

**SECTORAL TRENDS:
Performance of the
primary and secondary sectors
of the South African economy**

*Department of Research and Information
4th Quarter 2010*



CONTENTS

Performance of the primary and secondary sectors:

• Introduction	1
• Physical volume of production	1
• Production capacity utilization	3
• Employment	4
• Exports	5
• Imports	6

Selected trade trends:

• Introduction	7
• Trade balance	7
• Composition of trade	8
• Regional trade	9
• Trade balance by region	10

Trade focus: South African trade trends with SADC and COMESA

Concluding remarks

Performance of the primary and secondary sub-sectors: statistical synopsis

• Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18
• Total mining	19
○ Coal mining	20
○ Gold and uranium mining	21
○ Other mining	22
• Total manufacturing	23
○ Food	24
○ Beverages	25
○ Tobacco	26
○ Textiles	27
○ Wearing apparel	28
○ Leather and leather products	29
○ Footwear	30
○ Wood and wood products	31
○ Paper and paper products	32
○ Printing, publishing and recorded media	33
○ Coke and refined petroleum products	34
○ Basic chemicals	35
○ Other chemical and man-made fibers	36
○ Rubber products	37
○ Plastic products	38
○ Glass and glass products	39
○ Non-metallic mineral products	40
○ Basic iron and steel	41
○ Basic non-ferrous metallic products	42
○ Metal products excluding machinery	43
○ Machinery and equipment	44
○ Electrical machinery	45
○ TV, radio and communication equipment	46
○ Professional and scientific apparatus	47
○ Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	48
○ Other transport equipment	49
○ Furniture	50
○ Other manufacturing	51

Acronyms and data sources

Introduction

The global financial crisis that erupted in 2007 and progressively spread to the real economy resulted in world output growth slowing to 3% in 2008, from 5.2% the previous year. Economic conditions continued deteriorating well into 2009, with output estimated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to have declined by 0.6%. As global demand waned and production levels were curtailed, world trade registered a staggering 12% contraction in 2009, according to the World Trade Organisation (WTO). This followed a dismal 2% growth in the volume of world trade in 2008.

The global economy emerged from recession in 2010, although the pace of recovery has varied substantially across regions, and particularly at country level. Certain emerging and developing economies, especially those that managed to side-step a recession quite effectively, such as China and India, have seen a visible improvement in their growth momentum. Nevertheless, a number of emerging economies continue experiencing difficulties in resuming and sustaining higher growth trajectories. In South Africa, signs of recovery from the economy's first recession in 17 years gradually emerged during the last six months of 2009. Gross domestic product (GDP) expanded in real terms by 3.1% (on a quarter-on-quarter basis) in the fourth quarter of 2009, accelerating to 4.6% in the first quarter of 2010. However, economic growth slowed to 2.8% and 2.6% in the subsequent two quarters of 2010 respectively.

Although the global economic recovery has been swifter than initially anticipated, its multi-speed characteristics have become more pronounced and the momentum has lost some steam in several advanced economies. Fiscal austerity measures in several countries, particularly in Europe, high unemployment rates and yet excessive household indebtedness underpin expectations of a slowdown, particularly in the industrialised nations, and rising concerns over the sustainability of the global economic recovery. Recently announced by the United States authorities, the second round of quantitative easing (known as QE2 and amounting to a massive US\$600 billion) reflects this uneasiness.

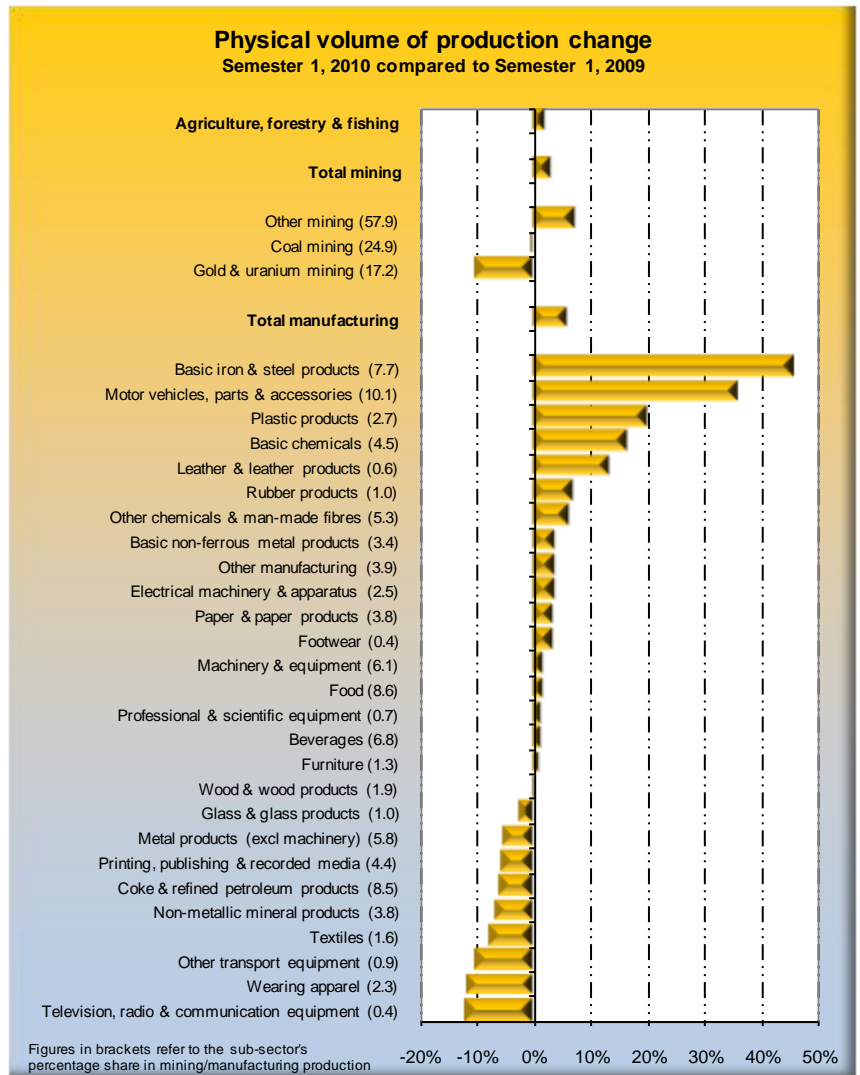
This publication focuses on the performance of the primary (i.e. agriculture and mining) and secondary (confined to manufacturing) sectors of the South African economy up to and including the first semester of 2010. Combined, these three broad sectors contributed 22.6% (at constant prices, seasonally adjusted) of the total value added in the South African economy (i.e. GDP less taxes, plus subsidies) during the first half of 2010, and accounted for 28.2% of overall employment, or around 3.5 million workers, in 2009. Amongst the secondary sectors, manufacturing accounted for 15.2% of overall GDP in the first semester of 2010, but only 11.5% of total employment in 2009. Within the primary sectors, mining and quarrying contributed 5.3% to overall GDP and 4.0% to total employment. The importance of the combined agriculture, forestry and fishing sector to the South African economy is not only measurable in terms of food security, but also due to its employment contribution - this primary sector may represent only 2.1% of total GDP, but employs 6.4% of the overall workforce.

Physical volume of production

The South African economy continued to report growth in economic activity during the opening six months of 2010, although there have been signs of the momentum being weaker than initially anticipated. The recovery in demand has been slow, especially from the household segment, as well as externally. After reducing inventory levels during the recession, companies eventually started rebuilding them, resulting in an upturn in production, albeit still at levels below those reached in 2008 for most economic sectors. Production data for the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector are not reported and thus the sector's contribution to GDP is used as a proxy. Agricultural production reported a marginal expansion in the first half of 2010, compared to the same period a year earlier, mainly on the back of a strong maize harvest.

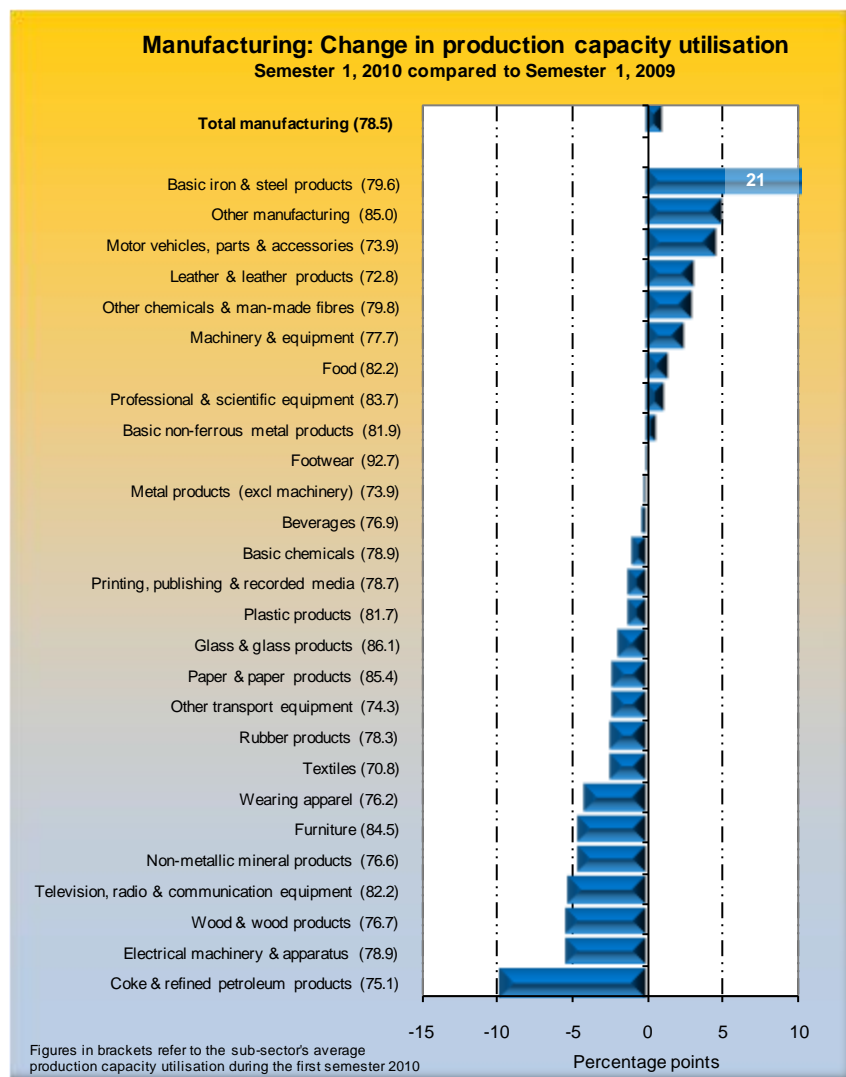
Performance of the primary and secondary sectors

Total mining production increased very modestly in the first half of 2010, relative to the same period in 2009, as demand for commodities recovered to some extent, especially from the Far East. Coal mining, which accounted for 24.9% of total mining production, reported a marginal contraction in production over the review period, possibly related to the difficulties periodically experienced in the shipment of coal to harbours due to industrial action. Gold mining production has declined steadily, as the underground reserves become more difficult to extract. South Africa produced around two-thirds of global gold output in the 1970s, but falling output locally and rising production elsewhere have since placed the country in fourth position among the world's producers. The 'other mining' sub-sector, which includes platinum, accounts for 57.9% of total mining production. Platinum output fell due to reduced requirements from the catalytic converter industry in response to weak motor vehicle sales, as well as lower jewellery demand. Iron ore production increased by 16.8% in the opening six months of 2010 relative to a year earlier, as the Chinese economy continued to grow and, with it, demand for steel products (albeit at a slightly lower rate). Nickel output also rose due to increased production of stainless steel, largely driven by demand from China.



Certain sub-sectors of manufacturing reported stronger growth rates in the first half of 2010, but several remained under pressure. Overall manufacturing production was 6.2% higher than in the first semester of 2009. However, it should be borne in mind that manufacturing output in 2009 as a whole was 12.3% lower relative to 2008 levels. Compared to a year earlier, the production of certain sub-sectors that are reliant on export markets improved in the first half of 2010, particularly the basic iron and steel industry (+45.9%) and the motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+35.8%) sub-sector. Being two of the largest manufacturing sub-sectors, they contributed a combined 17.8% to total manufacturing production. The strong performance of the motor vehicles sub-sector should be assessed in the context of a very low base in 2009, and benefitted from the spin-offs of stimulus packages in the US and Europe, which encouraged the replacement of older vehicles by new ones. The recovery in basic iron and steel was associated with rapid economic expansion and increased investment activity in China and other emerging economies. Yet, basic iron and steel output remained below 2008 levels, although the sub-sector moved from the position of worst performer within manufacturing in the first semester of 2009 to the best one year later. The manufacturing sub-sectors that continue to struggle are largely those that rely on investment spending, including metal products, other transport equipment, as well as non-metallic mineral products, with the latter suffering from the downturn in construction activity.

Production capacity utilisation



Utilisation of production capacity in agriculture and mining is difficult, if not impossible, to measure. Therefore, official data is not available for these two sectors. In manufacturing, the utilisation of production capacity remained steady at 78.5% in the first semester of 2010 compared to the preceding six months, although it was still below the levels reached in the second semester of 2008 (83.4%). The basic iron and steel sub-sector reported a substantial 21.1 percentage points increase in capacity utilisation to 79.6%, compared to the first semester of 2009 (58.6%). This was underpinned by improved demand for steel both domestically and externally, especially in China.

The coke and refined petroleum products sub-sector reported the sharpest fall (9.8 percentage points) in capacity utilisation to 75.1% in the first half of 2010 (compared to 84.9% a year earlier). Serious difficulties in the textiles industry resulted in the sub-sector recording an 11.3 percentage points decline in production capacity utilisation to 69.7% in

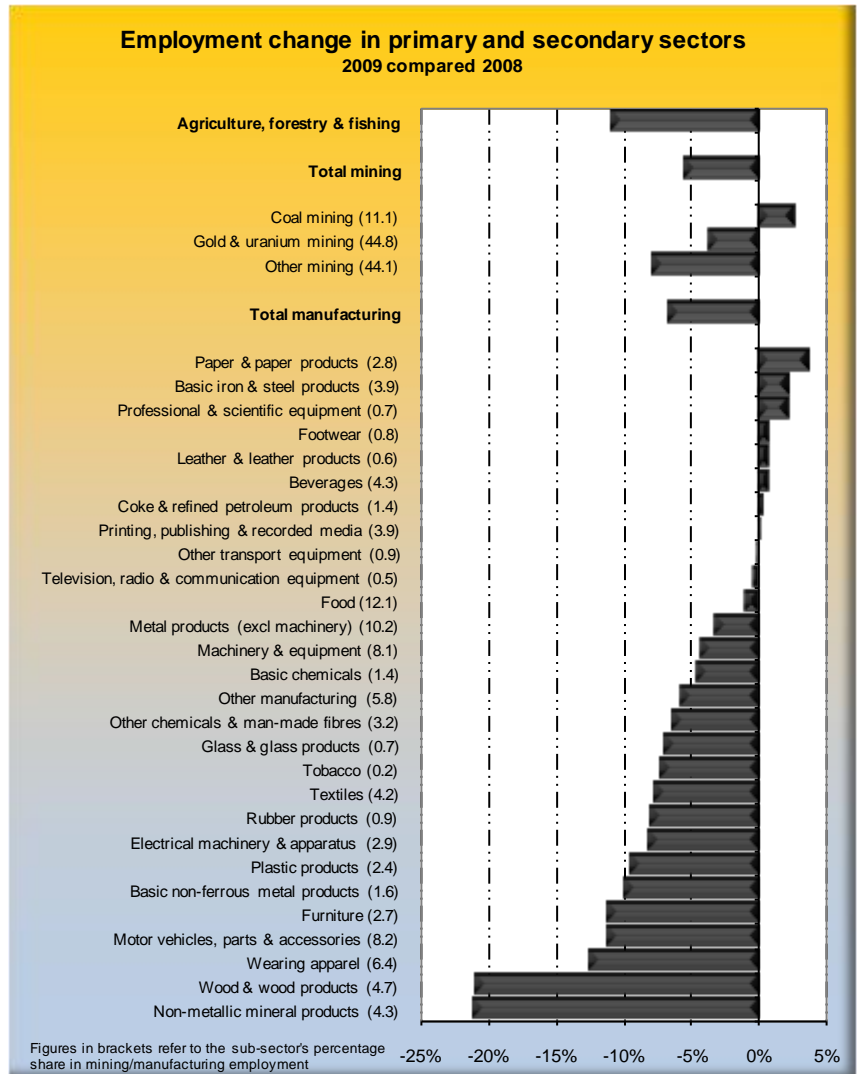
the second semester of 2009. The industry continued struggling to compete with cheap imports, legal as well as illegal, in the first half of 2010, although its volume of production and capacity utilisation increased marginally relative to the previous six-month period. The footwear sub-sector, in turn, reported a decline in production in the second semester of 2009 compared to the peak reached over the same period in 2008, but its production capacity utilisation actually increased, thus reflecting a possible closure of production facilities over the twelve-month period. Regrettably, the footwear sub-sector recorded weaker output levels and lower capacity utilisation in the first half of 2010, relative to the preceding semester. In contrast, declining capacity utilisation could occur even if total production expands, as was the case with the plastics sub-sector, which has recorded solid growth in production volumes over the past two semesters while its capacity utilisation has kept on falling. This may result from expanding production capacity at a faster pace than production increases, reflecting confidence in the sector going forward.

With around two-thirds of the manufacturing sub-sectors recording some degree of recovery in production volumes in the opening six months of 2010, compared to the same period in 2009, it is not surprising that almost all reported increases in capacity utilisation. Nevertheless, the spare capacity currently available would indicate that production volumes may be raised should demand conditions improve, without necessarily requiring investments in additional capacity for quite some time.

Performance of the primary and secondary sectors

Employment

The impact of the global economic crisis on employment levels in South Africa has been devastating, with almost 780 000 jobs lost during the 18 months to June 2010 in the South African economy, including the informal sector as reported in the Quarterly Labour Force Survey. In the formal sectors, employment losses amounted to around 350 000, with the majority of the job losses in 2009 reported by the services sectors. The manufacturing sector shed 99 673 and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector lost 95 491, while the mining and quarrying sector reported 28 621 employment losses. In an attempt to reduce costs and raise productivity, the farming community has increasingly considered mechanisation alternatives. This is of particular concern since the overall sector accounts for 6.4% of total employment in the economy and mostly in the low skilled and rural categories. Further, the use of contract workers is not reflected in the sector's employment statistics.



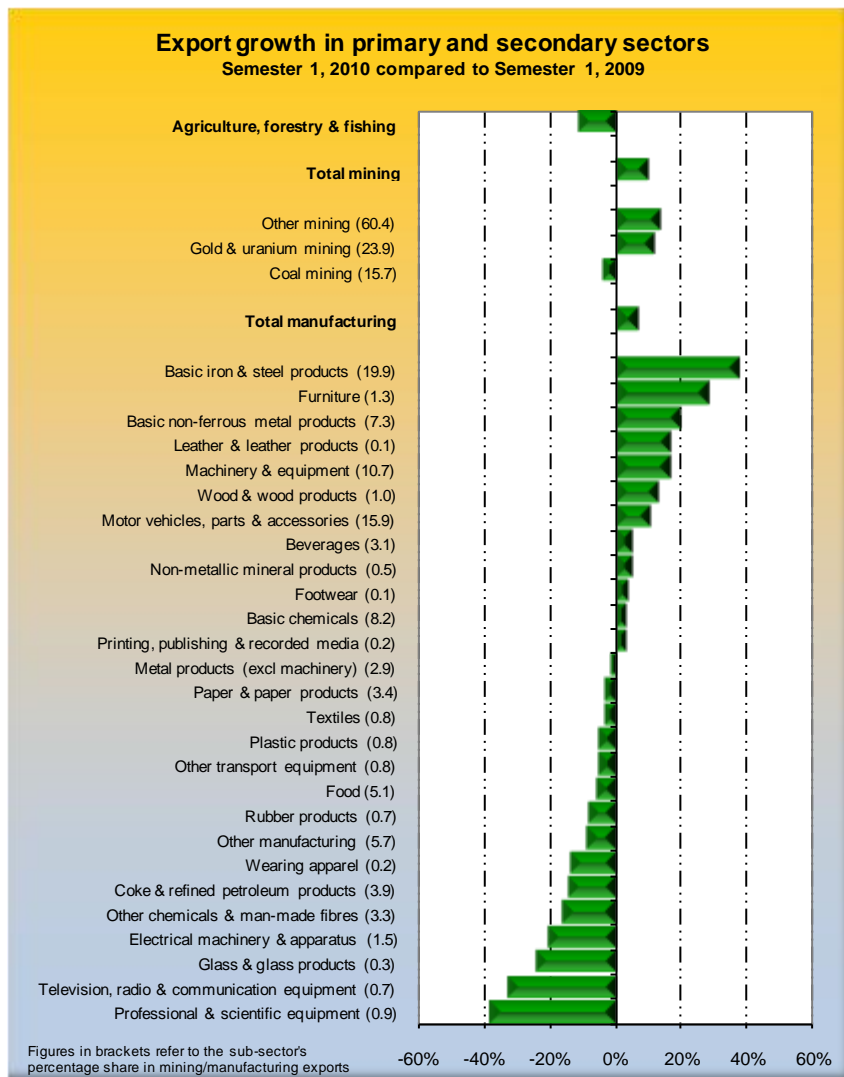
Increased production levels in the coal mining sub-sector in the second semester of 2009 were reflected in this sector's expanded employment, although it only represents 11.1% of the total number of jobs in the mining sector at large. The impact of weaker commodity demand resulted in certain mines reducing their workforce in line with lower production volumes, as illustrated by the job losses recorded in gold and uranium mining, as well as in the 'other mining' sub-sector. This trend should, however, be reversed as global demand for commodities recovers, with the possible exception of the gold mining sub-sector due to technical factors.

Employment in the manufacturing sector declined by 6.6% in 2009 relative to the previous year, with the largest losses in percentage terms (i.e. in excess of 20%) being recorded in the non-metallic minerals products and the wood and wood products sub-sectors. The manufacturing sector's three largest employers, namely the food industry (12.1% of total manufacturing jobs), metal products (10.2%), and the motor vehicles, parts and accessories sub-sector (8.2%), also reported employment losses last year. The motor vehicles, parts and accessories industry shed more than 14 000 jobs as demand for new vehicles contracted across the world. The food products industry reported reduced employment in 2009 despite an increase in overall production for the year - possibly a reflection of cost-cutting efforts combined with increased mechanisation. Two sizeable employers, namely the paper and paper products sector (2.8% of manufacturing employment) and the basic iron and steel products industry (3.9%), reported employment growth of 3.8% and 2.3% in 2009, respectively.

Performance of the primary and secondary sectors

Exports

World trade contracted by 12% last year as the global financial and economic crises impacted on financing activity and demand levels, especially in the advanced economies. While most of these experienced recessionary conditions, many developing economies managed to register positive growth, albeit at a significantly slower pace. The economic recovery gained momentum as 2010 unfolded, with a number of large emerging economies posting solid expansions. Nevertheless, global economic conditions remain fragile, with the recovery trend still under threat on several fronts.



South Africa's merchandise exports expanded by 7.4% in the opening semester of 2010 compared to the same period of the previous year. However, this followed a 20.4% decline in the second half of 2009.

Despite its output gains in the first half of 2010, largely due to a good maize harvest, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector recorded an 11.4% contraction in exports compared to the level attained a year earlier. Cereal exports were particularly hard hit. Mining exports recovered as global trade in commodities rebounded, largely driven by investment activity in the fast-growing emerging economies such as China. A portion of the increase in the value of mining exports was related to the strong recovery in commodity prices, although a strengthening rand reduced the benefits for South African exporters. The strike action in the transport sector in the opening quarters of 2010 affected the export performance of sub-sectors such as coal mining.

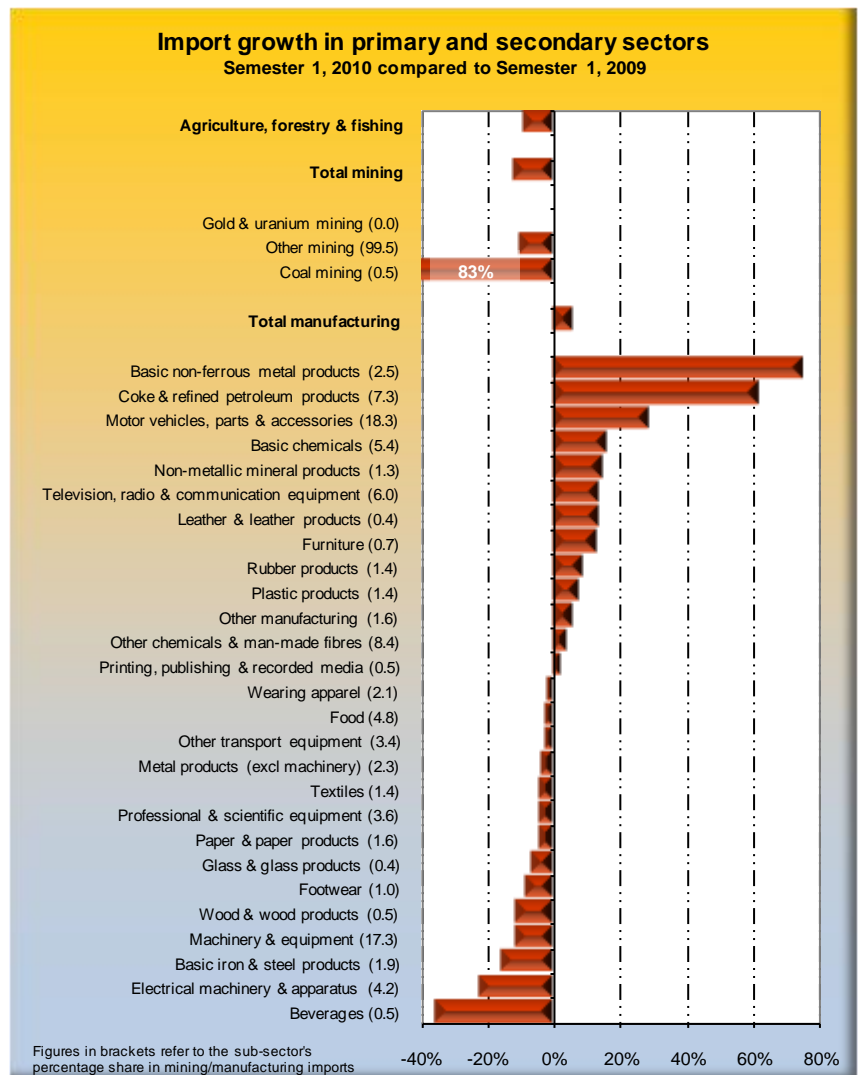
Overall manufacturing exports expanded by 7% year-on-year in the first semester of 2010, although the uneven recovery across the globe was manifested in the varied performance of individual sub-sectors. On one extreme, the basic iron and steel industry recorded a 37.4% increase in exports, while the professional and scientific equipment sub-sector reported a 38.2% contraction on the opposite end. Twelve of the 27 manufacturing sub-sectors, with a combined 68% contribution to the total manufacturing export basket, reported higher foreign sales, underpinning to some extent the gradual recovery in the South African economy as a whole. Nevertheless, several manufacturing sub-sectors did not fare as well, often affected by a strengthening currency. The refined petroleum products industry reported a 14.5% contraction in exports in the first six months of 2010 compared to the same period a year earlier, having been affected by the appreciating rand.

Performance of the primary and secondary sectors

Imports

The gradual recovery of the South African economy was evidenced by higher imports, especially as robust growth was recorded in certain manufactured import categories. Total imports registered an expansion of 2.2% (year-on-year) in the first semester of 2010, driven by manufacturing imports which rose by 5.6% over this period. In the agricultural categories, improved rainfall resulted in lower import requirements. Mining-related imports contracted by 12.4%, pulled downward by petroleum and related products (mainly crude oil) and, to a much lesser extent, coal imports. The currency's appreciation played a role in reducing mining import values, but the 86% contraction in coal imports (representing a mere 0.5% of the mining import basket, and dominated by coal briquettes) also reflected a normalisation, following the very high volumes recorded in the second semester of 2008 and early in 2009.

Imports of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, which represent 18.3% of overall manufactured imports, rose by around 29% in the year to the first half of 2010. A large portion (i.e. 43.4%) consisted of original equipment components, thus reflecting increased production in the local automotive manufacturing industry. Also propelled by improved activity domestically, imports of basic non-ferrous metal products (dominated by aluminium and copper products) and basic chemicals expanded by almost 75% and 16%, respectively. Imports of refined petroleum fuels increased during the opening six months of 2010, as South Africa's fuel demand exceeded the local refining capacity. Imports of television, radio and communication equipment (dominated by electric apparatus for fixed-line telephony, radio/television transmitters, TV cameras and television receivers) expanded by 13.6%. Although reflecting improved economic activity and consumer demand, this contrasts with the continuous decline in local production and increased spare capacity within this sector, indicating that South African manufacturers may be struggling to compete with international producers.



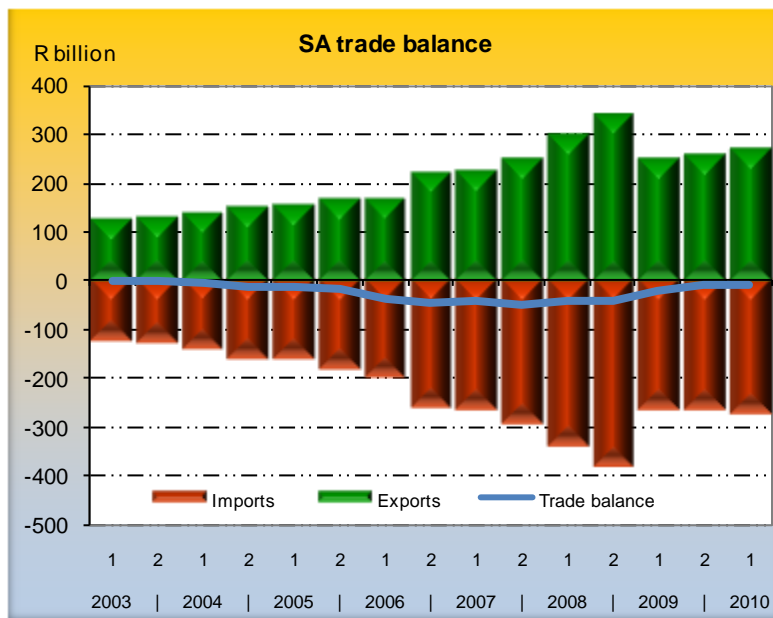
Cutbacks or delays in investment spending by private and public sector entities were evidenced by the 11.6% contraction in machinery and equipment imports in the first half of 2010, compared to the same period a year earlier. This was the second largest manufactured import category, representing 17.3% of the total, and was dominated by imported computers, printing machinery, turbines and machinery parts. Similarly, electrical machinery imports (which include transformers, electrical switches electric motors and generators) contracted by 22.3% in the first half of 2010.

Introduction

With manufacturing being the second largest sector of the South African economy, behind the financial, business services and real estate sector, it is not surprising that it accounted for the bulk (i.e. 53.4%) of the merchandise export basket during the first semester of 2010. This contribution has, however, been declining since the first half of 2003, when it stood at 66%. The mining sector accounts for 42.4% of the merchandise export basket, with platinum and gold exports being the dominant commodities. Exports of mining products are still 11.6% below the recent high reached in the second half of 2008, although demand for mining products and prices have remained relatively robust.

South Africa relies on a relatively small number of sub-sectors for the bulk of its merchandise exports. This is reflected by the fact that 10 of the 32 economic sectors accounted for 83% of the merchandise export basket. The three mining sub-sectors, namely coal (6.7%), gold (10.1%) and other mining (25.6%), together with three manufacturing sub-sectors, specifically basic iron and steel products (10.6%), motor vehicles, parts and accessories (8.5%) and machinery and equipment (5.7%), are the largest contributors to exports. In similar vein, 11 of the 32 economic sectors accounted for 81% of the overall merchandise import basket, with other mining (mainly crude oil) accounting for 14.3% of the total. Manufactured imports were dominated by motor vehicles, parts and accessories (15.8%), machinery and equipment (14.2%) and other chemicals and man-made fibres (6.9%). South Africa is heavily reliant on capital imports to satisfy its investment requirements – hence the large share claimed by machinery and equipment. Since 1995, supported by the Motor Industry Development Programme (MIDP), South Africa’s automotive manufacturing sector has become integrated into the global supply chain and, therefore, it accounts for relatively large shares of both imports and exports.

Trade balance



The overall value of South Africa’s exports to the rest of the world fell by 20.4% in 2009 relative to the previous year. Nevertheless, this value was still 6.8% higher than in 2007. Total imports declined by an even larger 25.8%, in value terms, between 2008 and 2009. However, overall trade has been stabilising since the second half of 2009, as the global economy gradually emerged from recession and the demand for goods and services across the world levelled off. Commodity prices reached their highest levels in 2008, but these gains were reversed significantly in 2009. Such corrections, accompanied by a substantial strengthening of the rand against the dollar and a wider basket of global

currencies, had an adverse impact on the value of South Africa’s export and import trade. Hence, lower trade values were not simply due to lower volumes, but also affected by weaker commodity prices and a stronger local currency. In this regard, the real effective exchange rate of the rand appreciated by just over 22% during the course of 2009 and strengthened by a further 7% in the first semester of 2010.

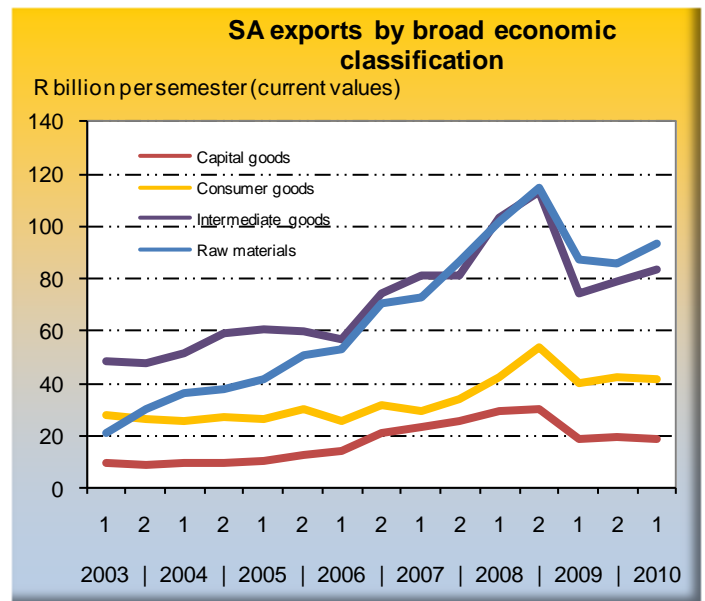
After having remained relatively unchanged over the three-year period to 2008, South Africa's trade deficit narrowed considerably in 2009 to R28.1 billion (R83.7 billion in 2008), with this trend continuing well into the first half of 2010. The improvement in manufacturing production that started in the second semester of 2009, which led to some recovery in exports, combined with the constraining effect of yet sluggish domestic consumer spending on import demand, contributed to the narrowing deficit on the balance of trade. More specifically, South Africa's imports contracted by more than its exports in value terms.

