



Statistical release

P7000

Transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

(Preliminary)

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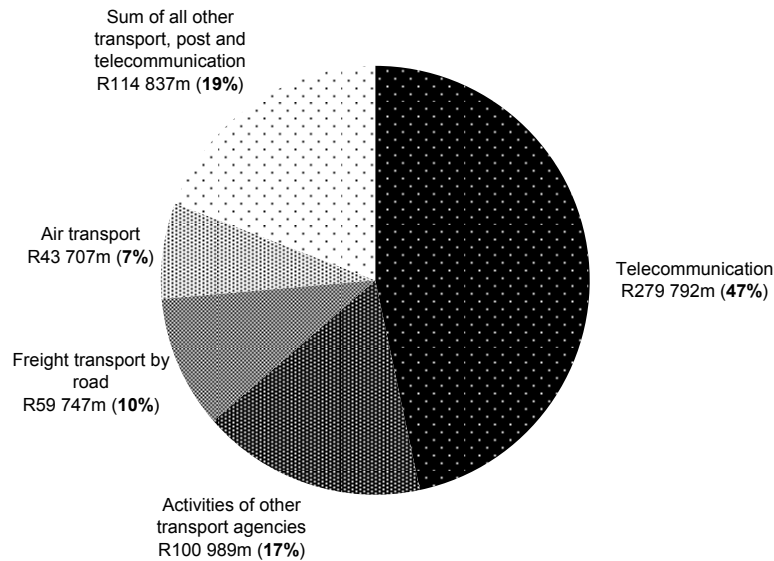
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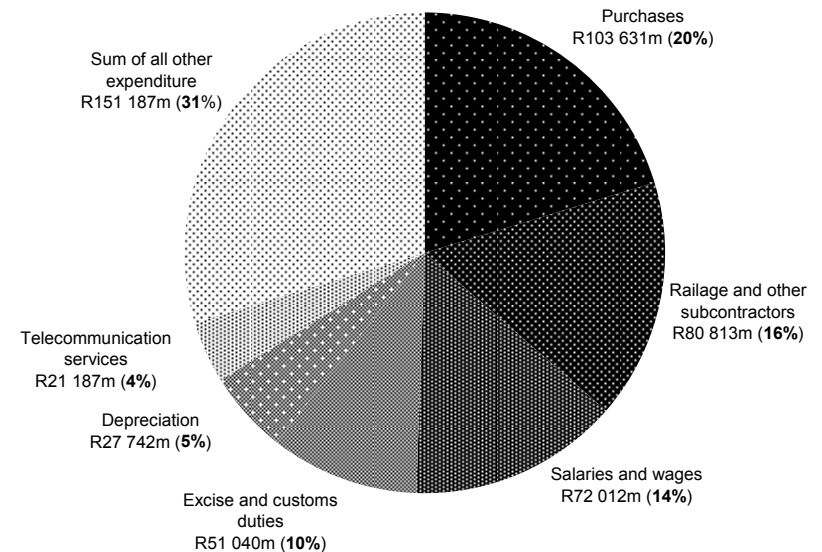
1. Summary of findings for the year 2010

Figure 1 – Income in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010



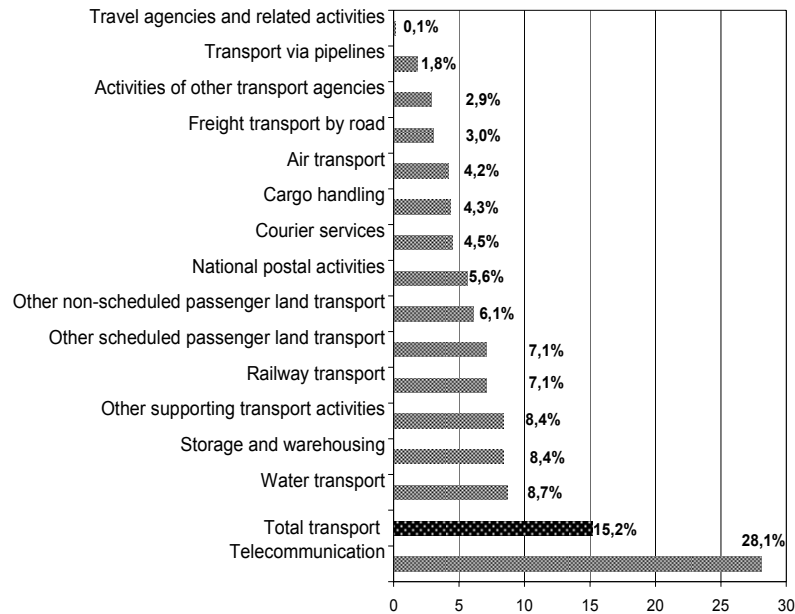
The total income for the transport, post and telecommunication industry in 2010 was R599 072 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘telecommunication’ (R279 792 million or 47%), followed by ‘activities of other transport agencies’ (R100 989 million or 17%) and ‘freight transport by road’ (R59 747 million or 10%) (Figure 1 and Table 2, page 6).

