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STATISTICAL RELEASE

P0044

Quarterly financial statistics (QFS)

March 2023

This release provides an analysis of revisions and excludes estimates for capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment, which is now available in the *Quarterly Capital Expenditure* survey (P0045). For any questions or comments, please contact Krisseelan Govinden at krisseelang@statssa.gov.za.

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Key findings for the quarter ended March 2023

The total turnover of quarterly financial statistics (QFS) industries¹ in the first quarter of 2023 was estimated at R3 238 847 million (R3,24 trillion), a decrease of 3,2% compared with the fourth quarter of 2022 (R3 346 188 million or R3,35 trillion).

Between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarters of 2023, turnover decreased in six industries covered by the survey. The largest percentage decrease in turnover was recorded in manufacturing (-6,0%), followed by trade (-3,8%), electricity, gas and water supply (-3,6%), mining and quarrying (-1,6%), construction (-1,1%) and transport, storage and communication (-0,6%). Increases were recorded in community, social and personal services (excluding government and educational institutions) (+4,0%) and real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (+0,6%).

Total closing inventories at the end of the first quarter of 2023 were estimated at R1 283 271 million, an increase of 2,1% compared with R1 257 056 million at the end of the fourth quarter of 2022. Increases were recorded for trade (+4,9%), electricity, gas and water supply (+4,4), manufacturing (+2,0%) and construction (+0,5%). Decreases were recorded in transport, storage and communication (-7,0%), real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (-6,1%), community, social and personal services (excluding government and educational institutions) (-3,9%) and mining and quarrying (-3,7%).

Turnover was estimated at R3 238 847 million in the first quarter of 2023, an increase of 9,0% compared with R2 970 484 million in the first quarter of 2022. Six of the eight industries covered by the survey reflected annual increases. The largest percentage increase in turnover was recorded in trade (+18,2%), followed by manufacturing (+11,4%), community, social and personal services (excluding government and educational institutions) (+8,1%), construction (+7,9%), transport, storage and communication (+7,7%) and electricity, gas and water supply (+4,9%). Decreases were recorded in real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (-7,5%) and mining and quarrying (-5,8%).

¹All industries in the South African economy, excluding agriculture, financial intermediation, insurance, government and educational institutions.

**Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General**

Table A – Turnover by industry and percentage change

Industry	Turnover March 2022	Turnover December 2022	Turnover March 2023	Difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million	R million	R million	%	%
Mining and quarrying	289 448	276 902	272 579	-1,6	-5,8
Manufacturing	771 044	913 496	859 119	-6,0	11,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	80 337	87 404	84 269	-3,6	4,9
Construction	67 180	73 265	72 487	-1,1	7,9
Trade	1 057 628	1 298 821	1 250 114	-3,8	18,2
Transport, storage and communication	239 621	259 674	258 182	-0,6	7,7
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	389 472	357 908	360 214	0,6	-7,5
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	75 754	78 718	81 883	4,0	8,1
All industries	2 970 484	3 346 188	3 238 847	-3,2	9,0

Table B – Turnover by industry and percentage contribution¹

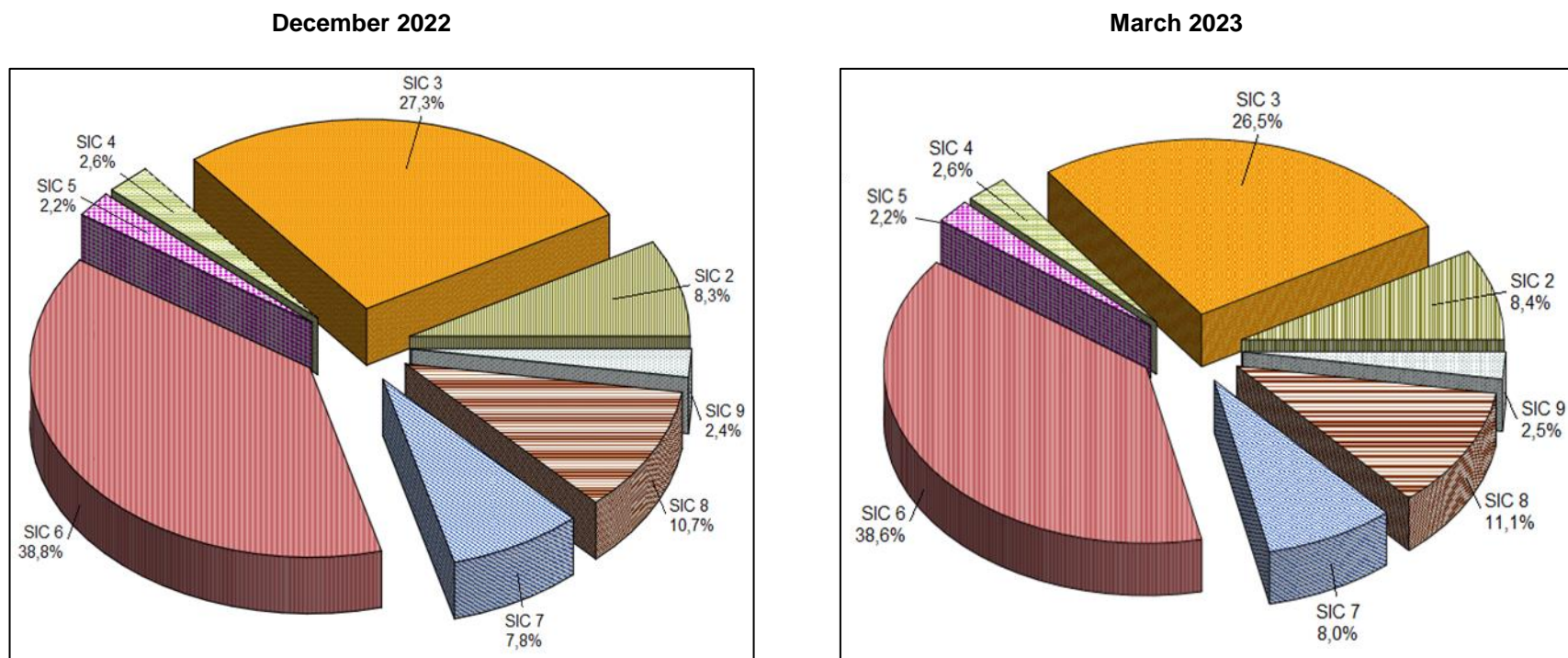
Industry	December 2022		March 2023	
	R million	% of total turnover	R million	% of total turnover
Mining and quarrying	276 902	8,3	272 579	8,4
Manufacturing	913 496	27,3	859 119	26,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	87 404	2,6	84 269	2,6
Construction	73 265	2,2	72 487	2,2
Trade	1 298 821	38,8	1 250 114	38,6
Transport, storage and communication	259 674	7,8	258 182	8,0
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	357 908	10,7	360 214	11,1
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	78 718	2,4	81 883	2,5
All industries	3 346 188	100,0	3 238 847	100,0

¹ The aggregates of the SIC contributions may not add up to totals due to rounding-off.

Table C – Closing inventories by industry and percentage change

Industry	Inventories December 2022	Inventories March 2023	Difference between March 2023 and December 2022
	R million	R million	%
Mining and quarrying	178 212	171 599	-3,7
Manufacturing	523 198	533 746	2,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	36 730	38 333	4,4
Construction	16 368	16 451	0,5
Trade	468 419	491 171	4,9
Transport, storage and communication	16 013	14 890	-7,0
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	15 253	14 330	-6,1
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	2 863	2 751	-3,9
All industries	1 257 056	1 283 271	2,1

Figure 1 – Percentage contribution to total turnover by industry in the quarters ended December 2022 and March 2023¹



