

A large, abstract graphic in shades of green and yellow dominates the center of the page. It consists of several overlapping circles and curved lines, with a central motif that resembles a stylized globe or a cluster of leaves. The graphic is semi-transparent, allowing the text below to be visible.

# **Sectoral Trends:**

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

*4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2014*

*Department of Research and Information*

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## Value added by the agriculture sector and physical volume of production in the mining and manufacturing sectors

- Buoyant prices and generally favourable climatic conditions contributed to the solid 4.6% increase in the real value-add of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the first three quarters of 2014 (refer to Figure 1 on page 6). Livestock and crop production, specifically maize, performed particularly well.
- Although the protracted industrial action in the platinum mining sub-sector was resolved by June 2014, the adjustment period required to return mines to full production not only hampered the sub-sector's performance but also constrained overall mining output, due to its large weight in the broader mining sector. Iron ore production volumes continue to increase despite falling international prices, as domestic production costs are still below current price levels. Mining of manganese, chrome and diamonds supported the continued increase in the production volumes of the 'other mining' sub-sector.
- The broad manufacturing sector recorded almost no change (-0.3%) in its volume of production during the first three quarters of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, despite the slight contraction in output in the third quarter due to strike activity in certain sub-sectors during July 2014. However, the pace of production recovered substantially in the following two months. Continued weak demand conditions in global markets during the third quarter of 2014, especially the Eurozone, prevented South African manufacturers from benefitting fully from the relatively weaker exchange rate.

The motor vehicle parts and accessories sub-sector recorded a massive 23.5% year-on-year increase in production volumes in the third quarter of 2014. The adverse effects of industrial action on the sub-sector's output a year earlier provided a low base, while production of the new Mercedes Benz C-Class also contributed to the stronger performance on an annual basis.

Output levels in the machinery and equipment sub-sector were severely affected by industrial action in July 2014. Consequently, its physical volume of production in the third quarter of the year fell short of the level recorded in the preceding quarter, when the protracted strike in platinum mining affected demand for machinery and equipment, as well as that reported for the third quarter of 2013. Production in the petroleum sector declined both on a quarter-on-quarter and an annual basis.

Albeit off a small base, the strong increase in the output of the television, radio and communication equipment sub-sector was propelled by the start of operations of a sizeable television assembly plant during the second half of 2013. This sub-sector is expected to continue reporting robust production growth over the next year as an additional operation is due to initiate production by the end of 2014.

The continued weak performance of the building construction industry and increased imports of glass and glass products in the first three quarters of 2014 contributed to the 17.2% decline in this sub-sector's production compared to the same period a year earlier.

### Utilisation of production capacity in manufacturing

- Capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector contracted by 2.7 percentage points in the third quarter of 2014 relative to the same period in 2013, as illustrated in Figure 2 on page 6. This increase in the broad sector's spare capacity was in line with the marginal decline in its overall volume of production.
- Utilisation of production capacity increased strongly in the motor vehicles parts and accessories sub-sector in the third quarter of 2014, highlighting the impact of the strike action during the same period a year earlier. The television, radio and communication equipment sub-sector recorded the highest production utilisation rate, which is supportive of the robust expansion in its output levels.
- Production capacity utilisation in the basic iron and steel sub-sector has been relatively stable since the last quarter of 2013. This contrasted with the situation observed in the aftermath of the major fire at ArcelorMittal's Vanderbijlpark Works in February 2013, which resulted in serious production losses during the first semester of the year.

### Employment

- Although 16 000 additional jobs were created in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the third quarter of 2014 compared with the previous three months, the overall employment level was almost 54 500 lower than in the third quarter of 2013 (refer to Figure 3 on page 7).
- Mining employment declined by just over 7 000 jobs during this period. The gold and coal mining sub-sectors shed 8 877 and 2 720 jobs, respectively, but this was somewhat countered by increased employment in the 'other mining' (+3 454 jobs) and iron ore mining (+1 502 jobs) sub-sectors. The level of employment in the PGMs mining sub-sector remained fairly stable as mines focused on restarting operations during the third quarter of 2014.
- The manufacturing sector shed almost 14 000 jobs, or 1.2% of the sector's overall employment, in the year to the third quarter of 2014, as difficult trading conditions persisted both in domestic and international markets. Notable declines in employment were reported over this period in the sub-sectors manufacturing furniture (-4 198 jobs) and non-metallic mineral products (-2 297 jobs). In contrast, additional employment opportunities were created in the wood and wood products sub-sector (+2 330 jobs) as well as in the beverages industry (+2 154 jobs).

### Worker remuneration in mining and manufacturing

- The gross compensation of mining employees increased by 10.7% in the third quarter of 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013. Double-digit rates of increases were reported by the sub-sectors mining iron ore (+16.7%), coal (+13.2%) and gold (+10.3%), as illustrated in Figure 4 on page 7.

On a quarter-on-quarter basis, gross remuneration per employee increased significantly in the PGMs mining sub-sector in the third quarter of 2014 as striking employees returned to work.

- The 5.4% year-on-year rise in the gross compensation of employees in the broad manufacturing sector in the third quarter of 2014 fell short of the 6.2% rate of increase in consumer prices over the corresponding period, which was also characterised by a 1.2% contraction in the sector's overall employment.

The double-digit rates of increase recorded in the following sub-sectors were accompanied by employment losses: furniture (+16.3%); non-metallic mineral products (+15.5%); footwear (+15.3%); motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+15.0%); and basic iron and steel (+14.3%).

In contrast, the beverages sub-sector recorded a 9.9% decline in gross remuneration per worker while expanding its employment. The wood and wood products sub-sector, in turn, reported a significant increase in employment but only a marginal 3.3% rise in remuneration per worker.

### Trade balance (excl. BLNS)

- South Africa's balance of trade (excluding trade with Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, also known as the BLNS countries, which together with South Africa comprise the Southern African Customs Union) deteriorated further during the third quarter of 2014, as illustrated on page 9. Declining commodity prices, a slight appreciation of the rand and continuously weak demand conditions in key global markets contributed to a mere 1.9% growth in export values compared to the third quarter in 2013. The rate of increase in imports slowed to 2.5% year-on-year, supported by lower crude oil prices and, again, a slightly stronger exchange rate.
- South Africa enjoyed trade surpluses with the rest of the African continent as well as with Europe (excluding the EU) over the first three quarters of 2014, but deficits were recorded with the other six global regions covered in this report.
- The trade surplus with the rest of Africa narrowed from R36.1 billion in the first three quarters of 2013 to R34 billion over the equivalent period in 2014, largely due to higher crude oil imports. The surplus with Europe (excluding the EU) narrowed substantially from R12.4 billion to R3.1 billion mainly due to lower exports of platinum group metals to this market. Although the five-month long strike came to an end in June 2014, the time required to restart mining operations resulted in only a marginal increase in exports during the third quarter.
- The trade deficit with the Middle East narrowed by R3.5 billion in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the preceding three months as a result of lower oil prices in rand terms.

- The cumulative deficit recorded in the country's trade with the European Union (EU) over the first three quarters of 2014 narrowed by R20 billion on a year-on-year basis to approximately R76 billion, as import values remained relatively unchanged while exports rose substantially, especially motor vehicles (R8.2 billion increase) and basic iron and steel products (R3.6 billion increase). A larger trade deficit was recorded with Asia during this period, specifically rising from R69.1 billion in the first three quarters of 2013 to R79.7 billion over the corresponding period this year.

## Exports

- South Africa's exports to the rest of the world (excluding the BLNS countries) increased by 6% (or by R34.8 billion) over the first three quarters of 2014 compared with the same period in 2013 (refer to Figure 5 on page 8). This was largely supported by higher exports to the EU and to African markets.
- Exports of agricultural, forestry and fishing products rose 12.5% to R35.8 billion over this period, largely due to exports of fresh or dried citrus fruit (R2.3 billion increase), nuts other than cashew and brazil nuts (R900 million increase) and fresh or dried grapes (R566 million increase). Maize exports recorded the most significant decline in value terms (R1.1 billion) over the same period.

Approximately 37% of the agriculture sector's exports in the first three quarters of 2014 were destined for EU markets, particularly the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent Germany, Italy and France. Asia (28.2% share) and the rest of Africa excluding the BLNS countries (13.4%) were the other important regional export destinations for South Africa's agricultural exports.

- Total mining exports declined by 5.1% in the first three quarters of 2014, on a year-on-year basis, due to lower gold and platinum exports both in volume and value terms. The decline in iron ore exports was associated with weaker prices. In contrast, coal and diamond mining exports increased.

Asia continues to be South Africa's largest regional market for mining exports, dominated by iron ore, coal, non-ferrous metals and PGMs. Major destinations for mining exports within this region include China, Japan and India.

- Manufacturing exports expanded by 14% over the opening three quarters of 2014, compared to the same period in 2013. Exports of motor vehicles, basic iron and steel products, 'other chemical products', as well as basic precious and non-ferrous metals made up the bulk of this growth. Exports under the television, radio, sound and video recording equipment category grew by 121% to R1.5 billion over the review period, being the fastest growing manufacturing export category, in line with the increased production as previously highlighted.

The African continent (excluding the BLNS countries) was the main destination for South Africa's manufactured exports, with a 30.7% share of the total in the first three quarters of 2014. The key markets were Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The EU (25.7%), Asia (21.6%) and the NAFTA bloc (11.8%) followed as important regional destinations for South Africa's manufactured exports.

## Imports

- Total imports into South Africa from the rest of the world rose 8.1% over the first three quarters of 2014 compared to the corresponding period in 2013 (refer to Figure 6 on page 8). This growth was mainly driven by increased imports from the Middle East (particularly crude oil and petroleum products sourced mainly from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates), Africa (mainly crude oil originating from Nigeria, Angola and Ghana) and Asia (mainly television and radio transmitters; line telephony; office, accounting and computing machinery; and motor vehicle parts and accessories; which were generally imported from China, Vietnam, Singapore and Japan).
- Imports of agriculture, forestry and fishing products expanded by 38.4% over this period, principally due to the R1.7 billion increase in wheat and meslin imports sourced primarily from Europe, especially Russia. Other notable contributors to this growth over the period included soya beans, sunflower seeds, tobacco and maize sourced mainly from Romania, Brazil, Zambia and the Ukraine.
- Mining imports rose 26.3% during this period driven mainly by higher imports of crude oil (R28.3 billion increase) and PGM ores, which expanded by 553.4% or R1.8 billion as strike activity impacted on the supply of PGM ores to the local smelters, thus requiring importation to fulfil contractual obligations.
- In contrast, imports of manufactured goods increased by only 4% in the first three quarters of 2014 relative to the equivalent period a year earlier. Most of this growth was driven by import demand for motor vehicle parts and accessories; office, accounting and computing machinery; as well as electric motors, generators and transformers. Demand for imported basic iron and steel products declined by 19% over the review period. The increased utilisation of open cycle gas turbines by Eskom was reflected in the 14% increase in the volume of diesel imports during the first three months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013.
- Imports from Asia accounted for almost 35% of South Africa's total imports (refer to page 9) in the first three quarters of 2014, with petroleum and petroleum products and motor vehicles being the principal products sourced from the region (largely China, India, Japan, Thailand and Singapore). Increased domestic demand for crude oil underpinned the strong growth in imports from the Middle East and the rest of Africa over this period, whilst overall imports from Oceania and the Americas (excluding NAFTA) contracted.

Figure 1

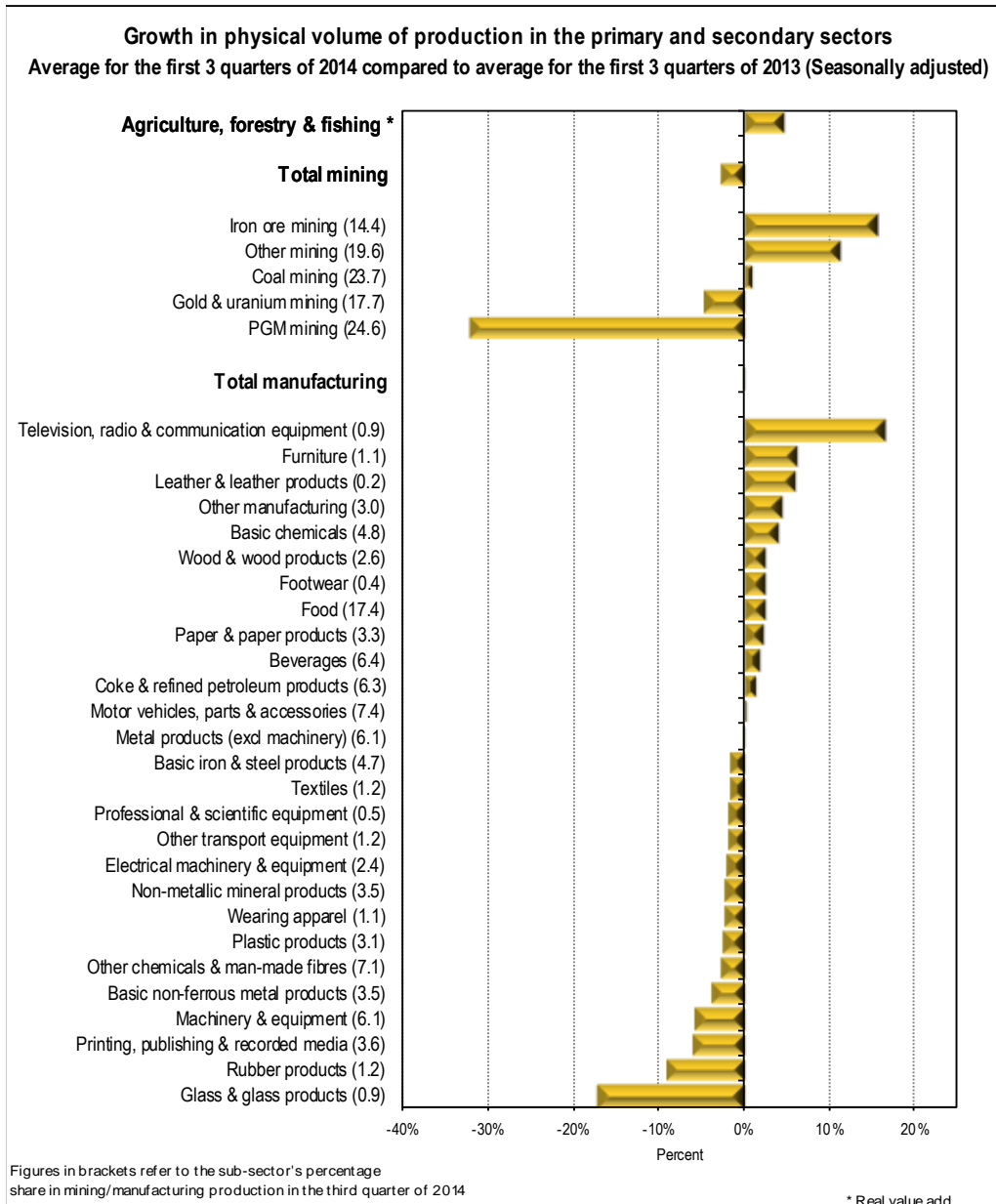


Figure 2

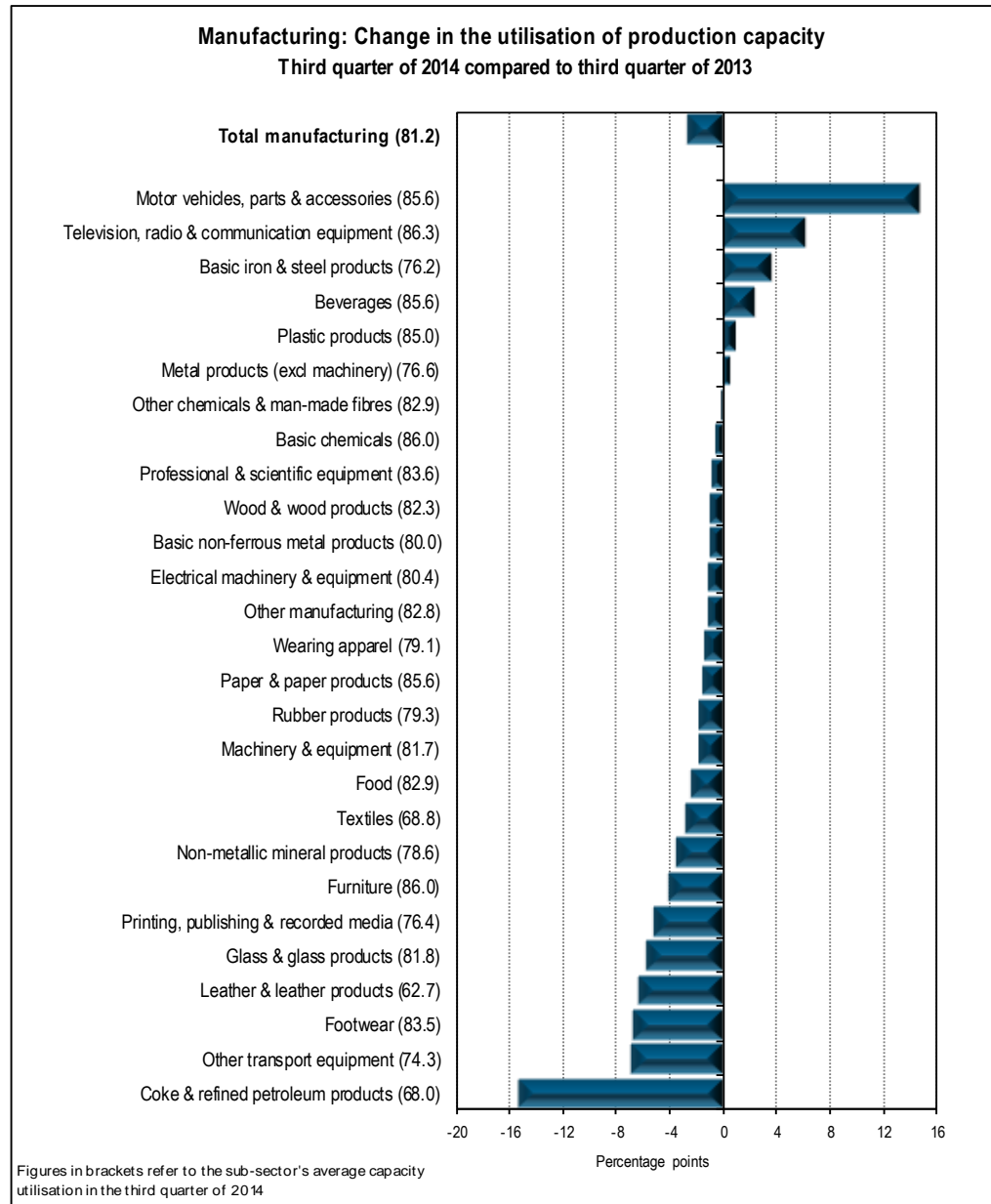




Figure 3

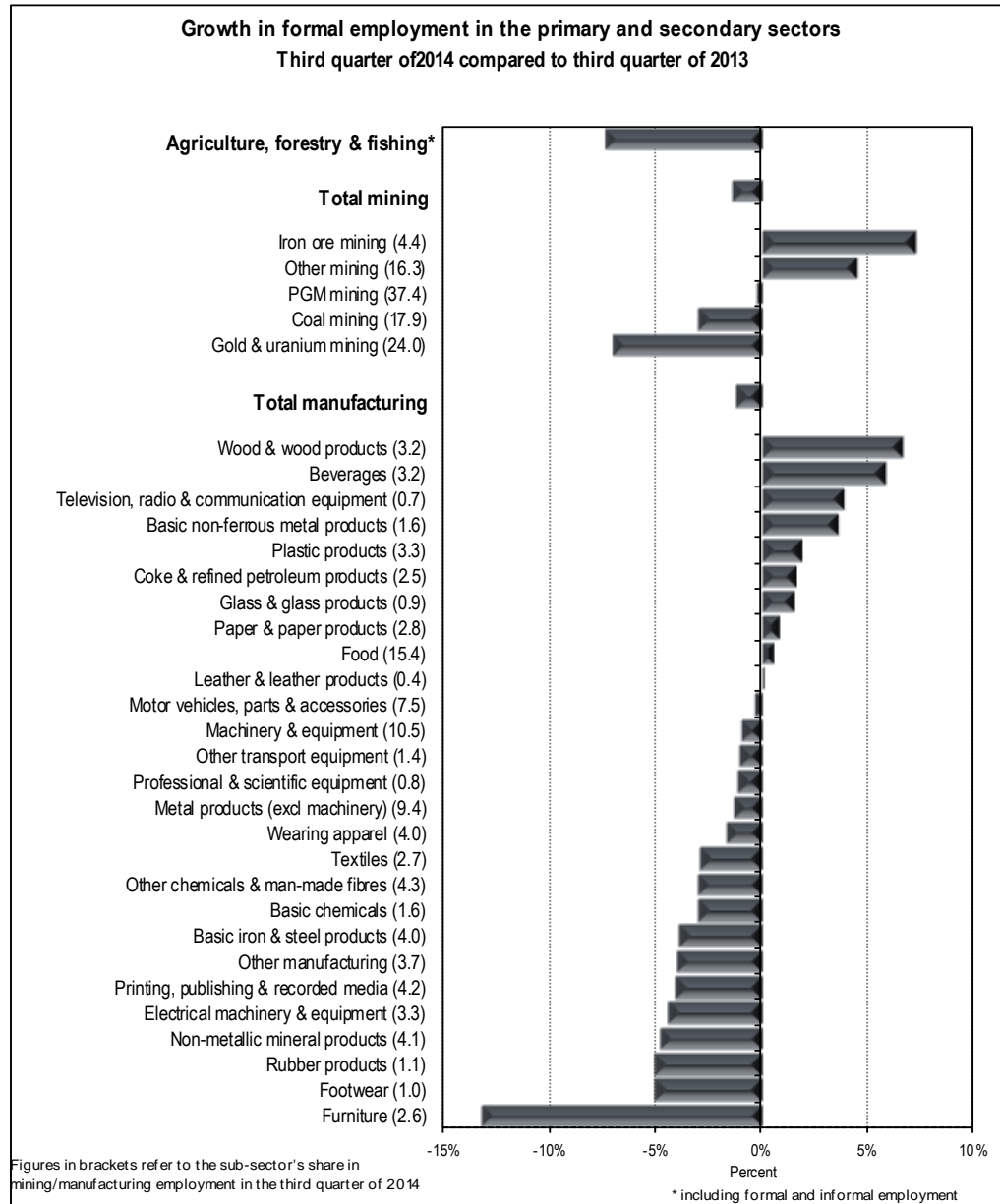


Figure 4

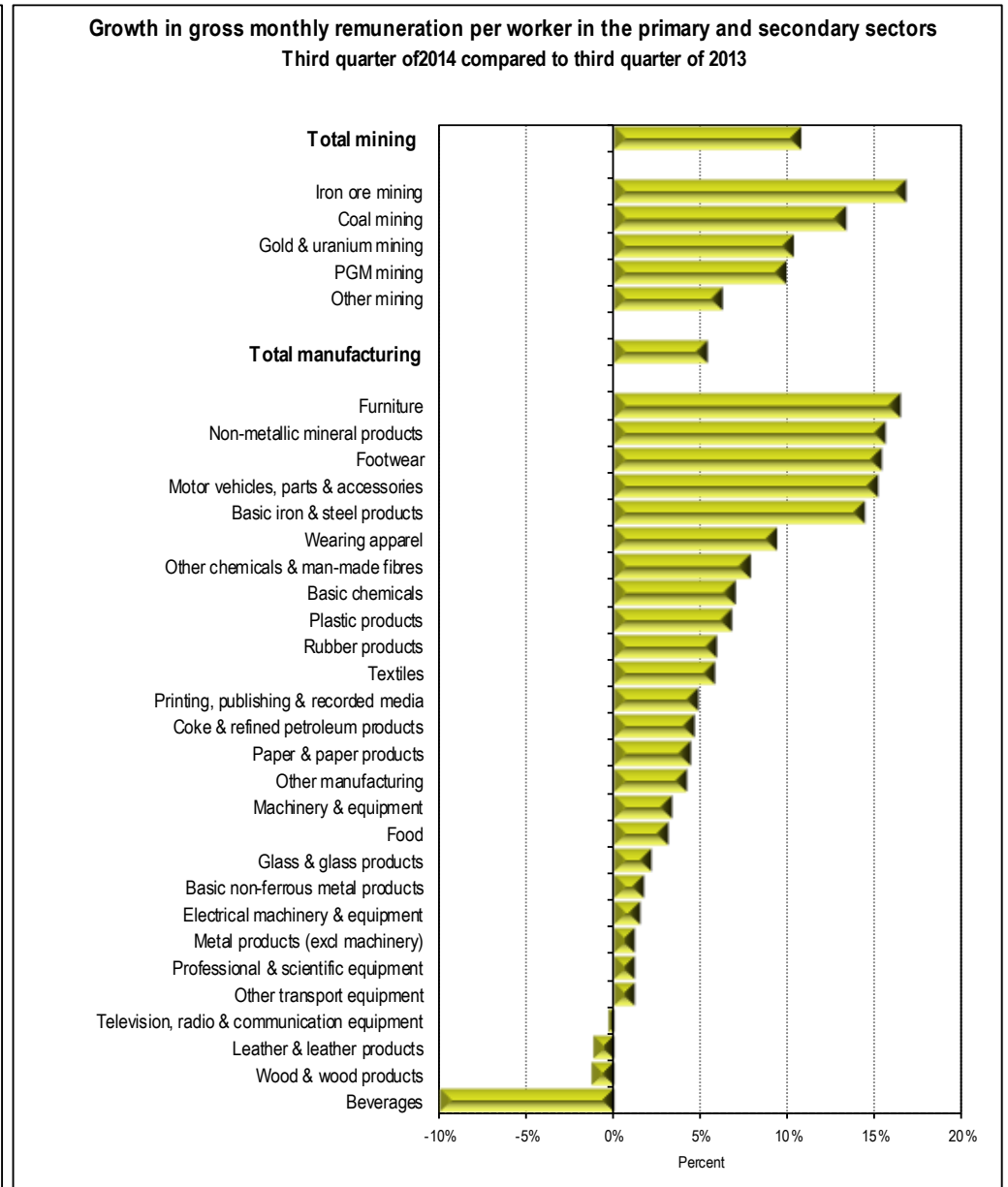


Figure 5

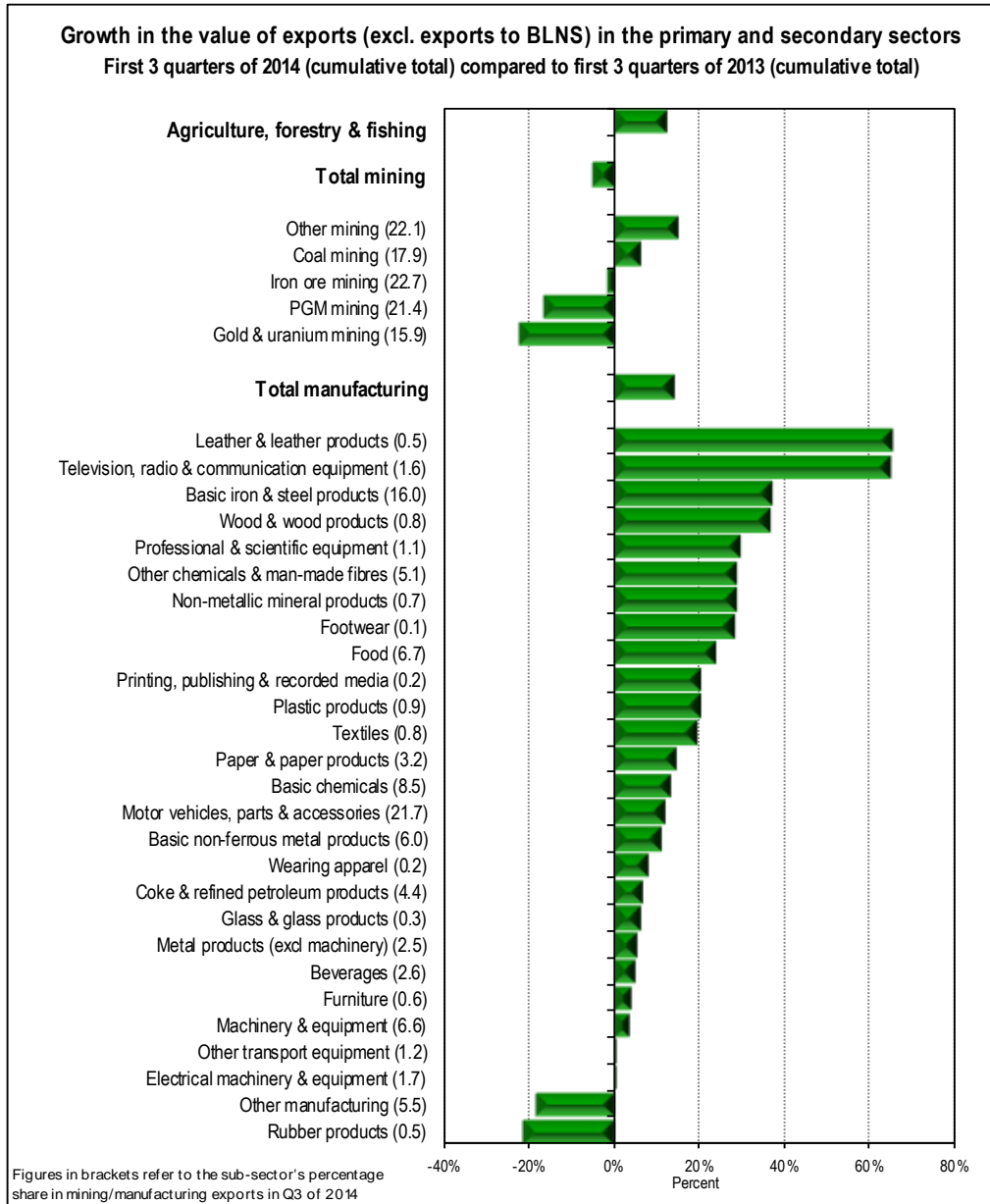
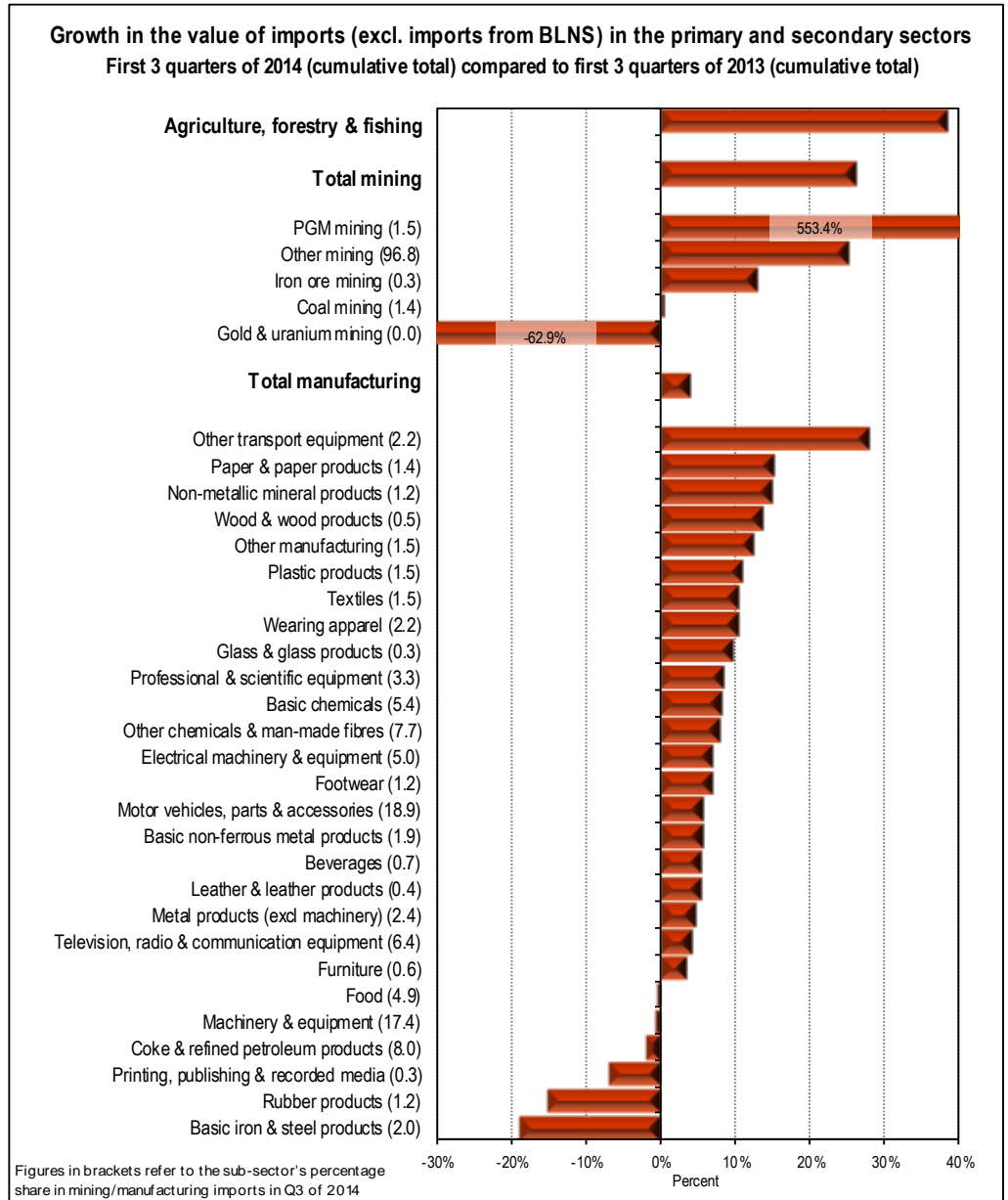
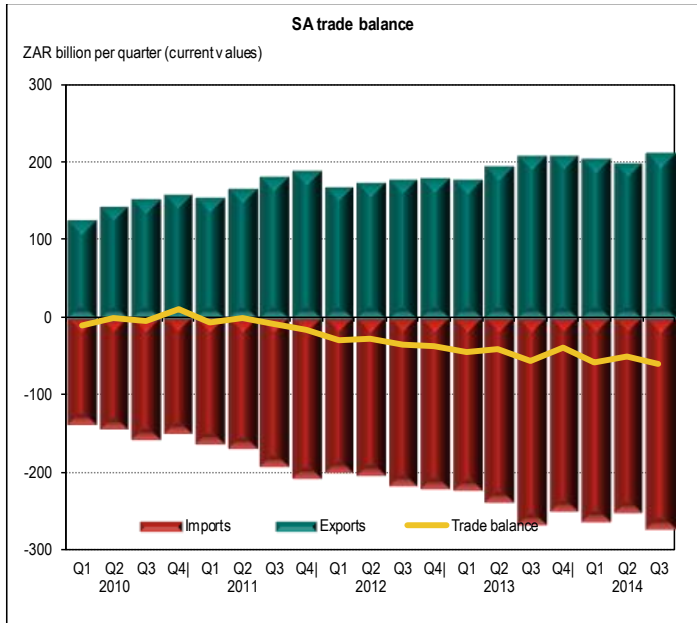


Figure 6

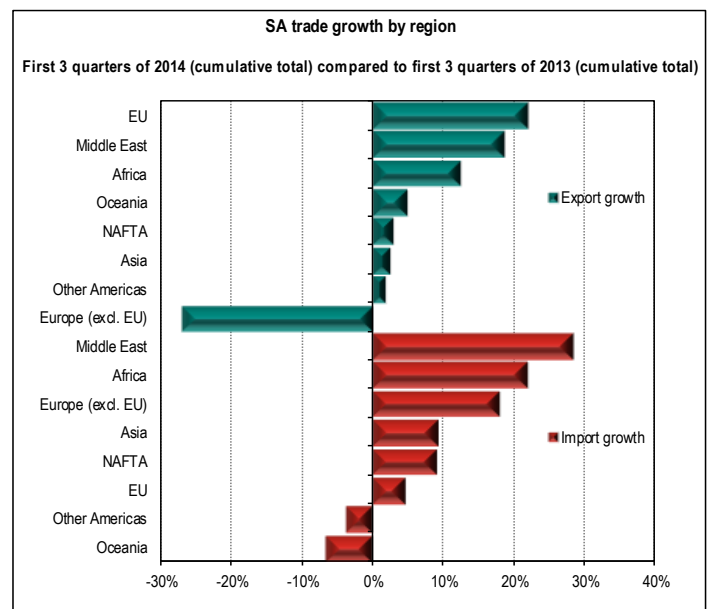
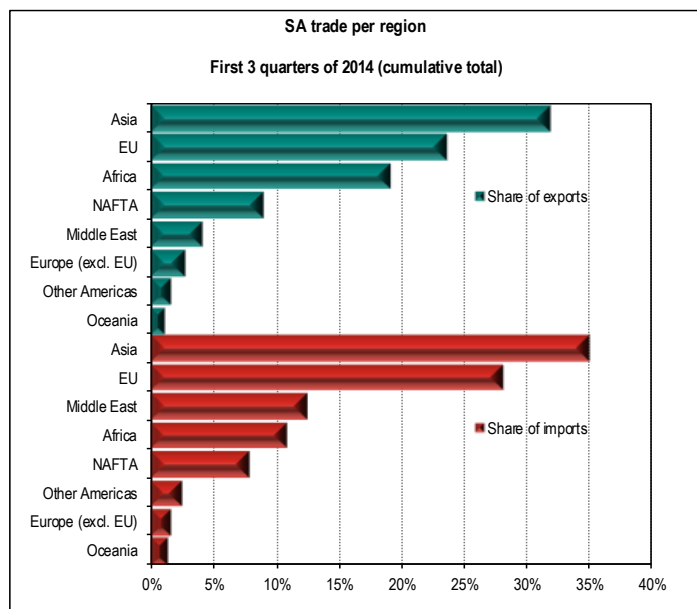
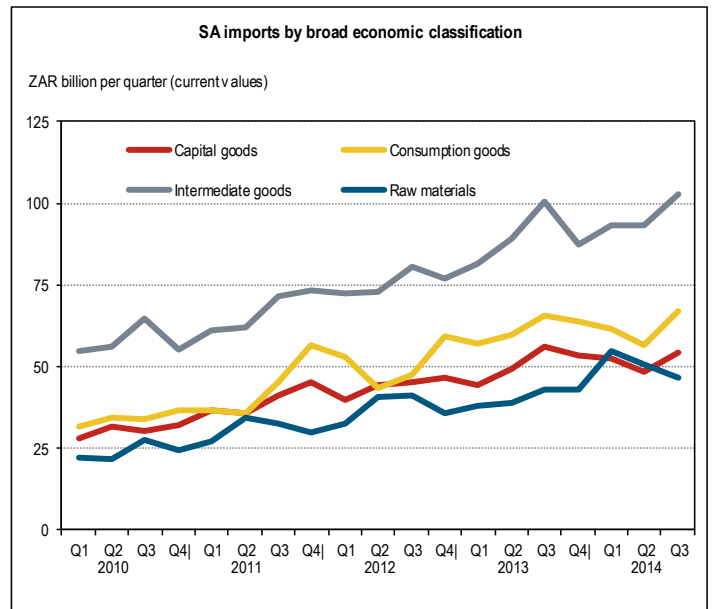
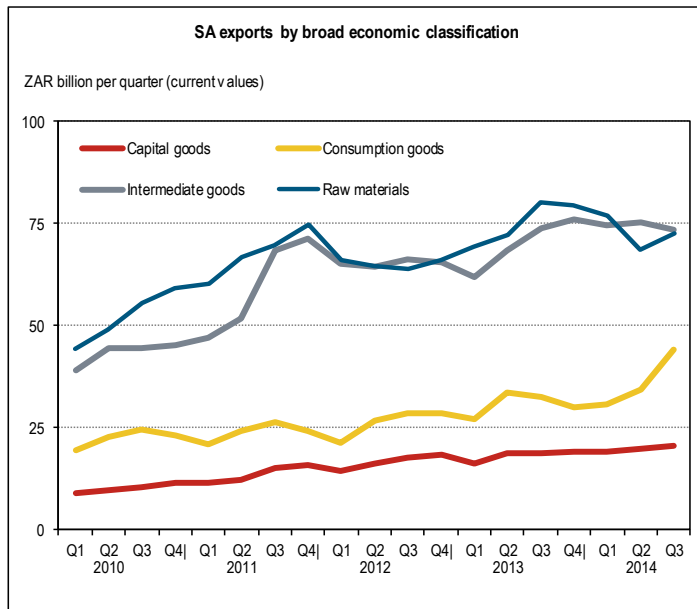


