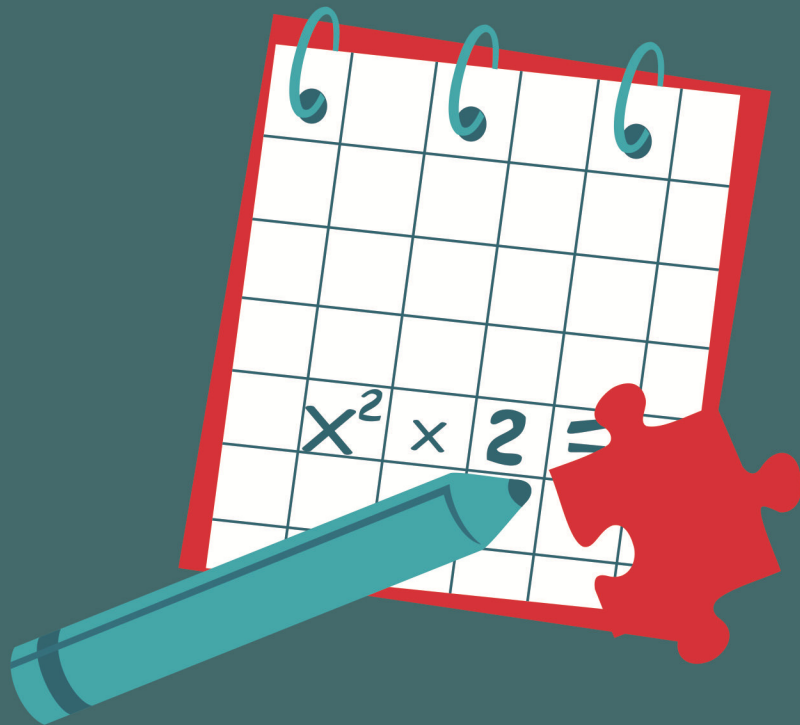


Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

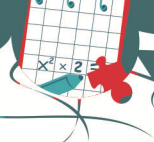
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Editor's comment

It has only been five months into 2014, yet a lot has already happened. Just recently, on 7 May 2014, many South Africans went out in their numbers to vote in the fifth general election since the dawn of democracy. The African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) observer missions congratulated South Africa on a free, fair, transparent and credible election.

Other events which grabbed some of our attention this year were the Oscar Pistorius trial, the disappearance of Malaysian flight MH370 and the abduction of more than 200 Nigerian school girls by the military organisation, Boko Haram. Soon, the 2014 FIFA World Cup taking place in Brazil will have some people glued to their screens. With seven months to go till the end of the year, only time will tell what else this year has in store for us.

In this month's issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we give you a closer look at the Census 2011 results for the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality. The article explores several interesting factors such as the municipality's demographics, population size, education, average household income as well as household goods and services.

Included in this issue are our monthly articles such as the *Electricity, Mining production and sales, Food and beverages* and *Consumer price index (CPI)*. We have also included a crossword puzzle and solutions for the April 2014 puzzle.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from February to March 2014 which were released in April and May 2014. For more details on any of surveys, visit our website at www.statssa.gov.za

Enjoy your read!

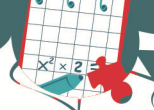


the missing piece of the puzzle

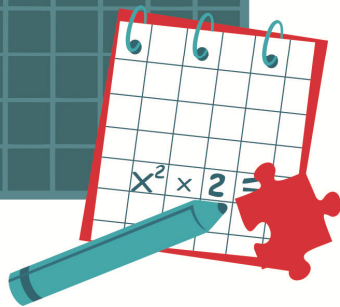
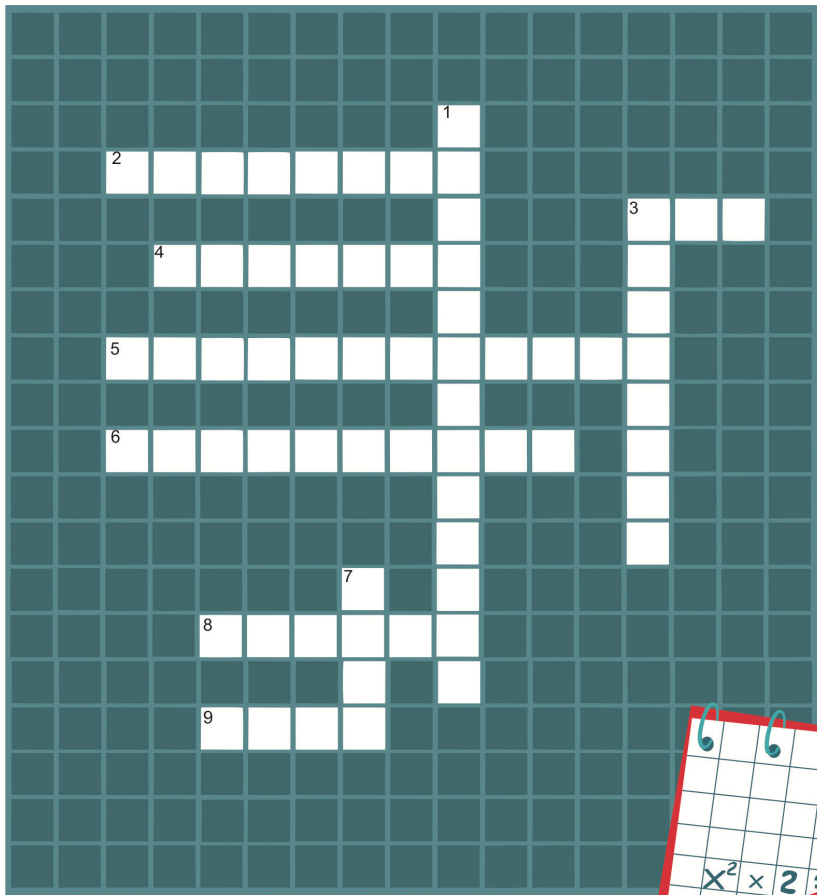


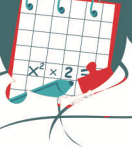
CONTENTS

Editor's comment	i
Crossword puzzle	iv
Census educational article on eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality	1
Primary industries	10
Mining: Production and sales	10
Secondary industries	12
Manufacturing: Production and sales.....	12
Selected building statistics of the private sector	13
Electricity generated and available for distribution	14
Tertiary industries	16
Wholesale trade sales.....	16
Retail trade sales	17
Motor trade sales	18
Food and beverages	19
Tourist accommodation.....	20
Statistics of civil cases for debt	21
Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies	23
Land transport survey	25
Prices	27
Producer price index (PPI).....	27
Consumer price index (CPI).....	30
Glossary	33



Crossword puzzle





Across

2. In which city is the trial of paralympian, Oscar Pistorius, taking place?
3. Which party won the 2014 general elections?
4. Which language is the most spoken in eThekwini?
5. Based on the Census 2011 results, which district had the highest rate of unemployment in eThekwini?
6. How many countries are competing in the 2014 FIFA World Cup, including the host country?
8. Which ocean does the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality shares its border with?
9. In which month is the 2014 FIFA World Cup set to begin?

