Lock-up session

3 June 2025

The session you are about to attend is a lock-up session.

Any and all information disclosed remains confidential and embargoed until 3 June 2025 at 11:30 and must not be made public under any circumstances on any platform until the embargo has officially been lifted.

You are not permitted to leave the lock-up session until the time indicated on the media invite unless stated otherwise by the programme director.

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Please be aware that any embargo breach may result in a suspension of at least six months or longer.











Gross domestic product (GDP) Q1: 2025

Risenga Maluleke Statistician-General

Embargo: 03 June 2025, 11h30





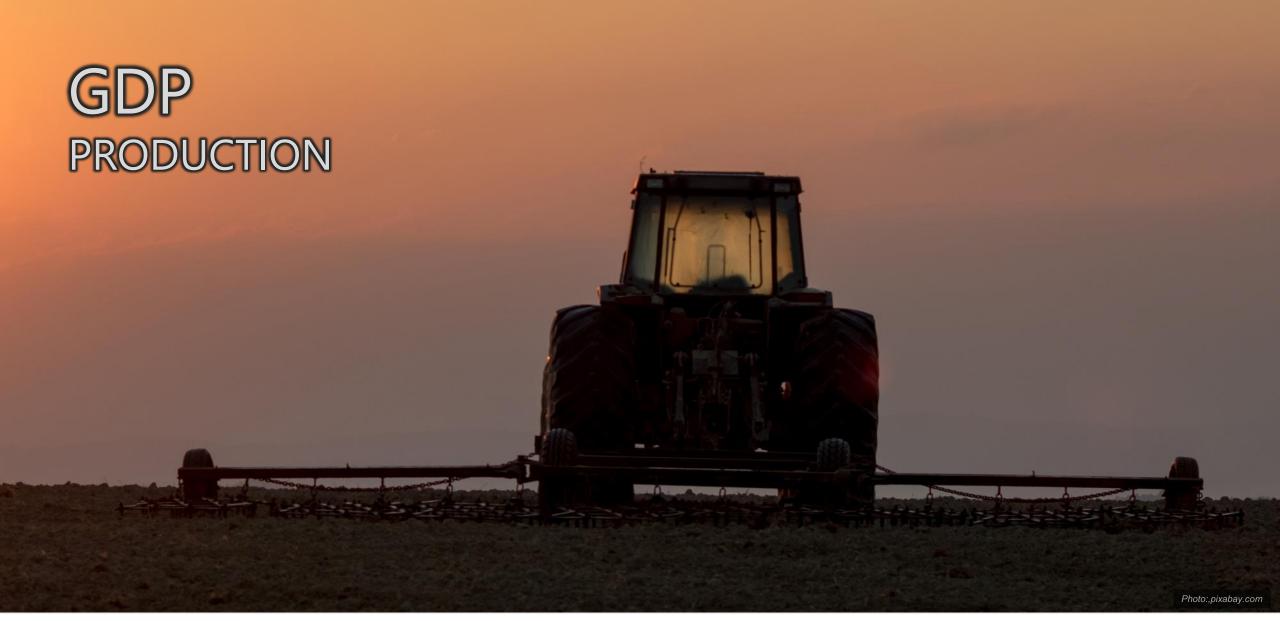














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GDP production: Growth rates for Q1: 2025









GDP production: The most significant revisions for Q4: 2024 were recorded for agriculture and manufacturing

	Inductor	Previous	Revised	Difference		
	Industry	Q-Q % growth				
Up	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,2	17,7	0,5		
	General government services	-0,5	-0,3	0,2		
	Mining and quarrying	-0,2	-0,1	0,1		
No change	e Electricity, gas and water	-1,4	-1,4	0,0		
Down	Trade, catering and accommodation	1,4	1,3	-0,1		
	Construction	-0,4	-0,5	-0,		
	Transport, storage and communication	-1,0	-1,1	-0,´		
	Personal services	-0,2	-0,4	-0,2		
	Finance, real estate and business services	1,1	0,9	-0,2		
	Manufacturing	-0,6	-1,1	-0,5		
Total value added at basic prices		0,6	0,4	-0,2		
Taxes less subsidies on products		0,5	0,3	-0,2		
GDP at market prices		0,6	0,4	-0,2		

Differences between previous and revised data may not necessarily add up due to rounding-off



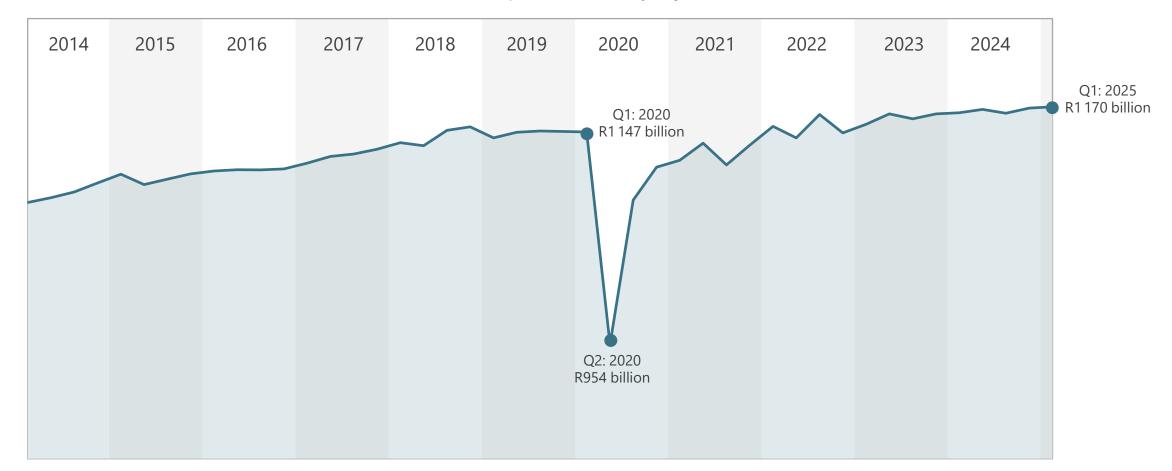




South African quarterly GDP over time

Real GDP was R1 170 billion in Q1: 2025

Constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted

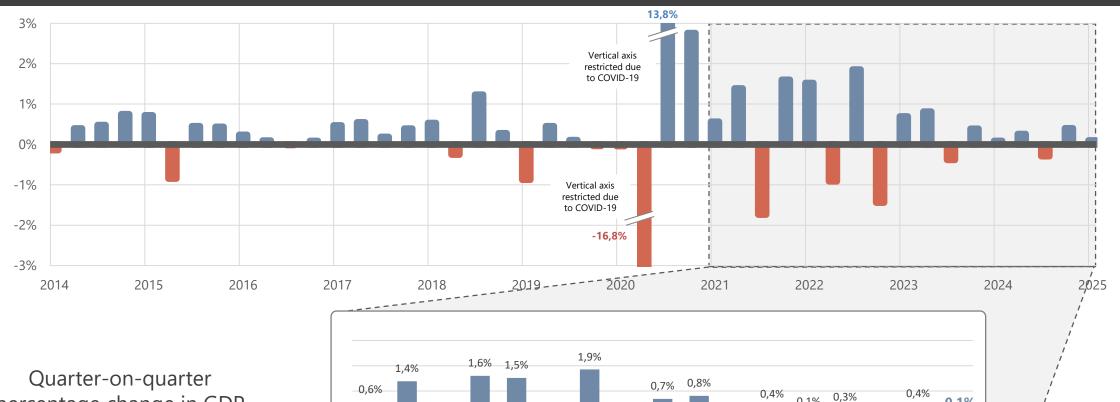




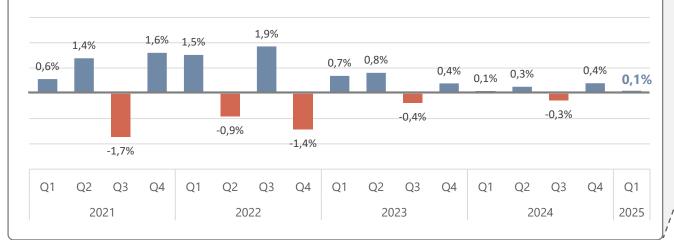




The economy grew by 0,1% in Q1: 2025



Quarter-on-quarter percentage change in GDP production (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)