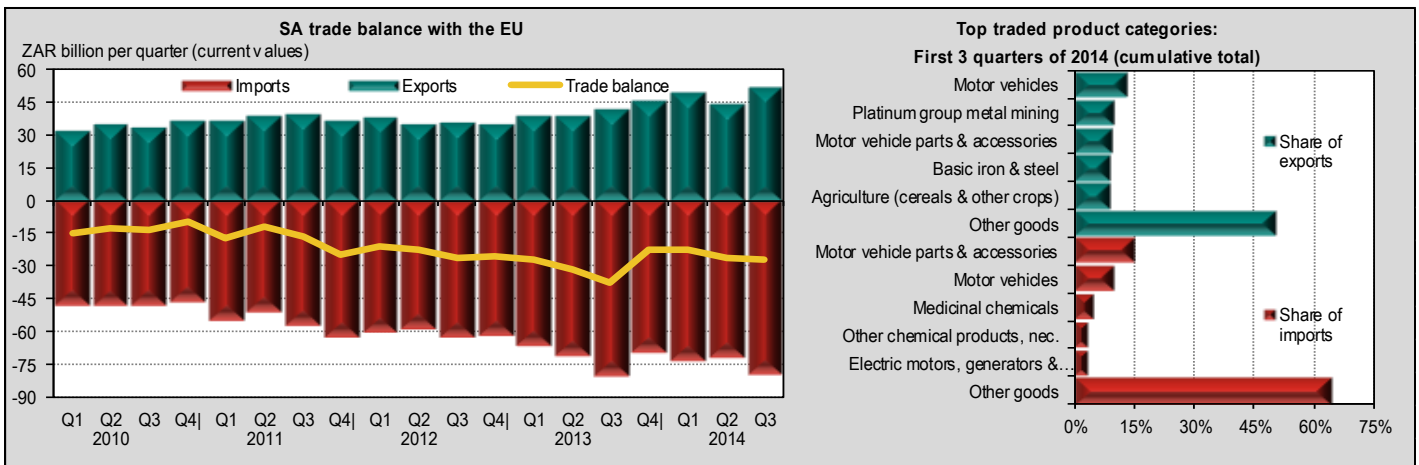
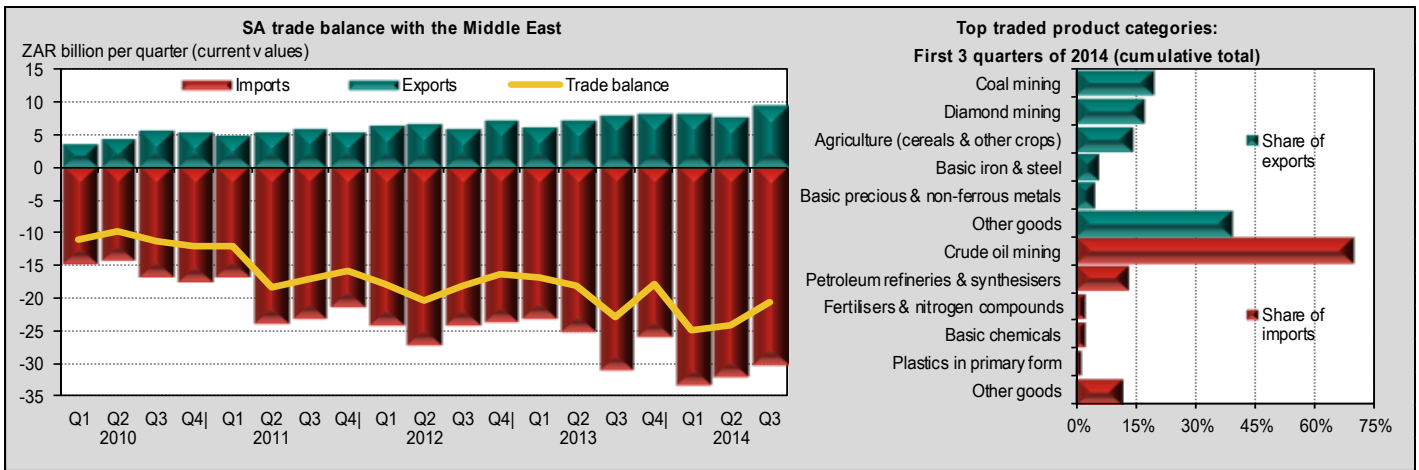
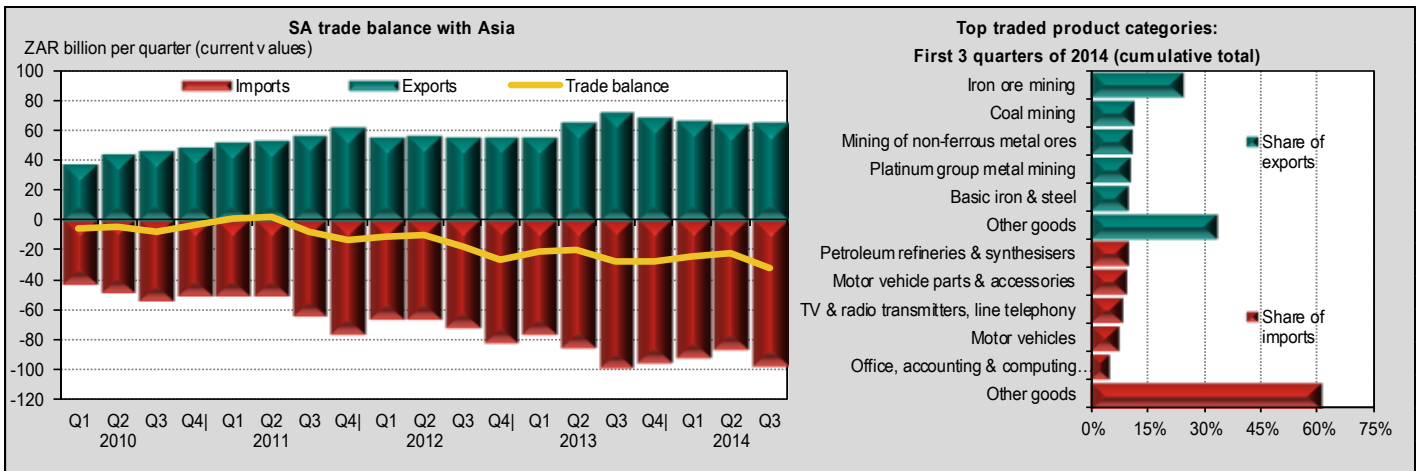
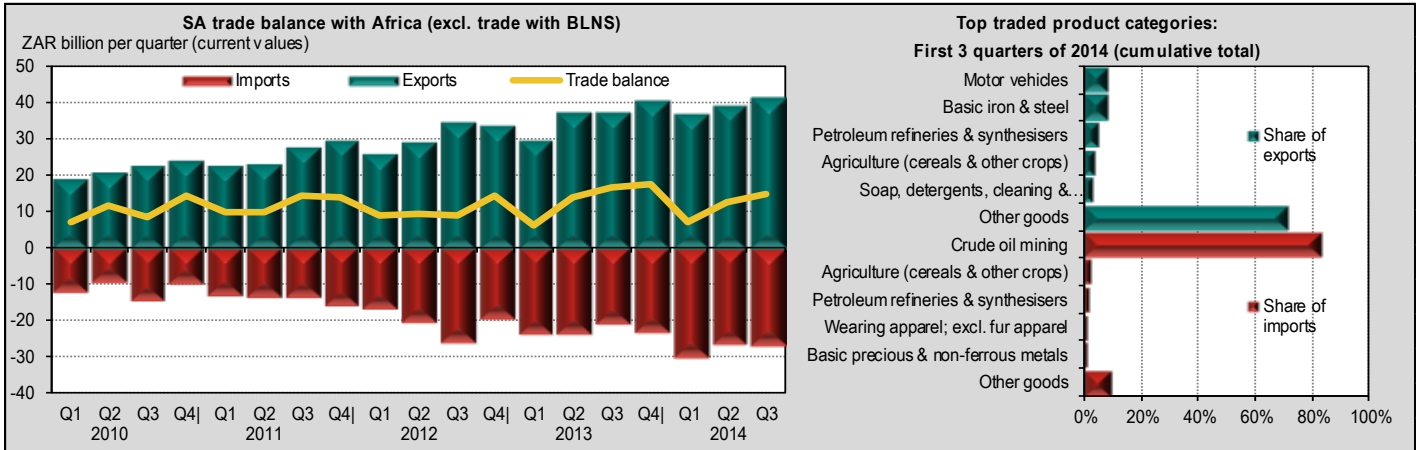


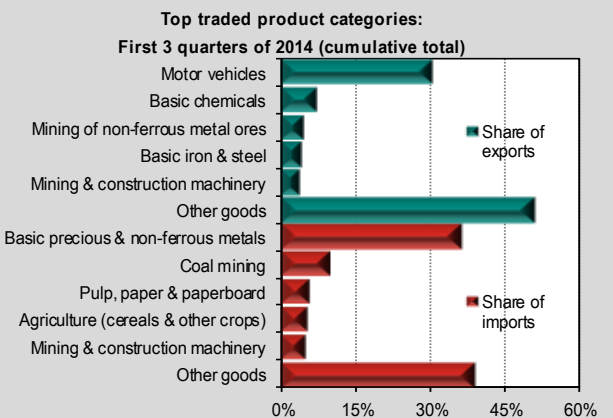
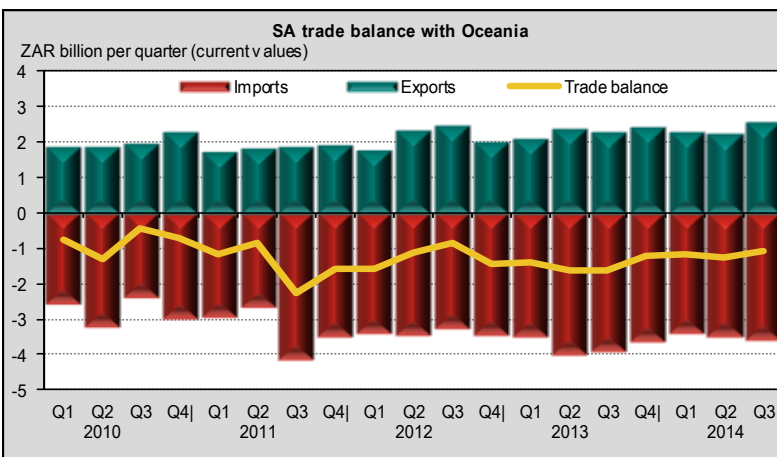
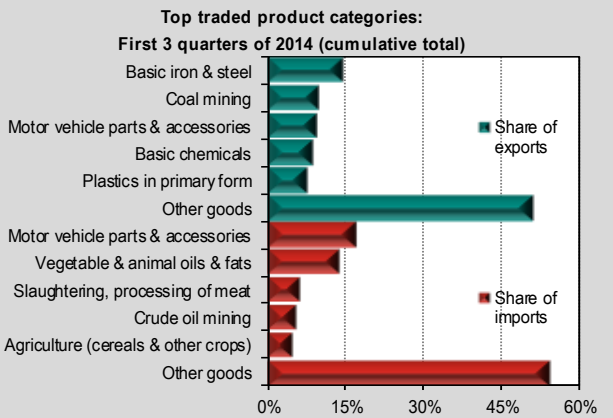
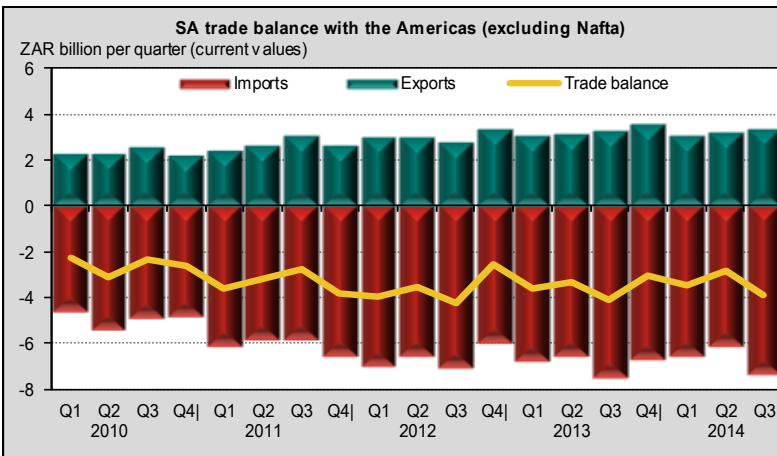
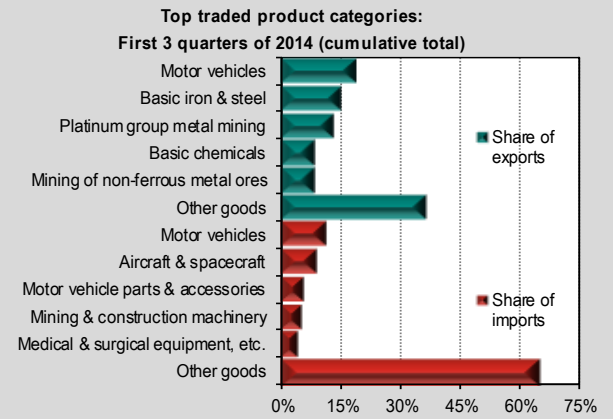
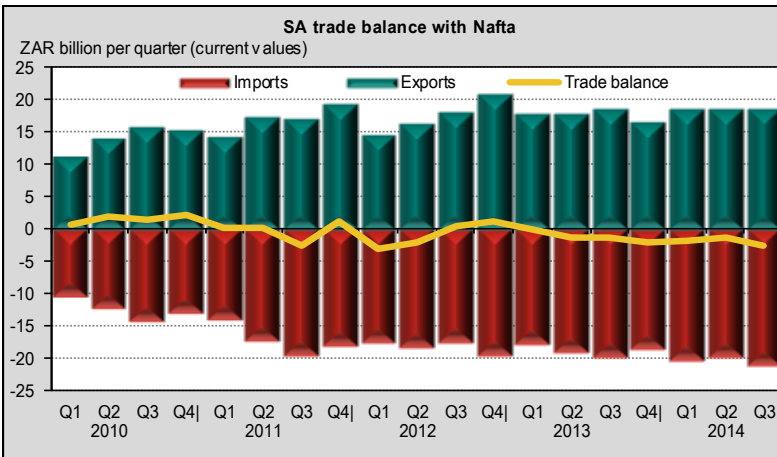
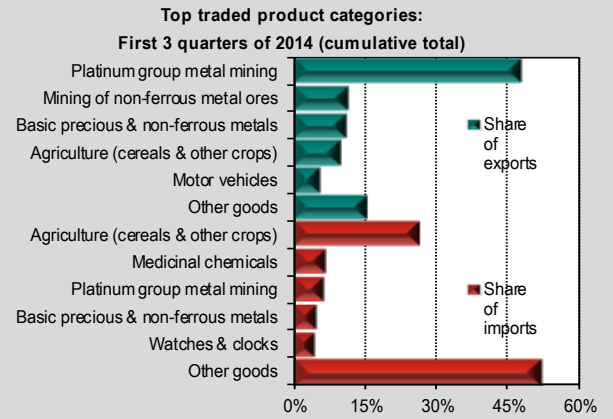
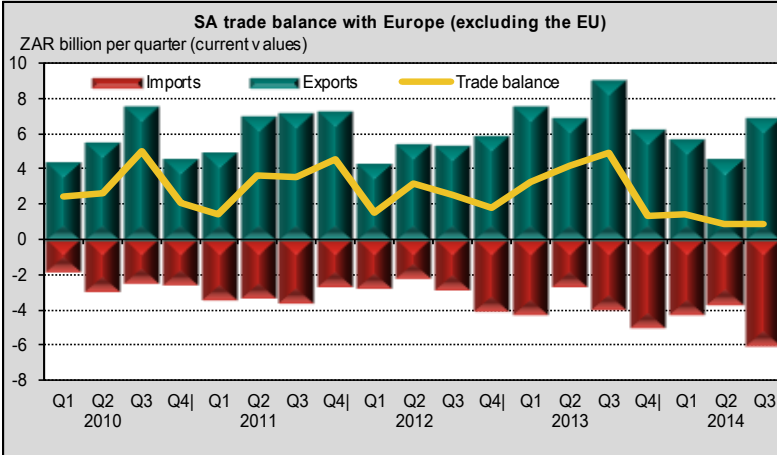
### Major traded products

First 3 quarters of 2014 (cumulative total)

HS2 code	ZAR m
<b>Exports</b>	
H71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	104 977.66
H26: Ores, slag and ash	94 415.71
H27: Coal, petroleum and petroleum products	60 565.54
H72: Iron and steel	56 012.16
H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	54 996.46
<b>Exports Total (including others)</b>	<b>615 729.07</b>
<b>Imports</b>	
H27: Coal, petroleum and petroleum products	187 983.88
H84: Machinery and equipment, mechanical appliances	105 259.91
H85: Electrical machinery and electronic equipment	76 476.41
H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	66 516.82
H98: Original equipment components for the motor vehicle industry	52 945.99
<b>Imports Total (including others)</b>	<b>783 805.27</b>

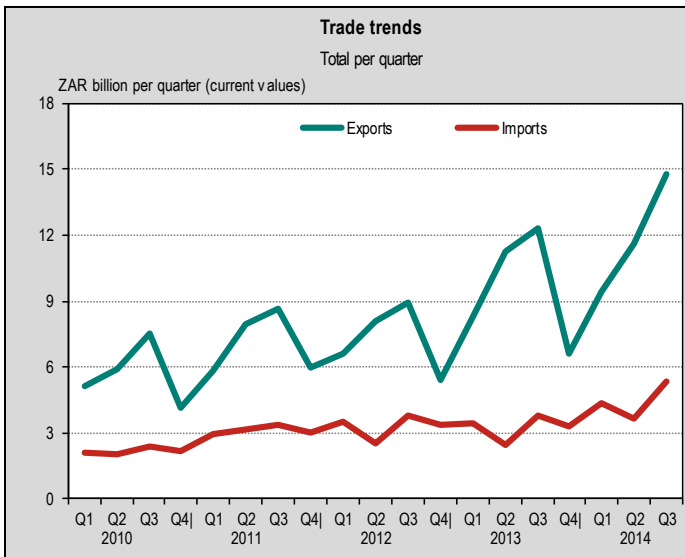
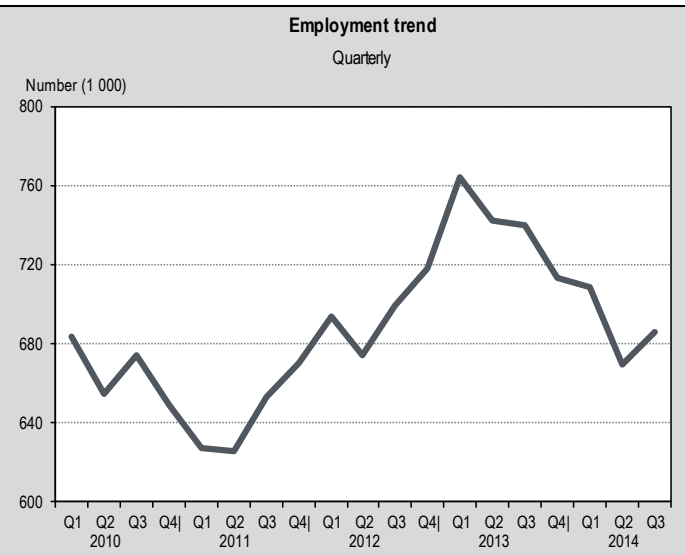
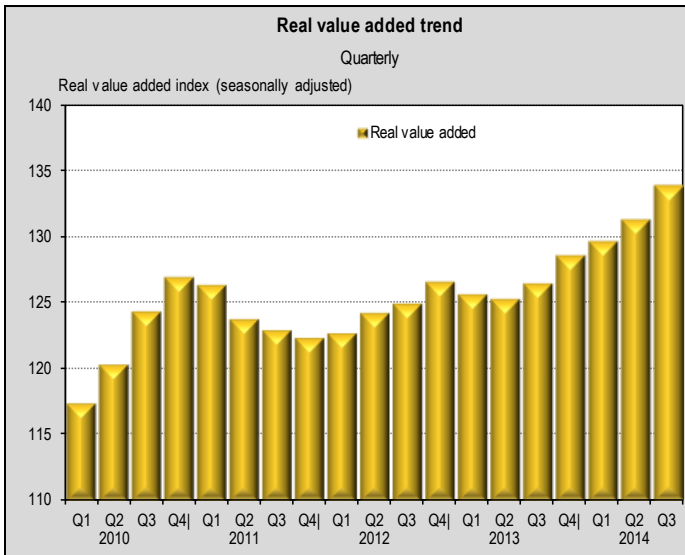






Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 4.6%      -      (percentage points)      ↓ -7.4%      -      ↑ 12.5%      ↑ 38.4%  
 Real value added (seas. adj.)    Capacity utilisation      Employment    Gross monthly remuneration per worker    Exports (ZAR)    Imports (ZAR)



### Major traded products

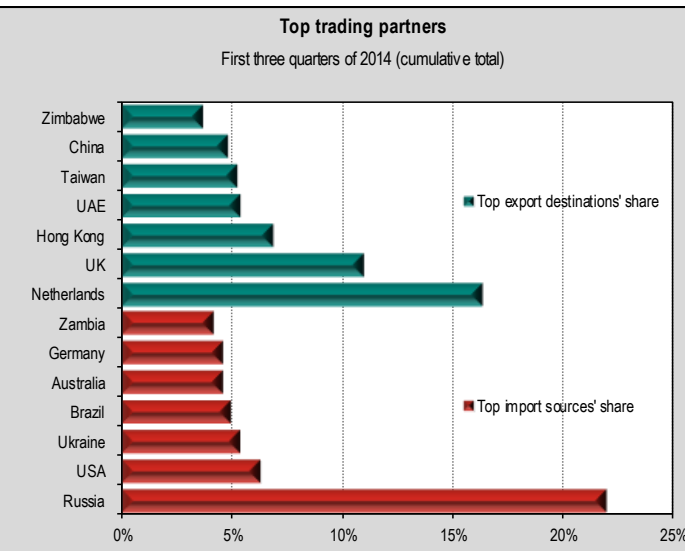
First three quarters of 2014 (cumulative total)

HS2 code: sector description	ZAR m
<b>Exports</b>	
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	25 269.66
H10: Cereals	4 702.86
H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	1766.58
H12: Oil seed, oleag fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc	966.97
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	776.15
<b>Exports Total (including others)</b>	<b>35 834.37</b>
<b>Imports</b>	
H10: Cereals	5 466.69
H12: Oil seed, oleag fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc	1681.02
H09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices	1409.77
H24: Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1080.93
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	930.82
<b>Imports Total (including others)</b>	<b>13 403.65</b>

### Export performance

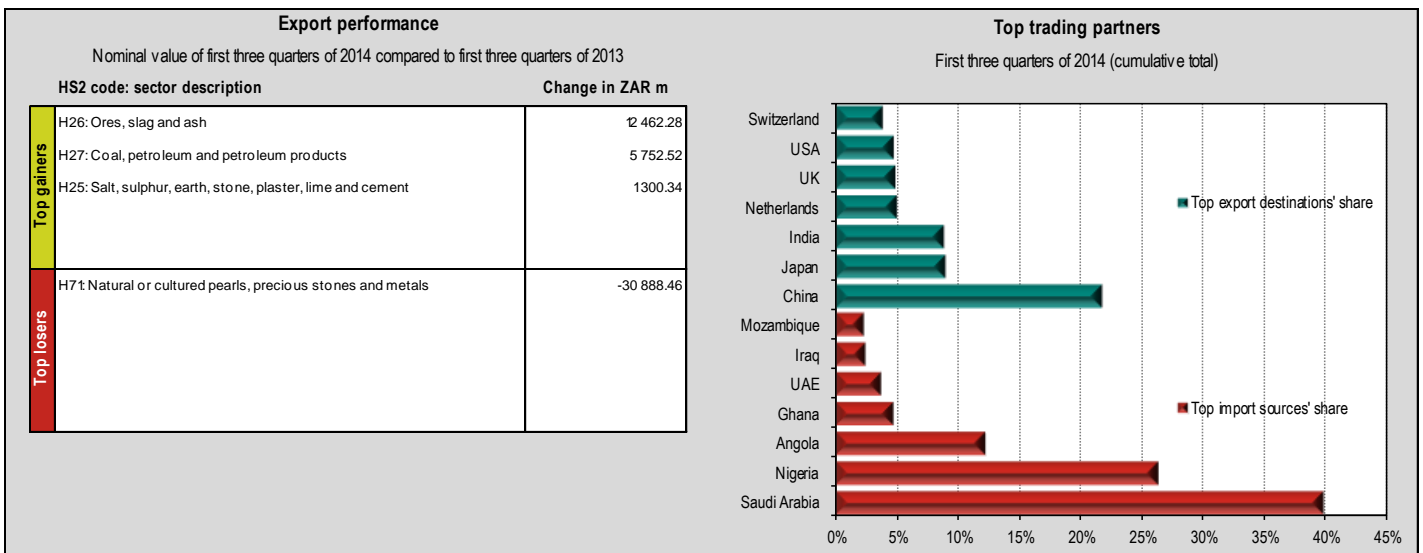
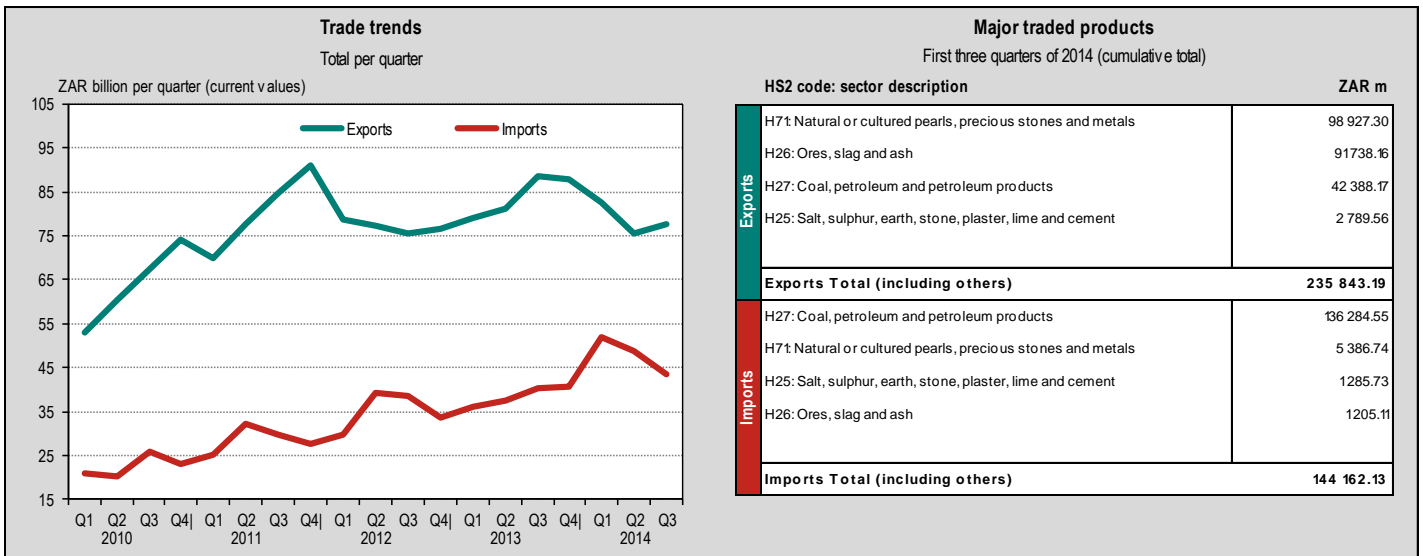
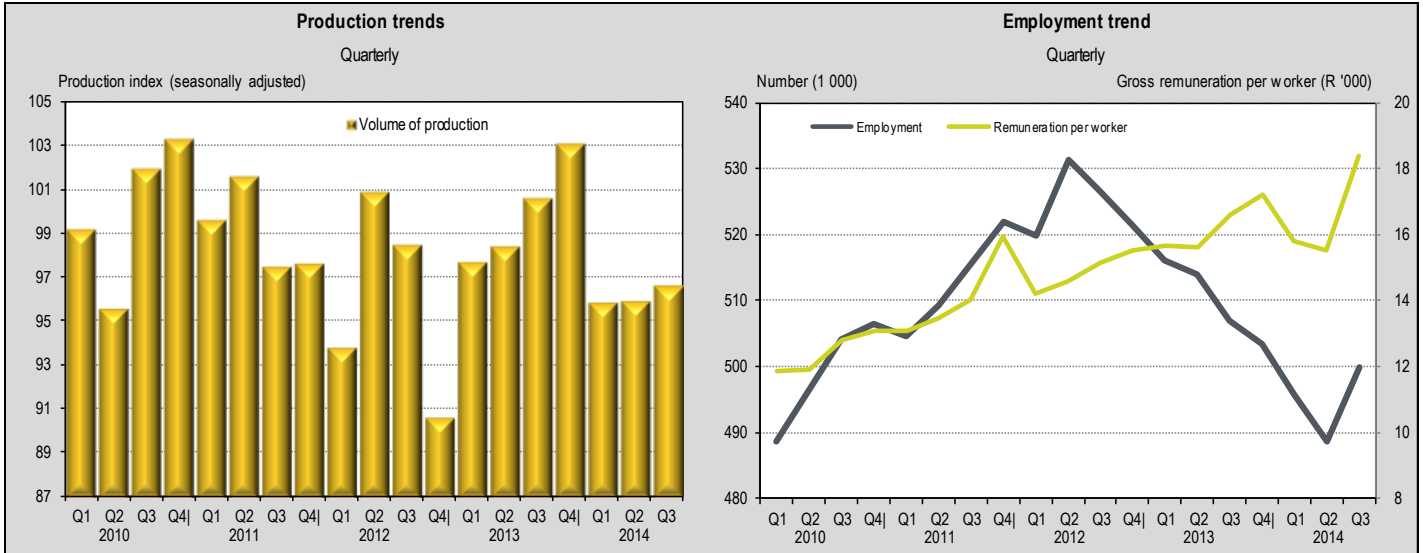
Nominal value of first three quarters of 2014 compared to first three quarters of 2013

HS2 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
<b>Top gainers</b>	
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	4 096.33
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	162.08
H12: Oil seed, oleag fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc	161.15
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	125.37
H09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices	87.23
<b>Top losers</b>	
H10: Cereals	-940.25
H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	-14.85
H15: Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	-5.61
H40: Rubber and articles thereof	-2.62
H52: Cotton, yarn and woven fabric	-2.47



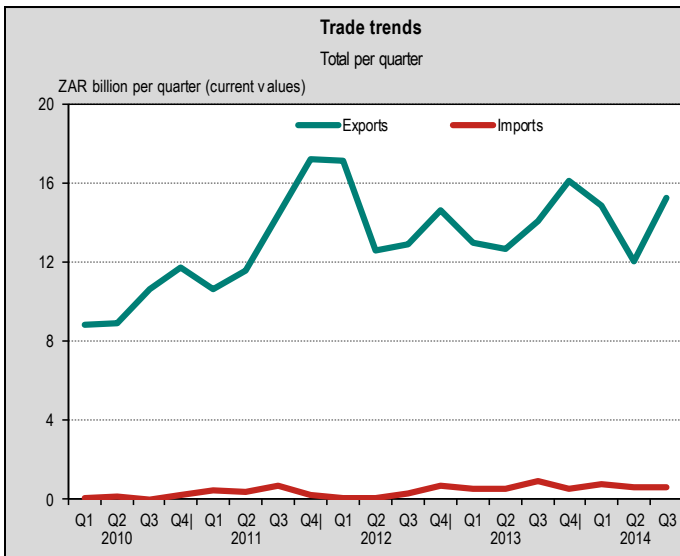
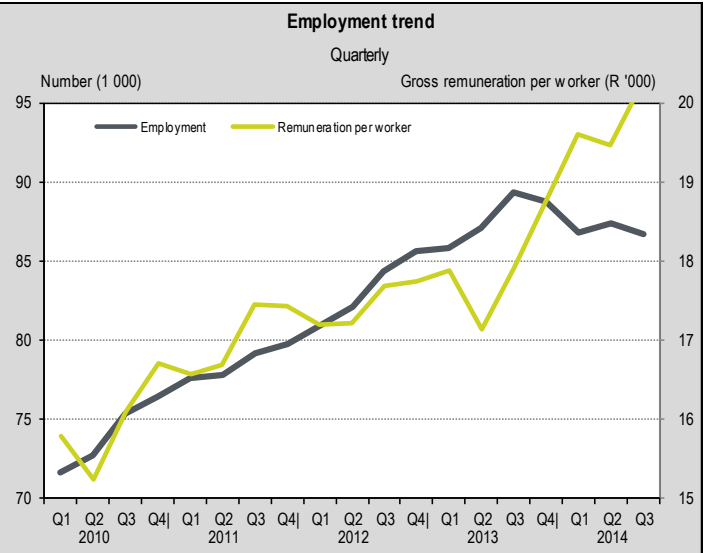
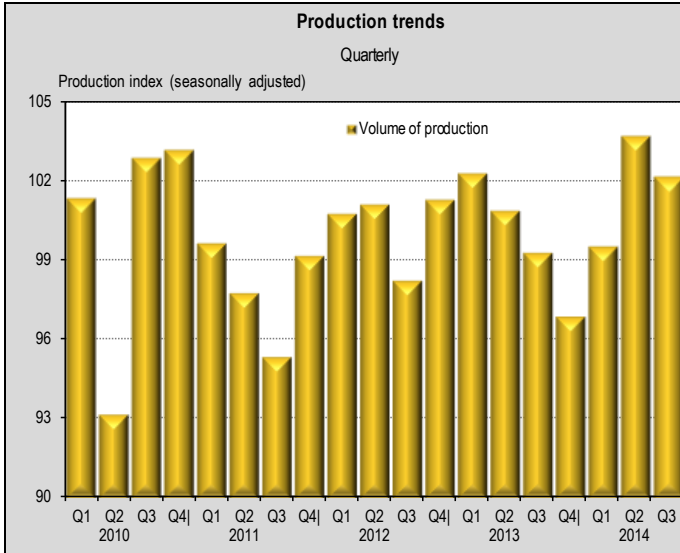
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -2.8%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -1.4%	↑ 10.7%	↓ -5.1%	↑ 26.3%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 1.0%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -3.0%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 6.2%	↑ 0.5%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



### Major traded products

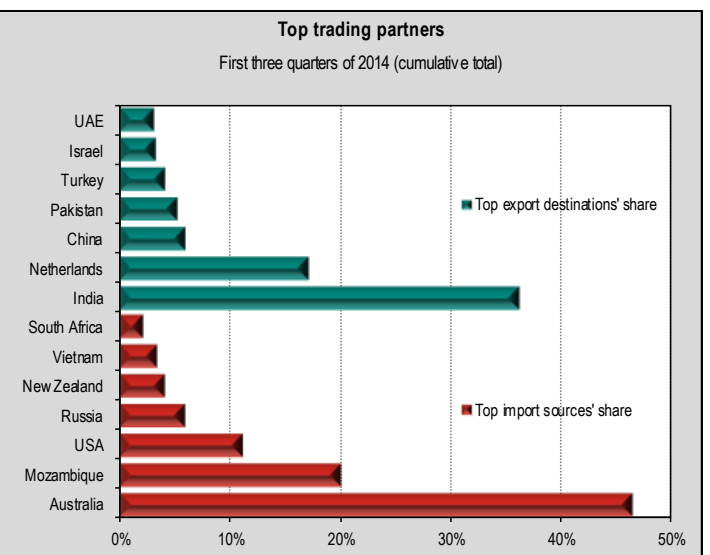
First three quarters of 2014 (cumulative total)

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
<b>Exports</b>	
H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc., made from coal	42 192.16
H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	0.81
H2702: Lignite, except jet	0.06
	0.00
<b>Exports Total (including others)</b>	<b>42 193.03</b>
<b>Imports</b>	
H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc., made from coal	2 004.38
H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	34.32
H2702: Lignite, except jet	
<b>Imports Total (including others)</b>	<b>2 039.30</b>

### Export performance

Nominal value of first three quarters of 2014 compared to first three quarters of 2013

