Key figures as at the end of July 2000

| Actual estimates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | \% change between July 1999 and July 2000 | \% change between May 1999 to July 1999 and May 2000 to July 2000 | \% change between January 1999 to July 1999 and January 2000 to July 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical volume of manufacturing production index (1995=100) | 107,6 | +3,2 | +6,1 | +4,7 |
| Total value of sales of manufactured products (R million) | 36 496,0 | $\begin{array}{r} +9,3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $+13,0$ | +12,1 |
| Seasonally adjusted estimates | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | \% change between <br> June 2000 and July 2000 | \% change <br> between <br> February 2000 to <br> April 2000 <br> and <br> May 2000 to <br> July 2000 |  |
| Physical volume of manufacturing production index $(1995=100)$ | 104,4 | -4,0 | +2,6 |  |
| Total value of sales of manufactured products ( R million) | 36324,3 | -4,6 | +4,4 |  |

## Key findings as at the end of July 2000

## MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INCREASES

Manufacturing production for the last three months up to July 2000 reflected an increase of 2,6\% after seasonal adjustment compared with the previous three months. Higher manufacturing production was reported by 19 of the 27 manufacturing major divisions.

The major contributors to the increase of $2,6 \%$ after seasonal adjustment in the total manufacturing production were the basic chemicals ( $+0,9$ of a percentage point), followed by paper and paper products ( $+0,4$ of a percentage point), machinery and equipment ( $+0,4$ of a percentage point), fabricated metal products $(+0,3$ of a percentage point), food and food products $(+0,2$ of a percentage point), coke and refined petroleum products ( $+0,2$ of a percentage point) and motor vehicle $(+0,2$ of a percentage point) divisions (cf. Table A).

The total value of sales of manufactured products reflected an increase of 4,4\% (R4 698 million) after seasonal adjustment for the three months up to July 2000 compared with the previous three months. The largest increases were reported by the coke and refined petroleum products $(+11,8 \%$ or R834 million), basic chemicals ( $+11,4 \%$ or R571 million), fabricated metal products $(+8,8 \%$ or R508 million), machinery and equipment $(+6,8 \%$ or R312 million), motor vehicle $(+6,3 \%$ or R761 million) and paper and paper products ( $+6,3 \%$ or R348 million) divisions during this period.

Table A - Contribution of the production by the different manufacturing divisions to the total manufacturing production (Base 1995=100)

| Manufacturing Divisions | Percentage contribution to the total manufacturing production in the base year 1995 (Weights) | $\mid$ Average $\mid$ seasonally adjusted production index for the three months May 2000 $\mid-$ Jul. 2000 | ```\|Quarterly percentage change (May 2000 - Jul. 2000 compared with the preceding three months)``` | $\mid$ Contribution $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { (percentage } \\ \text { points) to } \\ \text { the seaso- } \\ \text { nally adjus- } \\ \text { ted quarterly }\end{array}\right\|$ percentage change in $\mid$ totalmanu- $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { facturing } \\ \text { production 1/ }\end{array}\right\|$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food and food products | 10,7 | 98,6 | +1,9 | +0,2 |
| Beverages | 4,6 | 98,2 | +0, 4 | +0,0 |
| Total textiles | 2,9 | 96,0 | +0,1 | +0,0 |
| Total Wearing apparel | 3,6 | 82,6 | -2,9 | -0,1 |
| Tanning and dressing of leather | 0,4 | 135,4 | +13,3 | +0, 1 |
| Footwear | 0,9 | 66,0 | -6,1 | -0,1 |
| Wood and products of wood | 1,9 | 122,6 | +5,3 | +0,1 |
| Paper and paper products | 5,3 | 107,9 | +6,9 | +0, 4 |
| Total publishing and printing | 4,1 | 90,6 | -3, 3 | -0, 1 |
| Coke and refined petroleum products | 4,2 | 109,7 | +5,7 | +0, 2 |
| Basic chemicals | 4,5 | 143,5 | +20,5 | +0, 9 |
| Other chemical products | 6,2 | 100,5 | -2, 3 | -0,1 |
| Rubber products | 1,4 | 101,6 | +9,8 | +0,1 |
| Plastic products | 3,1 | 88,1 | +1,0 | +0,0 |
| Glass and glass products | 1,0 | 88, 3 | +3, 4 | +0, 0 |
| Other non-metallic mineral products | 3,5 | 88,6 | +0, 3 | +0,0 |
| Basic iron and steel products | 7,6 | 118,1 | -0, 9 | -0,1 |
| Basic precious and non-ferrous metal products | 3,2 | 159,3 | -0,8 | -0,0 |
| Fabricated metal products | 7,0 | 101,5 | +4, 3 | +0, 3 |
| Total machinery and equipment | 5,8 | 100,6 | +7,4 | +0, 4 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus | 3,4 | 102,0 | +2, 7 | +0, 1 |
| Radio, television and communication apparatus | 1,0 | 112,0 | -14, 1 | -0,1 |
| Professional equipment | 0,5 | 78, 3 | +5, 7 | +0, 0 |
| Motor vehicles; trailers; parts and accessories | 8,0 | 120,0 | +2, 2 | +0,2 |
| Other transport equipment | 1,0 | 110,3 | +1,1 | +0,0 |
| Furniture | 1,6 | 99,0 | +5,9 | +0,1 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 2,6 | 106,9 | -0,7 | -0,0 |
| TOTAL | 100,0 | 106,3 | +2, 6 | +2, 6 |