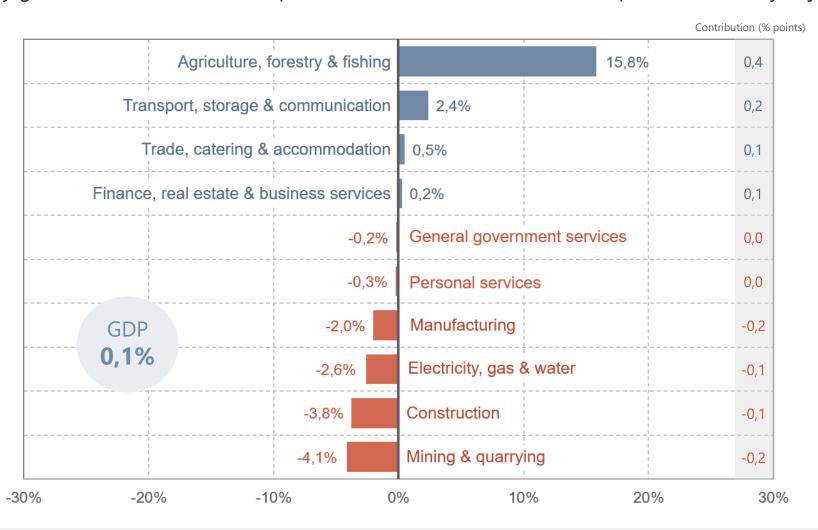
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Agriculture drove most of the upward momentum in Q1: 2025

Industry growth rates, Q1: 2025 compared with Q4: 2024 (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



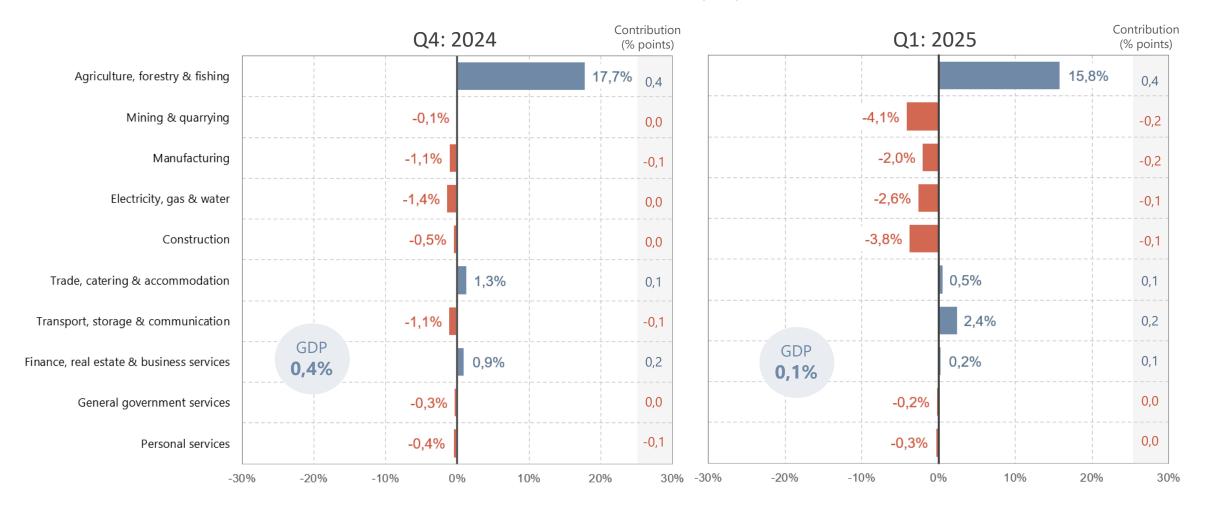






Comparing growth rates in Q4: 2024 and Q1: 2025

Industry growth rates, quarter-on-quarter percentage change (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



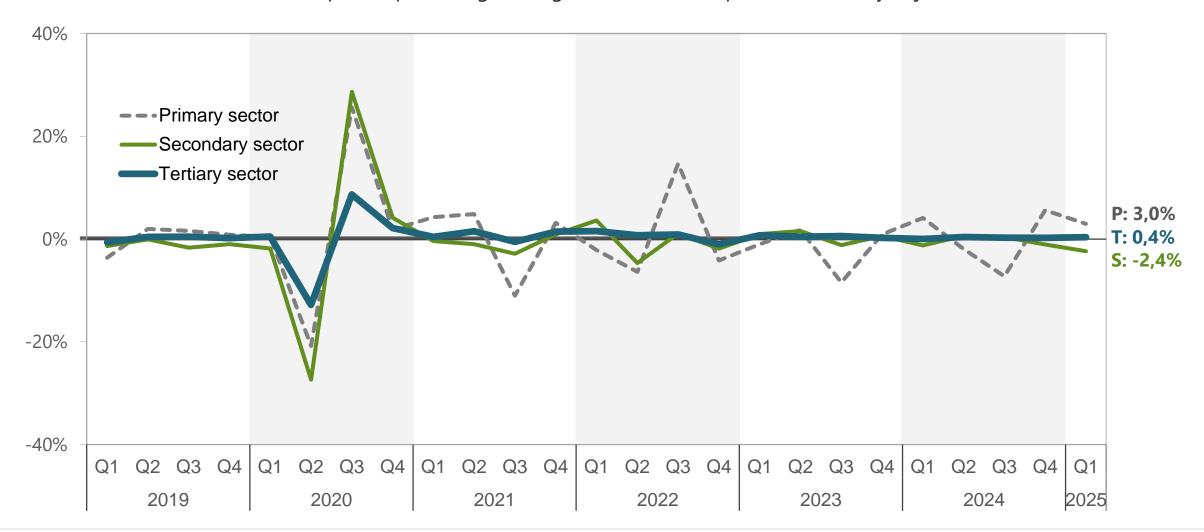






Two of the three sectors grew in Q1: 2025

Quarter-on-quarter percentage change (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)

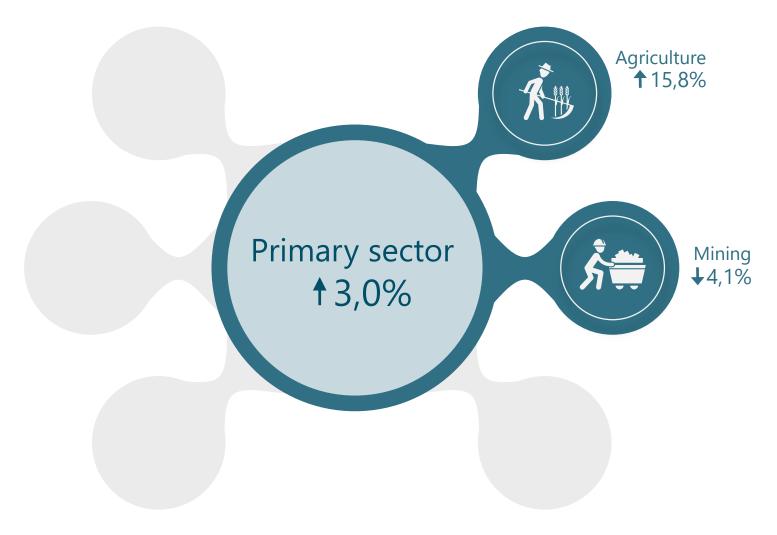








Agriculture lifted the primary sector in Q1: 2025



Agriculture: There was increased economic activity reported in horticulture and animal products.

