



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



Statistical release

P4141

Electricity generated and available for distribution (Preliminary)

March 2014

Embargoed until:
30 April 2014
13:00

Enquiries:

User Information Services
Tel: (012) 310 8600

Forthcoming issue:

April 2014

Expected release date:

5 June 2014

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Results for March 2014 | 2 |
| Table A – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution..... | 2 |
| Table B – Comparison of the seasonally adjusted volume of electricity generated and available for distribution between the first quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2013 | 3 |
| Table C – Comparison of actual estimates between the first quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2013..... | 3 |
| Figure 1 – Electricity produced and available for distribution in South Africa, seasonally adjusted and trend | 3 |
| Tables | 4 |
| Table 1 – Total volume of electricity available for distribution in South Africa: 2009–2014..... | 4 |
| Table 2 – Annual percentage change in electricity available for distribution in South Africa: 2009–2014 | 4 |
| Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted total volume of electricity available for distribution in South Africa: 2009–2014 | 4 |
| Table 4 – Indices of the physical volume of electricity production: 2009–2014 | 5 |
| Table 5 – Annual percentage change in indices of the physical volume of electricity production: 2009–2014 | 5 |
| Table 6 – Seasonally adjusted indices of the physical volume of electricity production: 2009–2014 | 5 |
| Table 7 – Total volume of electricity imported: 2009–2014 | 6 |
| Table 8 – Total volume of electricity exported: 2009–2014 | 6 |
| Table 9a – Electricity produced and consumed in power stations, purchased and sold outside South Africa and available for distribution in South Africa (monthly figures) | 7 |
| Table 9b – Electricity produced and consumed in power stations, purchased and sold outside South Africa and available for distribution in South Africa (cumulative figures) | 7 |
| Table 10 – Total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to provinces for 2013 and 2014 | 8 |
| Explanatory notes | 9 |
| Glossary | 11 |
| Technical enquiries | 11 |
| General information | 12 |

Results for March 2014

Table A – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution

| Actual estimates | March 2014 | % change between March 2013 and March 2014 | % change between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014 |
|---|------------|--|--|
| Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours) | 19 328 | 0,7 | 1,9 |
| Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100) | 98,4 | -1,2 | -0,2 |

| Seasonally adjusted estimates | March 2014 | % change between February and March 2014 | % change between October to December 2013 and January to March 2014 |
|---|------------|--|---|
| Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours) | 19 262 | -0,5 | 0,2 |
| Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100) | 98,0 | -0,1 | 1,0 |

Consumption of electricity

The actual volume of electricity consumption increased by 0,7% year-on-year in March 2014. Seasonally adjusted electricity consumption decreased by 0,5% month-on-month in March 2014, following a month-on-month decrease of 2,1% in February 2014. Seasonally adjusted electricity consumption increased by 0,2% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the fourth quarter of 2013.

Production of electricity

The actual estimated electricity production decreased by 1,2% year-on-year in March 2014. Seasonally adjusted electricity production decreased by 0,1% month-on-month in March 2014, following a month-on-month decrease of 1,4% in February 2014. Seasonally adjusted electricity production increased by 1,0% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the fourth quarter of 2013.

Electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces

The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces increased by 0,5% (81 Gigawatt-hours) in March 2014 compared with March 2013. Increases were reported in seven of the nine provinces.

Table B – Comparison of the seasonally adjusted volume of electricity generated and available for distribution between the first quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2013

| Gigawatt-hours | Seasonally adjusted quantity October to December 2013 | Seasonally adjusted quantity January to March 2014 | % change between October to December 2013 and January to March 2014 | Quantity difference between October to December 2013 and January to March 2014 |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Electricity produced | 63 324 | 63 969 | 1,0 | 645 |
| Electricity available for distribution in South Africa | 58 279 | 58 389 | 0,2 | 110 |

