Ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2019

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1.   Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2019 ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry census. The survey aims to provide financial, production, employment and related information for the ocean (marine) and related services industry.

The last ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry survey was conducted in 2017 (Report No. 13-00-00 (2017)).

1.1   Scope and coverage

The 2019 ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry census covers enterprises mainly engaged in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry in the following activities, classified at major group level according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02:
   • Ocean and coastal fishing (SIC 131).

Excluding
   • Fish hatcheries and fish farms (SIC 132).

1.2   Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, employment, trading income, expenditure, profit or loss, inventories, capital expenditure on new assets, sales of goods, purchases, assets, owners' equity and liabilities, fishing vessels and fishing equipment.

1.3   Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise **ending on any date between 1 July of the preceding year and 30 June of the reference year,** according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

For example (2019):
   • 1 October 2017 – 30 September 2018
   • 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018
   • 1 February 2018 – 31 January 2019
   • 1 March 2018 – 28 February 2019
   • 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019

The data for the number of employees were provided for working proprietors and employees who received salaries and wages for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2019.

1.4   Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

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1.5   Reliability of data

All estimates compiled for this industry are subject to non-sampling errors.

The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: sampling frame not up to date, wrong definitions and classification, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them with a sample of respondents, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

1.6   Confidentiality

According to section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

1.7   Reporting unit

The statistical unit for the collection of 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. Each enterprise is classified to an industry that reflects its predominant activity.

2.   Summary of findings

Table A – Selected financial statistics in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2015–2019

Year	Total income	Net profit before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets
	R'000		
2015	11 847 899	1 677 888	559 720
2017	15 009 140	2 080 672	392 361
2019	17 553 670	2 532 076	866 878
Annualised % change (2015 to 2017)	12,6	11,4	-16,3
Annualised % change (2017 to 2019)	8,1	10,3	48,6

The total income in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry in 2019 was R17,6 billion. The figure represents an annualised percentage increase of 8,1% over the total income reported in 2017 (R15,0 billion).

There was an annualised increase of 10,3% in net profit from R2,1 billion in 2017 to R2,5 billion in 2019. Capital expenditure increased by an annualised 48,6% from R0,4 billion in 2017 to R0,9 billion in 2019.

Table B – Concentration ratio for total income in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2015–2019

Concentration ratio	2015	2017	2019
	%		
CR5	65,0	67,1	61,2
CR10	74,7	78,3	72,9
CR20	82,6	85,6	81,8
CR50	90,2	91,5	90,3
CR100	94,6	95,1	95,0

In 2019, the top 10 enterprises in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry contributed 72,9% to the total income. The concentration ratios of the top 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 enterprises in the three periods were the highest in 2017 at 67,1%, 78,3%, 85,6%, 91,5% and 95,1%, respectively. The concentration ratio of the top 5 enterprises was the lowest in 2019 at 61,2%,

Table C – Profit margin in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2015–2019

		2015	2017	2019
Net profit after tax	R'000	1 227 422	1 619 868	1 971 424
Turnover	R'000	10 904 078	14 024 814	16 368 796
Profit margin	%	11,3	11,6	12,0

In 2019 the profit margin for the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry was 12,0%, which was the highest margin recorded in the three surveys shown in Table C.

Table D – Employment at the end of June in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2015–2019

Item	2015		2017		2019	
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Permanent and working proprietors (paid and non-paid)	12 604	77,9	13 230	79,3	12 738	76,1
Temporary and casual/seasonal	3 586	22,1	3 457	20,7	4 006	23,9
Total	**16 190**	**100,0**	**16 687**	**100,0**	**16 744**	**100,0**

The number of persons employed in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry in 2019 was 16 744. This represents an increase of 57 (or 0,3%) compared with 2017. The largest type of employment was 'permanent and working proprietors (paid and non-paid)' with 12 738 employees (or 76,1%).

Table E – Average salaries and wages in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2015–2019

Year	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages
	R'000	Number	Rands
2015	1 876 454	16 190	115 902
2017	2 460 063	16 687	147 424
2019	2 736 998	16 744	163 461

The average salaries and wages in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry in 2019 was R163 461, which was 10,9% higher than the average in 2017.

