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**Statistical release**  
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# **Manufacturing industry, 2011 (Preliminary)**

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**Contents**

**1. Summary of findings for the year 2011 .....2**

Figure 1 - Breakdown of income by type of manufacturing in 2011 .....2

Figure 2 - Composition of expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....2

Figure 3 - Profit margins in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....3

Figure 4 - Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment by category of expenditure in 2011 .....3

Figure 5 - Employment by type of manufacturing in 2011 .....4

Figure 6 - Gender ratios by type of manufacturing in the manufacturing industry in 2011 .....4

**2. Tables .....5**

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....5

Table 2 – Intermediate consumption, output, value added and profit margin in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....8

Table 3 – Income in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....10

Table 4 – Income in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....11

Table 5 – Expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....12

Table 6 – Expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....14

Table 7 – Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....15

Table 8 – Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....16

Table 9 – Details of assets in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....17

Table 10 – Details of assets in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....18

Table 11 – Details of liabilities and equity in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....19

Table 12 – Details of liabilities and equity in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....20

Table 13 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry, 2011 .....21

Table 14 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....22

Table 15 – Employment in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 .....23

**3. Tables at four-digit level SIC classification .....24**

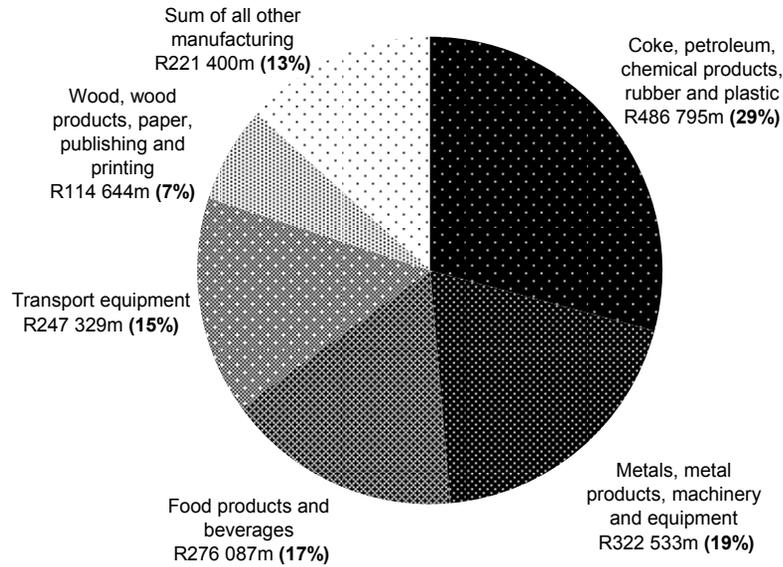
**4. Explanatory notes .....24**

**5. Glossary .....28**

**6. General information .....33**

### 1. Summary of findings for the year 2011

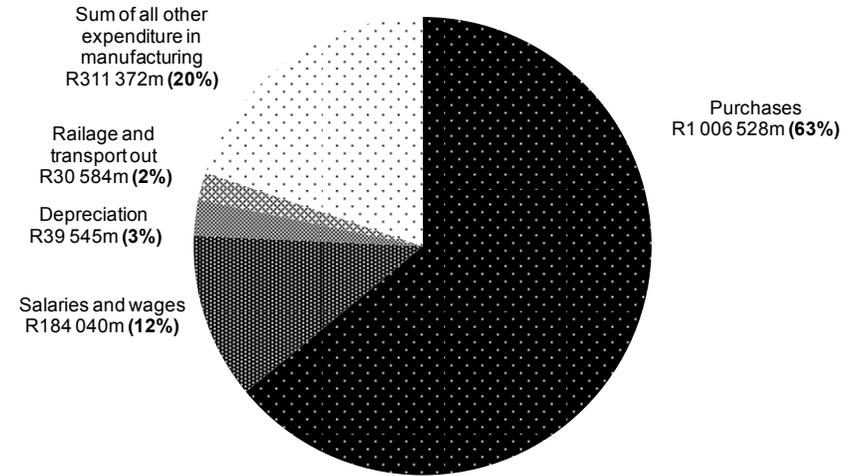
**Figure 1 - Breakdown of income by type of manufacturing in 2011**



The total income for the manufacturing industry in 2011 was R1 668 788 million (Figure 1 and Table 1). The largest contributor to the total income was ‘coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic’ (R486 795 million or 29%), followed by ‘metals, metal products, machinery and equipment’ (R322 533m or 19%) and ‘food products and beverages’ (R276 087 million or 17%).

