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Quarterly financial statistics (QFS)

September 2016

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Key findings for the quarter ended September 2016

The total turnover of quarterly financial statistics (QFS) industries¹ in the third quarter of 2016 was estimated at R2 172 175 million (R2,17 trillion), an increase of 2,1% compared with the second quarter of 2016 (R2 127 594 million or R2,13 trillion).

Between the second and third quarters of 2016, turnover increased in seven of the eight industries covered by the survey. The largest percentage increase in turnover was recorded in electricity, gas and water supply (+17,5%), followed by transport, storage and communication (+4,5%), real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (+4,1%), manufacturing (+2,0%), trade (+1,4%), community, social and personal services (excluding government institutions) (+0,7%) and construction (+0,4%). A decrease was recorded in mining and quarrying (-4,9%).

Total closing inventories at the end of the third quarter of 2016 were estimated at R805 294 million, an increase of 1,1% compared with R796 174 million at the end of the second quarter of 2016. Increases were recorded in real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (+7,1%), electricity, gas and water supply (+5,5%), construction (+2,9%), trade (+1,6%), mining and quarrying (+1,2%) and manufacturing (+0,2%). Decreases were recorded in transport, storage and communication (-6,4%) and community, social and personal services (excluding government institutions) (-0,9%).

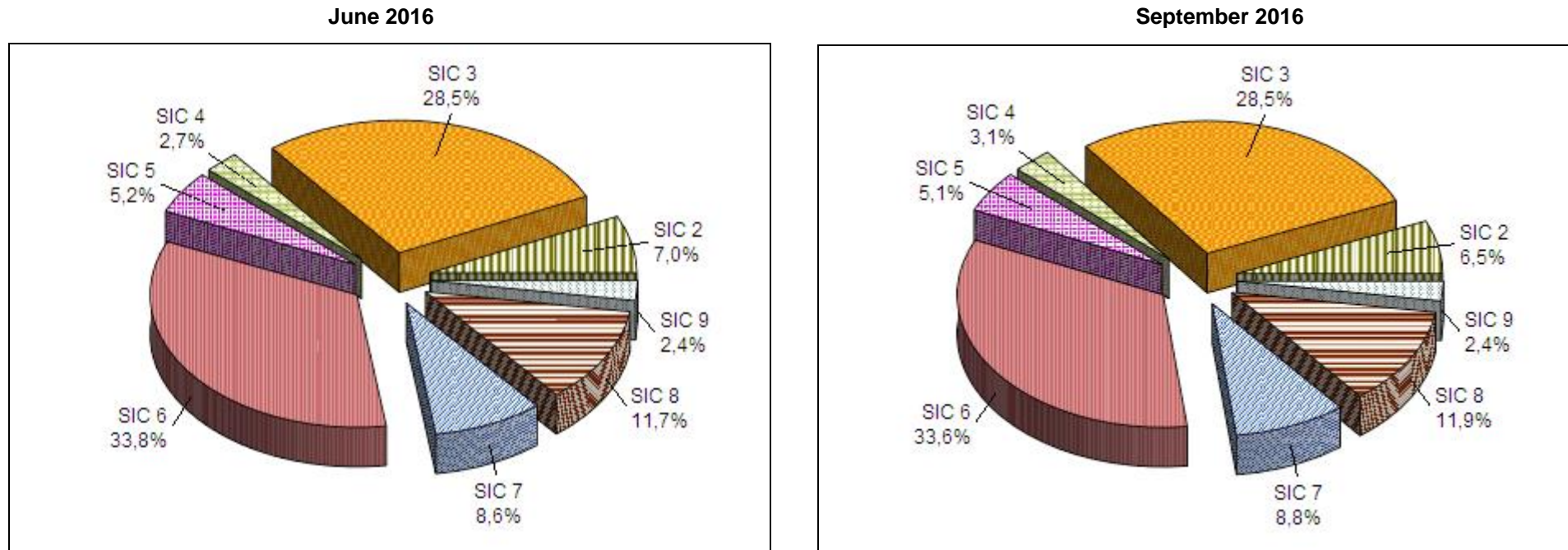
Total capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment was estimated at R88 807 million in the third quarter of 2016, a decrease of 5,5% compared with R93 999 million in the second quarter of 2016. The largest percentage decrease was recorded in mining and quarrying (-13,5%), followed by transport, storage and communication (-8,1%), trade (-7,0%), manufacturing (-6,4%), real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (-3,3%), community, social and personal services (excluding government institutions) (-2,9%) and construction (-0,5%). An increase was recorded in electricity, gas and water supply (+0,2%).

Turnover was estimated at R2 172 175 million in the third quarter of 2016, an increase of 4,0% compared with R2 087 851 million in the third quarter of 2015. All eight industries covered by the survey reflected an annual increase. The largest percentage increase in turnover was recorded in community, social and personal services (excluding government institutions) (+10,8%), followed by electricity, gas and water supply (+10,6%), mining and quarrying (+8,9%), transport, storage and communication (+7,7%), real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation and insurance) (+4,3%), trade (+2,7%), manufacturing (+2,7%) and construction (+1,5%).

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

**PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General**

Figure 1 – Percentage contribution to total turnover by industry in the quarters ended June 2016 and September 2016¹