SIC 2 – Mining and quarrying industry

SIC 3 – Manufacturing industry

SIC 4 – Electricity, gas and water supply industry

SIC 5 – Construction industry

SIC 6 – Trade industry

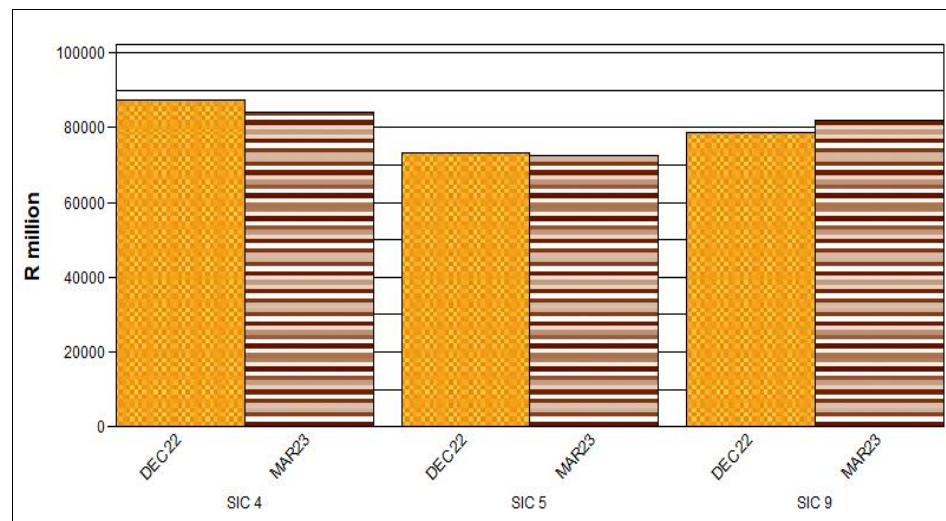
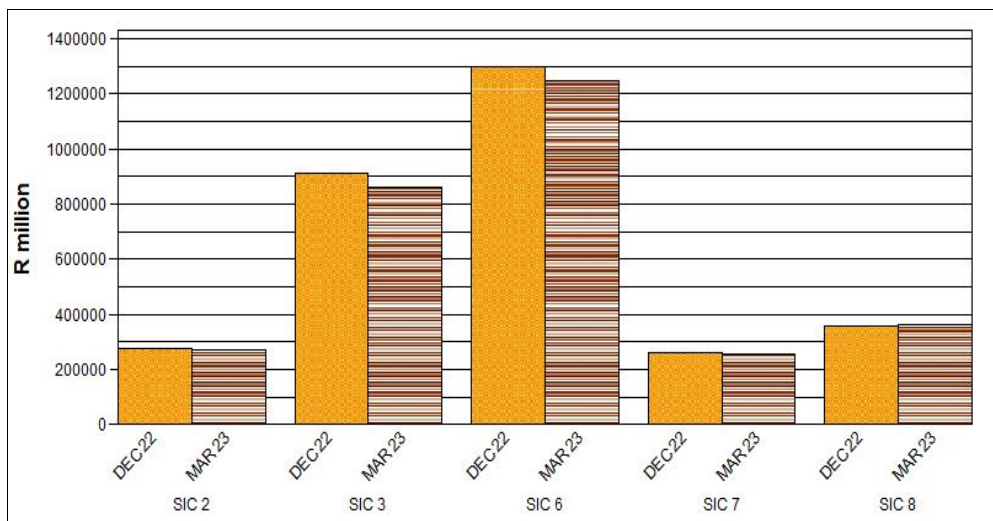
SIC 7 – Transport, storage and communication industry

SIC 8 – Real estate and other business services industry (excluding financial intermediation and insurance)

SIC 9 – Community, social and personal services industry (excluding government and educational institutions)

¹The aggregates of the SIC contributions may not add up to totals due to rounding-off.

Figure 2 – Comparison of turnover by industry in the quarters ended December 2022 and March 2023



SIC 2 – Mining and quarrying industry

SIC 3 – Manufacturing industry

SIC 6 – Trade industry

SIC 7 – Transport, storage and communication industry

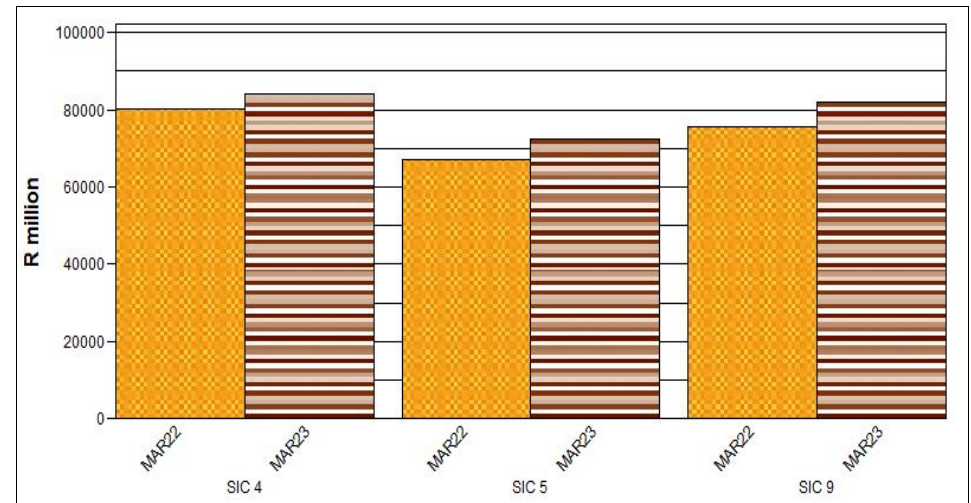
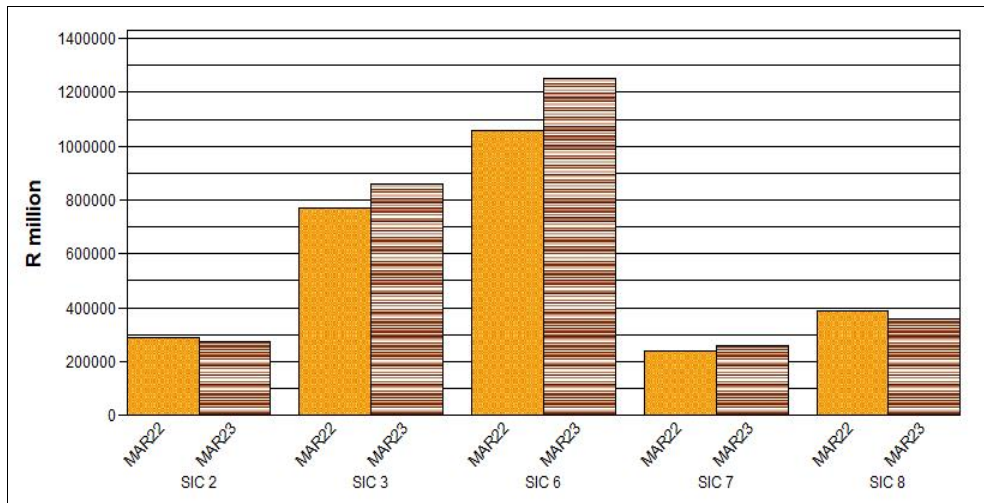
SIC 8 – Real estate and other business services industry (excluding financial intermediation and insurance)

SIC 4 – Electricity, gas and water supply industry

SIC 5 – Construction industry

SIC 9 – Community, social and personal services industry (excluding government and educational institutions)

Figure 3 – Comparison of turnover by industry in the quarters ended March 2022 and March 2023