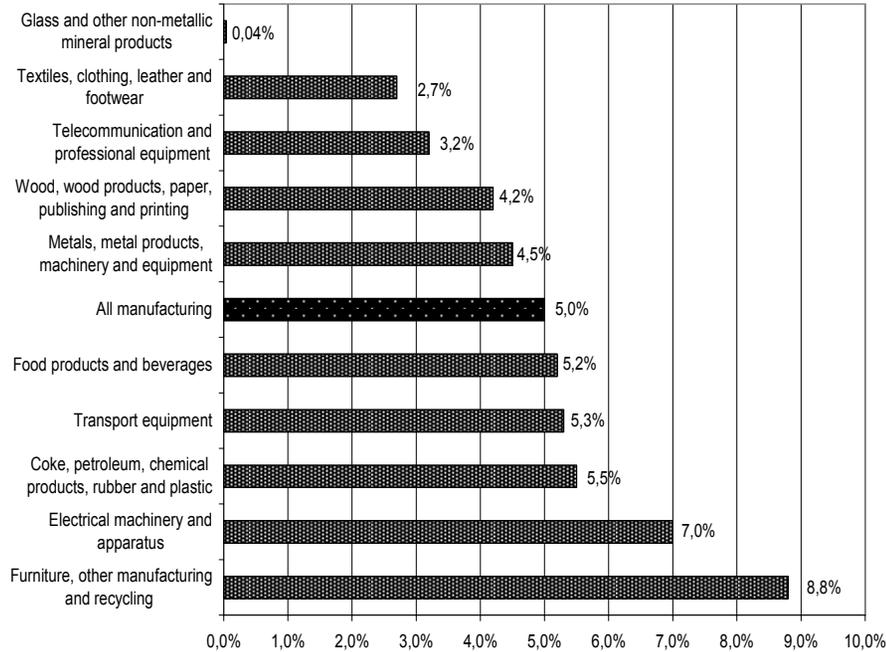
The total income represents an increase of 3,0% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2008 (R1 526 502 million) (Table 1).

**Figure 2 - Composition of expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2011**



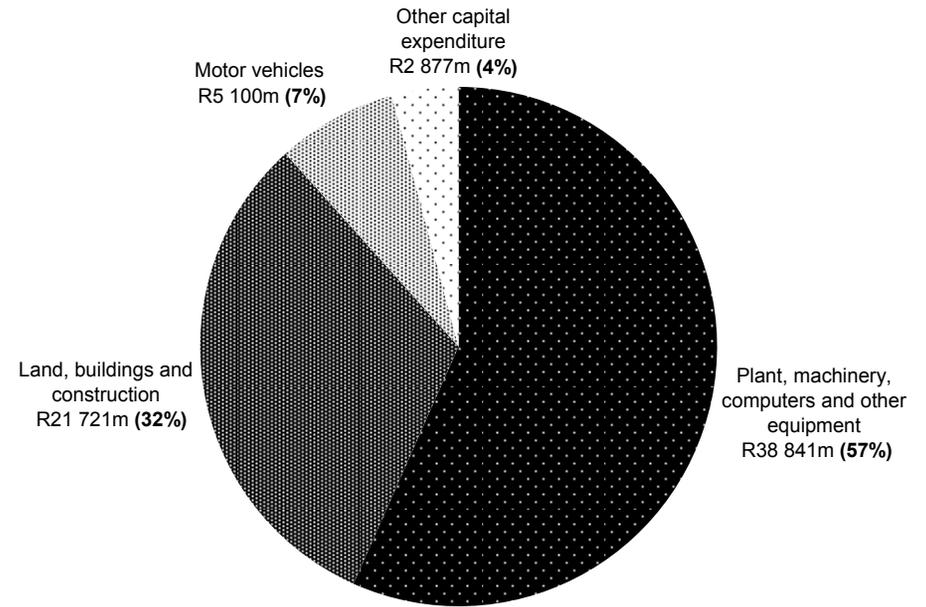
Expenditure in the manufacturing industry in 2011 amounted to R1 572 069 million (Figure 2 and Table 5). The expenditure consisted primarily of ‘purchases’ (R1 006 528 million or 63%), followed by ‘salaries and wages’ (R184 040 million or 12%) and ‘depreciation’ (R39 545 million or 3%).

**Figure 3 - Profit margins in the manufacturing industry, 2011**



The profit margin (net profit after tax as a percentage of turnover) for the manufacturing industry was 5,0% (Figure 3 and Table 2). Profit margins by type of manufacturing ranged from 0,04% for 'glass and other non-metallic mineral products' to 8,8% for 'furniture, other manufacturing and recycling'.

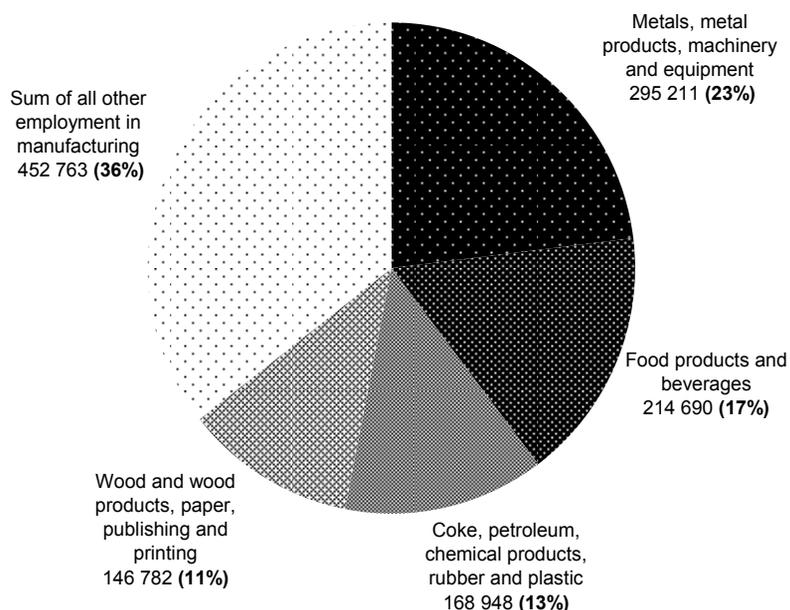
**Figure 4 - Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment by category of expenditure in 2011**



Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment in the manufacturing industry in 2011 amounted to R68 539 million (Figure 4 and Table 13). The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery, computers and other equipment' (R38 841 million or 57%), followed by 'land, buildings and construction' (R21 721 million or 32%) and 'motor vehicles' (R5 100 million or 7%).

