

Mbalo Brief



the missing piece of the puzzle

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**Statistics
South Africa**



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Editor's comment

Approximately 57 years ago, on 9 August 1956, more than 20 000 heroines took it upon themselves to challenge those who were imposing racist and unjust laws upon them. Women of all races joined forces under the leadership of Lillian Ngoyi, Rahima Moosa, Helen Joseph, Sophia de Bruyn, Frances Baard, Bertha Gxowa and Albertina Sisulu and marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to deliver petitions against amendments to the Urban Areas Act to the then prime minister J.G Strijdom. These amendments to the Act were meant to force woman to carry their passes when in urban areas.

In this issue of *Mbalo Brief*, we continue with the dissemination of Census 2011 results – this time focusing on KwaZulu-Natal. We look at the province's population growth in 2011 in comparison to 1996 and 2001, the unemployment rate, access to housing and basic services, among others.

Solutions to last month's puzzle and a new puzzle to test your general knowledge are included on page iv. You can also expect to be informed of the performance of various industries in our economy, including land transport, tourist accommodation, manufacturing, and mining, among others. As usual, as an indicator of the cost of living in the country, articles on both producer and consumer price indices of the country are included in this issue.

Articles published in this issue are based on results of industry surveys conducted for the months ranging from April to June 2013 which were released in June and July 2013. For full details on any of the surveys, visit our website at www.statssa.gov.za

"You strike a woman, you strike a rock!"

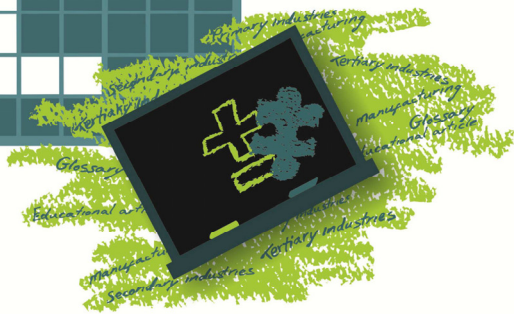
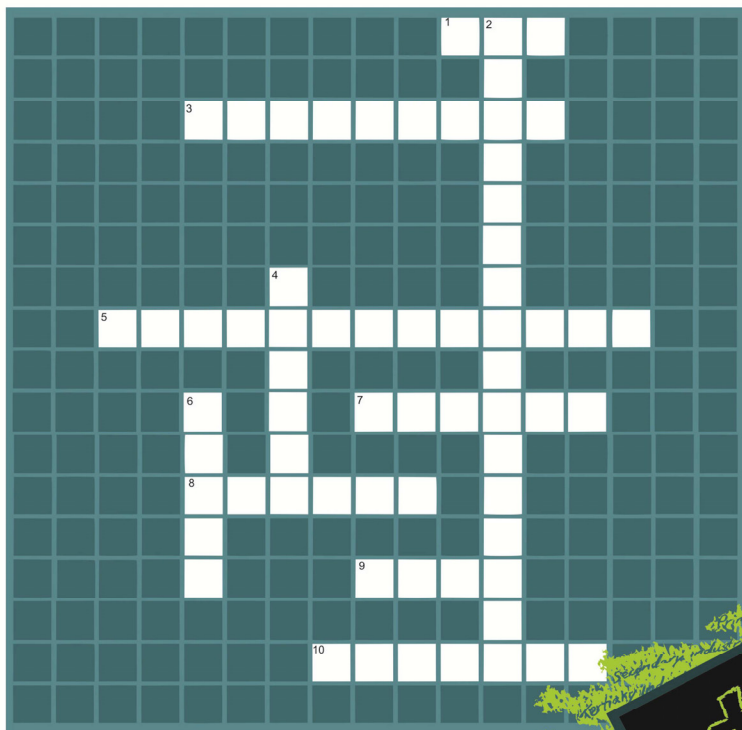
Enjoy the read.





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Across

1. Which price index is based on factory and producer prices?
3. Which survey is based on the performance of takeaway and fast-food outlets as well as restaurants and coffee shops? Food and.... (Fill in the missing word.)
5. Which is South Africa's second largest province in terms of population size?
7. Who led the women's anti-pass march to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956?Ngoyi. (Fill in the missing word.)
8. Which survey is based on the production and sales of minerals?
9. Which language is the most spoken in KZN?
10. The process of moving goods from one point to another is known as ...transport. (Fill in the missing word.)

Down

2. What is the capital of KZN?
4. Which city in KZN is also known as eThekwinini?
6. In South Africa, the 9th of August is known as a celebration of(Fill in missing word.)

Solutions for July 2013 puzzle:

Across

4. Residential
5. Four
7. Water
8. SiSwati
10. Botswana
11. SARS

Down

1. Consumer price index
2. July
3. Freight
6. VAT
9. Cross





Educational article on KwaZulu-Natal

Introduction

KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) is one of the nine provinces of South Africa. Prior to 1994, the area was made up of the province of Natal and the homeland of KwaZulu. This province is the birthplace of many notable figures in South Africa's history, such as Pixley ka Isaka Seme, the first black lawyer in South Africa, and who was considered the founder of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) which was later renamed the African National Congress (ANC). It is also the birthplace of South Africa's current president, Jacob Zuma.

