

## Appendix A Public sector

<sup>6</sup> The paragraph numbering refers to the paragraphs in the main body of the Guide.

This appendix presents the *public sector* at a glance. The public sector consists of the *public financial corporate sector*, *public non-financial corporate sector* and the *general government sector*, each of which consists of the following institutional sectors and units<sup>6</sup>.

### Public financial corporate sector

- 1.1 Monetary authority
- 1.2 Banks
  - 1.2.4 Postbank
  - 1.2.5 Land Bank
- 1.3 Insurers and pension funds
  - 1.3.1.2 Public-sector insurers
  - 1.3.3.2 Public-sector pension and provident funds
- 1.4 Other financial intermediaries
  - 1.4.3 Public-sector financial intermediaries
    - 1.4.3.1 National government financial intermediaries
    - 1.4.3.2 Provincial government financial intermediaries
- 1.5 Financial auxiliaries
  - 1.5.2 Public-sector financial auxiliaries
    - 1.5.2.1 Public Investment Commissioners (PIC)
    - 1.5.2.2 Other public-sector financial auxiliaries

### Public non-financial corporate sector

- 2.2 Public non-financial corporate sector
  - 2.2.1 National government enterprises
  - 2.2.2 Provincial government enterprises
  - 2.2.3 Local government enterprises

### General government sector

- 3.1 Central government
  - 3.1.1 National government departments
  - 3.1.2 Extra-budgetary institutions
  - 3.1.3 Universities, universities of technology and technikons
  - 3.1.4 Social security funds
- 3.2 Provincial governments
  - 3.2.1 Provincial legislators
  - 3.2.2 Other provincial government units
- 3.3 Local governments
  - 3.3.1 Metropolitan councils
  - 3.3.2 District councils and municipalities
  - 3.3.3 Other local government units

## Appendix B Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities

An *institutional unit* (an enterprise such as a company) may be engaged in different kinds of production activities in different locations, producing various kinds of goods and services. For the analysis of production it is necessary to use a more homogeneous unit than an enterprise. The *unit* is an establishment, defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise situated in one location and engaged in mainly one type of production activity, which is its principal activity. An establishment can also be engaged in secondary activities, which generate a minor part of its production, or ancillary activities, which are production not intended for use outside the enterprise. An *enterprise* can consist of more than one establishment, but an establishment can belong to only one enterprise.

Based on the type of activity described in terms of a set of inputs, a production process and a set of outputs, establishments are grouped together into industries. An *industry* is defined as a group of establishments engaged in the same, or similar, kinds of production activity. Industries are classified according to the 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC). The SIC is based on the 1990 edition of the *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for local conditions. The SIC classification refers to the principal activity of establishments.

It is possible to classify institutional units by institutional sector class and by standard industrial class. However, institutional units can only broadly be classified into industries according to their principal class of goods produced or services rendered. An example of the SIC classification of institutional units by organisation reporting to the South African Reserve Bank is the classification by banks of loans, advances and discounts according to major divisions, as provided by banks on the DI 500 returns to the Registrar of Banks. The major divisions (one-digit level) and divisions (two-digit level) of the SIC are shown in Table 2.

In the case of individuals and non-producing households there is no SIC classification as the SIC caters only for producing units. To address this problem, sector 0 of the SIC is further subdivided into divisions (two-digit level), major groups (three-digit level) and groups (four-digit level), as indicated in Table 3, for instances where a reporting organisation needs to assign SIC codes to all its counterparties.

The complete SIC is published in the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC) and can be obtained from:

Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria  
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