Capital expenditure on new property, plant and equipment in the manufacturing industry increased by 6,7% per annum compared with the corresponding survey of 2008 (R56 446 million) (Table 13).

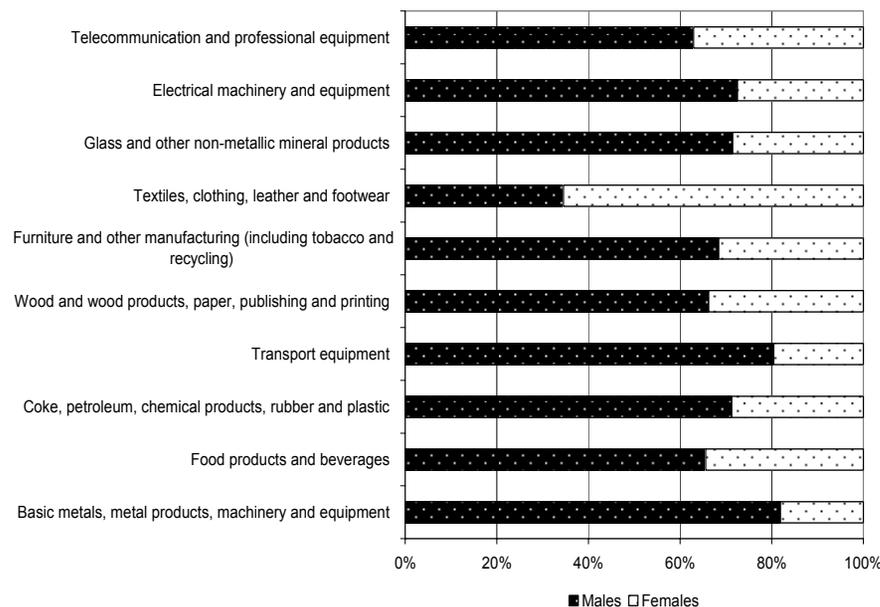
**Figure 5 - Employment by type of manufacturing in 2011**



The total number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry at the end of June 2011 was 1 278 394 (Figure 5 and Table 15). 'Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment' employed the largest number of persons (295 211 or 23%), followed by 'food products and beverages' (214 690 or 17%) and 'coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic' (168 948 or 13%).

Employment in the manufacturing industry decreased by 1,6% per annum compared with the number of employees reported in the corresponding survey of 2008 (1 344 170) (Table 15).

**Figure 6 - Gender ratios by type of manufacturing in the manufacturing industry in 2011**



The proportion of females in the work force was 31%. The proportion of females by type of manufacturing ranged from 18% in 'basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment' to 65% in 'textiles, clothing, leather and footwear' (Figure 6 and Table 15).

**PJ Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

**2. Tables**

**Table 1 – Principal statistics in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Total income			Total expenditure			Capital expenditure on new assets		
	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million			R million			R million		
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	221 123	276 087	7,7	204 012	257 636	8,1	9 555	11 157	5,3
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	43 301	49 713	4,7	43 040	48 802	4,3	1 136	1 043	-2,8
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	98 906	114 644	5,0	90 621	108 844	6,3	6 667	5 583	-5,7
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	449 429	486 795	2,7	414 139	455 390	3,2	15 081	25 350	18,9
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	48 550	52 810	2,8	42 845	51 936	6,6	3 840	3 164	-6,3
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	311 606	322 533	1,2	276 929	305 798	3,4	9 637	10 573	3,1
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	34 286	47 352	11,4	31 619	43 405	11,1	1 183	976	-6,2
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	12 873	15 293	5,9	12 707	14 560	4,6	231	486	28,1
Division 38 – Transport equipment	246 696	247 329	0,1	244 180	235 118	-1,3	6 744	8 544	8,2
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	59 732	56 232	-2,0	54 849	50 580	-2,7	2 372	1 663	-11,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 526 502</b>	<b>1 668 788</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>1 414 941</b>	<b>1 572 069</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>56 446</b>	<b>68 539</b>	<b>6,7</b>

**Table 1 – Principal statistics in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 (continued)**

Type of manufacturing	Total value of opening inventories			Total value of closing inventories			Net profit or loss before tax		
	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million			R million			R million		
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	20 609	25 665	7,6	25 468	26 933	1,9	21 970	19 719	-3,5
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	7 109	7 344	1,1	7 795	8 335	2,3	947	1 904	26,2
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	8 605	10 729	7,6	9 690	11 102	4,6	9 370	6 173	-13,0
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	36 461	46 238	8,2	54 862	52 942	-1,2	53 691	38 110	-10,8
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	5 137	5 597	2,9	5 386	5 730	2,1	5 954	1 006	-44,7
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	39 513	45 244	4,6	46 064	49 100	2,2	41 228	20 588	-20,7
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	4 374	6 631	14,9	5 104	7 095	11,6	3 397	4 413	9,1
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	1 585	2 345	13,9	2 252	2 386	1,9	833	773	-2,5
Division 38 – Transport equipment	29 250	30 197	1,1	40 526	33 501	-6,1	13 792	15 515	4,0
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	6 035	6 455	2,3	7 077	7 372	1,4	5 925	6 570	3,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 678</b>	<b>186 445</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>204 224</b>	<b>204 496</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>157 107</b>	<b>114 771</b>	<b>-9,9</b>