Mining: The decline was mainly due to lower production levels for platinum group metals.

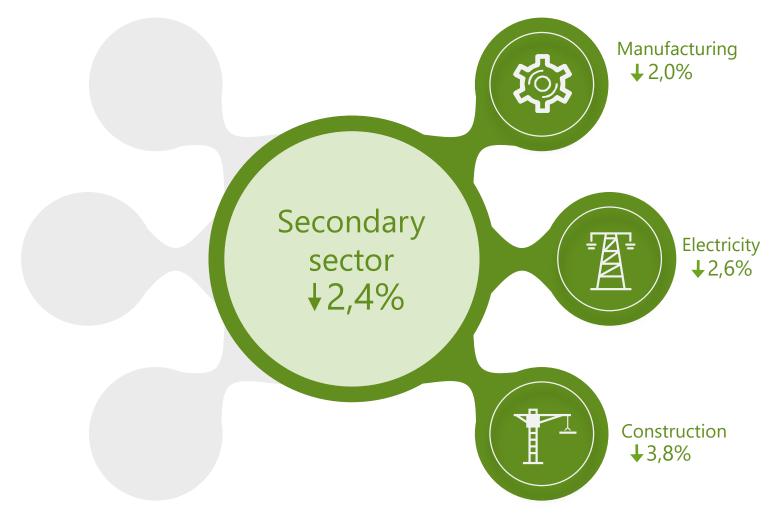
Quarter-on-quarter growth, seasonally adjusted







All three industries in the secondary sector contracted in Q1: 2025



Manufacturing: The petroleum & chemicals, food & beverages and automotive divisions were the largest drags on growth.

Electricity, gas & water: The decline was due to decreased electricity production and consumption of water.

Construction: Decreases were reported for residential buildings and construction works.

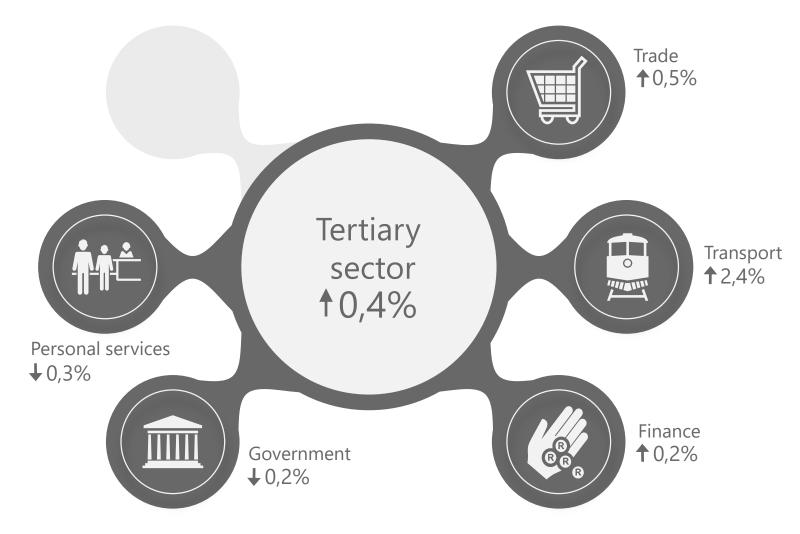
Quarter-on-quarter growth, seasonally adjusted







Three industries in the tertiary sector expanded in Q1: 2025



Trade: Retail trade, motor trade, accommodation and food & beverages recorded increased economic activity.

Transport: Land transport, air transport and transport support services registered increases.

Finance: Insurance and pension funding and auxiliary activities were stronger in the quarter.

Government: There was lower employment in provincial government.

Personal services: The decline was driven by health and education.

Quarter-on-quarter growth, seasonally adjusted









Nominal GDP was estimated at R1,802 trillion in Q1: 2025

This was down by R98 billion compared with Q4: 2024

The biggest movers in Q1: 2025, in nominal terms:



Agriculture was up by R29 billion to R56 billion



Electricity was up by R4 billion to R60 billion



Mining was down by R30 billion to R95 billion



Manufacturing was down by R31 billion to R215 billion





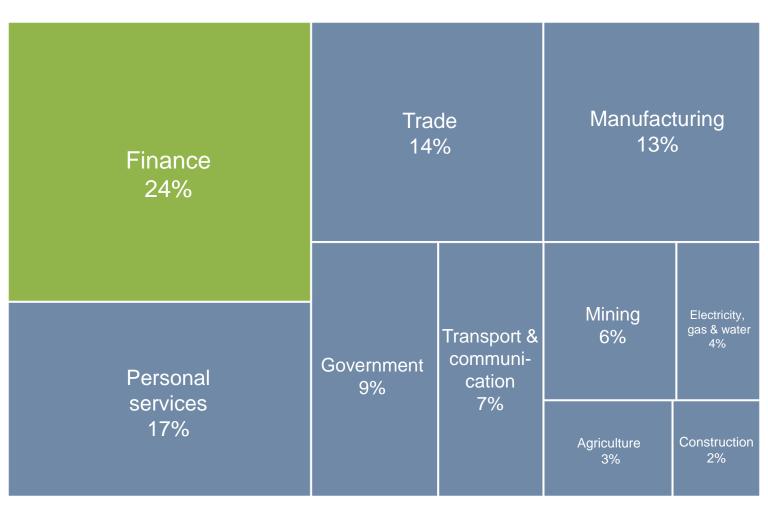


Finance, real estate & business services is the largest industry in the economy

Percentage contribution of industries to total value added (Q1: 2025)

Total: R1,607 trillion*





*Current prices







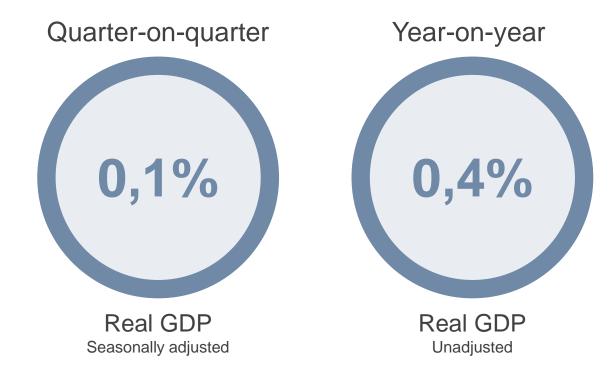


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Expenditure on GDP: Growth rates for Q1: 2025