Composition of trade

Exports

South Africa's export basket is dominated by raw materials, which represent 39.3% of the total. Unwrought platinum, coal briquettes and iron ore were the leading export product categories in the first semester of 2010. These were followed closely by exports of intermediate goods (35.2% of the overall export basket), largely ferro-alloys, aluminium and rolled stainless steel.

South Africa's overall export performance, which had suffered a sharp 24.1% decline to R256.7 billion in the second half of 2009, compared to the corresponding period a year earlier, showed a marked improvement in the first semester of 2010.

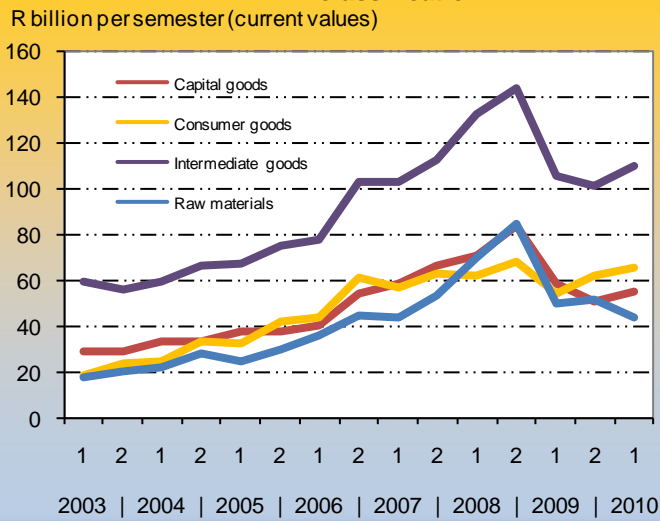


As the recovery progressed, total exports grew by 7.4% to R267.6 billion in the first six months of 2010, compared to the same period in 2009. This export growth was particularly significant in the intermediate goods and raw material goods classifications, reaching 12.8% and 6.8% respectively. The product categories that most contributed to the growth in exports of intermediate goods included ferro-alloys, chemical wood pulp, interim products of nickel, and acyclic alcohols and their derivatives. In the raw material goods classification, export growth was predominantly driven by the unwrought platinum, manganese, and iron ores categories.

Imports

The country's import basket is dominated by intermediate goods, comprising 40.2% of the total. Ferro-alloys, unwrought aluminium and rolled stainless steel were the top import product categories in the intermediate goods classification in the first half of 2010. Consumer goods made up just under 24% of the import basket, with passenger vehicles, petroleum products and wines being the leading import product categories over the same period.

SA imports by broad economic classification



Similarly to exports, the decline in commodity prices and economic activity in 2009 impacted on the overall value of imports in the second half of 2009, as it declined by 30% compared to the same period one year earlier. The trend was, however, reversed during the first semester of 2010, as total imports increased by a modest 2.2% in value terms, relative to the same period in 2009.

This growth was mainly influenced by the consumer goods classification, which expanded by approximately 21%, and by intermediate goods imports at 4.6%. Passenger vehicles, petroleum oils (except crude) and medicaments were the import product categories that exhibited the fastest growth within the consumer goods classification.

Continuing to reflect relatively weak levels of productive and investment activity locally, imports of raw materials and capital goods were 12.7% and 6.9% lower, respectively, in the first half of 2010 when compared to the levels recorded a year earlier. Machinery and equipment imports, for instance, declined by 11.6% over this period, although the downward trend appears to have been reversed in the first semester of 2010.

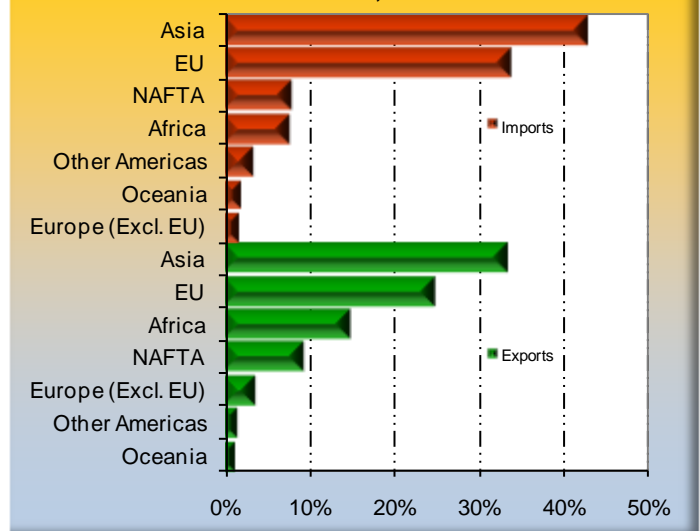
Regional trade

South Africa's regional trade patterns changed noticeably in 2009, in response to subdued demand conditions in the country's traditional trading partners as the global recession took its toll on the world's leading economies. On the other hand, export demand from emerging and other developing economies, particularly in Asia, gained further ground.

Asia again claimed the largest share of South Africa's export basket in the first semester of 2010, with China being the leading export destination. In this regard, it should be noted that China took the top export destination position away from the United States (US) early in 2009, as economic and trade relations between South Africa and the Asian giant intensified and the latter continued posting solid growth. The leading export product categories to Asia (destined particularly for the East Asian economies of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, but also India in the Asian sub-continent) included iron ores, platinum, coal and ferro-alloys in the first half of 2010.

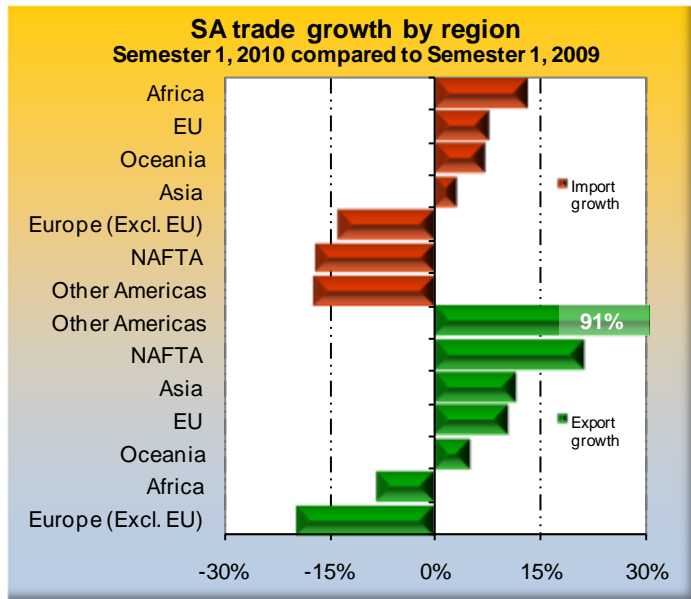
The European Union (EU) continued claiming second position amongst South Africa's regional export destinations, led by Germany, the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands. The top three export product categories destined for the EU in the first semester of 2010 were ferro-alloys; liquid gas centrifuges, filtering and purifying machines; and platinum products in all its forms.

SA trade per region Semester 1, 2010



The rest of the African continent, which was the third largest regional destination for South Africa's exports, also increased its share of the country's import basket in the first half of 2010. Angola, Nigeria and Mozambique were the principal sources of imports from the rest of Africa, with a combined 81% share of the total (mostly crude oil in the case of Angola and Nigeria, and largely electricity from Mozambique).

The value of South Africa's exports to the rest of Africa and to Europe (outside the EU) declined in the first half of 2010 by 8% and 19%, respectively, compared to the corresponding period in 2009. However, exports to all other regions increased over this period, led by the South and Central American region (excluding Mexico) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) bloc, which recorded very solid expansions in the order of 91% (albeit from a low base)



and 21%, respectively. Exports to the rest of Africa consisted largely of refined petroleum products, goods vehicles and iron and steel products in the first semester of 2010. Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia together claimed a 47% share of the value of South Africa's exports to the rest of the continent.

After declining by 25.8% in 2009, imports into the South African market increased by 2.2% in the first half of 2010, on a year-on-year basis. These imports originated mainly from Asia and the EU. The top imported product categories from Asia in the first six months of 2010 included crude oil and petroleum products, original equipment components and passenger vehicles. China, Saudi Arabia, Japan and

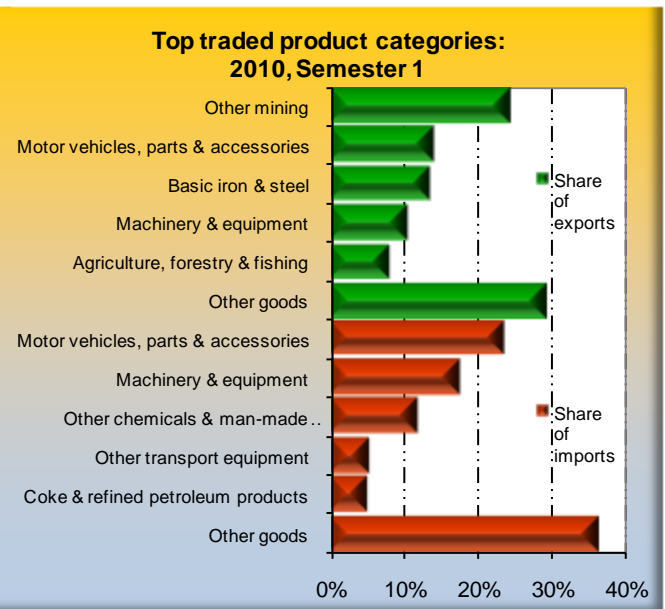
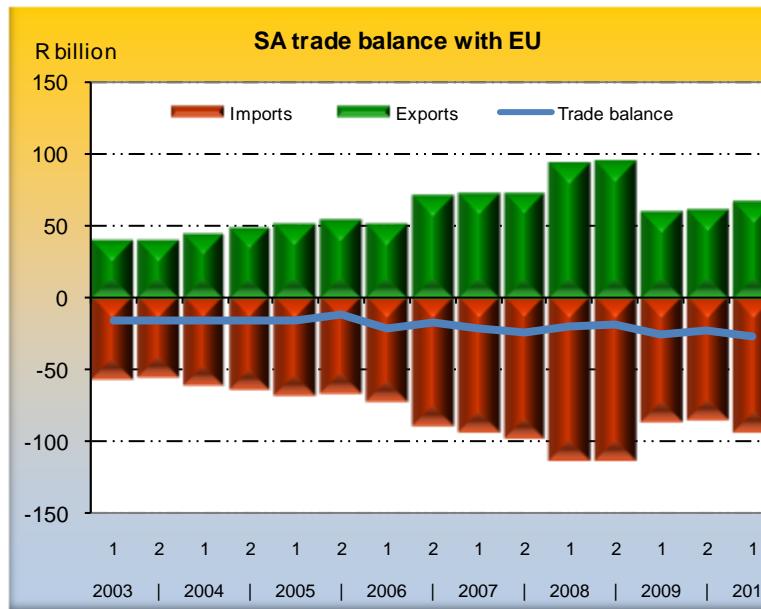
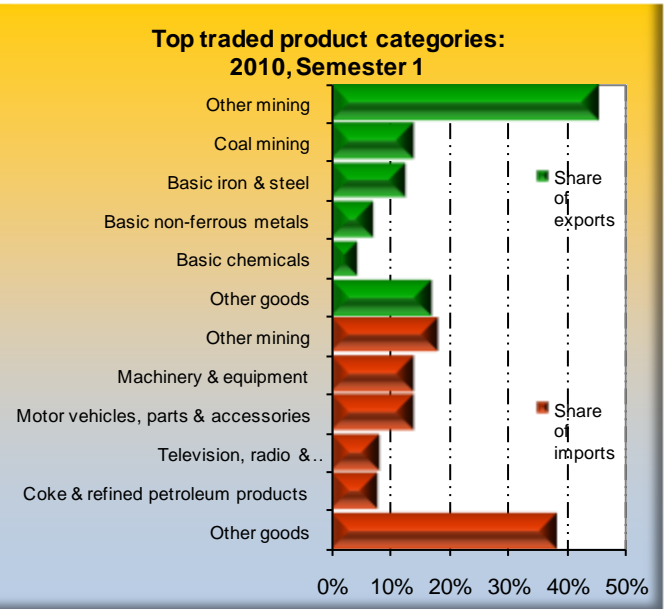
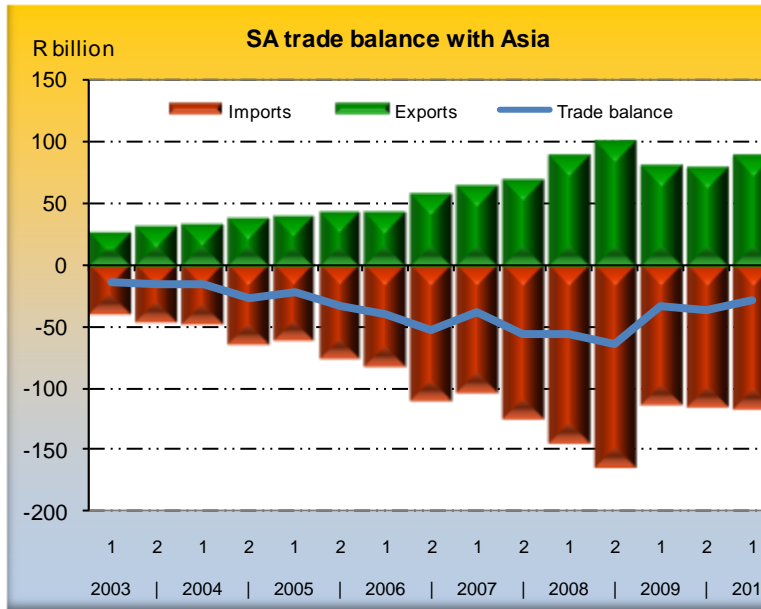
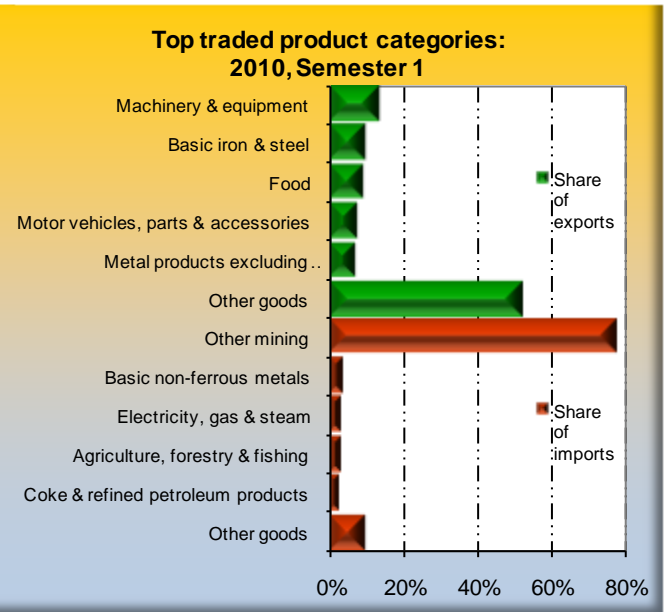
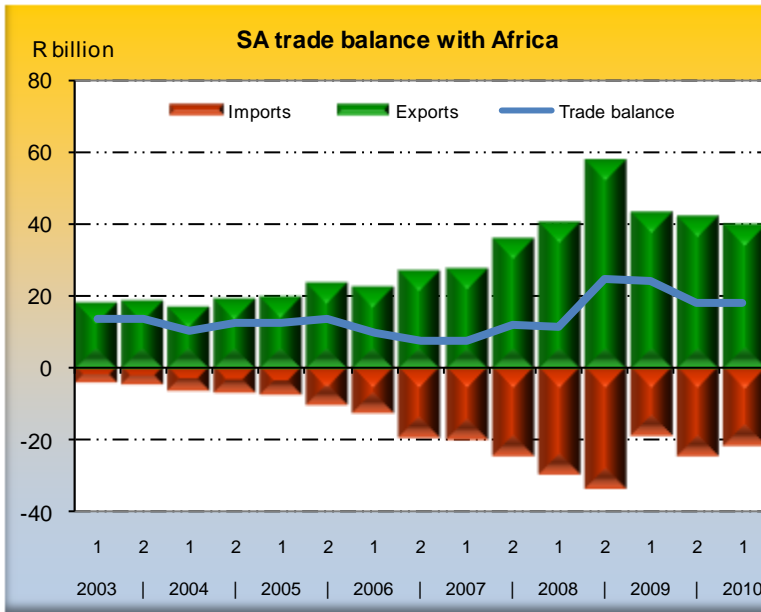
Iran were the principal sources, considering their combined 63.3% share of South Africa's imports from the Asian continent in the first half of 2010. The leading imports from the EU included original equipment components, private passenger vehicles, petroleum products and medicaments. Germany, the UK, France and Italy were the main origins, given their 63% combined share of imports from the EU. South Africa's imports from the rest of the African continent included unwrought nickel, tobacco, ethyl alcohol and cotton.

Trade balance by region

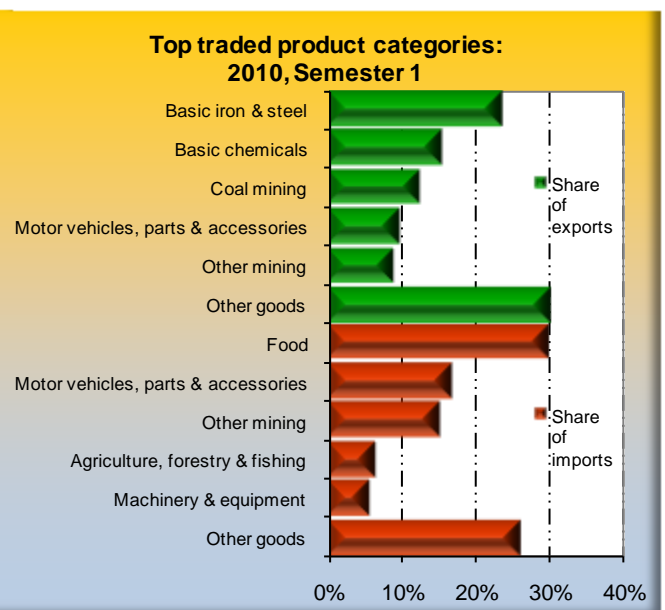
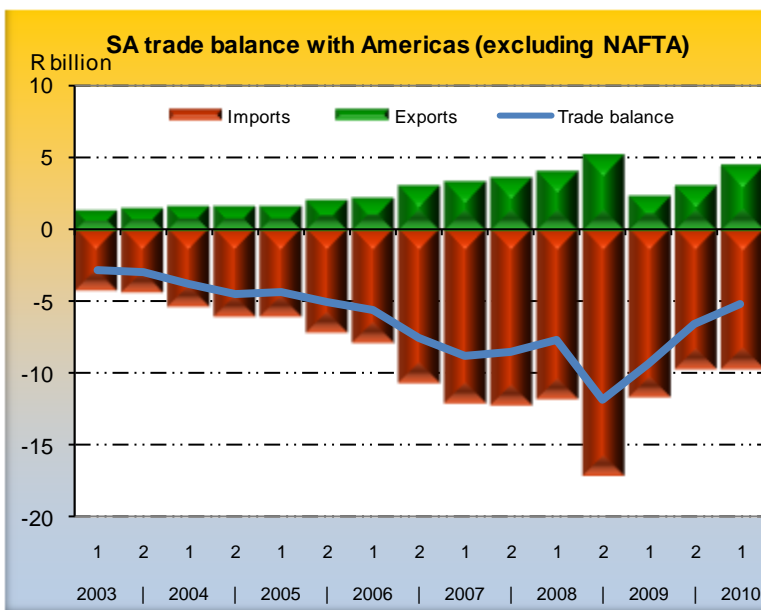
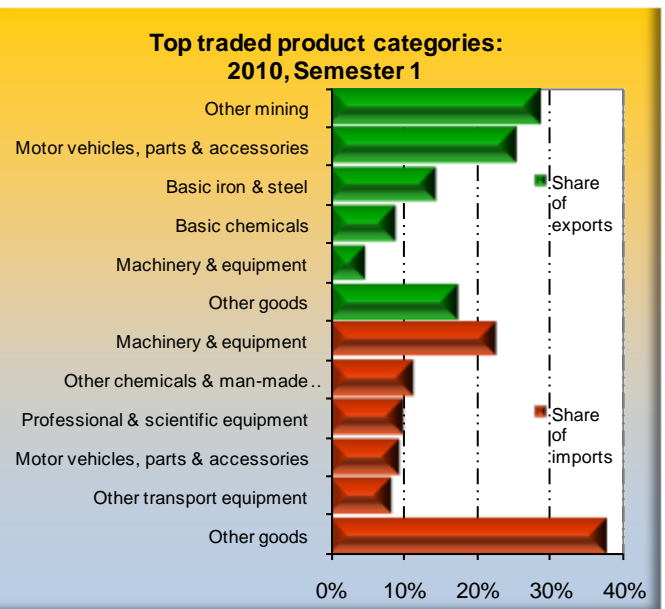
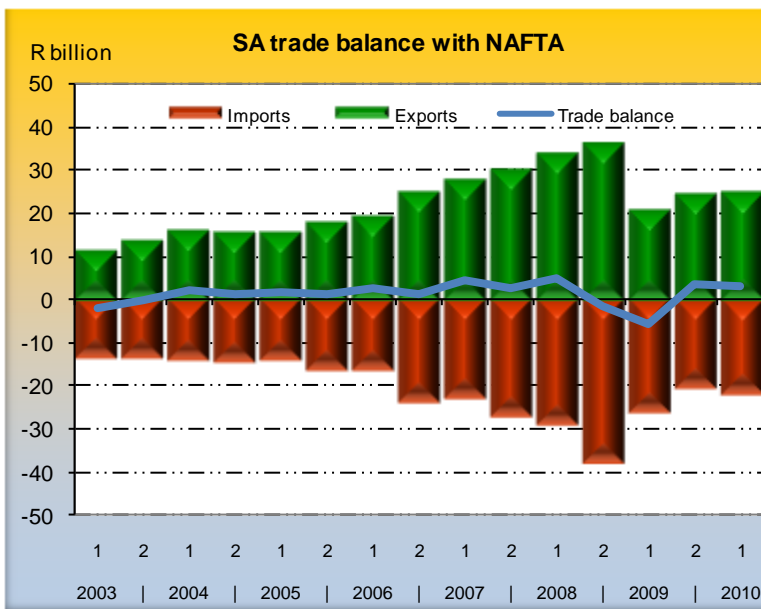
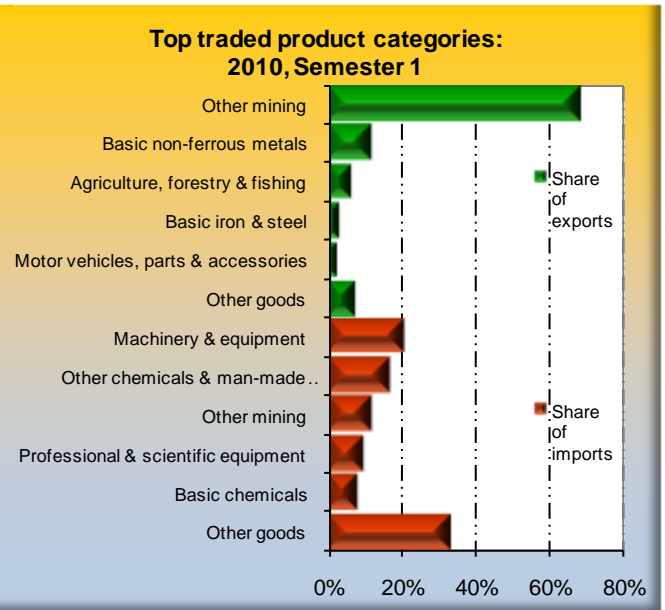
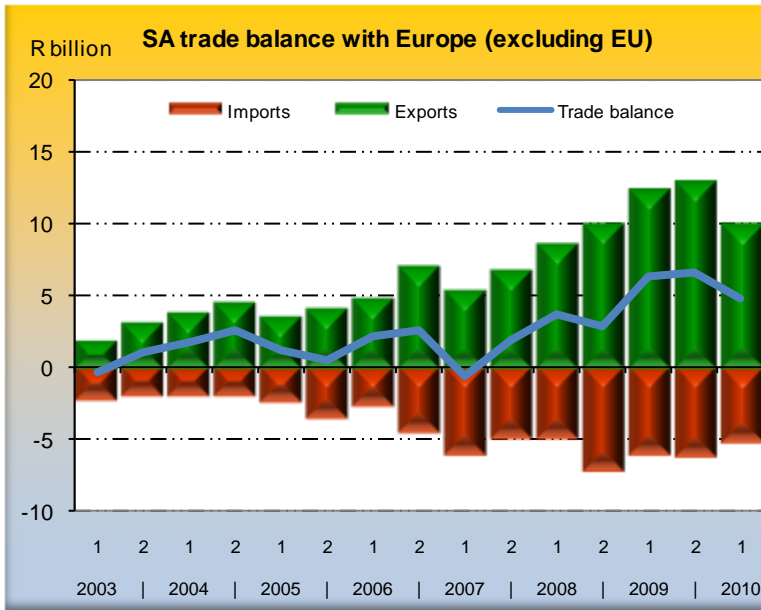
The evolution of South Africa's export and import trade with each of the seven major global regions from the first half of 2003 to the first semester of 2010, the movement in the respective trade balances (also on a semester basis), as well as the respective leading traded product categories, are illustrated in the graphs provided in the ensuing three pages.

South Africa's trade balance with the rest of the African continent continued in surplus territory in the first half of 2010, and at a similar level (also the largest of the regional surpluses) to that of the preceding six months. The trade balance with NAFTA remained in positive territory for the second semester in a row, after having been in a deficit position over the previous two semesters. The trade deficits with Asia and with the rest of the Americas (i.e. other than NAFTA) narrowed in the first six months of 2010, but the deficit widened in the case of Oceania.

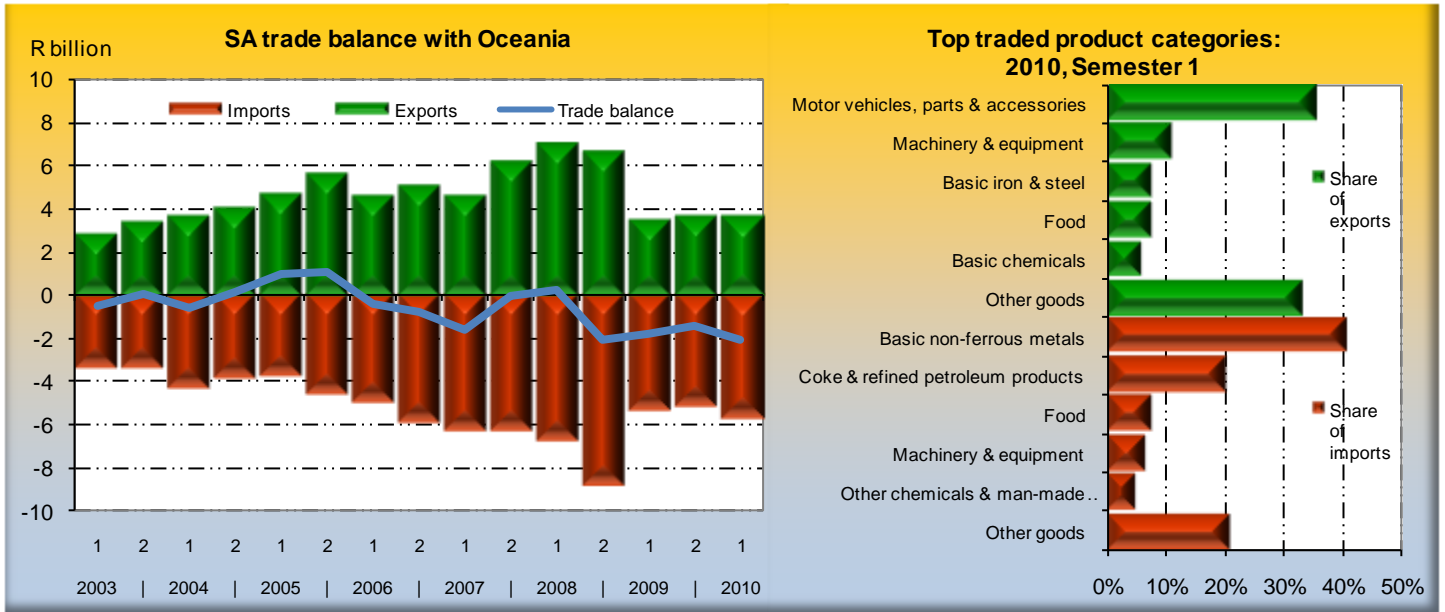
Trade trends with major regional blocs



Trade trends with major regional blocs



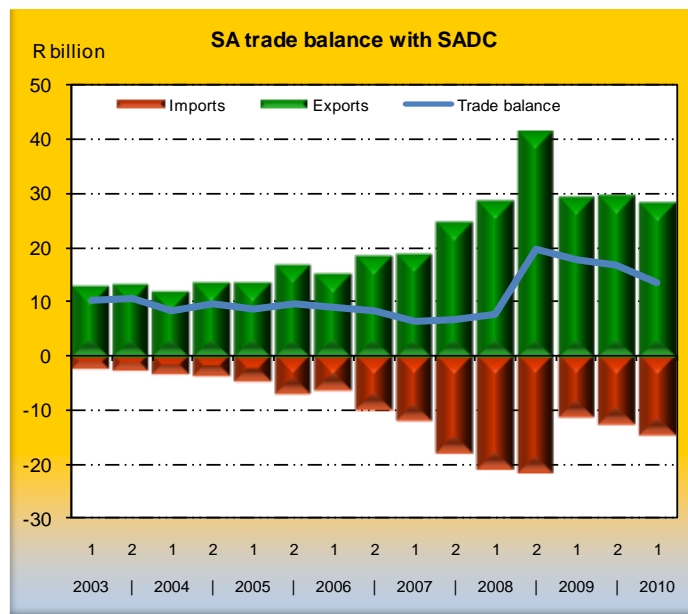
Trade trends with major regional blocs



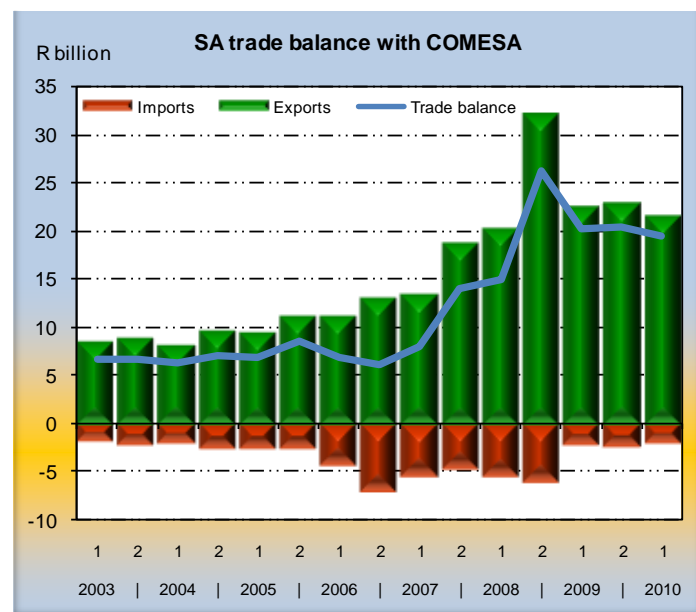
Trade focus: South African trade trends with SADC and COMESA

Introduction

Regional economic integration is progressing steadily, as evidenced by South Africa's rising trade with other member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which are listed on page 52. The continuous removal of trade barriers, among other regional initiatives, and increased outward investment activity have contributed to South Africa's robust trade with SADC, especially in the period preceding the economic crisis. South Africa's merchandise exports to the regional bloc expanded notably in 2007 and 2008, led by refined petroleum oils, bituminous and distillates, by motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, as well as by structures and parts of structures of iron and steel, to mention but a few. Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania were the principal export destinations. In return, South Africa imported mainly crude petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, un-mounted diamonds, as well as electrical energy, largely from Angola and Mozambique. Since the onset of the economic crisis, however, weaker demand in the region and at home resulted in a sharp reduction in trading activity, particularly over the 18 month period to end-June 2010. South Africa's imports from the rest of SADC have, nevertheless, been recovering gradually in value terms.



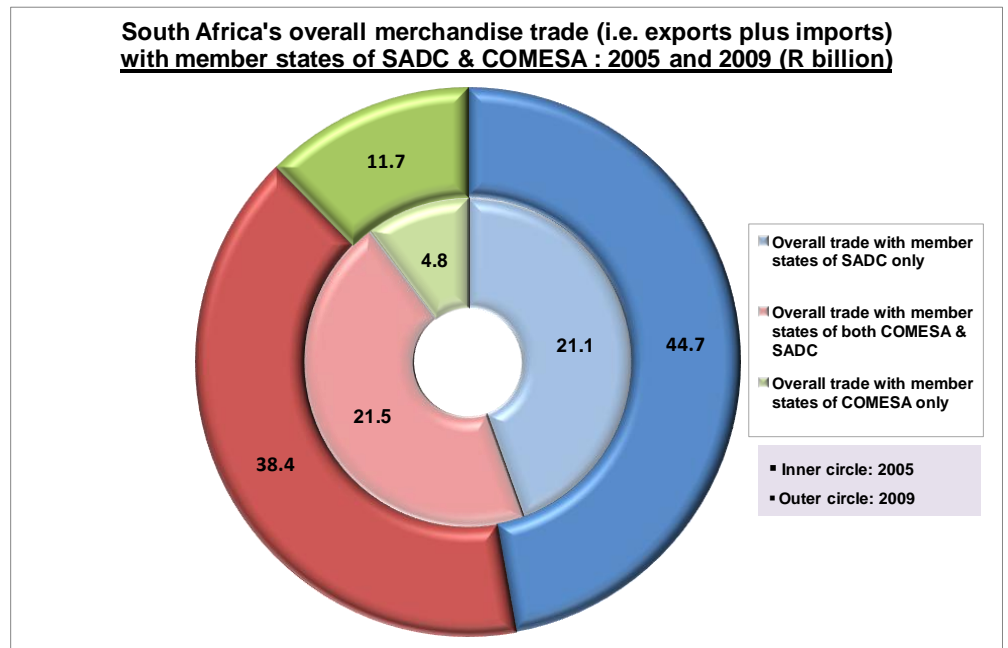
The stronger trade performance between South Africa and the rest of SADC in 2006, 2007 and 2008 may be attributed to the bloc's robust economic growth of 7.1%, 7.5% and 5.5%, respectively, despite the ramifications of the unfolding financial turmoil globally in the latter year and the high level of fuel and food prices. However, this momentum could not be sustained in 2009, as SADC's GDP contracted by 0.4% in real terms. Other than South Africa, whose economic growth rate turned from 3.7% in 2008 to -1.8% in 2009, regional growth was largely dragged down by the weaker performances of member states such as Angola (real GDP growth plummeted from 13.2% in 2008 to 0.7% in 2009), Botswana (from 3.1% to -3.7%), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (from 6.2% to 2.8%).



