

BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MAR
2025



Business Types | Competitiveness and Confidence
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**BUSINESS AND
INFRASTRUCTURE
MARCH 2025**

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NOTE

This updated chapter of the *Socio-Economic Survey of South Africa* is now available exclusively in digital format.

In line with our new format, updated sections of the *Survey* will be made available as standalone chapters in PDF and Excel formats.

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BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Makone Maja

At a glance

Companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (July 2024)	280
— New listings	0
— Delistings	2
— Foreign listings	60
— Domestic listings	220
Sacci Business Confidence Index (2024)	112.6
Number of enterprises (2022)	356 842
Number of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (4Q 2023)	2.66m
— Proportion formal	30.1%
— Proportion informal	69.9%
New car sales (September 2024)	252 093
New commercial vehicle sales (September 2024)	125 742
Total vehicle exports (September 2024)	232 199
Total domestic vehicle production (September 2023)	632 362
South Africa's competitiveness rankings	
— Attractiveness for mining investment (2023)	64 th out of 86
— Economic freedom of the world: Heritage Foundation (2024)	111 th out of 177
Electricity generation (2024)	
— Coal	90.3%
— Nuclear power	4.4%
— Hydro stations	0.8%
— Other	4.5%
Electricity sales (2024)	
— Distributors	41.5%
— Industrial	24.1%
— Mining	15.3%
— Other	19.1%
Total dam capacity (2025)	31 742.9 mm ³

BUSINESS

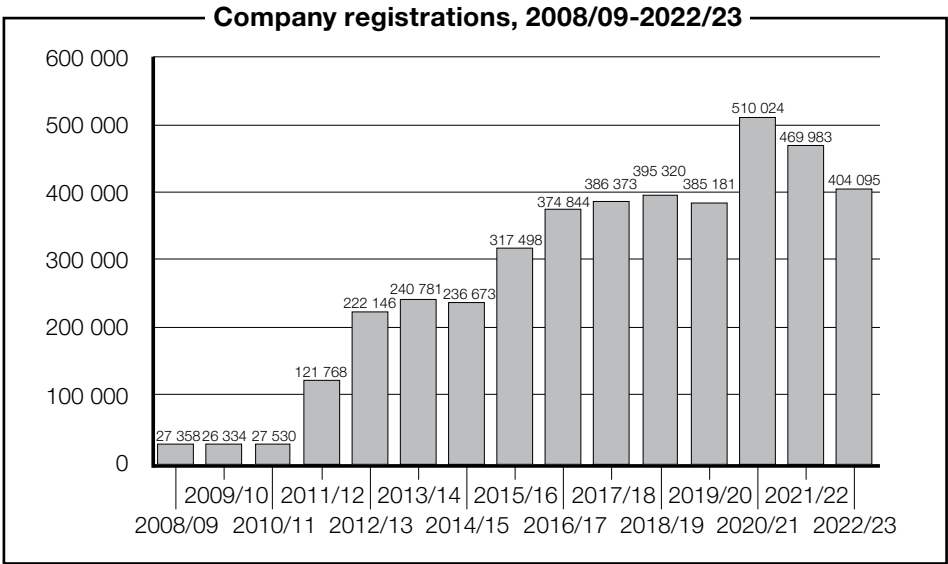
Registrations

Company registrations, 2008/09-2022/23

Year	Registrations ^a
2008/09	27 358
2009/10	26 334
2010/11	27 530
2011/12	121 768
2012/13	222 146
2013/14	240 781
2014/15	236 673
2015/16	317 498
2016/17	374 844
2017/18	386 373
2018/19	395 320
2019/20	385 181
2020/21	510 024
2021/22	469 983
2022/23	404 095
Total	4 149 499
2008/09-2022/23	1 377%

Source: Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), *Annual Report 2022/23*, accessed 25 July 2024, p29

a Companies registered for each year. According to the CIPC, economic difficulties result in individuals exploring alternative forms of revenue, which could also account for the rise in company registrations.

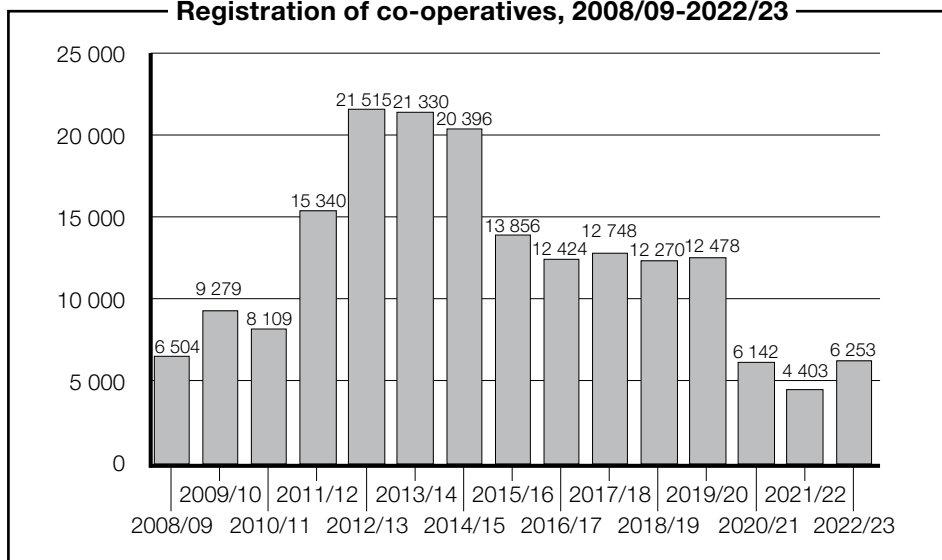


Registration of co-operatives, 2008/09-2022/23

Year	Registrations ^a
2008/09	6 504
2009/10	9 279
2010/11	8 109
2011/12	15 340
2012/13	21 515
2013/14	21 330
2014/15	20 396
2015/16	13 856
2016/17	12 424
2017/18	12 748
2018/19	12 270
2019/20	12 478
2020/21	6 142
2021/22	4 403
2022/23	6 253
Total	183 047
2008/09-2022/23	-3.9%

Source: CIPC, *Annual Report 2022/23*, accessed 25 July 2024, p29

a Co-operatives registered in each year.

Registration of co-operatives, 2008/09-2022/23

Businesses by sector

Enterprises

Enterprises^a by industry (actual numbers), 2009-22

Industry	2009	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Forestry and fishing	1 779	1 772	1 676	1 541	1 555	1 456
Mining and quarrying	2 297	2 201	2 234	2 247	2 348	2 447
Manufacturing	57 239	53 119	49 479	45 405	45 285	45 966
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 033	998	507	622	754	947
Construction	40 660	38 294	36 291	33 735	34 789	35 571
Trade	127 962	116 211	110 694	102 989	103 854	101 932
Transport, storage and communication	18 832	17 675	16 650	15 691	16 136	16 243
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, real estate and other business services ^b	213 538	98 385	101 366	97 591	100 308	99 866
Community, social and personal services ^c	29 732	26 888	26 480	25 727	26 478	26 752
All industries	493 072	355 543	345 377	325 548	331 507	331 180
Industry	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Forestry and fishing	1 405	1 458	1 437	1 513	1 474	1 425
Mining and quarrying	2 603	2 801	2 824	3 166	3 149	4 354
Manufacturing	47 438	50 191	49 776	53 926	53 831	55 261
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 127	1 296	1 451	1 558	1 679	1 783
Construction	36 479	39 608	39 108	43 266	43 111	42 444
Trade	101 454	105 308	101 660	106 020	103 277	100 250
Transport, storage and communication	16 332	17 174	16 748	17 683	17 441	17 200
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, real estate and other business services ^b	100 246	104 176	102 751	106 840	105 222	102 867
Community, social and personal services ^c	27 478	28 898	28 821	31 349	31 321	31 258
All industries	334 562	350 911	344 576	365 321	360 505	356 842

Source: Stats SA, *Annual Financial Statistics*, 2010-2022, Statistical release P0021, 16 November 2023

a An enterprise is a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

b Excludes financial intermediation, insurance, pension funding and business services not classified elsewhere.

c Excludes government and educational institutions.

Enterprises by industry (proportions), 2009-22

Industry	2009	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Forestry and fishing	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Mining and quarrying	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Manufacturing	11.6%	14.9%	14.3%	13.9%	13.7%	13.9%
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Construction	8.2%	10.8%	10.5%	10.4%	10.5%	10.7%
Trade	26.0%	32.7%	32.1%	31.6%	31.3%	30.8%
Transport, storage and communication	3.8%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, real estate and other business services	43.3%	27.7%	29.3%	30.0%	30.3%	30.2%
Community, social and personal services	6.0%	7.6%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%
All industries	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Industry	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Forestry and fishing	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Mining and quarrying	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Manufacturing	14.2%	14.4%	14.4%	14.8%	14.9%	15.5%
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Construction	10.9%	11.3%	11.3%	11.8%	12.0%	11.9%
Trade	30.3%	29.5%	29.5%	29.0%	28.6%	28.1%
Transport, storage and communication	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, real estate and other business services	30.0%	29.8%	29.8%	29.2%	29.2%	28.8%
Community, social and personal services	8.2%	8.4%	8.4%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%
All industries	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations based on Stats SA data

**Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)
by province, 4Q 2023**

Province	Number	Proportion of total
Eastern Cape	178 187	6.7%
Free State	116 900	4.4%
Gauteng	825 804	31.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	487 170	18.3%
Limpopo	312 945	11.7%
Mpumalanga	253 539	9.5%
North West	133 205	5.0%
Northern Cape	24 096	0.9%
Western Cape	331 993	12.5%
South Africa	2 663 839	100.0%

