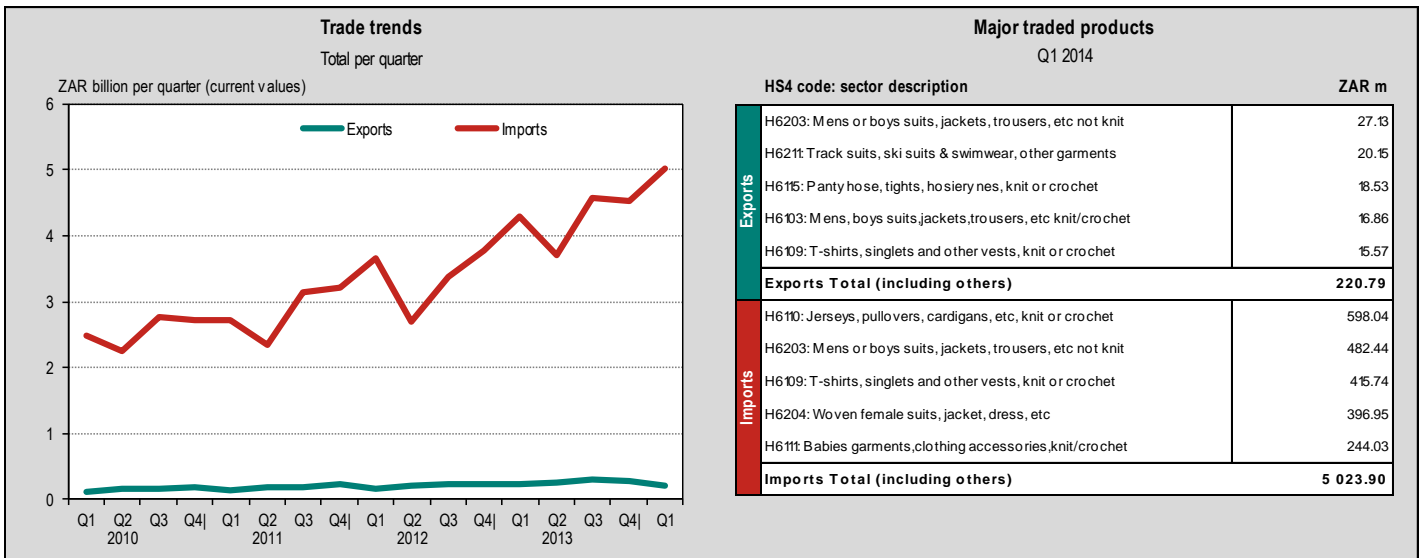
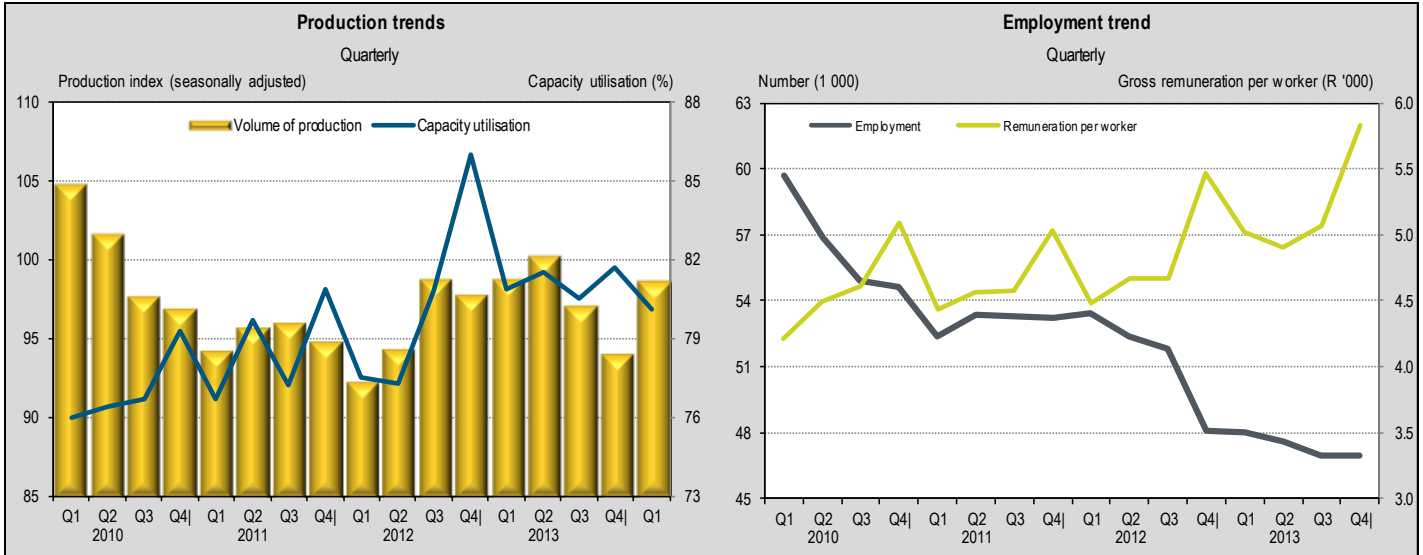
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -2.4%
 ↓ -2.2 (percentage points)
 ↓ -2.2%
 ↑ 6.8%
 ↑ 23.5%
 ↑ 24.8%
Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



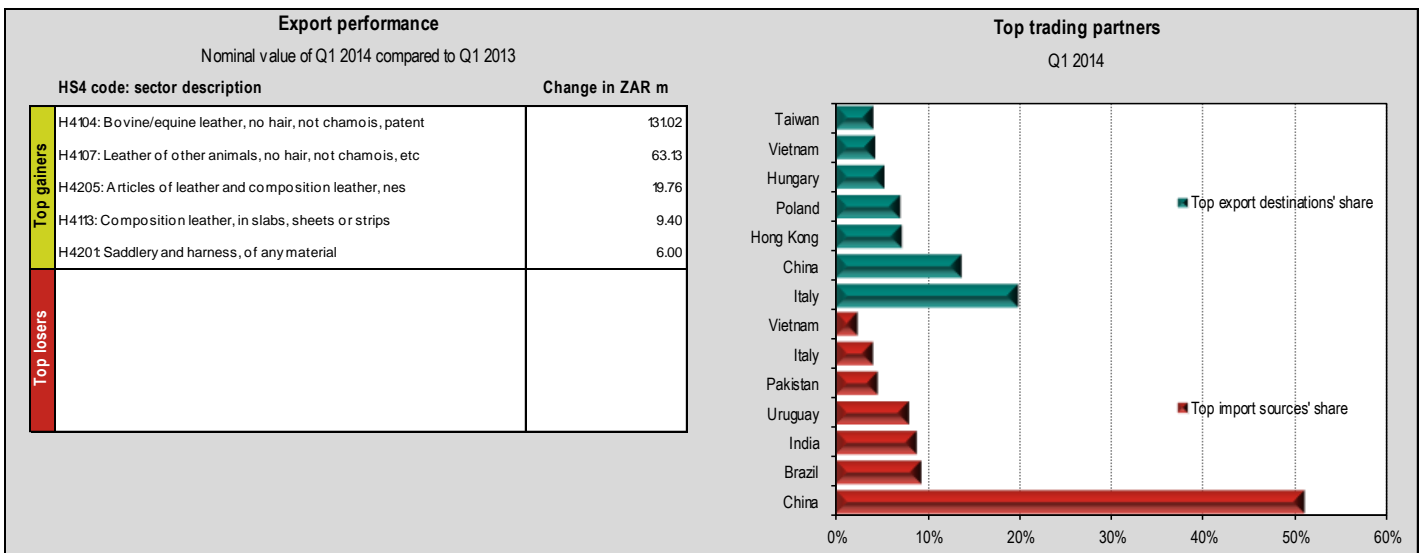
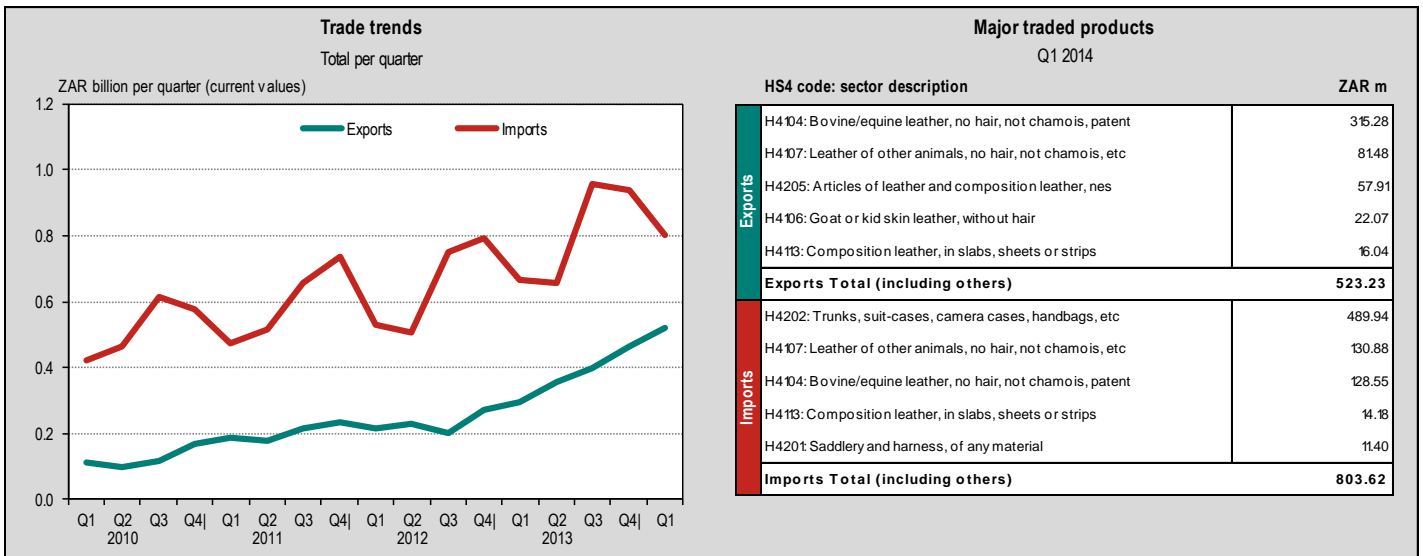
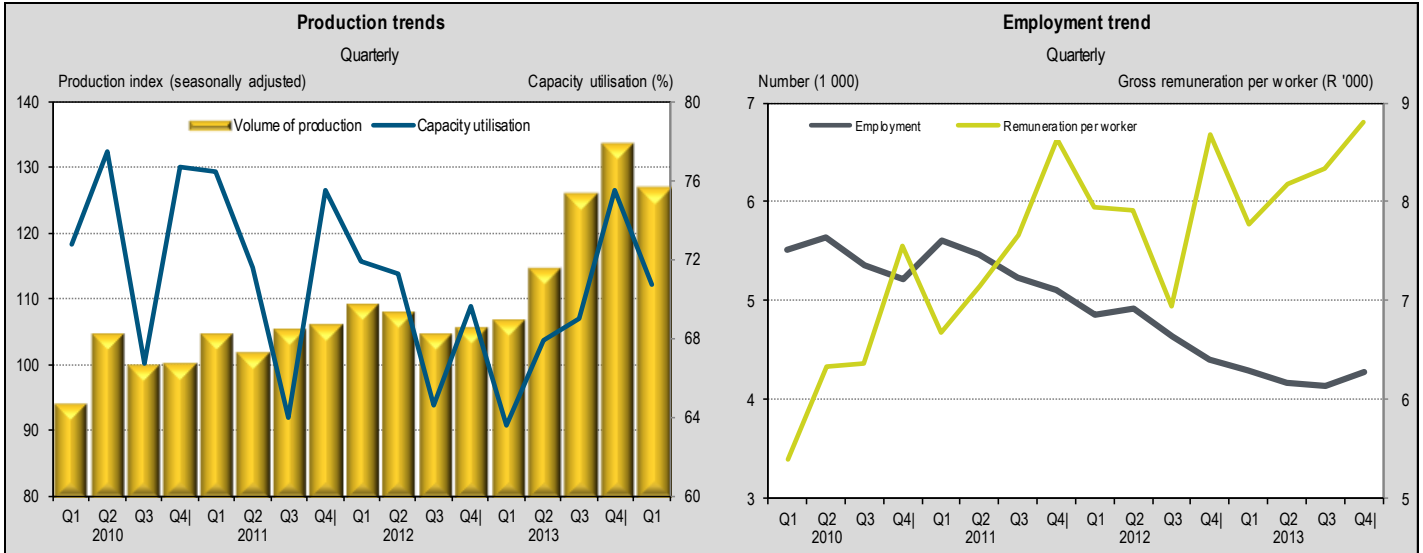
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -10.2%
 ↓ -0.8 (percentage points)
 ↓ -9.3%
 ↑ 8.5%
 ↓ -4.8%
 ↑ 17.0%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



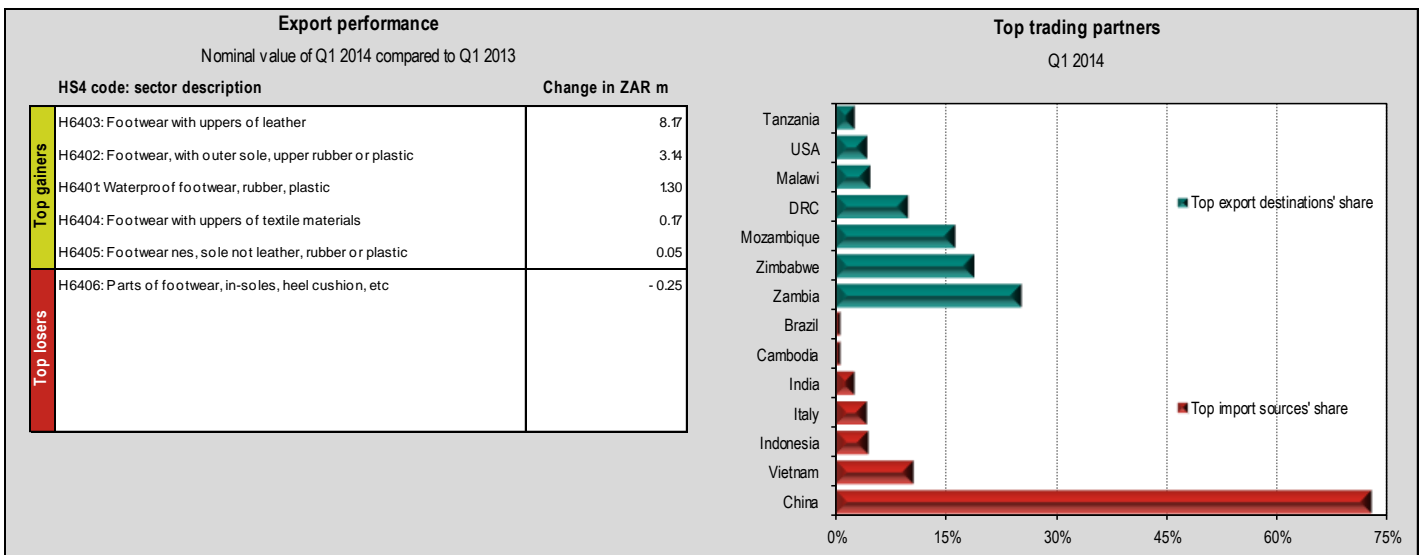
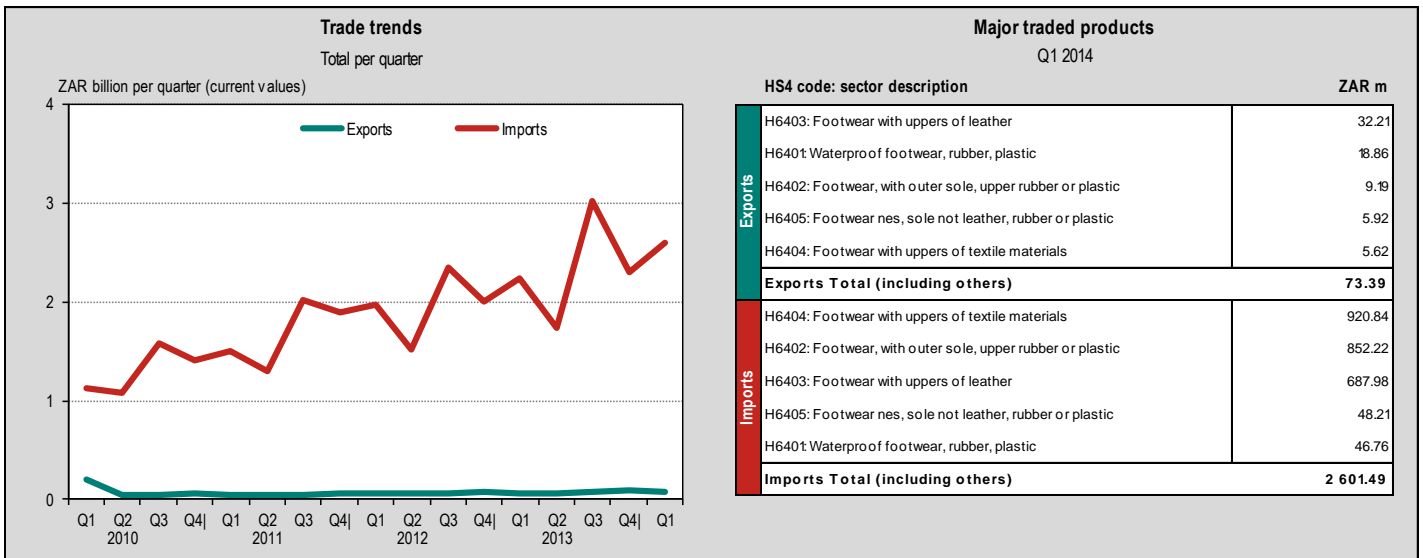
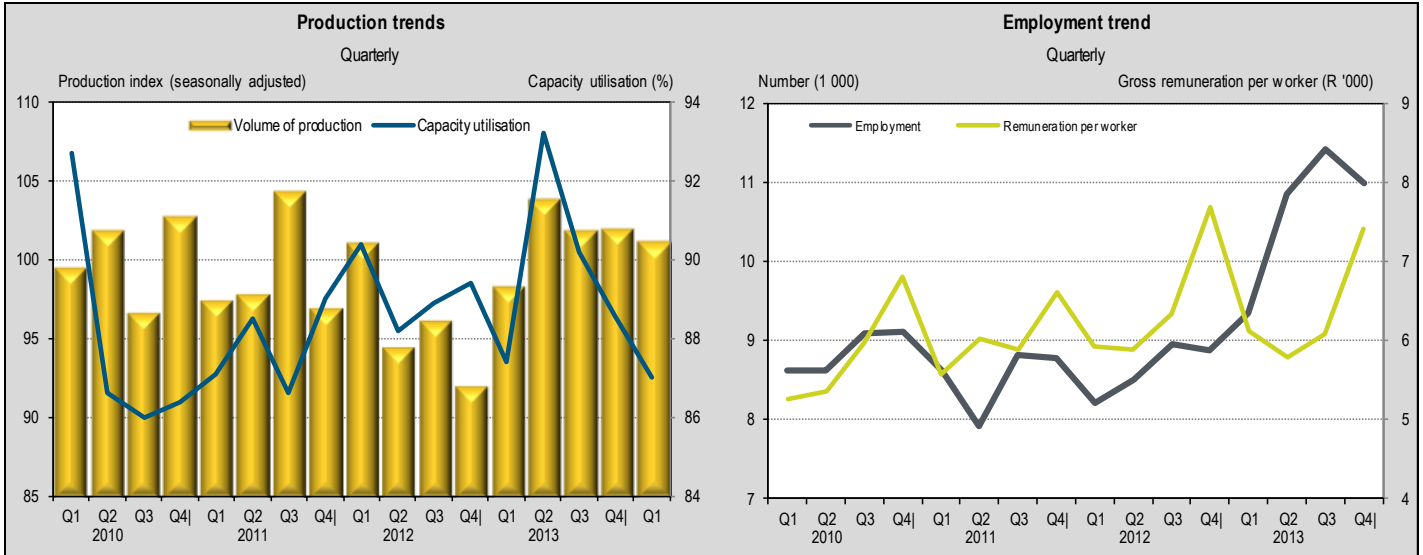
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 17.4%	↑ 7.1 (percentage points)	↓ -10.8%	↑ 20.0%	↑ 76.6%	↑ 20.2%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