Figure 2 – Composition of expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010



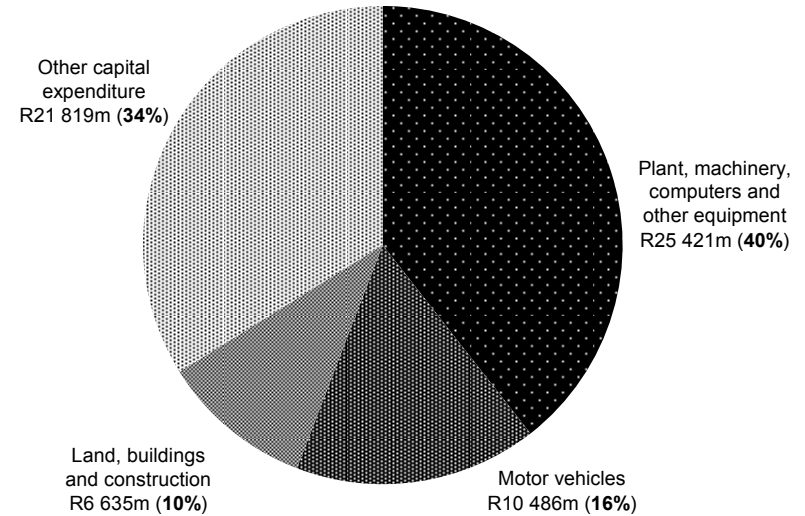
Expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry in 2010 amounted to R507 612 million. The expenditure consisted primarily of ‘purchases’ (R103 631 million or 20%), followed by ‘railage and other subcontractors’ (R80 813 million or 16%) and ‘salaries and wages’ (R72 012 million or 14%) (Figure 2 and Table 3, pages 7 – 8).

Figure 3 – Profit margin in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010



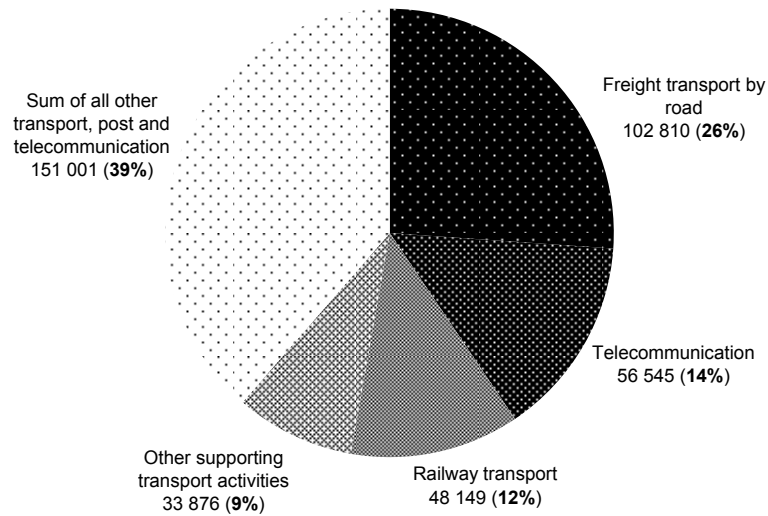
The profit margin for the transport, post and telecommunication industry was 15,5% in 2010. 'Telecommunication' had the highest profit margin at 28,1%, but this was partly the result of profit on revaluation of assets (Table 2, page 6). It was followed by 'water transport' at 8,7%, 'storage and warehousing' at 8,4% and 'other supporting transport activities' at 8,4% (Figure 3 and Table 1, page 5).