Down

1. Which survey measures the volume of locally produced products as well as the sales thereof?: Production and sales. Fill in the missing word
3. What is the lower house of the parliament of South Africa known as? National ... Fill in the missing word.
7. After how many years are elections in South Africa held?





the missing piece of the puzzle



Census educational article on eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality

Introduction

eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality is situated in the far eastern region of KwaZulu-Natal and shares its eastern border with the Indian Ocean. It is also bordered by Ugu District Municipality to the south, uMgungundlovu to the west and iLembe to the north. eThekweni is the largest municipality in terms of population size and the smallest in terms of land area among KwaZulu-Natal's 11 category C and A municipalities. It has the province's lowest unemployment rate and lowest dependency ratio.

Revered for its natural beauty and tourist attractions, eThekweni is home to several beaches, the acclaimed aqua-tourism destination uShaka Marine World, and the Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Centre. The metropolitan municipal area takes its name from the isiZulu word '*iTheku*' meaning 'bay', 'harbour' or 'lagoon'.

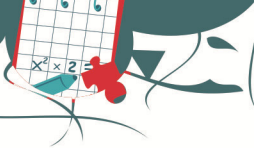
In Census 1996 the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality did not exist, it was only formed in 2000 with the amalgamation of 38 local councils. This article seeks to help us understand various statistics regarding the young metropolitan municipality as presented in the results of Census 2011. The article looks at, among others, the population size of the municipality in 2011 in comparison to 2001 and 1996, its unemployment rate, education levels and access to basic services.

Geography and demography

Land area

The eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality covers a land area of 2 291 square kilometres, stretching from KwaZulu-Natal's eastern shoreline on the Indian Ocean to Umkomaas in the south and Tongaat and Shangase in the north.

In terms of geographical size, eThekweni is the smallest of the 11 category C (district) and category A (metropolitan) municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal, accounting for about 1,4% of the total land area of KwaZulu-Natal.



Demography

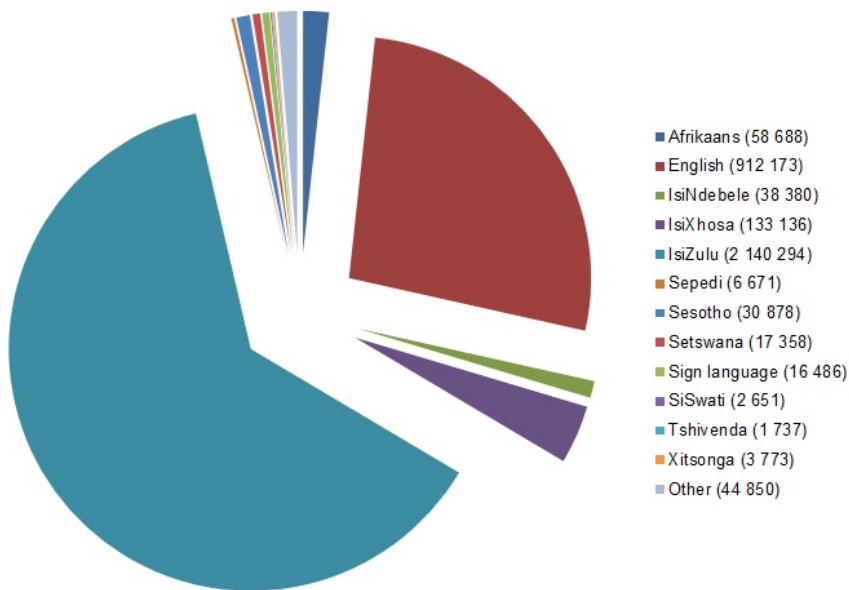
Since Census 1996, the population of eThekweni has grown by 21,0% – from 2 718 180 in 1996 to 3 442 361 in 2011. This increase was 0,6% lower than the national population percentage change during the same period (21,6%). Over the 10-year period between 2001 and 2011, eThekweni's population increased by 10,2% (or 352 239 persons).

Of the 3 442 361 eThekweni population, 1 759 955 (51,1%) are female in contrast to 1 682 406 (48,9%) males. The male population in the municipality accounts for 34,5% of all males in KwaZulu-Natal, while the municipality's female population represents 32,7% of the provincial female population.

As far as population groups are concerned, eThekweni has more black Africans (2 540 441 or 73,8%) than any other population group. About 16,7% of the population is of Indian/Asian origin; 6,6% of the population is white while coloured people make up 2,5%, and 'other' race groups represent only 0,4% of eThekweni's population.

A majority (2 140 294 or 62,2%) of the eThekweni population speak isiZulu as their first language, followed by English (912 173 or 26,5%), isiXhosa (133 136 or 3,9%) and Afrikaans (58 688 or 1,7%). IsiNdebele comes fifth with a total of 38 380 (1,1%) speakers and Sesotho (30 878 or 0,9%) comes in at number six. The remaining $\pm 3,7\%$ is shared among the remaining of the 11 official languages and a few other unspecified languages.

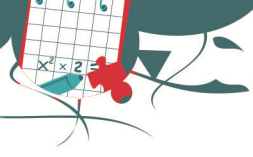
Figure 1: Distribution (numbers) of the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality population by language



Education

Of the 1 185 931 people of school-going age (5–24 years) in eThekweni, 32,3% (383 346) are not attending any educational institution. This is higher than the provincial school non-attendance rate of 26%. Of the 802 585 people attending educational institutions, a majority (700 674 or 87,3%) are still in either primary or high school.

In terms of the highest level of education completed by 2 222 400 people aged 20 years and older, about 275 531 (12,4%) have attained some form of higher education qualification and about 827 693 (37,2%) completed their Grade 12. A large proportion (737 264 or 33,2%) of this group of the municipality's population dropped out of high school.



eThekwini has KwaZulu-Natal's lowest illiteracy rate (4,2%), which is about 6,6% lower than the provincial average of 10,8%. uMzinyathi District Municipality has the province's highest illiteracy rate at 25,7%.