**Table 1 – Principal statistics in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 (concluded)**

Type of manufacturing	Carrying value of assets at the beginning of the year			Carrying value of assets at the end of the year		
	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million			R million		
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	46 395	60 907	9,5	51 190	65 399	8,5
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	6 869	7 303	2,1	7 203	6 940	-1,2
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	39 264	37 918	-1,2	45 581	38 313	-5,6
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	84 563	126 680	14,4	95 398	135 990	12,5
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	29 665	43 404	13,5	33 094	41 090	7,5
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	59 110	74 653	8,1	61 968	74 934	6,5
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	3 655	11 036	44,5	4 356	11 105	36,6
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	1 653	1 817	3,2	1 665	1 799	2,6
Division 38 – Transport equipment	24 873	29 182	5,5	27 533	31 334	4,4
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	7 916	9 302	5,5	8 732	9 602	3,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>303 963</b>	<b>402 202</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>336 720</b>	<b>416 506</b>	<b>7,3</b>

**Table 2 – Intermediate consumption, output, value added and profit margin in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Intermediate consumption			Output		
	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million			R million		
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	155 515	198 046	8,4	196 591	263 343	10,2
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	30 850	34 768	4,1	41 033	46 746	4,4
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	65 098	75 491	5,1	93 772	108 533	5,0
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	335 431	360 902	2,5	410 068	465 144	4,3
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	30 147	32 611	2,7	46 155	49 712	2,5
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	215 545	229 279	2,1	293 839	310 896	1,9
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	23 592	29 649	7,9	32 355	43 952	10,8
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	7 839	9 306	5,9	11 037	13 996	8,2
Division 38 – Transport equipment	167 718	151 158	-3,4	187 166	198 690	2,0
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	36 753	36 551	-0,2	51 090	54 664	2,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 068 488</b>	<b>1 157 761</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>1 363 106</b>	<b>1 555 676</b>	<b>4,5</b>

**Table 2 – Intermediate consumption, output, value added and profit margin in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011 (concluded)**

Type of manufacturing	Value added			Profit margin	
	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011
	R million			%	
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	41 076	65 297	16,7	7,7	5,2
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	10 183	11 978	5,6	1,0	2,7
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	28 674	33 042	4,8	8,3	4,2
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	74 637	104 242	11,8	9,6	5,5
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	16 008	17 101	2,2	9,0	0,04
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	78 294	81 617	1,4	10,2	4,5
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	8 763	14 303	17,7	7,1	7,0
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	3 198	4 690	13,6	4,6	3,2
Division 38 – Transport equipment	19 448	47 532	34,7	4,3	5,3
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	14 337	18 113	8,1	7,4	8,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>294 618</b>	<b>397 915</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>

**Table 3 – Income in the manufacturing industry, 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Sales of own manufactured goods	Other sales of goods	Services	Sundry trading income	Interest received	Other income	Total income
	R million						
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	244 679	11 541	3 823	144	1 219	14 681	276 087
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	44 460	2 403	1 072	48	273	1 457	49 713
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	94 062	4 781	1 959	9 628	673	3 541	114 644
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	460 173	11 236	5 843	341	1 916	7 286	486 795
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	47 318	794	803	1 336	350	2 209	52 810
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	286 613	8 461	16 897	290	3 077	7 195	322 533
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	39 031	2 818	4 497	44	304	658	47 352
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	11 854	844	1 697	5	99	794	15 293
Division 38 – Transport equipment	156 083	68 570	13 598	903	2 571	5 604	247 329
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	52 280	885	1 049	63	307	1 648	56 232
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 436 553</b>	<b>112 333</b>	<b>51 238</b>	<b>12 802</b>	<b>10 789</b>	<b>45 073</b>	<b>1 668 788</b>

**Table 4 – Income in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of income	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million		
Sales of own manufactured goods	1 256 047	1 436 553	4,6
Other sales of goods	122 555	112 333	-2,9
Services	63 003	51 238	-6,7
Sundry trading income	11 363	12 802	4,1
Interest received	12 323	10 789	-4,3
Other	61 212	45 073	-9,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 526 503</b>	<b>1 668 788</b>	<b>3,0</b>

**Table 5 – Expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Depreciation	Interest paid	Railage and transport out	Maintenance and repairs	Utilities and property tax	Containers and packaging	Payments to sub-contractors
	R million								
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	151 289	27 080	5 549	4 270	8 130	3 397	2 422	14 346	990
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	29 115	8 781	866	710	922	385	548	282	2 401
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	53 299	19 865	4 073	2 313	3 623	2 686	1 763	619	6 831
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	319 983	34 188	10 042	5 894	9 261	5 971	7 321	3 581	2 898
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	22 940	7 332	3 889	2 700	2 853	788	713	1 159	547
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	198 080	46 801	7 306	4 729	2 656	4 304	5 462	519	5 921
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	27 118	7 850	708	902	283	403	365	157	226
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	7 869	3 351	275	217	80	81	55	16	88
Division 38 – Transport equipment	166 643	20 987	5 711	3 092	1 545	1 526	998	604	1 065
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	30 192	7 805	1 126	1 402	1 231	509	407	271	539
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 006 528</b>	<b>184 040</b>	<b>39 545</b>	<b>26 229</b>	<b>30 584</b>	<b>20 050</b>	<b>20 054</b>	<b>21 554</b>	<b>21 506</b>