Figure 4 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010



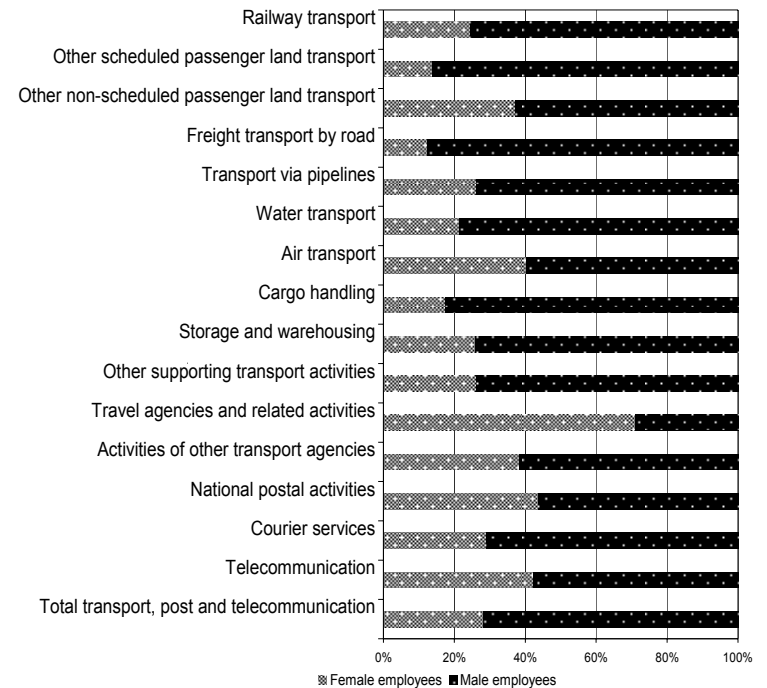
The total capital expenditure on new assets in the transport, post and telecommunication industry in 2010 was R64 361 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery, computers and other equipment' (R25 421 million or 40%), 'motor vehicles' (R10 486 million or 16%) and 'land, buildings and construction' (R6 635 million or 10%) (Figure 4 and Table 7, page 12).

Figure 5 – Employment in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010



The total number of persons employed in the transport, post and telecommunication industry at the end of June 2010 was 392 381. 'Freight transport by road' had the largest number of employees (102 810 or 26%), followed by 'telecommunication' (56 545 or 14%) and 'railway transport' (48 149 or 12%) (Figure 5 and Table 8, page 13).

Figure 6 – Gender ratios in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010



The proportion of males out of the total persons employed was 72% and that of females was 28%. The industry with the highest proportion of females employed was 'travel agencies and related activities' (71%), whilst 'freight transport by road' had the highest proportion of males employed (88%) (Figure 6 and Table 8, page 13).

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Statistician-General

2. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Carrying value of assets at the beginning of the year	Carrying value of assets at the end of the year	Profit margin
	R million								%
Railway transport	28 971	25 450	2 493	1 973	3 001	5 398	83 116	89 102	7,1
Other scheduled passenger land transport	8 569	7 997	147	174	599	2 373	3 772	5 092	7,1
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	1 643	1 537	1	0	105	45	411	344	6,0
Freight transport by road	59 747	57 270	413	434	2 498	5 534	19 903	20 045	3,0
Transport via pipelines	1 257	1 125	2	0	130	3 546	8 567	11 773	1,8
Water transport	5 757	5 113	75	58	627	139	860	998	8,7
Air transport	43 707	41 393	536	307	2 085	2 318	13 087	14 022	4,2
Cargo handling	14 908	13 976	315	334	951	10 191	19 245	31 085	4,3
Storage and warehousing	9 184	8 212	86	87	973	768	3 516	3 861	8,4
Other supporting transport activities	21 842	19 858	106	75	1 953	10 800	32 883	37 203	8,4
Travel agencies and related activities	12 908	12 599	25	308	592	1 528	1 793	2 975	0,1
Activities of other transport agencies	100 989	97 370	457	619	3 781	777	4 269	3 988	5,5
Total transport	309 482	291 900	4 656	4 369	17 295	43 417	191 422	220 488	4,9
National postal activities	5 953	5 564	59	48	378	106	1 152	1 071	5,6
Courier services	3 845	3 604	2	2	241	133	463	465	4,5
Telecommunication	279 792	206 544	5 300	4 937	72 885	20 705	82 548	87 174	28,1
Total communication	289 590	215 712	5 361	4 987	73 504	20 944	84 163	88 710	27,2
Total	599 072	507 612	10 017	9 356	90 799	64 361	275 585	309 198	15,5