The aggregate trade pattern between South Africa and the member states of the Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA), which are listed in page 52 of this publication, has been even more skewed in South Africa's favour than is the case with SADC. This is not only due to the high overall value of South Africa's exports to this regional bloc, but even more so because of the low value of imports from COMESA countries. Eight African states have dual membership, belonging to both SADC and COMESA. South Africa's economic relations with some of the other COMESA member states are intensifying though, as is the case with the larger economies of Egypt, Kenya and Uganda. Several COMESA countries maintain strong trading relations with their traditional European partners, as well as the US and Asia, less so with South Africa *per se*.

The fastest growing exports from South Africa to COMESA have mainly been refined petroleum products, maize, motor vehicles, iron and steel products and fertilizer mixers. Kenya, Uganda and Egypt are the leading COMESA destinations (non-SADC) for South Africa's exports. Turning to import trade, product categories such as copper wire, refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought nickel, as well as unmanufactured tobacco and cotton have topped the list of South Africa's imports from COMESA. Kenya and Egypt are the leading sources of imports.

As illustrated below, South Africa's overall merchandise trade (i.e. exports plus imports) with the rest of SADC almost doubled (i.e. it increased by 95%) between 2005 and 2009, from R42.6 billion to R83.1 billion. South Africa's trade with the COMESA bloc, in turn, expanded by around 90%, from R26.3 billion to R50.1 billion, over the same period. At R11.7 billion in 2009, the portion attributable to the COMESA member states that do not belong to the SADC bloc may not appear very significant, in relative terms, at this point in time. However, since these include the economies of Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, the potential for growth is enormous.



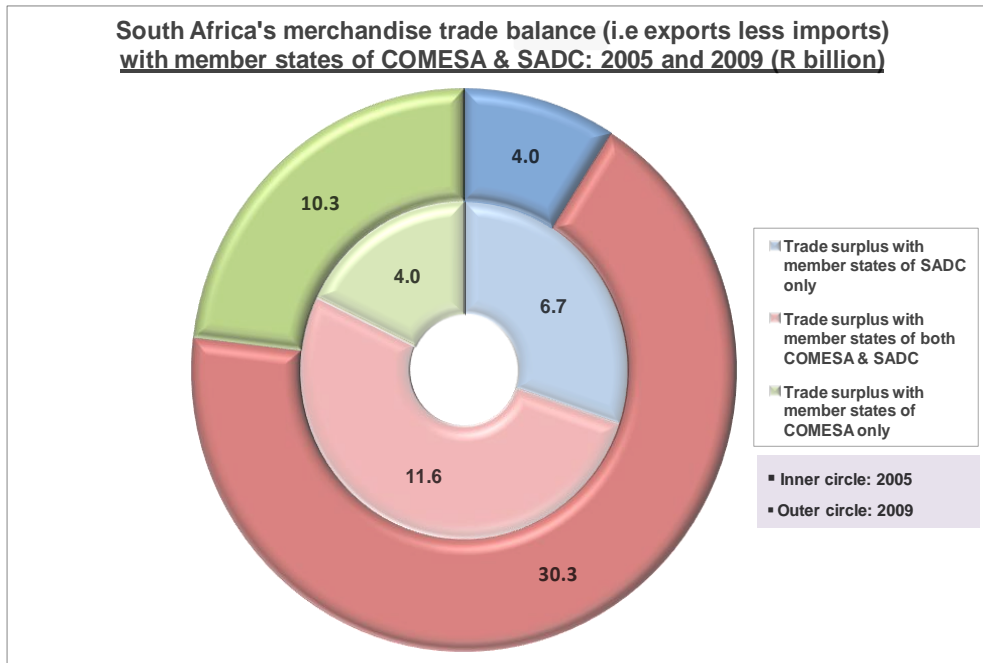
South African exports to the rest of SADC and COMESA, and some of their employment impact

The key traded products have remained fairly unchanged over time, with imports into South Africa consisting largely of mineral fuels and oils in crude form from these regional blocs, in return for refined mineral products and other manufactured exports from South Africa. This may be the natural outcome for a region that is extremely resource rich, but it is certainly not the optimal mix.

A number of product categories have dominated the basket of South African manufactured exports to the rest of SADC and the COMESA regional bloc. In value terms, the leading manufactured export categories over the period 2005 to 2009 included: machinery and equipment; food products; motor vehicles, parts and accessories; as well as other chemicals and man-made fibres.

Being relatively labour intensive, these sub-sectors contributed meaningfully to South Africa's employment pool, considering that their export demand from the two regional blocs escalated in recent years. For instance, an estimated 21 500 direct and indirect jobs were created in the local food industry as demand for its products rose over the period 2005 to 2009 in the combined SADC and COMESA regions. Moreover, an estimated 17 700 direct and indirect jobs were generated in the South African machinery and equipment sub-sector due to increased demand from the SADC and COMESA regional blocs over the same period.

The trade balance between South Africa, the rest of SADC and COMESA



South Africa's exports to the SADC and COMESA regional blocs have, for many years, exceeded its imports, permitting the country to record continuous trade surpluses.

South Africa's trade surplus with the rest of SADC widened from R18.3 billion in 2005 to R34.3 billion by 2009, while the surplus generated through trade with the member states of COMESA increased from R15.6 billion to R40.6 billion.

Prospects

Subsequent to the implementation of the SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 2008, delays in laying the groundwork for a customs union (entailing a common external tariff, legal and institutional arrangements, revenue collection and distribution systems, common policies etc.) have prevented such a union from coming into effect by 2010, as envisaged. It would seem that the main focus presently lies on strengthening the SADC FTA by bringing all the member states on board, encouraging the diversification of the individual economies, the development of regional value chains, pursuing issues of trade facilitation, standards and rules of origin, among others.

As part of ongoing efforts towards the harmonisation and rationalisation of regional economic communities (RECs), the implementation of the SADC/COMESA/EAC Tripartite Summit Decisions to accelerate economic integration between the two regional blocs as well as the East African Community (EAC) is a key focus area going forward. The proposed tripartite arrangement would entail a tariff-, quota- and exemption-free FTA encompassing the existing members of the three organisations, with an agreement possibly in place by June 2011. The enlarged Free Trade Area would span 26 countries in southern-, eastern- and northern-Africa, from the Cape to Cairo, with a total population of around 568 million and a combined GDP in the order of USD625 billion.

South Africa's overall trade (i.e. exports plus imports) with all the member states of both SADC and COMESA already approached the R95 billion mark in 2009 and will be further enhanced by moves aimed at removing trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff), building institutional and logistical capacities, and promoting regional integration. Such developments, if realized, will not only benefit the massive region covered by SADC and COMESA, but will also contribute towards the goal of African integration and enhance the continent's profile in the global economy.

The structure of the South African economy has changed progressively over the past three decades, with an increasing contribution from the tertiary (i.e. services) sectors despite the enormous beneficiation potential associated with the country's natural resource wealth, particularly its mineral endowments. The mining sector remains a significant generator of foreign exchange, but its shares of overall output and employment have declined significantly since the early 1980s. The agricultural sector, which is by far the most labour-intensive of the economy, the largest employer and most critical for rural communities, has seen its employment almost halved since 2000. Manufacturing plays a crucial role in the South African economy considering its sizeable, albeit declining share of GDP, whilst its strong backward linkages with various other sectors of the economy accentuate its importance. However, the sector has been under serious pressure and has exhibited a declining labour intensity, trends that have been aggravated by the global economic crisis.

The economic downturn dealt a severe blow on employment creation efforts, with almost 780 000 jobs lost during the 18 months to June 2010. However, as a country we must look beyond the crisis. Meaningful dents must be continuously made on the unemployment plight, and the incidence of poverty must be reduced visibly. Justifiably, these developmental goals lie at the core of government's "New Growth Path".

The economy's dynamism must be re-invigorated to achieve higher rates of growth on a sustainable basis. Concerted efforts must be made by the business community, the public sector and the labour movement to enhance and sustain domestic competitiveness by improving efficiencies, raising productivity and adjusting cost-structures to internationally-competitive levels. The urgency cannot be overemphasised, as local business enterprises, whether export-oriented or import-competing, are operating in a fiercely competitive global trading environment. They are facing a substantially weakened marketplace and have been adversely affected by a highly volatile currency that, in recent times, has become increasingly over-valued, eroding their competitiveness.

Despite the substantially larger role played by manufacturing in South Africa's external performance over time, the export basket is highly concentrated and needs to be diversified in order to reduce its vulnerability to cyclical trends. So must the regional destinations of exports, with an emphasis on entering into beneficial bilateral trade agreements with non-traditional trading partners. The potential presented by emerging markets such as China, India, Brazil and many African economies must be progressively captured, while relations with traditional trading partners must be strengthened.

However, global demand conditions remain subdued and the prospects of a strong rebound in the short- to medium-term are quite limited. Consequently, domestic demand stimulation is taking centre stage across the globe, with many countries also looking at the regional economic communities to which they belong to supplement the demand equation. Accordingly, regional integration initiatives within the SADC region and beyond, to capture member states of COMESA not within the SADC-fold, should be pursued with determination and vigor. They will progressively unleash a chain of demand- and supply-side opportunities, lure regional and foreign direct investment of a resource- and market-seeking nature, lead to the beneficiation of natural resources and the development of regional value chains, open-up numerous opportunities for import replacement, and boost intra- and extra-regional trade. The impact on regional production, employment and socio-economic development would be substantial.

Production weight: 100

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 2.1%

-- (percentage points)

↓ -10.9%

↓ -11.3%

↓ -9.1%

Production

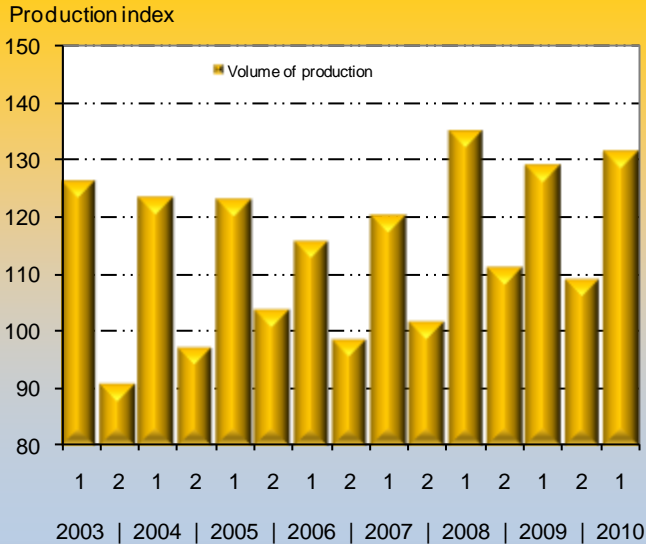
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

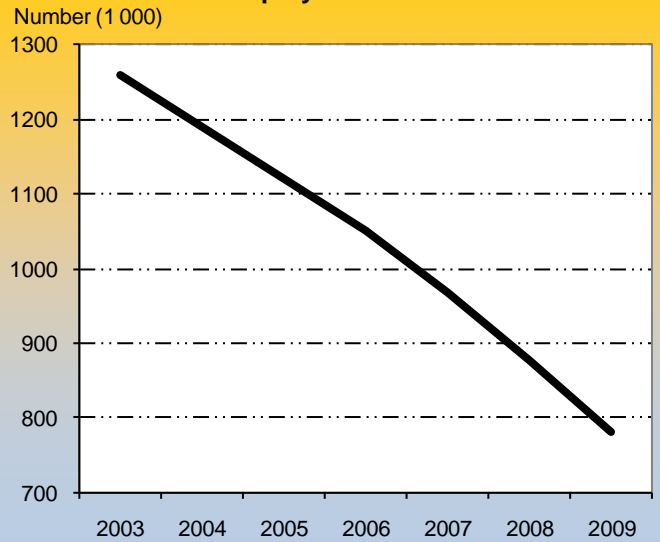
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

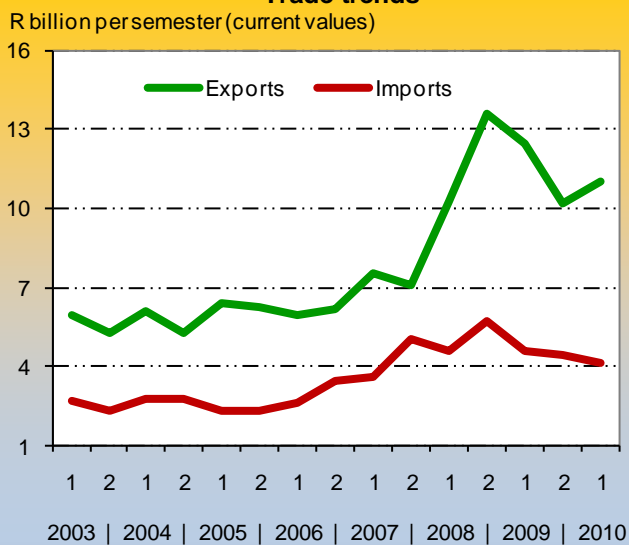
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

HS2 code	Rm
Imports	
H10: Cereals	1115.90
H24: Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	690.30
H40: Rubber and articles thereof	63.165
H09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices	522.39
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	328.94
Imports Total (including others)	4 155.61
Exports	
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	7 69.162
H10: Cereals	814.96
H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	759.49
H12: Oil seed, oleaginous fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc.	517.56
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes.	433.19
Exports Total (including others)	11 033.92

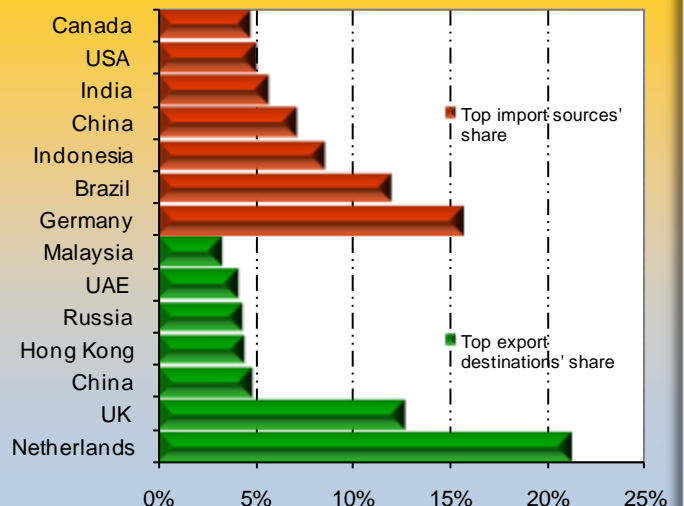
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

HS2 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	351.20
H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	193.90
H04: Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products nes.	36.05
H52: Cotton, yarn and woven fabric	17.03
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	9.81
Top losers	
H10: Cereals	-1823.19
H01: Live animals	-42.26
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes.	-41.94
H12: Oil seed, oleaginous fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc.	-38.39
H06: Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc.	-216.4

Top trading partners

2009: Semester 1



Production weight: 100

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 3.1%

-- (percentage points)

↓ -5.5%

↑ 10.1%

↓ -12.4%

Production

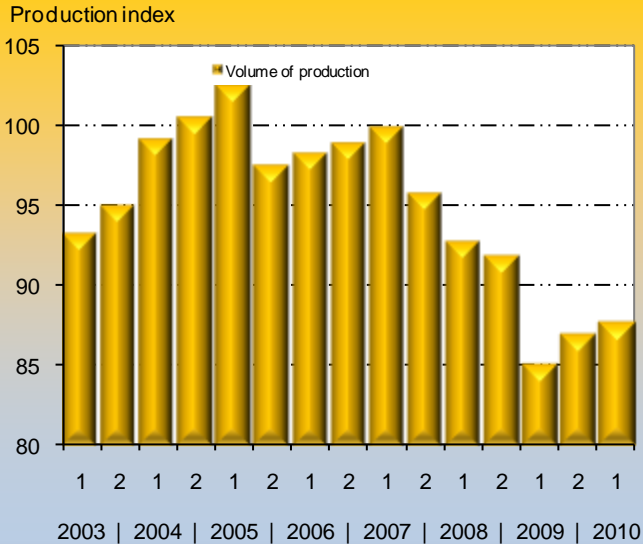
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

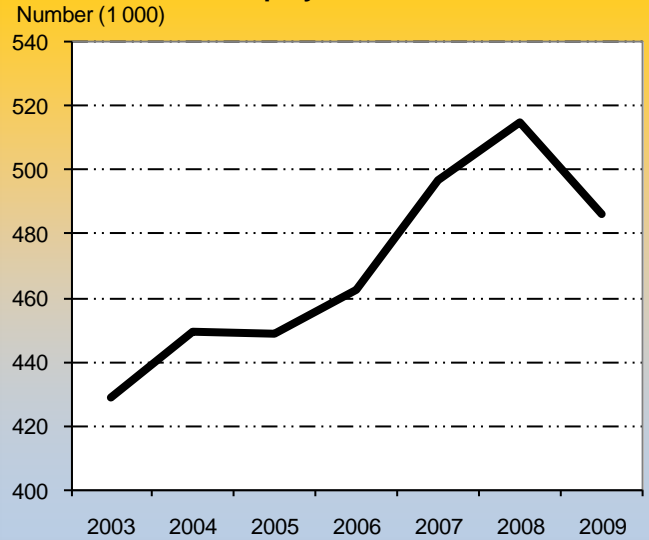
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

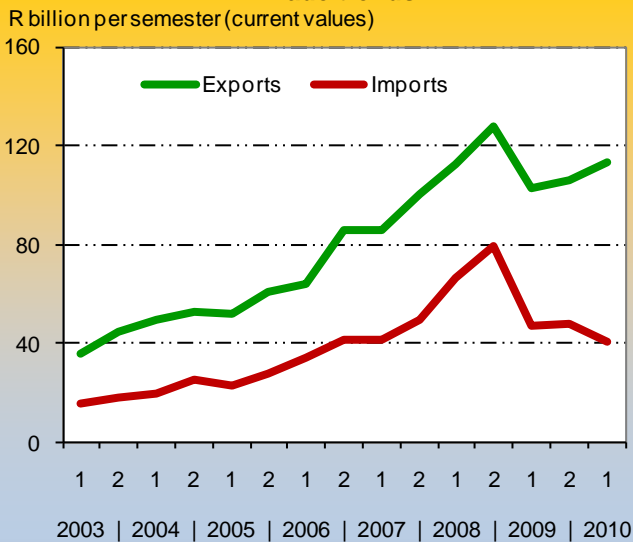
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS2 code	Rm
Imports	H27: Petroleum and petroleum products	37 847.82
	H71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	2 316.61
	H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	517.97
	H26: Ores, slag and ash	470.20
Imports Total (including others)		41 152.61
Exports	H71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	63 426.42
	H26: Ores, slag and ash	31 155.89
	H27: Petroleum and petroleum products	17 886.11
	H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	896.95
Exports Total (including others)		113 365.37

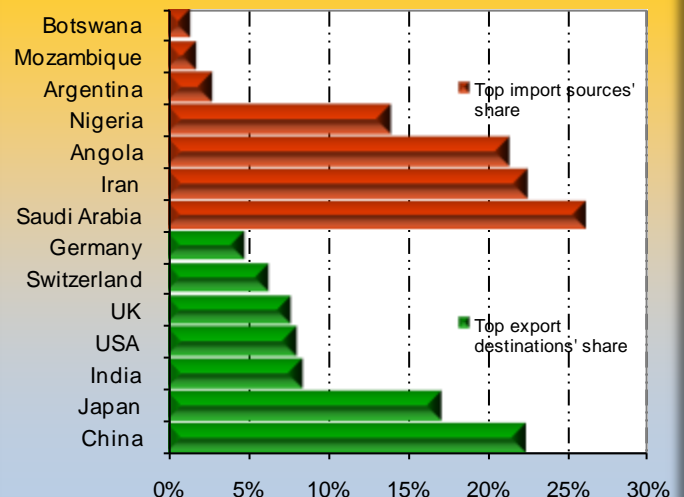
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS2 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	7 396.13
	H26: Ores, slag and ash	5 695.75
	H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	19.75
Top losers	H27: Petroleum and petroleum products	-2 676.41

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1

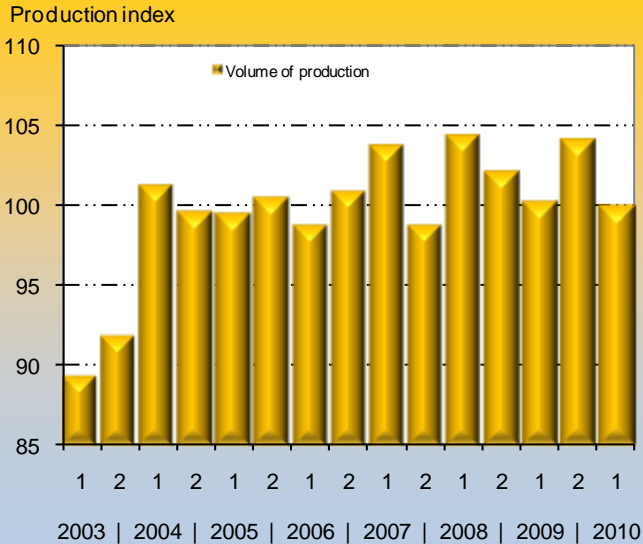


Production weight: 20.0

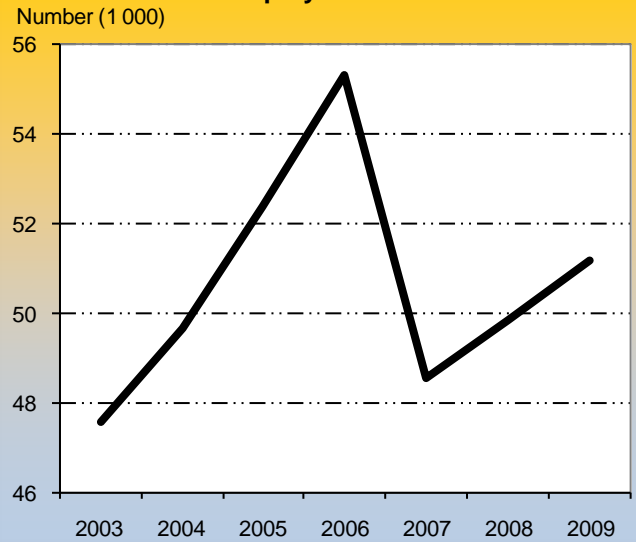
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -0.3% -- (percentage points) ↑ 2.7% ↓ -4.1% ↓ -83.3%
Production **Capacity utilisation** **Employment ('09 vs '08)** **Exports (R)** **Imports (R)**

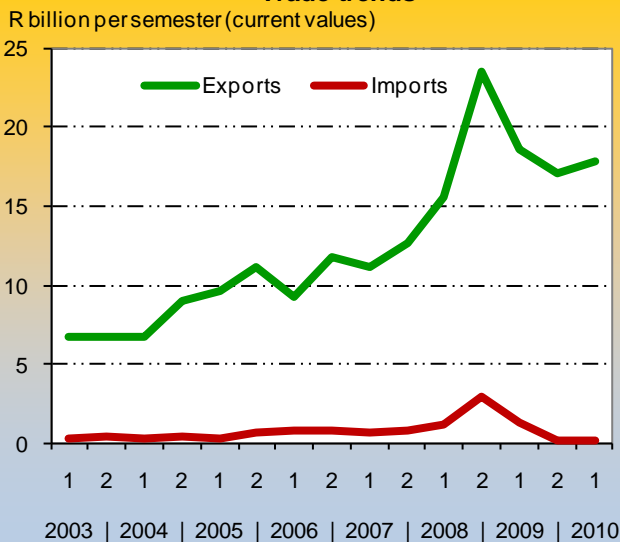
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc, made from coal	203.13
	H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	12.26
	H2702: Lignite, except jet	0.08
Imports Total (including others)		215.48
Exports	H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc, made from coal	17 809.55
	H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	0.27
	H2702: Lignite, except jet	0.01
Exports Total (including others)		17 809.84

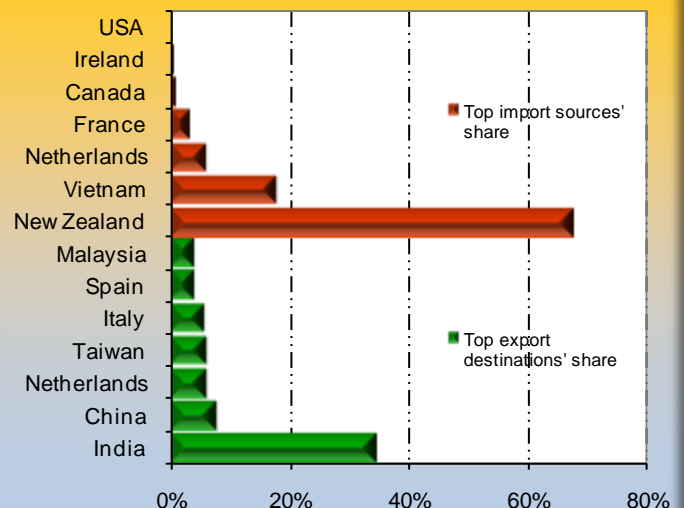
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainer	H2702: Lignite, except jet	0.01
Top loser	H2701: Coal, briquettes, ovoids etc, made from coal	- 766.77
	H2703: Peat (including peat litter)	- 0.24

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1

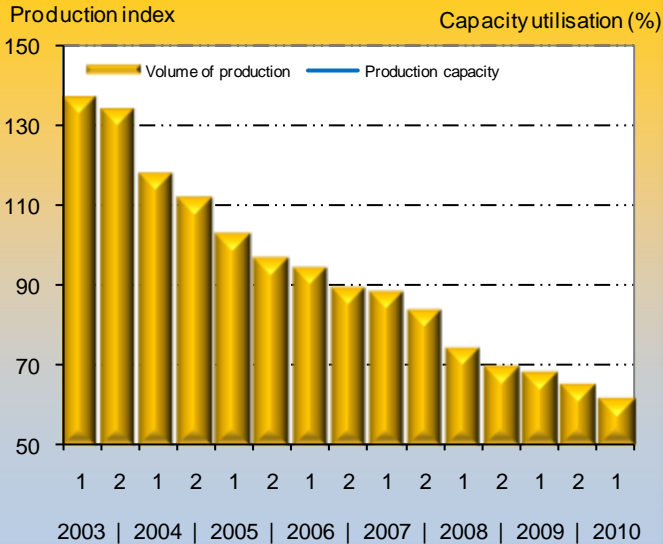


Production weight: 25.7

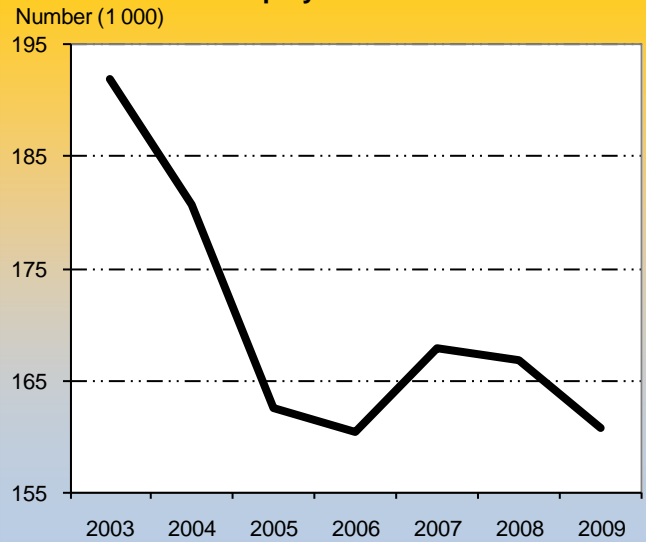
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -10.1%	-- (percentage points)	↓ -3.7%	↑ 11.6%	--
Production	Capacity utilisation	Employment ('09 vs '08)	Exports (R)	Imports (R)

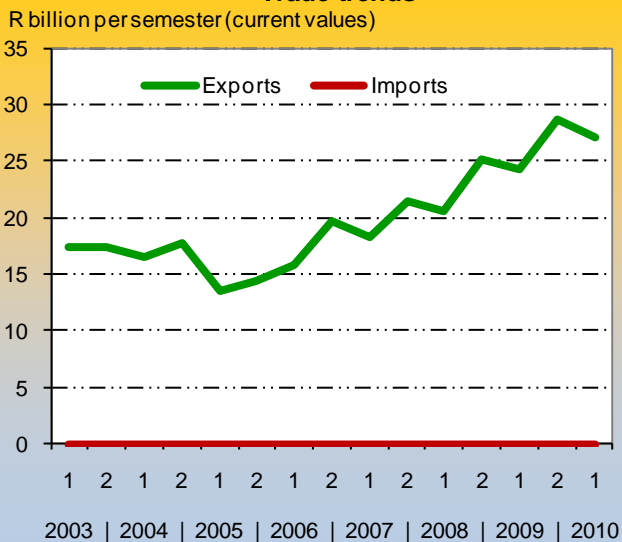
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Largest gold producing countries, 2009

	Tonnes
China	300
Australia	220
United States	210
South Africa	210
Russia	185
Total production (including others)	2 350

Largest gold reserve base, 2009

	Tonnes
South Africa	6 000
Australia	5 800
Russia	5 000
Indonesia	3 000
USA	3 000
Total reserve base (including others)	47 000

Top trading partners 2010: Semester 1

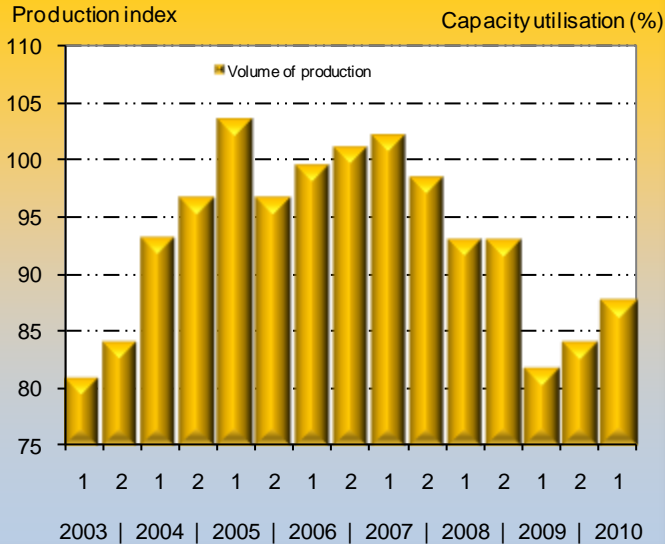
***Data related to export destinations are not published**

Production weight: 57.9

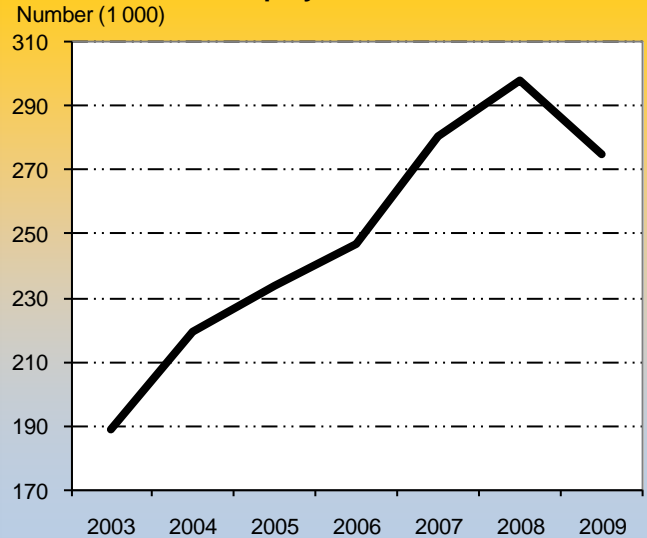
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑7.2%	-- (percentage points)	↓-7.9%	↑14.0%	↓-10.4%
Production	Capacity utilisation	Employment ('09 vs '08)	Exports (R)	Imports (R)

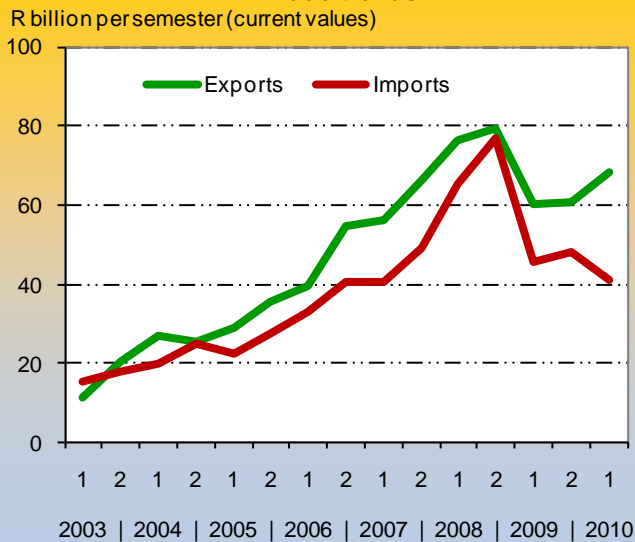
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H2709: Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	37 063.92
	H7102: Diamonds, not mounted or set	2 279.44
	H2711: Petroleum gases & other gaseous hydrocarbons	568.25
	H2503: Sulphur, except sublimated, precipitated, colloidal	213.93
	H2601: Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	200.20
Imports Total (including others)		40 933.90
Exports	H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	30 830.90
	H2601: Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	16 297.20
	H2602: Manganese ores, iron ores >20%M manganese	5 406.91
	H7102: Diamonds, not mounted or set	5 354.20
	H2610: Chromium ores and concentrates	3 203.94
Exports Total (including others)		68 418.36

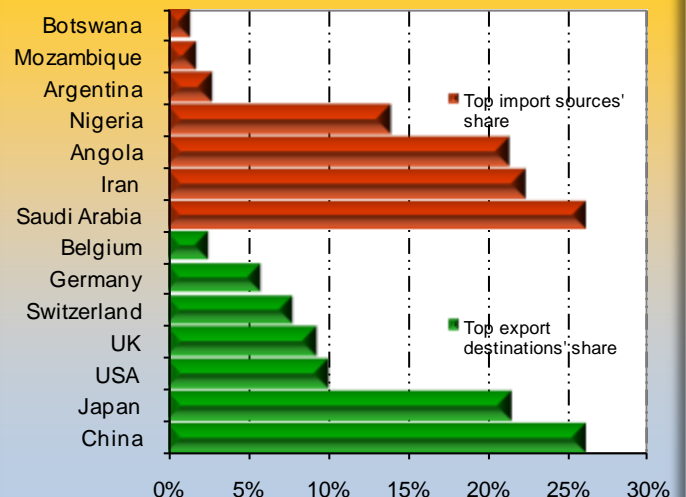
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H7110: Platinum, unwrought, semi-manufactured	4 050.80
	H2602: Manganese ores, iron ores >20%M manganese	3 716.85
	H2601: Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	1 220.72
	H2615: Niobium tantalum vanadium zirconium ores, etc	856.97
	H2603: Copper ores and concentrates	492.59
Top losers	H2709: Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	-1 900.24
	H2616: Precious metal ores and concentrates	-995.34
	H2529: Natural fluorine minerals	-65.30
	H2614: Titanium ores and concentrates	-51.54
	H2521: Limestone materials for manufacture of lime etc	-20.61