**Table 5 – Expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2008 2011 (concluded)**

Type of manufacturing	Rental of land and buildings	Advertising	Vehicle running costs	Royalties	Insurance premiums	Rental of plant and equipment	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million							
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	1 670	6 476	1 809	1 432	1 082	1 501	26 193	257 636
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	700	247	240	157	211	156	3 081	48 802
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	1 543	734	678	453	573	475	9 316	108 844
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	2 692	3 261	1 330	1 750	1 247	1 217	44 754	455 390
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	439	145	502	312	229	423	6 965	51 936
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	3 205	866	1 939	477	1 329	1 301	20 903	305 798
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	481	121	283	147	178	157	4 026	43 405
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	232	109	74	57	58	107	1 891	14 560
Division 38 – Transport equipment	1 284	1 262	410	2 136	483	474	26 898	235 118
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	1 031	637	537	233	265	210	4 185	50 580
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 277</b>	<b>13 858</b>	<b>7 802</b>	<b>7 154</b>	<b>5 655</b>	<b>6 021</b>	<b>148 212</b>	<b>1 572 069</b>

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of service	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million		
Purchases	934 769	1 006 528	2,5
Salaries and wages	146 681	184 040	7,9
Depreciation	29 104	39 545	10,8
Interest paid	25 569	26 229	0,9
Railage and transport out	25 726	30 584	5,9
Repairs and maintenance	18 690	20 050	2,4
Utilities and property tax	10 017	20 054	26,0
Containers and packaging	27 353	21 554	-7,6
Payments to sub-contractors	11 168	21 506	24,4
Rental of land and buildings	8 998	13 277	13,8
Advertising	13 061	13 858	2,0
Vehicle running costs	7 405	7 802	1,8
Royalties	7 268	7 154	-0,5
Insurance premiums	6 718	5 655	-5,6
Rental of plant, machinery and equipment	5 056	6 021	6,0
Other	137 360	148 212	2,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 414 943</b>	<b>1 572 069</b>	<b>3,6</b>

**Table 7 – Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year in the manufacturing industry, 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Computers and other IT equipment	Goodwill	Computer software	Patents and copyright	Other assets	Total carrying value
<b>R million</b>									
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	15 126	30 733	2 857	324	8 180	698	2 017	5 464	<b>65 399</b>
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	2 086	3 904	495	67	259	11	86	32	<b>6 940</b>
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and	7 373	23 988	1 116	328	3 935	208	73	1 292	<b>38 313</b>
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	34 745	74 338	2 190	534	14 522	781	5 472	3 408	<b>135 990</b>
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	4 288	14 968	1 286	94	18 125	125	90	2 114	<b>41 090</b>
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	14 352	48 151	3 331	546	4 481	451	121	3 501	<b>74 934</b>
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	1 480	2 711	330	88	5 424	69	647	356	<b>11 105</b>
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	161	521	79	76	479	23	38	422	<b>1 799</b>
Division 38 – Transport equipment	11 236	14 943	1 813	211	1 320	242	338	1 231	<b>31 334</b>
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	914	4 533	1 214	97	2 570	100	118	56	<b>9 602</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>91 761</b>	<b>218 790</b>	<b>14 711</b>	<b>2 365</b>	<b>59 295</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>17 876</b>	<b>416 506</b>

**Table 8 – Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of asset	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million		
Land, buildings and construction	57 120	91 761	17,1
Plant, machinery and equipment	201 367	218 790	2,8
Vehicles	13 180	14 711	3,7
Computers, software and other IT equipment	3 819	5 073	9,9
Goodwill	43 955	59 295	10,5
Patents and copyright	8 744	9 000	1,0
Other	8 535	17 876	27,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>336 720</b>	<b>416 506</b>	<b>7,3</b>

**Table 9 – Details of assets in the manufacturing industry, 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other current assets	Total current assets	Fixed non-current assets	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other non-current assets	Total non-current assets	
	R million										
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	9 241	29 821	26 933	9 395	75 390	57 222	8 180	9 557	10 963	85 922	<b>161 312</b>
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and	1 932	8 730	8 335	807	19 804	6 678	259	2 035	1 169	10 141	<b>29 945</b>
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper,	6 103	20 513	11 102	6 038	43 756	34 377	3 935	4 930	10 428	53 670	<b>97 426</b>
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical	18 762	63 947	52 942	14 447	150 098	121 469	14 522	10 179	7 547	153 717	<b>303 815</b>
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral	2 909	5 970	5 730	1 015	15 624	22 964	18 125	1 715	1 762	44 566	<b>60 190</b>
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery	25 944	44 493	49 100	10 462	129 999	70 453	4 481	20 783	25 203	120 920	<b>250 919</b>
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	4 502	7 564	7 095	761	19 922	5 681	5 424	659	1 566	13 330	<b>33 252</b>
Division 37 – Telecommunication and	1 429	3 016	2 386	1 586	8 417	1 320	479	250	854	2 903	<b>11 320</b>
Division 38 – Transport equipment	16 158	24 659	33 501	9 836	84 154	30 014	1 320	19 315	4 910	55 559	<b>139 713</b>
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	3 770	9 706	7 372	1 346	22 194	7 033	2 570	811	1 158	11 572	<b>33 766</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>90 750</b>	<b>218 419</b>	<b>204 496</b>	<b>55 693</b>	<b>569 358</b>	<b>357 211</b>	<b>59 295</b>	<b>70 234</b>	<b>65 560</b>	<b>552 300</b>	<b>1 121 658</b>