Source: Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), *SMME Quarterly Update 4th Quarter 2023*, September 2024, p21

SMMEs by sector, 4Q 2023

Sector	Number	Proportion of total
Agriculture	58 314	2.2%
Mining	3 958	0.1%
Manufacturing	200 073	7.5%
Electricity gas and water	3 248	0.1%
Construction	340 392	12.8%
Trade and accommodation	1 060 254	39.8%
Transport and communication	180 813	6.8%
Finance and business services	380 295	14.3%
Community	430 122	16.1%
Other	6 369	0.2%
Formal	783 347	29.4%
Informal	1 815 810	68.2%
Other/unspecified	64 682	2.4%
Total	2 663 839	100.0%

Source: SEDA, *SMME Quarterly Update 4th Quarter 2023*, March 2023, pp2, 20

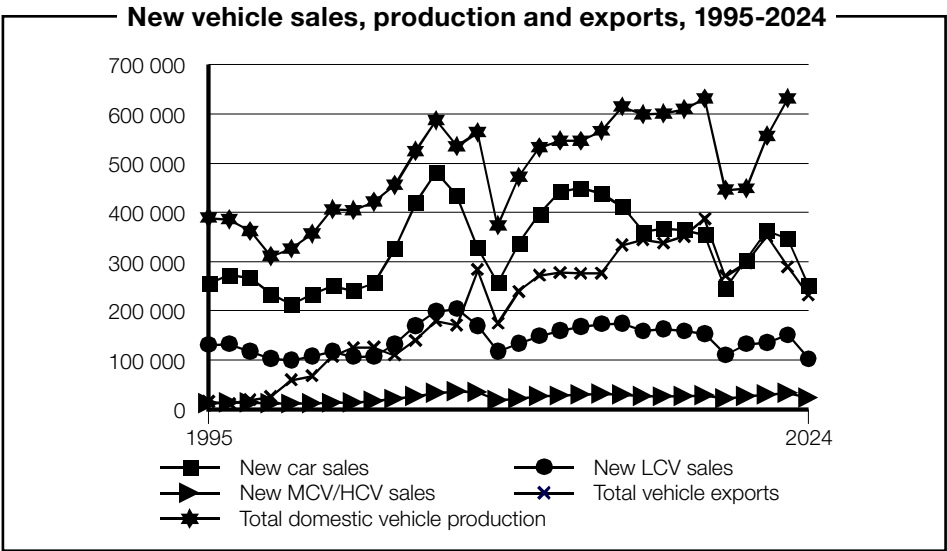
Vehicle sales

New vehicle sales, production and exports^a, 1995-2024

Year	New car sales ^b	New light commercial vehicle (LCV) sales ^b	New medium commercial vehicle (MCV)/heavy commercial vehicle (HCV) sales ^b	Total vehicle exports ^b	Total domestic vehicle production ^c
1995	255 817	131 397	12 753	15 764	389 392
1996	273 384	133 075	14 617	11 553	386 302
1997	267 762	117 754	13 759	19 569	362 316
1998	234 821	103 178	12 811	25 896	311 633
1999	214 370	99 669	11 736	59 716	326 722
2000	234 122	108 235	12 275	68 031	356 800
2001	251 560	117 646	13 323	108 293	406 779
2002	241 602	107 247	14 335	125 306	405 071
2003	258 259	107 384	16 957	126 661	421 965
2004	327 651	132 405	21 464	110 507	455 702
2005	419 868	170 132	27 406	139 912	525 227
2006	481 558	199 677	33 080	179 859	587 719
2007	434 653	204 386	37 069	171 237	534 490
2008	329 262	169 466	34 659	284 211	562 965
2009	258 129	118 159	18 934	174 947	373 923
2010	338 939	131 611	22 245	239 471	469 838
2011	400 433	151 814	26 630	272 469	526 436
2012	442 048	160 654	27 840	277 992	538 600
2013	450 297	167 996	30 924	276 403	537 034
2014	438 937	173 811	31 509	276 936	558 187
2015	412 397	174 812	30 441	333 845	615 444
2016	361 265	159 316	26 971	344 816	599 812
2017	368 114	163 317	26 273	338 095	600 138
2018	365 247	159 525	27 455	351 139	610 060
2019	355 379	153 221	28 012	387 092	631 918
2020	246 539	110 912	22 754	271 287	446 216
2021	304 338	133 078	27 075	298 020	449 086
2022	363 682	135 711	30 149	351 786	555 885
2023	347 381	151 490	32 907	289 198	632 362
2024	252 093	102 499	23 243	232 199	—

Source: National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA), *Industry New Vehicle Sales*, September 2024, p2; *Quarterly review of Business Conditions*, 4th Quarter 2024, 20 February 2025, p10

a The table includes vehicles that have been imported, and South African manufactured vehicles that have been exported for sale.



The formal private sector
Listed companies
Global rankings

**South African companies ranked in the
Forbes Top 2 000 companies, 2024**

Rank	Company	Sales	Profits	Assets
		\$bn		
484	FirstRand	12.40	2.10	127.70
603	Standard Bank Group	7.80	2.50	167.60
616	Naspers	6.10	4.10	60.50
876	Absa Group	11.10	1.10	102.50
1 012	Sanlam	11.20	0.78	53.30
1 085	Nedbank	8.20	0.84	71.70
1 286	Old Mutual	11.90	0.38	62.80
1 521	MTN Group	12.00	0.22	23.80
1 528	Sasol	14.90	0.21	23.40
1 648	Gold Fields	4.50	0.70	8.20
1 854	Capitec	2.90	0.57	10.80
1 876	Momentum Metropolitan Holdings	6.80	0.22	35.60
1 902	Gold Fields	4.20	0.79	7.35

Source: Forbes, www.forbes.com, accessed 11 September 2024

The Forbes Top 2000 companies list is compiled by screening the biggest publicly traded companies and ranking them on their sales, profits, assets, and market value.

Listings on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE)

Number of companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), 2004-24

Listing	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
New listings	17	19	37	62	23	10	14
Delistings	39	35	24	40	20	25	17
Foreign listings	21	24	30	37	46	47	47
Domestic listings	383	364	371	385	379	363	360
Total^a	404	388	401	422	425	410	407
Listing	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New listings	16	14	13	24	23	18	21
Delistings	17	18	26	22	19	25	32
Foreign listings	51	52	56	62	71	76	75
Domestic listings	355	350	333	329	324	312	302
Total^a	406	402	389	391	395	388	377
Listing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023*	2024*
New listings	12	6	5	9	4	—	—
Delistings	17	24	20	24	17	1	2
Foreign listings	74	71	69	71	69	60	60
Domestic listings	298	283	270	259	242	234	220
Total^a	372	354	339	330	311	294	280

Source: Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), *Market Profiles*, accessed 4 November 2024

a Foreign and domestic listings.

* Year-to-date July.

The business environment

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurial activity rankings, selected countries, 2022/23

Country	Total Early-Stage Entrepreneurial Activity ^a	Established Business Ownership ^b	Entrepreneurial Employee Activity ^c Ranking out of 37
	—— Ranking out of 46 ——		
Brazil	13	8	18
Canada	11	16=	10
Chile	4	31	15
China	40=	39=	15
Colombia	7=	44	—
Croatia	20=	32=	8=
France	26	36	21
Germany	37	41	17
Greece	42=	3	28=
Hungary	31	19	20
India	22	7	35
Iran	32	12	24=
Israel	35	43	6=
Italy	36	16=	19
Jordan	15	21	—
Latvia	17=	11	13=
Mexico	14	45=	—
Netherlands	19	22	16
Poland	46	10	33
Russia	—	—	36=
Slovakia	27	42	34
Slovenia	38	13	5
South Africa	24	28	—
Spain	40=	24=	—
Sweden	34	30	6=
Switzerland	29	29	3
Thailand	7=	9	—
Turkey	—	—	—
United Kingdom	23	26	13=
United States	16	24=	12
Venezuela	9	37	—

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, 2021/22 *Global Report*, Table A2, pp200-201; 2022/2023 *Global Report*, Table A2, pp212-213

- a Proportion of adults aged 18 to 64 who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business, i.e. the proportion of the adult population who are either starting or running a new business.
- b Proportion of adults aged 18 to 64 who are currently owner-manager of an established business, i.e. who are owning and managing a running business that has paid salaries, wages, or any other payments to the owners for more than 42 months (3.5 years).
- c Proportion of adults aged 18 to 64 who, as employees, have been involved in entrepreneurial activities such as developing or launching new goods or services, or setting up a new business unit, a new establishment, or a subsidiary, in the last three years.