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

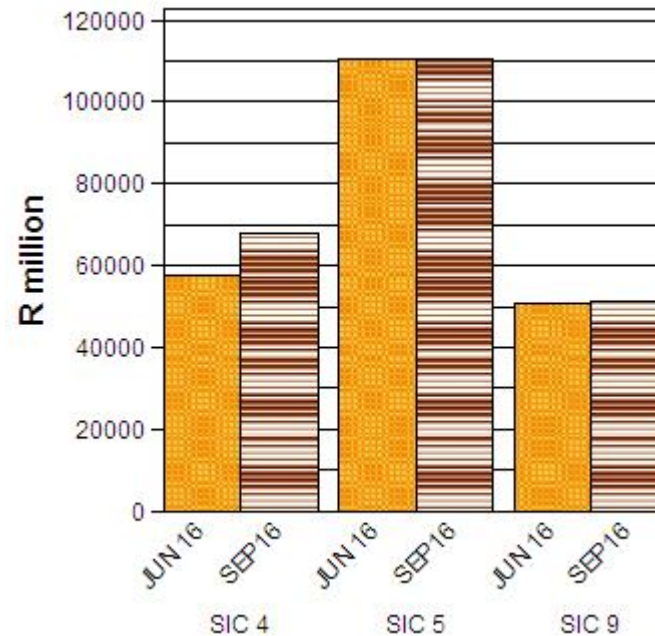
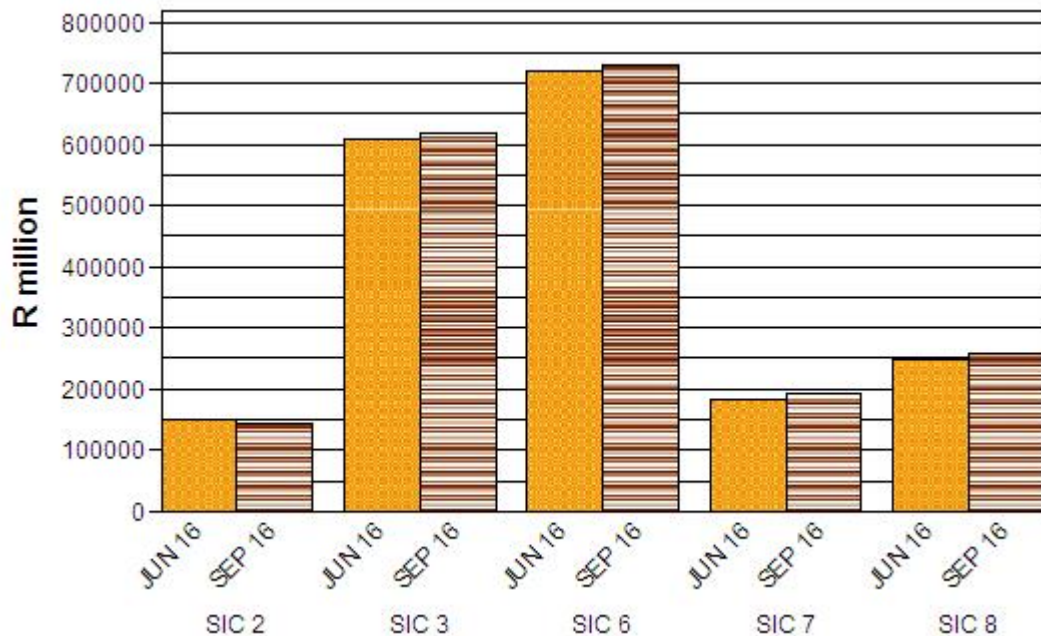
SIC 7 - Transport, storage and communication industry

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

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

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

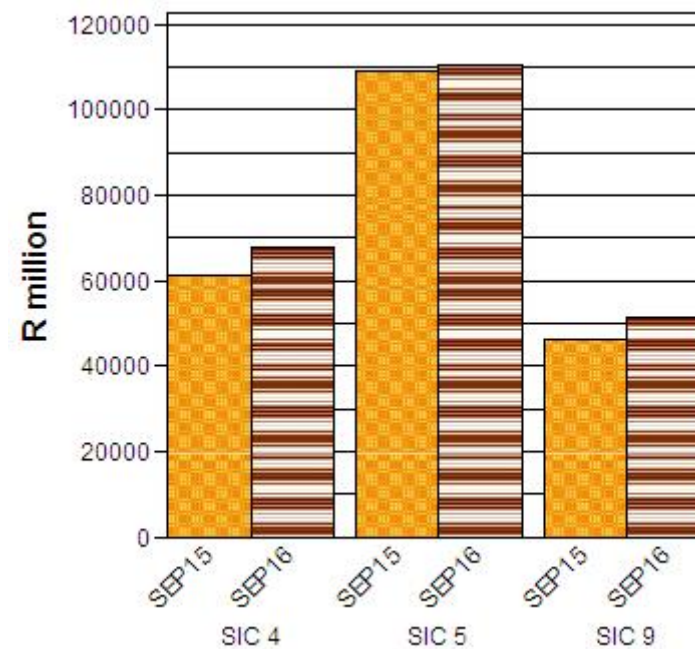
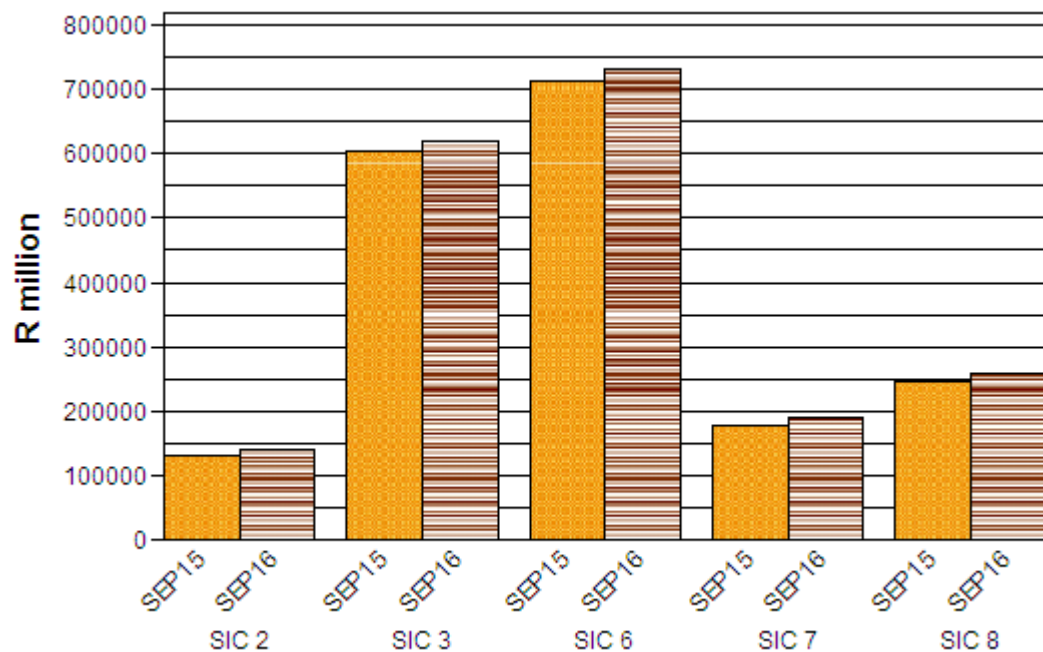
Figure 2 – Comparison of turnover by industry in the quarters ended June 2016 and September 2016



- 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 institutions)

Figure 3 – Comparison of turnover by industry in the quarters ended September 2015 and September 2016