**Table 10 – Details of assets in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Current assets	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million		
Bank	79 494	90 750	4,5
Debtors	207 506	218 419	1,7
Inventory	204 251	204 496	0,0
Other	47 785	55 693	5,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>539 036</b>	<b>569 358</b>	<b>1,8</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Fixed	291 753	357 211	6,9
Goodwill	43 955	59 295	10,4
Long-term investment	65 428	70 234	2,4
Other	35 328	65 560	22,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>436 464</b>	<b>552 300</b>	<b>8,1</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>975 500</b>	<b>1 121 658</b>	<b>4,7</b>

**Table 11 – Details of liabilities and equity in the manufacturing industry, 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Equity and liabilities
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other current liabilities	Total current liabilities	Long-term loan	Other non-current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities			
	R million									
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	34 668	4 501	31 458	70 627	18 624	19 550	38 174	108 801	52 511	<b>161 312</b>
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	7 589	2 034	3 909	13 532	4 320	2 766	7 086	20 618	9 327	<b>29 945</b>
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and	20 114	5 079	12 374	37 567	13 475	12 265	25 740	63 307	34 119	<b>97 426</b>
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and	67 018	7 284	35 584	109 886	42 688	33 507	76 195	186 081	117 734	<b>303 815</b>
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	7 111	1 179	6 398	14 688	14 481	22 717	37 198	51 886	8 304	<b>60 190</b>
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and	45 056	5 846	33 833	84 735	24 795	24 683	49 478	134 213	116 706	<b>250 919</b>
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	8 434	519	2 188	11 141	5 413	2 082	7 495	18 636	14 616	<b>33 252</b>
Division 37 – Telecommunication and	2 016	367	3 009	5 392	615	593	1 208	6 600	4 720	<b>11 320</b>
Division 38 – Transport equipment	28 619	2 883	31 044	62 546	15 434	14 296	29 730	92 276	47 437	<b>139 713</b>
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	11 310	959	11 285	23 554	6 364	1 646	8 010	31 564	2 202	<b>33 766</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>231 935</b>	<b>30 651</b>	<b>171 082</b>	<b>433 668</b>	<b>146 209</b>	<b>134 105</b>	<b>280 314</b>	<b>713 982</b>	<b>407 676</b>	<b>1 121 658</b>

**Table 12 – Details of liabilities and equity in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of liability	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Creditors	203 751	231 935	4,4
Overdraft	35 311	30 651	-4,6
Other	153 640	171 082	3,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>392 702</b>	<b>433 668</b>	<b>3,3</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Long term loan	163 145	146 209	-3,6
Other	80 894	134 105	18,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>244 039</b>	<b>280 314</b>	<b>4,7</b>
<b>Owners' equity</b>	<b>338 755</b>	<b>407 676</b>	<b>6,4</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>	<b>975 496</b>	<b>1 121 658</b>	<b>4,7</b>

**Table 13 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry, 2011**

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery, computers and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Other capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure on new assets
	R million				
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	2 526	7 414	859	358	<b>11 157</b>
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	212	621	182	28	<b>1 043</b>
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	1 362	3 634	348	239	<b>5 583</b>
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	8 538	15 327	642	843	<b>25 350</b>
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	574	2 174	331	85	<b>3 164</b>
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4 620	4 422	1 105	426	<b>10 573</b>
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	191	575	111	99	<b>976</b>
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	24	267	32	163	<b>486</b>
Division 38 – Transport equipment	3 412	3 508	1 024	600	<b>8 544</b>
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	262	899	466	36	<b>1 663</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 721</b>	<b>38 841</b>	<b>5 100</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>68 539</b>

**Table 14 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of assets	2008	2011	% change per annum
	R million		
Land, buildings and construction	8 488	21 721	36,8
Plant, machinery, computers and other equipment	35 691	38 841	2,9
Motor vehicles	4 646	5 100	3,2
Other capital expenditure	7 621	2 877	-27,7
<b>Total capital expenditure on new assets</b>	<b>56 446</b>	<b>68 539</b>	<b>6,7</b>