Competitiveness

World Competitiveness Report rankings, 2020-24

Country	2020 ranking (out of 64)	2021 ranking (out of 64)	2022 ranking (out of 64)	2023 ranking (out of 63)	2024 ranking (out of 67)
Argentina	62	63	62	63	66
Australia	18	22	19	19	13
Austria	16	19	20	24	26
Belgium	25	24	21	13	18
Botswana	—	61	58	59	55
Brazil	56	57	59	60	62
Bulgaria	48	53	53	57	58
Canada	8	14	14	15	19
Chile	38	44	45	44	44
China	20	16	17	21	14
Colombia	54	56	57	58	57
Croatia	60	59	46	50	51
Cyprus	30	33	40	45	43
Czech Republic	33	34	26	18	29
Denmark	2	3	1	1	3
Estonia	28	26	22	26	33
Finland	13	11	8	11	15
France	32	29	28	33	31
Germany	17	15	15	22	24
Greece	49	46	47	49	47
Hong Kong	5	7	5	7	5
Hungary	47	42	39	46	54
Iceland	21	21	16	16	17
India	43	43	37	40	39
Indonesia	40	37	44	34	27
Ireland	12	13	11	2	4
Israel	26	27	25	23	22
Italy	44	41	41	41	42
Japan	34	31	34	35	38
Jordan	58	49	56	54	48
Kazakhstan	42	35	43	37	35



→ **World Competitiveness Report rankings, 2020-24 (continued)**

Country	2020 ranking (out of 64)	2021 ranking (out of 64)	2022 ranking (out of 64)	2023 ranking (out of 63)	2024 ranking (out of 67)
Latvia	23	38	35	51	45
Lithuania	41	30	29	32	30
Luxembourg	31	12	13	20	23
Malaysia	15	25	32	27	34
Mexico	27	55	55	56	56
Mongolia	53	60	61	62	61
Netherlands	61	4	6	5	9
New Zealand	4	20	31	31	32
Norway	22	6	9	14	10
Peru	7	58	54	55	63
Philippines	52	52	48	52	52
Poland	45	47	50	43	41
Portugal	39	36	42	39	36
Qatar	37	17	18	12	11
Romania	14	48	51	48	50
Russia	51	45	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	50	32	24	17	16
Singapore	24	5	3	4	1
Slovakia	1	50	49	53	59
Slovenia	57	40	38	42	46
South Africa	35	62	60	61	60
Spain	36	39	36	36	40
Sweden	6	2	4	8	6
Switzerland	3	1	2	3	2
Taiwan	11	8	7	6	8
Thailand	29	28	33	30	25
Turkey	46	51	52	47	53
United Arab Emirates	55	9	12	10	7
United Kingdom	19	18	23	29	28
United States	10	10	10	9	12
Venezuela	63	64	63	64	67

Source: Institute for Management Development (IMD), *World Competitiveness Ranking 2024*, pp32-33, accessed 29 July 2024

The *World Competitiveness Yearbook* rates an economy's ability to create a competitive business environment based on statistical information and surveys. It ranks countries according to 312 criteria in four categories — government efficiency; business efficiency; economic showing; and infrastructure.

Business confidence

The Sacci Business Confidence Index^a, 2015-24

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	119.5	107.0	112.9	115.3	109.9
February	124.1	107.1	110.4	114.3	108.0
March	119.2	108.6	108.4	112.8	106.1
April	120.3	110.4	109.7	111.0	108.3
May	116.2	106.1	107.7	108.7	107.5
June	113.2	109.9	109.7	108.3	107.9
July	117.6	111.0	110.2	109.5	106.4
August	112.8	107.4	103.6	104.6	103.0
September	109.2	104.4	107.5	107.9	106.8
October	118.2	107.5	107.4	110.8	106.0
November	110.6	108.6	109.9	111.1	107.2
December	106.5	108.4	111.4	110.1	107.6
Average	115.6	108.0	109.1	110.4	107.1
Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	106.6	109.2	108.8	112.9	112.3
February	107.2	109.0	112.0	111.9	114.7
March	103.9	108.7	110.5	111.3	114.7
April	89.9	109.5	108.3	107.1	108.9
May	81.1	112.1	103.2	106.9	107.8
June	94.1	111.2	108.5	108.8	109.0
July	95.7	107.7	110.3	107.3	109.1
August	99.2	106.2	105.6	108.6	111.5
September	99.1	105.2	110.9	108.2	110.2
October	106.4	109.7	109.4	108.6	114.2
November	108.0	107.3	110.9	111.5	118.1
December	109.0	106.4	117.3	112.1	121.0
Average	100.0	108.5	109.6	109.6	112.6

Source: South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Sacci), www.sacci.org.za, accessed 6 March 2025

- a The Sacci compiles a monthly business confidence index which reflects the business climate and what businesses are doing and experiencing. It is a composite weighted index where the economic and market indicators are used to compile thirteen sub-indices. These include an average monthly exchange rate of the rand against the dollar, the euro, the pound, as well as the volatility of the rand. Other sub-indices include: consumer inflation; the real predominant prime overdraft rate, retail sales volumes, merchandise import and export volumes; new vehicle sales, utility municipal services; volume of manufacturing production, real value of private sector buildings passed, all share price index of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE); and the average weighted dollar gold and platinum price.
- b Base year 2020, value = 100.

Mining attractiveness

Attractiveness for mining investment, 2023

Country/subnational division	Ranking (out of 86)	Country/subnational division	Ranking (out of 86)
Utah	1	Turkey	44
Saskatchewan	2	Northwest Territories	45
Manitoba	3	Zambia	46
Botswana	4	Angola	47
Nevada	5	Victoria	48
Quebec	6	Chile	49
Arizona	7	New Zealand	50
Finland	8	Bulgaria	51
Wyoming	9	Senegal	52
Alberta	10	Thailand	53
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	Ivory Coast	54
Morocco	12	Vietnam	55
Ontario	13	Uganda	56
Sweden	14	Cambodia	57
Ireland	15	Ghana	58
New Brunswick	16	Tanzania	59
Western Australia	17	Greenland	60
Washington	18	Peru	61
Alaska	19	Liberia	62
South Australia	20	California	63
Norway	21	<i>South Africa</i>	64
Northern Territory	22	Nunavut	65
Queensland	23	South Sudan	66
Montana	24	Burkina Faso	67
Idaho	25	Mexico	68
Salta	26	Kazakhstan	69
Fiji	27	Guinea (Conakry)	70
Yukon	28	Mali	71
Tasmania	29	Indonesia	72
New South Wales	30	Solomon Islands	73
Colorado	31	Papua New Guinea	74
British Columbia	32	Ecuador	75
Namibia	33	Bolivia	76
San Juan	34	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	77
Serbia	35	Zimbabwe	78
Nova Scotia	36	Philippines	79
Northern Ireland	37	Mozambique	80
Portugal	38	India	81
Kenya	39	Mongolia	82
Jujuy	40	Colombia	83
Spain	41	Niger	84
Mauritania	42	China	85
Brazil	43	La Rioja	86

Source: Fraser Institute, 29 July 2024, Figure 3, pp9-11

Economic freedom

Economic freedom of the world (Heritage Foundation^a), selected countries, 2013-24

Country	2013 ranking (out of 177)	2018 ranking (out of 180)	2019	2020	2022	2024 ranking (out of 177)	2013	2020	2022	2024
			—Ranking (out of 180)—				—Score out of 100—			
Australia	3	5	5	4	12	13	83	83	78	76.2
Botswana	30	35	35	40	61	36	71	70	65	68.0
Brazil	100	153	153	144	133	124	58	54	53	53.2
Chile	7	20	20	15	20	21	79	77	74	71.4
China	136	110	110	103	158	151	52	60	48	48.5
Denmark	9	12	12	8	10	7	76	78	78	77.8
Egypt	125	139	139	142	152	146	55	54	49	49.7
France	62	71	71	64	52	62	64	66	66	62.5
Germany	19	25	25	27	16	18	73	74	76	72.1
Ghana	77	122	122	104	89	104	61	59	60	55.8
Greece	117	115	115	100	77	113	55	60	62	55.1
Hong Kong	1	1	1	2	—	—	89	89	—	—
India	119	130	130	120	131	126	55	57	54	52.9
Indonesia	108	69	69	54	63	53	57	67	64	63.5
Ireland	11	6	6	6	3	3	76	81	82	82.6
Israel	51	31	31	26	43	26	67	74	68	70.1
Italy	83	79	79	74	57	81	61	64	65	60.1
Japan	24	30	30	30	35	38	72	73	70	67.5
Kazakhstan	68	41	41	39	64	66	63	70	64	62.0
Lithuania	22	19	19	16	17	15	72	77	76	72.9
Mexico	50	64	64	67	67	68	67	66	64	62.0
Mozambique	123	170	170	160	142	141	55	51	51	50.7
Nigeria	120	104	104	116	124	125	55	57	54	53.1
Pakistan	121	131	131	135	153	147	55	55	49	49.5
Philippines	97	61	61	70	80	88	58	65	61	—
Poland	57	45	45	46	39	42	66	69	69	66.0
Russia	139	107	107	94	113	131	51	61	56	52.0
Saudi Arabia	82	39	39	83	118	69	61	62	56	—
South Africa	74	77	77	106	112	111	62	59	56	55.3
Spain	46	60	60	58	41	55	68	67	68	63.3
Switzerland	5	4	4	5	2	2	81	82	84	83.0
Turkey	69	58	58	71	107	102	63	64	57	56.2
Uganda	79	83	83	102	127	140	61	60	54	50.7
United Kingdom	14	8	8	7	24	30	75	79	73	68.6
United States	10	18	18	17	25	25	76	77	72	70.1
Venezuela	174	179	179	179	176	176	36	25	25	28.1

Source: The Heritage Foundation, *2013 Index of Economic Freedom*, 5 November 2012, pp3-7; *2014 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 November 2013, pp4-9; *2015 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 November 2014, p3; *2016 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 August 2016, p2; *2017 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 August 2017, p2; *2019 Index of Economic Freedom*, p2; *2022 Index of Economic Freedom*, p2; *2024 Index of Economic Freedom*, p2

a The index ranks 180 countries and is scored out of 100, with 10 components. These are: business freedom; trade freedom; fiscal freedom; government size; monetary freedom; investment freedom; financial freedom; property rights; freedom from corruption; and labour freedom.

Scores: • 80-100 Free. • 70-79.9: Mostly Free. • 60-69.9: Moderately Free.
• 50-59.9: Mostly Unfree. • 0-49.9: Repressed.