SIC 2 - Mining and quarrying industry

SIC 3 - Manufacturing industry

SIC 6 - Trade industry

SIC 7 - Transport, storage and communication industry

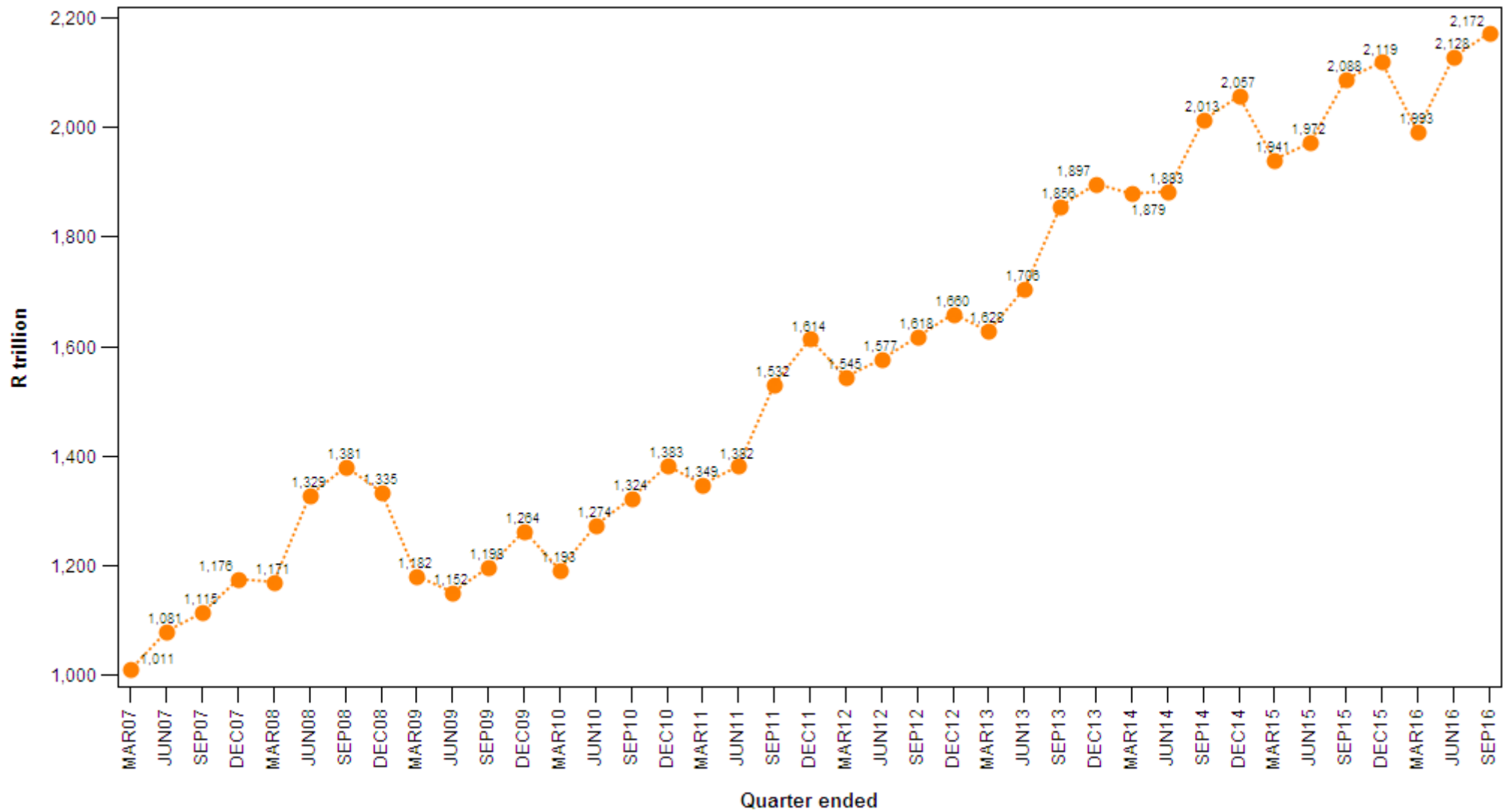
SIC 8 - Real estate and other business services industry (excluding financial intermediation and insurance)

SIC 4 - Electricity, gas and water supply industry

SIC 5 - Construction industry

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

Figure 4 – Quarterly turnover of all industries covered by the quarterly financial statistics (QFS) survey¹ from March 2007 to September 2016



¹All industries in the South African economy, excluding agriculture, financial intermediation, insurance and government 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ²	September 2016 ³		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	2 087 851	2 119 065	1 992 942	2 127 594	2 172 175	44 581	84 324
Interest received	12 227	13 596	13 747	14 780	14 929	149	2 702
Dividends received	6 218	10 145	8 337	9 929	5 351	-4 578	-867
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	1 088	1 125	1 042	1 106	1 073	-33	-15
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	4 277	4 206	4 931	5 196	5 506	310	1 229
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	3 413	4 041	4 406	5 153	5 014	-139	1 601
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	27 493	40 335	31 503	27 948	71 435	43 487	43 942
Other income	37 384	36 762	35 562	37 111	37 704	593	320
Total income (A)	2 179 951	2 229 275	2 092 470	2 228 817	2 313 187	84 370	133 236
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	179 219	176 083	177 179	182 506	190 302	7 796	11 083
Opening value of work in progress	91 352	93 805	87 126	93 310	92 592	-718	1 240
Opening value of finished goods	488 750	491 260	498 658	498 487	507 529	9 042	18 779
Total opening values (B)	759 321	761 148	762 963	774 303	790 423	16 120	31 102
Closing value of raw materials	181 077	176 637	185 344	189 291	190 858	1 567	9 781
Closing value of work in progress	94 096	87 270	95 019	92 717	93 065	348	-1 031
Closing value of finished goods	499 612	504 117	492 105	514 166	521 371	7 205	21 759
Total closing values (C)	774 785	768 024	772 468	796 174	805 294	9 120	30 509

¹ All industries in the South African economy, excluding agriculture, financial intermediation, insurance and government 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ²	September 2016 ³		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	1 236 843	1 230 105	1 161 005	1 237 751	1 252 289	14 538	15 446
Employment costs ⁴	293 098	295 946	289 424	297 859	302 839	4 980	9 741
Interest paid	50 711	53 507	50 329	55 046	58 909	3 863	8 198
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	7 958	8 404	7 807	8 529	7 982	-547	24
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	47 338	47 202	47 089	49 979	51 757	1 778	4 419
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	9 801	9 811	10 458	11 084	11 100	16	1 299
Depreciation	53 713	55 053	55 726	53 756	56 245	2 489	2 532
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	26 587	52 779	24 071	28 480	24 900	-3 580	-1 687
Other expenditure	322 724	361 032	342 889	359 244	356 682	-2 562	33 958
Total expenditure (D)	2 048 773	2 113 839	1 988 798	2 101 728	2 122 703	20 975	73 930
Net profit or loss before taxation (E)⁵	146 642	122 312	113 178	148 960	205 355	56 395	58 713
Company tax	27 876	29 810	25 359	27 784	26 226	-1 558	-1 650
Dividends payable	22 973	22 631	26 659	21 523	25 550	4 027	2 577
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	2 627 375	2 659 160	2 688 163	2 756 021	2 848 672	92 651	221 297
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	12 184	13 108	12 774	9 774	10 507	733	-1 677
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	69 884	75 557	70 621	74 455	69 161	-5 294	-723
Vehicles and transport equipment	8 657	9 677	10 706	9 770	9 139	-631	482
Total capital expenditure	90 725	98 342	94 101	93 999	88 807	-5 192	-1 918