Unemployment rate

According to Census 2011 results, the unemployment rate in eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality is 30,2% – the lowest in KwaZulu-Natal. uMkhanyakude District had the highest rate of unemployment (42,8%), while uMgungundlovu District had the second lowest (30,4%) unemployment rate in the province. About 992 560 people in eThekwini are employed, 430 318 are unemployed, and 114 230 people are classified as “discouraged work-seekers”.

About 794 956 people of eThekwini's workforce are employed in the formal sector of the economy, 86 474 are employed in the informal sector, and about 85 744 are employed in private households.

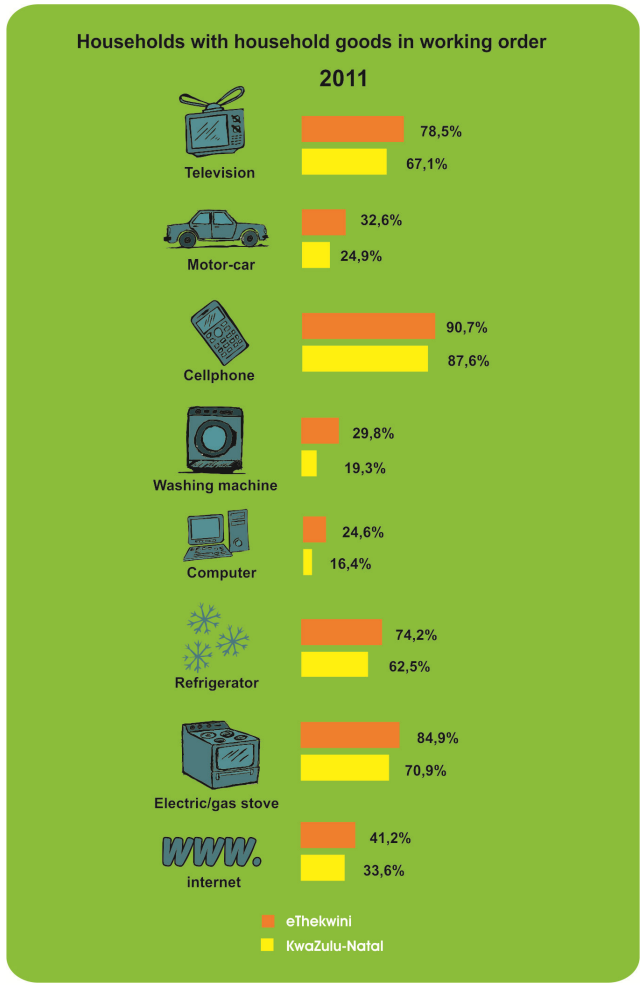
Housing

While 79,0% of the 956 713 households in eThekwini have a formal housing structure as their main dwelling, 15,6% reside in an informal housing structure and 4,2% in a traditional structure. About 380 024 (39,7%) households have paid off their mortgages, 284 135 (29,7%) households reside in rented homes , 141 819 (14,8%) households are staying in their own homes but are still paying back their home loans, and 122 241 (12,8%) are occupying their houses rent-free.

Access to household goods and services

The quality of our daily lives is determined by the household goods we have. A person cooking on an electric stove experiences less hardships when preparing food than one cooking with a wood fire; likewise, a household with a refrigerator manages to preserve their food much longer than the one without it. The next few paragraphs present the level of access to certain household goods in the eThekwini metropolitan area.

Figure 2: Access to certain household goods by eThekweni households, in comparison to provincial averages



Refrigerator – according to Census 2011 data, a majority (74,2%) of the 956 713 households in eThekweni own at least one refrigerator. Only about 246 555 (25,8%) of households within this municipality do not own a fridge.

Washing machine – the number of households with a washing machine in eThekweni was 285 108 during Census 2011, this amounts to 29,8% of all households in the municipality.

Electric/gas stove – the majority of the households in eThekweni have access to either an electric or gas stove; 84,9% (812 601) of households in the metropolitan area own a stove.

Television set – more than two thirds of the households in this metropolitan municipality own a television set. About 750 550 (78,5%) households own at least one TV set.

Cellphone – 867 806 households in eThekweni own at least one cellphone. This constitutes about 90,7% of all households.

Computer – about 235 700 households in eThekweni have access to a computer. This represents about 24,6% of all households in the metropolitan area.

Internet – the majority (562 292 or 58,8%) of households in eThekweni indicated that they do not have access to the internet. About 41,2% (394 421) of eThekweni's households have access to internet – 111 678 have access to internet at home, 182 342 access internet on their phones, 46 091 at work, and 54 310 of the households indicated that they access internet from 'elsewhere' (e.g. internet cafes, schools, college/university campuses, etc.).

Motor vehicle – there are about 311 796 (32,6%) households that own at least one motor vehicle in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality.

Access to basic services

Certain basic services, such as water and sanitation facilities, are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as basic human rights that should be afforded all citizens. The eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality is mandated by law to provide certain basic services to residents within the metropolitan area. The next few paragraphs report on the extent of the delivery of certain basic services as reported during Census 2011.

Refuse removal

According to the Census 2011 results, the majority (823 872) of households in eThekweni have their rubbish removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week, 81 710 dispose their refuse in their own rubbish dump, while 17 299 households have their refuse removed less often than once a week by the local municipality or a private company, and about 12 533 households dispose their rubbish in a communal rubbish dump. About 1,5% (14 133) of the households have no means for the disposal of rubbish.

Piped water

eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality has 929 899 (97,2%) households with access to piped water; the percentage is higher than the provincial average (86%). Of those with access to piped water, 575 760 access water from a tap within their dwelling, 196 265 from a tap within their yard, 113 910 from a communal tap less than 200 metres away from their dwelling, 26 051 from a communal tap more than 200 metres away but nearer than 500 metres, and 11 260 get their water from a communal tap between 500 meters and one kilometre away. Under one percent (6 652) of eThekweni households get their piped water from a communal tap situated farther than one kilometre away.

Toilet facilities

A total of 936 457 (97,9%) eThekweni households have access to at least one form of toilet facility; about 2,1% (20 256) of the households in the metropolitan area have no access to a toilet. Most households in eThekweni use 'flush toilets' (653 158), followed by 'pit toilets' (158 128), 'chemical toilets' used by 70 879 households, and 'bucket toilets' used by 25 758 households. The rest of the households use 'other' toilet systems (28 534).