Pietermaritzburg is the capital of KZN and the second largest city in the province, the largest city being Durban (also known as eThekweni). Durban is the busiest port in South Africa and the second most important manufacturing hub in South Africa, after Johannesburg. Although Durban is one of the most popular summer holiday destinations for many South Africans, its sub-tropical climate means that it is a year-round destination even in winter. While the rest of the country is freezing cold in winter, Durban is warm and has people swimming and surfing in its waters.

In this article we present some of the Census 2011 results relating to KwaZulu-Natal.

Geography and demography

Land area and population

KZN is home to 10,3 million people, making it the second most populated province in South Africa. However, with a land area of 94 361 square kilometres, KZN is the third smallest province in South Africa. In the 1996 and 2001 censuses, KwaZulu-Natal had the highest population size of 8,6 and 9,6 million respectively. The population has grown by more than two million since 1996. However, Census 2011 results show that Gauteng's population size, at 12,3 million, has surpassed that of KZN with 0,8%.





Black Africans make up most of the population in KZN, at 86,8% in 2011, followed by the white (4,2%), coloured (1,4%), and Indian/Asian (7,4%) populations, while other races make up 0,3% of the population. KZN has the highest proportion of Indian/Asian residents compared with the other provinces.

In 2011, the proportion of females was higher than that of males for all the population groups. The proportion of black African males was 47,4% while that of females was 52,6%. The proportion of coloured males was 47,6% while that of females was 52,4%. Similarly, the proportion of white males was 48,5% while that of females was 52,5%, and the proportion of Indian/Asian males was 48,4% while that of females was 51,6%.

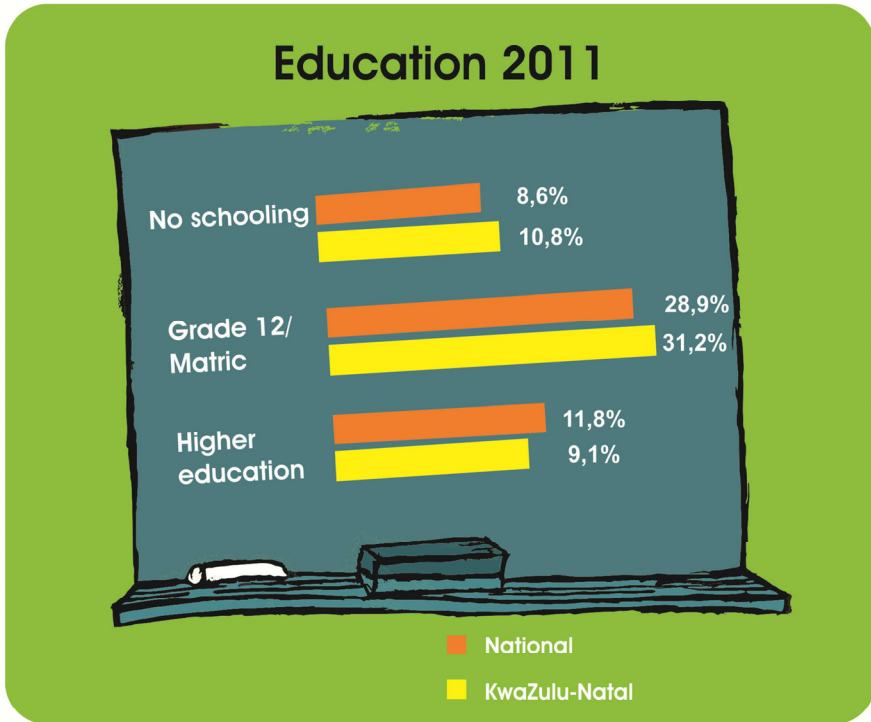
The majority of people living in KZN are between the ages of 15 and 64 (63,1%), followed by those in the 0–14 age group (31,9%). The lowest number (4,9%) is found in the 65 and older age group.

Languages

The most spoken language in many households is isiZulu (77,8%), followed by English (13,2%), isiXhosa (3,4%), Afrikaans (1,6%) and Ndebele (1,1%).

Education

Figure 1: Highest level of education attained by persons 20 years and older in KwaZulu-Natal



KZN has shown a slight decrease in the proportion of people with no formal schooling (from 21,9% in 2001 to 10,8% in 2011). However, an increase has been recorded for people who completed grade 12 (from 19,6% in 2001 to 31,2% in 2011). In terms of the highest level of education completed by those 20 years and older, only 9,3% completed some form of higher education in 2011. However, this figure is higher than the 6,9% recorded in 2001. Overall, the Census 2011 results show an increase in the proportion of the population that completed Grade 12/ Matric and who have a higher education, and a decline in the population with no schooling in the province.



Unemployment rate

Between 1996 and 2001, there has been an increase in the unemployment rate across all provinces, with an average of 33,9% to 41,6% nationally. In KZN, the rate of unemployment was 39,4% in 1996. This has increased by

