

A decorative graphic in the center of the page consists of several overlapping circles and arcs in shades of green and grey. A prominent green circle contains a stylized leaf or arrow shape. The overall design is modern and abstract, suggesting growth and development.

Sectoral Trends:

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

4th Quarter 2012

Department of Research and Information

Highlights	1
Performance of the primary and secondary sectors	3
▪ Physical volume of production	3
▪ Production capacity utilisation	3
▪ Exports	4
▪ Imports	4
▪ Employment	5
Selected trade trends	6
▪ Trade balance	6
▪ Major traded products	6
▪ Composition of trade	6
▪ Regional trade	6
Trade trends with major regions or regional blocs	7
Performance of the primary and secondary sub-sectors: statistical synopsis	
▪ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9
▪ Total mining	10
– Coal mining	11
– Gold and uranium mining	12
– Other mining	13
▪ Total manufacturing	14
– Food	15
– Beverages	16
– Textiles	17
– Wearing apparel	18
– Leather and leather products	19
– Footwear	20
– Wood and wood products	21
– Paper and paper products	22
– Printing, publishing and recorded media	23
– Coke and refined petroleum products	24
– Basic chemicals	25
– Other chemicals and man-made fibres	26
– Rubber products	27
– Plastic products	28
– Glass and glass products	29
– Non-metallic mineral products	30
– Basic iron and steel	31
– Basic non-ferrous metallic products	32
– Metal products excluding machinery	33
– Machinery and equipment	34
– Electrical machinery	35
– Television, radio and communication equipment	36
– Professional and scientific equipment	37
– Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	38
– Other transport equipment	39
– Furniture	40
– Other manufacturing	41
Acronyms, notes and data sources	42



- The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector recorded strong growth of 7.4% (seasonally adjusted and annualised rate) in the third quarter of 2012, compared to the previous quarter, underpinned mainly by higher production of horticulture and animal products.
- Mining output contracted by 0.6% in the third quarter of 2012 (on a seasonally-adjusted, year-on-year basis). However, on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted annualised basis mining production contracted by 12% during the third quarter of 2012. The latter level of contraction highlights the most recent developments in the mining industry, specifically the very disruptive industrial action which is still being experienced to a certain degree across the industry. The platinum group metals (PGMs) and gold mining segments were the most affected.

The impact of the industrial action is clearly reflected in the data for September 2012, which revealed an 8.0% decline in overall mining output compared to the same month in 2011, with PGMs production contracting by 17.8% and accounting for 4.7 percentage points of the 7.9% decline. Other notable contractions in mining production were recorded in copper (59.9% decline in output y-o-y) and chromium ore (26.7%). In contrast, iron ore production increased by a substantial 21.9% in the 12 months to September 2012, again on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

- The manufacturing sector remains under significant pressure, considering the weak levels of external and internal demand. Manufacturing production increased marginally in the third quarter of 2012, specifically by 0.3% on a seasonally-adjusted basis compared to the preceding three months. The main contributors to this growth performance were the beverages, publishing and printing, as well as basic iron and steel sub-sectors, each contributing 0.4 percentage points, whilst the coke, petroleum products, other chemicals products and motor vehicles sub-sectors added 0.2 percentage points each.

In contrast, lower output levels in the food sub-sector resulted in a negative 0.6 percentage point contribution, while other noteworthy deductions were made by the non-metallic mineral products, machinery and equipment, motor vehicle parts and accessories, as well as other manufacturing sub-sectors, each dragging down overall manufacturing growth by between 0.3 and 0.2 percentage points.

Industrial action within the transport sector has also been highlighted as one of the key contributing factors to the weaker manufacturing sector performance in the third quarter of the year, whilst further Eskom tariff hikes have impacted adversely on sectoral competitiveness.

- Although the utilisation of production capacity in the manufacturing sector as a whole increased by just over 2 percentage points on a year-on-year basis to 81.9% in the third quarter of 2012, various sub-sectors are still experiencing substantial spare production capacity. These include the leather and leather products, textiles, basic iron and steel, non-metallic mineral products, as well as metal products (excluding machinery) sub-sectors. Insufficient demand, shortages of skilled labour and inadequate raw materials have been cited as key determining factors for the observed capacity under-utilisation.
- Despite the challenging economic climate and operating conditions, including disruptive industrial action, employment in the mining sector increased by 11 575 in the second quarter of 2012 relative to the previous quarter. Agricultural and manufacturing employment, in turn, declined by 18 000 and 11 254, respectively, over this period. However, compared to the same period in 2011, agricultural employment was 40 000 higher and mining employment increased by 19 890, but manufacturing employment recorded a marginal decline of 2 524 jobs. The employment gains in the furniture (5 453 jobs) and metal products (4 399) sub-sectors were largely offset by declines in printing and publishing (3 458), other manufacturing (2 777) and basic non-ferrous metal products (2 722).

- Total exports from South Africa to the rest of the world amounted to a cumulative R520.5 billion over the first 3 quarters of 2012, representing a 3.6% increase relative to the corresponding period in 2011. The expansion was mainly propelled by increased export values of coal, machinery and equipment, as well as coke and refined petroleum products.

The top export product categories (on a four-digit SIC basis) were gold, iron ore, platinum group metals, coal, basic iron and steel, and motor vehicles. The leading regional export destinations during this period were Asia, the European Union (EU) and the rest of Africa, with China, the United States and Japan being the top three export destinations at the individual country level.

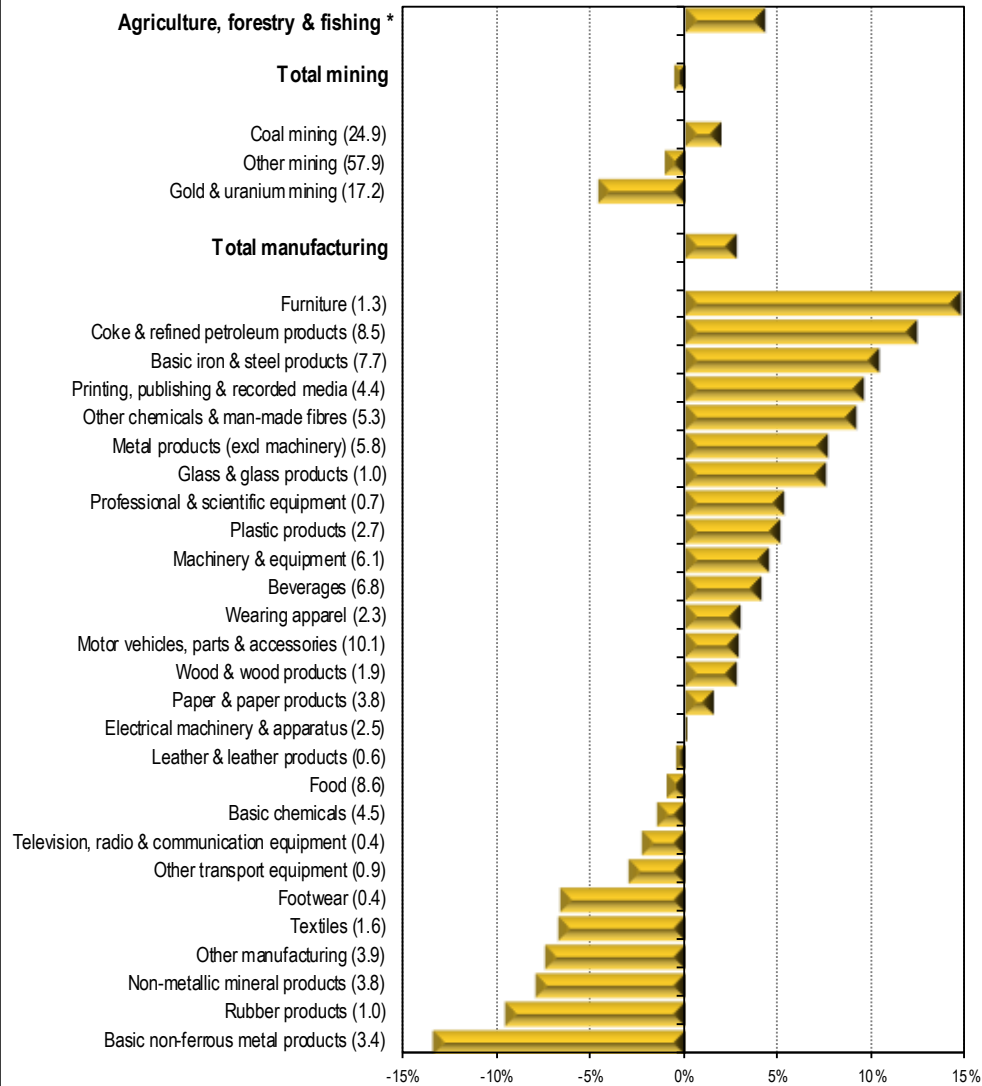
There was significant growth in exports to certain regions, particularly the rest of the African continent (21.8% growth), Oceania (20.8%) and the Middle East (15.6%). However, the latter two regions still claim relatively small shares of South Africa's export basket. The value of exports to the EU declined by 5.5% year-on-year to approximately R109.2 billion in the first 3 quarters of 2012, with Germany (-15.3% to R28.3 billion), Italy (-14.8%), Spain (-13%) and the United Kingdom (-3.1%) contributing most to this decline. Exports to European countries outside of the EU declined by almost 21.3%.

- Overall imports from the rest of the world rose to a cumulative R614.7 billion in the first 3 quarters of 2012, representing an 18% increase on the level attained over the same period a year earlier. The principal contributors to this growth, as well as the largest import categories during this period, were: crude oil; original motor vehicle components and equipment; motor vehicles; and refined petroleum products.

South Africa's imports were sourced mainly from Asia (particularly China, Japan, India, South Korea and Thailand), the EU (mainly France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), the Middle East (mostly Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey) and the rest of Africa (especially Angola, Mozambique, Nigeria and Zambia). The largest growth in import values over this period pertained mainly to the following sources: Asia (23.3% growth in South Africa's imports from this continent), Africa (57.5%); EU (10.7%); the Middle East (18.2%); and the North American Free Trade Area (5.5%).

- South Africa's balance of trade recorded a substantially higher cumulative deficit of R94.2 billion in the first three quarters of 2012 (refer to notes on page 42), compared to the R18.2 billion deficit recorded over the corresponding period in 2011. Considerably larger deficits were registered with Asia, the EU and the Middle East, whilst the surplus positions historically held with the rest of the African continent and Europe (excluding the EU) were reduced by R6.9 billion and R1.4 billion, respectively.

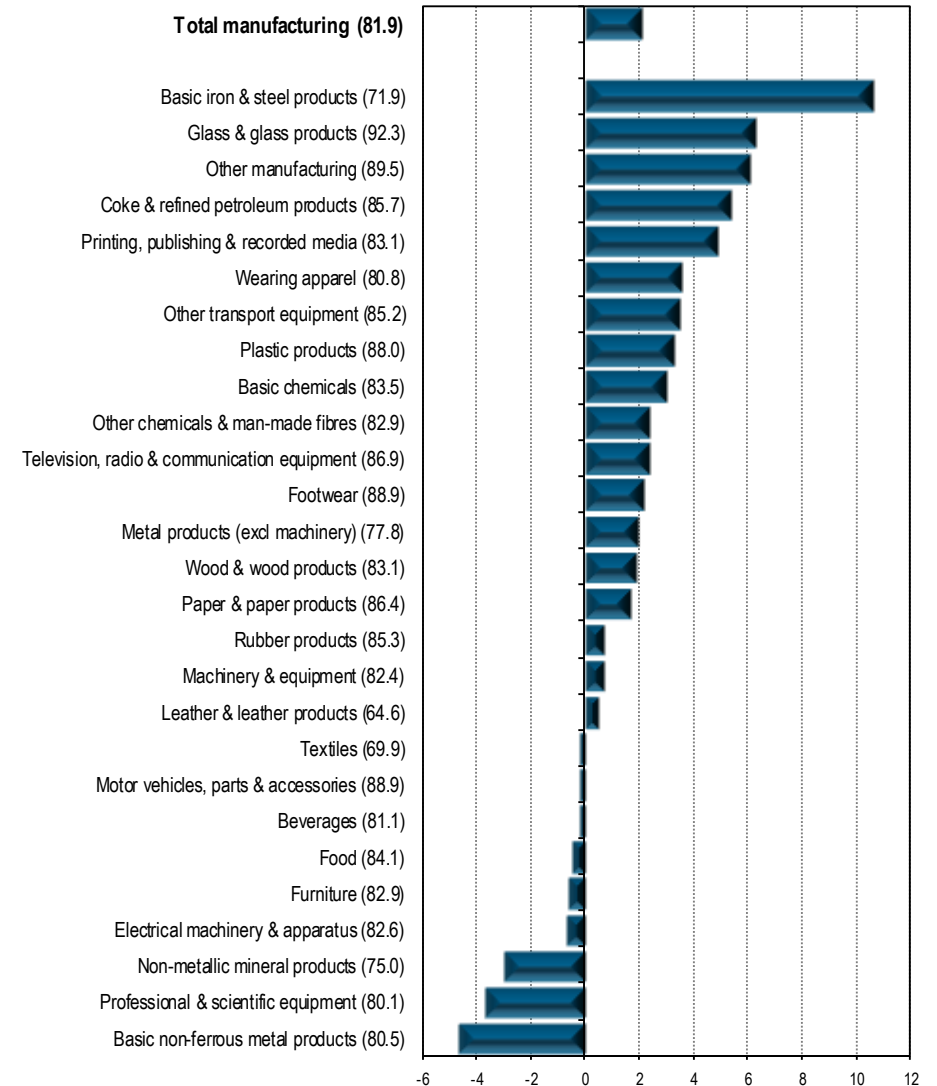
Physical volume of production change in the primary and secondary sectors
Third quarter of 2012 compared to the third quarter of 2011 (seasonally adjusted)



Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's percentage share in mining/manufacturing production in third quarter of 2012

* Real value added

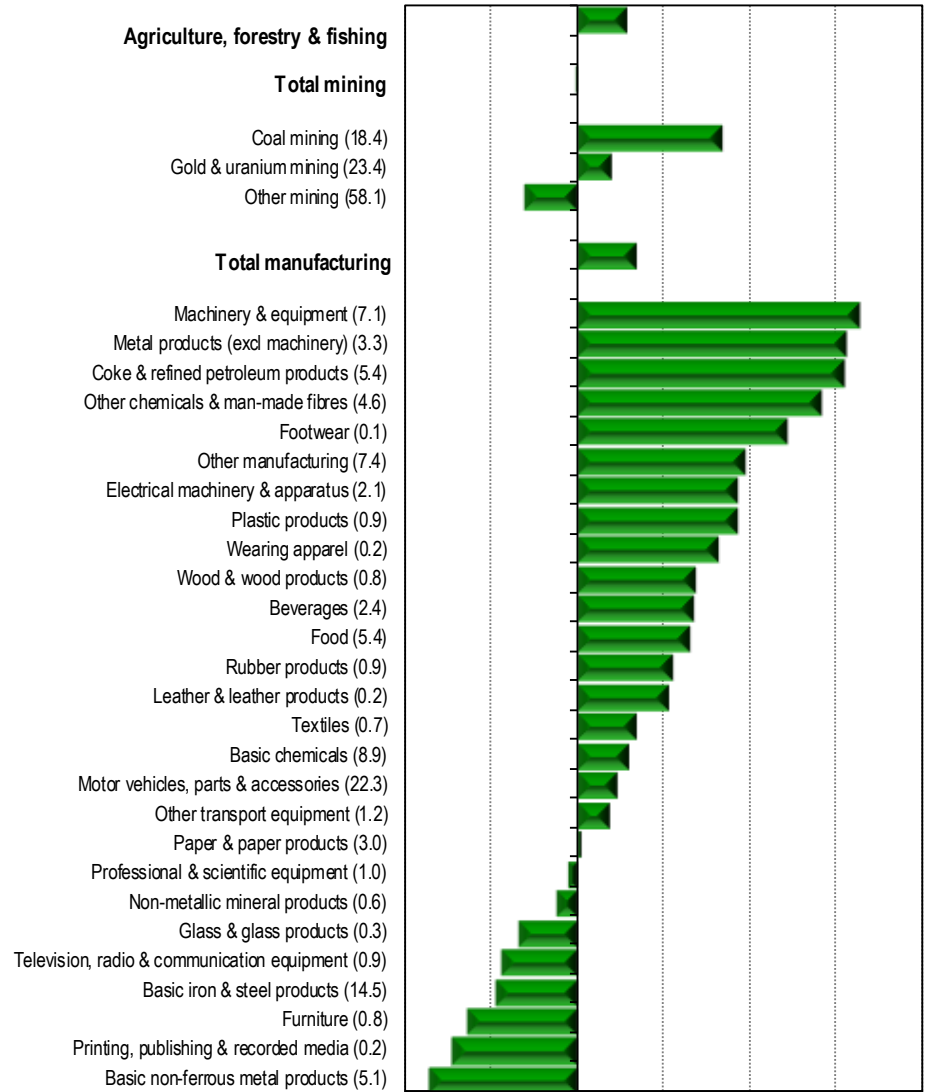
Manufacturing: Change in the production capacity utilisation
Third quarter of 2012 compared to the third quarter of 2011



Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's average production capacity utilisation during the third quarter of 2012

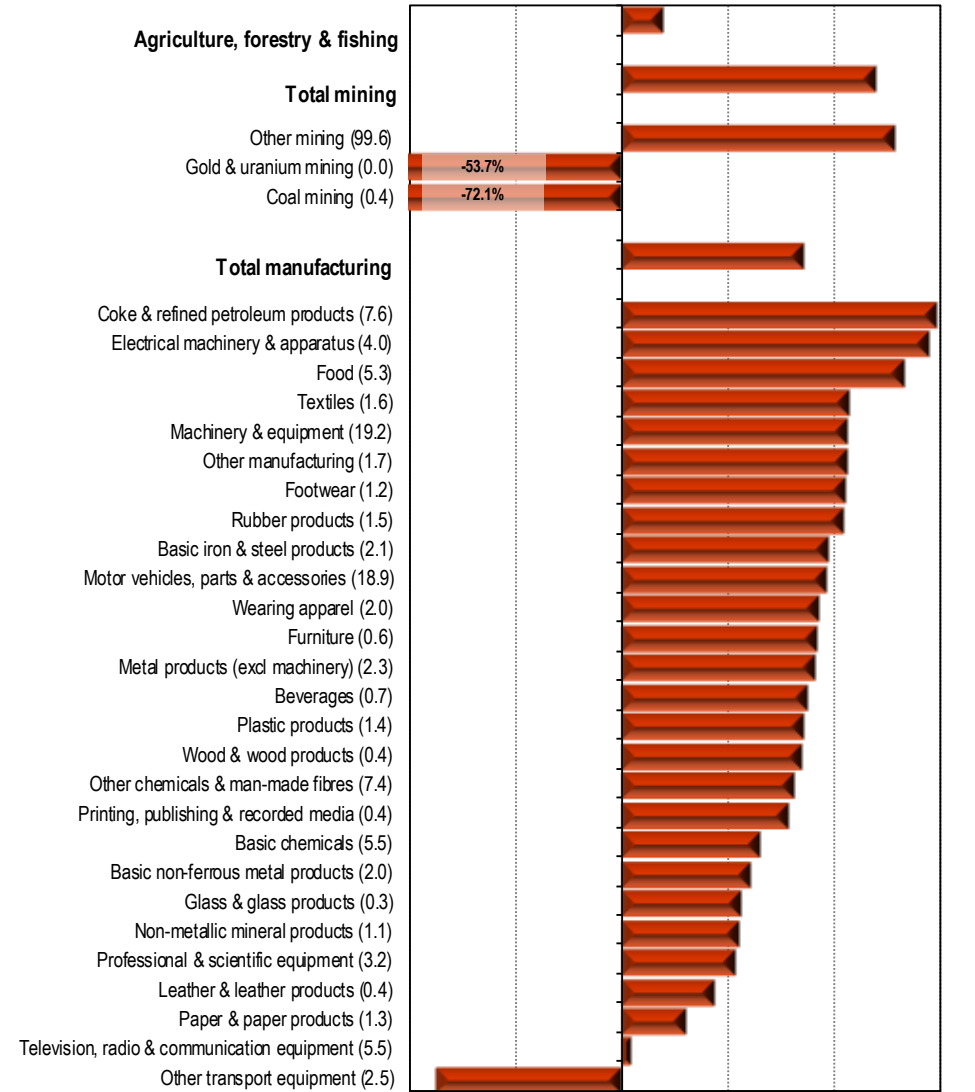
Percentage points

Export value growth in the primary and secondary sectors
First three quarters of 2012 compared to the first three quarters of 2011



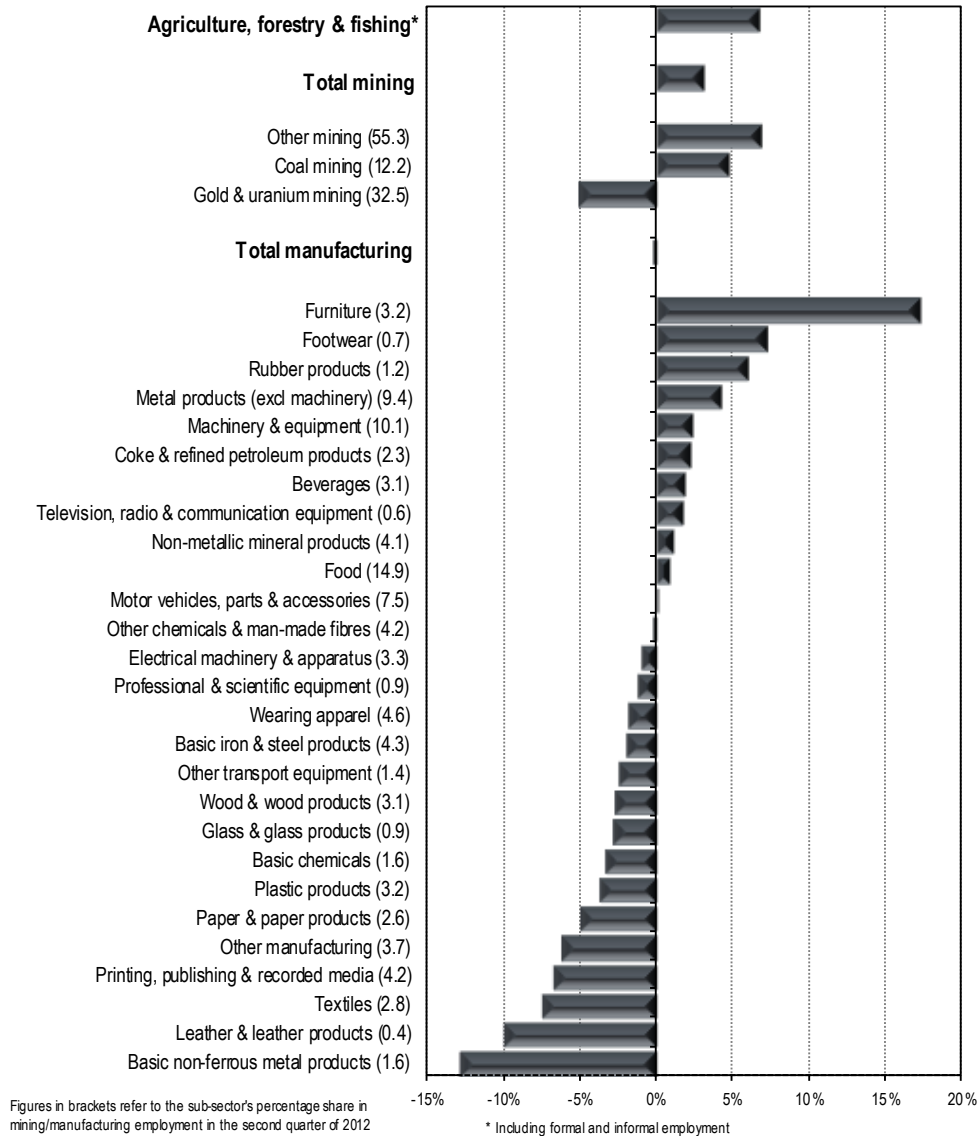
Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's percentage share in mining/manufacturing exports in first three quarters of 2012

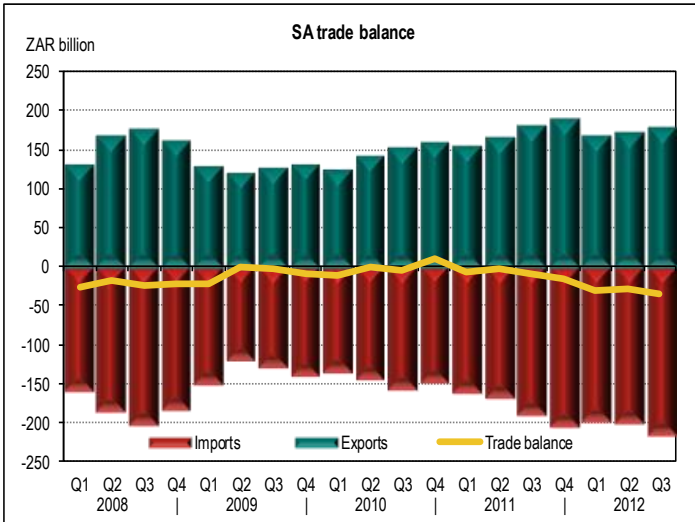
Import value growth in the primary and secondary sectors
First three quarters of 2012 compared to the first three quarters of 2011



Figures in brackets refer to the sub-sector's percentage share in mining/manufacturing imports in first three quarters of 2012

Formal employment change in the primary and secondary sectors Second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011

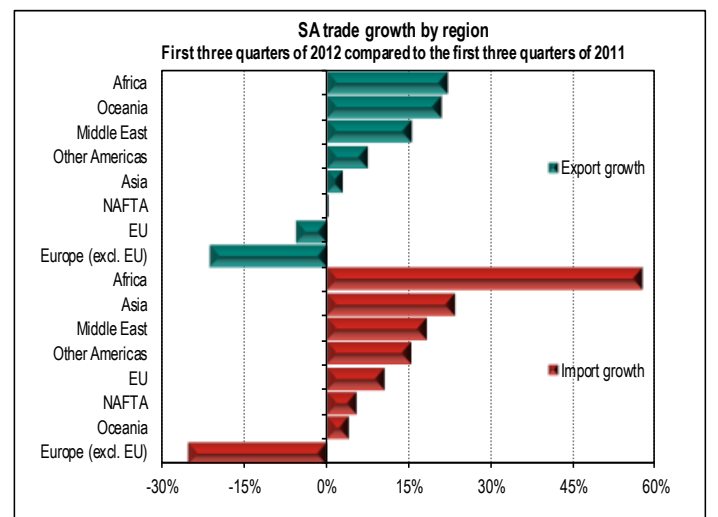
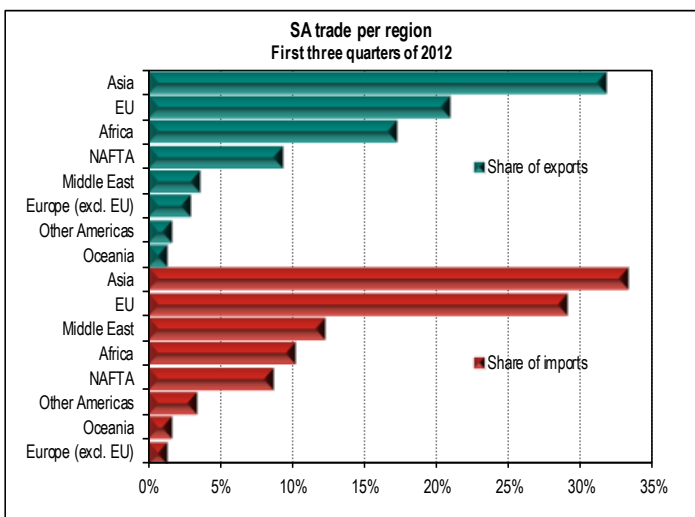
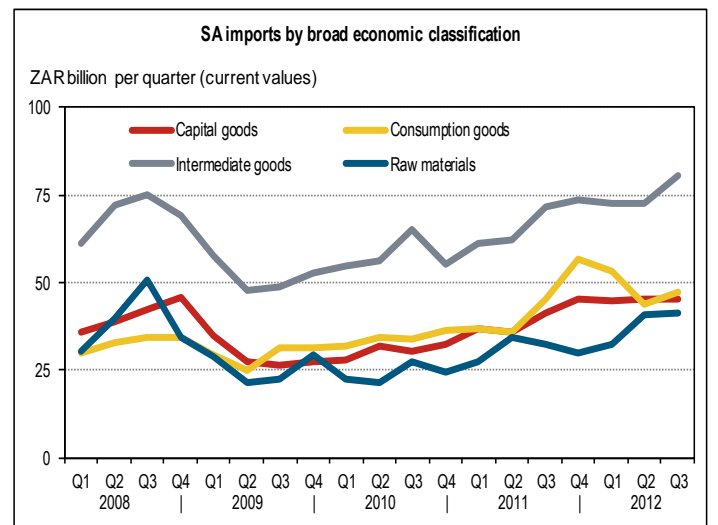
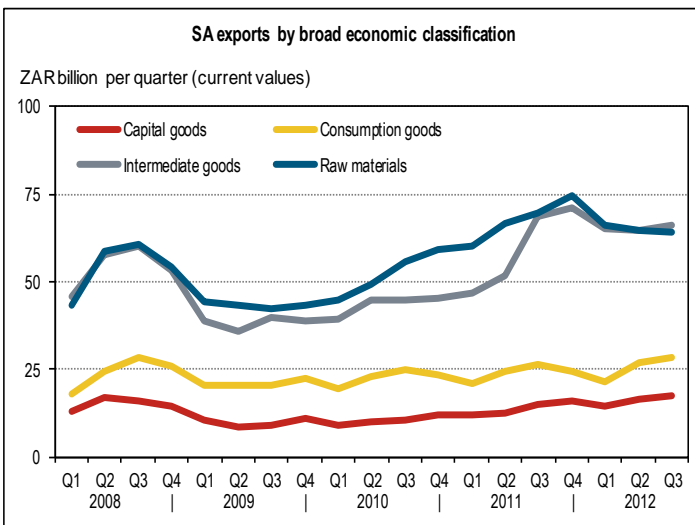


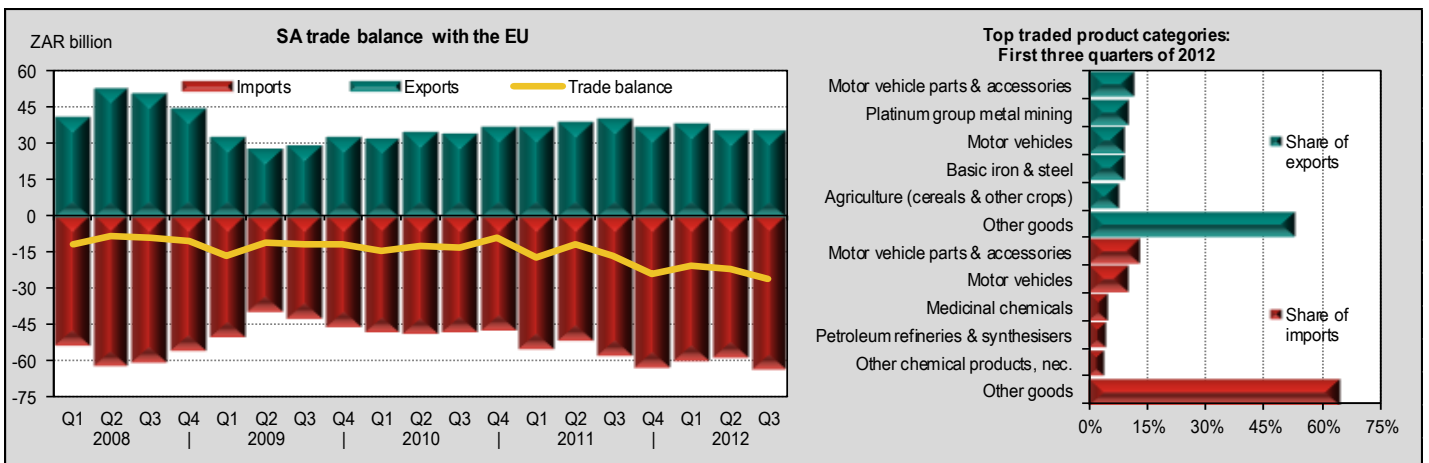
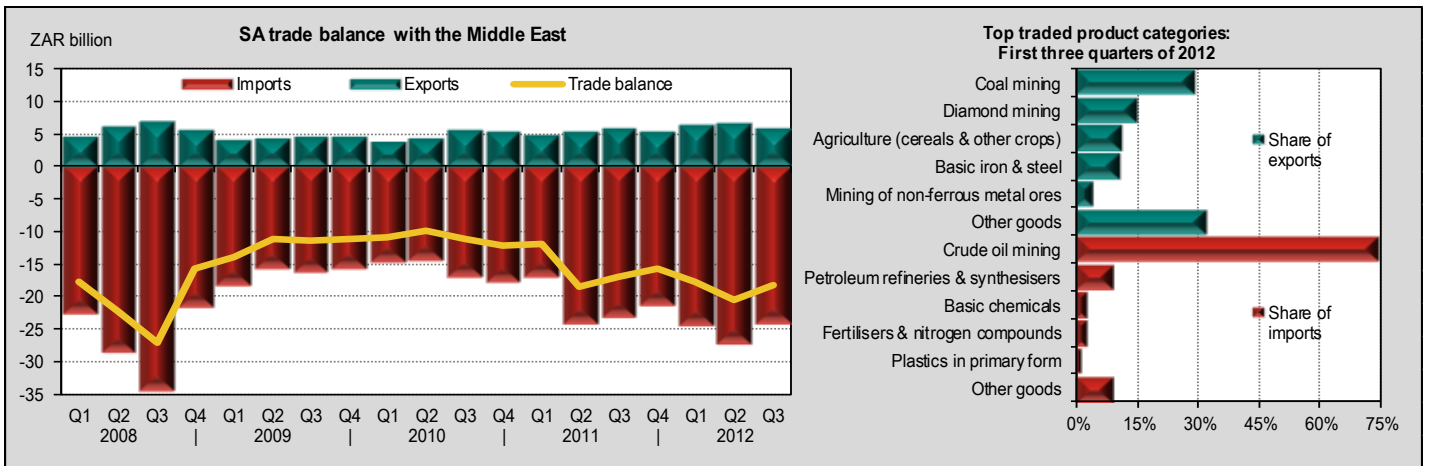
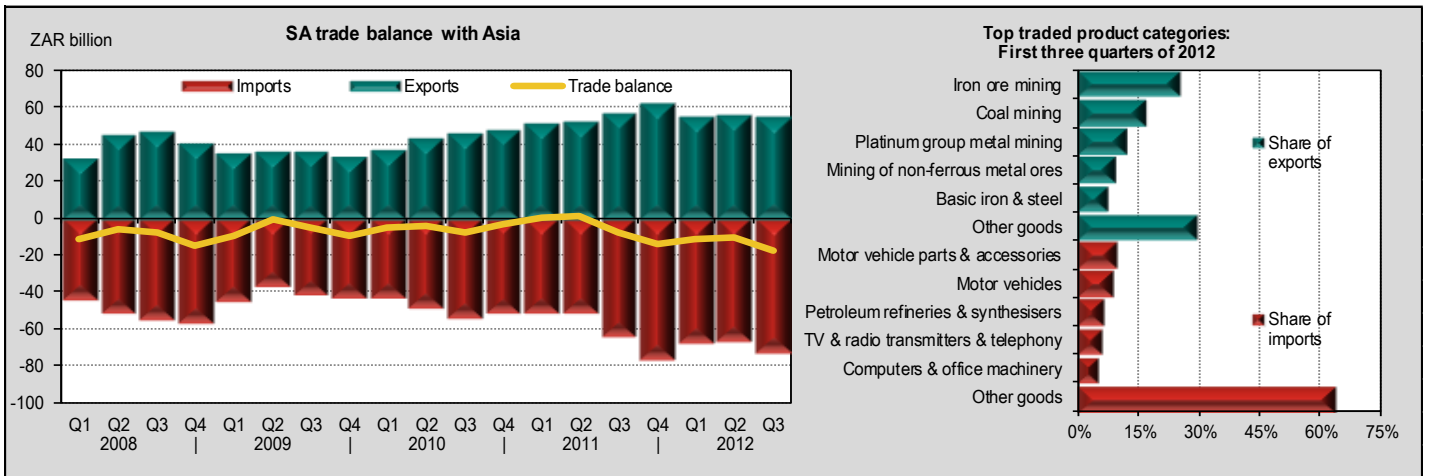
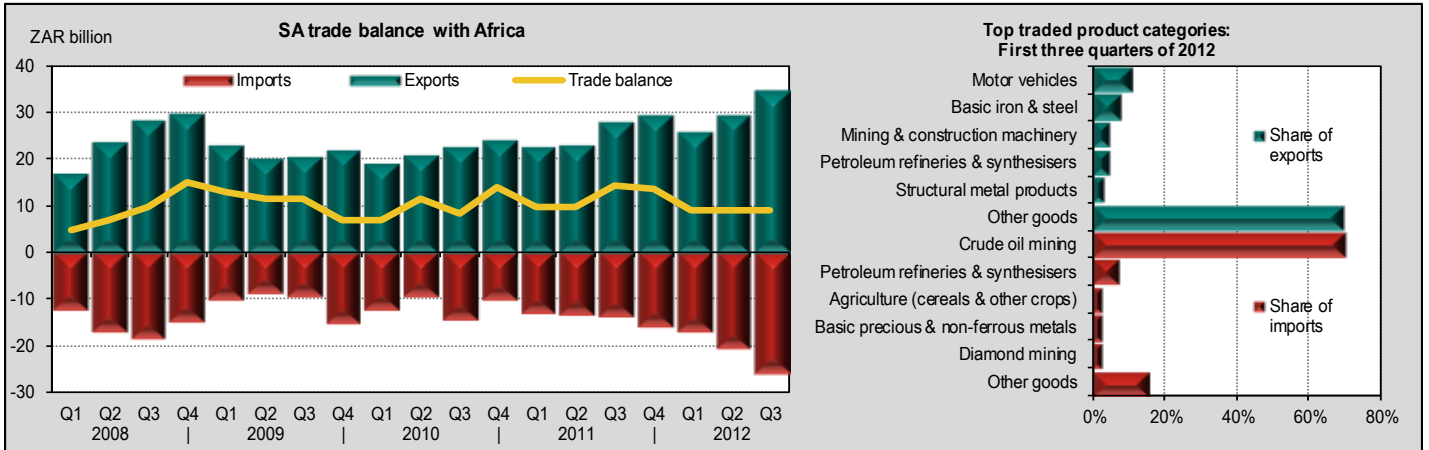