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 100

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑6.2%

↑1.1 (percentage points)

↓-6.6%

↑7.1%

↑5.6%

Production

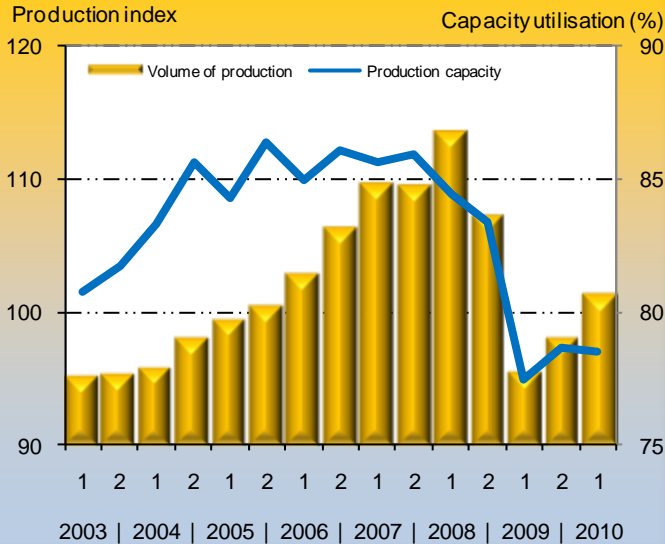
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

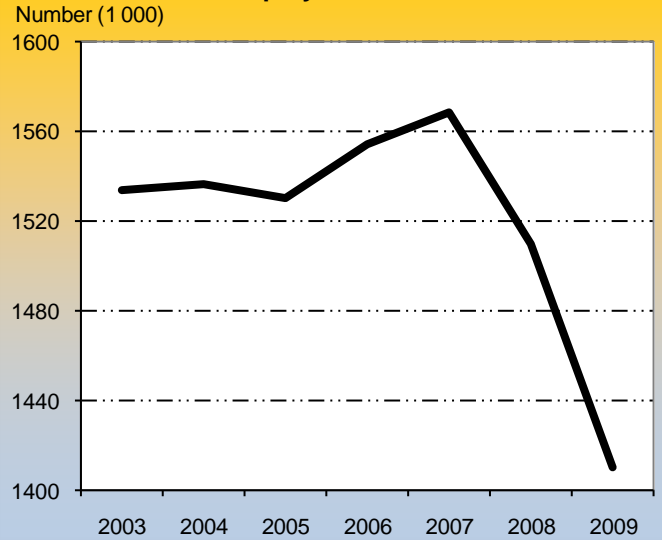
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

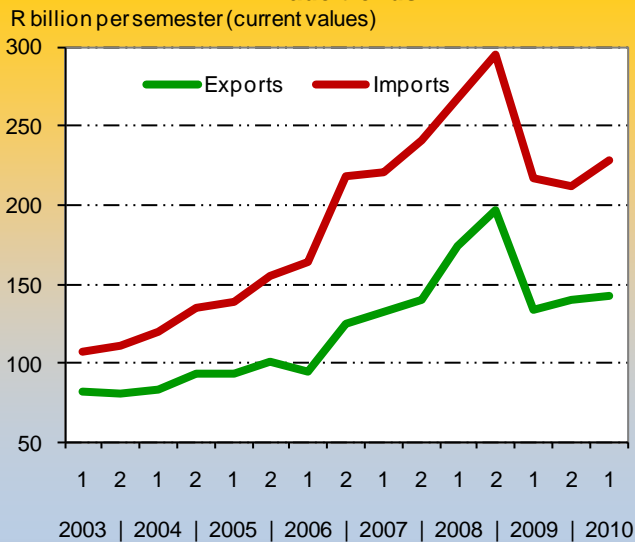
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS2 code	Rm
Imports	H84: Machinery and equipment, mechanical appliances	40 214.27
	H85: Electrical machinery and electronic equipment	26 681.37
	H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	23 866.60
	H88: Original motor vehicle equipment components	18 181.99
	H27: Petroleum and petroleum products, excl. crude oil	16 744.23
Imports Total (including others)		228 751.71
Exports	H72: Iron and steel	28 946.94
	H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	20 851.88
	H84: Machinery and equipment, mechanical appliances	16 618.81
	H76: Aluminium and articles thereof	7 674.14
	H27: Petroleum and petroleum products, excl. crude oil	5 522.29
Exports Total (including others)		142 866.53

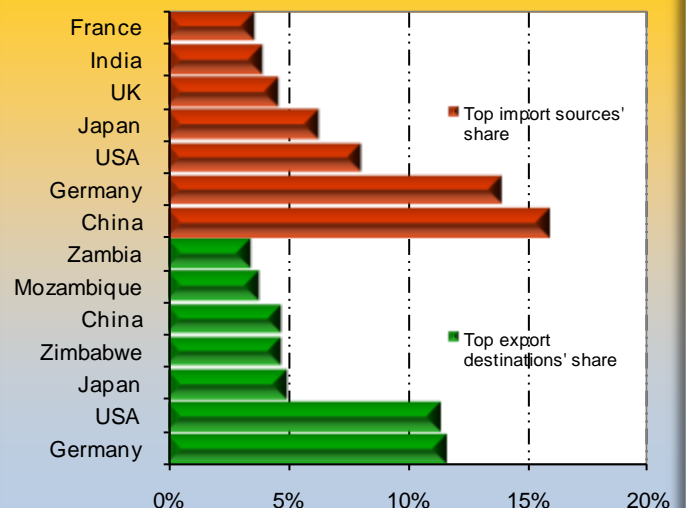
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS2 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H72: Iron and steel	7 473.22
	H84: Machinery and equipment, mechanical appliances	2 297.25
	H87: Vehicles, parts and accessories	2 011.25
	H29: Organic chemicals	1 111.06
	H75: Nickel and articles thereof	863.84
Top losers	H71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals	-1 034.74
	H85: Electrical machinery and electronic equipment	-985.97
	H27: Petroleum and petroleum products (refined), excluding crude oil	-905.66
	H90: Optical, photographic, measuring and medical equipment	-816.75
	H48: Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	-689.00

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1

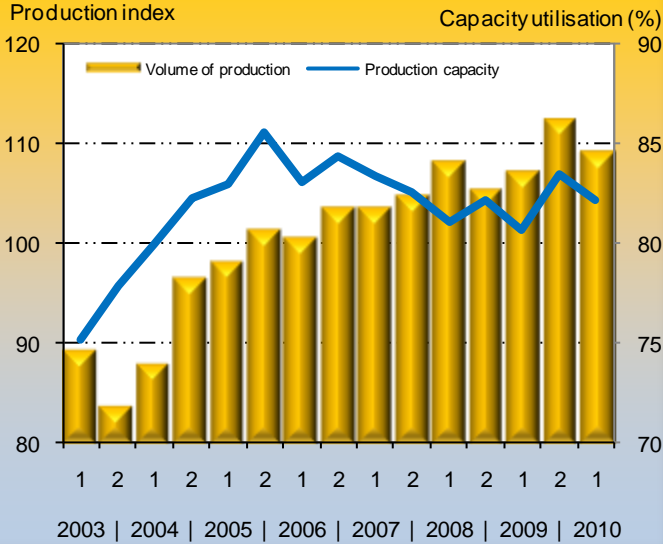


Production weight: 8.6

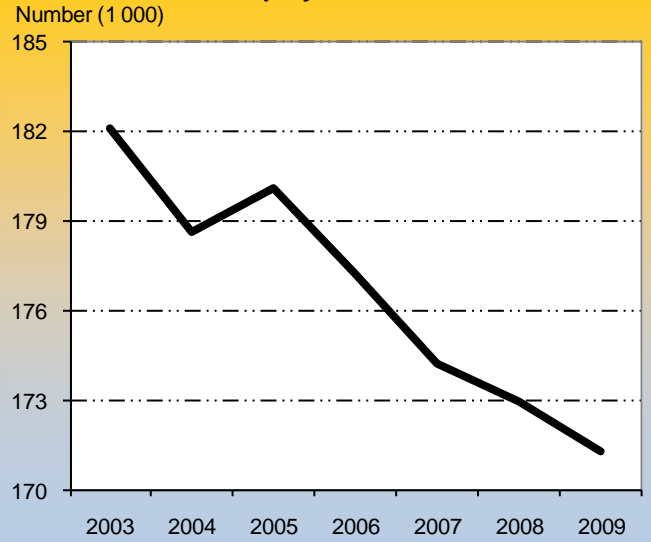
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 1.9% Production
 ↑ 1.5 (percentage points) Capacity utilisation
 ↓ -1.0% Employment ('09 vs '08)
 ↓ -6.0% Exports (R)
 ↓ -2.5% Imports (R)

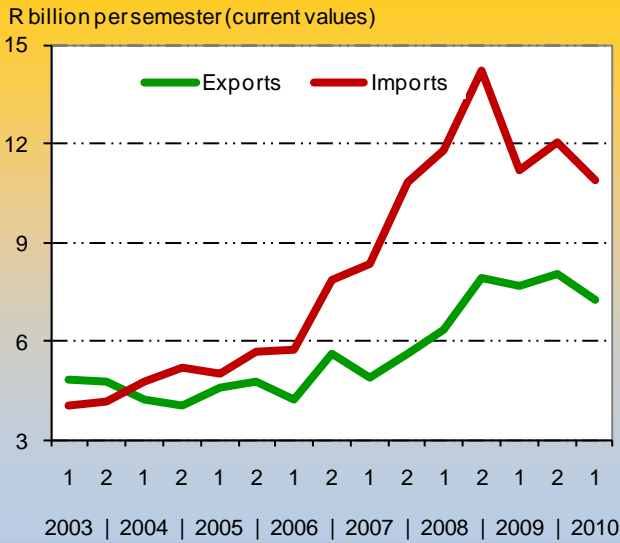
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H1006: Rice	1368.39
	H2304: Soya-bean oil-cake and other solid residues	1011.97
	H1511: Palm oil and its fractions, not chemically modified	888.16
	H1507: Soya-bean oil, fractions, not chemically modified	862.54
	H0207: Meat, edible offal of domestic poultry	654.66
	Imports Total (including others)	10 917.45
Exports	H2008: Fruit, edible plant parts nes, prepared/preserved	748.24
	H1701: Solid cane/ beet sugar & chemically pure sucrose	743.52
	H2009: Fruit and vegetable juices, not fermented/ spirited	654.22
	H0303: Fish, frozen, whole	428.84
	H2106: Food preparations, nes	396.91
Exports Total (including others)	7 255.48	

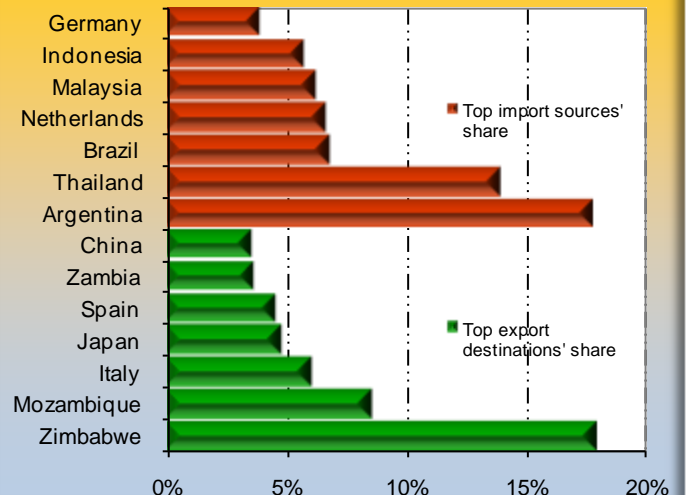
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H2301: Flour etc of meat, fish or offal for animal feed	150.54
	H1512: Safflower, sunflower & cotton-seed oil, fractions	97.11
	H0307: Molluscs	65.45
	H1507: Soya-bean oil, fractions, not chemically modified	58.02
	H2103: Sauce, condiments, mixed seasoning & mustard	55.64
Top losers	H1701: Solid cane/ beet sugar & chemically pure sucrose	-513.94
	H1103: Cereal groats, meal and pellets	-228.17
	H1208: Flour, meal of oleaginous seed/fruit	-51.72
	H0304: Fish fillets, fish meat, mince except liver, roe	-45.11
	H0402: Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	-38.31

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 6.8

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 1.3%

↓ -0.3 (percentage points)

↑ 0.7%

↑ 5.3%

↓ -35.6%

Production

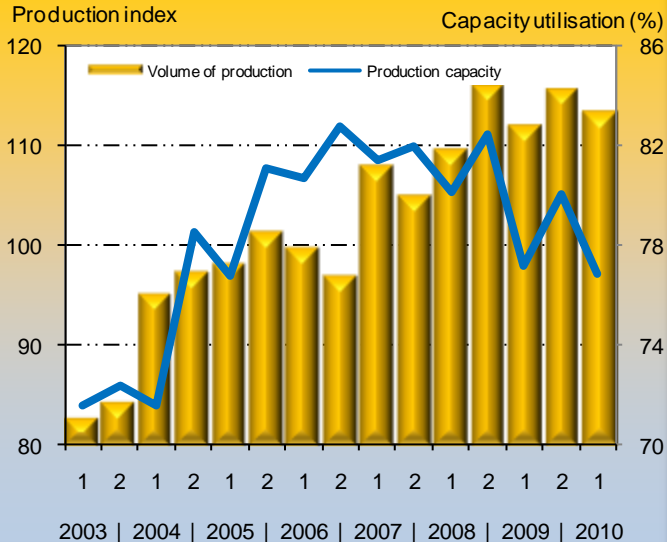
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

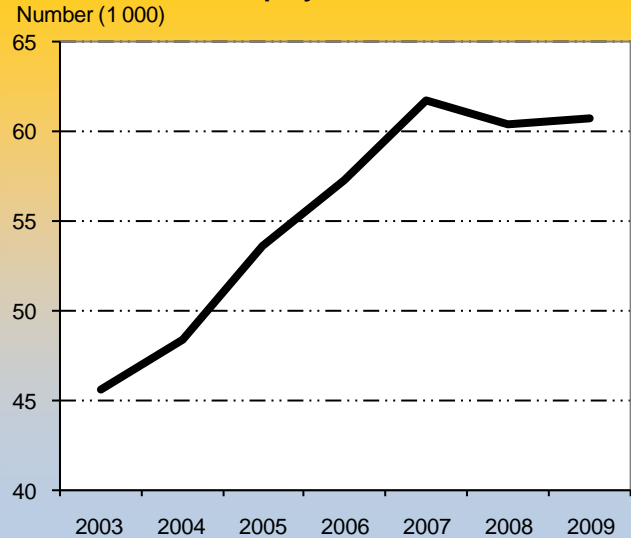
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

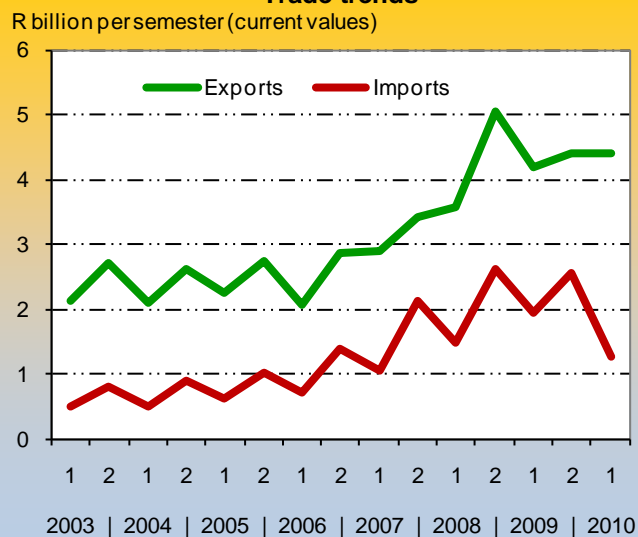
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H2208: Liqueur, spirits & undenatured ethyl alcohol <80%	863.64
	H2202: Waters, non-alcoholic flavoured beverages	128.37
	H2203: Beer made from malt	70.57
	H2207: Ethyl alcohol, undenatured and >80% /denatured	65.20
	H1107: Malt	59.28
Imports Total (including others)		1 251.63
Exports	H2204: Grape wines (including fortified), grape must	2 796.60
	H2207: Ethyl alcohol, undenatured and >80% /denatured	971.30
	H2208: Liqueur, spirits & undenatured ethyl alcohol <80%	308.22
	H2202: Waters, non-alcoholic flavoured beverages	131.46
	H2206: Fermented beverages (eg cider, perry, mead)	122.51
Exports Total (including others)		4 401.59

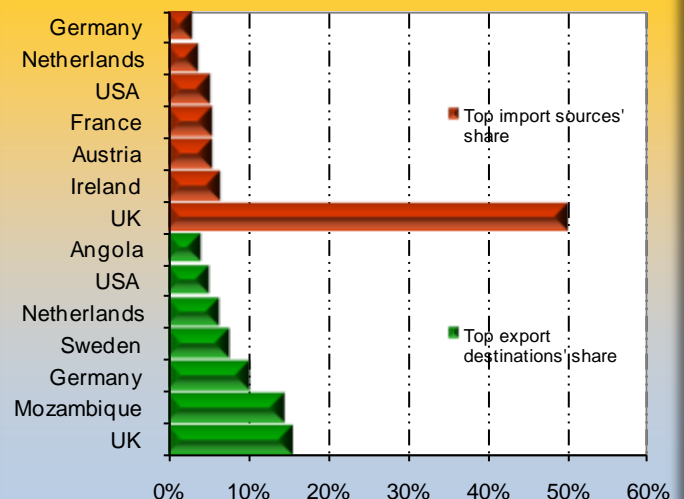
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H2207: Ethyl alcohol, undenatured and >80% /denatured	476.13
	H2208: Liqueur, spirits & undenatured ethyl alcohol <80%	46.08
	H2206: Fermented beverages (eg cider, perry, mead)	27.05
	H1107: Malt	6.11
	H2205: Vermouth and other flavoured grape wine	0.93
Top losers	H2202: Waters, non-alcoholic flavoured beverages	-196.61
	H2204: Grape wines (including fortified), grape must	-88.87
	H2203: Beer made from malt	-49.74

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: --

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

--	--	↓-7.2%	↓-4.9%	↑1.5%
Production	Capacity utilisation	Employment ('09 vs '08	Exports (R)	Imports (R)

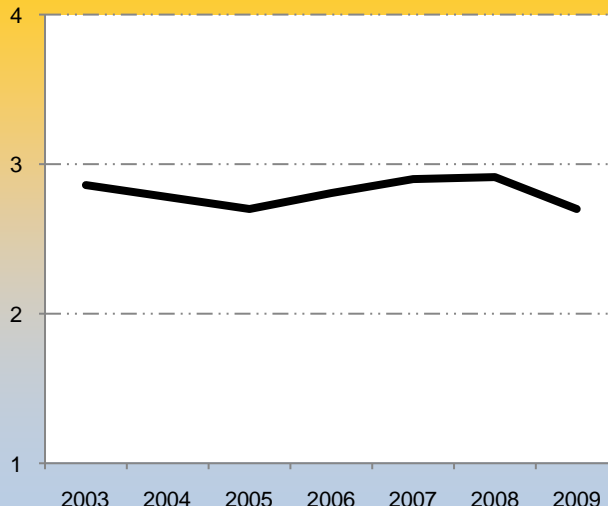
Production trends

Production index Capacity utilisation (%)

***Included in Other manufacturing**

Employment trends

Number (1 000)



Trade trends

R billion per semester (current values)



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H2402: Cigars, cigarettes etc, tobacco/tobacco substitute	87.76
	H2403: Tobacco, tobacco substitute products nes	80.46
	Imports Total (including others)	168.22
Exports	H2403: Tobacco, tobacco substitute products nes	392.86
	H2402: Cigars, cigarettes etc, tobacco/tobacco substitute	372.75
	Exports Total (including others)	765.61

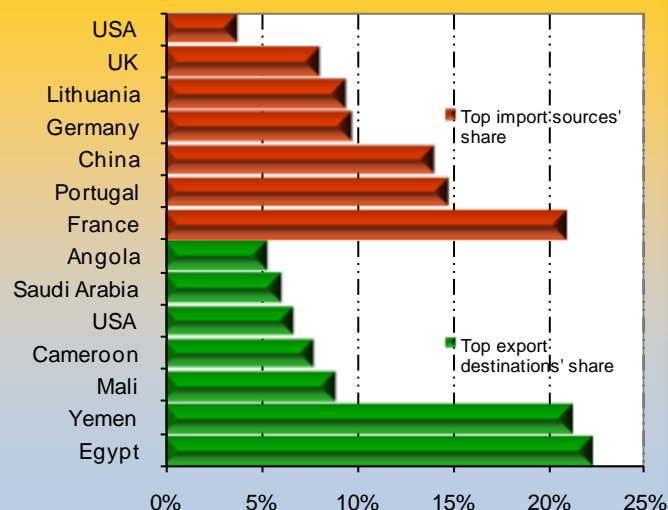
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Gainers	H2402: Cigars, cigarettes etc, tobacco/tobacco substitute	54.78
Losers	H2403: Tobacco, tobacco substitute products nes	-93.89

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 1.6

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -7.7%

↓ -2.4 (percentage points)

↓ -7.6%

↓ -3.3%

↓ -4.5%

Production

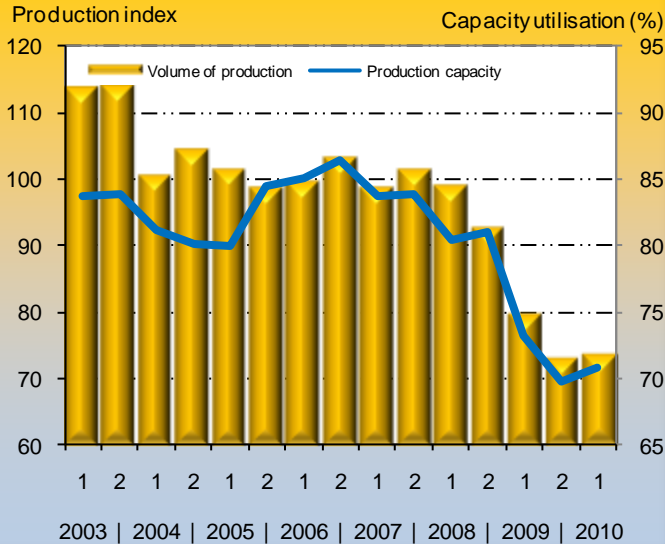
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

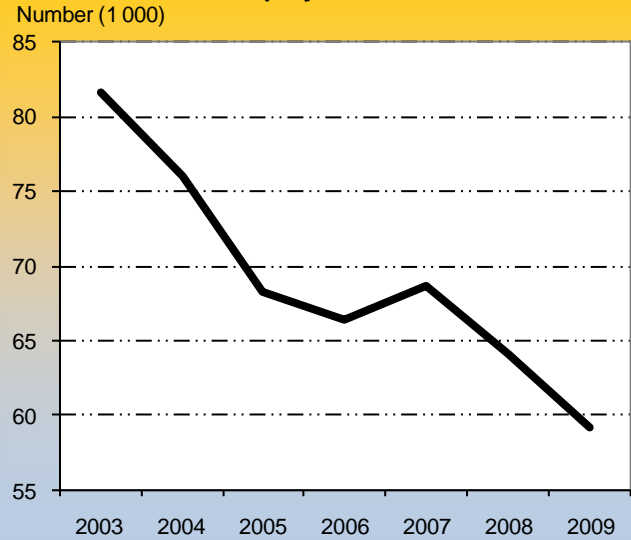
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

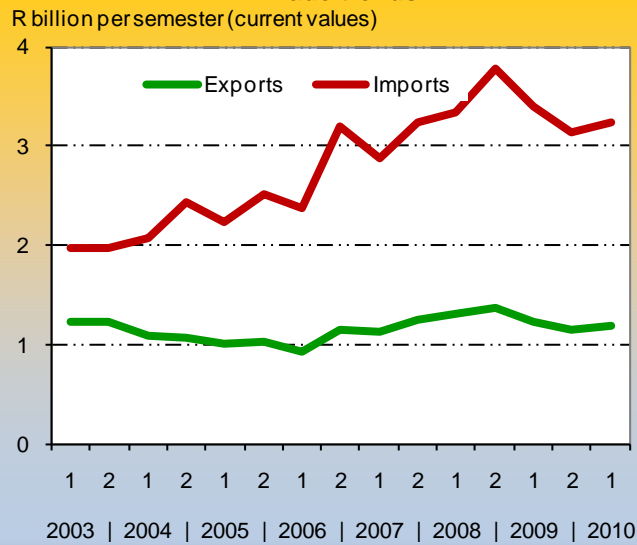
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H5407: Woven synth filament yarn, monofilament >67dtex	383.29
	H6302: Bed, table, toilet and kitchen linens	198.61
	H5911: Special textile products for technical purposes	195.54
	H5603: Nonwoven textiles except felt	190.30
	H5208: Woven cotton fabric, >85%cotton, <200g/m2	175.82
Imports Total (including others)		3 240.41
Exports	H5105: Wool and animal hair, carded or combed	313.37
	H6306: Textile tarpaulin, sail, awning, tent, camping goods	169.58
	H5603: Nonwoven textiles except felt	87.79
	H5703: Carpets, tufted	62.46
	H6307: Made up articles nes, including dress patterns	53.64
Exports Total (including others)		1 196.21

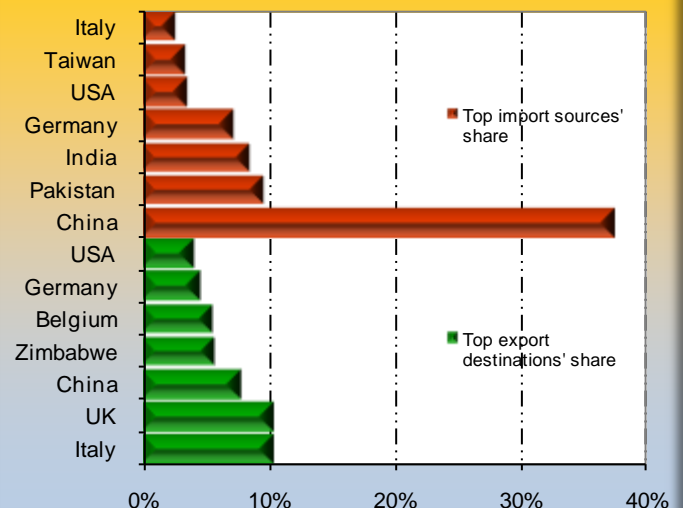
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H6306: Textile tarpaulin, sail, awning, tent, camping goods	74.10
	H5911: Special textile products for technical purposes	27.46
	H8804: Parachutes, parts and accessories thereof	16.97
	H5703: Carpets, tufted	11.01
	H5608: Knotted netting of twine, etc, fishing & other nets	9.40
Top losers	H6305: Sacks & bags of a kind used for packing of goods	-96.53
	H5603: Nonwoven textiles except felt	-24.97
	H5112: Woven fabric of combed wool or fine animal hair	-23.25
	H5209: Woven cotton nes, >85%cotton, >200g/m2	-13.35
	H5101: Wool, not carded or combed	-12.61

Top trading partners

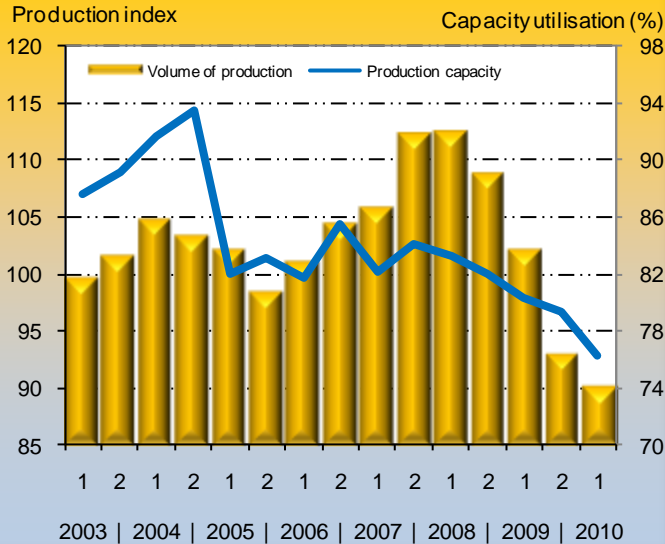
2010: Semester 1



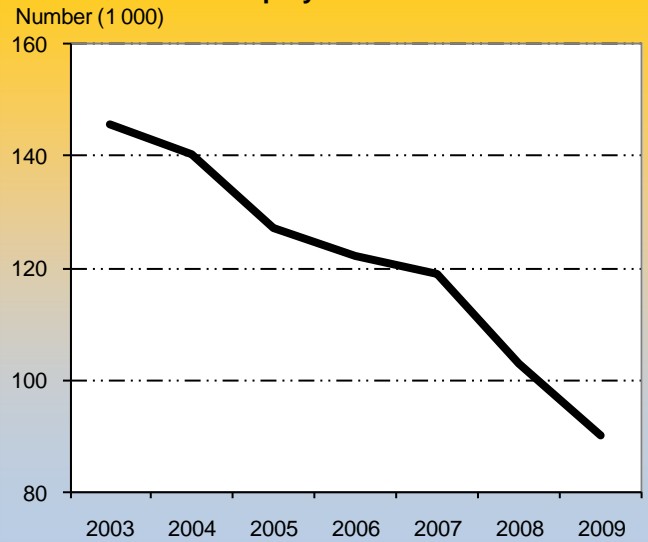
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -11.6%	↓ -4.1 (percentage points)	↓ -12.5%	↓ -13.7%	↓ -1.8%
Production	Capacity utilisation	Employment ('09 vs '08)	Exports (R)	Imports (R)

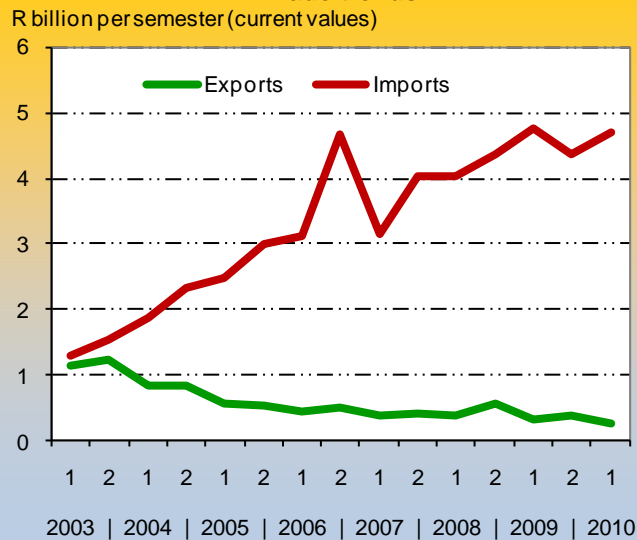
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H6110: Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, etc, knit or crochet	519.59
	H6204: Woven female suits, jackets, dresses, etc	500.38
	H6203: Mens' or boys' suits, jackets, trousers etc not knit	492.06
	H6109: T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knit or crochet	445.05
	H6205: Mens' or boys' shirts	223.42
Imports Total (including others)		4 689.89
Exports	H6203: Mens' or boys' suits, jackets, trousers etc not knit	52.39
	H6115: Panty-hose, tights, hosiery nes, knit or crochet	31.51
	H6005: Warp knit fabrics	18.41
	H6204: Woven female suits, jackets, dresses, etc	17.83
	H6211: Track suits, ski suits & swimwear, other garments	17.13
Exports Total (including others)		2 79.18

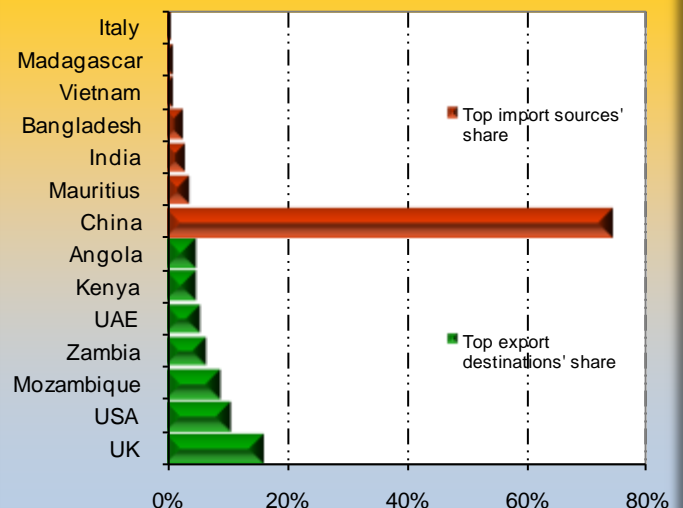
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H6005: Warp knit fabrics	8.40
	H6203: Mens' or boys' suits, jackets, trousers etc not knit	5.21
	H6115: Panty-hose, tights, hosiery nes, knit or crochet	3.80
	H6006: Other knitted or crocheted fabrics	3.12
	H6204: Woven female suits, jackets, dresses, etc	1.42
Top losers	H6109: T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knit or crochet	-13.69
	H6103: Mens', boys' suits, jackets, trousers etc	-10.36
	H6211: Track suits, ski suits & swimwear, other garments	-7.49
	H6112: Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knit/ crochet	-4.79
	H6104: Female suit, dress, skirt, etc, knit or crochet	-4.74

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Leather & leather products

Production weight: 0.6

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 13.2%

↑ 3.2 (percentage points)

↑ 0.7%

↑ 16.9%

↑ 13.5%

Production

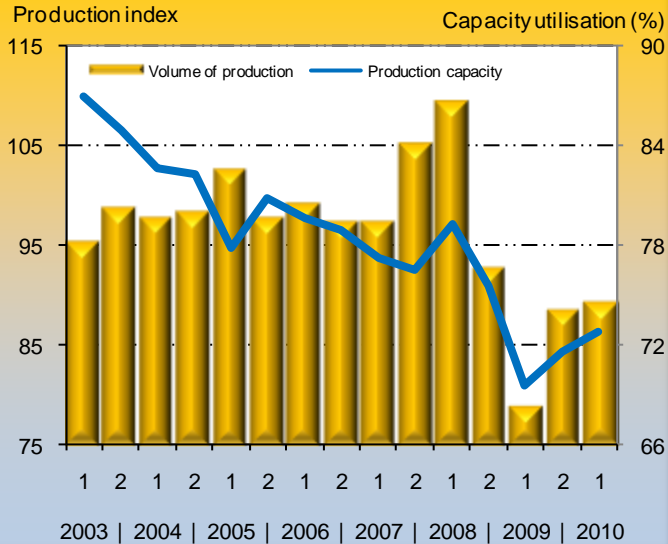
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