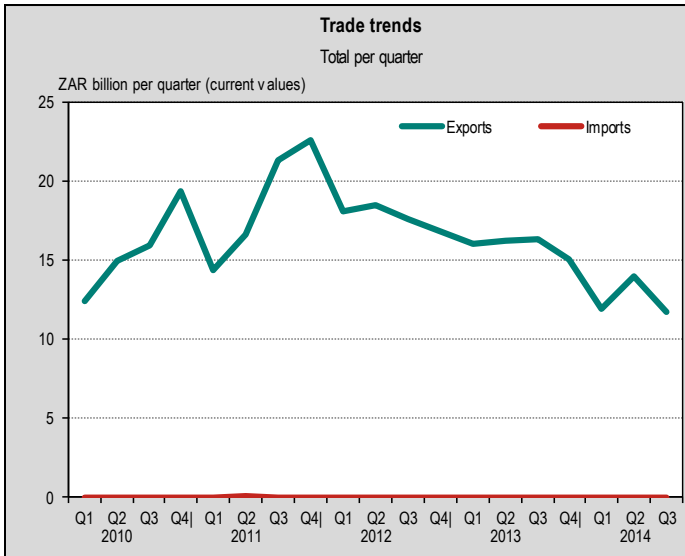
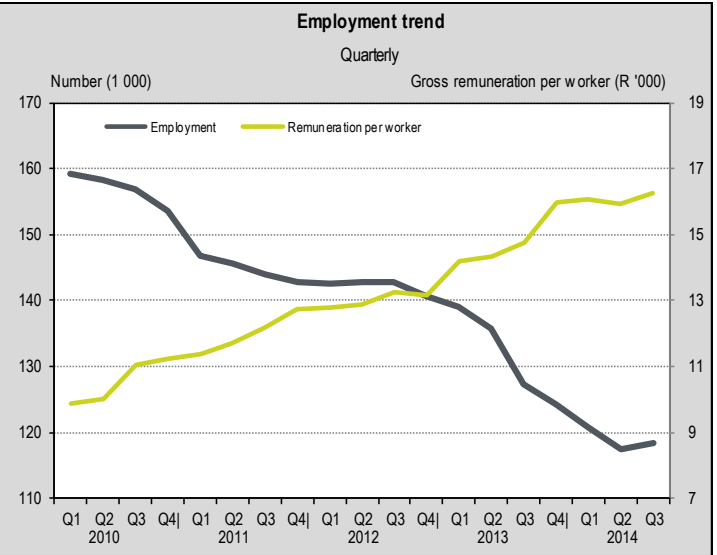
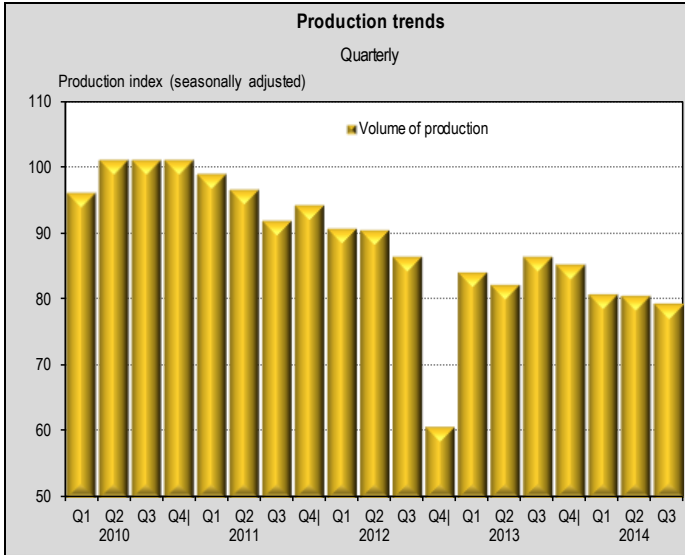
HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
<b>Top gainers</b>	
H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc., made from coal	2 481.84
H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	0.11
<b>Top losers</b>	
H2702: Lignite, except jet	-0.07





Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -4.7%	- (percentage points)	↓ -7.0%	↑ 10.3%	↓ -22.6%	↓ -62.9%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



### Major traded products

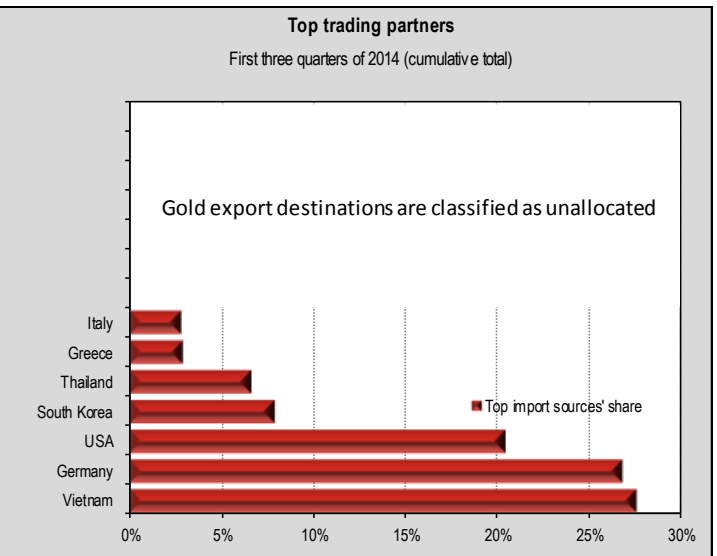
First three quarters of 2014 (cumulative total)

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
<b>Exports</b>	
H7108: Gold, unwrought, semi-manufactured, etc	37 580.51
<b>Exports Total (including others)</b>	<b>37 580.51</b>
<b>Imports</b>	
H7108: Gold, unwrought, semi-manufactured, etc	183
<b>Imports Total (including others)</b>	<b>183</b>

### Export performance

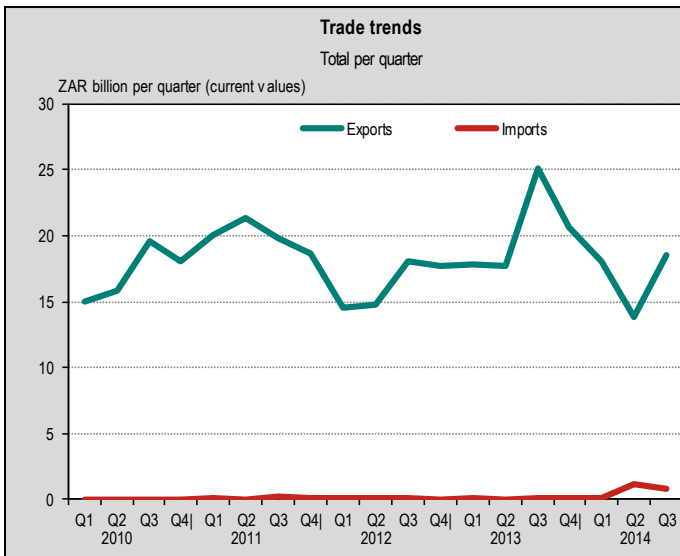
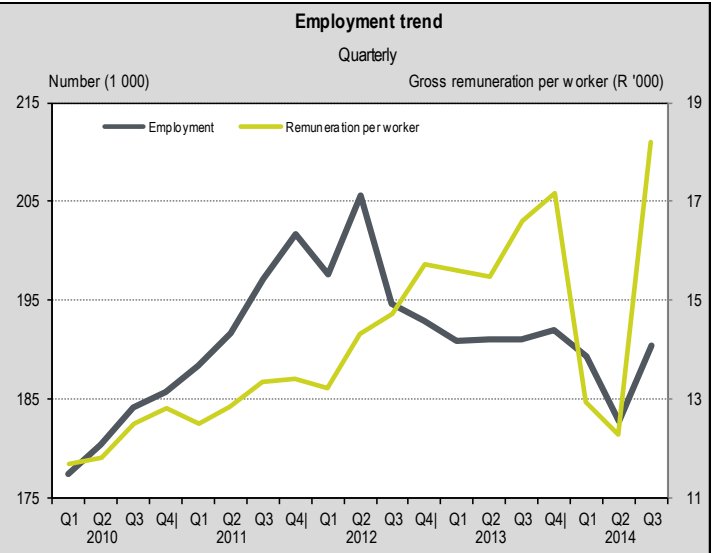
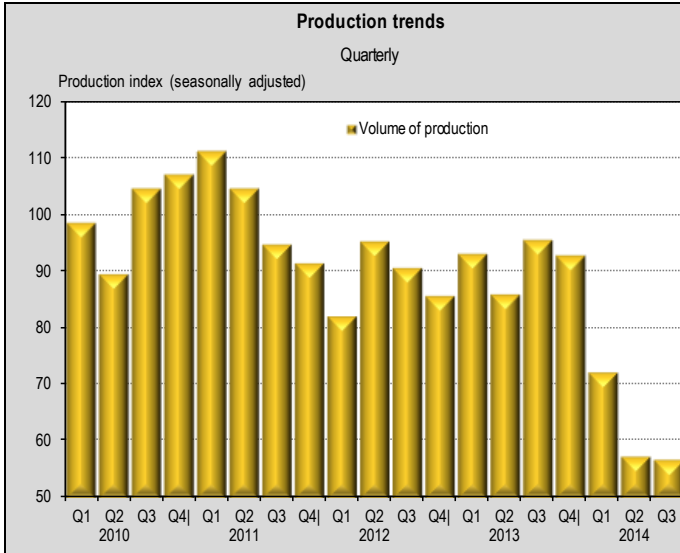
Nominal value of first three quarters of 2014 compared to first three quarters of 2013

HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
<b>Top gainers</b>	
<b>Top losers</b>	
H7108: Gold, unwrought, semi-manufactured, etc	-10 969.82



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -32.1%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -0.3%	↑ 9.8%	↓ -16.9%	↑ 553.4%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



### Major traded products

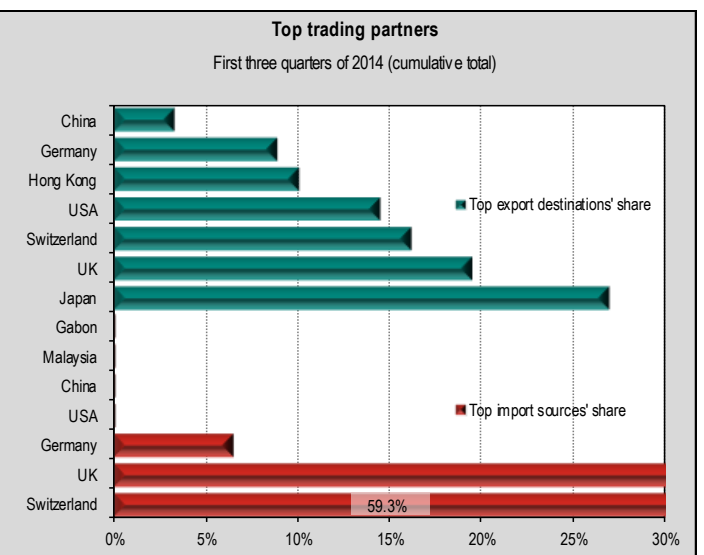
First three quarters of 2014 (cumulative total)

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
<b>Exports</b>	
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	50 417.80
H711t Metals, clad with platinum, semi-manufactured	2152
<b>Exports Total (including others)</b>	<b>50 439.32</b>
<b>Imports</b>	
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	2 153.39
H711t Metals, clad with platinum, semi-manufactured	0.17
<b>Imports Total (including others)</b>	<b>2 153.56</b>

### Export performance

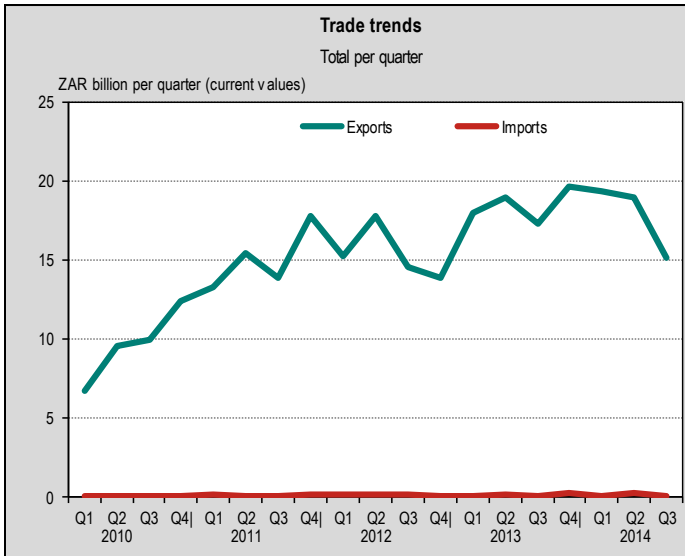
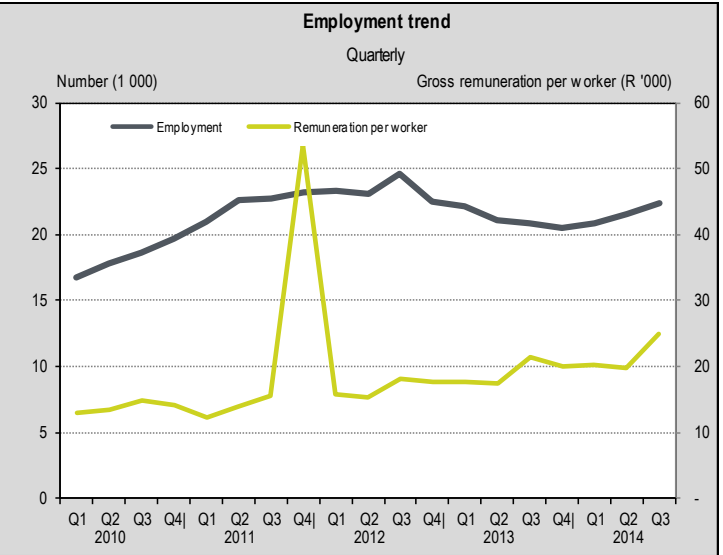
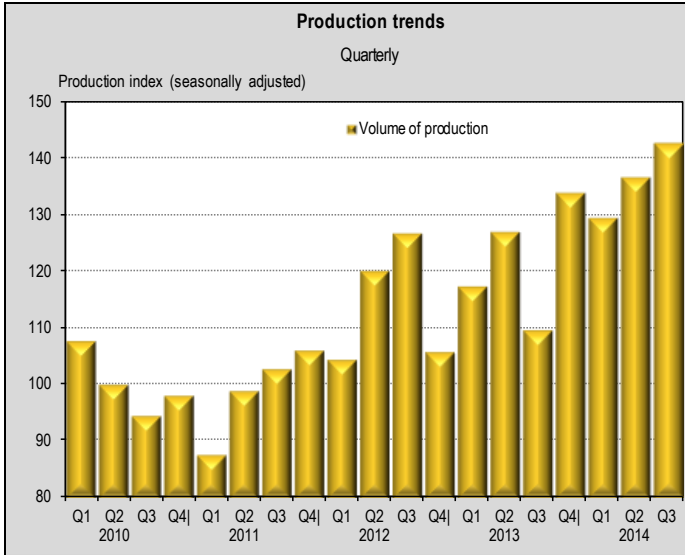
Nominal value of first three quarters of 2014 compared to first three quarters of 2013

HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
<b>Top gainers</b>	
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	-10 259.67
H711t Metals, clad with platinum, semi-manufactured	-4.50
<b>Top losers</b>	



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 15.5%	-	(percentage points)	↑ 7.2%	↑ 16.7%	↓ -1.6%	↑ 13.1%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



### Major traded products

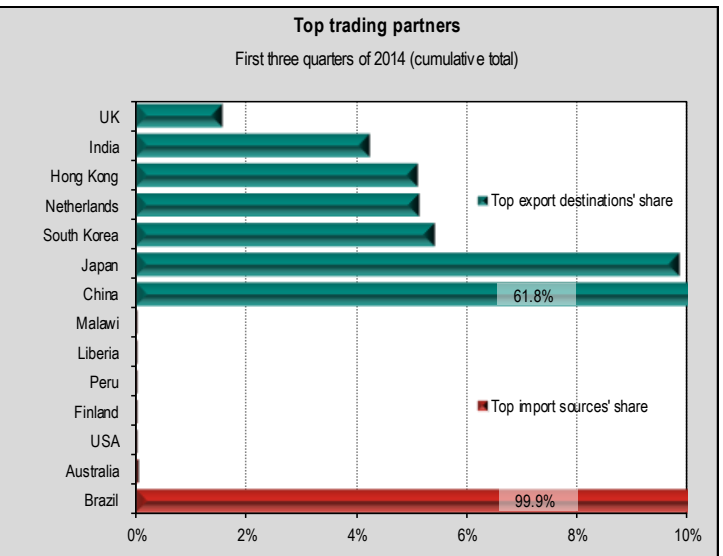
First three quarters of 2014 (cumulative total)

HS4 code: sector description	ZAR m
<b>Exports</b>	
H260t Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	53 468.01
<b>Exports Total (including others)</b>	<b>53 468.01</b>
<b>Imports</b>	
H260t Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	480.83
<b>Imports Total (including others)</b>	<b>480.83</b>

### Export performance

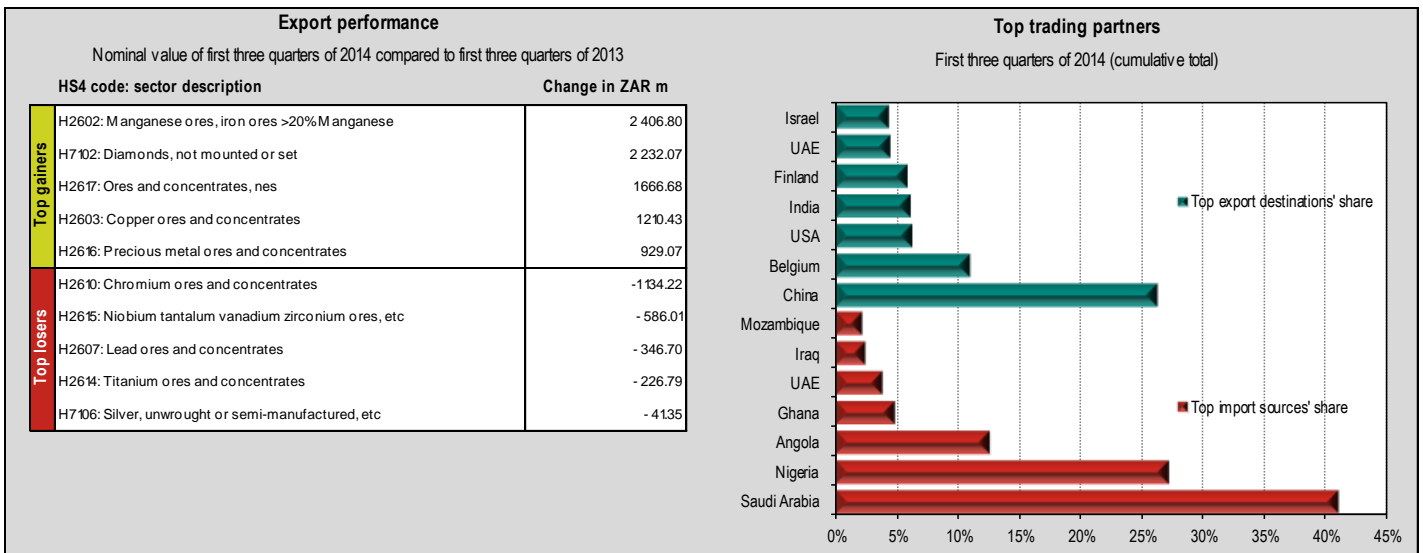
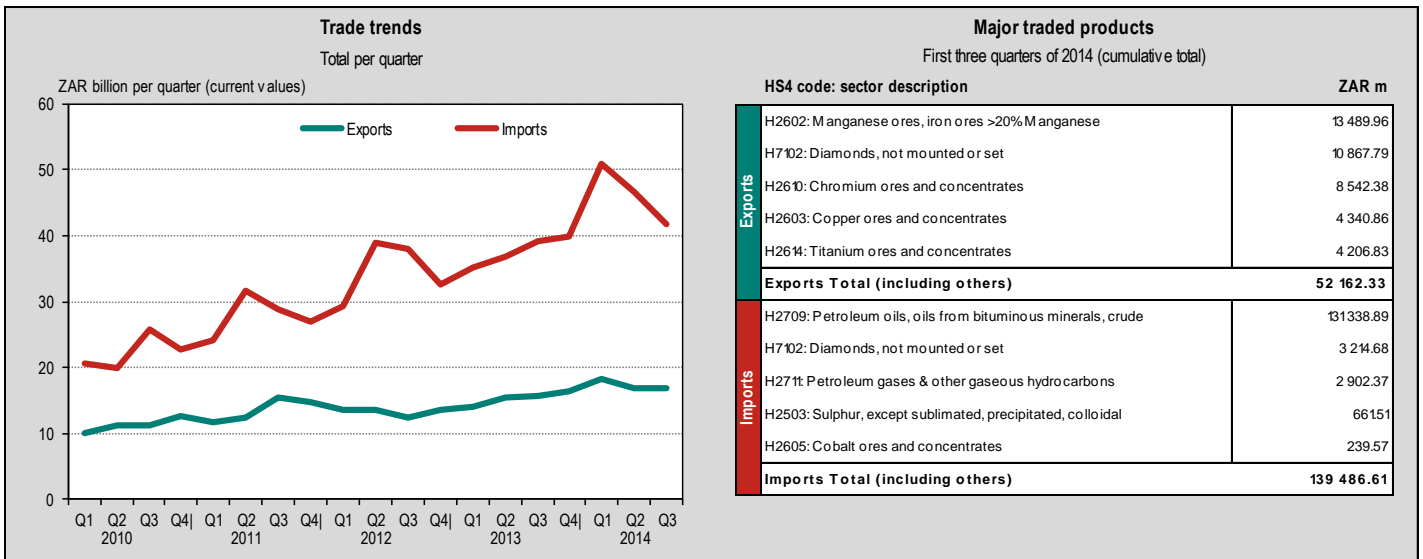
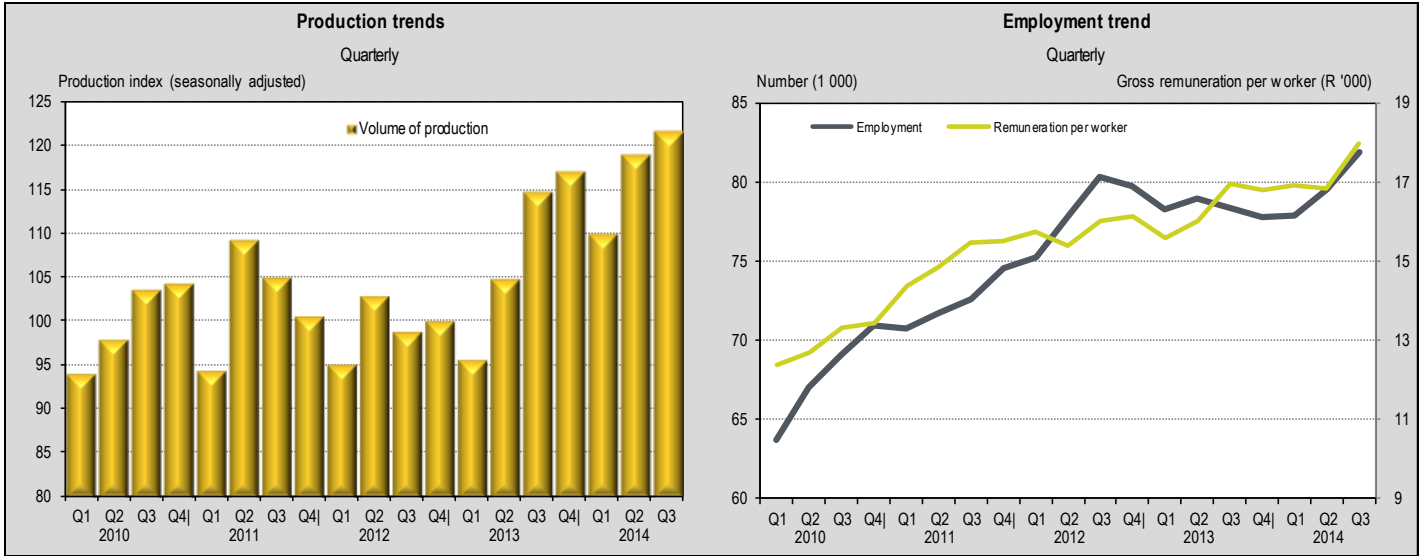
Nominal value of first three quarters of 2014 compared to first three quarters of 2013

HS4 code: sector description	Change in ZAR m
<b>Top gainers</b>	
<b>Top losers</b>	
H260t Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	- 864.39



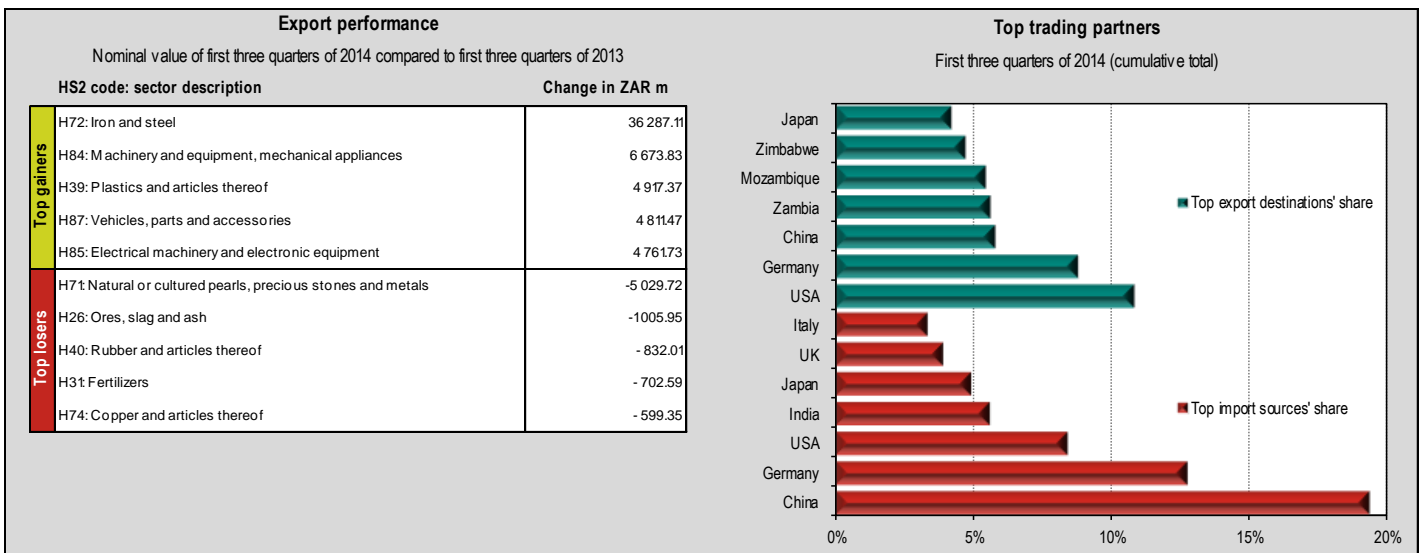
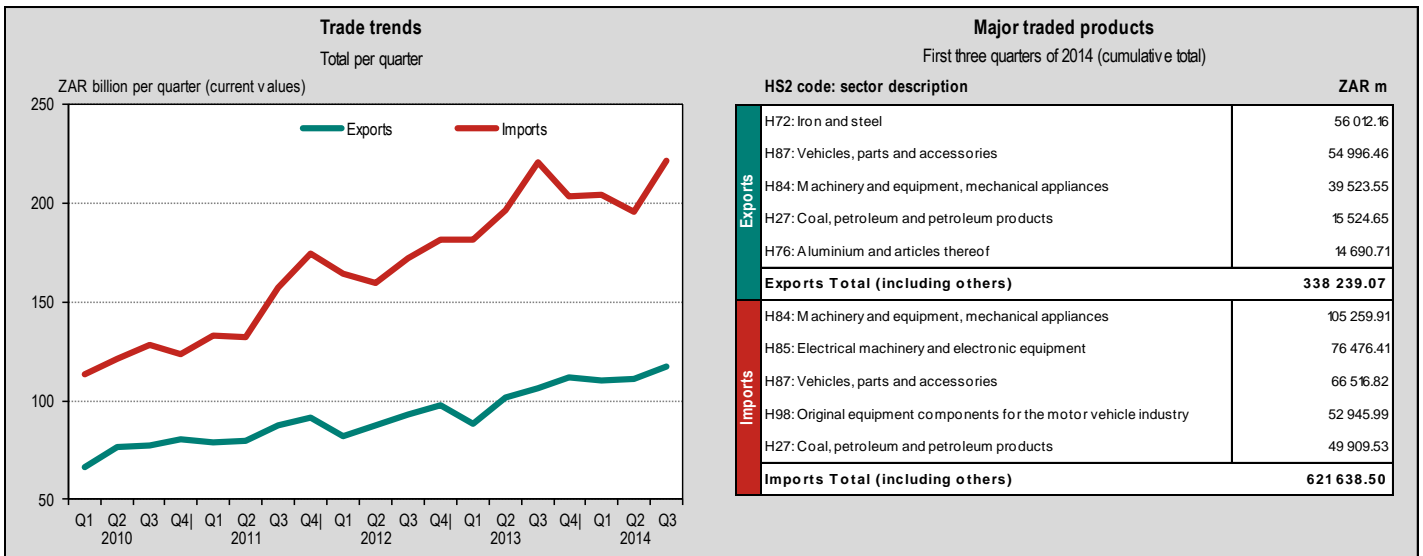
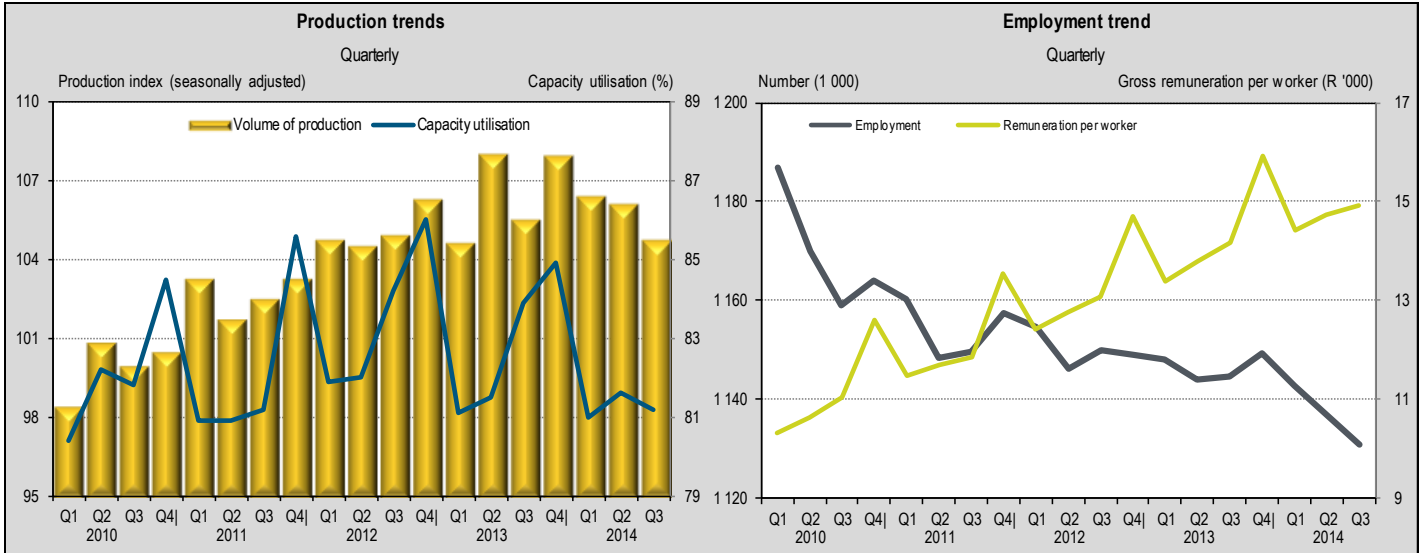
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 11.2%      -      (percentage points)    ↑ 4.4%    ↑ 6.2%      ↑ 15.0%    ↑ 25.2%  
 Production (seas. adj.)      Capacity utilisation      Employment    Gross monthly remuneration per worker    Exports (ZAR)    Imports (ZAR)



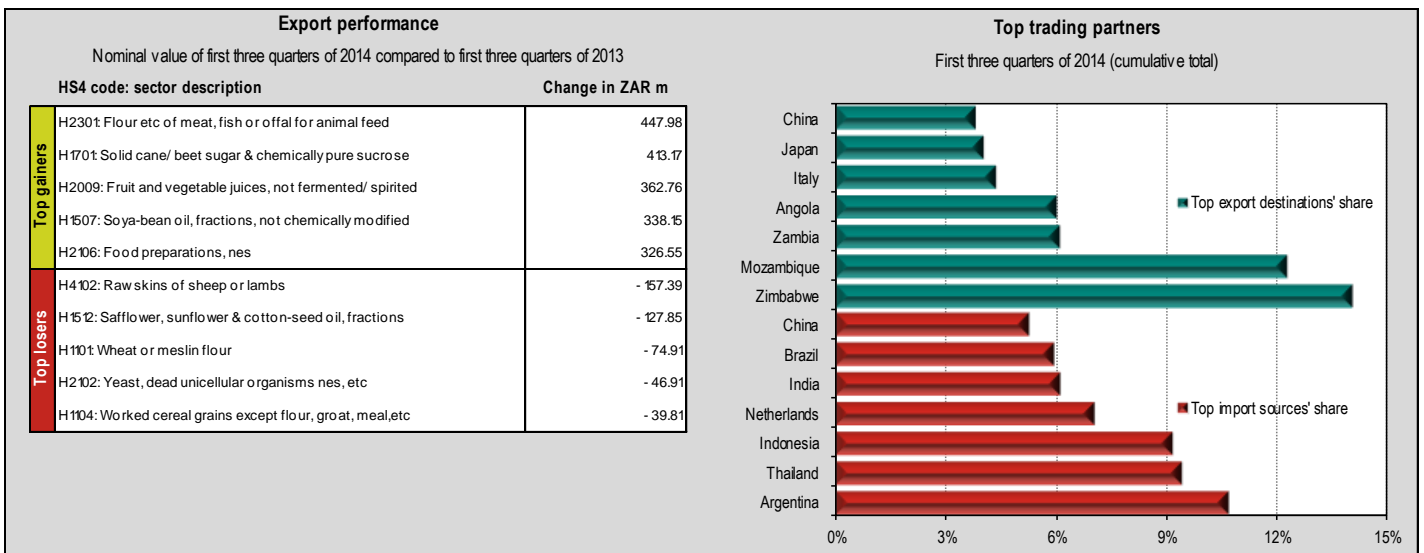
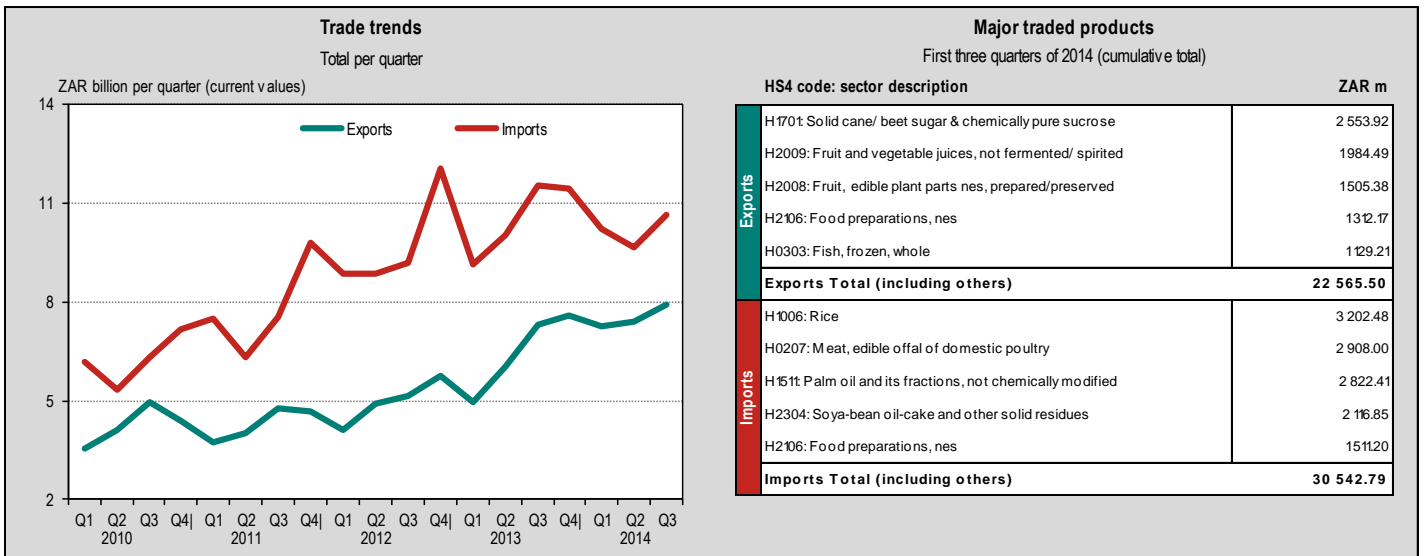
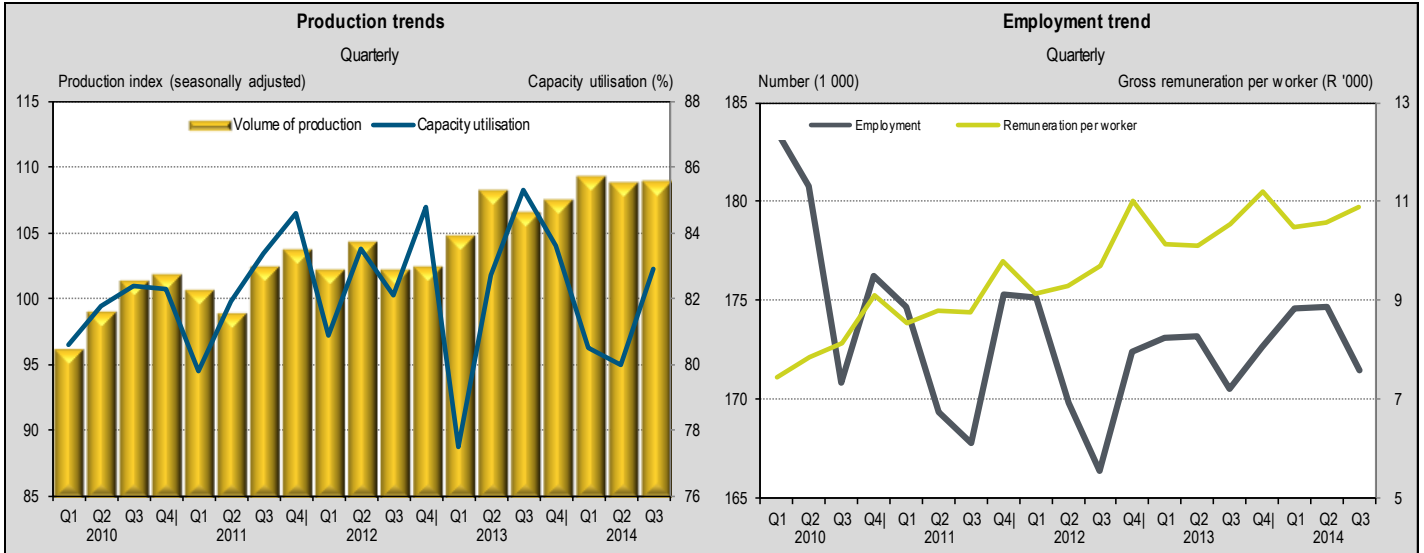
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -0.3%     
 ↓ -2.7 (percentage points)     
 ↓ -1.2%     
 ↑ 5.4%     
 ↑ 13.9%     
 ↑ 4.0%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**     
 **Capacity utilisation**     
 **Employment**     
 **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**     
 **Exports (ZAR)**     
 **Imports (ZAR)**