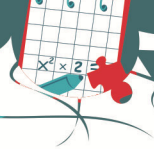
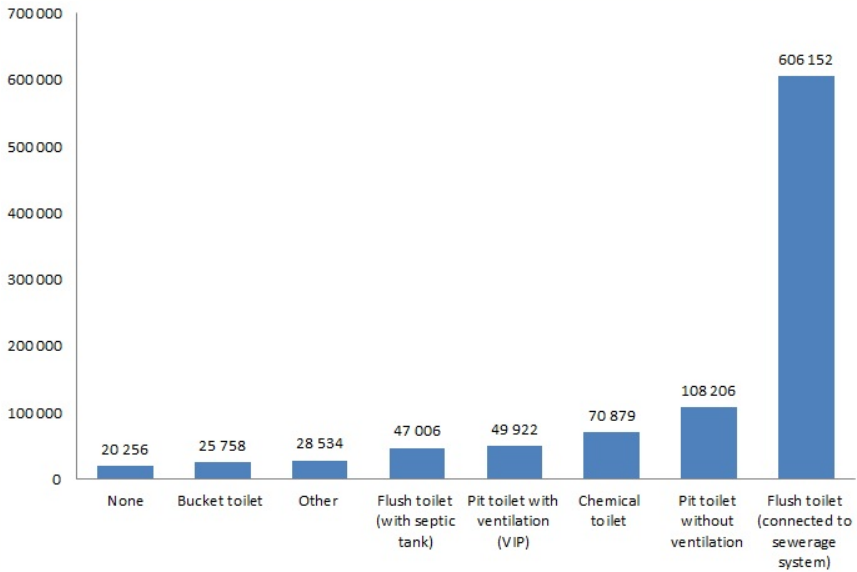


Figure 3: Distribution (numbers) of eThekwini households in terms of access to a toilet facility



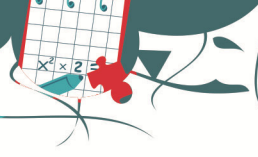
Conclusion

Home to 3 442 361 people residing in 956 713 households during Census 2011, eThekwini is KwaZulu-Natal's largest municipality in terms of population size, it is the smallest in terms of land area, and has the province's highest percentage of people with access to piped water.

As can be seen from the paragraphs above, illiteracy has decreased by more than 5% from 10,7% in 1996 to 4,2% in 2011. The dependency ratio has also decreased from 48,3% in 1996 to 42,8% in 2011.

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Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Mining production declines while mineral sales increases

The South African platinum industry, which accounts for almost 40% of the world's platinum production, has been brought to its knees by one of the longest strikes in the history of South Africa. More than 70 000 South African platinum workers belonging to the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU) have been on strike for 15 weeks, demanding more than double of the basic entry-level pay, which amounts to R12 500 per month. This has caused the sector more than R10 billion in production and wages. This article details the mining production and sales statistics for the month of February 2014.

Mining production decreased by 4,8% year-on-year in February 2014 (see **Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for PGMs (-35,8%), building materials (-10,3%) and diamonds (-8,4%). The main contributors to the 4,8% decrease were PGMs (contributing -7,6 percentage points) and coal (contributing -1,3 percentage points).

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for February 2014

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,9	23,4	5,1	11,8	3,7	-4,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-6,4	7,8	-2,8	5,1	-3,7	-7,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,4	-0,3	-1,4	2,8	2,0	0,7

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Mineral sales increased by 7,3% year-on-year in January 2014 (see **Table B**). The highest positive growth rates were recorded for 'other' non-metallic minerals (96,5%), nickel (35,8%), PGMs (35,4%) and manganese ore (32,4%).

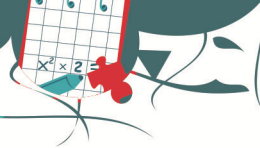


The major contributors to the 7,3% increase were PGMs (contributing 6,6 percentage points), coal (contributing 3,8 percentage points) and 'other' non-metallic minerals (contributing 3,1 percentage points).

Table B – Key growth rates in mineral sales at current prices for January 2014

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,5	10,0	17,6	8,6	1,0	7,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	5,8	-5,2	4,3	-3,0	0,1	6,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	2,2	4,2	6,2	0,5	0,5	0,0

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Mining: Production and sales* (Statistical release P2041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Secondary industries

Manufacturing: Production and sales

Manufacturing production increases

In 2001, the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) launched the Proudly South African Campaign. This campaign was born out of socio-economic necessity to create more jobs in South Africa. The campaign encourages South Africans to buy locally manufactured products and make use of local services in an effort to stimulate and sustain the South African economy. Purchasing locally manufactured products also contributes towards the growth of the country's manufacturing industry. In this article we present statistics on manufacturing production and sales for February 2014.

Manufacturing production increased by 1,4% in February 2014 compared with February 2013 (**see Table C**). This increase was mainly due to higher production in the following divisions:

- petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products (4,4%, contributing 1,0 percentage point);
- food and beverages (3,4%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (1,3%, contributing 0,3 of a percentage point).

Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for January 2014

Estimates	February 2014	% change between February 2013 and February 2014	% change between December 2012 to February 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014	% change between January to February 2013 and January to February 2014
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	102,1	1,4	2,2	1,8
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	143 486	10,9	11,9	11,1

A full release on *Manufacturing: Production and sales* (Statistical release P3041.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Selected building statistics of the private sector

Residential buildings reports largest increase for building plans passed

Any person who wishes to erect a building or make alterations must have a building plan and ensure that the plans are approved by the municipality. Municipal approval is needed so that the building meets the health and safety standards and the construction adheres to the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act (Act No. 103 of 1997). Builders who intend to build, should use a registered architect or draughtsperson to prepare building plans, because plans must show information such as drainage and waste pipes. This article highlights the selected building statistics of the private sector for February 2014.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 2,5% (R329,8 million) in January to February 2014 compared with January to February 2013 (see **Table D**).

The largest percentage increase was reported for residential buildings (18,5% or R1 016,5 million), followed by additions and alterations (4,7% or R166,0 million). A decrease was reported for non-residential buildings (-20,8% or -R852,6 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year decreases in the value of buildings completed during January to February 2014. The year-on-year decrease was dominated by KwaZulu-Natal (contributing -5,4 percentage points or -R418,0 million).