SIC 2 – Mining and quarrying industry

SIC 3 – Manufacturing industry

SIC 6 – Trade industry

SIC 7 – Transport, storage and communication industry

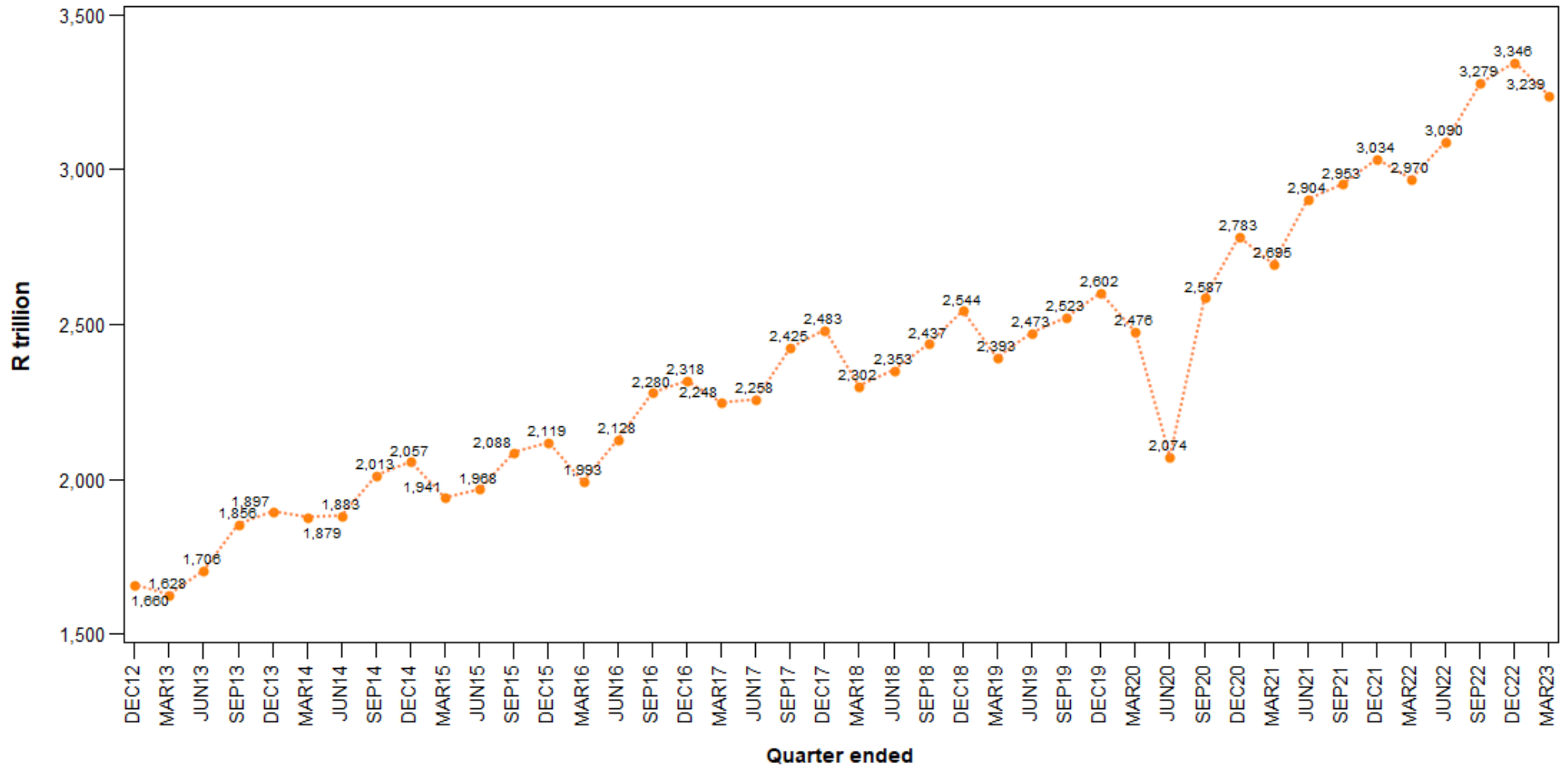
SIC 8 – Real estate and other business services industry (excluding financial intermediation and insurance)

SIC 4 – Electricity, gas and water supply industry

SIC 5 – Construction industry

SIC 9 – Community, social and personal services industry (excluding government and educational institutions)

Figure 4 – Quarterly turnover of all industries covered by the quarterly financial statistics (QFS) survey¹ from December 2012 to March 2023



¹All industries in the South African economy, excluding agriculture, financial intermediation, insurance, government and educational institutions.

Table 1 – Selected income and expenditure items: All industries covered by the quarterly financial statistics (QFS) survey¹

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ²	March 2023 ³		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	2 970 484	3 089 515	3 278 710	3 346 188	3 238 847	-107 341	268 363
Interest received	14 846	14 616	16 248	24 511	23 261	-1 250	8 415
Dividends received	32 921	20 699	37 800	43 013	25 617	-17 396	-7 304
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	2 078	2 110	2 073	2 880	3 367	487	1 289
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	4 688	6 140	6 578	4 908	4 635	-273	-53
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	5 836	5 427	5 087	3 894	5 168	1 274	-668
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	32 664	34 024	35 770	31 266	36 687	5 421	4 023
Other income	63 417	58 811	60 448	83 807	80 915	-2 892	17 498
Total income (A)	3 126 934	3 231 342	3 442 714	3 540 467	3 418 497	-121 970	291 563
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	279 983	282 934	308 037	319 741	328 309	8 568	48 326
Opening value of work in progress	130 052	137 668	136 413	140 103	152 248	12 145	22 196
Opening value of finished goods	665 725	692 022	725 080	751 742	763 378	11 636	97 653
Total opening values (B)	1 075 760	1 112 624	1 169 530	1 211 586	1 243 935	32 349	168 175
Closing value of raw materials	285 837	306 979	316 831	335 889	335 160	-729	49 323
Closing value of work in progress	141 399	137 584	140 700	155 447	155 485	38	14 086
Closing value of finished goods	696 361	734 706	767 591	765 720	792 626	26 906	96 265
Total closing values (C)	1 123 597	1 179 269	1 225 122	1 257 056	1 283 271	26 215	159 674

¹ All industries in the South African economy, excluding agriculture, financial intermediation, insurance, government and educational institutions.² Revised.³ Preliminary.

Table 1 – Selected income and expenditure items: All industries covered by the quarterly financial statistics (QFS) survey¹ (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ²	March 2023 ³		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	1 774 193	1 884 249	2 015 110	2 130 008	2 068 839	-61 169	294 646
Employment costs ⁴	429 794	419 634	429 906	442 672	441 500	-1 172	11 706
Interest paid	64 980	69 629	71 337	74 421	78 384	3 963	13 404
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	13 322	13 292	15 653	19 769	13 285	-6 484	-37
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	60 594	61 545	68 571	82 700	82 756	56	22 162
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	12 130	11 893	11 868	12 827	13 138	311	1 008
Depreciation	81 301	77 409	79 998	82 235	82 710	475	1 409
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	43 578	55 594	45 303	45 187	35 043	-10 144	-8 535
Other expenditure	427 613	447 110	452 064	465 269	463 648	-1 621	36 035
Total expenditure (D)	2 907 505	3 040 355	3 189 810	3 355 088	3 279 303	-75 785	371 798
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁵	267 266	257 632	308 496	230 849	178 530	-52 319	-88 736
Company tax	53 775	64 260	52 338	55 395	49 497	-5 898	-4 278
Dividends payable	72 134	45 270	83 280	52 835	46 415	-6 420	-25 719
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	3 345 882	3 350 125	3 429 824	3 424 966	3 437 674	12 708	91 792

¹ All industries in the South African economy, excluding agriculture, financial intermediation, insurance, government and educational institutions.

² Revised.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics* (QES) (statistical release P0277) survey.

⁵ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 2 – Selected income and expenditure items: Mining and quarrying industry

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	289 448	312 318	311 076	276 902	272 579	-4 323	-16 869
Interest received	3 413	3 791	4 008	7 452	4 636	-2 816	1 223
Dividends received	6 838	6 280	10 057	24 016	4 299	-19 717	-2 539
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	455	480	471	415	988	573	533
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	54	60	94	132	139	7	85
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	66	72	108	146	123	-23	57
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	4 764	9 813	9 690	4 145	7 700	3 555	2 936
Other income	8 682	2 549	3 019	4 501	2 396	-2 105	-6 286
Total income (A)	313 720	335 363	338 523	317 709	292 860	-24 849	-20 860
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	27 396	26 228	26 564	29 653	31 077	1 424	3 681
Opening value of work in progress	68 380	79 828	77 956	80 344	89 943	9 599	21 563
Opening value of finished goods	46 207	49 837	50 003	50 765	57 107	6 342	10 900
Total opening values (B)	141 983	155 893	154 523	160 762	178 127	17 365	36 144
Closing value of raw materials	26 320	26 029	30 085	31 212	30 129	-1 083	3 809
Closing value of work in progress	79 600	77 944	80 637	89 941	87 878	-2 063	8 278
Closing value of finished goods	50 202	49 940	50 551	57 059	53 592	-3 467	3 390
Total closing values (C)	156 122	153 913	161 273	178 212	171 599	-6 613	15 477

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

Table 2 – Selected income and expenditure items: Mining and quarrying industry (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	119 185	114 099	138 562	126 353	114 861	-11 492	-4 324
Employment costs ³	39 421	40 341	42 536	44 462	43 732	-730	4 311
Interest paid	6 050	9 609	6 275	7 931	6 779	-1 152	729
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	3 573	3 820	4 338	3 216	2 690	-526	-883
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	5 801	7 014	7 919	6 579	6 477	-102	676
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	1 829	1 975	1 924	1 828	1 786	-42	-43
Depreciation	12 838	12 774	13 262	15 275	13 286	-1 989	448
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	7 215	11 171	8 177	12 027	4 563	-7 464	-2 652
Other expenditure	40 935	52 468	45 639	45 556	43 108	-2 448	2 173
Total expenditure (D)	236 847	253 271	268 632	263 227	237 282	-25 945	435
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	91 012	80 112	76 641	71 932	49 050	-22 882	-41 962
Company tax	19 445	21 658	13 820	12 672	11 999	-673	-7 446
Dividends payable	42 968	9 591	58 237	14 694	25 263	10 569	-17 705
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	545 212	549 095	558 731	578 126	575 452	-2 674	30 240