1/ The contribution is calculated by multiplying the quarterly percentage change of each manufacturing division with its corresponding weight in the base year.
~+X

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## Notes

## Forthcoming issues

Purpose of the survey

## Issue

August 2000
September 2000
October 2000
November 2000
December 2000

## Expected release date

10 October 2000
7 November 2000
12 December 2000
9 January 2001
6 February 2001

The monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey is a country-wide sample survey covering a sample of private establishments, public corporations and government establishments operating in the manufacturing industry in the South African economy. The results of this survey are used to calculate physical volume of manufacturing production indices in order to estimate the gross domestic product (GDP) to monitor and develop Government policy.

Table 1 - Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production: Total

| Base $1995=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Actual indices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J | 72,7 | 80,6 | 83, 6 | 89,8 | 89,6 | 86,7 | 88,8 |
| F | 87,0 | 97,6 | 96,7 | 103,1 | 101,1 | 98,0 | 103,2 |
| M | 95,6 | 104,2 | 102,6 | 102,5 | 102,8 | 101,5 | 109, 0* |
| A | 82,8 | 91,0 | 96,4 | 105,5 | 96,3 | 94,8 | 93,3* |
| M | 84,8 | 101, 8 | 104,1 | 106,2 | 101,1 | 101,1 | 106,5* |
| J | 92,4 | 102,4 | 102,9 | 104,9 | 104,5 | 100,5 | 110,4 |
| J | 92,9 | 101, 7 | 104,7 | 108,2 | 104,4 | 104,3 | 107,6 1/ |
| A | 94,0 | 106,0 | 107,8 | 105,8 | 100,0 | 103,5 |  |
| S | 100,9 | 106,7 | 105,2 | 108,3 | 106,8 | 107,0 |  |
| 0 | 104,2 | 112,5 | 115,8 | 119,1 | 111,8 | 112,9 |  |
| N | 108,2 | 110,7 | 114,4 | 111,7 | 109,8 | 115,5 |  |
| D | 85,3 | 84,8 | 83,7 | 86,9 | 85,3 | 90,6 |  |
| Year | 91,7 | 100,0 | 101,5 | 104,3 | 101,1 | 101,4 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted indices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J | 87,5 | 96,5 | 99,2 | 105,7 | 105,0 | 100,9 | 102, 8 |
| F | 88, 3 | 99,3 | 98,7 | 105,2 | 102,8 | 99,7 | 104,8 |
| M | 91,1 | 100,0 | 99,5 | 100,4 | 101,1 | 100,0 | 107,7 |
| A | 88,7 | 97, 3 | 102,2 | 111,2 | 101,3 | 99,5 | 98,2 |
| M | 85,4 | 101,8 | 103,9 | 105,4 | 100,0 | 100,2 | 105,6 |
| J | 91,3 | 101,1 | 101,5 | 103,3 | 102,9 | 99,0 | 108, 8 |
| J | 91,6 | 99,9 | 102,4 | 105,5 | 101,5 | 101,3 | 104,4 |
| A | 90,9 | 102,6 | 104,5 | 102,9 | 97,6 | 101,3 |  |
| S | 95,8 | 101,5 | 100,2 | 103,2 | 102,1 | 102,6 |  |
| 0 | 94,0 | 101,1 | 103,1 | 105,8 | 99,7 | 100,7 |  |
| N | 97,2 | 99,8 | 103,1 | 101,1 | 99,7 | 105,2 |  |
| D | 98,1 | 98,2 | 98,9 | 102,5 | 101,2 | 108,2 |  |