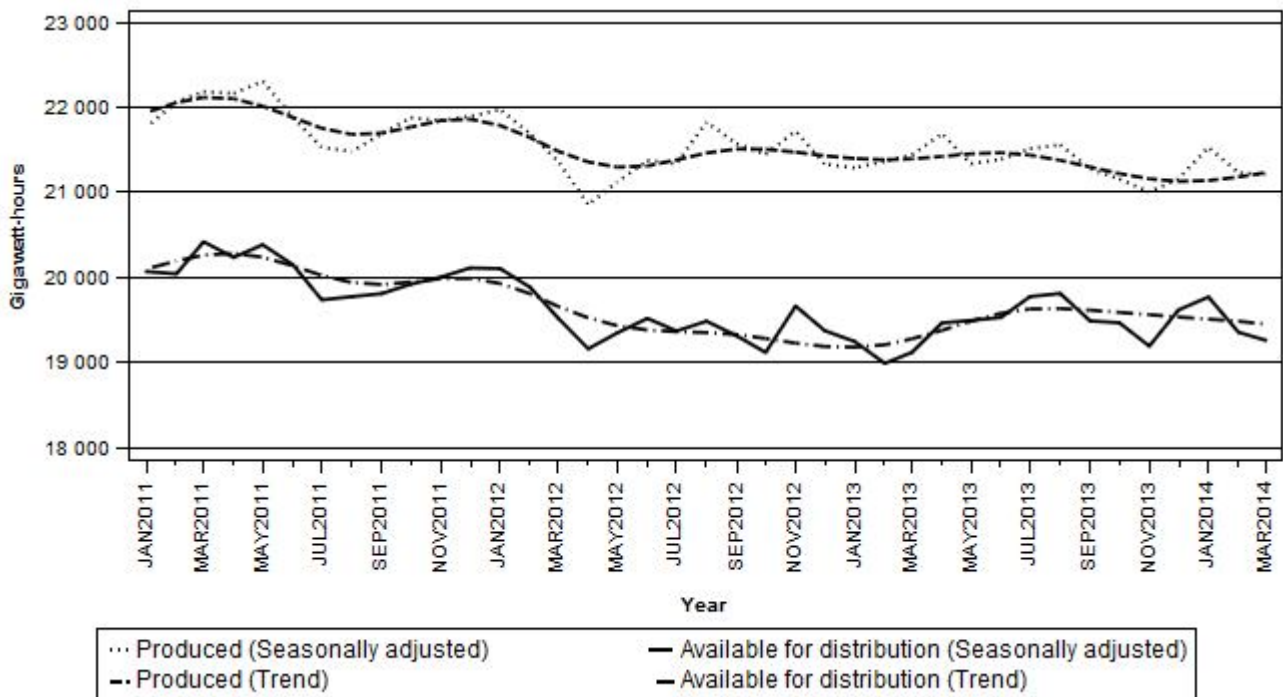
Table C – Comparison of actual estimates between the first quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2013

| Gigawatt-hours | Actual volume January to March 2013 | Actual volume January to March 2014 | % change between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014 | Quantity difference between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Electricity produced | 61 943 | 61 832 | -0,2 | -111 |
| Purchased outside South Africa (import) 1/ | 1 538 | 2 748 | 78,7 | 1 210 |
| Consumed in power stations and auxiliary systems | 4 532 | 4 516 | -0,4 | -16 |
| Sold outside South Africa (export) 2/ | 3 397 | 3 474 | 2,3 | 77 |
| Electricity available for distribution in South Africa | 55 555 | 56 592 | 1,9 | 1 037 |

1/ Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

2/ Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

Figure 1 – Electricity produced and available for distribution in South Africa, seasonally adjusted and trend



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Total volume of electricity available for distribution in South Africa: 2009–2014

| Month | Gigawatt-hours | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| January | 17 919 | 19 396 | 19 616 | 19 676 | 18 860 | 19 391 |
| February | 16 757 | 18 181 | 18 455 | 18 783 | 17 493 | 17 873 |
| March | 18 694 | 20 186 | 20 518 | 19 623 | 19 202 | 1/ 19 328 |
| April | 17 934 | 19 102 | 19 539 | 18 466 | 18 762 | |
| May | 19 548 | 20 435 | 20 938 | 19 869 | 19 991 | |
| June | 19 819 | 20 800 | 20 914 | 20 274 | 20 270 | |
| July | 21 151 | 21 307 | 21 162 | 20 743 | 21 119 | |
| August | 20 398 | 20 540 | 20 617 | 20 345 | 20 689 | |
| September | 19 382 | 19 256 | 19 619 | 19 100 | 19 269 | |
| October | 19 899 | 20 371 | 20 198 | 19 413 | 19 781 | |
| November | 19 248 | 19 702 | 19 763 | 19 426 | 18 968 | |
| December | 18 850 | 18 996 | 19 189 | 18 456 | 18 701 | |
| Year | 229 599 | 238 272 | 240 528 | 234 174 | 233 105 | |