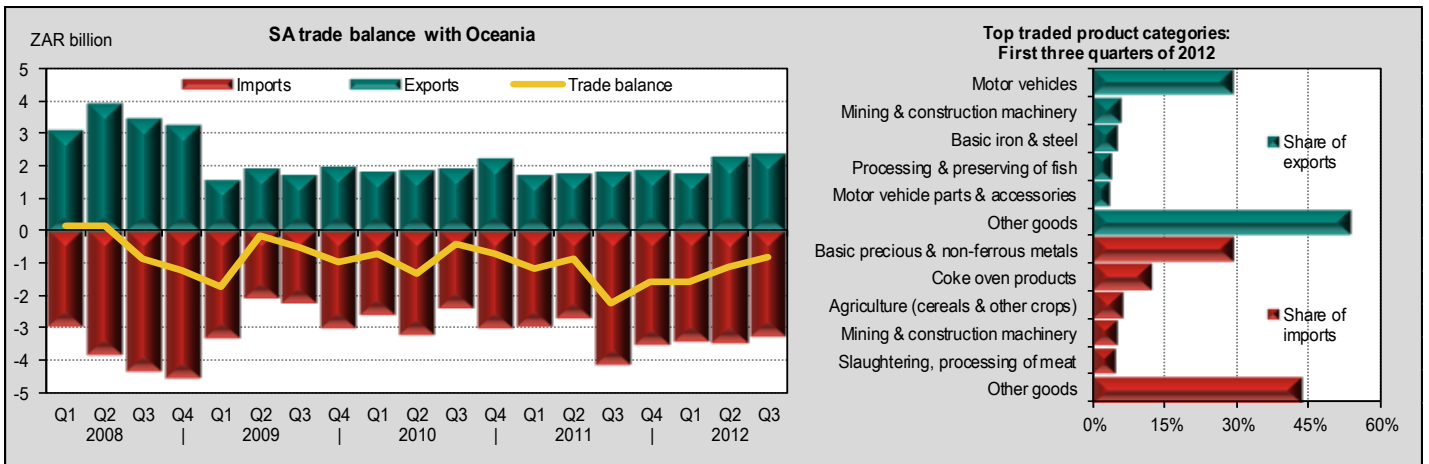
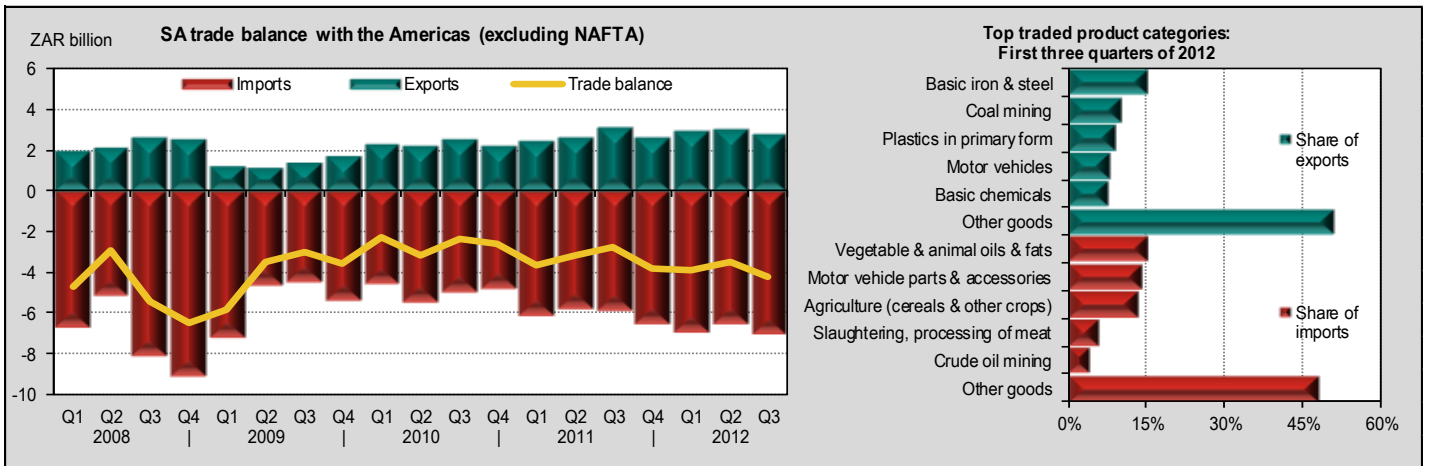
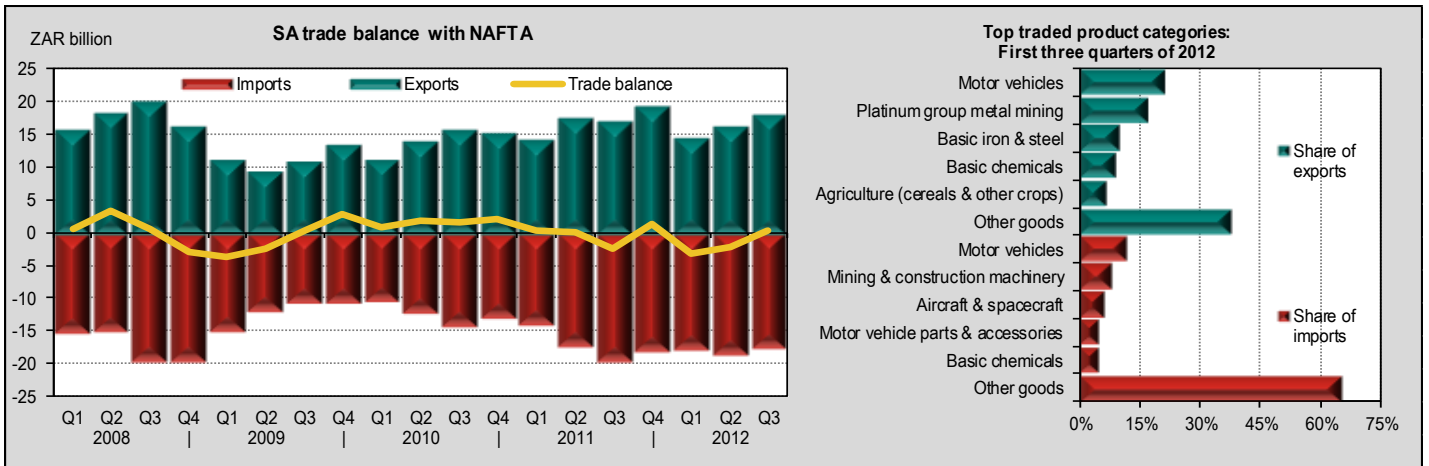
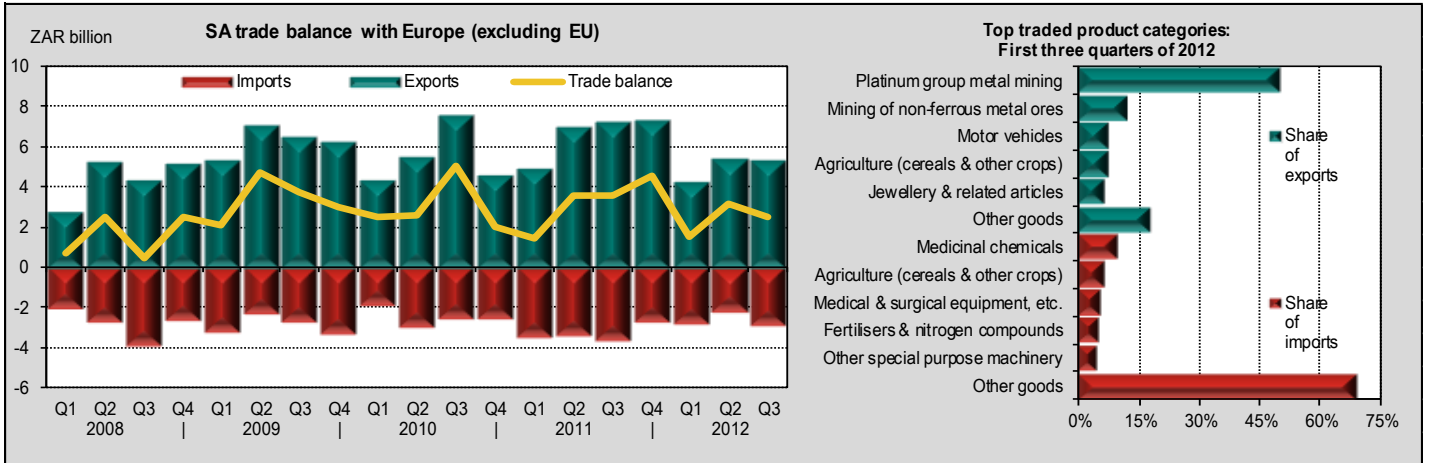
Major traded products

First 3 quarters of 2012 (cumulative total)

HS2 code	ZAR m
Exports	
H71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	117 739.97
H26: Ores, slag and ash	78 041.97
H27: Petroleum and petroleum products	58 848.83
H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	42 540.09
H72: Iron and steel	40 143.18
Exports Total (including others)	520 508.76
Imports	
H27: Petroleum and petroleum products	139 510.76
H84: Machinery and equipment, mechanical appliances	93 253.47
H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	55 667.04
H85: Electrical machinery and electronic equipment	53 124.39
H98: Original equipment components for the motor vehicle industry	39 647.35
Imports Total (including others)	614 722.19

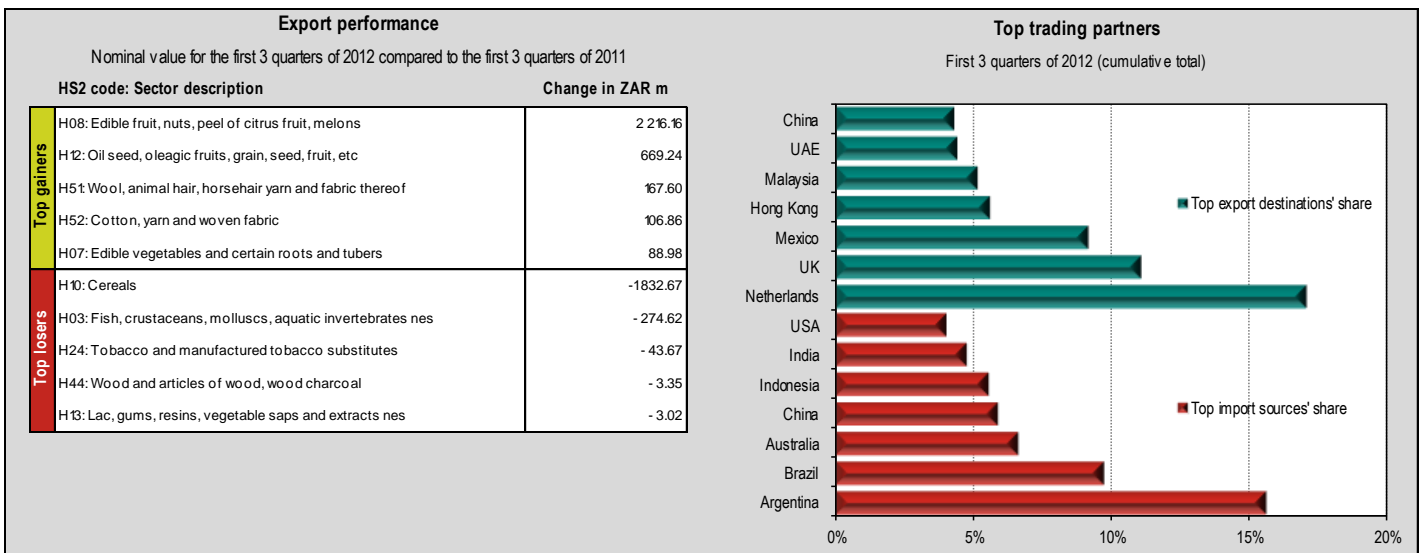
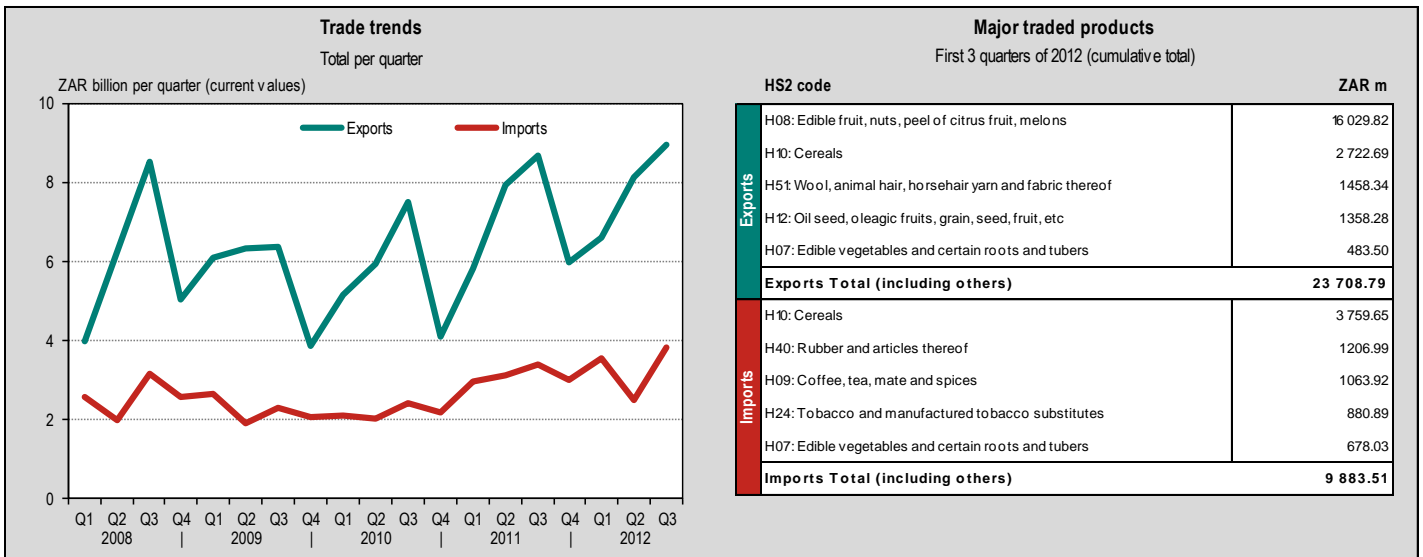
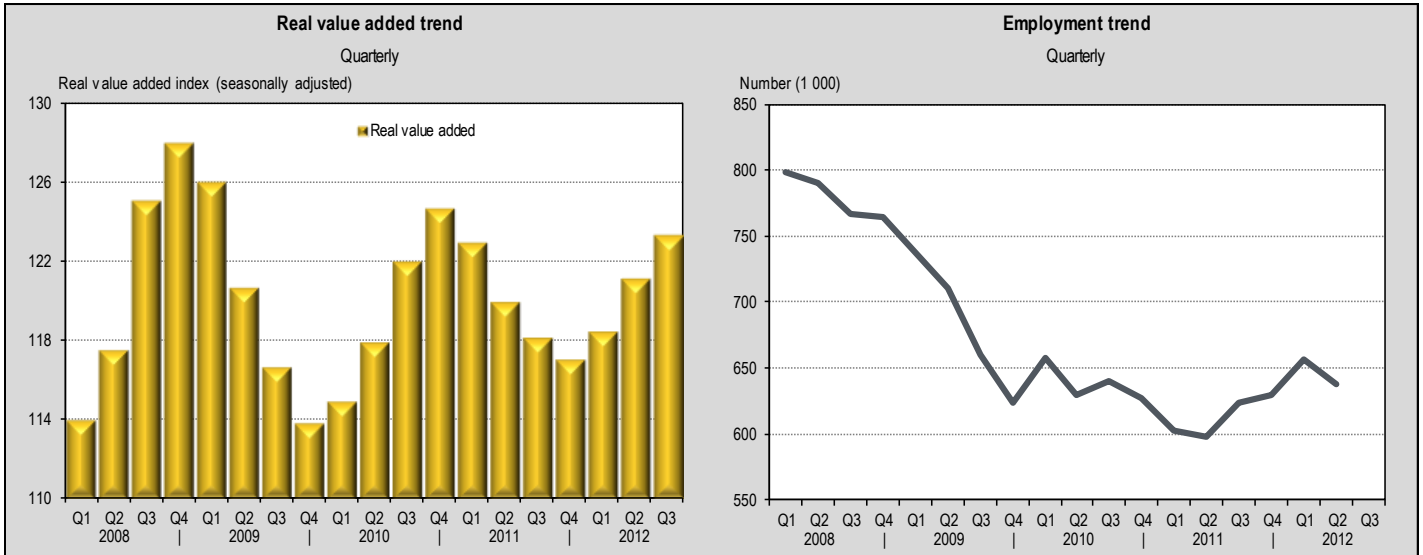






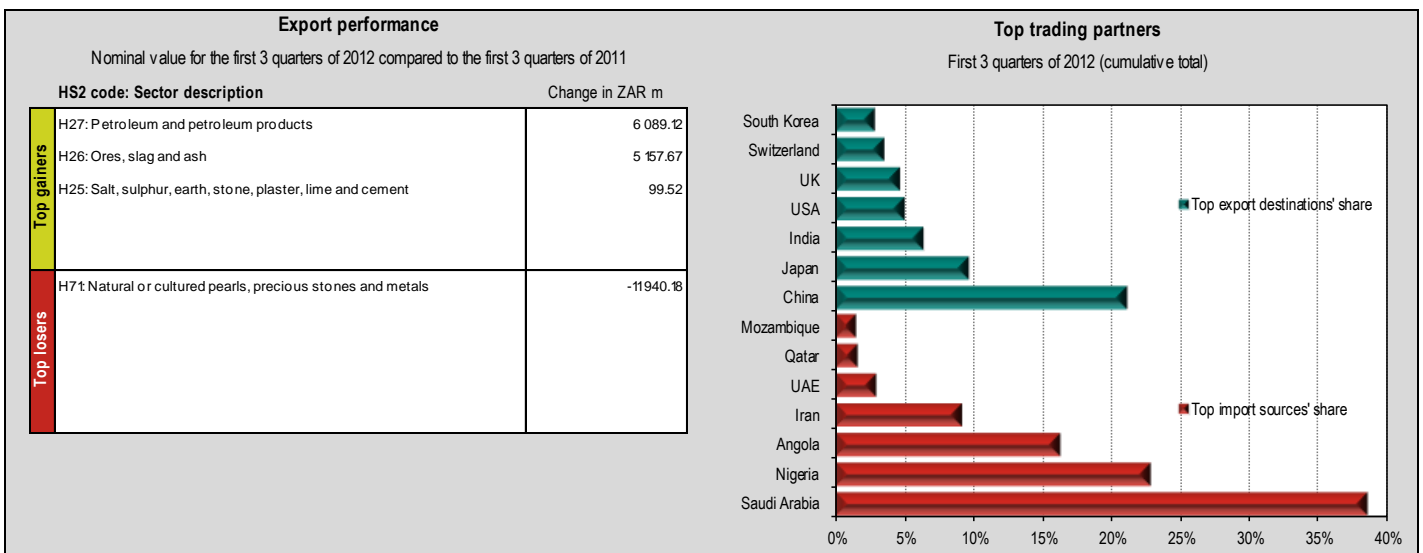
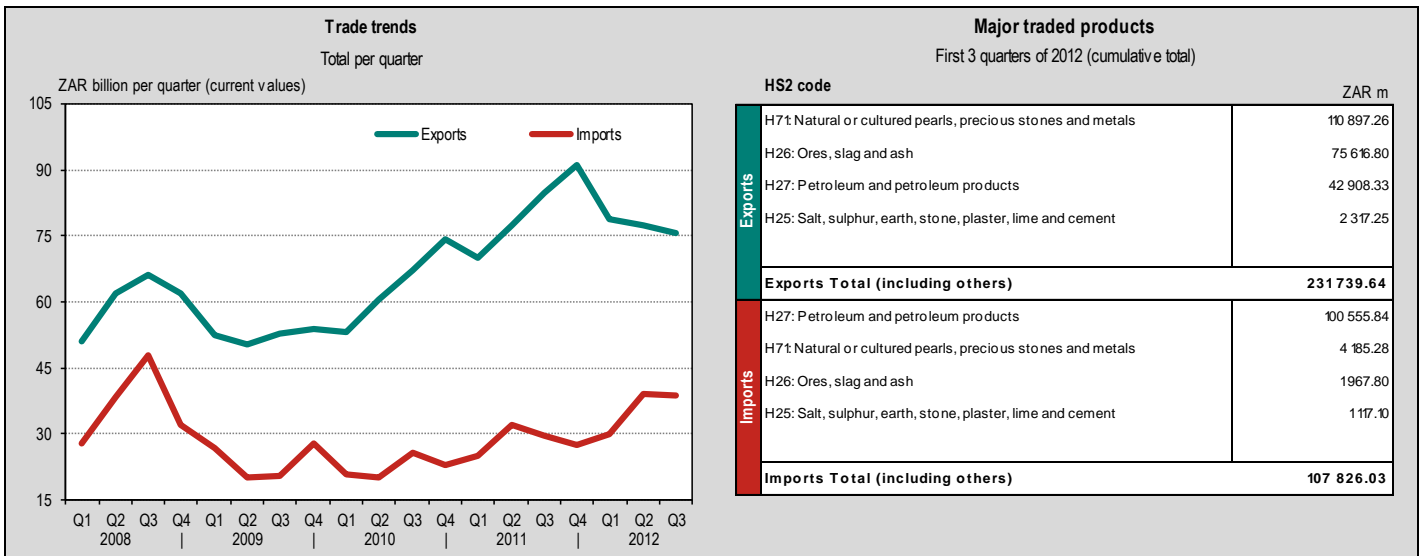
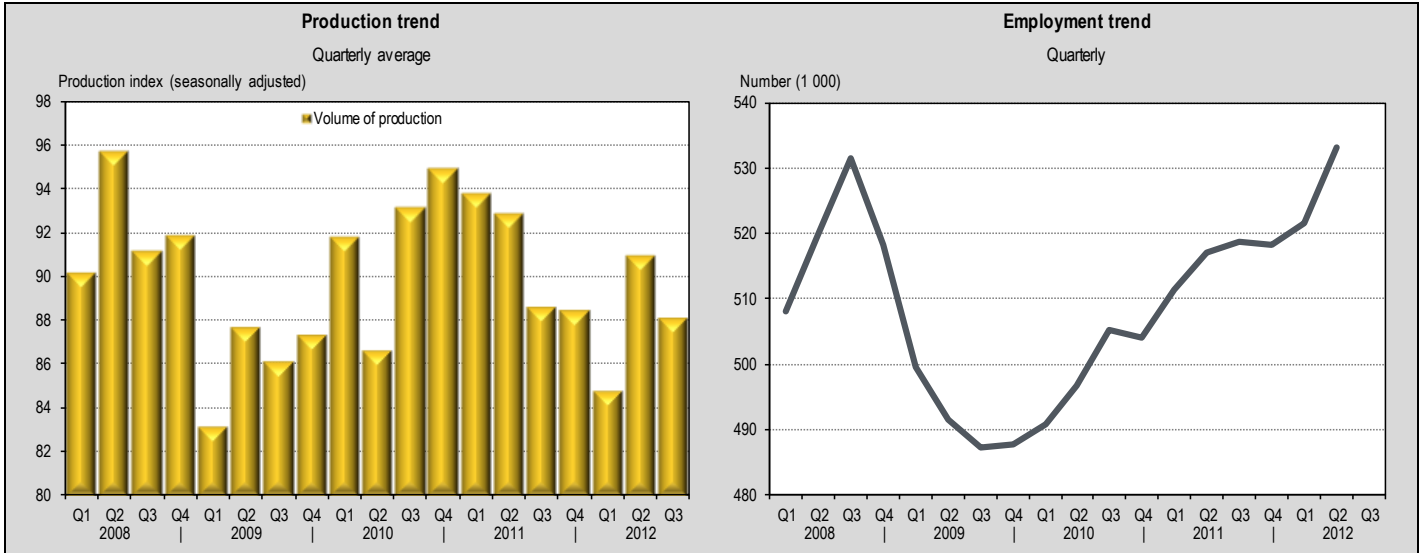
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 4.3%	—	(percentage points)	↑ 6.7%	↑ 5.6%	↑ 3.9%
Real value added	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



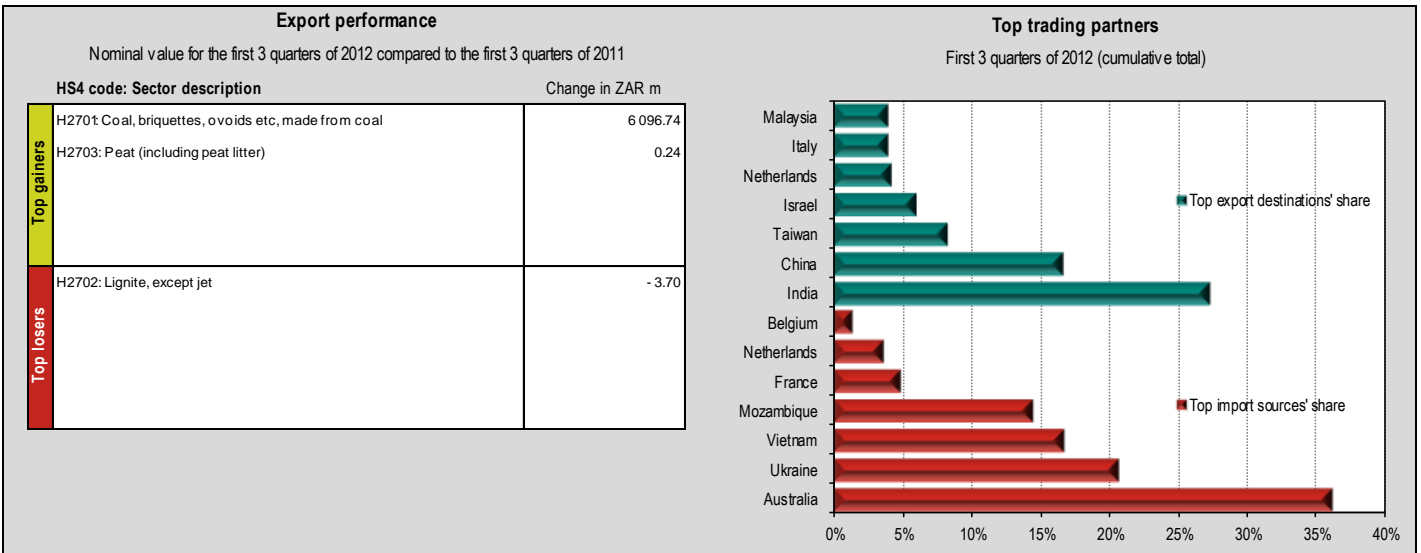
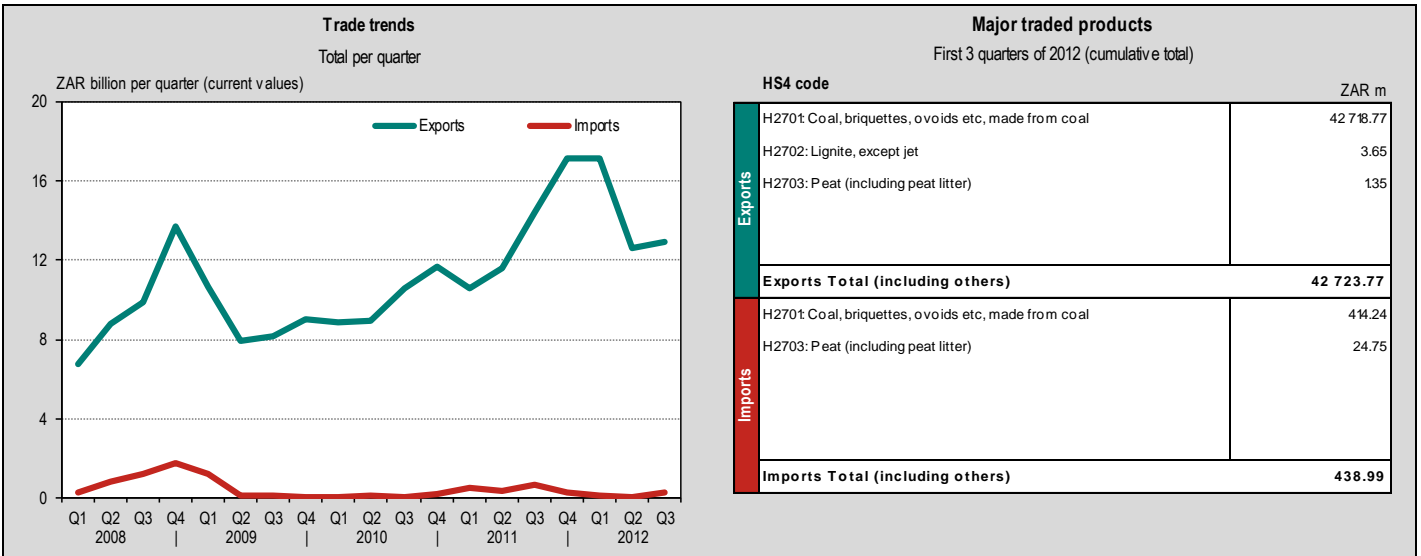
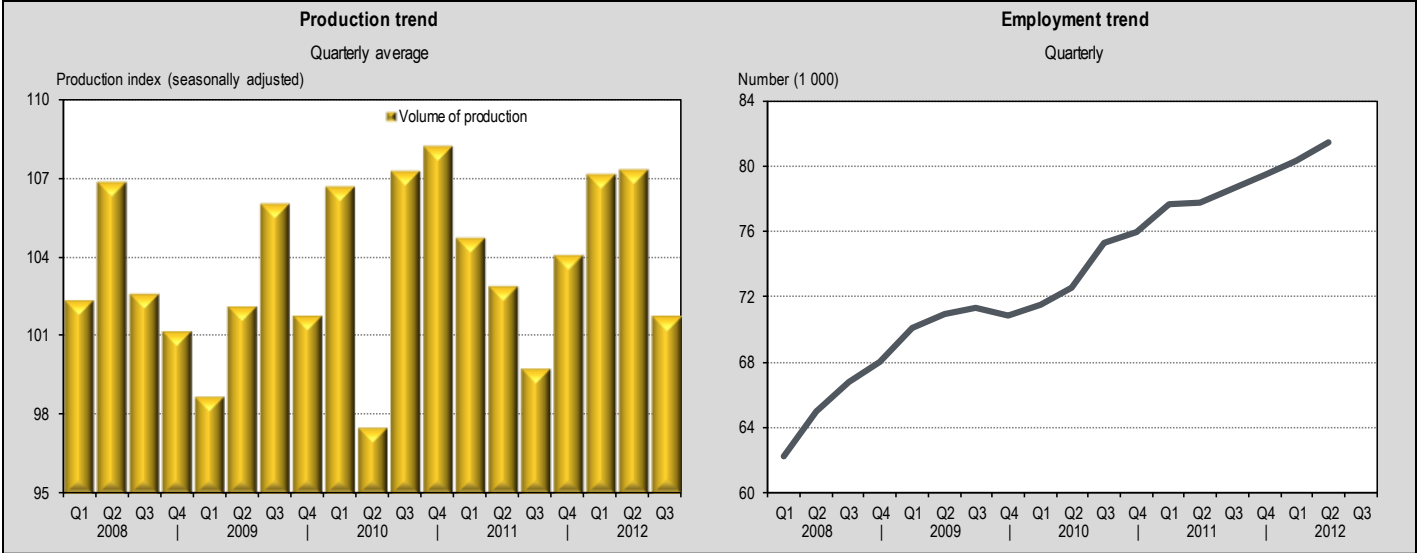
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -0.6%	-	(percentage points)	↑ 3.1%	↓ -0.3%	↑ 23.9%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