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics* (QES) (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 3 – Selected income and expenditure items: Manufacturing industry

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	771 044	796 134	888 451	913 496	859 119	-54 377	88 075
Interest received	2 947	2 727	3 322	6 990	7 228	238	4 281
Dividends received	14 621	5 546	1 017	5 954	362	-5 592	-14 259
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	264	223	174	167	164	-3	-100
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	1 193	2 789	3 009	1 391	1 282	-109	89
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	1 928	1 290	1 424	921	980	59	-948
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	9 242	6 422	6 081	9 458	7 167	-2 291	-2 075
Other income	9 701	9 204	12 429	12 516	11 534	-982	1 833
Total income (A)	810 940	824 335	915 907	950 893	887 836	-63 057	76 896
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	163 870	168 610	191 691	197 738	204 936	7 198	41 066
Opening value of work in progress	45 617	43 394	45 120	45 540	48 177	2 637	2 560
Opening value of finished goods	187 677	206 533	226 421	258 951	255 097	-3 854	67 420
Total opening values (B)	397 164	418 537	463 232	502 229	508 210	5 981	111 046
Closing value of raw materials	171 673	191 041	198 284	212 244	211 295	-949	39 622
Closing value of work in progress	45 042	45 321	46 860	51 288	52 318	1 030	7 276
Closing value of finished goods	208 260	225 089	242 684	259 666	270 133	10 467	61 873
Total closing values (C)	424 975	461 451	487 828	523 198	533 746	10 548	108 771

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

Table 3 – Selected income and expenditure items: Manufacturing industry (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	538 231	560 742	618 087	639 978	612 128	-27 850	73 897
Employment costs ³	85 540	85 301	90 094	96 730	87 387	-9 343	1 847
Interest paid	8 602	8 888	10 002	14 544	14 580	36	5 978
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	3 520	3 115	3 650	3 414	3 338	-76	-182
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	13 924	14 226	16 898	16 551	15 486	-1 065	1 562
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	1 691	2 024	1 928	2 590	2 524	-66	833
Depreciation	14 819	14 885	15 500	15 379	15 532	153	713
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	11 104	13 273	13 866	9 809	8 483	-1 326	-2 621
Other expenditure	100 390	105 563	116 793	125 019	121 458	-3 561	21 068
Total expenditure (D)	777 821	808 017	886 818	924 014	880 916	-43 098	103 095
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	60 930	59 232	53 685	47 848	32 456	-15 392	-28 474
Company tax	8 936	10 565	10 500	14 920	8 827	-6 093	-109
Dividends payable	4 350	5 913	5 567	10 402	3 869	-6 533	-481
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	533 379	531 756	551 311	583 386	578 028	-5 358	44 649

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics* (QES) (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 4 – Selected income and expenditure items: Electricity, gas and water supply industry

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	80 337	90 504	104 774	87 404	84 269	-3 135	3 932
Interest received	898	1 198	1 175	1 497	1 527	30	629
Dividends received	181	0	78	355	520	165	339
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	87	71	81	48	60	12	-27
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	1 906	821	858	36	3 086	3 050	1 180
Other income	529	4 614	848	1 223	325	-898	-204
Total income (A)	83 938	97 208	107 814	90 563	89 787	-776	5 849
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	41 573	40 733	40 099	35 745	36 173	428	-5 400
Opening value of work in progress	364	475	539	114	29	-85	-335
Opening value of finished goods	483	566	327	385	528	143	45
Total opening values (B)	42 420	41 774	40 965	36 244	36 730	486	-5 690
Closing value of raw materials	40 735	40 099	35 733	36 173	37 817	1 644	-2 918
Closing value of work in progress	532	539	612	29	39	10	-493
Closing value of finished goods	563	326	352	528	477	-51	-86
Total closing values (C)	41 830	40 964	36 697	36 730	38 333	1 603	-3 497

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

Table 4 – Selected income and expenditure items: Electricity, gas and water supply industry (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	42 709	48 797	49 833	51 975	50 166	-1 809	7 457
Employment costs ³	8 558	8 439	8 763	9 319	8 555	-764	-3
Interest paid	11 762	12 134	12 308	14 033	14 523	490	2 761
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	104	154	152	139	168	29	64
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	103	69	69	71	72	1	-31
Depreciation	11 729	9 480	10 326	10 942	11 894	952	165
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	4 392	101	376	3 918	1 338	-2 580	-3 054
Other expenditure	9 673	13 153	7 409	14 280	15 967	1 687	6 294
Total expenditure (D)	89 031	92 328	89 237	104 678	102 684	-1 994	13 653
Net profit or loss before taxation (E)⁴	-5 683	4 070	14 309	-13 629	-11 294	2 335	-5 611
Company tax	605	1 158	2 471	620	262	-358	-343
Dividends payable	4 337	1 393	475	1 526	1 430	-96	-2 907
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	783 196	785 963	783 243	802 458	800 063	-2 395	16 867

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics (QES)* (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 5 – Selected income and expenditure items: Construction industry

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	67 180	71 415	71 677	73 265	72 487	-778	5 307
Interest received	601	496	569	527	701	174	100
Dividends received	158	471	249	549	337	-212	179
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	0	0	1	0	4	4	4
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	463	453	460	405	398	-7	-65
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	1 584	1 582	1 155	180	82	-98	-1 502
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	874	870	844	1 404	1 164	-240	290
Other income	3 658	3 799	4 084	2 238	2 194	-44	-1 464
Total income (A)	74 518	79 086	79 039	78 568	77 367	-1 201	2 849
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	6 524	6 396	6 637	7 616	7 778	162	1 254
Opening value of work in progress	9 222	7 049	6 737	6 273	5 877	-396	-3 345
Opening value of finished goods	2 584	2 549	2 294	2 337	2 308	-29	-276
Total opening values (B)	18 330	15 994	15 668	16 226	15 963	-263	-2 367
Closing value of raw materials	6 406	6 687	6 826	7 998	8 043	45	1 637
Closing value of work in progress	9 098	6 685	6 537	5 967	5 951	-16	-3 147
Closing value of finished goods	2 549	2 468	2 149	2 403	2 457	54	-92
Total closing values (C)	18 053	15 840	15 512	16 368	16 451	83	-1 602

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

Table 5 – Selected income and expenditure items: Construction industry (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	42 905	46 788	47 648	44 570	44 621	51	1 716
Employment costs ³	15 092	15 641	13 026	13 739	13 258	-481	-1 834
Interest paid	1 790	1 565	1 523	935	1 640	705	-150
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	493	371	262	425	377	-48	-116
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	862	795	790	715	690	-25	-172
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	1 611	1 025	1 121	1 560	1 545	-15	-66
Depreciation	1 893	1 934	1 946	1 153	1 134	-19	-759
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	835	4 577	642	319	301	-18	-534
Other expenditure	7 895	8 264	8 220	11 050	10 143	-907	2 248
Total expenditure (D)	73 376	80 960	75 178	74 466	73 709	-757	333
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	865	-2 028	3 705	4 244	4 146	-98	3 281
Company tax	509	431	572	479	518	39	9
Dividends payable	264	97	290	142	124	-18	-140
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	31 248	31 140	32 340	28 558	30 266	1 708	-982

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics (QES)* (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 6 – Selected income and expenditure items: Trade industry

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	1 057 628	1 112 554	1 163 598	1 298 821	1 250 114	-48 707	192 486
Interest received	4 022	4 299	4 926	5 467	6 169	702	2 147
Dividends received	1 258	1 359	1 071	1 661	3 248	1 587	1 990
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	415	425	433	692	663	-29	248
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	908	854	894	908	900	-8	-8
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	1 971	2 170	2 025	1 972	2 247	275	276
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	3 846	5 916	4 621	5 801	10 252	4 451	6 406
Other income	14 694	13 880	15 582	13 317	13 895	578	-799
Total income (A)	1 084 742	1 141 457	1 193 150	1 328 639	1 287 488	-41 151	202 746
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	30 497	30 908	34 462	41 022	40 600	-422	10 103
Opening value of work in progress	2 617	3 268	3 483	5 576	5 885	309	3 268
Opening value of finished goods	395 184	400 725	420 863	415 571	424 034	8 463	28 850
Total opening values (B)	428 298	434 901	458 808	462 169	470 519	8 350	42 221
Closing value of raw materials	29 854	34 532	36 404	40 582	40 058	-524	10 204
Closing value of work in progress	3 286	3 472	3 249	5 885	6 671	786	3 385
Closing value of finished goods	401 856	420 771	444 151	421 952	444 442	22 490	42 586
Total closing values (C)	434 996	458 775	483 804	468 419	491 171	22 752	56 175

