

Statistical release

P6201

Retail trade industry, 2012 (Preliminary)

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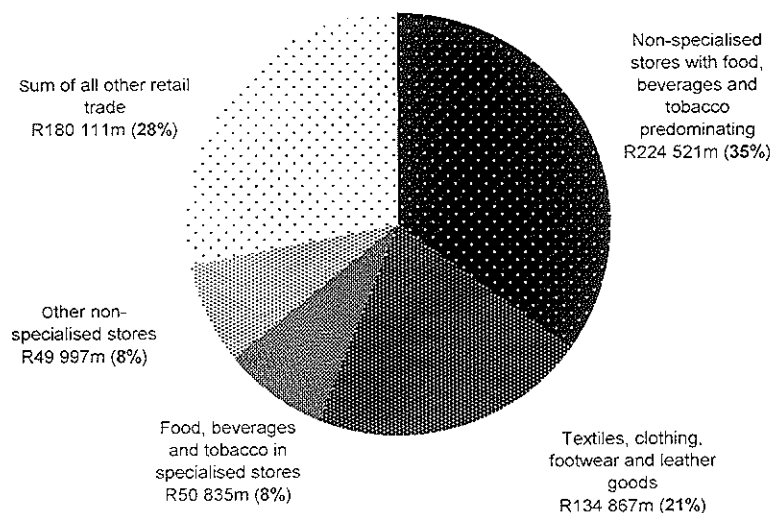
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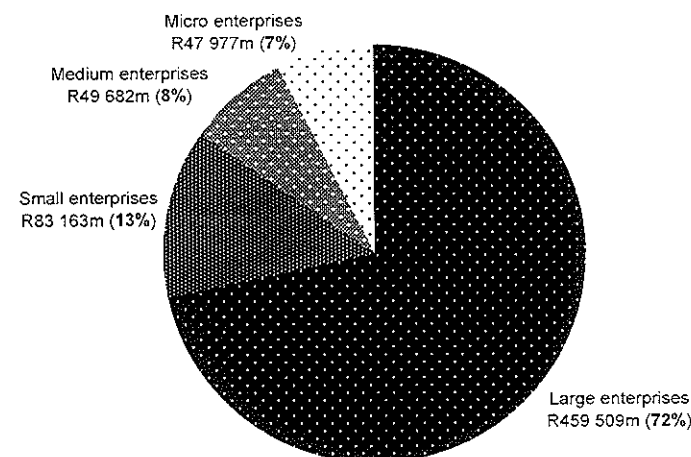
1. Summary of findings for the year 2012

Figure 1 – Income in the retail trade industry, 2012



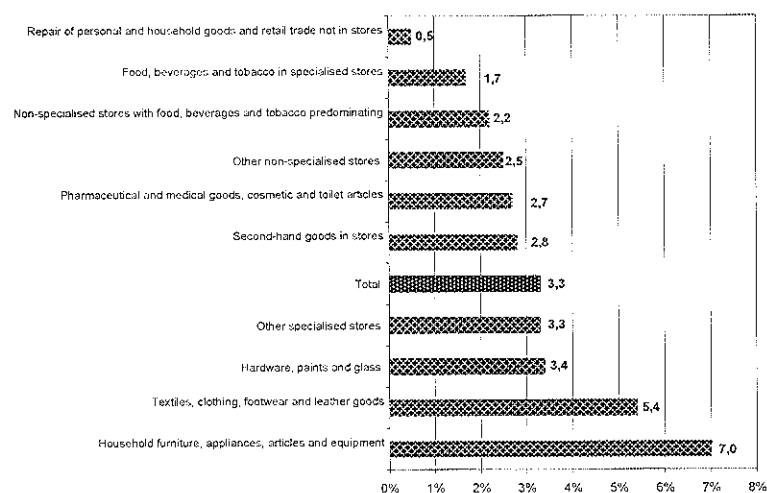
The total income for the retail trade industry in 2012 was R640 331 million. The largest contributor to the total income was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R224 521 million or 35%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R134 867 million or 21%) and 'food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores' (R50 835 million or 8%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, page 6).