Expenditure on GDP: Revisions for Q4: 2024

	Component	Previous	Revised	Difference		
	Component	Q-Q % growth				
Up	Gross fixed capital formation	-0,7	-0,5	0,2		
	Household final consumption expenditure	1,0	1,1	0,1		
No change	Exports of goods and services	2,1	2,1	0,0		
	Exports of goods and services Government final consumption expenditure	-0,8	-0,8	0,0		
Down	Imports of goods and services	2,0	1,3	-0,7		
Expenditure on GDP		0,6	0,5	-0,1		

Change in inventories (R billion)		-8,1
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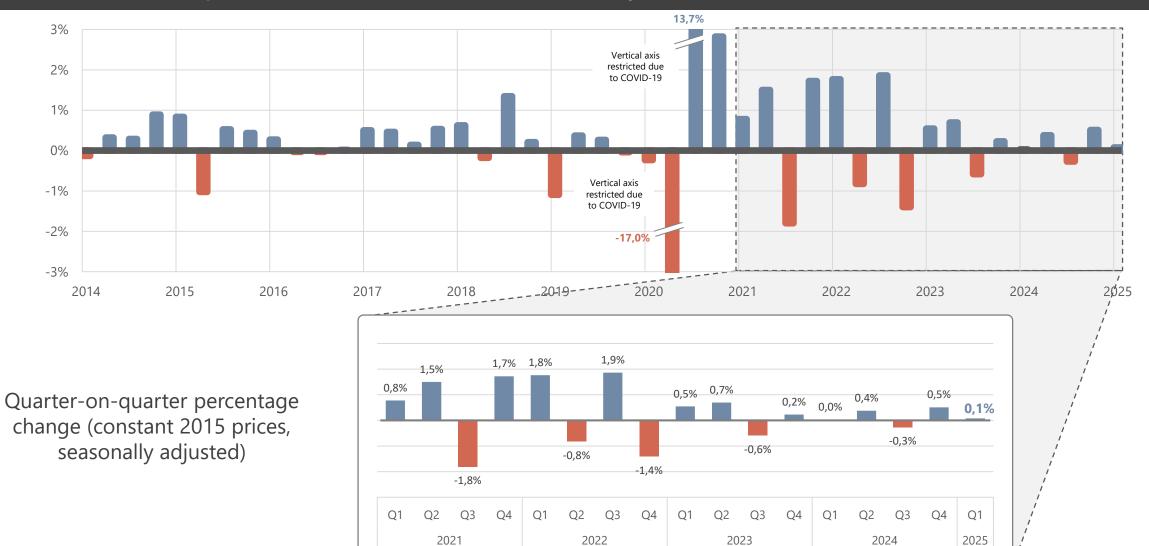
Differences between previous and revised data may not necessarily add up due to rounding-off







Expenditure on GDP increased by 0,1% in Q1: 2025



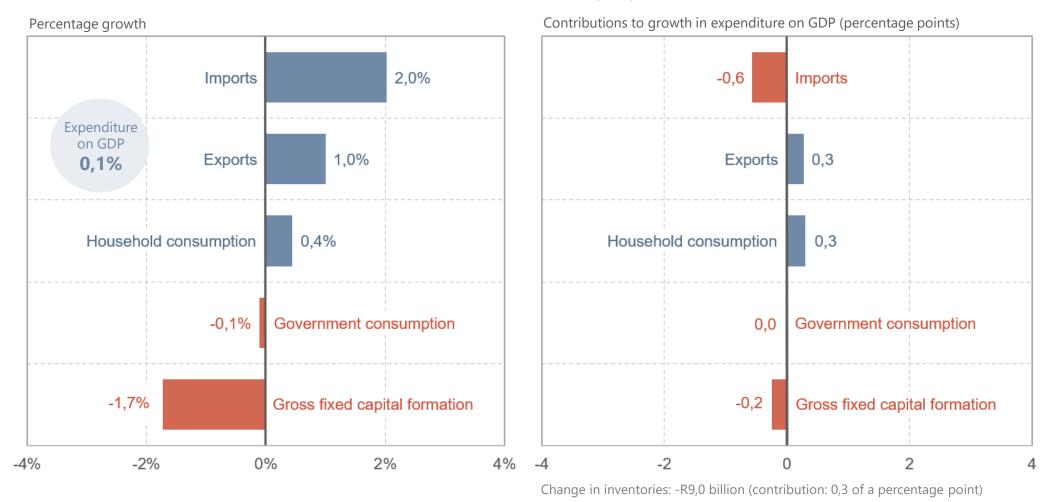






Three components increased in Q1: 2025

Quarter-on-quarter percentage change in expenditure components and contribution to expenditure on GDP (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