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

² Revised.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Refer to page 34 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	130 644	131 713	128 435	149 569	142 256	-7 313	11 612
Interest received	1 344	1 484	1 485	1 932	1 765	-167	421
Dividends received	1 269	1 090	491	461	958	497	-311
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	30	127	16	23	31	8	1
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	85	77	105	91	82	-9	-3
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	71	50	73	81	70	-11	-1
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	4 021	5 469	1 952	2 216	4 571	2 355	550
Other income	877	4 067	1 579	3 499	4 093	594	3 216
Total income (A)	138 341	144 077	134 136	157 872	153 826	-4 046	15 485
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	17 483	17 090	16 989	17 215	17 619	404	136
Opening value of work in progress	23 576	23 931	24 022	26 234	24 123	-2 111	547
Opening value of finished goods	31 152	28 668	28 783	26 902	24 616	-2 286	-6 536
Total opening values (B)	72 211	69 689	69 794	70 351	66 358	-3 993	-5 853
Closing value of raw materials	17 895	16 766	17 108	17 609	17 648	39	-247
Closing value of work in progress	23 936	23 513	26 216	24 078	23 112	-966	-824
Closing value of finished goods	30 614	28 943	26 925	24 588	26 338	1 750	-4 276
Total closing values (C)	72 445	69 222	70 249	66 275	67 098	823	-5 347

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

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

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	54 032	48 325	47 022	54 420	52 106	-2 314	-1 926
Employment costs ³	33 844	33 843	33 706	32 400	32 355	-45	-1 489
Interest paid	4 414	4 540	4 052	4 802	4 502	-300	88
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	905	763	869	1 223	982	-241	77
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	4 852	3 757	4 184	4 492	5 286	794	434
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	833	857	875	970	938	-32	105
Depreciation	11 804	11 901	12 783	11 291	11 358	67	-446
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	3 922	21 093	2 346	3 289	2 615	-674	-1 307
Other expenditure	30 280	32 269	29 988	30 028	30 695	667	415
Total expenditure (D)	144 886	157 348	135 825	142 915	140 837	-2 078	-4 049
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	-6 311	-13 738	-1 234	10 881	13 729	2 848	20 040
Company tax	2 374	2 963	3 052	4 129	3 838	-291	1 464
Dividends payable	1 496	1 969	1 096	1 040	2 329	1 289	833
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	512 098	489 992	483 209	492 251	490 304	-1 947	-21 794
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	4 464	2 670	3 125	2 470	1 835	-635	-2 629
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	7 912	9 128	4 941	7 792	7 204	-588	-708
Vehicles and transport equipment	318	264	160	365	157	-208	-161
Total capital expenditure	12 694	12 062	8 226	10 627	9 196	-1 431	-3 498

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	603 222	607 015	563 641	607 138	619 316	12 178	16 094
Interest received	3 090	3 625	3 779	3 506	3 549	43	459
Dividends received	1 079	1 470	2 368	2 316	1 090	-1 226	11
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	222	128	110	107	84	-23	-138
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	1 116	1 155	1 450	1 562	1 449	-113	333
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	432	402	447	510	535	25	103
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	5 328	9 436	8 629	8 355	46 701	38 346	41 373
Other income	8 454	6 692	7 215	8 693	8 042	-651	-412
Total income (A)	622 943	629 923	587 639	632 187	680 766	48 579	57 823
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	114 148	110 388	107 511	114 463	120 078	5 615	5 930
Opening value of work in progress	46 681	47 548	40 803	45 161	46 103	942	-578
Opening value of finished goods	159 032	164 322	158 634	158 380	163 499	5 119	4 467
Total opening values (B)	319 861	322 258	306 948	318 004	329 680	11 676	9 819
Closing value of raw materials	115 632	107 866	115 416	119 194	118 084	-1 110	2 452
Closing value of work in progress	47 299	41 458	46 377	46 254	48 332	2 078	1 033
Closing value of finished goods	163 795	157 926	160 469	164 106	163 718	-388	-77
Total closing values (C)	326 726	307 250	322 262	329 554	330 134	580	3 408

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

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

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	398 766	385 233	381 306	401 121	407 658	6 537	8 892
Employment costs ³	65 345	66 664	64 569	67 837	67 805	-32	2 460
Interest paid	8 706	7 956	7 886	7 913	8 669	756	-37
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	3 064	3 225	2 910	2 975	2 961	-14	-103
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	11 839	10 742	10 413	11 379	11 979	600	140
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	1 398	1 560	1 578	1 661	1 545	-116	147
Depreciation	10 959	11 931	11 208	11 935	12 344	409	1 385
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	7 014	13 655	8 197	9 471	7 366	-2 105	352
Other expenditure	79 453	82 007	78 048	86 251	76 819	-9 432	-2 634
Total expenditure (D)	586 544	582 973	566 115	600 543	597 146	-3 397	10 602
Net profit or loss before taxation (E)⁴	43 264	31 942	36 838	43 194	84 074	40 880	40 810
Company tax	8 813	10 187	8 619	9 410	7 671	-1 739	-1 142
Dividends payable	6 966	8 911	11 277	3 644	6 558	2 914	-408
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	447 383	476 033	478 095	498 133	525 024	26 891	77 641
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	2 649	5 294	4 930	1 893	2 263	370	-386
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	13 792	19 181	15 327	15 855	14 450	-1 405	658
Vehicles and transport equipment	1 685	1 182	1 086	1 303	1 124	-179	-561
Total capital expenditure	18 126	25 657	21 343	19 051	17 837	-1 214	-289