**Economic freedom of the world (Heritage Foundation^a),
emerging markets, 2013-24**

Country	2013 ranking (out of 177)	2018 ranking (out of 180)	2019	2020	2022	2024 ranking (out of 177)	2013	2020	2022	2024
			—Ranking (out of 180)—				—Score out of 100—			
Brazil	100	153	153	144	133	124	58	54	53	53.2
Bulgaria	60	47	37	36	29	31	65	70	71	68.5
Chile	7	20	20	15	20	21	79	77	74	71.4
China	136	110	110	103	158	151	52	59	48	48.5
Colombia	37	42	49	45	60	84	70	69	65	59.2
Czech Republic	29	24	23	23	21	24	71	75	74	70.2
Egypt	125	139	144	142	152	146	55	54	49	49.7
Estonia	13	7	15	10	7	8	75	78	80	77.8
Greece	117	115	106	100	77	113	55	60	62	55.1
Hungary	48	55	64	62	48	72	67	66	67	61.2
India	119	130	129	120	131	126	55	57	54	52.9
Indonesia	108	69	56	54	63	53	57	67	64	63.5
Jordan	33	62	53	66	87	92	70	66	60	58.3
Kuwait	66	81	90	79	101	90	63	63	58	58.5
Latvia	55	28	35	32	18	20	67	72	75	71.5
Lithuania	22	19	21	16	17	15	72	77	76	72.9
Malaysia	56	22	22	24	42	45	66	75	64	65.7
Mauritius	8	21	25	21	30	19	77	75	71	71.5
Mexico	50	64	66	67	67	68	67	66	64	62.0
Morocco	90	86	75	78	97	101	60	63	59	56.8
Oman	45	93	88	75	108	56	68	64	57	62.9
Pakistan	121	131	131	135	153	147	55	55	49	49.5
Peru	44	43	45	51	51	49	68	68	67	64.8
Philippines	97	61	70	70	80	88	58	65	61	—
Poland	57	45	46	46	39	42	66	69	69	66.0
Qatar	27	29	28	31	44	28	71	72	68	68.8
Romania	59	37	42	38	47	51	65	70	67	64.4
Russia	139	107	98	94	113	131	51	61	56	52.0
Slovakia	42	59	65	60	36	35	69	67	70	68.1
South Africa	74	77	102	106	112	111	62	59	56	55.3
Sri Lanka	81	111	115	112	132	149	61	57	53	49.2
Thailand	61	53	43	43	70	87	64	69	63	59.0
Turkey	69	58	68	71	107	102	63	64	57	56.2
United Arab Emirates	28	10	9	18	33	22	71	76	70	71.1
Vietnam	140	141	128	105	84	59	51	59	61	62.8

Source: The Heritage Foundation, *2013 Index of Economic Freedom*, 5 November 2012, pp3-7; *2014 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 November 2013, pp4-9; *2015 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 November 2014, p3; *2016 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 August 2016, p2; *2017 Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 August 2017, p2; *2019 Index of Economic Freedom*, p2; *2022 Index of Economic Freedom*, p2; *2024 Index of Economic Freedom*, p2

a The index ranks 180 countries and is scored out of 100, with 10 components. These are: business freedom; trade freedom; fiscal freedom; government size; monetary freedom; investment freedom; financial freedom; property rights; freedom from corruption; and labour freedom.

Scores: • 80-100 Free. • 70-79.9: Mostly Free. • 60-69.9: Moderately Free.
• 50-59.9: Mostly Unfree. • 0-49.9: Repressed.

**Economic freedom of the world (Heritage Foundation^a),
selected African countries, 2013-24**

Country	2013 ranking (out of 177)	2018 ranking (out of 180)	2019	2020	2022	2024 ranking (out of 177)	2013	2020	2022	2024
			—Ranking (out of 180)—				——Score out of 100——			
Algeria	145	172	171	169	167	164	50	47	46	43.2
Angola	158	164	156	154	139	118	47	52	53	53.0
Botswana	30	35	36	40	61	36	71	70	65	64.9
Burundi	148	150	162	166	172	171	49	49	39	41.9
Cameroon	133	149	145	145	136	121	52	54	53	51.9
Central African Republic	142	163	161	159	168	168	50	51	46	43.8
Congo (DRC)	171	147	157	162	160	160	40	50	48	47.9
Congo (Republic)	167	177	176	176	155	157	44	42	49	—
Egypt	125	139	144	142	152	146	55	54	49	49.6
Eritrea	173	176	177	177	171	170	36	39	40	39.5
Eswatini	104	123	132	131	141	107	57	55	51	54.9
Ethiopia	146	142	137	146	150	156	49	54	50	48.3
Ghana	77	122	109	104	89	104	61	59	60	58.0
Ivory Coast	126	85	5	101	76	91	54	60	62	—
Kenya	114	129	130	132	138	120	56	55	53	52.5
Lesotho	155	136	142	138	157	133	48	55	48	51.6
Liberia	147	158	160	165	159	144	49	49	48	49.6
Madagascar	75	119	114	99	98	97	62	61	59	58.9
Malawi	118	148	153	152	134	129	55	53	53	52.8
Mauritius	8	21	25	21	30	19	77	75	71	70.6
Morocco	90	86	75	78	97	101	60	63	59	58.4
Mozambique	123	170	163	160	142	141	55	51	51	52.5
Namibia	84	103	99	96	95	96	60	61	59	57.7
Nigeria	120	104	111	116	124	125	55	57	54	53.9
Rwanda	63	39	32	33	105	135	64	71	57	52.2
Senegal	116	126	117	110	88	109	56	58	60	57.7
South Africa	74	77	102	106	112	111	62	59	56	55.7
Tanzania	98	97	84	89	93	86	93	62	60	60.0
Tunisia	107	99	125	128	128	150	57	56	54	52.9
Uganda	79	83	95	102	127	140	61	60	54	51.4
Zambia	93	132	138	147	154	152	59	54	49	47.8
Zimbabwe	175	174	175	174	173	172	29	43	33	39.0

Source: The Heritage Foundation, 2013 *Index of Economic Freedom*, 5 November 2012, pp3-7; 2014 *Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 November 2013, pp4-9; 2015 *Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 November 2014, p3; 2016 *Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 August 2016, p2; 2017 *Index of Economic Freedom*, 13 August 2017, p2; 2019 *Index of Economic Freedom*, p2; 2022 *Index of Economic Freedom*, p2; 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*, p2

a The index ranks 180 countries and is scored out of 100, with 10 components. These are: business freedom; trade freedom; fiscal freedom; government size; monetary freedom; investment freedom; financial freedom; property rights; freedom from corruption; and labour freedom.

Scores: • 80-100 Free. • 70-79.9: Mostly Free. • 60-69.9: Moderately Free.
• 50-59.9: Mostly Unfree. • 0-49.9: Repressed.

**Economic freedom of the world (Economic Freedom Network^a),
selected countries, 2009-22**

Country	2009	2016		2018		2022	
	ranking (out of 144)	ranking (out of 162)	score (out of 10)	ranking (out of 162)	score (out of 10)	ranking (out of 165)	score (out of 10)
Australia	5	10	7.98	9	8.07	9	7.98
Botswana	68	44	7.43	49	7.37	80	6.67
Brazil	102	144	5.75	120	6.23	85	6.56
Chile	7	15	7.80	13	7.89	39	7.45
China	92	107	6.46	113	6.42	104	6.14
Denmark	15	16	7.77	13	7.89	6	8.02
Egypt	93	147	5.72	155	5.05	143	5.36
France	42	57	7.25	50	7.35	36	7.49
Germany	21	20	7.69	20	7.82	16	7.80
Ghana	70	97	6.60	103	6.58	113	5.96
Greece	81	107	6.46	102	6.59	70	6.85
Hong Kong	1	1	8.97	1	8.91	1	8.58
India	94	95	6.63	79	6.91	84	6.58
Indonesia	84	65	7.16	54	7.27	64	6.96
Ireland	25	5	8.07	6	8.13	6	8.02
Israel	83	38	7.49	38	7.53	41	7.44
Italy	70	54	7.27	46	7.41	51	7.22
Japan	22	41	7.47	17	7.86	11	7.90
Kazakhstan	56	69	7.11	68	7.10	68	6.89
Lithuania	24	13	7.86	16	7.88	34	7.51
Mexico	75	82	6.90	76	6.93	65	6.94
Mozambique	128	149	5.50	149	5.60	125	5.86
Nigeria	107	118	6.32	81	6.86	113	5.96
Pakistan	114	132	6.00	136	5.91	134	5.62
Philippines	89	49	7.34	53	7.32	59	7.01
Poland	53	54	7.27	59	7.24	70	6.85
Russia	81	87	6.83	85	6.78	119	5.93
Saudi Arabia	N/A	102	6.52	107	6.52	58	7.03
South Africa	87	110	6.45	101	6.61	81	6.65
Spain	54	30	7.56	36	7.55	30	7.54
Switzerland	4	4	8.39	4	8.40	3	8.43
Turkey	75	86	6.84	95	6.67	138	5.57
Uganda	52	46	7.41	48	7.39	76	6.75
United Kingdom	8	9	8.00	7	8.09	12	7.88
United States	10	6	8.03	5	8.19	5	8.09
Venezuela	139	162	2.88	162	2.58	165	3.02

Source: Economic Freedom Network, *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2012*, 18 September 2012, p10; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2013*, 18 September 2013, p8; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2014*, 18 September 2014, p18; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2017*, accessed 13 November 2017, pp7-8; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2018*, accessed 11 December 2018, pp8-9; *Economic Freedom of the World: 2022 Annual Report*, accessed 28 September 2022, Exhibit 1.2a, pp8-9; *Economic Freedom of the World: 2024 Annual Report*, accessed 30 October 2024, Exhibit 1.2a, pp8-9

a The economic freedom score was calculated by using variables measuring economic freedom in five broad areas. These were: **i)** size of government **ii)** legal system and security of property rights **iii)** access to sound money **iv)** freedom to trade internationally **v)** regulation of credit, labour, and business.