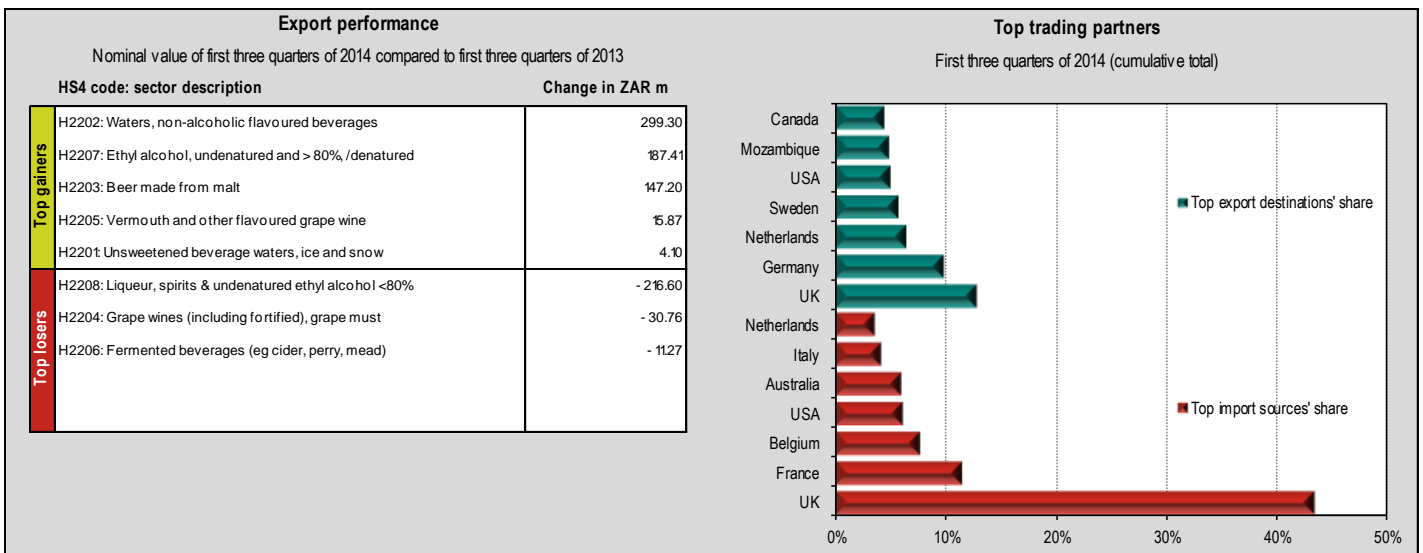
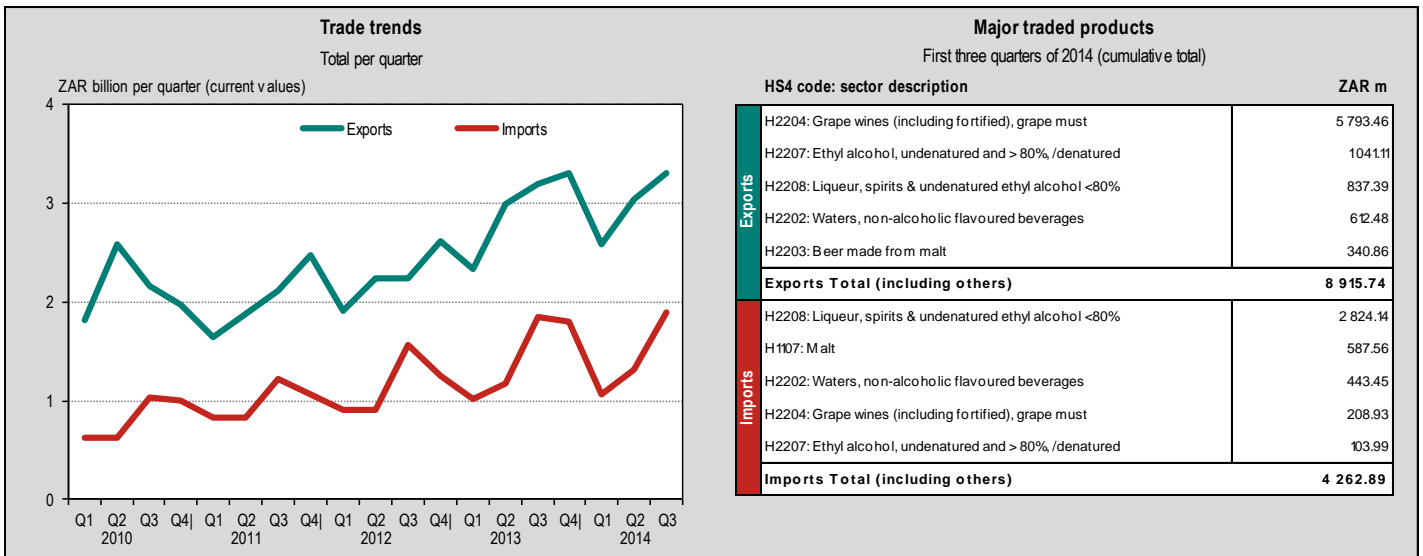
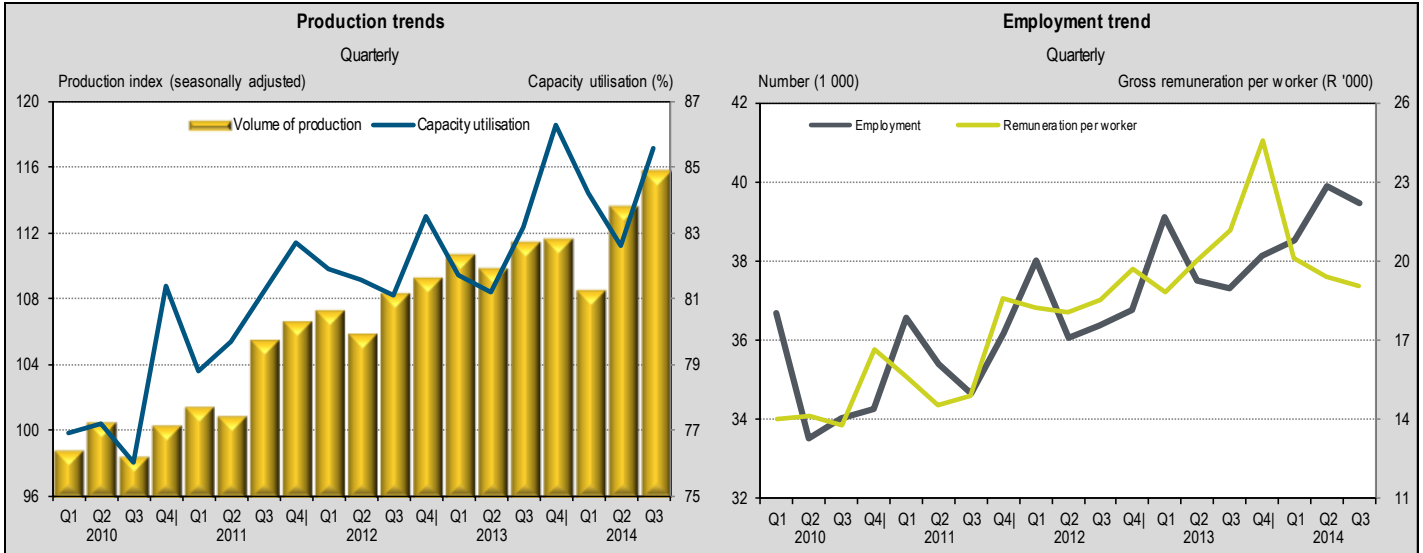
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 2.3%	<span style="color: red;">↓</span> -2.4 (percentage points)	<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 0.5%	<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 3.1%	<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 23.6%	<span style="color: red;">↓</span> -0.5%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



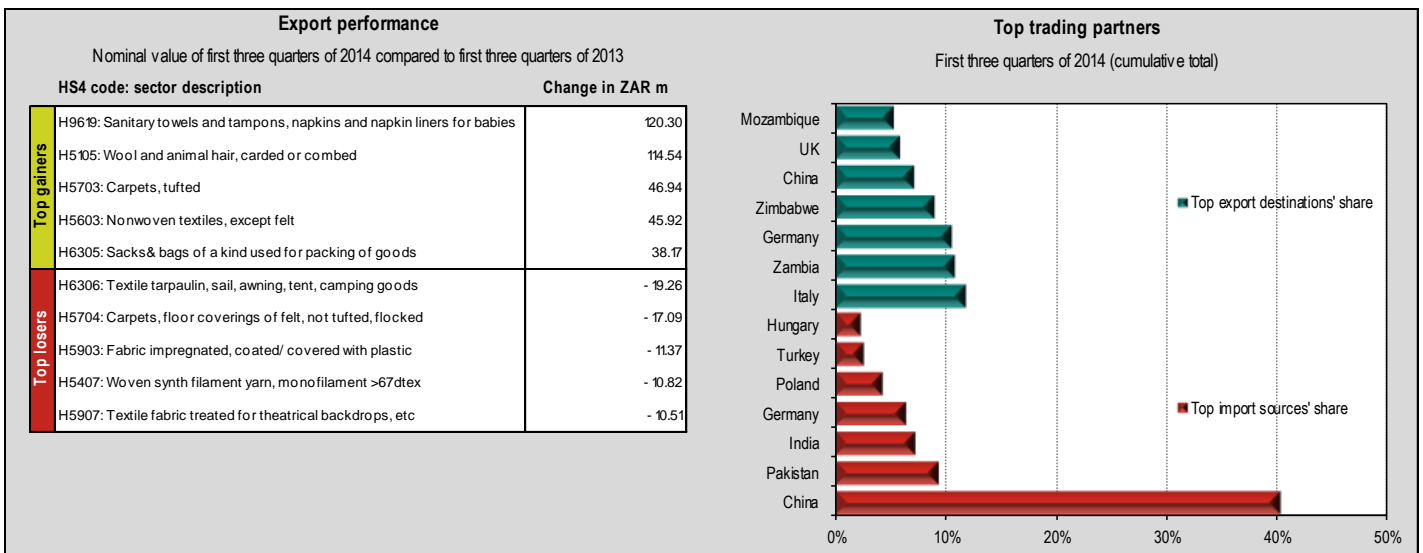
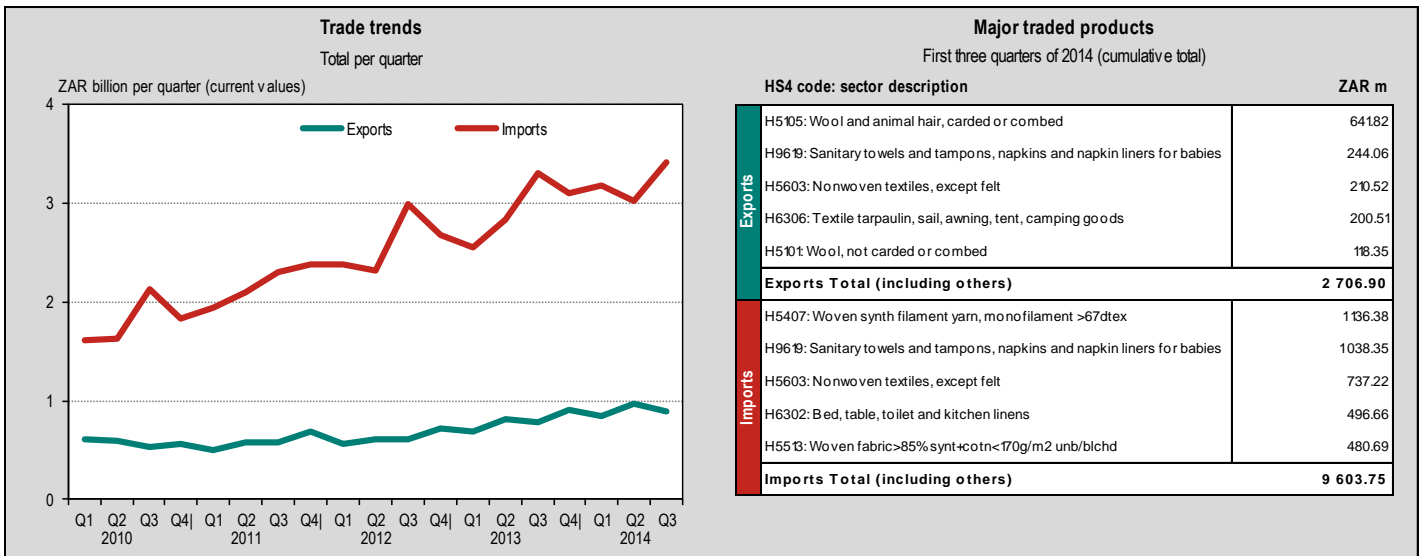
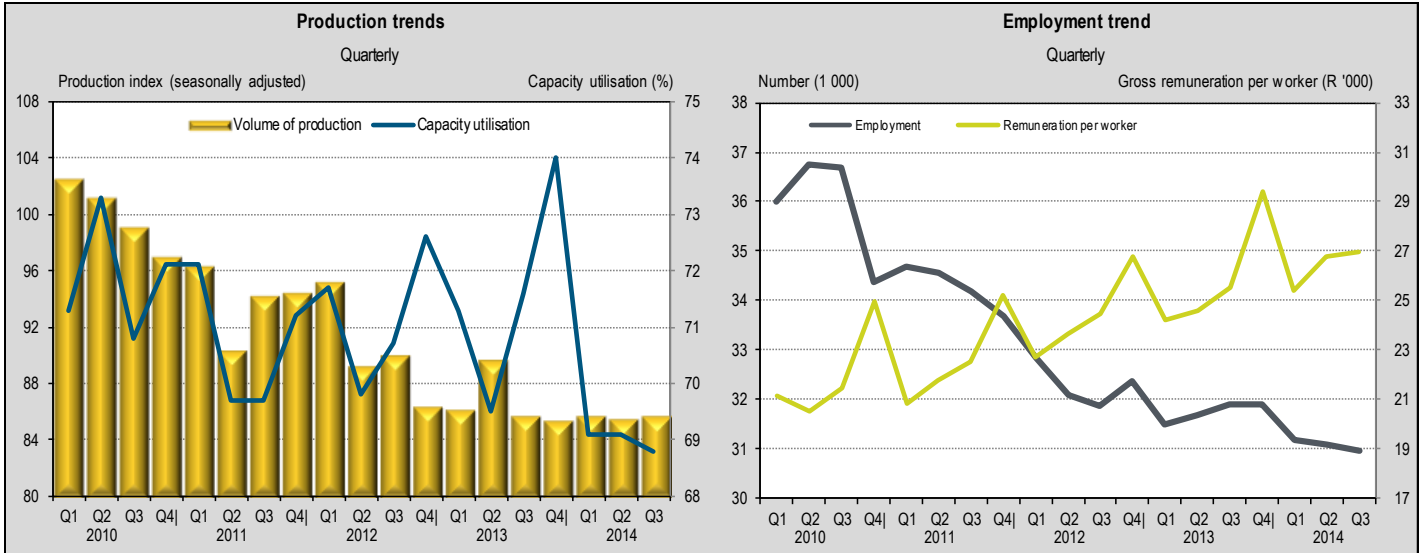
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 1.8%	↑ 2.4 (percentage points)	↑ 5.8%	↓ -9.9%	↑ 4.6%	↑ 5.6%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

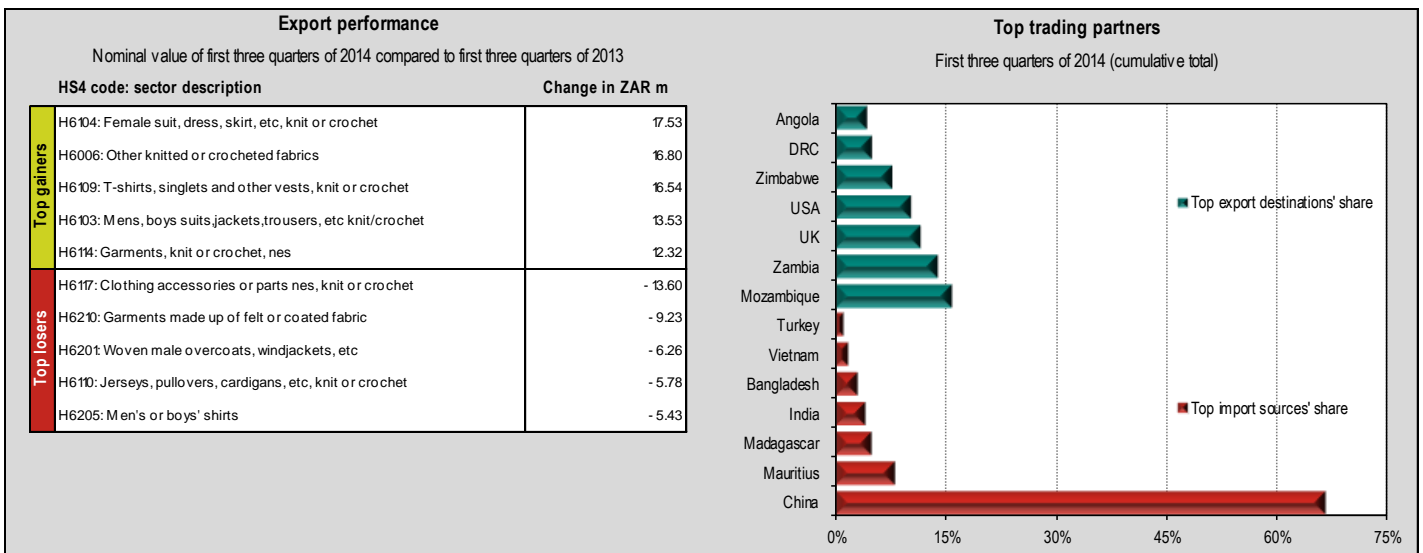
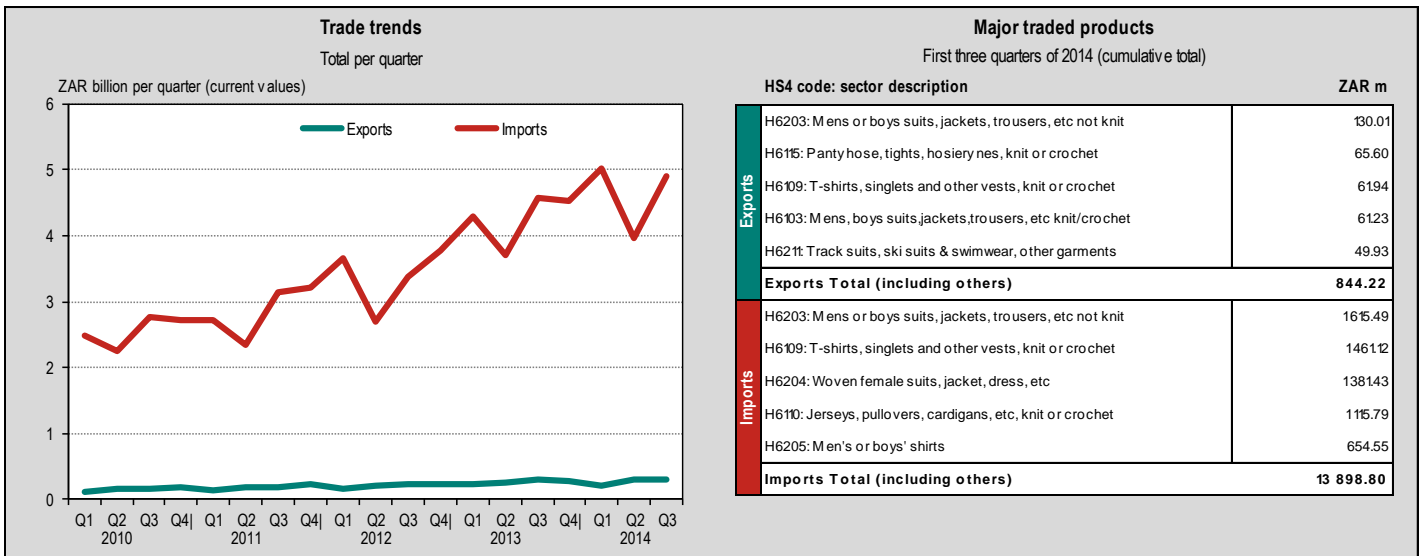
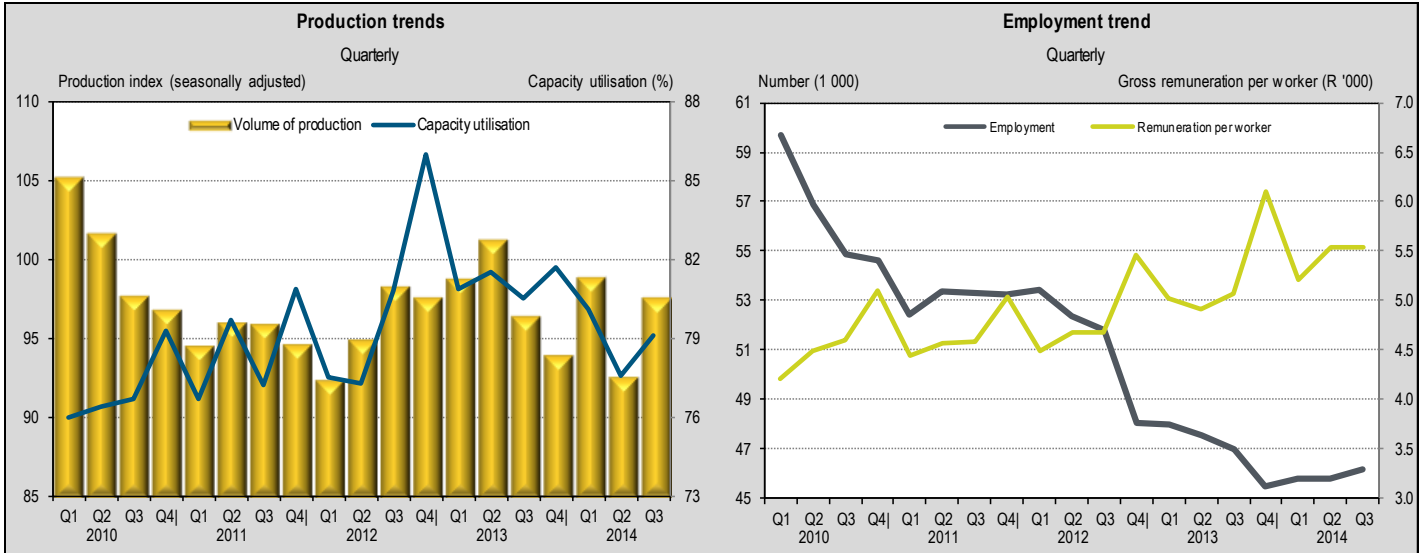
↓ -1.8%	↓ -2.8 (percentage points)	↓ -3.0%	↑ 5.7%	↑ 19.5%	↑ 10.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)





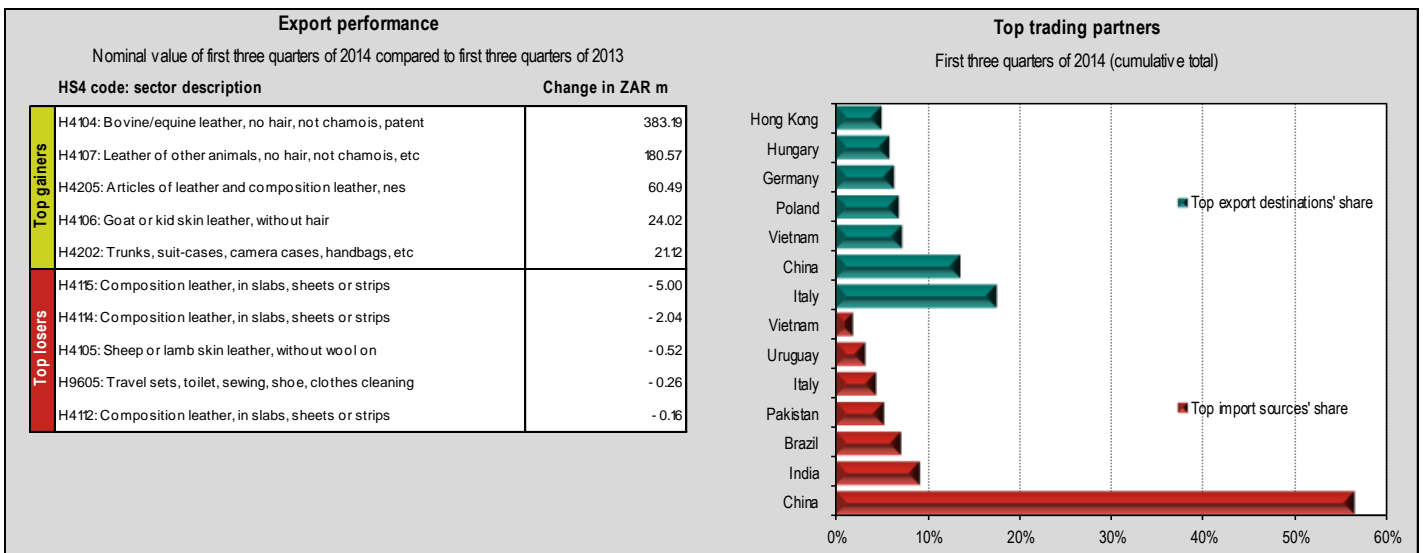
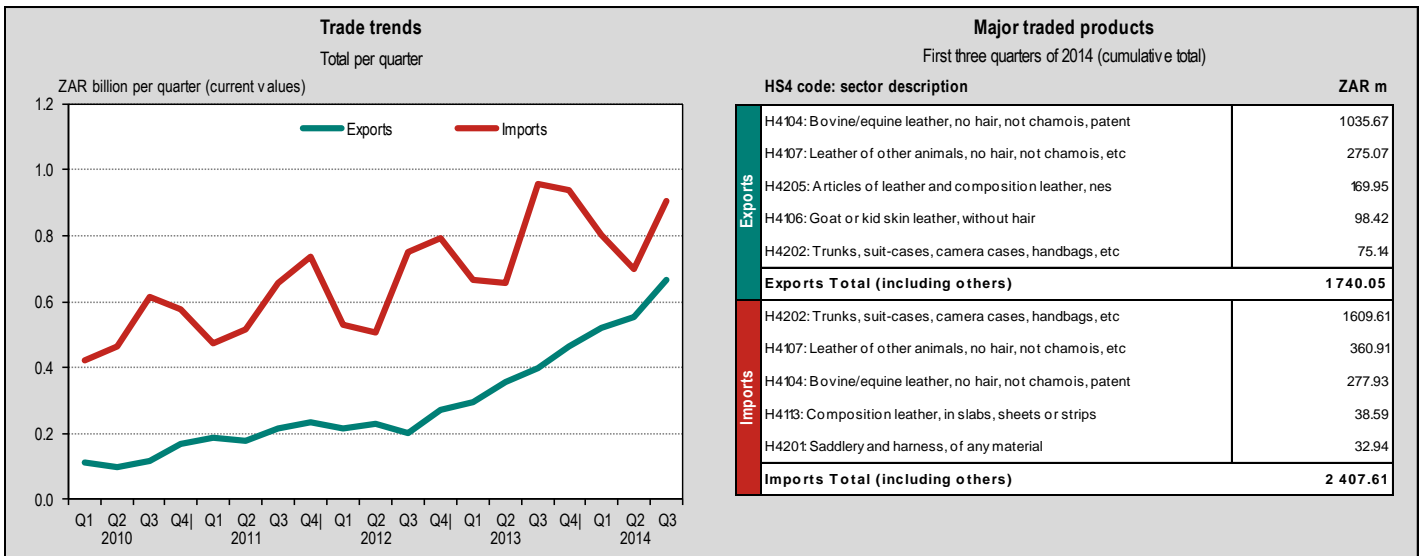
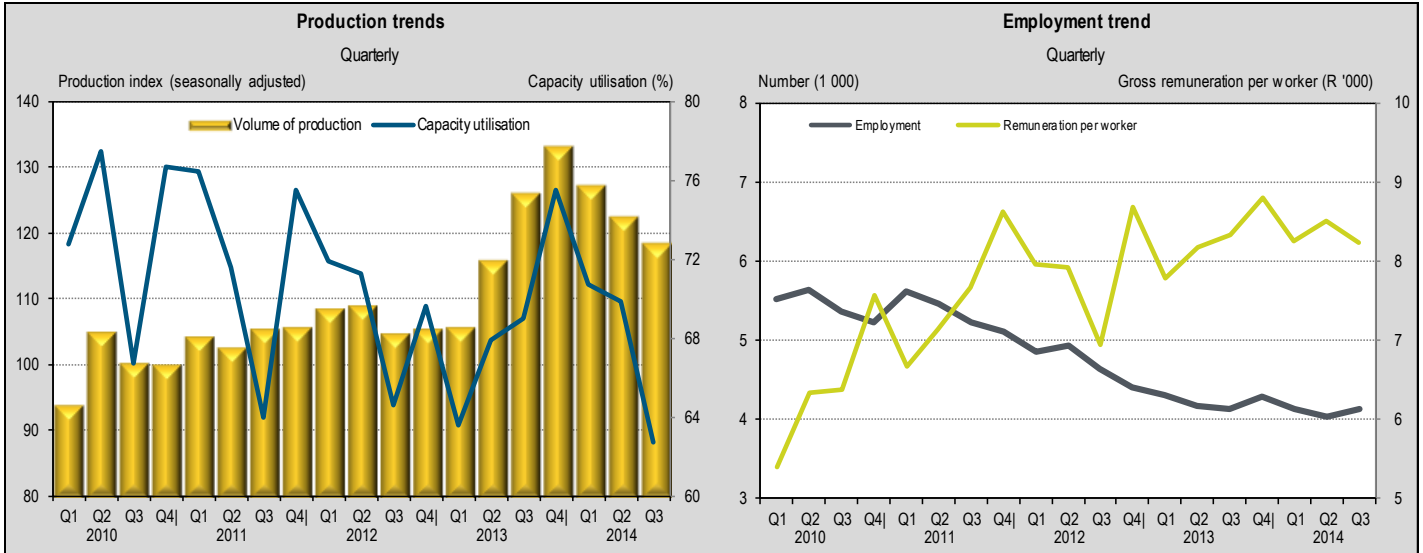
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -2.5%	↓ -1.4 (percentage points)	↓ -1.7%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 8.0%	↑ 10.6%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



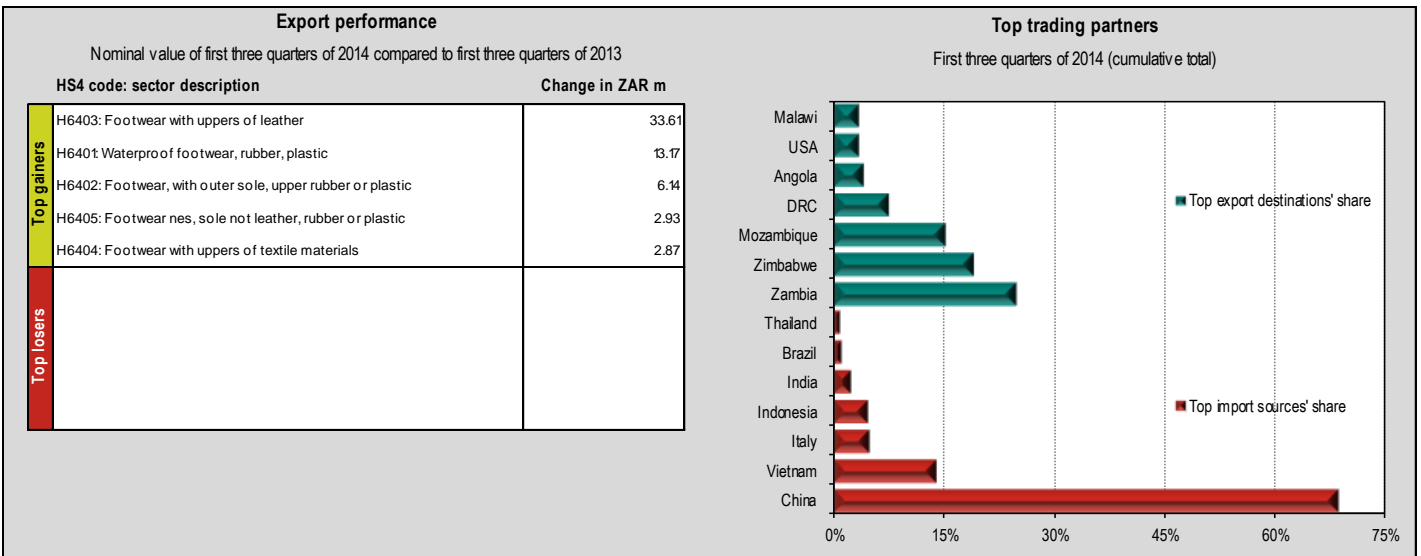
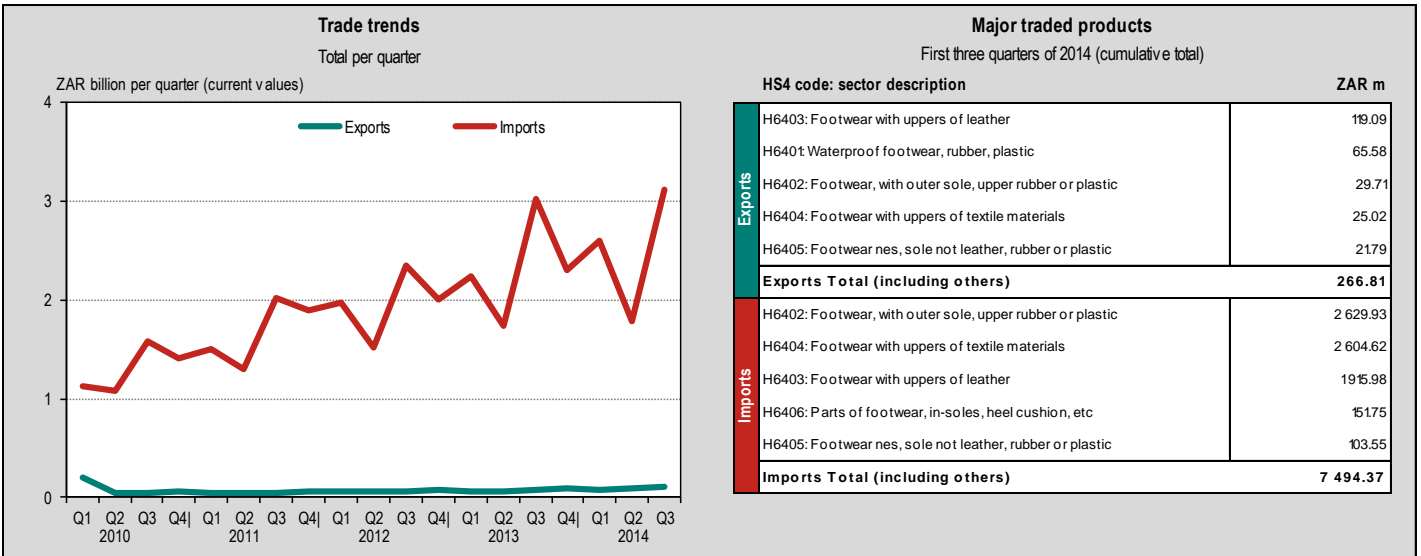
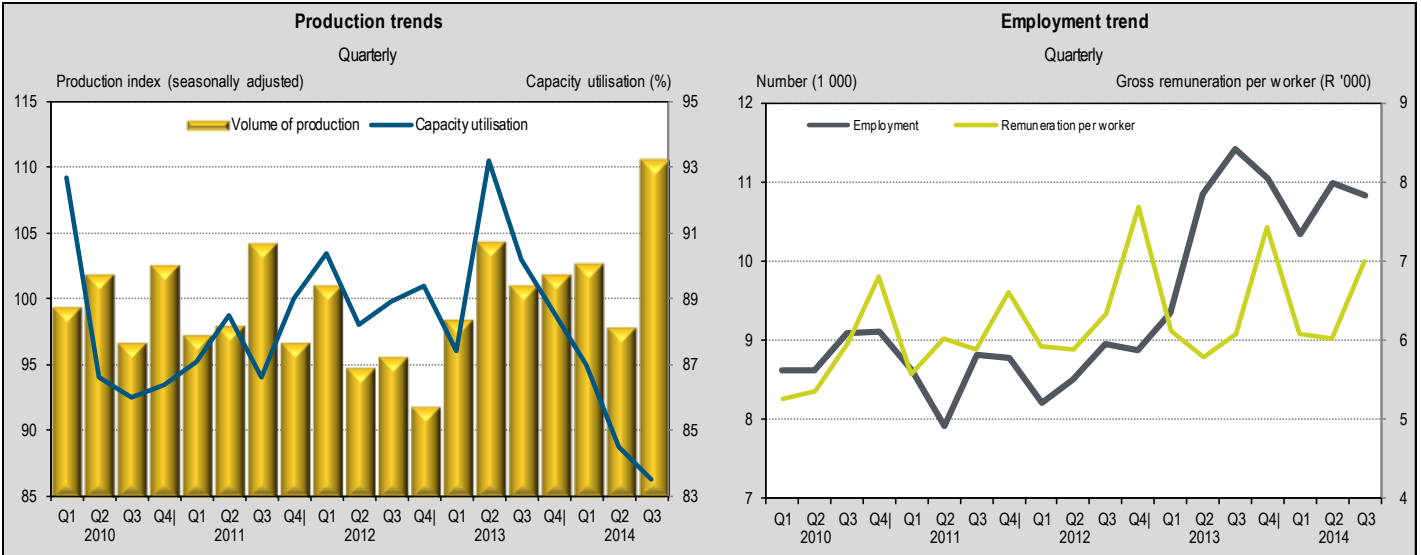
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 5.8%      ↓ -6.3 (percentage points)      ↑ 0.1%      ↓ -1.2%      ↑ 65.2%      ↑ 5.4%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**      **Capacity utilisation**      **Employment**      **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**      **Exports (ZAR)**      **Imports (ZAR)**