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	61 368	49 974	50 827	57 779	67 882	10 103	6 514
Interest received	869	929	1 003	1 289	1 517	228	648
Dividends received	0	0	0	0	31	31	31
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	2	3	1	2	2	0	0
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	51	59	63	56	57	1	6
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	1 600	1 630	176	90	174	84	-1 426
Other income	1 159	632	933	952	442	-510	-717
Total income (A)	65 049	53 227	53 003	60 168	70 105	9 937	5 056
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	16 615	17 468	18 250	17 995	19 698	1 703	3 083
Opening value of work in progress	111	160	123	135	135	0	24
Opening value of finished goods	135	164	178	149	127	-22	-8
Total opening values (B)	16 861	17 792	18 551	18 279	19 960	1 681	3 099
Closing value of raw materials	17 469	18 250	17 993	19 701	20 778	1 077	3 309
Closing value of work in progress	160	123	135	135	135	0	-25
Closing value of finished goods	162	183	153	127	139	12	-23
Total closing values (C)	17 791	18 556	18 281	19 963	21 052	1 089	3 261

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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	27 293	27 171	28 008	26 641	28 448	1 807	1 155
Employment costs ³	6 515	6 673	8 290	7 845	7 832	-13	1 317
Interest paid	3 762	4 034	4 245	5 059	6 674	1 615	2 912
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	27	58	45	78	78	0	51
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	119	109	123	107	111	4	-8
Depreciation	4 526	4 879	5 427	5 238	6 123	885	1 597
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	155	101	1 590	133	2 140	2 007	1 985
Other expenditure	7 580	9 516	7 940	9 393	9 820	427	2 240
Total expenditure (D)	49 977	52 541	55 671	54 494	61 226	6 732	11 249
Net profit or loss before taxation (E)⁴	16 002	1 450	-2 938	7 358	9 971	2 613	-6 031
Company tax	394	378	436	467	490	23	96
Dividends payable	535	1 458	160	334	257	-77	-278
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	542 023	557 938	577 160	598 383	616 978	18 595	74 955
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	925	618	654	1 232	1 104	-128	179
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	19 635	17 043	24 974	22 327	22 442	115	2 807
Vehicles and transport equipment	116	30	210	79	132	53	16
Total capital expenditure	20 676	17 691	25 838	23 638	23 678	40	3 002

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	109 036	104 620	93 255	110 249	110 648	399	1 612
Interest received	556	641	708	870	786	-84	230
Dividends received	330	67	1 310	232	120	-112	-210
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	2	1	1	1	1	0	-1
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	1 639	1 464	1 523	1 584	1 709	125	70
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	966	1 243	1 279	1 922	1 919	-3	953
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	1 261	1 085	777	698	577	-121	-684
Other income	1 192	1 105	976	1 154	1 119	-35	-73
Total income (A)	114 982	110 226	99 829	116 710	116 879	169	1 897
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	5 211	4 856	6 387	6 191	6 123	-68	912
Opening value of work in progress	14 561	15 952	15 683	15 678	15 603	-75	1 042
Opening value of finished goods	6 850	6 061	5 246	7 150	6 836	-314	-14
Total opening values (B)	26 622	26 869	27 316	29 019	28 562	-457	1 940
Closing value of raw materials	4 878	6 341	6 297	6 123	6 837	714	1 959
Closing value of work in progress	15 674	15 667	16 105	15 603	15 499	-104	-175
Closing value of finished goods	6 115	5 840	6 061	6 836	7 056	220	941
Total closing values (C)	26 667	27 848	28 463	28 562	29 392	830	2 725

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

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

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	63 912	62 286	55 194	70 493	72 169	1 676	8 257
Employment costs ³	18 044	19 250	16 385	18 311	18 833	522	789
Interest paid	917	1 106	1 182	1 091	1 220	129	303
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	22	20	22	9	11	2	-11
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	1 008	1 061	1 017	1 265	1 255	-10	247
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	2 506	2 321	2 776	2 150	2 066	-84	-440
Depreciation	2 214	2 107	2 136	2 201	2 046	-155	-168
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	3 563	3 296	1 605	3 777	2 137	-1 640	-1 426
Other expenditure	16 377	15 586	14 625	15 887	17 936	2 049	1 559
Total expenditure (D)	108 563	107 033	94 942	115 184	117 673	2 489	9 110
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	6 464	4 172	6 034	1 069	36	-1 033	-6 428
Company tax	1 764	1 497	740	792	698	-94	-1 066
Dividends payable	178	132	441	1 080	229	-851	51
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	45 475	43 833	45 774	46 684	47 058	374	1 583
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	139	137	161	223	164	-59	25
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	1 732	1 799	1 762	1 870	1 865	-5	133
Vehicles and transport equipment	828	181	240	325	376	51	-452
Total capital expenditure	2 699	2 117	2 163	2 418	2 405	-13	-294

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	711 089	739 339	692 493	719 822	730 099	10 277	19 010
Interest received	4 085	4 211	4 114	4 352	4 392	40	307
Dividends received	936	954	1 077	896	759	-137	-177
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	242	257	239	250	270	20	28
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	504	516	604	583	739	156	235
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	1 280	1 443	1 589	1 686	1 555	-131	275
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	3 030	6 422	7 694	3 678	3 842	164	812
Other income	7 028	7 141	7 940	7 869	8 173	304	1 145
Total income (A)	728 194	760 283	715 750	739 136	749 829	10 693	21 635
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	15 774	16 799	17 727	17 618	17 769	151	1 995
Opening value of work in progress	2 520	2 580	2 364	1 945	2 022	77	-498
Opening value of finished goods	263 882	264 234	280 588	281 218	285 725	4 507	21 843
Total opening values (B)	282 176	283 613	300 679	300 781	305 516	4 735	23 340
Closing value of raw materials	16 072	16 936	18 153	17 778	18 636	858	2 564
Closing value of work in progress	2 741	2 403	2 034	2 022	2 011	-11	-730
Closing value of finished goods	271 475	282 237	274 649	293 367	297 517	4 150	26 042
Total closing values (C)	290 288	301 576	294 836	313 167	318 164	4 997	27 876

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

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

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	563 529	573 730	521 531	552 412	554 076	1 664	-9 453
Employment costs ³	55 677	56 886	58 325	60 673	59 842	-831	4 165
Interest paid	6 265	6 854	6 766	6 629	7 119	490	854
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	1 901	2 150	1 824	1 877	1 907	30	6
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	14 405	15 477	15 857	16 983	16 509	-474	2 104
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	930	1 109	1 118	1 375	1 408	33	478
Depreciation	5 112	5 092	5 204	4 967	4 967	0	-145
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	3 873	6 404	6 185	7 088	6 405	-683	2 532
Other expenditure	52 103	68 866	69 483	72 113	72 259	146	20 156
Total expenditure (D)	703 795	736 568	686 293	724 117	724 492	375	20 697
Net profit or loss before taxation (E)⁴	32 511	41 678	23 614	27 405	37 985	10 580	5 474
Company tax	4 891	4 544	3 632	3 602	3 735	133	-1 156
Dividends payable	3 158	2 196	2 340	2 707	2 678	-29	-480
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	173 975	192 696	196 422	202 149	216 740	14 591	42 765
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	980	1 715	1 349	1 472	1 702	230	722
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	4 422	5 592	4 703	5 582	5 362	-220	940
Vehicles and transport equipment	1 438	2 926	4 746	3 826	3 054	-772	1 616
Total capital expenditure	6 840	10 233	10 798	10 880	10 118	-762	3 278