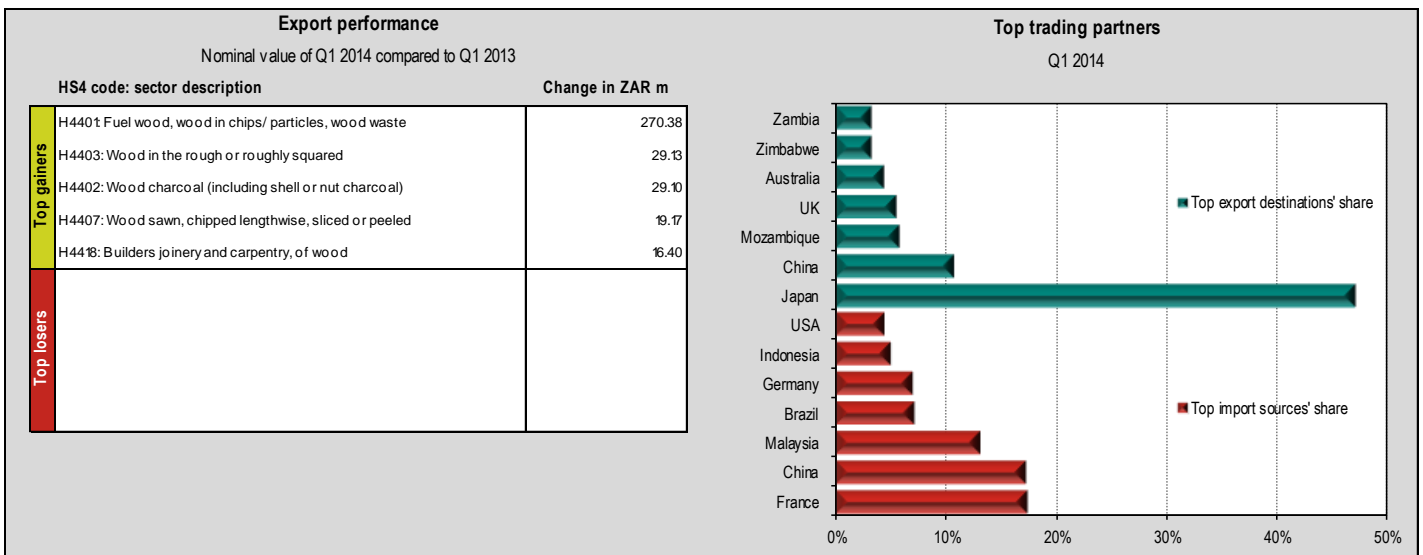
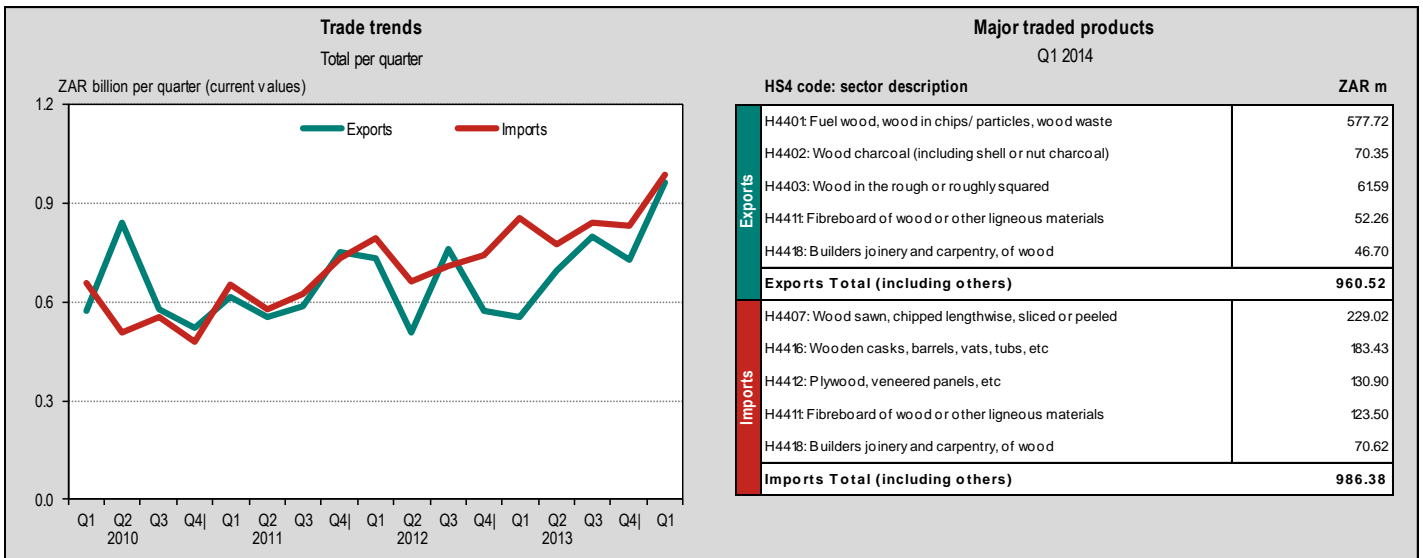
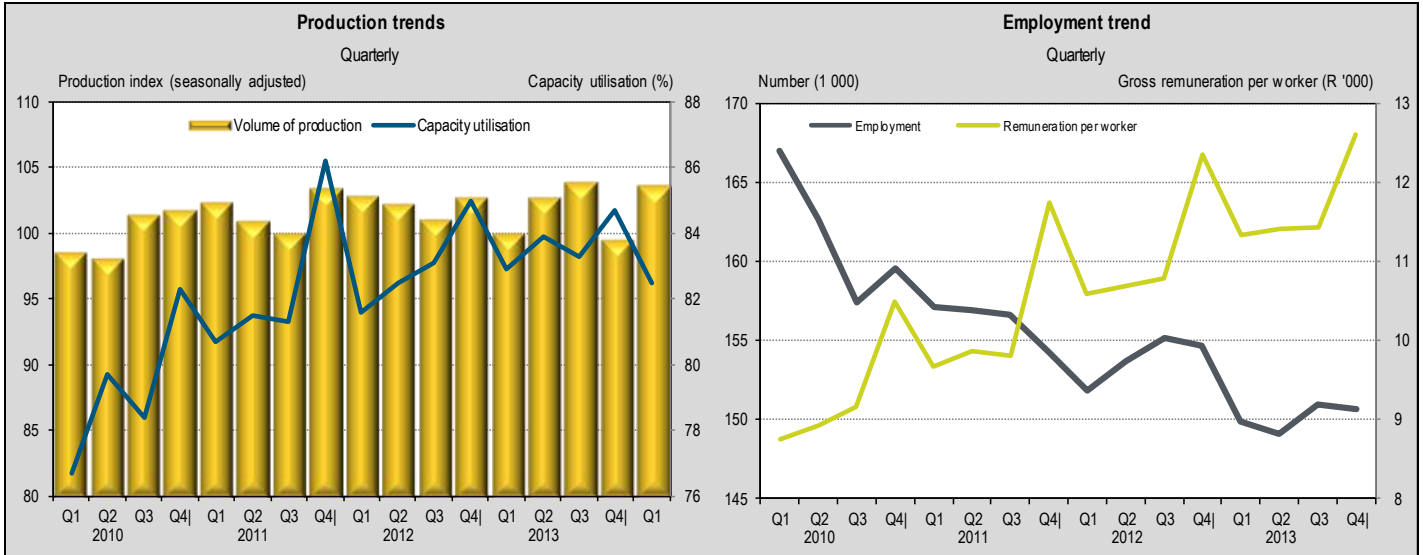
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -10.9%
 ↓ -0.4 (percentage points)
 ↑ 27.4%
 ↓ -4.2%
 ↑ 20.7%
 ↑ 16.4%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

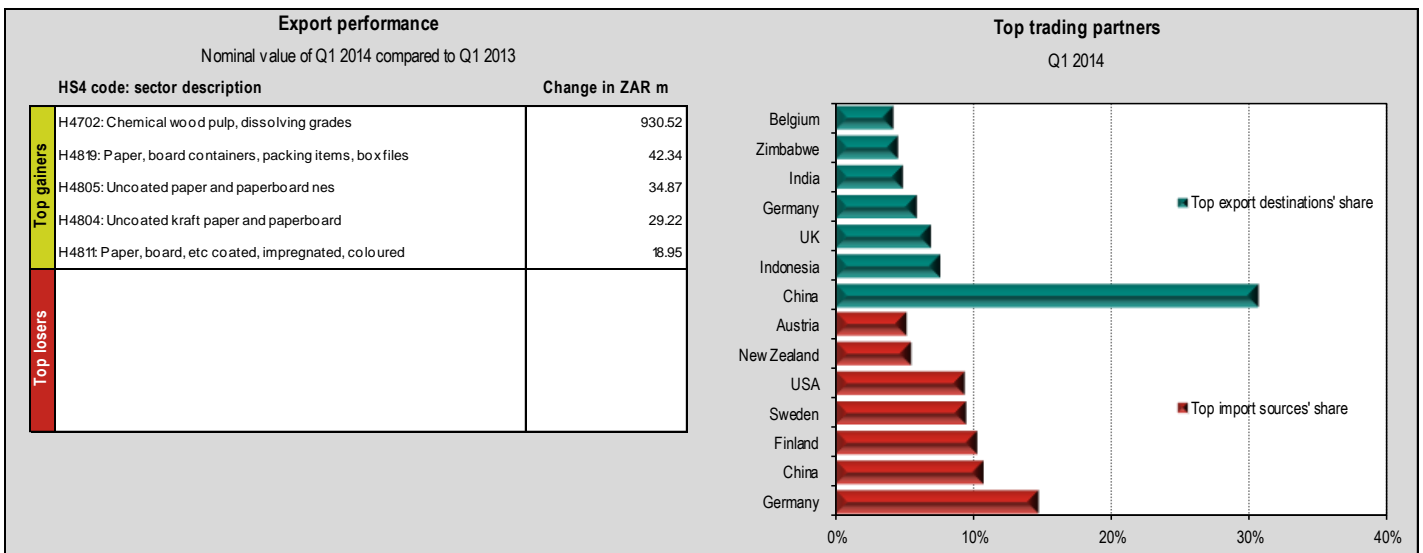
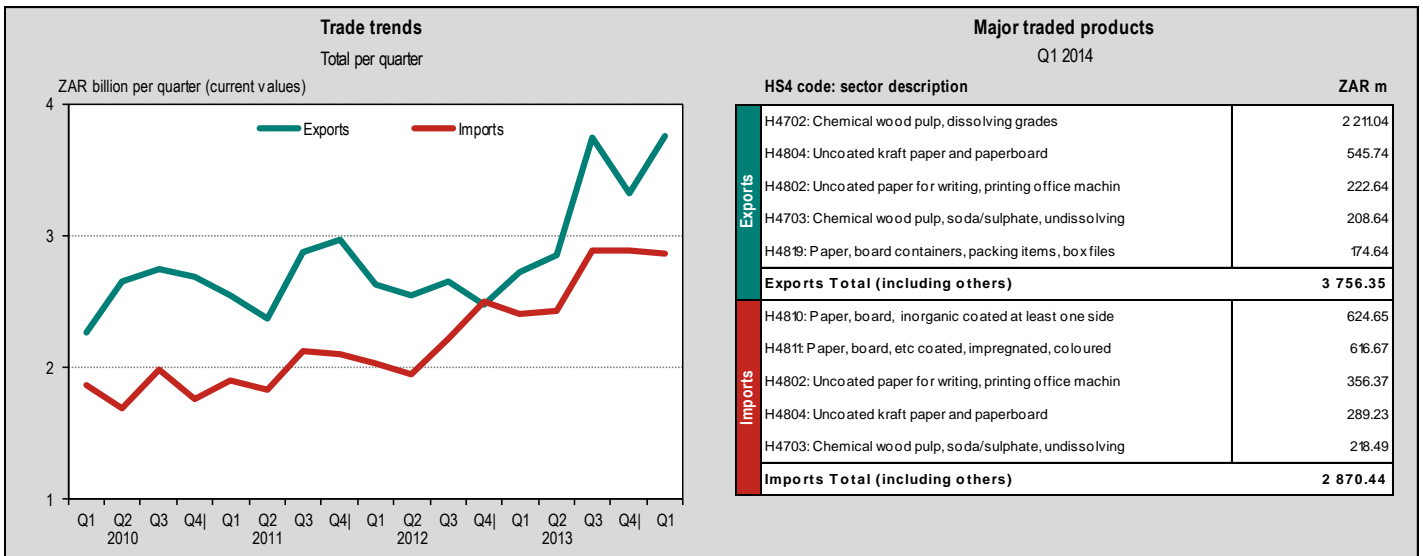
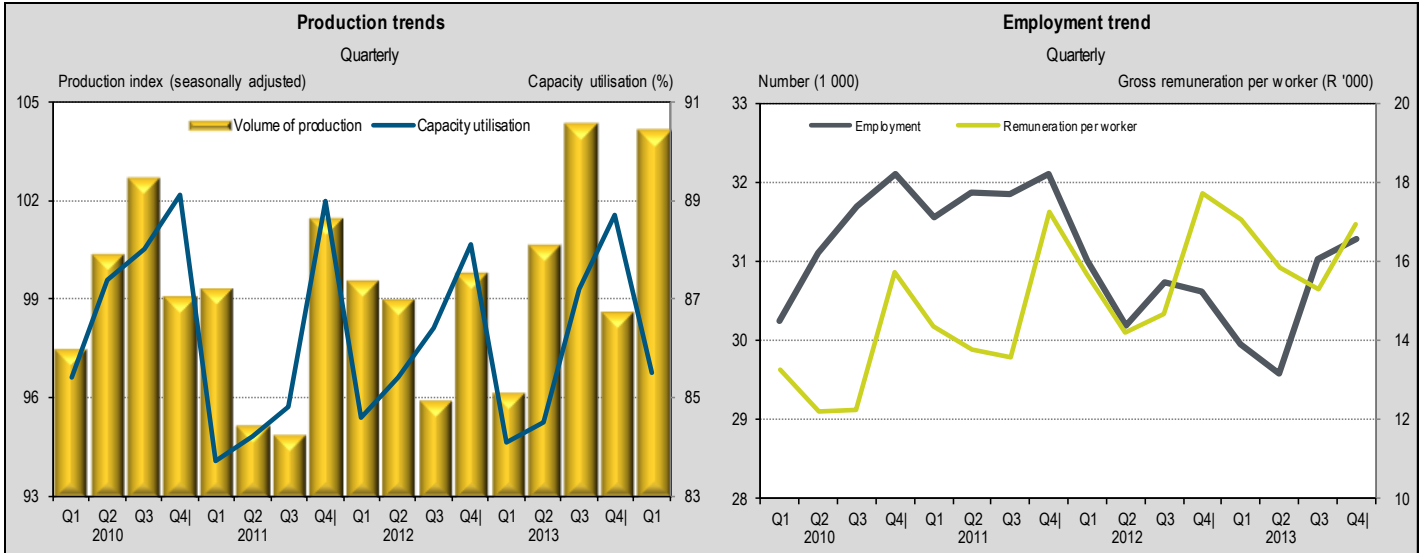
↓ -1.8%
 ↓ -0.4 (percentage points)
 ↓ -2.7%
 ↑ 6.0%
 ↑ 73.8%
 ↑ 15.4%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

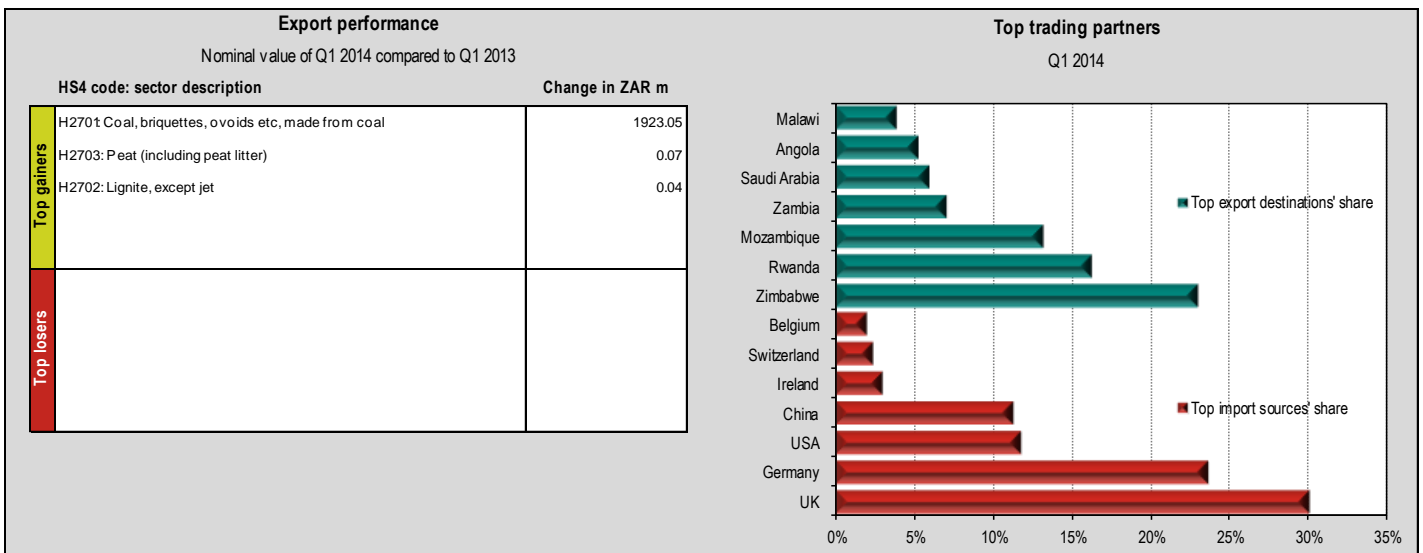
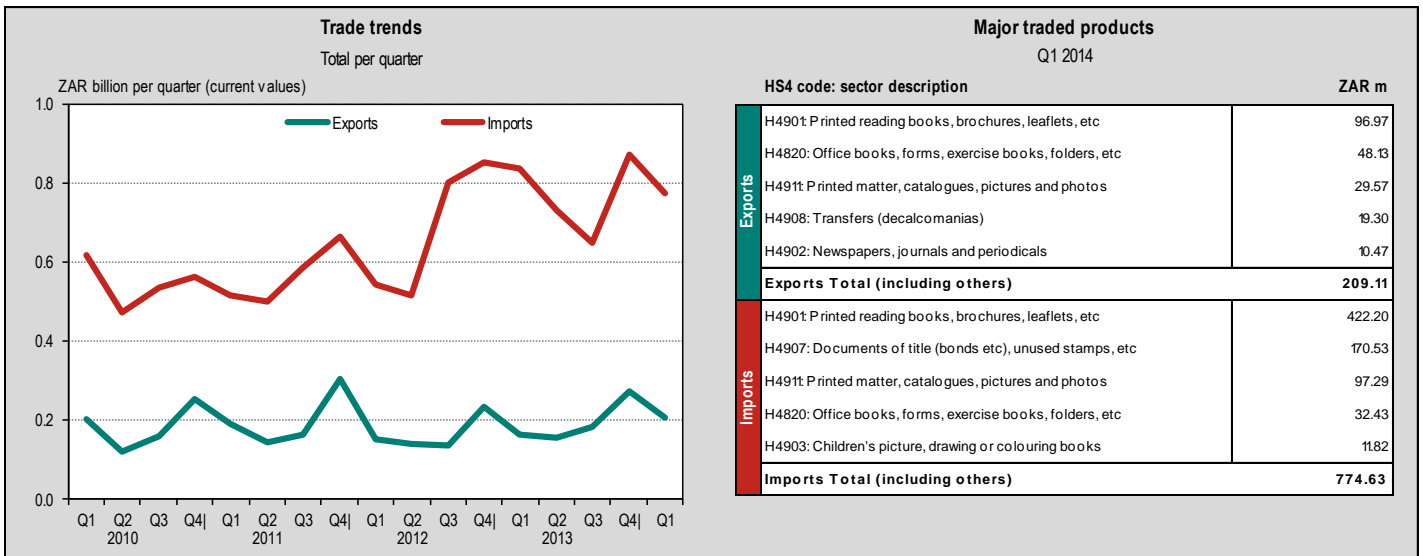
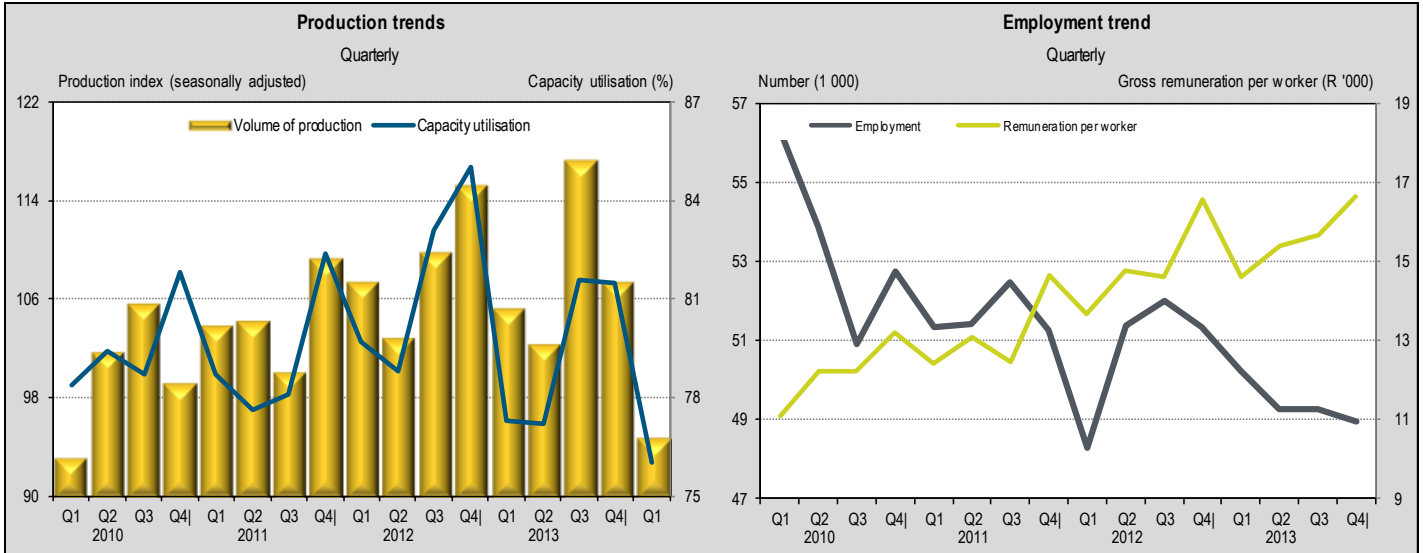
↑ 3.7%
 ↑ 1.4 (percentage points)
 ↑ 1.0%
 ↑ 4.4%
 ↑ 37.8%
 ↑ 19.0%

Production (seas. adj.)
 Capacity utilisation
 Employment
 Gross monthly remuneration per worker
 Exports (ZAR)
 Imports (ZAR)