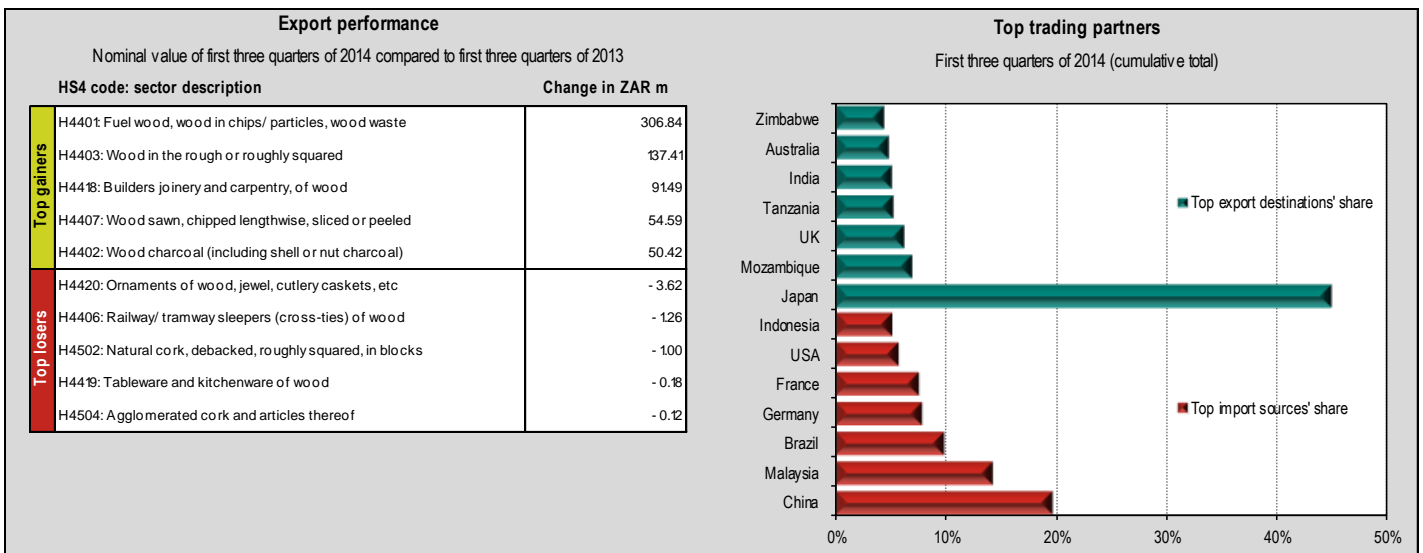
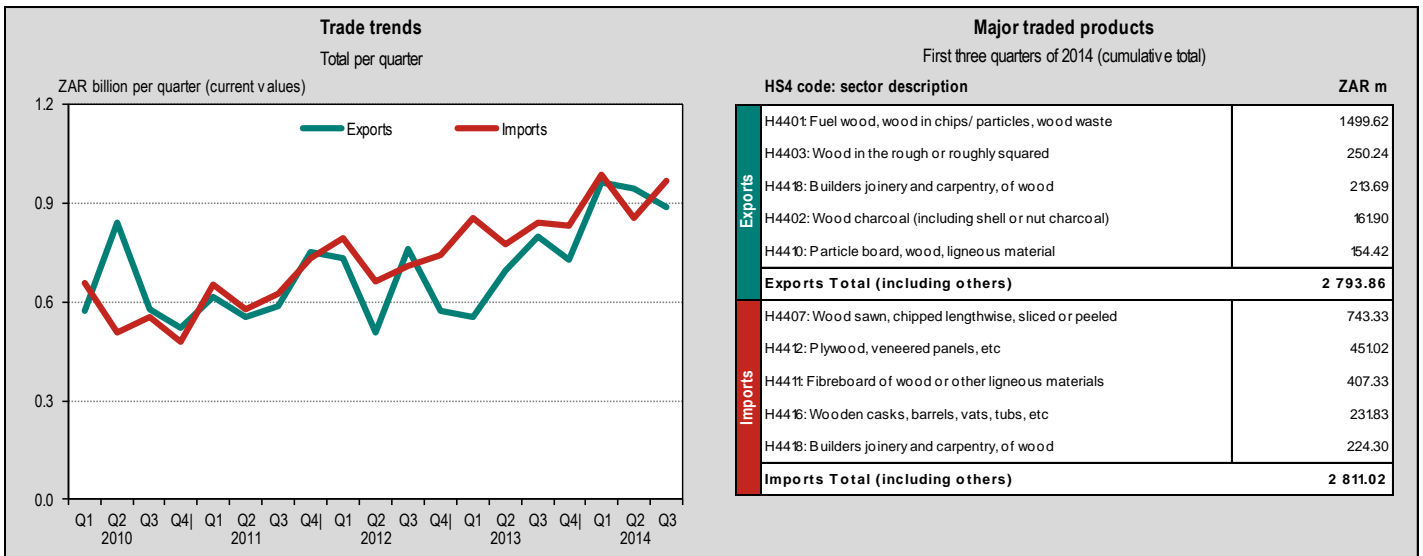
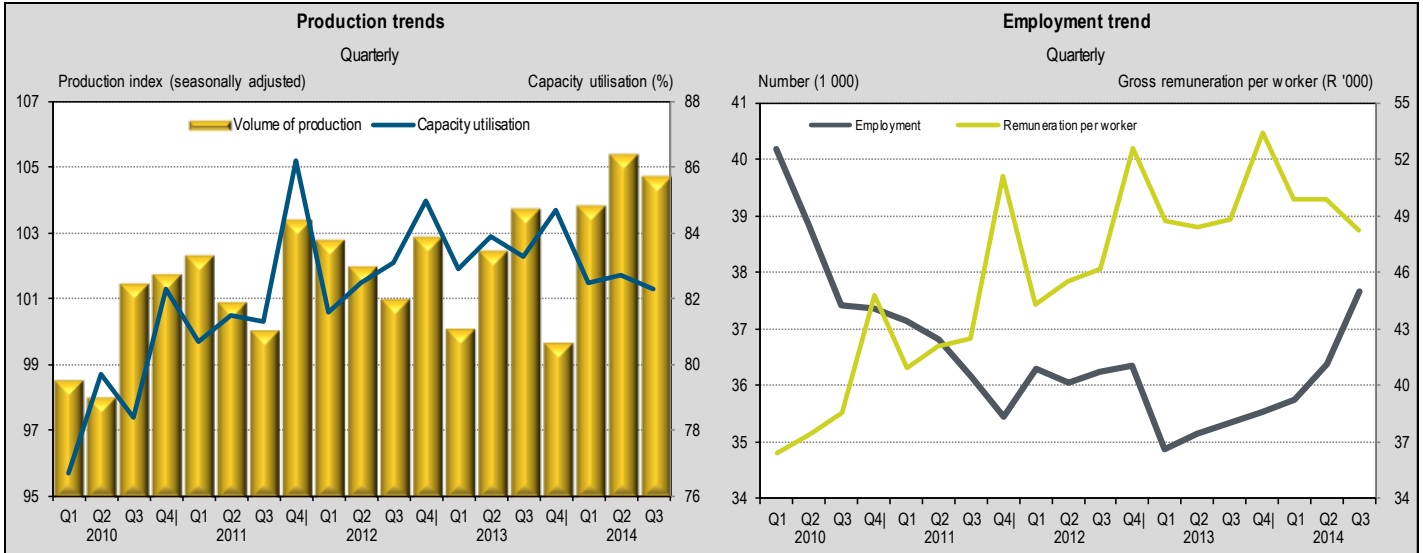
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 2.4%     
 ↓ -6.7 (percentage points)     
 ↓ -5.1%     
 ↑ 15.3%     
 ↑ 28.3%     
 ↑ 7.0%  
 Production (seas. adj.)      Capacity utilisation      Employment      Gross monthly remuneration per worker      Exports (ZAR)      Imports (ZAR)



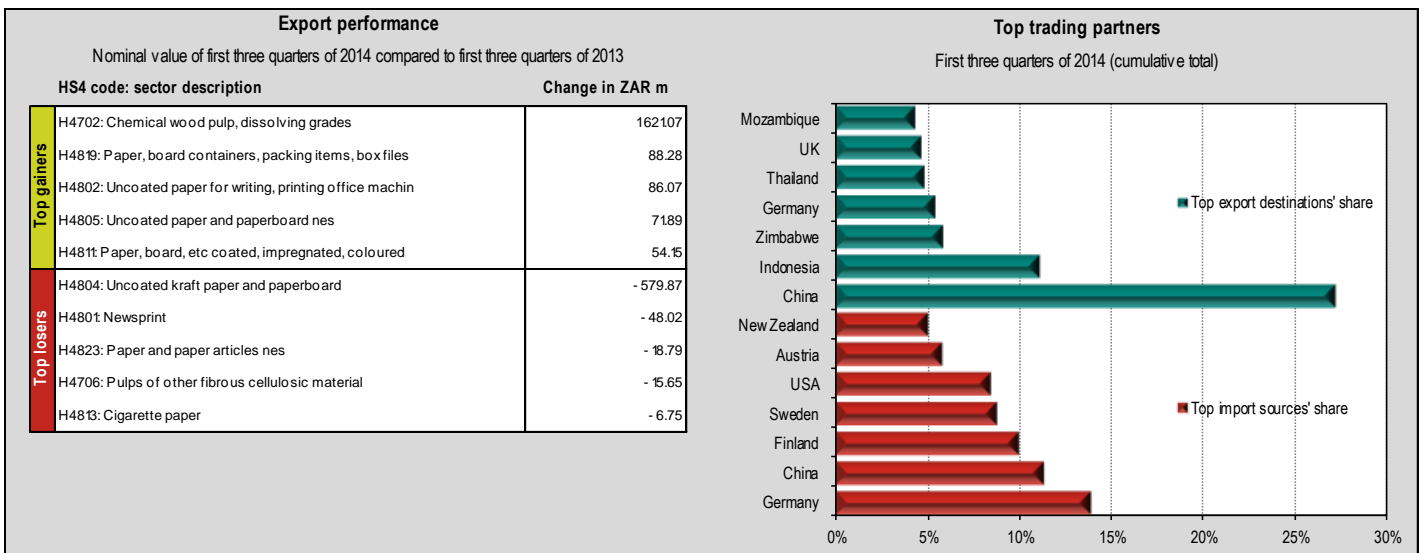
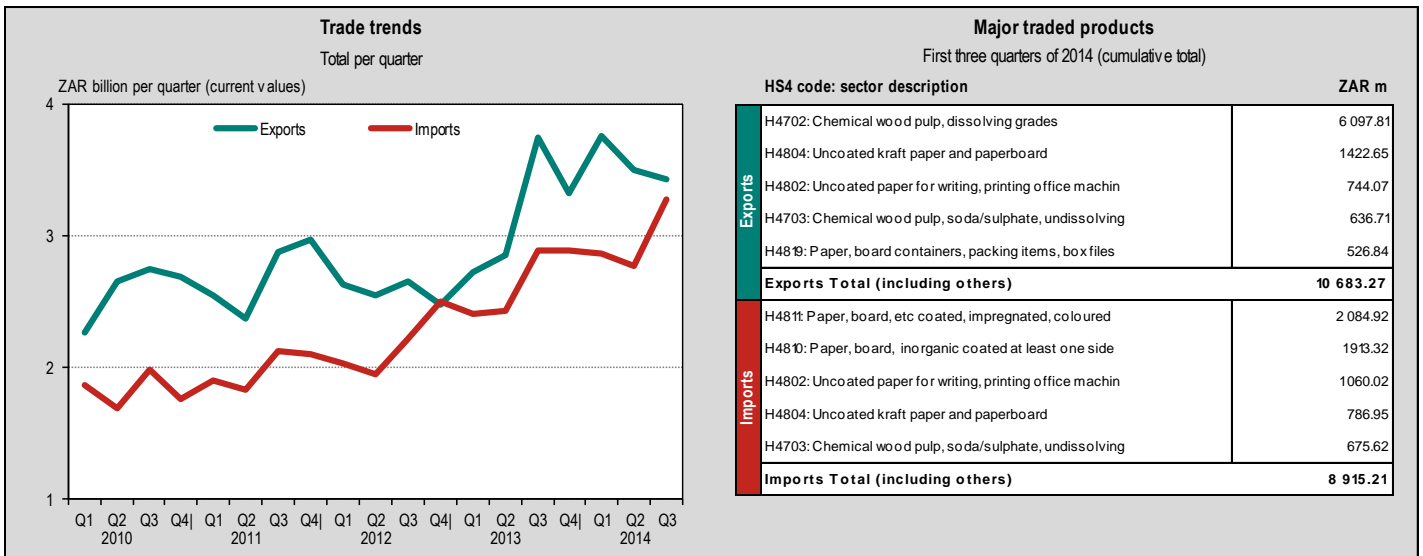
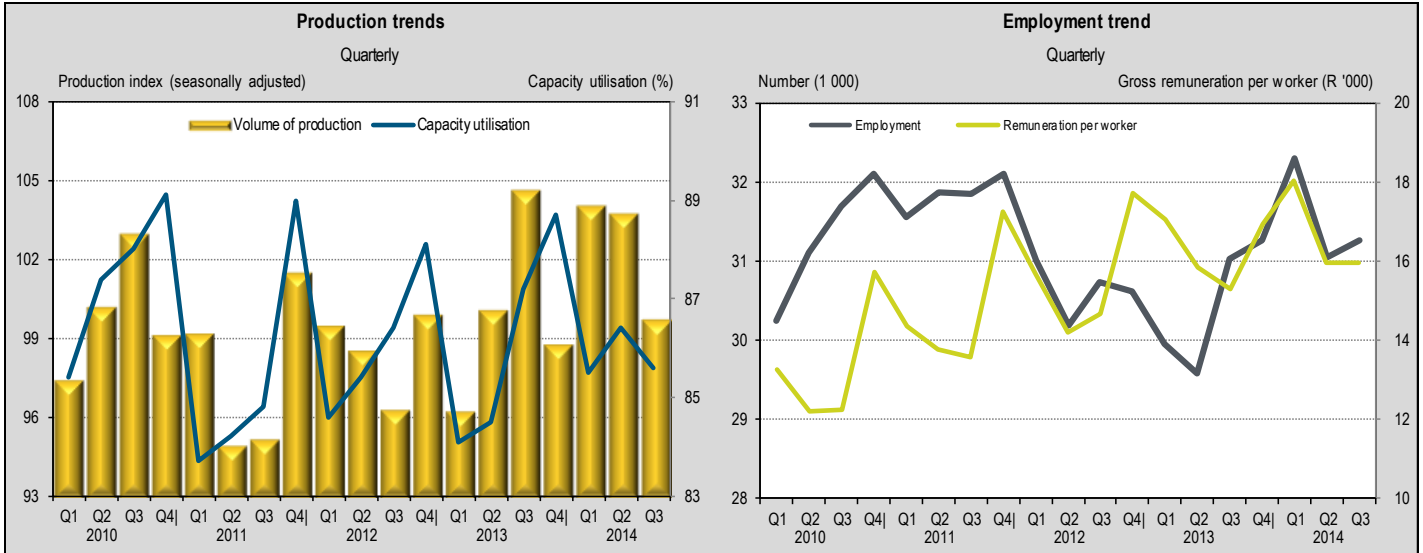
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 2.5%     
 ↓ -1.0 (percentage points)     
 ↑ 6.6%     
 ↓ -1.2%     
 ↑ 36.6%     
 ↑ 13.9%  
 Production (seas. adj.)      Capacity utilisation      Employment      Gross monthly remuneration per worker      Exports (ZAR)      Imports (ZAR)



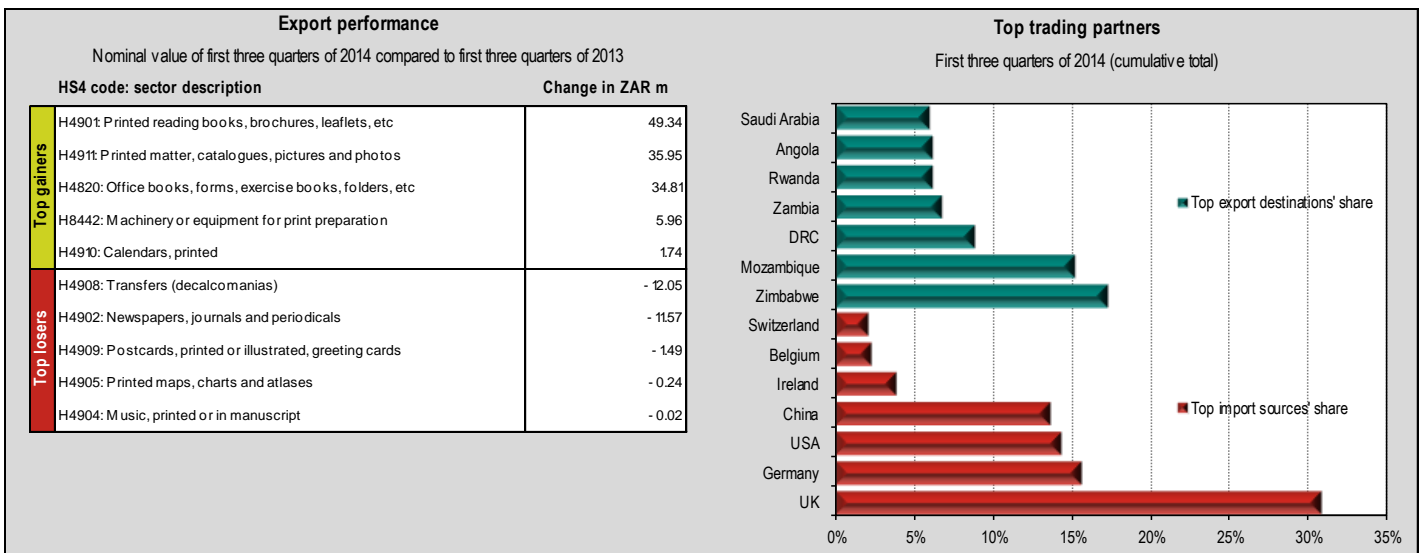
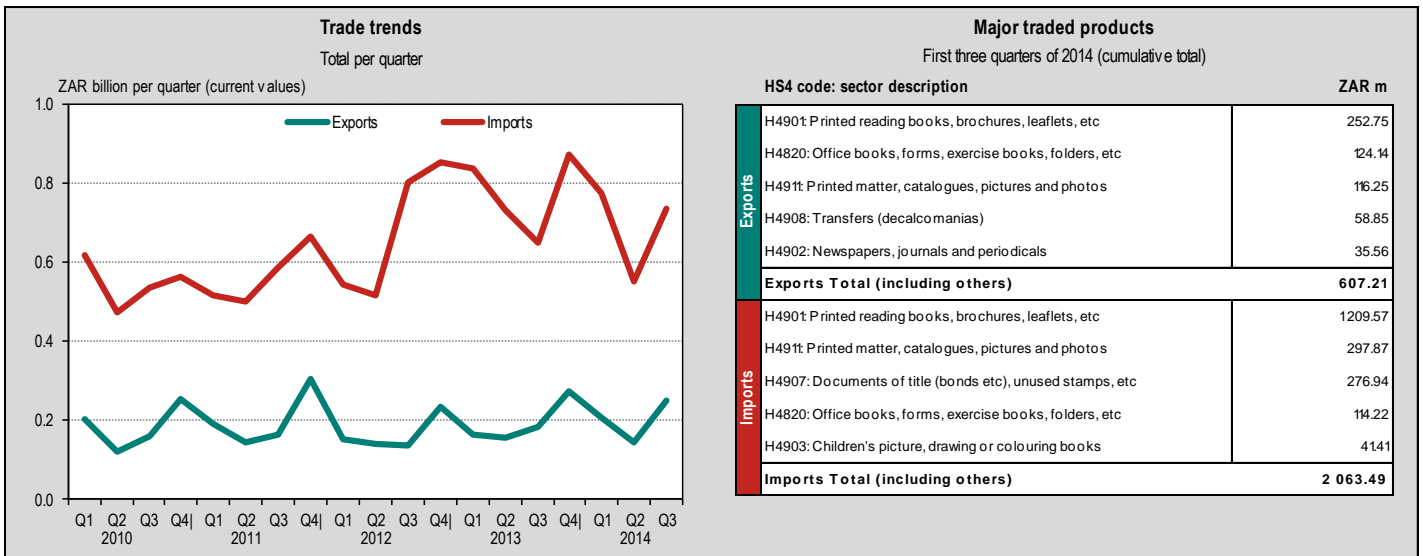
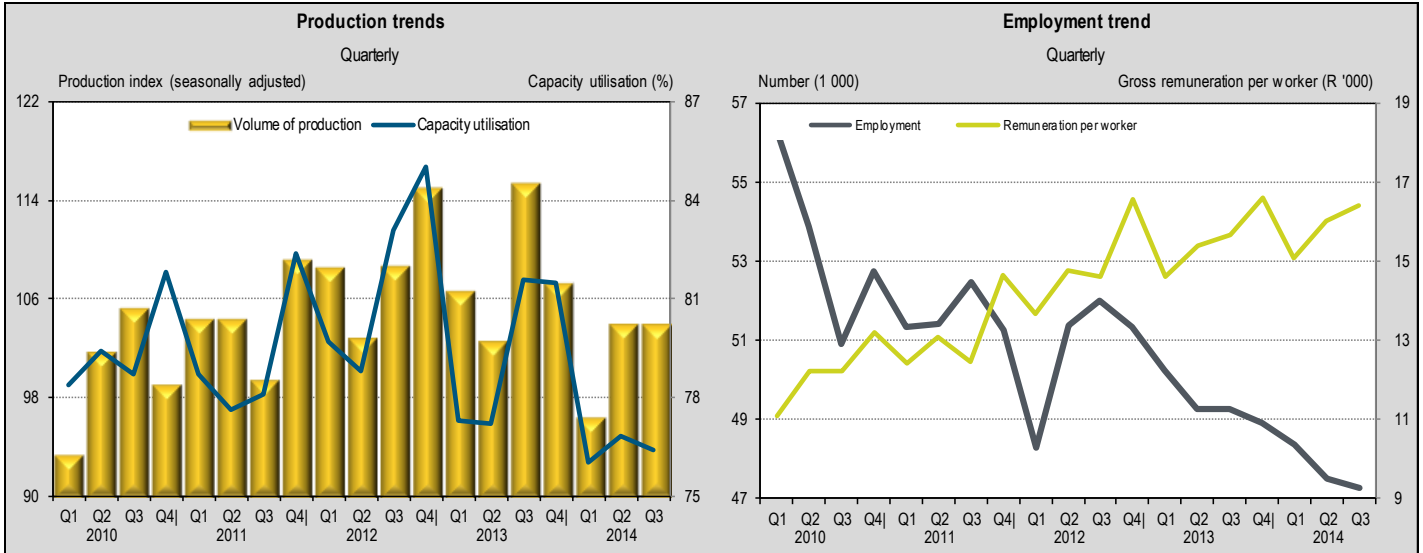
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 2.2%     
 ↓ -1.6 (percentage points)     
 ↑ 0.8%     
 ↑ 4.4%     
 ↑ 14.5%     
 ↑ 15.3%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**     
 **Capacity utilisation**     
 **Employment**     
 **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**     
 **Exports (ZAR)**     
 **Imports (ZAR)**



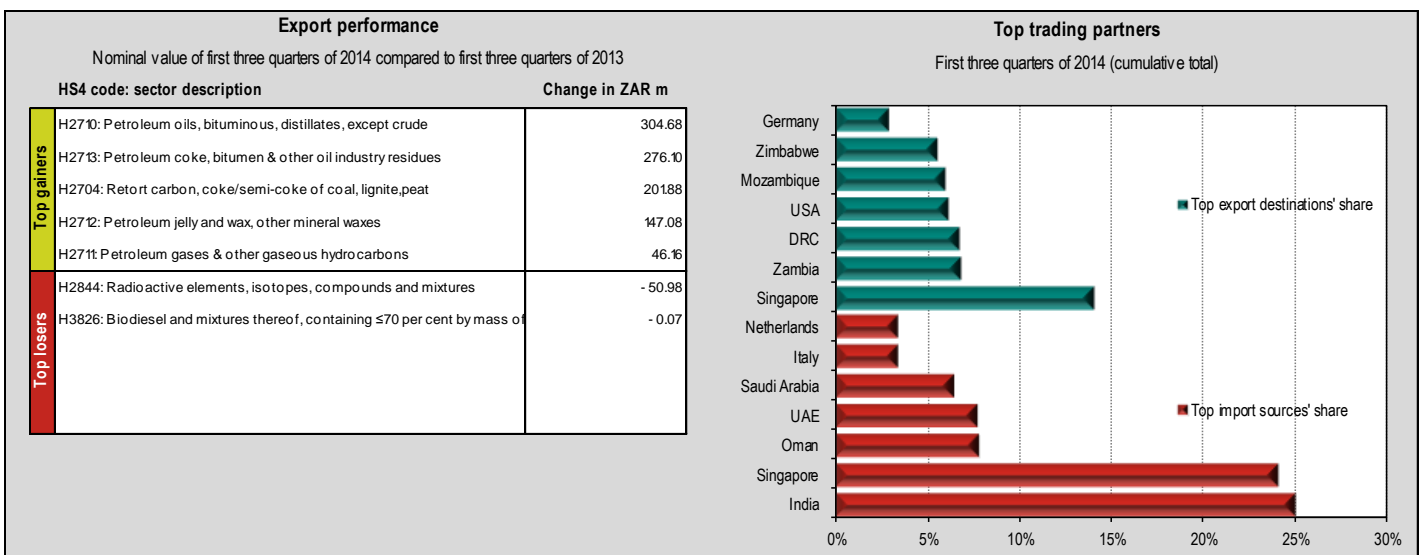
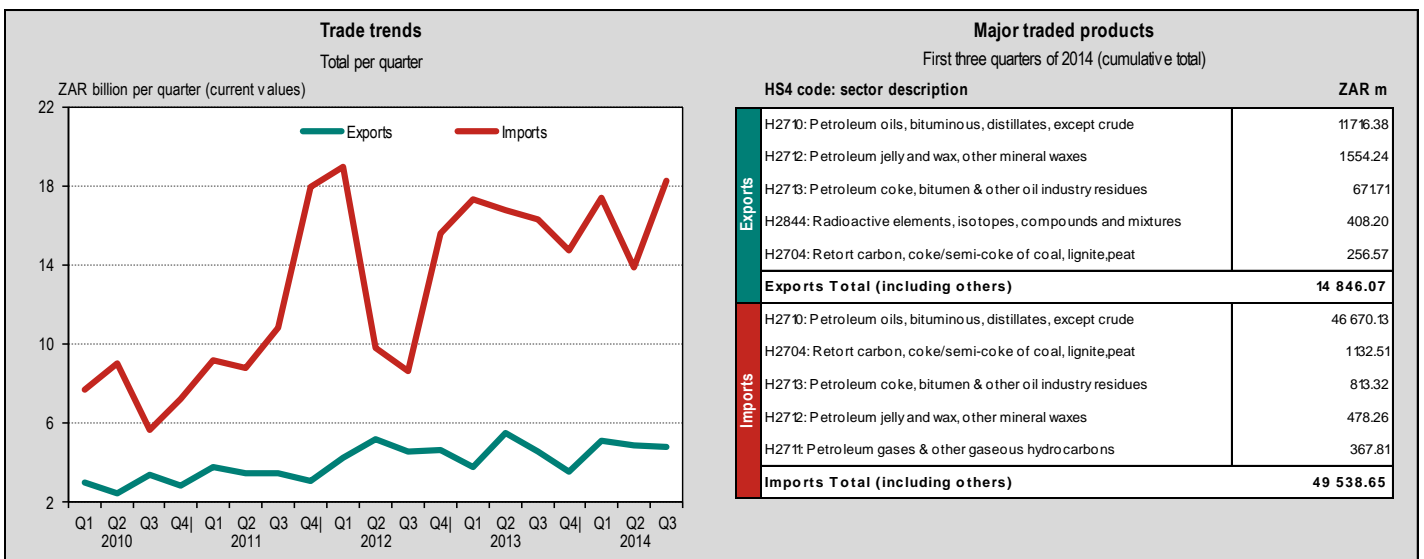
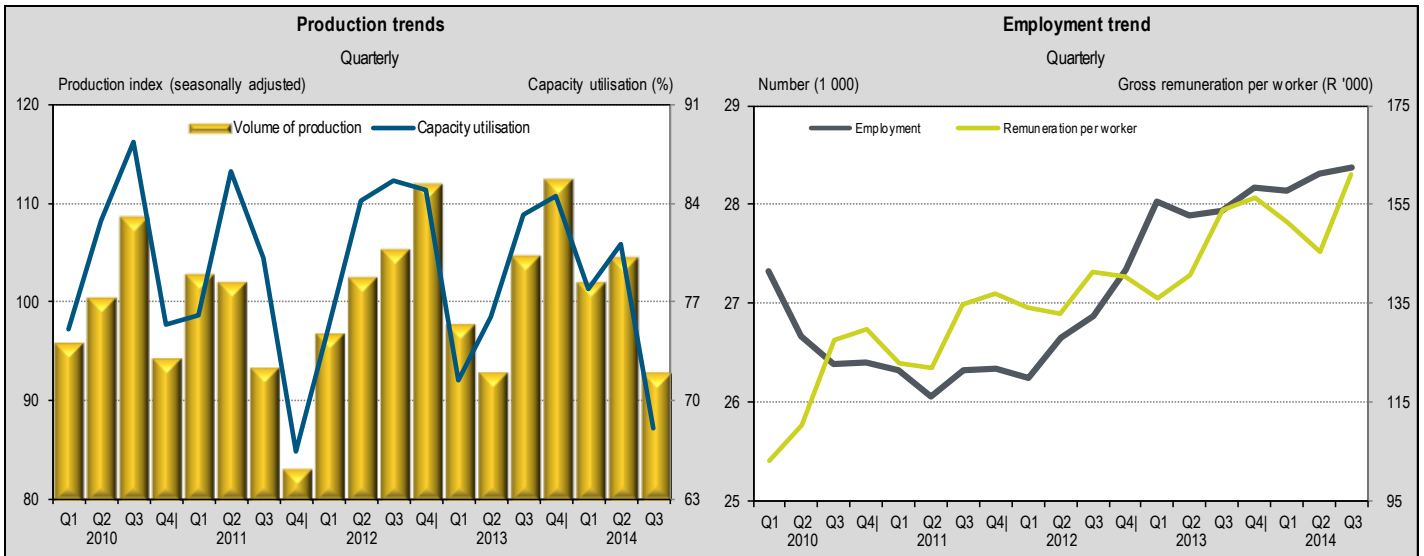
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -6.2%	↓ -5.2 (percentage points)	↓ -4.1%	↑ 4.8%	↑ 20.3%	↓ -7.1%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



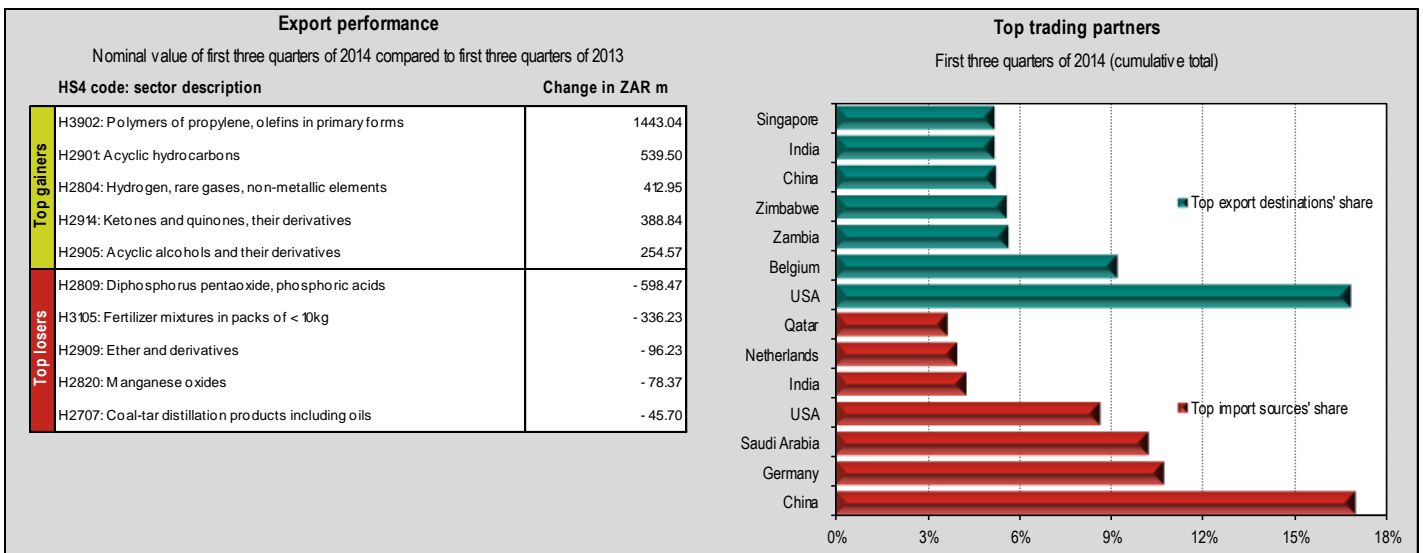
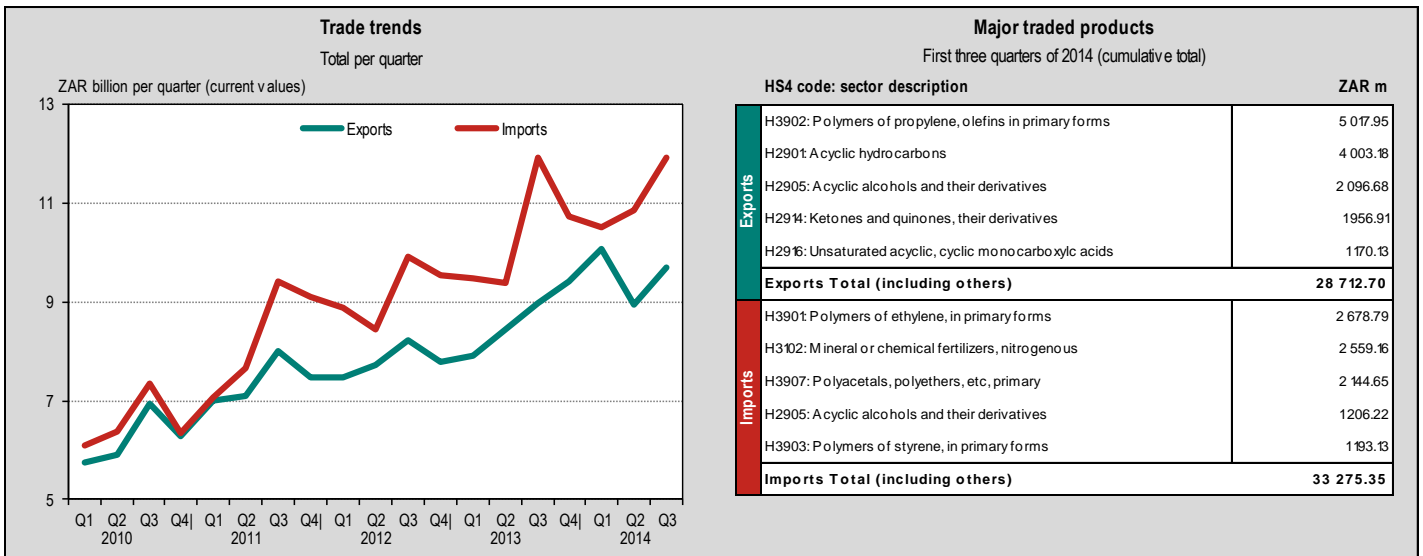
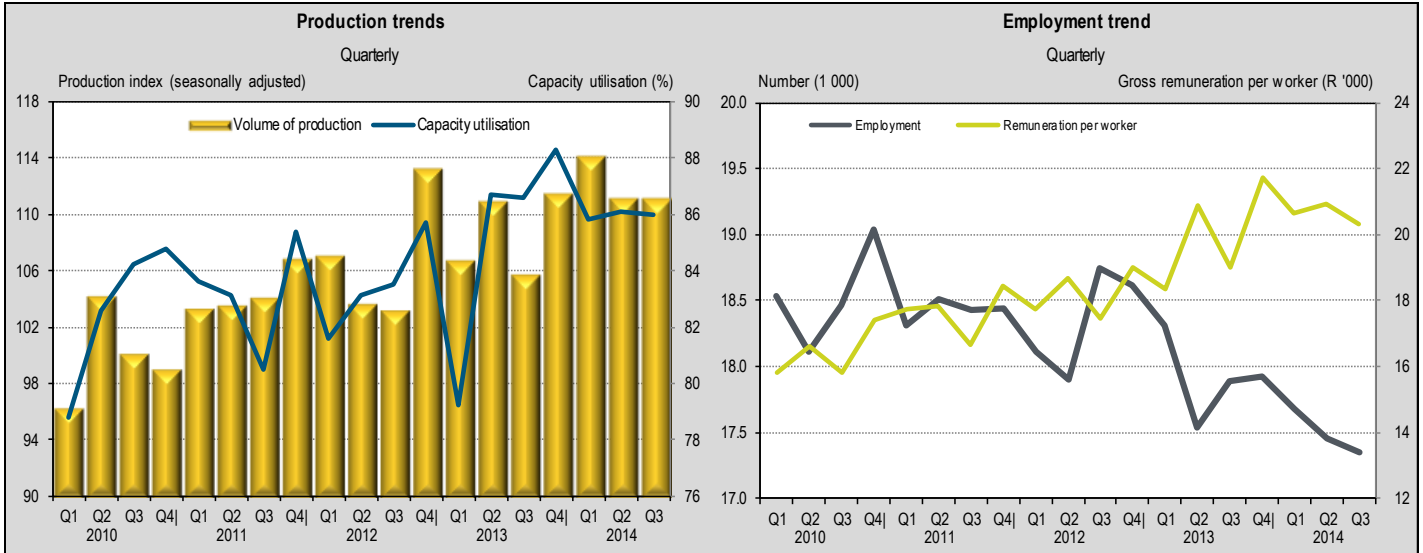
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 1.4%      ↓ -15.2 (percentage points)      ↑ 1.6%      ↑ 4.6%      ↑ 6.7%      ↓ -1.9%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**      **Capacity utilisation**      **Employment**      **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**      **Exports (ZAR)**      **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