Table F – Sales and transfers-out of own-caught fish and other fish products in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2015–2019

Item	2015		2017		2019	
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution
Hake	893 274	29,7	1 786 246	37,6	2 048 662	31,0
Squid	501 530	16,7	922 468	19,4	1 511 842	22,9
Pilchard/sardine	201 550	6,7	235 883	5,0	294 574	4,5
Anchovy	277 167	9,2	420 617	8,9	612 245	9,3
South coast rock lobster	163 891	5,4	245 098	5,2	300 164	4,5
West coast rock lobster	254 119	8,4	330 234	7,0	351 162	5,3
Tuna, albacore	62 069	2,1	78 264	1,6	117 599	1,8
Kingklip	61 704	2,1	68 095	1,4	83 533	1,3
Other own-caught fish and other fish products	592 716	19,7	662 514	13,9	1 290 362	19,5
Total sales and transfers-out of own-caught fish and other fish products	**3 008 020**	**100,0**	**4 749 419**	**100,0**	**6 610 143**	**100,0**

The total sales and transfers-out of own-caught fish and other fish products increased by 18,0% per annum (from R4,7 billion in 2017 to R6,6 billion in 2019). Comparing 2017 and 2019, the largest increases were reported for 'squid' (+R589,4 million),'hake' (+R262,4 million), and 'anchovy' (+R191,6 million).

'Hake' sales remained the largest contributor to the total sales and transfers-out of own-caught fish and other fish products (29,7% in 2015, 37,6% in 2017 and 31,0% in 2019), followed by 'squid' (16,7% in 2015, 19,4% in 2017 and 22,9% in 2019). 'Kingklip' was the lowest contributor in 2017 (1,4%) and 2019 (1,3%).

Table G – Sales and transfers-out of processed fish in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2015–2019

Item	2015		2017		2019	
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution
Hake, whole or cuts (e.g. steaks), frozen	1 995 866	27,4	2 096 123	24,2	2 035 551	21,8
Other white fish, whole or cuts, frozen	143 669	2,0	305 232	3,5	358 627	3,8
Fish (including fillets), smoked	58 957	0,8	1 089	0,0	1 303	0,0
Fish, canned	3 069 670	42,1	4 032 899	46,5	3 921 247	41,9
Fish cakes	45 898	0,6	176 848	2,0	184 028	2,0
Fish fingers	223 690	3,1	248 955	2,9	303 814	3,2
Other processed fish	1 753 081	24,0	1 811 741	20,9	2 552 410	27,3
Total sales and transfers-out of processed fish	**7 290 831**	**100,0**	**8 672 887**	**100,0**	**9 356 980**	**100,0**

The total sales and transfers-out of processed fish in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry in 2019 was R9,4 billion. This represents an annualised increase of 3,9% from R8,7 billion in 2017. The largest increase was reported for 'fish fingers' (+R54,9 million), and 'fish, canned' reported the largest decrease (-R111,7 million). 'Fish, canned' remained the largest contributor to the total sales and transfers-out of processed fish (42,1% in 2015, 46,5% in 2017 and 41,9% in 2019).

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3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Year	Total income	Total current expenditure	Total value of opening inventory	Total value of closing inventory	Net profit before tax	Carrying value of assets at the beginning of the financial year	Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year	Capital expenditure on assets	Number of employees
	R'000								Number
2017[1]	15 009 140	13 150 375	1 509 409	1 731 316	2 080 672	3 001 647	2 983 940	392 361	16 687[1]
2019[2]	17 553 670	15 441 812	1 484 158	1 904 377	2 532 040	4 029 076	4 220 880	866 878	16 744
Annualised % change	8,1	8,4	-0,8	4,9	10,3	15,9	18,9	48,6	0,2