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

Table 6 – Selected income and expenditure items: Trade industry (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	804 040	882 080	913 596	1 042 799	1 022 753	-20 046	218 713
Employment costs ³	91 527	86 203	90 712	84 057	93 714	9 657	2 187
Interest paid	8 253	8 119	9 351	9 493	10 360	867	2 107
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	3 072	3 120	4 346	9 155	3 690	-5 465	618
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	16 676	16 399	17 939	19 399	20 896	1 497	4 220
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	1 469	1 566	1 616	1 622	1 746	124	277
Depreciation	11 557	10 981	11 862	10 300	11 001	701	-556
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	6 672	5 181	5 550	6 304	7 105	801	433
Other expenditure	89 680	93 695	97 598	82 336	77 709	-4 627	-11 971
Total expenditure (D)	1 032 946	1 107 344	1 152 570	1 265 465	1 248 974	-16 491	216 028
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	58 494	57 987	65 576	69 424	59 166	-10 258	672
Company tax	7 436	7 737	8 543	8 736	10 172	1 436	2 736
Dividends payable	3 602	8 129	3 218	5 754	3 270	-2 484	-332
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	257 376	252 248	252 298	248 346	253 598	5 252	-3 778

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics (QES)* (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 7 – Selected income and expenditure items: Transport, storage and communication industry

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	239 621	250 901	263 362	259 674	258 182	-1 492	18 561
Interest received	2 389	1 530	1 610	1 703	2 047	344	-342
Dividends received	456	533	1 043	1 325	1 749	424	1 293
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	39	39	39	17	13	-4	-26
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	1 480	1 420	1 503	1 485	1 305	-180	-175
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	250	270	292	496	1 551	1 055	1 301
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	1 699	1 848	1 340	962	861	-101	-838
Other income	7 884	7 388	7 245	10 756	10 112	-644	2 228
Total income (A)	253 818	263 929	276 434	276 418	275 820	-598	22 002
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	3 508	3 962	2 378	2 728	2 519	-209	-989
Opening value of work in progress	779	973	989	682	630	-52	-149
Opening value of finished goods	11 807	11 227	13 792	12 690	12 999	309	1 192
Total opening values (B)	16 094	16 162	17 159	16 100	16 148	48	54
Closing value of raw materials	3 955	2 366	2 684	2 550	2 704	154	-1 251
Closing value of work in progress	973	990	996	630	465	-165	-508
Closing value of finished goods	11 200	15 042	16 214	12 833	11 721	-1 112	521
Total closing values (C)	16 128	18 398	19 894	16 013	14 890	-1 123	-1 238

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

Table 7 – Selected income and expenditure items: Transport, storage and communication industry (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	105 177	116 433	127 113	116 858	112 968	-3 890	7 791
Employment costs ³	39 794	39 300	36 851	41 614	40 923	-691	1 129
Interest paid	8 692	8 695	9 117	9 445	9 985	540	1 293
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	358	384	633	336	81	-255	-277
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	5 570	5 679	6 161	6 812	6 620	-192	1 050
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	2 944	3 023	2 881	2 754	3 009	255	65
Depreciation	19 064	17 970	17 270	17 406	18 186	780	-878
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	3 653	4 386	4 890	1 838	1 734	-104	-1 919
Other expenditure	63 694	61 177	62 171	71 074	73 660	2 586	9 966
Total expenditure (D)	248 946	257 047	267 087	268 137	267 166	-971	18 220
Net profit or loss before taxation (E)⁴	4 906	9 118	12 082	8 194	7 396	-798	2 490
Company tax	3 215	3 191	3 623	4 417	3 761	-656	546
Dividends payable	1 142	327	1 101	2 048	3 154	1 106	2 012
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	632 561	636 677	651 544	665 328	670 842	5 514	38 281

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics (QES)* (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 8 – Selected income and expenditure items: Real estate and other business services industry (excluding financial intermediation and insurance)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received ³	389 472	379 649	397 892	357 908	360 214	2 306	-29 258
Interest received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends received	8 969	6 333	23 939	8 939	14 556	5 617	5 587
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	680	725	737	1 361	1 296	-65	616
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	10 045	7 967	12 104	9 106	5 914	-3 192	-4 131
Other income	13 065	11 962	12 097	34 758	36 011	1 253	22 946
Total income (A)	422 231	406 636	446 769	412 072	417 991	5 919	-4 240
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	5 576	5 098	5 218	4 185	4 149	-36	-1 427
Opening value of work in progress	3 061	2 654	1 525	1 424	1 559	135	-1 502
Opening value of finished goods	19 888	19 059	9 864	9 427	9 667	240	-10 221
Total opening values (B)	28 525	26 811	16 607	15 036	15 375	339	-13 150
Closing value of raw materials	5 917	5 236	5 806	4 055	4 066	11	-1 851
Closing value of work in progress	2 841	2 569	1 670	1 559	2 029	470	-812
Closing value of finished goods	20 193	19 560	10 063	9 639	8 235	-1 404	-11 958
Total closing values (C)	28 951	27 365	17 539	15 253	14 330	-923	-14 621

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Turnover includes: interest, rent/leasing and hiring – refer to page 42 for more details.

Table 8 – Selected income and expenditure items: Real estate and other business services industry (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	102 362	96 553	101 079	89 258	93 457	4 199	-8 905
Employment costs ³	126 412	120 867	124 126	128 300	129 115	815	2 703
Interest paid	17 788	18 586	20 571	16 329	18 756	2 427	968
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	2 023	2 151	2 135	2 856	2 740	-116	717
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	14 884	14 559	15 847	29 322	29 187	-135	14 303
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	1 603	1 370	1 454	1 532	1 544	12	-59
Depreciation	6 598	6 515	7 015	9 179	9 130	-49	2 532
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	8 724	15 821	11 083	10 327	10 830	503	2 106
Other expenditure	91 352	87 973	89 276	89 086	94 774	5 688	3 422
Total expenditure (D)	371 746	364 395	372 586	376 189	389 533	13 344	17 787
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	50 911	42 795	75 115	36 100	27 413	-8 687	-23 498
Company tax	12 439	18 358	11 541	11 987	12 041	54	-398
Dividends payable	14 451	19 025	13 804	17 250	7 373	-9 877	-7 078
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	476 825	479 287	517 153	433 264	440 654	7 390	-36 171

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics* (QES) (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 9 – Selected income and expenditure items: Community, social and personal services industry (excluding government and educational institutions)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	75 754	76 040	77 880	78 718	81 883	3 165	6 129
Interest received	576	575	638	875	953	78	377
Dividends received	440	177	346	214	546	332	106
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	225	218	218	228	239	11	14
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	503	493	537	539	551	12	48
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	37	43	83	179	185	6	148
Profit on assets/investments sold or revalued	288	367	232	354	543	189	255
Other income	5 204	5 415	5 144	4 498	4 448	-50	-756
Total income (A)	83 027	83 328	85 078	85 605	89 348	3 743	6 321
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	1 039	999	988	1 054	1 077	23	38
Opening value of work in progress	12	27	64	150	148	-2	136
Opening value of finished goods	1 895	1 526	1 516	1 616	1 638	22	-257
Total opening values (B)	2 946	2 552	2 568	2 820	2 863	43	-83
Closing value of raw materials	977	989	1 009	1 075	1 048	-27	71
Closing value of work in progress	27	64	139	148	134	-14	107
Closing value of finished goods	1 538	1 510	1 427	1 640	1 569	-71	31
Total closing values (C)	2 542	2 563	2 575	2 863	2 751	-112	209

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

Table 9 – Selected income and expenditure items: Community, social and personal services industry (excluding government and educational institutions) (concluded)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between March 2023 and December 2022	Year-on-year difference between March 2023 and March 2022
	R million						
	March 2022	June 2022	September 2022	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	19 584	18 757	19 192	18 217	17 885	-332	-1 699
Employment costs ³	23 450	23 542	23 798	24 451	24 816	365	1 366
Interest paid	2 043	2 033	2 190	1 711	1 761	50	-282
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	282	330	288	366	368	2	86
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	2 773	2 719	2 865	3 183	3 232	49	459
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	880	841	875	870	912	42	32
Depreciation	2 803	2 870	2 817	2 601	2 547	-54	-256
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	983	1 084	719	645	689	44	-294
Other expenditure	23 994	24 817	24 958	26 868	26 829	-39	2 835
Total expenditure (D)	76 792	76 993	77 702	78 912	79 039	127	2 247
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	5 831	6 346	7 383	6 736	10 197	3 461	4 366
Company tax	1 190	1 162	1 268	1 564	1 917	353	727
Dividends payable	1 020	795	588	1 019	1 932	913	912
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of the quarter	86 085	83 959	83 204	85 500	88 771	3 271	2 686

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 38 for comparability with the *Quarterly employment statistics* (QES) (statistical release P0277) survey.⁴ E=A-B+C-D.