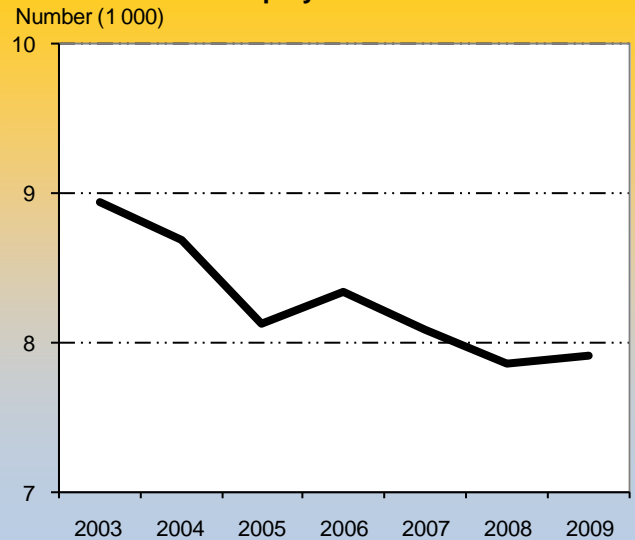
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

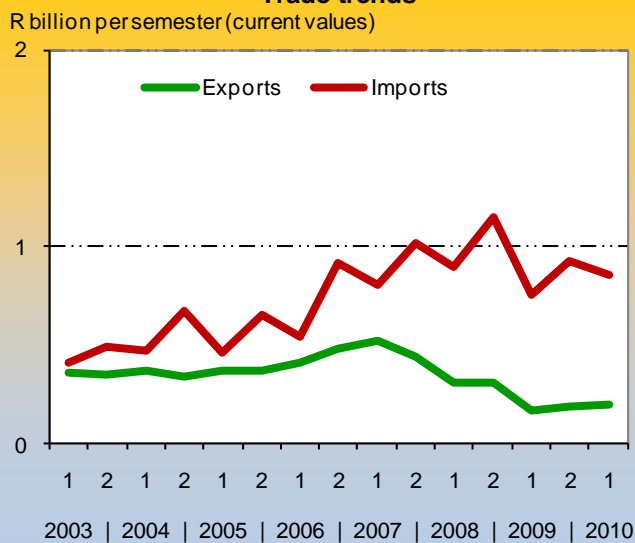
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H4202: Trunks, suitcases, camera cases, hand bags, etc	422.73
	H4107: Leather of other animals, no hair, not chamois, etc	210.27
	H4104: Bovine/equine leather, no hair, not chamois, patent	144.54
	H9605: Travel sets, toilet, sewing, shoe, clothes cleaning	18.61
	H4113: Composition leather, in slabs, sheets or strips	16.25
Imports Total (including others)		858.16
Exports	H4104: Bovine/equine leather, no hair, not chamois, patent	91.85
	H4107: Leather of other animals, no hair, not chamois, etc	60.38
	H4115: Composition leather, in slabs, sheets or strips	14.22
	H4202: Trunks, suitcases, camera cases, hand bags, etc	13.06
	H4201: Saddlery and harness, of any material	10.39
Exports Total (including others)		204.28

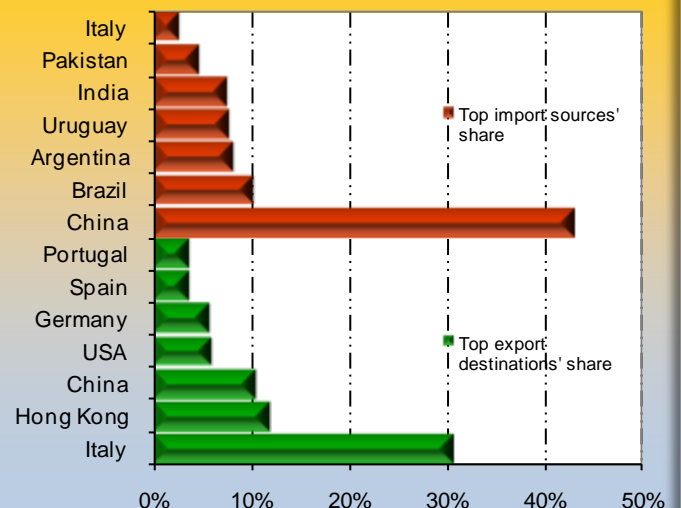
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H4107: Leather of other animals, no hair, not chamois, etc	21.67
	H4104: Bovine/equine leather, no hair, not chamois, patent	13.08
	H4115: Composition leather, in slabs, sheets or strips	6.02
	H4114: Composition leather, in slabs, sheets or strips	1.73
	H4113: Composition leather, in slabs, sheets or strips	1.26
Top losers	H4205: Articles of leather and composition leather, nes	-6.60
	H4202: Trunks, suitcases, camera cases, handbags, etc	-4.89
	H4201: Saddlery and harness, of any material	-3.68
	H4102: Raw skins of sheep or lambs	-0.09
	H4112: Composition leather, in slabs, sheets or strips	0.00

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 0.4

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑3.4%

Production

↑0.2 (percentage points)

Capacity utilisation

↑0.8%

Employment ('09 vs '08)

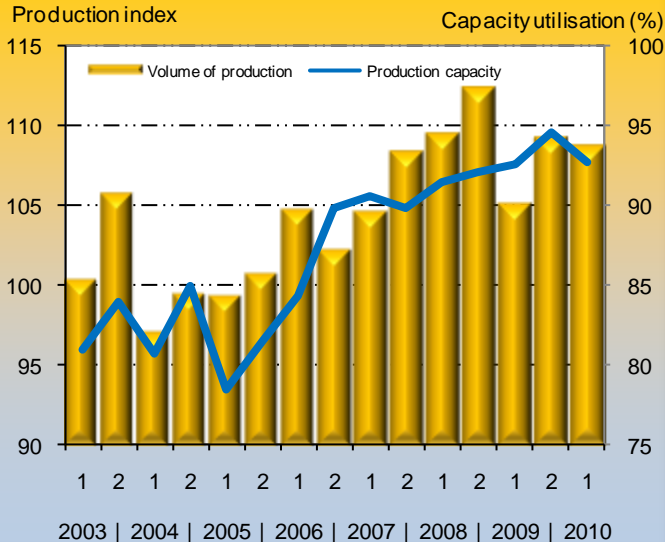
↑4.1%

Exports (R)

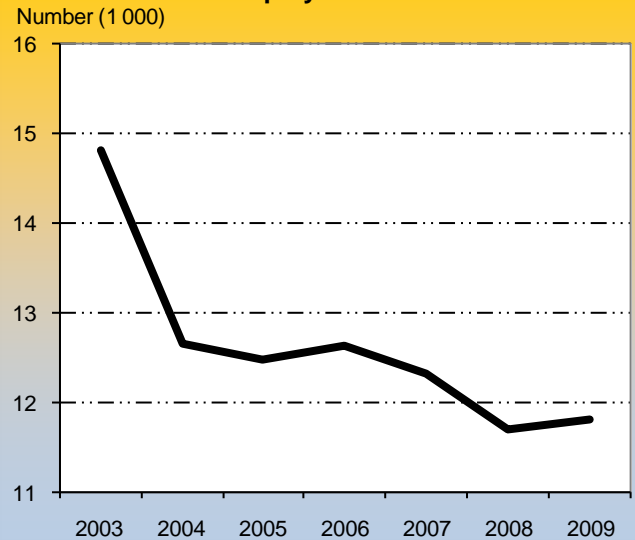
↓-8.6%

Imports (R)

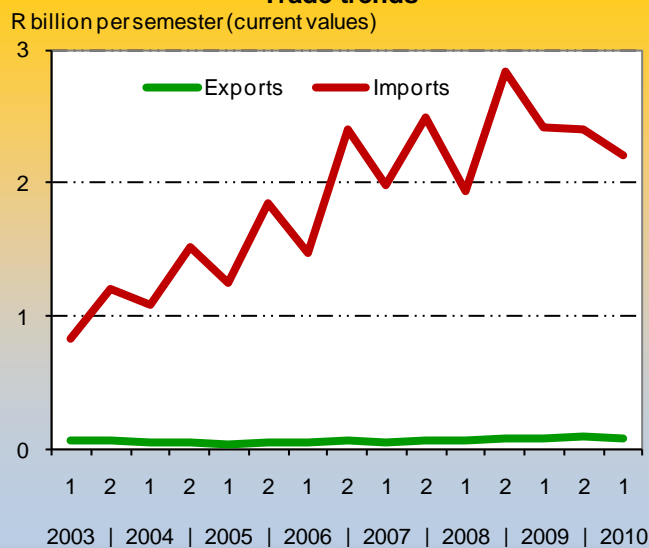
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H6402: Footwear, with outer sole, upper rubber or plastic	947.23
	H6403: Footwear with uppers of leather	658.23
	H6404: Footwear with uppers of textile materials	512.17
	H6406: Parts of footwear, in-soles, heel cushion, etc	48.89
	H6405: Footwear nes, sole not leather, rubber or plastic	32.64
Imports Total (including others)		2 206.26
Exports	H6403: Footwear with uppers of leather	39.16
	H6401: Waterproof footwear, rubber, plastic	19.31
	H6402: Footwear, with outer sole, upper rubber or plastic	9.17
	H6405: Footwear nes, sole not leather, rubber or plastic	8.44
Exports Total (including others)		84.74

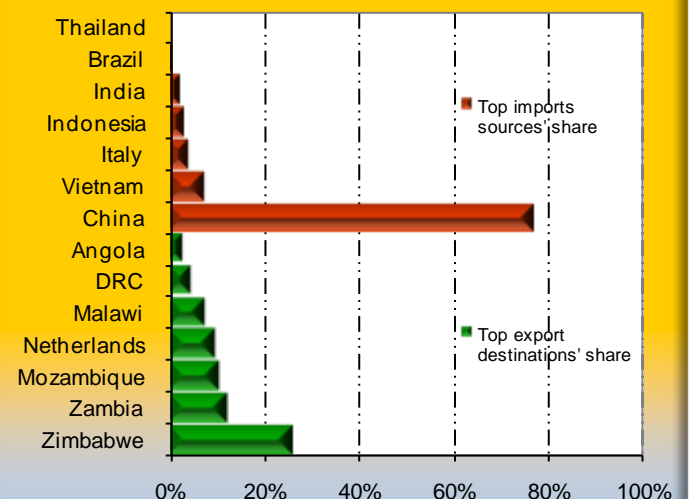
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H6403: Footwear with uppers of leather	198
	H6401: Waterproof footwear, rubber, plastic	151
	H6405: Footwear nes, sole not leather, rubber or plastic	106
	H6402: Footwear, with outer sole, upper rubber or plastic	0.04
Top losers	H6406: Parts of footwear, in-soles, heel cushion, etc	-0.65
	H6404: Footwear with uppers of textile materials	-0.57

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 1.9

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑0.1%

↓-5.3 (percentage points)

↓-20.9%

↑13.1%

↓-11.4%

Production

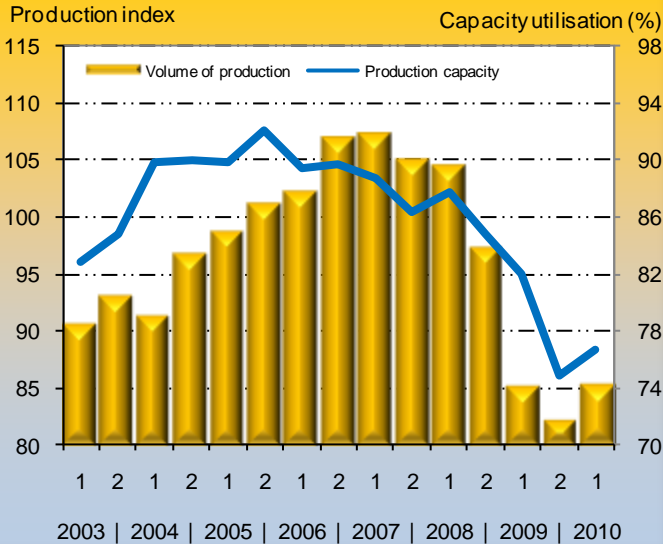
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

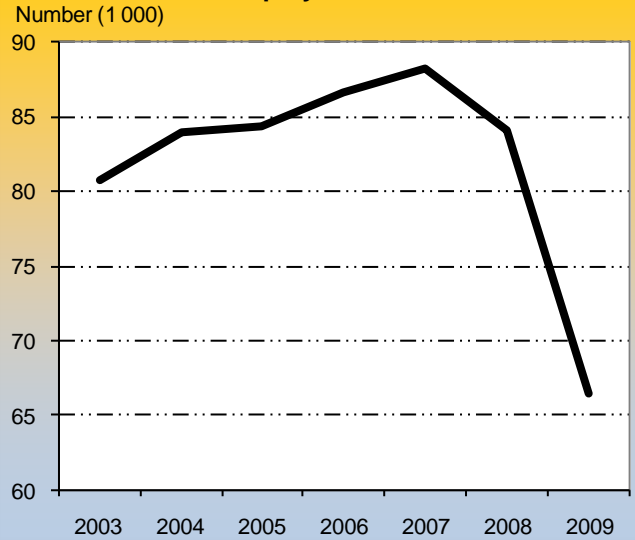
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

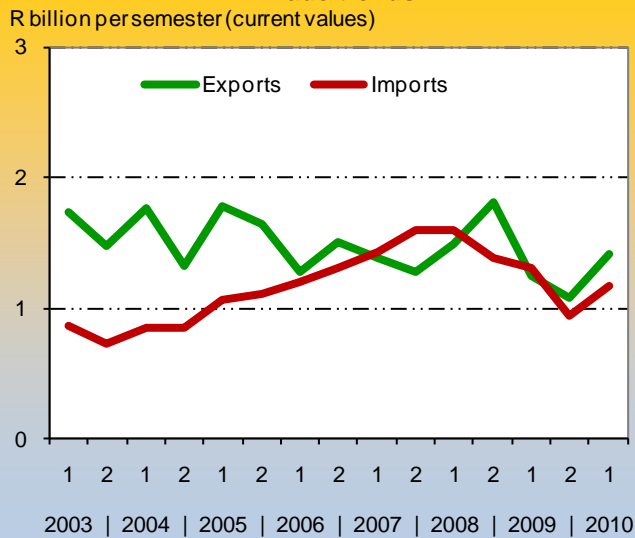
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H4407: Wood sawn, chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	344.57
	H4416: Wooden casks, barrels, vats, tubs, etc	158.77
	H4411: Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	130.13
	H4412: Plywood, veneered panels, etc	116.27
	H4418: Builders joinery and carpentry, of wood	84.72
Imports Total (including others)		1 161.74
Exports	H4401: Fuel wood, wood in chips/particles, wood waste	933.87
	H4402: Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal)	110.70
	H4418: Builders joinery and carpentry, of wood	97.60
	H4411: Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	55.42
	H4407: Wood sawn, chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	46.13
Exports Total (including others)		1 413.59

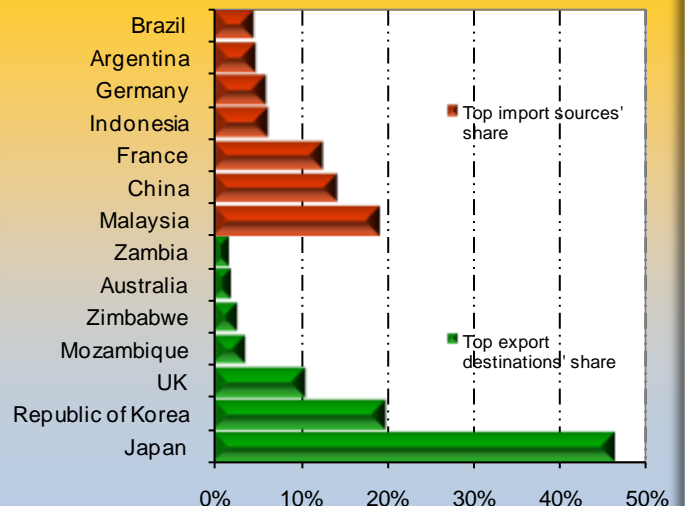
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H4401: Fuel wood, wood in chips/particles, wood waste	161.38
	H4411: Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	17.75
	H4407: Wood sawn, chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	15.13
	H4502: Natural cork, debarked, roughly squared, in blocks	6.96
	H4601: Mats, screens, articles nes of plaiting materials	4.65
Top losers	H4418: Builders joinery and carpentry, of wood	-14.26
	H4408: Veneers and sheets for plywood etc <6mm thick	-12.10
	H4410: Particle board, wood, ligneous material	-10.85
	H4421: Articles of wood, nes	-3.02
	H4416: Wooden casks, barrels, vats, tubs, etc	-2.87

Top trading partners

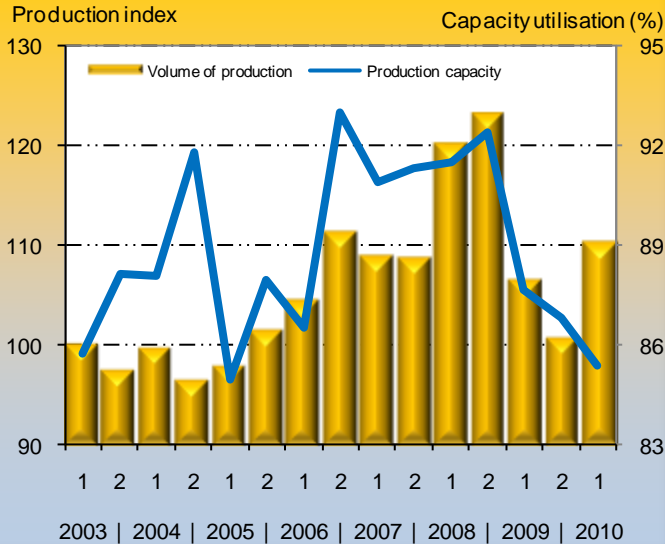
2010: Semester 1



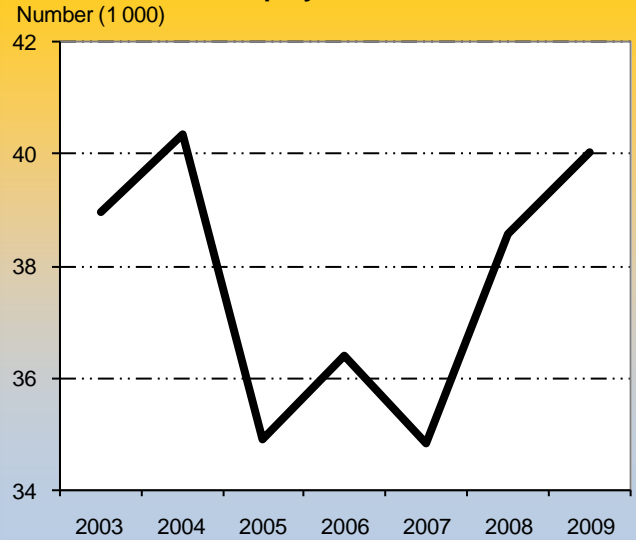
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 3.6%	↓ -2.3 (percentage points)	↑ 3.8%	↓ -3.3%	↓ -4.7%
Production	Capacity utilisation	Employment ('09 vs '08)	Exports (R)	Imports (R)

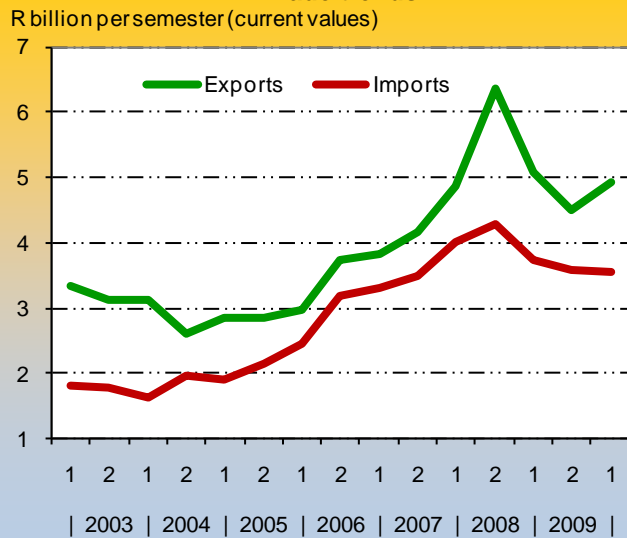
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H4810: Paper, board, inorganic coated at least one side	968.96
	H4811: Paper, board, etc coated, impregnated, coloured	592.38
	H4802: Uncoated paper for writing, printing machines	477.93
	H4818: H/hold, sanitary, hospital paper articles, clothing	428.68
	H4703: Chemical wood pulp, soda/sulphate, undissolving	190.98
Imports Total (including others)		3 560.97
Exports	H4702: Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	199.158
	H4802: Uncoated paper for writing, printing machines	858.37
	H4804: Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard	730.47
	H4703: Chemical wood pulp, soda/sulphate, undissolving	491.13
	H4819: Paper, board containers, packing items, box files	198.01
Exports Total (including others)		4 916.62

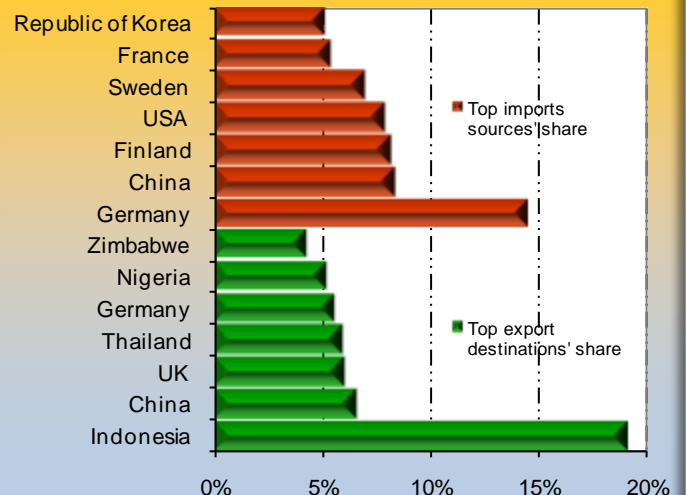
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H4702: Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	583.83
	H4811: Paper, board, etc coated, impregnated, coloured	417.9
	H4805: Uncoated paper and paperboard nes	21.6
	H4823: Paper and paper articles nes	16.63
	H4801: Newsprint	15.63
Top losers	H4804: Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard	-365.82
	H4802: Uncoated paper for writing, printing machines	-346.20
	H4703: Chemical wood pulp, soda/sulphate, undissolving	-113.53
	H4821: Paper/paperboard labels including printed labels	-15.84
	H4813: Cigarette paper	-13.96

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -5.6%

↓ -1.1 (percentage points)

↑ 0.1%

↑ 3.1%

↑ 2.2%

Production

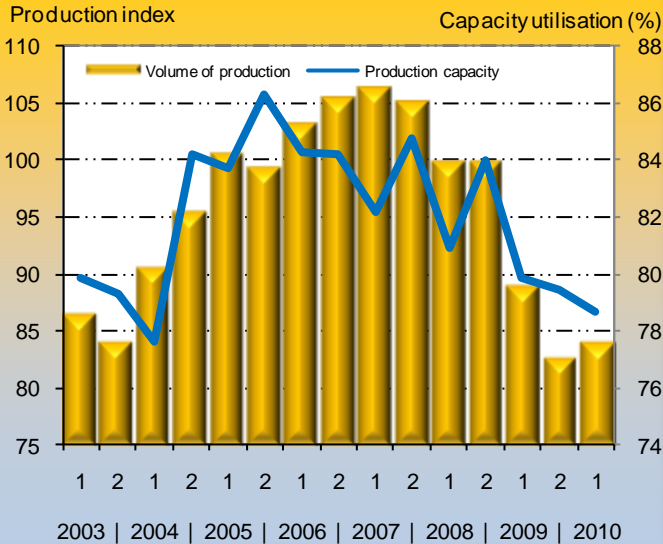
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

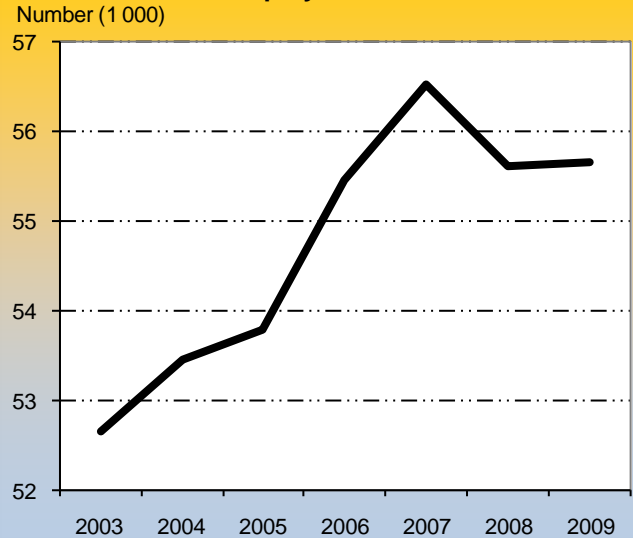
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

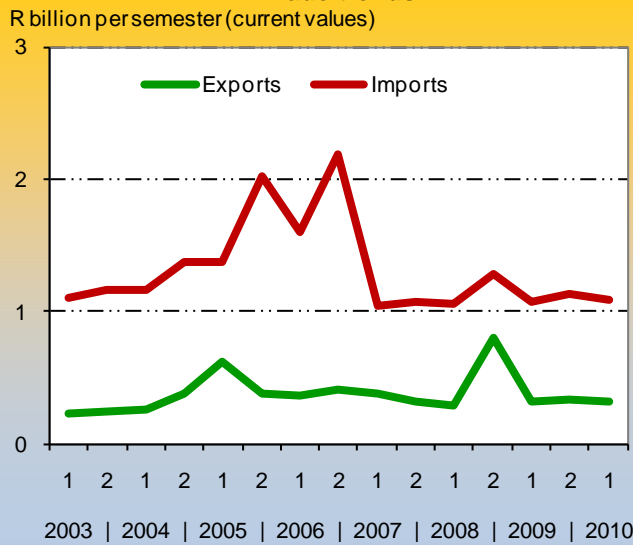
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H4901: Printed reading books, brochures, leaflets, etc	792.33
	H4911: Printed matter, catalogues, pictures and photos	125.94
	H4902: Newspapers, journals and periodicals	74.30
	H4820: Office books, forms, exercise books, folders, etc	35.33
	H4908: Transfers (decalcomanias)	16.51
Imports Total (including others)		1 088.99
Exports	H4901: Printed reading books, brochures, leaflets, etc	176.31
	H4820: Office books, forms, exercise books, folders, etc	44.21
	H4911: Printed matter, catalogues, pictures and photos	43.46
	H4902: Newspapers, journals and periodicals	26.54
	H4908: Transfers (decalcomanias)	23.30
Exports Total (including others)		322.09

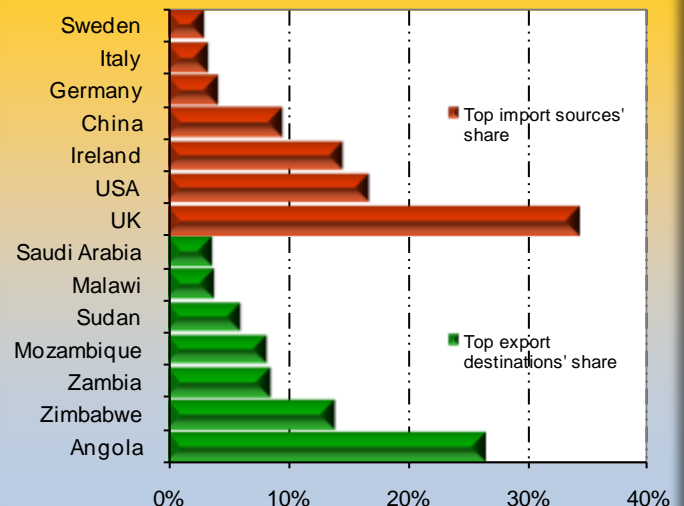
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H4901: Printed reading books, brochures, leaflets, etc	65.87
	H4908: Transfers (decalcomanias)	5.24
	H4902: Newspapers, journals and periodicals	3.16
	H4905: Printed maps, charts and atlases	0.96
	H4903: Childrens' picture, drawing or colouring books	0.69
Top losers	H4820: Office books, forms, exercise books, folders, etc	-46.90
	H4911: Printed matter, catalogues, pictures and photos	-18.75
	H8442: Machinery or equipment for print preparation	-0.47
	H4910: Calendars, printed	-0.24

Top trading partners

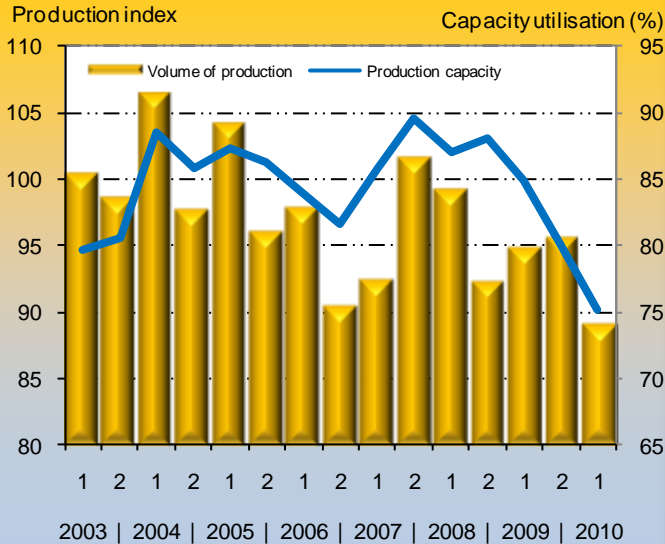
2010: Semester 1



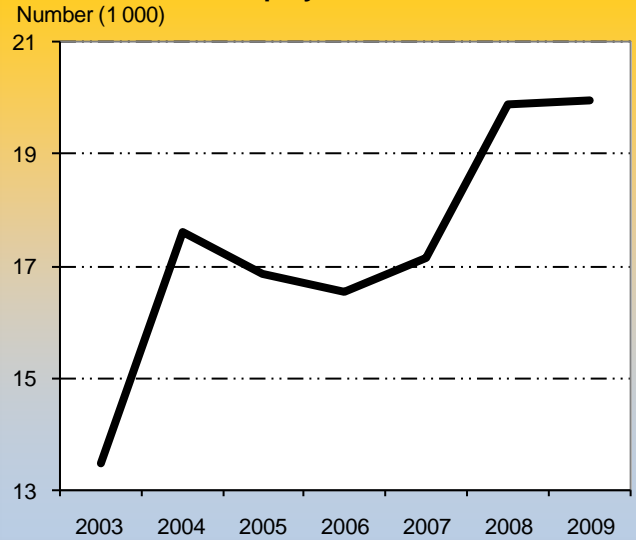
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -6.1%	↓ -9.8 (percentage points)	↑ 0.4%	↓ -14.5%	↑ 61.7%
Production	Capacity utilisation	Employment ('09 vs '08)	Exports (R)	Imports (R)

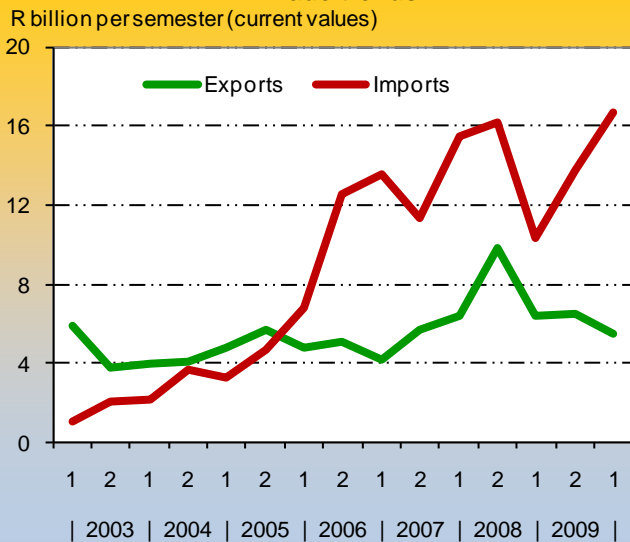
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H2710: Petroleum oils, bituminous, distillates, except crude	14 261.14
	H2704: Retort carbon, coke/semi-coke of coal, lignite, peat	1730.50
	H2713: Petroleum coke, bitumen & other oil millieu residues	439.32
	H2712: Petroleum jelly and wax, other mineral waxes	215.00
	H2711: Petroleum gases & other gaseous hydrocarbons	46.31
Imports Total (including others)		16 728.33
Exports	H2710: Petroleum oils, bituminous, distillates, except crude	4 273.05
	H2712: Petroleum jelly and wax, other mineral waxes	578.17
	H2844: Radioactive elements, isotopes, compounds etc	444.18
	H2713: Petroleum coke, bitumen & other oil millieu residues	105.70
	H2711: Petroleum gases & other gaseous hydrocarbons	90.08
Exports Total (including others)		5 509.93

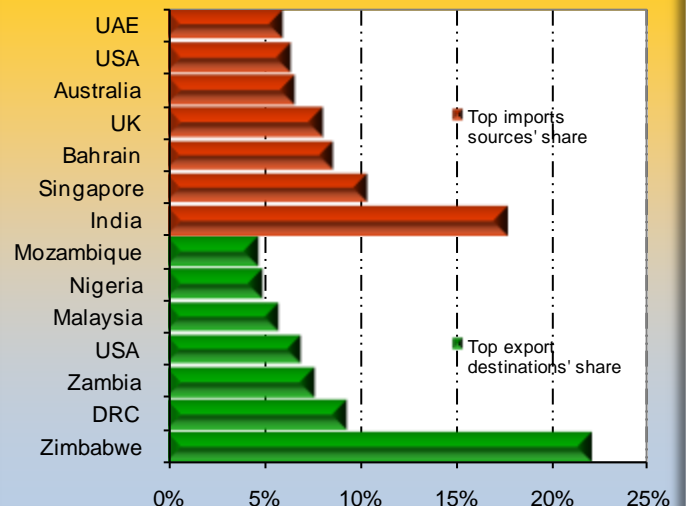
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H2711: Petroleum gases & other gaseous hydrocarbons	10.22
	H2844: Radioactive elements, isotopes, compounds etc	5.77
	H8401: Nuclear reactors, fuel elements, etc	0.55
Top losers	H2710: Petroleum oils, bituminous, distillates, except crude	-811.50
	H2712: Petroleum jelly and wax, other mineral waxes	-82.06
	H2704: Retort carbon, coke/semi-coke of coal, lignite, peat	-49.89
	H2713: Petroleum coke, bitumen & other oil millieu residues	-7.09
	H2706: Tar from coal, lignite or peat, other mineral tars	-0.08