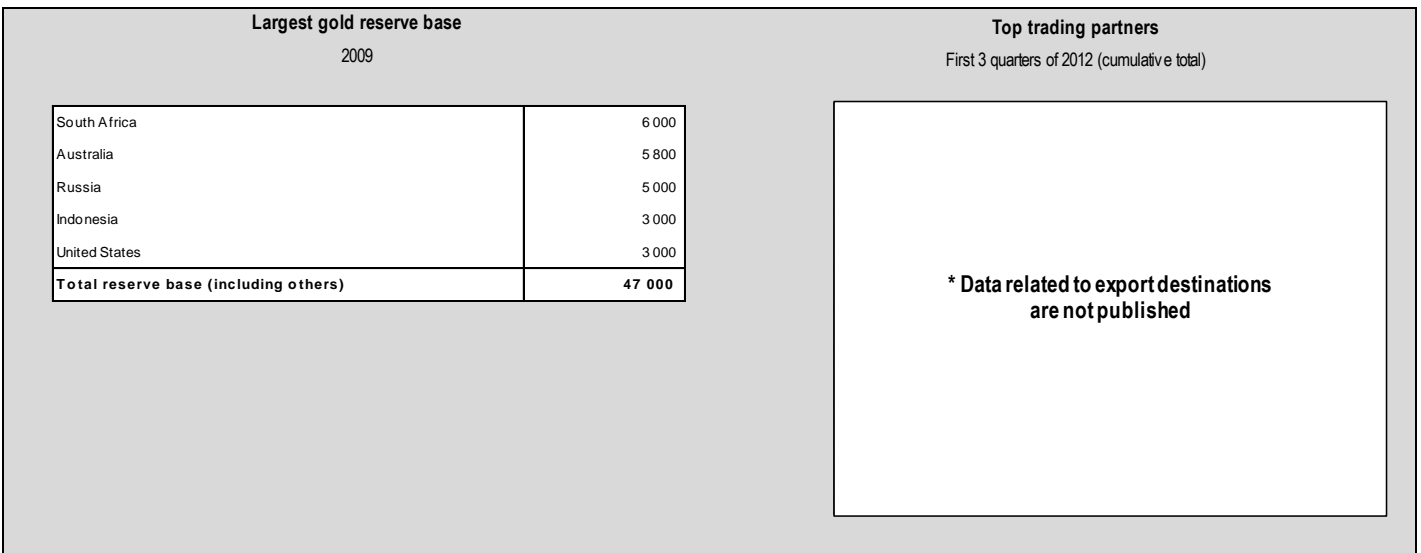
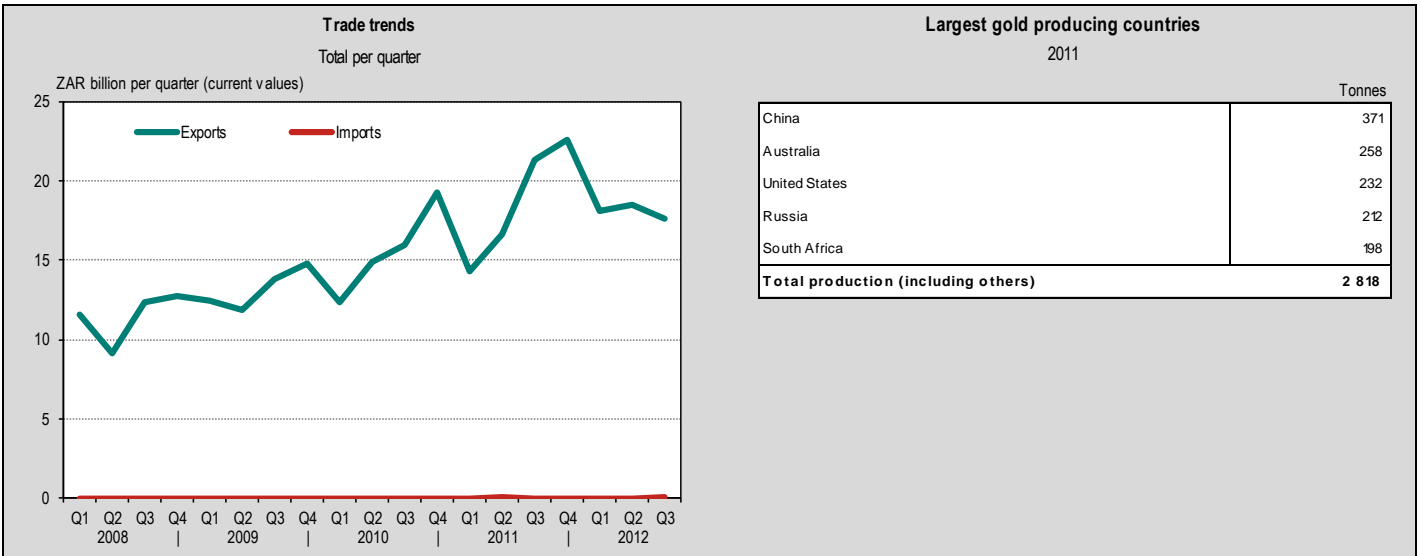
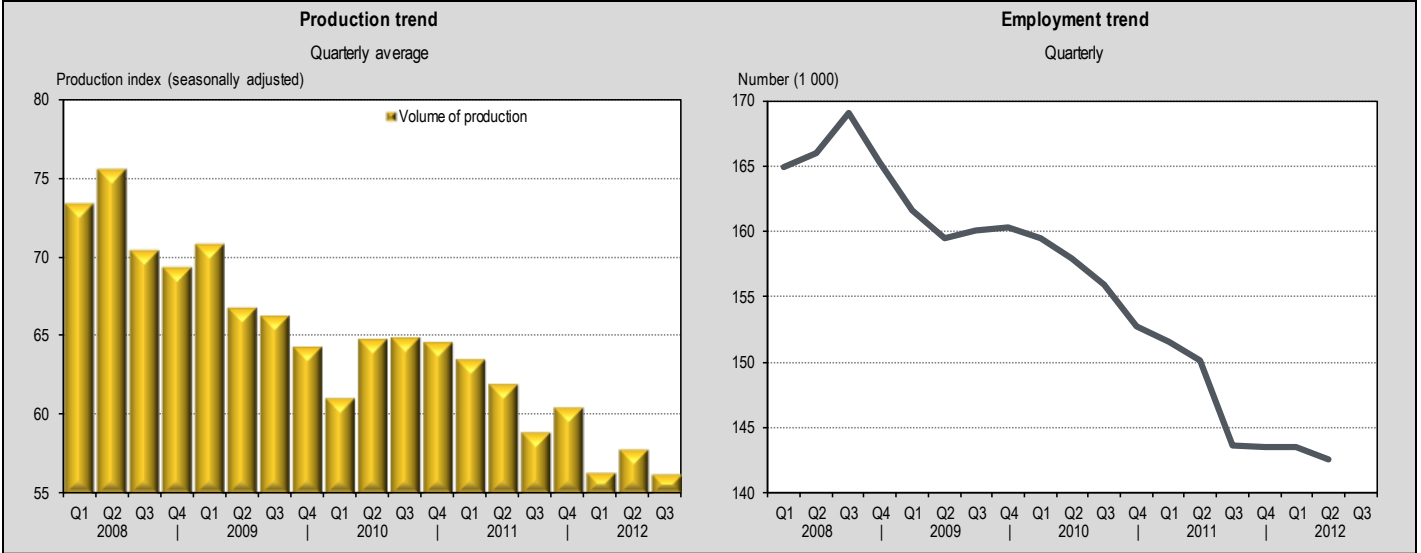
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 2.0%	-	(percentage points)	↑ 4.8%	↑ 16.6%	↓ -72.1%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



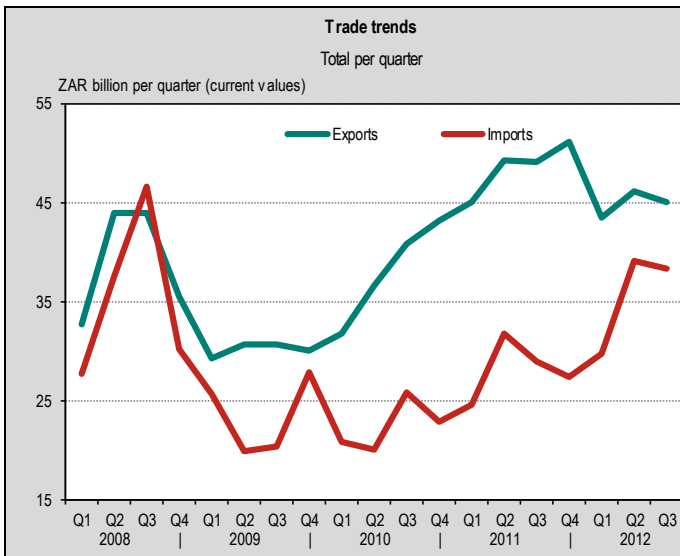
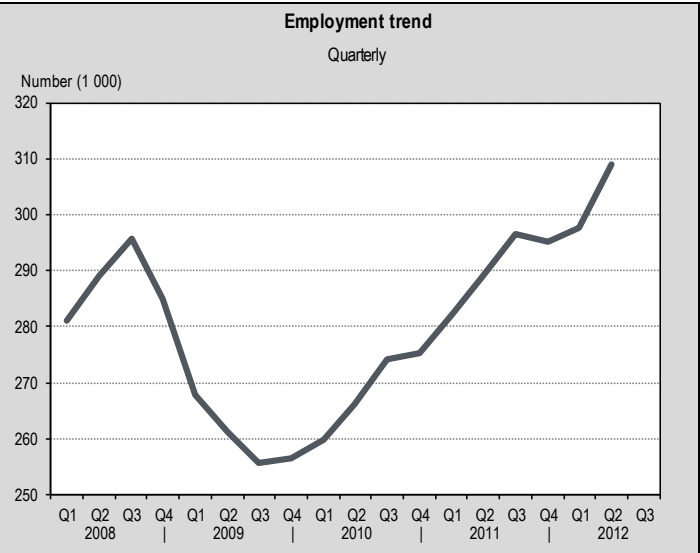
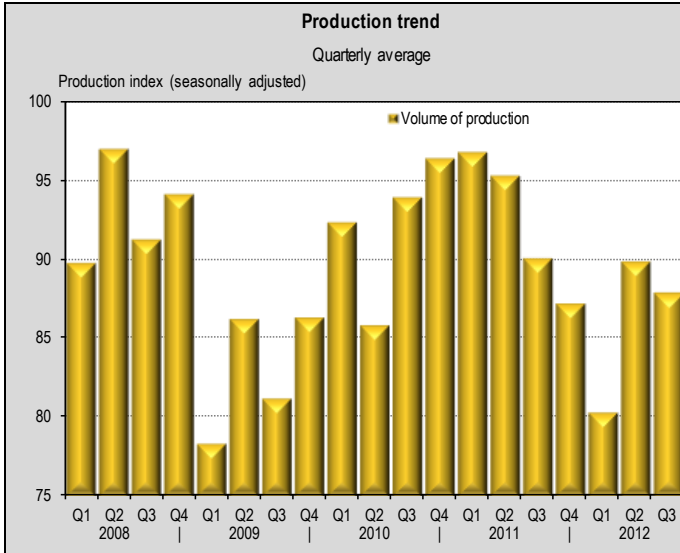
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -4.6%	-	(percentage points)	↓ -5.1%	↑ 3.9%	-
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -2.4%	-	(percentage points)	↑ 6.9%	↓ -6.1%	↑ 25.7%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation		Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Major traded products

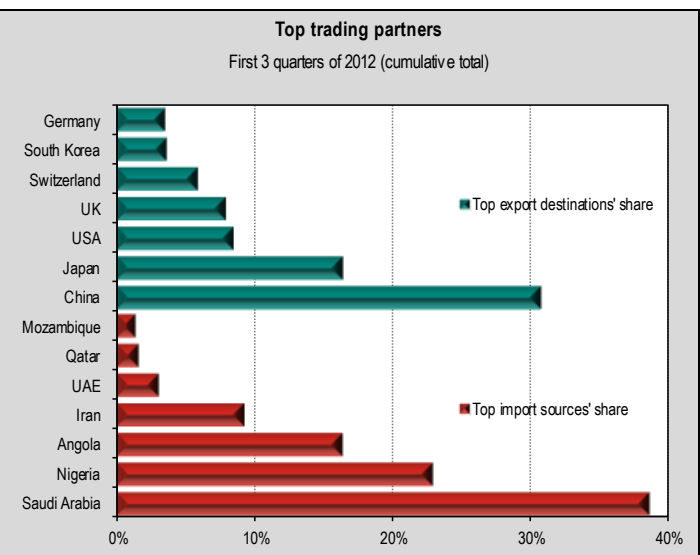
First 3 quarters of 2012 (cumulative total)

HS4 code	ZAR m
Exports	
H2601: Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	47 661.37
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	47 328.62
H7102: Diamonds, not mounted or set	9 240.97
H2610: Chromium ores and concentrates	7 101.65
H2602: Manganese ores, iron ores >20% Manganese	6 974.36
Exports Total (including others)	134 743.25
Imports	
H2709: Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	98 630.78
H7102: Diamonds, not mounted or set	3 786.37
H2711: Petroleum gases & other gaseous hydrocarbons	147 121
H2503: Sulphur, except sublimated, precipitated, colloidal	70 189
H2601: Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	630.66
Imports Total (including others)	107 364.93

Export performance

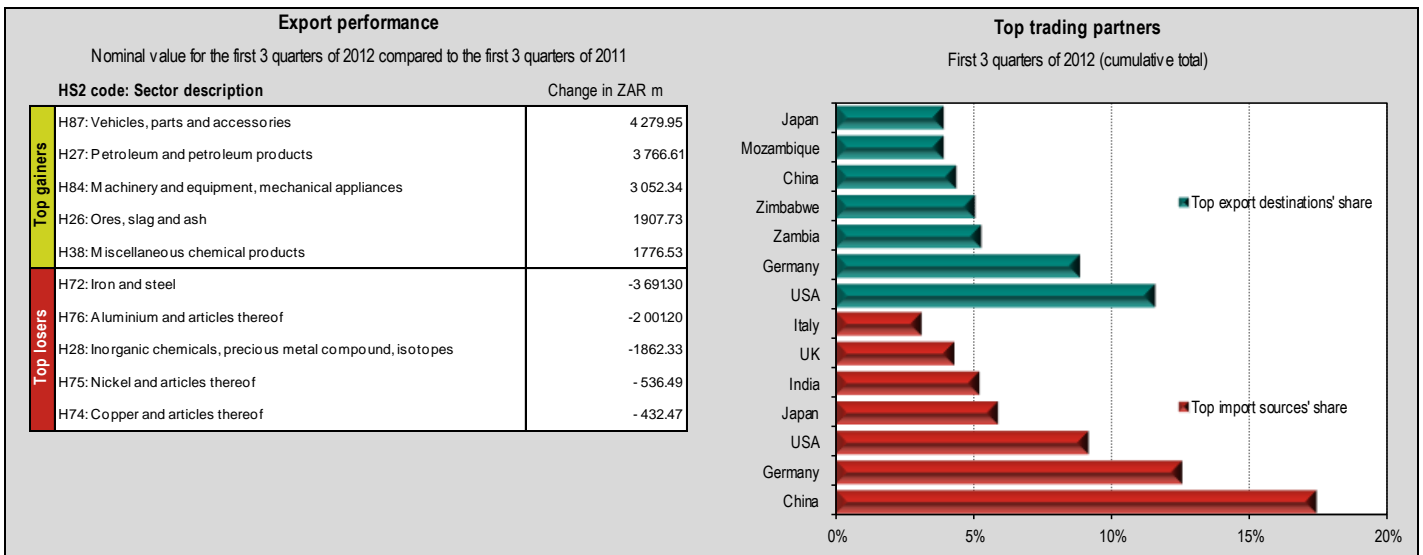
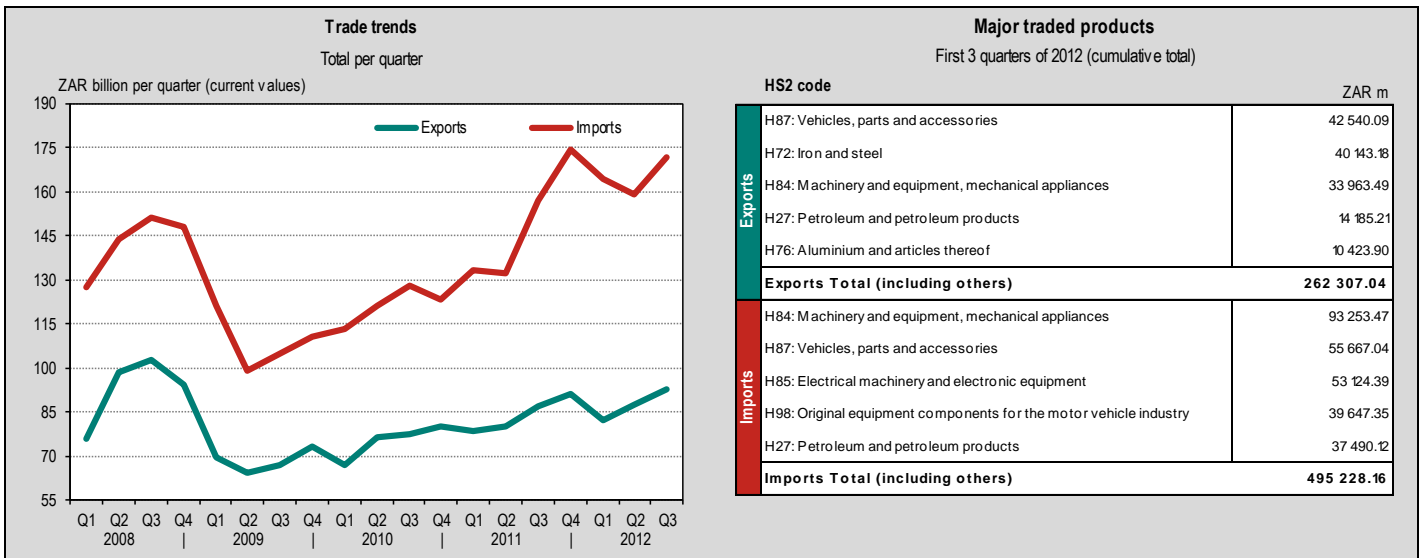
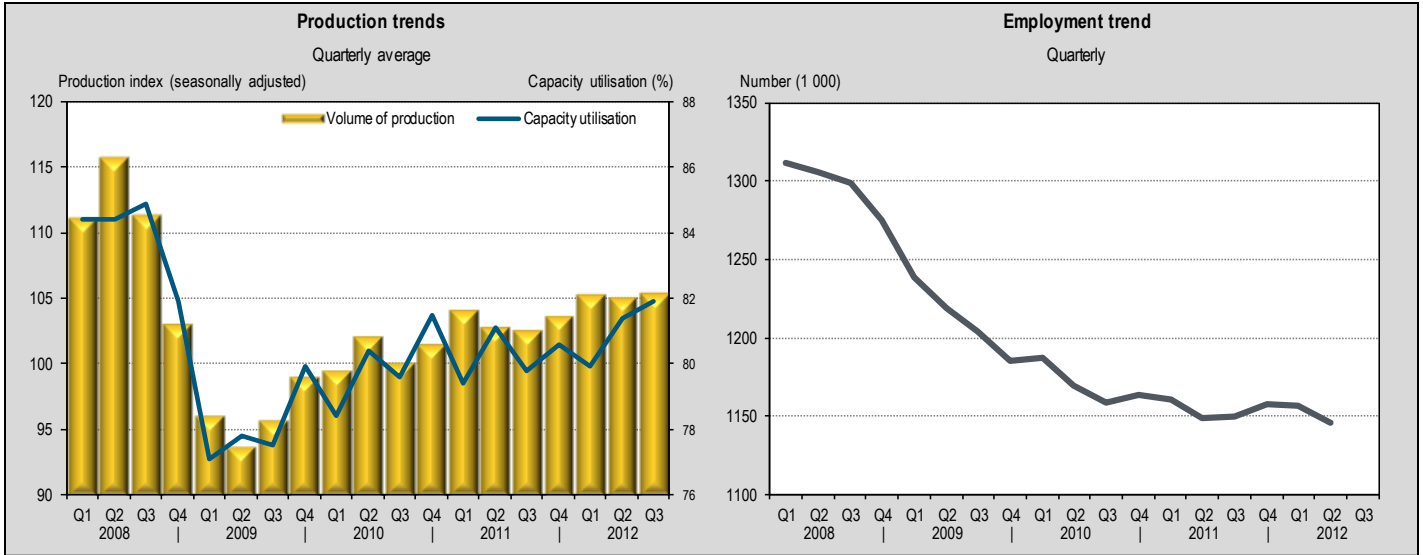
Nominal value for the first 3 quarters of 2012 compared to the first 3 quarters of 2011

HS4 code: Sector description	Change in ZAR m
Top gainers	
H2601: Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	5 058.46
H2614: Titanium ores and concentrates	1 884.03
H2615: Niobium tantalum vanadium zirconium ores, etc	603.88
H2602: Manganese ores, iron ores >20% Manganese	343.32
H2529: Natural fluorine minerals	232.80
Top losers	
H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	-13 871.00
H2610: Chromium ores and concentrates	-1 789.85
H2616: Precious metal ores and concentrates	-622.42
H2505: Natural sand except sand for mineral extraction	-275.01
H7106: Silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured, etc	-238.53



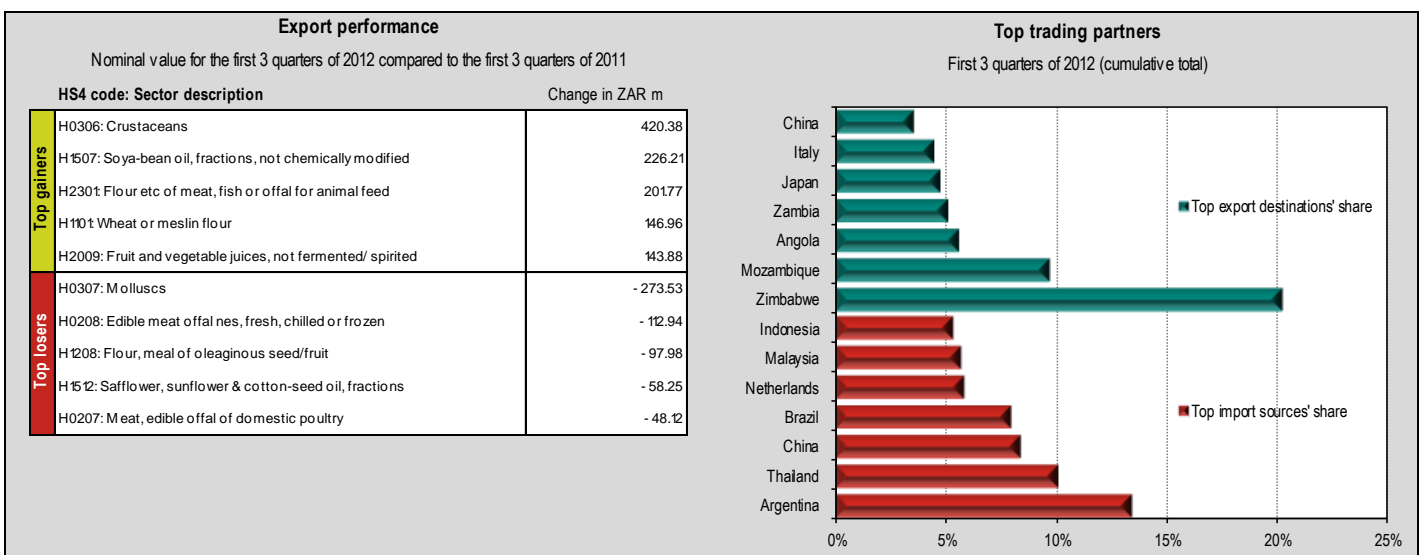
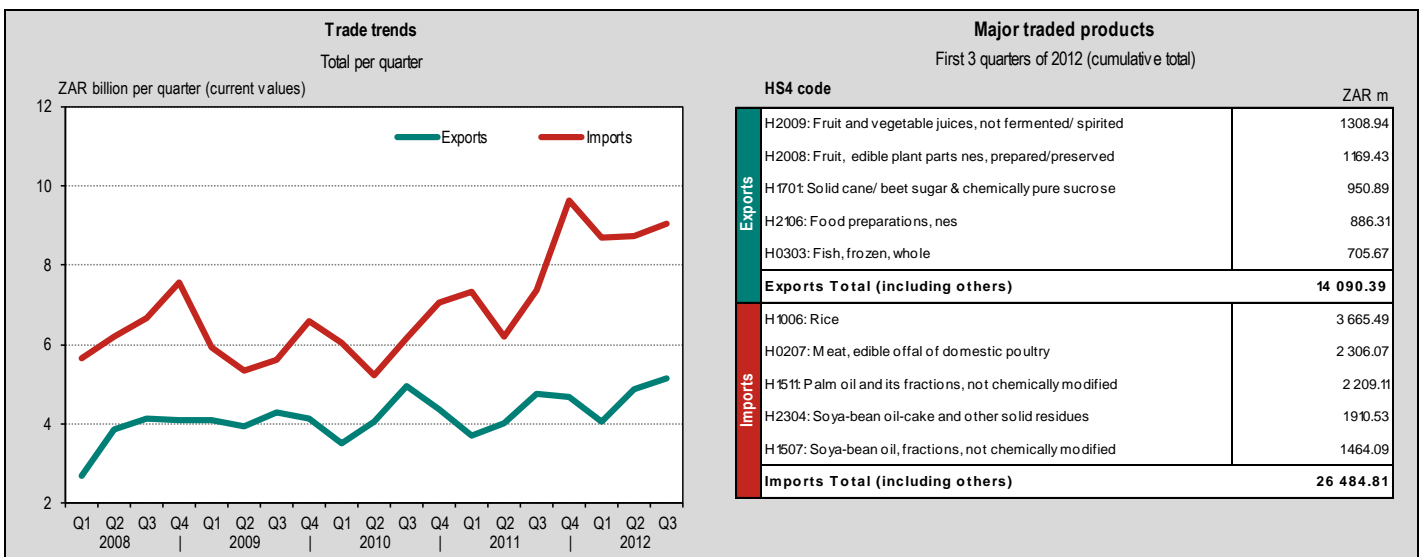
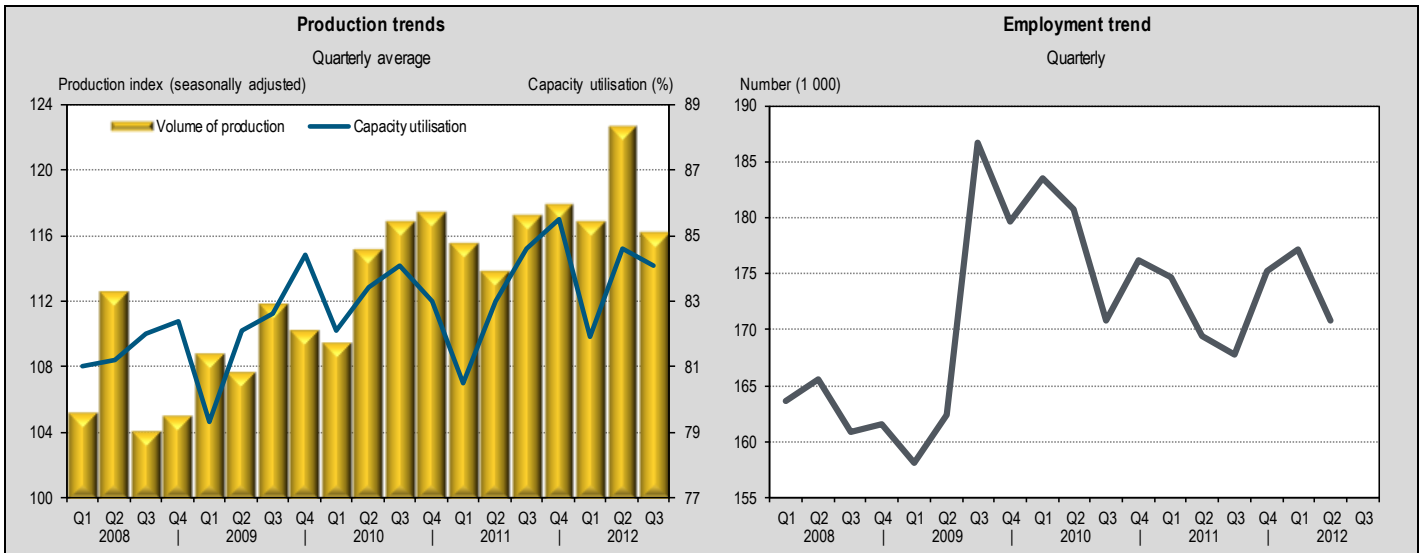
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 2.8% Production (seas. adj.)
 ↑ 2.1 (percentage points) Capacity utilisation
 ↓ -0.2% Employment
 ↑ 6.8% Exports (ZAR)
 ↑ 17.2% Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -0.9%	↓ -0.5 (percentage points)	↑ 0.9%	↑ 13.0%	↑ 26.5%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 4.1%

↓ -0.2 (percentage points)

↑ 1.9%

↑ 13.3%

↑ 17.5%

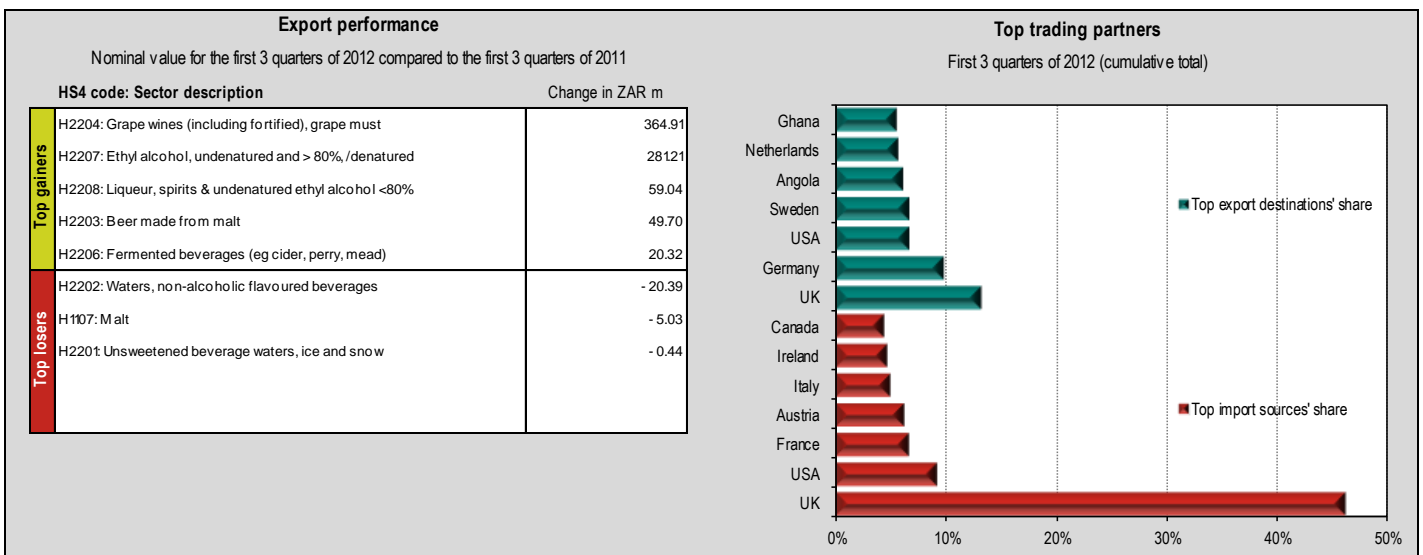
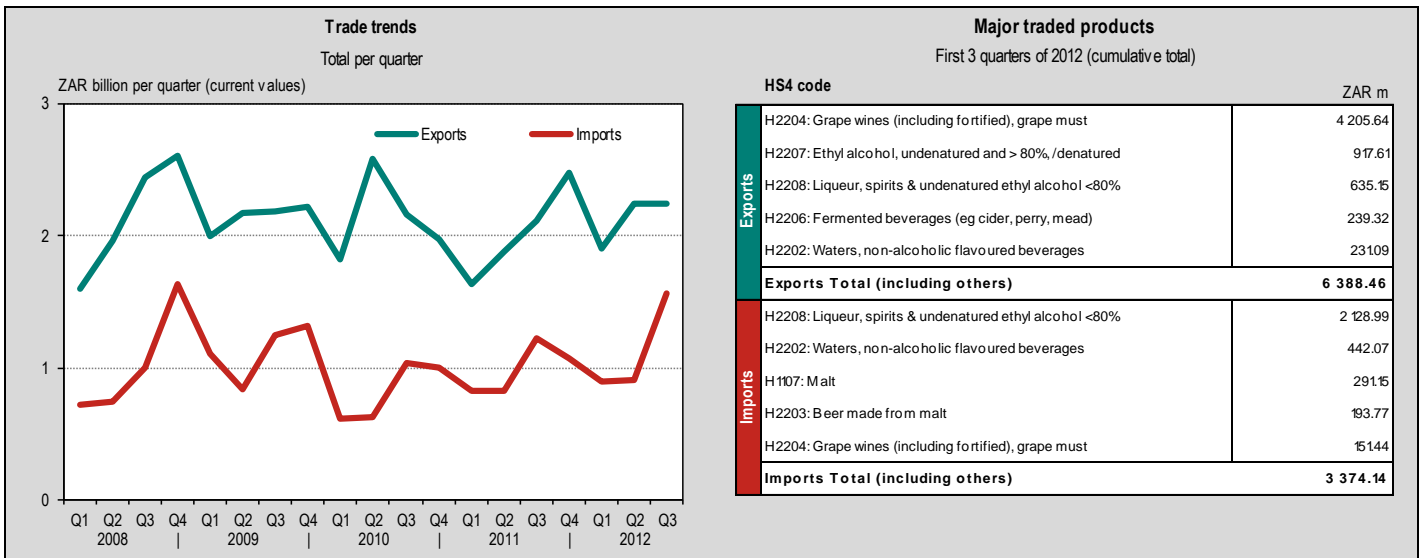
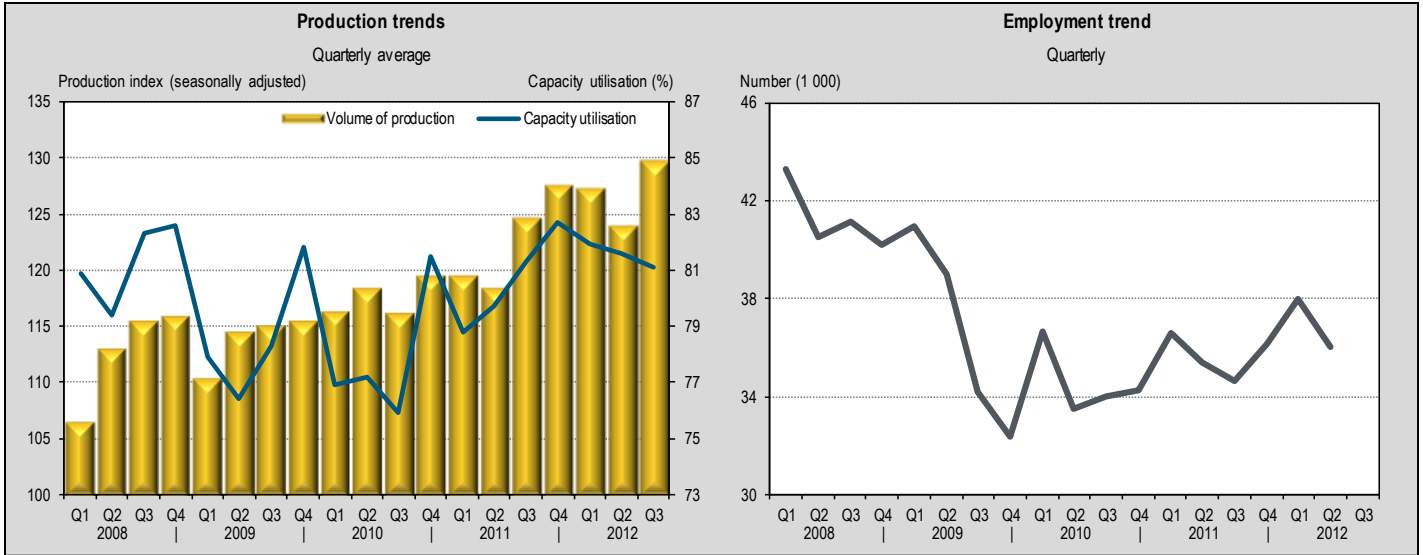
Production (seas. adj.)

