

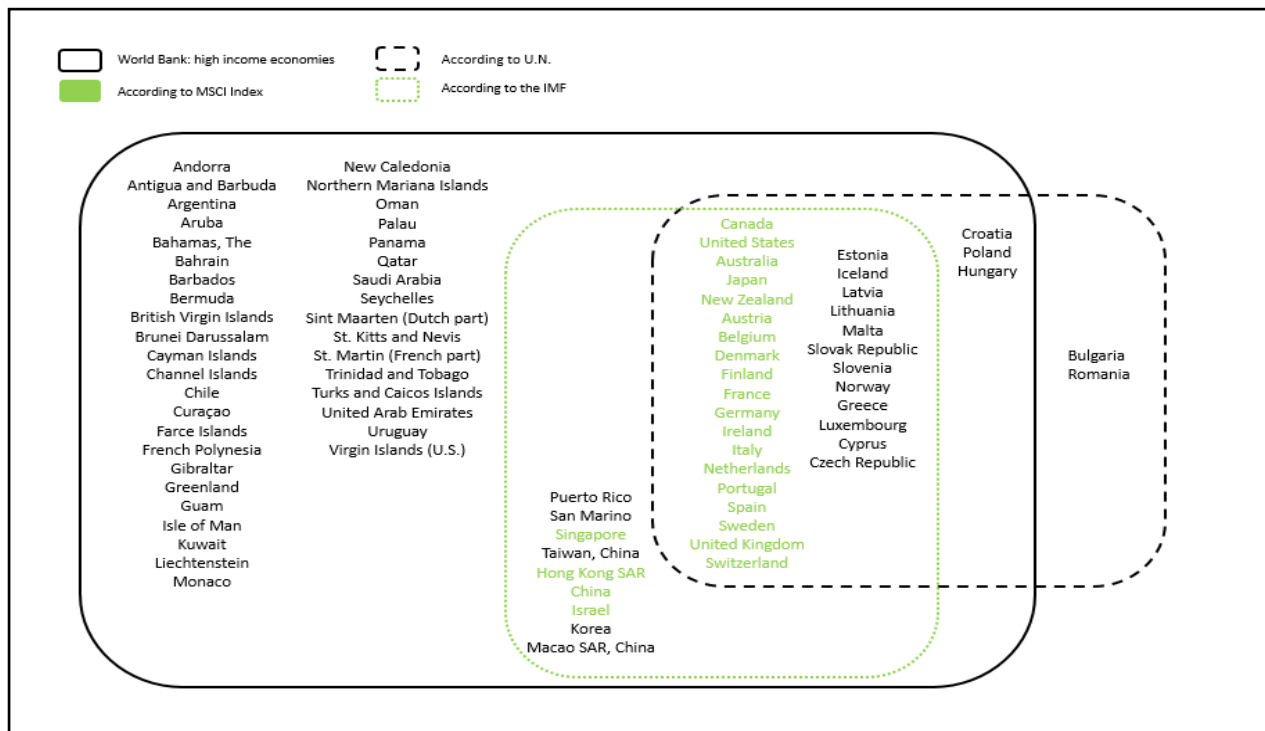
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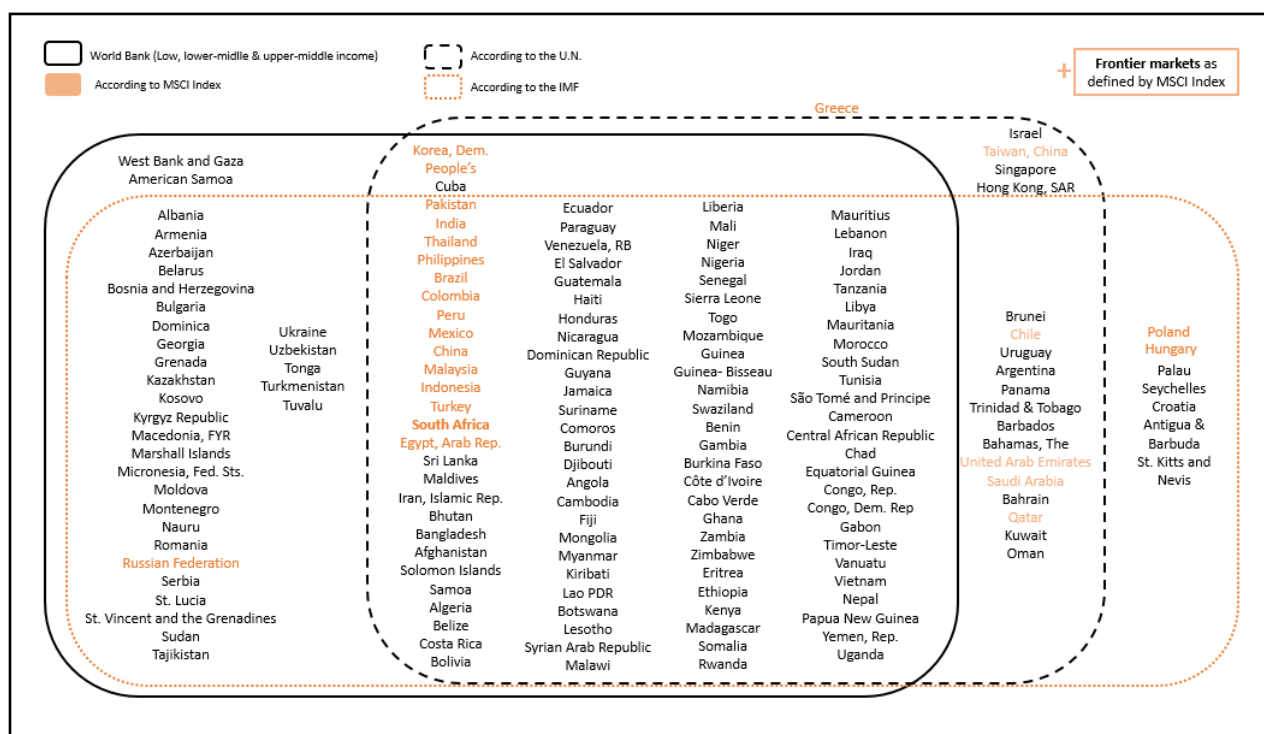
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Appendix 1: Developed and developing economies classification according to commonly used systems (World Bank; IMF; U.N.; MSCI)

Developed economies



Developing economies



Appendix 2: Developed economies according to the United Nations

North America	European Union		Major developed economies (G7)
	European Union	Other Europe	
Canada United States	EU-15 Austria ^a Belgium ^a Denmark Finland ^a France ^a Germany ^a Greece ^a Ireland ^a Italy ^a Luxembourg ^a Netherlands ^a Portugal ^a Spain ^a Sweden United Kingdom	Iceland Norway Switzerland	Canada Japan France Germany Italy United Kingdom United States
Developed Asia and Pacific Australia Japan New Zealand	EU-13^b Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus ^a Czech Republic Estonia ^a Hungary Latvia ^a Lithuania ^a Malta ^a Poland Romania Slovakia ^a Slovenia ^a		

Source: United Nations (2018a). *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018*. New York. Available at: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESP2018_Full_Web-1.pdf [Consulted on 3rd July 2018].

Appendix 3: *Developing economies according to the United Nations*Developing economies by regions^a

Africa		Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
North Africa	Southern Africa	East Asia ^b	Caribbean
Algeria Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia	Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia South Africa Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe	Brunei Darussalam Cambodia China Fidji Hong Kong SAR ^c Indonesia Kiribati Lao People's Democratic Republic Malaysia Mongolia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Republic of Korea Samoa Singapore Solomon Islands Taiwan Province of China Thailand Timor-Leste Vanuatu Viet Nam	Bahamas Barbados Belize Dominican Republic Guyana Jamaica Suriname Trinidad and Tobago
Central Africa	West Africa	South Asia	Mexico and Central America
Cameroon Central African Rep. Chad Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Sao Tome and Principe	Benin Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia (Islamic Republic of the) Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Iran (Islamic Republic of) Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka	Costa Rica Cuba Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Haiti Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama
East Africa		Western Asia	South America
Burundi Comoros Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar Rwanda Somalia Uganda United Republic of Tanzania		Bahrain Iraq Israel Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Turkey United Arab Emirates Yemen	Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Paraguay Peru Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Source: United Nations (2018a). *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018*. New York. Available at: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESP2018_Full_Web-1.pdf [Consulted on 3rd July 2018].

Appendix 4: Transition economies according to the United Nations

Economies in transition

South-Eastern Europe	Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia ^a	
Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Montenegro Serbia The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Georgia ^a Kazakhstan Kyrgystan	Republic of Moldova Russian Federation Tajikistan Turkmenistan Ukrain ^b Uzbekistan

Source: United Nations (2018a). *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018*. New York. Available at: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESP2018_Full_Web-1.pdf [Consulted on 3rd July 2018].

Appendix 5: Market classification by MSCI

MSCI ACWI & FRONTIER MARKETS INDEX										
MSCI ACWI INDEX						MSCI ACWI INDEX				
MSCI WORLD INDEX			MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX			MSCI FRONTIER MARKETS INDEX				
DEVELOPED MARKETS			EMERGING MARKETS			FRONTIER MARKETS				
Americas	Europe & Middle East	Pacific	Americas	Europe & CIS	Africa	Americas	Europe & CIS	Africa	Middle East	Asia
Canada United States	Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Ireland Israel Italy Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom	Australia Hong Kong Japan New Zealand Singapore	Brazil Chile Colombia Mexico Peru	Czech Republic Egypt Greece Hungary Poland Qatar Russia South Africa Turkey United Arab Emirates	China India Indonesia Korea Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Taiwan Thailand	Argentina	Croatia Estonia Lithuania Kazakhstan Romania Serbia Slovenia	Kenya Mauritius Morocco Nigeria Tunisia WAEMU ²	Bahrain Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Oman	Bangladesh Sri Lanka Vietnam
MSCI STANDALONE MARKET INDEXES ¹										
				Saudi Arabia		Jamaica Panama ¹ Trinidad & Tobago	Bosnia Herzegovina Bulgaria Ukraine	Botswana Ghana Zimbabwe	Palestine	

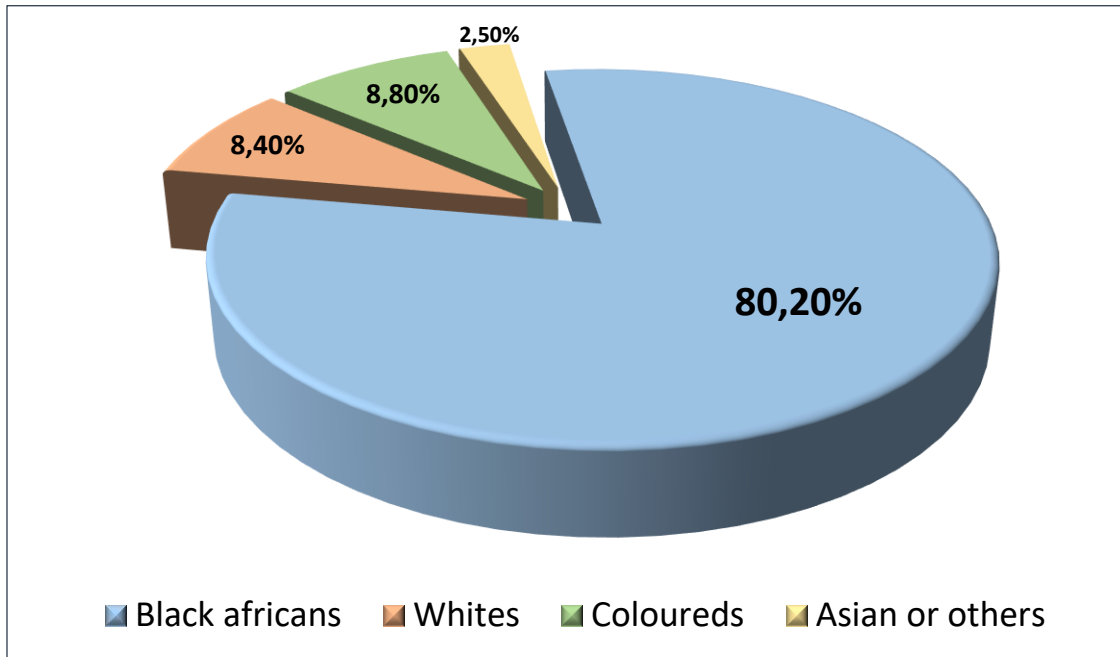
Source: MSCI (2018). *MSCI Market classification*. Available at: <https://www.msci.com/market-classification> [Consulted on 1st July 2018].

Appendix 6: Localisation of South Africa and the provinces



Source: United Nations (2018b). *Map of South Africa's provinces*. Available at: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/za_provinces_map2.htm [Consulted on 14th July 2018].

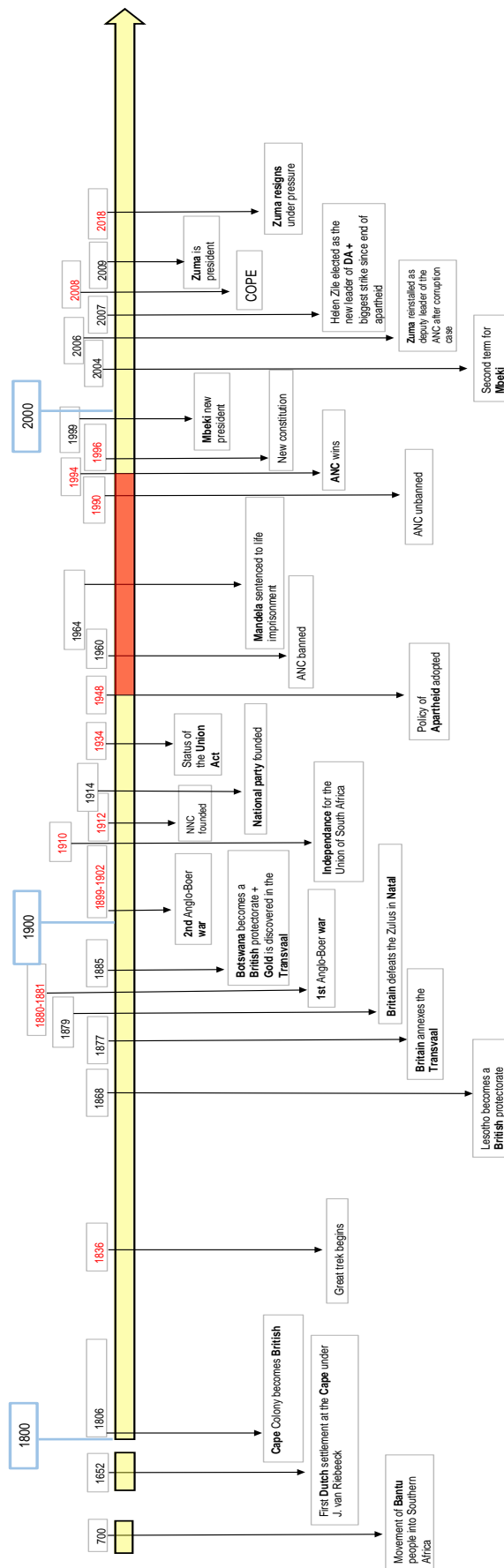
Appendix 7: Ethnic repartition of the South African population



Data used to produce the graph: Central Intelligence Agency (2018). *The World Factbook: South Africa*. Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sf.html> [Consulted on 14th June 2018].

Appendix 8: South Africa history timeline

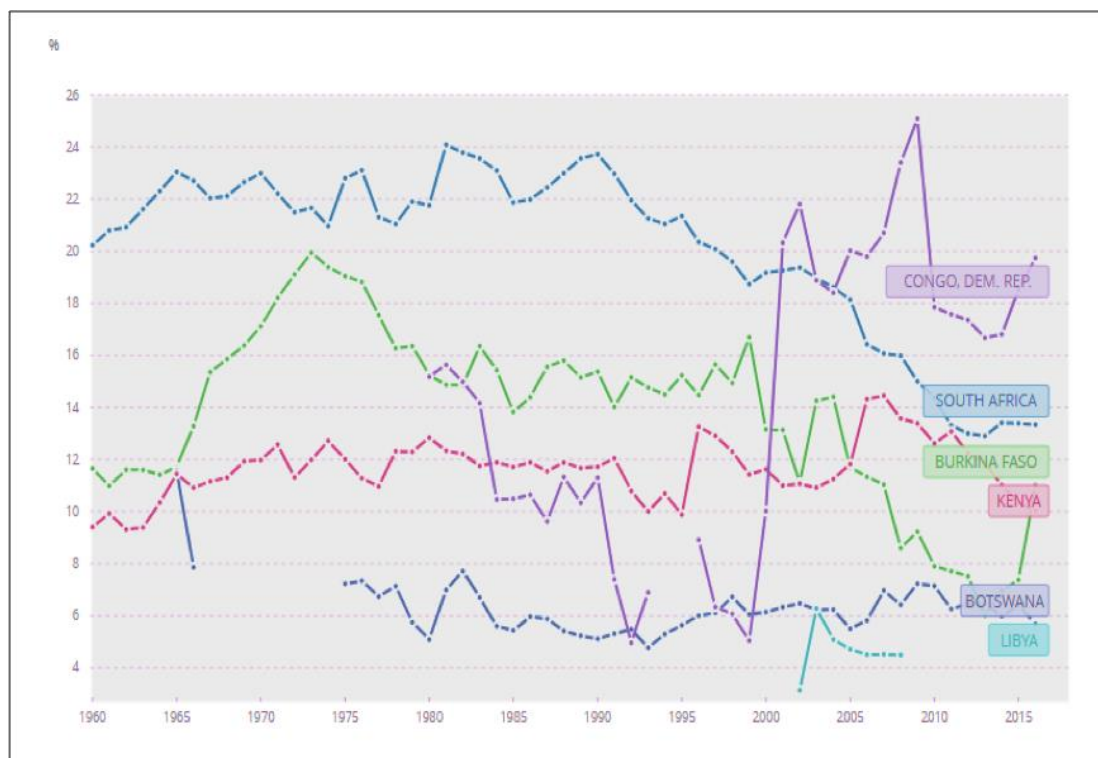
South Africa history: Key events



*1836	<u>The Great Trek:</u>	Movement of Dutch speaking colonists (the boers) into the interior of Southern Africa in order to find a land where they could establish without being under the British rule. They found the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.
*1880-1881	<u>First Anglo-Boer war:</u>	Also known as the First Transvaal War of independence. The conflict arose between the British colonizers and the Boers from the Transvaal Republic. The conflict will end with a negotiated peace and Transvaal is restored as a republic.
*1899-1902	<u>Second Anglo-Boer war:</u>	Also known as the South African war because of the great number of participants involved. The second Boer war broke out after Britain rejected the Transvaal ultimatum. The Treaty of Vereeniging ends the war and the Transvaal and Orange Free State are made self-governing colonies of the British Empire.
*1910	<u>Union of South Africa:</u>	Formation of the Union of South Africa by former British colonies of the Cape and Natal, and the Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State. It becomes a self-governing autonomous dominion of the British Empire.
*1912	<u>Native National Congress:</u>	The Native National Congress will be later renamed the African National Congress (ANC).
*1934	<u>Status of the Union Act:</u>	The Parliament of the Union of South Africa enact the Status of the Union Act, which declares the country to be " a sovereign independent state". This removes the last vestiges of British legal authority over South Africa.
*1948	<u>Policy of Apartheid:</u>	The policy of apartheid is adopted when National Party takes power.
*1990	<u>ANC unbanned:</u>	Mandela is released after 27 years in prison. Namibia becomes independent.
*1994	<u>ANC wins:</u>	ANC wins first non-racial elections and Mandela becomes president. Government of National Unity formed, Commonwealth membership restored, remaining sanctions lifted. South Africa takes seat in UN General Assembly after 20-year absence.
*1996	<u>New constitution:</u>	The National Party withdraws from coalition, saying that it is being ignored.
*2008	<u>COPE:</u>	The Congress of the People, a new political party, is launched in Bloemfontein and considered to be the first real challenge to the governing ANC. It is made up of defectors from the ANC and is headed by former defence minister (M. Lekota).
*2009	<u>Zuma is president:</u>	The ANC wins the general election and the Parliament elects J. Zuma as president. The Economy goes into recession for the first time in 17 years.
*2018	<u>Zuma resigns:</u>	President Zuma resigns under pressure from the governing ANC over corruption charges, which chooses veteran trade unionist and businessman Cyril Ramaphosa as his successor.

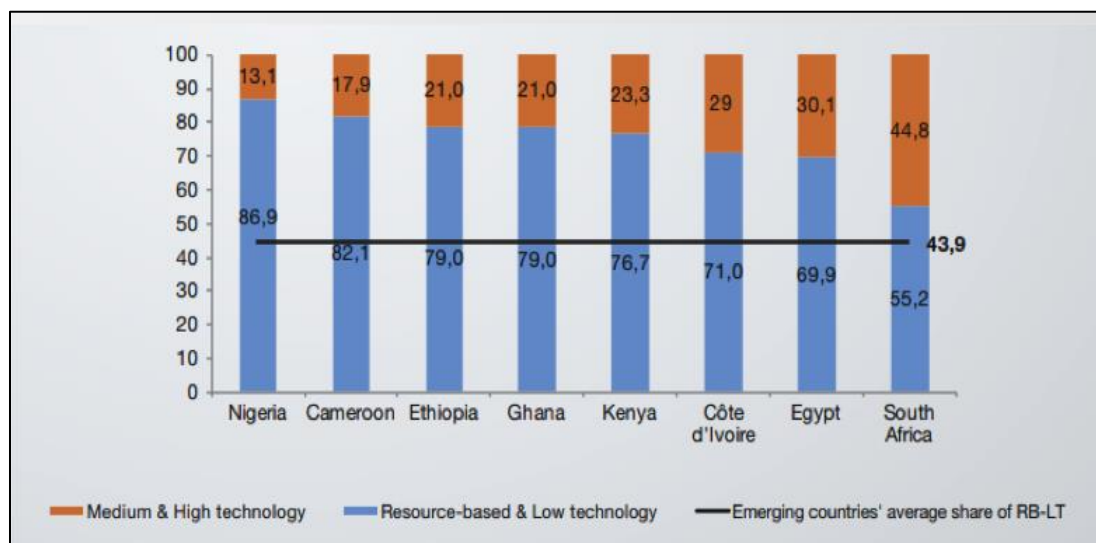
Sources used:
 BBC News. (2018). *South Africa profile: Timeline*. Available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14094918> [Consulted on 15th April 2018].
 Anti-Apartheid Movement (1974). *Racism and apartheid: South Africa and Namibia*. Paris: The Unesco Press.