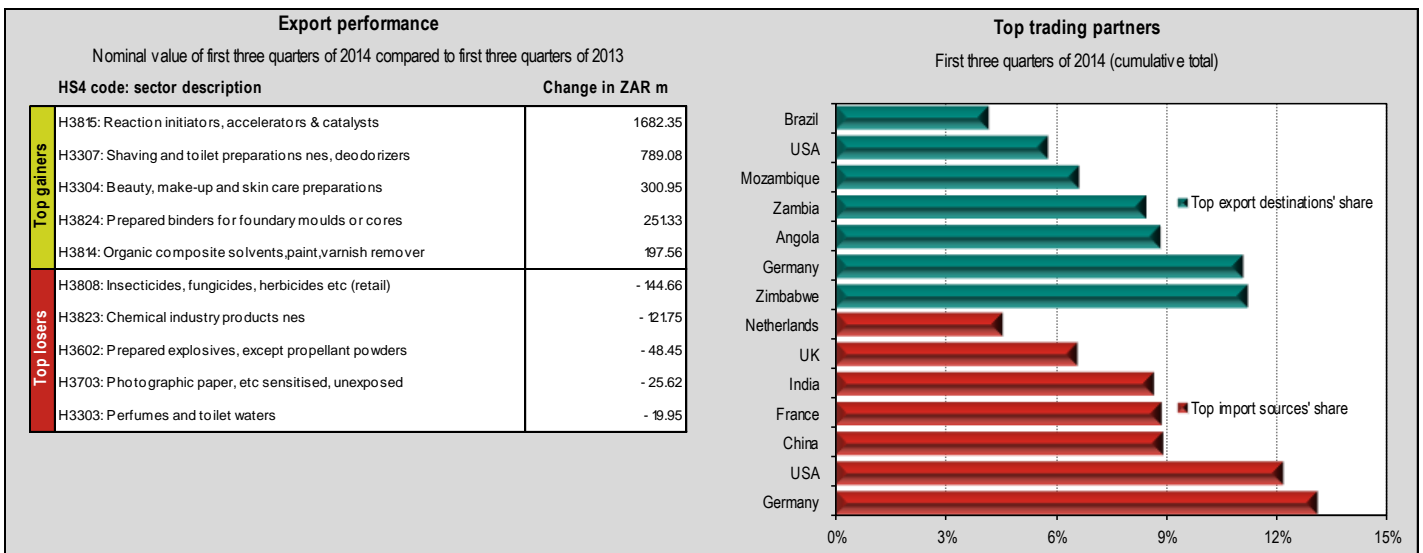
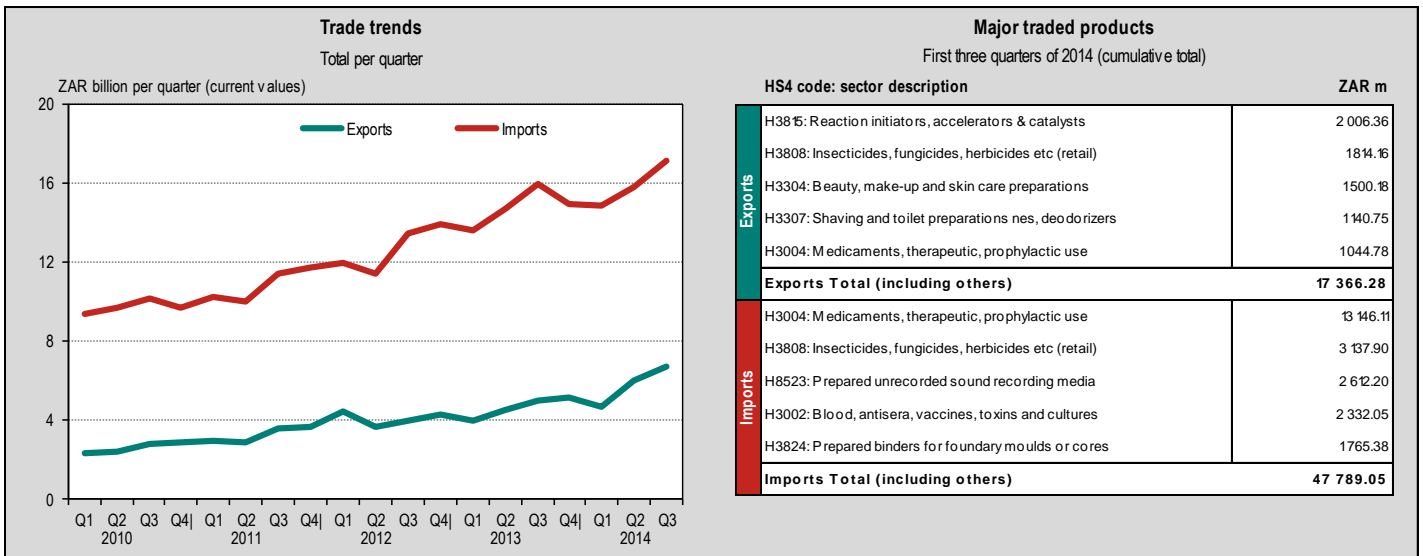
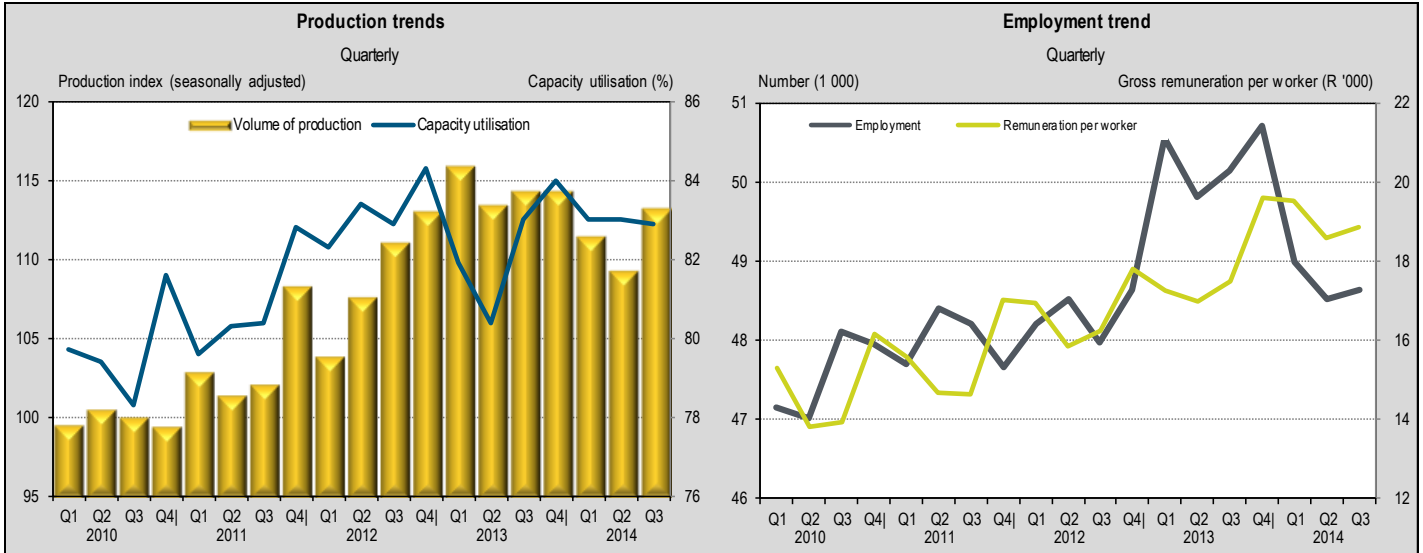
↑ 4.0%	↓ -0.6 (percentage points)	↓ -3.0%	↑ 7.0%	↑ 13.3%	↑ 8.2%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)





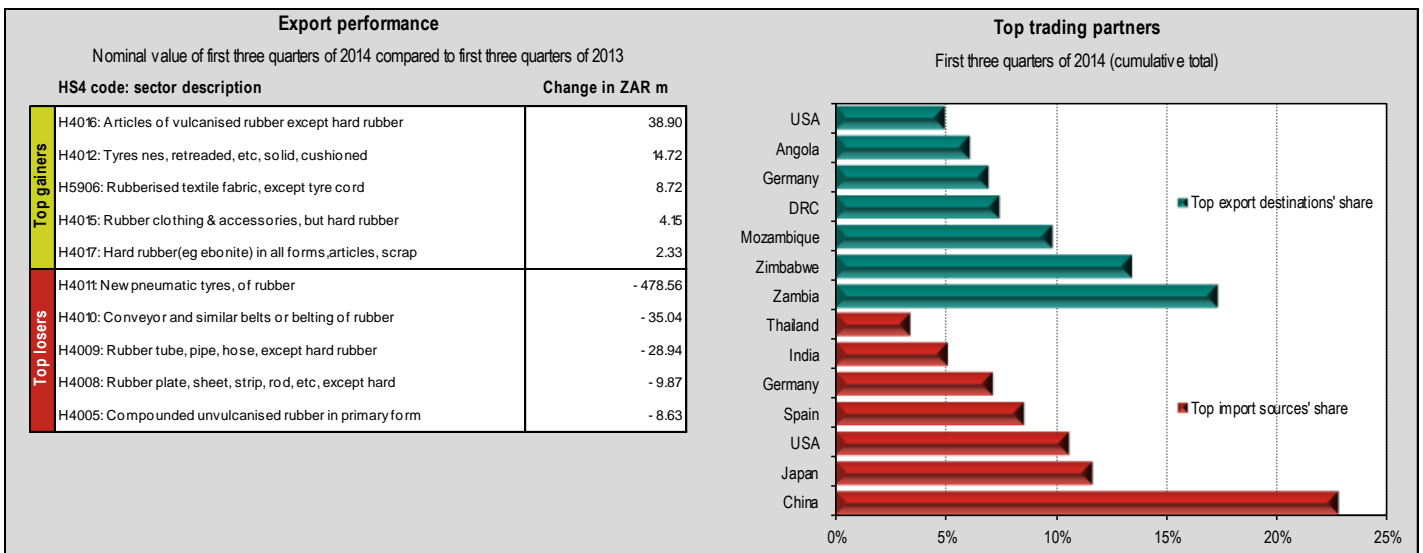
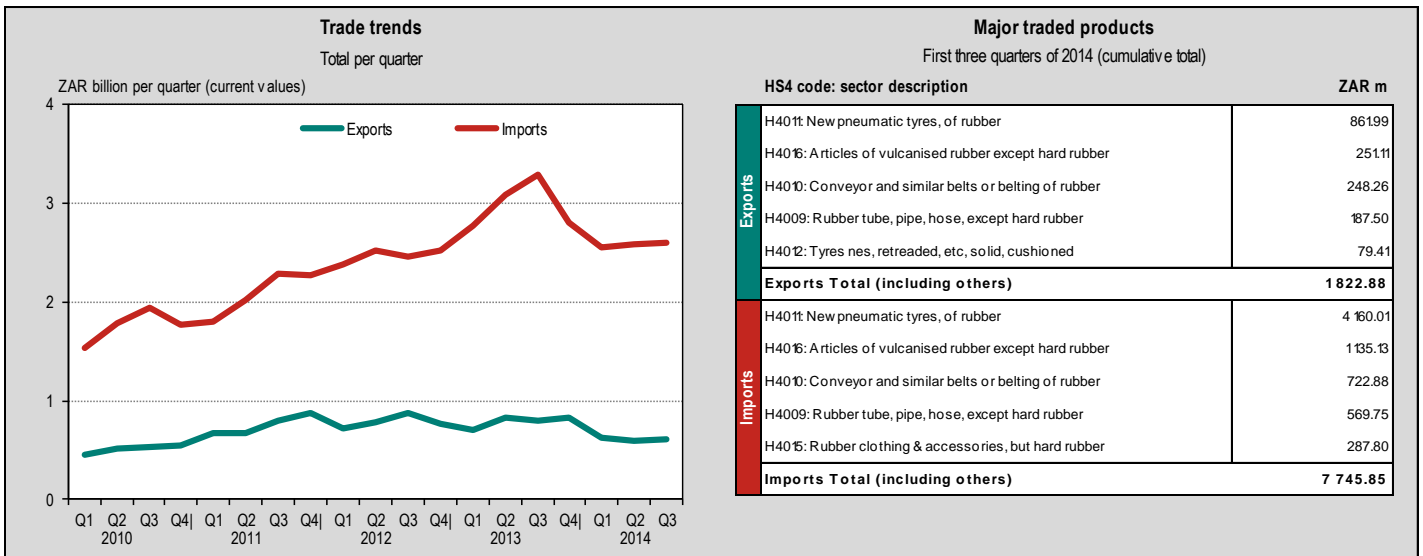
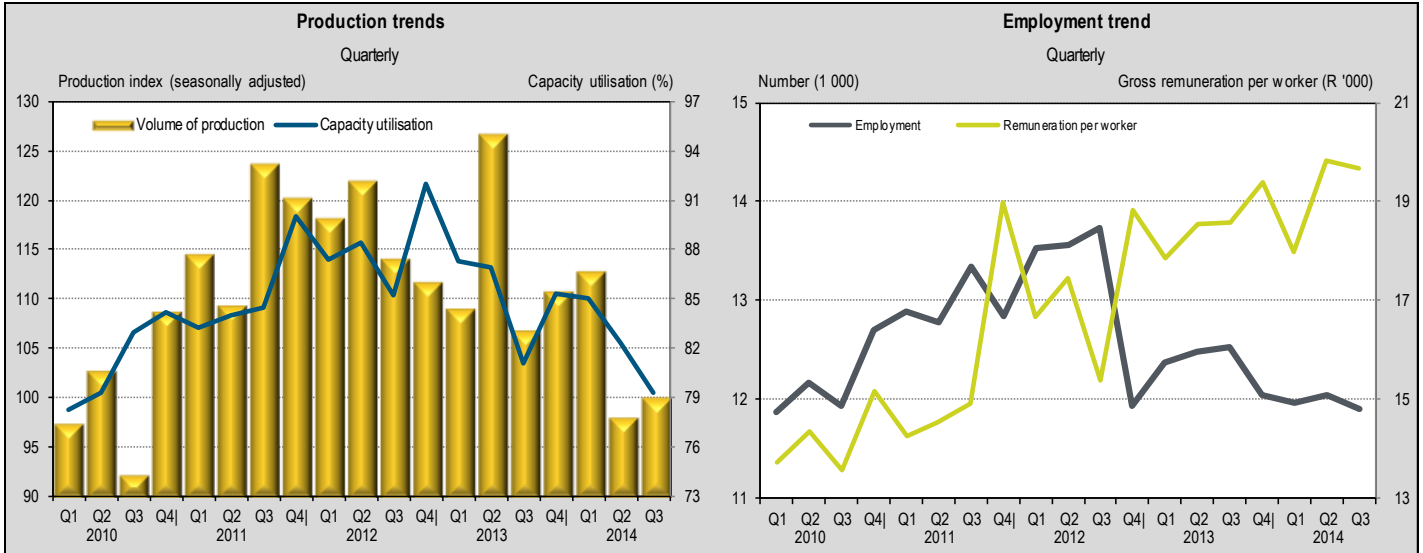
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -2.8%	↓ -0.1 (percentage points)	↓ -3.0%	↑ 7.8%	↑ 28.7%	↑ 8.0%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



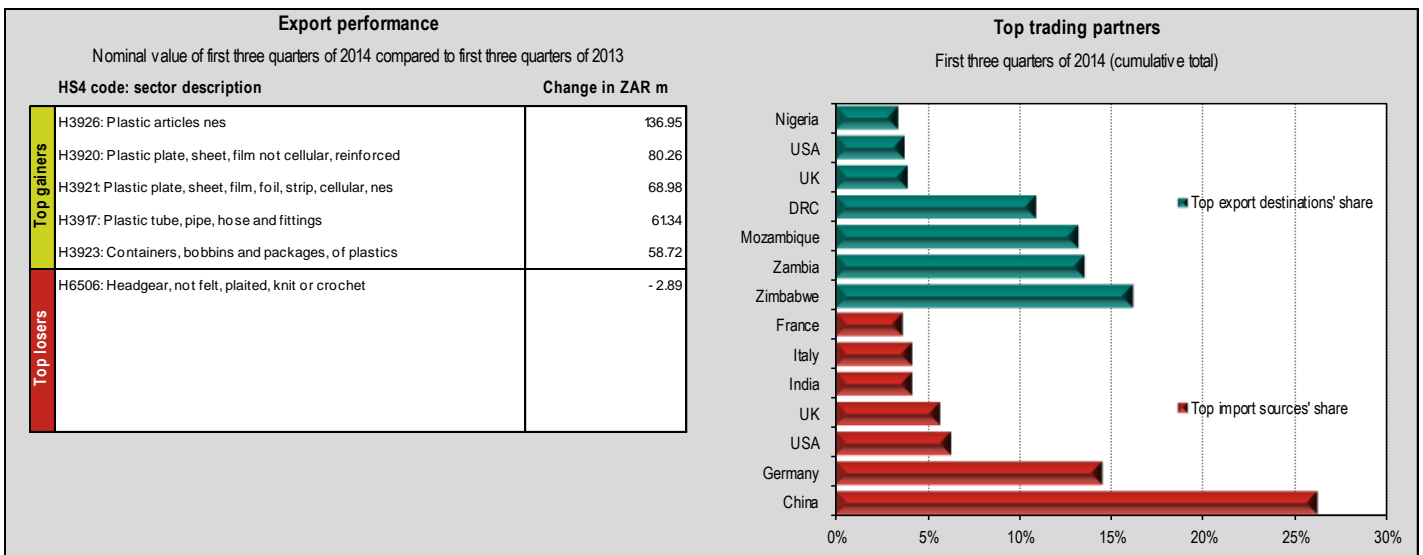
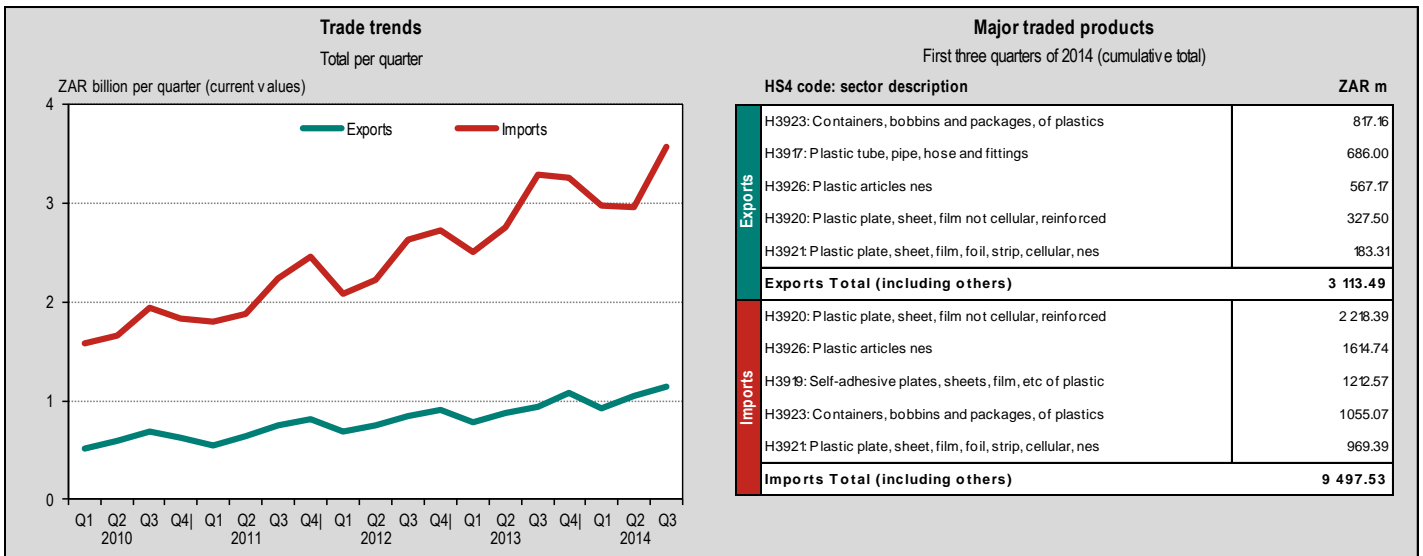
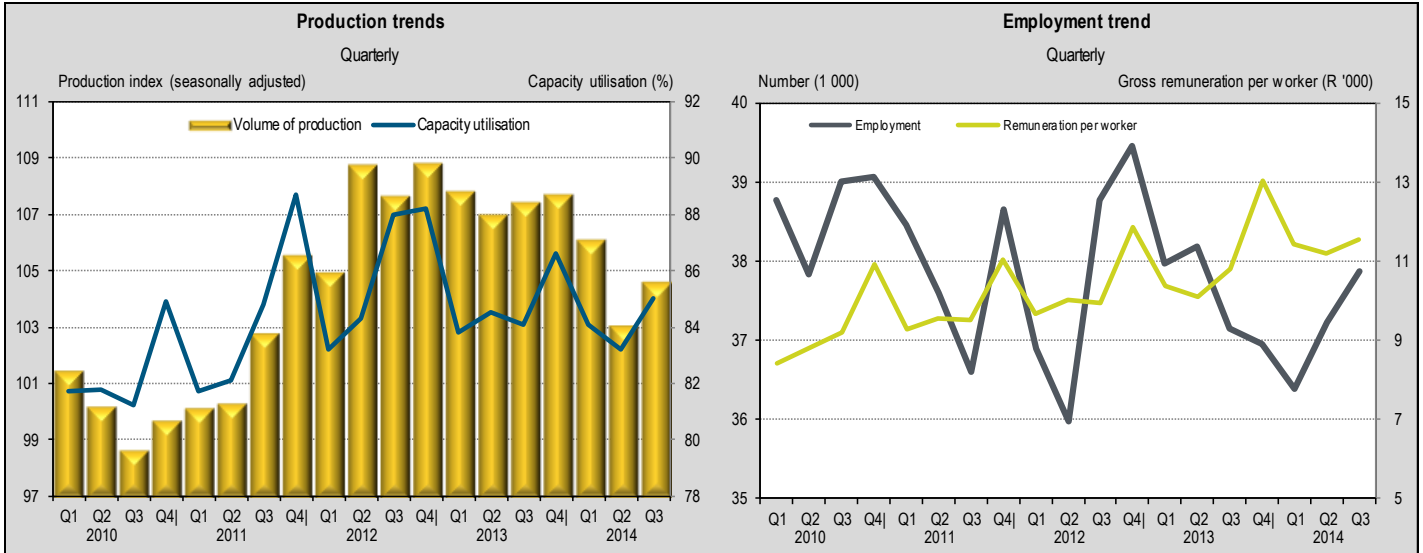
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -9.2%	↓ -1.8 (percentage points)	↓ -5.0%	↑ 5.9%	↓ -21.4%	↓ -15.3%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



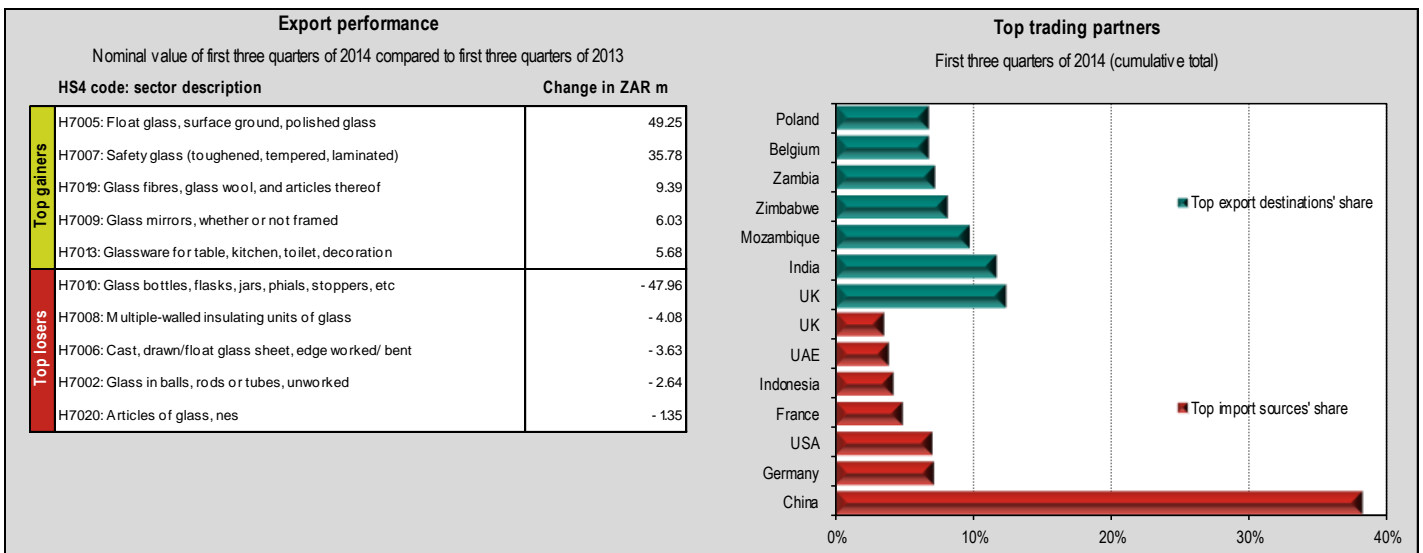
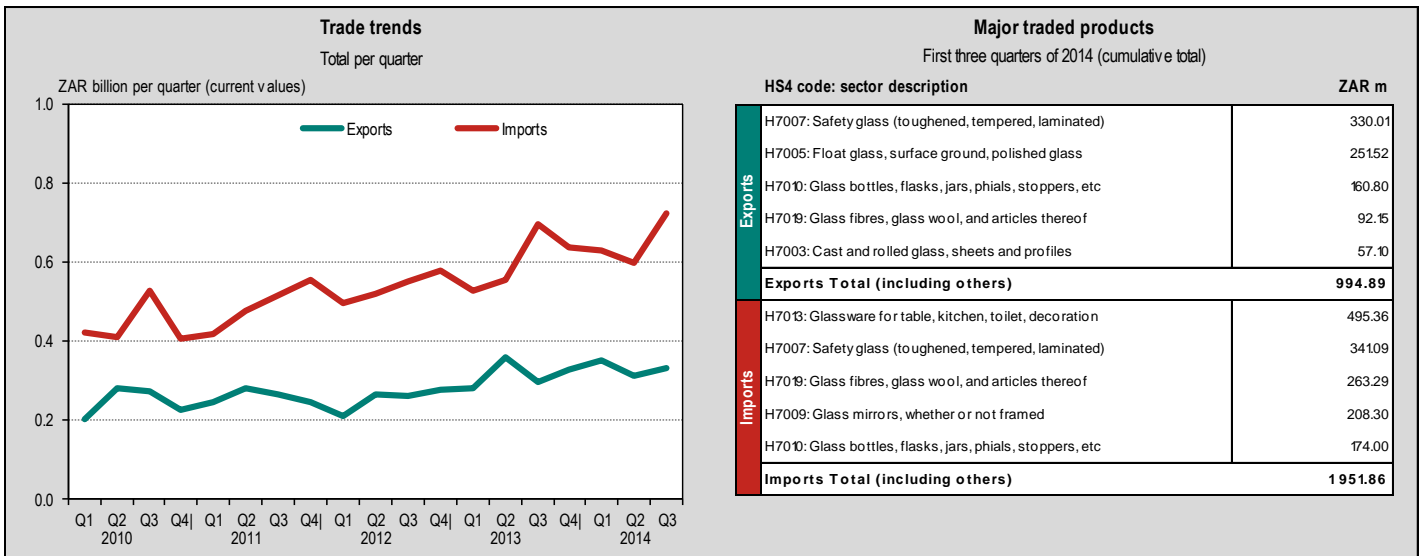
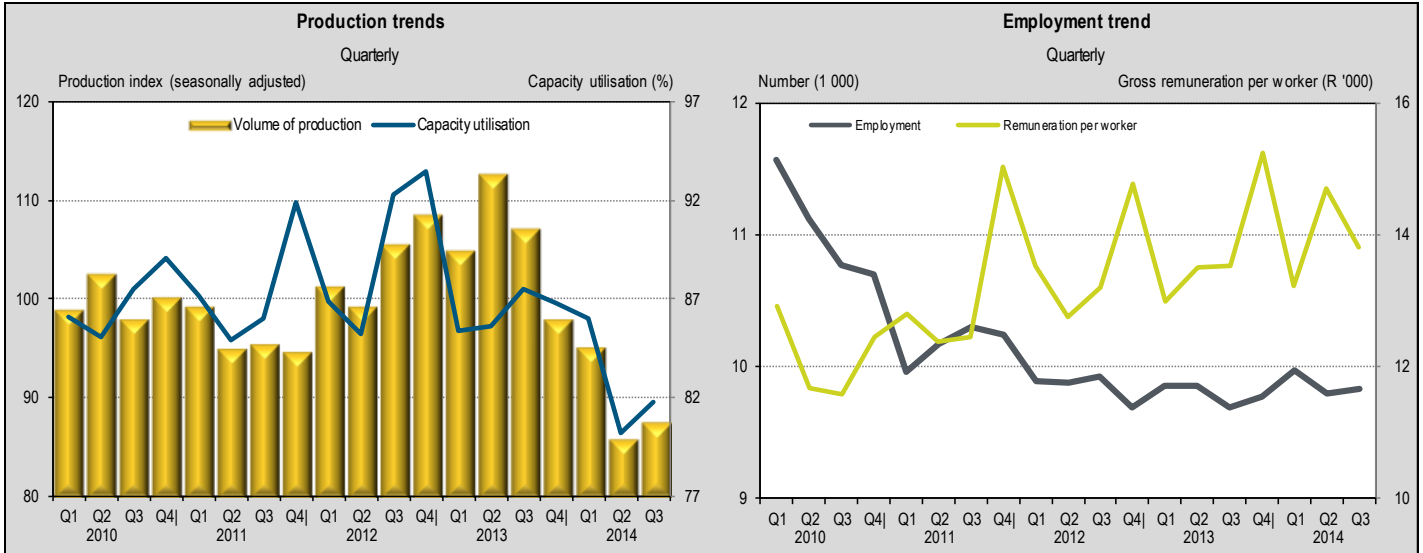
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -2.6%     
 ↑ 0.9 (percentage points)     
 ↑ 1.9%     
 ↑ 6.7%     
 ↑ 20.1%     
 ↑ 11.2%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**     
 **Capacity utilisation**     
 **Employment**     
 **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**     
 **Exports (ZAR)**     
 **Imports (ZAR)**



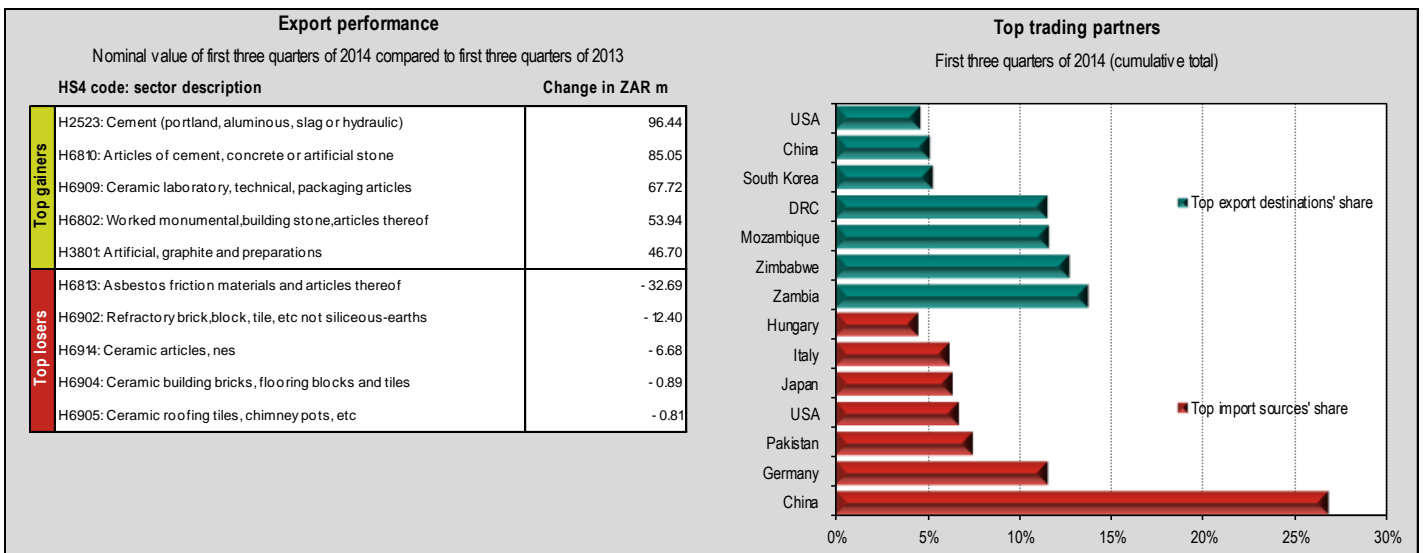
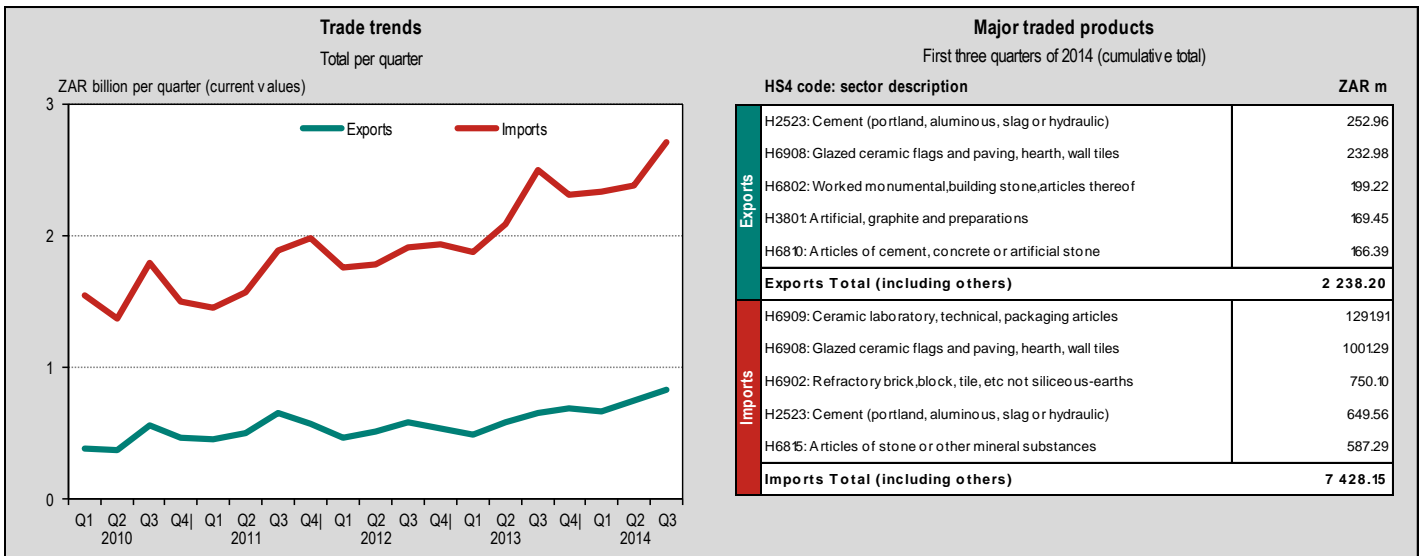
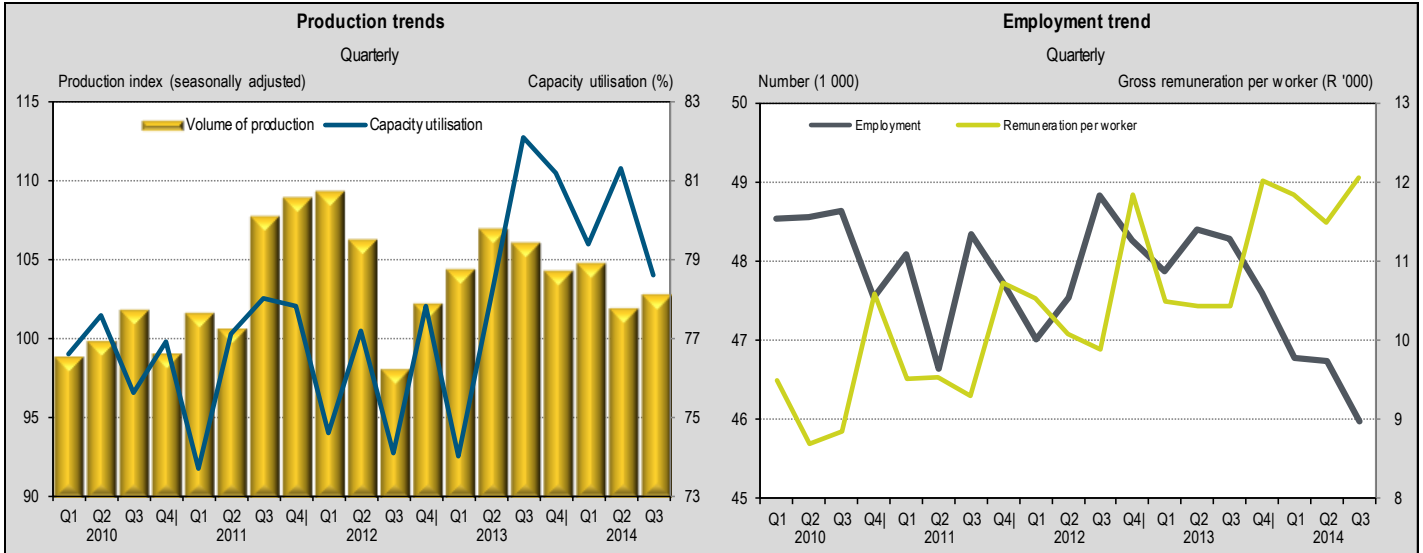
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -17.2%     
 ↓ -5.7 (percentage points)     
 ↑ 1.5%     
 ↑ 2.2%     
 ↑ 6.1%     
 ↑ 9.7%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**     
 **Capacity utilisation**     
 **Employment**     
 **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**     
 **Exports (ZAR)**     
 **Imports (ZAR)**



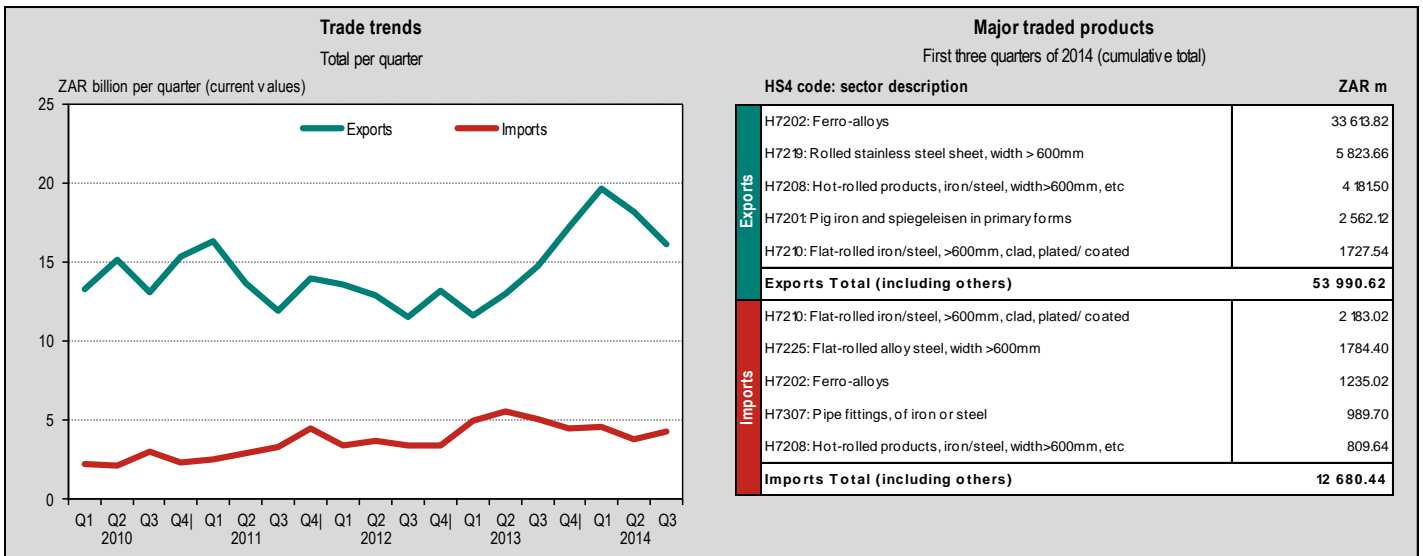
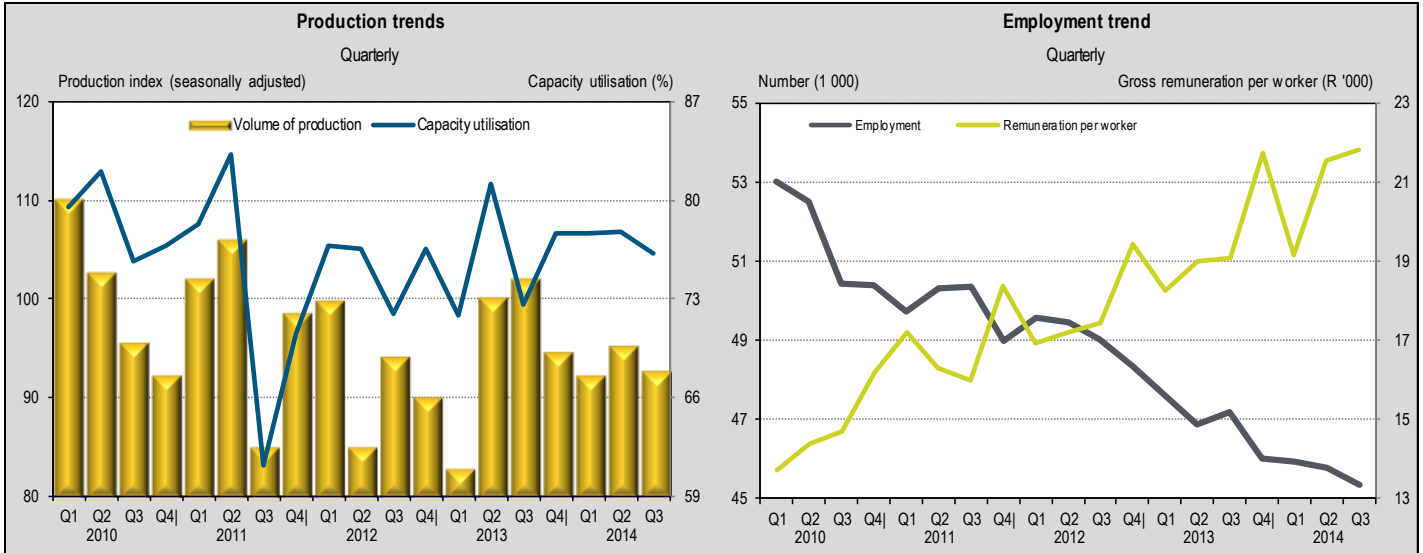
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -3.9%	↓ -1.0 (percentage points)	↑ 3.5%	↑ 1.7%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 5.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