Capacity utilisation

Employment

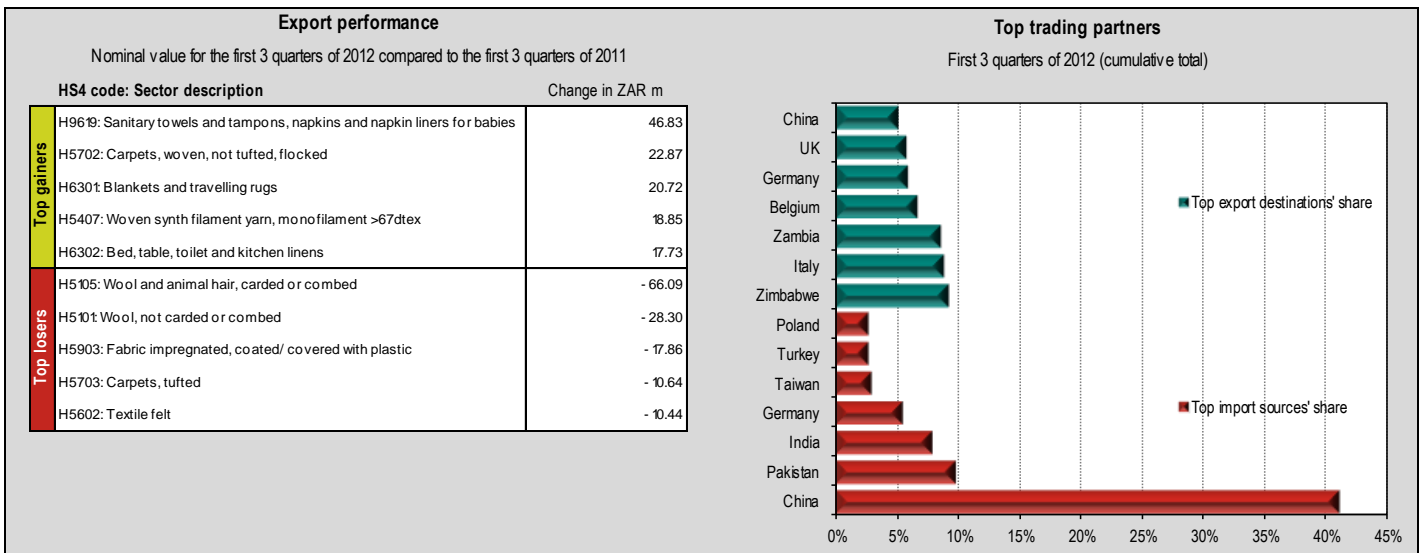
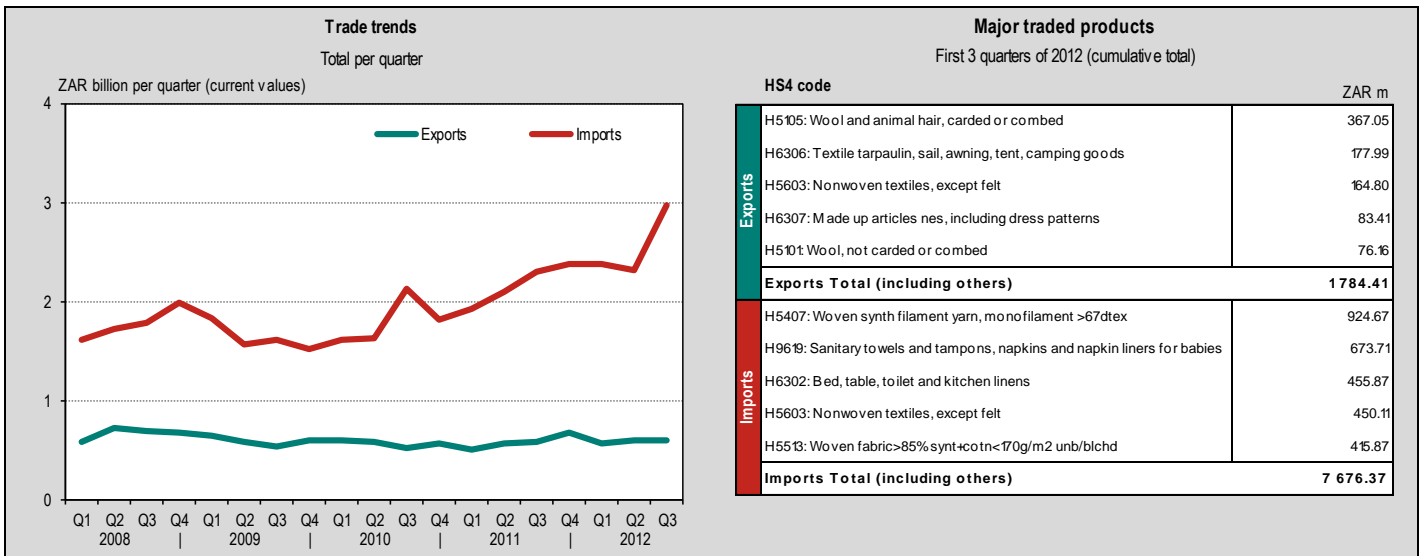
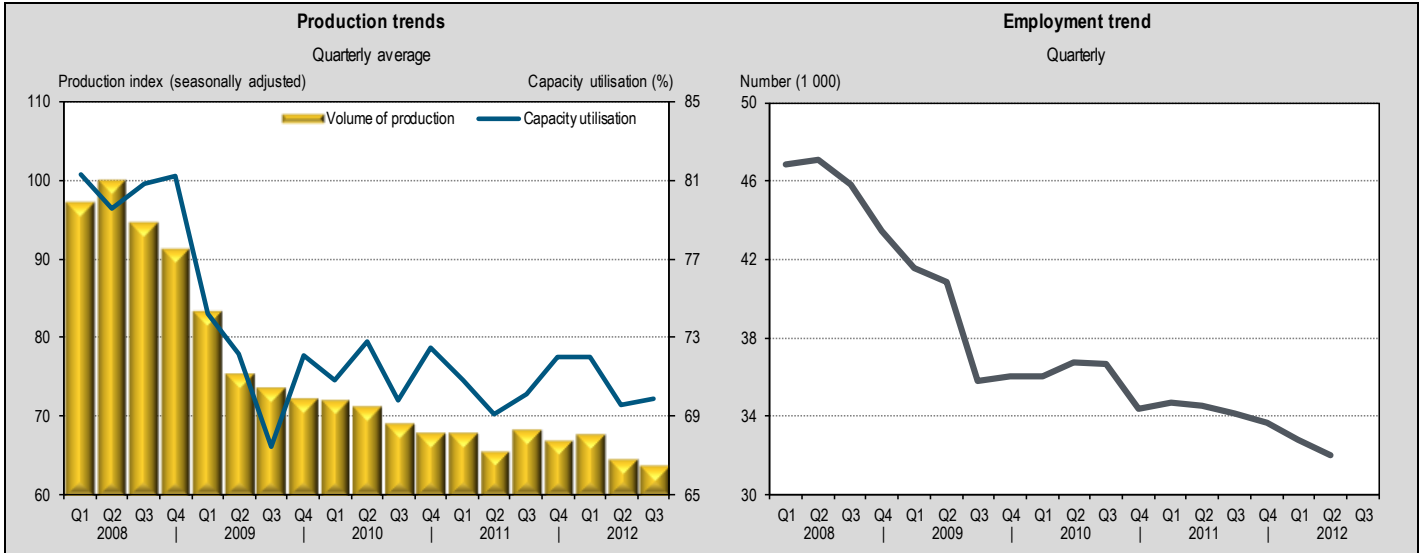
Exports (ZAR)

Imports (ZAR)



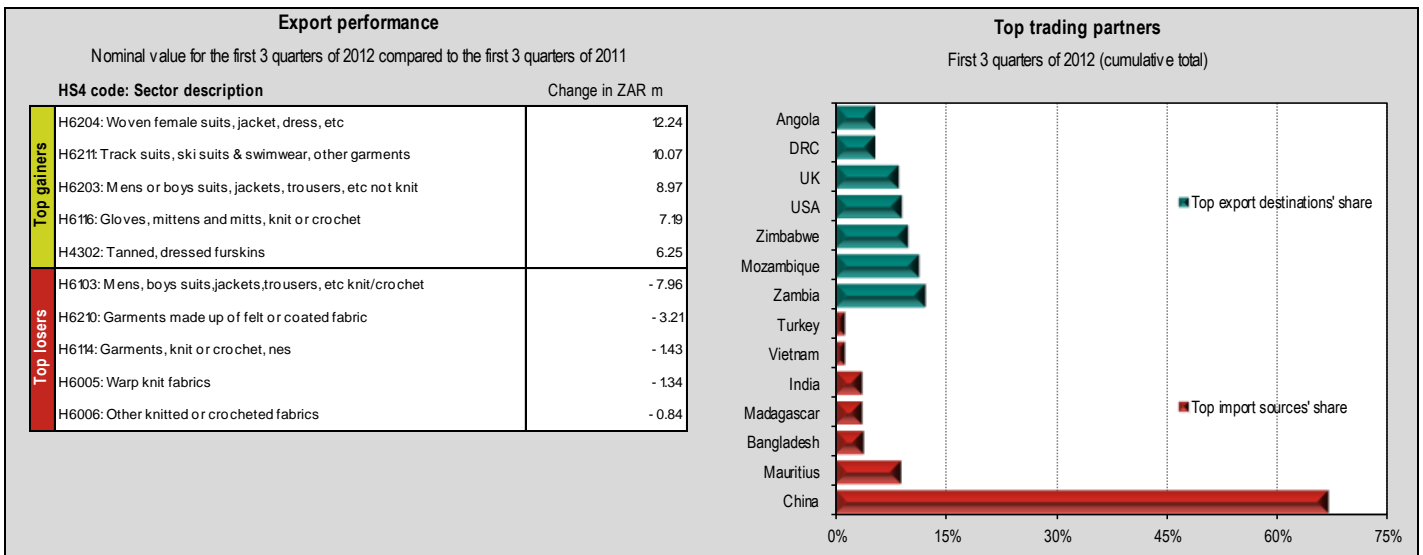
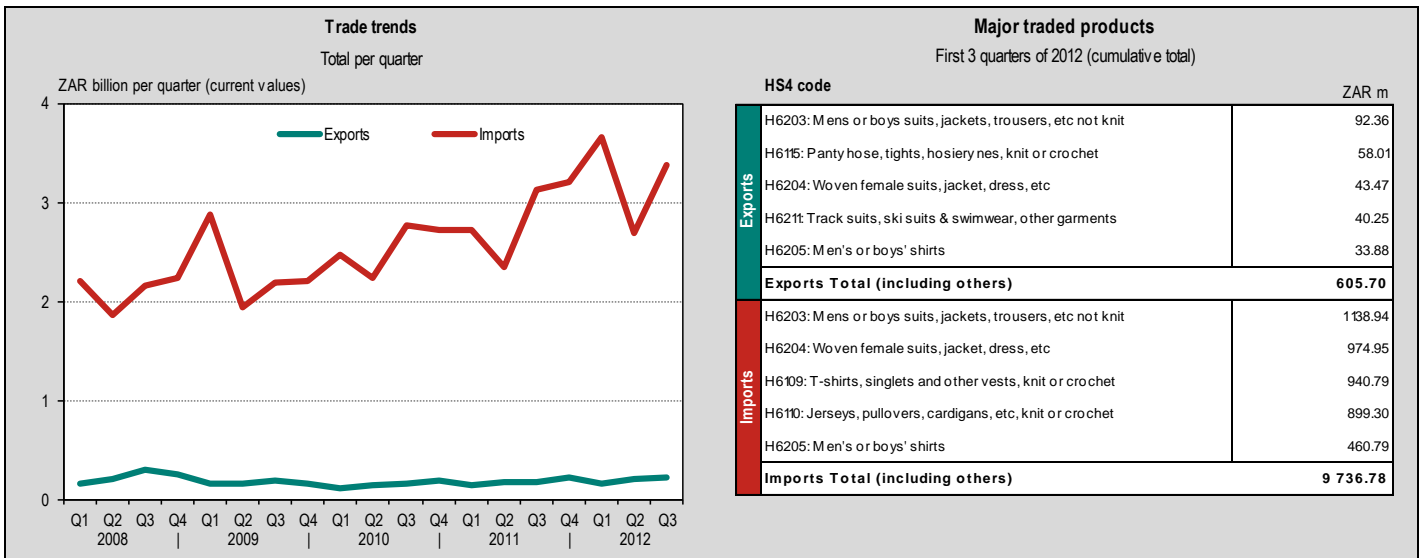
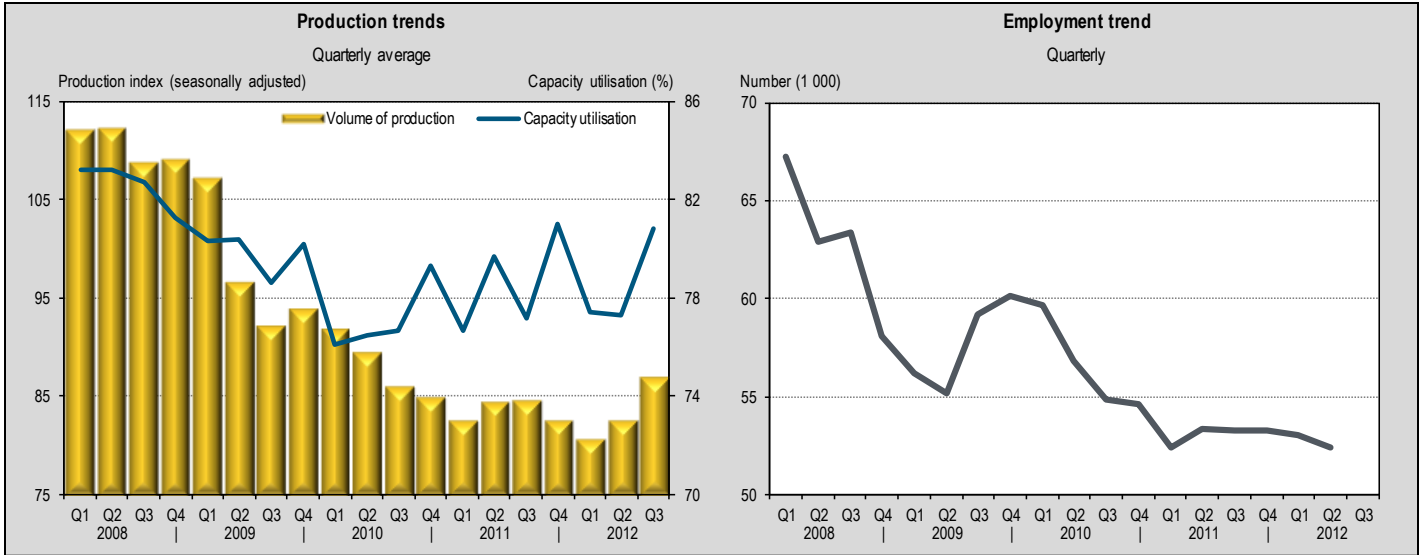
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -6.7% ↓ -0.2 (percentage points) ↓ -7.5% ↑ 6.9% ↑ 21.3%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 3.0% ↑ 3.6 (percentage points) ↓ -1.9% ↑ 16.2% ↑ 18.5%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -0.5%

↑ 0.5 (percentage points)

↓ -9.9%

↑ 10.6%

↑ 8.6%

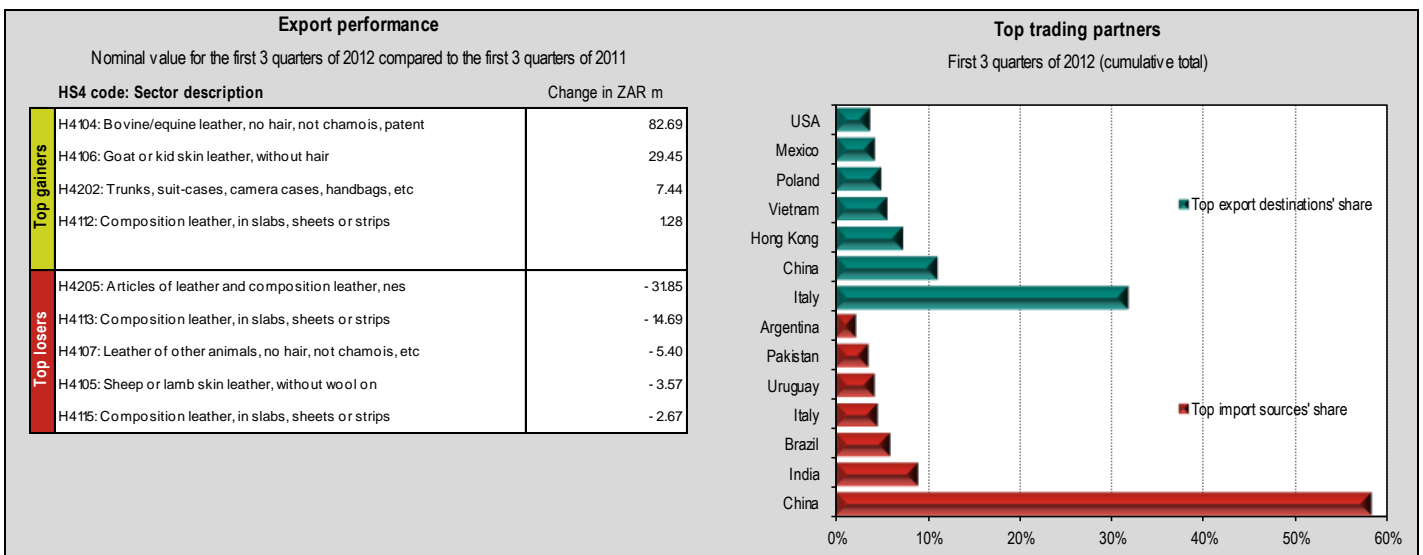
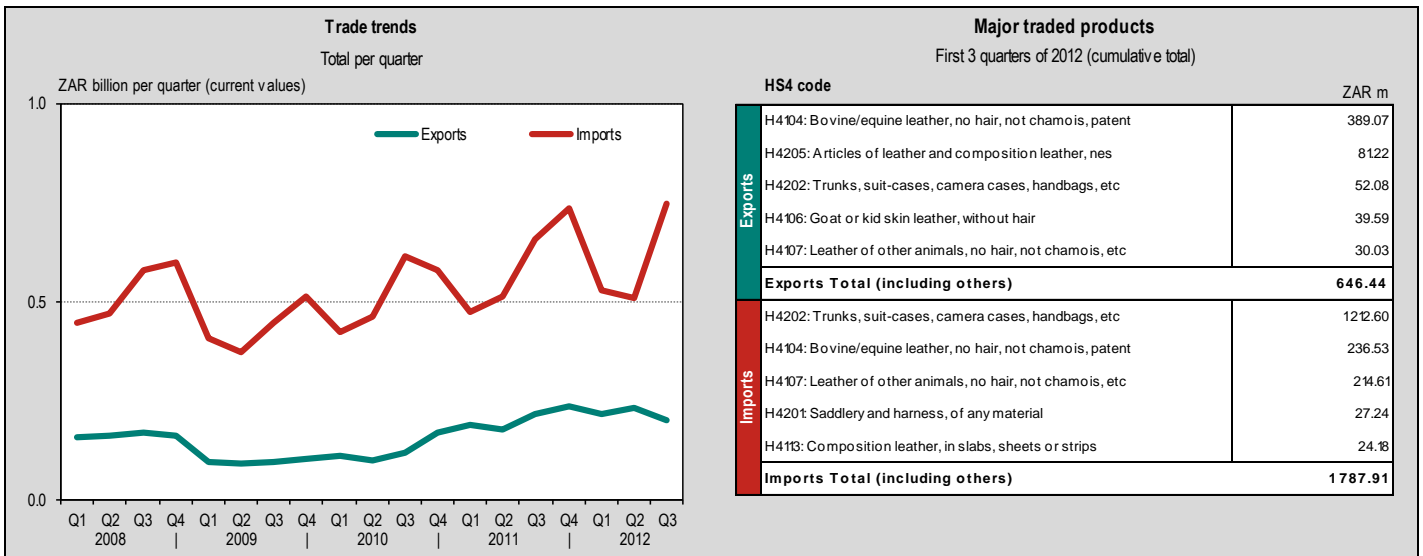
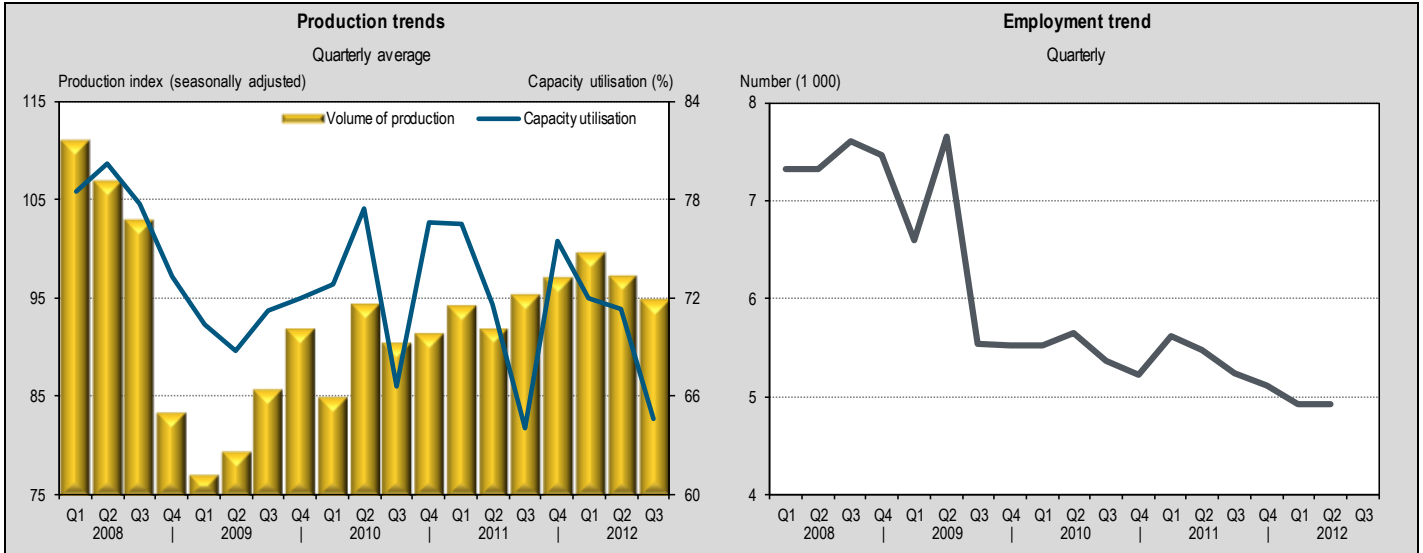
Production (seas. adj.)

Capacity utilisation

Employment

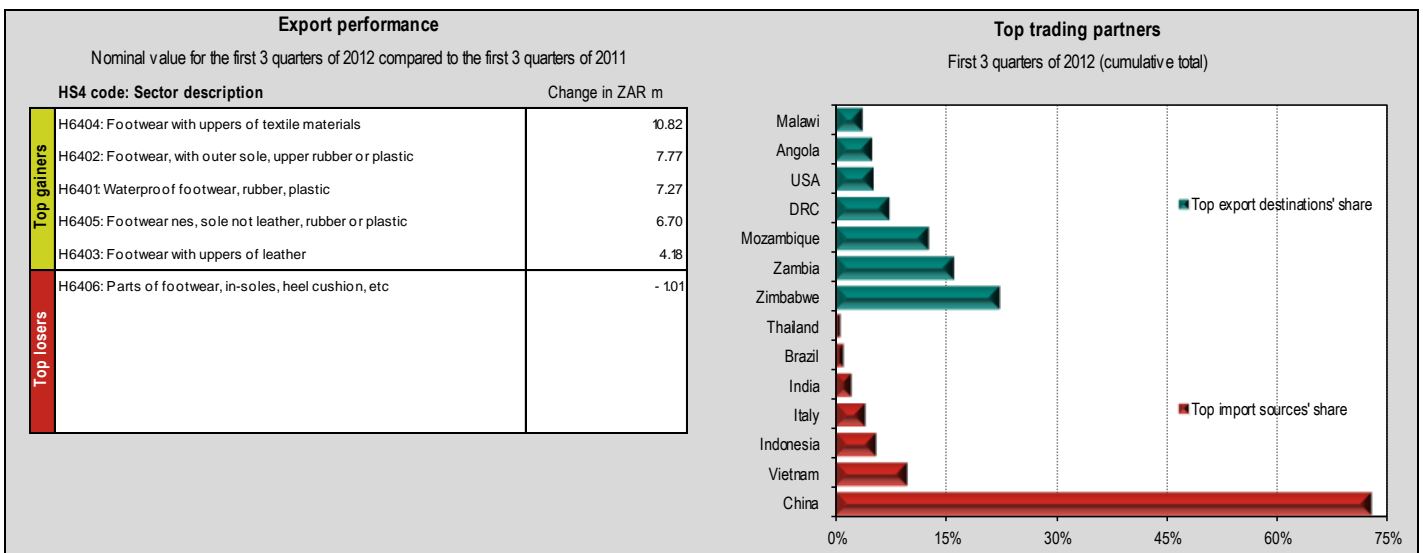
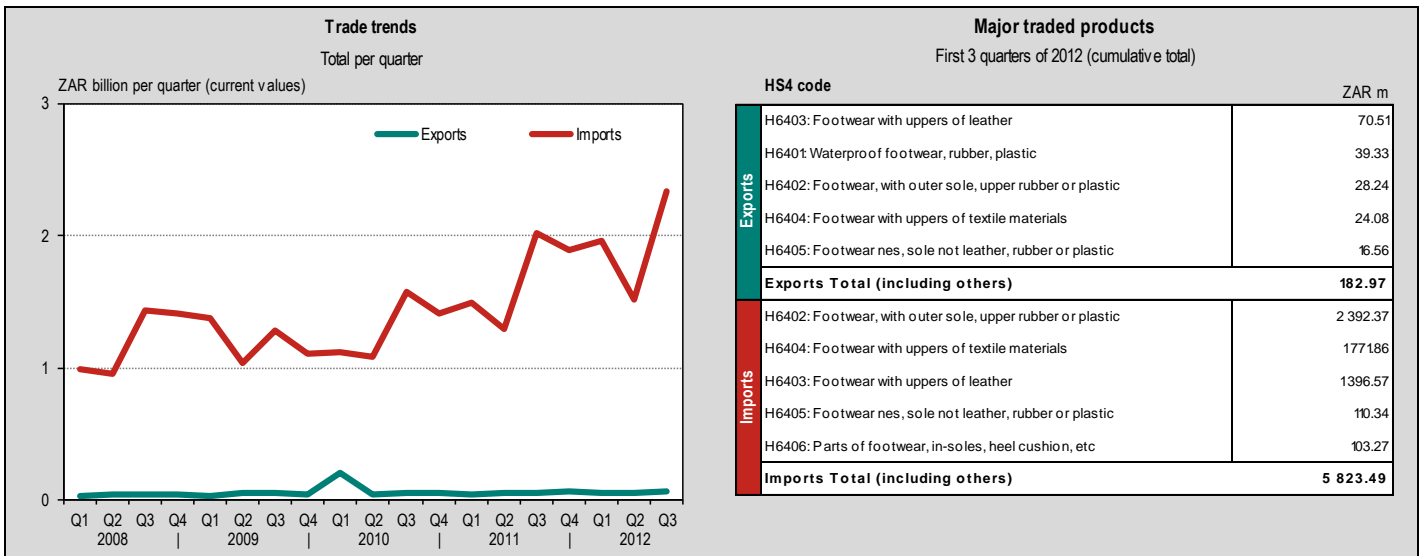
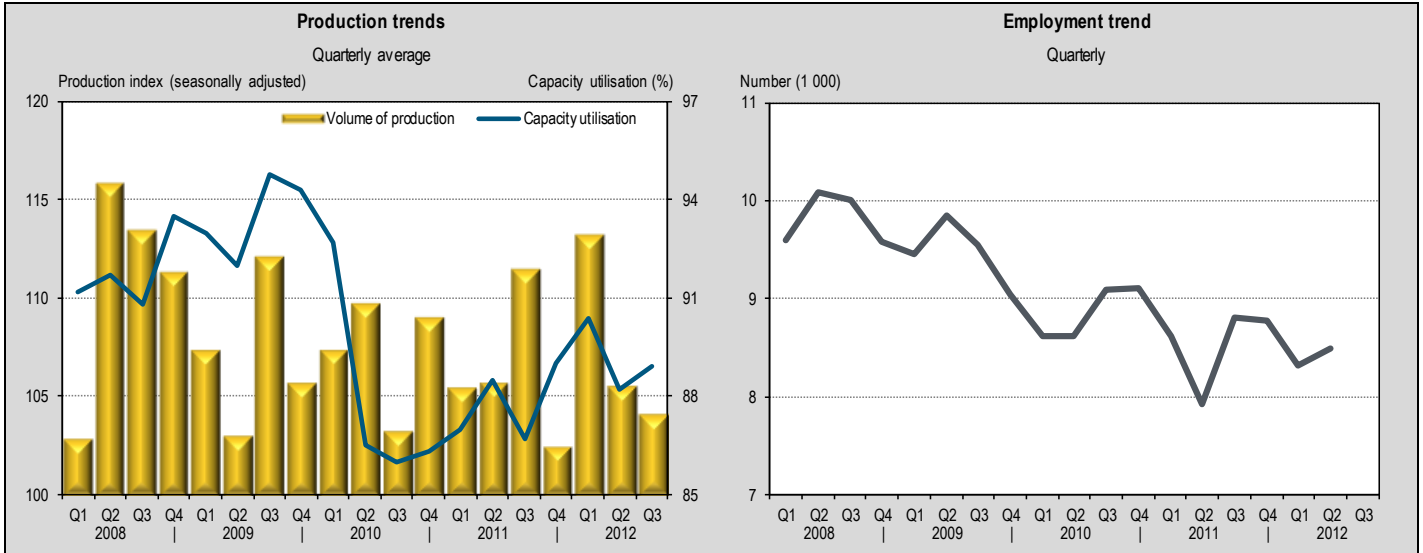
Exports (ZAR)

Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -6.6% ↑ 2.2 (percentage points) ↑ 7.2% ↑ 24.3% ↑ 21.0%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 2.7%

↑ 1.9 (percentage points)

↓ -2.7%

↑ 13.7%

↑ 16.8%

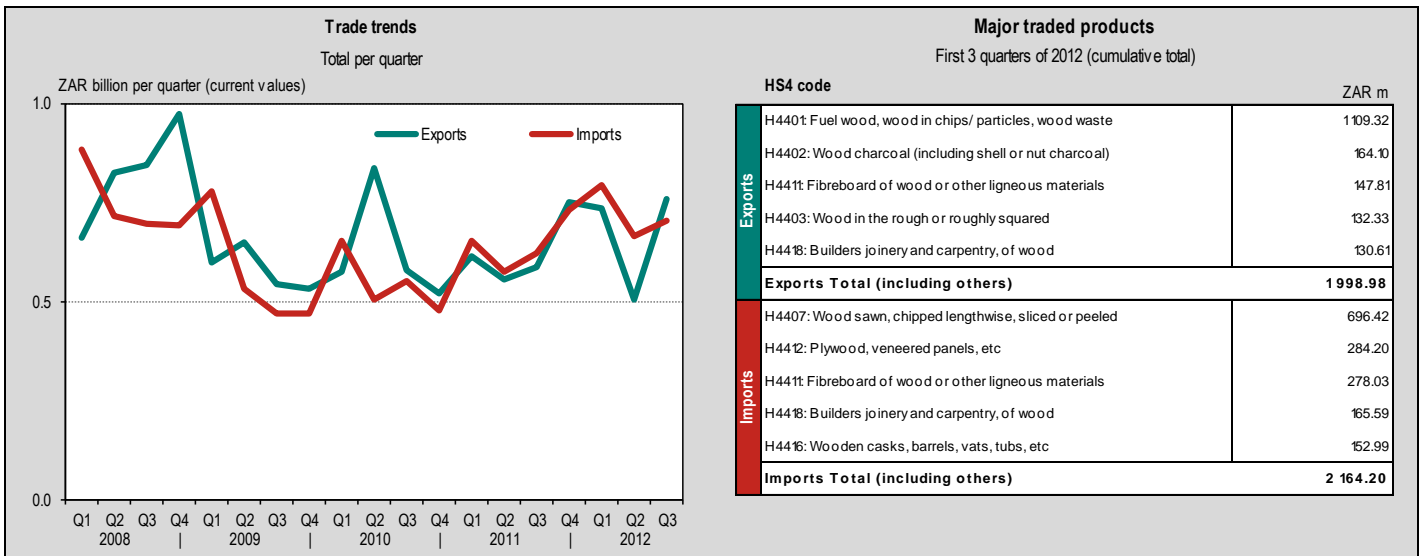
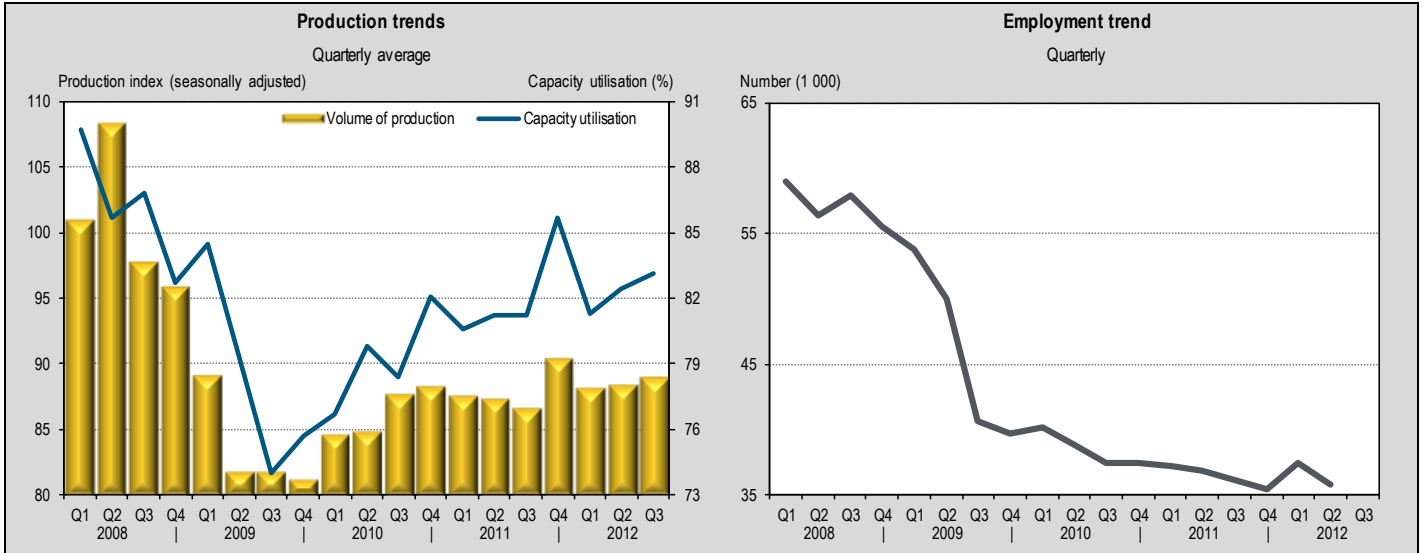
Production (seas. adj.)