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Details of income in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]		2019[2]		Annualised % change
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	
Sales of goods	13 450 252	89,6	16 026 675	91,3	9,2
Services rendered	557 433	3,7	324 772	1,9	-23,7
Interest received	127 965	0,9	184 388	1,1	20,0
Dividends received	214 642	1,4	213 375	1,2	-0,3
Profit on foreign exchange and financial and other assets	441 183	2,9	551 997	3,1	11,9
Other income	217 665	1,5	252 463	1,4	7,7
Total income	**15 009 140**	**100,0**	**17 553 670**	**100,0**	**8,1**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Details of expenditure in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]		2019[2]		Annualised % change
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	
Purchases	5 883 409	44,9	7 658 540	49,6	14,1
Salaries, wages and bonuses	2 460 063	18,7	2 736 998	17,7	5,5
Payment to subcontractors	451 177	3,4	171 505	1,1	-38,3
Advertising and marketing expenses	129 714	1,0	150 277	1,0	7,6
Depreciation and amortisation provided for during the financial year	399 238	3,0	410 958	2,7	1,5
Interest paid	444 067	3,4	418 766	2,7	-2,9
Losses on foreign exchange and financial and other assets	189 133	1,4	222 127	1,4	8,4
Management and administrative fees	278 626	2,1	386 749	2,5	17,8
Repair and maintenance	661 451	5,0	579 746	3,8	-6,4
Railage and transport-out	327 237	2,5	277 156	1,8	-8,0
Total other expenditure	1 926 260	14,6	2 428 990	15,7	12,3
Total expenditure	**13 150 375**	**100,0**	**15 441 812**	**100,0**	**8,4**