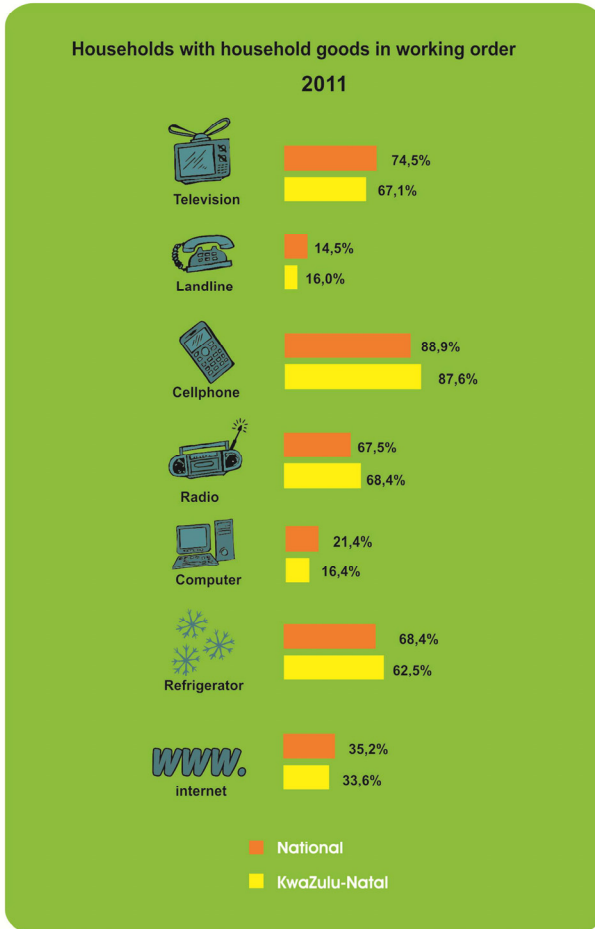
10% in 2001 to 49,% (almost half of the labour force was unemployed). However, in 2011, the unemployment rate decreased to 33,0%.

Household income

In 2011, the average household income in KZN was R80 050. This was more than double the R38 905 that was recorded in 2001.

Household goods

Figure 2: Access to certain household goods by KwaZulu-Natal residents, in comparison to national averages



Radios – Census 2011 results show a decline in the proportion of households owning radios (from 72,9% in 2001 to 68,4% in 2011).



Landline/telephone – also declined (from 23,8% in 2001 to 16,0% in 2011).

Televisions – there was an increase in the households owning televisions (from 46,1% in 2001 to 67,1% in 2011).

Computers – the number of households with computers increased from 7,0% in 2001 to 16,4% in 2011.

Refrigerators – in 2011, more households in KZN owned refrigerators (from 46,4% in 2001 to 62,5 in 2011).

Cellphones – the number of households with cellphones increased from 28,2% in 2001 to 87,6% in 2011.

Internet – the proportion of households with access to the Internet was 33,6% in 2011.

Household services

Electricity

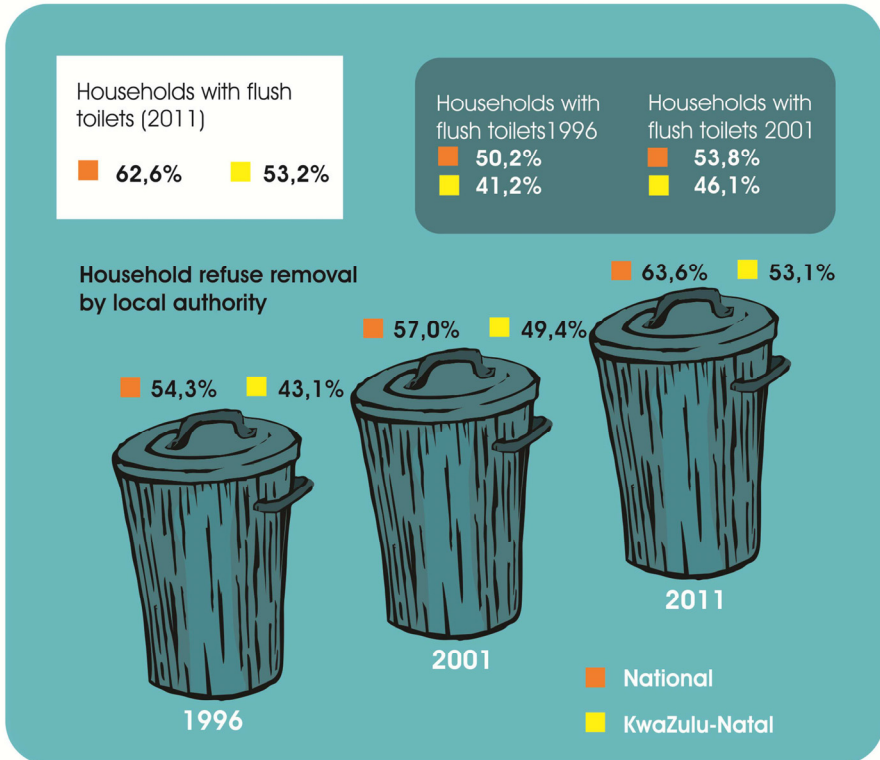
Since 1996, the proportion of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, heating and cooking increased across the KZN province. In 2011, 77,9% of households in KZN used electricity for lighting. This was an increase from the 53,1% in 1996 and 60,9% in 2001. More households were using electricity for cooking in 2011 (68,6%). This was an increase from 45,3% in 1996 and 47,6% in 2001. The number of households who used electricity for heating was 57,5%, in 2011 – an increase from 44,8% in 1996 and 46,4% in 2001.

Piped water

In 2011, there was an increase in the proportion of households with access to piped water in their dwelling or yard (from 48,7% in 2001 to 63,6% in 2011). A decline in the proportion of households having access to piped water on a communal stand (from 23,8% in 2001 to 22,4% in 2011) as well as a decline in the number of households with no access to piped water (from 27,5% in 2001 to 14,1% in 2011) was recorded during Census 2011.