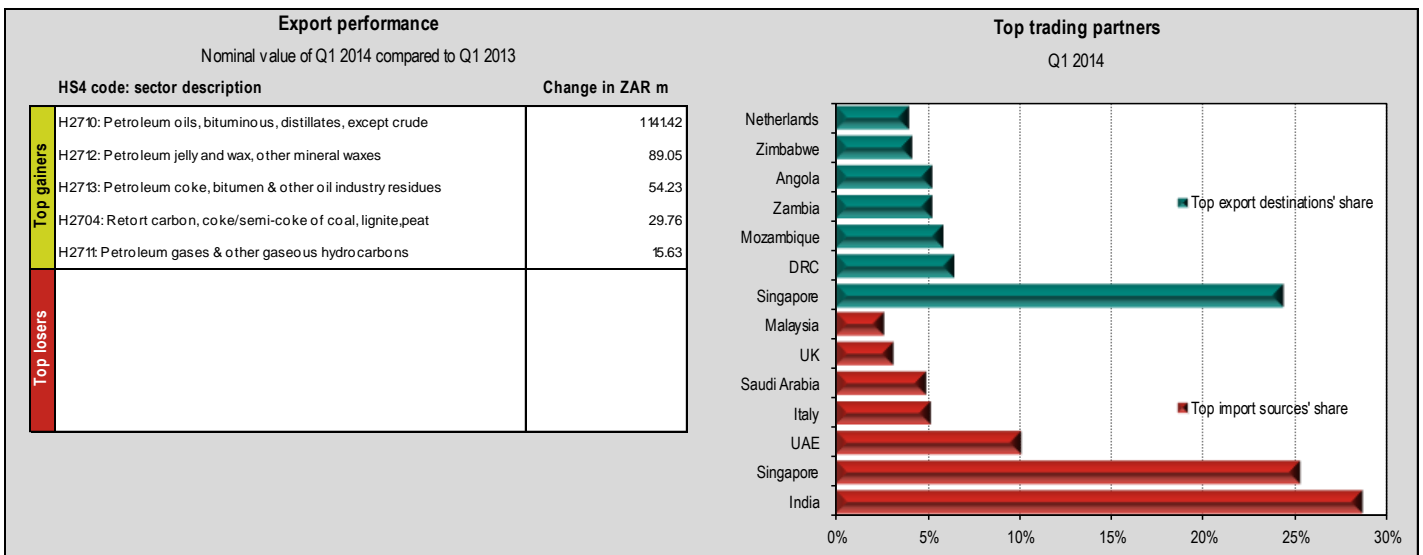
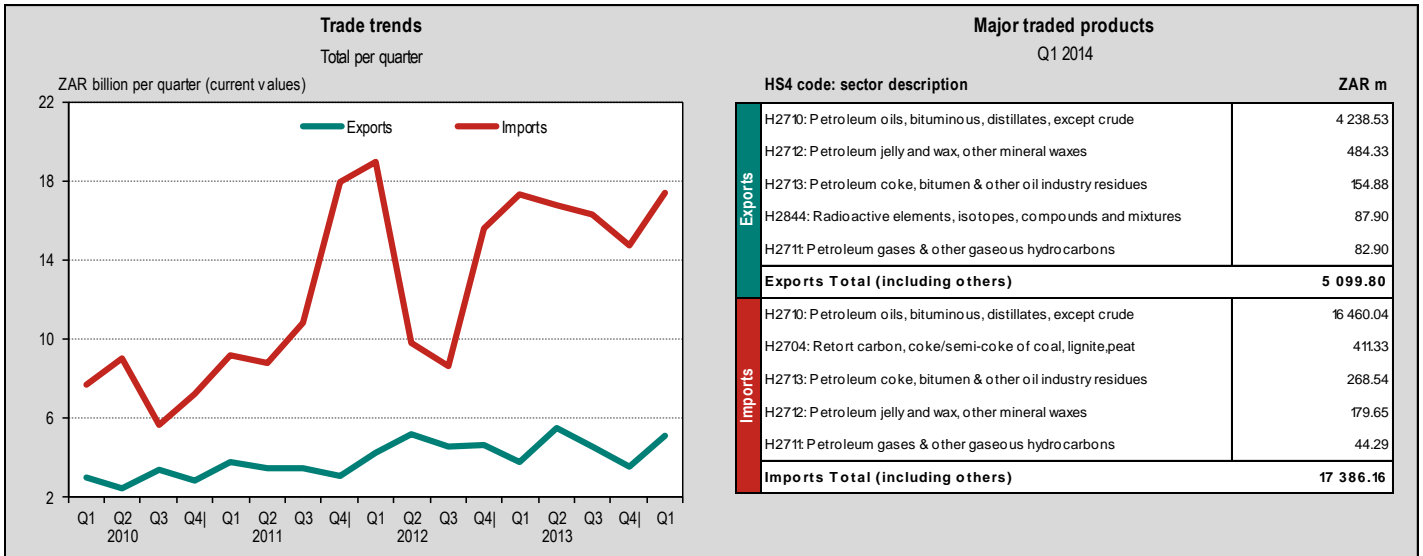
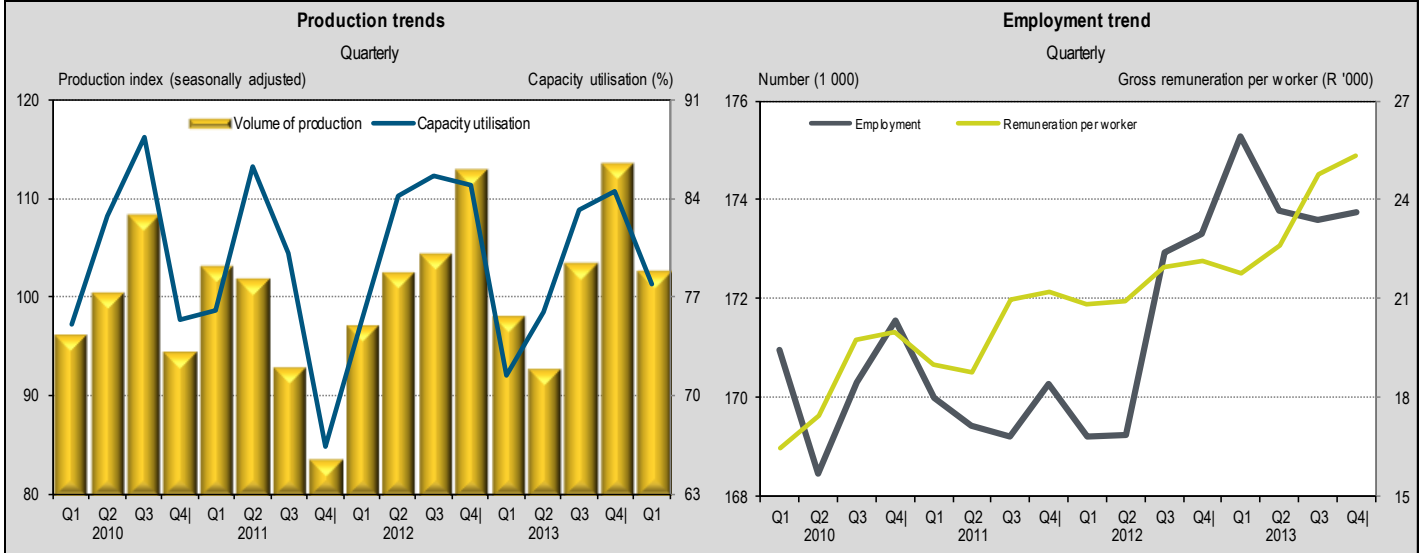
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -10.9%
 ↓ -1.3 (percentage points)
 ↓ -5.2%
 ↑ 7.3%
 ↑ 27.6%
 ↓ -7.5%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



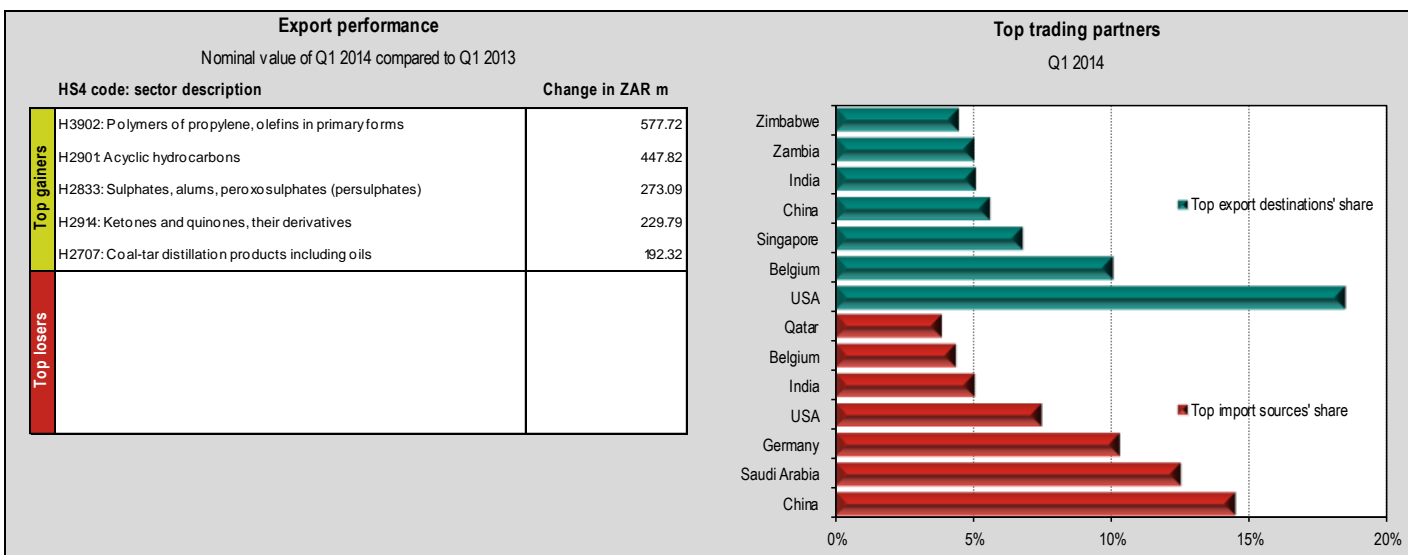
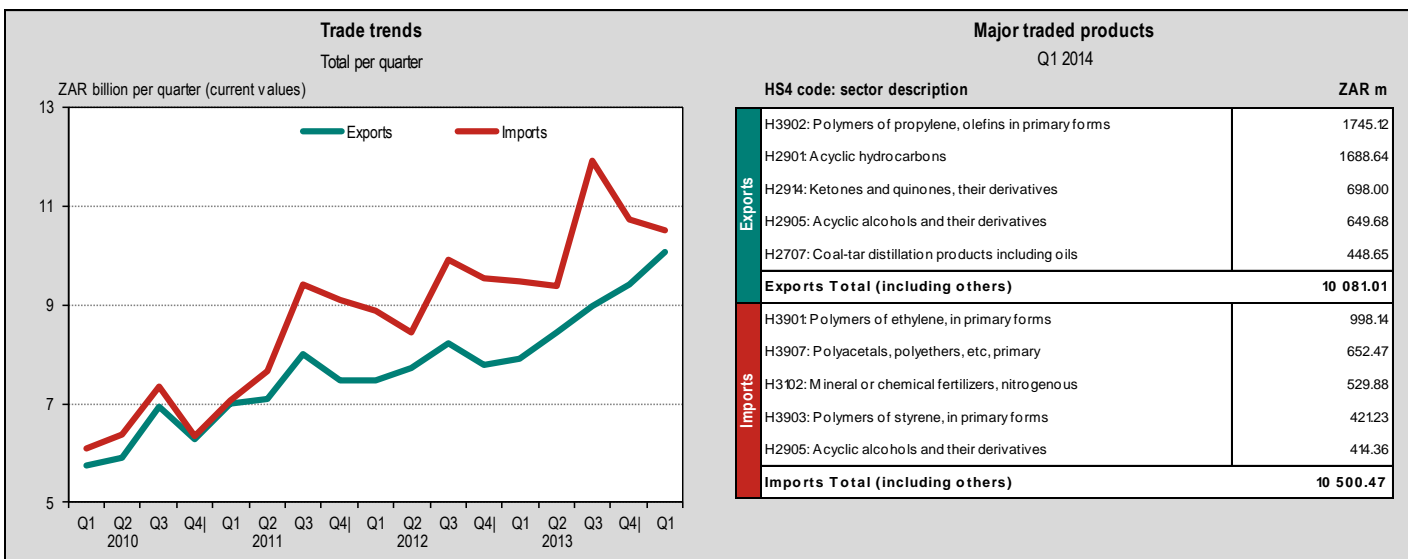
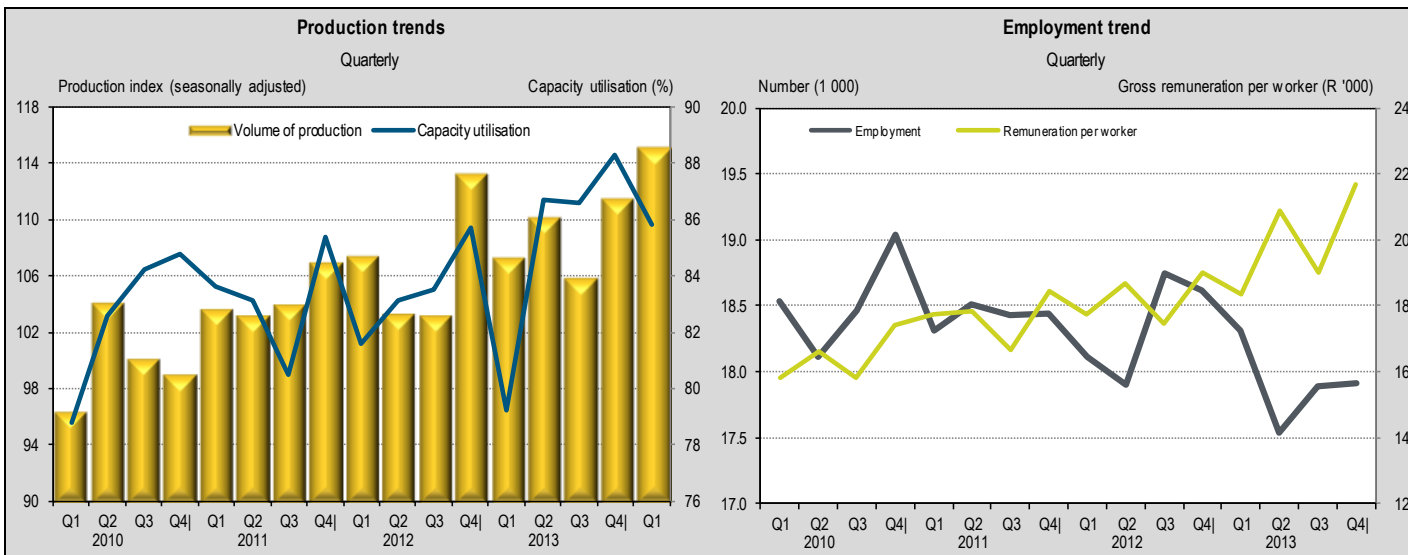
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 2.0%	↑ 6.5 (percentage points)	↑ 0.4%	↑ 13.0%	↑ 33.1%	↑ 0.2%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



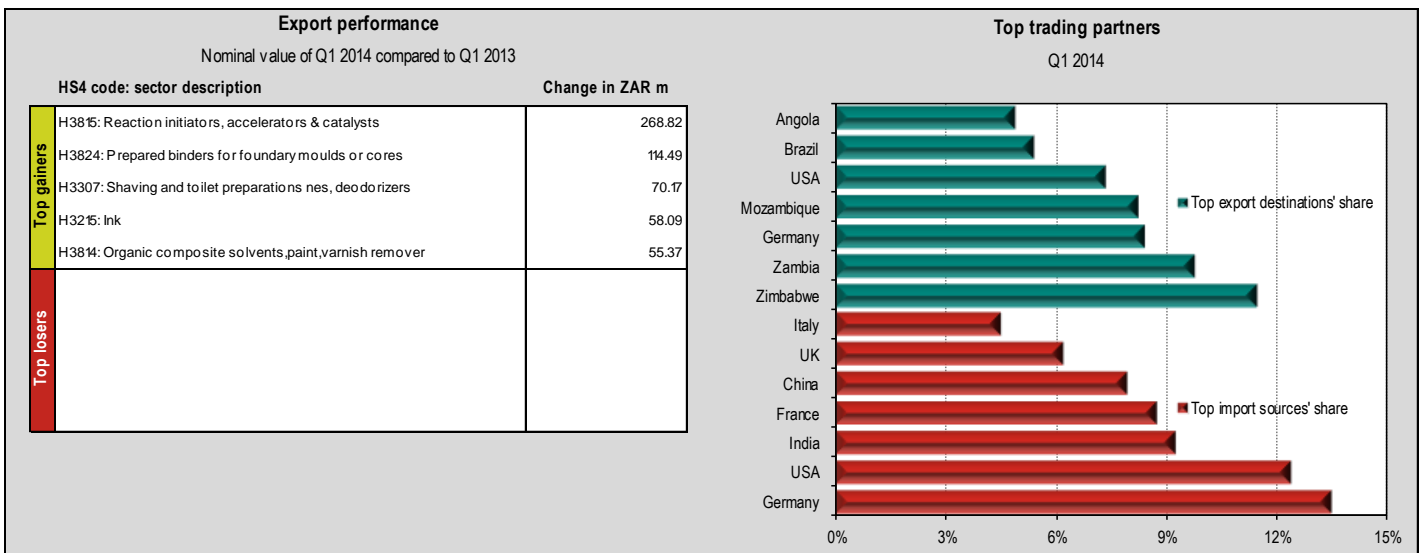
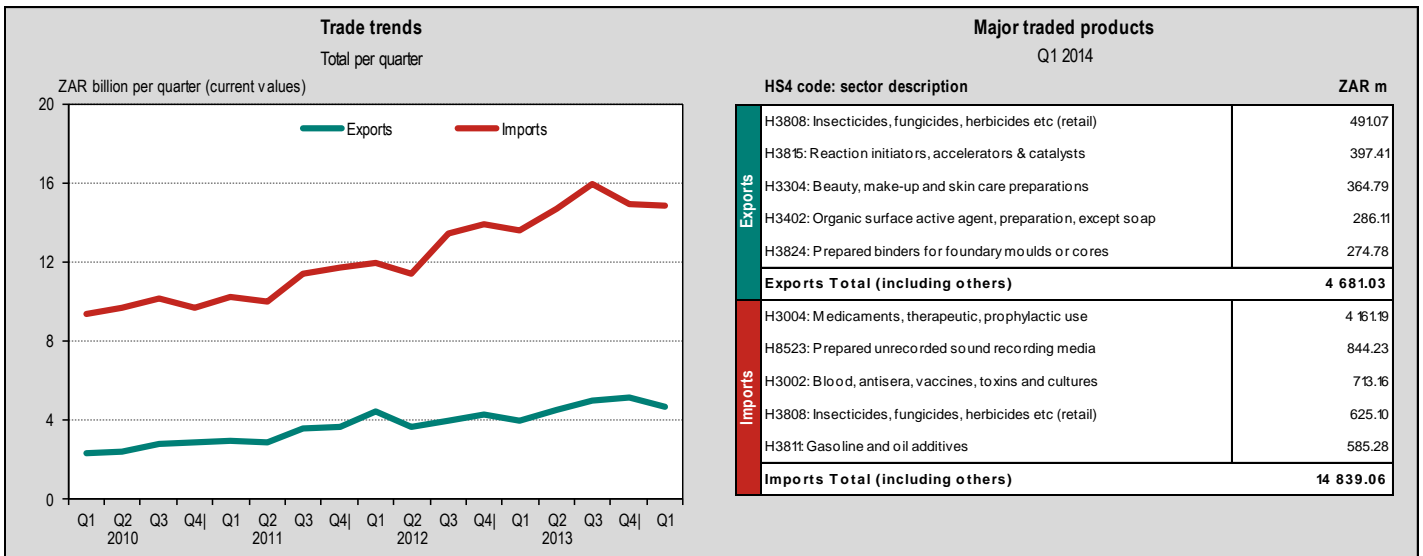
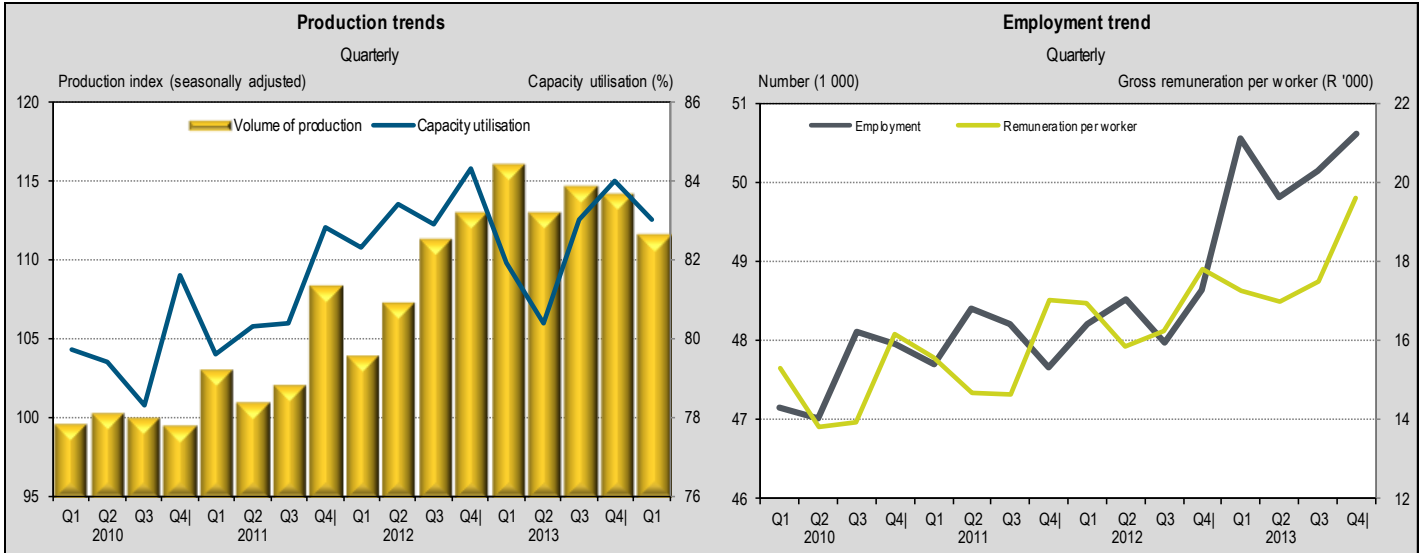
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 1.6%
 ↑ 6.6 (percentage points)
 ↓ -4.6%
 ↑ 8.7%
 ↑ 27.3%
 ↑ 11.0%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