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2 – Annual percentage change in electricity available for distribution in South Africa: 2009–2014

| Month | % change 2/ | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| January | -6,9 | 8,2 | 1,1 | 0,3 | -4,1 | 2,8 |
| February | -10,2 | 8,5 | 1,5 | 1,8 | -6,9 | 2,2 |
| March | -4,6 | 8,0 | 1,6 | -4,4 | -2,1 | 0,7 |
| April | -6,2 | 6,5 | 2,3 | -5,5 | 1,6 | |
| May | -4,0 | 4,5 | 2,5 | -5,1 | 0,6 | |
| June | -3,4 | 4,9 | 0,5 | -3,1 | 0,0 | |
| July | -2,1 | 0,7 | -0,7 | -2,0 | 1,8 | |
| August | -1,6 | 0,7 | 0,4 | -1,3 | 1,7 | |
| September | -1,7 | -0,7 | 1,9 | -2,6 | 0,9 | |
| October | -1,2 | 2,4 | -0,8 | -3,9 | 1,9 | |
| November | 3,3 | 2,4 | 0,3 | -1,7 | -2,4 | |
| December | 7,5 | 0,8 | 1,0 | -3,8 | 1,3 | |
| Year | -2,7 | 3,8 | 0,9 | -2,6 | -0,5 | |

2/ The annual percentage change is the change in the volume of electricity available for distribution of the relevant month of the current year compared with the corresponding month of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted total volume of electricity available for distribution in South Africa: 2009–2014

| Month | Gigawatt-hours | | | | | | % change between current and previous month |
|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | |
| January | 18 412 | 19 888 | 20 070 | 20 105 | 19 247 | 19 771 | 0,8 |
| February | 18 429 | 19 820 | 20 043 | 19 884 | 18 990 | 19 356 | -2,1 |
| March | 18 643 | 20 103 | 20 420 | 19 521 | 19 120 | 19 262 | -0,5 |
| April | 18 667 | 19 805 | 20 236 | 19 162 | 19 466 | | |
| May | 18 877 | 19 825 | 20 385 | 19 349 | 19 495 | | |
| June | 19 055 | 20 042 | 20 151 | 19 519 | 19 531 | | |
| July | 19 637 | 19 826 | 19 737 | 19 371 | 19 776 | | |
| August | 19 544 | 19 699 | 19 775 | 19 486 | 19 812 | | |
| September | 19 580 | 19 438 | 19 811 | 19 315 | 19 489 | | |
| October | 19 639 | 20 115 | 19 922 | 19 119 | 19 468 | | |
| November | 19 515 | 19 965 | 20 005 | 19 664 | 19 193 | | |
| December | 19 733 | 19 900 | 20 112 | 19 375 | 19 618 | | |

Table 4 – Indices of the physical volume of electricity production: 2009–2014

| Month | Base: 2010=100 | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| January | 89,7 | 97,6 | 98,1 | 99,2 | 96,2 | 97,4 |
| February | 83,5 | 91,1 | 93,3 | 93,8 | 90,5 | 90,0 |
| March | 93,7 | 101,3 | 103,0 | 99,3 | 99,6 | 1/ 98,4 |
| April | 90,7 | 96,2 | 98,9 | 92,9 | 96,7 | |
| May | 98,6 | 102,3 | 105,9 | 100,3 | 101,2 | |
| June | 98,8 | 103,8 | 104,6 | 102,2 | 102,2 | |
| July | 106,4 | 106,6 | 106,8 | 105,7 | 106,4 | |
| August | 102,7 | 103,2 | 103,7 | 105,4 | 104,2 | |
| September | 98,5 | 97,0 | 99,4 | 98,7 | 97,3 | |
| October | 99,6 | 104,6 | 103,1 | 101,1 | 99,9 | |
| November | 96,8 | 100,0 | 100,1 | 99,5 | 96,2 | |
| December | 94,6 | 96,3 | 96,7 | 94,0 | 93,2 | |
| Year | 96,1 | 100,0 | 101,1 | 99,3 | 98,6 | |