Table 10 – Comparison of selected operating ratios between December 2022 and March 2023

Industry	Turnover / Fixed assets ³		Net profit before tax / Turnover ⁴		Turnover / Closing inventories ⁵		Net profit before tax / Fixed assets ⁶	
	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²
Mining and quarrying	0,48	0,47	0,26	0,18	1,55	1,59	0,12	0,09
Manufacturing	1,57	1,49	0,05	0,04	1,75	1,61	0,08	0,06
Electricity, gas and water supply	0,11	0,11	-0,16	-0,13	2,38	2,20	-0,02	-0,01
Construction	2,57	2,39	0,06	0,06	4,48	4,41	0,15	0,14
Trade	5,23	4,93	0,05	0,05	2,77	2,55	0,28	0,23
Transport, storage and communication	0,39	0,38	0,03	0,03	16,22	17,34	0,01	0,01
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	0,83	0,82	0,10	0,08	23,46	25,14	0,08	0,06
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	0,92	0,92	0,09	0,12	27,49	29,76	0,08	0,11
All industries	0,98	0,94	0,07	0,06	2,66	2,52	0,07	0,05

¹ Revised.

² Preliminary.

³ Turnover / Carrying value of property, plant and equipment at the end of the quarter.

⁴ Net profit or loss before taxation / Turnover.

⁵ Turnover / Closing value of inventories.

⁶ Net profit or loss before taxation / Carrying value of property, plant and equipment at the end of the quarter.

Table 10 – Comparison of selected operating ratios between December 2022 and March 2023 (concluded)

Industry	Cost of sales* / Average inventories ³		Net profit before interest and income tax expenses / Interest expense ⁴		Cash dividends / Net income ⁵	
	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²	December 2022 ¹	March 2023 ²
Mining and quarrying	0,64	0,69	10,07	8,24	0,25	0,68
Manufacturing	1,21	1,13	4,29	3,23	0,32	0,16
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,41	1,29	0,03	0,22	-0,11	-0,12
Construction	2,73	2,72	5,54	3,53	0,04	0,03
Trade	2,23	2,08	8,31	6,71	0,09	0,07
Transport, storage and communication	7,28	7,36	1,87	1,74	0,54	0,87
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	5,88	6,36	3,21	2,46	0,72	0,48
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	6,40	6,41	4,94	6,79	0,20	0,23
All industries	1,69	1,61	4,10	3,28	0,30	0,36

¹ Revised.

² Preliminary.

³ Cost of sales* / [(Opening inventories + Closing inventories) / 2].

⁴ (Net profit or loss before taxation + Interest paid) / Interest paid.

⁵ Dividends paid / (Net profit or loss before taxation – Company tax).

* Cost of sales = (Opening inventories + Purchases – Closing inventories).

Technical notes

Confidence intervals

The 95% confidence intervals of a population parameter (turnover) are obtained as follows:

Lower limit

= lower 95% confidence limit of a population parameter
= estimate – 1,96 * Standard error (estimate);

and

Upper limit

= upper 95% confidence limit of a population parameter
= estimate + 1,96 * Standard error (estimate)

Standard error (SE)

$$= \frac{\text{Upper limit (R million)} - \text{Lower limit (R million)}}{2 * 1,96}$$

Relative standard error (RSE)

$$= \frac{\text{SE of estimate} * 100}{\text{Estimated}}$$

Table D – Estimates of turnover by industry within 95% confidence limits: December 2022

Industry	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit	Relative standard error (RSE)
	R million	R million	R million	%
Mining and quarrying	274 121	276 902	279 683	0,5
Manufacturing	878 659	913 496	948 333	1,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	85 667	87 404	89 141	1,0
Construction	59 114	73 265	87 416	9,9
Trade	1 204 631	1 298 821	1 393 011	3,7
Transport, storage and communication	242 165	259 674	277 183	3,4
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	322 808	357 908	393 008	5,0
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	71 617	78 718	85 819	4,6
All industries	3 180 531	3 346 188	3 511 845	2,5

Table E – Estimates of turnover by industry within 95% confidence limits: March 2023

Industry	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit	Relative standard error (RSE)
	R million	R million	R million	%
Mining and quarrying	269 776	272 579	275 382	0,5
Manufacturing	828 998	859 119	889 240	1,8
Electricity, gas and water supply	82 442	84 269	86 096	1,1
Construction	58 320	72 487	86 654	10,0
Trade	1 159 456	1 250 114	1 340 772	3,7
Transport, storage and communication	240 893	258 182	275 471	3,4
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	327 929	360 214	392 499	4,6
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	74 655	81 883	89 111	4,5
All industries	3 082 833	3 238 847	3 394 861	2,5

Neyman Optimal Allocation

Before drawing samples in each of the surveys, the population of enterprises on the business sampling frame (BSF) was stratified. Strata were formed using a combination of the standard industrial classification variable and the measure of size variable for enterprises. The Neyman optimal allocation formula used to allocate samples to each stratum is given by the formula below.

$$n_h = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$$

Where N_h and S_h are the stratum population size and the stratum variance, respectively.

Table F – DTIC cut-off points (adjusted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) for QFS)

Industry	Enterprise size			
	Large (Size-group 1) Lower limit turnover Rand	Medium (Size-group 2) Lower limit turnover Rand	Small (Size-group 3) Lower limit turnover Rand	Very small ¹ (Size-group 4) Lower limit turnover Rand
Mining and quarrying	585 000 000	150 000 000	60 000 000	2 000 000
Manufacturing	765 000 000	195 000 000	75 000 000	2 000 000
Electricity, gas and water supply	765 000 000	195 000 000	76 500 000	2 000 000
Construction	390 000 000	90 000 000	45 000 000	2 000 000
Wholesale trade	960 000 000	480 000 000	90 000 000	2 000 000
Retail trade	585 000 000	285 000 000	60 000 000	2 000 000
Motor trade	585 000 000	285 000 000	60 000 000	2 000 000
Accommodation and catering	195 000 000	90 000 000	76 500 000	2 000 000
Transport, storage and communication	390 000 000	195 000 000	45 000 000	2 000 000
Real estate and other businesses services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	390 000 000	195 000 000	45 000 000	2 000 000
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	195 000 000	90 000 000	15 000 000	2 000 000

Source: National Small Business Amendment Bill 2003, Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC)

¹ Enterprises with a turnover of less than R2 000 000 are excluded from this survey as from the 2009 sample.

Analysis of revisions

Introduction

Preliminary estimates for the quarterly financial statistics survey are published approximately twelve weeks after the reference quarter, e.g. preliminary estimates for the December quarter are published towards the end of March. The preliminary values are revised the following quarter, using additional information received from respondents.

Analysis

Revisions may be analysed in terms of several dimensions, e.g. differences between preliminary and revised values (measured as rand values or as percentages); differences between preliminary and revised growth rates (quarter-on-quarter or year-on-year); and totals and/or components.

The analysis performed below is confined to the following:

- Total quarterly turnover, current prices, unadjusted.
- The basis for the analysis is the difference between the revised turnover and the preliminary turnover, measured as a percentage of preliminary turnover, where preliminary turnover refers to the first published estimate of turnover for the quarter in question.
- Time period: March 2018 to December 2022. The analysis covers this period only due to a change in new sample implementation. Previously the preliminary September quarter was replaced by new estimates generated for the September quarter (based on a new sample); currently no replacement occurs, such that the revised results for the September quarter only reflect updated information from respondents.

Figure 5 shows the preliminary and revised total quarterly turnover (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 11 provides key results relating to revisions.