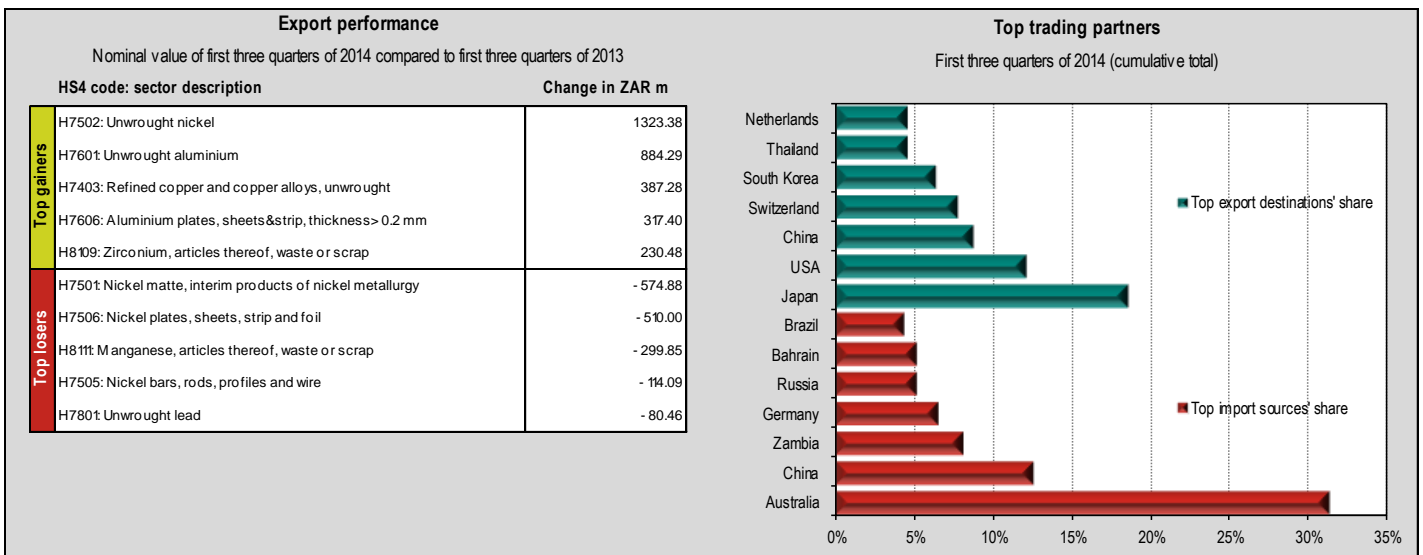
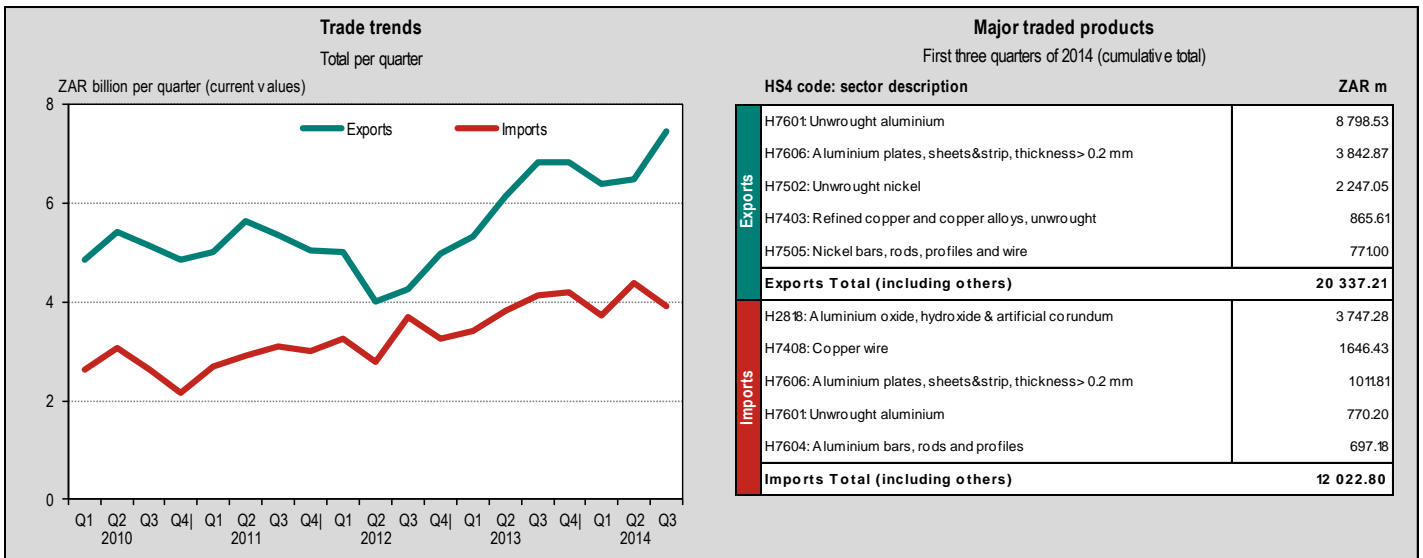
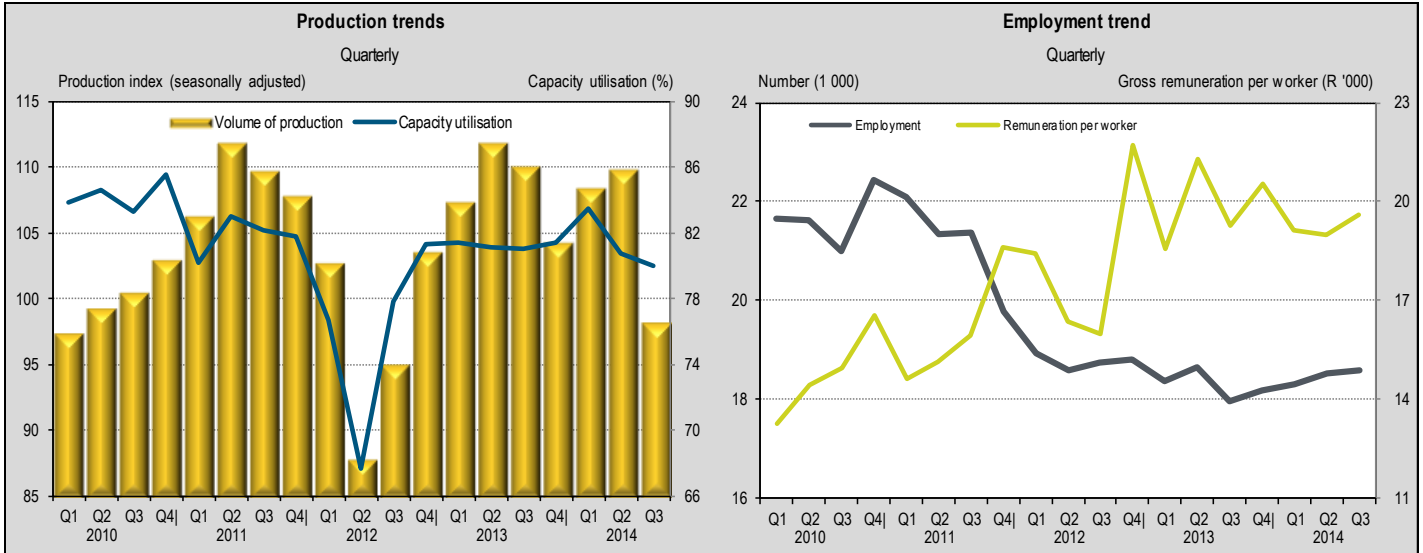
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -1.6%	↑ 3.6 (percentage points)	↓ -3.9%	↑ 14.3%	↑ 37.1%	↓ -19.0%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



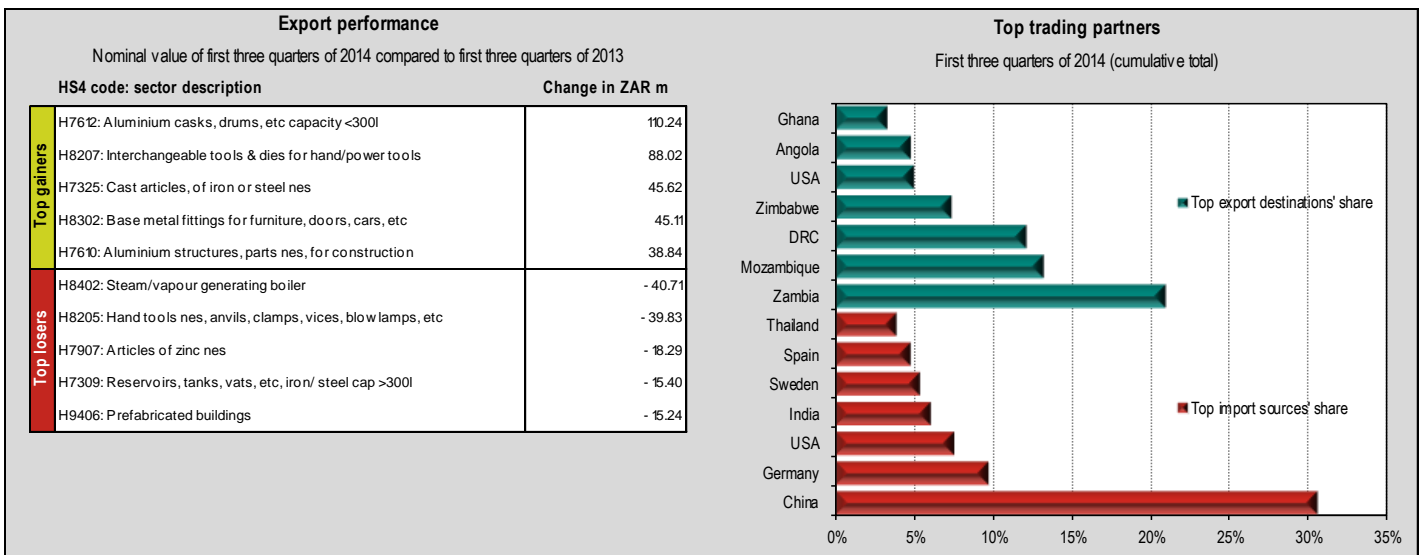
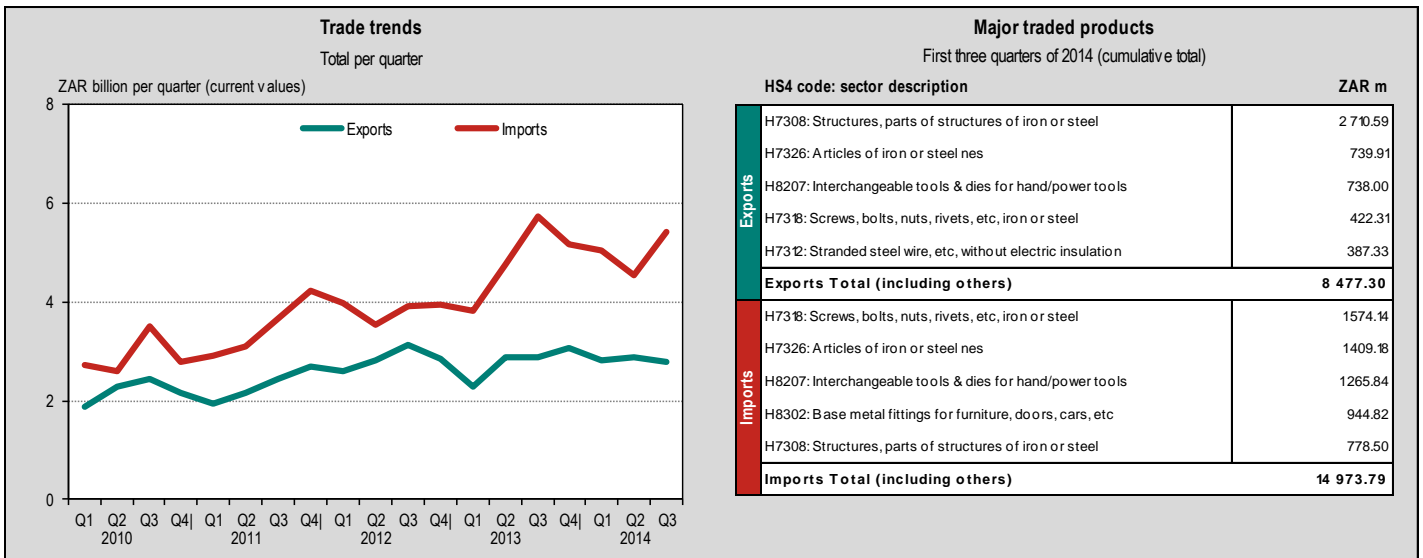
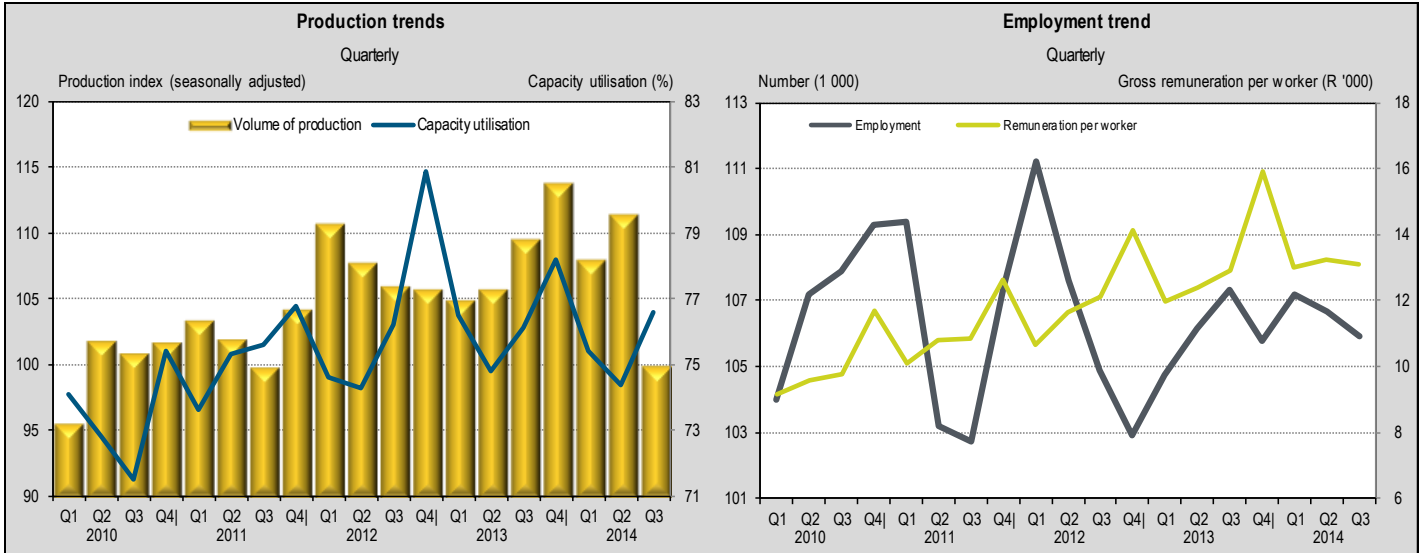
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -3.9%	↓ -1.0 (percentage points)	↑ 3.5%	↑ 1.7%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 5.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

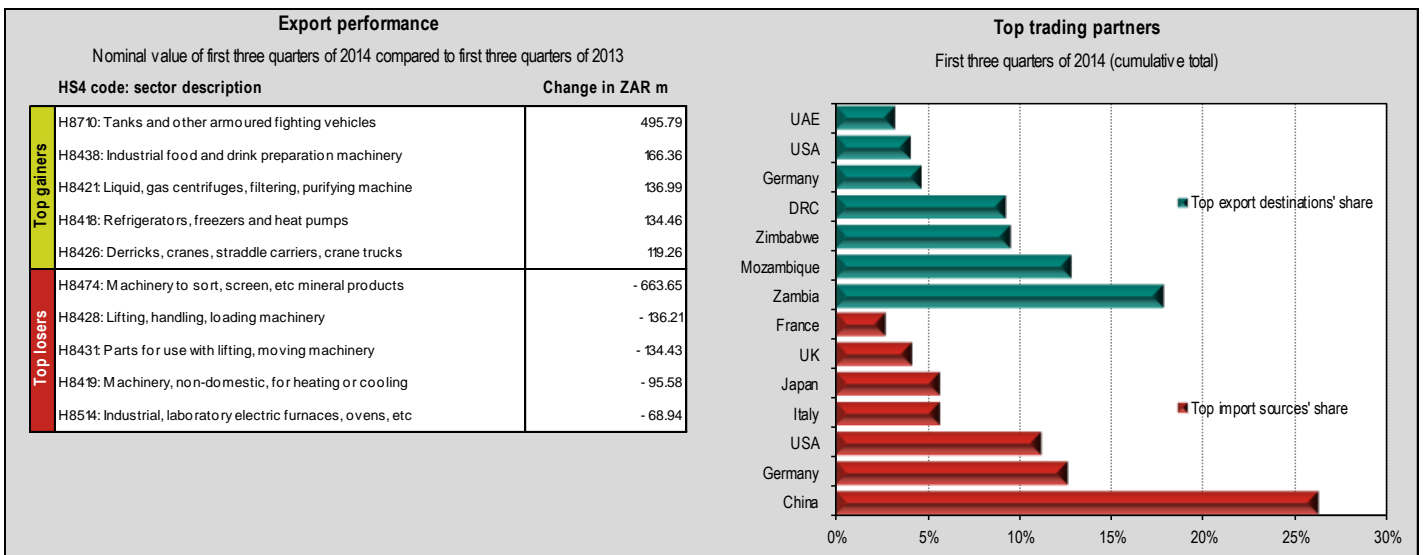
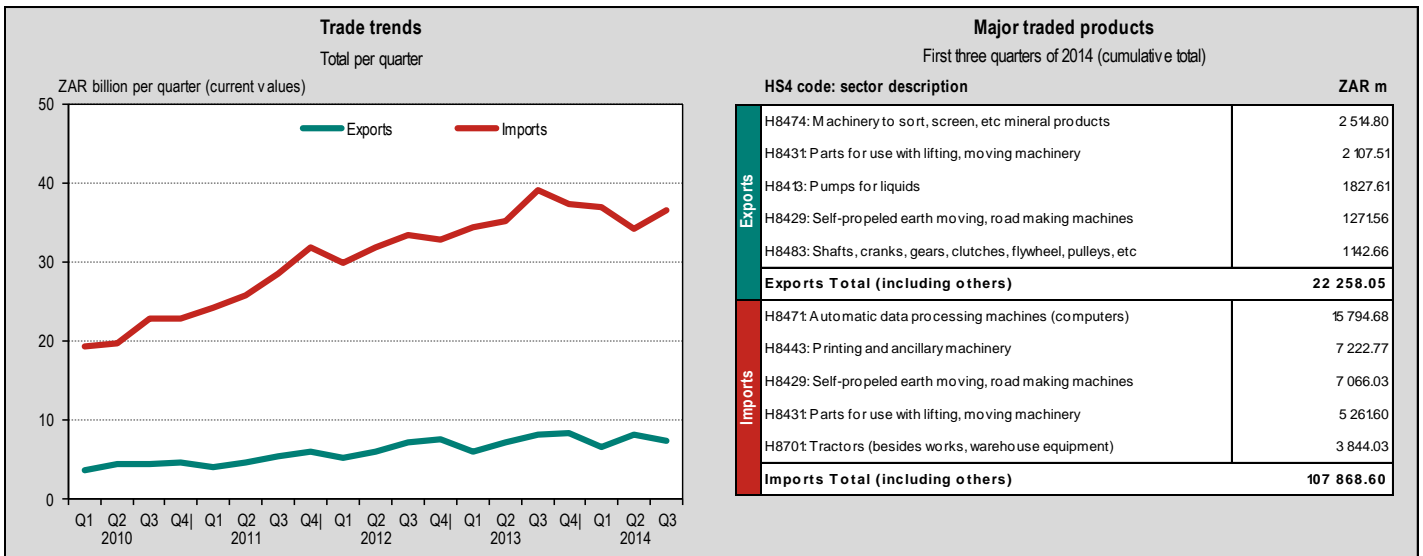
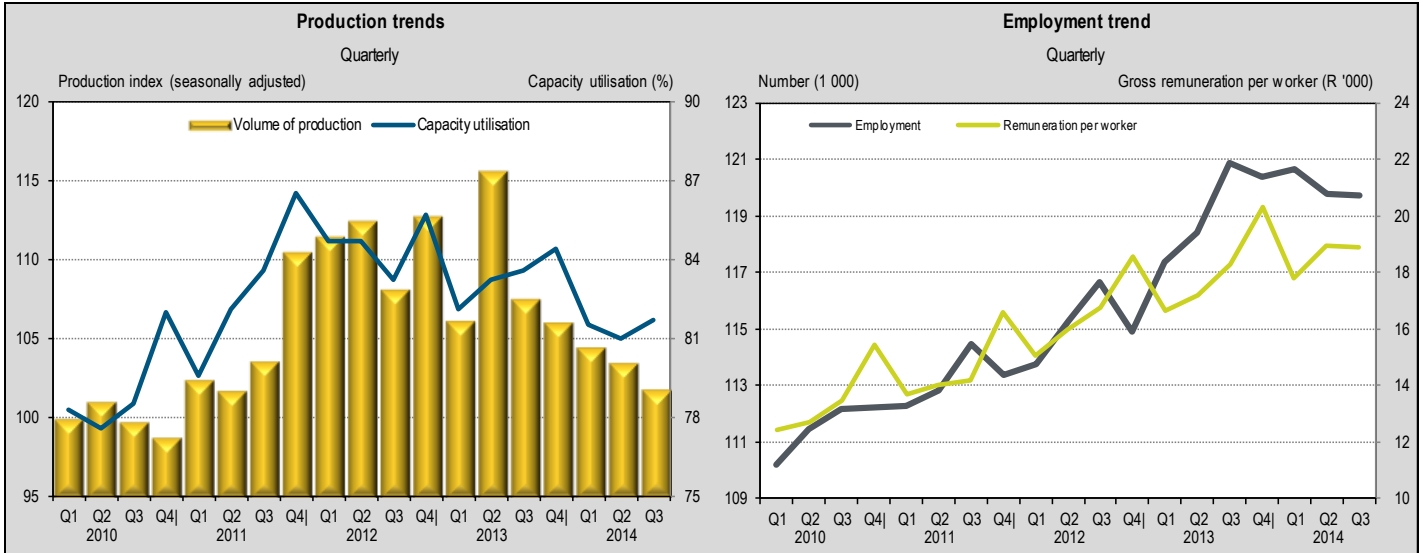
↓ -0.2%	↑ 0.5 (percentage points)	↓ -1.3%	↑ 1.2%	↑ 5.2%	↑ 4.8%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)





Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

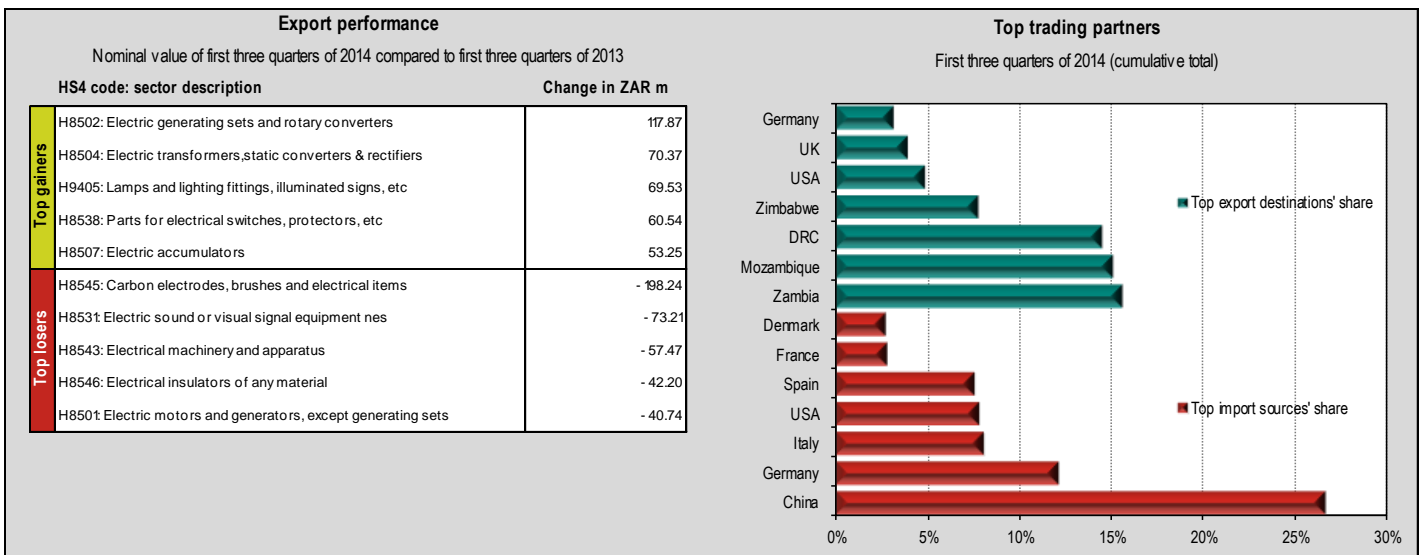
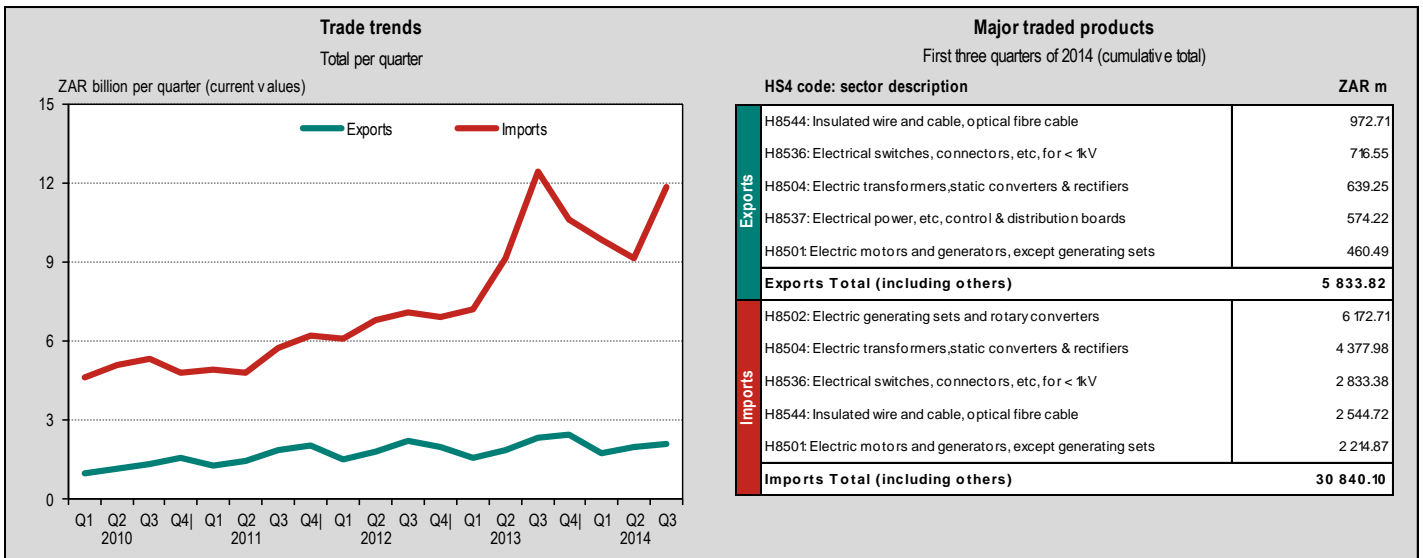
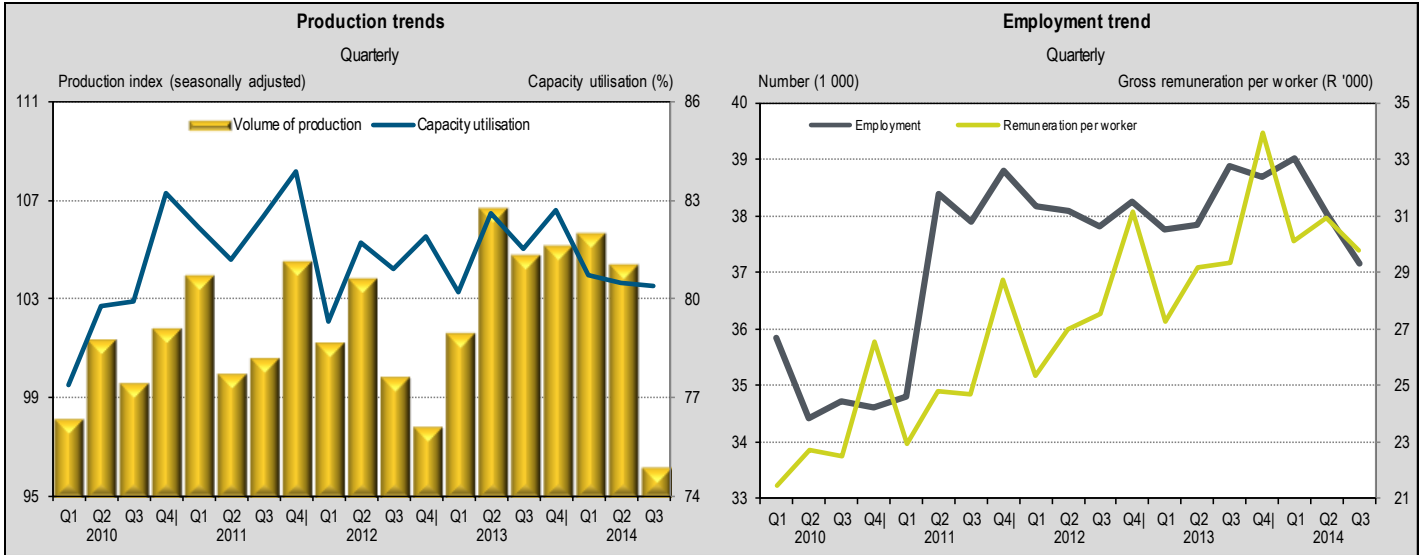
↓ -5.9%	↓ -1.9 (percentage points)	↓ -1.0%	↑ 3.3%	↑ 3.4%	↓ -0.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

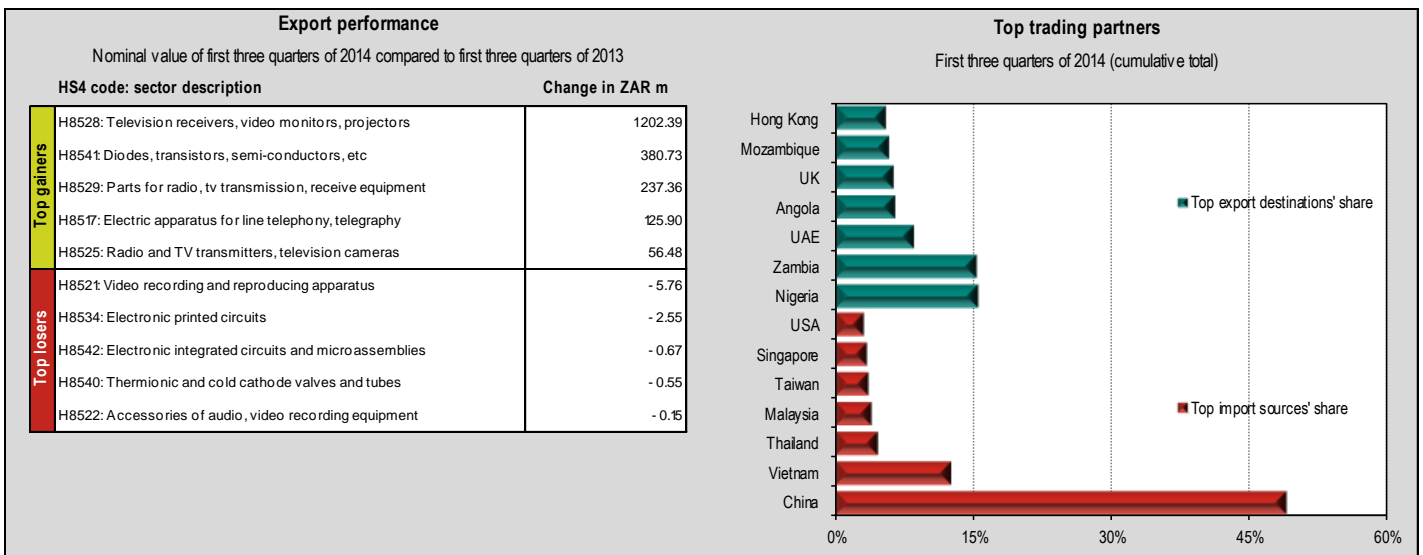
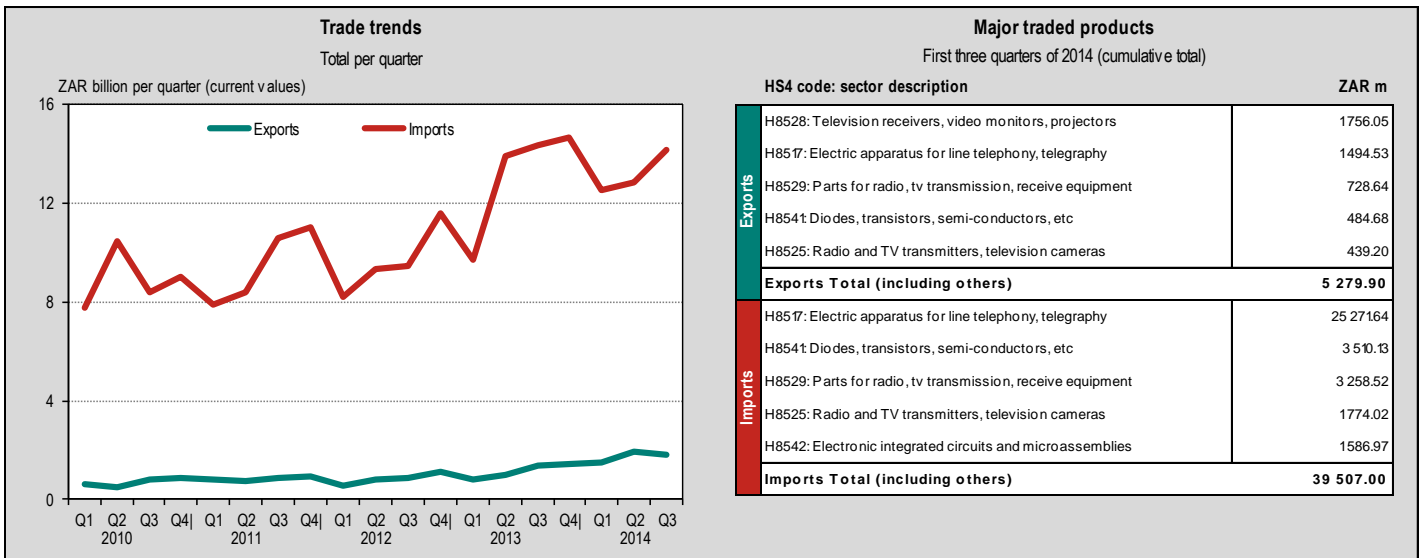
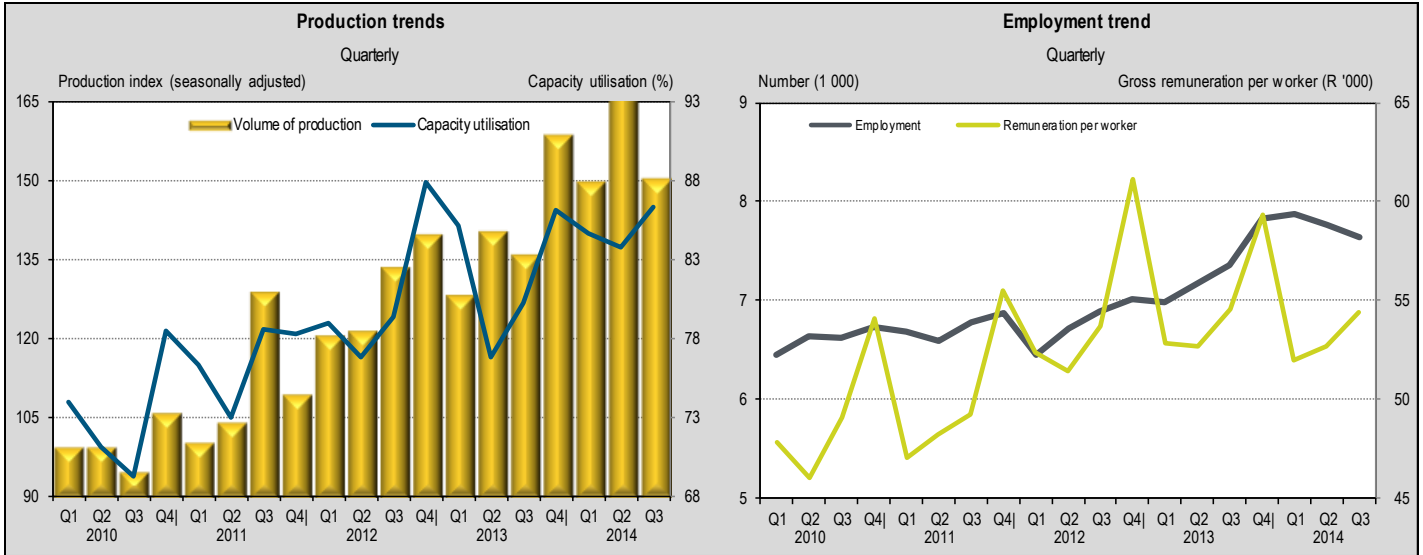
↓ -2.1%     
 ↓ -1.1 (percentage points)     
 ↓ -4.4%     
 ↑ 1.5%     
 ↑ 0.2%     
 ↑ 7.1%