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	178 367	183 577	177 647	183 720	192 067	8 347	13 700
Interest received	1 677	1 836	1 718	1 692	1 805	113	128
Dividends received	148	245	379	157	147	-10	-1
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	8	13	11	7	6	-1	-2
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	569	639	879	985	1 179	194	610
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	487	642	745	675	673	-2	186
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	1 470	1 596	1 607	1 442	2 125	683	655
Other income	5 778	5 857	6 161	3 683	4 031	348	-1 747
Total income (A)	188 504	194 405	189 147	192 361	202 033	9 672	13 529
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	3 574	2 825	3 401	3 323	3 259	-64	-315
Opening value of work in progress	828	911	1 394	1 598	1 823	225	995
Opening value of finished goods	8 204	7 744	8 677	7 840	8 190	350	-14
Total opening values (B)	12 606	11 480	13 472	12 761	13 272	511	666
Closing value of raw materials	2 803	3 633	3 357	3 257	2 939	-318	136
Closing value of work in progress	968	1 235	1 598	1 823	1 206	-617	238
Closing value of finished goods	7 663	8 575	7 852	8 184	8 271	87	608
Total closing values (C)	11 434	13 443	12 807	13 264	12 416	-848	982

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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	63 746	70 589	66 420	69 525	72 832	3 307	9 086
Employment costs ³	29 103	27 348	29 268	30 062	30 918	856	1 815
Interest paid	5 649	6 724	6 705	7 202	6 977	-225	1 328
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	68	71	40	39	66	27	-2
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	4 281	4 422	4 434	4 449	4 641	192	360
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	2 255	2 137	2 378	2 752	2 551	-201	296
Depreciation	11 359	11 512	12 345	11 847	12 947	1 100	1 588
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	3 887	3 757	1 687	2 348	2 327	-21	-1 560
Other expenditure	53 212	59 343	56 214	54 481	57 284	2 803	4 072
Total expenditure (D)	173 560	185 903	179 491	182 705	190 543	7 838	16 983
Net profit or loss before taxation (E)⁴	13 772	10 465	8 991	10 159	10 634	475	-3 138
Company tax	3 801	4 094	3 147	3 160	3 372	212	-429
Dividends payable	5 615	769	5 197	3 393	5 048	1 655	-567
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	552 445	555 740	552 193	562 135	576 461	14 326	24 016
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	885	755	999	1 126	1 826	700	941
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	18 639	17 912	15 013	16 055	13 439	-2 616	-5 200
Vehicles and transport equipment	2 418	3 282	2 510	2 111	2 471	360	53
Total capital expenditure	21 942	21 949	18 522	19 292	17 736	-1 556	-4 206

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received ³	247 865	256 857	238 987	248 392	258 640	10 248	10 775
Interest received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends received	2 314	5 732	2 584	5 736	2 154	-3 582	-160
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	425	467	502	554	530	-24	105
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/investment sold or revalued	9 220	13 179	8 918	8 642	10 522	1 880	1 302
Other income	9 510	8 020	7 275	7 795	8 447	652	-1 063
Total income (A)	269 334	284 255	258 266	271 119	280 293	9 174	10 959
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	3 742	4 026	4 242	5 166	5 191	25	1 449
Opening value of work in progress	2 986	2 639	2 647	2 469	2 692	223	-294
Opening value of finished goods	18 578	19 147	15 654	15 686	17 231	1 545	-1 347
Total opening values (B)	25 306	25 812	22 543	23 321	25 114	1 793	-192
Closing value of raw materials	3 691	4 169	4 371	5 077	5 371	294	1 680
Closing value of work in progress	3 234	2 781	2 469	2 711	2 668	-43	-566
Closing value of finished goods	18 863	19 506	15 077	15 691	17 106	1 415	-1 757
Total closing values (C)	25 788	26 456	21 917	23 479	25 145	1 666	-643

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Turnover includes: interest, rent/leasing and hiring – refer to page 38 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 September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	57 482	55 017	53 557	53 952	55 760	1 808	-1 722
Employment costs ³	68 111	72 974	65 731	66 716	71 081	4 365	2 970
Interest paid	20 127	21 334	18 498	21 290	22 655	1 365	2 528
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	1 820	1 975	1 961	2 236	1 894	-342	74
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	8 668	9 286	8 771	8 902	9 560	658	892
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	1 102	1 120	1 021	1 118	1 338	220	236
Depreciation	6 353	6 238	5 078	4 727	4 945	218	-1 408
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	3 935	3 995	1 990	2 046	1 553	-493	-2 382
Other expenditure	68 097	75 827	69 889	72 634	73 036	402	4 939
Total expenditure (D)	235 695	247 766	226 496	233 621	241 822	8 201	6 127
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	34 121	37 133	31 144	37 656	38 502	846	4 381
Company tax	4 422	4 866	4 595	4 554	4 882	328	460
Dividends payable	4 807	6 164	5 341	8 962	8 012	-950	3 205
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	290 770	278 089	270 213	271 947	291 154	19 207	384
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	1 121	961	943	858	903	45	-218
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	2 481	3 711	2 650	3 276	3 015	-261	534
Vehicles and transport equipment	1 711	1 646	1 551	1 506	1 537	31	-174
Total capital expenditure	5 313	6 318	5 144	5 640	5 455	-185	142

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 institutions)

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Income items						R million	R million
Turnover received	46 260	45 970	47 657	50 925	51 267	342	5 007
Interest received	606	870	940	1 139	1 115	-24	509
Dividends received	142	587	128	131	92	-39	-50
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received	159	132	163	164	151	-13	-8
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures received	362	352	369	389	346	-43	-16
Hiring/leasing of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment received	126	202	210	223	205	-18	79
Profit on assets/investment sold or revalued	1 563	1 518	1 750	2 827	2 923	96	1 360
Other income	3 386	3 248	3 483	3 466	3 357	-109	-29
Total income (A)	52 604	52 879	54 700	59 264	59 456	192	6 852
Inventories							
Opening value of raw materials	2 672	2 631	2 672	535	565	30	-2 107
Opening value of work in progress	89	84	90	90	91	1	2
Opening value of finished goods	917	920	898	1 162	1 305	143	388
Total opening values (B)	3 678	3 635	3 660	1 787	1 961	174	-1 717
Closing value of raw materials	2 637	2 676	2 649	552	565	13	-2 072
Closing value of work in progress	84	90	85	91	102	11	18
Closing value of finished goods	925	907	919	1 267	1 226	-41	301
Total closing values (C)	3 646	3 673	3 653	1 910	1 893	-17	-1 753

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.