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 4.5

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 16.6%

↓ -0.9 (percentage points)

↓ -4.5%

↑ 3.5%

↑ 15.9%

Production

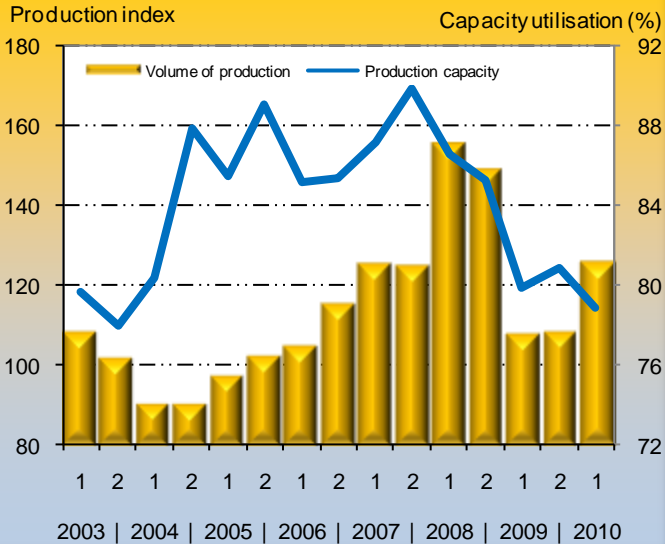
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

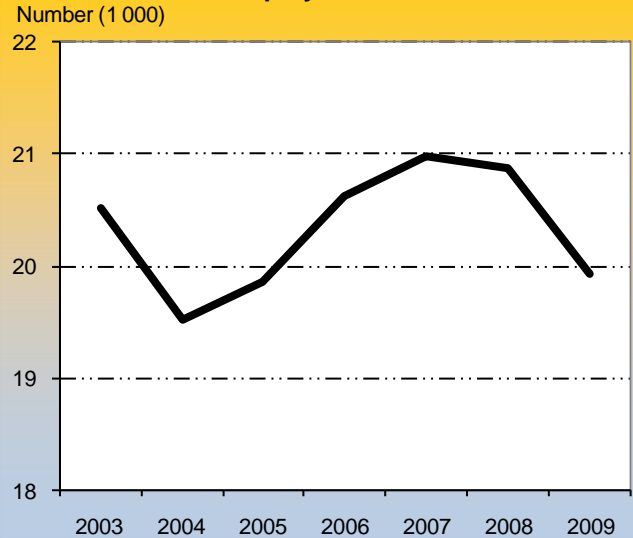
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

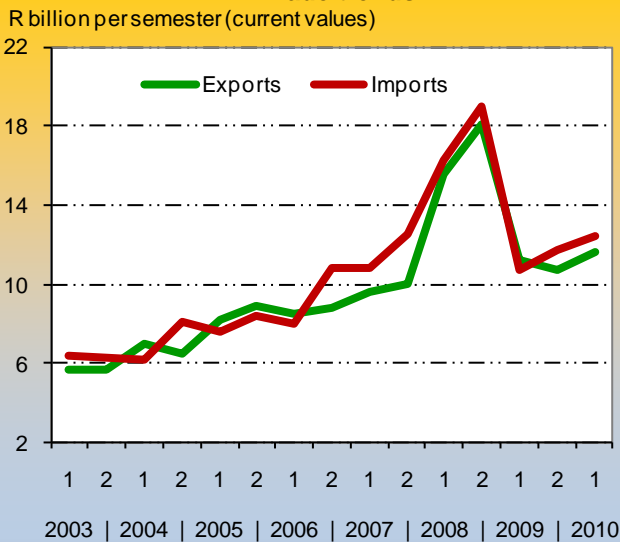
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H3901: Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	1328.66
	H3102: Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	870.71
	H3907: Polyacetals, polyethers, etc., primary	700.72
	H2902: Cyclic hydrocarbons	501.67
	H3903: Polymers of styrene, in primary forms	472.45
Imports Total (including others)		12 398.27
Exports	H2901: Acyclic hydrocarbons	1638.15
	H3902: Polymers of propylene, olefins in primary forms	1239.10
	H2905: Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives	1048.35
	H2809: Diphosphorus pentoxide, phosphoric acids	786.24
	H2914: Ketones and quinones, their derivatives	677.67
Exports Total (including others)		11 648.17

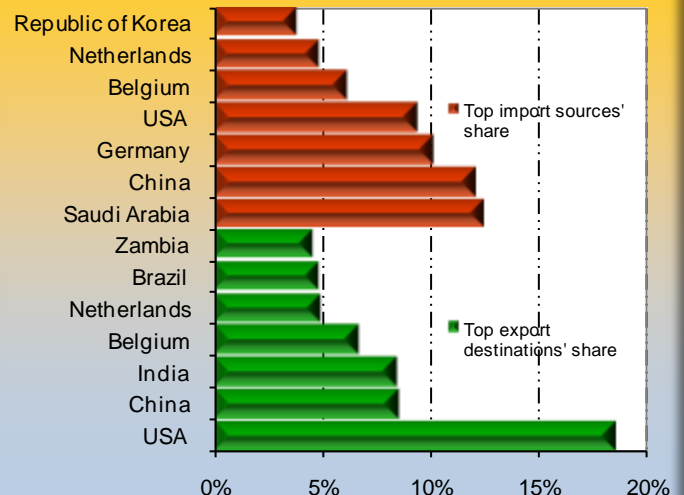
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H2905: Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives	486.02
	H2901: Acyclic hydrocarbons	304.70
	H2916: Unsaturated acyclic, cyclic monocarboxylic acids	217.27
	H2849: Carbides, whether or not chemically defined	187.52
	H2825: Hydrazine, hydroxylamine, metal oxides etc	152.51
Top losers	H2809: Diphosphorus pentoxide, phosphoric acids	-920.06
	H3901: Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	-262.97
	H3104: Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic	-94.52
	H3105: Fertilizer mixtures in packs of <10kg	-82.65
	H3902: Polymers of propylene, olefins in primary forms	-66.16

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1

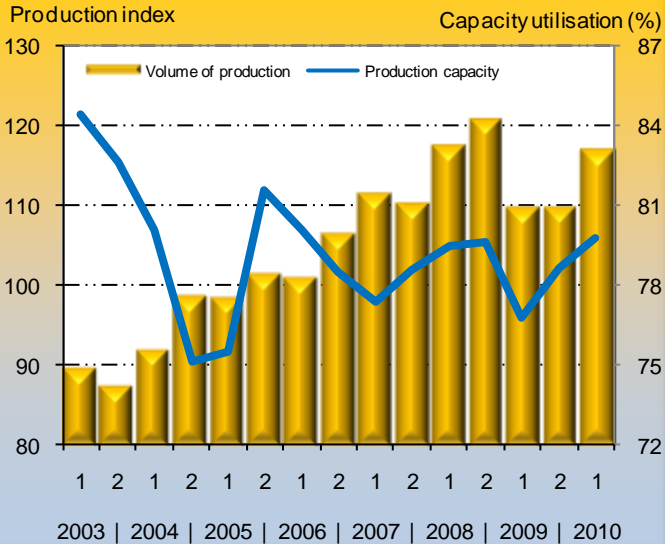


Production weight: 5.3

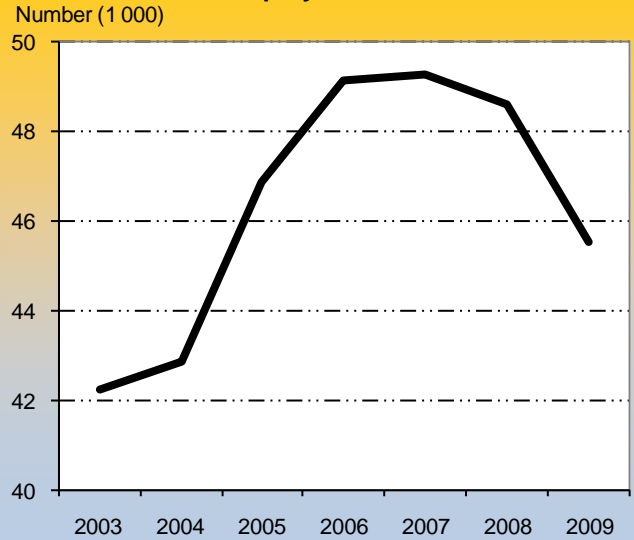
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 6.5% ↑ 3.1 (percentage points) ↓ -6.4% ↓ -16.4% ↑ 4.0%
Production **Capacity utilisation** **Employment ('09 vs '08)** **Exports (R)** **Imports (R)**

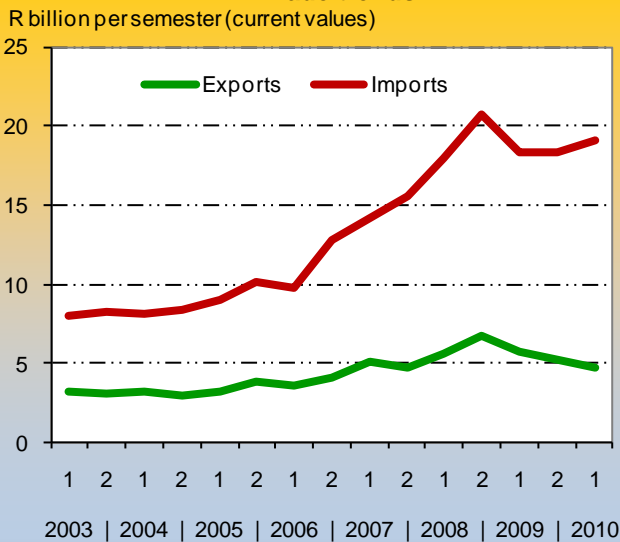
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H3004: Medicaments, therapeutic, prophylactic use	5 875.19
	H8523: Prepared unrecorded sound recording media	1 926.71
	H3002: Blood, antisera, vaccines, toxins and cultures	988.69
	H3822: Composite diagnostic or laboratory reagents	758.04
	H3808: Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides etc (retail)	716.83
Imports Total (including others)		19 143.47
Exports	H3808: Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides etc (retail)	414.54
	H3004: Beauty, make-up and skin care preparations	376.05
	H3401: Soaps	330.77
	H3004: Medicaments, therapeutic, prophylactic use	275.72
	H3814: Organic composite solvents, paint, varnish remover	273.34
Exports Total (including others)		4 775.05

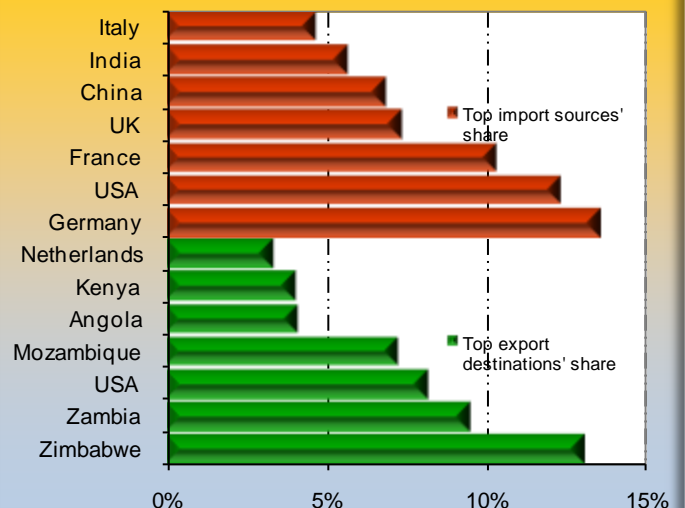
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H3402: Organic surface active agents, excluding soap	55.40
	H3304: Beauty, make-up and skin care preparations	51.14
	H3401: Soaps	49.70
	H3823: Chemical industry products nes	40.51
	H2934: Heterocyclic compounds, nes	22.09
	Top losers	H3004: Medicaments, therapeutic, prophylactic use
H3808: Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides etc (retail)		-208.06
H3822: Composite diagnostic or laboratory reagents		-177.99
H5402: Synth. filament yarn(not sewing thread) not retail		-139.77
H3209: Polymer based paints, aqueous varnishes		-88.00

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 1.0

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑7.0%

↓-2.4 (percentage points)

↓-7.9%

↓-8.5%

↑8.5%

Production

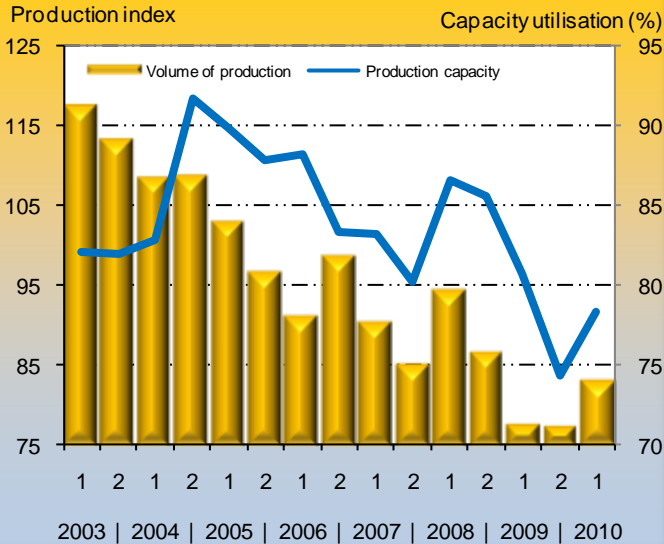
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

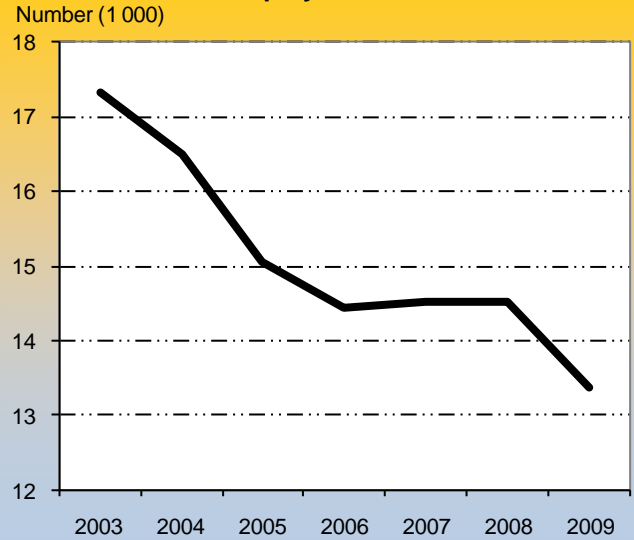
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

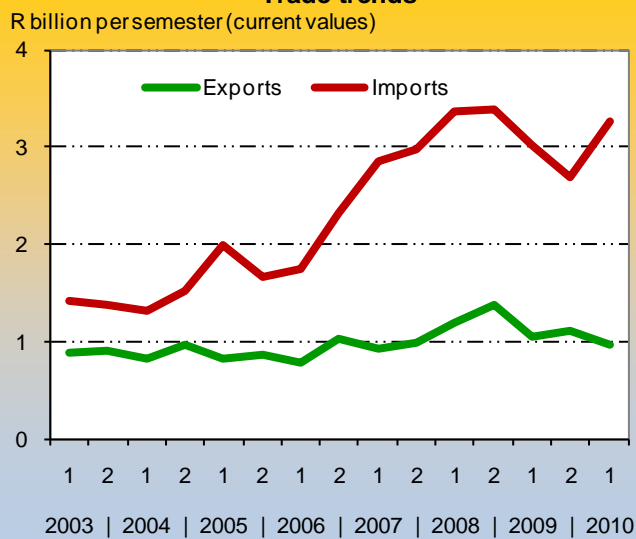
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H4011: New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	1965.76
	H4016: Articles of vulcanised rubber except hard rubber	453.07
	H4010: Conveyor and similar belts or belting of rubber	286.68
	H4009: Rubber tube, pipe, hose, except hard rubber	155.23
	H4015: Rubber clothing & accessories, but hard rubber	104.43
Imports Total (including others)		3 268.55
Exports	H4011: New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	679.44
	H4016: Articles of vulcanised rubber except hard rubber	83.03
	H4010: Conveyor and similar belts or belting of rubber	65.31
	H4009: Rubber tube, pipe, hose, except hard rubber	52.49
	H4008: Rubber plate, sheet, strip, etc, except hard rubber	18.14
Exports Total (including others)		963.70

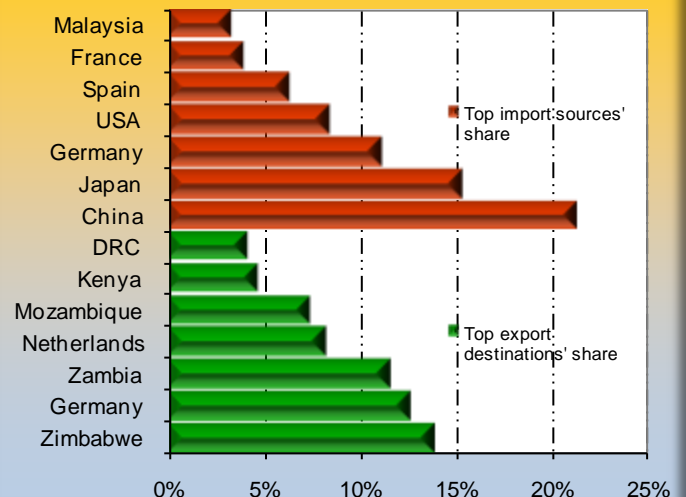
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H5906: Rubberised textile fabric, except tyre cord	8.52
	H4006: Unvulcanised rubber as rods, tubes, discs, etc	4.48
	H4007: Vulcanised rubber thread and cord	2.68
	H4013: Inner tubes of rubber	0.55
	H4003: Reclaimed rubber in primary forms or in sheets	0.48
Top losers	H4011: New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	-6.154
	H4010: Conveyor and similar belts or belting of rubber	-23.51
	H4008: Rubber plate, sheet, strip, etc, except hard rubber	-7.15
	H4009: Rubber tube, pipe, hose, except hard rubber	-4.49
	H4016: Articles of vulcanised rubber except hard rubber	-4.15

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 2.7

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 19.9%

↓ -1.2 (percentage points)

↓ -9.4%

↓ -5.1%

↑ 7.7%

Production

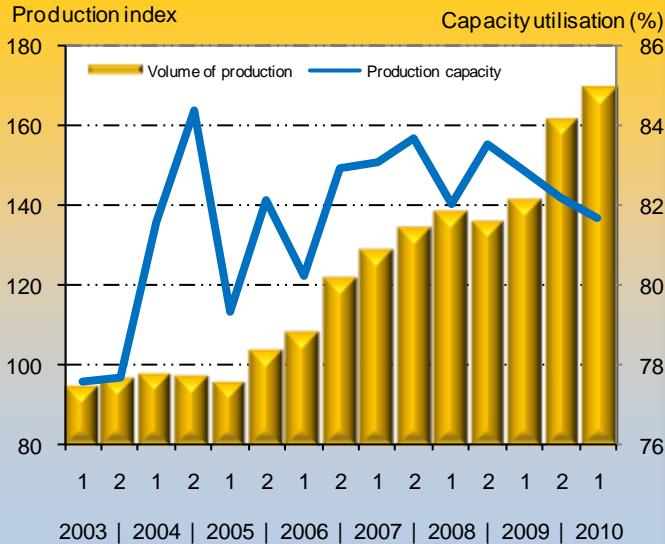
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

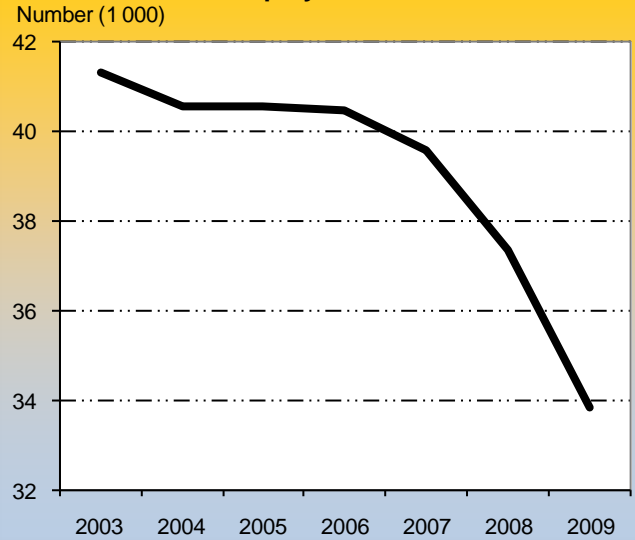
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

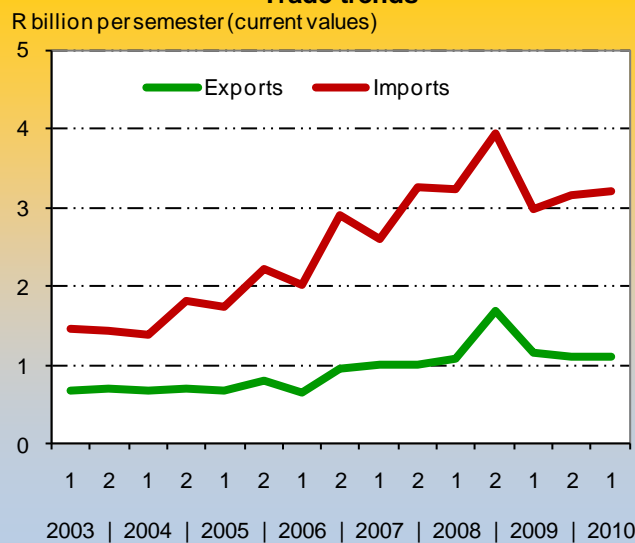
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H3920: Plastic plate, sheet, film not cellular, reinforced	786.73
	H3926: Plastic articles nes	541.40
	H3919: Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film etc of plastic	372.30
	H3923: Containers, bobbins and packages, of plastics	363.18
	H3917: Plastic tube, pipe, hose and fittings	345.75
Imports Total (including others)		3 215.45
Exports	H3923: Containers, bobbins and packages, of plastics	344.12
	H3917: Plastic tube, pipe, hose and fittings	186.72
	H3926: Plastic articles nes	184.01
	H3920: Plastic plate, sheet, film not cellular, reinforced	115.69
	H3921: Plastic plate, sheet, film, foil, strip, cellular, nes	90.24
Exports Total (including others)		1 107.61

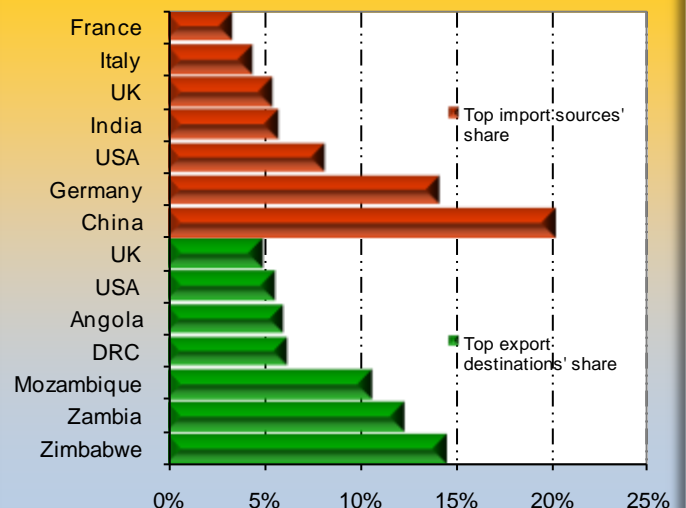
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H3921: Plastic plate, sheet, film, foil, strip, cellular, nes	35.23
	H3920: Plastic plate, sheet, film not cellular, reinforced	20.33
	H3923: Containers, bobbins and packages, of plastics	9.72
	H3925: Plastic articles for use in construction nes	8.84
	H3919: Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film etc of plastic	6.85
Top losers	H3926: Plastic articles nes	-88.09
	H3924: Plastic table, kit chen, household, toilet articles	-28.56
	H3922: Bathroom wares, of plastics	-22.32
	H3917: Plastic tube, pipe, hose and fittings	-8.20
	H3918: Plastic floor, wall or ceiling covering, roll or tiles	-1.78

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 1.0

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓-2.6%

↓-1.8 (percentage points)

↓-6.9%

↓-24.0%

↓-6.8%

Production

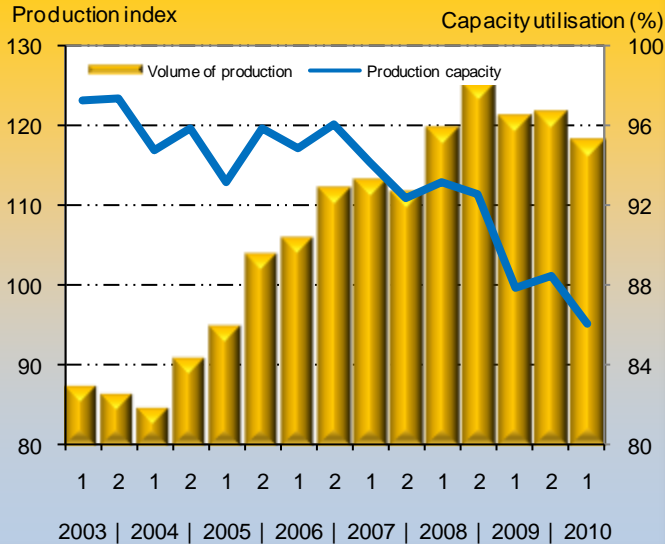
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

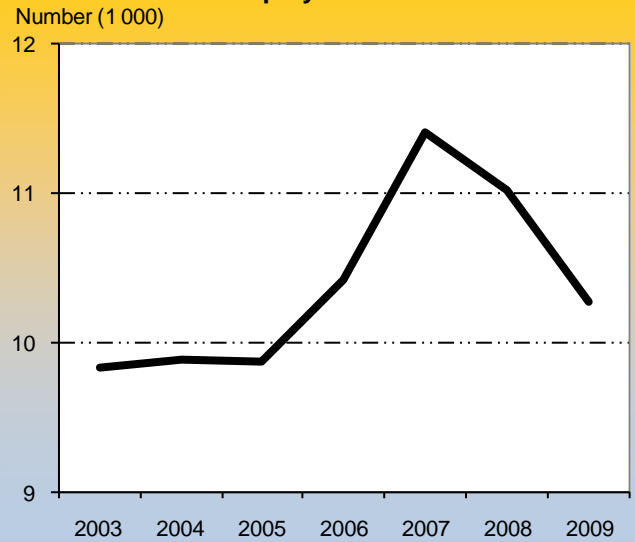
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

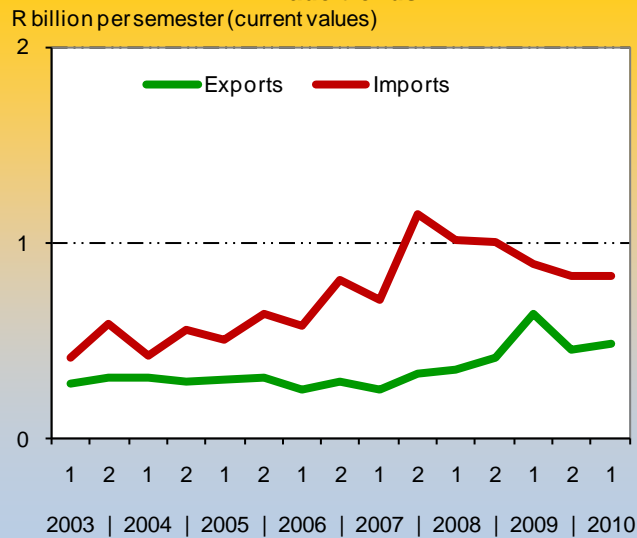
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H7013: Glassware for table, kitchen, toilet, decoration	216.74
	H7007: Safety glass (toughened, tempered, laminated)	149.71
	H7010: Glass bottles, flasks, jars, phials, stoppers, etc	111.87
	H7019: Glass fibres, glass wool and articles thereof	78.05
	H7009: Glass mirrors, whether or not framed	71.56
Imports Total (including others)		832.97
Exports	H7007: Safety glass (toughened, tempered, laminated)	170.44
	H7005: Float glass, surface ground, polished glass	108.35
	H7010: Glass bottles, flasks, jars, phials, stoppers, etc	96.35
	H7003: Cast and rolled glass, sheets and profiles	35.70
	H7019: Glass fibres, glass wool and articles thereof	24.01
Exports Total (including others)		483.73

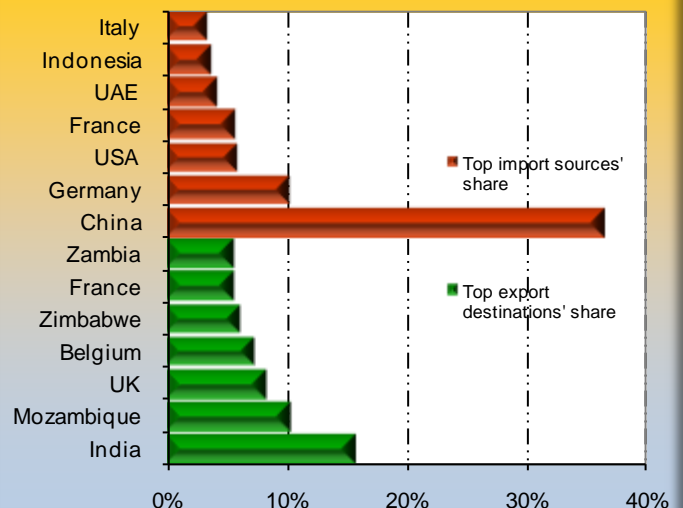
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H7005: Float glass, surface ground, polished glass	74.14
	H7003: Cast and rolled glass, sheets and profiles	9.99
	H7008: Multiple-walled insulating units of glass	5.90
	H7009: Glass mirrors, whether or not framed	5.29
	H7017: Laboratory, hygienic/pharmaceutical glassware	1.13
Top losers	H7019: Glass fibres, glass wool and articles thereof	-166.22
	H7007: Safety glass (toughened, tempered, laminated)	-65.76
	H7010: Glass bottles, flasks, jars, phials, stoppers, etc	-10.18
	H7016: Glass blocks, bricks, tiles, leaded lights, etc.	-5.83
	H7013: Glassware for table, kitchen, toilet, decoration	-1.82

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 3.8

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -6.8%

↓ -4.6 (percentage points)

↓ -21.1%

↑ 5.3%

↑ 14.9%

Production

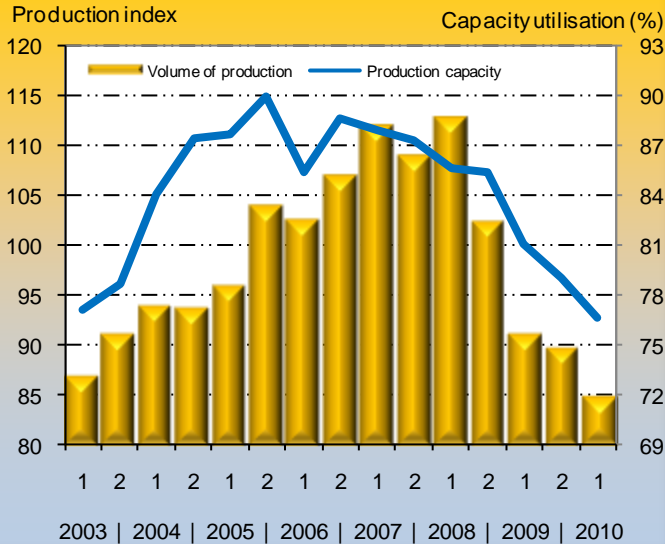
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

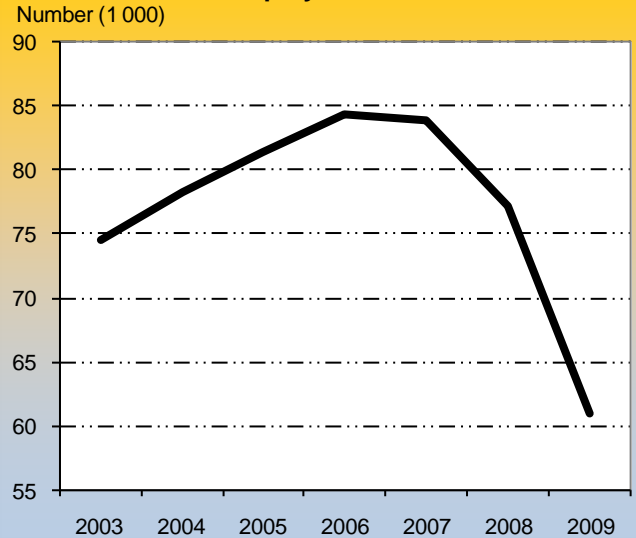
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

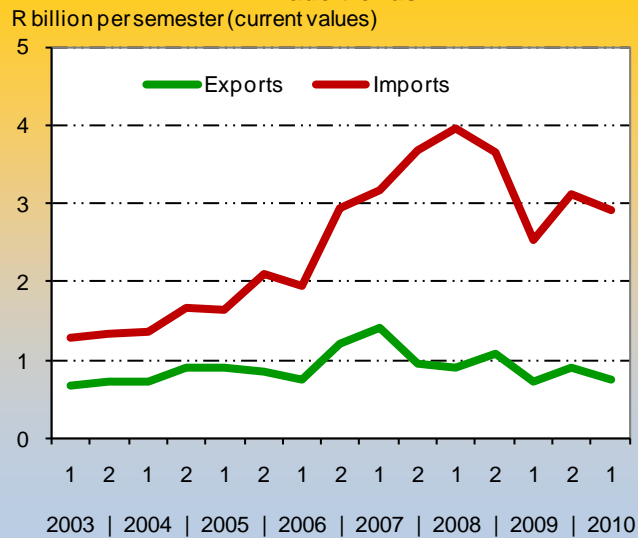
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H6909: Ceramic laboratory, technical, packaging articles	813.07
	H6902: Refractory brick, block, tile etc not siliceous-earths	390.11
	H6908: Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth, wall tiles	312.51
	H6806: Slag wool, rock wool, insulating minerals	172.03
	H6802: Worked monumental, building stone	131.58
Imports Total (including others)		2 924.39
Exports	H2523: Cement (portland, aluminous, slag or hydraulic)	108.99
	H2522: Quicklime, slaked, hydraulic lime for construction	85.21
	H6908: Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth, wall tiles	68.00
	H6802: Worked monumental, building stone	62.27
	H3801: Artificial, graphite and preparations	47.76
Exports Total (including others)		759.73