Capacity utilisation

Employment

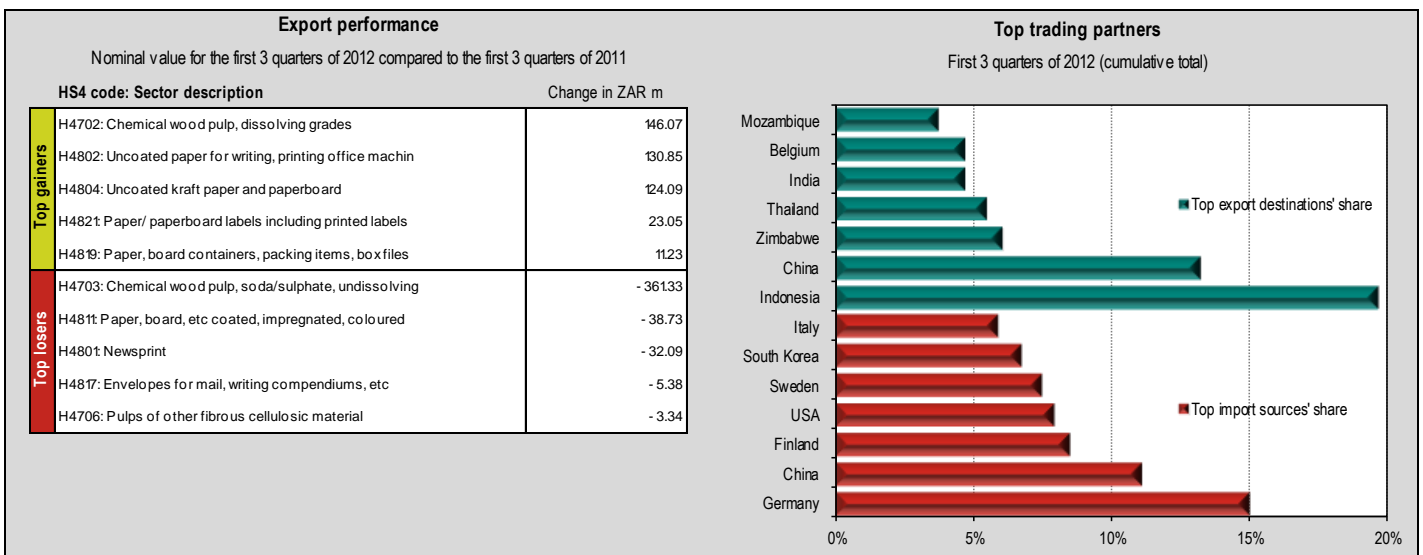
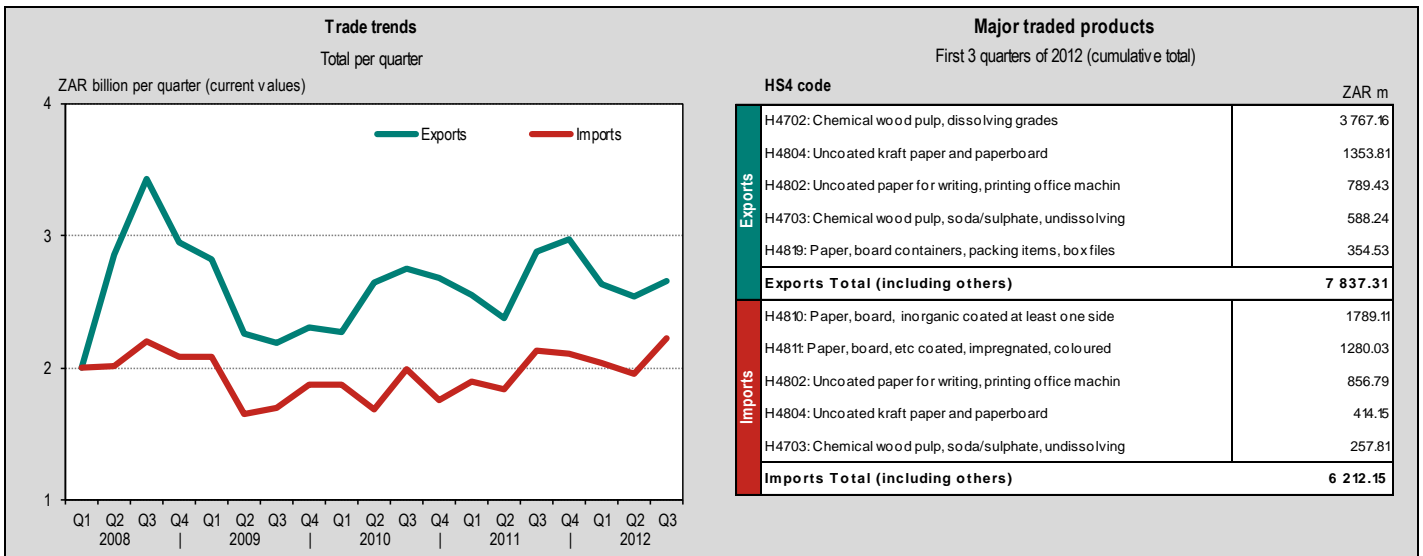
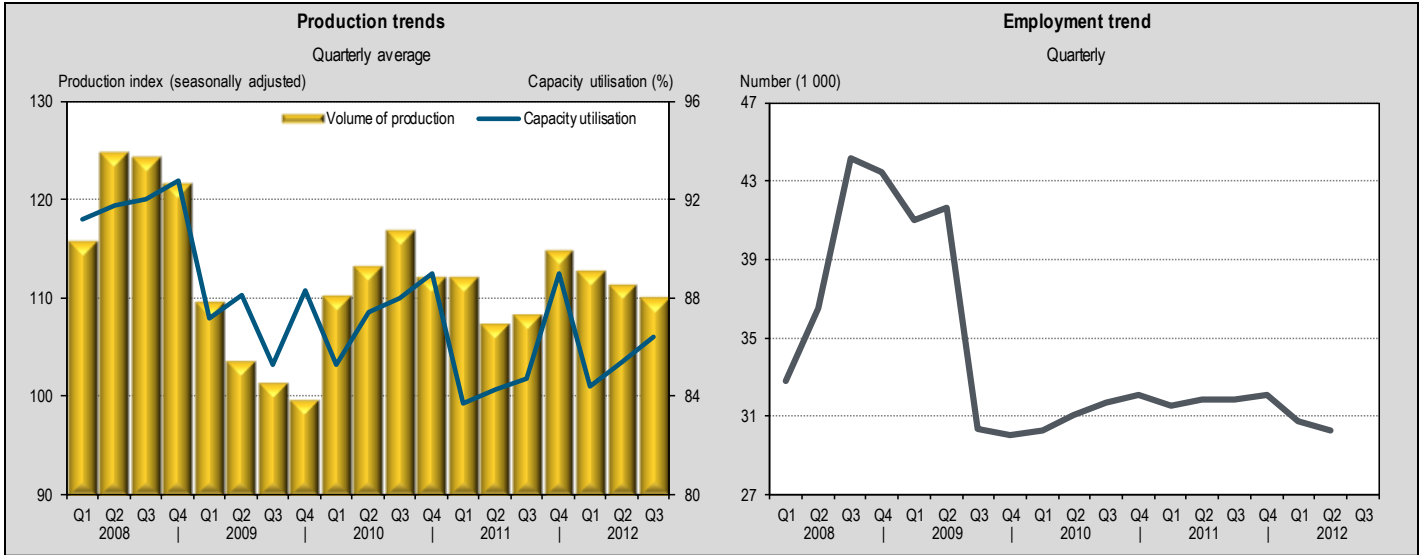
Exports (ZAR)

Imports (ZAR)



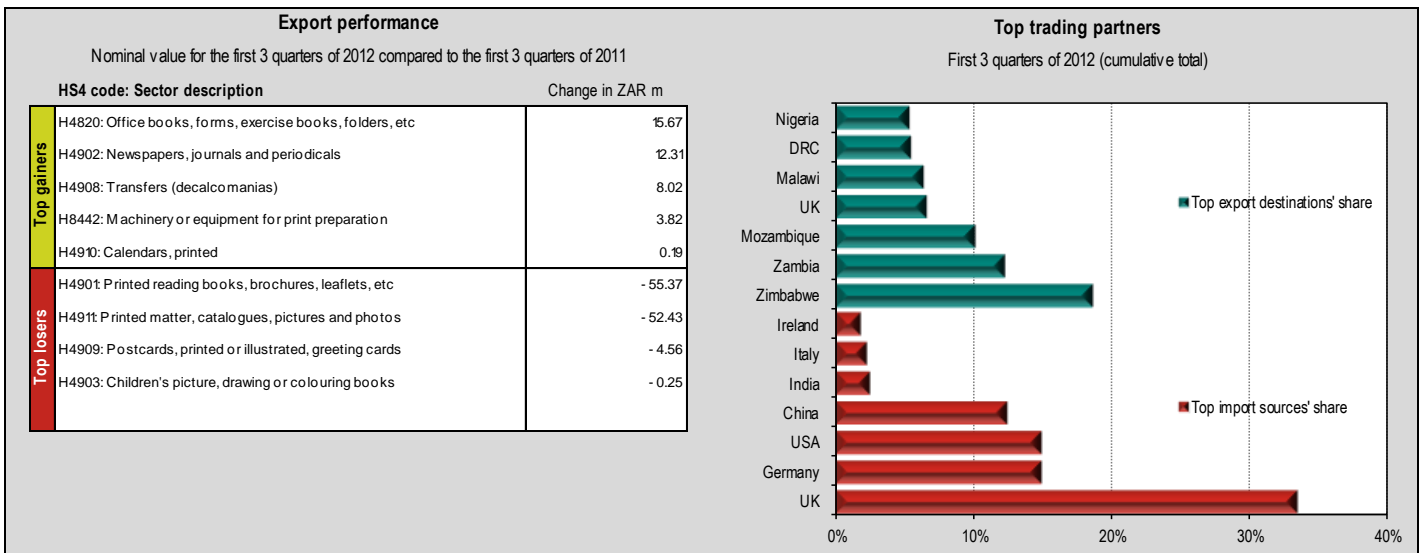
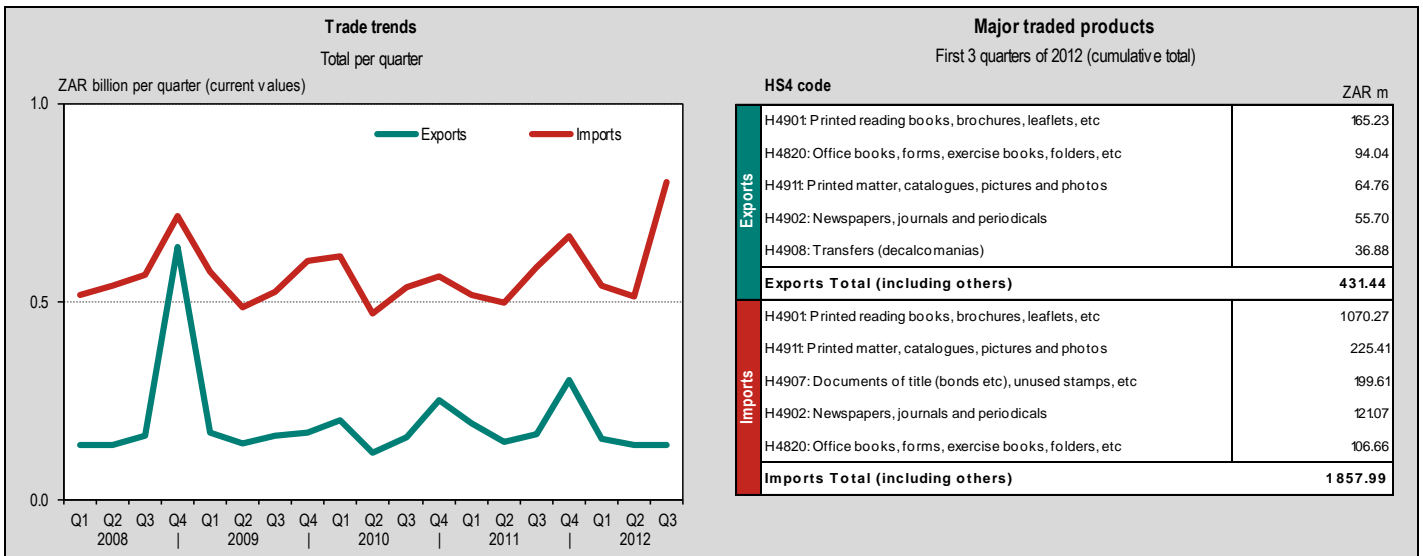
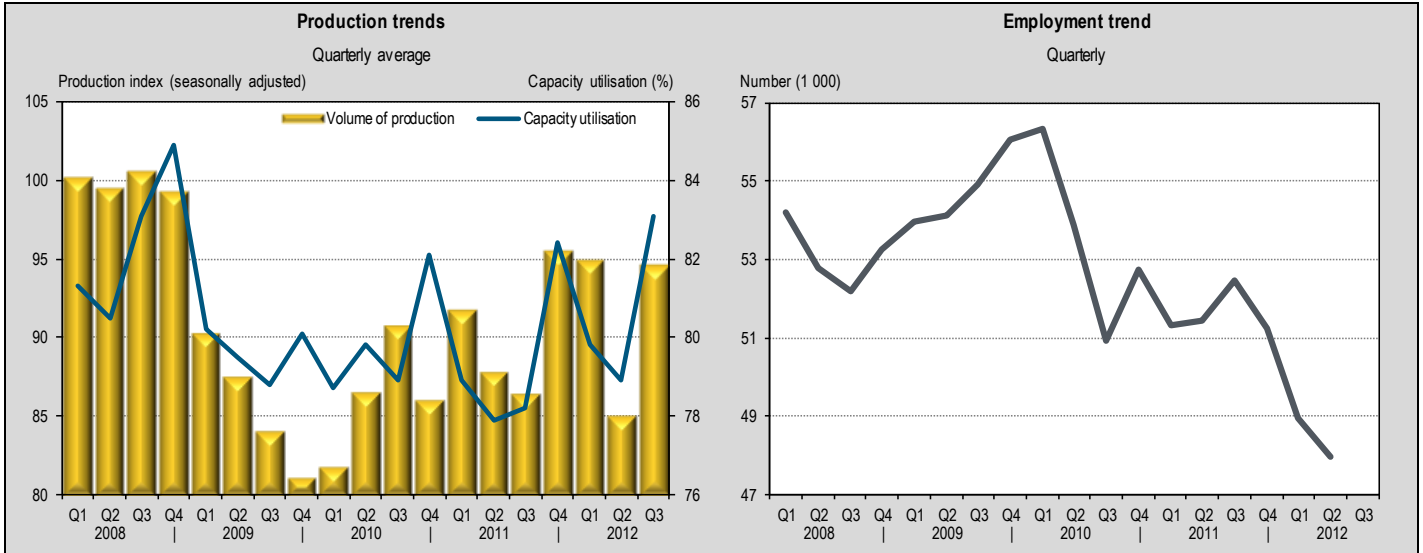
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 1.6% ↑ 1.7 (percentage points) ↓ -5.0% ↑ 0.4% ↑ 6.0%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



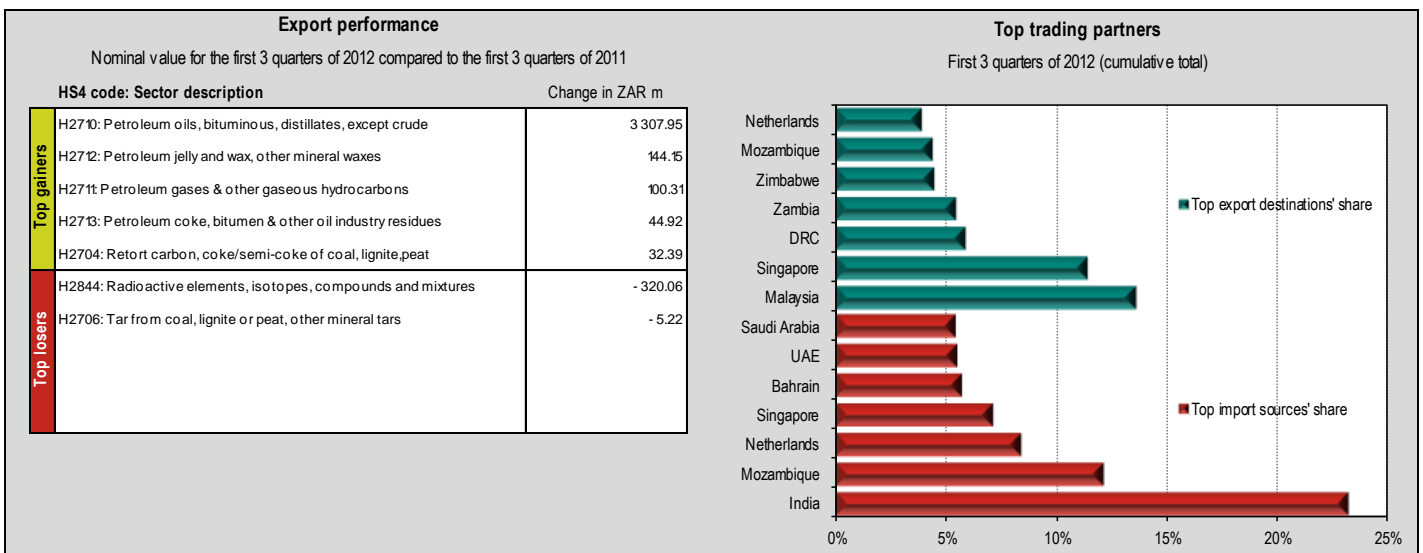
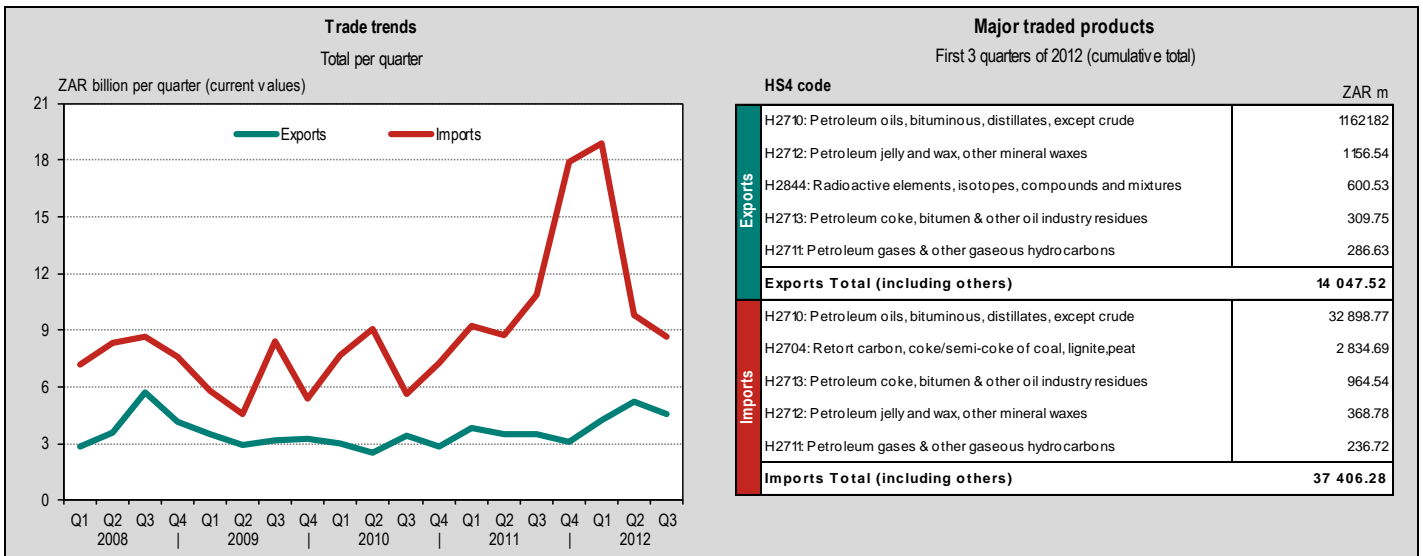
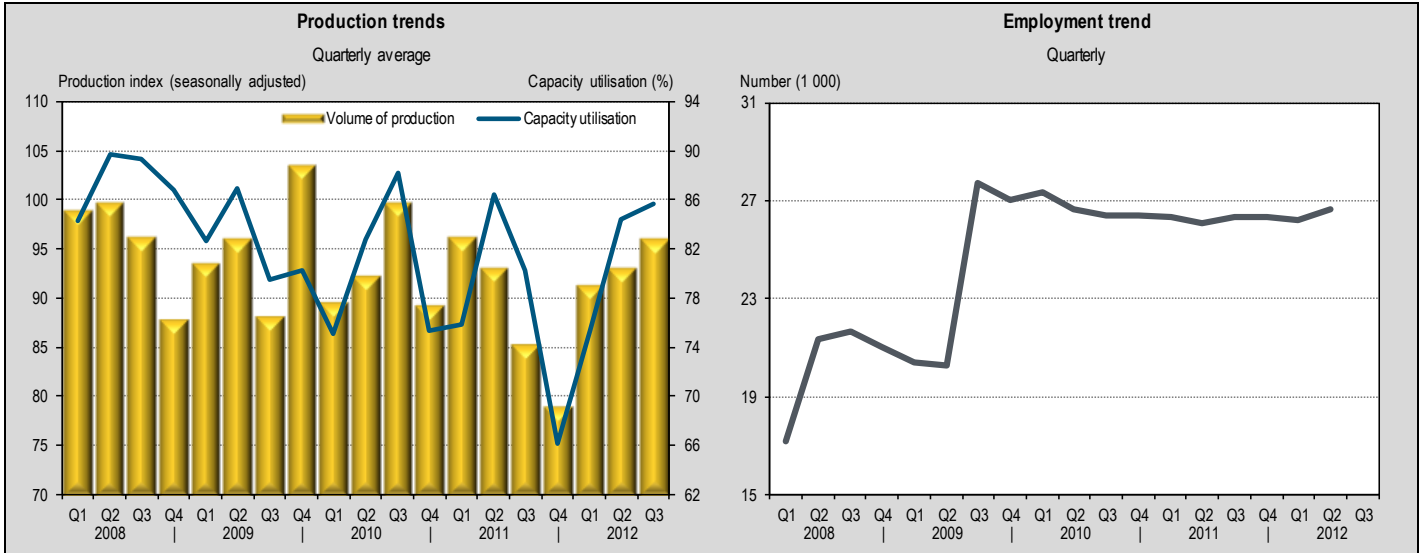
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 9.5% ↑ 4.9 (percentage points) ↓ -6.7% ↓ -14.4% ↑ 15.7%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 12.4%	↑ 5.4 (percentage points)	↑ 2.3%	↑ 30.8%	↑ 29.5%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -1.5%

↑ 3.0 (percentage points)

↓ -3.3%

↑ 6.0%

↑ 12.9%

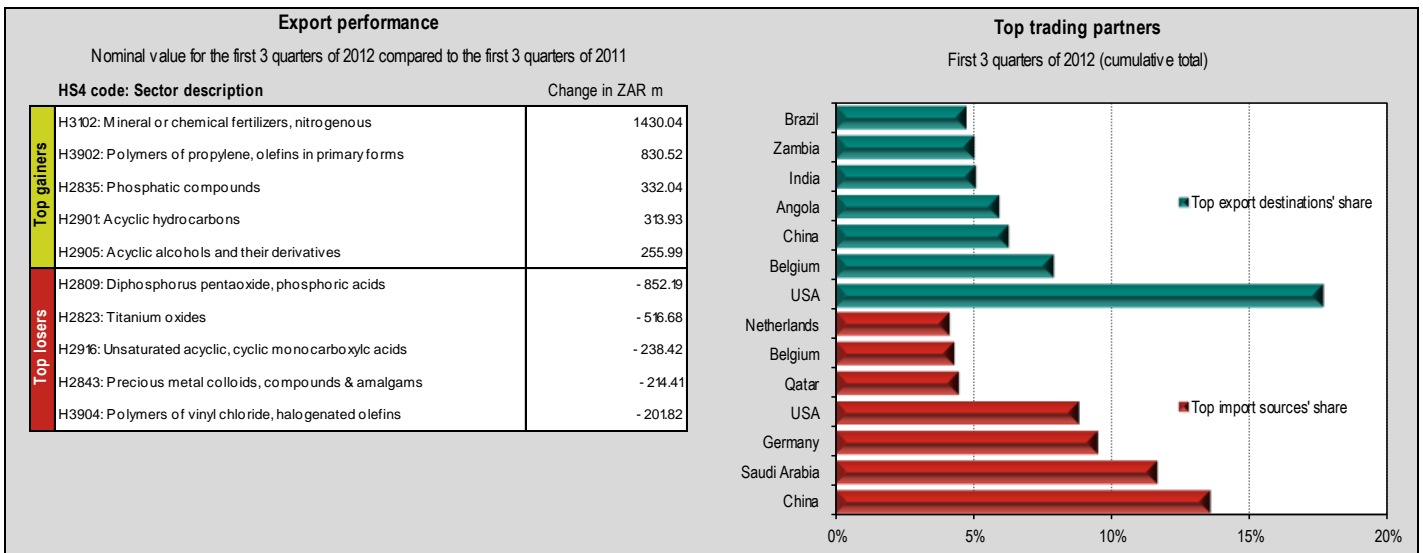
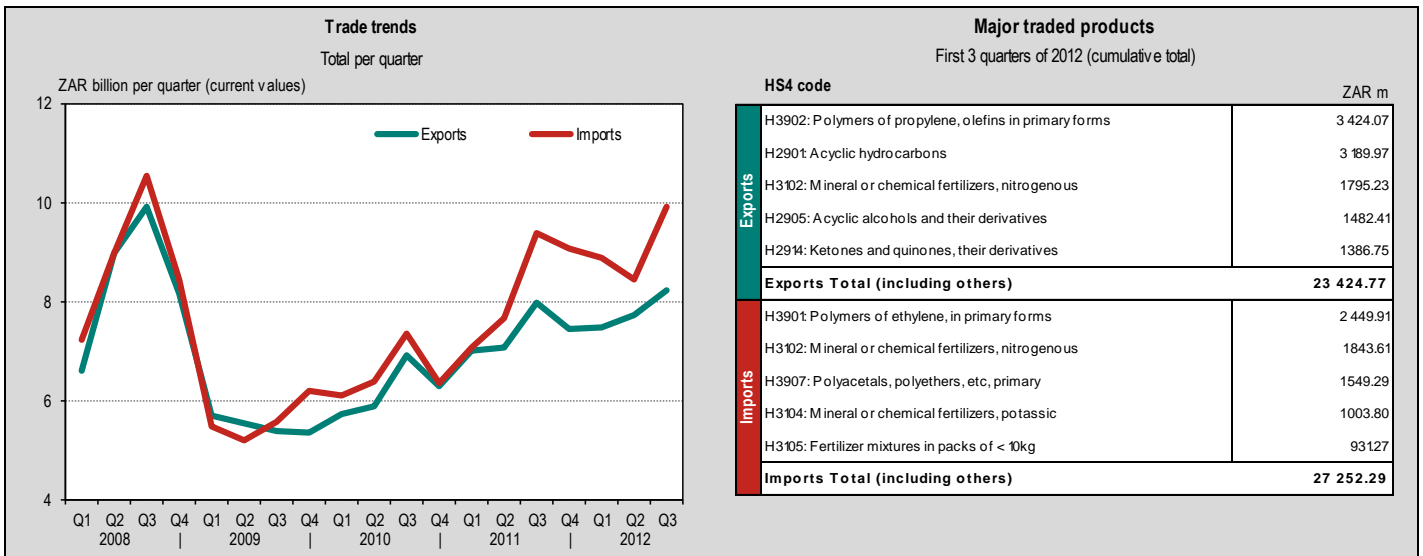
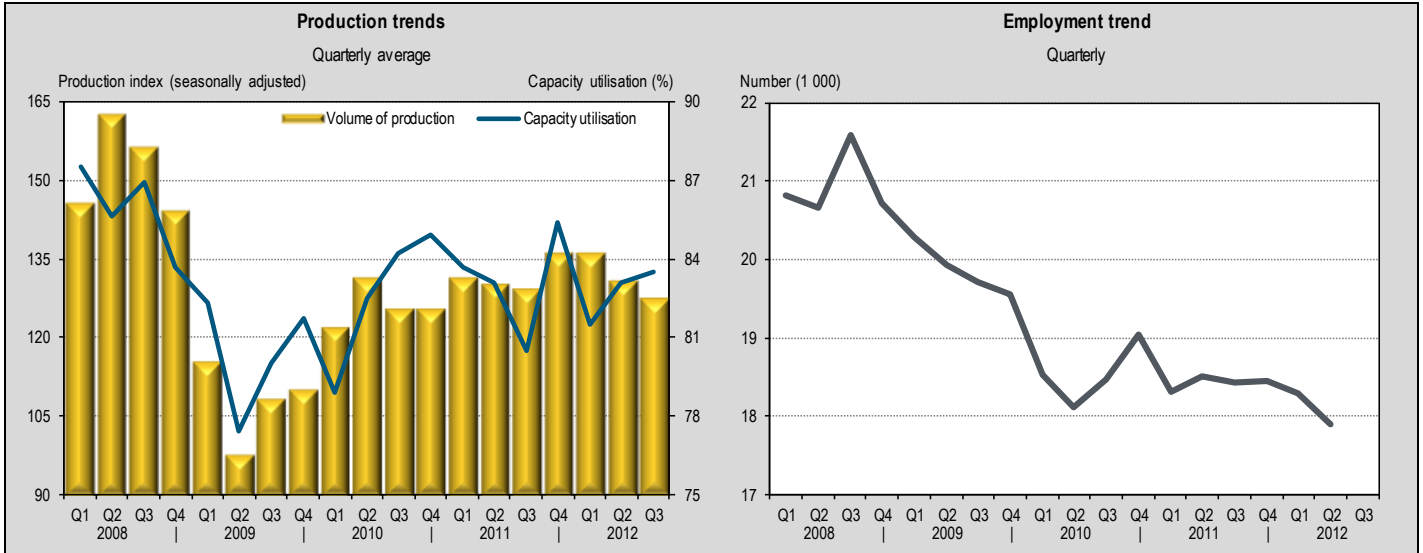
Production (seas. adj.)

Capacity utilisation

Employment

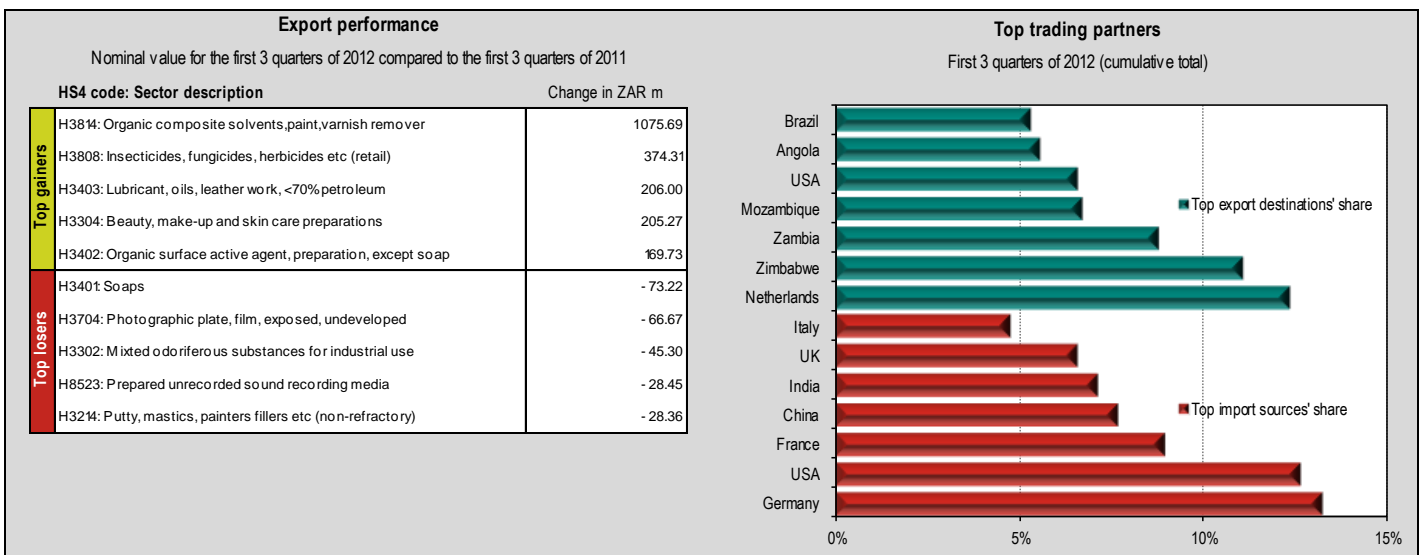
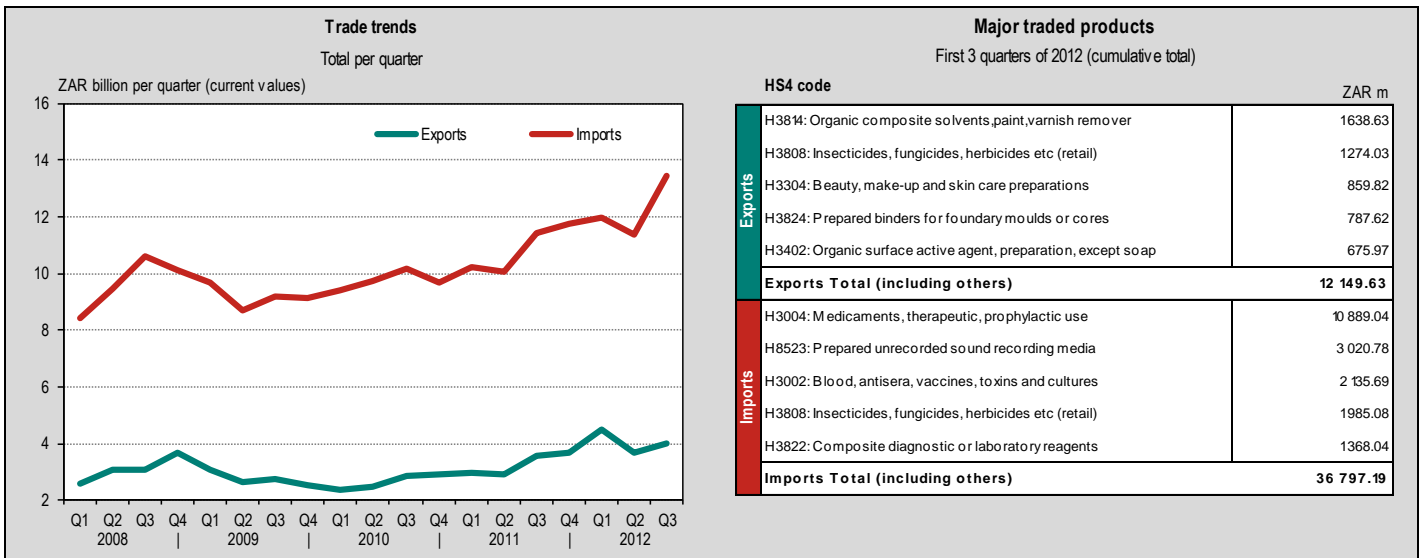
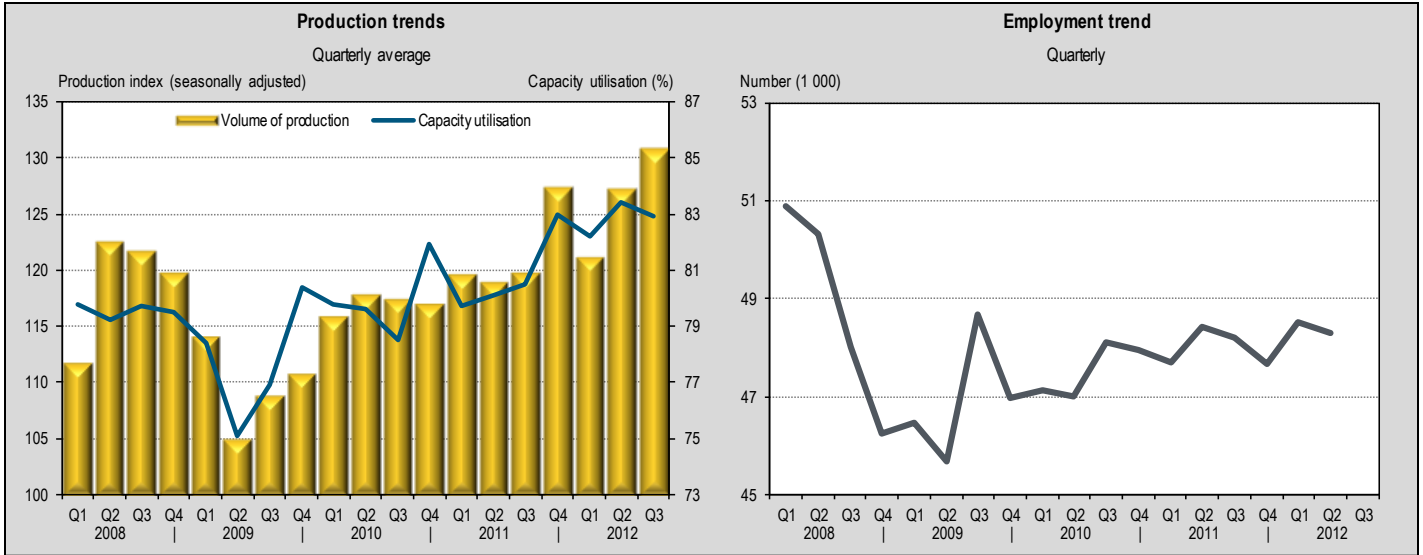
Exports (ZAR)

Imports (ZAR)



