3.3.2.9 Western Cape Province

Cape Winelands District Municipality
Breede Valley Drakenstein Breede River Stellenbosch Witzenberg

Central Karoo District Municipality
Beaufort West Laingsburg Prince Albert

Eden District Municipality
Bitou George Hassequa Kannaland Knysna Mossel Bay Oudtshoorn

Overberg District Municipality
Cape Agulhas Overstrand Swellendam Theewaterskloof

West Coast District Municipality
Bergvier Cederberg Matzikama Saldanha Bay Swartland

3.3.3 Other local government units

This classification includes unincorporated entities not classified as quasi-corporations.

4. Household sector

A household consists of an individual or small group of individuals sharing the same living accommodation, pooling some or all of their income and wealth, while consuming goods and services collectively. The household sector consists of the following institutional units:

4.1 Households

Individuals are members of a household and are not treated as separate institutional units.

4.2 Unincorporated business enterprises of households

Unincorporated business enterprises of households comprise households engaging in market production as one-man businesses or sole proprietorships or partnerships. They are legal entities but are not organised in the form of a company, and the household and business accounts cannot be separated. The one-man business or sole proprietorship can be with or without employees with the latter being own-account workers.

4.3 Non-profit institutions serving households

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) are legal or social entities that provide goods and services to households free of charge or at economically insignificant prices but that are neither controlled nor mainly financed by government. NPISHs include welfare organisations, aid societies, clubs, non-profit hospitals and schools, churches, trade unions, stokvels, political parties and such companies previously registered under Section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 and now according to the new Companies Act, 2008 the name should be followed by the abbreviation "NPC".
4.4 Private trusts

Private trusts are assets of individuals and estates administered by, among others, banks, trust companies and attorneys on their behalf.

4.5 Friendly societies (October 2011)

Friendly societies are governed in terms of the Friendly Societies Act, 1956 (Act No. 25 of 1956). A friendly society can be defined as a formal mutual organisation existing with the purpose of providing its members or their relatives with benefits, relief or maintenance when in financial difficulty due to, among other things, sickness, death, unemployment and retirement.

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AAM Friendly Society
Achievers’ Club
Aero Mannekraggroep Onderlinge Hulpvereniging (Amg Ohv)
Afrika Onderlinge Hulpvereniging
All Saints Burial Society
Ammunition and Allied Workers Friendly Society
Apostolic Jerusalem Burial Society, The
Bakgaditsi Family Burial Society
Bambanani Burial Society
Battwood Doogdgenootskap
Bdb Benefit Society
Bethel Begrafnis Genootskap
Beverage and Hotel Industries Education Fund, The
Cape Town Embee Sick Benefit Society
Chemical and Oil Industries Education Fund, The
Christelike Hulpgenootskap, Die Church of Jesus Christ Outreach Society
Classic Friendly Society
Clothing, Footwear and Textile Industries Education, The
Consolidated Textiles Medical Benefit Society (East London)
Correctional Services Widow and Orphan Society
Die Suid-Afrikaanse Volksvereniging
Dikhutsana African Friendly Society
Diputa Friendly Society
Drs G & R De Muelenaere Inc. Friendly Society
Eastern Province Newspapers Sick Pay Fund
Electronic, Electrical and Battery Industries Education Fund, The
Engineering Industries Education Fund, The
Eureka Algemene Hulpgenootskap
Food Industries Education Fund, The
Forestry and Horticulture Industries Education Fund
Friends for Life
Global Educare Benefit Fund
Golden Arrow Employees’ Benevolent Fund
Ikemeleng Women’s Club
Independent Moslem Burial Society
Interchurch Funeral Services Society
Jamiatut Toliebien Muslim Burial Services
Karoo Eendracht Begrafnisvereniging
Kgomotso Society
Klerksdorp Mines Benefit Society – Monetary Benefits
Lebowa Friendly Society
Ledwaba Friendly Society
Loyal Durban Lodge No. 5403 of the Natal District Ioof Mufs
Loyal Natal Unity Lodge No. 4443 of the Natal District Ioof Mufs
Masincedisane Society Scheme
Mining Industries Education Fund, The
Motounion Death Fund
Muavha Burial Society
Ndaba’s Friendly Society
New Apostolic Church Burial Fund
Newcastle Peoples Friendly Society
Non-Mathata Friendly Society
Oac Burial Society
Oac Burial Society: District Western Cape
Oac Burial Society: Northern District
Oac Burial Society: District Eastern Cape
Oac Burial Society: District Free State
Oac Burial Society: District Gauteng
Oac Burial Society: District KwaZulu-Natal
Palesa Entle Go Batho Burial Society
Performa Dienetefonds
Pharmaceutical and Medical Industries Education Fund, The
Phillippi Hulpgenootskap
5. Foreign sector/rest of the world

Non-resident institutional units transacting with resident institutional units are grouped into the foreign sector or the rest of the world. The classification of the foreign sector is based on the distinction between residents and non-residents. The concept of residency is based on the centre of economic interest and not on nationality or purely legal criteria. An institutional unit is considered to be a resident of a country when it has an economic interest in a country, that is, when it has a location (dwelling or premises) within the economic territory of a country from where it intends to engage indefinitely or over a finite but lengthy period of time (longer than a year) in economic activity on a significant scale. The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by government within which persons, goods and capital move freely inclusive of airspace, territorial waters and enclaves.

An institutional unit or enterprise is therefore a resident of the Republic of South Africa when it has an economic interest in South Africa, that is, when it has premises within the economic territory of South Africa from where it engages or intends to engage indefinitely or over a finite but lengthy period of time in significant economic activity in South Africa. The foreign sector or non-residents could similarly be defined as institutional units or enterprises with a centre of economic interest outside the borders of the Republic of South Africa.

Branches and subsidiaries of foreign enterprises domiciled in South Africa are therefore classified as resident institutional units. In this instance, the foreign enterprise or non-resident owner is classified as part of the foreign sector, while the foreign-owned subsidiary or branch is classified as a South African resident. By contrast, branches and subsidiaries of South African companies domiciled in the rest of world are classified as non-resident or part of the foreign sector.

5.1 Foreign financial corporate sector

5.1.1 Financial companies listed on the JSE Limited and classified as non-resident

Financial companies with a dual listing, both on the JSE Limited and on another exchange, but domiciled in a country other than the Republic of South Africa are classified as non-resident.

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Brait SA Investec plc Liberty International plc

London Finance and Investment Group plc Net 1 UEPS Technologies inc Old Mutual plc