Refuse removal

Figure 3: Household with access to refuse removal by local authority in KwaZulu-Natal, in comparison to national averages



The proportion of households whose refuse is removed by the local authority or a private company was 53,1% in 2011 – an increase from 49,4% in 2001. The percentage of those with communal refuse dumps or who remove their refuse themselves was 39,8% in 2011, which is a decrease from 40,3% in 2001, while those with no rubbish disposal was 6,0% in 2011 compared with 10,4% in 2001.



Toilet facilities

In 2011, 53,2% of households in KZN had flush or chemical toilets (an increase from 46,1% in 2001). On the other hand, the number of households with no toilet facilities was 6,3% in 2011, a decrease from 16,0% in 2001.

Conclusion

Although KZN is the third smallest province in terms of land area, it is the second most populated province in South Africa. KZN also has the highest proportion of Indian/Asian residents compared with any other province in South Africa. Since 1996, there has been an improvement in the level of education in KZN. This is evident in the increased number of learners who were in matric in 2011 as well as from the decline in the number of people who had no formal schooling. More households had access to household services such as refuse removal and toilet facilities. The financial state of households in KZN has also improved; not only did the unemployment rate decrease from 49% in 2001 to 33% in 2011, but the average household income doubled from R38 905 in 2001 to R80 050 in 2011.

References

1. Statistics South Africa, 2012, Census products. Available online at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>

Primary industries

Mining: Production and sales

Gold: main driver behind the decrease in mining production

Gold is valuable to the economy of South Africa mainly because it is rare. Gold is also valuable because mining for gold is a very expensive and difficult process. The process is very labour intensive and can only be done in certain geographic areas. Gold does not interact with other elements and it does not rust, corrode or degrade meaning that it lasts forever. One property of gold that contributes to its value is that it is extremely malleable, which means it can easily be made into different shapes. This means that it can be stretched, pounded and twisted without breaking or cracking, making it easy to work with. This article summarises the performance of the mining industry for the month of May 2013.

Mining production decreased by 0,7% year-on-year in May 2013 (**see Table A**). The largest negative growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' metallic minerals (-32,3%);
- diamonds (-19,7%); and
- gold (-14,6%).

The main contributor to the 0,7% decrease was gold (contributing -2,4 percentage points). Manganese ore, contributing 1,5 percentage points, was a significant positive contributor.

Table A – Key growth rates in the volume of mining production for May 2013

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-8,4	6,5	7,3	-3,6	0,7	-0,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	4,8	-2,4	-4,6	2,8	4,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-5,8	5,4	7,8	5,8	-1,3	-1,4

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



Mineral sales increased by 13,5% year-on-year in April 2013 (see Table B).

The highest positive growth rates were recorded for:

- 'other' non-metallic minerals (89,6%);
- PGMs (54,2%); and
- manganese ore (39,1%).

The major contributors to the 13,5% increase were:

- PGMs (contributing 7,4 percentage points);
- 'other' non-metallic minerals (contributing 3,7 percentage points);
- coal (contributing 2,7 percentage points); and
- manganese ore (contributing 1,1 percentage points).

Table B– Key growth rates in mineral sales for April 2013

	Nov-13	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-15,3	-4,7	00	3,7	11,7	13,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	4,5	9,2	3,1	-1,2	2,3	-0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-8,5	-3,0	6,1	12,9	10,8	5,3

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 industry records increases in production and sales

Manufacturing is a critical industry for any economy, this is because in most economies, for internal and international trade (exports) to take place, products and services are needed. Manufacturing is also an important factor in a country's gross domestic product (GDP) as the GDP measures the total market value of goods and services produced within the borders of a particular country. Presented in this article are the statistics on manufacturing production and sales for May 2013.

Manufacturing production increased by 2,2% in May 2013 compared with May 2012 (**see Table C**).

The 2,2% annual increase in manufacturing production in May 2013 was due to higher production in the following divisions:

- basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery (11,0%, contributing 2,2 percentage points);
- motor vehicles, parts and accessories and 'other' transport equipment (6,7%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- glass and non-metallic mineral products (3,8%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point); and
- food and beverages (0,7%, contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

Table C – Manufacturing production and sales for May 2013

Estimates	May 2013	% change between May 2012 and May 2013	% change between March to May 2012 and March to May 2013	%change between January to May 2012 and January to May 2013
Physical volume of manufacturing production index (base: 2010=100)	109,1	2,2	2,5	1,7
Total estimated sales of manufactured products (R million)	138 103	8,5	8,3	7,5

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

Value of recorded building passed increases

In the month of May 2013, non-residential buildings recorded the highest increase of building plans passed. Non-residential buildings are buildings where a major part of the floor space is not intended for dwelling but for other purposes such as commercial or industrial activities. Some examples of non-residential building are hospitals, prisons, restaurants and schools. This article summarises the performance of the selected building statistics of the private sector for the month of May 2013.

The value of recorded building plans passed increased by 29,1% (R7 620,3 million) during January to May 2013 compared with January to May 2012 (**see Table D**). The biggest increase was reported for:

- non-residential buildings (60,8% or R3 511,5 million);
- residential buildings (25,3% or R3 044,7 million); and
- additions and alterations (12,7% or R1 064,0 million).

Seven provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of building plans passed during January to May 2013. The increase in the value of building plans passed was dominated by Gauteng (contributing 14,9 percentage points or R3 906,6 million).