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5 – Annual percentage change in indices of the physical volume of electricity production: 2009–2014

| Month | % change 2/ | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| January | -9,7 | 8,8 | 0,5 | 1,1 | -3,0 | 1,2 |
| February | -11,3 | 9,1 | 2,4 | 0,5 | -3,5 | -0,6 |
| March | -5,9 | 8,1 | 1,7 | -3,6 | 0,3 | -1,2 |
| April | -5,7 | 6,1 | 2,8 | -6,1 | 4,1 | |
| May | -4,6 | 3,8 | 3,5 | -5,3 | 0,9 | |
| June | -3,7 | 5,1 | 0,8 | -2,3 | 0,0 | |
| July | -2,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | -1,0 | 0,7 | |
| August | -1,3 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 1,6 | -1,1 | |
| September | -0,3 | -1,5 | 2,5 | -0,7 | -1,4 | |
| October | -3,5 | 5,0 | -1,4 | -1,9 | -1,2 | |
| November | 1,1 | 3,3 | 0,1 | -0,6 | -3,3 | |
| December | 7,1 | 1,8 | 0,4 | -2,8 | -0,9 | |
| Year | -3,4 | 4,1 | 1,1 | -1,8 | -0,7 | |

2/ The annual percentage change is the change in the index of the physical volume of electricity production of the relevant month of the current year compared with the corresponding month of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 6 – Seasonally adjusted indices of the physical volume of electricity production: 2009–2014

| Month | Base: 2010=100 | | | | | | % change between current and previous month |
|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | |
| January | 92,2 | 100,1 | 100,6 | 101,5 | 98,3 | 99,5 | 1,7 |
| February | 92,5 | 100,0 | 101,9 | 100,2 | 98,7 | 98,1 | -1,4 |
| March | 93,4 | 100,9 | 102,5 | 98,7 | 99,1 | 98,0 | -0,1 |
| April | 94,5 | 99,8 | 102,4 | 96,4 | 100,2 | | |
| May | 95,3 | 99,3 | 103,1 | 97,6 | 98,6 | | |
| June | 95,4 | 100,4 | 101,1 | 98,7 | 98,8 | | |
| July | 98,5 | 98,9 | 99,5 | 98,6 | 99,4 | | |
| August | 98,0 | 98,7 | 99,2 | 100,8 | 99,6 | | |
| September | 99,4 | 97,8 | 100,2 | 99,7 | 98,3 | | |
| October | 97,8 | 102,7 | 101,1 | 99,1 | 97,7 | | |
| November | 97,7 | 100,8 | 100,9 | 100,4 | 97,0 | | |
| December | 98,8 | 100,7 | 101,1 | 98,6 | 97,8 | | |

Table 7 – Total volume of electricity imported: 2009–2014 1/

| Month | Gigawatt-hours | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| January | 1 102 | 1 122 | 1 088 | 1 085 | 676 | 1 020 |
| February | 999 | 995 | 730 | 1 063 | 407 | 874 |
| March | 1 064 | 1 040 | 1 112 | 945 | 455 | 2/ 854 |
| April | 906 | 931 | 912 | 1 068 | 559 | |
| May | 937 | 1 074 | 907 | 1 066 | 919 | |
| June | 1 088 | 1 019 | 1 009 | 1 044 | 881 | |
| July | 1 040 | 1 117 | 979 | 903 | 965 | |
| August | 1 072 | 1 109 | 1 108 | 465 | 930 | |
| September | 920 | 1 068 | 974 | 474 | 839 | |
| October | 1 115 | 770 | 911 | 451 | 891 | |
| November | 940 | 1 018 | 1 073 | 654 | 854 | |
| December | 1 112 | 930 | 1 087 | 788 | 1 052 | |
| Year | 12 295 | 12 193 | 11 890 | 10 006 | 9 428 | |