Appendix 9: Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)



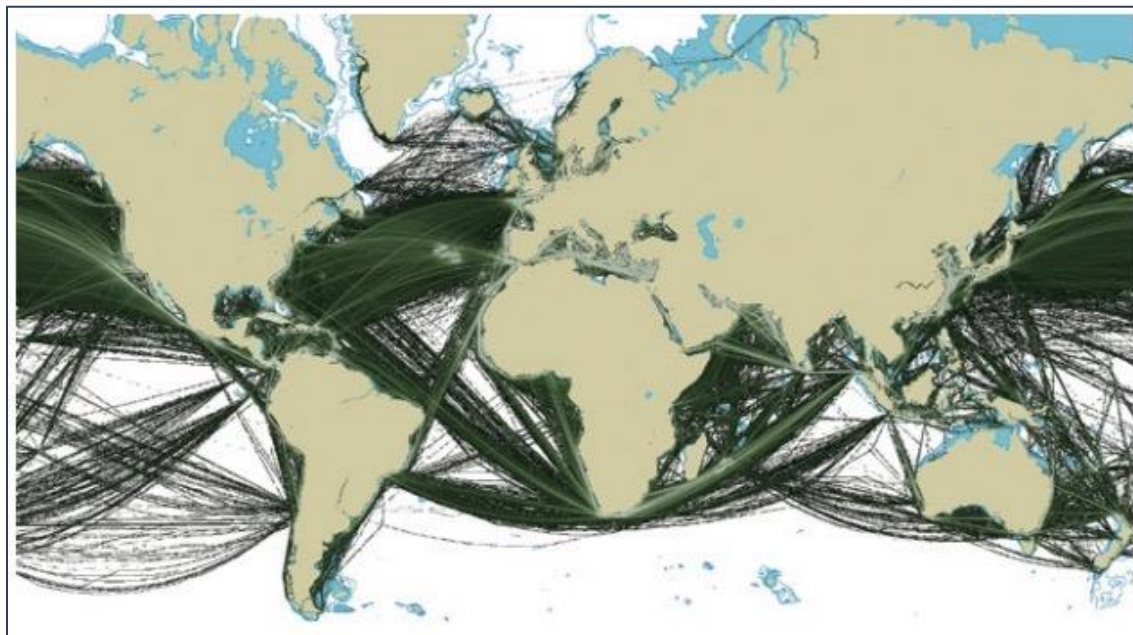
Source: World Bank (2018e). *Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)*. Available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.ZS?end=2016&locations=ZA-BF-BW-KE-LY-CD&name_desc=false&start=1960&type=shaded&view=chart [Consulted on 26th June 2018].

Appendix 10: Structure of manufactured exports across Africa



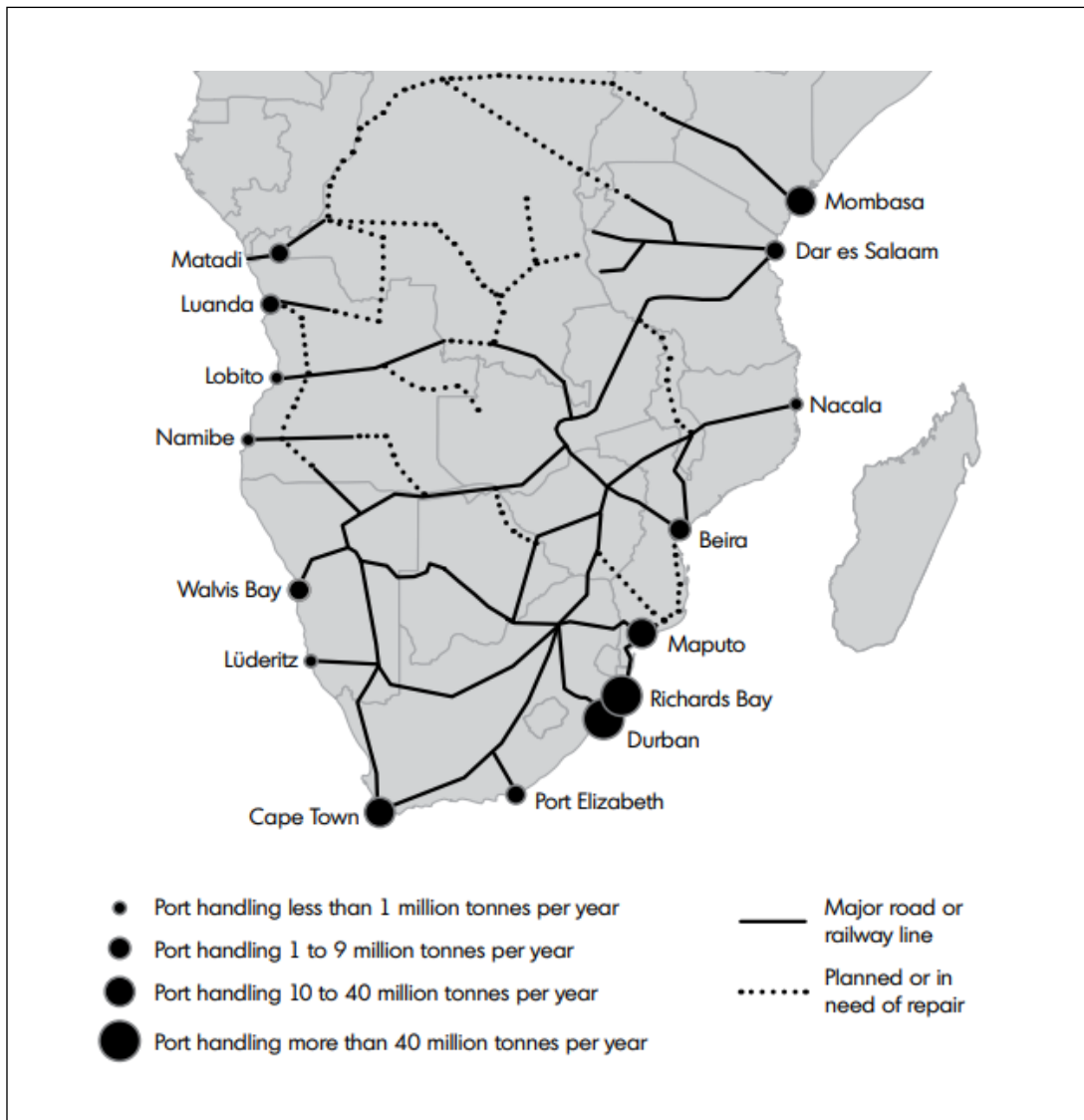
Source: African Development Bank Group (2018). *Industrialize Africa*. Available at: https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Brochure_Industrialiser_I_Afrique-En.pdf [Consulted on 26th June 2018].

Appendix 11: *Density map of container ship movements*

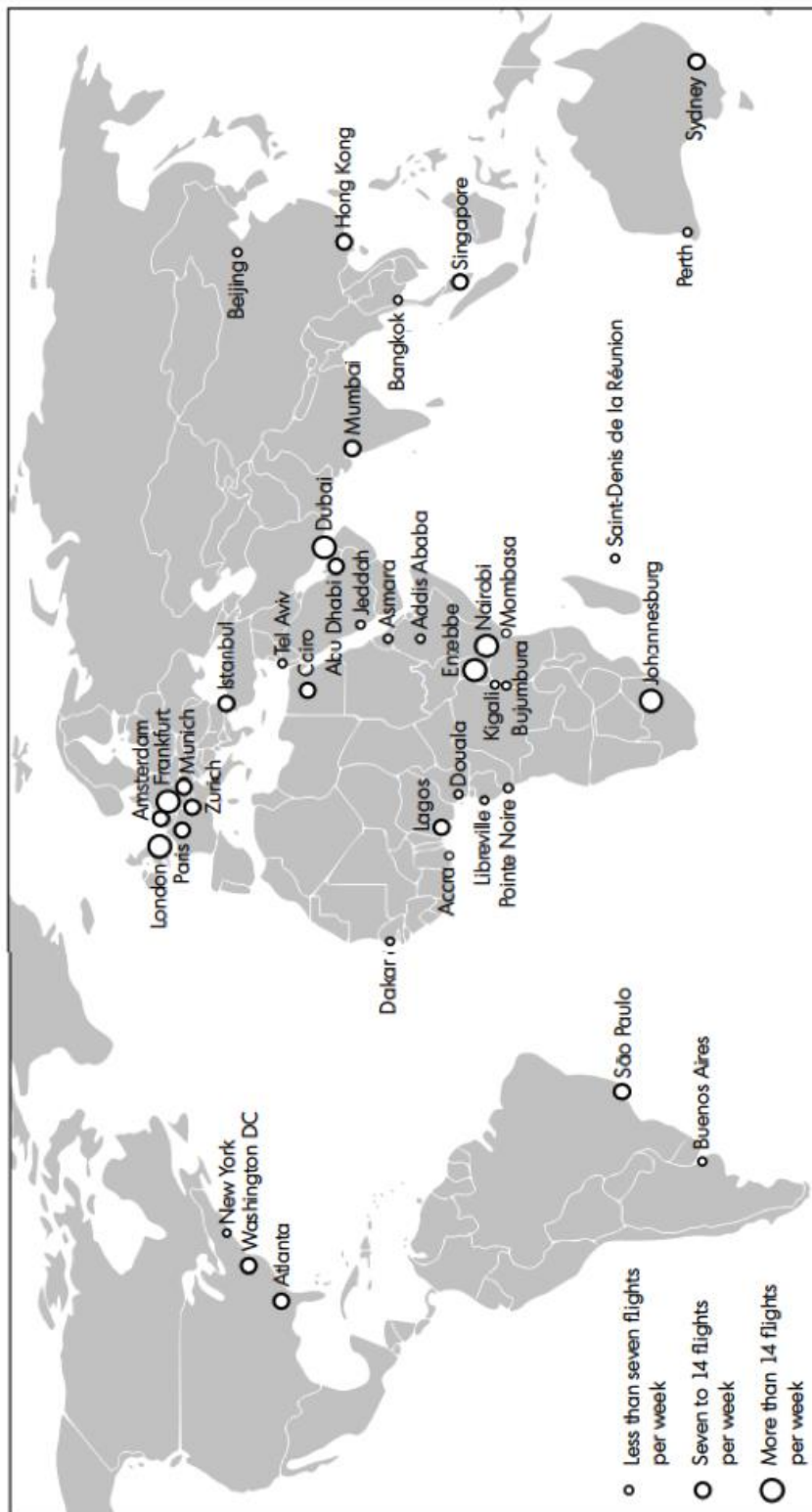


Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2017). *Review of maritime transport*. New York and Geneva: United Nations.

Appendix 12: Transport infrastructure in Southern Africa

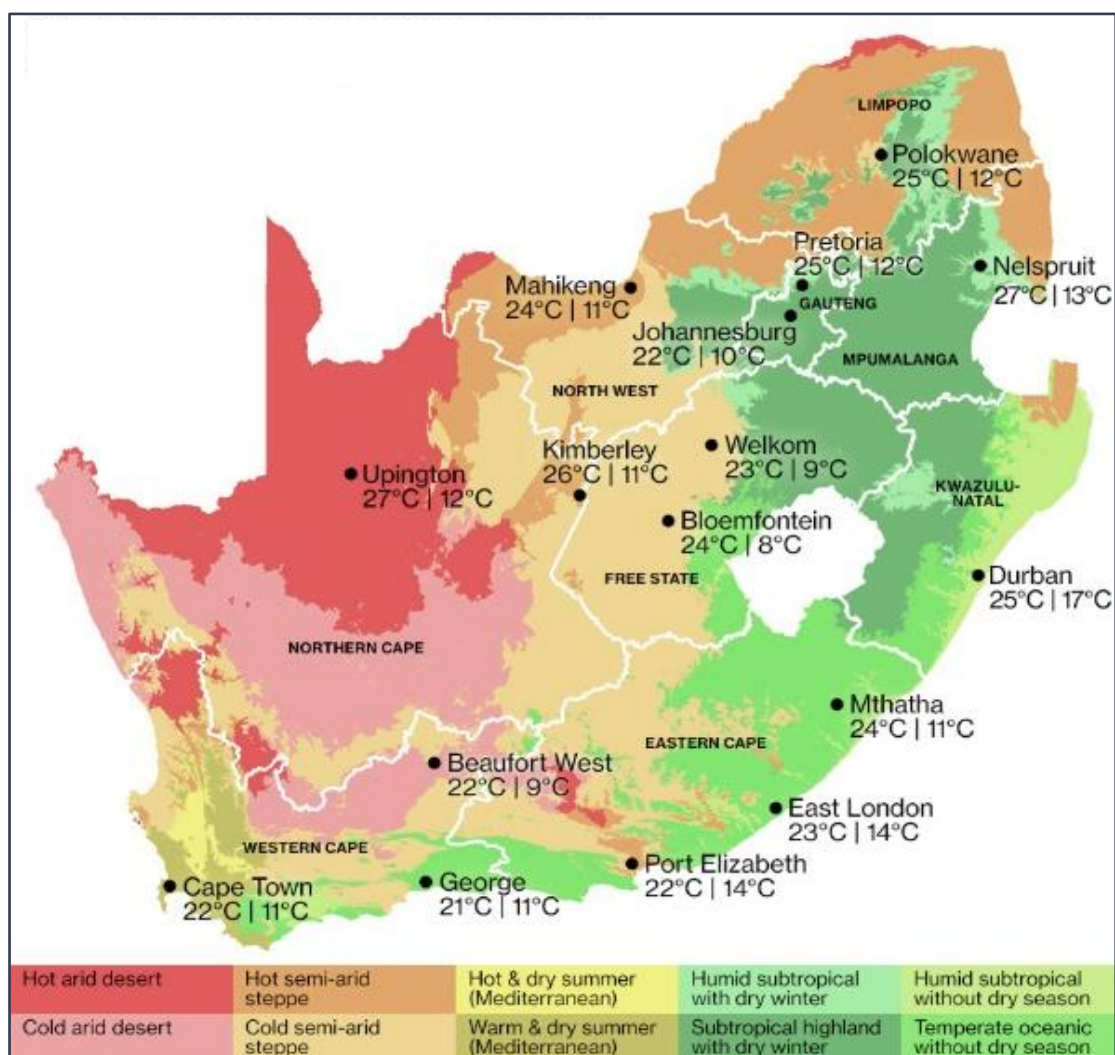


Source: Draper, P. & Scholvin, S. (2012). The Economic gateway to Africa? Geography, strategy and South Africa's Regional Economic Relations. *South African Institute of International Affairs, Economic Diplomacy Programme*. Occasional paper n°121.

Appendix 13: *International flight connections*

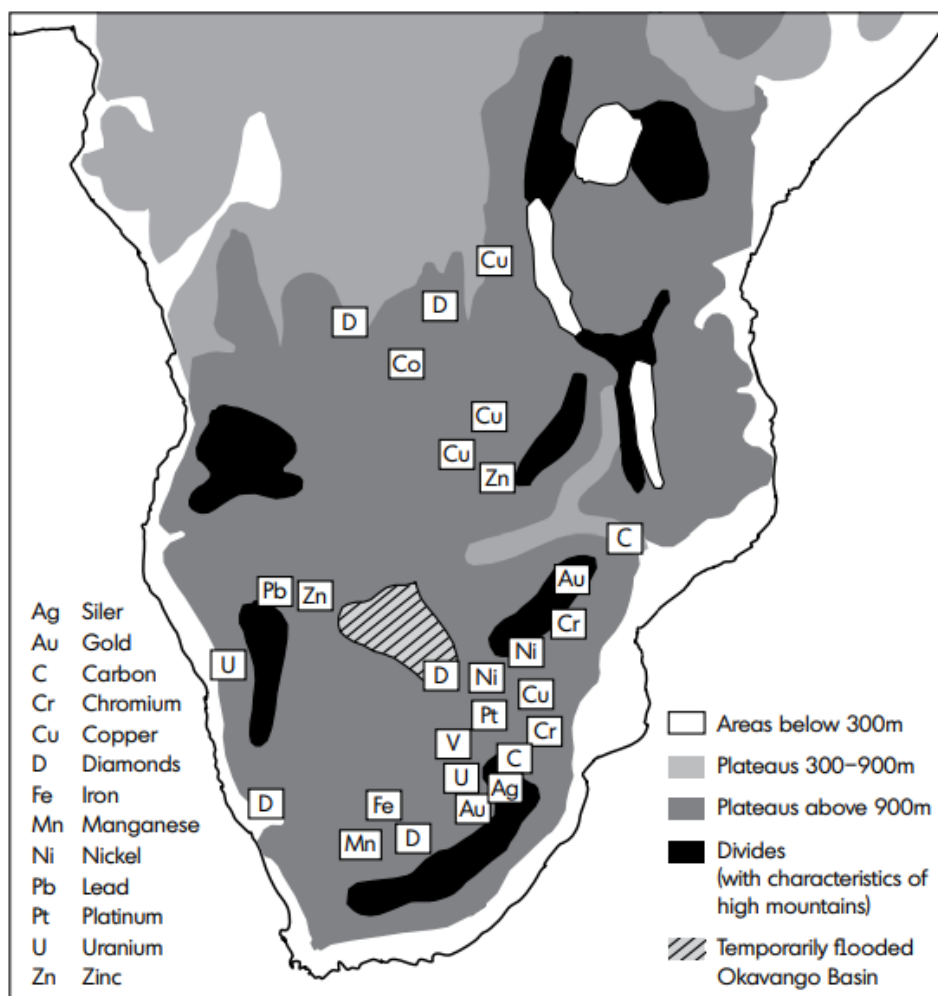
Source: Draper, P. & Scholvin, S. (2012). The Economic gateway to Africa? Geography, strategy and South Africa's Regional Economic Relations. *South African Institute of International Affairs, Economic Diplomacy Programme*. Occasional paper n°121.

Appendix 14: South Africa's climate



Source: South Africa Gateway (2018). *South Africa's weather and climate*. Available at: <https://southafrica-info.com/land/south-africa-weather-climate/> [Consulted on 21st June 2018].

Appendix 15: *Elevation and resources in Southern Africa*



Source: Scholvin, S. (2011). The economics of Southern Africa from a geopolitical perspective: Why and how geography matters, in Bösl A *et al.* (eds): *Monitoring Regional Integration in Southern Africa 2010*. Stellenbosch: TRALAC, 2011, p. 97.