The value of buildings reported as completed increased by 16,5% (R2 977,7 million) during January to May 2013 compared with January to May 2012. The biggest percentage increase was reported for:

- additions and alterations (28,5% or R1 237,3 million);
- residential buildings (17,3% or R1 469,3 million); and
- non-residential buildings (5,2% or R271,1 million).

Six provinces reported year-on-year increases in the value of buildings completed during January to May 2013. The year-on-year increase was dominated by Western Cape (contributing 13,6 percentage points or R2 452,4 million).

**Table D – Recorded building plans passed by larger municipalities:
January to May 2012 versus January to May 2013**

Estimates at current prices	January to May 2012 ^{1/}	January to May 2013 ^{1/}	Difference in value between January to May 2012 and January to May 2013	% change between January to May 2012 and January to May 2013
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Residential buildings	12 038 692	15 083 412	3 044 720	25,3
-Dwelling houses	9 081 441	10 699 309	1 617 868	17,8
-Flats and townhouses	2 784 629	4 108 735	1 324 106	47,6
-Other residential buildings	172 622	275 368	102 746	59,5
Non-residential buildings	5 771 415	9 282 954	3 511 539	60,8
Additions and alterations	8 394 896	9 458 897	1 064 001	12,7
Total	26 205 003	33 825 263	7 620 260	29,1

^{1/} 2012 and 2013 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 production and consumption unchanged

Households all over the country are trying to cut their electricity consumption due to high electricity prices and concerns for the environment. While others are adopting greener alternatives to electricity such as solar power, some households are limiting the unnecessary usage of electricity by switching off appliances that are not in use including pool pumps, light bulbs and geysers. This article details the statistics of electricity consumption and production for June 2013.

The actual volume of electricity consumption in June 2013 remained unchanged when compared to June 2012 (**see Table E**). Likewise, the estimated electricity production also remained unchanged over the same period. The total volume of electricity delivered by Eskom to the provinces decreased by 0,5% (-91 Gigawatt-hours) in June 2013 compared



with June 2012. Decreases were reported in four of the nine provinces, with the largest volume decrease recorded for Gauteng (-299 Gigawatt-hours).

Mpumalanga recorded the largest volume increase (159 Gigawatt-hours) over this period.

Table E – Selected key figures regarding electricity generated and available for distribution – June 2013

Actual estimates	March 2013 ^{1/}	% change between June 2012 and June 2013	% change between April to June 2012 and April to June 2013	% change between January to June 2012 and January to June 2013
Electricity available for distribution (Gigawatt-hours)	20 270	0,0	0,7	-1,8
Index of the physical volume of electricity production (2010=100)	102,2	0,0	1,6	-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

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. Their customers, who are mostly retailers, are generally reached via telephone or by special advertising which might be sent via emails. Although most customers are retailers, they also have individual consumers but unlike retailers, individual consumers do not purchase in large quantities. For instance, individual consumers can purchase a box of apples while retailers purchase boxes of apples. Presented in this article are the wholesale trade sales statistics for May 2013.



Wholesale trade sales increased by 12,3% in May 2013 compared with May 2012 (**see Table F**). The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- 'other' household goods except precious stones (24,2% and contributing 2,6 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (39,4% and contributing 2,0 percentage points); and
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (8,5% and contributing 2,0 percentage points).

Wholesale trade sales increased by 10,4% in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months

ended May 2012. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (9,9% and contributing 2,4 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (13,6% and contributing 2,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' household goods except precious stones (17,0% and contributing 1,9 percentage points).

Table F – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices for May 2013

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-12	April-13	May-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,3	6,7	2,2	-0,5	8,4	7,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-2,1	3,7	-1,7	-6,0	10,1	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	4,4	3,7	2,6	-0,8	-0,9	0,6

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 up by 6,2%

This article is based on the results of the *Retail trade sales* survey which is conducted on a monthly basis by Statistics South Africa. The survey is conducted on retail businesses in categories such as hardware, paint and glass, clothing, textiles, and general retailers. This article presents the key findings of the survey for May 2013, as released in July 2013.

Retail trade sales increased by an annual 6,2% in May 2013 (**see Table G**). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (12,9%);
- general dealers (5,9%); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass; and all 'other' retailers (both 5,6%).

The main contributors to the 6,2% increase were retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 2,7 percentage points) and general dealers (contributing 2,2 percentage points).

Retail trade sales increased by 3,6% in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months ended May 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (7,4%, contributing 1,5 percentage points);
- general dealers (2,5%, contributing 1,0 percentage point); and
- all 'other' retailers (7,1%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

Table G – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for May 2013

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,2	2,2	3,9	2,7	2,0	6,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,5	-1,1	2,3	-1,2	-0,4	2,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,2	-0,2	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,5

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

Motor trade sales annual growth at 8,6% in May 2013

The motor industry in South Africa is one of the largest on the continent, with more than six of the leading global motor manufacturers having production plants here. As early as 2010, the industry was a significant contributor to the economy, employing more than 300 000 people in various aspects including manufacturing, trade and sales, and aftersales services. The industry is also a significant contributor to the country's manufacturing exports. In this article we present statistics on motor trade sales for May 2013.



Motor trade sales increased by an annual 8,6% in May 2013 (see Table H). The highest annual growth rates were recorded for new vehicle sales (13,9%), used vehicle sales (10,2%), and fuel sales (6,6%).