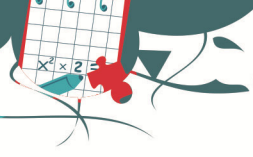


Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities: January to February 2013 versus January to February 2014

Estimates at current prices	January to February 2013 ^{1/}	January to February 2014 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to February 2013 and January to February 2014	% change between January to February 2013 and January to February 2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	5 482 678	6 499 167	1 016 489	18,5
-Dwelling houses	3 967 132	4 791 279	824 147	20,8
-Flats and townhouses	1 445 088	1 485 574	40 486	2,8
-Other residential buildings	70 458	222 314	151 856	215,5
Non-residential buildings	4 098 936	3 246 350	-852 586	-20,8
Additions and alterations	3 501 398	3 667 379	165 981	4,7
Total	13 083 012	13 412 896	329 884	2,5

^{1/} 2013 and 2014 figures should be regarded as preliminary because of possible backlogs and incomplete reporting by municipalities. A full release on *Selected building statistics of the private sector as reported by local government institutions* (Statistical release P5041.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

Electricity

Electricity consumption increases while production decreases

The country's economy has been steadily growing for more than 20 years. This economic growth, coupled with other factors such as the mass electrification programme to take electricity to deep rural areas, has led to an increase in the demand of electricity and has put supply of electricity under pressure. In this article we detail the statistics of electricity generated and available for distribution for March 2014.

The actual volume of electricity consumption increased by 0,7% year-on-year in March 2014, while the estimated electricity production decreased by 1,2% in the same period (**see Table E**).



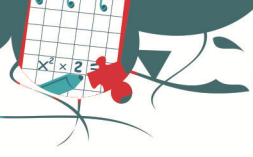
The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces increased by 0,5% (81 Gigawatt-hours) in March 2014 compared with March 2013. Increases were reported in seven of the nine provinces.

Table E – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – March 2014

Actual estimates	March 2014 ^{1/}	% 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

^{1/} Preliminary.

A full release on *Electricity generated and available for distribution* (Statistical release P4141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Tertiary industries

Wholesale trade sales

Wholesale trade sales increase by 17,3% in February 2014

The wholesale trade industry thrives, mostly, on being the middleman that connects a manufacturer with retailers willing to sell the manufacturer's products to their final end-user. Businesses in this industry normally buy goods in large quantities from their manufacturer and resell them in smaller bulks to retailers and independent shopkeepers at a profit to cover their costs and generate a return on their investment (profit). Companies in this industry buy and resell anything from machinery, chemicals, food, and household goods, among others. Presented in this article are the statistics concerning wholesale trade sales for February 2014.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 17,3% in February 2014 compared with February 2013 (**see Table F**).

The major contributors to the 17,3% annual increase were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (28,7%, contributing 4,1 percentage points);
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (15,4%, contributing 3,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap (45,8%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 15,4% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (17,8%, contributing 4,2 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (23,6%, contributing 3,2 percentage points); and
- food, beverages and tobacco (10,2%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for February 2014

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	15,4	12,4	11,6	12,9	16,1	17,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,1	3,6	1,1	-2,1	3,4	2,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted^{1/}	3,5	3,5	4,7	4,4	3,6	2,9

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

A full release on *Wholesale trade sales* (P6141.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

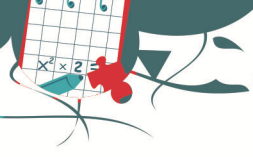
Retail trade sales

Retail trade sales increase

Holiday or seasonal spending, ranging from back-to-school, Valentine's Day, Mothers' Day, Easter and Christmas spending, always boosts the retail industry. Aside from their usual monthly sales, retailers capitalise on occasions such as these to add more stock on their shelves. In celebration of Mother's Day on 11 May 2014, retailers also add gifts such as greetings cards, flowers, jewellery and beauty products to their sales list. They also take advantage of this special day to attract Mothers' Day shoppers through advertisements, promotions and discounts on most ladies' products. In this article we summarise the retail trade sales statistics for February 2014.

Retail trade sales increased by 2,2% year-on-year in February 2014 (see **Table G**). Positive annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (10,4%);
- hardware, paint and glass (4,2%);
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (1,3%); and
- general dealers (1,1%) .



The main contributor to the 2,2% increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,6% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (8,3%, contributing 1,8 percentage points); and
- general dealers (2,7%, contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for February 2014

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,1	1,4	4,4	2,7	6,4	2,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,8	-0,2	1,4	1,0	0,5	-0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ^{1/}	0,4	0,2	0,3	1,0	1,9	2,1

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Retail trade sales* (Statistical release P6242.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

Motor trade sales

Sales in the motor industry increase

The President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, unveiled new wagons to transport motor vehicles in Eastern Cape in November 2013. These wagons are specially designed to transport motor vehicles with higher and lower dimensions. A job opportunity for about 90 young welders was created and 34 students in welding were trained to have welding skills. Motor trade sales figures for February 2014 are presented below.

Motor trade sales increased by 3,3% year-on-year in February 2014 (see **Table H**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for fuel sales (11,2%), sales of accessories (6,1%) and workshop income (5,7%).



Motor trade sales remained unchanged between January and February 2014. This followed month-on-month changes of 4,8% in January 2014 and -3,6% in December 2013.

Motor trade sales increased by 3,2% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013. The major contributors to this increase were:

- fuel sales (8,3%, contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- sales of accessories (4,2%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

Table H – Key motor trade sales figures for February 2014

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Year-on-year % change,	6,3	4,6	1,3	2,8	3,4	3,3
Month-on-month % change,	-1,5	1,0	-1,2	-3,6	4,8	0,0
3-month % change, seasonally	1,7	0,0	-0,8	-2,5	-1,9	-1,0

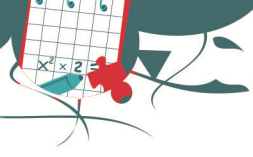
^{1/}Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated. A full release on *Motor trade sales* (Statistical release P6343.2) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Food and beverages

Industry income up by 6,6%

According to the latest *Food and beverages industry* report, this industry employed about 2,3% (192 000) of all people employed in the formal sector of the country's economy as measured in June 2012. In the same year, it contributed over R44 billion to the total value of domestic trade. In this article we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverage industry for February 2014.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 6,6% in February 2014 compared with February 2013. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for food sales (7,6%) and bar sales (2,4%) (see Table I).



In February 2014, the highest annual growth rate was recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (10,2%, contributing 3,5 percentage points).

Total income increased by 4,0% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013. Positive contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (7,9%, contributing 2,8 percentage points); and
- restaurants and coffee shops (3,5%, contributing 1,7 percentage points).