N/A — Not available.

**Economic freedom of the world (Economic Freedom Network^a),
emerging markets, 2009-22**

Country	2009	2016		2018		2022	
	ranking (out of 144)	ranking (out of 162)	score (out of 10)	ranking (out of 162)	score (out of 10)	ranking (out of 165)	score (out of 10)
Brazil	102	144	5.75	105	6.56	85	6.56
Bulgaria	28	46	7.41	32	7.74	52	7.16
Chile	7	15	7.80	14	7.96	39	7.45
China	92	107	6.46	124	6.21	104	6.14
Colombia	101	104	6.50	92	6.71	86	6.54
Czech Republic	46	30	7.56	25	7.81	22	7.65
Egypt	93	147	5.72	152	5.38	143	5.36
Estonia	15	13	7.86	14	7.96	20	7.67
Greece	81	107	6.46	92	6.71	70	6.85
Hungary	15	59	7.22	53	7.44	55	7.12
India	94	95	6.63	105	5.56	84	6.58
Indonesia	84	65	7.16	59	7.39	64	6.96
Jordan	62	42	7.46	39	7.62	48	7.33
Kuwait	47	90	6.75	101	6.60	92	6.45
Latvia	60	23	7.64	19	7.89	32	7.52
Lithuania	24	13	7.86	11	8.10	34	7.51
Malaysia	78	79	6.92	46	7.58	29	7.56
Mauritius	9	8	8.01	7	8.21	17	7.79
Mexico	75	82	6.90	68	7.21	65	6.94
Morocco	105	115	6.37	94	6.70	90	6.46
Oman	28	89	6.76	87	6.79	95	6.40
Pakistan	114	132	6.00	129	6.07	134	5.62
Peru	33	44	7.43	29	7.76	43	7.41
Philippines	89	49	7.34	54	7.43	59	7.01
Poland	53	54	7.27	77	7.04	70	6.85
Romania	48	20	7.69	23	7.83	43	7.41
Russia	81	87	6.83	89	6.74	119	5.93
Slovakia	13	53	7.30	38	7.63	45	7.39
South Africa	87	110	6.45	90	6.73	81	6.65
Sri Lanka	107	105	6.49	83	6.88	123	5.87
Thailand	65	84	6.85	88	6.75	65	6.94
Turkey	75	86	6.84	99	6.62	138	5.57
United Arab Emirates	14	37	7.50	74	7.05	45	7.39
Vietnam	88	112	6.42	125	6.20	99	6.23

Source: Economic Freedom Network, *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2012*, 18 September 2012, p10; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2013*, 18 September 2013, p8; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2014*, 18 September 2014, p18; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2017*, accessed 13 November 2017, pp7-8; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2018*, accessed 11 December 2018, pp8-9; *Economic Freedom of the World: 2024 Annual Report*, accessed 30 October 2024, Exhibit 1.2a, pp8-9

a The economic freedom score was calculated by using variables measuring economic freedom in five broad areas. These were: **i)** size of government **ii)** legal system and security of property rights **iii)** access to sound money **iv)** freedom to trade internationally **v)** regulation of credit, labour, and business.

**Economic freedom of the world (Economic Freedom Network^a),
selected African countries, 2009-22**

Country	2009	2016		2018		2022	
	ranking (out of 144)	ranking (out of 162)	score (out of 10)	ranking (out of 162)	score (out of 10)	ranking (out of 165)	score (out of 10)
Algeria	131	159	4.99	157	4.97	161	4.46
Angola	138	155	5.17	159	4.75	155	4.79
Botswana	68	44	7.43	43	7.60	80	6.67
Burundi	133	138	5.92	134	5.94	149	5.22
Cameroon	115	141	5.82	139	5.85	135	5.61
Central African Republic	136	156	5.11	153	5.27	153	4.92
Congo (DRC)	137	148	5.67	154	5.15	152	5.02
Congo (Republic)	134	157	5.02	156	5.03	154	4.89
Egypt	93	147	5.72	152	5.38	143	5.36
Ethiopia	126	146	5.73	146	5.61	148	5.24
Ghana	70	97	6.60	96	6.65	113	5.96
Ivory Coast	120	132	6.00	128	6.09	122	5.89
Kenya	56	61	7.20	86	6.84	74	6.82
Lesotho	109	114	6.38	96	6.65	113	5.96
Madagascar	96	126	6.19	125	6.20	116	5.95
Malawi	103	139	5.86	143	5.79	140	5.48
Mauritius	9	8	8.01	7	8.21	17	7.79
Morocco	105	115	6.37	94	6.70	90	6.46
Mozambique	128	149	5.50	134	5.94	125	5.86
Namibia	66	113	6.40	107	6.52	99	6.23
Nigeria	107	118	6.32	81	6.93	113	5.96
Rwanda	96	40	7.48	59	7.39	92	6.45
Senegal	124	125	6.22	119	6.27	110	5.99
South Africa	87	110	6.45	90	6.73	81	6.65
Tanzania	112	79	6.92	90	6.73	95	6.40
Tunisia	94	121	6.29	129	6.07	118	5.94
Uganda	52	46	7.41	50	7.55	76	6.75
Zambia	38	96	6.61	69	7.19	103	6.17
Zimbabwe	141	127	6.06	155	5.12	164	3.53

Source: Economic Freedom Network, *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2012*, 18 September 2012, p10; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2013*, 18 September 2013, p8; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2014*, 18 September 2014, p18; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2017*, accessed 13 November 2017, pp7-8; *Economic Freedom of the World: Annual Report 2018*, accessed 11 December 2018, pp8-9; *Economic Freedom of the World: 2024 Annual Report*, accessed 30 October 2024, Exhibit 1.2a, pp8-9

a The economic freedom score was calculated by using variables measuring economic freedom in five broad areas. These were: **i)** size of government **ii)** legal system and security of property rights **iii)** access to sound money **iv)** freedom to trade internationally **v)** regulation of credit, labour, and business.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Physical infrastructure

Infrastructure spending

Capital expenditure by public sector institutions (actual numbers), 2019-22

Institution	New construction works			Plant, machinery and equipment			Transport equipment		
	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022
	Rbn								
National government ^a	5.45	4.43	5.63	3.31	2.42	2.64	2.35	2.06	1.99
Provincial government ^a	18.72	15.25	15.05	3.46	4.81	4.63	0.80	1.70	1.17
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds ^a	10.37	5.77	9.25	2.19	1.72	2.80	0.92	1.22	0.73
Municipalities ^b	52.62	47.88	47.70	4.96	3.68	3.53	2.16	2.18	1.62
Public corporations ^a	52.88	39.09	38.64	29.09	25.63	26.19	1.54	0.14	0.17
Higher education institutions ^c	1.67	2.37	2.53	2.22	2.53	2.31	0.12	0.07	0.12
Total capital expenditure	141.71	114.78	118.79	45.22	40.79	42.09	7.89	7.40	5.81

Institution	Land and existing buildings			Other fixed assets		
	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022
	Rbn					
National government ^a	3.69	2.35	3.40	0.48	0.49	0.38
Provincial government ^a	8.76	8.87	11.02	0.20	0.33	0.35
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds ^a	4.62	3.17	3.48	0.98	1.74	2.91
Municipalities ^b	0.85	2.75	2.21	1.16	1.30	0.99
Public corporations ^a	1.76	1.43	0.83	3.32	2.12	1.97
Higher education institutions ^c	2.66	2.17	2.50	0.16	0.19	0.35
Total capital expenditure	22.34	20.74	23.49	6.28	6.20	6.95

Institution	Leased assets and investment property			Total capital expenditure by the public sector		
	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022
	Rbn					
National government ^a	0.99	0.96	1.00	16.26	12.70	15.04
Provincial government ^a	1.24	1.42	1.52	33.18	32.38	33.73
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds ^a	1.04	1.60	1.45	20.10	15.22	20.61
Municipalities ^b	0.60	0.48	0.33	62.34	58.26	56.38
Public corporations ^a	1.15	2.40	6.60	89.74	70.80	74.40
Higher education institutions ^c	1.70	1.52	1.10	8.52	8.86	8.91
Total capital expenditure	6.71	8.38	12.00	230.15	198.22	209.07

Source: Stats SA, *Capital expenditure by the public-sector for 2022*, Statistical release P9101, 26 October 2023

a Financial year ended 31 March.

b Financial year ended 30 June.

c Financial year ended 31 December.

Capital expenditure by public sector institutions (proportions), 2022

Institution	New construction works	Plant, machinery and equipment	Transport equipment	Land and existing buildings	Other fixed assets	Leased assets and investment property
National government ^a	4.7%	6.3%	14.5%	5.5%	8.3%	7.2%
Provincial government ^a	12.7%	11.0%	46.9%	5.0%	12.7%	16.1%
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds ^a	7.8%	6.7%	14.8%	41.9%	12.1%	9.9%
Municipalities ^b	40.2%	8.4%	9.4%	14.2%	2.8%	27.0%
Public corporations ^a	32.5%	62.2%	3.5%	28.3%	55.0%	35.6%
Higher education institutions ^c	2.1%	5.5%	10.6%	5.0%	9.2%	4.3%
Total capital expenditure	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *Capital expenditure by the public-sector for 2022*, Statistical release P9101, 26 October 2023

a Financial year ended 31 March.

b Financial year ended 30 June.

c Financial year ended 31 December.