In the three months ended May 2013, motor trade sales increased by 9,7% compared with the three months ended May 2012. The major contributors to this increase were:

- new vehicle sales (13,7%, contributing 3,9 percentage points);
- fuel sales (8,2%, contributing 2,4 percentage points); and
- used vehicle sales (10,6%, contributing 1,6 percentage points).

Table H – Key figures for May 2013

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,7	15,0	7,7	5,2	15,7	8,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-6,4	11,2	-3,5	-3,6	11,7	-3,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	4,3	1,6	-0,3	1,4	2,7	4,0

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

Food and beverages income grows by 10% in May 2013

The food and beverages industry has seen positive annual growth rates every year for the past five years, with a total income of more than R45 billion in 2012. At the rate at which the industry is performing, 2013 will be another good year for this industry. Such growth is indicative of good economic conditions. In this article we present the statistics relating to the performance of the food and beverage industry for May 2013.

The total income generated by the food and beverages industry increased by 10,0% in May 2013 compared with May 2012. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for 'other' income (16,7%), food sales (10,5%) and bar sales (4,4%) (see Table I).

The highest annual growth rate in May 2013 was recorded for takeaway and fast-food outlets (16,5%, contributing 5,8 percentage points), followed by restaurants and coffee shops (7,7%, contributing 3,6 percentage points) and catering services (3,6%, contributing 0,6 of a percentage point).

Total income increased by 7,9% in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months ended May 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- takeaway and fast-food outlets (13,9%, contributing 4,8 percentage points);
- restaurants and coffee shops (4,8%, contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- catering services (4,8%, contributing 0,8 of a percentage point).

Table I – Annual percentage change in food and beverages income at current prices by type of income – May 2013

Type of income	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Food sales	8,3	6,1	5,9	9,2	5,0	10,5
Bar sales	31,4	11,5	16,2	6,4	3,2	4,4
Other income	16,3	12,9	31,2	10,2	2,8	16,7
Total	10,9	6,8	7,3	8,9	4,8	10,0

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



Tourist accommodation

May tourist accommodation income increases

The tourist accommodation industry comprises establishments such as hotels, caravan parks, guest farms and bed and breakfast establishments among others. The 2010 provisional *Tourism Satellite Account* indicated that there were 10 157 tourist accommodation establishments in the country with 144 300 stay units. In addition to the hundreds of thousands employed directly in the industry, the tourist accommodation industry also provides employment to more people through support functions including plumbers, electricians, computer technicians, etc. This article presents the statistics of the tourist accommodation industry for May 2013.

Total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 11,4% in May 2013 compared with May 2012, income from accommodation increased by an annual 9,0% in May 2013 – the result of a 4,0% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 4,9% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold (**see Table J**).

The main contributor to the 9,0% annual increase in income from accommodation in May 2013 was hotels (contributing 5,4 percentage points), followed by 'other' accommodation (contributing 3,4 percentage point).

Income from accommodation increased by 10,1% in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months ended May 2012. The main contributors to this increase were hotels (9,5%, contributing 6,4 percentage points) and 'other' accommodation (12,4%, contributing 3,2 percentage points).

Table J – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (May 2013)

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Stay units available	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,1	0,8	0,6
Stay unit nights sold	2,0	5,5	7,0	10,6	1,7	4,0
Average income per stay unit night sold	3,6	3,5	4,5	4,0	3,7	4,9
Income from accommodation	5,7	9,2	11,8	15,0	5,5	9,0
Total income ^{1/}	5,7	7,5	10,5	16,8	8,2	11,4

^{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

Tourism and migration

Arrivals volumes decrease

South Africa is one of the fastest growing tourism markets in the world, thanks to numerous tourist attractions. In 2012, the country's international tourist arrival volumes grew by more than twice the global average of 4% - foreign tourist arrivals grew 10,2% year-on-year. The increase in the number of business conferences and exhibitions hosted in the country also helps in improving the tourism industry's overall performance. In this article we discuss the statistics of tourism and migration for April 2013.

A total of 3 183 228 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in April 2013 (**see Table K**). These travellers were made up of 827 188 South African residents and 2 356 040 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 436 896 arrivals and 390 292 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 278 502 and 1 077 538 respectively.



In April 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 328 804 (73,2%) out of the 3 183 228 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 830 688 (26,1%).

In April 2013, 170 835 (88,1%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 20 154 (10,4%) came in by road. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [545 439 (92,5%)]. Only 44 161 (7,5%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 16 480 (90,8%), with 1 644 (9,1%) using road transport.

The majority [733 675 (91,3%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 47 179 (5,9%), 15 294 (1,9%), and 7 327 (0,9%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit; for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that, of the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 57,0% came to South Africa for holidays.

There were 455 864 (56,7%) male and 346 742 (43,2%) female tourists in April 2013.