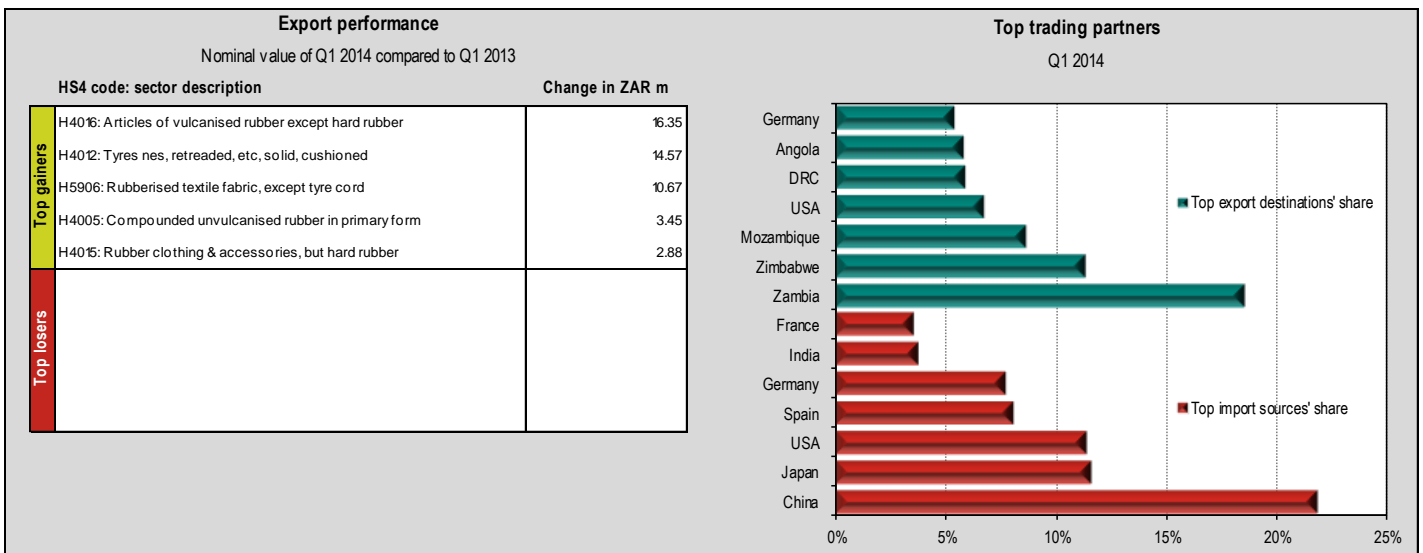
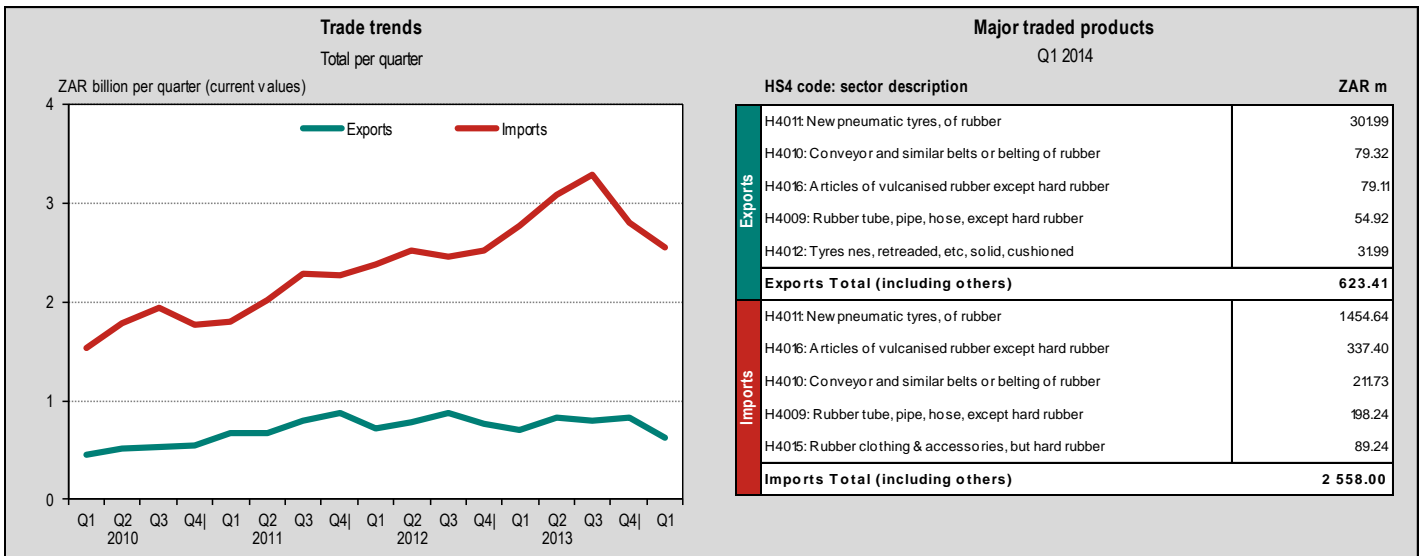
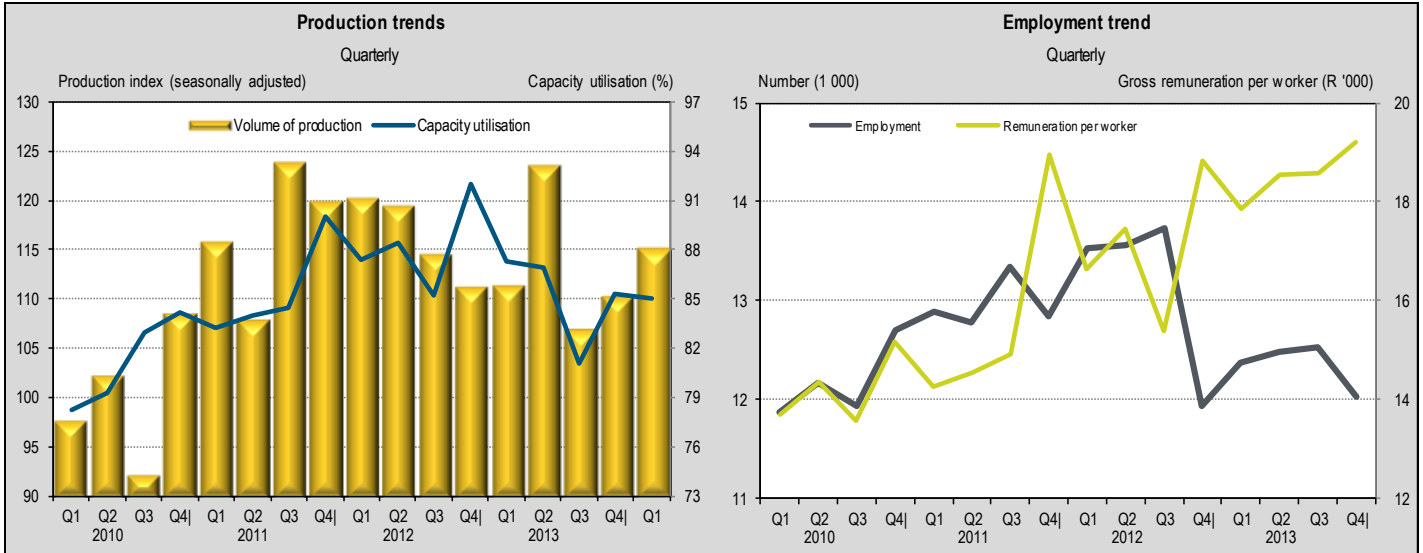
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -8.8%	↑ 1.1 (percentage points)	↑ 4.5%	↑ 7.7%	↑ 17.9%	↑ 8.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



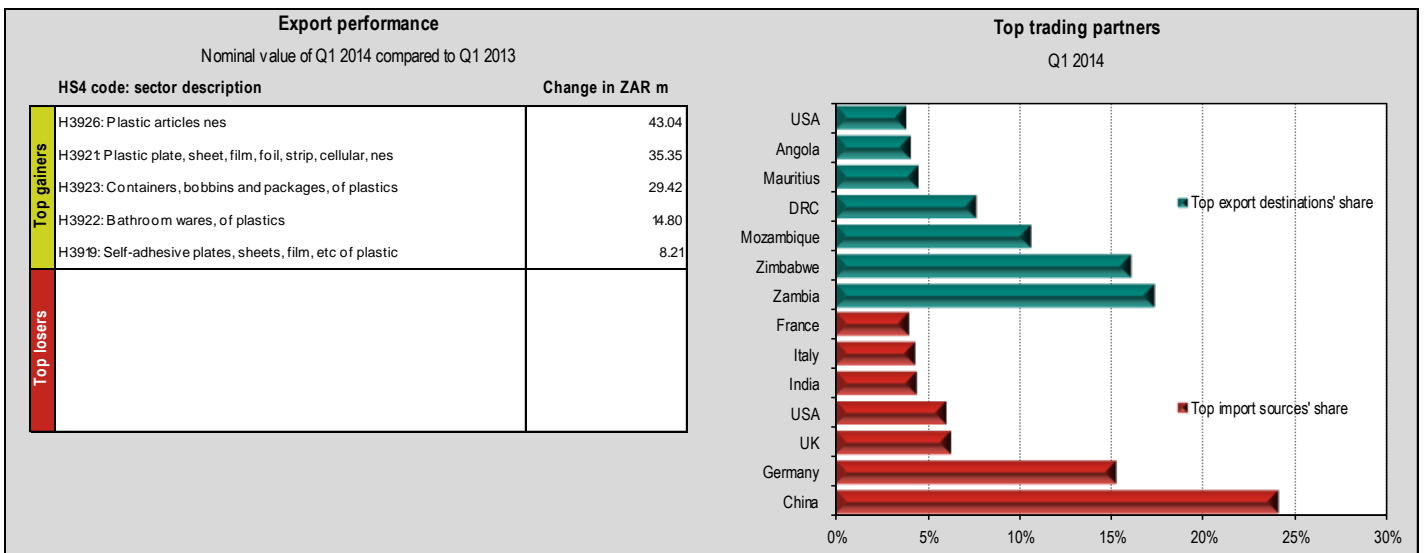
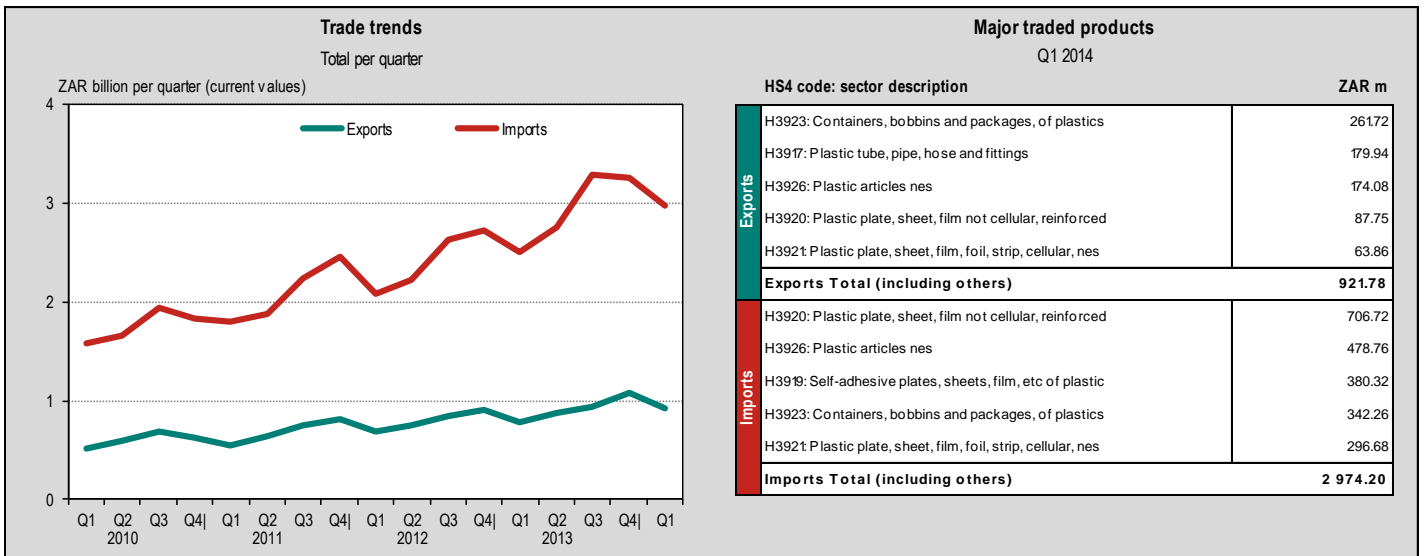
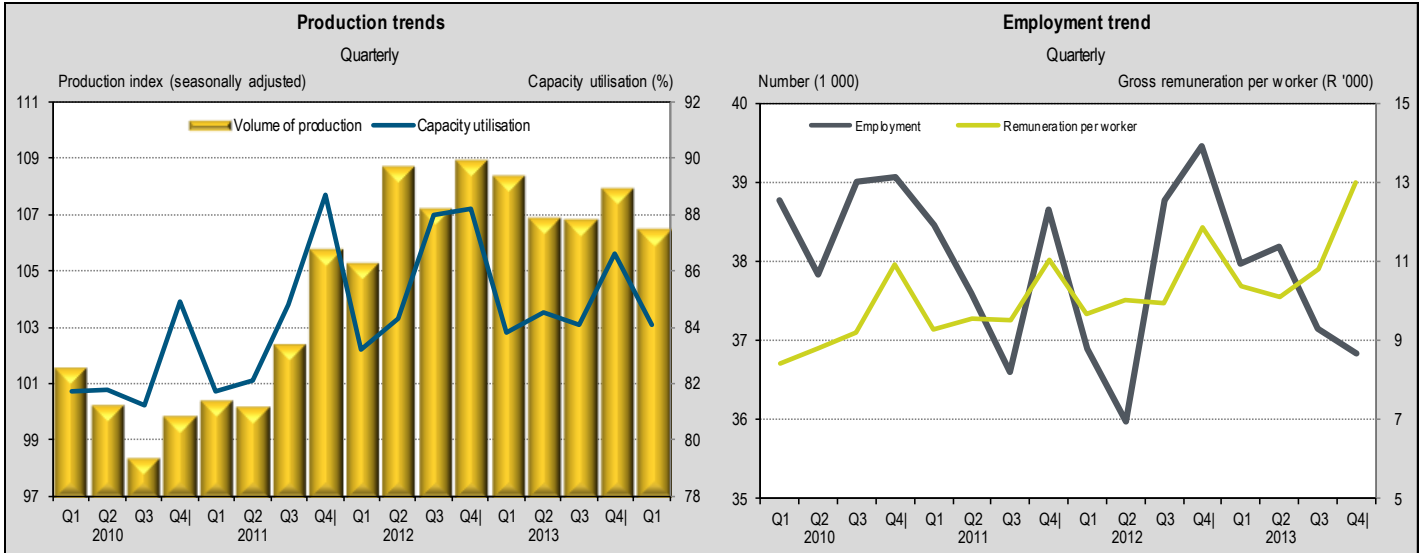
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 6.4%
 ↓ -2.3 (percentage points)
 ↓ -8.7%
 ↑ 20.8%
 ↓ -10.8%
 ↓ -7.6%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



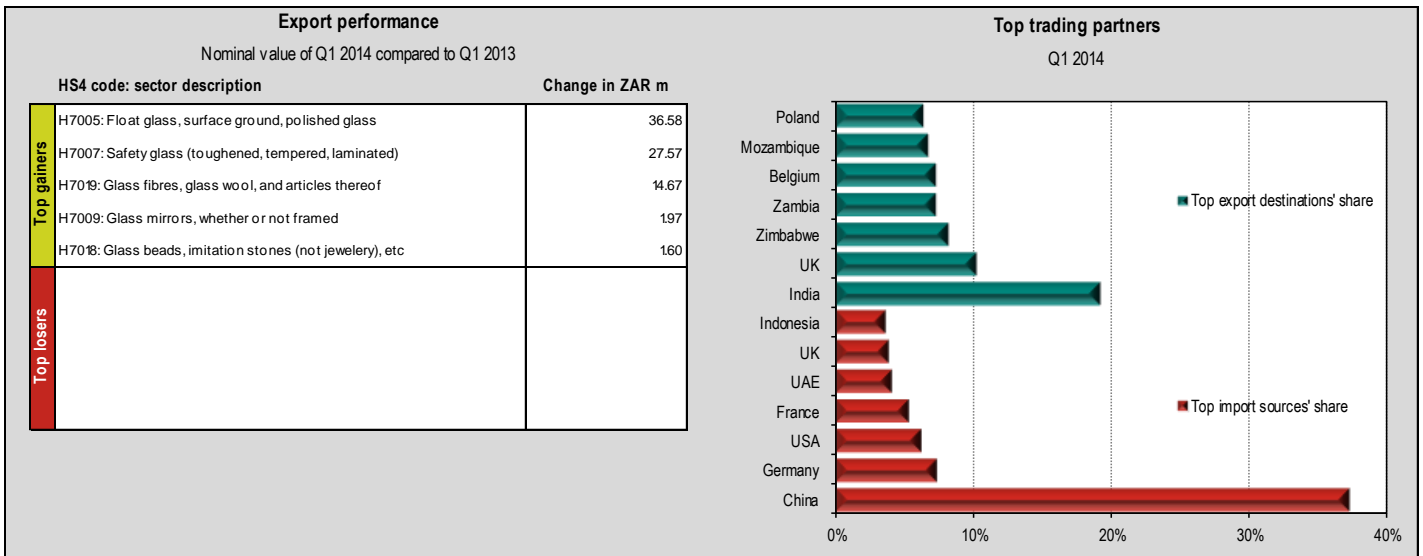
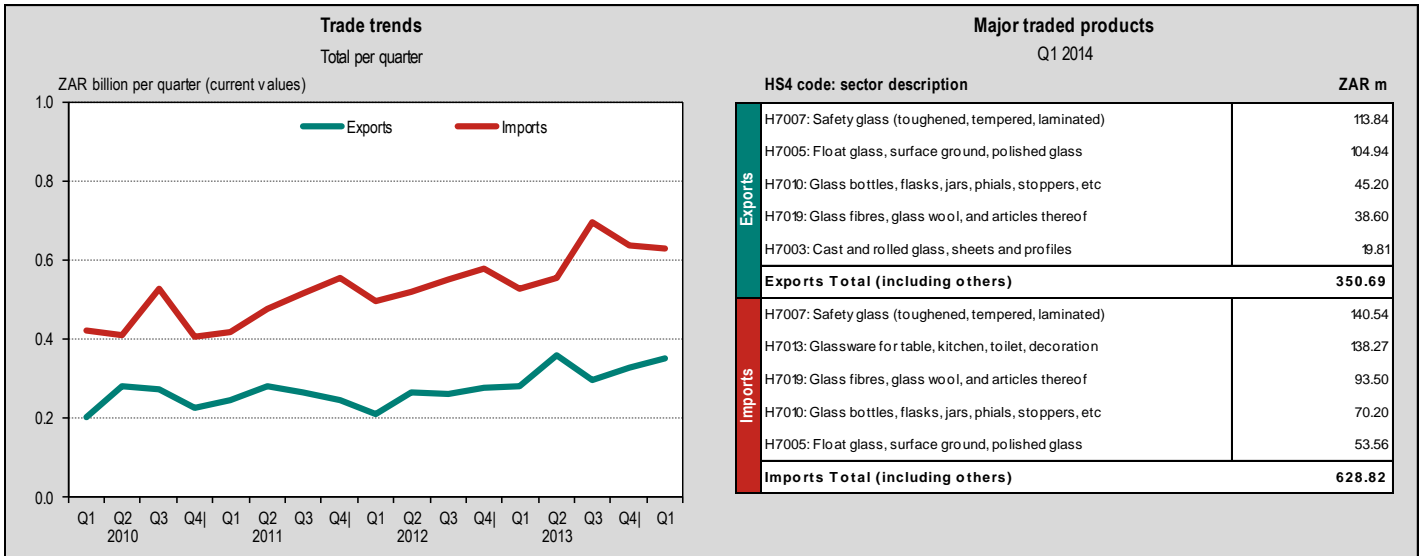
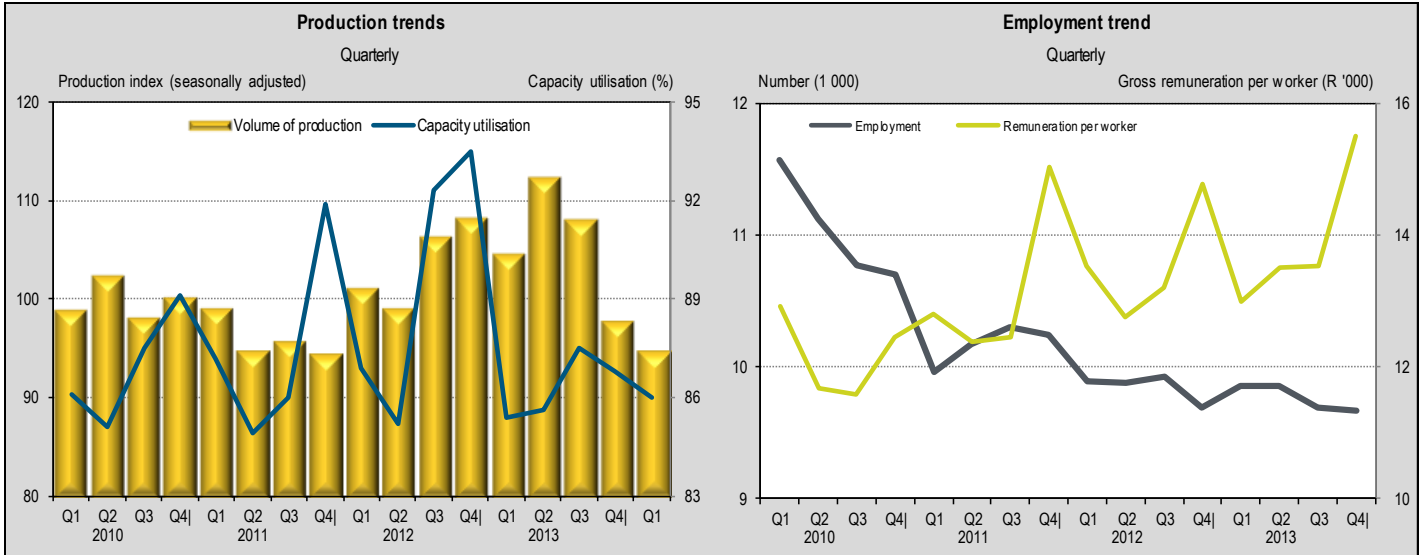
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -8.3%	↑ 0.3 (percentage points)	↓ -4.2%	↑ 8.9%	↑ 17.1%	↑ 18.5%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