Table I – Annual percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – February 2014

Type of income	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Food sales	4,1	4,3	7,8	2,3	7,2	7,6
Bar sales	-2,5	-0,3	0,9	-6,9	-5,7	2,4
Other income	3,0	27,1	6,0	-8,4	1,2	-7,6
Total	3,4	4,2	7,0	0,9	5,5	6,6

A full release on *Food and beverages* (Statistical release P6420) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Tourist accommodation

February 2014 tourist accommodation income increases

The tourist accommodation industry relies mostly on tourists who make use of their services during business or leisure trips to areas outside their usual place of residence. Mostly, these tourists make use of hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfast establishments for their overnight accommodation. Income from accommodation services is supplemented by offering other services such as serving food and drinks. This article presents the statistics of the tourist accommodation industry with focus on the percentage change in income generated from accommodation, the overall income generated by the industry, and average income per stay unit night sold over the six months period from September 2013 to February 2014.



Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 3,7% in February 2014 compared with February 2013. Income from accommodation increased by an annual 7,0% in February 2014 – the increase was the result of a 3,4% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 3,5% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold (**see Table J**).

The main contributors to the 7,0% annual increase in income from accommodation in February 2014 were hotels (4,3 percentage points) and guest houses and guest farms (2,2 percentage points).

The type of accommodation with the highest annual growth rates in February 2014 was guest houses and guest farms (29,8%), followed by hotels (6,6%).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (February 2014)

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Stay units available	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	3,7	2,9	7,6	4,7	10,7	3,4
Average income per stay unit night sold	5,9	7,0	6,3	10,9	6,1	3,5
Income from accommodation	9,8	10,1	14,4	16,1	17,5	7,0
Total income ^{1/}	8,2	10,5	11,3	9,8	13,9	3,7

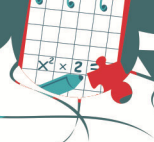
^{1/} Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

A full release on *Tourist accommodation* (Statistical release P6410) is available on the website: www.statssa.gov.za

Statistics of civil cases for debt

Civil summonses and judgements decrease

The National Council of Provinces (NCOP) passed the National Credit Amendment Bill on March 2014 to protect consumers from reckless lending, high interest rates and deceiving advertisements. According to the Bill, all lenders irrespective of size will have to register with the National Credit Regulator (NCR). This will enable government to identify unregistered credit providers who charge high interest rates and keep consumers' Identification Documents, bank cards and SASSA cards until credit is paid. This article reports on the statistics of civil cases for debt for February 2014.



The total number of civil summonses issued for debt decreased by 1,9% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013. A 1,8% decrease was recorded between February 2013 and February 2014 (**see Table K**).

The main categories that influenced the 1,9% decrease were civil summonses related to 'other' debts (contributing -2,0% percentage points) as well as goods sold and promissory notes (each contributing -0,4 of a percentage point).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 4,6% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013 (**see Table K**). A decrease of 8,0% was recorded year-on-year in February 2014.

The main categories that influenced the 4,6% decrease were money lent (contributing -4,4 percentage points) and goods sold (contributing -2,5 percentage points).

The total value of civil judgements recorded for debt was 1,8% higher in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013. A year-on-year decrease of 1,3% was recorded in February 2014. The main categories that contributed to the 1,8% increase were services and 'other' debts (contributing 3,0 percentage points and 0,4 of a percentage point respectively).

In February 2014, 23 670 civil judgements for debt amounting to R402,7 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the total value of judgements were:

- 'other' debts (R154,5 million or 38,4%);
- money lent (R83,8 million or 20,8%); and
- services (R70,2 million or 17,4%).

Table K – Key figures for February 2014

Actual estimates	February 2014	% change between February 2013 and February 2014	% change between
			December 2012 to February 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014
Number of civil summonses issued	59 627	-1,8	-1,9
Number of civil judgments	26 370	-8,0	-4,6
Value of civil judgments recorded	402,7	-1,3	1,8

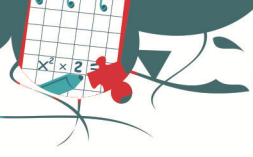
A full release on *Statistics of civil cases for debt* (Statistical release P0041) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies

Liquidations decline as insolvencies increase

Company liquidations and insolvencies of partnerships have a negative impact on the country's economy and its job creation efforts. When companies close down or partnerships are declared insolvent, people employed by them lose their jobs. In most cases, before a company closes down, its owners seek various ways to save it before they either close down voluntarily or are compelled to do so. This usually happens when a company's liabilities exceed its assets to such an extent that it cannot afford to pay all its creditors. While some companies manage to survive a state wherein assets are exceeded by liabilities by enrolling their companies in a business rescue programme, some fail to weather the storm. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for March 2014 and insolvencies for February 2014.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 27,7% in March 2014 compared with March 2013 (**see Table L**). The number of voluntary liquidations decreased by 44, while compulsory liquidations decreased by 35 over this period. In March 2014, there were 206 liquidations constituted by 18 compulsory liquidations and 188 voluntary liquidations.



The largest annual decreases in March 2014 related to businesses in financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (each recording 38 fewer liquidations).

The number of liquidations recorded in the three months ended March 2014 decreased by 36,5% compared with the three months ended March 2013.

Table L – Total number of liquidations for March 2014

Number of liquidations March 2014	% change between March 2013 and March 2014	% change between January to March 2013 and January to March 2014
206	-27,7	-36,5

Insolvencies

The total number of insolvencies increased by 4,5% annually in February 2014 (**see Table M**). A 4,1% decrease was recorded in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013.

Table M – Total number of insolvencies for February 2014

Number of insolvencies February 2014	% change between February 2013 and February 2014	% change between December 2012 to February 2013 and December 2013 to February 2014	% change between January to February 2013 and January to February 2014
281	4,5	4,1	8,1

A full release on *Statistics of liquidations and insolvencies* (Statistical release P0043) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Land transport survey

Income from freight and passenger transportation increases

Freight transport

South Africa has a modern and well-developed transport infrastructure. Initiatives such as the Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) system, Gautrain and the Gauteng Freeway Improvement projects are just a few examples of the well-developed transport system. This achievement can mostly be attributed to the Department of Transport's commitment to developing an integrated and improved road network system by ensuring that it is well developed, well maintained, reliable and safe. Today, South Africa is home to a number of railways, with a road network of about 747 000 km, making it the country with the longest network of road in the African continent. Below is a summary of the land transport survey for the month of February 2014.