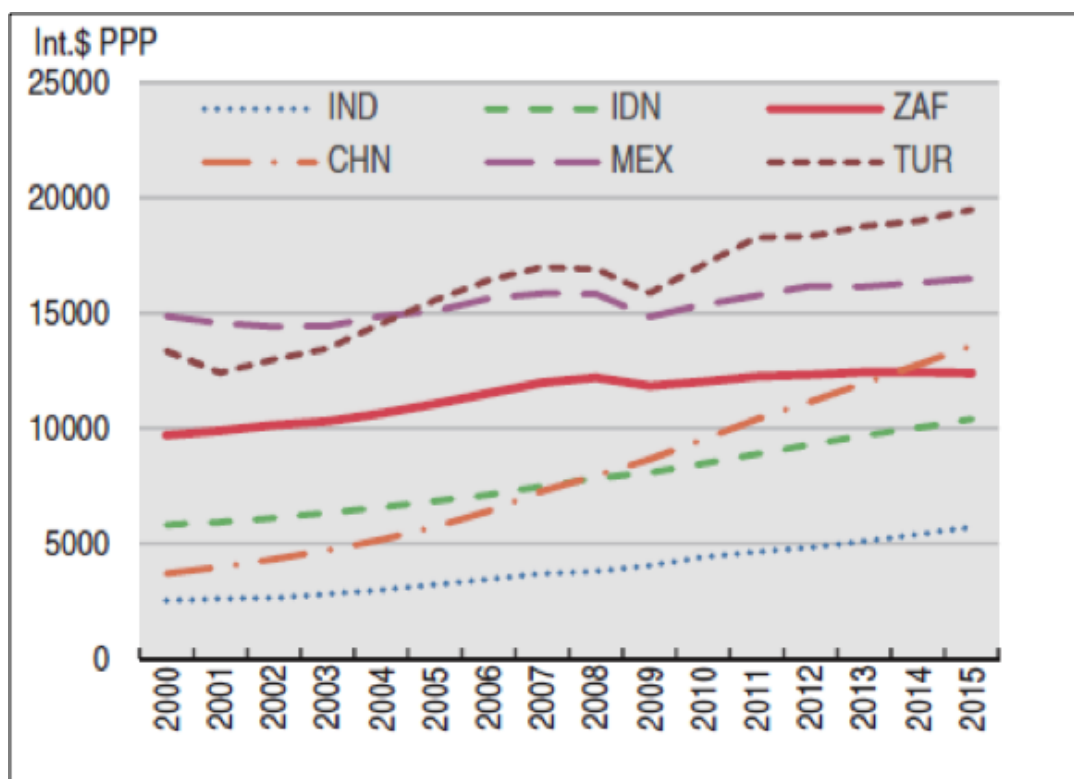
Appendix 16: *Wages for different racial groups in 1973*

TABLE 4. Average wages at the end of 1973 (in Rands)¹

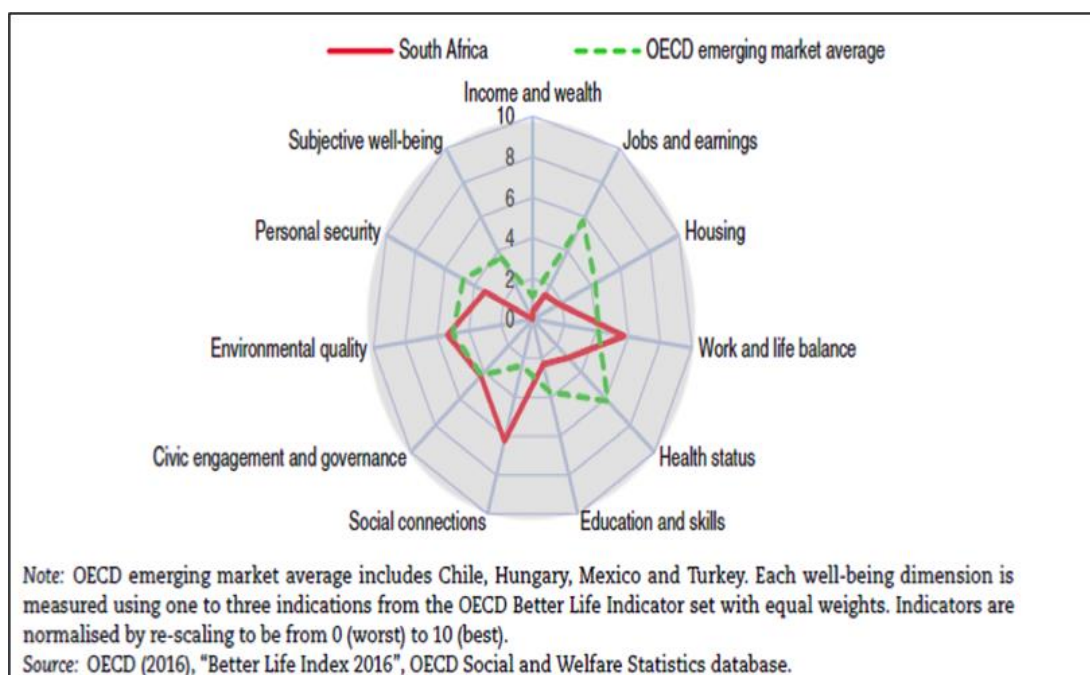
	Africans	Coloureds	Asians	Whites
Clothing	69	80	78	378
Textiles	54	90	103	401
Food	65	82	120	355
Tobacco	86	79	—	359
Wood and cork	54	82	122	329
Furniture	75	134	142	373
Paper and products	89	113	142	408
Printing	98	142	156	356
Leather and products	67	92	107	346
Chemicals and products	74	114	151	404
Rubber products	83	126	127	361
Non-metallic mineral products	63	111	148	390
Basic metal	73	145	157	396
Machinery	80	124	180	397
Metal products	75	137	111	405
Electrical machinery	85	122	125	367
Transport equipment	86	133	153	380
Electricity	80	105	—	415
Gold mines (cash wage only)	21	108	102	396
Coal mines (cash wage only)	21	58	97	421
Construction	71	138	194	408
Banks	88	106	142	314
Building societies	76	117	165	302
Insurance companies	90	124	227	340
Wholesale	63	95	132	335
Retail	52	77	104	179
Motor	63	98	137	298
Licensed accommodation (hotels, etc.)	38	61	88	193
Central government (excluding 'homeland' governments)	59	163	232	336
Provincial administration	46	75	122	320
Local authorities	54	107	88	331
Railways, harbours, airways	54	72	55	320

Source: Anti-Apartheid Movement (1974). *Racism and apartheid: South Africa and Namibia*. Paris: The UNESCO Press.

Appendix 17: GDP per capita compared to other emerging markets

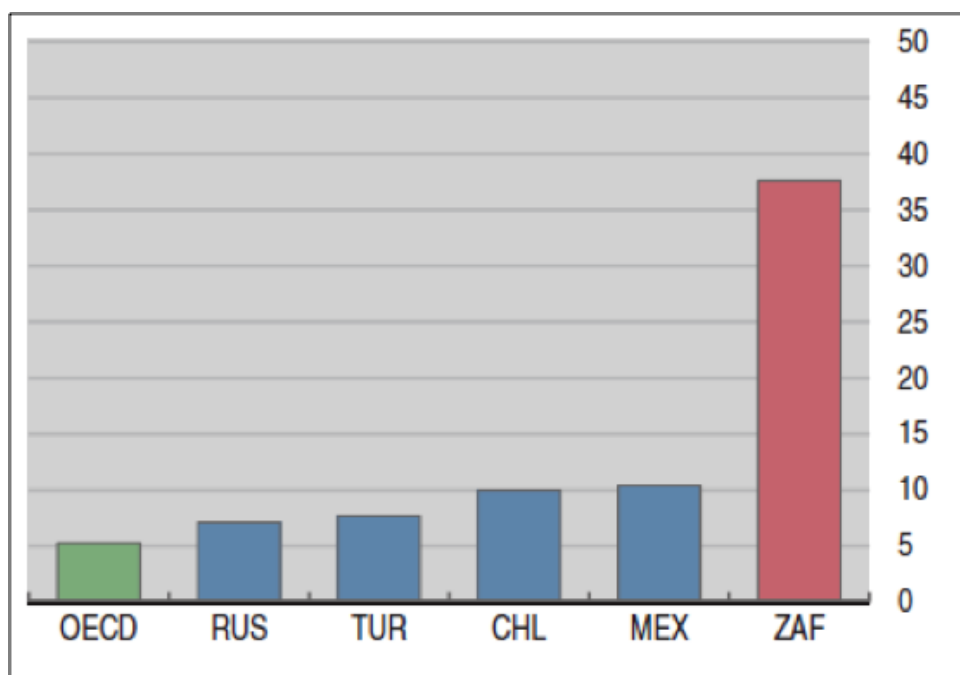


Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 18: *OECD better life index*

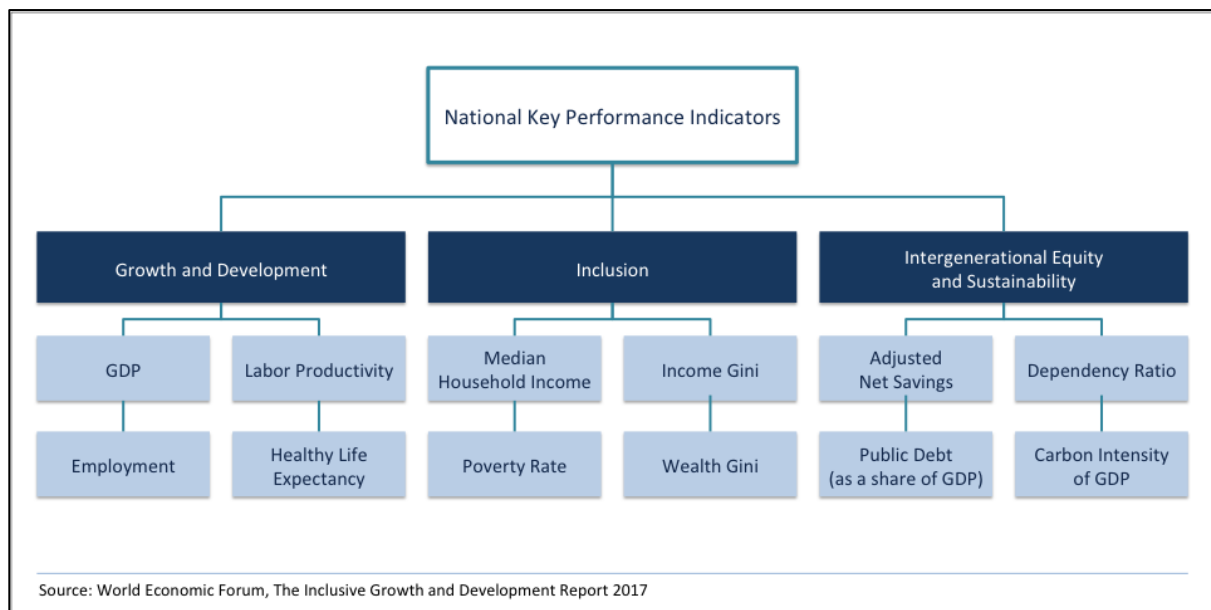
Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 19: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (2015 or latest)



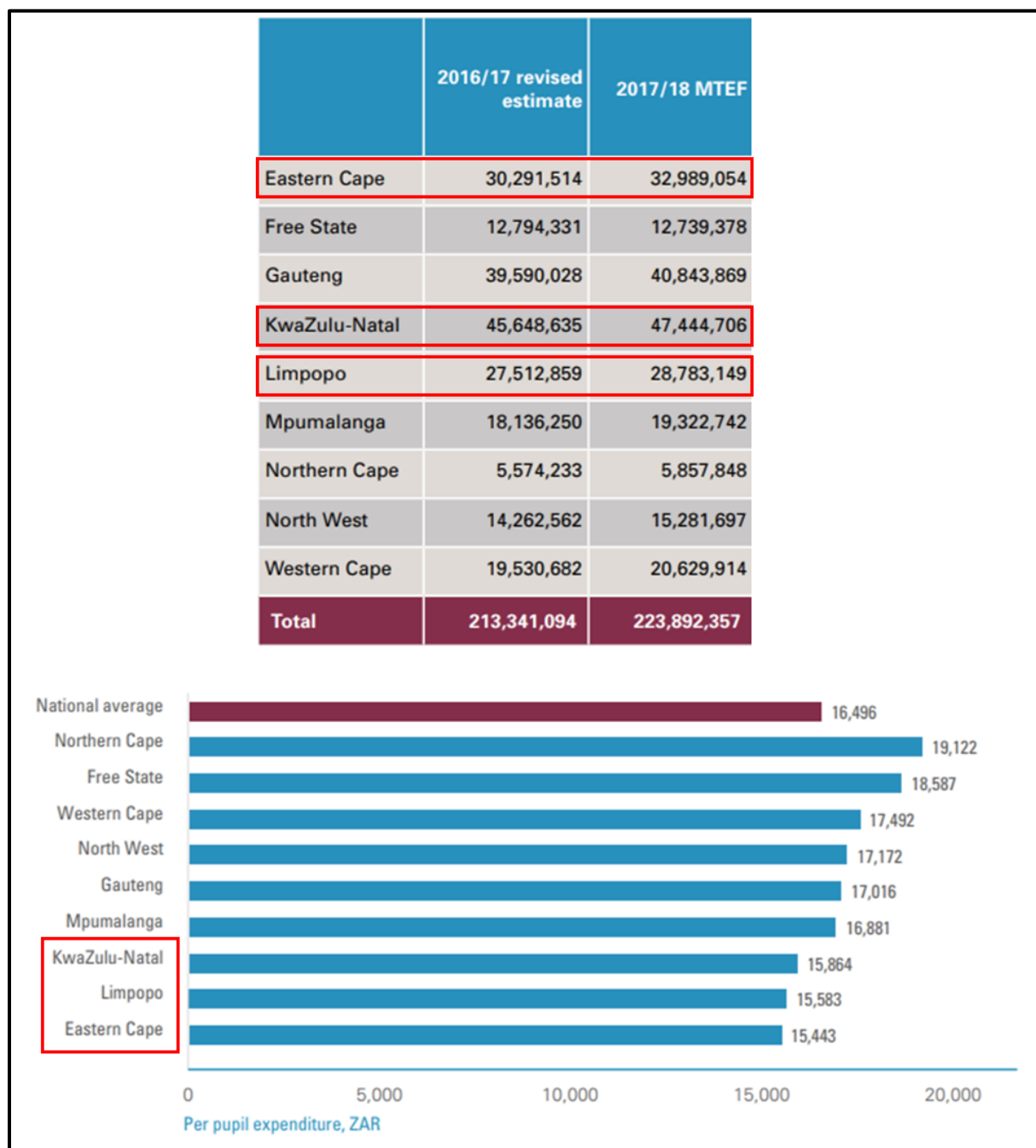
Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 20: *The inclusive development index*



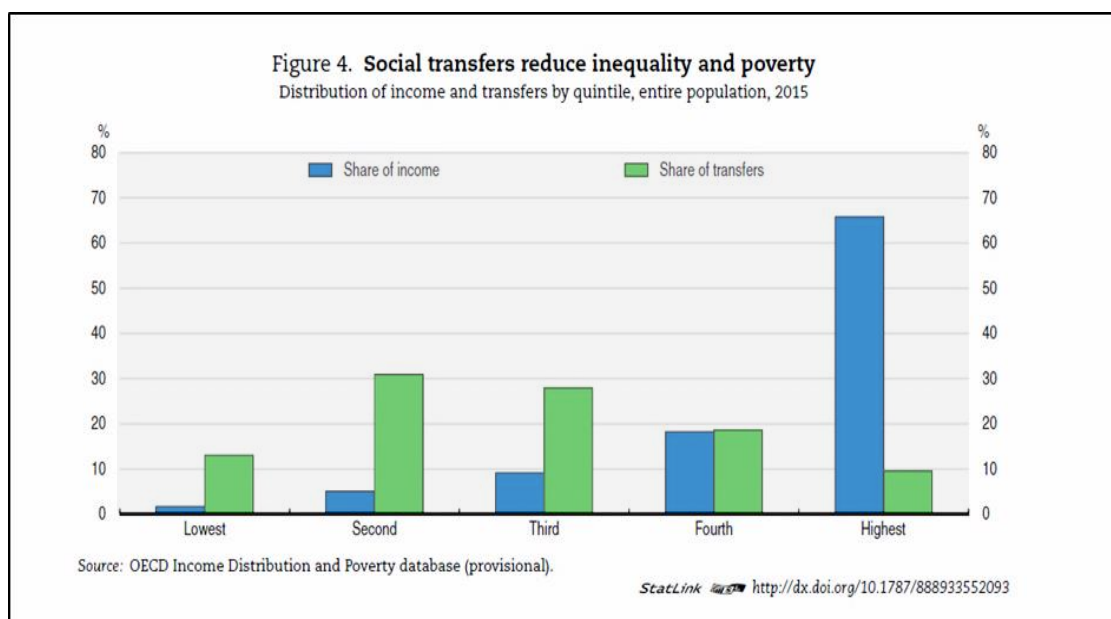
Source: World Economic Forum (2018b). *The Inclusive Development Index: Summary and data highlights*. Available at: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Forum_IncGrwth_2018.pdf [Consulted on 2nd July 2018].

Appendix 21: Provincial spending on basic education

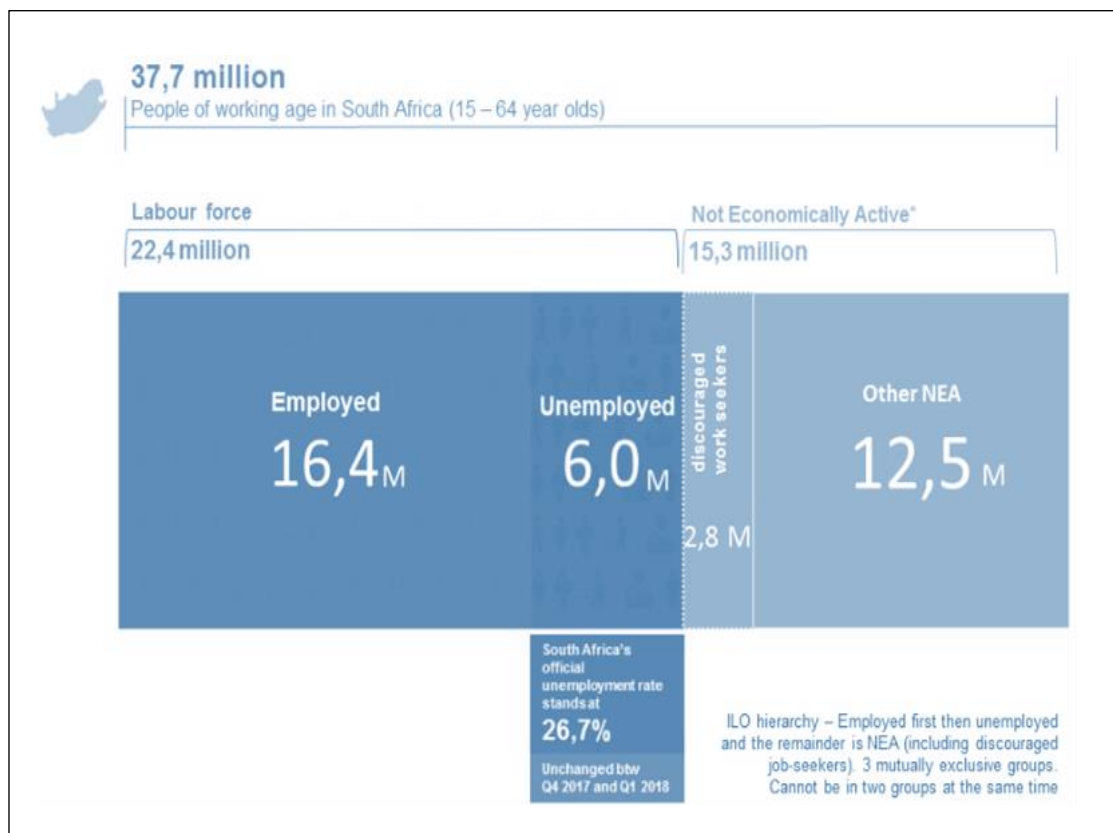


Source: UNICEF (2017). *Education Budget South Africa 2017-2018*. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF_South_Africa_-_2017_-_Education_Budget_Brief.pdf [Consulted on 22nd July 2018].

Appendix 22: Share of transfers vs. share of income

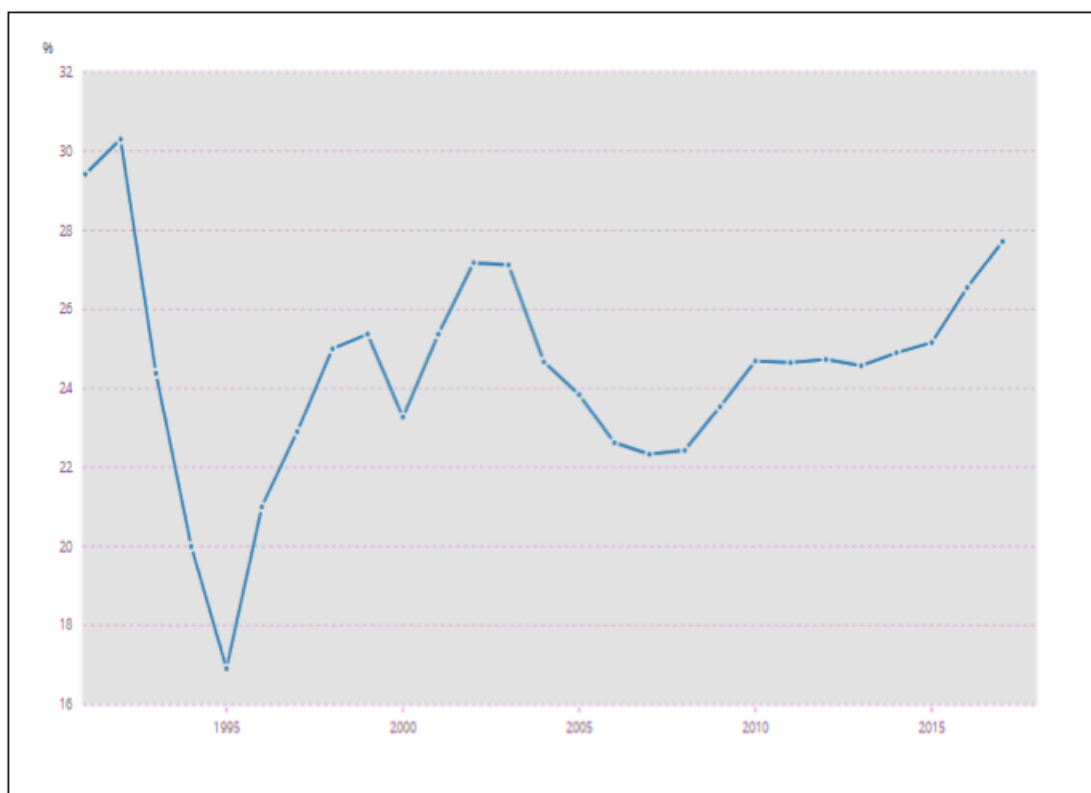


Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 24: *The labour market as Q1:2018*

Source: Statistics SA (2018b). *Youth Unemployment still high in Q1:2018*. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=11129> [Consulted on 27th June 2018].

Appendix 25: Evolution of official unemployment rate in South Africa



Source: The World Bank (2017a). *Unemployment, total (% total of labor force) (modelled ILO estimate)*.

Available at:

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?end=2017&locations=ZA&name_desc=true&start=1991&view=chart [Consulted on 27th June 2018].