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



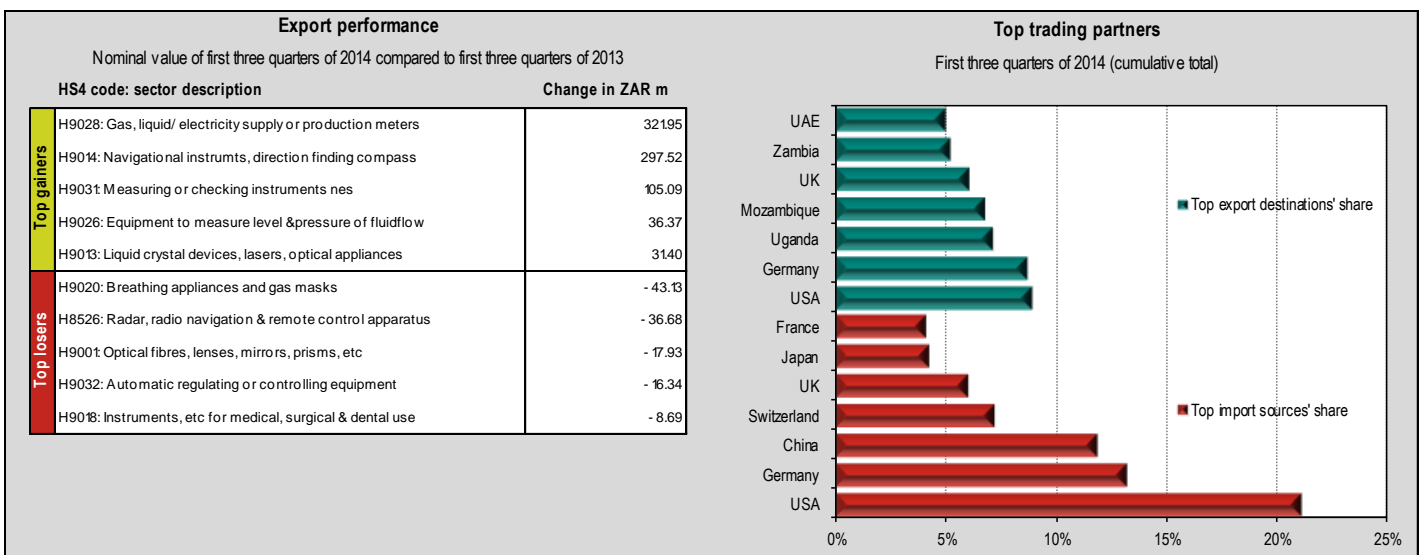
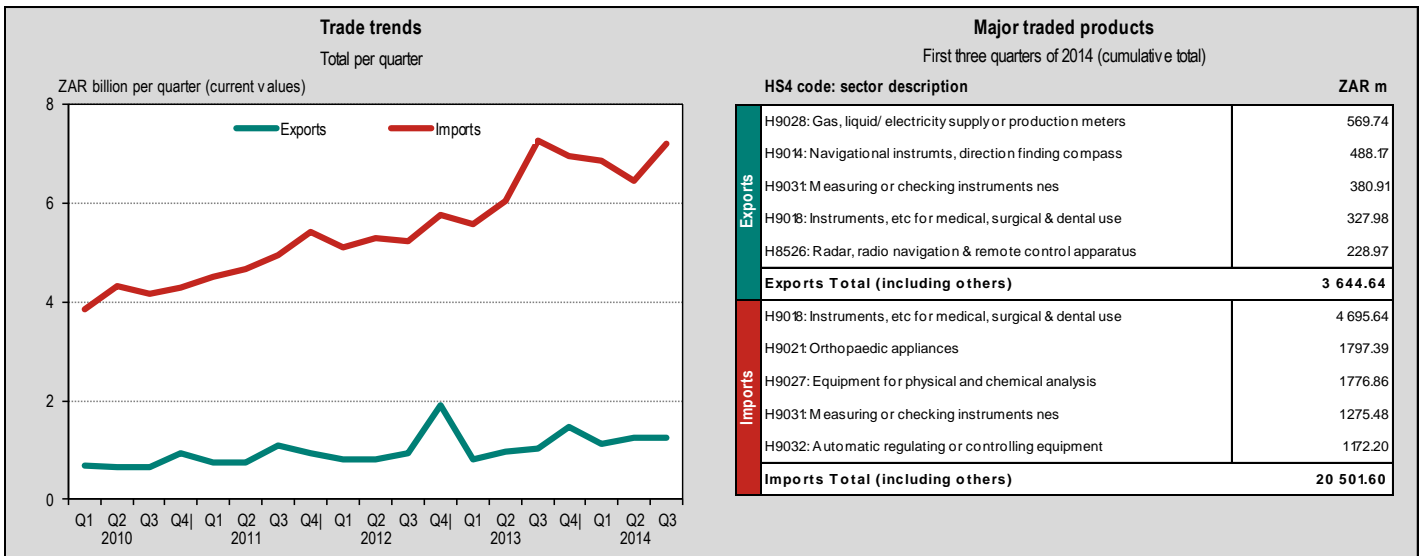
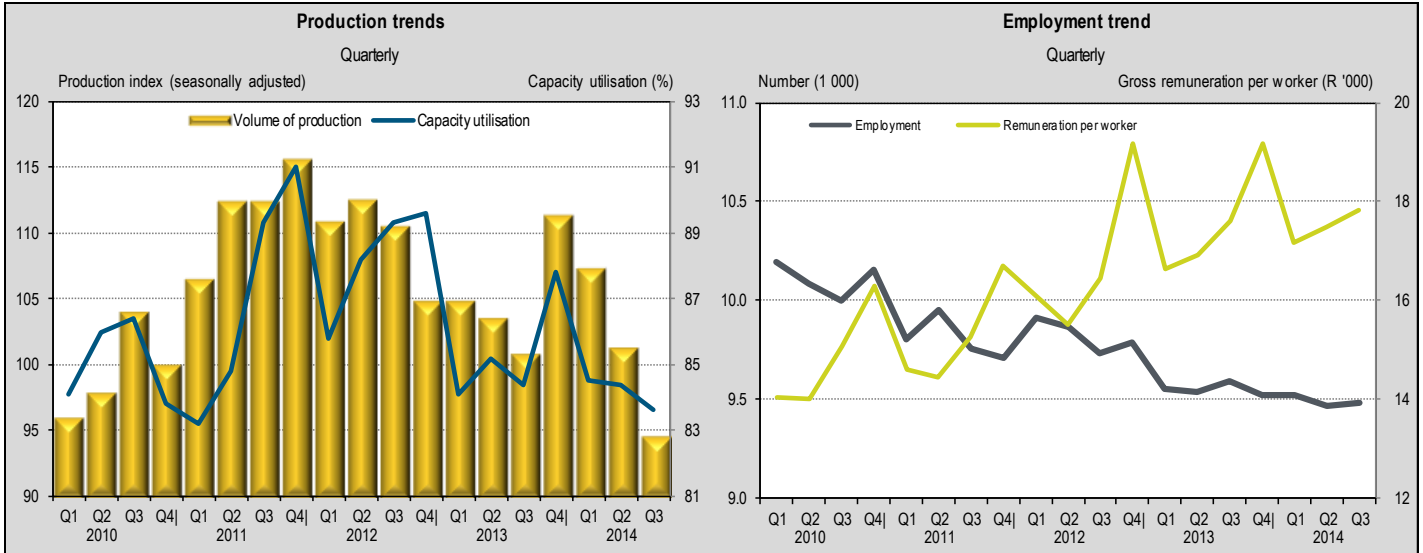
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 16.5%     
 ↑ 6.1 (percentage points)     
 ↑ 3.8%     
 ↓ -0.3%     
 ↑ 64.6%     
 ↑ 4.3%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**     
 **Capacity utilisation**     
 **Employment**     
 **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**     
 **Exports (ZAR)**     
 **Imports (ZAR)**



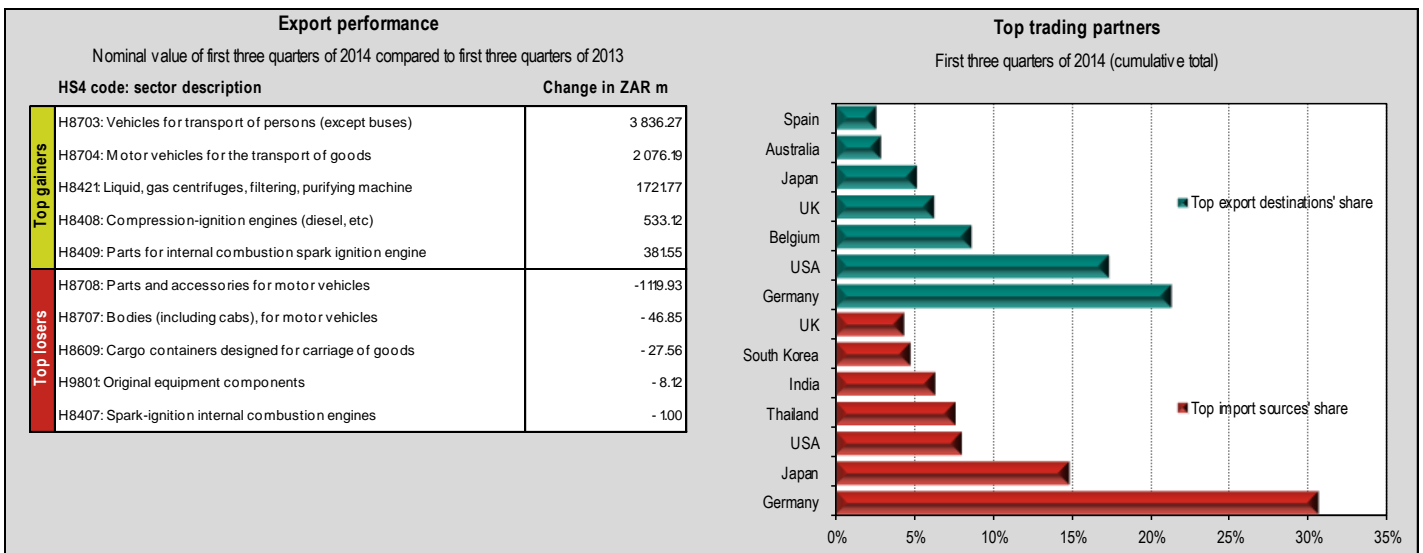
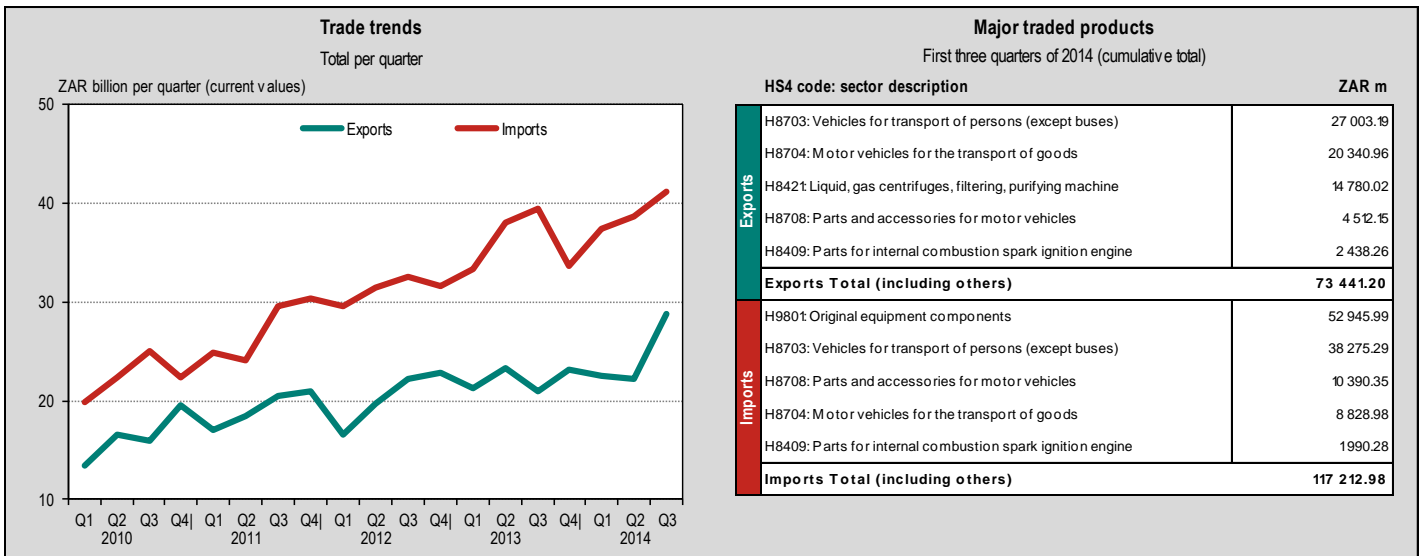
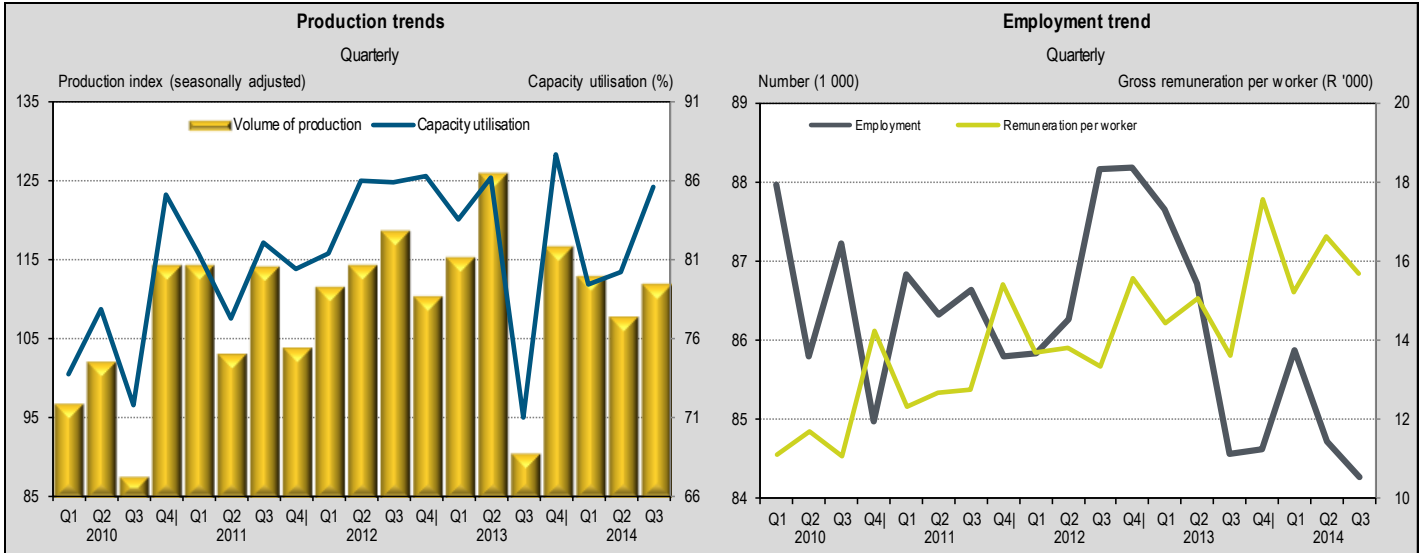
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -1.9%	↓ -0.8 (percentage points)	↓ -1.2%	↑ 1.2%	↑ 29.5%	↑ 8.6%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



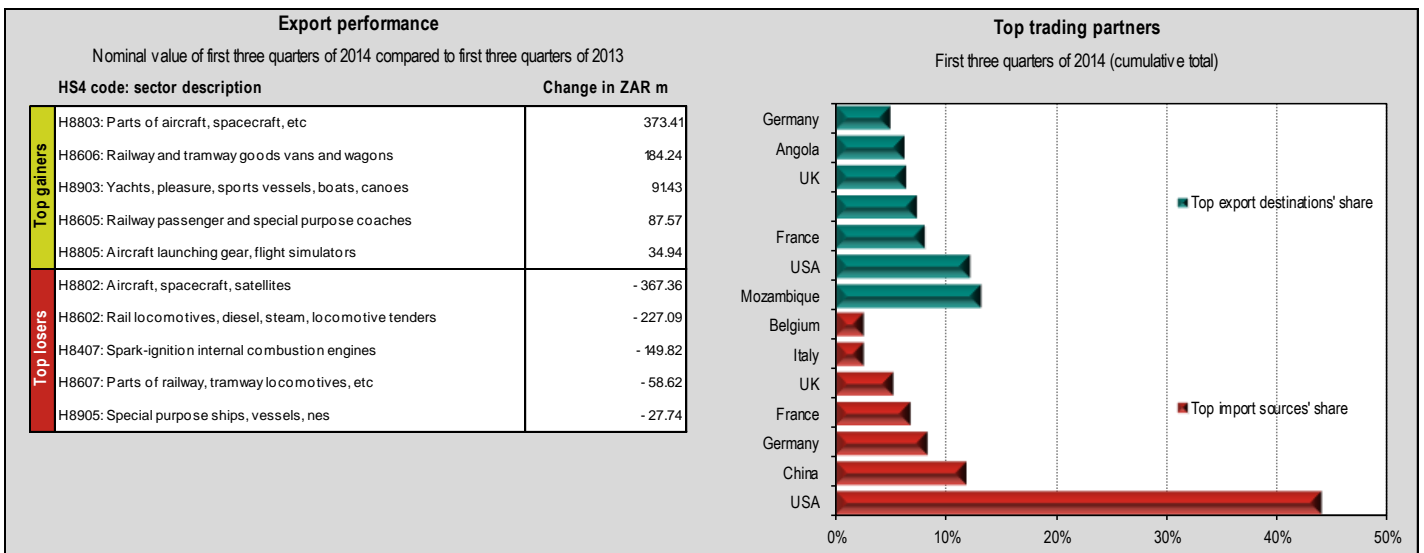
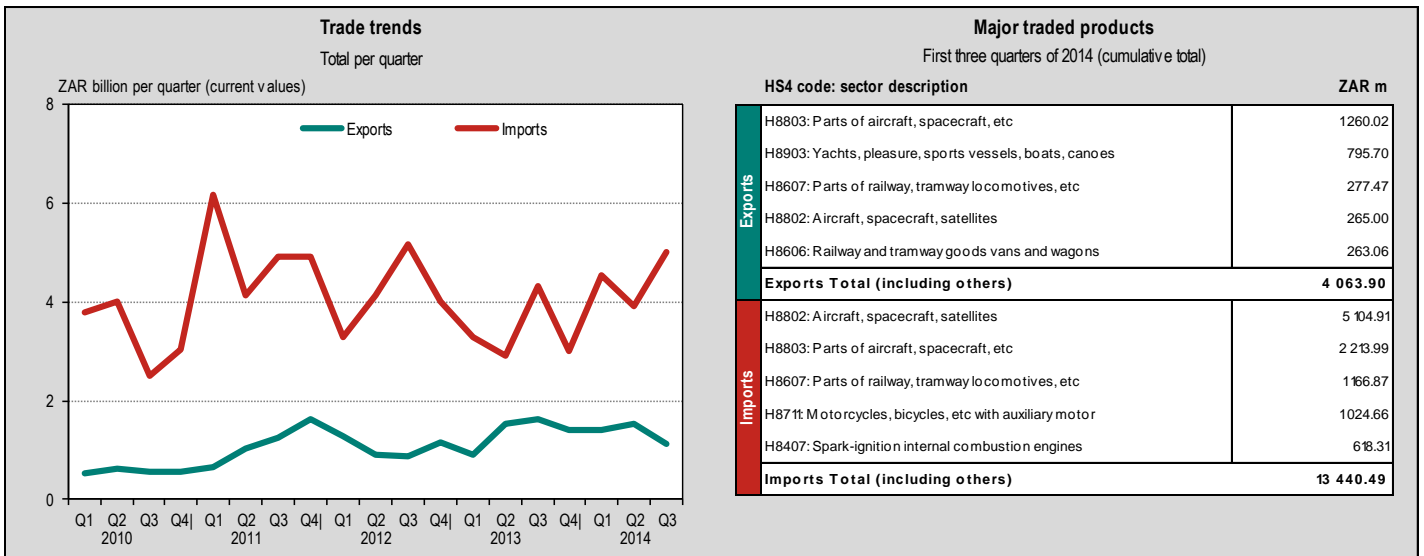
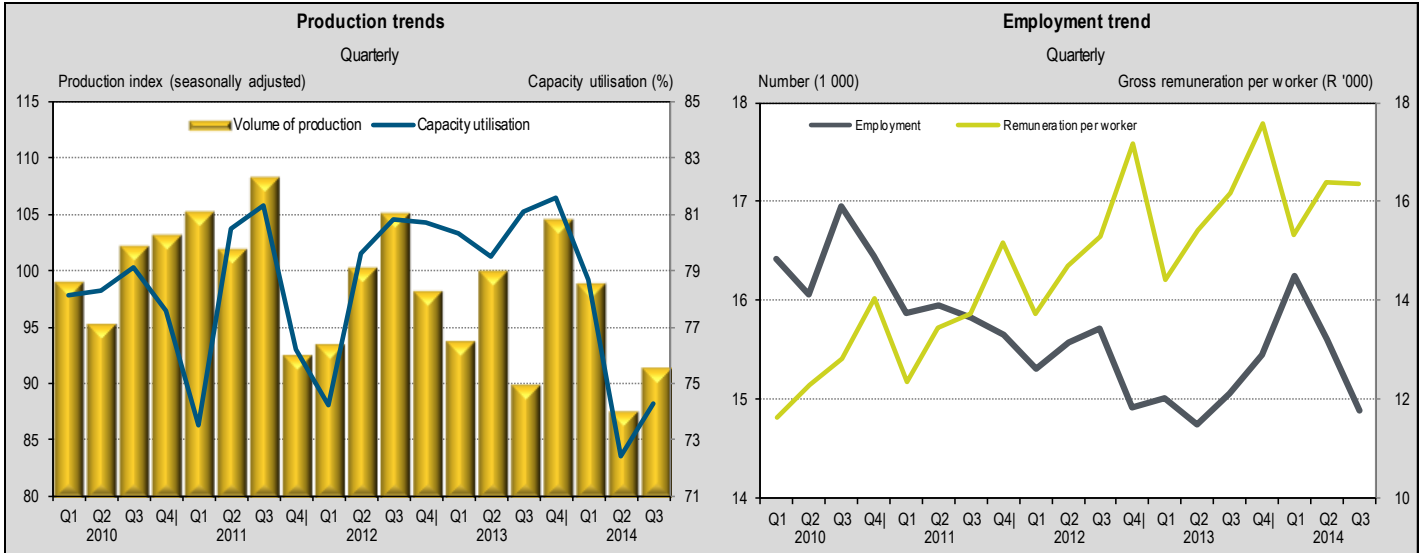
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 0.3%     
 ↑ 14.6 (percentage points)     
 ↓ -0.4%     
 ↑ 15.0%     
 ↑ 11.8%     
 ↑ 5.9%  
**Production (seas. adj.)**     
 **Capacity utilisation**     
 **Employment**     
 **Gross monthly remuneration per worker**     
 **Exports (ZAR)**     
 **Imports (ZAR)**



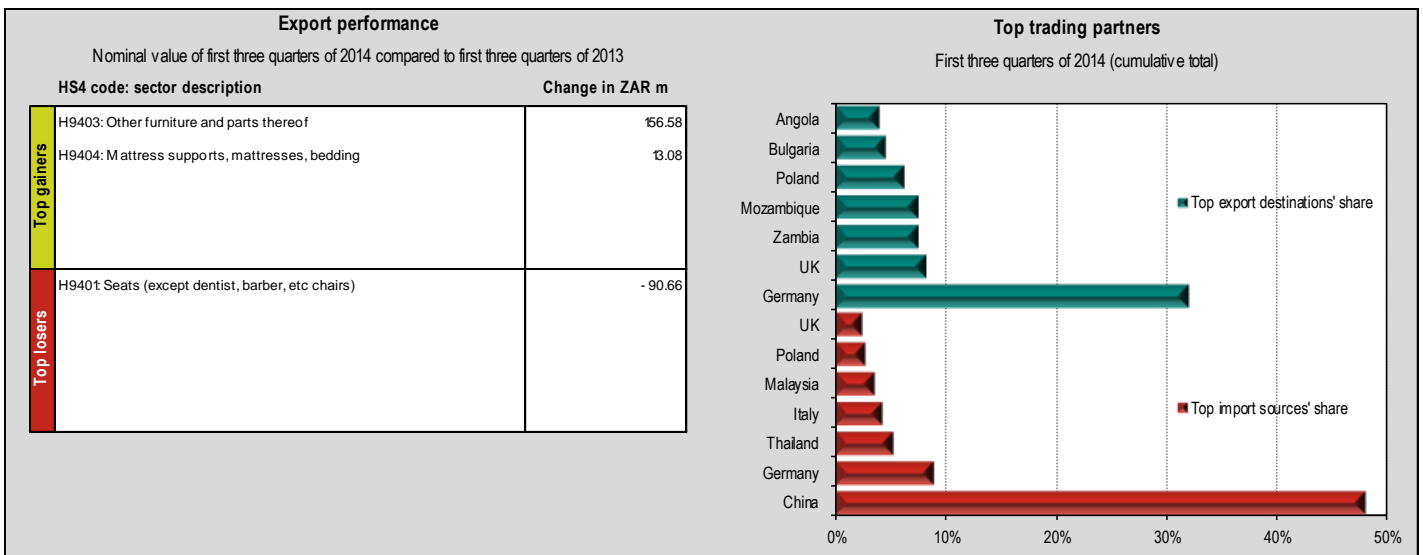
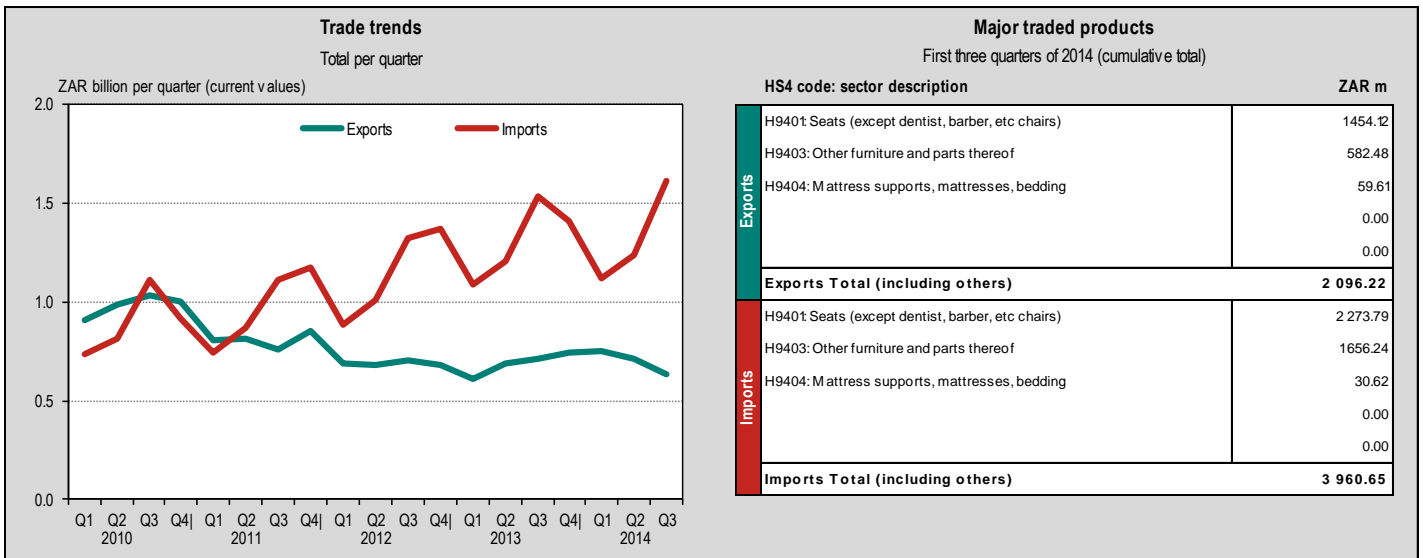
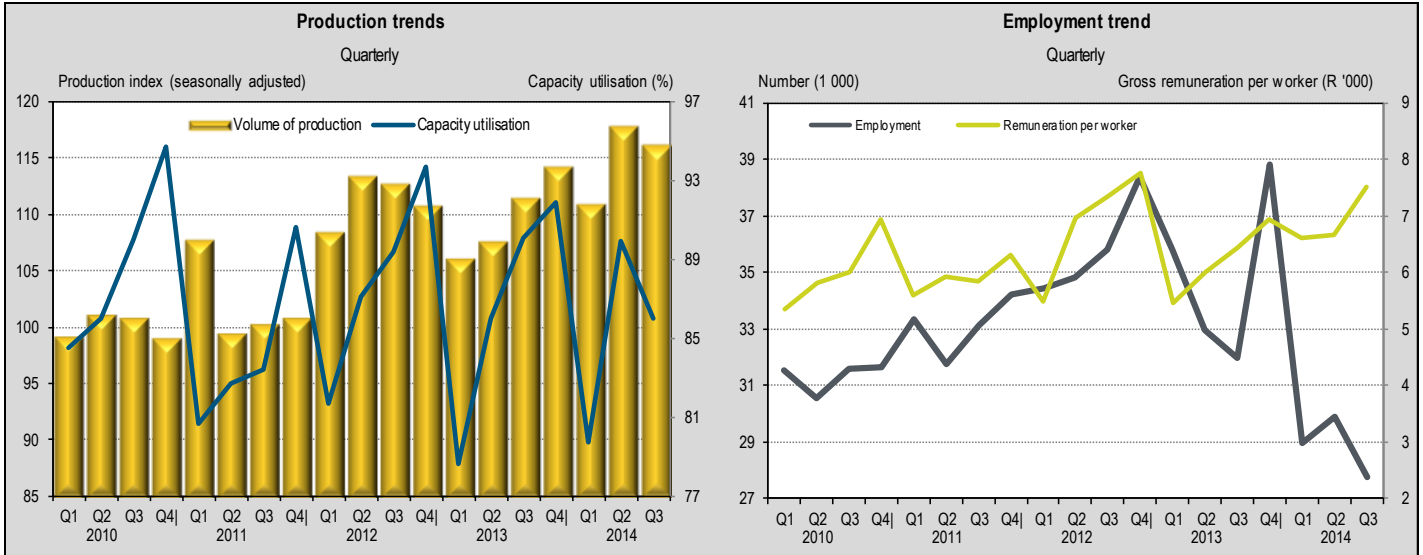
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↓ -2.0%	↓ -6.8 (percentage points)	↓ -1.0%	↑ 1.2%	↑ 0.6%	↑ 28.1%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



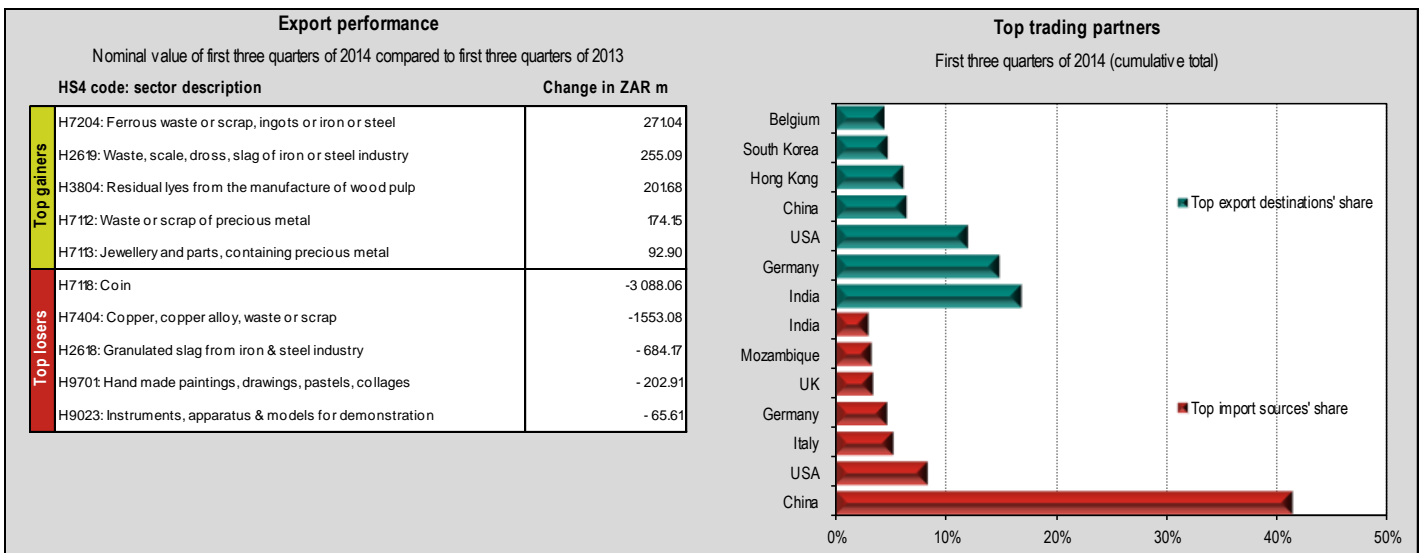
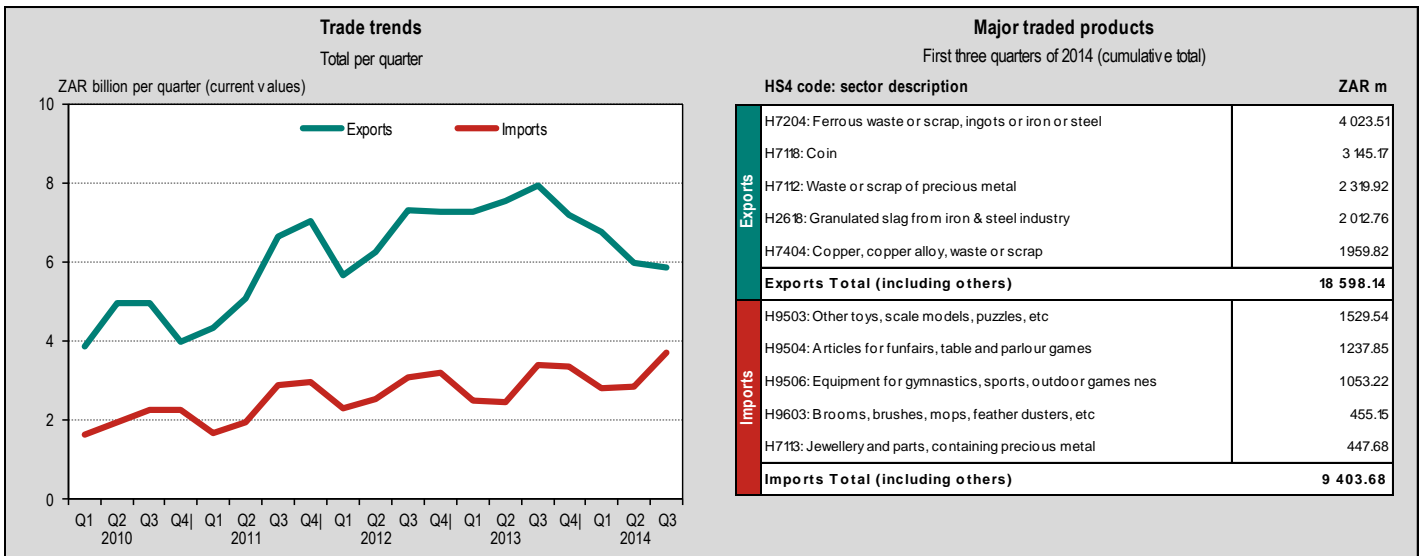
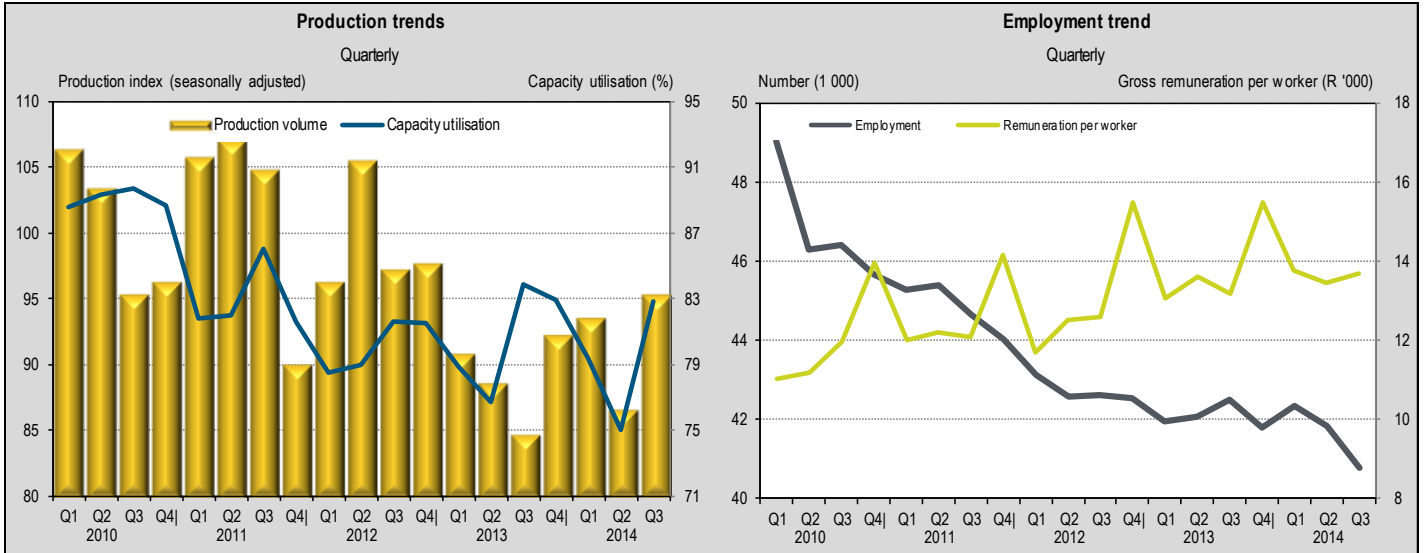
Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 6.1%	<span style="color: red;">↓</span> -4.1 (percentage points)	<span style="color: red;">↓</span> -13.1%	<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 16.3%	<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 3.9%	<span style="color: green;">↑</span> 3.6%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Gross monthly remuneration per worker	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: first three quarters of 2014 y-o-y (except: capacity utilisation, employment and remuneration - Q3 2014 y-o-y)

↑ 4.4% Production (seas. adj.)    
 ↓ -1.1 (percentage points) Capacity utilisation    
 ↓ -4.0% Employment    
 ↑ 4.1% Gross monthly remuneration per worker    
 ↓ -18.3% Exports (ZAR)    
 ↑ 12.6% Imports (ZAR)





## Acronyms

<b>COMESA</b>	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.
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo.
<b>EU</b>	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.
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product.
<b>HS Codes</b>	Harmonized system codes.
<b>Middle East</b>	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
<b>NAFTA</b>	North American Free Trade Agreement members are: Canada, Mexico and the United States of America.
<b>n.e.s.</b>	Not elsewhere specified.
<b>PGM</b>	Platinum group metals
<b>ZAR or R</b>	South African rand.
<b>SA</b>	Republic of South Africa.
<b>SACU</b>	Southern African Customs Union members are: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.
<b>SADC</b>	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.
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom.
<b>USA or US</b>	United States of America.
<b>USD</b>	United States dollar.
<b>y-o-y</b>	Year-on-year growth rate.
<b>q-o-q</b>	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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