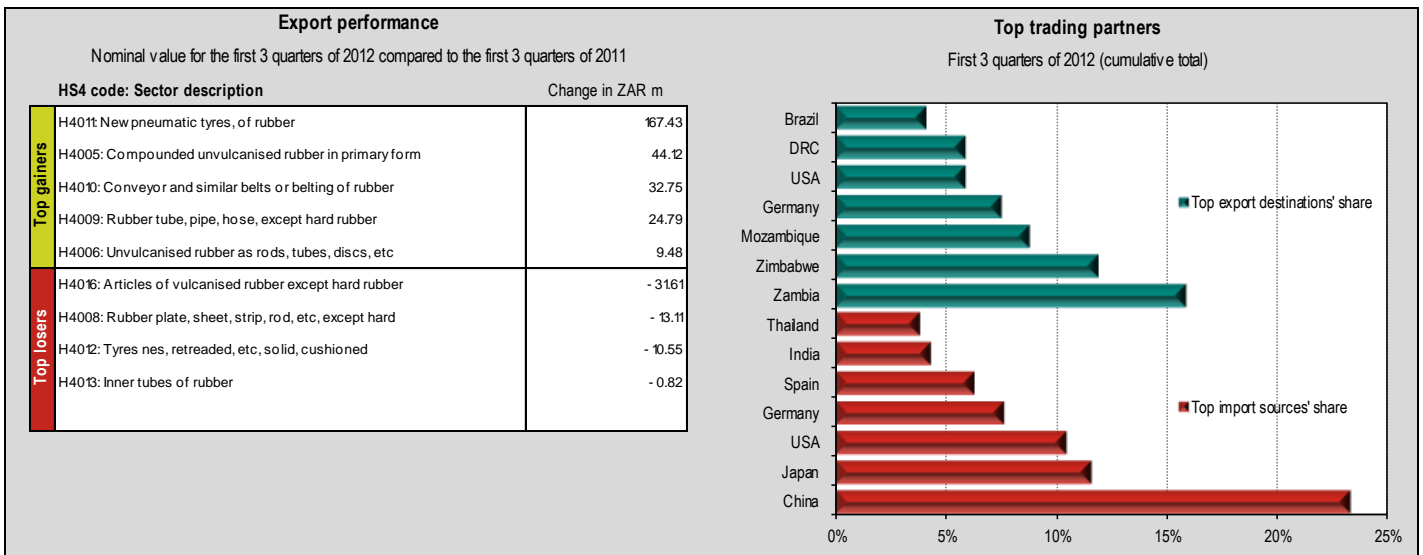
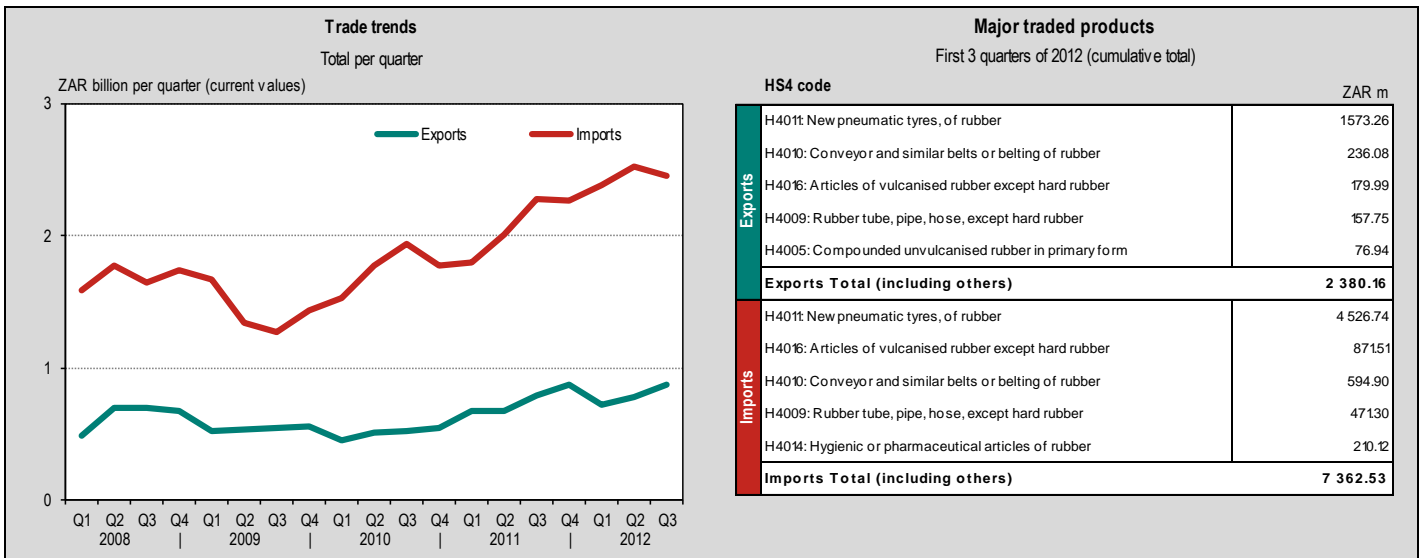
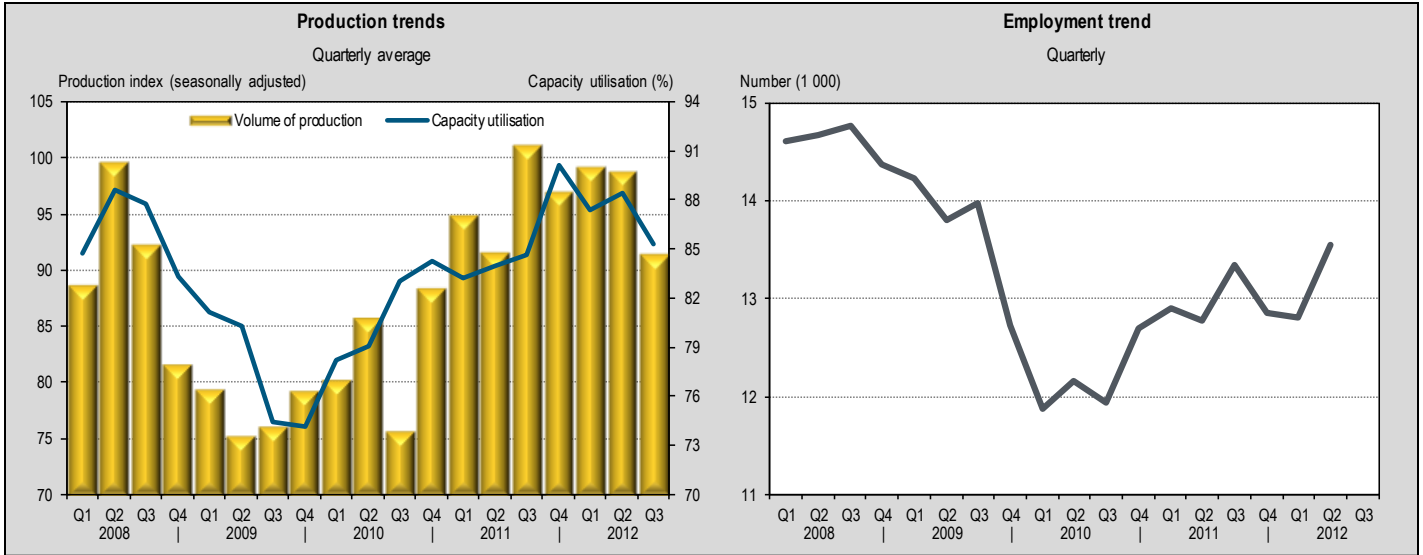
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 9.2%	↑ 2.4 (percentage points)	↓ -0.2%	↑ 28.2%	↑ 16.1%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



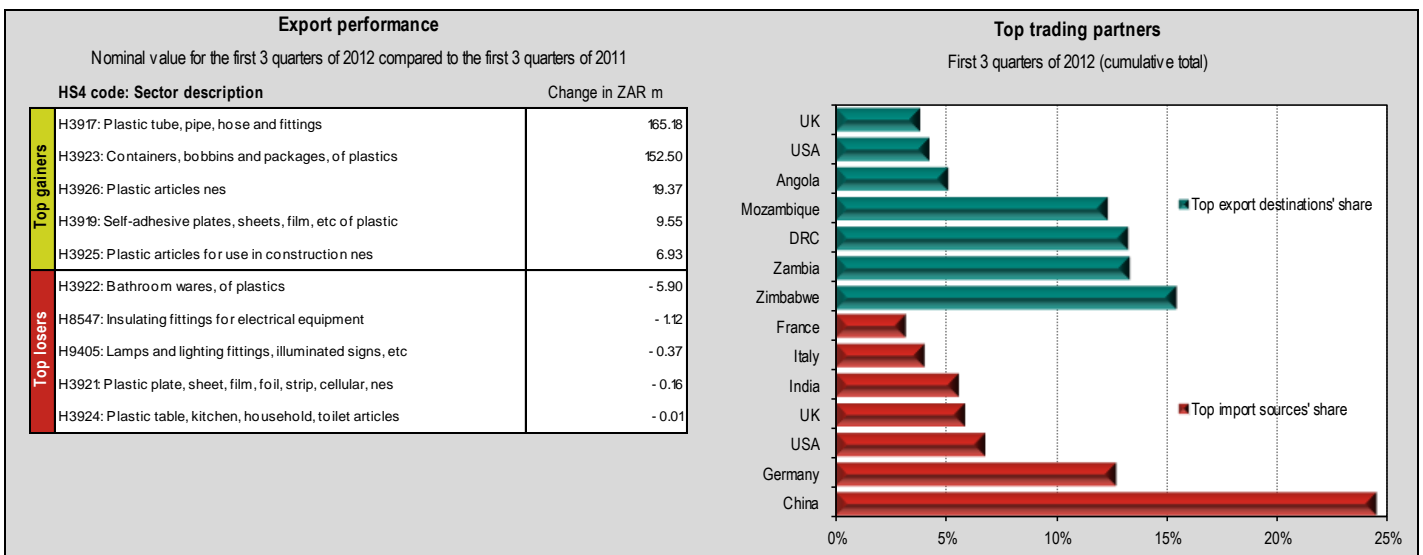
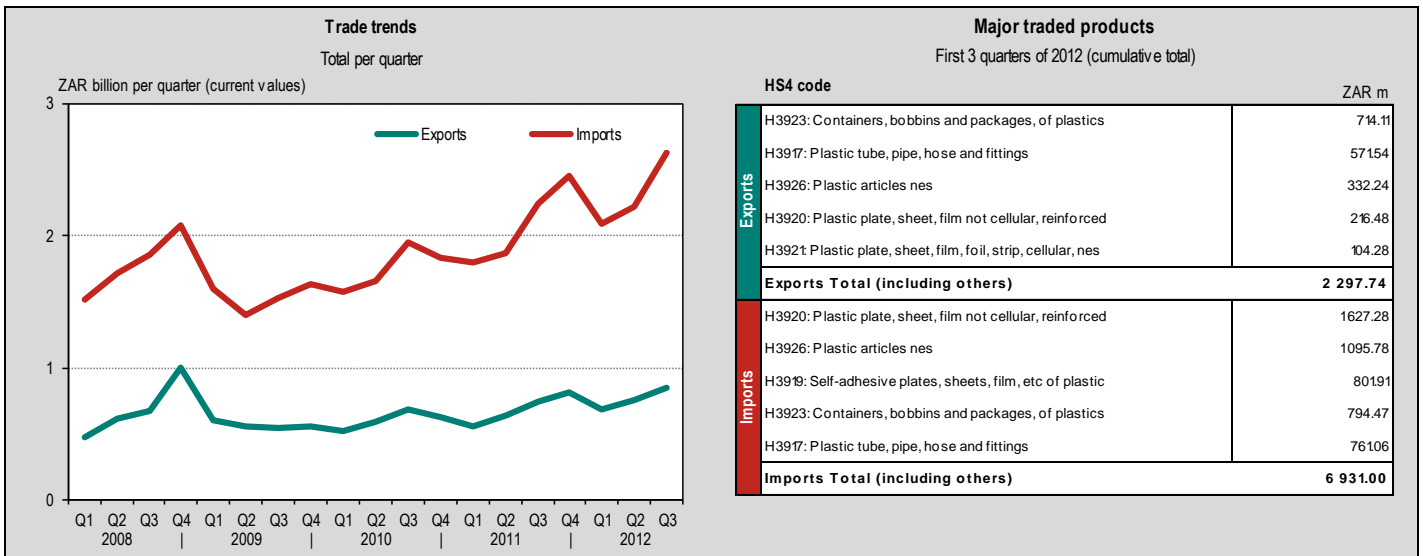
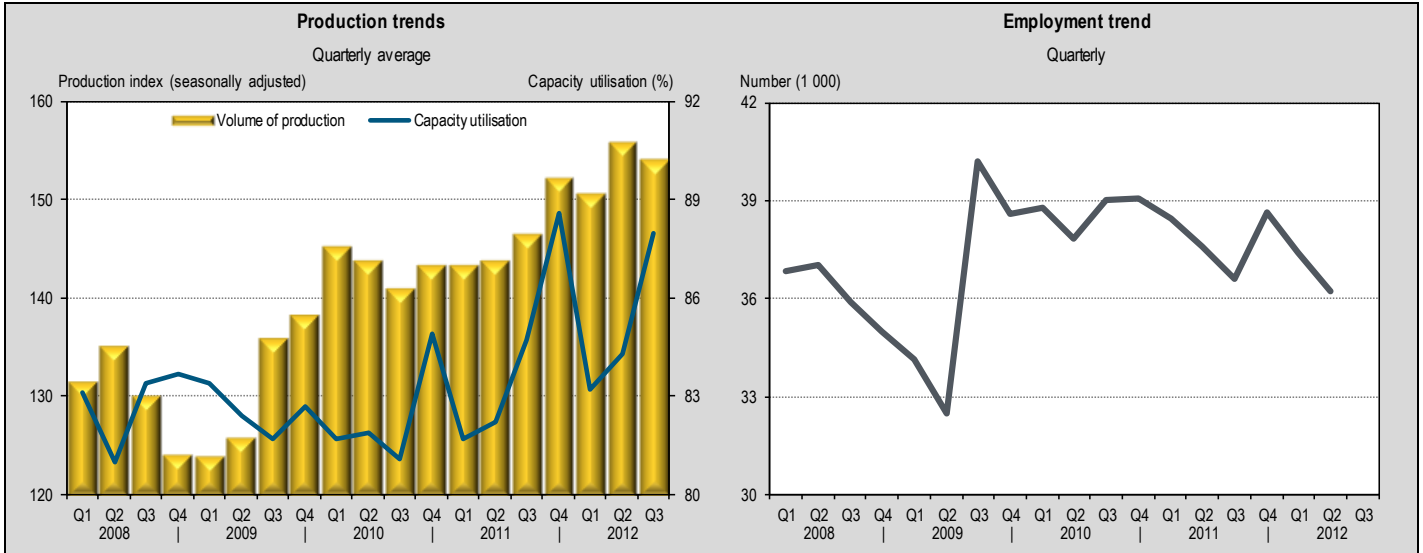
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -9.6%	↑ 0.7 (percentage points)	↑ 6.0%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 20.9%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



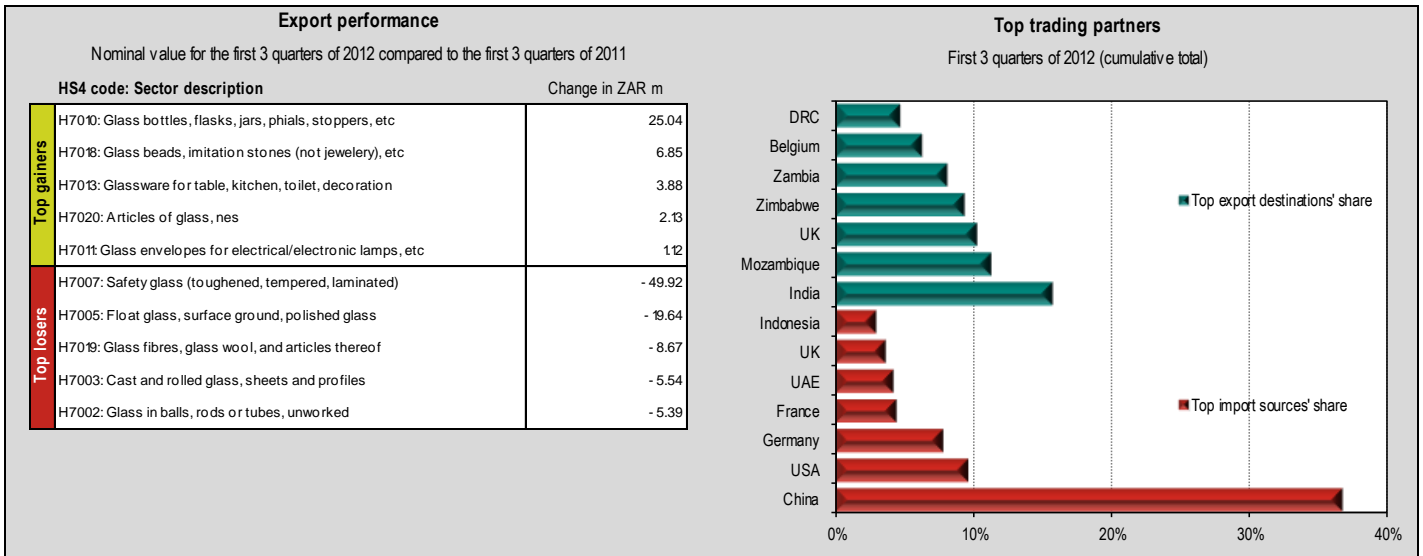
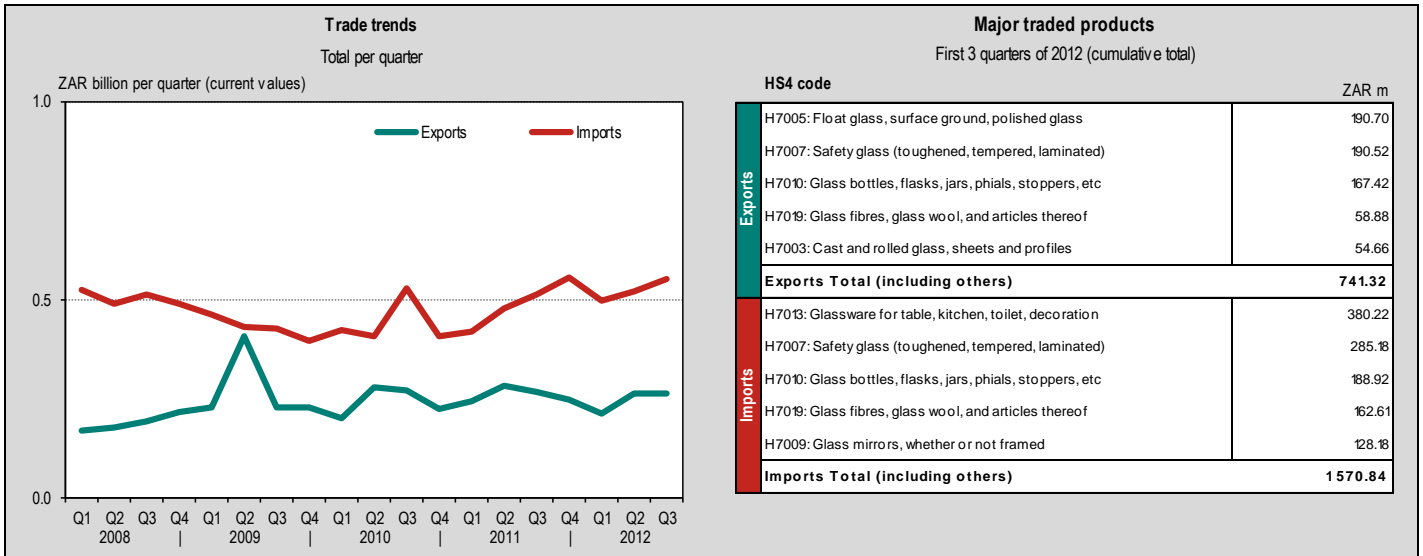
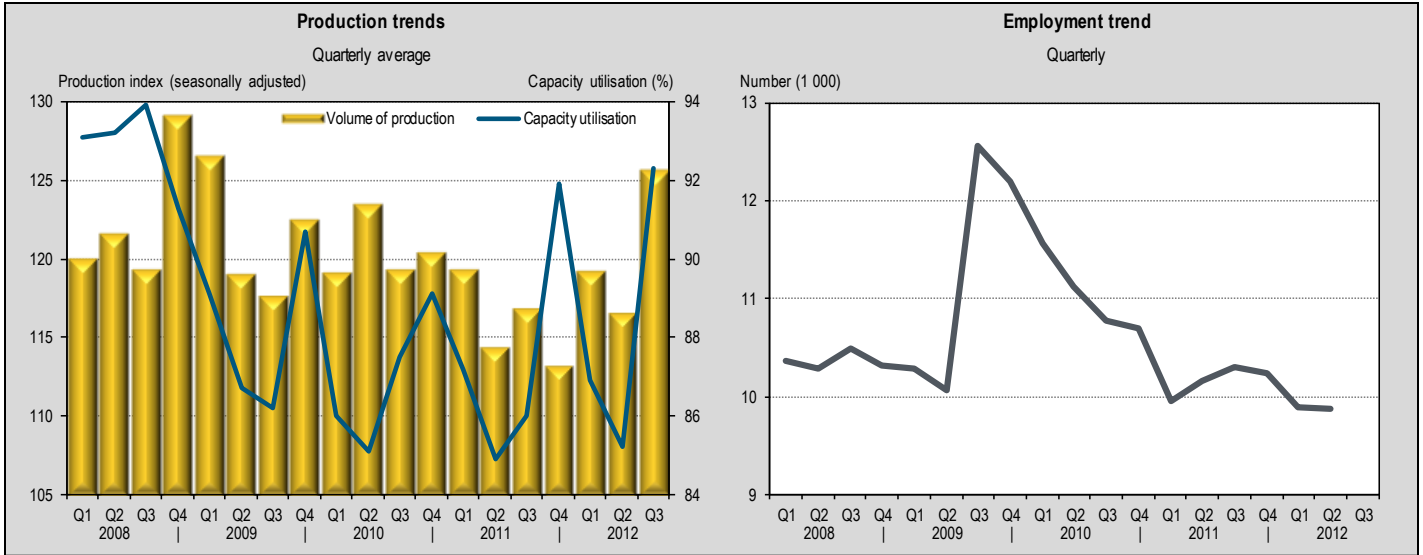
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 5.1% ↑ 3.3 (percentage points) ↓ -3.6% ↑ 18.4% ↑ 17.2%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



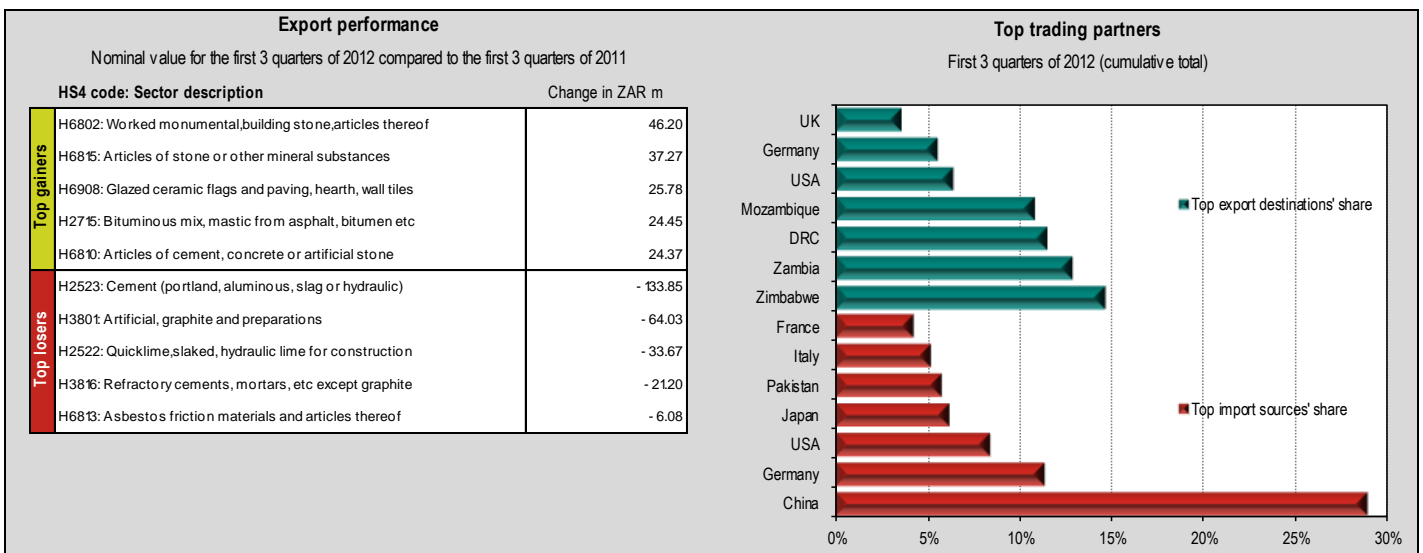
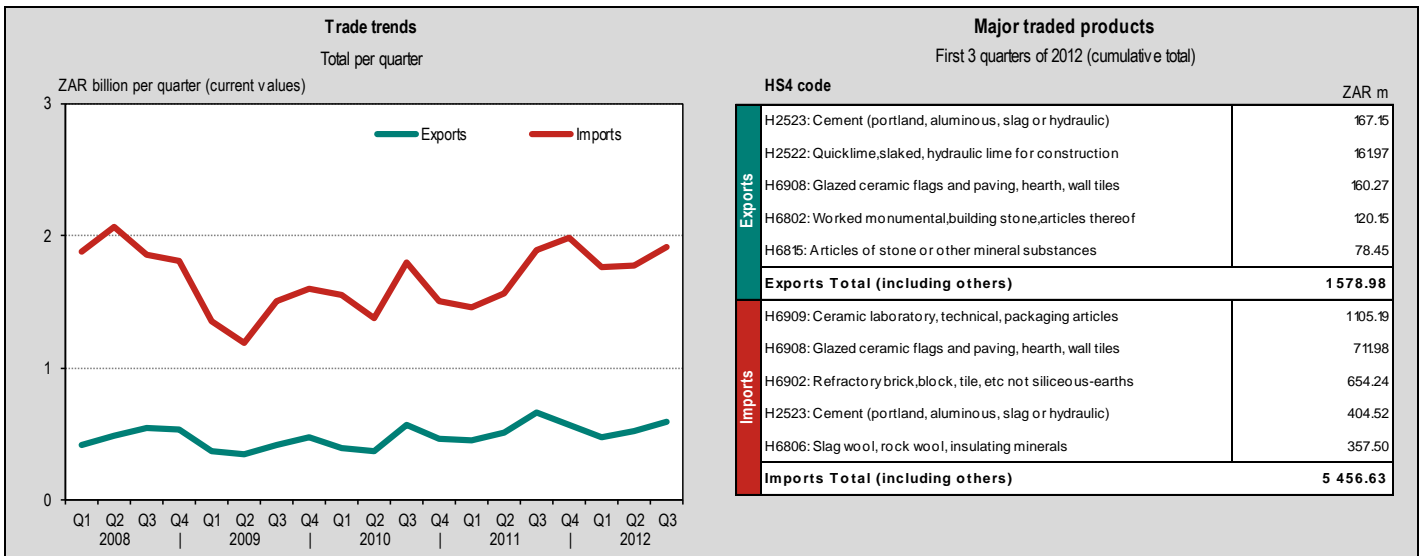
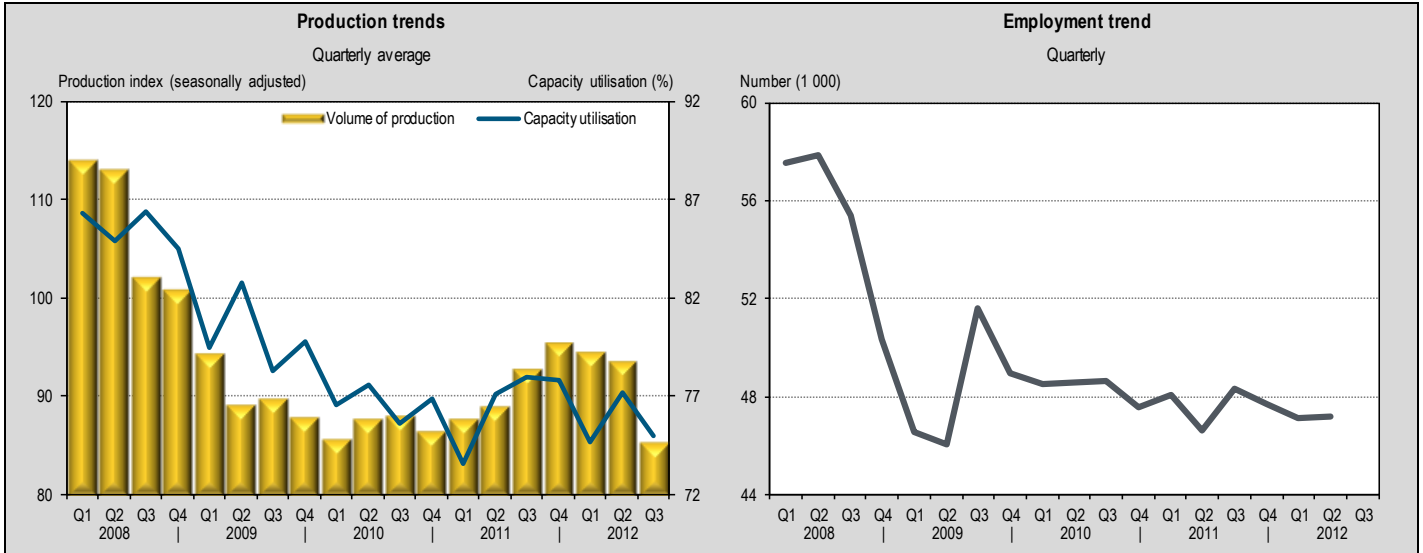
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 7.5% ↑ 6.3 (percentage points) ↓ -2.8% ↓ -6.8% ↑ 11.3%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



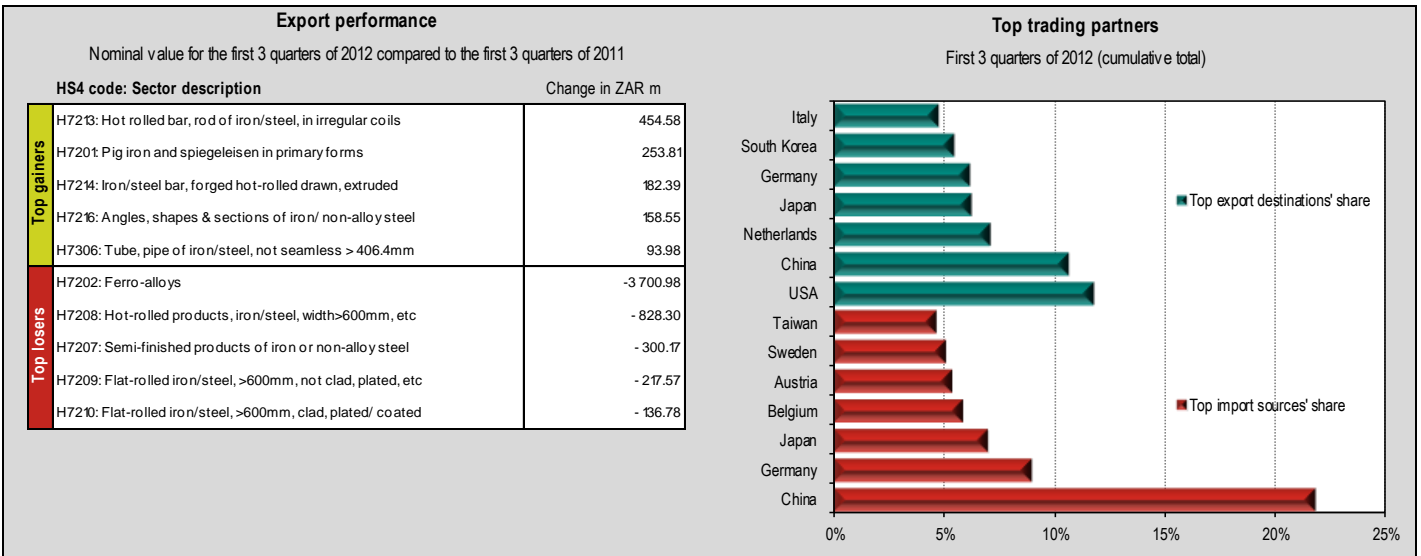
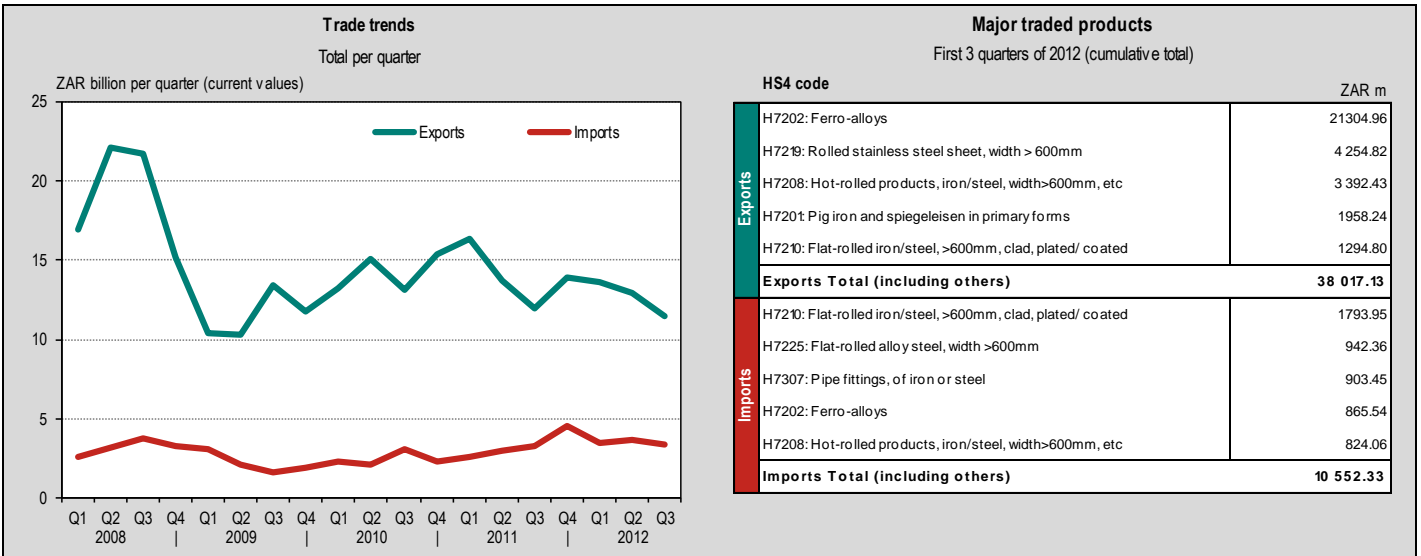
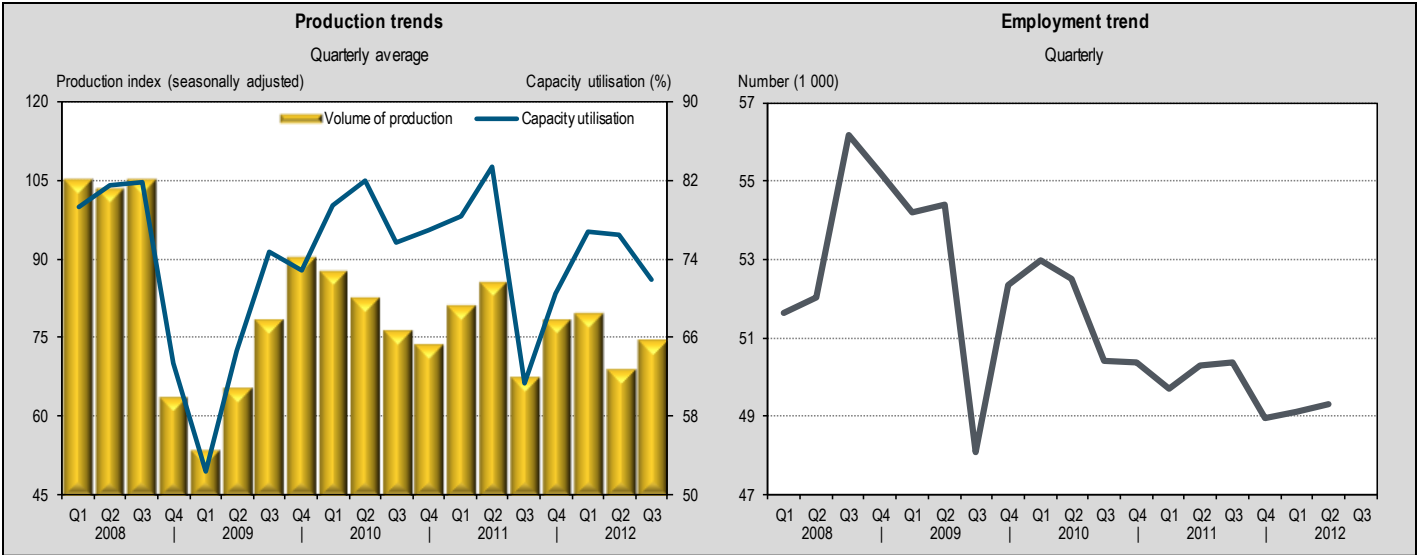
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -8.0%	↓ -3.0 (percentage points)	↑ 1.1%	↓ -2.4%	↑ 11.1%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 10.4% ↑ 10.6 (percentage points) ↓ -2.0% ↓ -9.5% ↑ 19.4%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -13.4%

↓ -4.7 (percentage points)

↓ -12.8%

↓ -17.1%

↑ 12.1%

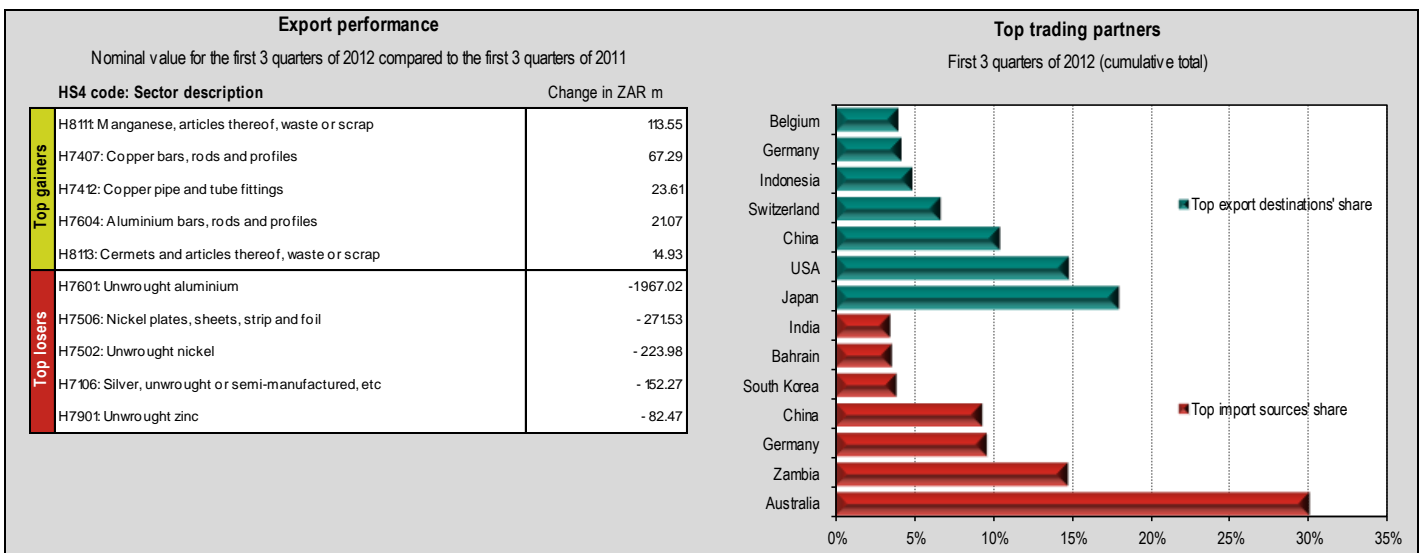
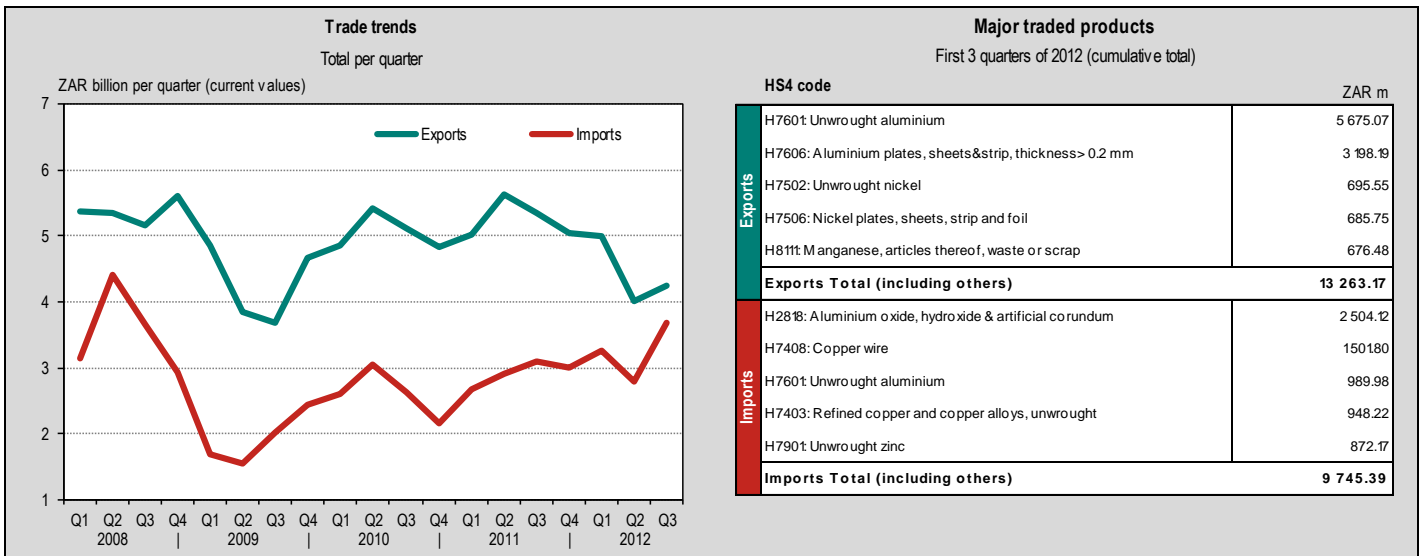
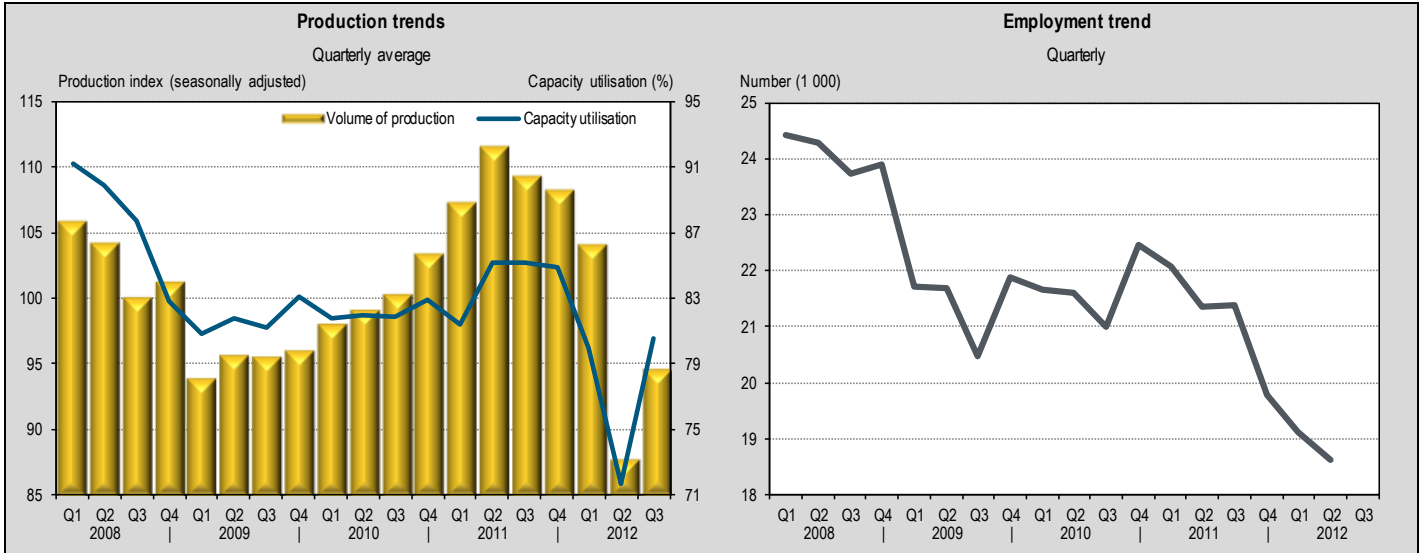
Production (seas. adj.)