Appendix 26: *Composition of the labour force in 1973*

TABLE 7. Composition of the labour force

	Africans	Coloureds	Asians	Whites
All mines	593,086	7,914	730	83,699
Clothing	35,500	57,700	23,800	10,100
Textiles	64,100	16,000	5,600	8,200
Motor industry	67,263	15,011	4,096	47,674
Food	88,900	19,200	8,800	20,200
Tobacco	1,900	1,200	—	1,100
Beverages	13,800	6,100	400	5,300
Footwear	5,500	12,100	16,000	2,300
Wood and cork	46,500	6,500	1,300	6,400
Paper and products	15,800	5,100	3,700	7,500
Furniture	19,600	9,200	2,000	6,300
Printing	8,500	8,000	1,900	17,700
Leather and products	1,800	4,200	600	700
Rubber products	14,200	2,200	700	5,800
Chemicals and products	38,400	5,800	2,100	21,700
Basic metal	48,200	1,600	600	32,000
Metal products	95,400	11,000	4,900	35,300
Machinery	33,100	4,000	500	27,400
Electrical machinery	20,300	9,400	1,300	17,000
Transport equipment	38,000	14,900	1,500	26,000
Electricity	17,500	600	—	10,200
Construction	276,800	47,500	5,700	58,900
Banks	5,780	1,794	635	46,531
Building societies	1,718	314	156	9,122
Insurance companies	4,179	3,318	734	25,669
Wholesale	82,300	20,400	10,100	77,100
Retail	112,110	32,800	16,900	125,100
Motor	51,700	10,600	3,100	44,300
Licensed accommodation	32,300	6,600	5,000	9,300
Public authorities (excluding 'homelands')	110,594	35,068	8,387	102,881
Police:				
Officers	10	7	3	1,901
Warrant officers	—	—	—	2,106
Chief sergeants	18	6	3	—
Sergeants	2,028	250	148	5,000
Constables	7,427	1,053	549	7,427
Others	316	32	9	2,409
TOTAL	18,843	1,375	728	18,843

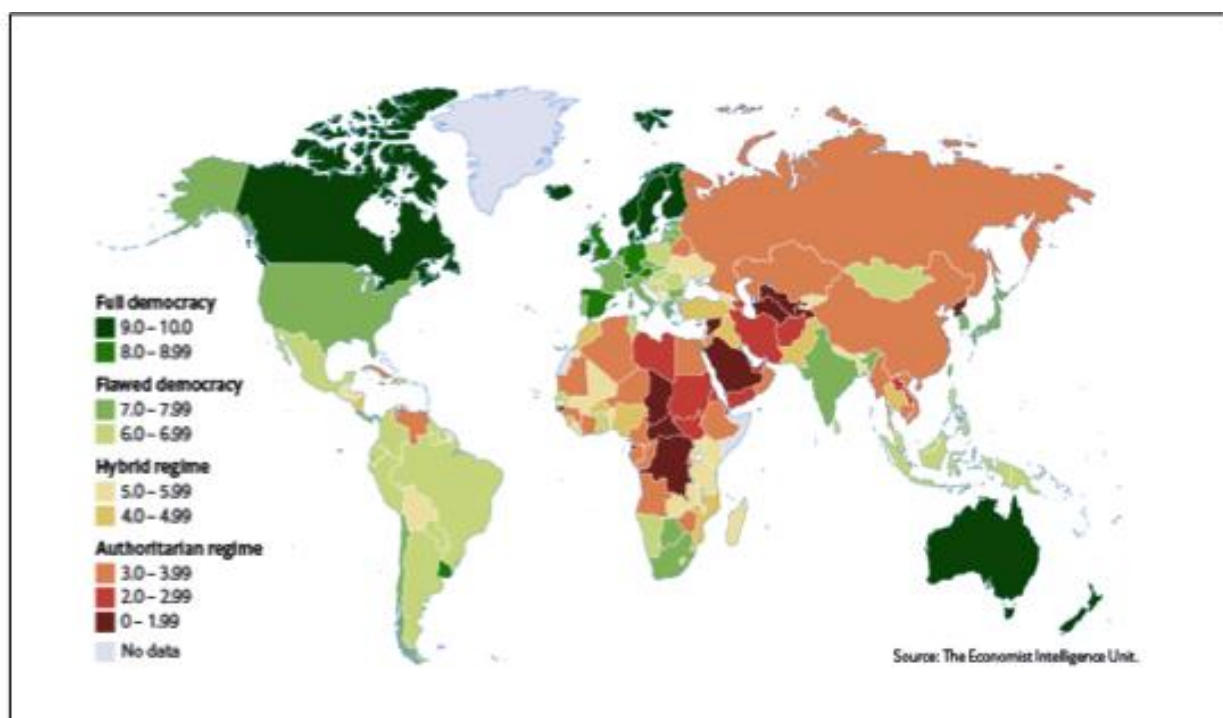
Source: Anti-Apartheid Movement (1974). *Racism and apartheid: South Africa and Namibia*. Paris: The Unesco Press.

Appendix 27: African school enrolment 1971 & 1972

TABLE 8. African school enrolment 1971 and 1972 (excluding technical and trade schools and teacher training)

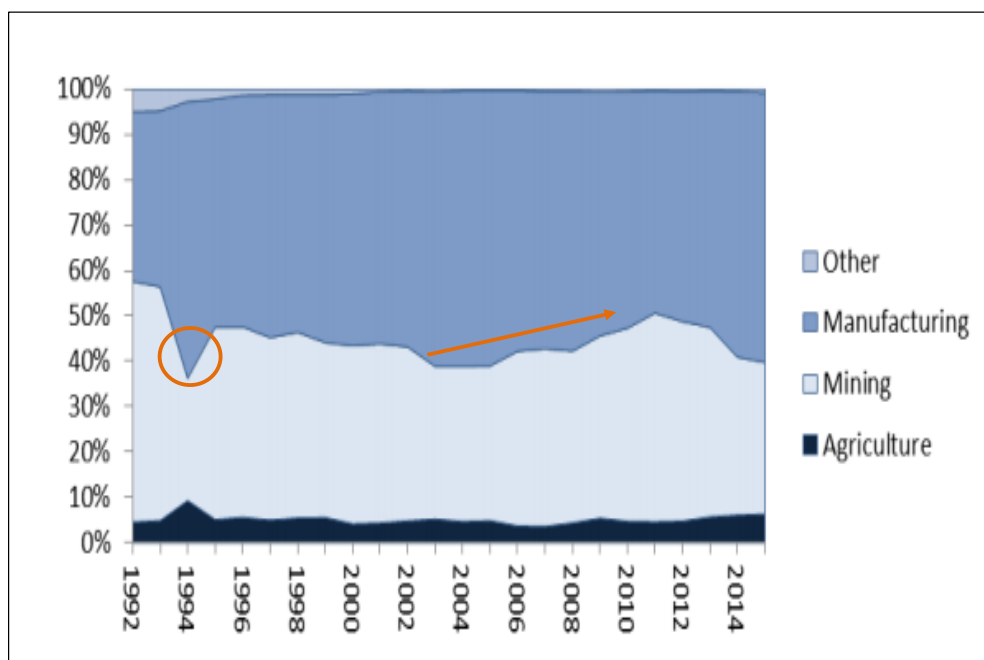
	1971	1972	Percentage (1972)
<i>Secondary</i>			
Form V	4,065	4,814	0.16
Form IV	7,833	9,909	0.32
Form III	29,800	32,074	1.04
Form II	42,509	47,256	1.54
Form I	53,605	63,733	2.07
<i>Primary</i>			
Standard 6	148,374	161,472	5.24
Standard 5	160,316	176,109	5.72
Standard 4	205,114	222,913	7.24
<i>Higher primary</i>			
Standard 3	282,942	301,232	9.78
Standard 2	342,636	359,339	11.67
<i>Lower primary</i>			
Standard 1	451,684	475,848	15.45
Sub-standard A	511,224	536,818	17.43
Sub-standard B	676,317	687,990	22.34

Source: Anti-Apartheid Movement (1974). *Racism and apartheid: South Africa and Namibia*. Paris: The Unesco Press.

Appendix 28: *Democracy index 2017*

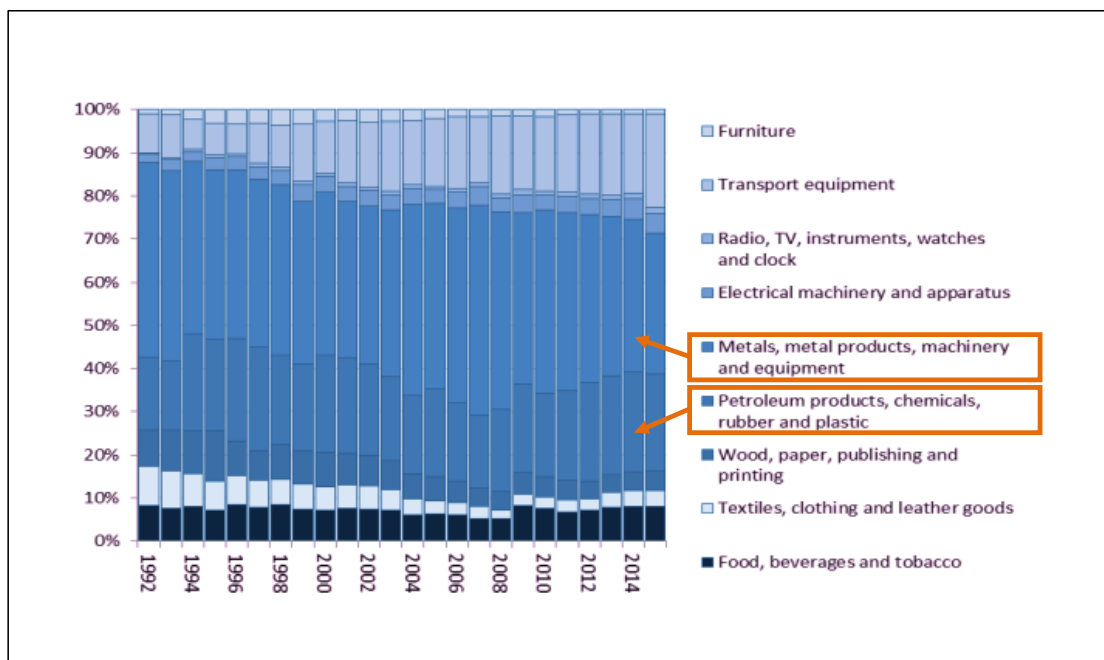
Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit (2017). *Democracy Index 2017*. Available at: <https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index> [Consulted on 3rd July 2018].

Appendix 29: South African export basket evolution



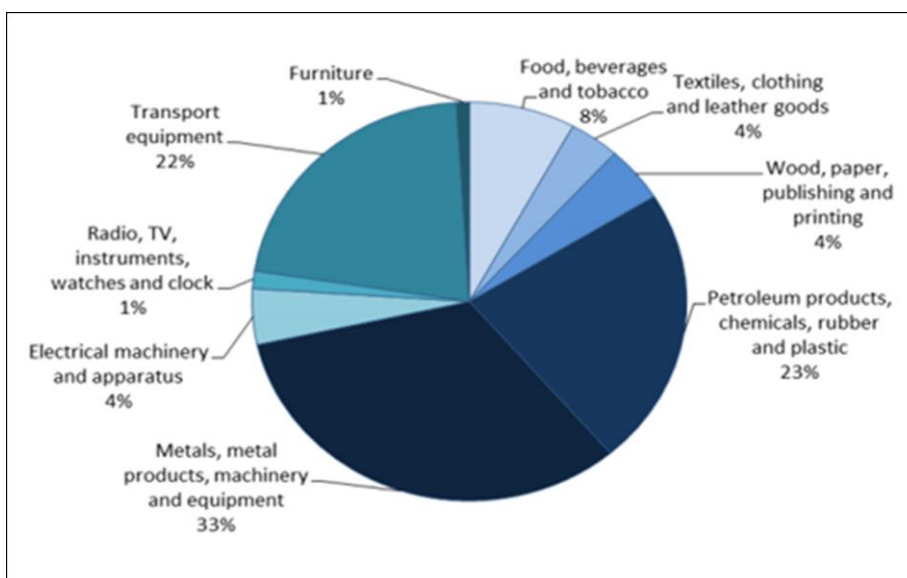
Source: Department of Trade and Industry (2015). *Trade export & Investment*. Available at: <http://www.thedti.gov.za/> [Consulted on 16th June 2018].

Appendix 30: South African composition of manufacturing exports



Source: Department of Trade and Industry (2015). *Trade export & Investment*. Available at: <http://www.thedti.gov.za/> [Consulted on 16th June 2018].

Manufacturing exports in 2015



Source: Department of Trade and Industry (2015). *Trade export & Investment*. Available at: <http://www.thedti.gov.za/> [Consulted on 16th June 2018].

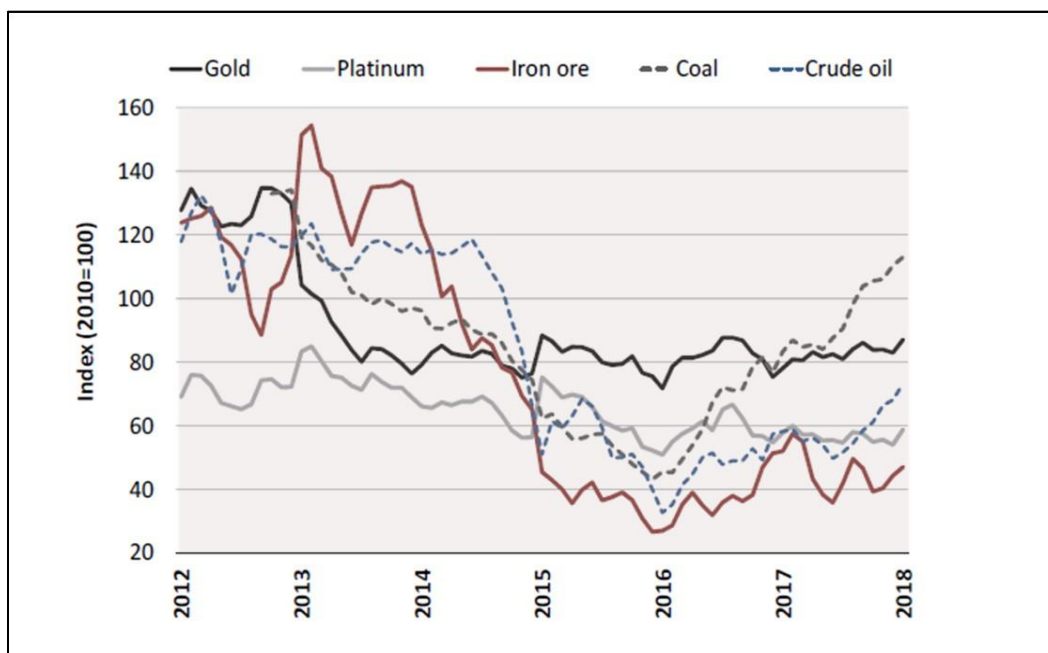
Appendix 31: *Economic growth in selected economies*

Region/country	2000-2008	2010-2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage	Pre-crisis	Post-crisis	Average GDP forecast		
World	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Advanced economies	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2
United States	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5
Euro area	2.0	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.0
United Kingdom	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Japan	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.9
Developing countries	6.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.0
Brazil	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.1
Russia	7.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
India	6.8	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.8
Chile	4.8	3.9	1.4	2.5	2.7
Mexico	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.3	3.0
Indonesia	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.5
China	10.4	8.1	6.8	6.6	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.9	4.5	2.7	3.3	3.5
South Africa ¹	4.2	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.8

1. National Treasury forecast
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2017 and IMF World Economic Outlook Update, January 2018

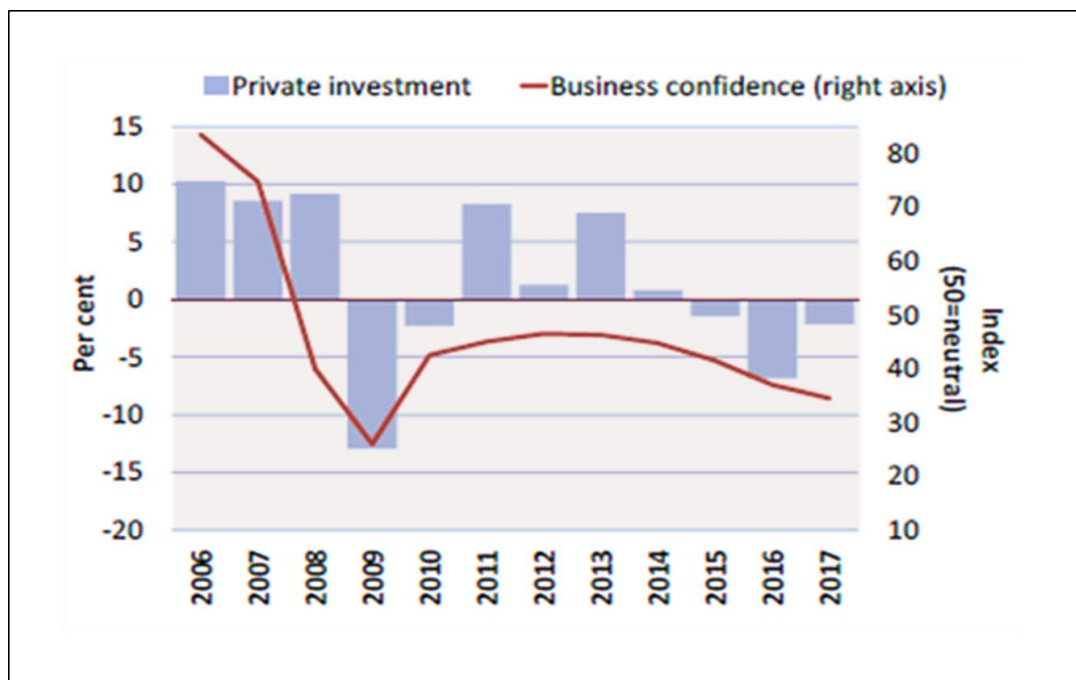
Sources:

- National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].
- International Monetary Fund (2018). *World Economic Outlook April 2018: cyclical upswing, structural change*. World Economic and Financial Surveys. Washington, DC.

Appendix 32: *Commodity prices*

Source: National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

Appendix 33: Private investment and business confidence



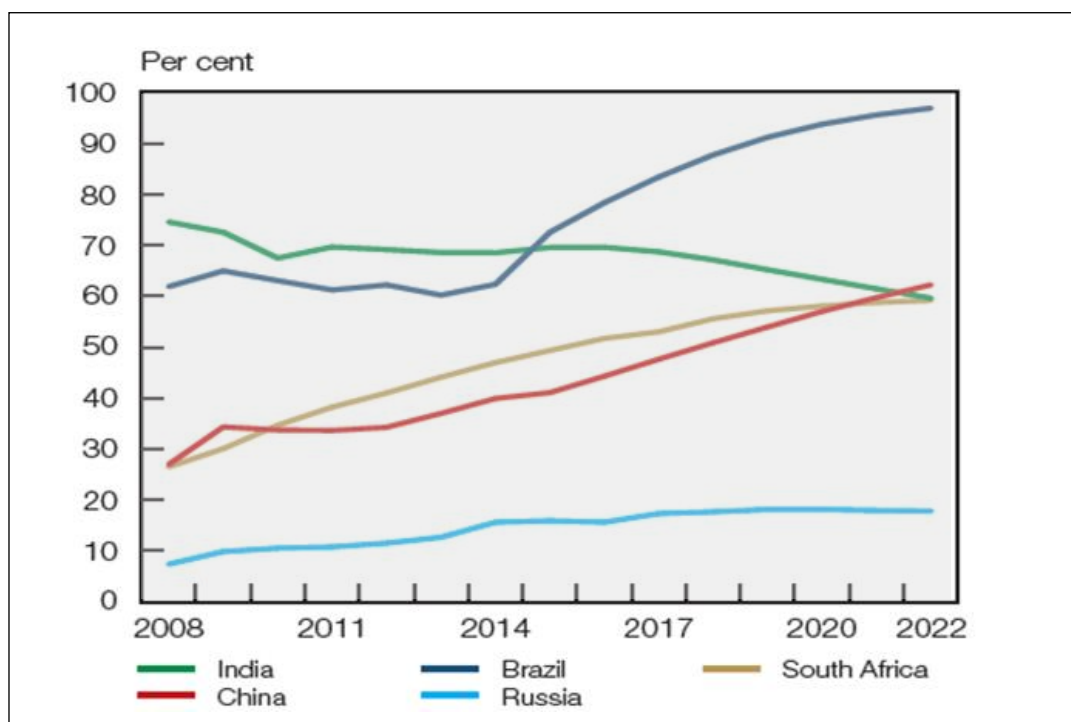
Source: National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