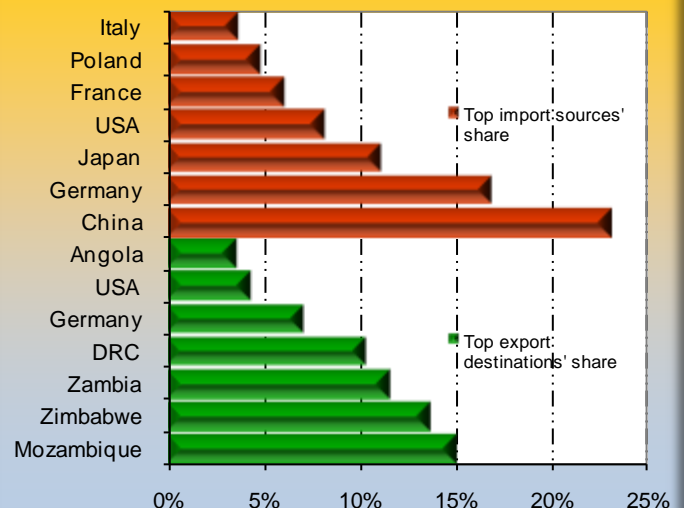
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H2523: Cement (portland, aluminous, slag or hydraulic)	39.11
	H6813: Asbestos friction materials and articles thereof	22.79
	H6908: Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth, wall tiles	20.02
	H3801: Artificial, graphite and preparations	17.13
	H6815: Articles of stone or other mineral substances	11.05
Top losers	H6804: Millstones, grinding stones and grinding wheels	-30.19
	H6909: Ceramic laboratory, technical, packaging articles	-19.62
	H2715: Bituminous mix, mastic from asphalt, bitumen etc	-14.82
	H6812: Asbestos fibre, products not construction, friction	-14.62
	H6810: Articles of cement, concrete or artificial stone	-12.71

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



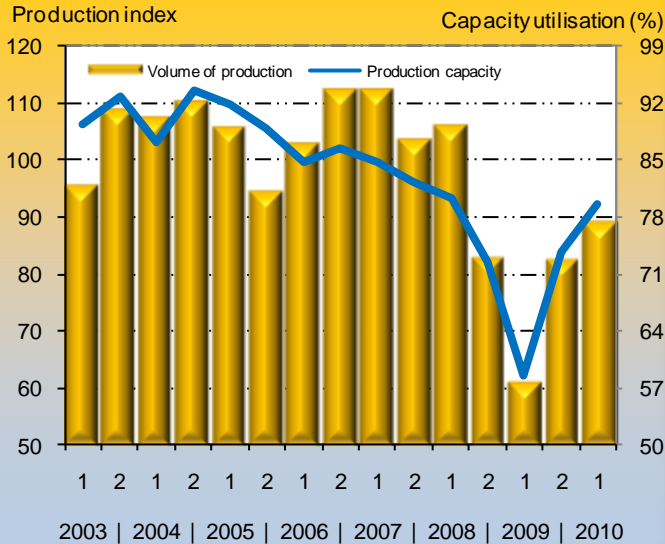
Basic iron & steel products

Production weight: 7.7

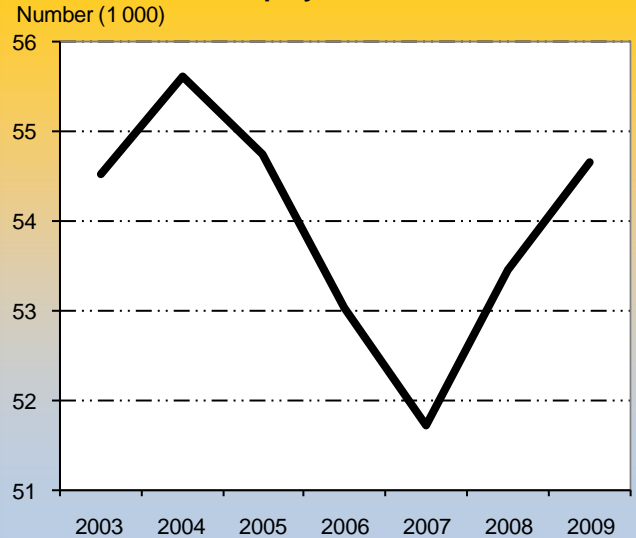
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 45.9%	↑ 21.1 (percentage points)	↑ 2.3%	↑ 37.4%	↓ -16.2%
Production	Capacity utilisation	Employment ('09 vs '08)	Exports (R)	Imports (R)

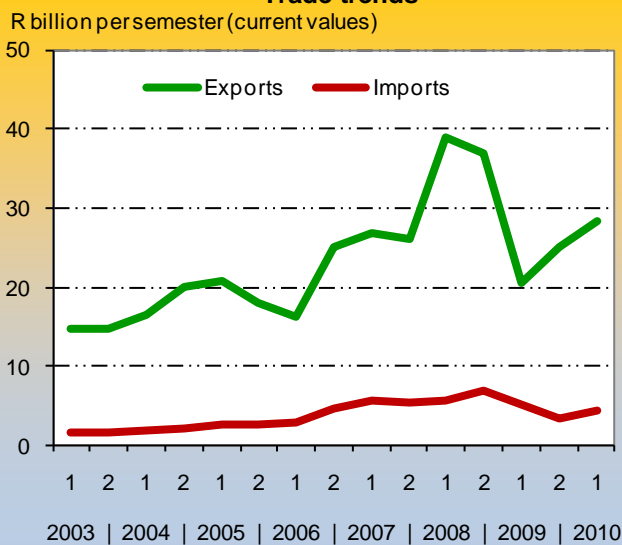
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H7210: Flat-rolled iron/steel, >600mm, clad, plated/coated	828.08
	H7225: Flat-rolled alloy steel, width >600mm	448.42
	H7202: Ferro-alloys	426.65
	H7304: Tube/hollow profile, seamless iron/steel not cast	350.90
	H7307: Pipe fittings, of iron or steel	328.36
Imports Total (including others)		4 350.12
Exports	H7202: Ferro-alloys	17 407.77
	H7219: Rolled stainless steel sheet, width >600mm	3 090.86
	H7208: Hot-rolled products, iron/steel, width >600mm, etc	1 903.15
	H7210: Flat-rolled iron/steel, >600mm, clad, plated/coated	995.55
	H7201: Pig iron and spiegeleisen in primary forms	99.133
Exports Total (including others)		28 361.58

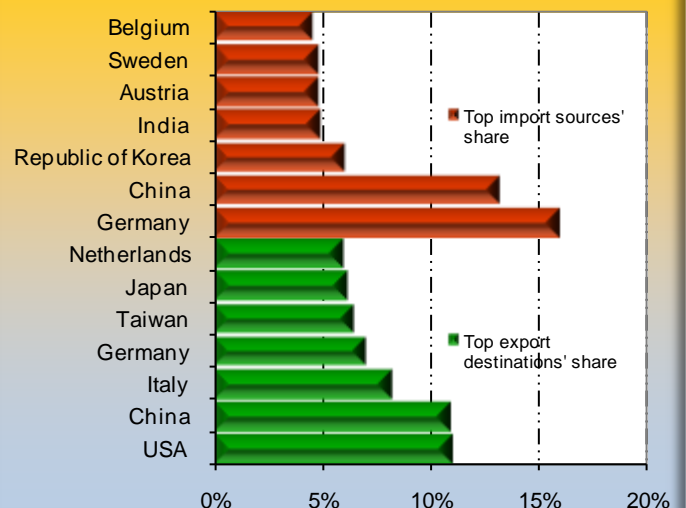
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H7202: Ferro-alloys	7 822.01
	H7208: Hot-rolled products, iron/steel, width >600mm, etc	442.04
	H7209: Flat-rolled iron/steel, >600mm, not clad, plated, etc	337.87
	H7201: Pig iron and spiegeleisen in primary forms	278.40
	H7216: Angles, shapes & sections of iron/non-alloy steel	240.67
Top losers	H7207: Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	-1 104.05
	H7205: Granules and powders, of pig iron, iron or steel	-775.37
	H7307: Pipe fittings, of iron or steel	-55.29
	H7306: Tube, pipe of iron/steel, not seamless >406.4mm	-51.31
	H7214: Iron/steel bar, forged hot-rolled drawn, extruded	-37.46

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑4.1%

↑0.6 (percentage points)

↓-9.8%

↑20.0%

↑74.7%

Production

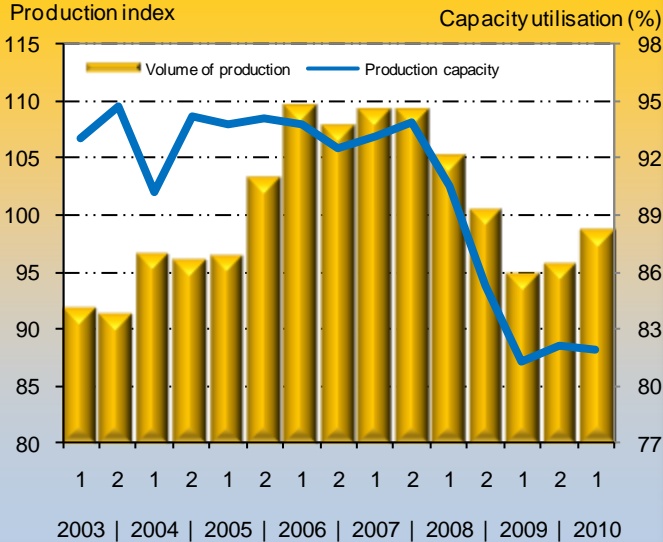
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

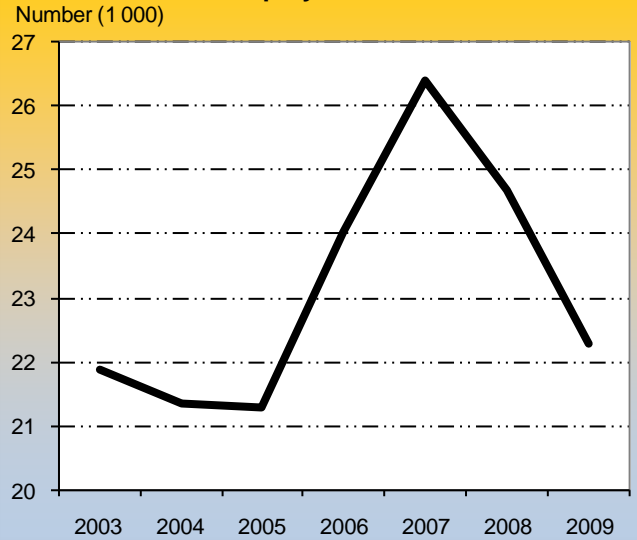
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

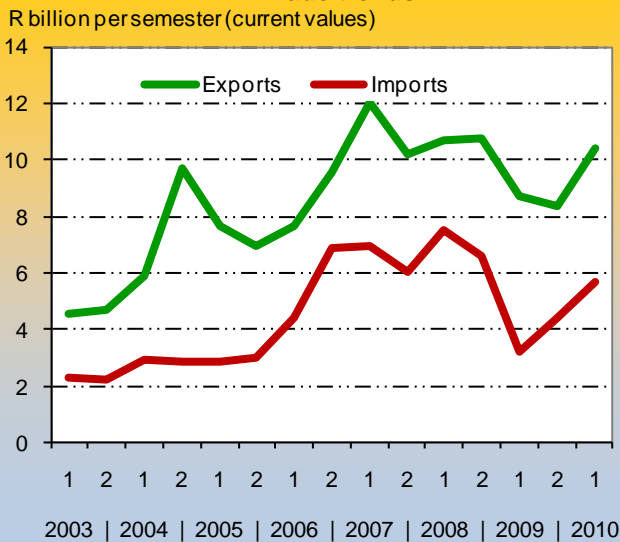
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H2818: Aluminium oxide, hydroxide & artificial corundum	2 128.87
	H7408: Copper wire	1063.28
	H7601: Unwrought aluminium	331.59
	H7604: Aluminium bars, rods and profiles	286.29
	H7502: Unwrought nickel	231.86
Imports Total (including others)		5 678.24
Exports	H7601: Unwrought aluminium	4 786.93
	H7606: Aluminium plates and sheets, thickness >0.2 mm	2 060.44
	H7501: Nickel matte, interim products of nickel metallurgy	722.64
	H7506: Nickel plates, sheets, strip and foil	538.03
	H7502: Unwrought nickel	429.10
Exports Total (including others)		10 434.81

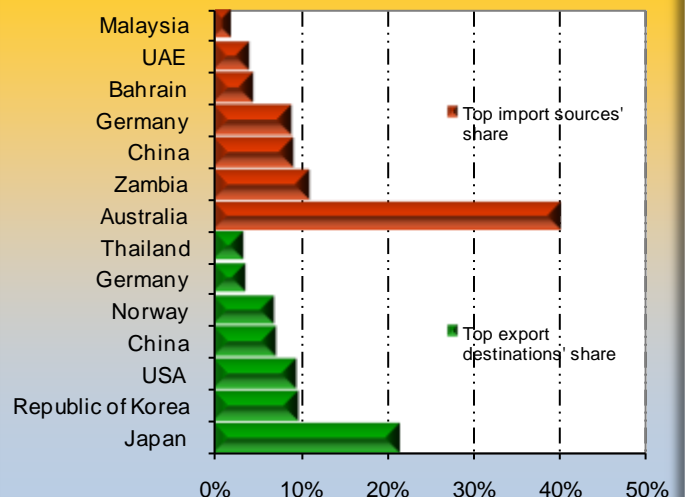
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H7501: Nickel matte, interim products of nickel metallurgy	493.02
	H7606: Aluminium plates and sheets, thickness >0.2 mm	237.08
	H7502: Unwrought nickel	193.68
	H7506: Nickel plates, sheets, strip and foil	161.45
	H7608: Aluminium tubes and pipes	155.06
	Top losers	H7403: Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought
H7408: Copper wire		-42.25
H8111: Manganese, articles thereof, waste or scrap		-22.57
H7609: Aluminium tube or pipe fittings		-9.65
H7605: Aluminium wire		-2.90

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓-5.4%

↓-0.1 (percentage points)

↓-3.1%

↓-1.3%

↓-4.0%

Production

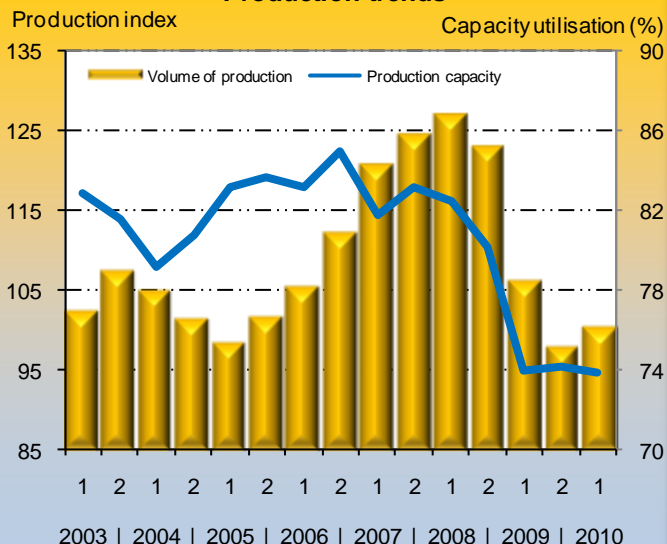
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

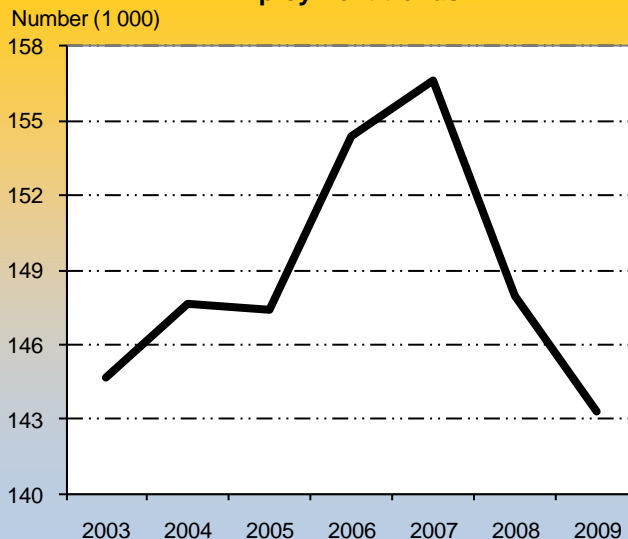
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

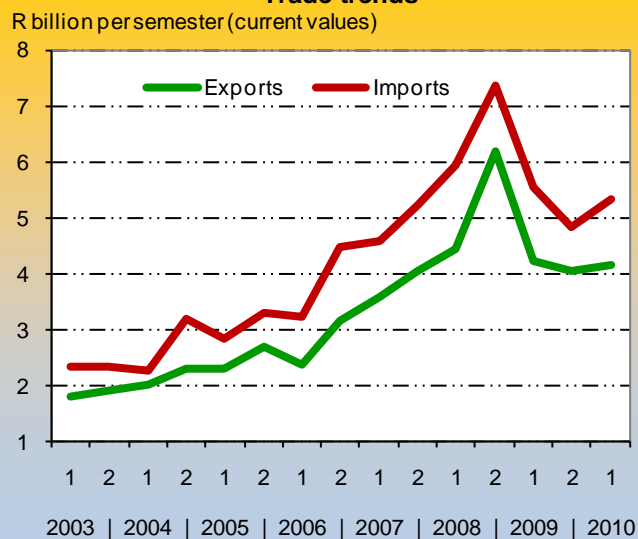
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H7318: Screws, bolts, nuts, rivets, etc, iron or steel	558.93
	H7326: Articles of iron or steel nes	496.69
	H8207: Interchangeable tools & dies for hand/power tools	422.59
	H8302: Base metal fittings for furniture, doors, cars, etc	365.84
	H8401: Nuclear reactors, fuel elements, etc	266.06
Imports Total (including others)		5 314.64
Exports	H7308: Structures, parts of structures of iron or steel	142.128
	H8207: Interchangeable tools & dies for hand/power tools	466.09
	H7310: Tank, box, container, iron/steel, capacity <300l	320.05
	H7326: Articles of iron or steel nes	316.50
	H7312: Stranded steel wire, etc, without electric insulation	193.58
Exports Total (including others)		4 157.01

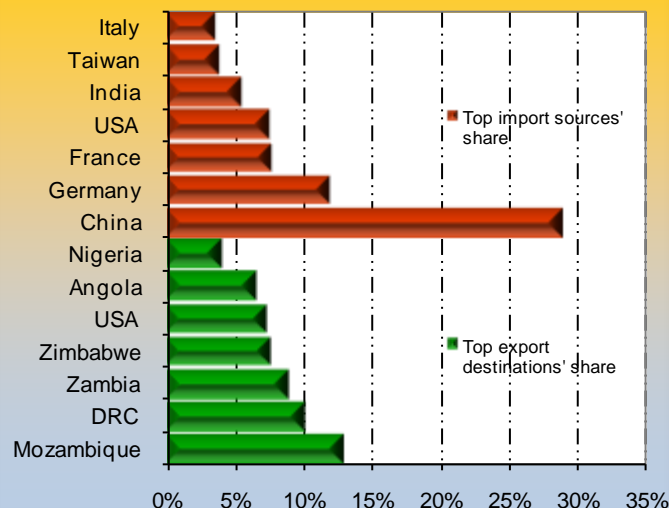
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H8207: Int erchangeable tools & dies for hand/power tools	221.00
	H7309: Reservoirs, tanks, vats, etc, iron/ steel cap >300l	53.09
	H7325: Cast articles, of iron or steel nes	51.52
	H7419: Articles of copper nes	39.47
	H8309: Stoppers, caps, lids, etc of base metal	30.20
	Top losers	H7308: Structures, parts of structures of iron or steel
H7312: Stranded steel wire, etc, without electric insulation		-33.56
H7318: Screws, bolts, nuts, rivets, etc, iron or steel		-33.45
H9406: Prefabricated buildings		-31.15
H7313: Wire for fencing, including barbed wire		-29.54

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1

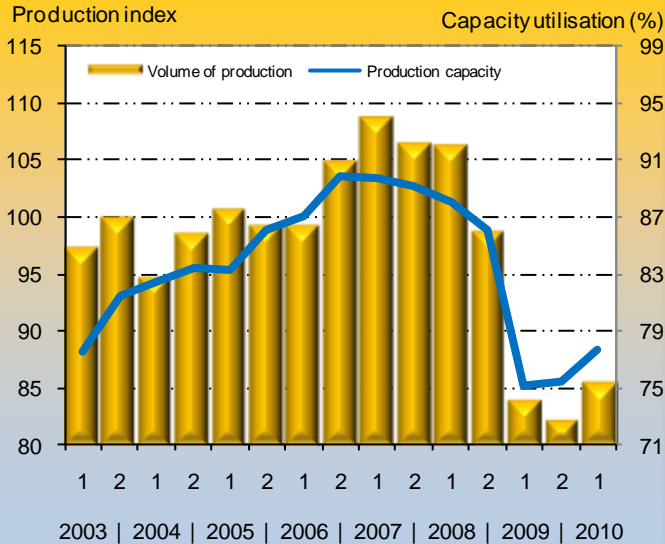


Production weight: 6.1

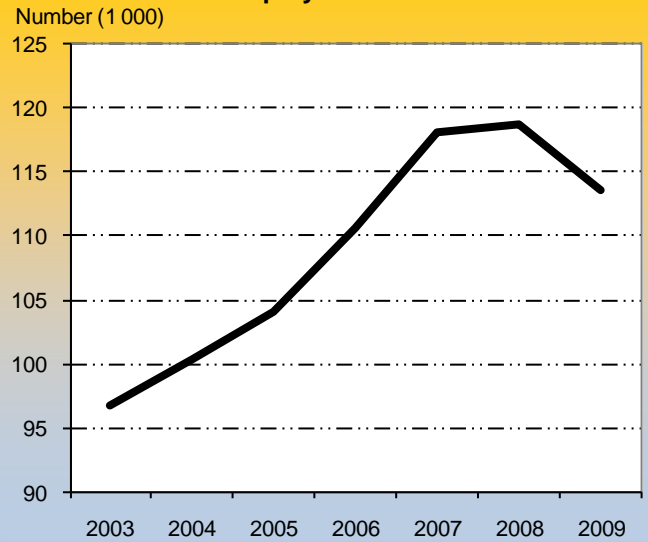
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 2.0% Production
 ↑ 2.5 (percentage points) Capacity utilisation
 ↓ -4.3% Employment ('09 vs '08)
 ↑ 16.8% Exports (R)
 ↓ -11.6% Imports (R)

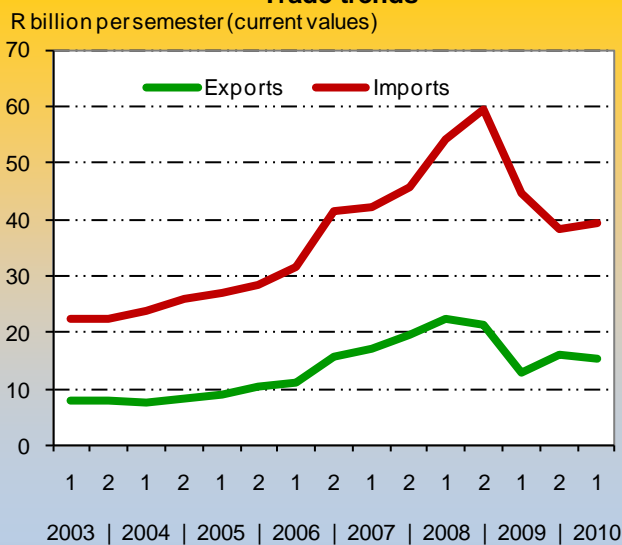
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H8471: Automatic data processing machines (computers)	5 928.54
	H8443: Printing and ancillary machinery	3 467.34
	H8406: Steam turbines and other vapour turbines	2 572.25
	H8473: Parts, except covers, for office machines	2 008.39
	H8431: Parts for use with lifting, moving machinery	1 519.61
Imports Total (including others)		39 522.15
Exports	H8421: Liquid, gas centrifuges, purifying machines	7 650.10
	H8474: Machinery to sort, screen, etc mineral products	1 204.83
	H8413: Pumps for liquids	661.63
	H8431: Parts for use with lifting, moving machinery	654.68
	H8429: Self-propelled earth moving, road making machines	439.48
Exports Total (including others)		15 256.05

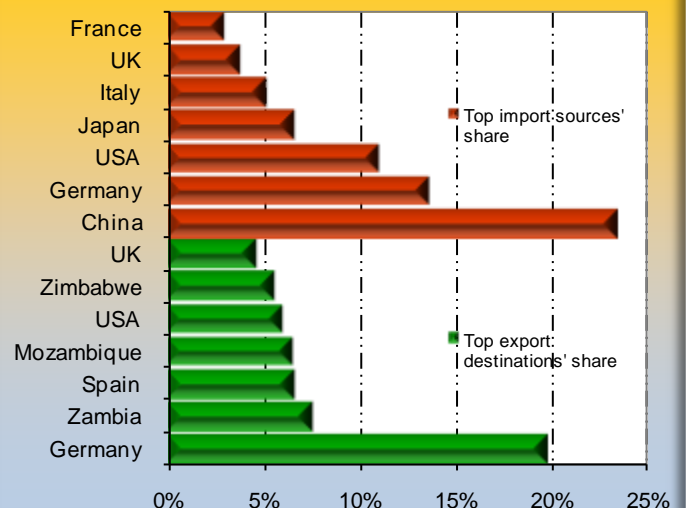
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H8421: Liquid, gas centrifuges, purifying machines	1 842.61
	H8474: Machinery to sort, screen, etc mineral products	1 817.6
	H8426: Derricks, cranes, straddle carriers, crane trucks	154.76
	H8430: Earth/snow moving, boring/ pile driving machines	94.90
	H8428: Lifting, handling, loading machinery	64.61
Top losers	H8438: Industrial food and drink preparation machinery	- 10 165
	H8701: Tractors (besides works, warehouse equipment)	- 72.83
	H8471: Automatic data processing machines (computers)	- 62.10
	H8473: Parts, except covers, for office machines	- 55.13
	H8479: Machines having individual functions	- 51.11

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Electrical machinery & apparatus

Production weight: 2.5

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 4.0%

↓ -5.3 (percentage points)

↓ -8.1%

↓ -20.6%

↓ -22.3%

Production

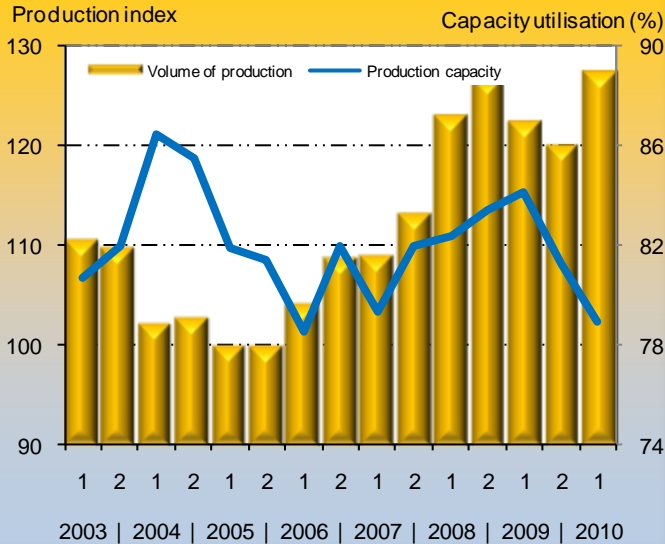
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

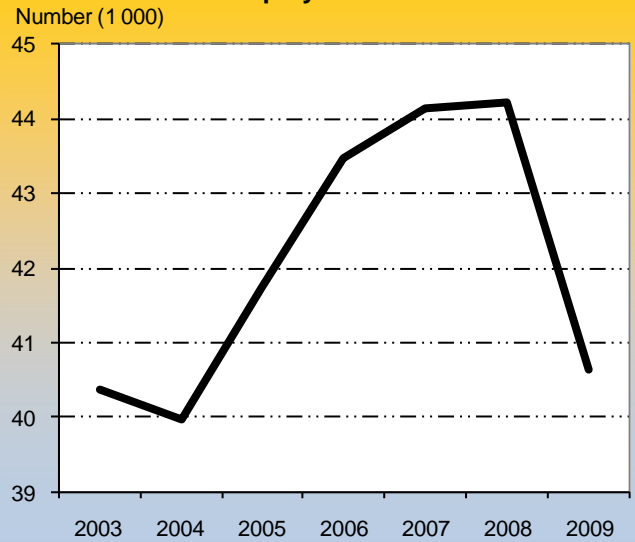
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

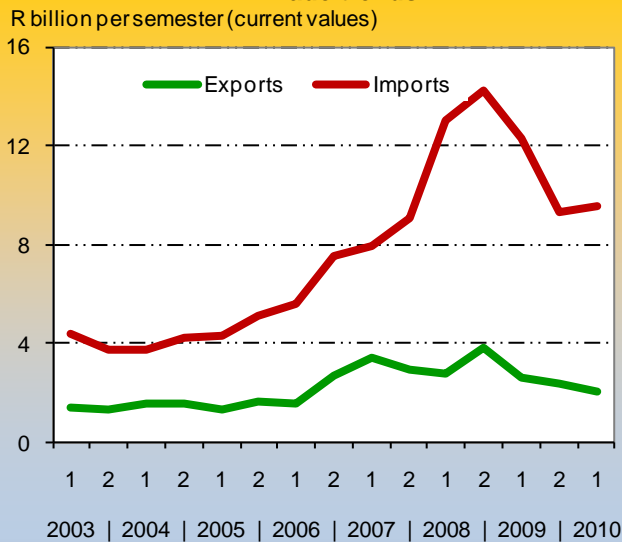
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H8504: Elec transformers, static converters & rectifiers	14 15.05
	H8536: Electrical switches, connectors, etc, for < 1kV	1 306.48
	H8537: Electrical power, etc, control & distribution boards	767.04
	H8501: Electric motors and generators	730.10
	H8544: Insulated wire and cable, optical fibre cable	692.65
Imports Total (including others)		9 537.55
Exports	H8544: Insulated wire and cable, optical fibre cable	285.14
	H8504: Elec transformers, static converters & rectifiers	219.63
	H8536: Electrical switches, connectors, etc, for < 1kV	213.84
	H8501: Electric motors and generators	205.91
	H8537: Electrical power, etc, control & distribution boards	169.25
Exports Total (including others)		2 098.95

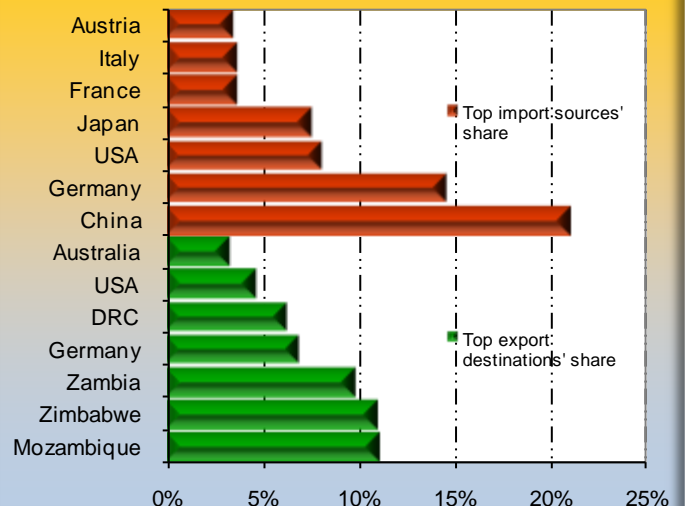
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H8545: Carbon electrodes, brushes and electrical items	65.13
	H8512: Electric lighting, signal equipment, car electrics	31.80
	H8531: Electric sound or visual signal equipment nes	15.92
	H8543: Electrical machinery and apparatus	10.67
	H8546: Electrical insulators of any material	3.67
	Top losers	H8504: Elec transformers, static converters & rectifiers
H8544: Insulated wire and cable, optical fibre cable		-149.70
H8536: Electrical switches, connectors, etc, for < 1kV		-62.74
H8501: Electric motors and generators		-59.36
H8547: Insulating fittings for electrical equipment		-48.10

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1

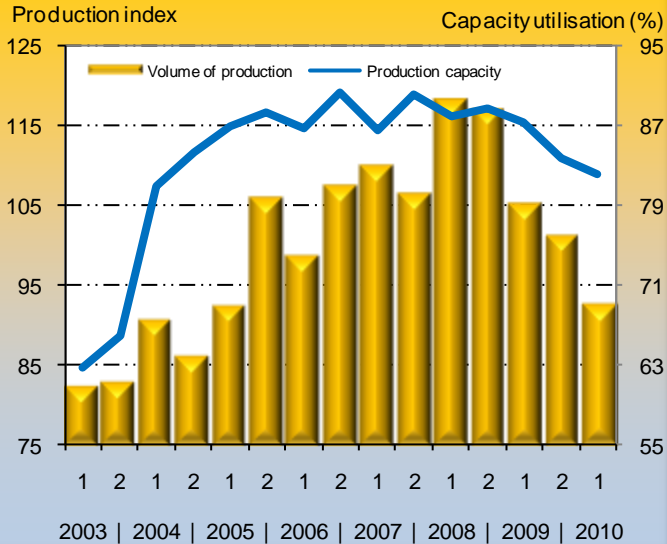


Production weight: 0.4 **Television, radio & communication equipment**

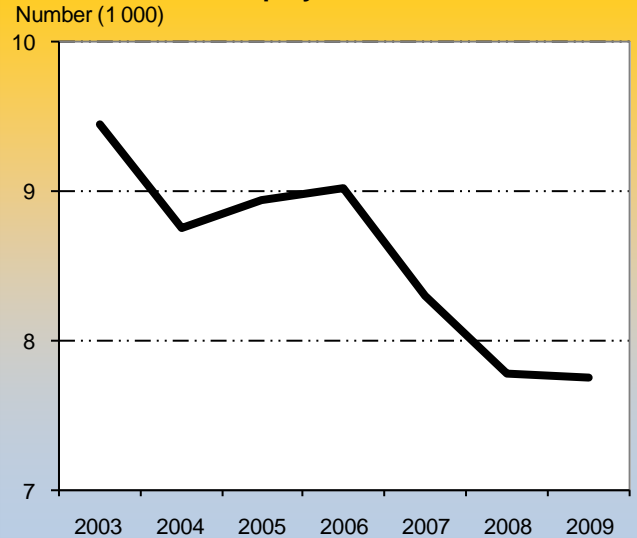
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓ -12.0% ↓ -5.2 (percentage points) ↓ -0.4% ↓ -32.8% ↑ 13.6%
Production **Capacity utilisation** **Employment ('09 vs '08)** **Exports (R)** **Imports (R)**