**Table 15 – Employment in the manufacturing industry, 2008 and 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Male employees			Female employees			Total employees		
	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum	2008	2011	% change per annum
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	117 941	140 892	6,0	73 668	73 798	0,1	191 609	214 690	3,8
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	57 326	44 355	-8,1	111 584	83 974	-9,0	168 910	128 329	-8,7
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	108 626	97 369	-3,5	50 519	49 413	-0,7	159 146	146 782	-2,6
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	116 858	120 872	1,1	54 257	48 076	-3,9	171 115	168 948	-0,4
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	48 364	44 390	-2,8	14 926	17 635	5,7	63 290	62 025	-0,7
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	258 483	242 079	-2,1	52 453	53 132	0,4	310 936	295 211	-1,7
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	27 772	33 298	6,2	13 536	12 590	-2,4	41 308	45 888	3,5
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	12 011	10 577	-4,1	7 778	6 231	-7,1	19 789	16 808	-5,2
Division 38 – Transport equipment	106 738	97 336	-3,0	25 414	23 424	-2,7	132 153	120 760	-2,9
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	58 014	54 146	-2,3	27 902	24 807	-3,8	85 916	78 953	-2,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>912 133</b>	<b>885 314</b>	<b>-1,0</b>	<b>432 037</b>	<b>393 080</b>	<b>-3,1</b>	<b>1 344 172</b>	<b>1 278 394</b>	<b>-1,6</b>

### 3. Tables at four-digit level SIC classification

Tables containing the same financial variables as the above at the more detailed four-digit (group) level of SIC classification are available at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

### 4. Explanatory notes

#### Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2011 large sample survey of manufacturing. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the manufacturing sector of the South African economy. The survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the manufacturing industry.

This publication summarises the financial data of the manufacturing industry. Details of products will be published in a subsequent report.

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. The business register is based mainly on the income tax (IT) and value added tax (VAT) databases of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). All enterprises are legally bound to register for either VAT or IT or both. Enterprises registered in the taxation system are included on the business register, and hence were given a chance of selection in the sample for the survey.

The last large sample survey of the manufacturing industry was conducted for the year 2008 (Statistical release P3002 Manufacturing industry 2008).

#### Value added tax (VAT)

All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).

#### Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.

#### Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisers in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private-sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

**Scope and coverage**

This survey covers enterprises registered in the taxation system that are mainly engaged in manufacturing. It includes the following groups within its scope:

- (i) Manufacture of food products and beverages
- (ii) Manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather and footwear
- (iii) Manufacture of wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing
- (iv) Manufacture of coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic
- (v) Manufacture of glass and other non-metallic mineral products
- (vi) Manufacture of basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment
- (vii) Manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment
- (viii) Manufacture of telecommunication and professional equipment
- (ix) Manufacture of transport equipment
- (x) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)

*Including*

- South African-based activities of enterprises which operate in multiple countries.

*Excluding*

- Activities of South African-based companies in other countries.

**Classification by industry**

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division (two-digit) level. 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 production activities.

**Size groups**

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover recorded for them on the Stats SA business register. Large enterprises are those with an annual recorded turnover of R102 million and above. Table 10 presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points.

**Table 16 – Size groups for the manufacturing industry**

Size group	Turnover
Large	Turnover ≥ R102 000 000
Medium	R26 000 000 ≤ turnover < R102 000 000
Small	R10 000 000 ≤ turnover < R26 000 000
Micro	Turnover < R10 000 000

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<b>Survey methodology and design</b>	<p>The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.</p> <p>A sample of approximately 10 000 enterprises was drawn from a frame of 56 553 using stratified simple random sampling. Enterprises were first stratified at four-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover as recorded on the business register was used as the measure of size for stratification. The response rate was 80%.</p>
<b>Weighting methodology</b>	<p>For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated strata to form division estimates.</p>
<b>Non-sampling errors</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Comparability with previously published information</b>	<p>The information in this publication is comparable with the information published from the manufacturing large sample survey of 2008 (P3002 and Report 30-02-01), the short-term manufacturing survey (Manufacturing: Production and sales P3041.2) and with the manufacturing sector from the Annual financial statistics survey (P0021).</p>
<b>Rounding off of figures</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Relative standard error</b>	<p>Figures presented in this publication are estimated from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, figures may differ from those that would have been produced if all enterprises in the manufacturing industry in South Africa had been included.</p> <p>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 error likely to have occurred as a result of sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate (Table 17).</p>

**Table 17 – Income in the manufacturing industry within 95% confidence limits 2011**

Type of manufacturing	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	273 923	276 087	278 253	0,4
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	48 350	49 713	51 078	1,4
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	112 397	114 644	116 891	1,0
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	483 933	486 795	489 657	0,3
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	51 361	52 810	54 259	1,4
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	317 474	322 533	327 588	0,8
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	46 518	47 352	48 188	0,9
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	14 514	15 293	16 072	2,6
Division 38 – Transport equipment	244 420	247 329	250 238	0,6
Division 39 – Furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)	54 249	56 232	58 217	1,8
<b>All Manufacturing</b>	<b>1 662 246</b>	<b>1 668 788</b>	<b>1 675 330</b>	<b>0,2</b>

**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

## 5. Glossary

<b>Carrying value of land, buildings and construction</b>	Includes the carrying value of <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• land</li><li>• residential buildings</li><li>• non-residential buildings</li><li>• construction works</li><li>• roads and parking areas</li><li>• leasehold improvements</li><li>• work in progress, capitalised</li></ul>
<b>Current assets</b>	Assets that are expected to be turned into cash within one year during the normal course of business.
<b>Current liabilities</b>	Debts or obligations that are due within one year.
<b>Employees</b>	Employees are those people employed by the business or organisation who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2011.
<b>Enterprise</b>	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
<b>Equity</b>	The residual interest in the enterprise's assets after deducting its liabilities.
<b>Industry</b>	An industry consists 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 <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).