Figure 2 – Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2012



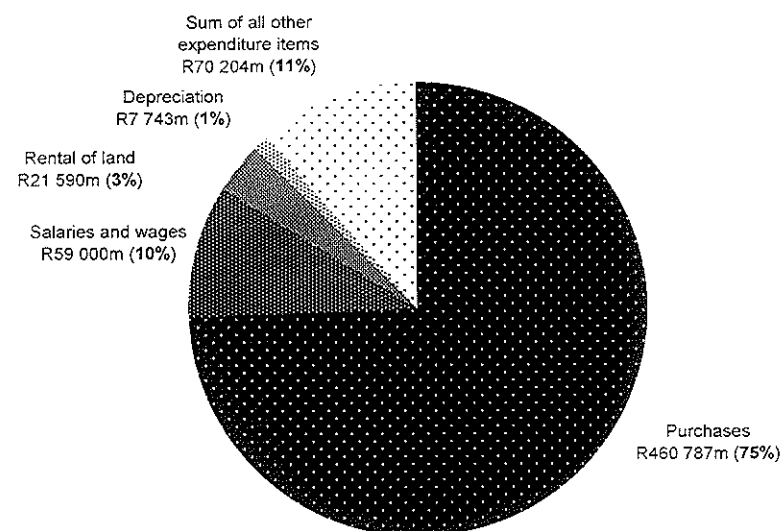
Large enterprises (those with a turnover equal to or greater than R78 million) generated R459 509 million or 72% of the total income of the retail trade industry in 2012, followed by small enterprises (R83 163 million or 13%) (Figure 2 and Table 4, page 9).

Figure 3 – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2012



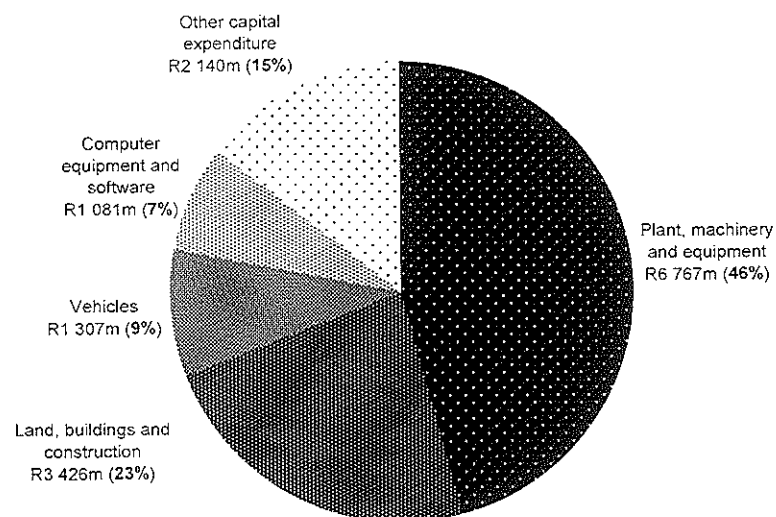
The profit margin for the retail trade industry was 3,3% in 2012. 'Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' had the highest profit margin at 7,0%, followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' at 5,4% and 'hardware, paint and glass' at 3,4% (Figure 3 and Table 2, page 7).