* Revised

1/ Preliminary

Table 2 - Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production according to manufacturing divisions and major groups


[^0]Table 3 - Value of sales of the manufacturing industry: Total (R'000)


[^1]

[^2]Table 5 - Value of unfilled orders according to selected manufacturing subgroups (R'000)


* Revised

1/ Preliminary

## Additional information

## Explanatory notes

## Introduction

Scope of the survey

## Classification

## Statistical unit

Survey methodology and
design

1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly sample survey of the manufacturing industry covering private manufacturing establishments (branches), public corporations and government establishments. This statistical release contains detailed information regarding indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, the total value of sales of manufactured products and unfilled orders, according to manufacturing divisions and major groups on a monthly basis.

2 In accordance to international practice, the indices have to be rebased every five years to a new base year. The indices in this statistical release have been calculated on the basis of 1995=100 since November 1997. Both actual and seasonally adjusted figures are presented.

3 In order to improve timeliness, some information for the current month June have been estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in the future statistical release(s) as soon as more up-to-date information is available.

4 This survey covers manufacturing establishments conducting activities regarding -

- the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products;
- the slaughtering of animals, including poultry; and
- installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work.

5 The 1993 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division, major group and subgroup level. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the establishment (branch).

6 The basic statistical unit for the collection of information is the manufacturing establishment. An establishment is the smallest economic unit that functions as a separate entity. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry (cf. paragraph 6).

7 The calculation of the monthly production indices is based on the value of products and
articles manufactured, after the effect of price changes has been eliminated through deflation by using appropriate sub-indices of the Production Price Index (PPI). The value of the manufactured products is obtained from a monthly sample survey of manufacturing establishments in the private and public sectors.

8 The survey is collected by mail each month from a sample of approximately 2700 manufacturing establishments.

9 The above-mentioned measurement method in paragraph 7 was followed in 40 of the various major groups. On account of certain considerations more appropriate indicators were used for the four remaining major groups namely "other transport equipment"; tobacco products and coke and refined petroleum products and bodies for motor vehicles. The volume indices for the major groups tobacco products and coke and refined petroleum products are calculated on the basis of physical quantities. The major group tobacco products is included under 'Other' manufacturing industries. This method is also applied by other international statistical agencies for petroleum products due to the results being more satisfactory (mainly due to these commodities being relatively homogeneous and the nature of the industry). In the case of "other transport equipment" units such as ships and aircraft are completed over a relatively long period and establishments can often not report charges for work done continuously. The sales and charges for work done are only shown after completion of the product, which is not a true reflection of the real production for the month under consideration. Therefore the index for "other transport equipment" is calculated monthly according to man-hours worked.