The majority [718 752 (89,5%)] of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 35 818 (4,5%) were aged 65 years and older, and 48 319 (6,0%) were aged younger than 15 years

Table K – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction: April 2013

Travel direction	April	March	April	% change	% change
	2012	2013	2013	April 2012 to April 2013	March 2013 to April 2013
Total	3 040 687	3 213 707	3 183 228	4,7	-0,9
South African residents	913 145	849 218	827 188	-9,4	-2,6
Arrivals	455 895	388 245	436 896	-4,2	12,5
Departures	457 250	460 973	390 292	-14,6	-15,3
Foreign travellers	2 127 542	2 364 489	2 356 040	10,7	-0,4
Arrivals	1 157 430	1 235 930	1 278 502	10,5	3,4
Departures	970 112	1 128 559	1 077 538	11,1	-4,5
Foreign arrivals	1 157 430	1 235 930	1 278 502	10,5	3,4
Non-visitors	60 114	59 262	79 892	32,9	34,8
Visitors	1 097 316	1 176 668	1 198 610	9,2	1,9
Visitors	1 097 316	1 176 668	1 198 610	9,2	1,9
Arrivals only	426 140	386 179	411 906	-3,3	6,7
Single trips	390 677	445 613	432 478	10,7	-2,9
Multiple trips	280 499	344 876	354 226	26,3	2,7
Visitors	1 097 316	1 176 668	1 198 610	9,2	1,9
Same-day	294 482	361 593	395 135	34,2	9,3
Overnight (tourists)	802 834	815 075	803 475	0,1	-1,4

A full release on *Tourism and migration* (Statistical release P0351) is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za



Statistics of civil cases for debt

Major decline in debt-related civil cases

Civil cases for debt relate to cases brought to court against a defaulter on loan repayments, instalment sale agreement or other form of credit. Under normal circumstances, for a defaulter to end up in court over unpaid debt, the creditor would have fruitlessly tried several collection methods including sending notices, involving debt collectors and trying to make payment arrangement with the defaulter. In this article, we look at the statistics of civil cases for debt heard by the courts in May 2013.

A 20,8% decrease in the total number of civil summonses issued for debt was recorded in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months ended May 2012 (**see Table L**). A 15,6% decrease was recorded between May 2012 and May 2013.

Categories that contributed to the 20,8% decrease were:

- services (contributing -8,1 percentage points);
- money lent (contributing -6,3 percentage points); and
- 'other' debts (contributing -4,9 percentage points).

The total number of civil judgements recorded for debt decreased by 17,2% in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months ended May 2012. An annual decrease of 9,5% was recorded in May 2013.

The categories behind the 17,2% decrease were civil judgements relating to:

- money lent (contributing -11,4 percentage points);
- goods sold (contributing -3,0 percentage points); and
- services (contributing -2,2 percentage points).



There was an 11,4 % increase in the total value of civil judgements recorded for debt in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months ended May 2012. An annual increase of 3,0% was recorded in May 2013.

During May 2013, 33 378 civil judgements for debt amounting to R426,1 million were recorded. The largest contributors to the R426,1 million were:

- money lent (R117,1 million or 27,5%);
- 'other' debts (R97,2 million or 22,8%); and
- services (R80,3 million or 18,8%).

Table L – Key figures for May 2013

Actual estimates	May 2013	% change between May 2012 and May 2013	% change between March to May 2012 and March to May 2013
Number of civil summonses issued for debt	72 696	-15,6	-20,8
Number of civil judgements recorded for debt	33 378	-9,5	-17,2
Value of civil judgements recorded for debt (R million)	426,1	3,0	11,4

A full release *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

Number of insolvencies and liquidations declines

In the first quarter of 2013, figures from the *Quarterly Labour Force Survey* indicated that there are currently 13,6 million people working in the South African economy. The majority of these people are employed in the private sector. When companies are closed down as a result of liquidation, their employees become unemployed and some of them fail to keep up with their bills until they are declared insolvent. However, economic conditions in the country show a sign of improvement as the number of liquidations and insolvencies continues to decline. This article presents the statistics of liquidations for June 2013 and insolvencies for May 2013.

The total number of liquidations decreased by 9,4% (from 213 to 193) in June 2013 compared with June 2012 (**see Table M**). During the same period, voluntary liquidations decreased by 22, while compulsory liquidations increased by 2.

The largest contributors to the annual decrease in June 2013 related to businesses in the following industries:

- community, social and personal services (16 fewer liquidations); and
- financing, insurance, real estate and business services (11 fewer liquidations).

Table M – Total number of liquidations for June 2013

Number of liquidations June 2013	% change between June 2012 and June 2013	% change between April to June 2012 and April to June 2013	% change between January to June 2012 and January to June 2013
193	-9,4	-25,5	-7,1

The number of insolvencies decreased by 6,1% annually in May 2013 (**see Table N**). An 18,0% decrease was estimated in the first five months of 2013 compared with the first five months of January 2012.

Table N – Total number of insolvencies for May 2013

Number of insolvencies May 2013	% change between May 2012 and May 2013	% change between March to May 2012 and March to May 2013	% change between January to May 2012 and January to May 2013
277	-6,1	-11,9	-18,0

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 transportation increases

Over the last few years, transport planning in South Africa has shifted its focus from car-oriented to public transport focus. This is reflected in the introduction of new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), which is already operating in the City of Johannesburg, and Gautrain, operating in Pretoria and Johannesburg. The City of Tshwane has followed suit by developing an integrated rapid public transport system known as *A Re Yeng*. These initiatives have shown that the Department of Transport is trying to provide an appealing public transport which will be efficient, safe and affordable. This article provides the performance of the land transport system for the month of May 2013.

Freight transport

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 0,1% in May 2013 compared with May 2012 (**see Table O**). The corresponding income increased by 12,9% over the same period.