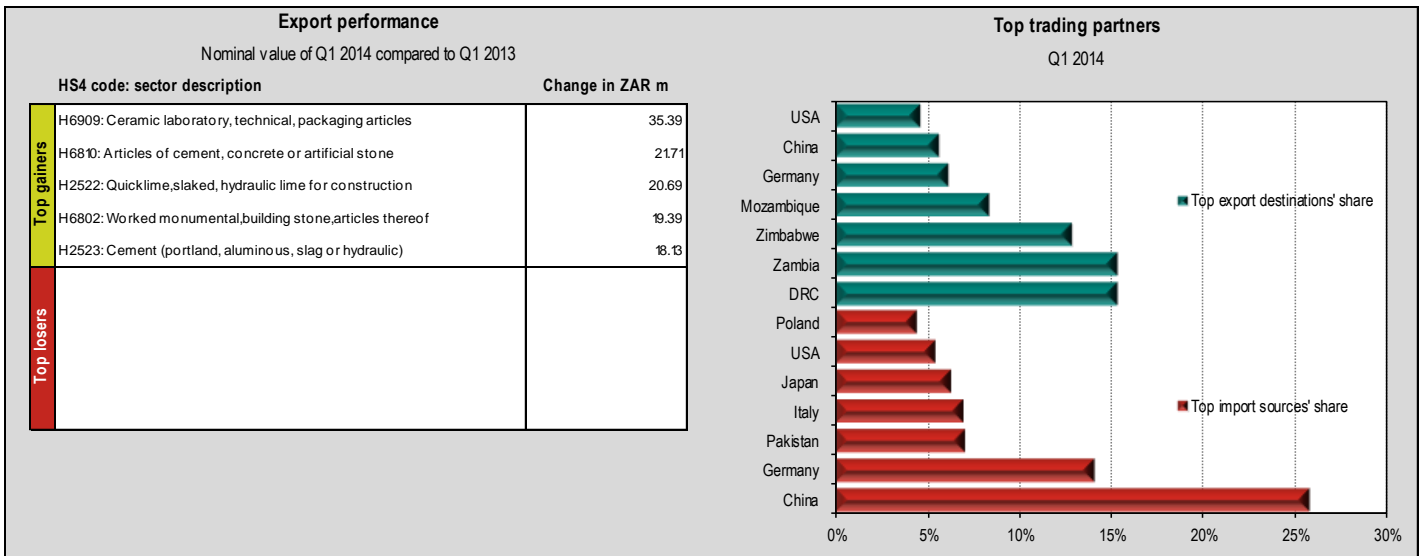
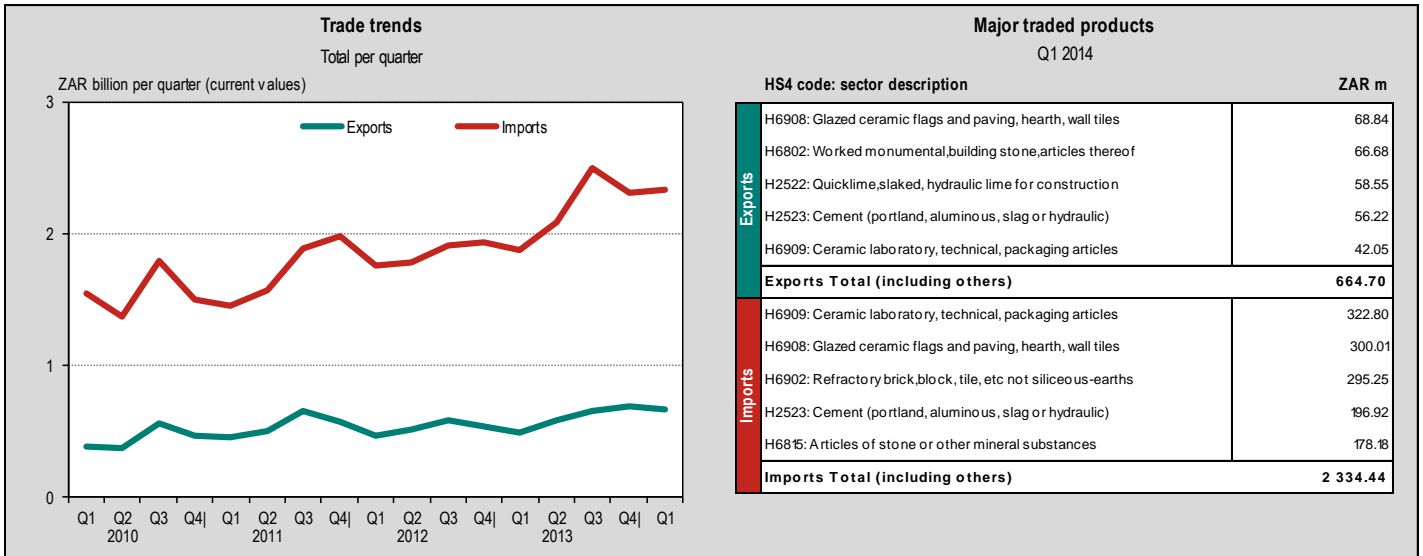
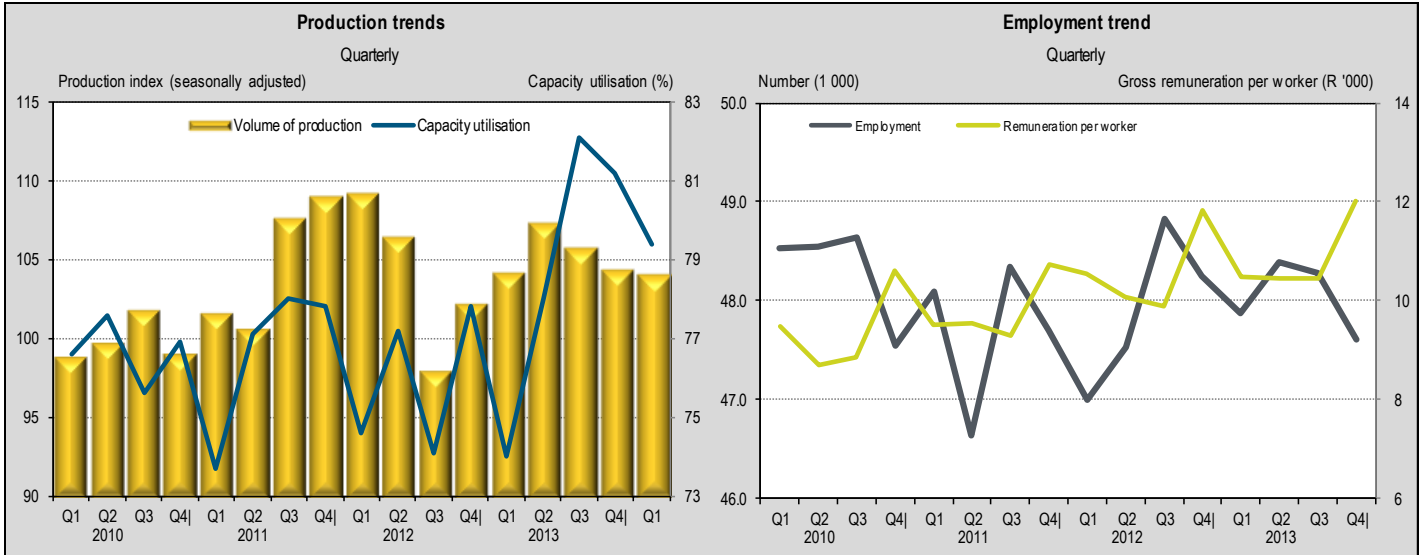
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -17.4%
 ↑ 0.6 (percentage points)
 ↓ -2.4%
 ↑ 2.4%
 ↑ 24.1%
 ↑ 19.0%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



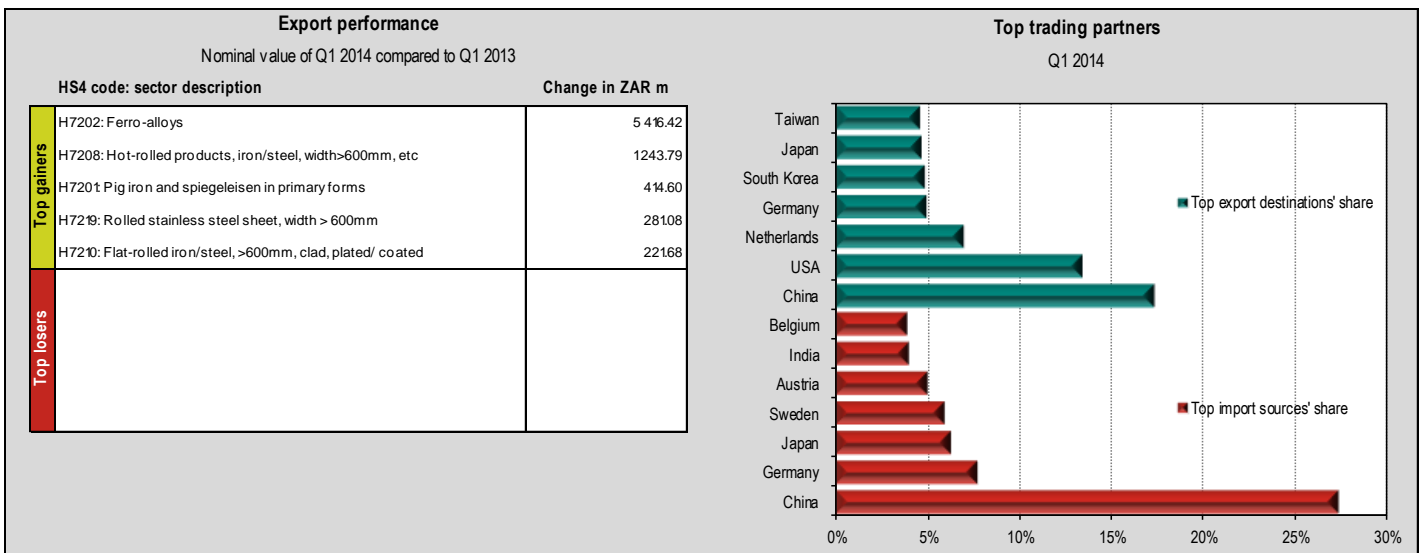
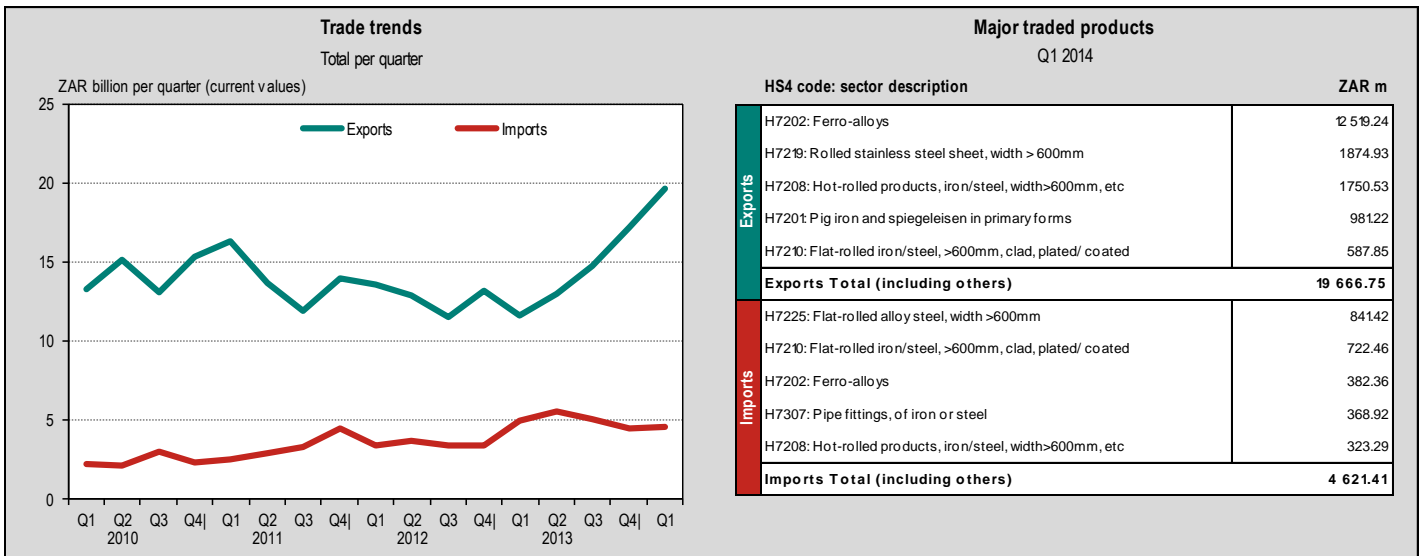
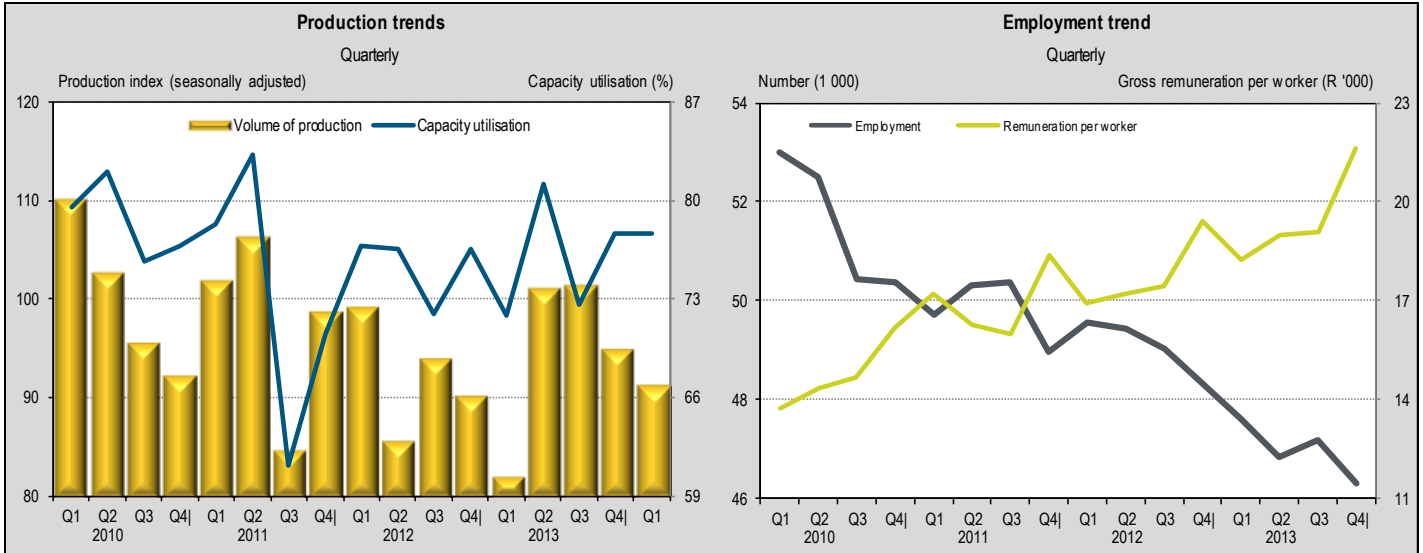
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -10.8%	↑ 5.4 (percentage points)	↓ -1.1%	↑ 5.7%	↑ 34.1%	↑ 24.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



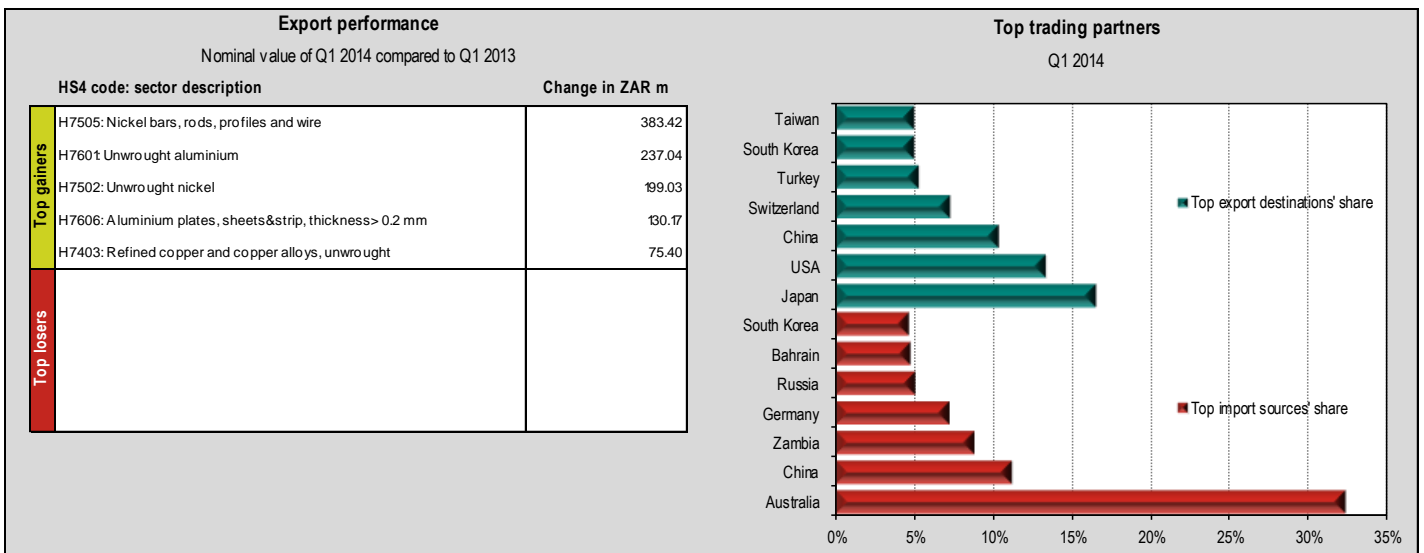
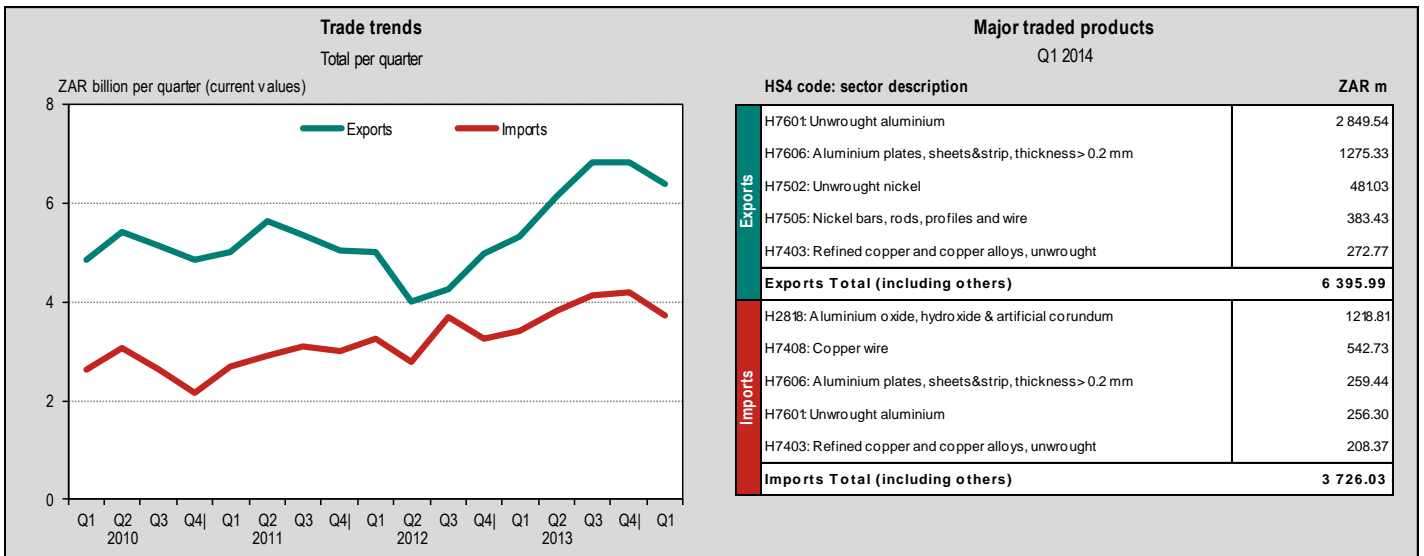
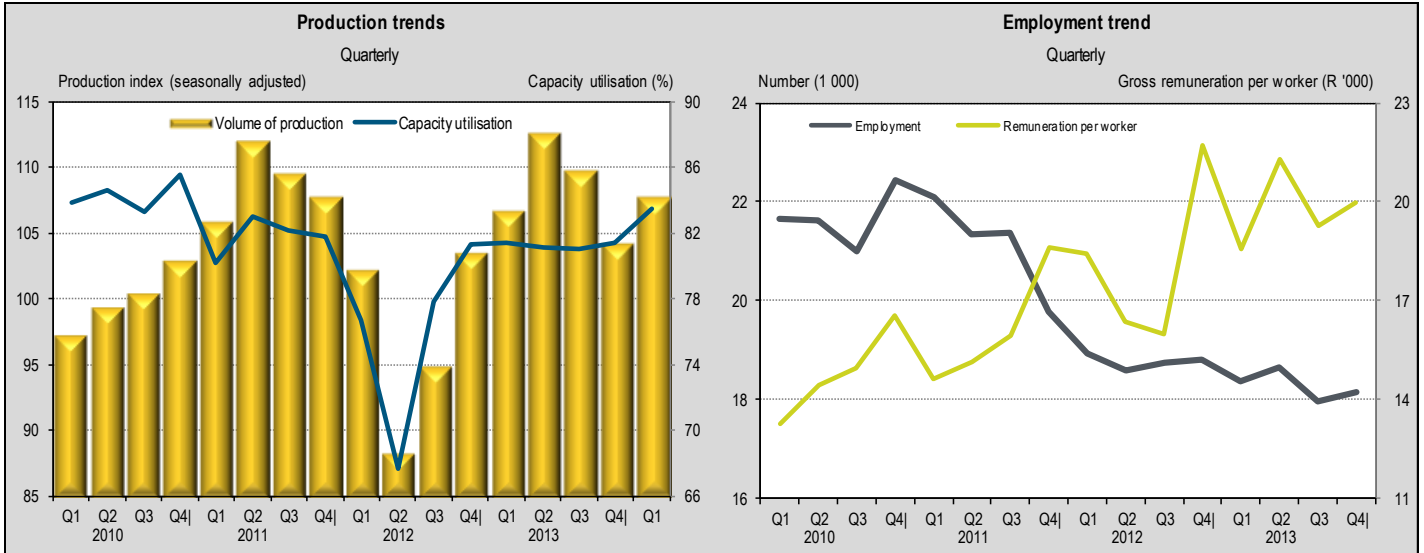
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 13.1%	↑ 5.9 (percentage points)	↓ -3.8%	↑ 9.5%	↑ 68.5%	↓ -7.2%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