1/ Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 8 – Total volume of electricity exported: 2009–2014 1/

| Month | Gigawatt-hours | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| January | 1 096 | 1 217 | 1 133 | 1 247 | 1 115 | 1 183 |
| February | 979 | 1 128 | 1 069 | 1 212 | 1 095 | 1 072 |
| March | 1 100 | 1 252 | 1 279 | 1 242 | 1 187 | 2/ 1 219 |
| April | 1 086 | 1 170 | 1 190 | 1 174 | 1 132 | |
| May | 1 109 | 1 177 | 1 241 | 1 322 | 1 196 | |
| June | 1 175 | 1 132 | 1 174 | 1 335 | 1 158 | |
| July | 1 223 | 1 206 | 1 247 | 1 350 | 1 183 | |
| August | 1 235 | 1 275 | 1 298 | 1 295 | 1 185 | |
| September | 1 285 | 1 248 | 1 288 | 1 165 | 1 166 | |
| October | 1 288 | 1 338 | 1 378 | 1 300 | 1 237 | |
| November | 1 213 | 1 316 | 1 381 | 1 233 | 1 219 | |
| December | 1 263 | 1 209 | 1 286 | 1 160 | 1 056 | |
| Year | 14 052 | 14 668 | 14 964 | 15 035 | 13 929 | |

1/ Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 9a – Electricity produced and consumed in power stations, purchased and sold outside South Africa and available for distribution in South Africa (monthly figures)

| | | Gigawatt-hours | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | March 2013 | February 2014 | March 2014 1/ | % change between March 2013 and March 2014 | Difference between March 2013 and March 2014 |
| Total - All producers | Electricity produced | 21 540 | 19 469 | 21 293 | -1,2 | -247 |
| | Purchased outside South Africa (import) 2/ | 455 | 874 | 854 | 87,7 | 399 |
| | Consumed in power stations and auxiliary systems | 1 607 | 1 398 | 1 601 | -0,4 | -6 |
| | Sold outside South Africa (export) 3/ | 1 187 | 1 072 | 1 219 | 2,7 | 32 |
| | Electricity available for distribution in South Africa | 19 202 | 17 873 | 19 328 | 0,7 | 126 |
| ESKOM | Electricity produced | 20 544 | 18 678 | 20 292 | -1,2 | -252 |
| | Purchased outside South Africa (import) 2/ | 455 | 874 | 854 | 87,7 | 399 |
| | Consumed in power stations and auxiliary systems | 1 536 | 1 336 | 1 526 | -0,7 | -10 |
| | Sold outside South Africa (export) 3/ | 1 187 | 1 072 | 1 219 | 2,7 | 32 |
| | Electricity available for distribution in South Africa | 18 276 | 17 144 | 18 401 | 0,7 | 125 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

3/ Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

Table 9b – Electricity produced and consumed in power stations, purchased and sold outside South Africa and available for distribution in South Africa (cumulative figures)

| | | Gigawatt-hours | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | January to March 2013 | January to March 2014 1/ | % change between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014 | Difference between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014 |
| Total - All producers | Electricity produced | 61 943 | 61 832 | -0,2 | -111 |
| | Purchased outside South Africa (import) 2/ | 1 538 | 2 748 | 78,7 | 1 210 |
| | Consumed in power stations and auxiliary systems | 4 532 | 4 516 | -0,4 | -16 |
| | Sold outside South Africa (export) 3/ | 3 397 | 3 474 | 2,3 | 77 |
| | Electricity available for distribution in South Africa | 55 555 | 56 592 | 1,9 | 1 037 |
| ESKOM | Electricity produced | 59 467 | 59 186 | -0,5 | -281 |
| | Purchased outside South Africa (import) 2/ | 1 538 | 2 748 | 78,7 | 1 210 |
| | Consumed in power stations and auxiliary systems | 4 337 | 4 311 | -0,6 | -26 |
| | Sold outside South Africa (export) 3/ | 3 397 | 3 474 | 2,3 | 77 |
| | Electricity available for distribution in South Africa | 53 272 | 54 150 | 1,6 | 878 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

3/ Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering systems at the South African borders.