Income from freight transportation increased by 11,3% in the three months ended May 2013 compared with the three months ended May 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (10,7%, contributing 3,4 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (19,2%, contributing 2,6 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (12,3%, contributing 1,2 percentage points).

**Table O – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation**

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Freight payload	-0,5	5,0	4,5	-0,9	8,1	-0,1
Freight income	4,2	9,6	7,1	2,8	18,3	12,9

Passenger transport

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 16,2% in May 2013 compared with May 2012 (**see Table P**). The corresponding income decreased by 23,3% over the same period. Passenger transport was adversely affected by a bus drivers' strike during April and May 2013.

Table P – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Passenger journey	-3,5	9,2	5,3	-0,2	0,2	-16,2
Passenger income	14,2	16,5	16,8	18,2	-10,3	-23,3

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



Prices

Producer price index (PPI)

PPI for final manufactured goods accelerates

The producer price index (PPI) is one of the two important price indices, the other being consumer price index (CPI). While CPI measures the cost of a basket of goods and services to the consumer, the PPI measures prices at the level of the first significant commercial transaction. This means that the prices of imported goods are measured at the point where they enter the country and not where they are sold to consumers. In the same way, prices of manufactured goods are measured when they leave the factory, not when they are sold to consumers. Therefore, PPI measures the cost of production rather than the cost of living which is measured by CPI. The following is a summary of the producer price index for June 2013.

The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 5,9% in June 2013 (compared with 4,9% in May 2013) (**see Table Q**). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,8%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,9% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,3% year-on-year and contributing 2,1 percentage points) and coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (7,3% year-on-year and contributing 1,2 percentage points). The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,8% were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (1,8% month-on-month and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point) and transport equipment (2,1% month-on-month and contributing 0,2 of a percentage point).

Intermediate manufactured goods

The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,0% in June 2013 (compared with 7,8% in May 2013) (**see Table Q**). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,9%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,0% were basic and fabricated metals (9,9% year-on-year and contributing 2,9 percentage points) and chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,2% year-on-year and contributing 2,5 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,9% was basic and fabricated metals (2,9% month-on-month and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point).



Electricity and water

The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 5,9% in June 2013 (compared with 13,5% in May 2013) (**see Table Q**). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 34,7%. The contributors to the annual rate of 5,9% were electricity (6,3% year-on-year and contributing 5,5 percentage points) and water (11,5% year-on-year and contributing 1,4 percentage points). The contributor to the monthly increase of 34,7% was electricity (42,0% month-on-month and contributing 34,8 percentage points).

Mining

The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 7,0% in June 2013 (compared with 5,7% in May 2013) (**see Table Q**). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for mining increased by 0,5%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,0% were non-ferrous metal ores (12,4% year-on-year and contributing 5,6 percentage points) and coal and gas (6,3% year-on-year and contributing 1,6 percentage points).

The main contributors to the monthly rate of 0,5% were non-ferrous metal ores (1,7% month-on-month and contributing 0,8 of a percentage point) and coal and gas (1,5% month-on-month and contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 3,2% in June 2013 (compared with 2,9% in May 2013) (**see Table Q**). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 0,1%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,2% was agriculture (2,8% year-on-year and contributing 2,2 percentage points). The main contributor to the monthly rate of -0,1% was agriculture (-0,4% month-on-month and contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

Table Q – Key PPI figures for June 2013

Product	Weight	Index (2012=100)			% change	
		June 2012	May 2013	June 2013	June 2013 vs. May 2013	June 2013 vs. June 2012
Final manufactured goods	100,00	99,8	104,9	105,7	0,8	5,9
Intermediate manufactured goods	100,00	99,6	106,6	107,6	0,9	8,0
Electricity and water	100,00	127,1	99,9	134,6	34,7	5,9
Mining	100,00	98,1	104,5	105,0	0,5	7,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,00	96,3	99,5	99,4	-0,1	3,2

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

Increase in consumer prices

Consumer prices depend largely on the law of supply and demand – when demand is low prices ought to be low and when demand increases prices go in the same direction. Prices are also influenced by other factors such as labour costs, fuel prices, storage expenses and electricity prices. This article presents the consumer price index for June 2013.

The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in June 2013 was 5,5%. This rate was 0,1 of a percentage point lower than the corresponding annual rate of 5,6% in May 2013 (**see Table R**). On average, prices increased by 0,3% between May 2013 and June 2013.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,1% between May 2013 and June 2013. The annual rate increased to 6,8% in June 2013 from 6,4% in May 2013. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased:

- other food (1,6%);
- cold beverages (1,5%);
- hot beverages (1,0%);



- milk, eggs and cheese (0,8%);
- oils and fats (0,8%);
- sugar, sweets and desserts (0,7%); and
- fish (0,1%).

These increases were slightly counteracted by decreases recorded for vegetables (-1,0%); fruit (-0,6%) and meat (-0,5%).

The housing and utilities index increased by 0,9% between May 2013 and June 2013, mainly due to a 1,5% increase in actual rentals for housing and 1,4% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate was unchanged at 5,8% in June 2013.

The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were KwaZulu-Natal (5,5%), Limpopo (5,3%), North West (5,2%), Mpumalanga (5,2%), Western Cape (5,0%) and Eastern Cape (4,9%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Free State (5,9%), Northern Cape (5,7%) and Gauteng (5,7%).

Table R – 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	4,6	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							
	Rate	5,4	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,6	5,5							

^{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'



the missing piece of the puzzle





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