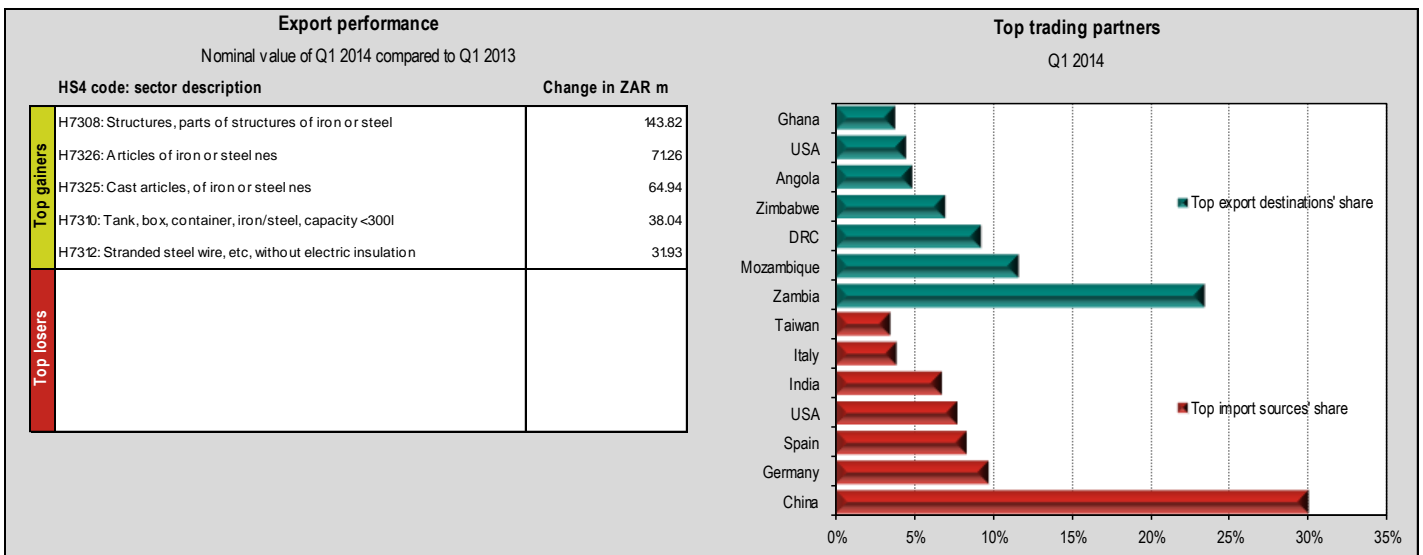
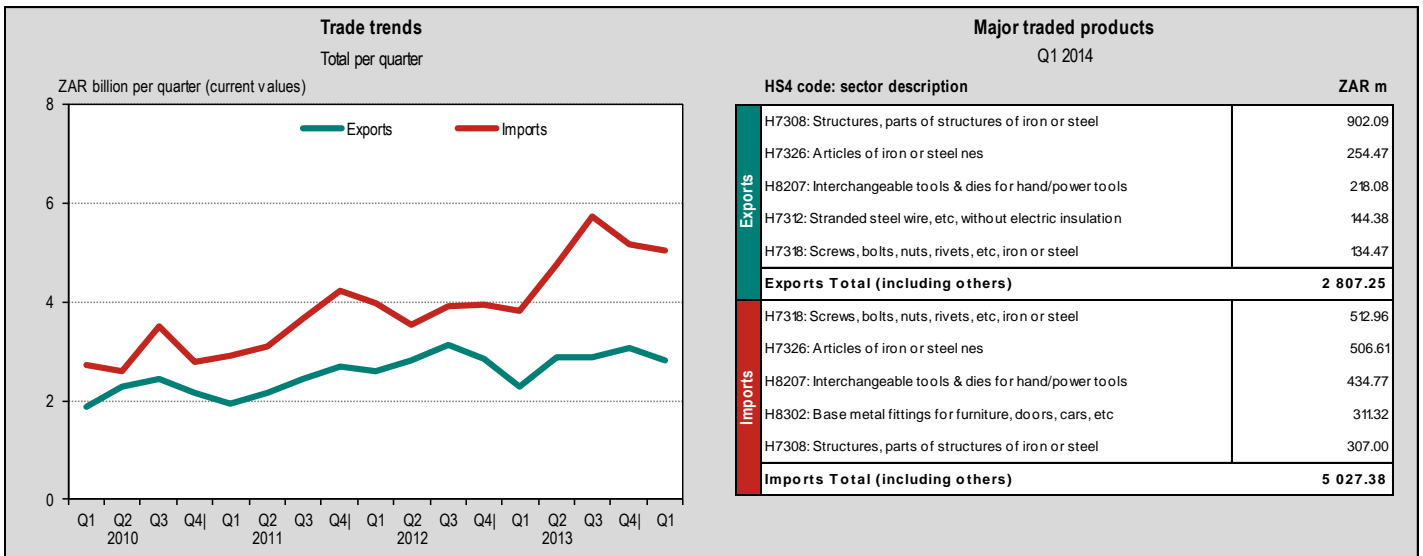
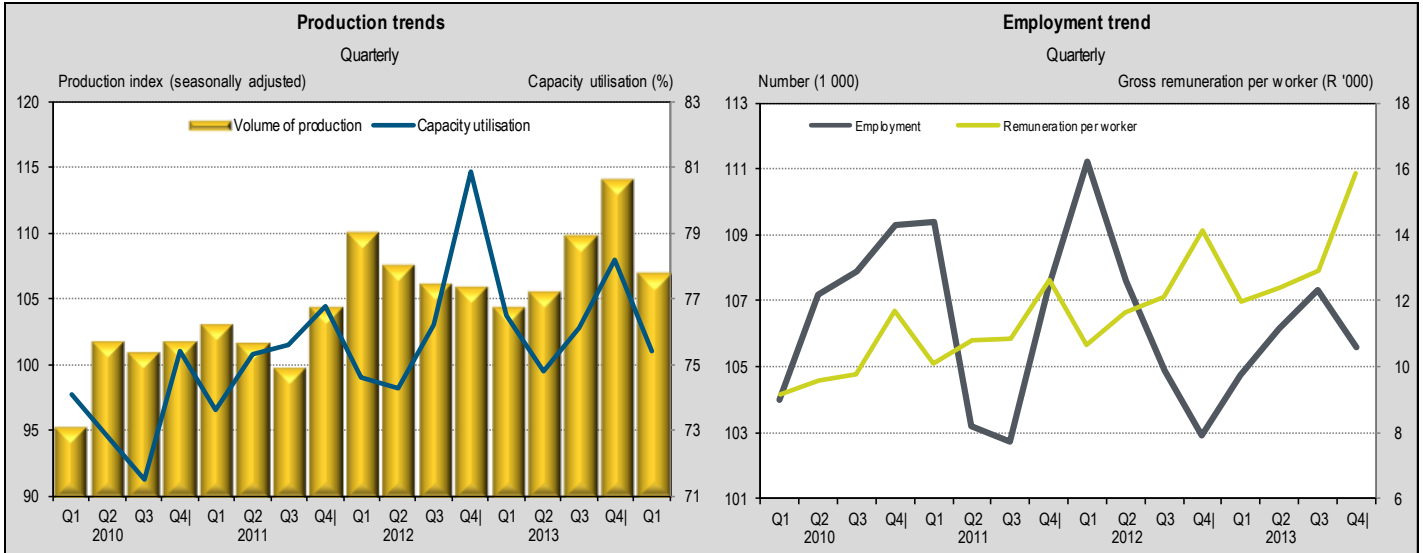
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 0.7%	↑ 2.1 (percentage points)	↓ -4.2%	↑ 20.5%	↑ 20.0%	↑ 9.3%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



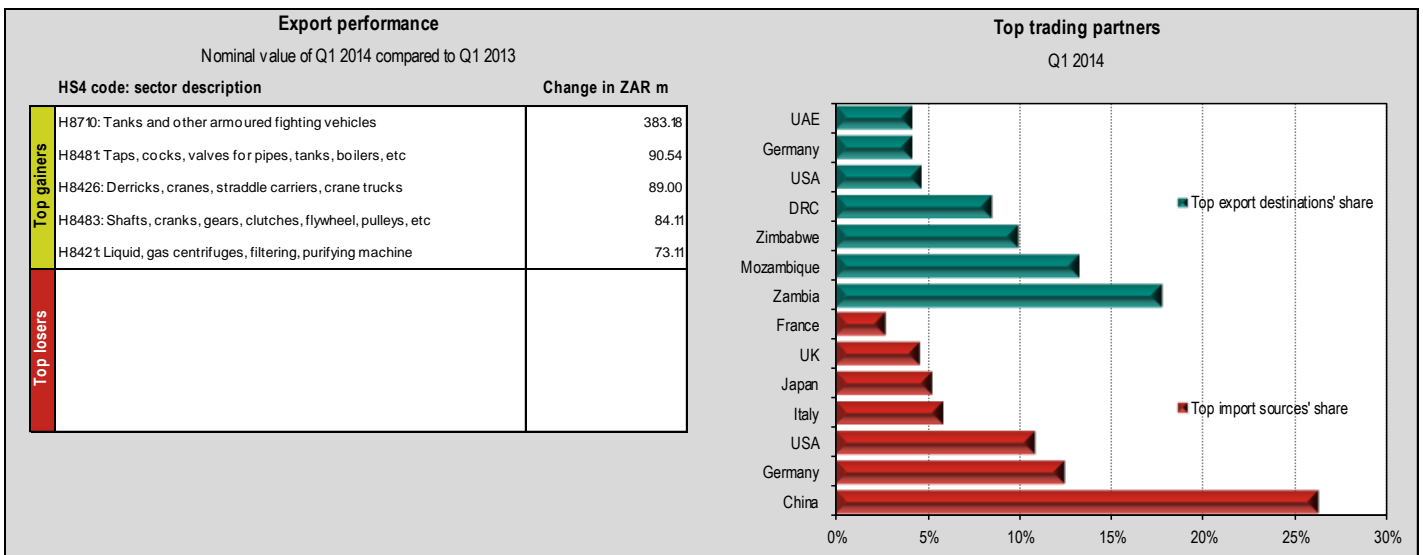
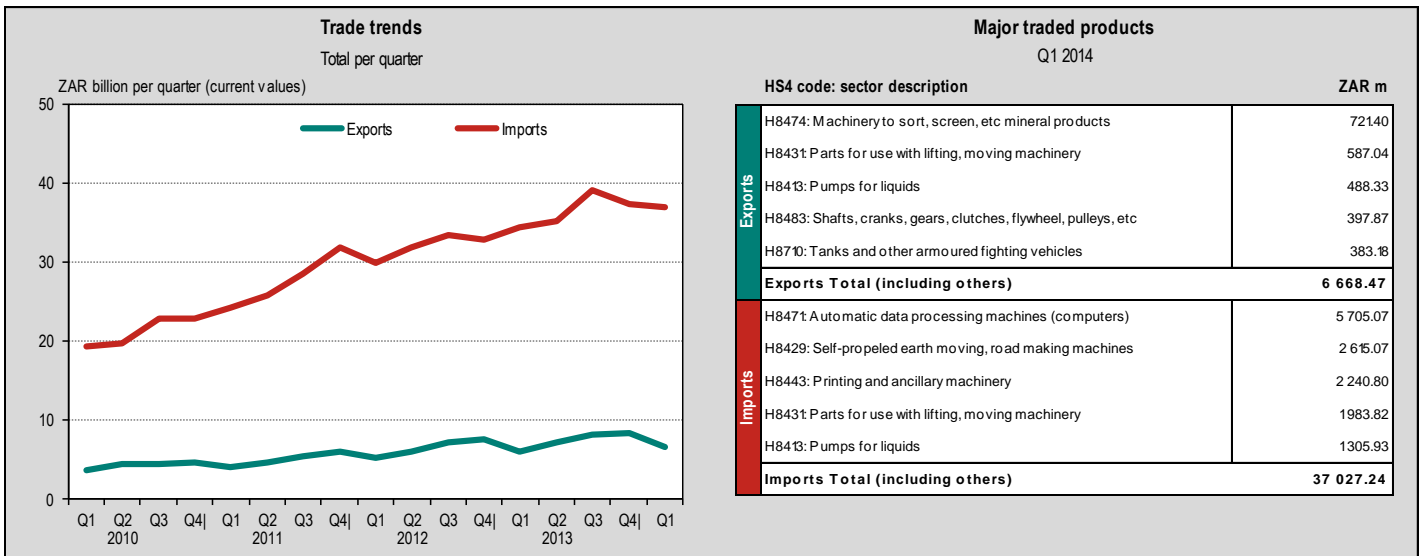
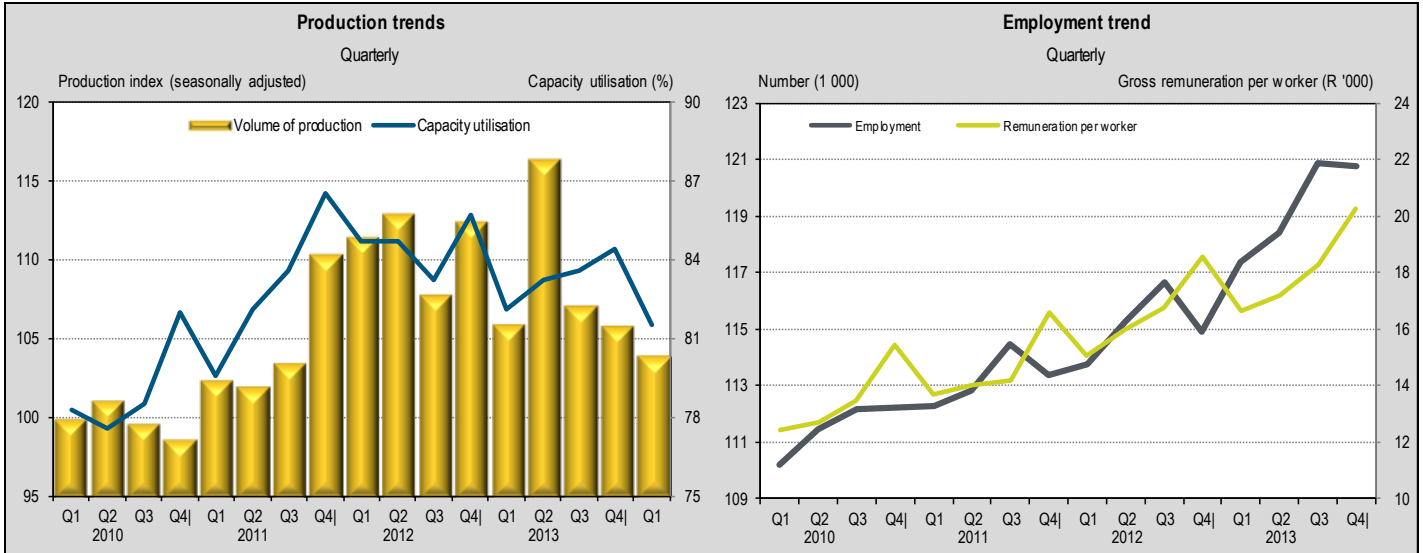
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -1.7%
 ↓ -1.1 (percentage points)
 ↑ 2.4%
 ↑ 6.6%
 ↑ 22.5%
 ↑ 32.1%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



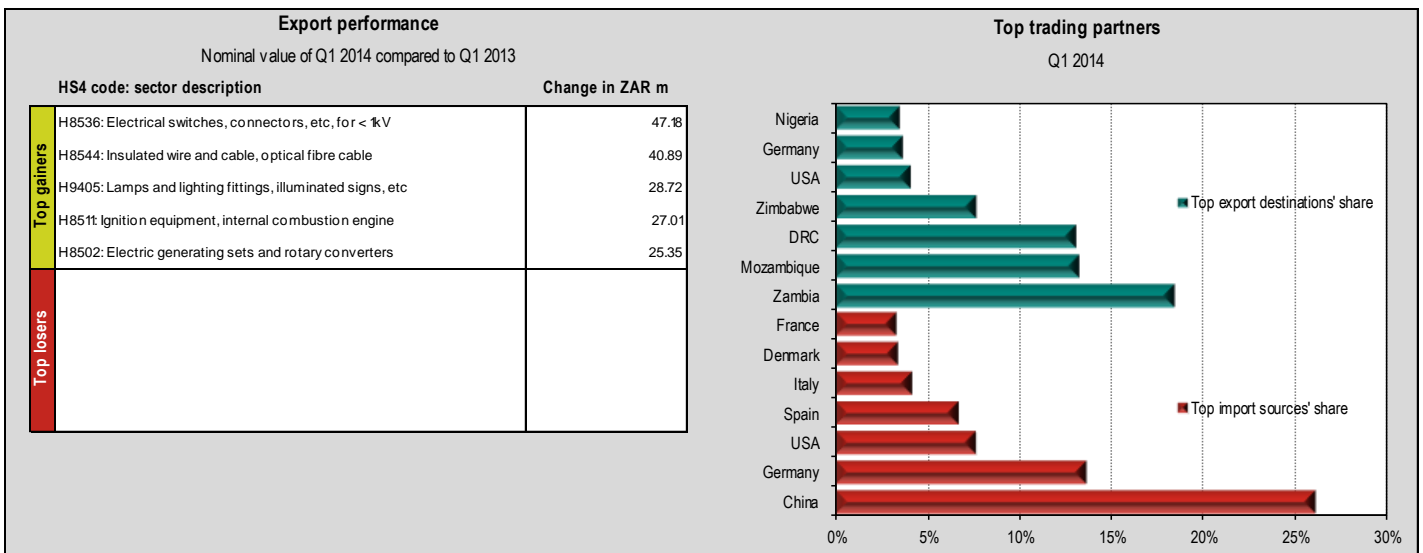
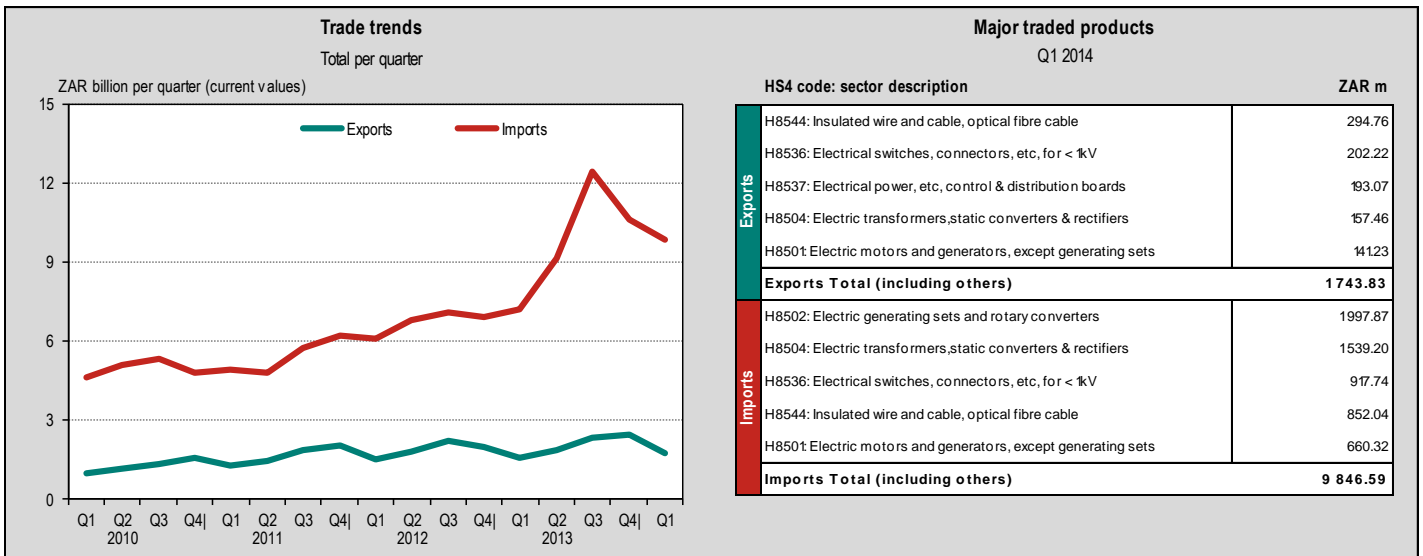
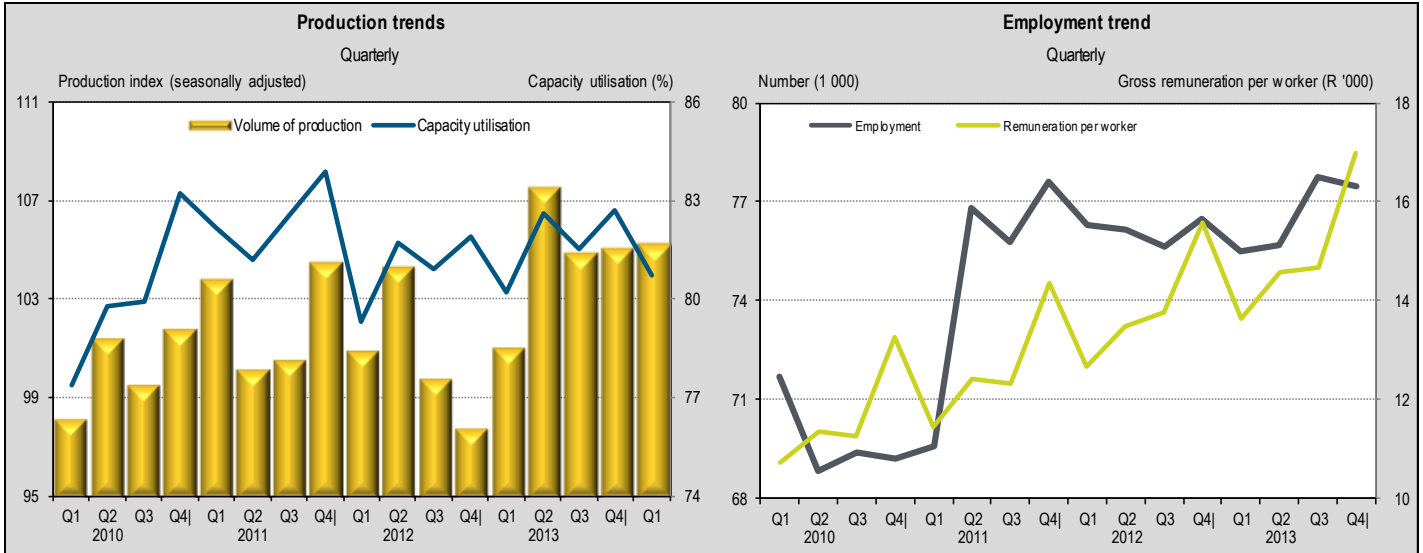
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -6.7%
 ↓ -0.6 (percentage points)
 ↑ 3.6%
 ↑ 9.3%
 ↑ 9.1%
 ↑ 7.7%
 Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