Figure 4 – Composition of expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2012



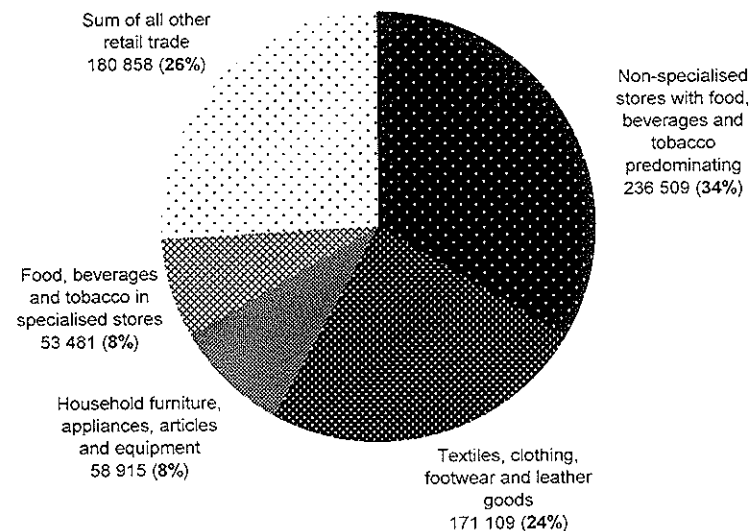
The total expenditure in the retail trade industry in 2012 was R619 324 million. The largest contributor to the total expenditure was 'purchases' (R460 787 million or 75%), followed by 'salaries and wages' (R59 000 million or 10%) (Figure 3 and Table 5, pages 10-11).

Figure 5 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2012



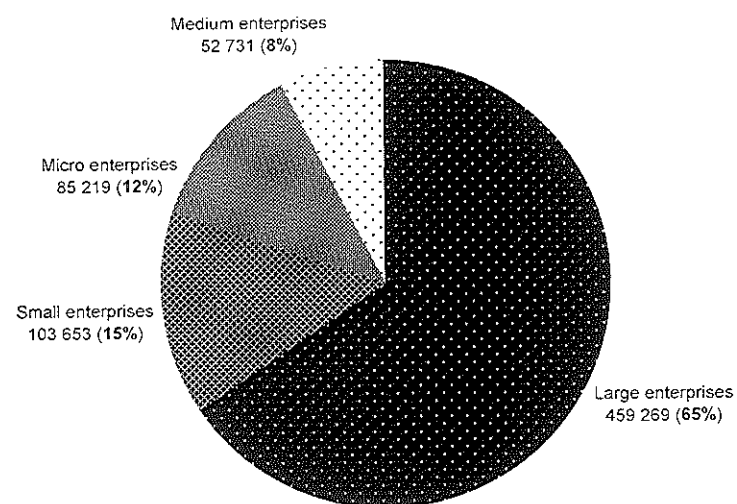
The total capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry in 2012 was R14 721 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery and equipment' (R6 767 million or 46%), followed by 'land, buildings and construction' (R3 426 million or 23%) and 'vehicles' (R1 307 million or 9%) (Figure 5 and Table 9, page 15).

Figure 6 – Employment in the retail trade industry, 2012



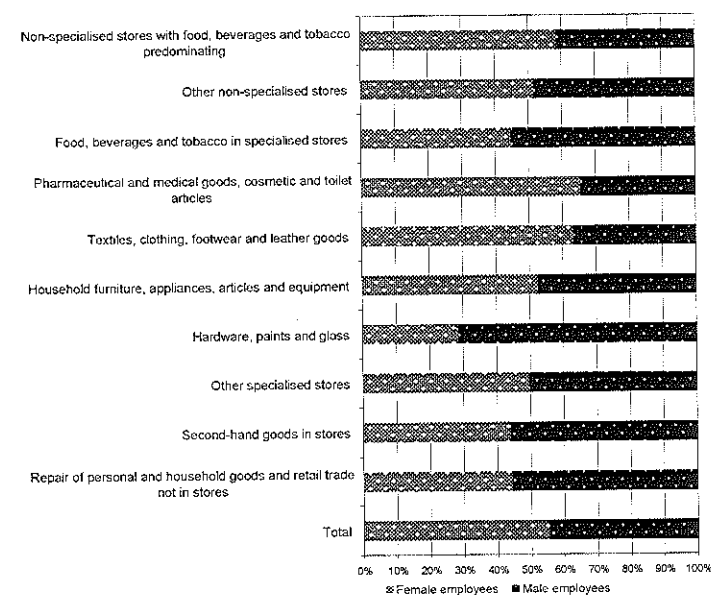
The total number of persons employed in the retail trade industry at the end of June 2012 was 700 872. 'Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' had the largest number of employees (236 509 or 34%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (171 109 or 24%) and 'household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' (58 915 or 8%) (Figure 6 and Table 10, page 16).