Energy

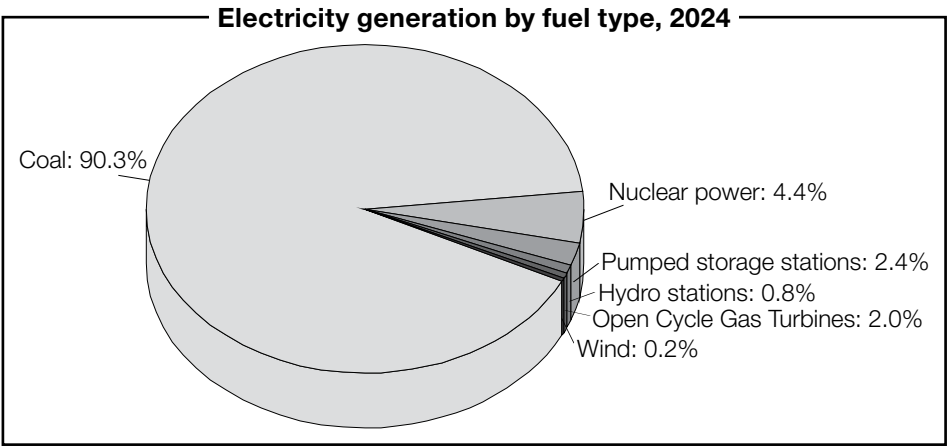
Electricity

Electricity generation by fuel type, 2024

Fuel type	Gigawatt hours (GWh)	Proportion ^a of total
Coal	166 606	90.3%
Nuclear power	8 172	4.4%
Pumped storage stations	4 386	2.4%
Hydro stations	1 448	0.8%
Open Cycle Gas Turbines	3 634	2.0%
Wind	329	0.2%
Total^b	184 576	100.0%

Source: Eskom, *Integrated Report 2024*, 31 March 2024, p7

a CRA calculations.

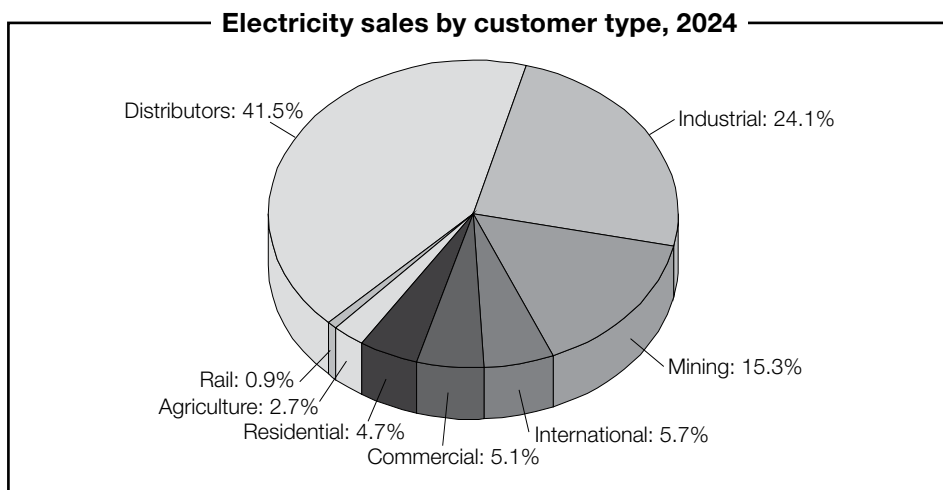


Electricity sales by customer type, 2024

Customer type	GWh	Proportion ^a of total
Distributors	76 102	41.5%
Residential	8 559	4.7%
Commercial	9 427	5.1%
Industrial	44 231	24.1%
Mining	28 072	15.3%
Agriculture	4 911	2.7%
Rail	1 647	0.9%
International	10 362	5.7%
Total	183 311	100.0%

Source: Eskom, *Integrated Report 2024*, 31 March 2024, p121

a CRA calculations.



Electricity imports and exports, 2014/15-2023/24

	2014/15	2015/16	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Imports				GWh			
International purchases	10 731	9 703	8 568	8 812	8 812	8 654	9 150
Wheeling ^a	3 623	3 930	2 491	2 310	2 499	2 904	2 449
Total	14 354	13 633	11 059	11 122	11 311	11 558	11 599
Exports							
International sales ^b	12 000	13 465	15 189	13 497	13 298	11 437	10 362
Wheeling	3 623	3 930	2 491	2 310	2 499	2 904	2 449
Total	15 623	17 395	17 680	15 807	15 797	14 341	12 811

Source: Eskom, *Integrated Report 2024*, 31 March 2024, pp7, 77

a The buying and selling of electricity between Eskom and foreign parties without the power being available to the South African grid.

b Includes exports to Lesotho by Distribution International.

Electricity capacity (Eskom^a), 2024

Power stations	Total installed capacity MW^b	Total nominal capacity MW^b
Coal-fired^c		
Arnot Power Station, Middelburg (Mpumalanga)	2 220	2 100
Camden Power Station, Ermelo (Mpumalanga)	1 561	1 481
Duvha Power Station, Emalahleni (Mpumalanga)	3 000	2 875
Grootvlei Power Station, Balfour (Mpumalanga)	1 180	570
Hendrina Power Station, Hendrina (Mpumalanga)	1 723	1 098
Kendal Power Station, Emalahleni (Mpumalanga)	4 116	3 840
Komati Power Station, Middelburg (Mpumalanga)	990	—
Kriel Power Station, Bethal (Mpumalanga)	2 790	2 640
Kusile Power Station, Ogies (Mpumalanga)	3 196	2 880
Lethabo Power Station, Vereeniging (Gauteng)	3 708	3 558
Majuba Power Station, Volksrust (Mpumalanga)	4 110	3 807
Matimba Power Station, Lephalale (Limpopo)	3 990	3 690
Matla Power Station, Bethal (Mpumalanga)	3 600	3 450
Medupi Power Station, Lephalale (Limpopo)	4 760	3 600
Tutuka Power Station, Standerton (Mpumalanga)	3 654	3 510
Total	44 598	39 099
Gas/liquid fuel turbine stations^d		
Acacia Power Station, Cape Town (Western Cape)	171	171
Ankerlig Gas Power Station, Atlantis (Western Cape)	1 338	1 327
Gourikwa, between Mossel Bay and Riversdale (Western Cape)	746	740
Port Rex Power Station, East London (Eastern Cape)	171	171
Total	2 426	2 409
Hydroelectric		
Gariep Hydroelectric Power Station, Gariep Dam (Free State) ^d	360	360
Vanderkloof Hydro Electric Power Station (Free State) ^d	240	240
Total	600	600
Nuclear^c		
Koeberg Power Station, Cape Town (Western Cape)	1 934	1 854
Total	1 934	1 854
Pumped storage schemes^{de}		
Drakensberg Pumped Storage Scheme, Bergville (KwaZulu-Natal)	1 000	1 000
Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme, Ladysmith (KwaZulu-Natal)	1 332	1 324
Palmiet Pumped Storage Scheme, Grabouw (Western Cape)	400	400
Total	2 732	2 724
Wind energy^d		
Sere Wind Facility, Vredendal (Western Cape)	100	100
Total	100	100
TOTAL FOR CAPACITY MANAGEMENT^f	52 290	46 686
TOTAL POTENTIAL CAPACITY	52 390	46 786

Source: Eskom, *Integrated Report 2024*, 31 March 2024, p119

a South Africa's public electricity supply utility, established in 1923.

b Megawatts. Installed capacity refers to the maximum amount of output of electricity a plant can produce under ideal conditions. According to Eskom, the difference between installed and nominal capacity reflects auxiliary power consumption and reduced capacity caused by the age of the plant.

c Base load stations. Baseload power refers to the minimum amount of electric power needed to be supplied to the electrical grid at any given time (power stations are designed to operate continuously and are largely coal-fired).

d Peaking stations. Peaking power refers to electricity use at its highest points during a day.

e Pumped storage facilities are net users of electricity. Water is pumped during off-peak periods so that hydro electricity can be generated during peak periods.

f Installed and operational, but not included for capacity management purposes. Stations include Sere, Colley Wobbles, First, Second Falls and Ncora.

Electricity capacity (Independent Power Producers^a), 2024

Source	Total nominal capacity MW ^b
Biomass	25
Concentrating solar power ^c	500
Fossil fuels (STPPP)	160
Gas/liquid fuel	1 005
Hydroelectric	18
Landfill ^d	8
Renewable with battery storage (RMIPPPP)	150
Solar PhotoVoltaic energy	2 287
Wind	3 342
Total	7 495

Source: Eskom, *Integrated Report 2024*, 31 March 2024, p119

- a An Independent Power Producer (IPP) is an entity, other than Eskom, that owns or operates, in whole or in part, one or more independent power generation facilities.
- b Megawatts.
- c Concentrating solar power (CSP) technologies use a mirror configuration to concentrate the sun's light energy onto a receiver and convert it into heat. The heat can then be used to create steam to drive a turbine to produce electrical power or used as industrial process heat.
- d A facility that combusts waste to produce electricity.

Main sources of energy

Coal

Coal production, selected countries, 2010-23

Country	Million tonnes ^a								
	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
China	3 428.4	3 746.5	3 523.6	3 698.0	3 846.0	3 902.0	4 125.8	4 560.0	4 710.0
India	572.3	674.2	711.7	760.4	753.9	756.5	812.3	910.9	1 010.9
United States	983.7	813.7	702.7	686.0	640.8	484.7	523.8	539.4	526.5
Indonesia	275.2	461.6	461.2	557.8	616.2	562.5	614.0	687.4	775.2
Australia	434.4	503.7	487.2	502.0	504.1	476.7	460.3	443.4	455.8
Russia	322.9	372.5	412.5	441.6	440.9	399.8	434.1	439.0	432.5
South Africa	254.5	252.2	252.3	250.0	258.4	248.3	229.8	225.9	228.5
Germany	182.3	184.3	175.1	168.8	131.3	107.4	126.3	132.5	102.3
Kazakhstan	110.9	107.3	112.3	118.5	115.0	113.2	116.2	118.0	116.4
Poland	133.2	135.8	127.1	122.4	112.4	100.7	107.6	107.5	88.7

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy 2024*, www.bp.com/statisticalreview, accessed 25 June 2024

a Metric tonnes.