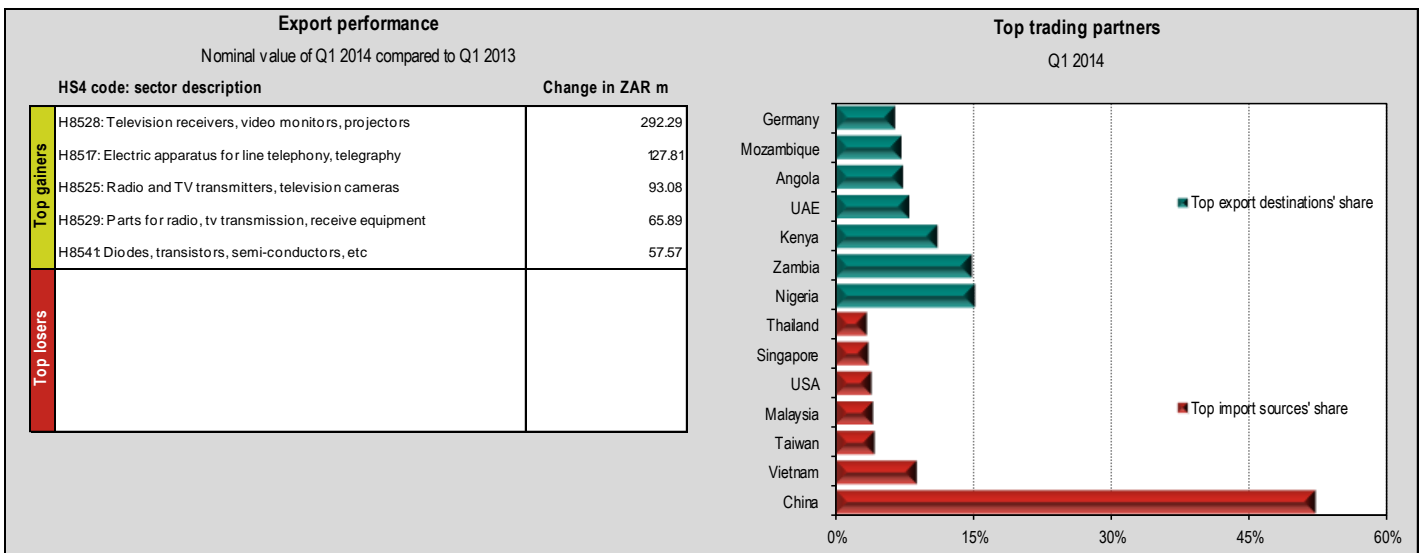
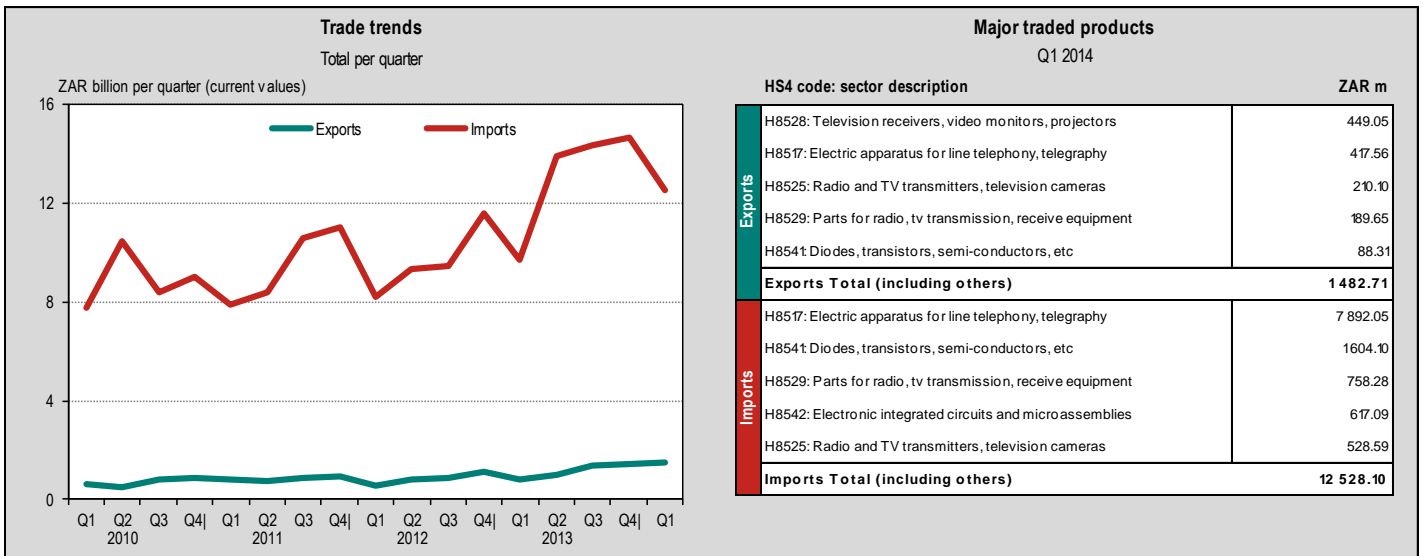
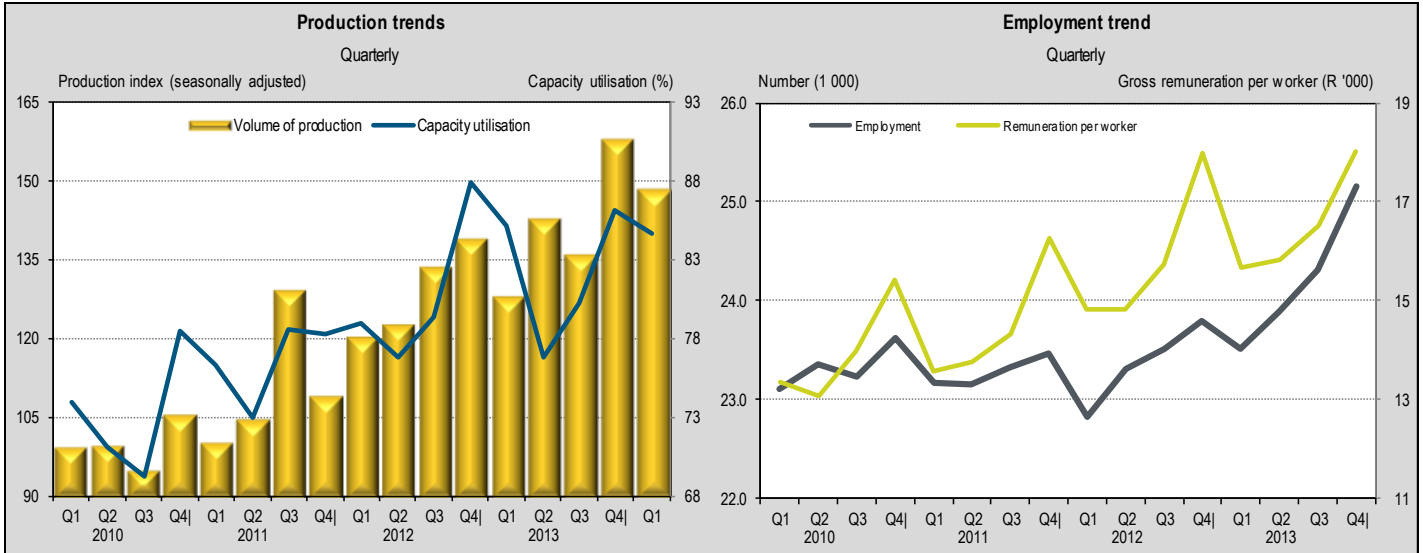
↓ -0.3%	↑ 0.5 (percentage points)	↑ 2.8%	↑ 6.4%	↑ 10.4%	↑ 36.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

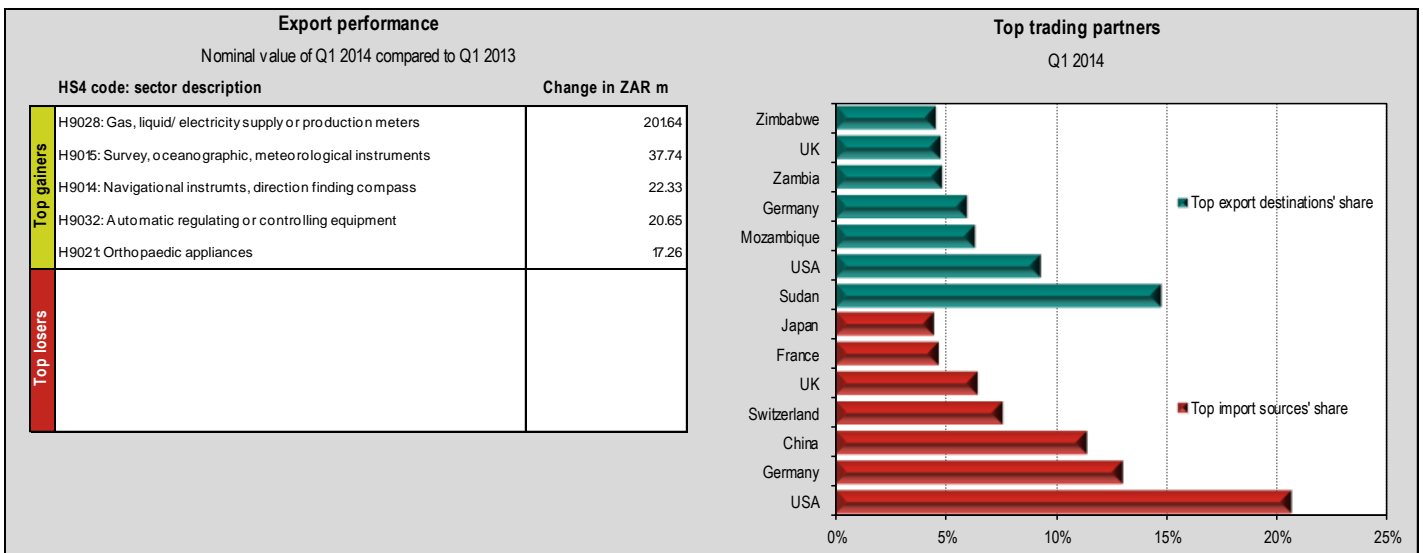
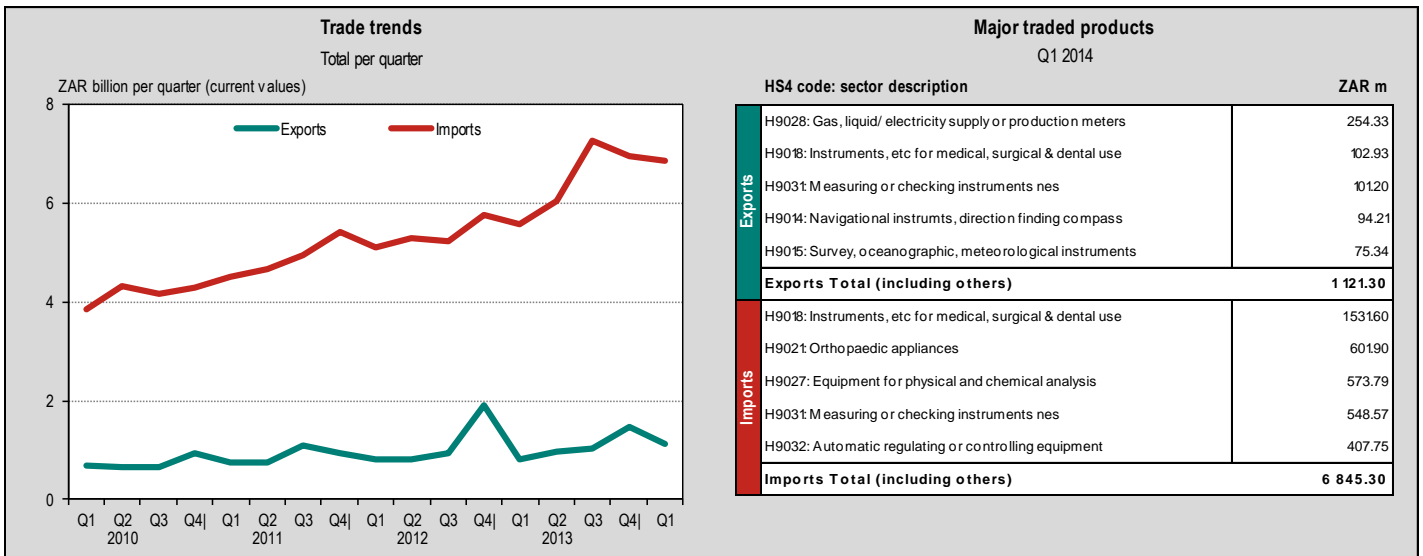
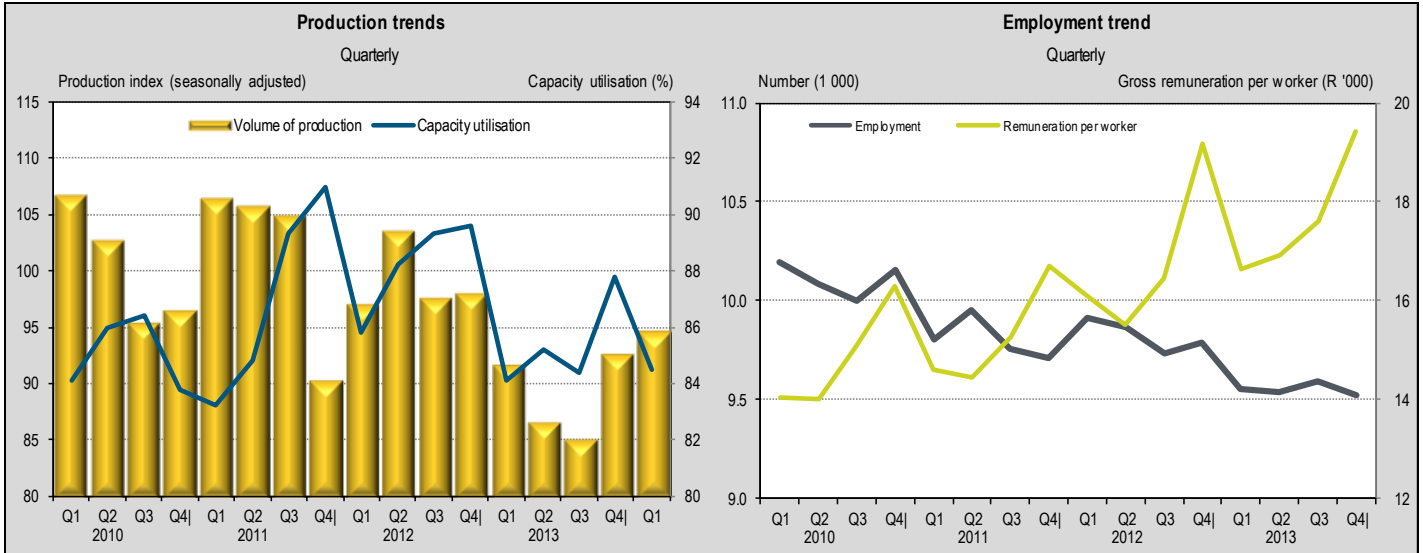
↑ 10.7%
 ↓ -0.4 (percentage points)
 ↑ 3.4%
 ↑ 5.0%
 ↑ 85.4%
 ↑ 29.2%

Production (seas. adj.)
 Capacity utilisation
 Employment
 Gross monthly remuneration per worker
 Exports (ZAR)
 Imports (ZAR)



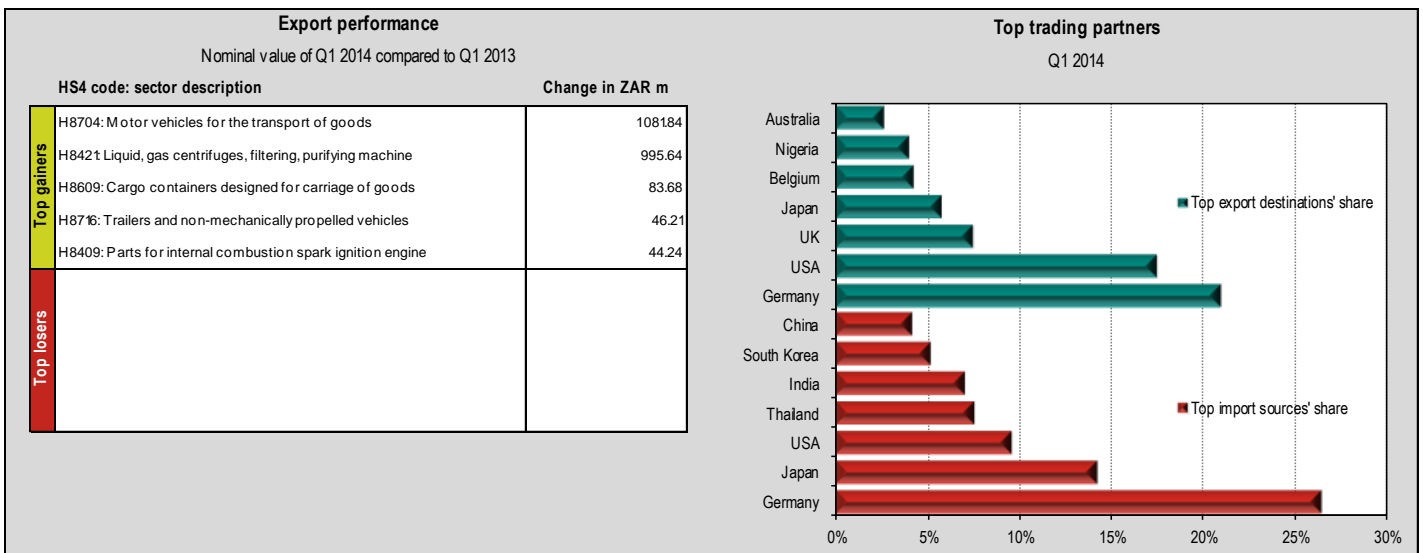
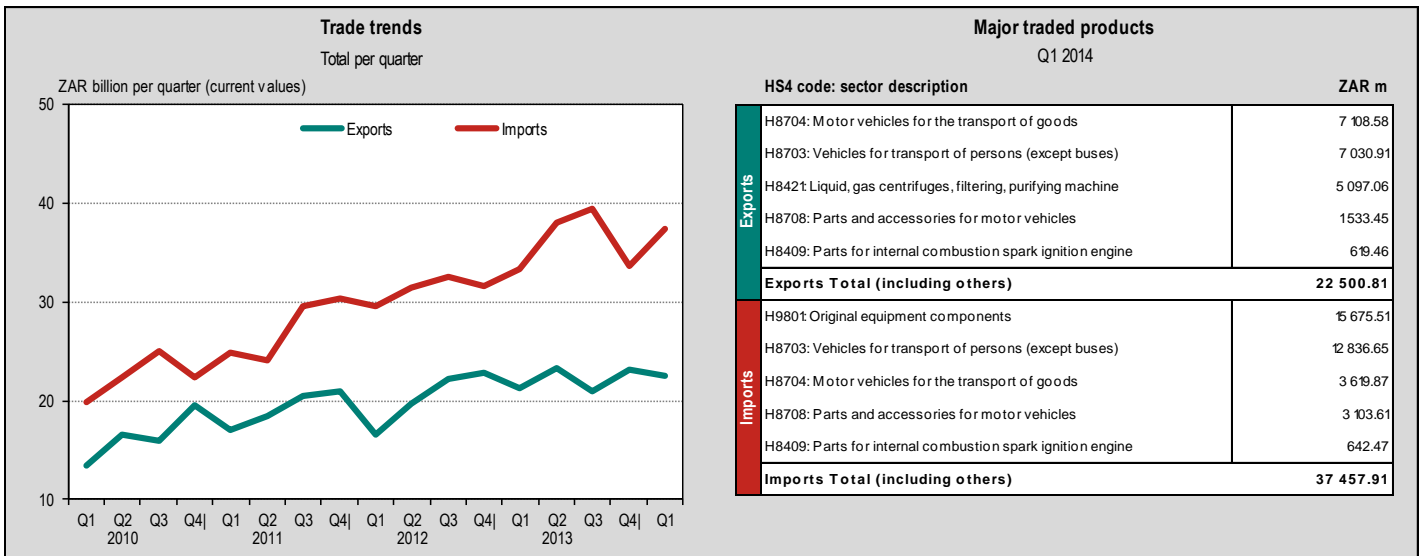
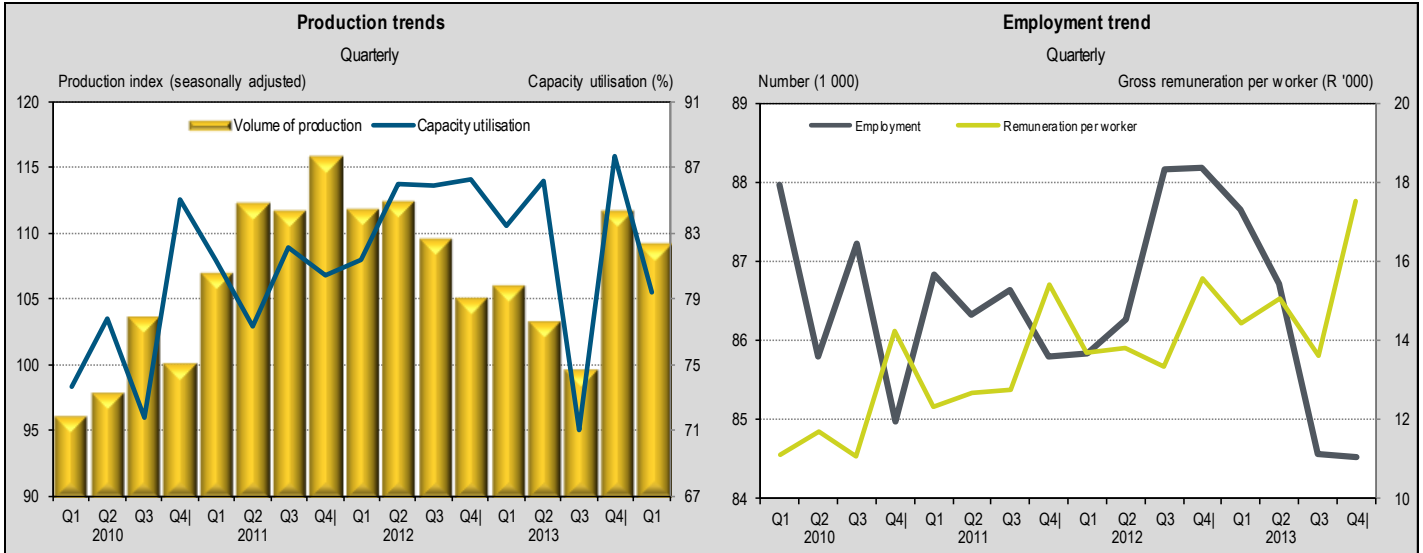
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 9.4%	↑ 0.4 (percentage points)	↓ -1.4%	↑ 7.1%	↑ 38.0%	↑ 22.8%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