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

Item	Quarter ended					Quarter-on-quarter difference between September 2016 and June 2016	Year-on-year difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million						
	September 2015	December 2015	March 2016	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²		
Expenditure items						R million	R million
Purchases	8 083	7 754	7 967	9 187	9 240	53	1 157
Employment costs ³	16 459	12 308	13 150	14 015	14 173	158	-2 286
Interest paid	871	959	995	1 060	1 093	33	222
Royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights paid	178	200	178	170	161	-9	-17
Rental/leasing of land, buildings and other structures paid	2 258	2 399	2 368	2 431	2 449	18	191
Hiring/leasing for plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment paid	658	598	589	951	1 143	192	485
Depreciation	1 386	1 393	1 545	1 550	1 515	-35	129
Losses on assets/investments sold or revalued	238	478	471	328	357	29	119
Other expenditure	15 622	17 618	16 701	18 457	18 833	376	3 211
Total expenditure (D)	45 753	43 707	43 964	48 149	48 964	815	3 211
Net profit or loss before taxation (E) ⁴	6 819	9 210	10 729	11 238	10 424	-814	3 605
Company tax	1 417	1 281	1 138	1 670	1 540	-130	123
Dividends payable	218	1 032	807	363	439	76	221
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at the end of quarter	63 206	64 839	85 097	84 339	84 953	614	21 747
Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment							
Buildings, improvement and construction works	1 021	958	613	500	710	210	-311
Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment	1 271	1 191	1 251	1 698	1 384	-314	113
Vehicles and transport equipment	143	166	203	255	288	33	145
Total capital expenditure	2 435	2 315	2 067	2 453	2 382	-71	-53

¹ Revised.² Preliminary.³ Refer to page 34 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 June 2016 and September 2016

Industry	Turnover / Fixed assets ³		Net profit before tax / Turnover ⁴		Turnover / Closing inventories ⁵		Net profit before tax / Fixed assets ⁶	
	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²
Mining and quarrying	0,30	0,29	0,07	0,10	2,26	2,12	0,02	0,03
Manufacturing	1,22	1,18	0,07	0,14	1,84	1,88	0,09	0,16
Electricity, gas and water supply	0,10	0,11	0,13	0,15	2,89	3,22	0,01	0,02
Construction	2,36	2,35	0,01	0,00	3,86	3,76	0,02	0,00
Trade	3,56	3,37	0,04	0,05	2,30	2,29	0,14	0,18
Transport, storage and communication	0,33	0,33	0,06	0,06	13,85	15,47	0,02	0,02
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	0,91	0,89	0,15	0,15	10,58	10,29	0,14	0,13
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	0,60	0,60	0,22	0,20	26,66	27,08	0,13	0,12
All industries	0,77	0,76	0,07	0,09	2,67	2,70	0,05	0,07

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 June 2016 and September 2016 (concluded)

Industry	Total capital expenditure / Fixed assets ³		*Cost of Sales / Average inventories ⁴		Net profit before interest and income tax expenses / Interest expense ⁵		Cash dividends / Net income ⁶	
	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²	June 2016 ¹	September 2016 ²
Mining and quarrying	0,02	0,02	0,86	0,77	3,27	4,05	0,15	0,24
Manufacturing	0,04	0,03	1,20	1,23	6,46	10,70	0,11	0,09
Electricity, gas and water supply	0,04	0,04	1,31	1,33	2,45	2,49	0,05	0,03
Construction	0,05	0,05	2,46	2,46	1,98	1,03	3,90	-0,35
Trade	0,05	0,05	1,76	1,74	5,13	6,34	0,11	0,08
Transport, storage and communication	0,03	0,03	5,30	5,74	2,41	2,52	0,48	0,70
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	0,02	0,02	2,30	2,22	2,77	2,70	0,27	0,24
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	0,03	0,03	4,90	4,83	11,60	10,54	0,04	0,05
All industries	0,03	0,03	1,55	1,55	3,71	4,49	0,18	0,14

¹ Revised.

² Preliminary.

³ Total capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment / Carrying value of property, plant and equipment at the end of the quarter.

⁴ Cost of sales / [(Opening inventories + Closing inventories) / 2].

⁵ (Net profit or loss before taxation + Interest paid) / Interest paid.

⁶ 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)

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

$$\text{Relative standard error (RSE)} = \frac{\text{SE of estimate} * 100}{\text{Estimated}}$$

Table A – Estimates of turnover by industry within 95% confidence limits: June 2016

Industry	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million	R million	R million	(RSE)
Mining and quarrying	148 201	149 569	150 937	0,5
Manufacturing	588 773	607 138	625 503	1,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	57 136	57 779	58 422	0,6
Construction	88 279	110 249	132 219	10,2
Trade	659 156	719 822	780 488	4,3
Transport, storage and communication	176 207	183 720	191 233	2,1
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	223 375	248 392	273 409	5,1
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	47 154	50 925	54 696	3,8
All industries	2 030 578	2 127 594	2 224 610	2,3

Table B – Estimates of turnover by industry within 95% confidence limits: September 2016

Industry	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million	R million	R million	(RSE)
Mining and quarrying	140 612	142 256	143 900	0,6
Manufacturing	599 994	619 316	638 638	1,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	67 198	67 882	68 566	0,5
Construction	88 961	110 648	132 335	10,0
Trade	667 136	730 099	793 062	4,4
Transport, storage and communication	184 615	192 067	199 519	2,0
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	233 981	258 640	283 299	4,9
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	47 312	51 267	55 222	3,9
All industries	2 073 003	2 172 175	2 271 347	2,3