Figure 7 – Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2012




Employment by enterprise size in 2012 indicates that the large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R78 million) had 459 269 employees (65%), followed by small enterprises with 103 653 employees (15%) and micro enterprises with 85 219 employees (12%) (Figure 7 and Table 11, page 17).

Figure 8 – Gender ratios in the retail trade industry, 2012



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed in the retail industry at the end of June 2012 was 55%. The type of retail trade with the highest proportion of females employed was 'pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles' (65%) while 'retail trade in hardware, paints and glass' had the lowest proportion of females employed (29%) (Figure 8 and Table 10, page 16).


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Statistician-General

2. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Total income	Total expenditure	Capital expenditure on new assets	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Carrying value of assets at the beginning of the year	Carrying value of assets at the end of the year
R million								
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	224 521	219 378	4 779	14 091	15 832	6 884	16 429	17 506
Other non-specialised stores	49 997	49 612	1 163	4 933	6 160	1 612	2 810	3 386
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	50 835	49 975	433	2 741	2 962	1 081	3 016	2 770
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	45 398	44 248	690	3 556	4 041	1 635	4 038	4 302
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	134 867	126 841	4 249	15 864	18 193	10 355	32 431	32 968
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	38 619	35 634	1 505	5 009	5 285	3 261	2 715	3 604
Hardware, paints and glass	43 898	42 351	942	5 132	5 663	2 078	4 490	4 771
Other specialised stores	35 285	34 429	519	6 080	6 820	1 596	2 724	2 750
Second-hand goods in stores	1 842	1 769	31	327	321	67	205	192
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	15 069	15 087	410	740	941	183	956	1 132
Total	640 331	619 324	14 721	58 473	66 218	28 752	69 814	73 381

Table 2 – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Net profit/loss after tax	Turnover	Profit margin ¹
	R million		%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	4 899	221 817	2,2
Other non-specialised stores	1 221	49 400	2,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	842	50 487	1,7
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	1 199	44 490	2,7
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	6 964	127 840	5,4
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 503	35 854	7,0
Hardware, paints and glass	1 481	43 298	3,4
Other specialised stores	1 136	34 836	3,3
Second-hand goods in stores	50	1 785	2,8
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	79	14 938	0,5
Total	20 374	624 745	3,3

¹ Net profit after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.

Table 3 – Income in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Sales	Services	Interest	Dividends	Profit on revaluation of assets	Royalties	Other income	Total income
	R million							
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	220 316	980	381	97	125	382	2 240	224 521
Other non-specialised stores	49 108	282	211	6	87	34	269	49 997
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	50 368	78	136	1	80	8	164	50 835
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	44 211	245	68	7	26	18	823	45 398
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	125 801	1 826	3 639	1 068	345	194	1 994	134 867
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	33 573	2 192	1 365	862	69	0	558	38 619
Hardware, paints and glass	42 954	151	207	6	50	144	386	43 898
Other specialised stores	34 056	778	120	12	54	0	265	35 285
Second-hand goods in stores	1 734	42	22	0	5	0	39	1 842
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	13 319	1 607	31	7	28	0	77	15 069
Total	615 440	8 181	6 180	2 066	869	780	6 815	640 331

Table 4 – Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	R million				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	187 149	19 308	13 772	4 292	224 521
Other non-specialised stores	35 471	5 375	5 336	3 815	49 997
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	14 714	7 313	17 299	11 509	50 835
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	31 454	1 844	7 997	4 103	45 398
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	120 367	2 848	5 647	6 005	134 867
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	26 178	3 033	5 315	4 093	38 619
Hardware, paints and glass	22 080	5 391	12 404	4 023	43 898
Other specialised stores	17 986	1 921	7 948	7 430	35 285
Second-hand goods in stores, repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores ²	4 110	2 649	7 445	2 707	16 911
Total	459 509	49 682	83 163	47 977	640 331

²Due to confidentiality 'second-hand goods in stores' is combined with 'repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores'.