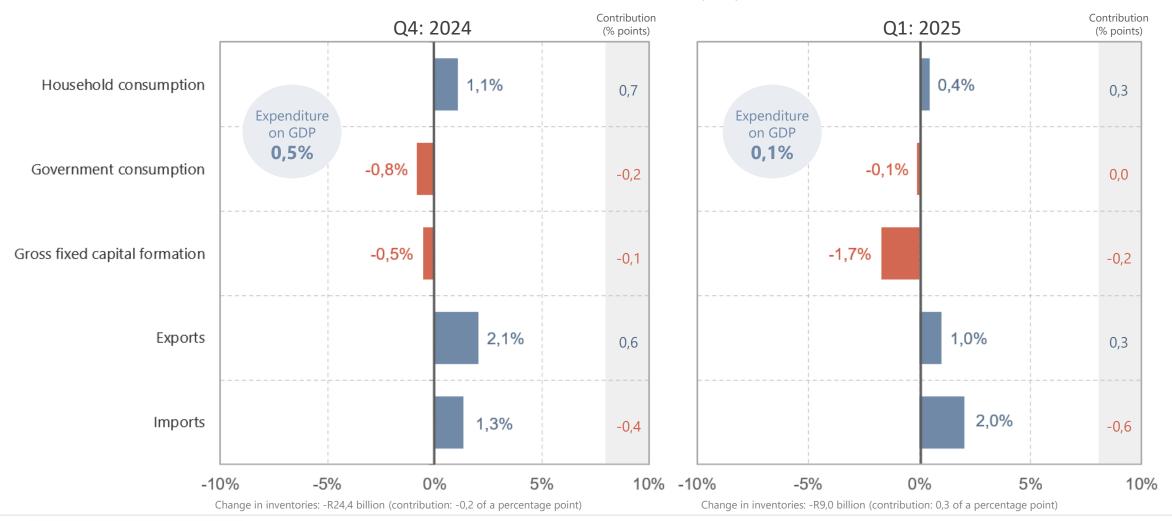






Comparing growth rates in Q4: 2024 and Q1: 2025

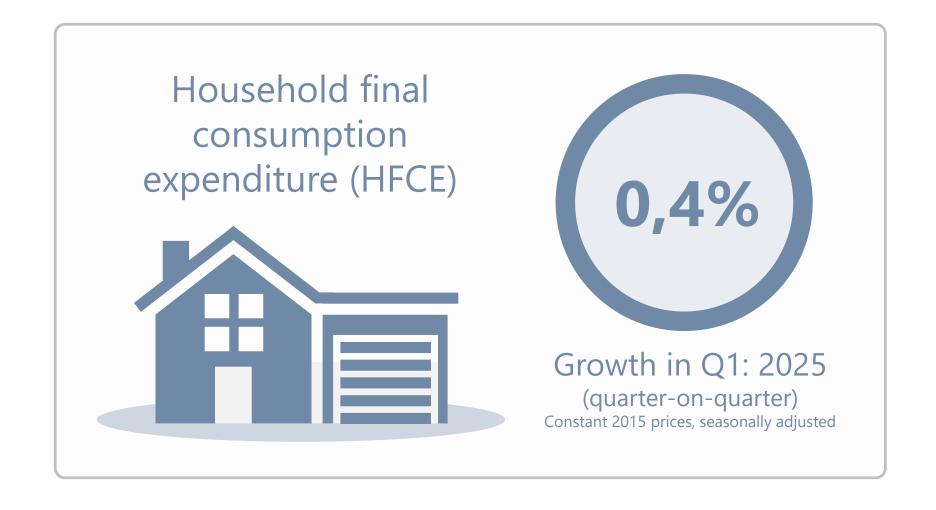
Quarter-on-quarter percentage change in expenditure components and contribution to expenditure on GDP (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)











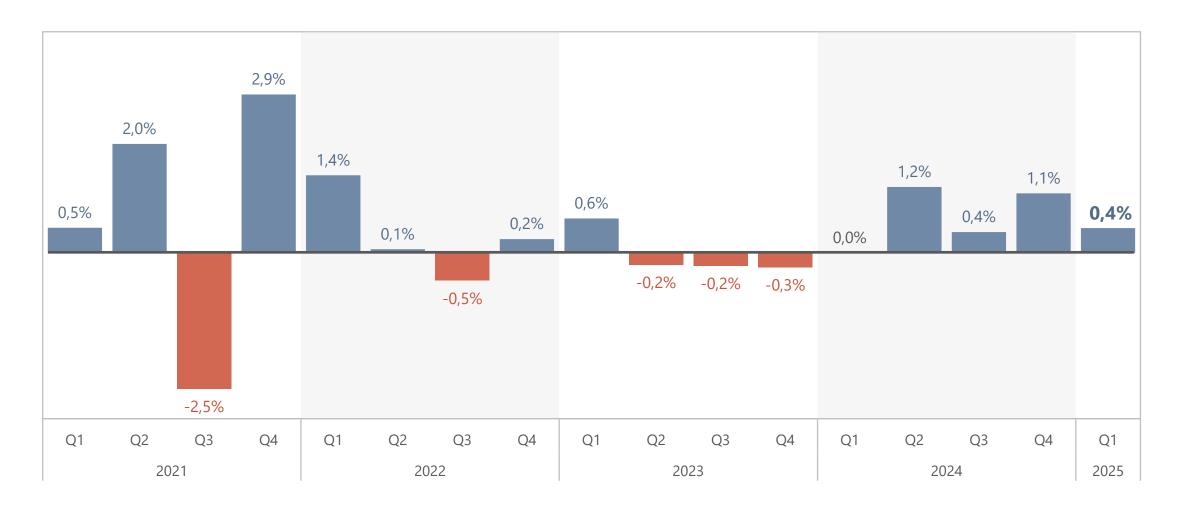






Household consumption expenditure increased by 0,4% in Q1: 2025

Quarter-on-quarter percentage change (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



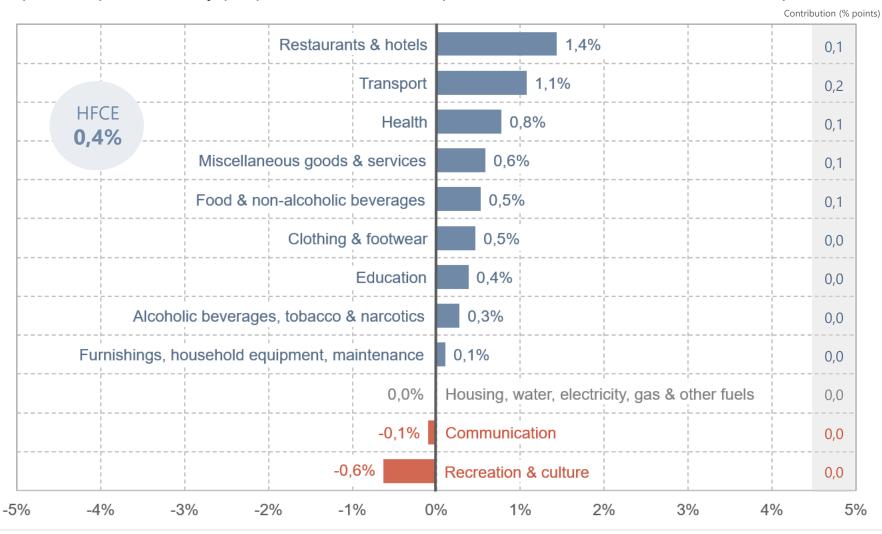






Transport was the largest positive contributor in Q1: 2025

Household consumption expenditure by purpose, Q1: 2025 compared with Q4: 2024 (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



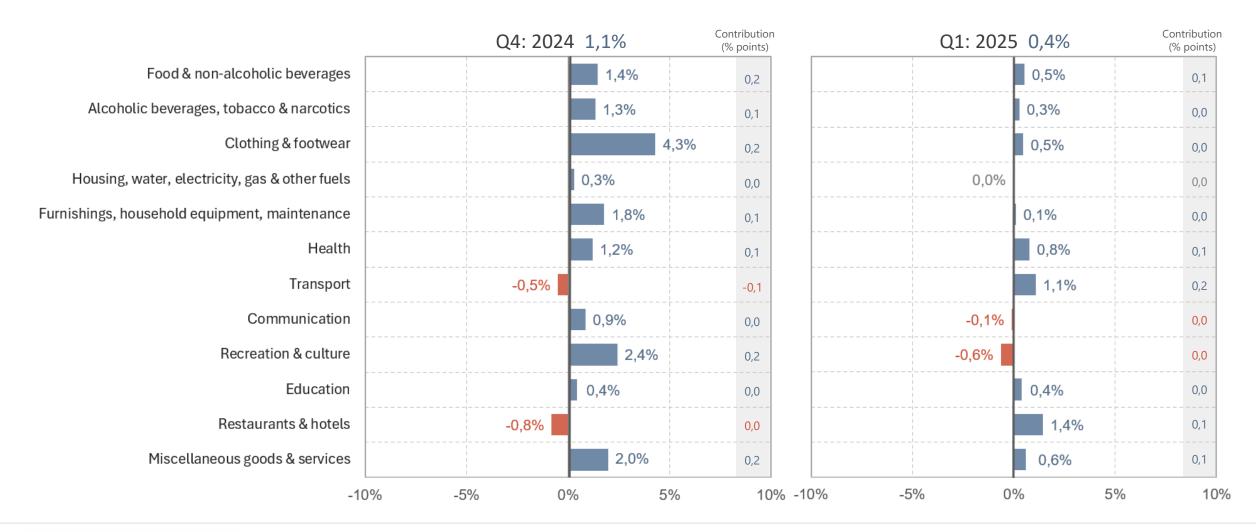






Comparing growth rates in Q4: 2024 and Q1: 2025

Quarter-on-quarter percentage change in household consumption expenditure by purpose (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