## Sample design

## Benchmarking

10 The 1988 Census of Manufacturing provided the sampling frame for the selection of the monthly sample regarding manufacturing production and sales which was implemented as from January 1995. A stratified systematic sample design based on gross output was used. All statistical units were stratified by type of economic activity according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC) and measure of size, where measure of size was the total manufacturing gross output of the establishment. All large establishments (size category one cases) are completely enumerated. A sample was drawn from medium and small size establishments by systematically selecting establishments with equal probability.

11 The index of physical volume of manufacturing production as well as the total value of sales of manufactured products should provide an accurate reflection of the trend of activities of the relevant industry. The level of activities as measured by the monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales sample survey is based on information received from a sample of manufacturing establishments which is weighted according to the original sample design in order to represent the population of manufacturing establishments. It is necessary to adjust the level of activities as measured by the monthly sample survey to the level of activities as measured periodically by the Census of Manufacturing. This procedure, whereby the latest results of an economic census are used to compile more accurate level estimates for a certain year, is known as benchmarking. The results, due to benchmarking, were published in statistical releases P3041.3 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, Base: 1995=100, January 1990 to September 1999) on 21 December 1999 and P3041.4 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Value of sales, January 1990 to September 1999) on 8 December 1999.

12 The results of the 1991, 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Manufacturing and information obtained from the former TBVC states were used to adjust the level of the manufacturing production indices and the value of sales of manufactured products. The total value of output of the manufacturing major groups (which represents the total value of work done by the establishments in these major groups) as obtained from the manufacturing censuses, was deflated with appropriate sub-indices of the Production Price Index in order to calculate the real output. The latter served as benchmarks to verify or adjust the level of the monthly physical volume of manufacturing production indices. The level adjustments were done on the volume indices for January of the relevant census year (e.g. the 1996 census year covers the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 and therefore the benchmarking was done using the index of January 1996 as reference point). The motor vehicle major group is the only exception where the financial year for most of the establishments covered the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995. The benchmarking was done using the physical volume of manufacturing production index for July 1995 as reference point.

| Production index for the total manufacturing industry | 13 In order to calculate a production index for the total manufacturing industry, the production <br> indices for the major groups are combined as follows: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | A weight is calculated for every major group according to the value added of the relevant major group compared with the value added to the total manufacturing industry based on the 1991, 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Manufacturing. Weights between census years are fixed and are based on the results of the most recent Census of Manufacturing. The production indices of all the major groups are multiplied by the applicable weights and aggregated to reflect the total physical volume of manufacturing production index. |
| Seasonal adjustment | 14 | Seasonally adjusted estimates of all items are generated each month, using the $\mathrm{X}-11$ Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by US Bureau of the Census Economic Research and Analyses Division, 1968. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which June be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. This means the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates June not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. |
| Trend cycle | 15 | The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates. |
| Reliability of estimates | 16 | Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Figures for the latest month are preliminary. |
| Historical data | 17 | More comprehensive detail on the method of calculation and historical data in respect of the production indices according to manufacturing major groups and the value of sales for the period January 1990 to September 1999 were published in statistical releases P3041.3 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, Base: 1995=100, January 1990 to September 1999) on 21 December 1999 and P3041.4 (entitled Manufacturing statistics: Value of sales, January 1990 to September 1999) on 8 December 1999. |
| Related publications | 18 | Users June also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA - <br> - P3041.3 - Manufacturing statistics: Indices of the physical volume of manufacturing production, Base: 1995=100, January 1990 to September 1999. <br> - P3041.4 - Manufacturing statistics: Value of sales (divisions, major groups and subgroups), January 1990 to September 1999. <br> - Bulletin of Statistics. <br> - SA Statistics. |

## Unpublished statistics

Rounding-off of figures

## Pre-release policy

19 In some cases Stats SA can also make available statistics which are not published. The statistics can be made available as: computer printouts, diskette and CD. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished statistics.