N/A — Not available.

Natural gas

Natural gas production, selected countries, 2010-23

Country	Billion cubic feet per day									
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
United States	55.6	71.6	70.2	72.2	81.4	90.0	88.3	90.4	94.7	100.2
Russia	57.9	56.5	56.9	61.5	64.7	65.7	61.2	67.9	59.8	56.7
Iran	13.9	17.8	19.2	21.2	22.5	23.4	24.2	24.8	25.1	24.4
Qatar	11.9	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.3	17.5
China	9.3	13.1	13.3	14.4	15.6	17.2	18.7	20.2	21.5	22.7
Norway	10.3	11.2	11.2	12.0	11.7	11.1	10.8	11.1	11.9	11.3
Saudi Arabia	8.1	9.6	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.6	11.0
Algeria	7.5	7.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	8.4	7.9	9.8	9.5	9.8
Malaysia	6.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.2	8.0	7.8
Indonesia	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.2

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy 2024*, www.bp.com/statisticalreview, accessed 25 June 2024

Oil and petroleum

Oil reserves, production, refinery capacity, imports and consumption, 2023

Estimated production (World)	96 258 000 per day (bp/d)
Estimated refinery capacity (South Africa)	277 000 bp/d
Estimated daily consumption (World)	100 221 000 bp/d

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy 2024*, pp21, 26, 31

Oil imports and exports, 2019-23

Country/region	2019		2021		2022		2023	
	Crude imports	Crude exports	Crude imports	Crude exports	Crude imports	Crude exports	Crude imports	Crude exports
	Million tonnes							
Australasia	22.9	11.7	14.9	9.2	10.3	8.9	8.4	10.0
Canada	34.8	197.7	23.9	197.4	23.7	200.3	25.0	207.2
China	507.3	0.4	526.0	1.6	508.2	1.3	563.9	1.2
East and Southern Africa	19.6	5.5	12.4	4.8	6.8	1.7	7.3	3.2
Europe	556.0	28.1	467.7	36.4	501.3	19.6	436.6	12.1
India	221.8	0.1	213.7	0.1	231.2	* ^a	231.0	1.9
Iraq	* ^a	204.4	* ^a	176.1	* ^a	191.0	* ^a	184.2
Japan	146.9	* ^a	122.1	0.4	132.5	0.4	125.5	* ^a
Kuwait	* ^a	99.9	* ^a	88.4	* ^a	90.3	0.4	81.1
Mexico	* ^a	58.1	* ^a	52.9	* ^a	49.4	* ^a	53.8
North Africa	5.8	97.8	9.3	85.4	* ^a	76.5	3.6	75.6
Other Asia Pacific	287.3	39.0	257.1	38.2	286.3	49.0	288.5	67.9
Other CIS ^b	18.5	93.9	15.9	87.1	16.2	85.7	18.0	91.4
Other Middle East	26.0	120.5	18.7	97.0	16.3	92.2	14.6	90.0
Russia	* ^a	289.0	* ^a	263.6	0.1	264.7	7.7	240.8
Saudi Arabia	0.1	366.0	* ^a	323.2	0.9	364.8	2.8	349.1
Singapore	49.6	1.9	47.0	1.0	44.4	0.5	42.3	2.0
South and Central America	21.1	146.8	21.8	124.1	24.4	117.2	20.7	141.2
United Arab Emirates	8.8	135.4	3.2	146.1	5.0	172.9	5.3	170.7
United States	338.4	142.5	304.7	138.5	312.6	172.9	323.8	185.0
West Africa	0.4	226.8	0.5	187.4	0.7	169.7	1.4	158.6

Source: BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy 2024*, p33

a Less than 0.05.

b Commonwealth of Independent States.

Refinery ownership and crude throughput, 2022

Refinery	Crude throughput Bpsd ^a	Ownership
	Crude oil	
Astron Energy	100 000	
Natref (Sasolburg)	108 000	Sasol/Total SA
Coal and gas		
Sasol Synfuels (Secunda)	150 000	Sasol

Source: SAPIA, *Annual Report 2022*, p38

a Barrels per stream day. This is the amount of oil processed by a single refining unit during one day when the plant is running continuously.

Petroleum consumption, 1991-2022

Year	Million litres					
	Petrol	Diesel	Paraffin ^a	Jet fuel	Fuel oil ^b	LPG ^c
1991	8 906	5 130	725	861	526	464
1994	9 630	5 110	875	1 193	633	485
1997	10 798	5 875	970	1 777	635	502
2000	10 396	6 254	857	2 020	555	567
2003	10 667	7 263	769	2 099	528	558
2006	11 279	8 708	738	2 260	476	605
2009	11 321	9 437	551	2 349	724	554
2012	11 714	11 262	470	2 367	568	656
2015	12 072	14 178	573	2 441	591	588
2016	10 160	10 846	558	2 121	562	557
2017	11 174	12 147	648	2 713	523	551
2018	11 142	12 539	702	2 346	552	504
2019	10 773	12 909	620	2 439	410	495
2020	8 761	11 690	702	1 091	486	448
2021	9 302	12 946	1 078	1 048	491	308
2022	9 185	12 717	1 178	1 478	594	323

Source: SAPIA, *Annual Report 2018*, accessed 11 December 2019, p35; *Annual Report 2019*, p32; *Annual Report 2021*, p36, *Annual Report 2022*, p37

a Includes power paraffin and illuminating paraffin.

b Oil used as fuel in an engine or furnace.

c Liquefied petroleum gas.

Petrol and diesel imports and exports, 2009-22

Year	Petrol		Diesel		Jet fuel		LPG	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Thousand tonnes								
2009	1 484	333	1 943	717	85	40	13	31
2010	1 571	329	2 163	618	213	53	77	36
2011	1 815	176	3 153	452	199	126	47	28
2012	1 370	202	3 247	504	231	62	27	37
2013	1 113	122	4 158	399	183	14	65	25
2014	863	750	4 197	1 261	229	92	43	53
2015	1 402	816	5 451	1 368	217	667	30	18
2016	1 047	868	3 716	1 585	83	266	62	25
2017	1 586	811	5 070	1 498	333	277	70	39
2018	1 830	1 137	5 286	1 587	342	328	40	57
2019	1 477	1 179	5 838	1 783	462	293	127	92
2020	1 720	1 155	6 815	914	587	619	267	109
2021	4 009	1 054	9 567	895	—	—	442	109
2022	5 455	793	11 914	698	964	14	368	104

Source: SAPIA, *Annual Report 2019*, p34, *Annual Report 2020*, p34, *Annual Report 2021*, p36; *Annual Report 2022*, p38

Water

South African dams, 2025

Province	Number of dams	Total capacity (in millions of cubic metres) ^a	Proportion of total capacity	Proportion full in 2023 ^b
Eastern Cape	43	1 731.2	5.5%	85.4%
Free State	21	15 656.9	49.3%	93.5%
Gauteng	5	128.1	0.4%	92.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	19	4 909.7	15.5%	89.8%
Limpopo	29	1 484.6	4.7%	85.7%
Mpumalanga	22	2 538.2	8.0%	97.7%
North West	28	866.2	2.7%	76.4%
Northern Cape	6	147.3	0.5%	81.6%
Western Cape	44	1 918.1	6.0%	72.9%
South Africa	217	31 742.9	—	89.2%
Lesotho	2	2 362.6	7.4%	98.5%
Eswatini	—	—	—	—

Source: Department of Water and Sanitation, *Weekly State of the Reservoirs*, accessed 10 February 2025

a As at 3 February 2025.

b The proportion of total capacity in each province that was full. Figures represent the state of reservoirs as at 3 February 2025.

For information on access to water, please refer to the Living Conditions chapter.

Airports and air travel

Aircraft landings at South Africa's nine major airports^a, 2015/16-2022/23

Year	Domestic	Regional	International	Total ^b
2015/16	141 978	13 080	36 803	284 285
2016/17	142 230	13 138	37 722	281 703
2017/18	140 784	13 064	38 632	264 457
2018/19	135 738	12 613	38 948	259 169
2019/20	130 693	11 620	38 524	248 519
2020/21	43 557	2 543	10 217	86 434
2021/22	91 026	6 732	22 792	176 816
2022/23	109 075	9 354	33 156	211 787

Source: Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA), *Integrated Annual Report 2023*, p17

a These are the nine airports run by Acsa, namely O.R. Tambo International (Johannesburg), Cape Town International, King Shaka International (Durban), Bram Fischer International (Mangaung), Port Elizabeth International, East London, Upington, Kimberley and George.