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 4,4% in February 2014 compared with February 2013 (**see Table N**). Freight income increased by 4,7% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 6,4% in the three months ended February 2014 compared with the three months ended February 2013.

The main contributors to this increase were:

- 'other' freight (29,9%, contributing 2,6 percentage points);
- basic metals and fabricated metal products (14,6%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (11,0%, contributing 0,7 of a percentage point).

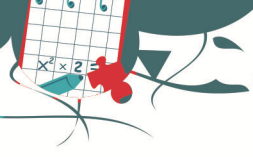


Table N – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation: February 2014

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Freight payload	4,1	2,6	-8,3	-2,7	-1,5	-4,4
Freight income	9,1	7,8	2,2	5,1	9,5	4,7

A full release on the *Land transport survey* (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 0,8% in February 2014 compared with February 2013 (**see Table O**). Passenger income increased by 6,4% over the same period. The main contributor to this increase was rail transport at 9,6%.

Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation: February 2014

	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14
Passenger journeys	-2,8	5,7	0,9	-1,6	3,2	-0,8
Passenger income	5,2	10,9	8,2	4,1	13,0	6,4

A full release

on the *Land transport survey* (Statistical release P7162) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

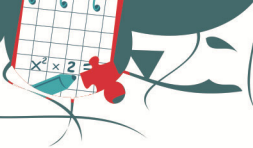
PPI climbs to 8,2%

The Producer price index (PPI) measures changes in the prices of locally produced commodities. Included in this index are the producer prices for final and intermediate manufactured goods. The difference between these goods is that the final manufactured goods are those products that are ready for use once they are sold to wholesalers or consumers, whereas intermediate manufactured goods are sold and used to manufacture other goods. For instance, wheat can be classified as an intermediate product because it will be sold to manufacture other products such as flour. Computers can be classified as final products because they are ready for use once they are sold to consumers. This article presents PPI figures of the March 2014 results.

Final manufactured goods – headline PPI

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 8,2% in March 2014 compared with 7,7% in February 2014 (**see Table P**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,2% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (8,0% year-on-year and contributing 2,9 percentage points), coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (8,7% year-on-year and contributing 1,5 percentage points) and metals, machinery, equipment and computing equipment (8,4% year-on-year and contributing 1,2 percentage points).

From February 2014 to March 2014 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 1,3%. The main contributors to the monthly increase of 1,3% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (2,0% month-on-month and contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2,1% month-on-month and contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).



Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 10,1% in March 2014 compared with 10,5% in February 2014 (**see Table P**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 10,1% were chemicals, rubber and plastic products (11,3% year-on-year and contributing 3,4 percentage points) and basic and fabricated metals (8,7% year-on-year and contributing 3,4 percentage points).

From February 2014 to March 2014 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,8%. The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,8% were basic and fabricated metals (0,6% month-on-month and contributing 0,2 of a percentage point) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (1,7% month-on-month and contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 14,6% in March 2014 compared with 14,5% in February 2014 (**see Table P**). The contributors to the annual rate of 14,6% were electricity (15,4% year-on-year and contributing 12,7 percentage points) and water (10,5% year-on-year and contributing 1,9 percentage points). From February 2014 to March 2014 the PPI for electricity and water decreased by 1,6%. The monthly decrease of 1,6% was the result of electricity (-2,0% month-on-month and contributing -1,7 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 3,7% in March 2014 compared with 5,3% in February 2014 (**see Table P**). The main contributors to the annual rate of 3,7% were non-ferrous metal ores (6,0% year-on-year and contributing 2,6 percentage points) and coal and gas (5,3% year-on-year and contributing 1,5 percentage points).

From February 2014 to March 2014 the PPI for mining decreased by 1,2%. The main contributors to the monthly decrease of 1,2% were non-ferrous metal ores (-1,9% month-on-month and contributing -0,9 of a percentage point), stone quarrying, clay and diamonds (-3,0% month-on-month and contributing -0,2 of a percentage point) and coal and gas (-1,0% month-on-month and contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

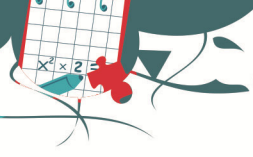
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 11,7% in March 2014 compared with 8,0% in February 2014 (see Table P). The main contributor to the annual rate of 11,7% was agriculture (13,3% year-on-year and contributing 10,5 percentage points). From February 2014 to March 2014 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 2,2%. The main contributor to the monthly increase of 2,2% was agriculture (2,6% month-on-month and contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Table P – Key PPI figures for March 2014

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		Mar 2013	Feb 2014	Mar 2014	Mar 2014 vs. Feb 2014	Mar 2014 vs. Mar 2013
Final manufactured goods	100,00	104,2	111,3	112,7	1,3	8,2
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	105,4	115,1	116,0	0,8	10,1
Electricity and water	100,00	91,5	106,6	104,9	-1,6	14,6
Mining	100,00	106,8	112,0	110,7	-1,2	3,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	99,6	108,9	111,3	2,2	11,7

A full release on *Producer price index* (Statistical release P0142.1) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI edges up to 6,0%

Education is one of the 12 categories included in South Africa's CPI basket (a basket of goods and services selected to be representative of households' expenditure during a year or other specified period). The Education category includes the cost of primary, secondary and tertiary education.

According to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) CPI data, the cost of education has been increasing between 2013 and 2014. Parents had to pay 8,6% and 7,7% more for primary and secondary school fees in 2013 and 2014 respectively. Furthermore, the prices of textbooks and other necessities such as stationery, school uniform and school transport also increased. This indicates that consumers are paying more for education than they did in previous years. This article presents figures of the March 2014 CPI estimates.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in March 2014 was 6,0% (**see Table Q**). This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point higher than the corresponding annual rate of 5,9% in February 2014. On average, prices increased by 1,3% between February 2014 and March 2014.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 1,4% between February 2014 and March 2014. The annual rate increased to 7,0% in March 2014 from 5,4% in February 2014. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- sugar, sweets and desserts (3,7%);
- vegetables (3,3%), fruit (2,1%);
- milk, eggs and cheese (1,9%);
- oils and fats (1,7%);
- bread and cereals (1,2%);
- fish (1,0%);
- meat (0,8%);
- cold beverages (0,7%); and
- other food (0,2%).

The hot beverages component decreased by -0,4%.