20 The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There June, therefore, be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

21 Stats SA has adopted the confidential pre-release policy in respect of selected economic indicators and specific government departments. The policy accords with practice among leading statistical agencies. The statistical integrity of the indices and strict observance of the release time has been assured by the following procedure:

In respect of this statistical release, an official representative from the Office of the President, the Office of the Deputy President, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Finance and the South African Reserve Bank receive a copy of the release on a strictly confidential basis two hours in advance of the public issue.

Stats SA's pre-release policy June be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za.
22 Stats SA Statistics South Africa
TBVC states Relates to the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei states
SIC Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
ISIC International Standard Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA System of National Accounts
PPI Production Price Index
GDP Gross Domestic Product
1/ Preliminary figures

* Revised figures


## Technical notes

Response rates
See the response rates for July 2000, by manufacturing major divisions, in table B.

Table B - Response rates for July 2000

|  | Manufacturing major divisions |
| :--- | :---: |
| Food and food products | response |
| Beverages | 80,4 |
| Textile | 90,3 |
| Total wearing apparel | 91,4 |
| Tanning and dressing of leather | 89,8 |
| Footwear | 66,7 |
| Wood and products of wood | 73,9 |
| Paper and paper products | 74,6 |
| Total publishing and printing | 66,7 |
| Coke and refined petroleum products | 60,9 |
| Basic chemicals | 72,7 |
| Other chemical products | 88,6 |
| Rubber products | 87,6 |
| Plastic products | 91,3 |
| Glass and glass products | 71,1 |
| Other non-metallic mineral products | 100,0 |
| Basic iron and steel products | 74,7 |
| Basic precious and non-ferrous metal products | 78,1 |
| Fabricated metal products | 76,0 |
| Total machinery and equipment | 81,9 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus | 78,7 |
| Radio, television and communication apparatus | 76,1 |
| Professional equipment | 65,2 |
| Motor vehicles; trailers; parts and accessories | 60,7 |
| Other transport equipment | 81,8 |
| Furniture | 80,0 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 78,9 |
| Total | 79,0 |

## Glossary

## Enterprise

## Establishment <br> Index of physical volume of manufacturing production

An enterprise (firm) is a legal entity consisting of one or more establishments. The establishments need not necessarily all be manufacturing establishments, but some June be classifiable as other industries of the economy, such as wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade and construction.

An establishment is defined as an enterprise (firm), or part of an enterprise, that is situated at a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

The index of physical volume of manufacturing production or a production index is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period. The base period is 1995. The production in the base period is set at 100 .

An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the same way as in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).

## Intercensal period

Intermediate consumption
Intercensal period is the period between January of the one census year and January of the next census year.

Intermediate consumption includes -

- purchases and transfers-in of materials;
- payments to other establishments for work done;
- other direct factory costs;
- rent and leasing paid;
- head office charges;
- royalties, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid;
- advertising;
- insurance premiums;
- services; and
- secretarial and administrative fees.


## Output

Output is the aggregate value of goods manufactured and work done.
Output includes -

- sales and transfers-out of own manufactures, factory waste and stocks of factored goods;
- repairs;
- installation, erection and assembly;
- sundry trading revenue;
- sales of factored goods minus purchases of factored goods;
- rent and leasing received;
- royalties received;
- closing value of work in progress, stocks of own manufactures and stocks of factored goods;
- head office charges; and
- other revenue.


## Output excludes -

- excise and customs duty paid; and
- opening values of work in progress, finished goods and factored goods.

Value added

Sales

## Weight

Value added is the value of output less intermediate consumption. It represents the value added to the cost of the materials used in the process of production.

Sales are the total value of sales and transfers-out of all own manufactured products/articles and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services rendered.

The weight of a major group is the ratio of the value added of a major group (i.e. output of a major group minus intermediate consumption) to the total value added of the manufacturing industry. The weight of a major group reflects the importance of the major group in the total manufacturing industry. The weights change over time due to quality changes, changes in relative prices, and changes in preference, etc. New weights need to be calculated from time to time.

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[^0]:    * Revised

    1/ Preliminary

[^1]:    * Revised

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[^2]:    * Revised

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