Appendix 34: *Composition of inward investments*

R billions

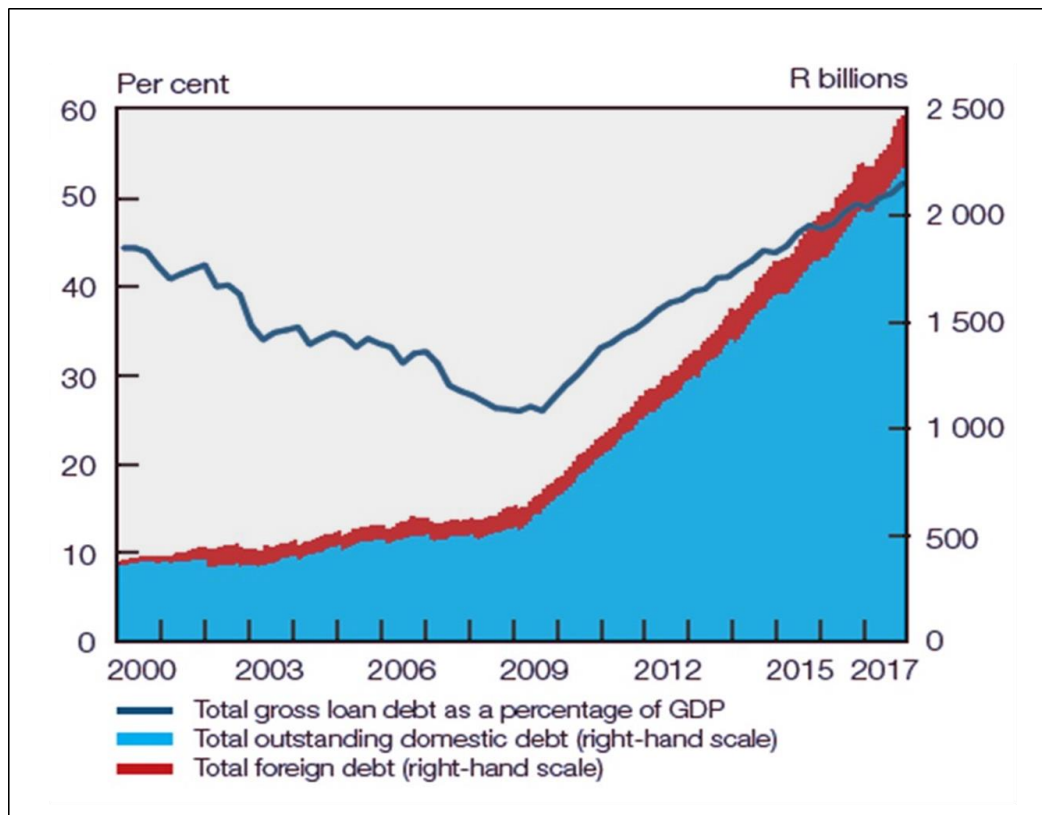
	31 Mar 2017	30 Jun 2017	30 Sept 2017	31 Dec 2017	31 Mar 2018
Direct investment.....	1 842	1 830	1 916	1 934	1 961
Portfolio investment.....	2 879	2 942	3 192	3 577	3 470
Financial derivatives.....	102	92	95	137	112
Other investment.....	799	770	831	788	769
Total.....	5 622	5 634	6 034	6 436	6 312
<i>Memo: US\$/Rand exchange rate</i>	13.4599	13.0817	13.4943	12.2940	11.8128

Source: South African Reserve Bank (2018b). *International Investment Position*. Available at: <https://www.resbank.co.za/Research/Statistics/Pages/International-Investment-Position.aspx> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

Appendix 35: *Government debt-to-GDP ratios of BRICS countries*

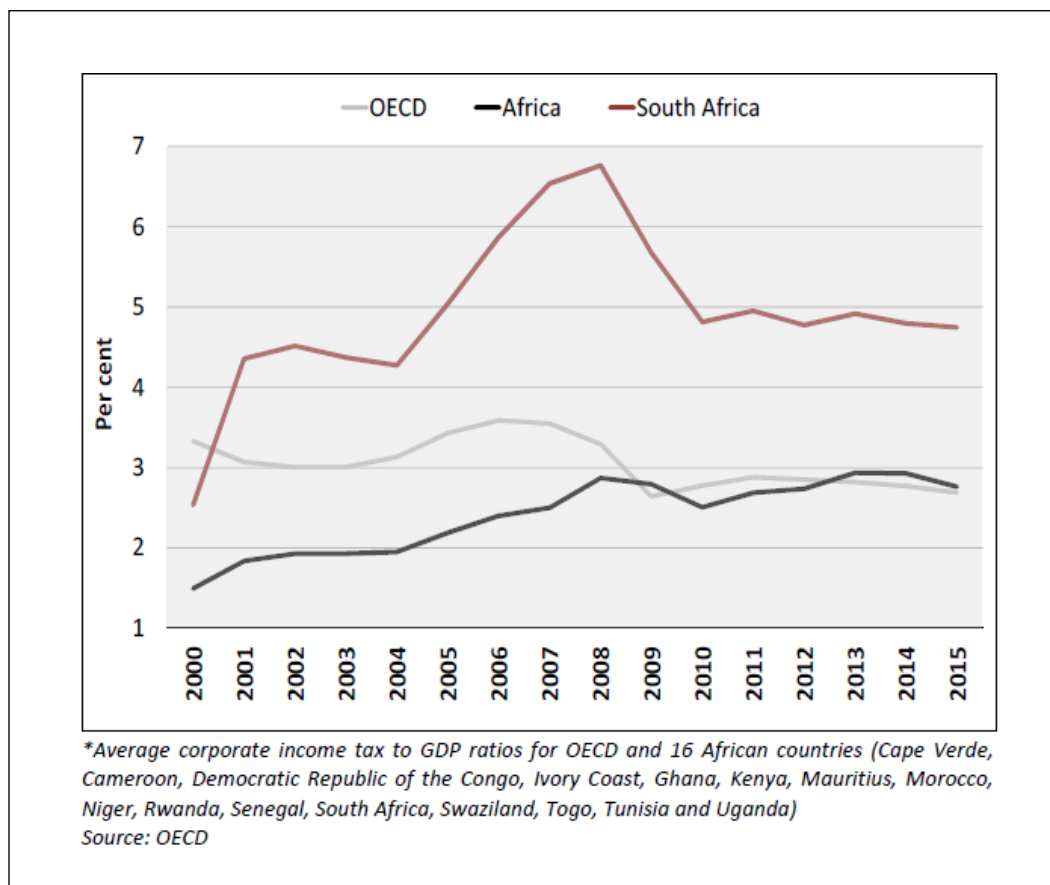
Source: International Monetary Fund (2018). *World Economic Outlook April 2018: cyclical upswing, structural change*. World Economic and Financial Surveys. Washington, DC.

Appendix 36: Evolution of total government debt



Source: South African Reserve Bank (2018a). *Financial Stability Review: First edition 2018*. Available at: <https://www.resbank.co.za/Lists/News%20and%20Publications/Attachments/8420/FSR%20First%20Edition%202018.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

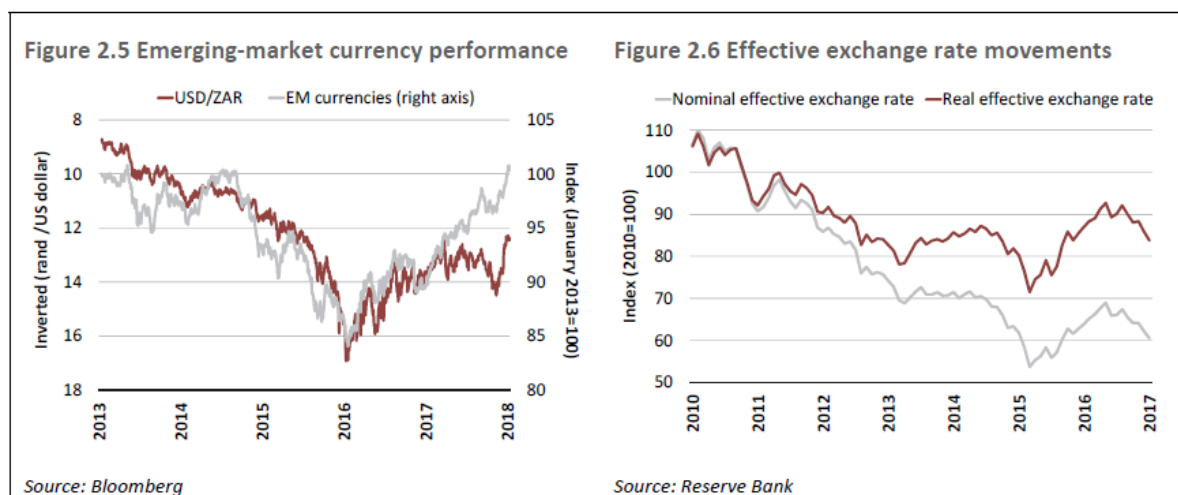
Appendix 37: Corporate income tax as a share of GDP



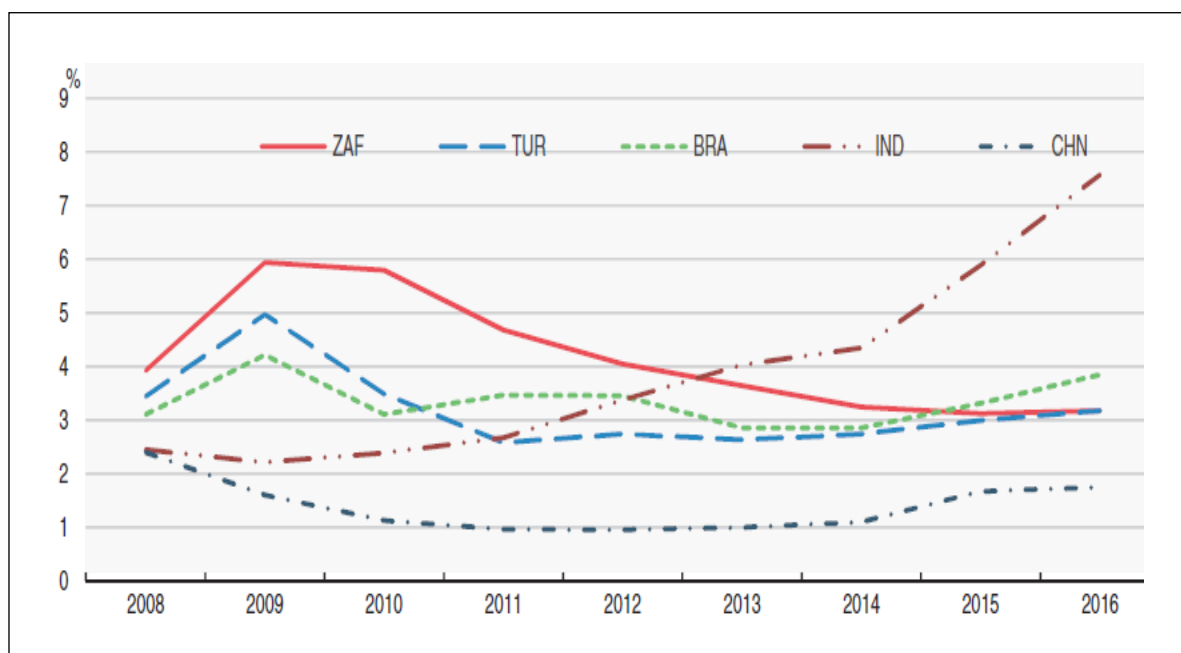
*Africa: Cape Verde, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda)

Source: National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

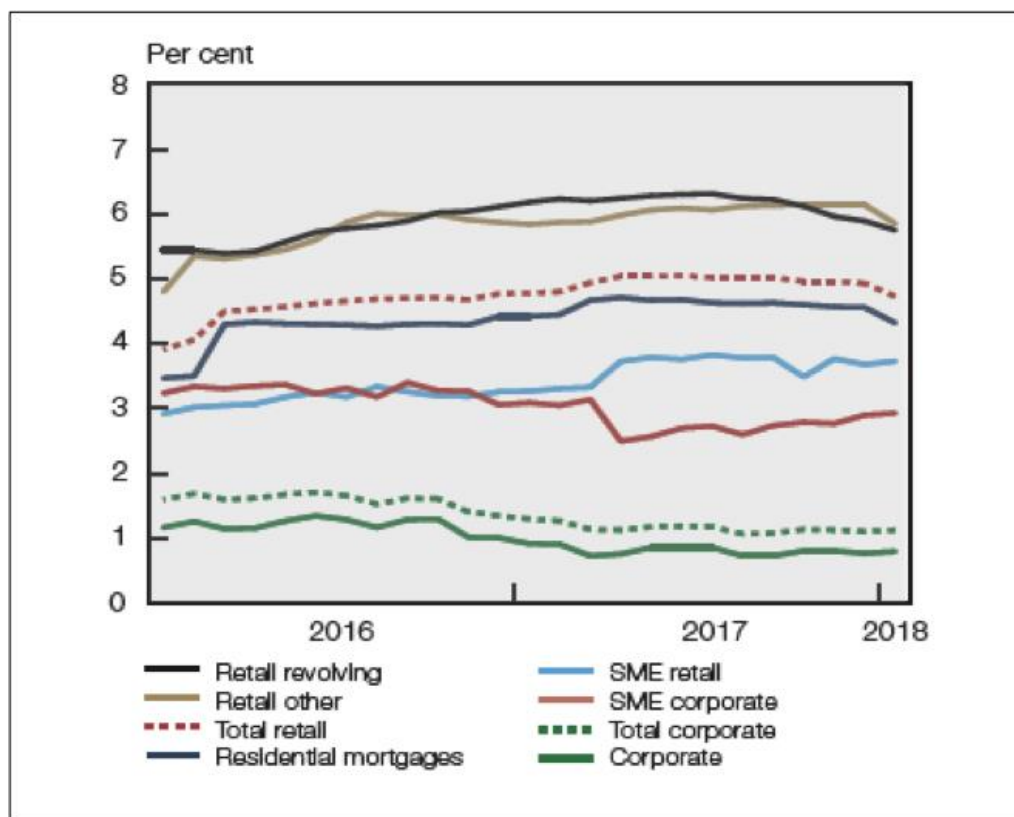
Appendix 38: Evolution emerging markets currency performance



Source: National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

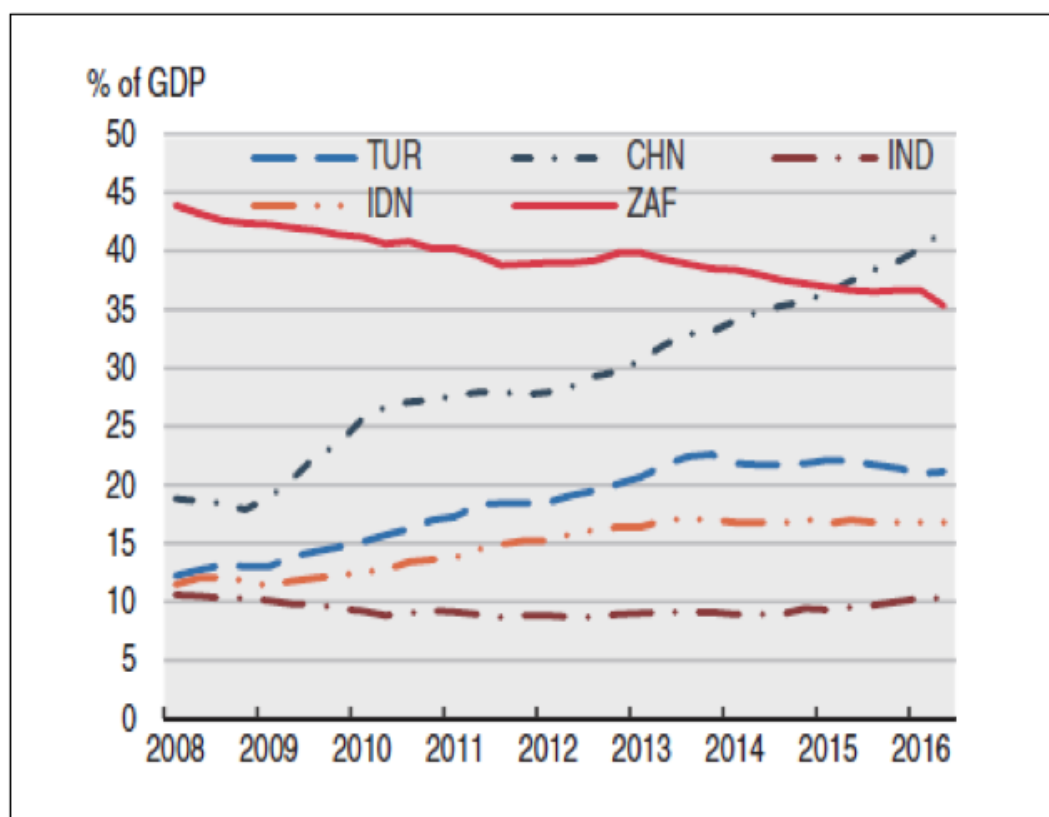
Appendix 39: *Non-performing loans as % of total loans and advances*

Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 40: *Default credit ratios*

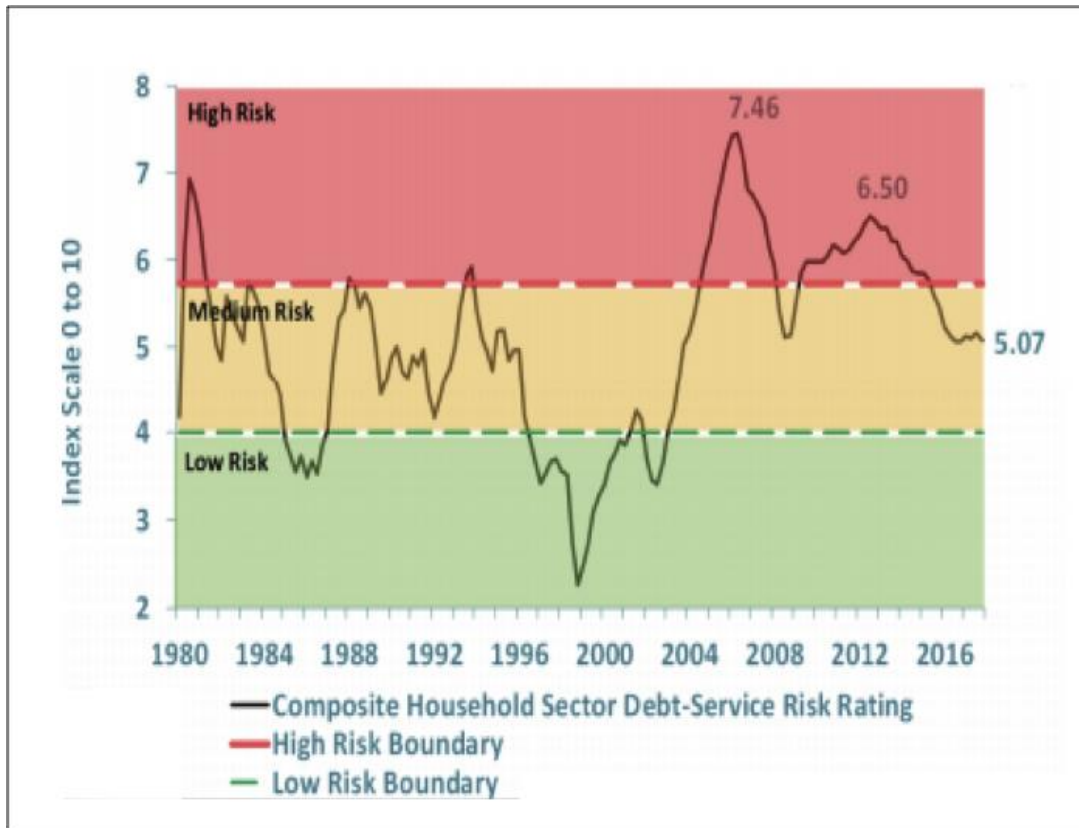
Source: South African Reserve Bank (2018a). *Financial Stability Review: First edition 2018*. Available at: <https://www.resbank.co.za/Lists/News%20and%20Publications/Attachments/8420/FSR%20First%20Edition%202018.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

Appendix 41: Household debt as a % of GDP (comparison)

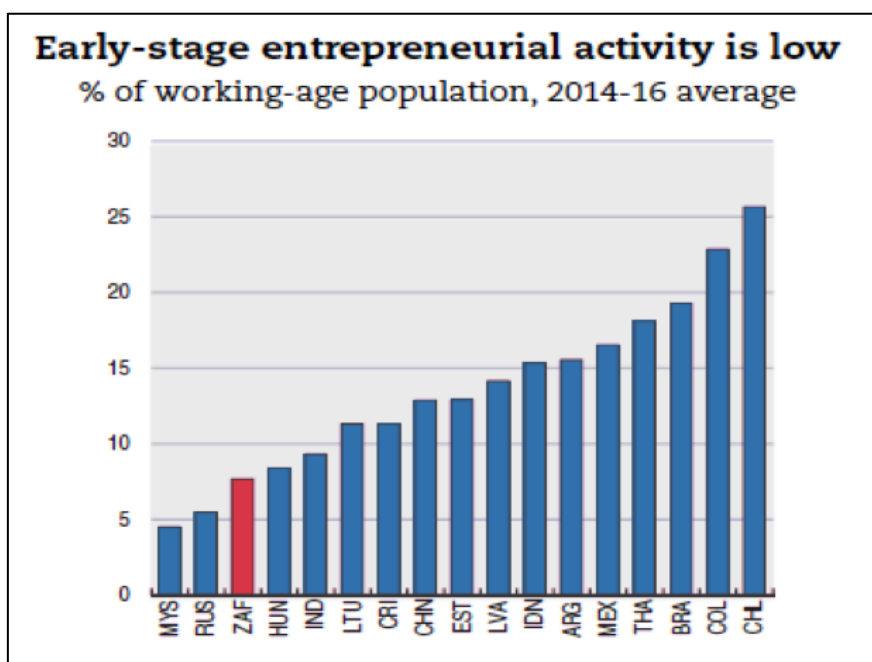


Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 42: FNB household debt-service risk index

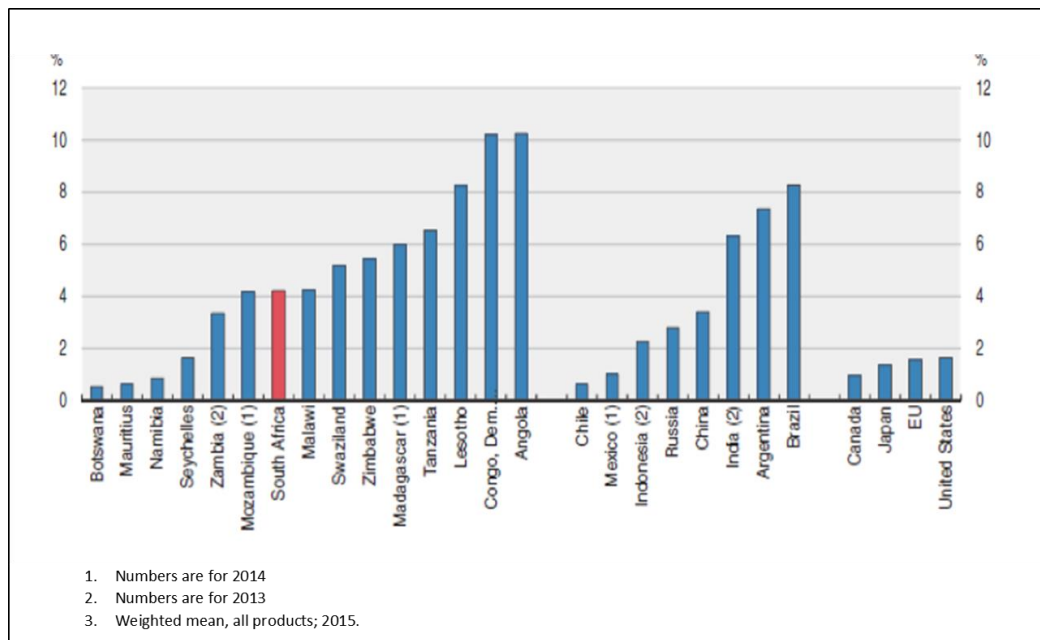


Source: First National Bank (2018). *Household sector Debt-service Risk*. Available at: https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.saiv.org.za/resource/collection/B70457DF-B11F-442D-94B2-8B1BF7C28C2F/FNB_Property_Barometer_FNB_Household_Debt_Service_Risk_Index_22_Mar_2018.pdf [Consulted on 24th July 2018].