**Intermediate consumption** Intermediate consumption is derived as:

- Expenditure on purchases of raw materials
- plus** expenditure on purchases of fuel and gas
- plus** expenditure on purchases of materials used in maintenance
- plus** expenditure on accommodation
- plus** expenditure on advertising
- plus** expenditure on bank charges
- plus** expenditure on purchases of containers and packaging material
- plus** expenditure on entertainment
- plus** expenditure on service fees on insurance premiums
- plus** motor vehicle running expenditure
- plus** expenditure on leasing and hiring of plant, machinery and equipment
- plus** expenditure on paper, printing and stationery
- plus** expenditure on postal and courier services
- plus** expenditure on railage and transport out
- plus** expenditure on rental of land and buildings
- plus** expenditure on repairs and maintenance
- plus** expenditure on research and development
- plus** expenditure on royalties and copyright
- plus** expenditure on security services
- plus** expenditure on staff training
- plus** expenditure on payments to subcontractors
- plus** expenditure on telecommunications
- plus** expenditure on travelling
- plus** expenditure on water and electricity
- plus** expenditure on bursaries
- plus** expenditure on subscriptions
- plus** other expenditure
- minus** value of closing inventories: raw materials
- plus** value of opening inventories: raw materials
- plus** valuation adjustment on differences in inventories

**Net profit or loss before tax** Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

- Total income
- plus** closing inventories
- minus** total expenditure
- minus** opening inventories

<b>Non-current assets</b>	Assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year.
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	Liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business.
<b>Other expenditure</b>	<p>Includes expenditure on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accommodation while on enterprise business</li> <li>• administration</li> <li>• amortisation</li> <li>• bank charges</li> <li>• bursaries</li> <li>• computer equipment and IT services</li> <li>• entertainment</li> <li>• customs and excise duty</li> <li>• losses on the disposal, realisation for cash and revaluation of assets</li> <li>• losses on the redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities</li> <li>• losses on foreign exchange transactions as a result of exchange rate fluctuations</li> <li>• mineral rights leases</li> <li>• paper, printing and stationery</li> <li>• postal and courier services</li> <li>• research and development</li> <li>• severance payments</li> <li>• skills development levies</li> <li>• security services</li> <li>• staff training</li> <li>• subscriptions</li> <li>• telecommunications</li> <li>• travelling</li> </ul>
<b>Other income</b>	<p>Includes income from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rental of land, buildings, transport equipment, plant, machinery and other equipment</li> <li>• dividends received</li> <li>• government subsidies</li> <li>• capital transfers from government</li> <li>• profit on the disposal, realisation for cash or revaluation of assets</li> <li>• profit on the redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities</li> <li>• profit on foreign exchange transactions as a result of exchange rate fluctuations</li> <li>• intellectual property rights (including royalties, franchise fees, trade names, trade marks and patent rights)</li> <li>• customs and excise duty</li> </ul>

<b>Other intangible assets</b>	<p>Includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mineral exploration and evaluation</li> <li>• patent rights and trade marks</li> <li>• research and development</li> <li>• entertainment, literary and artistic originals</li> <li>• contracts, leases and licences</li> <li>• work in progress (intangible), capitalised</li> </ul>
<b>Output</b>	<p>Output at basic prices is derived as:</p> <p>Income from sales of own manufactured goods  <b>plus</b> income from services rendered  <b>plus</b> value of closing inventories: work in progress  <b>minus</b> value of opening inventories: work in progress  <b>plus</b> value of closing inventories: finished goods produced  <b>minus</b> value of opening inventories: finished goods produced  <b>plus</b> income from sales of goods not produced  <b>minus</b> expenditure on purchases of finished goods for resale  <b>plus</b> value of closing inventories: finished goods not produced  <b>minus</b> value of opening inventories: finished goods not produced  <b>plus</b> income from rental of land and buildings  <b>plus</b> income from leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles  <b>plus</b> sundry trading income  <b>plus</b> income from royalties and copyright  <b>plus</b> other income  <b>minus</b> expenditure on customs and excise duty  <b>plus</b> valuation adjustment on differences in inventories</p>
<b>Profit margin</b>	<p>Profit margin is derived as:</p> <p>Net profit or loss after tax  <b>divided by</b> turnover  <b>multiplied by</b> 100</p>
<b>Statistical unit</b>	<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>
<b>Stratum</b>	<p>A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.</p>
<b>Sundry trading income</b>	<p>Income other than sales derived from the manufacturing activity, including advertising revenue.</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

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

**Value added**

Value added is derived as:

Output at basic prices  
**minus** intermediate consumption

## 6. General information

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### Enquiries

Telephone number: (012) 310 8600/ 8390/ 8351/ 4892/ 8496/ 8095 (user information services)  
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(012) 310 4883/4885/8018 (library)

Fax number: (012) 310 2121 (technical enquiries)

Email address: [vincentp@statssa.gov.za](mailto:vincentp@statssa.gov.za) (technical enquiries)  
[info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za) (user information services)  
[magdaj@statssa.gov.za](mailto:magdaj@statssa.gov.za) (orders)

Postal address: Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

*Produced by Stats SA*