Table 10 – Total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to provinces for 2013 and 2014 1/

| Period | | Gigawatt-hours | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo | Total South Africa |
| 2013 | January | 1 932 | 796 | 490 | 667 | 3 409 | 2 022 | 4 432 | 2 911 | 910 | 17 569 |
| | February | 1 825 | 751 | 441 | 618 | 3 137 | 1 900 | 4 216 | 2 517 | 811 | 16 216 |
| | March | 1 956 | 839 | 476 | 630 | 3 454 | 1 973 | 4 655 | 2 781 | 930 | 17 694 |
| | April | 1 833 | 802 | 416 | 615 | 3 351 | 2 000 | 4 754 | 2 732 | 901 | 17 404 |
| | May | 1 941 | 753 | 441 | 644 | 3 459 | 2 088 | 5 347 | 2 987 | 913 | 18 573 |
| | June | 1 902 | 741 | 440 | 689 | 3 425 | 2 149 | 5 344 | 3 091 | 994 | 18 775 |
| | July | 1 963 | 909 | 461 | 734 | 3 636 | 2 212 | 5 646 | 2 973 | 1 061 | 19 595 |
| | August | 1 970 | 869 | 456 | 702 | 3 576 | 2 185 | 5 415 | 2 969 | 1 060 | 19 202 |
| | September | 1 898 | 786 | 449 | 619 | 3 397 | 2 114 | 4 850 | 2 751 | 1 085 | 17 949 |
| | October | 1 885 | 810 | 479 | 660 | 3 520 | 2 158 | 4 938 | 2 942 | 1 058 | 18 450 |
| | November | 1 756 | 745 | 469 | 632 | 3 371 | 2 117 | 4 716 | 2 832 | 996 | 17 634 |
| | December | 1 853 | 737 | 449 | 601 | 3 331 | 2 057 | 4 516 | 2 741 | 1 008 | 17 293 |
| | Year | 22 714 | 9 538 | 5 467 | 7 811 | 41 066 | 24 975 | 58 829 | 34 227 | 11 727 | 216 354 |
| | Year to date | 5 713 | 2 386 | 1 407 | 1 915 | 10 000 | 5 895 | 13 303 | 8 209 | 2 651 | 51 479 |
| 2014 | January | 1 963 | 674 | 400 | 654 | 3 569 | 2 093 | 4 559 | 2 868 | 982 | 17 762 |
| | February | 1 887 | 621 | 349 | 604 | 3 295 | 1 934 | 4 370 | 2 649 | 907 | 16 616 |
| | March 2/ | 1 967 | 750 | 365 | 649 | 3 507 | 1 975 | 4 747 | 2 842 | 973 | 17 775 |
| | Year to date | 5 817 | 2 045 | 1 114 | 1 907 | 10 371 | 6 002 | 13 676 | 8 359 | 2 862 | 52 153 |

1/ Wholesale energy (Gigawatt-hours) as delivered by Eskom to the various provinces.

2/ Preliminary.