Appendix 43: *Early-stage entrepreneurial activity (starting a business)*

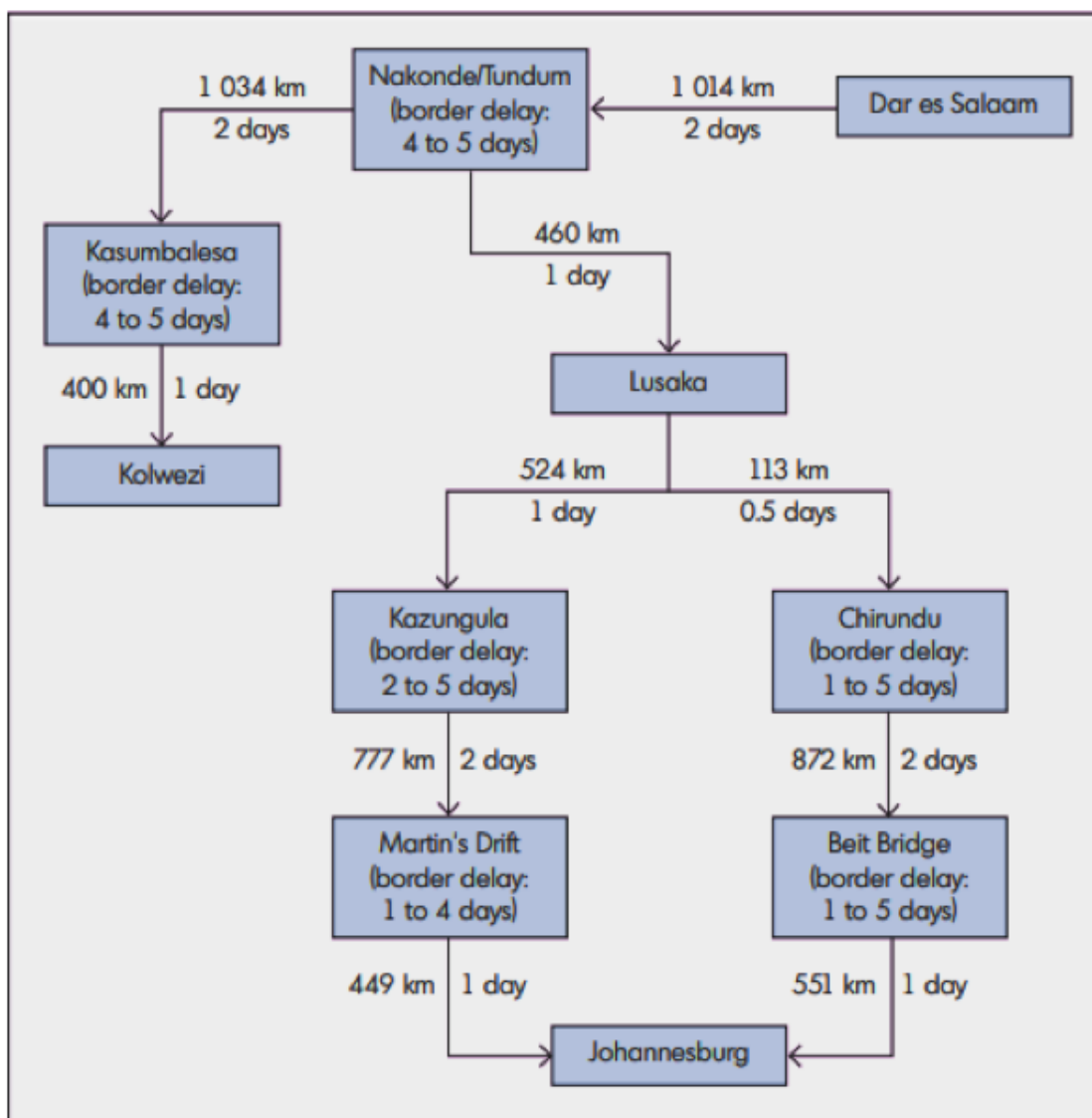
Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (2017). *Entrepreneurial behaviour and attitudes: South Africa*. Available at: <https://www.gemconsortium.org/country-profile/108> [Consulted on 4th July 2018].

Appendix 44: *Tariff rates in SADC countries compare to other countries/regions (2015)*



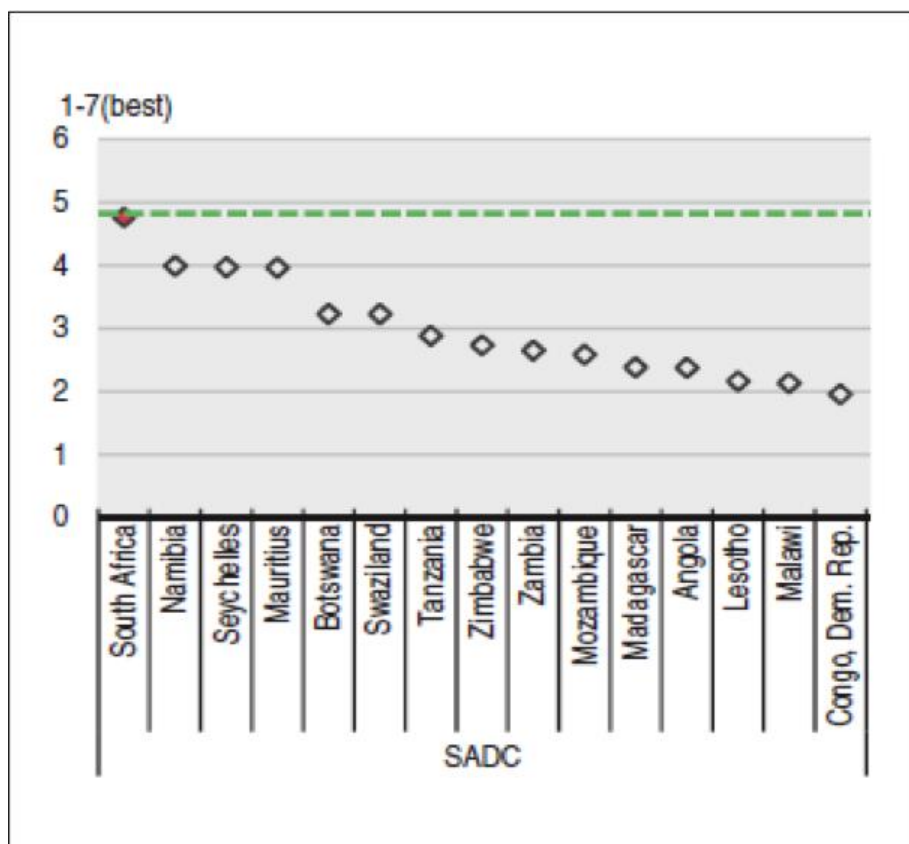
Source: OECD (2017a). OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 45: Time transport along the North-South corridor



Source: Draper, P. & Scholvin, S. (2012). The Economic gateway to Africa? Geography, strategy and South Africa's Regional Economic Relations. *South African Institute of International Affairs, Economic Diplomacy Programme*. Occasional paper n°121.

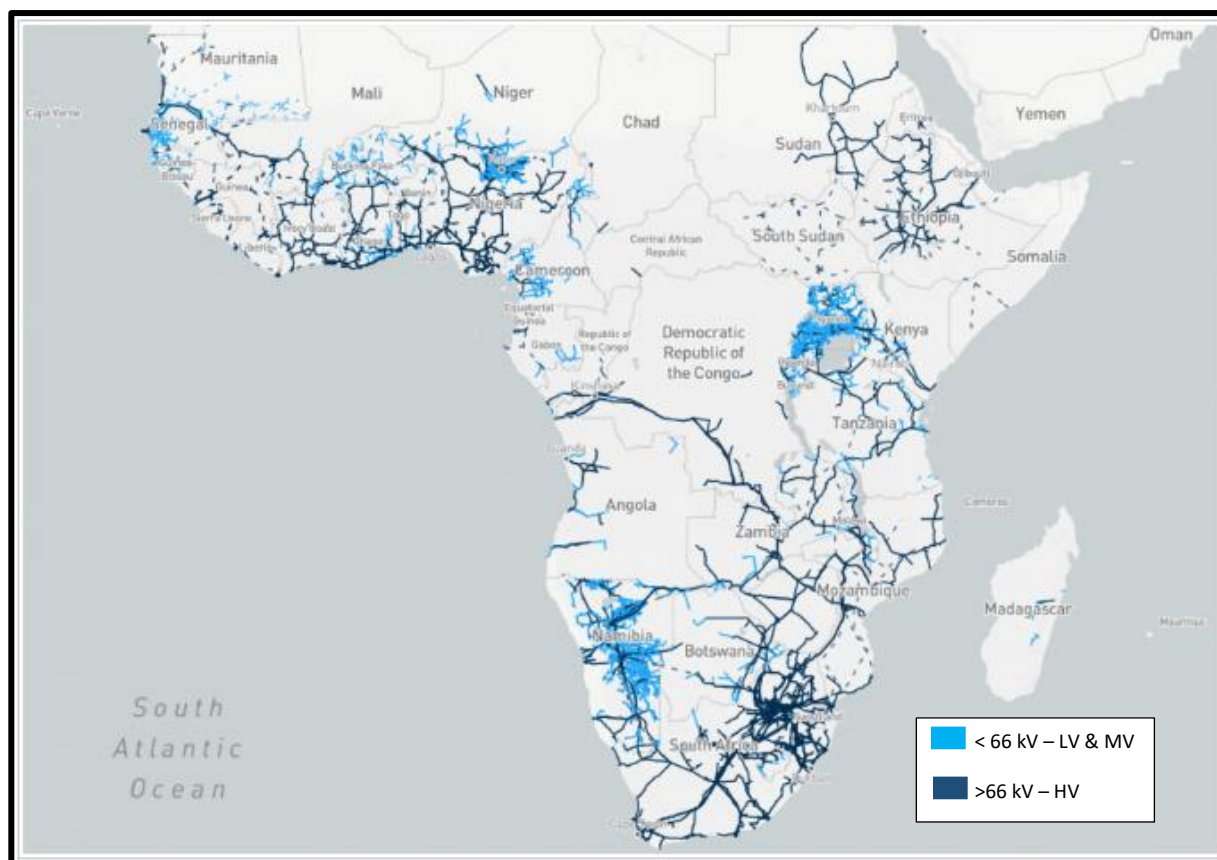
Appendix 46: Index transport infrastructure SADC countries



Source: World Economic Forum (2018a). *The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018*. Available at: [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2017-](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2017-2018/04Backmatter/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018AppendixB.pdf)

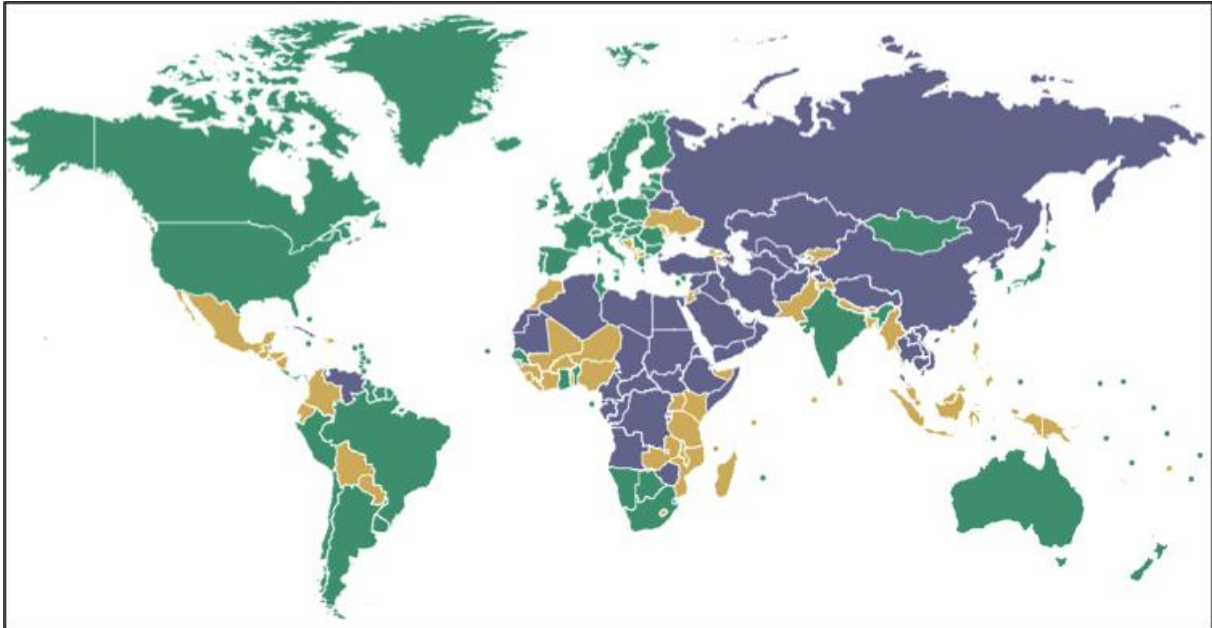
2018/04Backmatter/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018AppendixB.pdf [Consulted on 29th June 2018].

Appendix 47: Africa's electrification



Source: World Bank (2018h). *Africa Electricity Grids Explorer*. Available at: <http://africagrid.energydata.info/> [Consulted on 5th June 2018].

Appendix 48: *Freedom in the world index (2018)*



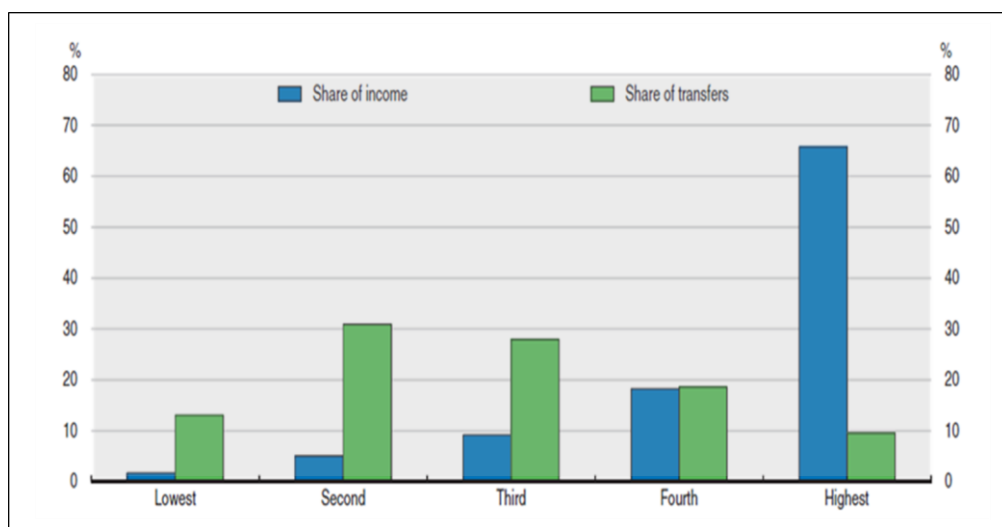
Source: Freedom House (2018). *Freedom in the World 2018: Democracy in Crisis*. Available at: <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2018> [Consulted on 23rd May 2018].

Appendix 49: Education indicators

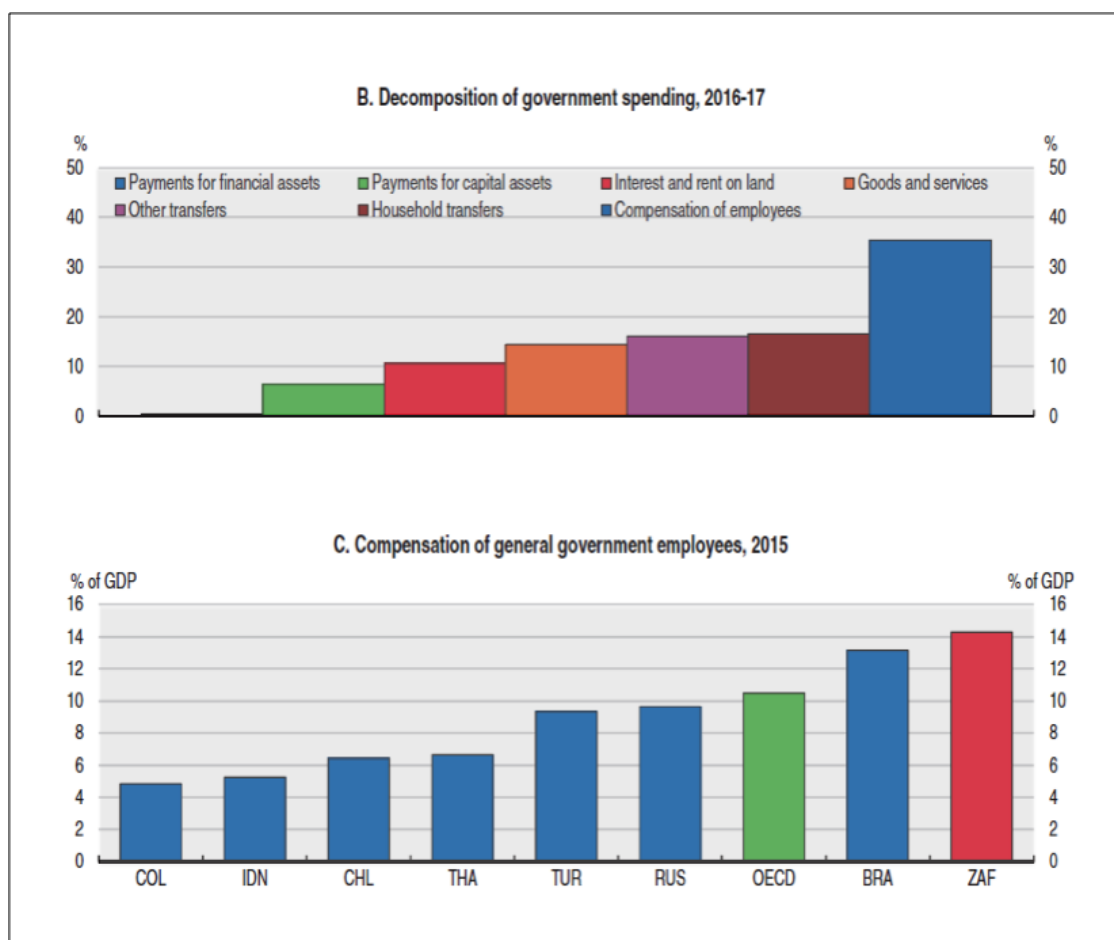
HDI rank	2016	Countries or regions	Literacy rate		Gross Enrolment Ratio		Pupil-teacher ratio		Government expenditure on education	
			2011	2015	Primary	Secondary	Primary	2014		
			Adult (% ages 15 and older)	(% of primary school age population)	(% of secondary school age population)	(% of tertiary school age population)	Number of pupils per teacher	% of GDP		
1		Norway	Not available	100	113	77	9	7.4		
49		Russian Fed.	99.7	99	101	79	20	4.2		
79		Brazil	92.6	110	102	46	21	5.9		
90		China	96.4	104	94	39	16	Not available		
119		South Africa	94.3	100	94	20	32	6.1		
131		India	72.1	111	69	24	32	3.8		
138		Korea (rep.)	Not available	99	98	95	17	4.6		
69		Iran	86.8	109	88	66	26	3.0		
71		Turkey	95.0	107	100	79	20	Not available		
77		Mexico	94.4	103	91	30	27	5.2		
111		Egypt	75.2	104	86	32	23	Not available		
113		Indonesia	91.9	106	82	31	17	3.3		
115		Vietnam	94.5	109	Not available	30	19	6.3		
116		Philippines	96.3	117	88	36	31	3.4		
139		Bangladesh	61.5	112	58	13	40	2.0		
147		Pakistan	58.7	94	42	10	47	2.5		
152		Nigeria	59.6	85	44	Not available	38	Not available		
		Developing countries	83.3	105	71	29	26	Not available		
		Sub-Saharan Africa	64.3	100	43	8	43	4.8		
		World	84.3	105	76	35	34	5.0		

Source: UNDP Human Development Report

Source: United Nations Development Programme (2016). *Human Development Report 2016*. Available at: http://www.hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf [Consulted on 25th April 2018].