Table 2 – Income in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Services	Sales	Subsidies	Interest received	Dividends	Rental of land, buildings and equipment	Profit on revaluation of assets	Other income	Total income
	R million								
Railway transport	23 173	109	3 991	412	23	1 027	83	153	28 971
Other scheduled passenger land transport	6 123	41	2 047	55	18	39	21	225	8 569
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	1 260	0	0	11	0	1	2	369	1 643
Freight transport by road	56 530	1 521	1	270	147	229	367	682	59 747
Transport via pipelines	1 242	0	0	0	0	5	2	8	1 257
Water transport	4 575	492	0	79	51	182	328	50	5 757
Air transport	40 991	445	0	513	38	837	384	499	43 707
Cargo handling	14 422	9	2	215	22	51	10	177	14 908
Storage and warehousing	8 002	456	1	86	47	37	512	43	9 184
Other supporting transport activities	16 787	525	13	429	25	1 932	230	1 901	21 842
Travel agencies and related activities	10 611	1 785	1	179	2	7	12	311	12 908
Activities of other transport agencies	51 286	2 625	2	429	41	549	288	45 769	100 989
Total transport	235 002	8 008	6 058	2 678	414	4 896	2 239	50 187	309 482
National postal activities	5 119	159	0	494	0	0	6	175	5 953
Courier services	3 795	0	0	19	3	12	8	8	3 845
Telecommunication	195 528	20 567	0	2 368	1 862	265	53 237	5 965	279 792
Total communication	204 442	20 726	0	2 881	1 865	277	53 251	6 148	289 590
Total	439 444	28 734	6 058	5 559	2 279	5 173	55 490	56 335	599 072

Table 3 – Expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Purchases	Railage and other subcontracting	Salaries and wages	Excise and customs duty	Depreciation	Tele-communication services
Railway transport	2 089	211	8 855	0	4 886	234
Other scheduled passenger land transport	2 206	418	2 342	2	544	33
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	313	625	175	0	101	10
Freight transport by road	18 406	8 217	11 468	1 064	3 762	390
Transport via pipelines	83	13	214	0	198	15
Water transport	1 206	1 461	323	4	81	15
Air transport	13 078	2 016	5 239	78	1 574	84
Cargo handling	485	745	4 329	18	2 041	54
Storage and warehousing	525	1 837	2 109	34	441	46
Other supporting transport activities	3 700	3 038	3 941	946	1 777	130
Travel agencies and related activities	2 025	3 888	2 835	291	196	135
Activities of other transport agencies	11 654	22 617	5 645	48 597	757	290
Total transport	55 770	45 086	47 475	51 034	16 358	1 436
National postal activities	58	553	3 159	0	145	130
Courier services	1 082	452	1 149	3	110	69
Telecommunication	46 721	34 722	20 229	3	11 129	19 552
Total communication	47 861	35 727	24 537	6	11 384	19 751
Total	103 631	80 813	72 012	51 040	27 742	21 187

Table 3 – Expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010 (concluded)

Type of service	Interest paid	Losses on assets, investments and liabilities sold or revalued	Repair and maintenance	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million				
Railway transport	1 256	76	1 726	6 117	25 450
Other scheduled passenger land transport	200	7	205	2 040	7 997
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	19	20	3	271	1 537
Freight transport by road	1 723	279	1 620	10 341	57 270
Transport via pipelines	107	146	36	313	1 125
Water transport	143	177	45	1 658	5 113
Air transport	632	1 320	4 188	13 184	41 393
Cargo handling	1 070	482	1 093	3 659	13 976
Storage and warehousing	294	64	114	2 748	8 212
Other supporting transport activities	1 753	223	429	3 921	19 858
Travel agencies and related activities	413	94	24	2 698	12 599
Activities of other transport agencies	693	336	983	5 798	97 370
Total transport	8 303	3 224	10 466	52 748	291 900
National postal activities	87	15	186	1 231	5 564
Courier services	35	36	16	652	3 604
Telecommunication	5 950	11 879	3 412	52 947	206 544
Total communication	6 072	11 930	3 614	54 830	215 712
Total	14 375	15 154	14 080	107 578	507 612