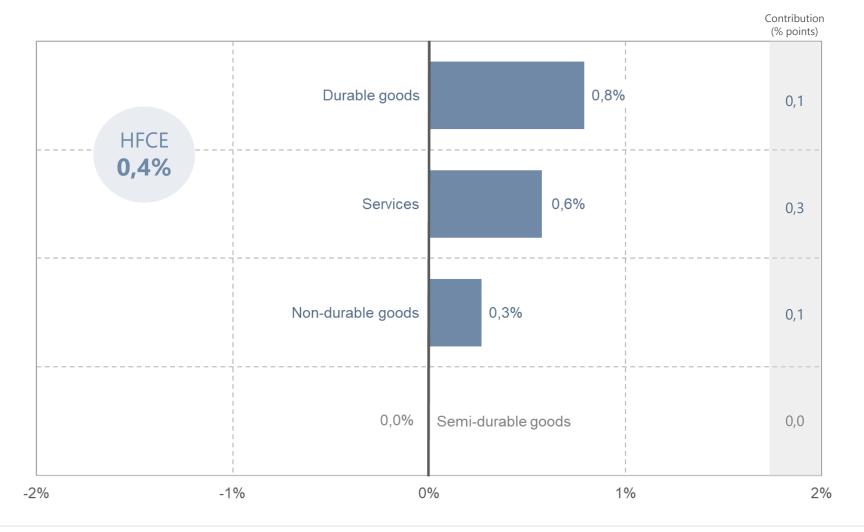






The durable goods category recorded the highest growth rate in Q1: 2025

Household consumption expenditure by durability, Q1: 2025 compared with Q4: 2024 (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



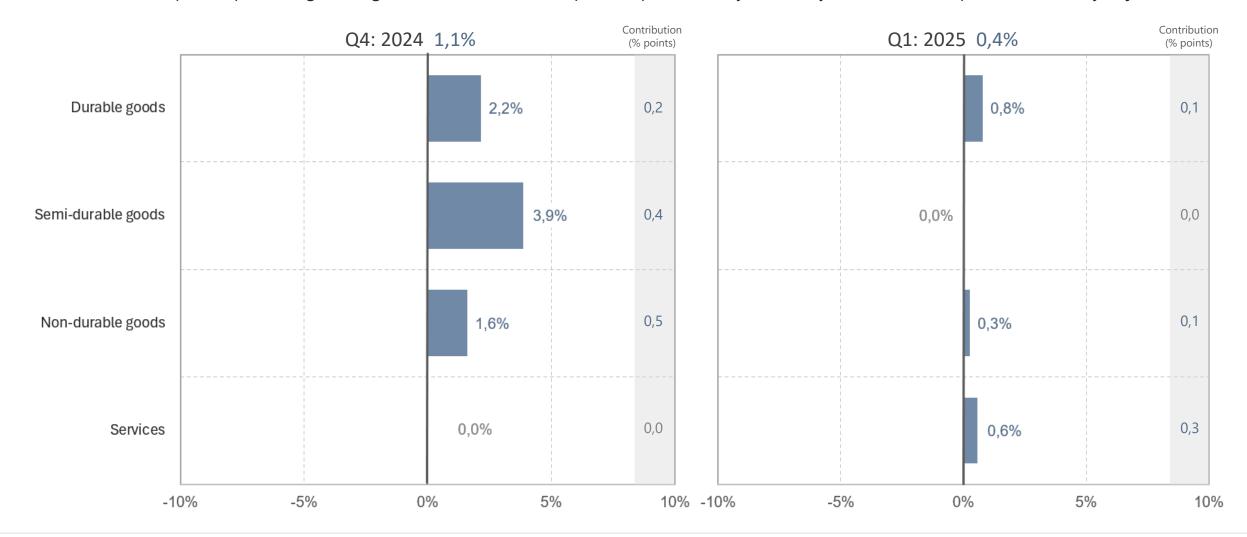






Comparing growth rates in Q4: 2024 and Q1: 2025

Quarter-on-quarter percentage change in household consumption expenditure by durability (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)















Growth in Q1: 2025

(quarter-on-quarter)

Constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted

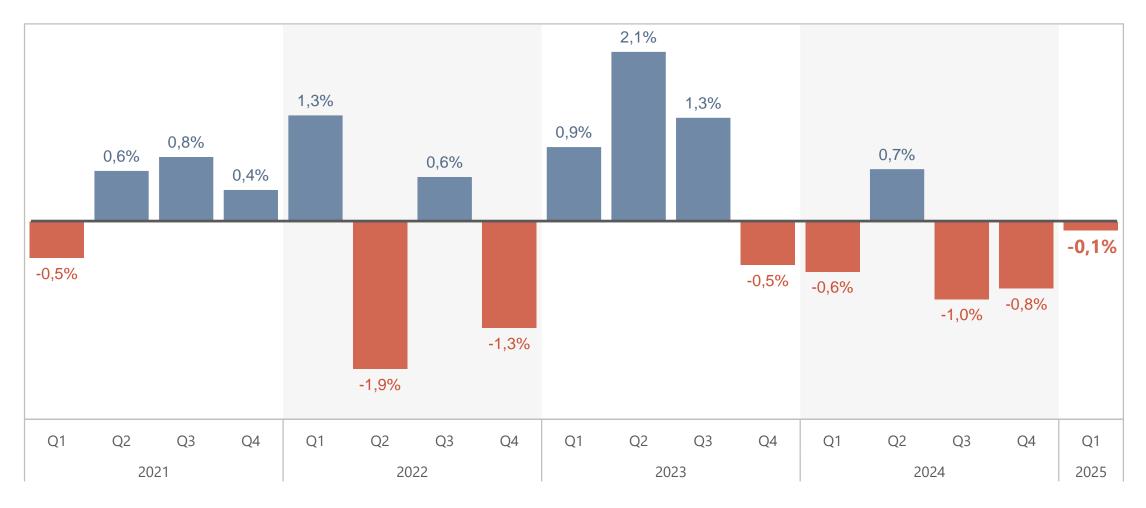






Government final consumption expenditure decreased by 0,1% in Q1: 2025

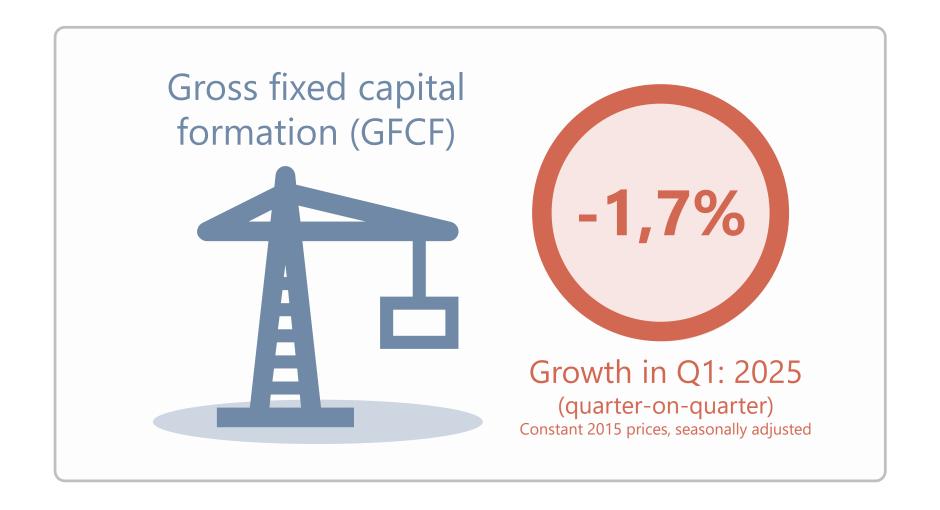
Quarter-on-quarter percentage change (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



A decline in employment in provincial government contributed to the decrease in Q1: 2025.