The alcoholic beverages and tobacco index increased by 2,0% between February 2014 and March 2014. The annual rate decreased to 5,8% in March 2014 from 6,5% in February 2014. The housing index increased by 0,9% between February 2014 and March 2014, mainly due to a 1,3% increase in actual rentals for housing and a 1,4% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate increased to 5,6% in March 2014 from 5,5% in February 2014.

The transport index increased by 1,6% between February 2014 and March 2014, mainly due to a 36 cents per litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate decreased to 6,9% in March 2014 from 8,0% in February 2014.

The education index increased by 8,7% between February 2014 and March 2014. The annual rate decreased to 8,7% in March 2014 from 9,0% in February 2014.

The miscellaneous goods and services index increased by 0,5% between February 2014 and March 2014. The annual rate increased to 6,5% in March 2014 from 6,2% in February 2014.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were:

- Western Cape (6,0%);
- Free State (6,0%);
- Gauteng (6,0%);
- Northern Cape (5,9%);
- North West (5,7%); and
- Mpumalanga (5,7%).

The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Limpopo (7,2%), Eastern Cape (6,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (6,3%).

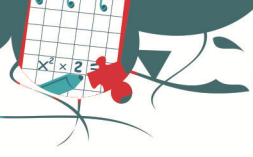


Table Q – Consumer price index: Index numbers and year-on-year rates
Base year: December 2012 = 100

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg ^{1/}
2010	Index	86,4	87,0	87,7	87,8	88,0	88,0	88,6	88,6	88,7	88,9	89,0	89,2	88,2
	Rate	6,2	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	4,3
2011	Index	89,6	90,2	91,3	91,6	92,0	92,4	93,2	93,4	93,8	94,2	94,5	94,6	92,6
	Rate	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5	5,0	5,3	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,0
2012	Index	95,2	95,7	96,8	97,2	97,2	97,5	97,8	98,0	98,9	99,5	99,8	100,0	97,8
	Rate	6,3	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,5	4,9	5,0	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6
2013	Index	100,3	101,3	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,9	104,0	104,3	104,8	105,0	105,1	105,4	103,4
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	5,4	5,7
2014	Index	106,1	107,3	108,7										
	Rate	5,8	5,9	6,0										

^{1/} Annual average.

A full release on *Consumer price index* (Statistical release P0141) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.



Glossary

Primary industries

Gigawatt-hour (gWh): 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.

Index of physical volume of manufacturing production: also known as a production index, is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a major group is the ratio between the volume of production of a major group in a given period and the volume of production of the same major group in the base period.

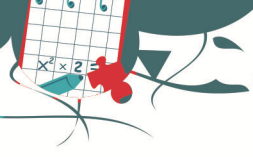
Index of physical volume of mining production: a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period.

Index of the 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.

Industry: a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity.

PGMs – Platinum group metals: include platinum; iridium; osmiridium, palladium; rhodium; ruthenium and osmium.

Sales: total value of sales and transfers-out of goods mined by the mining establishments and the amounts received for installation, erection or assembly or other services.



Secondary industries

Additions and alterations: extensions to existing buildings as well as internal and external alterations of existing buildings.

Blocks of flats: a structure, usually multi-storey, consisting of a number of dwellings sharing the same residential address, and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or staircase.

Dwelling houses: a free-standing, complete structure on a separate stand or a self-contained dwelling-unit, e.g. granny flat, on the same premises as existing residence. Out-buildings and garages are included.

Other residential buildings: include institutions for the disabled, boarding houses, old age homes, hostels, hotel, motels, guest houses, holiday chalets, bed and breakfast accommodation, entertainment centres and casinos.

Residential buildings: dwelling houses, flats, townhouses and other residential buildings.

Tertiary industries

Acknowledgements of debt: a statement by a person/debtor in which he admits that he owes money to an individual or a company or a bank.

Average income per stay unit night sold: average rate per stay unit (i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

Catering services: enterprises involved in the sale and supply of meals and drinks prepared on the premises on a contract basis and brought to other premises chosen by the person ordering them, to be served for immediate consumption to guests or customers. Include bars, taverns, other drinking places, ice-cream parlours, etc.

Civil judgements: decisions taken in a civil matter or a dispute between two people or parties.



Civil summonses: notices to appear before the court of law where a dispute between two parties or people has to be heard, i.e. not for criminal offence.

Enterprise: a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities.

Foreign traveller: a person who resides outside South Africa and visits the country temporarily.

Income from accommodation industry: income from amounts charged for rooms or equivalent. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).

Income from bar sales: refers to income from liquor sales.

Income from food sales: refers to income from the sale of meals and non-alcoholic drinks.

Income from restaurant and bar sales: income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.

Insolvency: refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt and is placed under final sequestration. The number of insolvencies does not refer to the number of persons involved, as a partnership which is unable to pay its debt is regarded as one insolvency, irrespective of the number of partners.

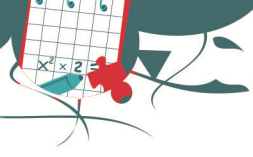
Liquidation: refers to the winding-up of the affairs of a company or close corporation when liabilities exceed assets and it can be resolved by voluntary action or by an order of the court.

Microdata: data gathered on a small scale, such as data on an individual.

'Other' African countries: refers to all non SADC African countries.

Other income: includes all income not earned from food sales or bar sales.

Other SADC: refers to the thirteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.



Professional services: refer to medical doctors, dentists, advocates, attorney, auditors, accountants, architects, engineers, hospital services etc.

Promissory notes: written undertaking, signed by a person or party, to pay money to another person or to be the bearer of such a note on a specific date or on demand.

Restaurants and coffee shops: enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for immediate consumption and with provided seating.

Retailer: a retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.

Retail trade: includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.

Stay unit: unit accommodation available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

Stay unit night sold: total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.

Takeaway and fast-food outlets: enterprises involved in the sale and provision of meals and drinks, ordered from a menu, prepared on the premises for takeaway purposes in a packaged format, at a stand or in a location, with or without provided seating.

Total income: includes income from food sales, income from bar sales and other income.

Tourism: comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourist: a visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

Traveller: any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence.



Voluntary liquidation: takes place when a company or close corporation, by own choice, resolves to wind-up its affairs.

Wholesale trade: Includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

Prices

Annual percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month of the current year compared with the index of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Consumer price index (CPI): an index that measures the price of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.

Inflation rate: annual percentage change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Monthly percentage change: change in the index of the relevant month compared to the index of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

Year-on-year: A term used frequently in investment research and other reports to mean 'compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year'



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