Table 4 – Carrying value of assets at the end of financial year in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery, computers and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Intangible assets	Total carrying value
	R million				
Railway transport	27 109	31 384	30 217	392	89 102
Other scheduled passenger land transport	353	65	4 649	25	5 092
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	23	14	297	10	344
Freight transport by road	1 298	1 944	15 987	816	20 045
Transport via pipelines	160	11 586	0	27	11 773
Water transport	10	284	596	108	998
Air transport	1 366	1 250	10 384	1 022	14 022
Cargo handling	2 322	28 102	601	60	31 085
Storage and warehousing	1 692	865	1 148	156	3 861
Other supporting transport activities	13 005	14 555	2 348	7 295	37 203
Travel agencies and related activities	358	312	133	2 172	2 975
Activities of other transport agencies	343	541	2 168	936	3 988
Total transport	48 039	90 902	68 528	13 019	220 488
National postal activities	801	199	8	63	1 071
Courier services	19	85	280	81	465
Telecommunication	6 184	71 764	245	8 981	87 174
Total communication	7 004	72 048	533	9 125	88 710
Total	55 043	162 950	69 061	22 144	309 198

Table 5 – Details of assets in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other current assets	Total current assets	Fixed non-current assets	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other non-current assets	Total non-current assets	
	R million										
Railway transport	8 101	3 759	1 973	1 812	15 645	89 092	10	406	6 866	96 374	112 019
Other scheduled passenger land transport	287	755	174	337	1 553	5 073	19	236	343	5 671	7 224
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	222	94	0	93	409	340	4	41	5	390	799
Freight transport by road	2 556	10 356	434	2 723	16 069	19 584	461	1 630	1 697	23 372	39 441
Transport via pipelines	2	287	0	176	465	11 773	0	0	77	11 850	12 315
Water transport	526	325	58	355	1 264	951	47	345	148	1 491	2 755
Air transport	5 298	5 447	307	3 033	14 085	14 017	5	838	410	15 270	29 355
Cargo handling	300	2 371	334	32	3 037	31 068	17	29	41	31 155	34 192
Storage and warehousing	704	1 637	87	376	2 804	3 784	77	1 551	467	5 879	8 683
Other supporting transport activities	2 084	3 622	75	1 331	7 112	36 940	263	3 847	2 193	43 243	50 355
Travel agencies and related activities	2 456	2 136	308	469	5 369	1 063	1 912	274	453	3 702	9 071
Activities of other transport agencies	3 669	14 374	619	2 626	21 288	3 151	837	562	589	5 139	26 427
Total transport	26 205	45 163	4 369	13 363	89 100	216 836	3 652	9 759	13 289	243 536	332 636
National postal activities	3 529	569	48	3 314	7 460	1 071	0	0	886	1 957	9 417
Courier services	250	657	2	76	985	392	73	29	56	550	1 535
Telecommunication	13 535	41 597	4 937	7 490	67 559	86 384	790	4 739	5 772	97 685	165 244
Total communication	17 314	42 823	4 987	10 880	76 004	87 847	863	4 768	6 714	100 192	176 196
Total	43 519	87 986	9 356	24 243	165 104	304 683	4 515	14 527	20 003	343 728	508 832

Table 6 – Detail of liabilities and equity in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Equity and liabilities
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other current liabilities	Total current liabilities	Long-term loan	Other non-current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities			
	R million									
Railway transport	7 197	4	6 457	13 658	24 184	26 251	50 435	64 093	47 926	112 019
Other scheduled passenger land transport	764	47	1 488	2 299	1 904	1 036	2 940	5 239	1 985	7 224
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	120	1	132	253	82	123	205	458	341	799
Freight transport by road	9 585	1 818	4 964	16 367	8 061	5 185	13 246	29 613	9 828	39 441
Transport via pipelines	1 134	0	264	1 398	6 039	610	6 649	8 047	4 268	12 315
Water transport	556	17	1 117	1 690	540	155	695	2 385	370	2 755
Air transport	8 711	51	7 344	16 106	4 873	3 328	8 201	24 307	5 048	29 355
Cargo handling	3 852	16	702	4 570	13 843	2 620	16 463	21 033	13 159	34 192
Storage and warehousing	1 669	176	1 410	3 255	1 788	993	2 781	6 036	2 647	8 683
Other supporting transport activities	4 485	276	3 894	8 655	24 318	3 190	27 508	36 163	14 192	50 355
Travel agencies and related activities	3 115	104	2 068	5 287	1 721	359	2 080	7 367	1 704	9 071
Activities of other transport agencies	11 697	1 186	3 336	16 219	2 383	1 429	3 812	20 031	6 396	26 427
Total transport	52 885	3 696	33 176	89 757	89 736	45 279	135 015	224 772	107 864	332 636
National postal activities	1 052	0	4 941	5 993	0	1 168	1 168	7 161	2 256	9 417
Courier services	454	102	251	807	170	48	218	1 025	510	1 535
Telecommunication	48 418	1 340	21 185	70 943	38 698	11 934	50 632	121 575	43 669	165 244
Total communication	49 924	1 442	26 377	77 743	38 868	13 150	52 018	129 761	46 435	176 196
Total	102 809	5 138	59 553	167 500	128 604	58 429	187 033	354 533	154 299	508 832