Table 5 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Rental of land	Depreciation	Advertising	Losses on assets
	R million					
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	181 756	14 654	4 171	2 448	568	226
Other non-specialised stores	39 831	3 939	1 847	475	102	25
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	42 072	3 095	1 066	405	116	73
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	33 912	4 834	677	441	519	92
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	74 696	15 860	8 122	2 369	1 652	1 995
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	19 314	6 266	2 007	436	948	1 285
Hardware, paints and glass	32 768	4 272	1 102	511	150	83
Other specialised stores	24 103	4 225	2 131	426	323	20
Second-hand goods in stores	1 070	287	104	27	29	4
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	11 265	1 568	363	205	135	18
Total	460 787	59 000	21 590	7 743	4 542	3 821

Table 5 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2012 (concluded)

Type of retail trade	Motor vehicle running expenditure	Interest	Repair and maintenance	Water and electricity	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million					
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	1 548	678	1 906	2 599	8 824	219 378
Other non-specialised stores	96	343	128	196	2 630	49 612
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	309	162	248	442	1 987	49 975
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	170	103	82	185	3 233	44 248
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	378	4 552	776	1 448	14 993	126 841
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	519	414	265	328	3 852	35 634
Hardware, paints and glass	480	218	169	127	2 471	42 351
Other specialised stores	158	141	103	191	2 608	34 429
Second-hand goods in stores	23	16	13	13	183	1 769
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	199	81	86	85	1 082	15 087
Total	3 880	6 708	3 776	5 614	41 863	619 324

Table 6 – Carrying value of fixed assets at the end of the financial year in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Computers and other IT equipment	Vehicles	Plant, machinery and equipment	Intangible assets	Other assets	Total carrying value
	R million						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	5 613	102	590	8 458	2 672	71	17 506
Other non-specialised stores	668	151	226	1 758	562	21	3 386
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	621	36	486	961	585	81	2 770
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	307	124	133	632	3 106	0	4 302
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 661	1 100	504	6 149	22 466	88	32 968
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	1 993	189	550	637	191	44	3 604
Hardware, paints and glass	2 305	77	607	850	909	23	4 771
Other specialised stores	455	82	268	657	1 261	27	2 750
Second-hand goods in stores	63	4	45	62	18	0	192
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	177	25	294	265	363	8	1 132
Total	14 863	1 890	3 703	20 429	32 133	363	73 381

Table 7 – Details of assets in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other	Total	Fixed non-current assets	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other	Total	
	R million										
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	4 759	5 123	15 832	1 890	27 604	15 444	2 061	7 657	2 708	27 870	55 474
Other non-specialised stores	818	1 539	6 160	3 113	11 630	3 049	337	2 006	272	5 664	17 294
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	1 231	1 285	2 962	219	5 697	2 270	500	492	1 341	4 603	10 300
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	1 136	10 247	4 041	601	16 025	1 933	2 369	321	918	5 541	21 566
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	7 457	18 984	18 193	4 597	49 231	20 760	12 209	4 860	6 505	44 334	93 565
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	1 758	12 072	5 285	3 686	22 801	3 463	141	2 332	2 986	8 922	31 723
Hardware, paints and glass	2 303	2 515	5 663	1 872	12 353	3 955	816	699	978	6 448	18 801
Other specialised stores	1 909	1 719	6 820	1 337	11 785	1 901	849	398	503	3 651	15 436
Second-hand goods in stores	78	148	321	55	602	174	18	138	26	356	958
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	548	592	941	87	2 168	807	325	71	315	1 518	3 686
Total	21 997	54 224	66 218	17 457	159 896	53 756	19 625	18 974	16 552	108 907	268 803