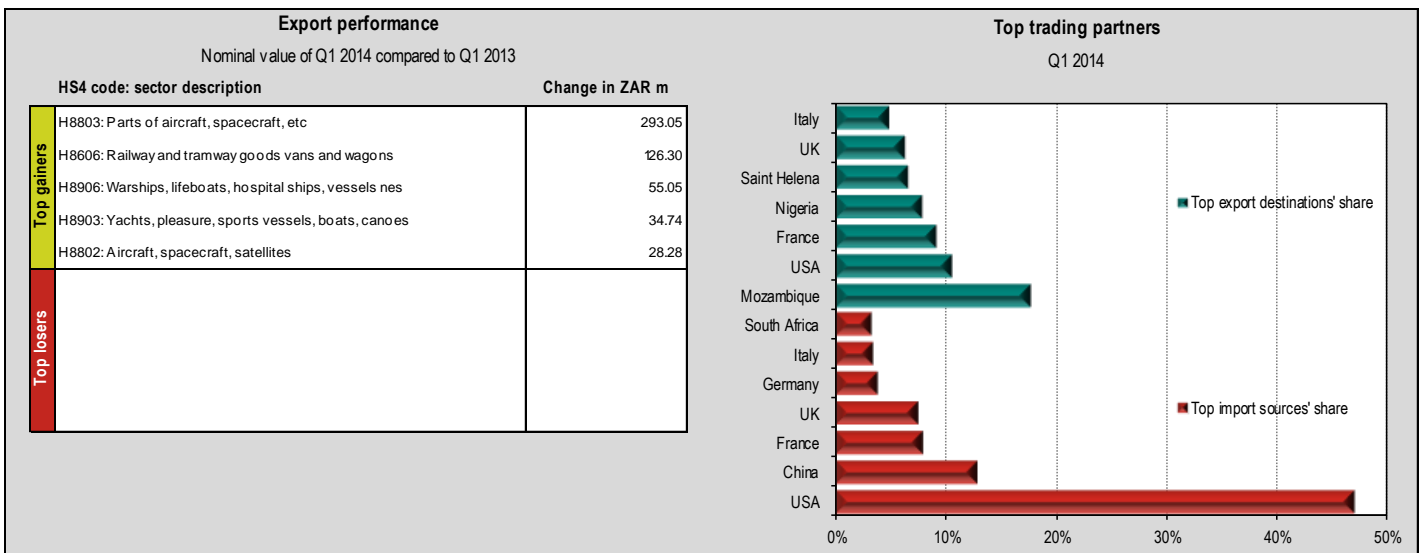
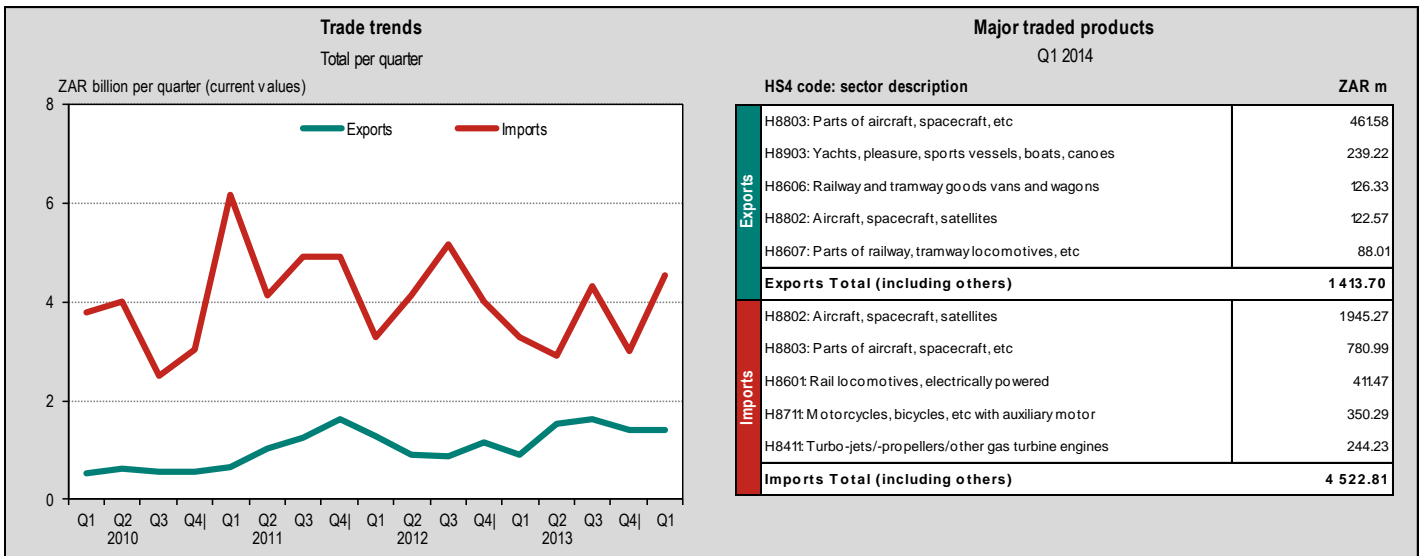
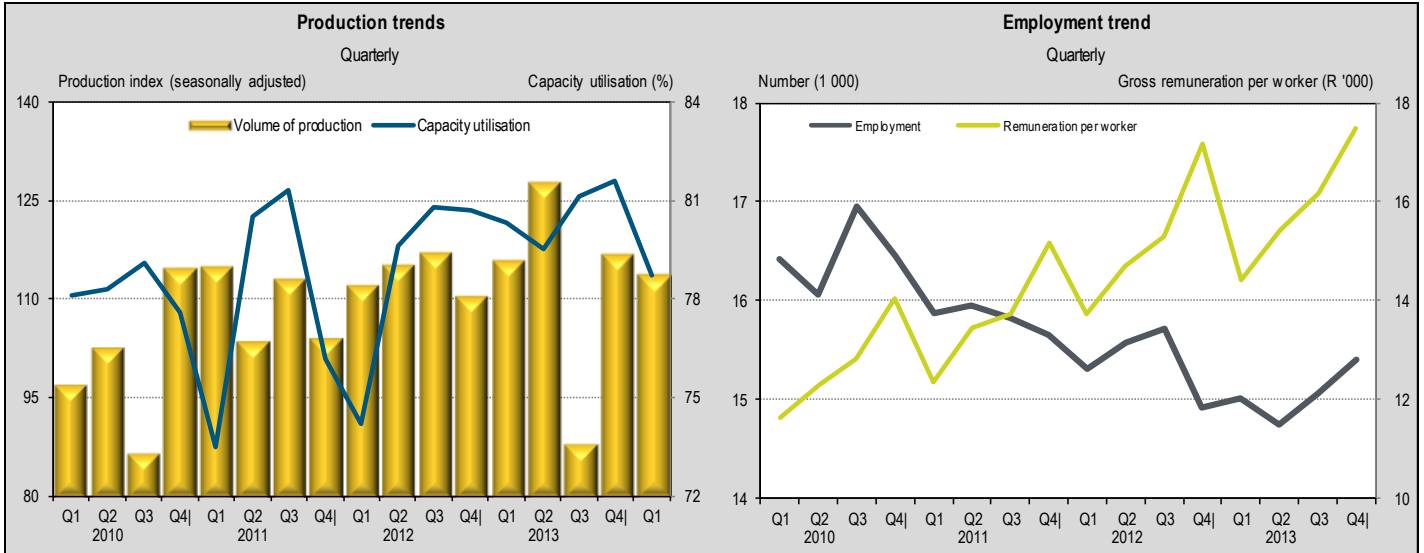
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↑ 2.4%
 ↓ -4.1 (percentage points)
 ↓ -4.1%
 ↑ 2.2%
 ↑ 5.7%
 ↑ 12.3%
Production (seas. adj.)
Capacity utilisation
Employment
Gross monthly remuneration per worker
Exports (ZAR)
Imports (ZAR)



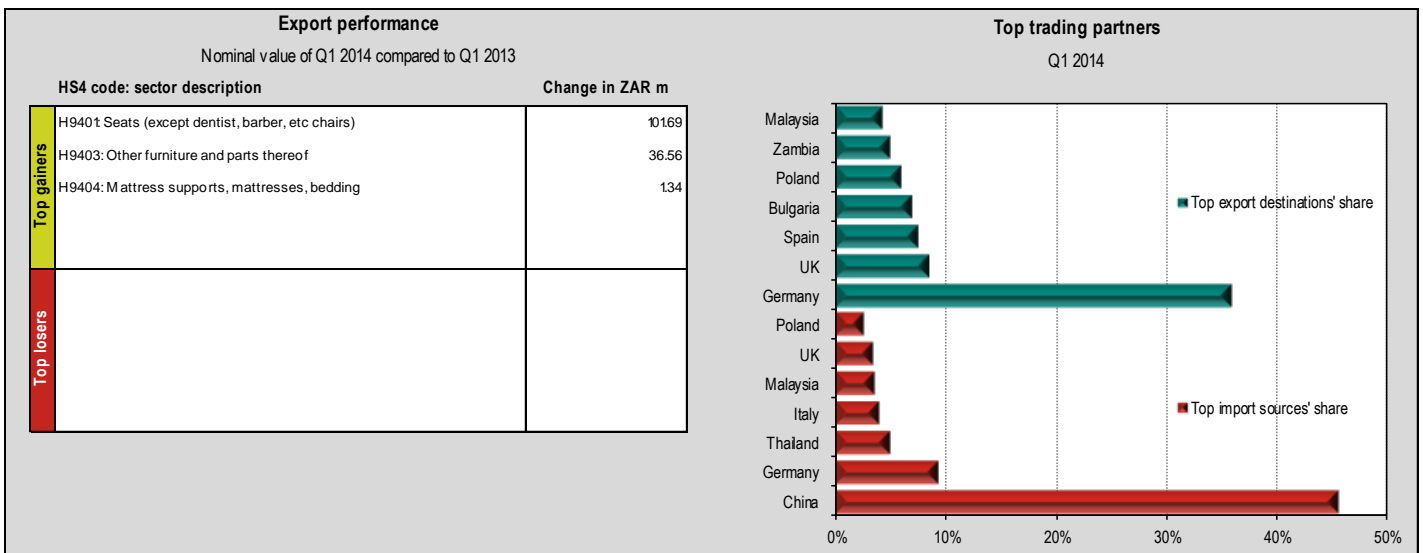
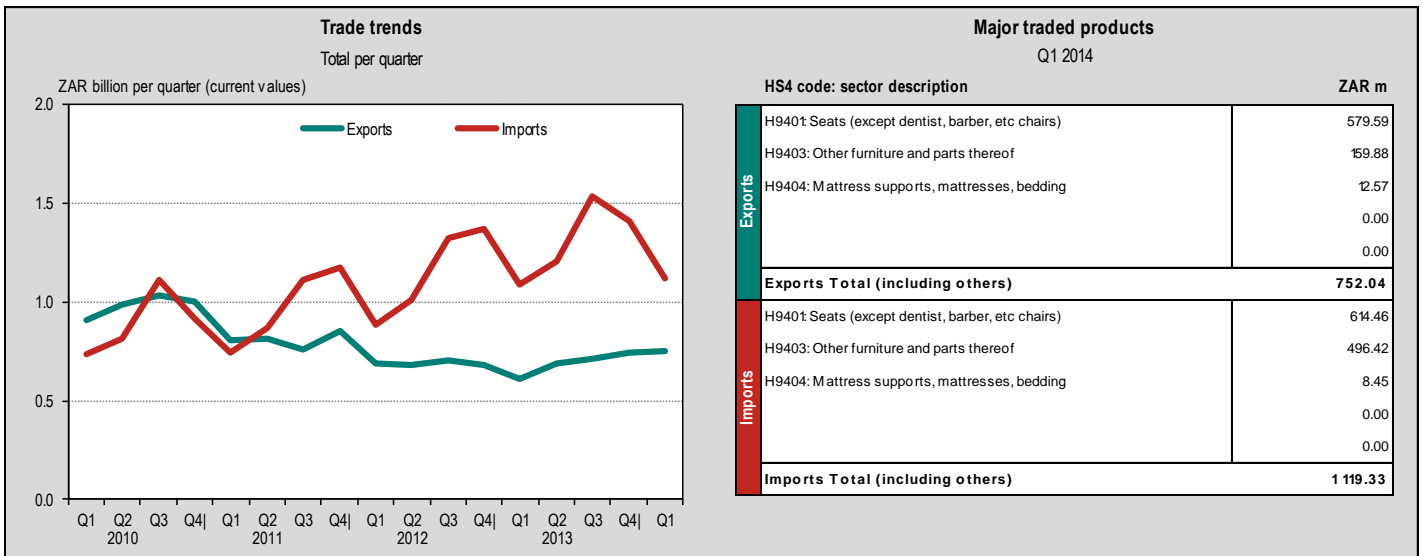
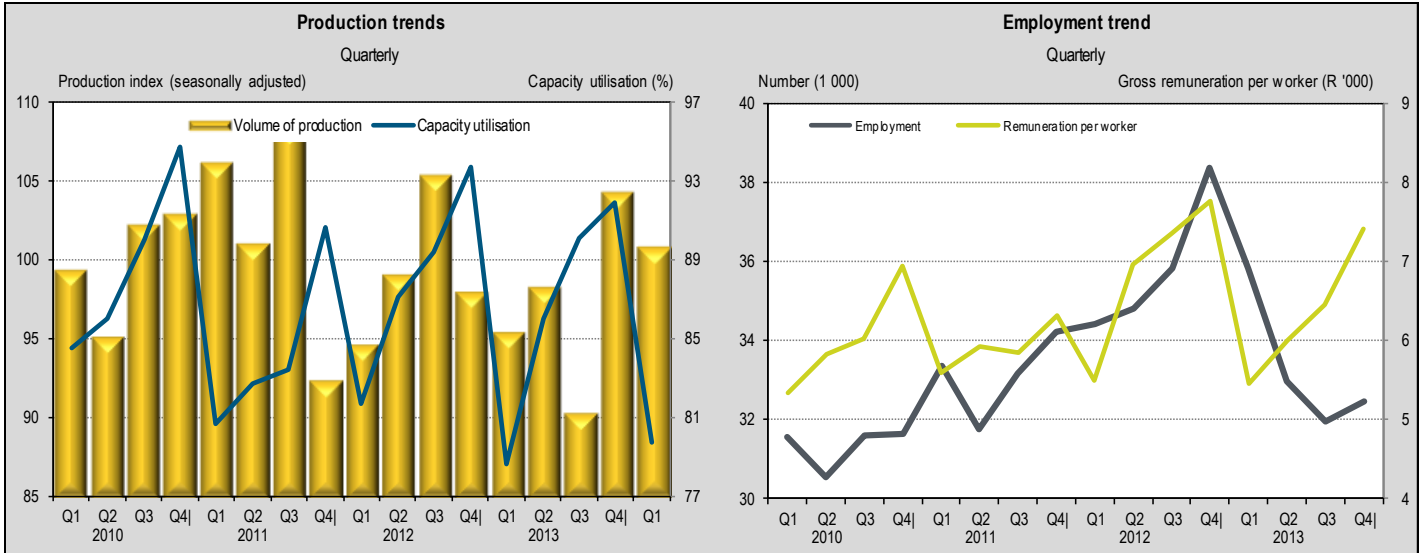
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -16.0%	↓ -1.6 (percentage points)	↓ -4.3%	↑ 5.8%	↑ 57.2%	↑ 38.2%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



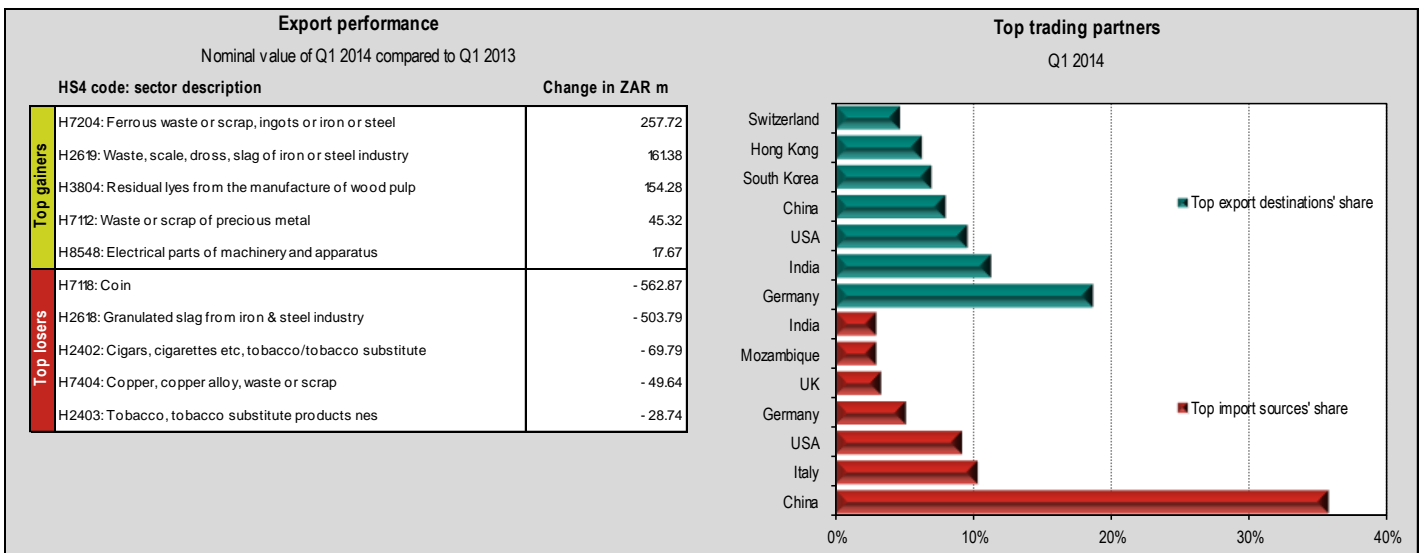
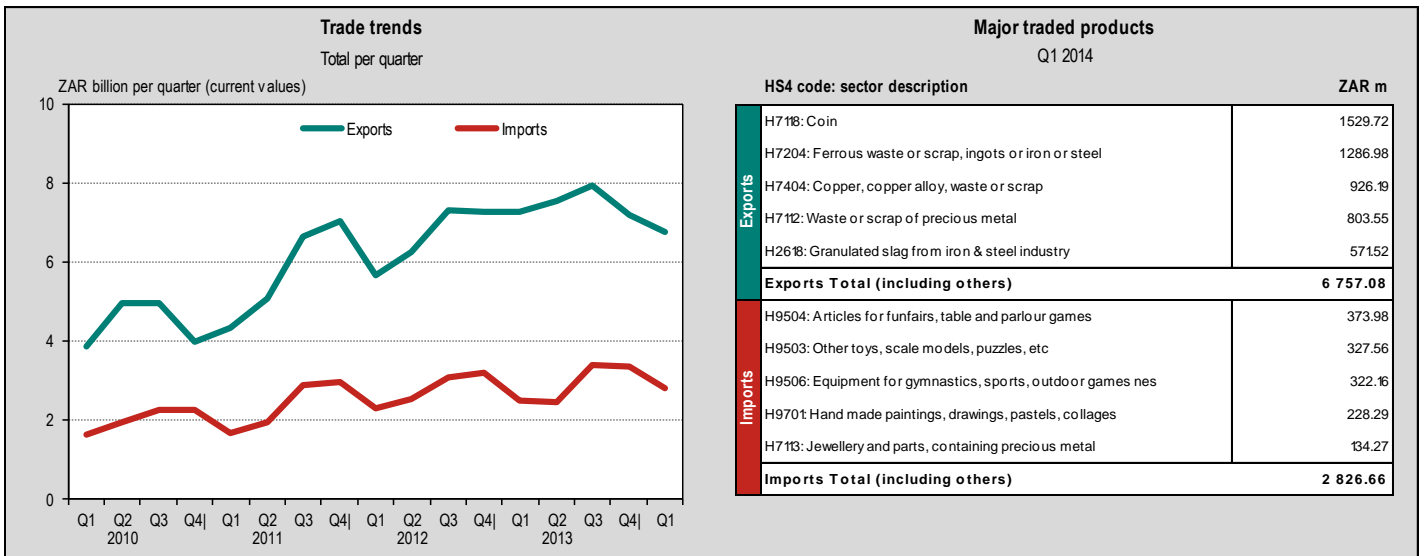
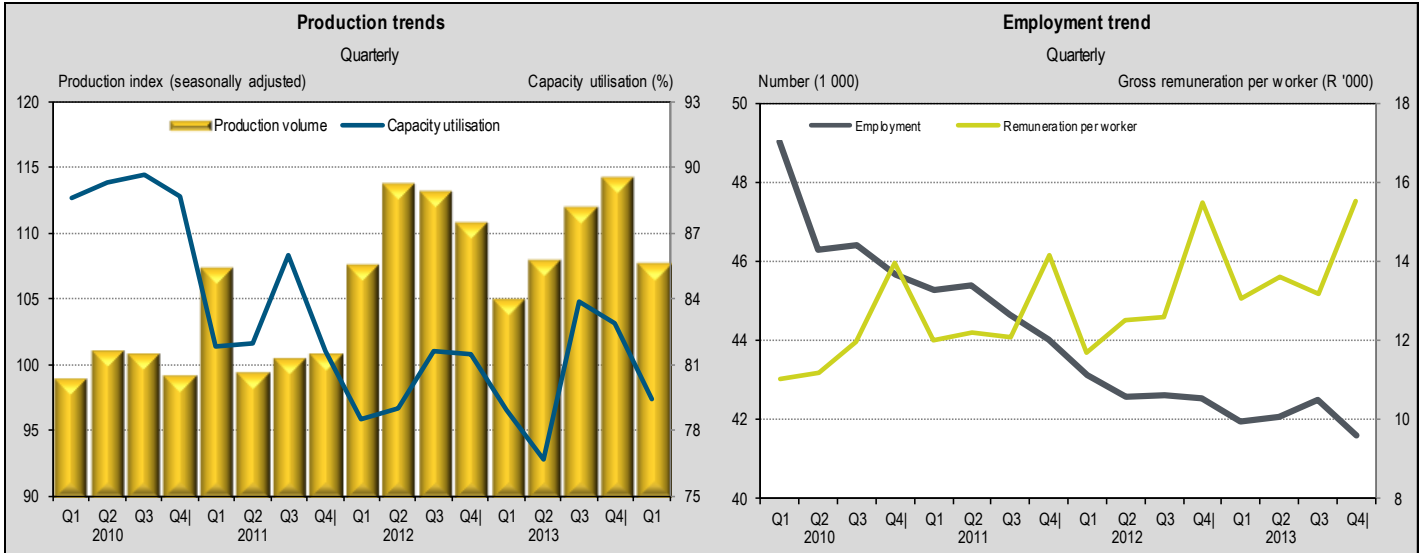
Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -5.3%
 ↑ 1.1 (percentage points)
 ↓ -10.8%
 ↓ -12.2%
 ↑ 22.8%
 ↑ 2.9%
Production (seas. adj.) Capacity utilisation Employment Gross monthly remuneration per worker Exports (ZAR) Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q1 2014 compared to Q1 2013 (except: employment & remuneration - Q4 2013 compared to Q4 2012)

↓ -8.2% ↑ 0.5 (percentage points) ↓ -0.3% ↑ 4.6% ↓ -7.0% ↑ 13.2%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Gross monthly remuneration per worker** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Acronyms

COMESA	Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa members are: Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia & Zimbabwe.
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo.
EU	European Union member states are: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Slovenia and Slovakia.
GDP	Gross domestic product.
HS Codes	Harmonized system codes.
Middle East	The countries in the Middle East grouping are: Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement members are: Canada, Mexico and the United States of America.
n.e.s.	Not elsewhere specified.
PGM	Platinum group metals
ZAR or R	South African rand.
SA	Republic of South Africa.
SACU	Southern African Customs Union members are: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.
SADC	Southern African Development Community members are: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
UK	United Kingdom.
USA or US	United States of America.
USD	United States dollar.
y-o-y	Year-on-year growth rate.
q-o-q	Quarter-on-quarter growth rate.

Notes

- All volume of production data (value add data in the case of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector) is seasonally adjusted. All other data is not seasonally adjusted.
- Discrepancies may arise between preliminary trade data released by SARS and the Quantec data utilised in this report due to historical revisions.
- The methodology utilised by StatsSA and DMR in relation to remuneration data differs in that the DMR includes all income derived due to employment, such as severance, retrenchment and termination payments as well as income derived from employee share schemes. Therefore direct comparisons between remuneration per worker in the mining and manufacturing sectors reported in this document should be done with great care.

Data sources

Quantec Research based on South African Revenue Services (SARS): South African trade data.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA): South African employment, production and capacity utilization data.

Department of Mineral Resources: South African employment and remuneration data for the mining sector and sub-sectors.



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