Figure 5 – Total quarterly turnover: preliminary and revised

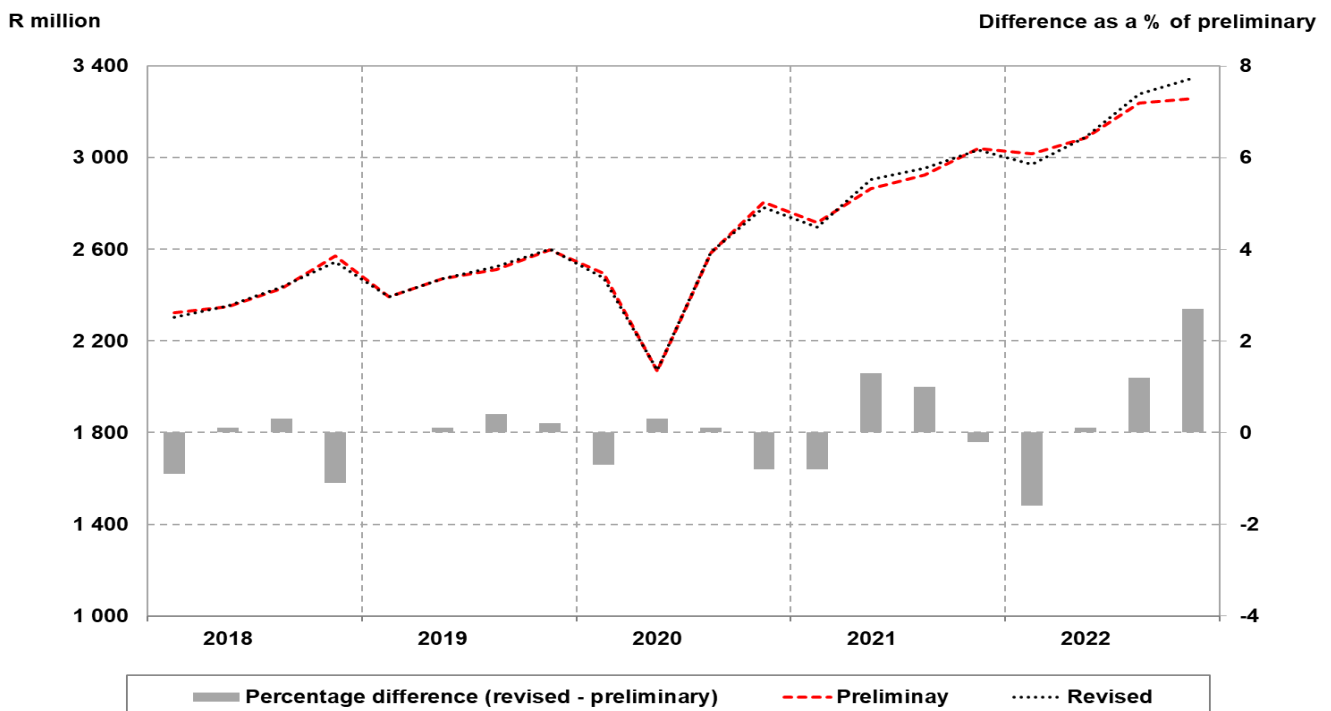
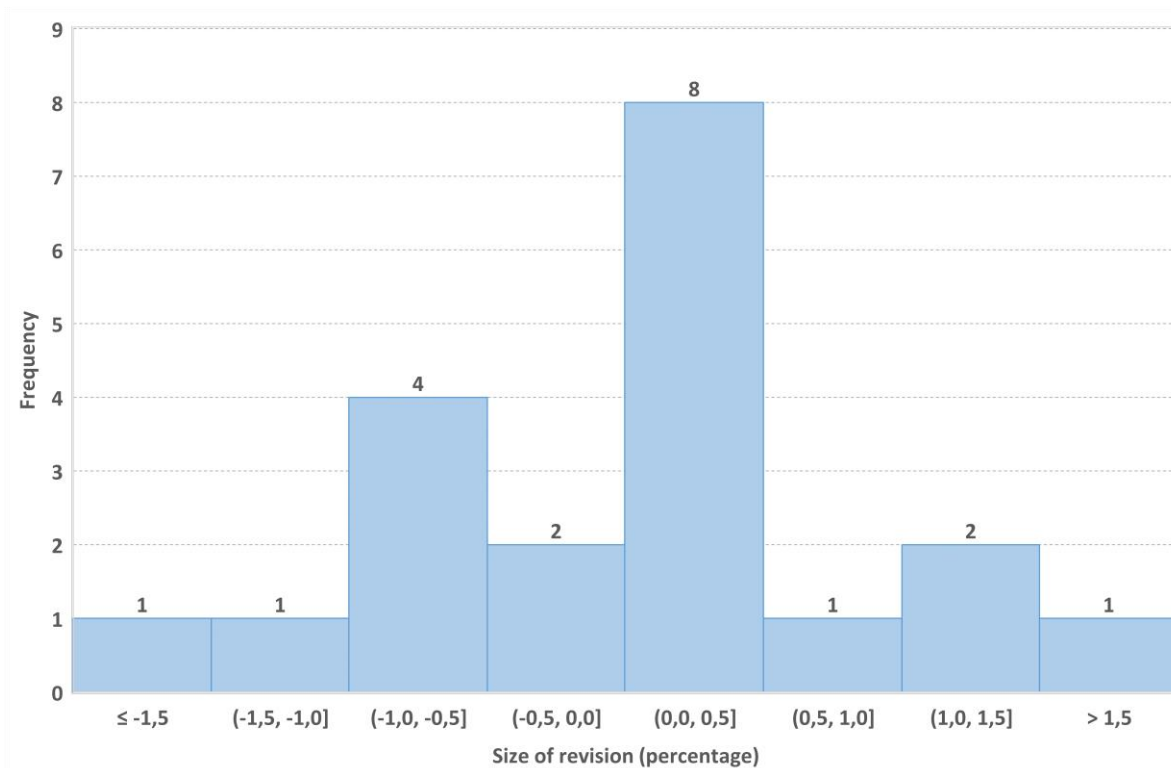


Table 11 – Total quarterly turnover: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	0,09%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	0,70%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	2,7%	Preliminary December 2022 quarter was revised from R3 257 425 million up to R3 346 188 million, representing a 2,7% revision
Largest downward revision	-1,6%	Preliminary March 2022 quarter was revised from R3 017 817 million down to R2 970 484 million, representing a -1,6% revision
Range for all revisions	-1,6% to 2,7%	
Range within which 90% of the revisions lie	-1,1% to 1,3%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	13 or 65,0% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	7 or 35,0% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	0,98%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	70,0%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between - 0,89% and 1,06%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 6

Figure 6 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 8 revisions between 0% and 0,5% ($0\% < \text{revision} \leq 0,5\%$). 75,0% of revisions lay between -1% and 1%.

Figure 6 – Total quarterly turnover: histogram of revisions



Explanatory notes

Introduction

1 Stats SA conducts a quarterly sample survey to collect a range of financial statistics in respect of enterprises in the formal business sector of the South African economy, excluding agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing and financial intermediation and insurance, government and educational institutions. This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's *Quarterly financial statistics* (QFS) survey for the March, June, September and December 2022 and March 2023 quarters, which examines key variables as required by the Systems of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, and are mentioned below:

- turnover;
- interest received and paid;
- dividends received and dividends payable;
- royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and trade and patent rights received and paid;
- income and expenditure in respect of rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures, including payments for water and electricity services;
- income and expenditure in respect of hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment;
- employment costs;
- profit and loss on assets/investments sold or revalued;
- depreciation provided for;
- purchases;
- other income and other expenditure;
- total income and total expenditure;
- net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends;
- company tax;
- carrying value of property, plant and equipment at the end of the quarter; and
- inventories as at the beginning and end of the quarter.

2 The statistical release also contains accounting ratios derived from estimates of selected key variables.

3 In order to improve the timeliness of the publication, some information for the current quarter may have been estimated due to late or non-submission by respondents. These estimates are revised as soon as the actual information is available.

4 Additional information regarding estimates of small, medium and large enterprises by industry per variable for the quarters ended December 2022 and March 2023 is available on the Stats SA website and can also be made available on request.

Purpose of the survey

5 The QFS survey covers a sample of enterprises operating in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the South African economy, excluding financial intermediation, insurance, government and educational institutions. Results of the survey are used in compiling estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which in turn are used to develop and monitor government policies.

These statistics are also used by the private sector in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance. The results are published quarterly in the *Quarterly financial statistics* (QFS) statistical release P0044.