Capacity utilisation

Employment

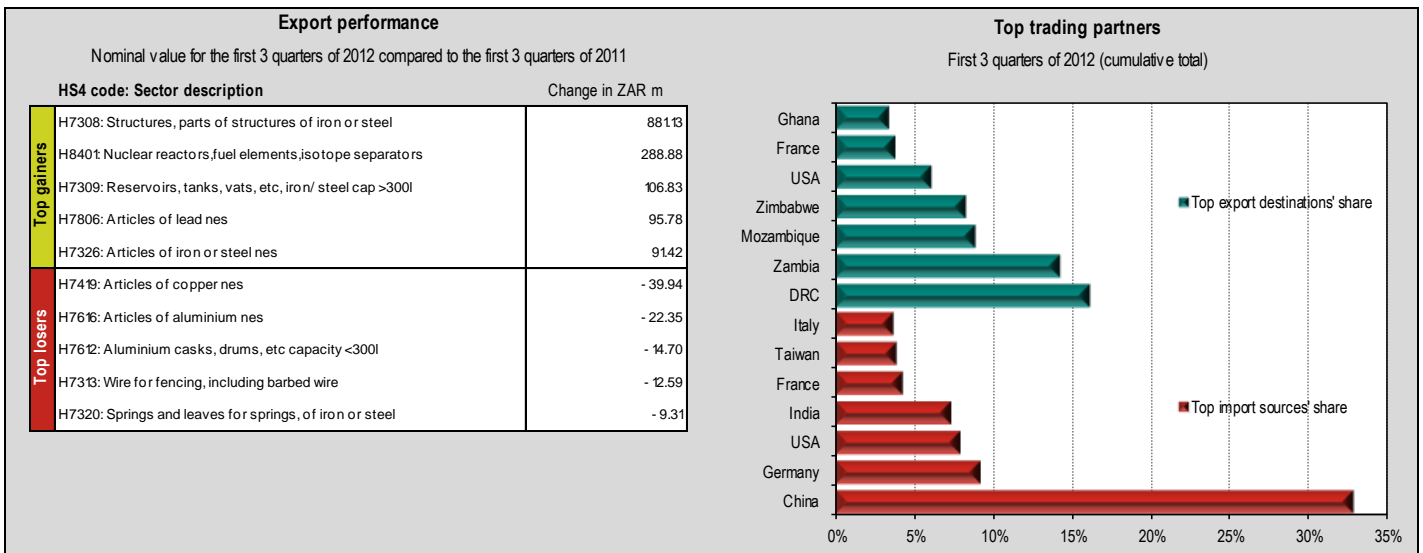
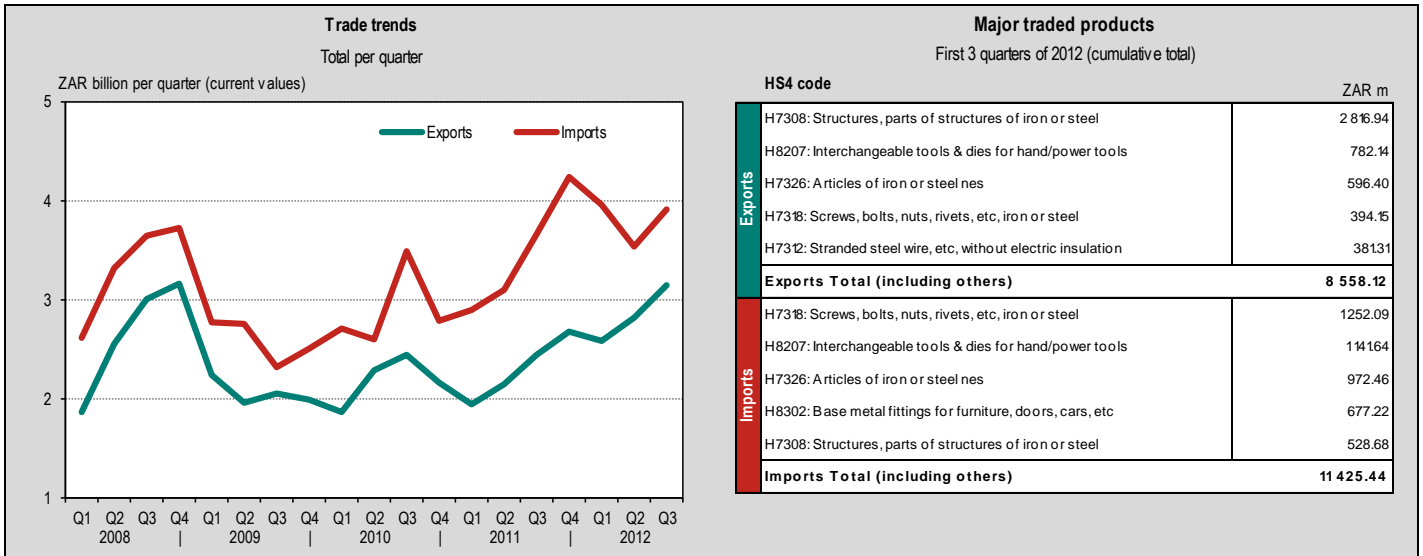
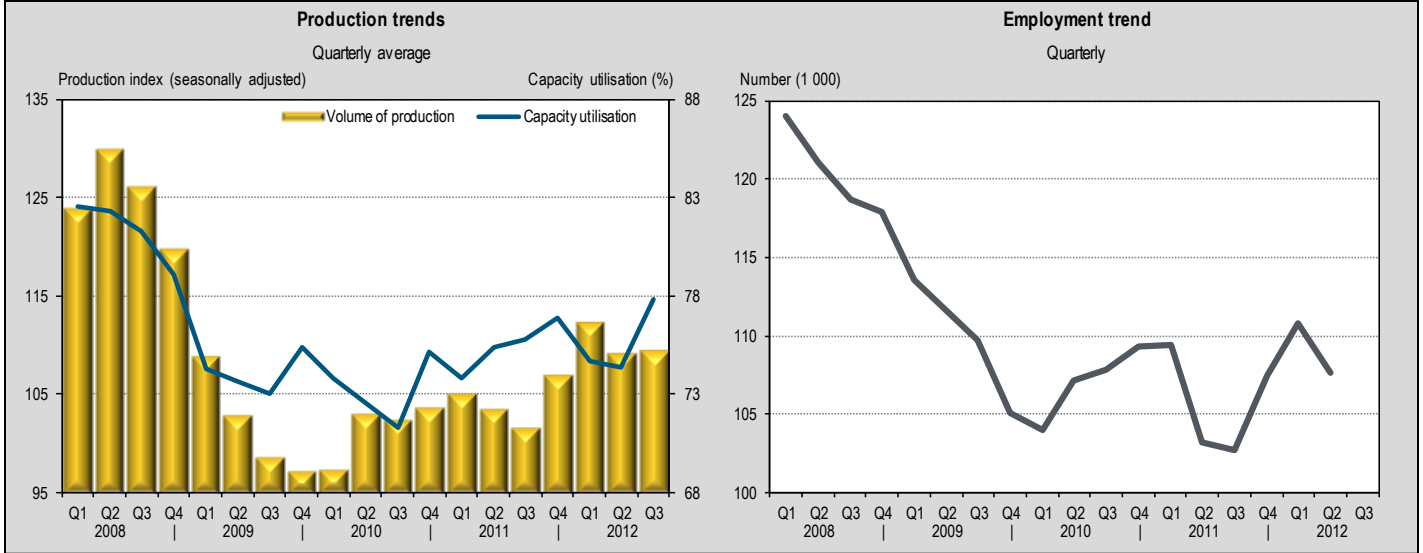
Exports (ZAR)

Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ **7.6%** ↑ **2.0** (percentage points) ↑ **4.3%** ↑ **31.0%** ↑ **18.2%**
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 4.5%

↑ 0.7 (percentage points)

↑ 2.4%

↑ 32.5%

↑ 21.2%

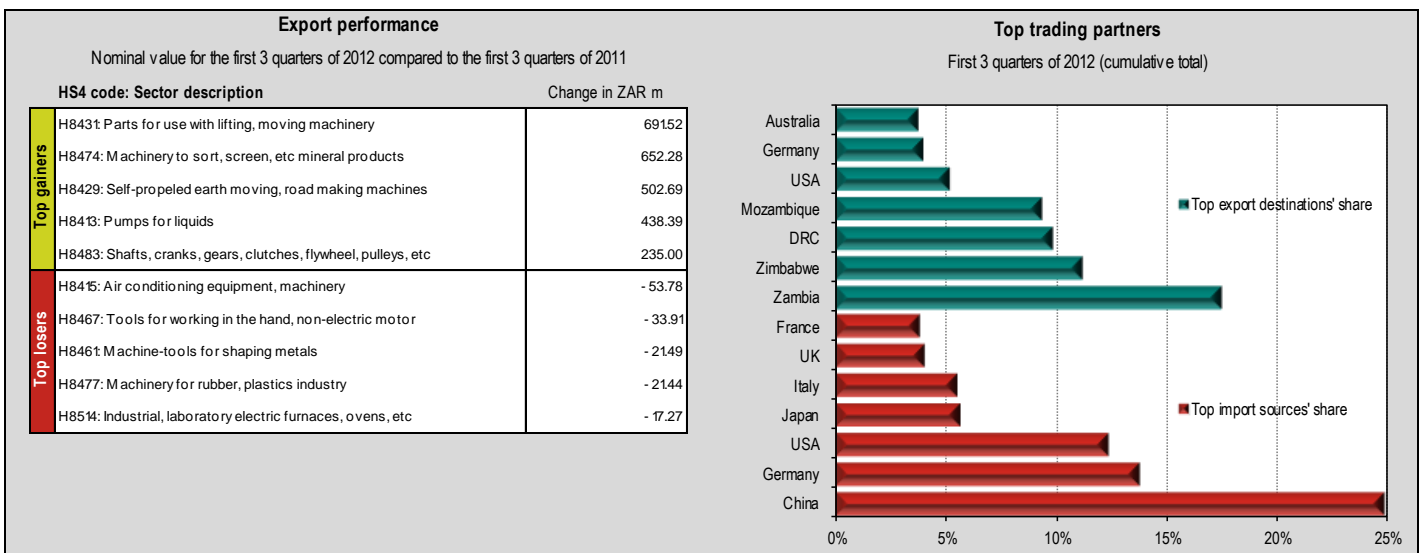
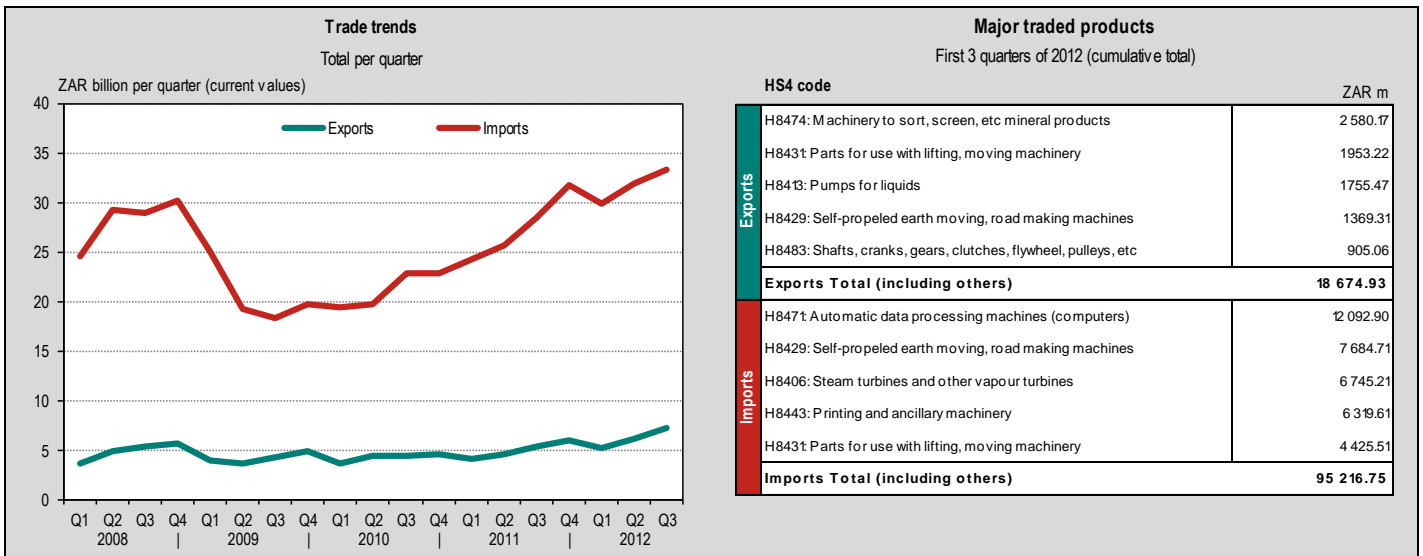
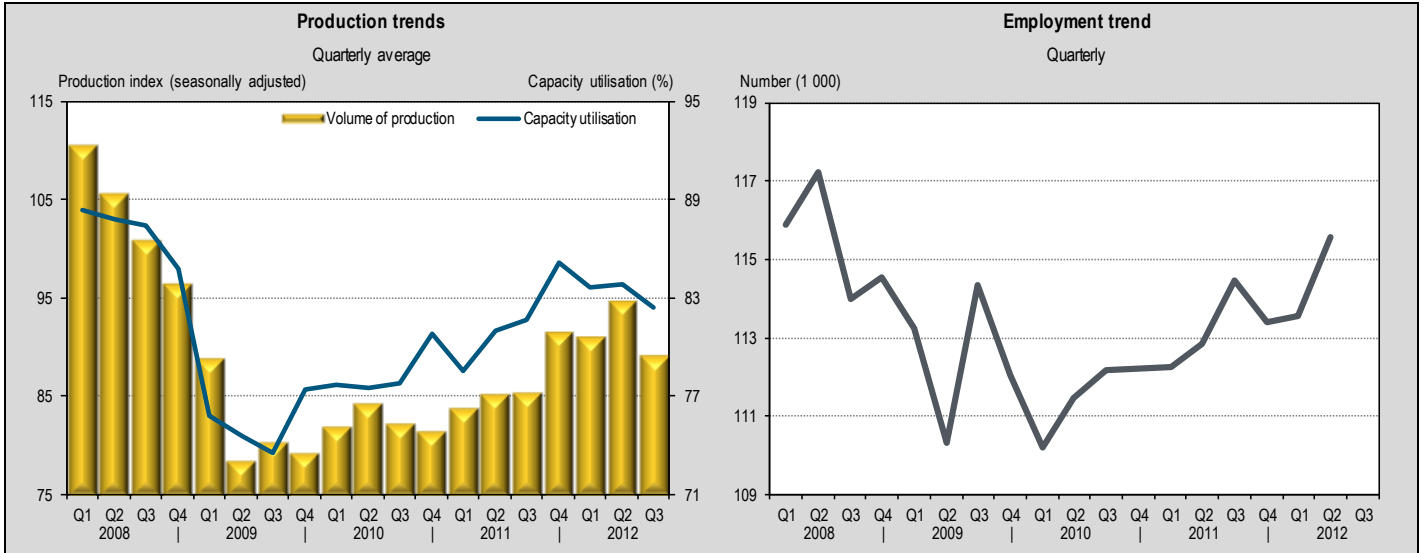
Production (seas. adj.)

Capacity utilisation

Employment

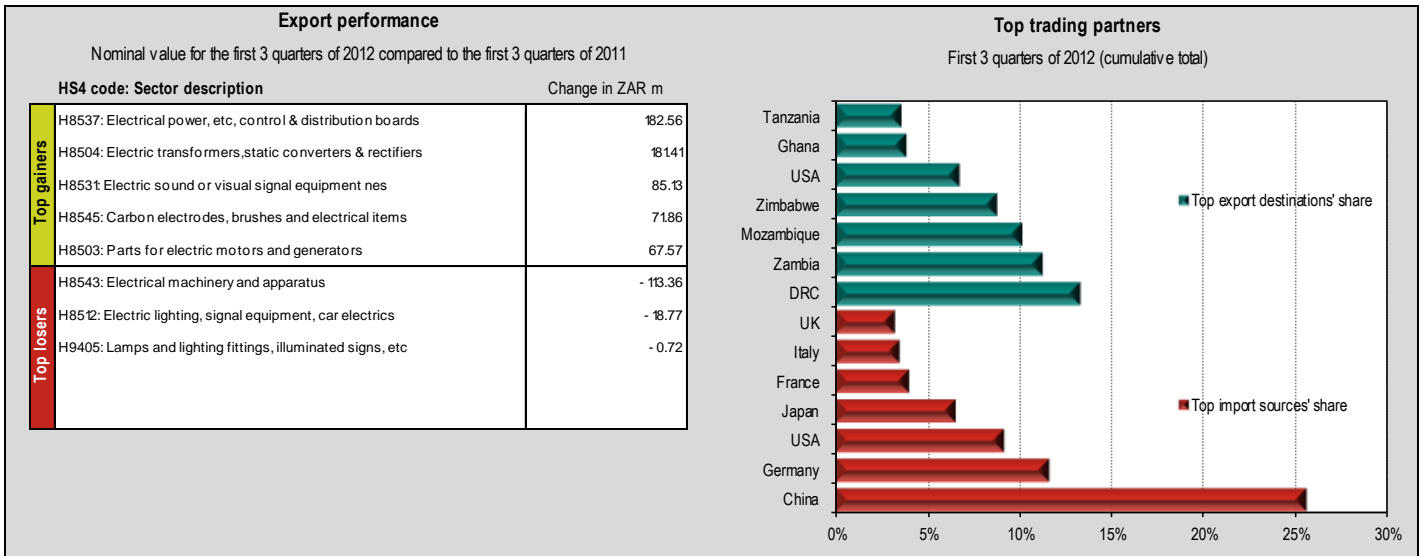
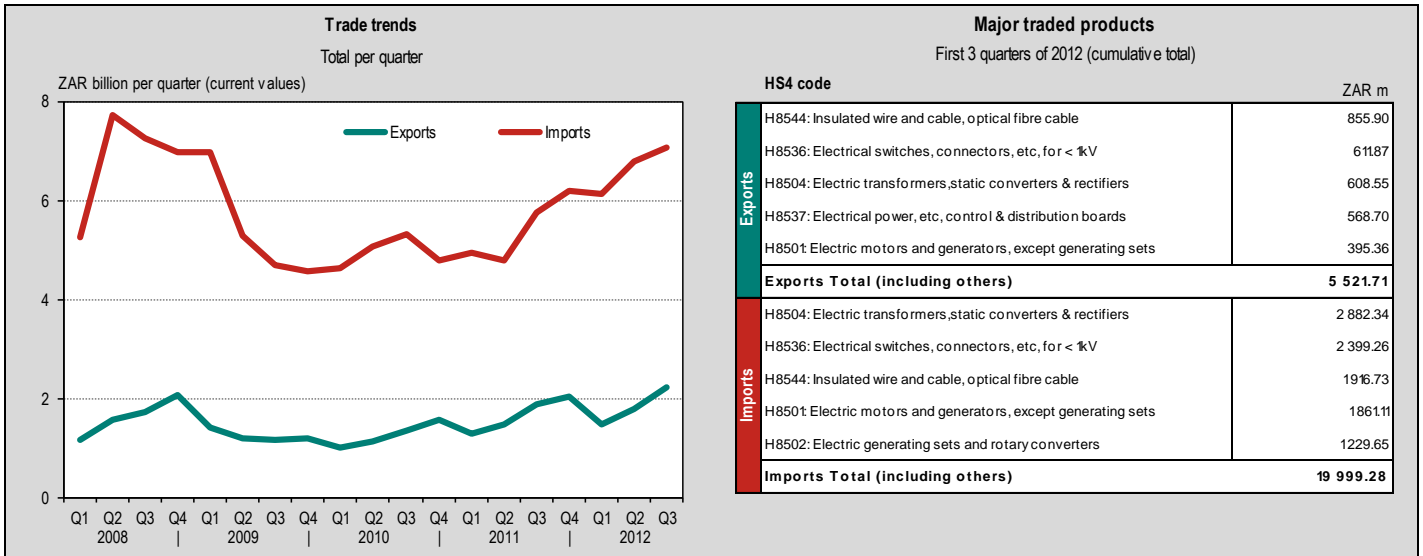
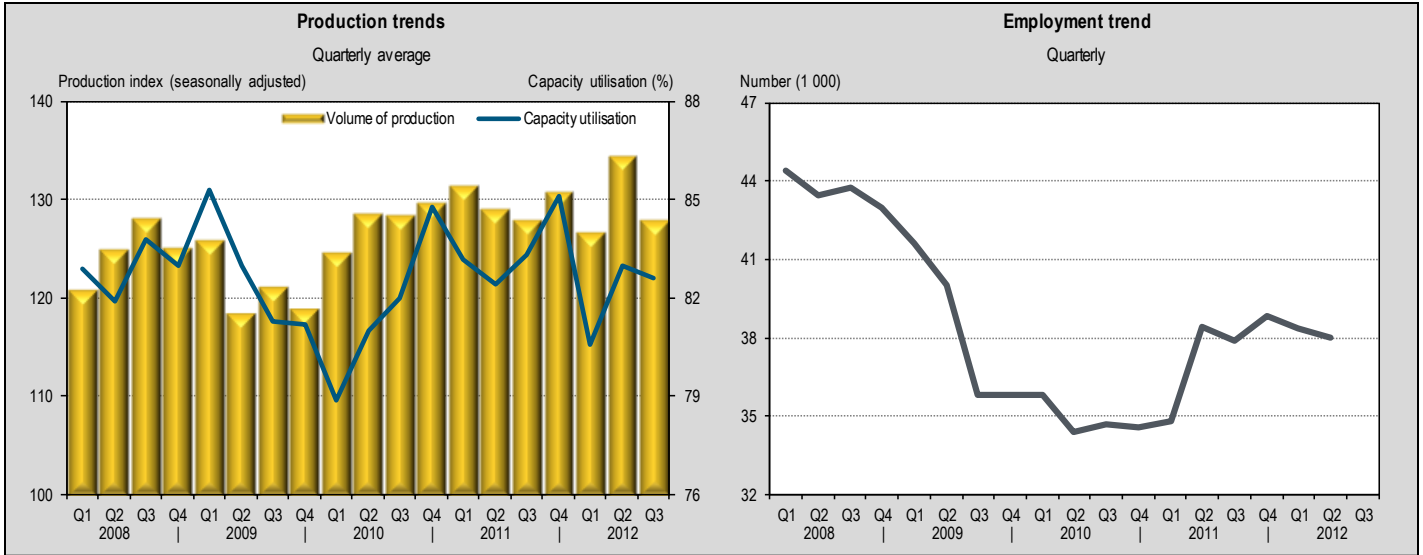
Exports (ZAR)

Imports (ZAR)



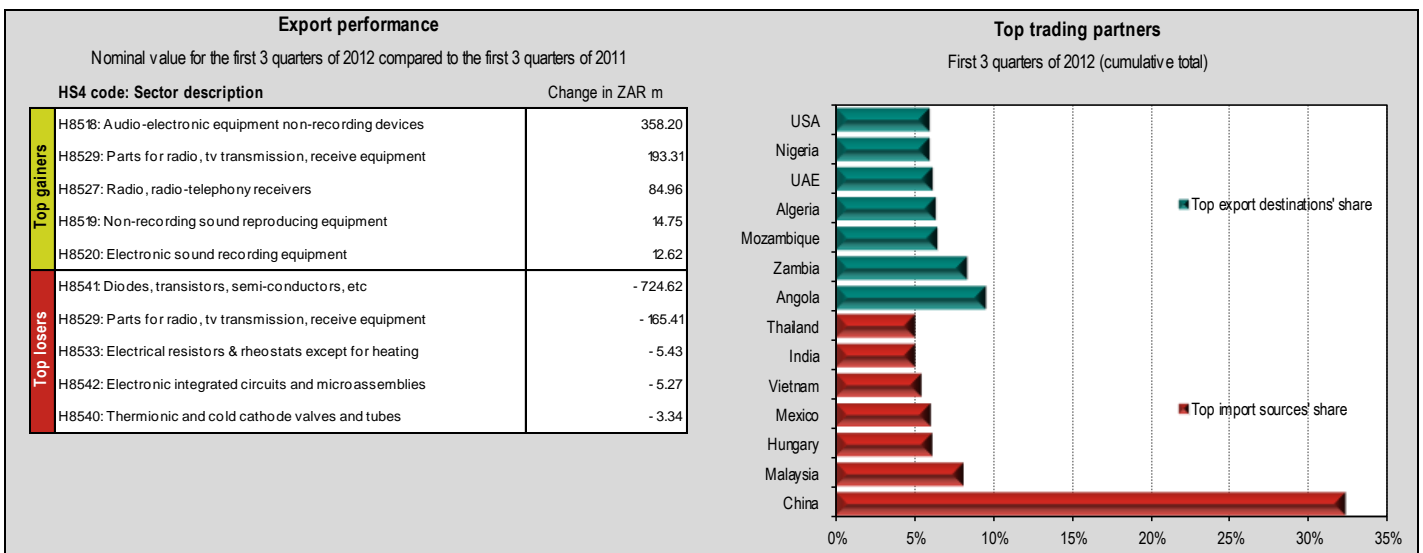
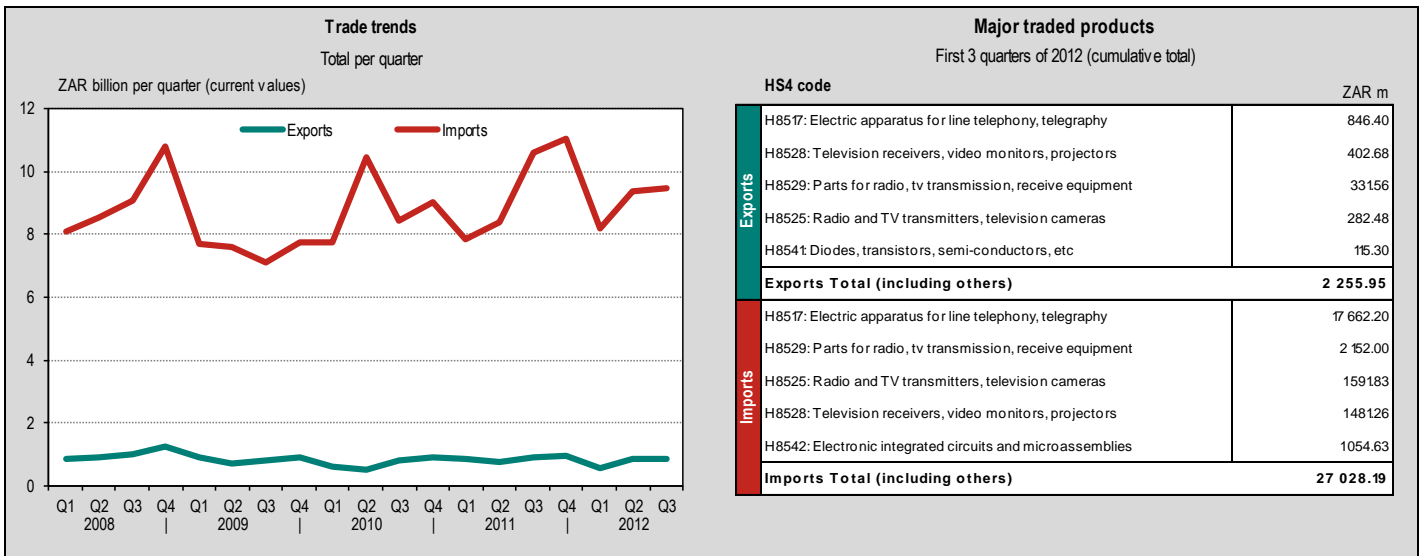
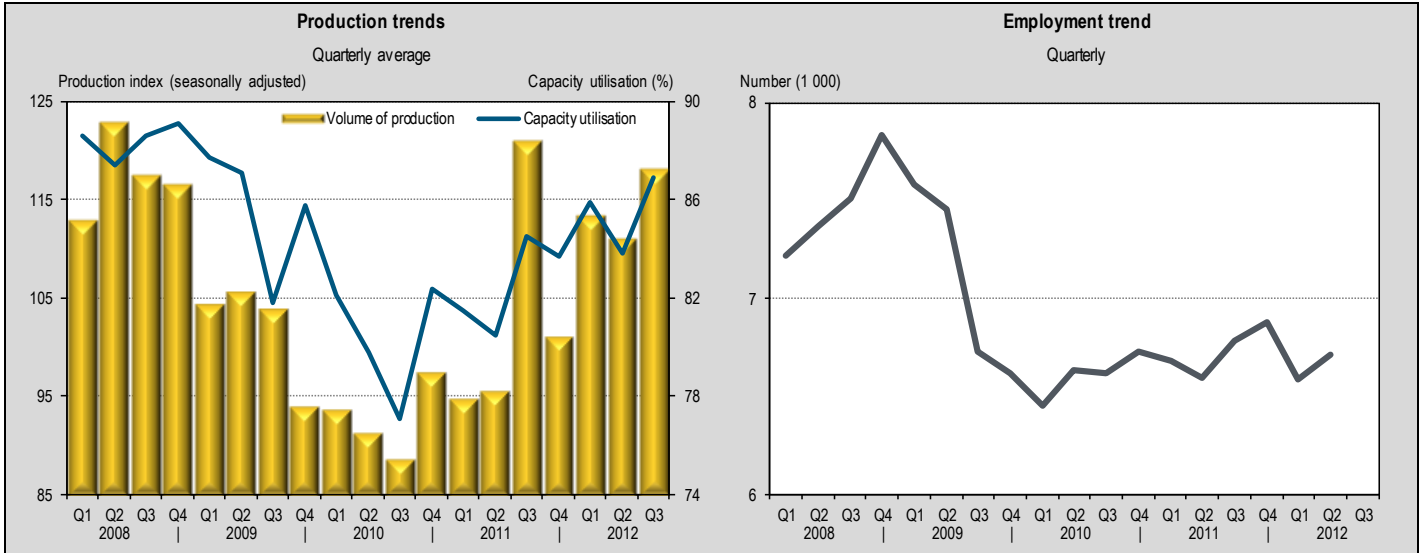
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 0.0% ↓ -0.7 (percentage points) ↓ -1.0% ↑ 18.4% ↑ 28.9%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