Table 8 – Details of liabilities and owners' equity in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Liabilities and owners' equity
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other	Total	Long-term loans	Other	Total			
	R million									
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	23 337	1 529	6 516	31 382	5 990	3 493	9 483	40 865	14 609	55 474
Other non-specialised stores	8 023	317	4 204	12 544	824	953	1 777	14 321	2 973	17 294
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	2 691	627	739	4 057	2 078	1 427	3 505	7 562	2 738	10 300
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	12 666	155	842	13 663	1 333	427	1 760	15 423	6 143	21 566
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 446	838	14 999	32 283	22 659	5 740	28 399	60 682	32 883	93 565
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	5 726	1 091	6 948	13 765	4 131	1 552	5 683	19 448	12 275	31 723
Hardware, paints and glass	5 664	720	1 542	7 926	3 698	629	4 327	12 253	6 548	18 801
Other specialised stores	4 726	239	1 341	6 306	1 981	923	2 904	9 210	6 226	15 436
Second-hand goods in stores	170	34	24	228	251	102	353	581	377	958
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	1 060	70	210	1 340	1 798	367	2 165	3 505	181	3 686
Total	80 509	5 620	37 365	123 494	44 743	15 613	60 356	183 850	84 953	268 803

Table 9 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Computer equipment and software	Vehicles	Plant, machinery and other office equipment	Other capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure on new assets
	R million					
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	1 464	60	181	2 694	380	4 779
Other non-specialised stores	142	102	59	713	147	1 163
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	37	28	153	198	17	433
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	20	54	80	200	336	690
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	493	670	128	2 170	788	4 249
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	803	81	183	359	79	1 505
Hardware, paints and glass	378	30	259	137	138	942
Other specialised stores	63	44	126	160	126	519
Second-hand goods in stores	3	2	13	13	0	31
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	23	10	125	123	129	410
Total	3 426	1 081	1 307	6 767	2 140	14 721

Table 10 – Employment in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Female employees	Male employees	Total employees
	Number		
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	138 654	97 855	236 509
Other non-specialised stores	21 079	19 702	40 781
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	24 028	29 453	53 481
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	22 753	11 991	34 744
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	108 335	62 774	171 109
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	30 943	27 972	58 915
Hardware, paints and glass	11 913	29 856	41 769
Other specialised stores	19 529	19 761	39 290
Second-hand goods in stores	1 498	1 910	3 408
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	9 282	11 584	20 866
Total	388 014	312 858	700 872

Table 11 – Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2012

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium Enterprises	Small Enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of enterprises
	Number of employees				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	185 581	21 405	21 556	7 967	236 509
Other non-specialised stores	21 425	4 768	8 550	6 038	40 781
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	10 506	6 078	19 331	17 566	53 481
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	19 148	2 250	7 434	5 912	34 744
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	146 836	4 731	6 909	12 633	171 109
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	42 326	2 536	5 958	8 095	58 915
Hardware, paints and glass	15 997	5 013	12 821	7 938	41 769
Other specialised stores	16 826	2 791	7 858	11 815	39 290
Second-hand goods in stores, repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores ³	624	3 159	13 236	7 255	24 274
Total	459 269	52 731	103 653	85 219	700 872

³Due to confidentiality 'second-hand goods in stores' is combined with 'repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores'.