Explanatory notes

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|---|
| Introduction | 1 | Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly sample survey of the electricity industry covering electricity undertakings and establishments (branches). This statistical release contains information regarding the volume of electricity units generated and available for distribution in South Africa, the volume of units purchased and sold outside South Africa and the volume of units distributed by Eskom by province on a monthly basis. Both actual and seasonally adjusted figures are published. |
| | 2 | This statistical release reflects indices of the physical volume of electricity production on the basis of 2010=100. In accordance with international practice, the indices have to be rebased every five years to a new base year. |
| | 3 | In order to improve timeliness of the publication, some information for the current month may have been estimated due to late submission by respondents. These estimates will be revised in the next statistical release(s) as soon as actual information is available. |
| Purpose of the survey | 4 | The results of the monthly electricity generated and available for distribution survey are used to compile estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. |
| Scope of the survey | 5 | This survey covers electricity undertakings and establishments conducting activities concerned with the generation or transmission and distribution of electricity. It includes electrical power installations, which, as subsidiary divisions of undertakings, produce electricity for regular use by these undertakings. |
| Classification | 6 | The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry, which reflects the predominant activity of the electricity undertaking or establishment. |
| Collection rate | 7 | The collection rate for the survey on electricity generated and available for distribution for March 2014 was 100%. The improved collection rate for February 2014 was 100%. |
| Statistical unit | 8 | The basic statistical unit for the collection of information is the electricity undertaking or establishment. The electricity undertaking or establishment is the smallest economic unit that functions as a separate entity. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry (see paragraph 5). |
| Survey methodology and design | 9 | All statistical units are stratified by type of economic activity according to the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC) and measure of size, where measure of size is the volume of electricity generated by the electricity undertaking or establishment. All large undertakings or establishments (size category one cases) are completely enumerated. A sample is drawn from medium and small size undertakings and establishments by systematically selecting undertakings or establishments within each size category. An electricity undertaking or establishment with a total generating capacity of less than 500 kilowatt is excluded from the sample. |
| | 10 | The survey is conducted by mail, email and telephone. Information is collected from a sample of 25 electricity undertakings or establishments. |
| Monthly production indices | 11 | The calculation of the monthly production indices is based on the volume of electricity units produced. |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Benchmarking | 12 | The index of physical volume of electricity production should provide an accurate reflection of the trend of activities of the relevant industry. The level of activities, as measured by the monthly electricity generated and available for distribution survey, is based on information received from a sample of electricity undertakings and establishments. These levels are weighted according to the original sample and designed to represent the population of electricity undertakings and establishments. It is necessary to adjust the level of activities as measured by the monthly sample survey to the level of activities as measured periodically by the Census of electricity, gas and steam. This procedure, whereby the latest results of an economic census are used to compile more accurate level estimates for a certain year, is known as benchmarking. |
| | 13 | The results of the 1995 Census of electricity, gas and steam served as a benchmark to verify or adjust the level of the monthly physical volume of electricity production indices collected through the monthly sample survey. The level adjustments were done on the volume indices for August of the relevant census year (the 1995 census year covered the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995 and therefore, the benchmarking was done using the index of August 1995 as reference point). |
| Seasonal adjustment | 14 | Seasonally adjusted estimates of all items are generated each month, using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by US Bureau of the Census Economic Research and Analyses Division, 1968. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from a time series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences, which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. This means the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X12-ARIMA procedure for electricity generated and available for distribution is described in more detail on the Stats SA website at http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P4141/electricity_seasonal_adjustment_note_2012.pdf |
| Trend cycle | 15 | The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates. |
| Related publications | 16 | Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i>;• <i>South African Statistics</i>; and• <i>Stats in Brief</i>. |
| Rounding-off of figures | 17 | Where necessary, the figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown. |

Glossary

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|------------------------|------|--|-----|---|----------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Consumption of electricity | For purposes of this release the term 'consumption of electricity' is used interchangeably with the term 'electricity available for distribution'. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity undertaking | An electricity undertaking is an undertaking concerned with the generation or transmission and distribution of electricity, including electrical power installations, which, as subsidiary divisions of undertakings, produce electricity for regular use by these undertakings. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index of physical volume of electricity production | A statistical measure of the change in the volume of production of electricity in a given period and the volume of production of electricity in the base period. The base period is 2010. The production in the base period is set at 100. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industry | An industry consists of a group of undertakings or establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the 1993 <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unit of electricity | One gigawatt-hour of electricity is equal to one million kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the basic unit of electrical energy equal to one kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour. One kilowatt-hour equals one thousand watt-hours. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Symbols and abbreviations | <table> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross domestic product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>Revised figures</td> </tr> </table> | GDP | Gross domestic product | ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification | SIC | Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities | Stats SA | Statistics South Africa | * | Revised figures |
| GDP | Gross domestic product | | | | | | | | | | |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification | | | | | | | | | | |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| * | Revised figures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technical enquiries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suzzie Mnguni | Telephone number: (012) 310 8443 Email: suzziemn@statssa.gov.za | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicolai Claassen | Telephone number: (012) 310 8007 Email: nicolaic@statssa.gov.za | | | | | | | | | | |

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.

Stats SA has copyright on this publication. Users may apply the information as they wish, provided that they acknowledge Stats SA as the source of the basic data wherever they process, apply, utilise, publish or distribute the data: and also that they specify that the relevant application and analysis (where applicable) result from their own processing of the data.

Advanced release calendar

An advanced release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za

Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Mbombela
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Electronic services

A large range of data is available via online services. For more detail about our electronic services, contact Stats SA's user information service at (012) 310 8600.

You can visit us on the Internet at: www.statssa.gov.za

General enquiries

User information services Telephone number: (012) 310 8600
Email: info@statssa.gov.za

Orders/subscription services Telephone number: (012) 310 8358
Email: magdaj@statssa.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

Produced by Stats SA