Scope of the survey	<p>6 This survey covers financial statistics of the following industries according to the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mining and quarrying industry; • manufacturing industry; • electricity, gas and water supply industry; • construction industry; • trade industry; • transport, storage and communication industry; • real estate and business services industry, excluding financial intermediation and insurance; and • community, social and personal services industry, excluding government and educational institutions. 										
Classification	<p>7 The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are only presented at SIC major division (one digit) level. Each enterprise is classified as an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise. Estimates on lower digits SIC can be made available on request.</p>										
Collection rate	<p>8</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">March 2022 quarter:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>June 2022 quarter:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September 2022 quarter:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>December 2022 quarter (revised):</td> <td style="text-align: right;">79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2023 quarter (preliminary):</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75%</td> </tr> </table>	March 2022 quarter:	75%	June 2022 quarter:	79%	September 2022 quarter:	79%	December 2022 quarter (revised):	79%	March 2023 quarter (preliminary):	75%
March 2022 quarter:	75%										
June 2022 quarter:	79%										
September 2022 quarter:	79%										
December 2022 quarter (revised):	79%										
March 2023 quarter (preliminary):	75%										
Statistical unit	<p>9 For the purpose of this publication, the statistical unit in the <i>Quarterly financial statistics</i> survey is the enterprise. An enterprise is defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) value-added tax (VAT) administrative data.</p>										
Survey methodology and design	<p>10 The survey is conducted on a quarterly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 5 106 enterprises. Questionnaires have to be returned to Stats SA within two weeks after the end of the quarter concerned. Fax, telephone and electronic reminders are used to follow up on non-responding enterprises.</p> <p>11 Samples are normally drawn each year and the resulting level changes in estimates are indicated when the new sample is implemented. A new sample was drawn in 2022 and implemented from the December 2022 quarter onwards.</p>										

- 12** The sample was drawn from a population of enterprises that contributed approximately 95% to the total turnover per industry. Adjustments are made to the estimates to account for enterprises contributing less than 5% of the total turnover within each industry. All enterprises are stratified by type of enterprise according to size groups based on the National Small Business Amendment Bill, 2003, size group allocations for industries as defined in the SIC.

All large enterprises, which comprise 54% of the number of enterprises in the sample, are completely enumerated, while simple random sampling is applied for medium-sized, small and very small enterprises. Enterprises with a VAT turnover of less than R2 000 000 are excluded from this survey. The data reported by the enterprises in the sample are weighted to represent all enterprises in the population.

Reliability of estimates

- 13** Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of enterprises and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability. That is, the data may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the different industries in South Africa. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as sampling errors. See Tables D and E (page 29) to determine the extent that estimates may vary.
- 14** Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made with the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by designing the questionnaire carefully, conducting pilot studies, editing the data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables.

Reasons for fluctuations in data

- 15** The fluctuations in the data can be attributed to:
- revisions to previous quarters made in the event of new or revised information being furnished by the respondents;
 - restructuring of large businesses;
 - exchange rate fluctuations;
 - changes in reporting due to new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
 - once-off items reflected in one or more quarters, but not reflected in other quarters;
 - year-end adjustments performed during the last quarter of the financial year;
 - seasonal factors;
 - items declared annually and not quarterly;
 - samples drawn annually (see paragraph 11 on page 35); and
 - response rates per industry and within sub-sectors.

Standard error

- 16** The estimates in this publication are based on a sample drawn from units in the surveyed population. The entire population is not surveyed. The published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic (see Tables D and E on page 29).

Revised figures	17	The revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections in their figures and late submissions of their data to Stats SA. Editing of data occurs at the individual enterprise level.
Reference period	18	The reference period for this publication is from 1 January 2023 to 31 March 2023.
Related publications	19	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications, which are available from Stats SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Annual financial statistics (P0021);</i> • <i>Electricity generated and available for distribution (P4141);</i> • <i>Food and beverages (P6420);</i> • <i>Gross domestic product (P0441);</i> • <i>Land transport (P7162);</i> • <i>Manufacturing: Production and sales (P3041.2);</i> • <i>Mining: Production and sales (P2041);</i> • <i>Motor trade sales (P6343.2);</i> • <i>Quarterly employment statistics (P0277);</i> • <i>Retail trade sales (P6242.1);</i> • <i>Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions (P5041.1);</i> • <i>Stats in brief;</i> • <i>Tourist accommodation (P6410);</i> • <i>Wholesale trade sales (P6141.2); and</i> • <i>Quarterly capital expenditure (P0045)</i>
Rounding-off of figures	20	The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest three digits shown.
Comparison of results with Quarterly employment statistics (QES) survey	21	<p>Employment costs estimates produced in this publication are based on information as defined by the International Accounting Standards 19 (IAS19) from an accounting perspective. The <i>Quarterly employment statistics (QES)</i> survey produces estimates for employment and earnings from a payroll perspective.</p> <p>The differences between the QFS employment costs and QES earnings can be attributed, but not limited, to the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accounting and payroll timing differences in the recognition of employment-related transactions. The QFS employment costs are recognised on an accrual basis, while the QES earnings are recognised on a cash basis; • classification differences between surveys; • changes in accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) revisions in the QFS); • different sampling frames; • different sampling methodology and sampling specifications; • information sources (information from the payroll administrator vs. information from the accounting officer); and • restructuring of businesses.

Adjustment of DTIC cut-off points	22	The DTIC cut-off points sourced from the National Small Business Amendment Bill 2003 have been raised by a factor of 15,0 to comply with sample specifications.	
Symbols and abbreviations	23	AFS	Annual financial statistics
		BSF	Business sampling frame
		DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
		GDP	Gross domestic product
		IAS	International Accounting Standards
		IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
		ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
		QES	Quarterly employment statistics
		QFS	Quarterly financial statistics
		RSE	Relative standard error
		SARS	South African Revenue Service
		SE	Standard error
		SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
		Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
		VAT	Value-added tax
		..	Not available

Glossary

Carrying value of property, plant and equipment

Carrying value of property, plant and equipment at the end of the quarter includes:

- land;
- residential buildings and non-residential buildings;
- construction works, roads and parking areas;
- computers and other IT equipment;
- motor vehicles and other transport equipment; and
- plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other office equipment.

Company tax

Company tax brought into account consists of taxes on incomes, profits and capital gains, excluding value-added tax (VAT). They are assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of enterprises and exclude employees' taxes, deferred tax and compulsory loan levies.

Employment costs

Employment/staff costs according to IAS 19 are costs incurred in exchange for services rendered by employees. These costs are divided into four categories: short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, other long-term employee benefits and termination benefits.

Employment costs include (among other types of employment benefits):

- wages and salaries;
- compensated absences (paid vacation and sick leave);
- commissions paid;
- profit sharing plans;
- bonuses;
- medical and life insurance benefits during employment;
- housing benefits;
- free or subsidised goods or services given to employees;
- pension benefits;
- post-employment medical and life insurance benefits;
- long-service or sabbatical leave;
- jubilee benefits;
- deferred compensation programmes;
- severance, termination and redundancy payments to staff; and
- other employee-related costs not mentioned above.

Enterprise	An enterprise is a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
Establishment	An establishment is defined as an enterprise 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.
Industry	An industry consists of a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity, and is classified according to the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993.
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are international accounting standards stating how particular types of transactions and other events should be reported in financial statements. IFRS are issued by the Accounting Standards Board. The purpose of IFRS is to improve transparency and comparability within financial reporting and introduce consistency in accounting.
Inventories	<p>Inventories consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• outputs that are held by the enterprise that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways; and• products acquired from other enterprises that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing (factored goods). <p>Raw materials consist of components for processing, packing materials, fuel, consumable and maintenance stores.</p> <p>Work in progress consists of goods in the process of manufacturing or work that has been partially done, but which has not yet been completed at the beginning and end of the quarter.</p> <p>Finished goods include manufactured goods by own manufacturers and goods not produced by the enterprise but purchased for resale, not sold at the beginning and end of the quarter.</p>
Net profit or loss	Net profit or loss before drawings by proprietors or partners, company tax paid or provided for and dividends paid or provided for are taken into account is calculated as total income minus opening inventories plus closing inventories less total expenditure.

Purchases

Purchases includes:

- raw materials, components, etc., used in production;
- fuels;
- spare parts and building materials; and
- purchases and transfers-in of factored goods, intermediate products and partially completed goods from related enterprises.

Purchases excludes:

- subcontract and commission expenses;
- motor vehicle running expenditure, including parts and fuel;
- purchases of materials capitalised for “capital work done” by own employees; and
- containers and packaging materials.

Turnover

Turnover refers to the following items for all industries, excluding real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance):

- value of sales;
- amounts received for work done; and
- amounts received for services rendered.

Turnover refers to the following items for the real estate and other business services industry (excluding financial intermediation and insurance):

- value of sales;
- amounts received for work done;
- amounts received for services rendered;
- interest received;
- rent and or lease payments received for land and buildings; and
- rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.

Turnover excludes:

- value-added tax (VAT); and
- net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange).

Value-added tax

VAT is an indirect tax based on consumption of goods and services in the economy.

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 11 official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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