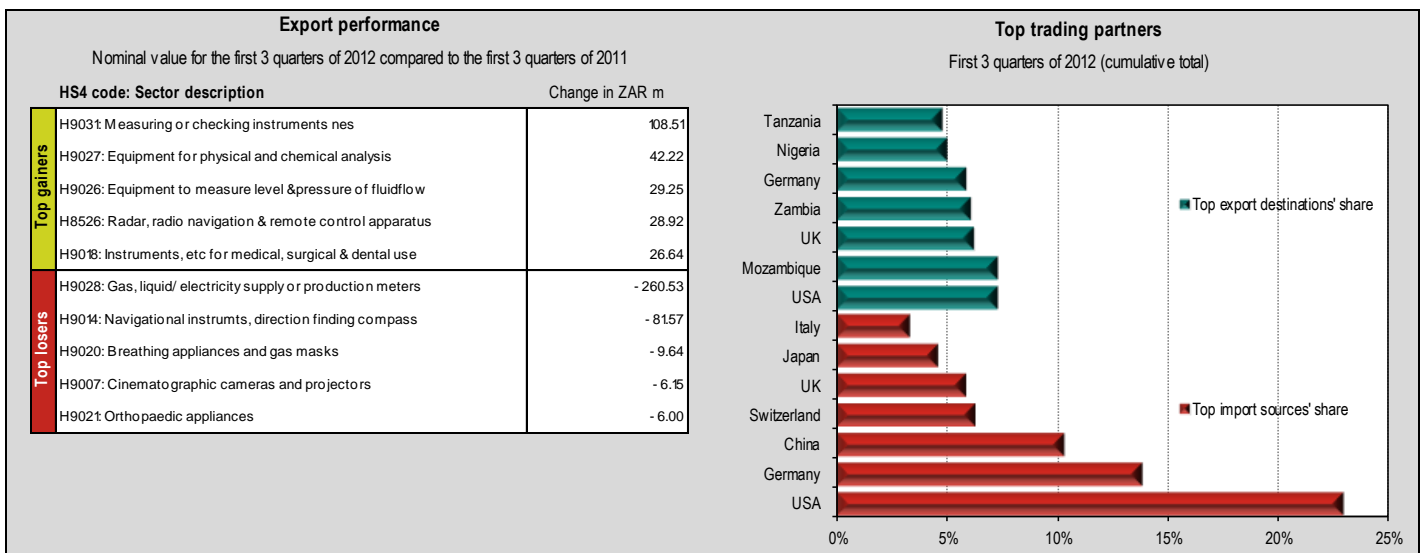
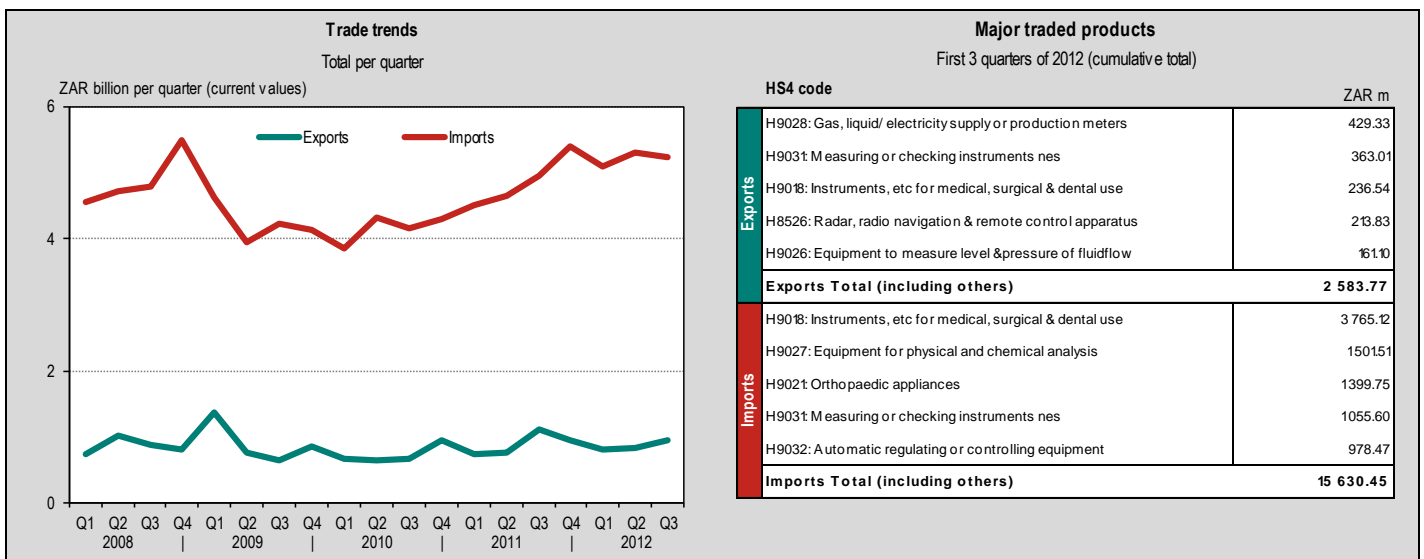
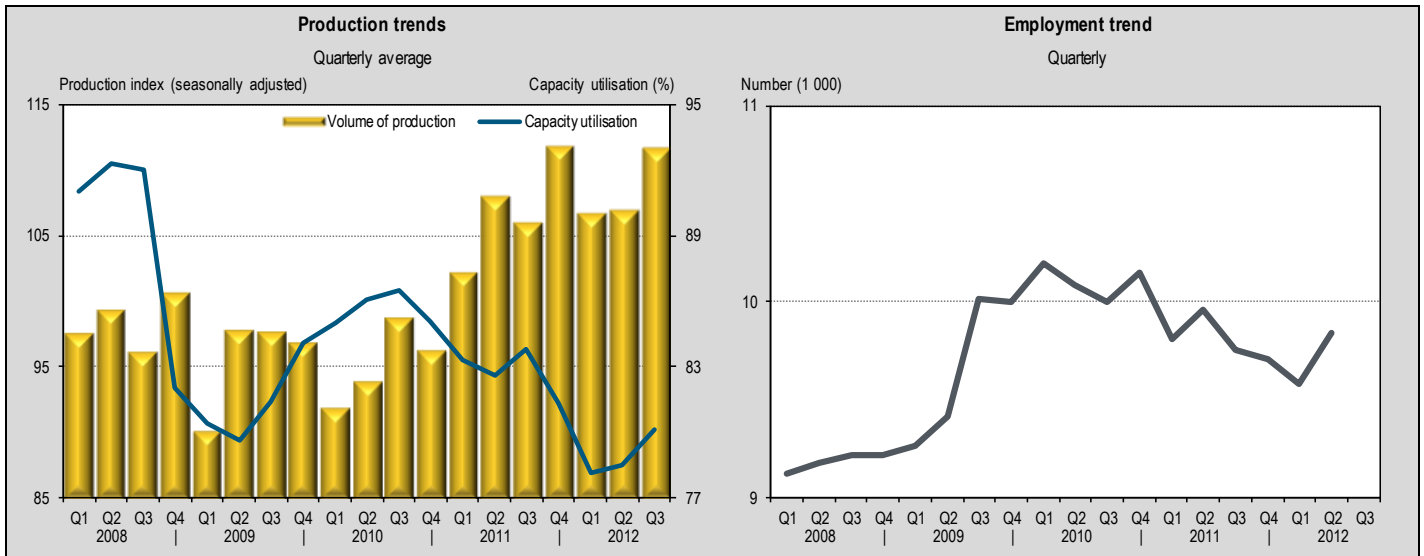
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -2.3%	↑ 2.4 (percentage points)	↑ 1.8%	↓ -8.7%	↑ 0.8%
Production (seas. adj.)	Capacity utilisation	Employment	Exports (ZAR)	Imports (ZAR)



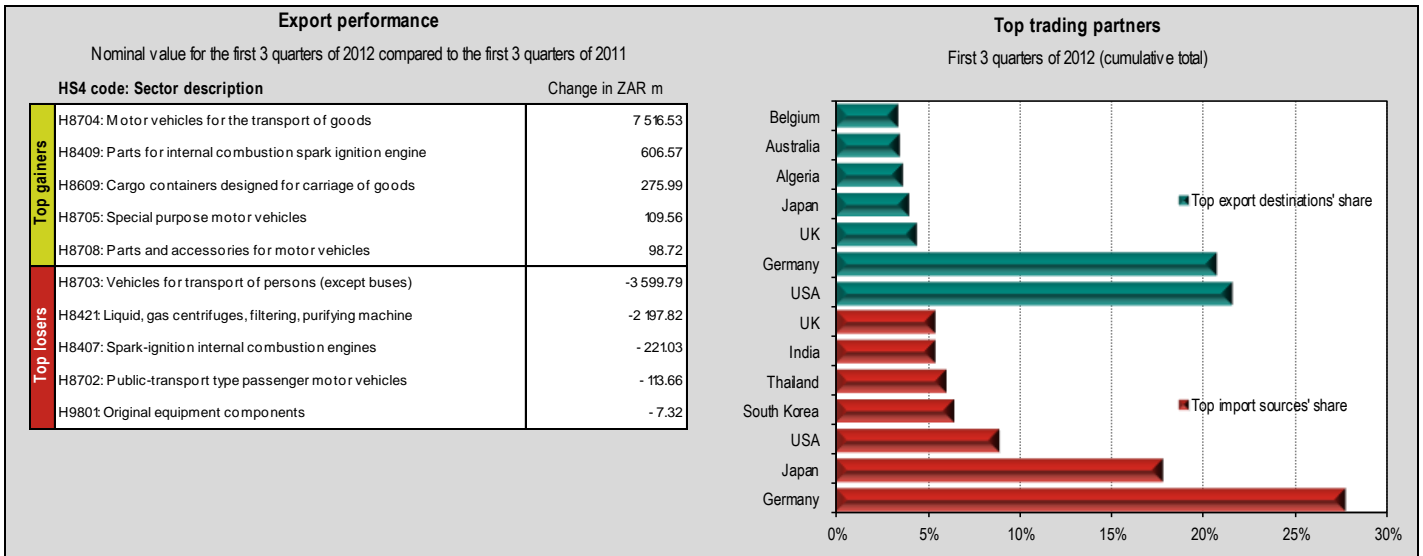
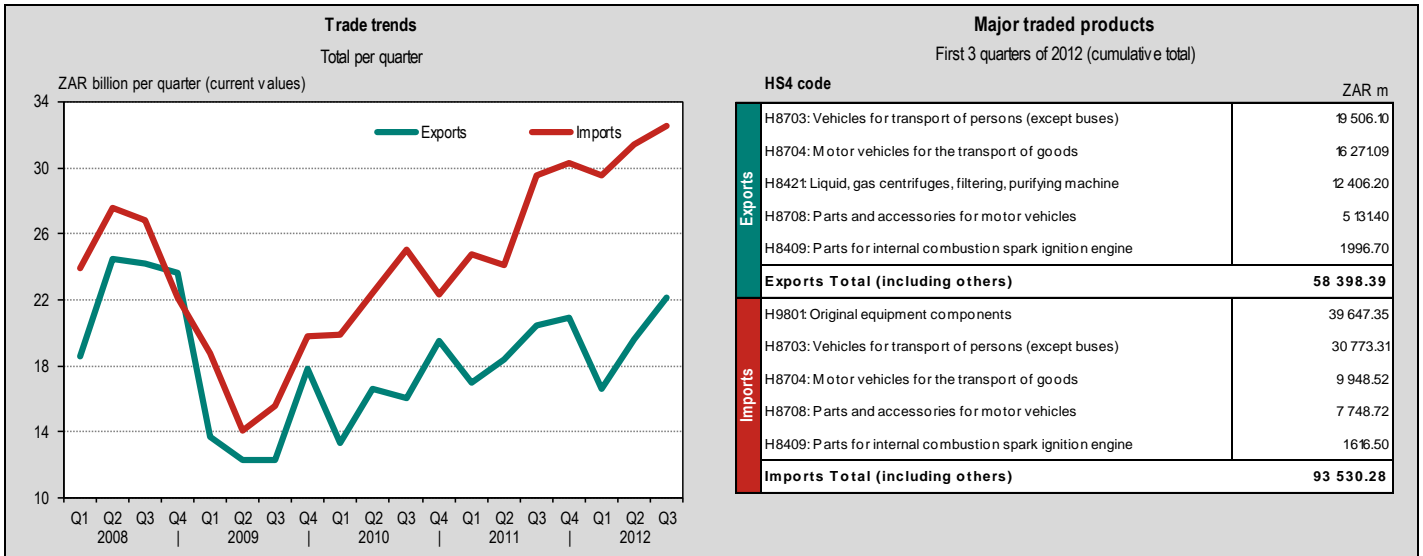
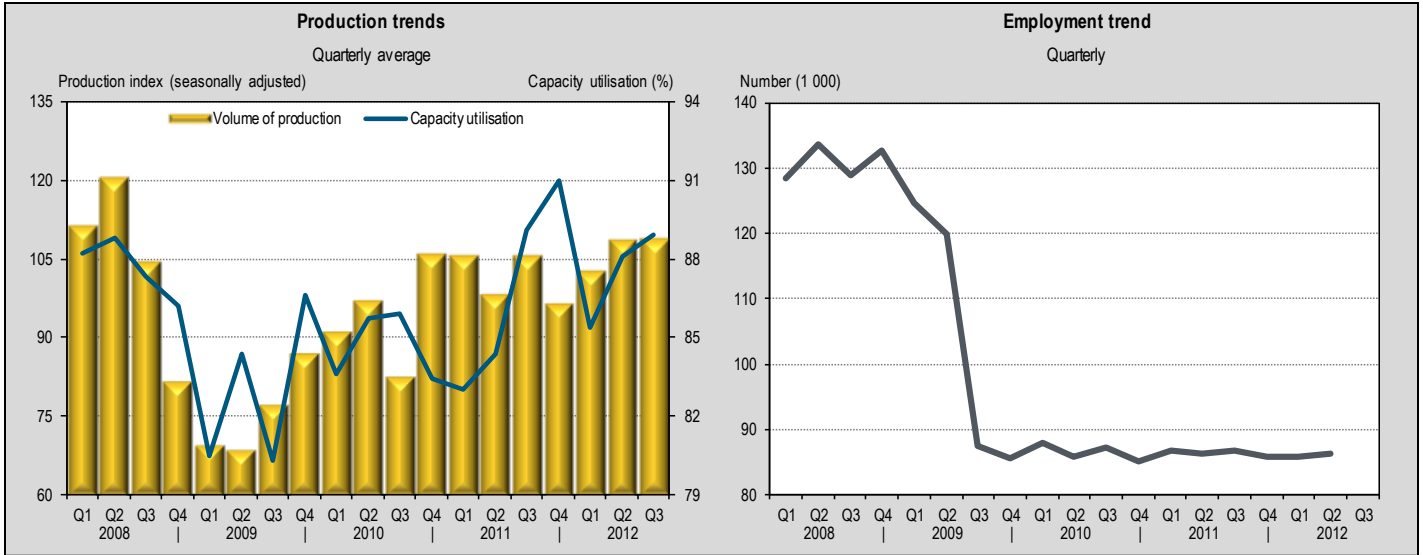
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 5.3% ↓ -3.7 (percentage points) ↓ -1.2% ↓ -1.1% ↑ 10.7%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



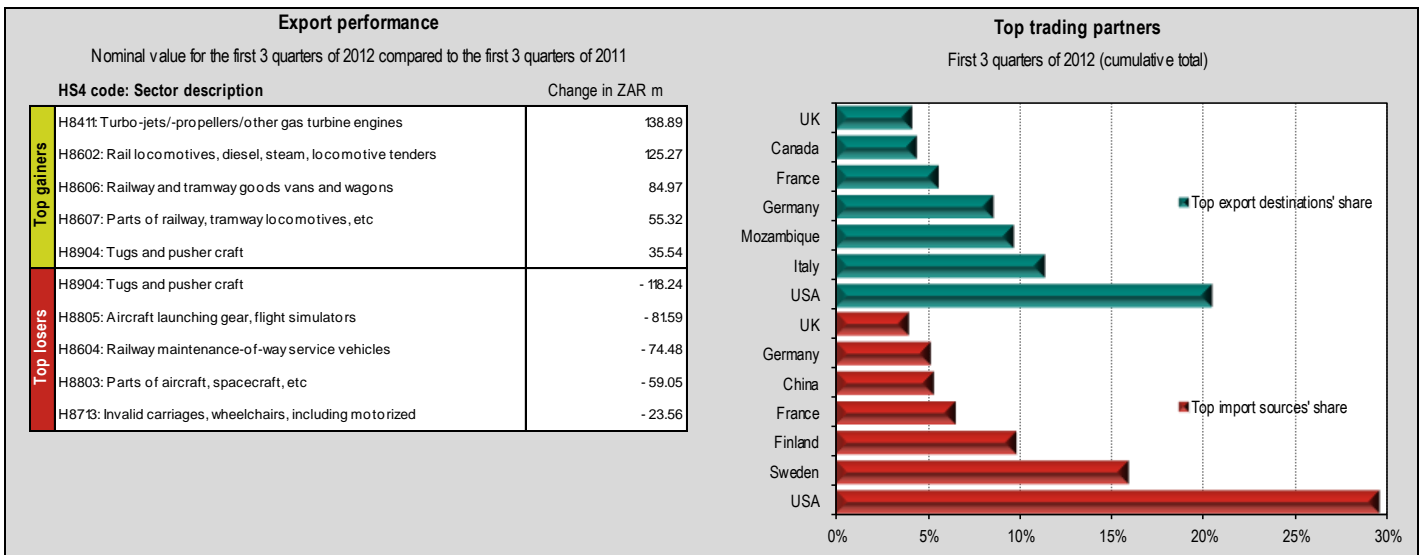
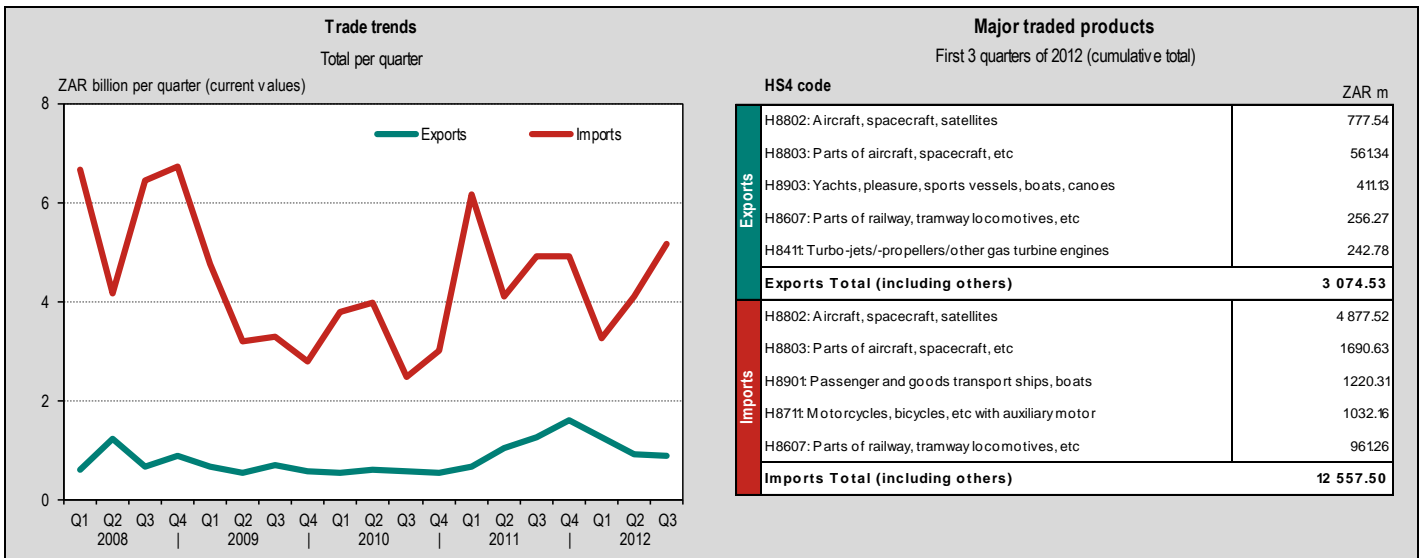
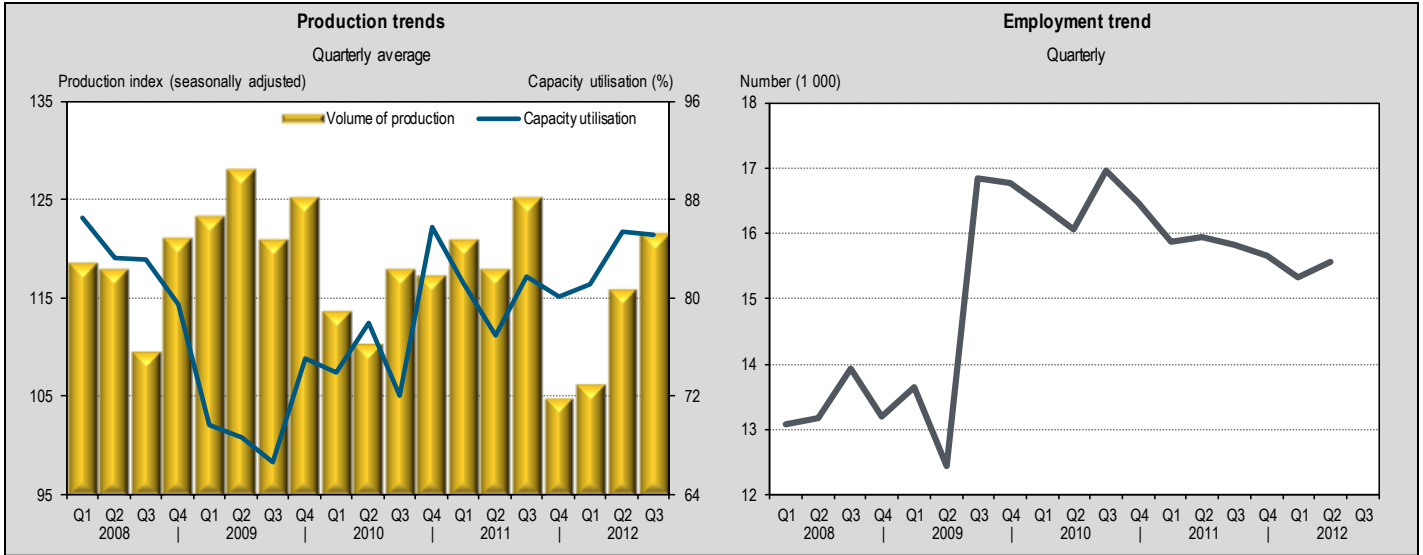
Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 2.9% ↓ -0.2 (percentage points) ↑ 0.1% ↑ 4.6% ↑ 19.2%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -3.0% ↑ 3.5 (percentage points) ↓ -2.4% ↑ 3.8% ↓ -17.4%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **Exports (ZAR)** **Imports (ZAR)**



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↑ 14.7%

↓ -0.6 (percentage points)

↑ 17.2%

↓ -12.7%

↑ 18.3%

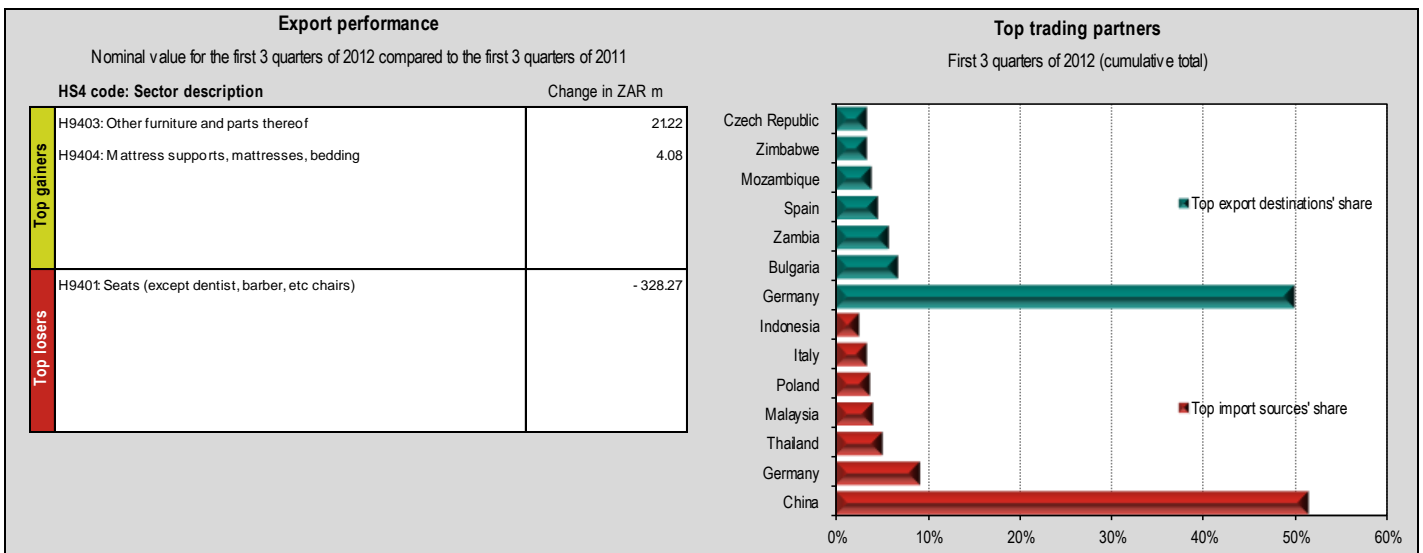
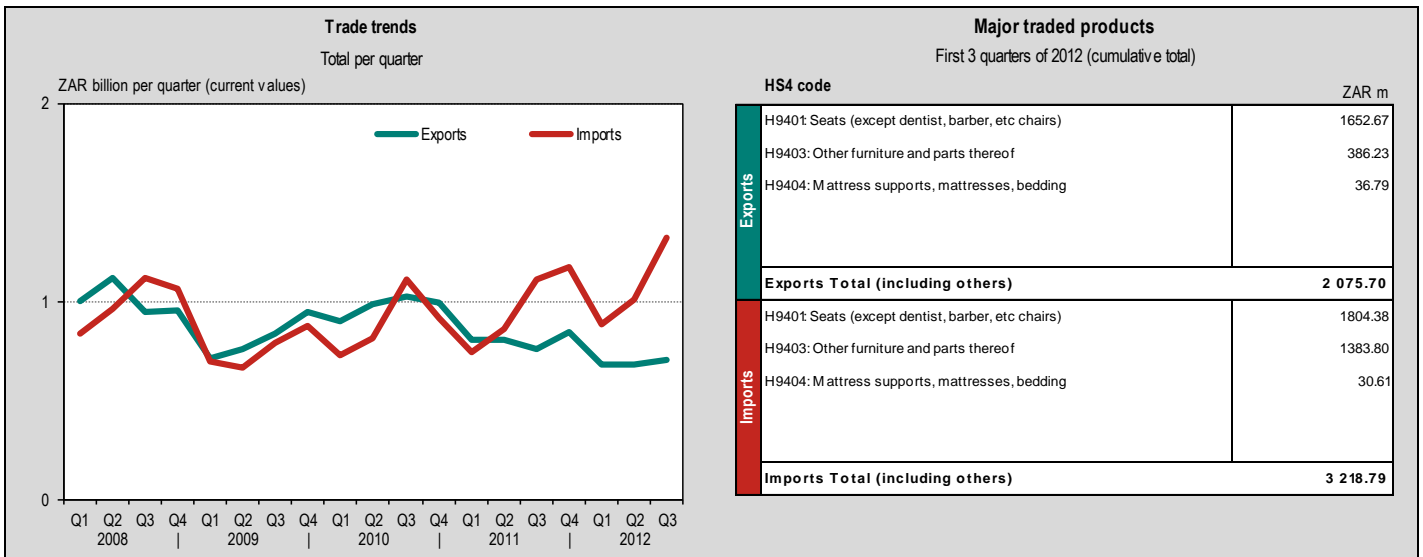
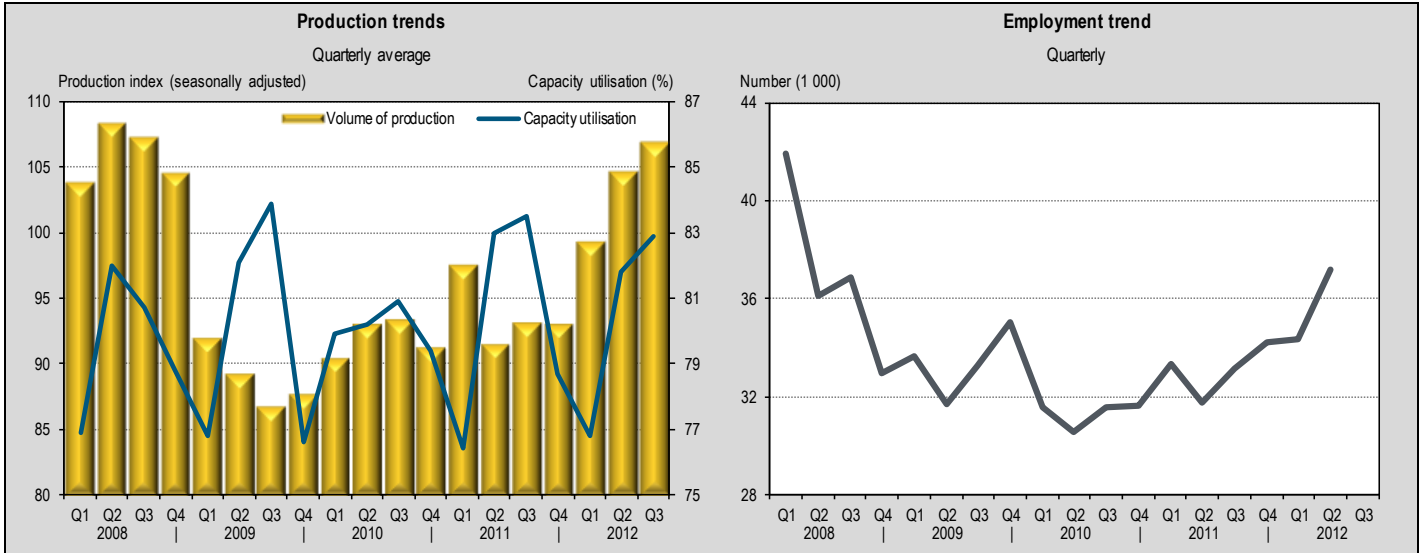
Production (seas. adj.)

Capacity utilisation

Employment

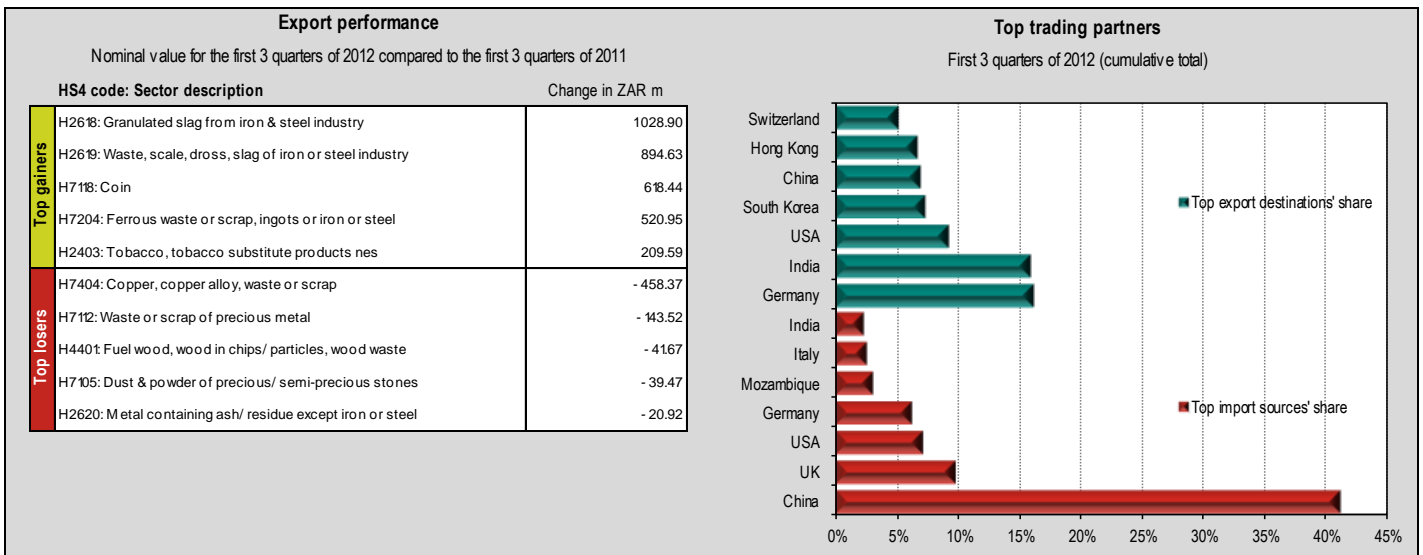
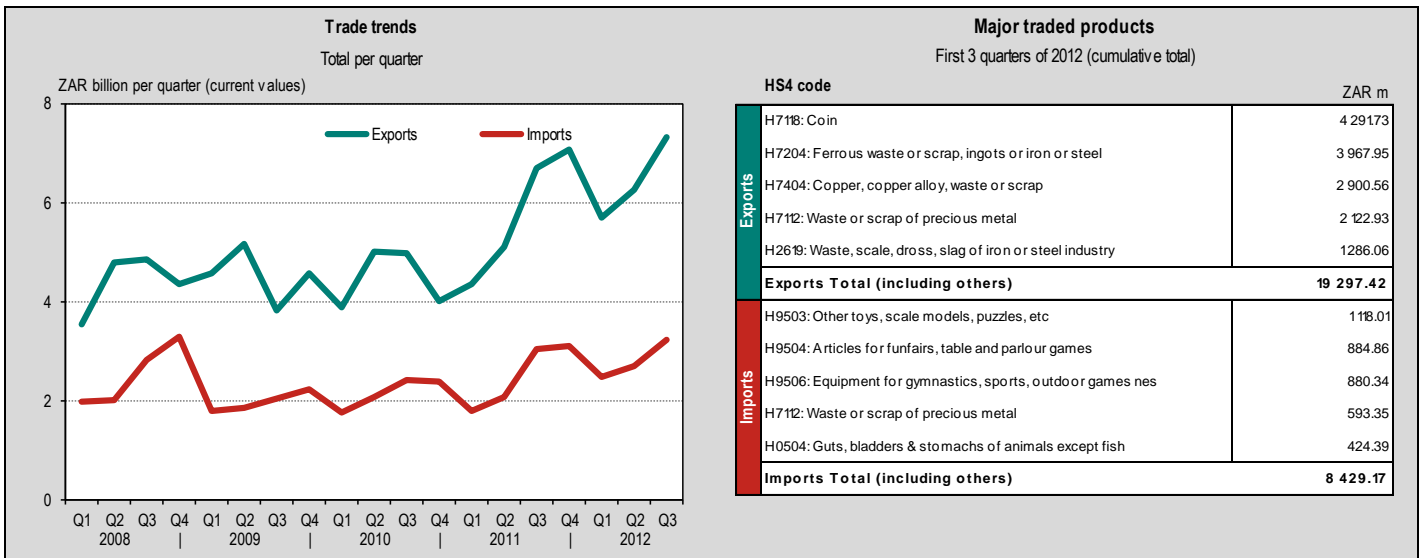
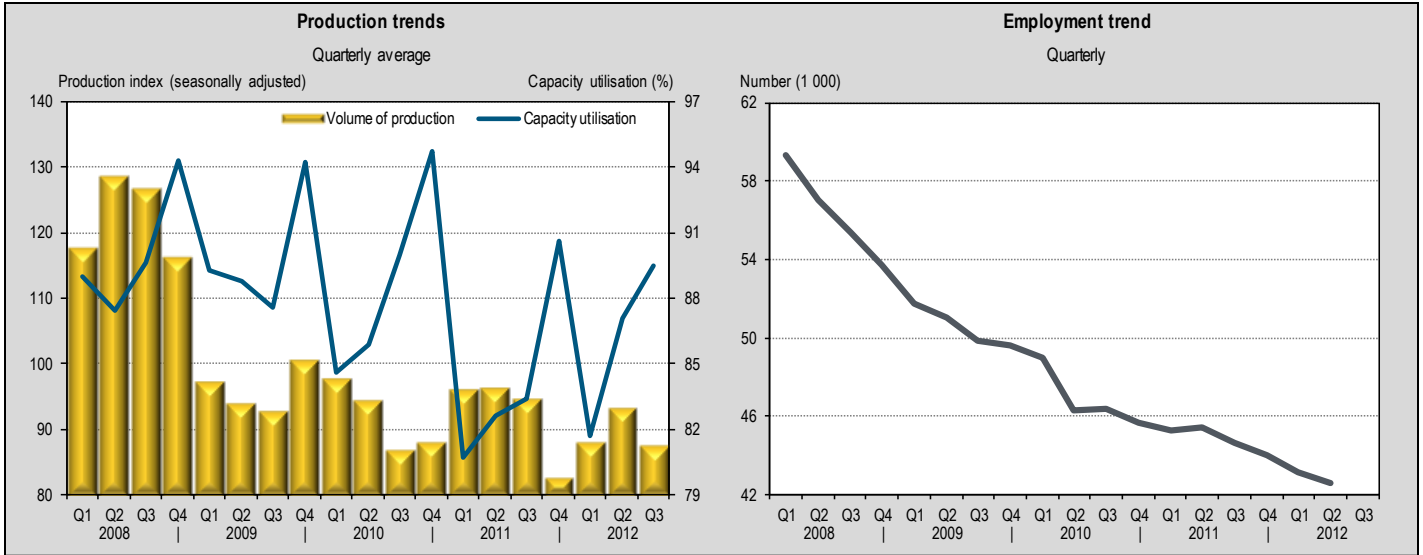
Exports (ZAR)

Imports (ZAR)



Trend analysis: Q3 2012 compared to Q3 2011 (except: trade - cumulative 3 quarter total y-o-y; employment - Q2 2012 y-o-y)

↓ -7.5% ↑ 6.1 (percentage points) ↓ -6.1% ↑ 19.4% ↑ 21.1%
Production (seas. adj.) **Capacity utilisation** **Employment** **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.
nes	Not elsewhere specified.
REC	Regional economic community.
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/y	Year-on-year growth rate.
q/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.

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: Gold production and reserve base data.



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