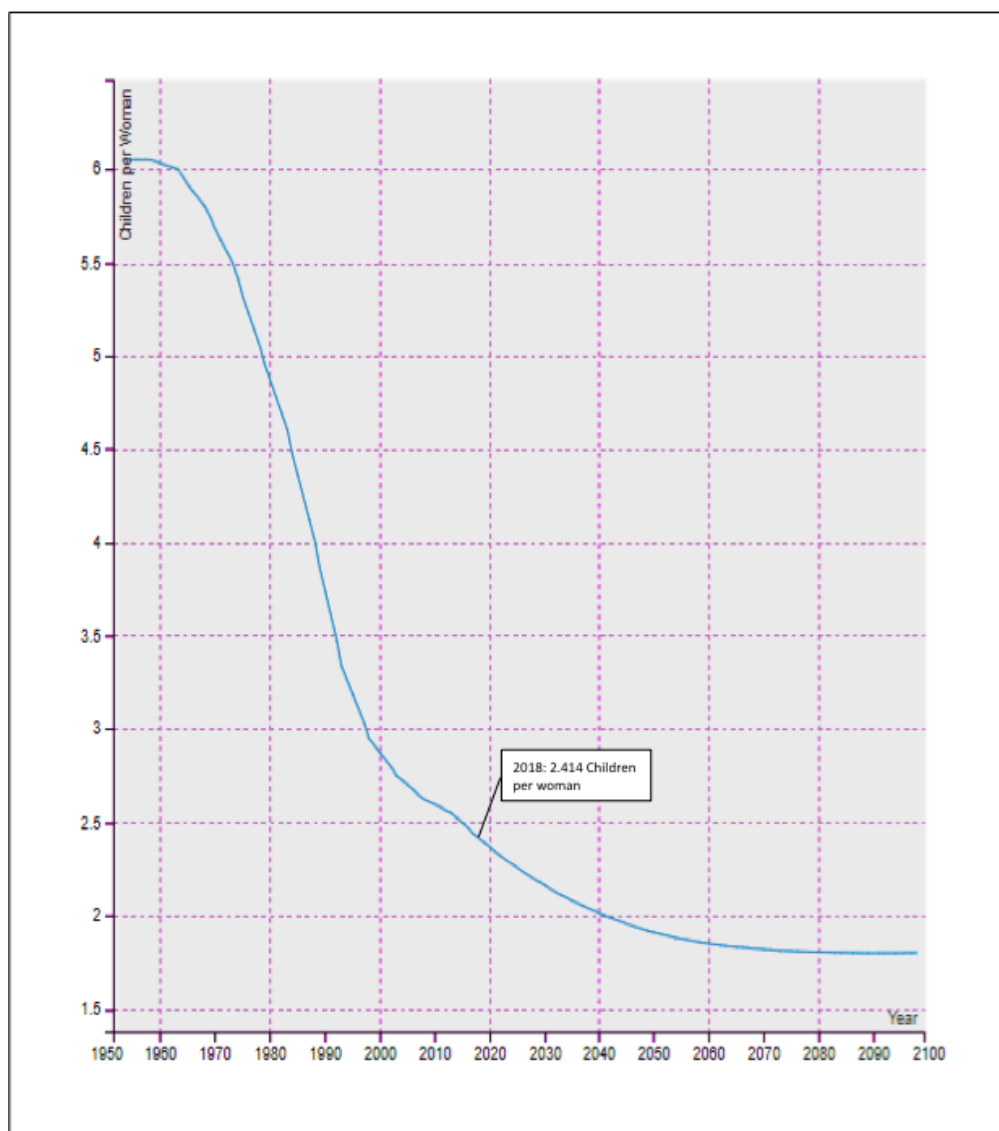
Appendix 50: *Share of transfers vs. share of income (2015)*

Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 51: *Government spending decomposition 2016-2017*

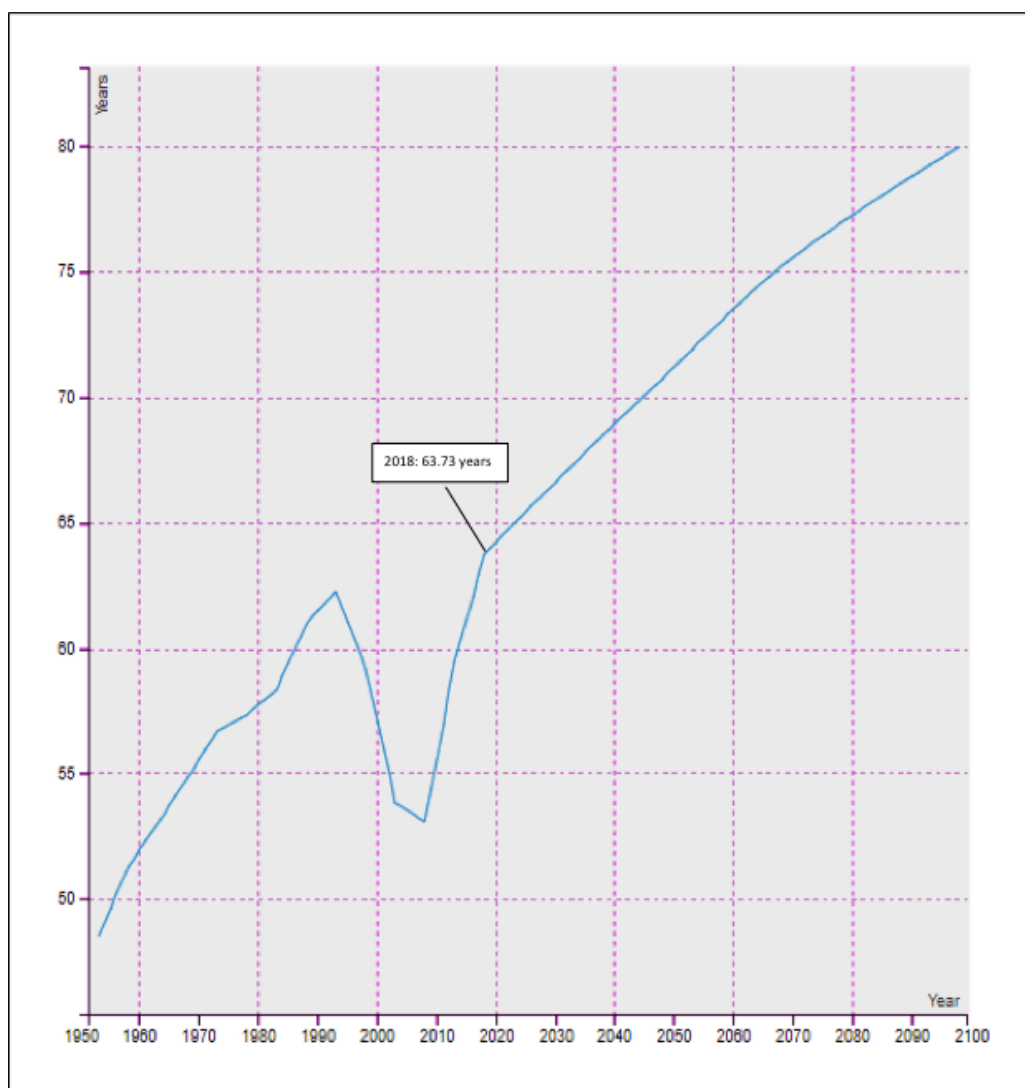
Source: OECD (2017a). *OECD Economic Surveys South Africa July 2017*. Available at: www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-southafrica.htm [Consulted on 15th May 2018].

Appendix 52: South Africa Total Fertility Rate (1950-2100)



Source: World Population Review (2018). *South Africa*. Available at: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/south-africa-population/indicators/> [Consulted on 28th June 2018].

Appendix 53: South Africa life expectancy (1950-2100)



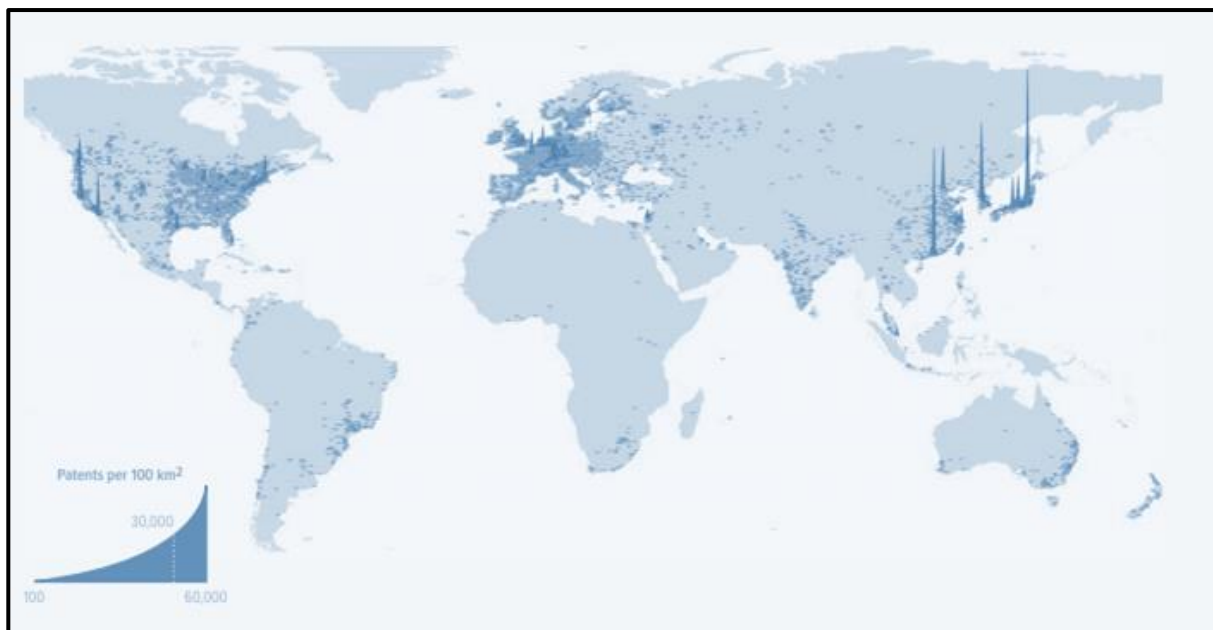
Source: World Population Review (2018). *South Africa*. Available at: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/south-africa-population/indicators/> [Consulted on 28th June 2018].

Appendix 54: Sectoral composition of the South African economy

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2005	2010	2015
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	7%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Mining and quarrying	8%	18%	8%	6%	6%	8%	7%
Manufacturing	21%	20%	21%	18%	16%	12%	13%
Electricity, gas and water	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Construction	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Trades; catering and accommodation	13%	11%	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%
Transport, storage and communication	9%	8%	7%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Finance, real estate and business services	12%	9%	11%	13%	18%	18%	18%
Community, social and personal services	15%	14%	17%	19%	18%	19%	20%
General government services	9%	9%	13%	14%	13%	14%	15%

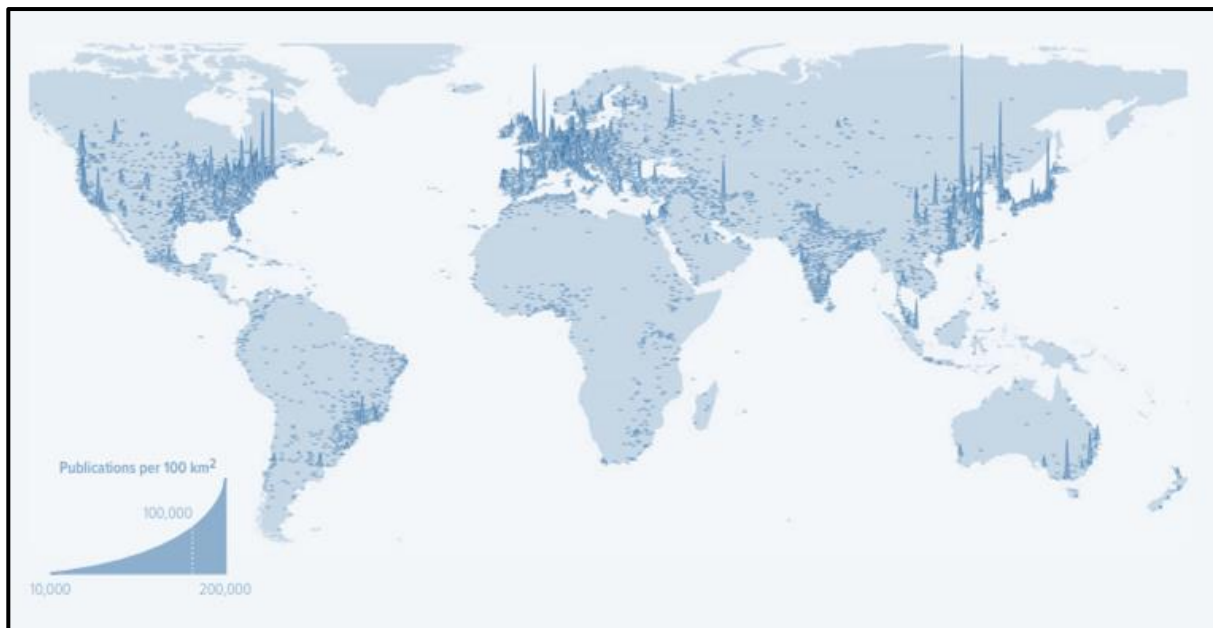
Source: South African Reserve Bank (2015). *Economic and Financial Data for South Africa*. Available at: <http://www.resbank.co.za/webindicators/econfindataforsa.aspx> [Consulted on 15th June 2018].

Appendix 55: PCT patent density per 100 square kilometres



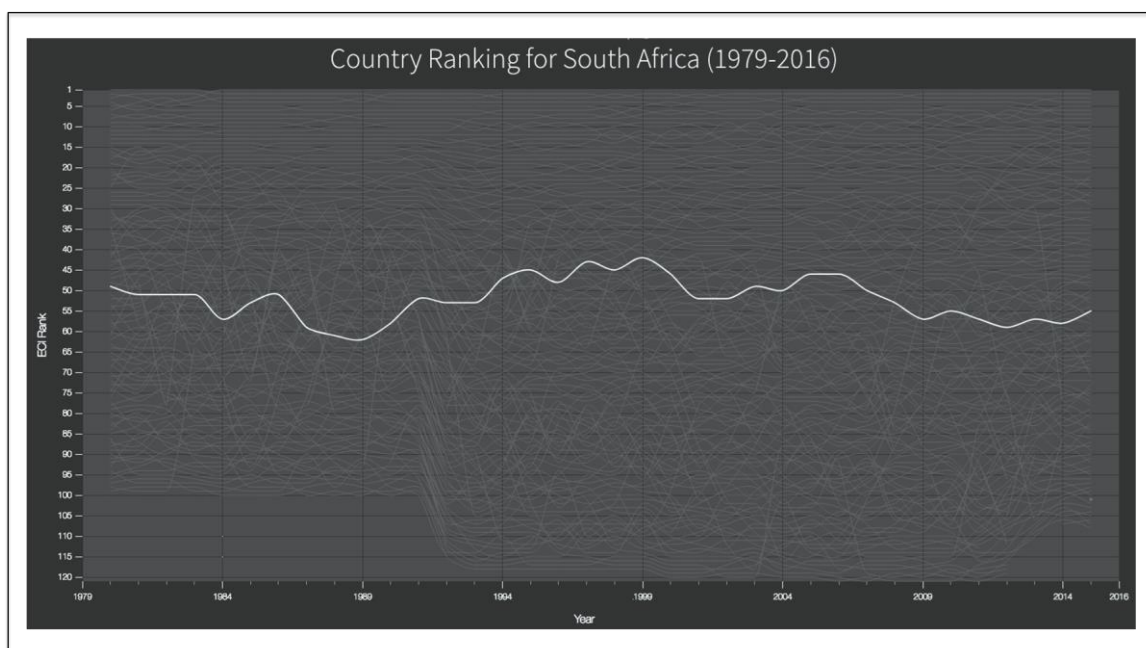
Source: Dutta, S., Lanvin, B. & Wunsch-Vienent, S. (2018). *Global Innovation Index 2018: Energizing the World with Innovation*, 11th Ed. Available at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2018.pdf [Consulted on 17th June 2018].

Appendix 56: *Scientific publication density per 100 square kilometres*



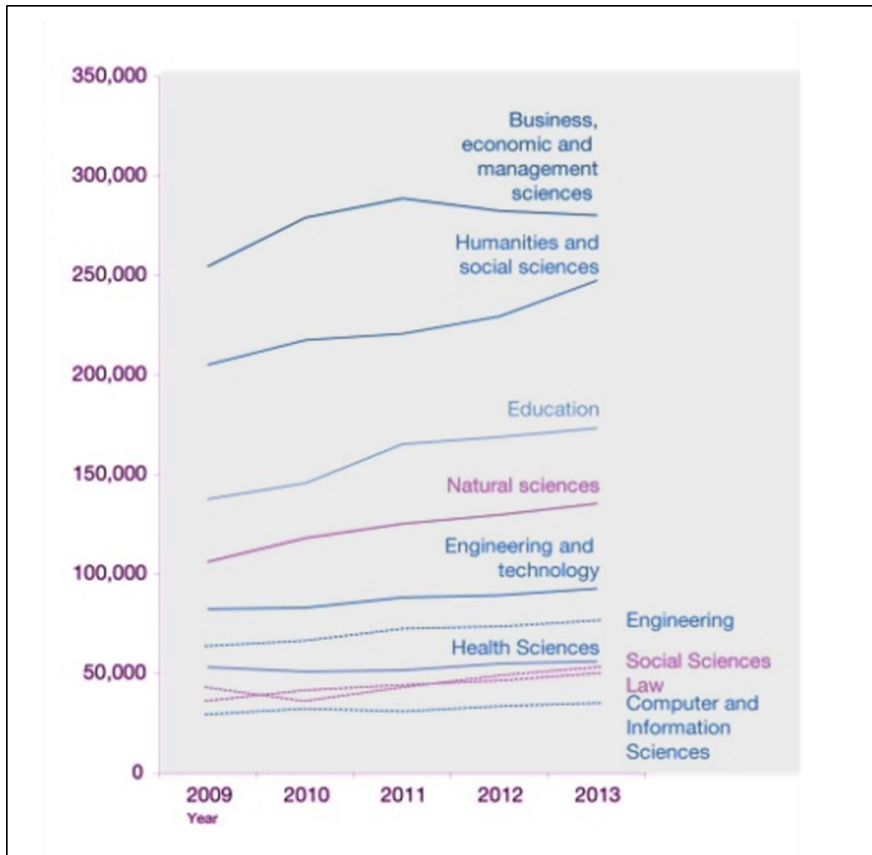
Source: Dutta, S., Lanvin, B. & Wunsch-Viencent, S. (2018). *Global Innovation Index 2018: Energizing the World with Innovation*, 11th Ed. Available at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2018.pdf [Consulted on 17th June 2018].

Appendix 57: *Economic complexity index evolution*

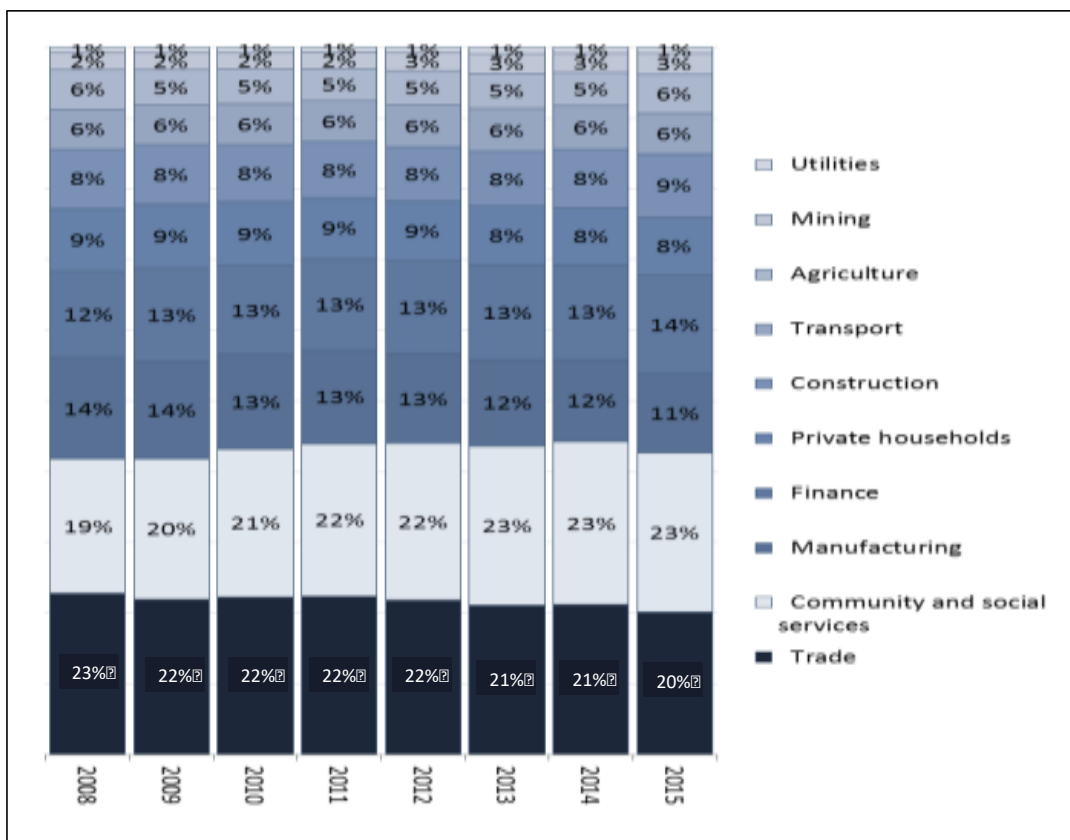


Source: Observatory of Economic Complexity (2016). *South Africa Profile*. Available at: <https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/zaf/> [Consulted on 29th June 2018].