Table 4 – Details of assets, owners' equity and liabilities in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]		2019[2]		Annualised % change
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	
Total non-current assets	**5 262 160**	**37,5**	**7 181 774**	**40,9**	**16,8**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, excluding goodwill	2 851 541	20,3	3 655 979	20,8	13,2
Goodwill	100 936	0,7	574 796	3,3	138,6
Long-term investments	1 314 756	9,4	1 856 278	10,6	18,8
Other non-current assets	994 928	7,1	1 094 721	6,2	4,9
Total current assets	**8 774 400**	**62,5**	**10 380 854**	**59,1**	**8,8**
Trade and other receivables	2 730 625	19,5	2 916 995	16,6	3,4
Cash and bank	783 588	5,6	1 596 210	9,1	42,7
Inventory	1 733 407	12,3	1 904 387	10,8	4,8
Other current assets	3 526 780	25,1	3 963 262	22,6	6,0
Total assets	**14 036 560**	**100,0**	**17 562 628**	**100,0**	**11,9**
Equity, including minority interest	**5 403 349**	**38,4**	**6 282 816**	**35,7**	**7,8**
Total non-current liabilities	**5 088 081**	**36,3**	**6 536 814**	**37,3**	**13,3**
Long-term liabilities	3 785 299	27,0	4 420 319	25,2	8,1
Other non-current liabilities	1 302 782	9,3	2 116 495	12,1	27,5
Total current liabilities	**3 545 130**	**25,3**	**4 742 998**	**27,0**	**15,7**
Trade and other payables	2 042 428	14,6	2 627 081	15,0	13,4
Bank overdraft	141 611	1,0	23 133	0,1	-59,6
Other current liabilities	1 361 091	9,7	2 092 784	11,9	24,0
Total equity and liabilities	**14 036 560**	**100,0**	**17 562 628**	**100,0**	**11,9**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 5 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]		2019[2]		Annualised % change
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	
Land, buildings and construction works	12 289	3,1	40 624	4,7	81,8
Computers and IT equipment	12 292	3,1	2 994	0,3	-50,6
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	238 565	60,9	483 409	55,9	42,3
Plant, machinery, fishing tackle, furniture and other office equipment	121 362	30,9	259 508	29,9	46,2
Intangible non-produced assets (e.g. goodwill, patent rights, quota rights)	4 218	1,1	77 583	8,9	328,9
Other assets	3 635	0,9	2 760	0,3	-12,9
Total capital expenditure	**392 361**	**100,0**	**866 878**	**100,0**	**48,6**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 6 – Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]		2019[2]		Annualised % change
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	
Land, buildings and construction works	219 182	7,3	194 638	4,6	-5,8
Computers and IT equipment	38 099	1,3	17 486	0,4	-32,3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	1 816 496	60,8	2 477 188	58,7	16,8
Plant, machinery, fishing tackle, furniture and other office equipment	536 454	18,0	685 357	16,2	13,0
Intangible non-produced assets (e.g. goodwill, patent rights, quota rights)	297 558	10,0	806 004	19,1	64,6
Other assets	76 151	2,6	40 207	1,0	-27,3
Total	**2 983 940**	**100,0**	**4 220 880**	**100,0**	**18,9**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Details of employees in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]			2019[2]			Annualised % change
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Permanent and working proprietors (paid and non-paid)	4 589	8 641	13 230	4 007	8 731	12 738	-1,9
Temporary and casual/seasonal	1 159	2 298	3 457	1 219	2 787	4 006	7,6
Total	**5 748**	**10 939**	**16 687**	**5 226**	**11 518**	**16 744**	**0,2**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 8 – Details of sales and transfers-out of own caught fish, processed fish and other sales in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1] Metric tons	2019[2] Metric tons	Annualised % change	2017[1] R'000	2019[2] R'000	Annualised % change
Hake	58 504	71 214	10,3	1 786 246	2 048 662	7,1
Squid	12 111	22 008	34,8	922 468	1 511 842	28,0
Pilchard/sardine	14 044	20 934	22,1	235 883	294 574	11,8
Anchovy	141 167	231 832	28,2	420 617	612 245	20,6
South coast rock lobster	304	377	11,4	245 098	300 164	10,7
West coast rock lobster	620	655	2,8	330 234	351 162	3,1
Tuna, albacore	2 803	3 505	11,8	78 264	117 599	22,6
Kingklip	1 117	1 360	10,3	68 095	83 533	10,8
Other	41 346	48 632	8,5	662 514	1 290 362	39,6
Total sales and transfers-out of fish and other fish products				**4 749 419**	**6 610 143**	**18,0**
Hake, whole or cuts (e.g. steaks), frozen	32 822	25 965	-11,1	2 096 123	2 035 551	-1,5
Other white fish, whole or cuts, frozen	6 921	8 382	10,0	305 232	358 627	8,4
Fish (including fillets), smoked	18	20	5,4	1 089	1 303	9,4
Fish, canned	122 194	117 820	-1,8	4 032 899	3 921 247	-1,4
Fish cakes	3 969	4 195	2,8	176 848	184 028	2,0
Fish fingers	5 332	6 025	6,3	248 955	303 814	10,5
Other processed fish	52 833	93 761	33,2	1 811 741	2 552 410	18,7
Total sales and transfers-out of processed fish				**8 672 887**	**9 356 980**	**3,9**
Other sales				27 946	59 552	46,0
Total sales				**13 450 252**	**16 026 675**	**9,2**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Details of purchases in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]		2019[2]		Annualised % change
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	
Provisions (victuals for the crew)	117 752	2,0	156 215	2,0	15,2
Consumables, including protective clothing	173 158	2,9	187 374	2,4	4,0
Fuel and lubricants (e.g. oils and greases)	762 747	13,0	979 236	12,8	13,3
Coal and gas	86 191	1,5	131 671	1,7	23,6
Containers, pallets and other packaging materials	337 324	5,7	463 869	6,1	17,3
Fishing gear (e.g. hooks, lines, sinkers, lures, bait), excluding capitalised expenditure	99 905	1,7	127 080	1,7	12,8
Dry ice	64 955	1,1	140 009	1,8	46,8
Fish and marine animal, unprocessed	992 829	16,9	1 488 975	19,4	22,5
Fish and marine animal, processed	2 578 391	43,8	3 144 839	41,1	10,4
Ingredients for processing	148 613	2,5	167 958	2,2	6,3
Other purchases and transfers-in of goods and materials	521 544	8,9	671 314	8,8	13,5
Total purchases and transfers-in of goods and materials	**5 883 409**	**100,0**	**7 658 540**	**100,0**	**14,1**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

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Table 10 – Fishing vessels and fishing equipment in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Years	Number of fishing vessels	Book value of fishing vessels	Book value of fishing gear	Total
	Number	R'000		
2017[1]	265	1 639 452	28 870	1 668 322
2019[2]	399	2 520 598	32 490	2 553 088
Annualised % change	22,7	24,0	6,1	23,7