Table 7 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery, computers and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Other capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure on new assets
	R million				
Railway transport	1 534	2	19	3 843	5 398
Other scheduled passenger land transport	26	34	2 308	5	2 373
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	5	4	36	0	45
Freight transport by road	89	772	4 562	111	5 534
Transport via pipelines	11	31	0	3 504	3 546
Water transport	0	48	38	53	139
Air transport	52	178	1 757	331	2 318
Cargo handling	621	9 018	193	359	10 191
Storage and warehousing	110	155	275	228	768
Other supporting transport activities	2 862	712	512	6 714	10 800
Travel agencies and related activities	68	107	56	1 297	1 528
Activities of other transport agencies	72	159	501	45	777
Total transport	5 450	11 220	10 257	16 490	43 417
National postal activities	55	17	0	34	106
Courier services	4	27	98	4	133
Telecommunication	1 126	14 157	131	5 291	20 705
Total communication	1 185	14 201	229	5 329	20 944
Total	6 635	25 421	10 486	21 819	64 361

Table 8 – Employment in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2010

Type of service	Female employees	Male employees	Total employees
	Number of employees		
Railway transport	11 834	36 315	48 149
Other scheduled passenger land transport	2 667	16 782	19 449
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	840	1 417	2 257
Freight transport by road	12 731	90 079	102 810
Transport via pipelines	192	542	734
Water transport	431	1 579	2 010
Air transport	7 380	10 979	18 359
Cargo handling	3 107	14 599	17 706
Storage and warehousing	4 032	11 589	15 621
Other supporting transport activities	8 864	25 012	33 876
Travel agencies and related activities	13 512	5 481	18 993
Activities of other transport agencies	11 429	18 457	29 886
Total transport	77 019	232 831	309 850
National postal activities	7 111	9 145	16 256
Courier services	2 816	6 914	9 730
Telecommunication	23 966	32 579	56 545
Total communication	33 893	48 638	82 531
Total	110 912	281 469	392 381

Explanatory notes

Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2010 transport, post and telecommunication large sample survey. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the transport, post and telecommunication industry of the South African economy. The survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the transport, post and telecommunication industry.

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. Stats SA continuously upgrades its business register, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

All figures exclude VAT.

Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010.

Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling South Africa's national accounts, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formation. These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

Scope and coverage

This survey covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in the transport, post and telecommunication industry:

- i. Railway transport (SIC 7111).
- ii. Other scheduled passenger land transport (except cable, funicular) (SIC 7121).
- iii. Other non-scheduled passenger land transport (SIC 7122).
- iv. Freight transport by road (SIC 7123).
- v. Transport via pipelines (SIC 7130).
- vi. Sea and coastal water transport (SIC 7211).
- vii. Inland water transport (SIC 7220).
- viii. Air transport (SIC 7300).
- ix. Cargo handling (SIC 7411).
- x. Storage and warehousing (SIC 7412).
- xi. Other supporting transport activities (SIC 7413).
- xii. Travel agency and related activities (SIC 7414).
- xiii. Activities of other transport agencies (SIC 7419).
- xiv. National postal activities (SIC 7511).
- xv. Courier activities other than national postal activities (SIC 7512).
- xvi. Telecommunications (SIC 7520).

Classification by industry

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), fifth edition, Report No. 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at 4-digit SIC level (group). Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.