Gross fixed capital formation contracted by 1,7% in Q1: 2025

Quarter-on-quarter percentage change (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)









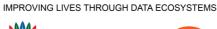
Gross fixed capital formation: The residential buildings category was the largest drag on overall growth

Q1: 2025 compared with Q4: 2024 (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



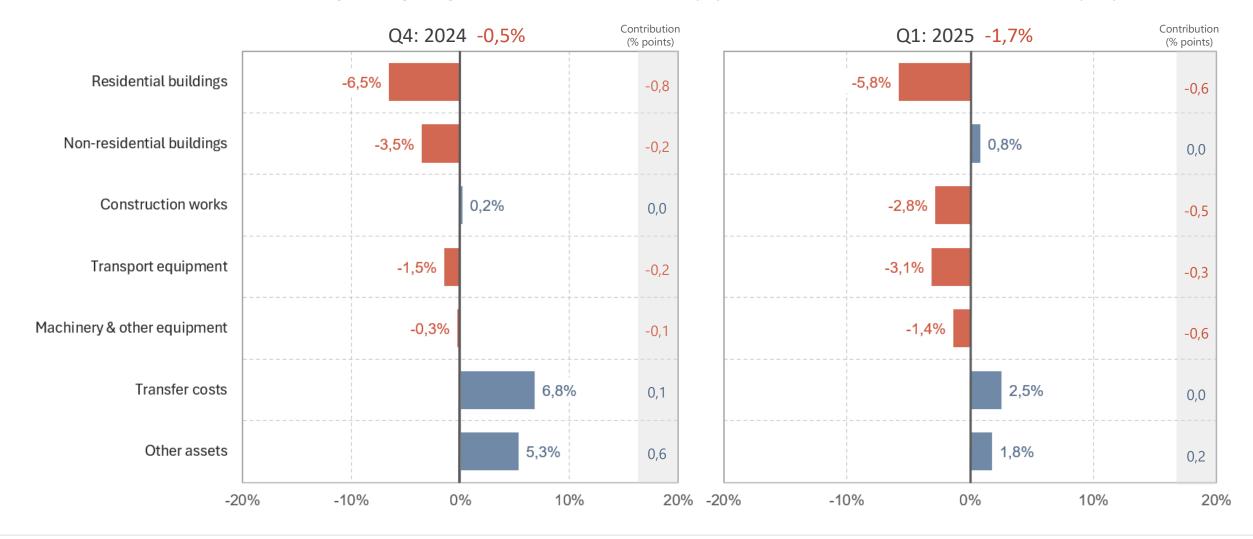






Comparing growth rates in Q4: 2024 and Q1: 2025

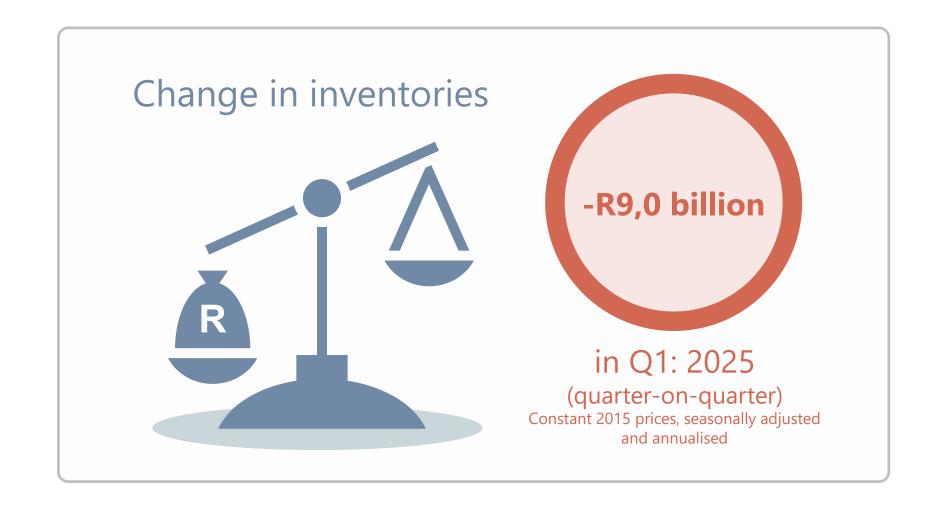
Quarter-on-quarter percentage change in gross fixed capital formation by type of asset (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)

















There was a drawdown in inventories in Q1: 2025

Constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted and annualised, R billion

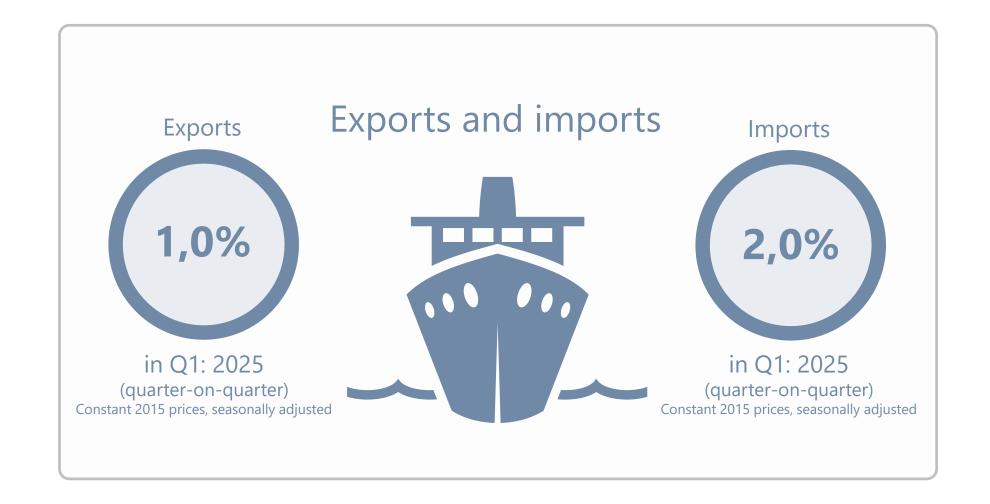


In Q1: 2025, inventory drawdowns were reported in transport, storage & communication; trade; manufacturing; finance; and personal services.