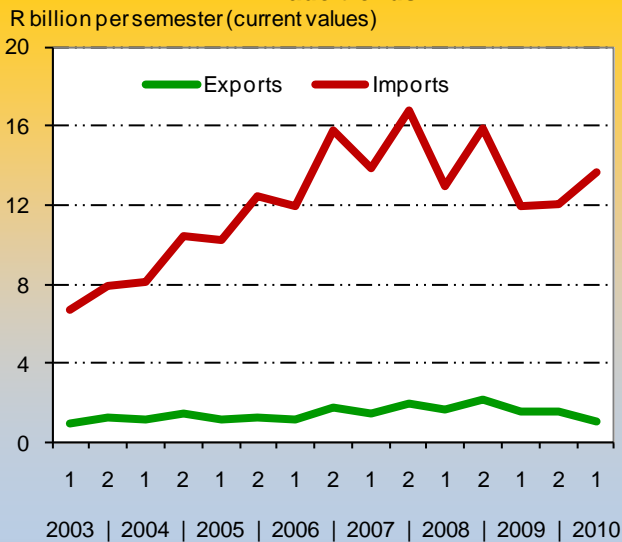
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H8517: Electric apparatus for line telephony, telegraphy	7 191.64
	H8525: Radio and TV transmitters, television cameras	1 335.66
	H8528: Television receivers, video monitors, projectors	1 177.51
	H8529: Parts for radio, TV transmission equipment	893.12
	H8541: Diodes, transistors, semi-conductors, etc	647.17
Imports Total (including others)		13 641.88
Exports	H8541: Diodes, transistors, semi-conductors, etc	484.14
	H8529: Parts for radio, TV transmission equipment	160.02
	H8517: Electric apparatus for line telephony, telegraphy	119.37
	H8525: Radio and TV transmitters, television cameras	108.27
Exports Total (including others)		1 059.14

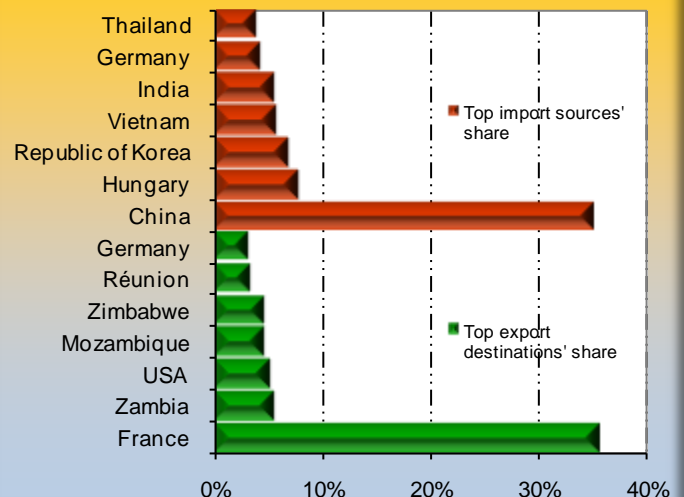
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H8533: Electrical resistors & rheostats except for heating	3.03
	H8542: Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	2.61
	H8522: Accessories of audio, video recording equipment	0.51
	H8520: Electronic sound recording equipment	
	H8532: Electrical capacitors, fixed, variable or adjustable	
Top losers	H8525: Radio and TV transmitters, television cameras	- 18 117
	H8517: Electric apparatus for line telephony, telegraphy	- 13 132
	H8528: Television receivers, video monitors, projectors	- 8 106
	H8527: Radio, radio-telephony receivers	- 44 22
	H8529: Parts for radio, TV transmission equipment	- 31 25

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 1.6%

↑ 1.3 (percentage points)

↑ 2.2%

↓ -38.2%

↓ -4.6%

Production

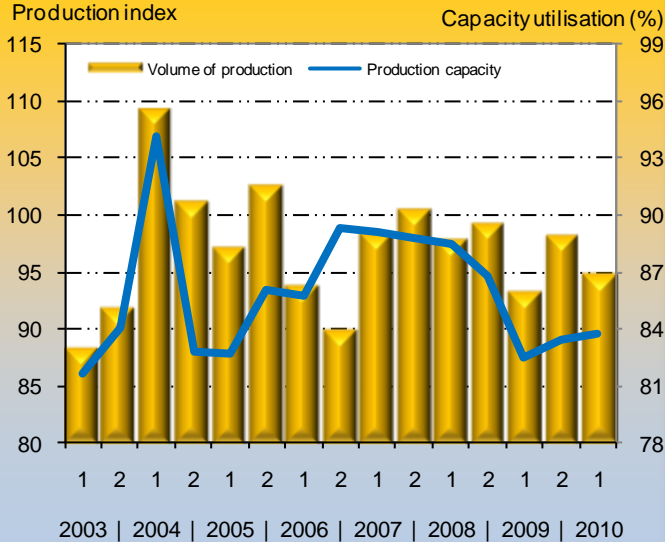
Capacity utilisation

Employment ('09 vs '08)

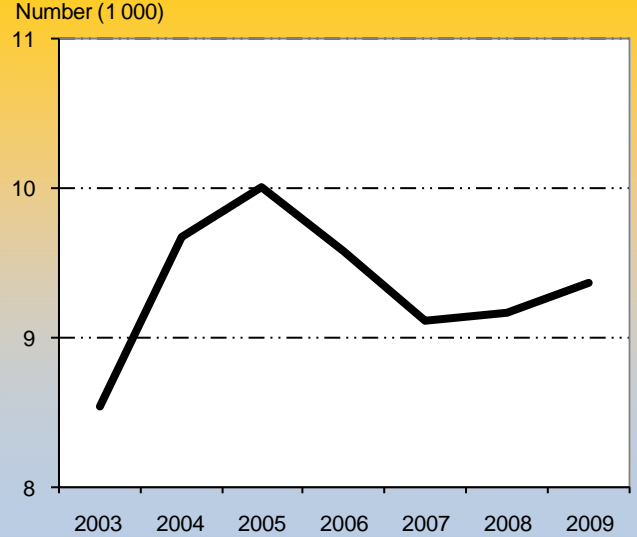
Exports (R)

Imports (R)

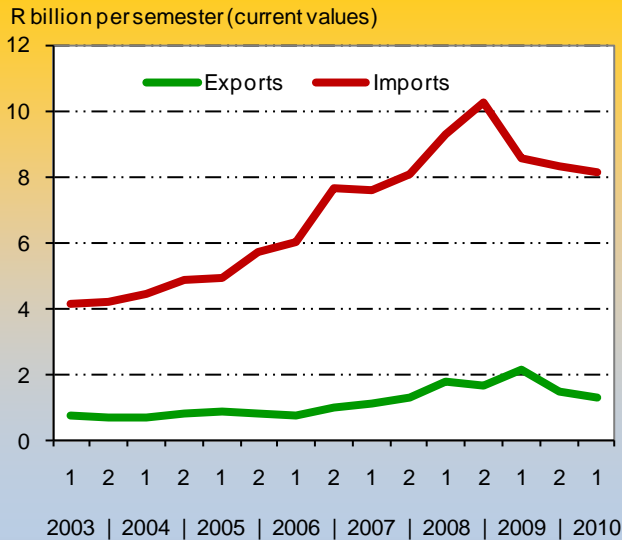
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

HS4 code	Rm
Imports	
H9018: Instruments etc for medical, surgical & dental use	1878.82
H9021: Orthopaedic appliances	753.62
H9027: Equipment for physical and chemical analysis	742.85
H9032: Automatic regulating or controlling equipment	572.00
H9031: Measuring or checking instruments nes	469.76
Imports Total (including others)	8 168.41
Exports	
H9028: Gas, liquid/electricity supply or production meters	223.86
H8526: Radar, radio navigation & remote control apparatus	168.80
H9031: Measuring or checking instruments nes	158.10
H9032: Automatic regulating or controlling equipment	112.03
H9014: Navigational instruments, direction finding compass	110.60
Exports Total (including others)	1 326.83

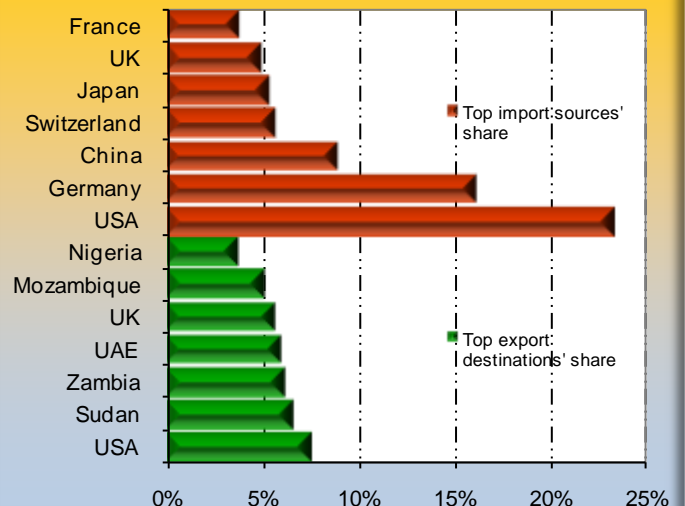
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	
H9028: Gas, liquid/electricity supply or production meters	42.17
H8526: Radar, radio navigation & remote control apparatus	40.24
H9024: Machines for testing properties of materials	12.38
H9032: Automatic regulating or controlling equipment	11.31
H9001: Optical fibres, lenses, mirrors, prisms, etc	9.38
Top losers	
H9018: Instruments etc for medical, surgical & dental use	-593.24
H9030: Instruments to check/measure electricity, radiation	-114.03
H9015: Survey, oceanographic, etc instruments	-73.58
H9031: Measuring or checking instruments nes	-41.90
H9026: Equipment to measure pressure of fluid/flour	-37.25

Top trading partners

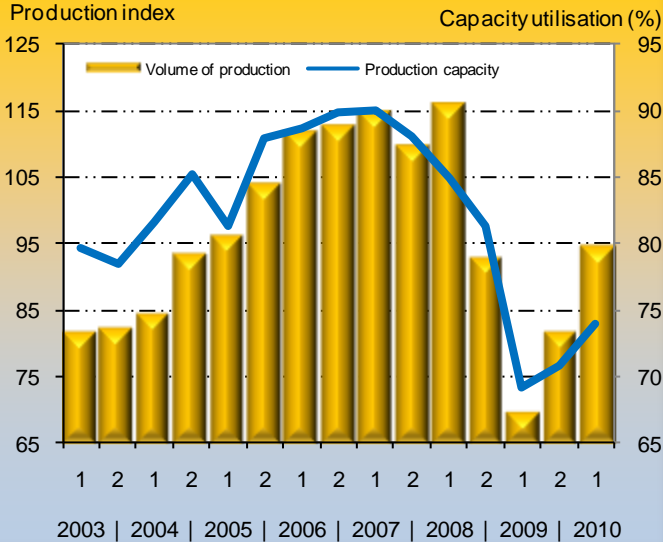
2010: Semester 1



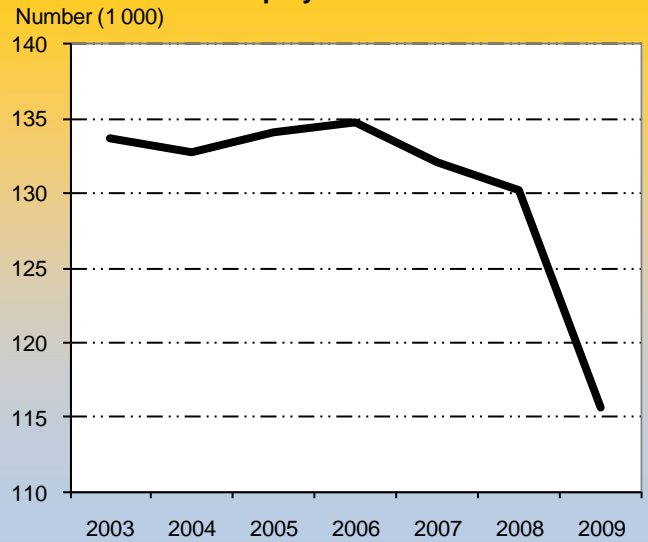
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 35.8% ↑ 4.7 (percentage points) ↓ -11.2% ↑ 10.5% ↑ 28.9%
Production **Capacity utilisation** **Employment ('09 vs '08)** **Exports (R)** **Imports (R)**

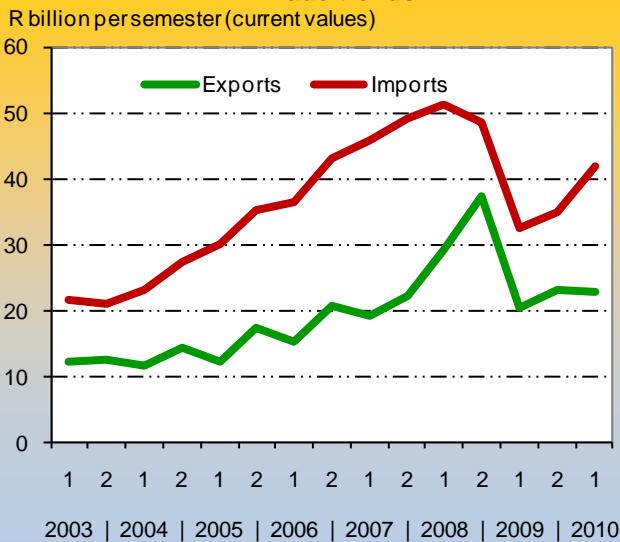
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H8801: Original equipment components	18 181.99
	H8703: Vehicles for transport of persons (except buses)	13 853.19
	H8708: Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	4 113.27
	H8704: Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	2 257.05
	H8702: Public transport type passenger motor vehicles	1 445.08
Imports Total (including others)		41 876.83
Exports	H8703: Vehicles for transport of persons (except buses)	14 116.96
	H8704: Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	3 475.51
	H8708: Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	2 470.66
	H8408: Compression-ignition engines (diesel etc)	667.77
	H8409: Parts for internal combustion spark-ignition engines	608.54
Exports Total (including others)		22 724.89

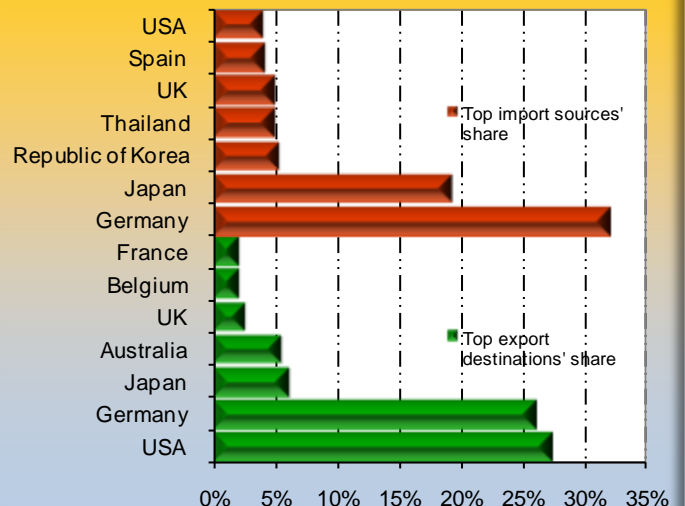
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H8703: Vehicles for transport of persons (except buses)	2 559.26
	H8408: Compression-ignition engines (diesel etc)	146.83
	H8407: Spark-ignition internal combustion engines	79.75
	H8705: Special purpose motor vehicles	36.81
	H8415: Air conditioning equipment, machinery	116.1
Top losers	H8704: Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	-192.01
	H8609: Cargo containers designed for carriage of goods	-166.83
	H8716: Trailers and non-mechanically propelled vehicles	-144.27
	H8702: Public transport type passenger motor vehicles	-131.32
	H8409: Parts for internal combustion spark-ignition engines	-39.60

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 0.9

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↓-10.2%

Production

↓-2.3 (percentage points)

Capacity utilisation

↓-0.1%

Employment ('09 vs '08)

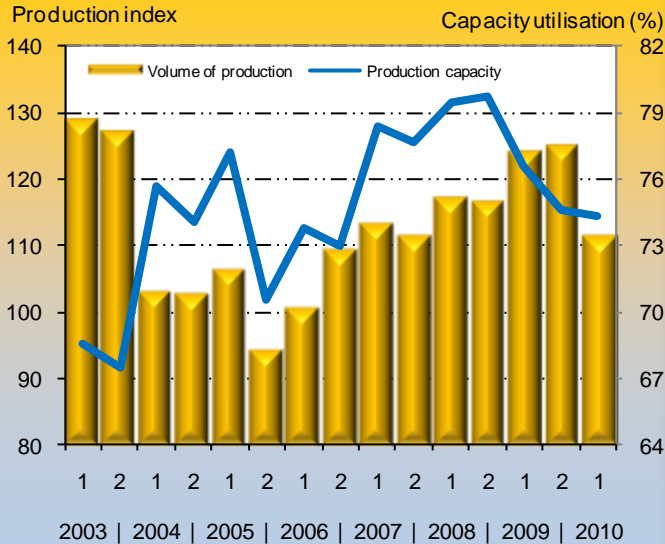
↓-5.5%

Exports (R)

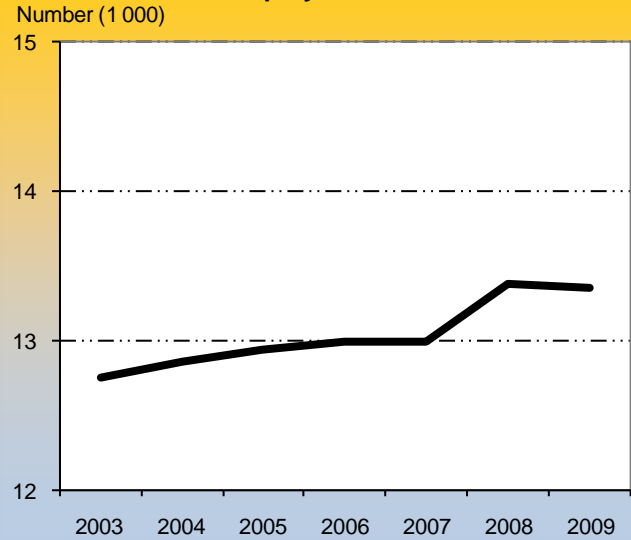
↓-2.7%

Imports (R)

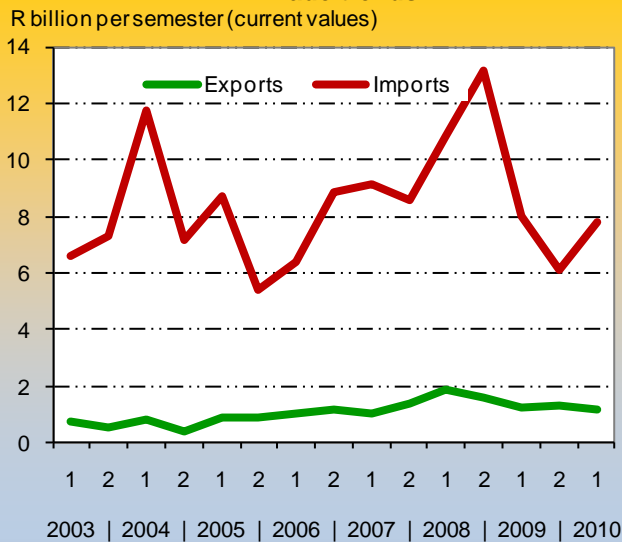
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H8802: Aircraft, spacecraft, satellites	3 731.08
	H8803: Parts of aircraft, spacecraft, etc	1409.00
	H8411: Turbo-jets/propellers/other gas turbine engines	1147.15
	H8711: Motorcycles, bicycles etc with auxiliary motor	505.28
	H8607: Parts of railway, tramway locomotives, etc	259.88
Imports Total (including others)		7 779.75
Exports	H8803: Parts of aircraft, spacecraft, etc	378.44
	H8903: Yachts, pleasure, sports vessels, boats, canoes	289.79
	H8802: Aircraft, spacecraft, satellites	119.53
	H8607: Parts of railway, tramway locomotives, etc	119.47
	H8411: Turbo-jets/propellers/other gas turbine engines	52.74
Exports Total (including others)		1 163.69

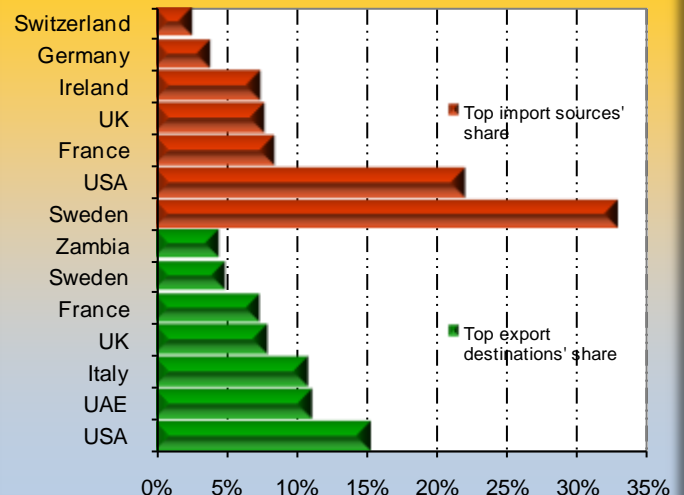
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H8802: Aircraft, spacecraft, satellites	98.65
	H8803: Parts of aircraft, spacecraft, etc	42.43
	H8411: Turbo-jets/propellers/other gas turbine engines	36.34
	H8602: Rail locomotives, diesel, steam, locomotive tenders	33.15
	H8907: Floating structures (rafts, stages, buoys/beacons)	15.77
	Top losers	H8407: Spark-ignition internal combustion engines
H8805: Aircraft launching gear, flight simulators		-39.87
H8903: Yachts, pleasure, sports vessels, boats, canoes		-38.72
H8711: Motorcycles, bicycles etc with auxiliary motor		-29.63
H8607: Parts of railway, tramway locomotives, etc		-19.87

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1

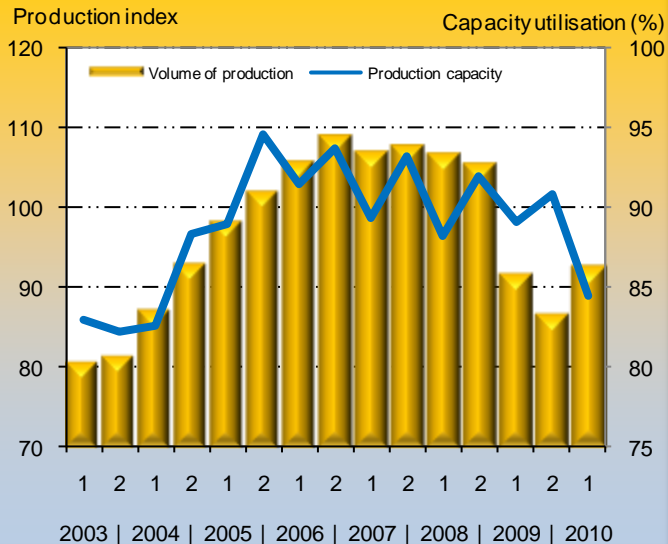


Production weight: 1.3

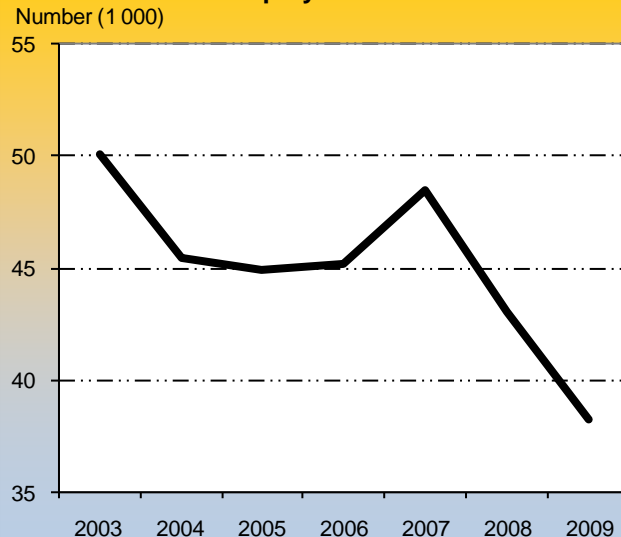
Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑ 1.1% Production
 ↓ -4.6 (percentage points) Capacity utilisation
 ↓ -11.1% Employment ('09 vs '08 Exports (R))
 ↑ 28.6%
 ↑ 13.1% Imports (R)

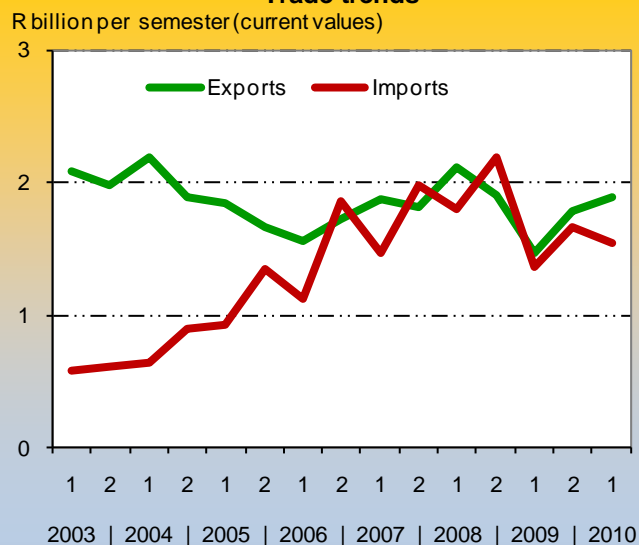
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H9401: Seats (except dentist, barber, etc chairs)	909.65
	H9403: Other furniture and parts thereof	626.12
	H9404: M attress supports, mattresses, bedding	10.51
	Imports Total (including others)	1 546.28
Exports	H9401: Seats (except dentist, barber, etc chairs)	1686.17
	H9403: Other furniture and parts thereof	183.10
	H9404: M attress supports, mattresses, bedding	21.07
	Exports Total (including others)	1 890.34

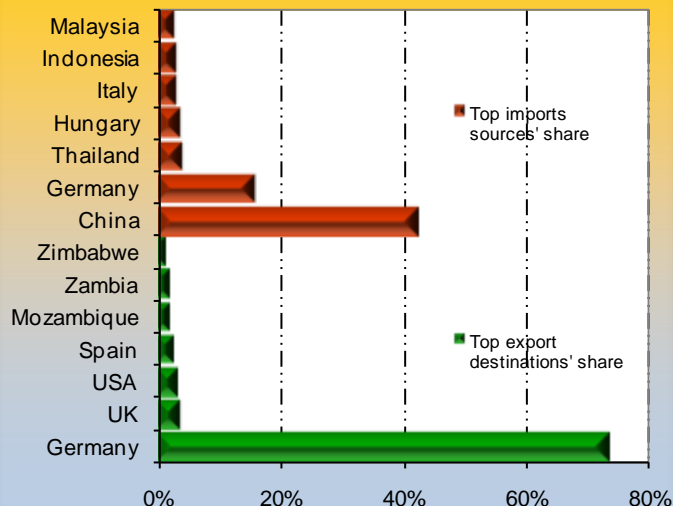
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Gainers	H9401: Seats (except dentist, barber, etc chairs)	460.23
Losers	H9403: Other furniture and parts thereof	-36.04
	H9404: M attress supports, mattresses, bedding	-4.07

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



Production weight: 3.9

Trend analysis: Semester 1, 2010 compared to Semester 1, 2009 (except employment)

↑4.0%

Production

↑5.0 (percentage points)

Capacity utilisation

↓-5.7%

Employment ('09 vs '08)

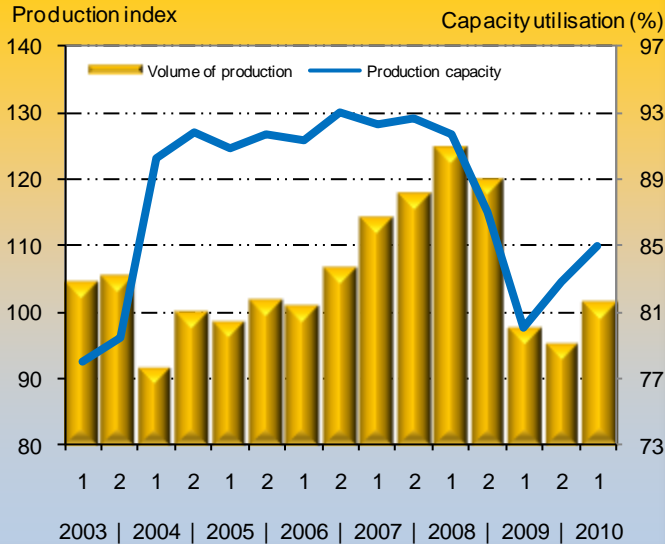
↓-9.1%

Exports (R)

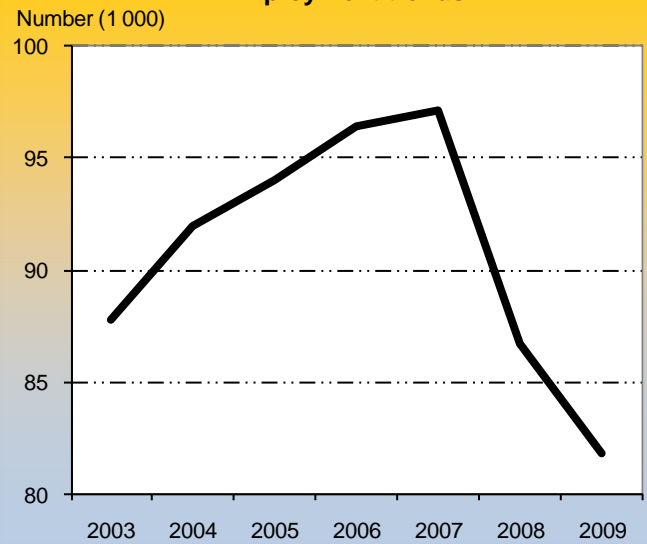
↑5.5%

Imports (R)

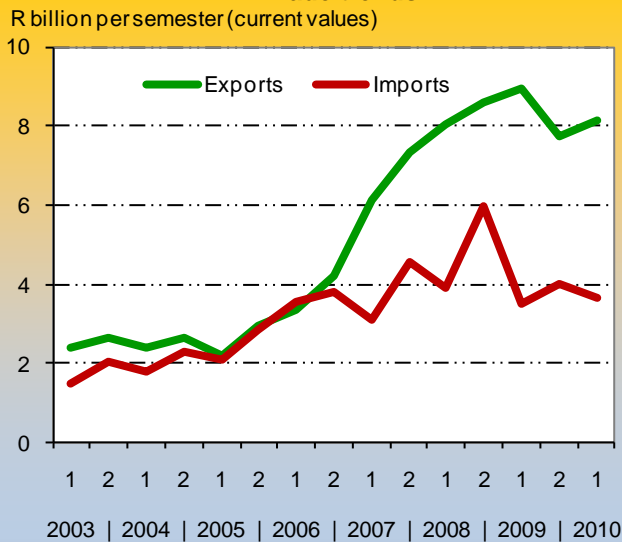
Production trends



Employment trends



Trade trends



Major Trade products

2010: Semester 1

	HS4 code	Rm
Imports	H9504: Articles for funfairs, table and parlour games	485.54
	H9506: Equipment for gymnastics, sports, outdoor games nes	446.15
	H9503: Other toys, scale models, puzzles, etc	420.20
	H0504: Guts, bladders & stomachs of animals except fish	243.78
	H7113: Jewellery and parts, containing precious metal	179.60
Imports Total (including others)		3 680.71
Exports	H7118: Coin	2 404.74
	H7404: Copper, copper alloy, waste or scrap	1 540.40
	H7112: Waste or scrap of precious metal	1 429.69
	H7204: Ferrous waste or scrap, ingots or iron or steel	1 295.47
	H2619: Waste, scale, dross, slag of iron or steel industry	233.42
Exports Total (including others)		8 140.91

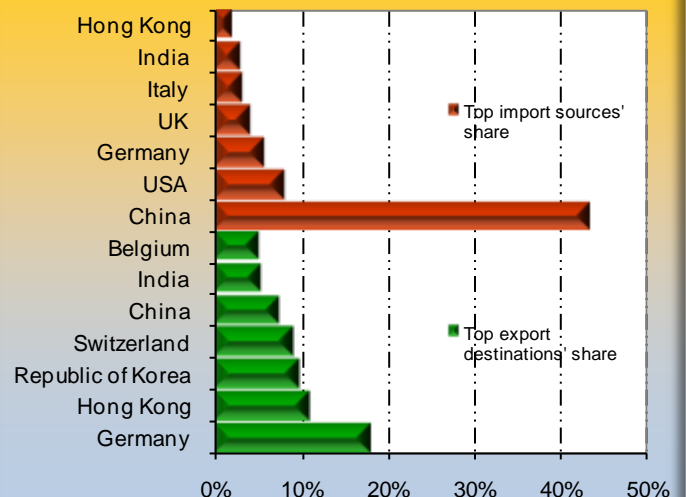
Export performance

(2010: Semester 1 compared to 2009: Semester 1)

	HS4 code: Sector description	Change in Rm
Top gainers	H7404: Copper, copper alloy, waste or scrap	579.63
	H7105: Dust & powder of precious/ semi-precious stones	114.50
	H2619: Waste, scale, dross, slag of iron or steel industry	48.59
	H9701: Hand made paintings, drawings, pastels, collages	29.11
	H4707: Waste or scrap of paper or paperboard	22.69
Top losers	H7118: Coin	-1217.32
	H7204: Ferrous waste or scrap, ingots or iron or steel	-246.54
	H7113: Jewellery and parts, containing precious metal	-87.87
	H7112: Waste or scrap of precious metal	-39.02
	H9504: Articles for funfairs, table and parlour games	-37.16

Top trading partners

2010: Semester 1



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.
EU (25)	–	European Union member states are: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovenia and Slovakia.
GDP	–	Gross domestic product.
HS Codes	–	Harmonized System codes.
LDC	–	Least developed country.
MERCOSUR/L	–	Mercado Común del Sur (in Spanish) or Mercado Comum do Sul (in Portuguese) members are: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.
NAFTA	–	North American Free Trade Agreement members are: Canada, Mexico and the United States of America.
REC	–	Regional economic community
nes	–	Not elsewhere specified.
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.
USA / US	–	United States of America.
USD	–	United States Dollar
UK	–	United Kingdom
y/y	–	Year-on-year growth rate
q/q	–	Quarter-on-quarter growth rate.

Data sources:

South African Revenue Services	–	South African trade data.
Quantec Research	–	South African employment data.
StatsSA	–	South African production and capacity utilization data
Department: Mineral Resources	–	Gold production and reserve base data

Compiled by:

The Department of Research and Information

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited

PO Box 784055, Sandton, 2146, Gauteng, South Africa

For further assistance or information contact:

The Department of Research and Information

Tel : +27 11 269-3454 (Dianne Rymer)

E-mail : dianner@idc.co.za

IDC Head Office:

19 Fredman Drive, Sandown, 2196

PO Box 784055, Sandton, 2146, South Africa

Telephone: +27 11 269 3000, Fax: +27 11 269 3116

Call Centre: 0860 693 888

Email: callcentre@idc.co.za, Website: www.idc.co.za

Although every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this publication, supplements, updates and replacement material, the authors, editors, publishers and printers do not accept responsibility for any act, omission, loss, damage or the consequences thereof occasioned by a reliance by any person upon the contents hereof.

HEAD OFFICE

19 Fredman Drive, Sandown | PO Box 784055, Sandton 2146 South Africa
Telephone: +27 11 269 3000 | Facsimile: +27 11 269 3116
E-mail: callcentre@idc.co.za
Call Centre: 0860 693 888