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 11 – Inventory in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Item	2017[1]		2019[2]		Annualised % change
	R'000	% contribution	R'000	% contribution	
Total value of opening inventory	**1 509 409**	**100,0**	**1 484 158**	**100,0**	**-0,8**
Raw material or material for processing, packaging materials, fuel and maintenance stores (e.g. spares)	378 086	25,0	294 981	19,9	-11,7
Work in progress	20 331	1,3	57 898	3,9	68,8
Finished goods produced by the enterprise	590 535	39,1	633 158	42,7	3,5
Finished goods not produced by the enterprise, but purchased for resale	520 457	34,5	498 121	33,6	-2,2
Total value of closing inventory	**1 731 316**	**100,0**	**1 904 377**	**100,0**	**4,9**
Raw material or material for processing, packaging materials, fuel and maintenance stores (e.g. spares)	388 309	22,4	444 616	23,3	7,0
Work in progress	33 727	1,9	72 619	3,8	46,7
Finished goods produced by the enterprise	940 850	54,3	708 172	37,2	-13,2
Finished good not produced by the enterprise, but purchased for resale	368 430	21,3	678 970	35,7	35,8

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 12 – Percentage of enterprises which suffered losses due to crime, natural disasters, etc. in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2017 and 2019

Type of losses	2017[1]	2019[2]
	%	
Theft	13,6	5,4
Other crimes	4,5	1,8
Natural disasters	9,1	2,7
Other losses	18,1	5,4

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes

Background	The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2017 and 2019 ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry censuses. This is an annual census of enterprises operating in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry.
	The list of enterprises was drawn from Stats SA's business register (BR) to conduct the 2019 census of ocean (marine) fisheries and related services. Stats SA continuously updates its business register, based on the units registered for value added tax (VAT). For the 2017 census, the fishing rights database from the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) was used to construct the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry sampling frame.
	All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).
Reference period	The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year ending on any date between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019.
Purpose of the survey	Results of survey are used within stats SA for benchmarking national accounts (e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP)) and compiling supply-use tables. These statistics are also used by government to develop and monitor policies and plans to grow the economy and create jobs. The private sector uses the data to analyse comparative businesses.
Classification by industry	The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.
Statistical unit	The census data were collected at an enterprise level. An enterprise is a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
Survey methodology and design	The census of enterprises in the ocean (marine) fisheries and related services was conducted by email, telephone and personal visits. The census was conducted from a frame of approximately 700 enterprises.
Collection rate	Collection rate = ((collected enterprises + finalised investigations) / sample size)*100. The collection rate was 80,4%.
Weighting methodology	All the enterprises were assigned a weight of one because a census of the industry was conducted.
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
GDP	Gross domestic product
IT	Income tax
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown
SARS	South African Revenue Service
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value added tax
_	Figures not available

Glossary

Current assets	These are assets that can be converted into cash within twelve months. They include: • Trade and other receivables; • Cash and bank; • Inventory; and • Other current assets.
Current liabilities	These are debts or obligations that are due within twelve months. They include: • Trade and other payables; • Bank overdraft; and • Other current liabilities.
Employees	People who are employed by the enterprise who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for any part of the reference period (excluding independent contractors).
Enterprise	A legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
Equity	Residual interest in the enterprise'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 *System of National Accounts* (SNA) in the same way as in the *Standard industrial Classification of all Economic activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.
Non-current assets	Assets not expected to be converted into cash, sold or exchanged within the normal 12-month operating cycle of the enterprise. They include: • Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets; • Goodwill; • Long-term investments; and • Other non-current assets.
Non-current liabilities	Liabilities that are not required to be paid within 12 months. They include: • Long-term loans; and • Other non-current liabilities.
Other assets	Includes: • Other intangible assets
Other current expenditure	Includes: • Accommodation; • Bursaries; • Donations and sponsorships; • Entertainment; • Management and administrative fees; • Motor vehicle running expenditure; • Rental on land, buildings and other structures; • Quota, harbour and permit fees; • Research and development costs; • Regional service levels; and • Membership or affiliation costs.

Other income   Includes:
- Rental on land, buildings and other structures; and
- Water rights traded.

Sales of goods   Includes:
- Income from sales and transfers-out of own-caught fish and other products;
- Income from the sales and transfers-out of processed fish; and
- Other sales.

Services rendered   Includes:
- Services related to marine fisheries;
- Quota fees received;
- Catch fees received;
- Processing fees received;
- Cold storage; and
- Other services (e.g. grading and sorting of fish).

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 11 official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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