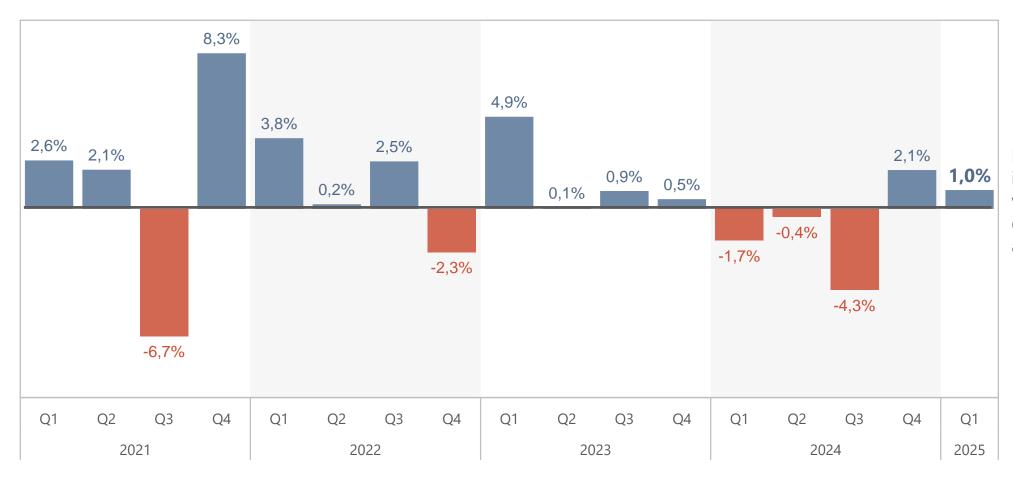






Exports increased by 1,0% in Q1: 2025

Quarter-on-quarter percentage change (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



In Q1: 2025 there was increased trade in vegetables, vehicles & transport equipment (excluding large aircraft) and mineral products.



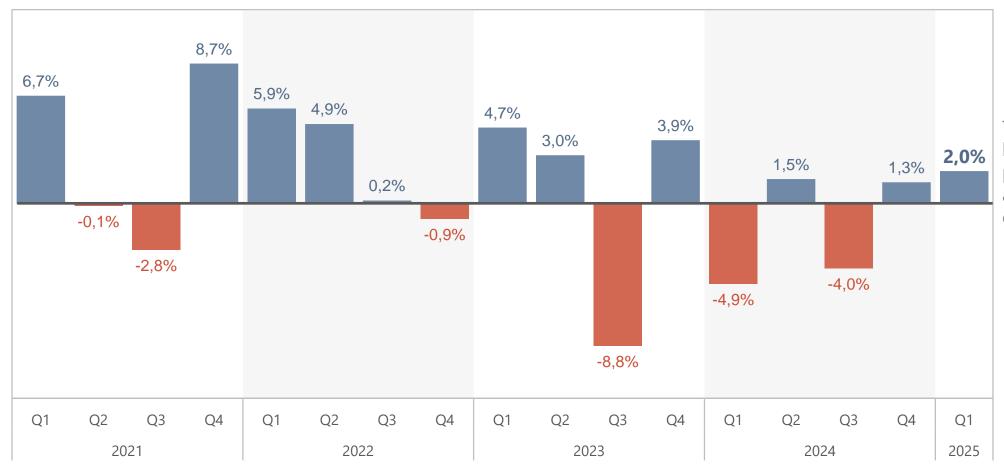






Imports increased by 2,0% in Q1: 2025

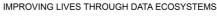
Quarter-on-quarter percentage change (constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted)



The rise in Q1: 2025 was largely influenced by chemical products, mineral products and machinery & electrical equipment.











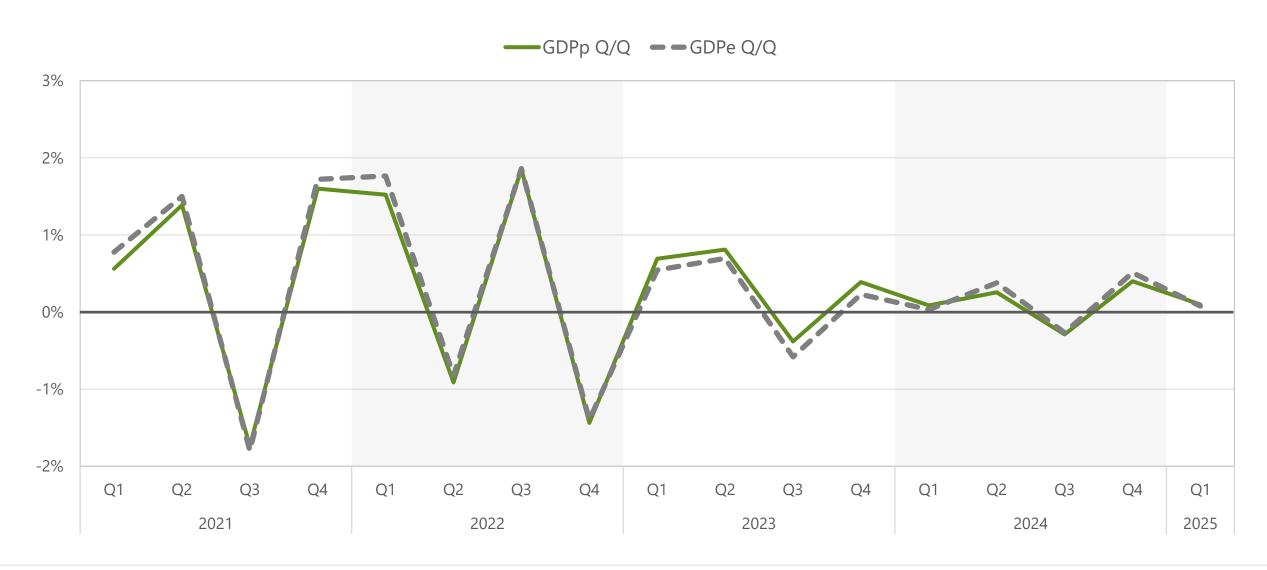


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Growth rates: GDP production and expenditure on GDP









GDP production: Growth rates for Q1: 2025









GDP Q1: 2025

Ndzi hela kwala!













Monthly economic indicators for Q1: 2025

	y/y percentage change			m/m percentage change			q/q
	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Q1: 2025
Mining production 💏	-1,6	-9,7	-2,8	0,2	-4,1	3,5	-4,5
Manufacturing production 🥍	-3,3	-3,2	-0,8	0,0	0,7	-2,2	-2,3
Electricity generation 🔏	5,7	0,2	1,1	0,4	-2,8	0,8	-2,0
Buildings completed (value)	-20,0	1,5	12,3	-33,5	19,1	0,1	-22,8
Wholesale trade sales 📜	-0,8	-7,5	-2,1	0,2	-1,8	-0,1	-0,8
Retail trade sales	7,0	4,1	1,5	0,9	-1,2	-0,2	0,1
Motor trade sales	0,3	-5,9	3,6	0,8	-1,0	1,9	0,7
Income from tourist accommodation	16,6	12,6	6,9	3,9	-1,8	-1,2	2,3
Restaurants, catering & fast-food income	3,3	-0,8	-0,2	-0,7	0,6	1,3	0,5
Rail transport: Freight payload 🚊	7,2	6,9	4,2	0,9	1,1	0,0	3,6
Road transport: Freight payload 📮	-7,0	-6,5	-5,2	1,1	1,3	-1,3	2,1
Rail transport: Passenger journeys 📮	69,9	46,7	64,4	1,5	-5,5	3,6	-1,6
Road transport: Passenger journeys 📮	0,0	-6,3	0,3	7,0	-6,7	4,4	2,9
-1-	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	3,2	2,7	2,8	0,9	0,4	0,3	
Producer Price Index (PPI)	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,5	

m/m = month-on-month y/y = year-on-year q/q = quarter-on-quarter percentage change, Q1: 2025 compared with Q4: 2024