Explanatory notes

Background	<p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2012 retail trade industry large sample survey. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the retail trade industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the retail trade industry.</p> <p>The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. Stats SA continuously updates its business register, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).</p> <p>All figures exclude VAT.</p>
Reference period	The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012.
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	<p>This survey covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in retail trade:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Retail trade in non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating (SIC 6211). ii. Other retail trade in non-specialised stores (SIC 6219). iii. Retail trade in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (SIC 6220). iv. Retail trade in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles (SIC 6231). v. Retail trade in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (SIC 6232). vi. Retail trade in household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment (SIC 6233). vii. Retail trade in hardware, paints and glass (SIC 6234). viii. Other retail trade in specialised stores (SIC 6239). ix. Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores (SIC 6240). x. Retail trade via mail-order houses (SIC 6251). xi. Retail trade via stalls and markets (SIC 6252). xii. Other retail trade not in stores (SIC 6259). xiii. Repair of personal and household goods (SIC 6260).
Classification by industry	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (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 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (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 R78 million and more. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by 2.

Table A – Size groups for the retail trade industry

Size group	Turnover
Large enterprises	Turnover \geq R78 000 000
Medium enterprises	R38 000 000 \leq Turnover $<$ R78 000 000
Small enterprises	R8 000 000 \leq Turnover $<$ R38 000 000
Micro enterprises	Turnover $<$ R8 000 000

Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.

A sample of approximately 3 000 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 and medium enterprises were completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification. The collection rate was 80,2%.

Collection rate

Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations) / sample size) x 100.

Weighting methodology

For small and micro enterprises, that is those who were 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 retail trade 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 retail trade industry within 95% confidence limits, 2012

Type of retail trade	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	218 360	224 521	230 682	1,4
Other non-specialised stores	47 645	49 997	52 349	2,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	46 052	50 835	55 618	4,8
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	43 173	45 398	47 623	2,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	132 488	134 867	137 246	0,9
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	36 197	38 619	41 041	3,2
Hardware, paints and glass	41 317	43 898	46 479	3,0
Other specialised stores	32 311	35 285	38 259	4,3
Second-hand goods in stores	1 596	1 842	2 088	6,8
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	13 563	15 069	16 575	5,1
All retail trade industry	629 036	640 331	651 626	0,9

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**

BR	Business register
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

Current assets	Assets that are expected to be turned into cash within one year during the normal course of business. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other receivables;• cash and bank;• inventories; and• other current assets.
Current liabilities	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.
Employees	Persons employed by a business or organisation and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2012.
Enterprise	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Equity	The residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.
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, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: Net profit or loss before tax <i>minus</i> company tax
Net profit or loss before tax	Net profit or loss before tax is derived as: Total income <i>plus</i> closing inventories <i>minus</i> total expenditure <i>minus</i> opening inventories

Non-current assets	<p>Assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • property, plant and equipment and intangible assets; • long-term investments; and • other non-current assets.
Non-current liabilities	<p>Liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-term loans; and • other non-current liabilities.
Other expenditure	<p>Includes:</p> <p>Subcontractors; leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles under operating leases; accommodation; administration and management fees; amortisation; bank charges; bursaries; computer expenditure; containers and packaging materials; entertainment; customs duty paid; excise duty paid; insurance; losses on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities; losses on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates or foreign exchange transactions; mineral rights leases; total paper, printing and stationery; postal and courier services; property tax; provisions; railage and transport-out; research and development; royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names, trademarks and patent rights paid; security services; severance, termination and redundancy payments; skills development levy; staff training; subscriptions; telecommunication services; travelling; donations, sponsorships and social investment for non-employees; and other expenditure.</p>
Other income	<p>Includes:</p> <p>Leasing and hiring of motor vehicles and other transport equipment under operating leases; leasing and hiring of plant, machinery and equipment; rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures; government subsidies and incentives; government capital transfers; mineral rights leases; profit on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation and revaluation; profit on foreign loans as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; provisions; customs duty received; excise duty received; and other income.</p>
Profit margin	<p>Profit margin is derived as:</p> <p>Net profit or loss after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100</p>
Statistical unit	<p>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>

Turnover

Turnover includes:

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

Turnover excludes:

- value added tax (VAT);
- net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange);
- export freight charges;
- interest received; and
- excise duty.

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