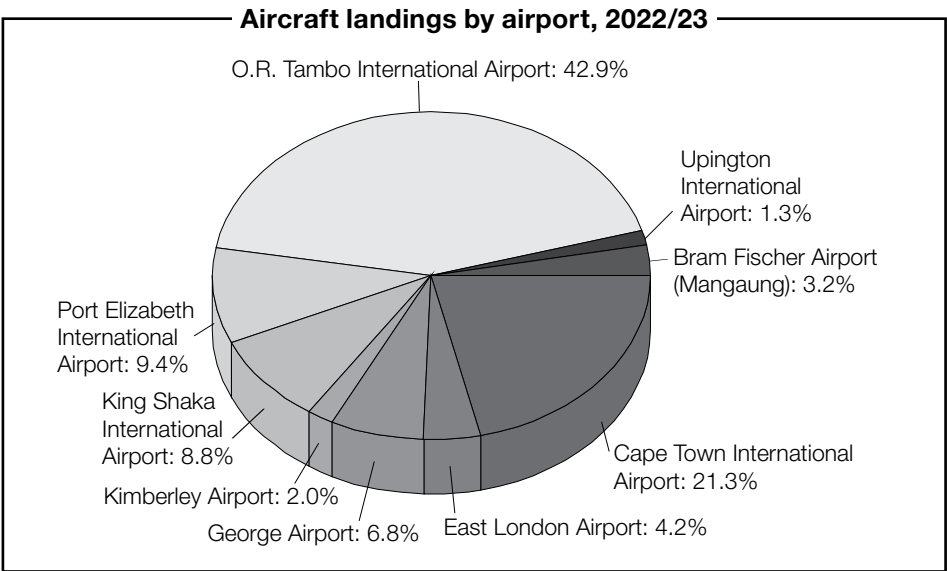
b Figures will not add up, as unscheduled movements are included in the final tally.

Aircraft landings at South Africa’s nine major airports^a, 2015/16-2022/23

Airport	2015/16	2017/18	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Bram Fischer Airport	8 780	9 936	8 737	3 018	6 236	6 868
Cape Town International Airport	50 127	51 497	45 092	18 413	37 767	45 145
King Phalo (East London) Airport	14 998	13 521	13 287	3 624	9 284	8 831
George Airport	29 161	17 051	18 381	5 120	10 213	14 349
Kimberley Airport	5 044	4 445	4 445	2 450	4 183	4 322
King Shaka International Airport	26 190	27 058	25 383	7 332	14 929	18 672
Chief David Stuurman (Port Elizabeth) International Airport	32 516	26 992	24 140	9 972	22 052	20 001
O.R. Tambo International Airport	112 177	110 286	105 975	35 230	70 025	90 774
Upington International Airport	5 292	3 671	3 079	1 275	2 127	2 825

Source: ACSA, *Integrated Annual Report 2023*, p16

a These are the nine airports run by Acsa, namely O.R. Tambo International (Johannesburg), Cape Town International, King Shaka International (Durban), Bram Fischer International (Mangaung), Port Elizabeth International, East London, Upington, Kimberley and George.



Ports

Cargo handled^a at South African ports, June 2023 and June 2024

June 2023					
Cargo handled	Richards Bay	Durban	East London	Ngqura	Port Elizabeth
Landed	Metric tonnes ^b				
Imports	316 687	318 519	43 652	58 530	9 813
Coastwise ^c	—	—	—	—	—
Total cargo landed	316 687	318 519	43 652	58 530	9 813
Shipped					
Exports	7 152 736	930 869	—	619 903	948 200
Coastwise ^c	—	—	—	—	—
Total cargo shipped	7 152 736	930 869	—	619 903	948 200
Transshipment cargo ^d	—	33 296	—	113 199	26 024
Total cargo handled^e	7 746 532	4 971 632	85 281	796 749	1 109 707

June 2023				
Cargo handled	Mossel Bay	Cape Town	Saldanha	Total
Landed	Metric tonnes ^b			
Imports	—	76 404	14 000	837 606
Coastwise ^c	—	—	—	—
Total cargo landed	—	76 404	14 000	837 606
Shipped				
Exports	—	—	3 932 589	13 584 296
Coastwise ^c	—	—	—	—
Total cargo shipped	—	—	3 932 589	13 584 296
Transshipment cargo ^d	—	2 903	1 502	173 920
Total cargo handled^e	118 506	423 973	4 444 950	19 697 329





Cargo handled^a at South African ports, June 2023 and June 2024 (continued)

June 2024					
Cargo handled	Richards Bay	Durban	East London	Ngqura	Port Elizabeth
Landed	Metric tonnes ^b				
Imports	346 096	382 270	6 004	—	12 724
Coastwise ^c	—	—	—	—	—
Total cargo landed	346 096	382 270	6 004	—	12 724
Shipped					
Exports	6 202 347	743 089	31 338	580 678	751 952
Total cargo shipped	6 202 347	743 089	31 338	580 678	751 952
Coastwise ^c	5 906	—	—	—	—
Transshipment cargo ^d	—	—	—	—	—
Total cargo handled^e	6 554 349	1 125 360	37 342	580 678	764 676

June 2024				
Cargo handled	Mossel Bay	Cape Town	Saldanha	Total
Landed	Metric tonnes ^b			
Imports	—	96 089	—	843 183
Coastwise ^c	—	—	—	—
Total cargo landed	—	96 089	—	843 183
Shipped				
Exports	—	10 566	5 610 765	13 930 735
Total cargo shipped	—	10 566	5 610 765	13 930 735
Coastwise ^c	—	—	—	5 906
Transshipment cargo ^d	—	—	—	—
Total cargo handled^e	—	106 654	5 610 765	14 779 824

Source: Transnet National Ports Authority, *Port statistics*, www.transnetnationalportsauthority.net, accessed 8 October 2024

a Latest available data in June 2024.

b One metric tonne = 1 000 kilograms.

c Or short sea shipping is the transportation of merchandise between two seaports of the same country.

d The shipment of goods or containers to an intermediate destination, then to yet another destination excluding vehicles.

e Total cargo handled excluding vehicles.

**Vehicles handled^a at South African ports,
June 2023 and June 2024**

June 2023					
Vehicles handled	Richards Bay	Durban	East London	Ngqura	Port Elizabeth
Landed	Metric tonnes^a				
Imports	—	23 692	619	—	3 305
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles landed	—	23 692	619	—	3 305
Shipped					
Exports	—	13 505	6 694	—	6 276
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles shipped	—	13 505	6 694	—	6 276
Transshipment cargo ^c	—	2 731	—	—	200
Total vehicles handled	—	39 928	—	—	9 781

June 2023				
Vehicles handled	Mossel Bay	Cape Town	Saldanha	Total
Landed	Metric tonnes^a			
Imports	—	2	—	27 618
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles landed	—	2	—	27 618
Shipped				
Exports	—	6	—	26 469
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles shipped	—	6	—	26 469
Transshipment cargo ^c	—	—	—	2 931
Total vehicles handled	—	4	—	57 018





**Vehicles handled^a at South African ports,
June 2023 and June 2024 (continued)**

June 2024					
Vehicles handled	Richards Bay	Durban	East London	Ngqura	Port Elizabeth
Landed	Metric tonnes^a				
Imports	—	21 317	430	—	1 987
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles landed	—	21 317	430	—	1 987
Shipped					
Exports	—	16 697	7 083	—	14 186
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles shipped	—	16 697	7 083	—	14 186
Transshipment cargo ^c	—	3 510	—	—	—
Total vehicles handled	—	41 524	7 513	—	16 173

June 2024				
Vehicles handled	Mossel Bay	Cape Town	Saldanha	Total
Landed	Metric tonnes^a			
Imports	—	—	—	23 734
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles landed	—	—	—	23 734
Shipped				
Exports	—	3	—	37 969
Coastwise ^b	—	—	—	—
Total vehicles shipped	—	3	—	37 969
Transshipment cargo ^c	—	—	—	3 510
Total vehicles handled	—	3	—	65 213

Source: Transnet National Ports Authority, *Port statistics*, www.transnetnationalportsauthority.net, accessed 8 October 2024

a One metric tonne = 1 000 kilograms.

b Or short sea shipping is the transportation of merchandise between two seaports of the same country.

c The shipment of goods or containers to an intermediate destination, then to yet another destination.

Roads and railways

South Africa's road network (kilometres), 2024

Authority	Paved	Gravel	Total	Proportion of total
Sanral	21 403	—	21 403	2.9%
Provinces	47 348	157 482	204 830	27.3%
Municipalities	90 701	201 506	292 207	39.0%
Unproclaimed/ unspecified	—	—	231 560	30.9%
Total^a	—	—	750 000	100.0%

Source: Department of Transport, www.transport.gov.za, accessed 20 February 2024

a Rounded estimate.

Road and rail transportation payload^a, 2013-23

Year	Rail (thousand tonnes)	Value Rm	Road (thousand tonnes)	Value Rm	Total (thousand tonnes)	Value Rm
2013	213 584	32 976	520 793	71 015	734 377	103 992
2014	223 568	36 359	565 265	83 294	788 833	119 654
2015	222 229	37 107	550 372	87 208	772 601	123 315
2016	219 417	37 835	617 413	97 897	836 560	135 732
2017	226 058	41 761	687 894	110 265	913 952	152 026
2018	217 401	42 288	735 110	121 102	970 511	163 389
2019	215 740	44 133	696 972	121 525	912 708	165 656
2020	191 854	39 996	614 945	108 746	806 790	148 742
2021	178 771	37 959	688 364	127 782	867 135	165 742
2022	156 183	34 682	852 679	177 551	1 008 862	212 233
2023	160 375	40 155	862 332	181 751	1 022 706	221 904

Source: Stats SA, *Land transport survey March 2014*, Statistical release P7162, 19 May 2014, Table 1 p4; *Land transport survey January 2015*, Statistical release P7162, 23 March 2015, Table 1 p4; *Land transport survey March 2016*, Statistical release P7162, 23 May 2016; *Land transport April 2019*, Statistical release P7162, 2 December 2019; *Land transport August 2020*, Statistical release P7162, 2 December 2019, Table 1, p5; *Land transport May 2021*, Statistical release P7162, 19 July 2021, Table 1, p5; *Land transport December 2021*, Statistical release P7162, 21 February 2022, Table 1, p5; *Land transport July 2023*, Statistical release P7162, 26 September 2023, Table 1, p5; *Land transport July 2024*, Statistical release P7162, 25 September 2024, Table 1, p6

a The volume of goods transported, quoted in tonnes.



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