Table C – Turnover by industry and percentage change

Industry	Turnover September 2015	Turnover June 2016	Turnover September 2016	Difference between September 2016 and June 2016	Difference between September 2016 and September 2015
	R million	R million	R million	%	%
Mining and quarrying	130 644	149 569	142 256	-4,9	8,9
Manufacturing	603 222	607 138	619 316	2,0	2,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	61 368	57 779	67 882	17,5	10,6
Construction	109 036	110 249	110 648	0,4	1,5
Trade	711 089	719 822	730 099	1,4	2,7
Transport, storage and communication	178 367	183 720	192 067	4,5	7,7
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	247 865	248 392	258 640	4,1	4,3
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	46 260	50 925	51 267	0,7	10,8
All industries	2 087 851	2 127 594	2 172 175	2,1	4,0

Table D – Turnover by industry and percentage contribution¹

Industry	June 2016		September 2016	
	R million	% total turnover	R million	% total turnover
Mining and quarrying industry	149 569	7,0	142 256	6,5
Manufacturing industry	607 138	28,5	619 316	28,5
Electricity, gas and water supply industry	57 779	2,7	67 882	3,1
Construction industry	110 249	5,2	110 648	5,1
Trade industry	719 822	33,8	730 099	33,6
Transport, storage and communication industry	183 720	8,6	192 067	8,8
Real estate and other business services industry, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	248 392	11,7	258 640	11,9
Community, social and personal services industry, excluding government institutions	50 925	2,4	51 267	2,4
All industries	2 127 594	100,0	2 172 175	100,0

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

Table E – Closing inventories by industry and percentage change

Industry	Inventories June 2016	Inventories September 2016	Difference between September 2016 and June 2016
	R million	R million	%
Mining and quarrying	66 275	67 098	1,2
Manufacturing	329 554	330 134	0,2
Electricity, gas and water supply	19 963	21 052	5,5
Construction	28 562	29 392	2,9
Trade	313 167	318 164	1,6
Transport, storage and communication	13 264	12 416	-6,4
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	23 479	25 145	7,1
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	1 910	1 893	-0,9
All industries	796 174	805 294	1,1

Table F – Capital expenditure by industry and percentage change

Industry	Capital expenditure June 2016	Capital expenditure September 2016	Difference between September 2016 and June 2016
	R million	R million	%
Mining and quarrying	10 627	9 196	-13,5
Manufacturing	19 051	17 837	-6,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	23 638	23 678	0,2
Construction	2 418	2 405	-0,5
Trade	10 880	10 118	-7,0
Transport, storage and communication	19 292	17 736	-8,1
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	5 640	5 455	-3,3
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	2 453	2 382	-2,9
All industries	93 999	88 807	-5,5

Neyman Optimal Allocation	<p>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 a formula below.</p> $n_h = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$ <p>Where N_h and S_h are the stratum population size and the stratum variance, respectively.</p>
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Table G – DTI cut-off points (adjusted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) for QFS)

Industry	Enterprise size			
	Large (Size-group 1) Lower limits Rand	Medium (Size-group 2) Lower limits Rand	Small (Size-group 3) Lower limits Rand	Very small ¹ (Size-group 4) Lower limits Rand
Mining and quarrying	409 500 000	105 000 000	42 000 000	2 000 000
Manufacturing	504 342 632	136 500 000	52 500 000	2 000 000
Electricity, gas and water supply	504 342 632	136 500 000	53 550 000	2 000 000
Construction	273 000 000	63 000 000	31 500 000	2 000 000
Wholesale trade	672 000 000	336 000 000	63 000 000	2 000 000
Retail trade	409 500 000	199 500 000	46 941 632	2 000 000
Motor trade	409 500 000	199 500 000	46 941 632	2 000 000
Accommodation and catering	136 500 000	63 000 000	53 550 000	2 000 000
Transport, storage and communication	273 000 000	136 500 000	31 500 000	2 000 000
Real estate and other businesses services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	273 000 000	136 500 000	31 500 000	2 000 000
Community, social and personal services, excluding government institutions	136 500 000	63 000 000	9 394 737	2 000 000

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

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

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 and government institutions. This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's *Quarterly Financial Statistics* (QFS) survey for the September, December 2015 and March, June and September 2016 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;
- inventories as at the beginning and end of the quarter; and
- capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment at the end of the quarter.

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

3 In order to improve 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 June 2016 and September 2016 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 and government 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 policy.

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

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 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 to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise. Estimates on lower digits SIC can be made available on request.</p>
Statistical unit	<p>8 For the purpose of this publication, the statistical unit in the quarterly financial statistics 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>9 The survey is conducted on a quarterly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of approximately 5 000 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>10 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 2015 and implemented from the September 2015 quarter onwards.</p> <p>11 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 <i>Standard Industrial Classification</i></p>

of *All Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993. All large enterprises, which comprise 51% 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.

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|---|---|
| Reliability of estimates | <p>12 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 A and B (page 27) to determine the extent that estimates may vary.</p> <p>13 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 of data and the implementation of efficient operating procedures. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables.</p> |
| Reasons for fluctuations in data | <p>14 The fluctuations in the data can be attributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • restating of previous estimates due to 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 (<i>see paragraph 10 on page 32</i>); and • response rates per industry and within sub sectors. |
| Standard error | <p>15 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 (<i>see page 27, Tables A and B</i>).</p> |
| Revised figures | <p>16 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 individual enterprise level.</p> |
| Reference period | <p>17 The reference period for this publication is from 1 July 2016 to 30 September 2016.</p> |

Related publications	18	<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</i> (P0021); • <i>Gross domestic product</i> (P0441) – issued quarterly and annually; • <i>Manufacturing: Production and sales</i> (P3041.2) – issued monthly; • <i>Mining: Production and sales</i> (P2041) – issued monthly; • <i>Motor trade sales</i> (P6343.2) – issued monthly; • <i>Quarterly employment statistics</i> (P0277); • <i>Retail trade sales</i> (P6242.1) – issued monthly; • <i>Stats in brief</i> – issued annually; and • <i>Wholesale trade sales</i> (P6141.2) – issued monthly.
Rounding-off of figures	19	<p>The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest three digits shown.</p>
Comparison of results with Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES) survey	20	<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</i> (QES) 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 DTI cut-off points	21	<p>The DTI cut-off points sourced from the National Small Business Amendment Bill 2003 have been raised by a factor of 10,5 to comply with sample specifications.</p>

Symbols and abbreviations	22	AFS	Annual financial statistics
		BSF	Business Sampling Frame
		DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
		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	

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Glossary

Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment

Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment includes:

- erection of new buildings and works, additions to and alterations of existing buildings and works, whether payments were made to outside contractors or concerns, or work done by the enterprise itself;
- work in progress capitalised; and
- new plant and machinery, vehicles and equipment.

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.• 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 eleven 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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