Statistical unit The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an 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 activities.

Size groups The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their business register turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R39 million and more. Table A presents the size group cut-off points defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by a factor of 1,5.

Table A – Size groups for the transport, post and telecommunication industry

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R39 000 000
Medium	R19 500 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R39 000 000
Small	R4 500 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R19 500 000
Micro	≤ R4 500 000

Survey methodology and design The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.
A sample size of approximately 2 100 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large enterprises were completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Weighting methodology For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates were calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.

Relative standard error Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the Transport, post and telecommunication industry in South Africa.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have accrued due to sampling.

Table B – Income in the transport, post and telecommunication industry within 95% confidence limits, 2010

Type of service	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Railway transport	28 801	28 971	29 141	0,3
Other scheduled passenger land transport	8 250	8 569	8 888	1,9
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	1 224	1 643	2 062	13,0
Freight transport by road	56 234	59 747	63 260	3,0
Transport via pipelines	1 257	1 257	1 257	0,0
Water transport	4 335	5 757	7 179	12,6
Air transport	42 850	43 707	44 564	1,0
Cargo handling	14 820	14 908	14 996	0,3
Storage and warehousing	8 392	9 184	9 976	4,4
Other supporting transport activities	18 931	21 842	24 753	6,8
Travel agencies and related activities	12 200	12 908	13 616	2,8
Activities of other transport agencies	98 416	100 989	103 562	1,3
National postal activities	5 953	5 953	5 953	0,0
Courier services	3 785	3 845	3 905	0,8
Telecommunication	257 308	279 792	302 276	4,1
Total	574 414	599 072	623 730	2,1

Non-sampling errors

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in 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 careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

Rounding-off of figures

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

Symbols and abbreviations

DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
IT	Income tax
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value added tax
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

Glossary

Casual employees	Casual employees are employees who fall neither within the 'permanent employees' category nor the 'temporary employees' category. Such employees are typically working daily or hourly.
Current assets	Assets on the balance sheet which are expected to be sold or otherwise used up in the near future, usually within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other receivables;• cash and bank;• inventories; and• other current assets.
Current liabilities	Current liabilities are debts or obligations that are due within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other payables;• bank overdraft; and• other current liabilities.
Enterprise	The enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Industry	An industry consists of a group of enterprises 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 <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> , fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).
Labour brokers	Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the enterprise. They do not provide any other service.
Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles includes motor vehicles, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives and other transport equipment.
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories minus company tax

Net profit or loss before tax

Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

Total income
plus closing value of inventories
minus total expenditure
minus opening value of inventories

Non-current assets

Non-current assets are assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:

- property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- long-term investments; and
- other non-current assets.

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities are liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:

- long-term loans; and
- other non-current liabilities.

Other expenditure

Other expenditure includes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation; • administration fees; • advertising; • amortisation; • bank charges; • bursaries; • computers and other IT expenditure; • containers and packaging materials; • donations, sponsorships and social investment; • entertainment; • excise and customs duty; • insurance; • losses on liabilities; • losses on foreign exchange; • mineral rights leases; • motor vehicle running expenditure; • paper, printing and stationery; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • postal and courier services; • prices and payout; • property tax; • provisions; • rental of land and buildings; • rental of plant, machinery and equipment; • research and development; • road tolls; • royalties; • security services (including IT security services); • severance, termination and redundancy payments; • skills development levy; • staff training; • subscriptions; • travelling; • water and electricity; and • other expenditure. |
|--|--|

Other income	<p>Other income includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital transfers received; • mineral rights leases; • profit for redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities; • profit on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; • provisions; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • royalties; • income received by an agent to be paid to another party for services rendered by that party; • excise and customs duty received by an agent to be paid to the relevant authority on behalf of a client; and • other income.
Owners' equity	<p>Owners' equity is the residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.</p>
Permanent employees	<p>Permanent employees are employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date or a fixed-term contract for periods of more than one year</p>
Profit margin	<p>Profit margin is derived as:</p> <p>Net profit after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100</p>
Statistical unit	<p>A statistical unit is a unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.</p>
Stratum	<p>A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.</p>
Temporary employees	<p>Temporary employees are employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year</p>
Turnover	<p>Turnover includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • value of sales of goods; • amount received for services rendered; • rent and lease payments received for land and buildings; and • rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.

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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