Appendix 58: *Students by field of study (higher education)*

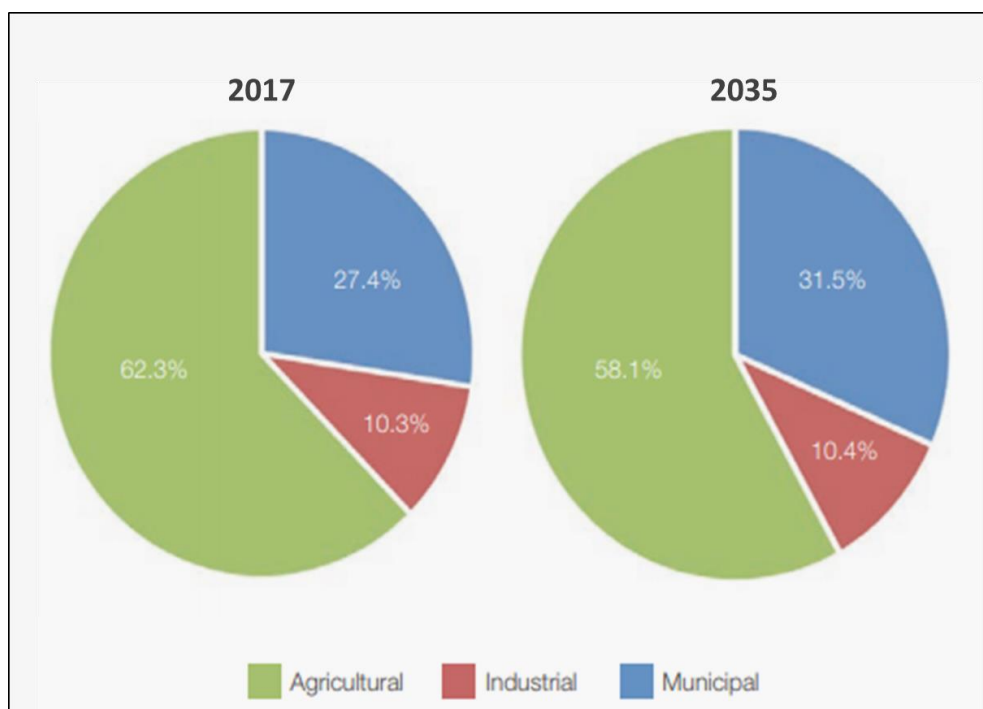


Source: World Economic Forum (2016b). *South Africa has a skills shortage. How do we fix it?* Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/05/south-africa-skills-shortage-how-do-we-fix-it/> [Consulted on 17th June 2018].

Appendix 59: *Employment by industry*

Source: Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS) (2016). *Analysis of existing industrial policies and the state of implementation in South Africa*. Available at: https://www.fes-southafrica.org/fileadmin/user_upload/TIPS_IP_REVIEW_FES-Revised_Final_Dec_2016_edit.pdf [Consulted on 22nd July 2018].

Appendix 60: Water withdrawal by sector in South Africa



Source: Donnerfeld, Z., Crookes, C. & Hedden, S. (2018). *A delicate balance: Water scarcity in South Africa*. Institute for security studies; Water Research commission; Frederick S. Pardee Center for International futures. Available at: <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/sar13-2.pdf> [Consulted on 16th May 2018].

Appendix 61: Consolidated spending framework

R million	2017/18 Revised estimate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Percentage of total MTEF allocation by function	Average annual MTEF growth
Learning and culture	323 075	351 121	385 436	413 066	24.0%	8.5%
Basic education	231 638	246 760	263 279	281 987	16.5%	6.8%
Post-school education and training	81 224	93 704	111 040	119 301	6.8%	13.7%
Arts, culture, sport and recreation	10 213	10 658	11 116	11 778	0.7%	4.9%
Health	191 685	205 448	222 046	240 297	13.9%	7.8%
Social development	234 853	259 401	281 793	305 780	17.7%	9.2%
Social protection	178 330	193 365	207 825	223 890	13.0%	7.9%
Social security funds	56 524	66 037	73 968	81 891	4.6%	13.2%
Community development	183 537	196 264	210 465	227 095	13.2%	7.4%
Economic development	183 487	200 052	211 896	227 068	13.3%	7.4%
Industrialisation and exports	32 432	32 896	37 279	38 965	2.3%	6.3%
Agriculture and rural development	27 219	30 195	30 269	31 805	1.9%	5.3%
Job creation and labour affairs	20 663	23 281	24 793	26 332	1.6%	8.4%
Economic regulation and infrastructure	87 347	97 925	102 465	111 420	6.5%	8.5%
Innovation, science and technology	15 826	15 756	17 089	18 546	1.1%	5.4%
Peace and security	195 731	200 752	213 568	227 684	13.4%	5.2%
Defence and state security	49 723	48 382	50 612	53 679	3.2%	2.6%
Police services	93 711	99 127	105 915	113 108	6.6%	6.5%
Law courts and prisons	43 705	45 372	48 483	51 779	3.0%	5.8%
Home affairs	8 593	7 871	8 557	9 118	0.5%	2.0%
General public services	62 067	63 991	65 859	70 518	4.2%	4.3%
Executive and legislative organs	15 010	15 998	16 525	17 458	1.0%	5.2%
Public administration and fiscal affairs	39 551	40 414	41 937	45 198	2.7%	4.5%
External affairs	7 506	7 579	7 397	7 862	0.5%	1.6%
Payments for financial assets	20 368	6 036	6 230	6 580		
Allocated by function	1 394 803	1 483 066	1 597 292	1 718 089	100.0%	7.2%
Debt-service costs	163 155	180 124	197 664	213 859		9.4%
Contingency reserve	–	8 000	8 000	10 000		
Consolidated expenditure	1 557 959	1 671 190	1 802 955	1 941 948		7.6%

Source: National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

Appendix 62: Foreign direct investments flows and stocks (evolution)

FDI stocks Inward			FDI stocks Outward		
2000	2010	2017	2000	2010	2017
43,451	179,565	149,962	27,328	83,249	270,287

(Millions of dollars)

FDI Inflow Evolution (millions of dollars)										
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
5695	9006	5365	1228	6004	4572	8300	5771	1729	2235	1325

FDI Outward Evolution (millions of dollars)										
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2966	-3134	1151	-76	-257	4369	6649	7669	5744	4474	7360

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2018). *World Investment Report 2018: Investment and New Industrial Policies*. Available at: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2018_en.pdf [Consulted on 15th July 2018].

Appendix 63: Economic development expenditures

R million	2017/18 Revised estimate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Percentage of total MTEF allocation	Average annual MTEF growth
		Medium-term estimates				
Economic regulation and infrastructure	87 347	97 925	102 465	111 420	57.0%	8.5%
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Water resource and bulk infrastructure</i>	23 208	29 011	28 510	34 122	16.8%	13.7%
<i>Road infrastructure</i>	46 726	50 504	51 755	54 592	28.7%	5.3%
Job creation and labour affairs	20 663	23 281	24 793	26 332	13.6%	8.4%
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Employment programmes¹</i>	20 172	22 768	24 251	25 755	13.3%	8.5%
Industrialisation and exports	32 432	32 896	37 279	38 965	20.0%	6.3%
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Economic development and incentive programmes</i>	13 406	14 533	15 285	16 207	8.4%	6.5%
Innovation, science and technology	15 826	15 756	17 089	18 546	9.4%	5.4%
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Environmental programmes</i>	5 499	5 910	6 521	6 876	3.5%	7.7%
Total	156 267	169 857	181 627	195 263	100.0%	7.7%
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Compensation of employees</i>	34 548	37 477	40 290	43 970	22.3%	8.4%
<i>Goods and services</i>	46 410	48 912	54 301	58 643	29.6%	8.1%
<i>Transfers and subsidies</i>	33 572	37 175	39 852	42 105	21.8%	7.8%
<i>Buildings and other fixed structures</i>	30 394	34 392	35 097	36 716	19.4%	6.5%
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	3 899	3 883	3 546	3 696	2.0%	-1.8%

1. Includes the Expanded Public Works Programme, the Community Works Programme and the Jobs Fund

Source: National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

Appendix 64: Human development index and inequalities (UNDP, 2016)

HDI rank 2016	Countries or regions	Human Development Index		Life expectancy at birth		Mean years of schooling		GNI per capita (2011 PPP \$)		Human Development Index		Inequality adjusted HDI		Gini Coefficient (income) (0 being the most equal and 100 being the most unequal) Most recent years data
		Value	2015	Value	2015	Value	2015	Value	2015	Value	2015	Value	2015	
1	Norway	0.949	81.7	12.7	67,614	0.849	190	0.898	25.9					
49	Russian Fed.	0.804	70.3	12	23,286	0.733		0.725	41.6					
79	Brazil	0.754	74.7	7.8	14,145	0.611		0.561	51.5					
90	China	0.738	76	7.6	13,345	0.499		Not available	42.2					
119	South Africa	0.666	57.7	10.3	12,087	0.621		0.435	63.4*					
131	India	0.624	68.3	6.3	5,663	0.428		0.454	35.1					
18	Korea (rep.)	0.901	82.1	12.2	34,541	0.731		0.753	Not available					
69	Iran	0.774	75.6	8.8	16,395	0.572		0.518	37.4					
71	Turkey	0.767	75.5	7.9	18,705	0.576		0.645	40.2					
77	Mexico	0.762	77	8.6	16,383	0.648		0.587	48.2					
111	Egypt	0.691	71.3	7.1	10,064	0.547		0.491	Not available					
113	Indonesia	0.689	69.1	7.9	10,053	0.528		0.563	39.5					
115	Vietnam	0.683	75.9	8	5,335	0.477		0.562	37.6					
116	Philippines	0.682	68.3	9.3	8,395	0.586		0.556	43					
139	Bangladesh	0.579	72	5.2	3,341	0.386		0.412	32.1					
147	Pakistan	0.550	66.4	5.1	5,031	0.404		0.380	30.7					
152	Nigeria	0.527	53.1	6	5,443	Not available		0.328	43					

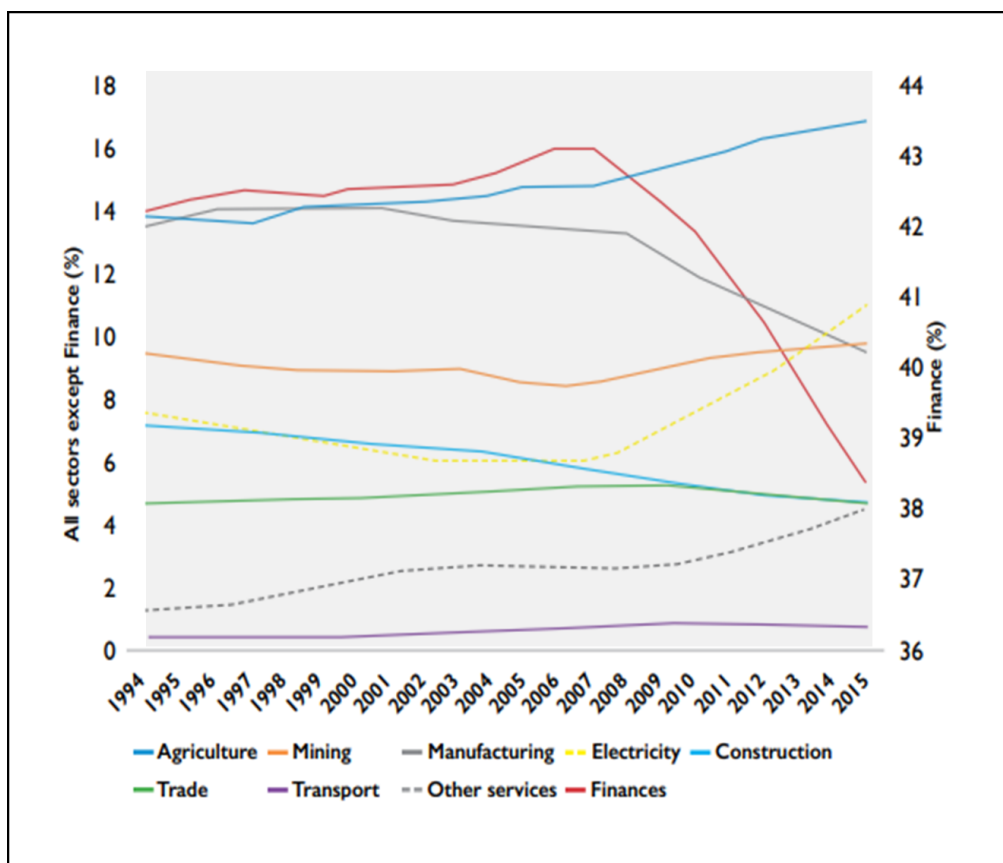
Appendix 65: Social protection expenditure (and estimates)

	2017/18 Revised estimate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Percentage of total MTEF	Average annual MTEF growth
R million		Medium-term estimates				
Social protection expenditure	178 330	193 365	207 825	223 890	100.0%	7.9%
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Social grants</i>	<i>150 880</i>	<i>162 961</i>	<i>175 656</i>	<i>189 774</i>	<i>84.5%</i>	<i>7.9%</i>
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>Child support</i>	<i>56 017</i>	<i>60 631</i>	<i>65 467</i>	<i>70 836</i>	<i>31.5%</i>	<i>8.1%</i>
Old age	64 276	70 531	76 751	83 689	37.0%	9.2%
<i>Disability</i>	<i>20 952</i>	<i>22 105</i>	<i>23 078</i>	<i>24 172</i>	<i>11.1%</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
<i>Foster care</i>	<i>5 299</i>	<i>5 132</i>	<i>5 281</i>	<i>5 447</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>
<i>Care dependency</i>	<i>2 939</i>	<i>3 138</i>	<i>3 430</i>	<i>3 762</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>8.6%</i>
South African Social Security Agency	7 206	7 761	8 196	8 646	3.9%	6.3%
Provincial social development	18 863	20 558	22 044	23 322	10.5%	7.3%
Total	178 330	193 365	207 825	223 890	100.0%	7.9%
<i>Social grants as percentage of GDP</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>3.3%</i>		
Social grant beneficiary numbers by grant type (Thousands)						
Child support	12 239	12 402	12 631	12 815	70.7%	1.5%
Old age ¹	3 392	3 513	3 627	3 741	20.3%	3.3%
Disability	1 057	1 050	1 041	1 034	5.8%	-0.7%
Foster care	400	398	394	391	2.2%	-0.8%
Care dependency	149	154	160	165	0.9%	3.5%
Total	17 237	17 517	17 853	18 146	100.0%	1.7%

1. Includes war veterans

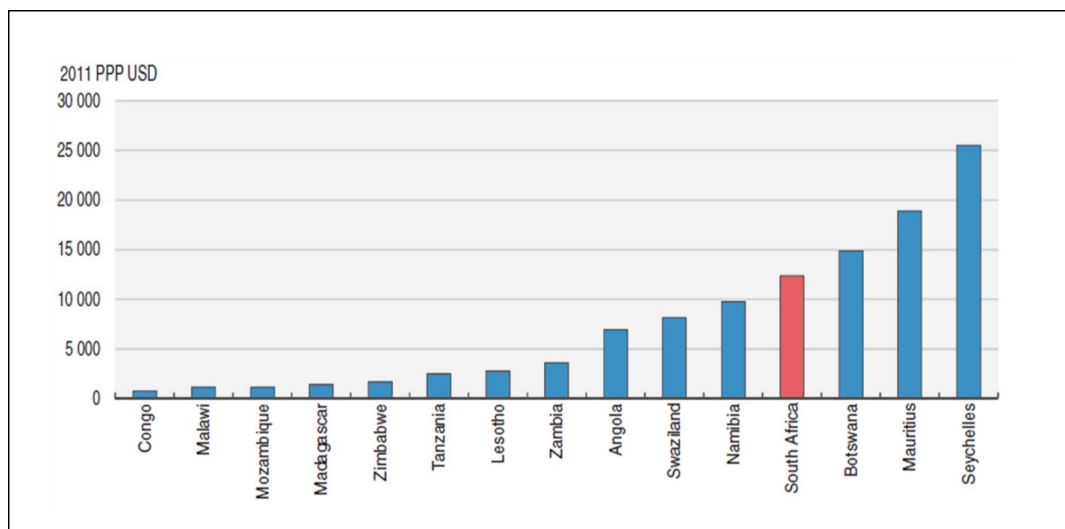
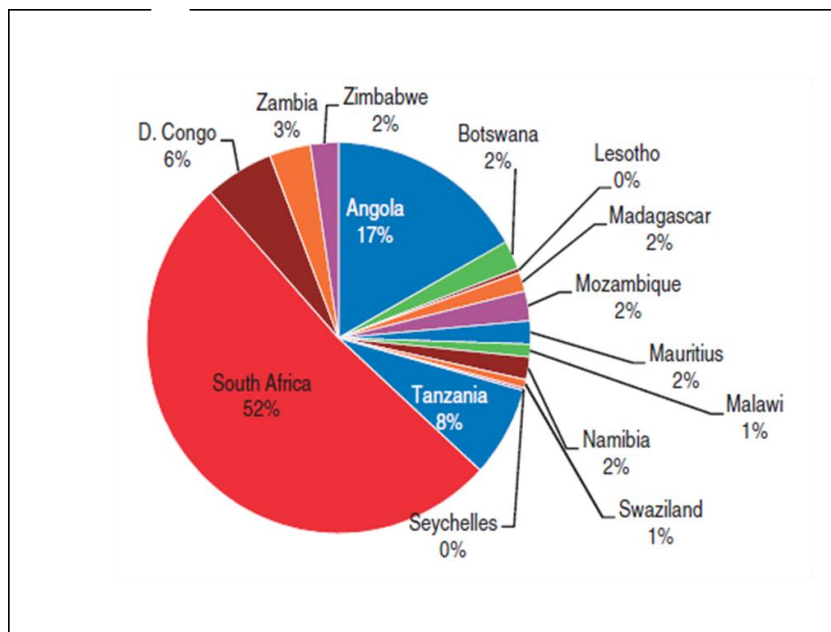
Source: National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2018). *Budget Review 2018*. Available at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2018/review/FullBR.pdf> [Consulted on 30th June 2018].

Appendix 66: Sector shares in total capital stock (private investment),
1994-2015

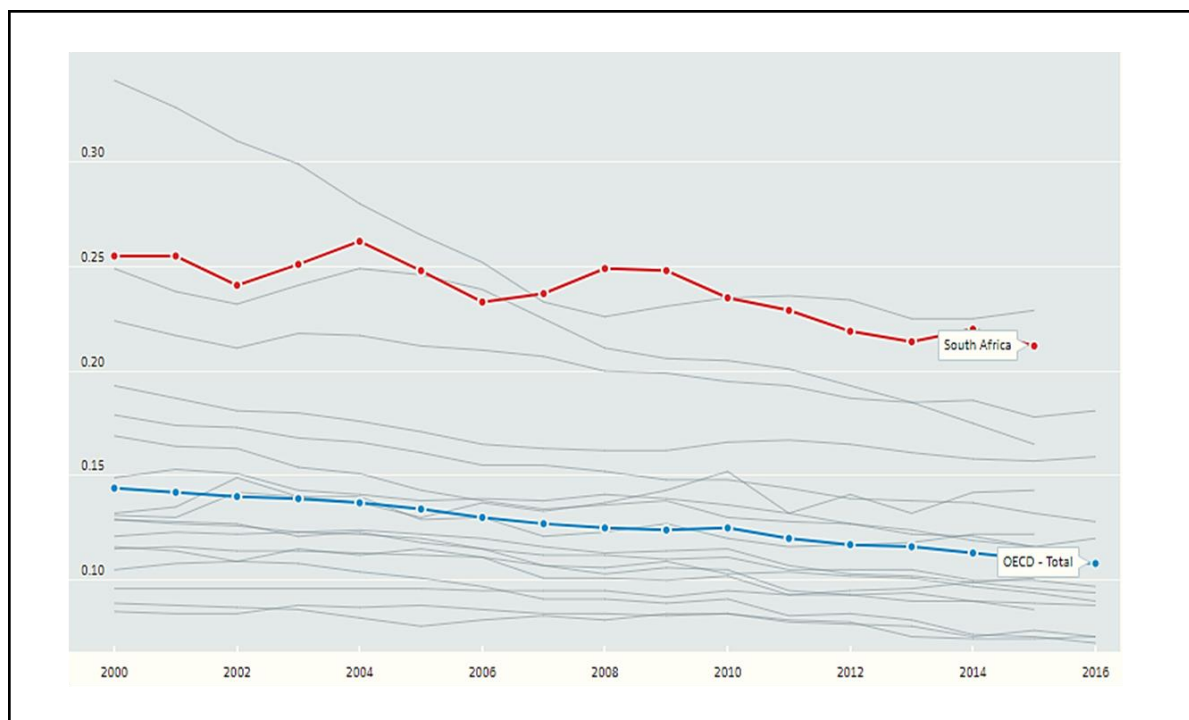


Source: World Bank (2017f). *South Africa economic update: focus on private investment for job creation*. Edition 9. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25971/111888-WP-PUBLIC-jan-17-4-am-WB-Econ-Update-version4.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> [Consulted on 8th June 2018].

Appendix 67: SADC countries' GDP as a share of total SADC's GDP and GDP per capita of SADC countries



Source: World Bank (2015a). *GDP PPP (constant 2011 international \$); GDP per capita PPP (constant 2011 international \$)*. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CN?locations=ZA> [Consulted on 15th June 2018].

Appendix 68: *Primary energy supply*

Measure: tonne of oil equivalent/1000 US dollars.

Source: OECD (2016). *Primary energy supply*. Available at: <https://data.oecd.org/energy/primary-energy-supply.htm> [Consulted on 19th June 2018].