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STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Capital expenditure by the public sector for 2019

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IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



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Key findings

Table A – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 according to type of expenditure

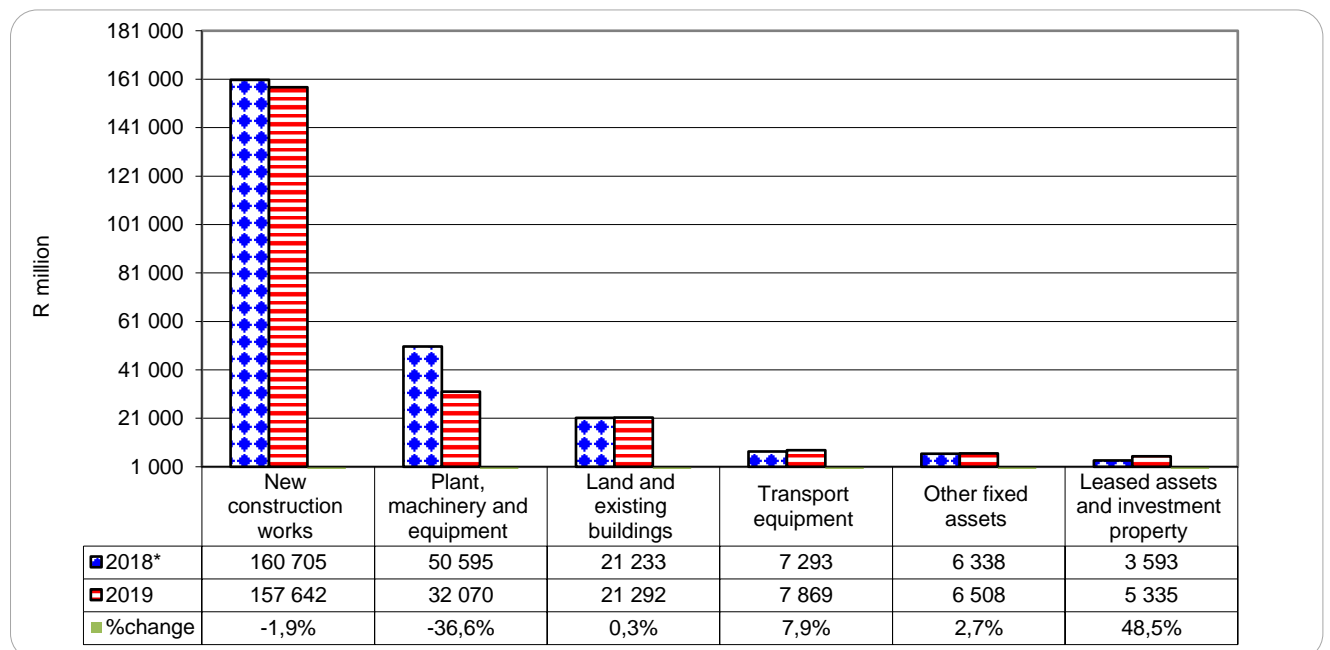
Type of expenditure	R million		
	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2018*	2019	
New construction works	160 705	157 642	-3 063
Plant, machinery and equipment	50 595	32 070	-18 525
Transport equipment	7 293	7 869	576
Land and existing buildings	21 233	21 292	59
Other fixed assets	6 338	6 508	170
Leased assets and investment property	3 593	5 335	1 742
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	249 757	230 716	-19 041

*Some figures have been revised.

The total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions decreased by R19 041 million from R249 757 million in 2018 to R230 716 million in 2019.

Capital expenditure decreased on plant, machinery and equipment (-R18 525 million) and new construction works (-R3 063 million). Capital expenditure increased on leased assets and investment property (R1 742 million), transport equipment (R576 million), 'other' fixed assets (R170 million) and on land and existing buildings (R59 million).

Figure 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 according to type of expenditure (R million)



*Some figures have been revised.

Figure 1 above shows that capital expenditure decreased on plant, machinery and equipment (-36,6%) and on new construction works (-1,9%). Capital expenditure increased on leased assets and investment property (48,5%), transport equipment (7,9%), 'other' fixed assets (2,7%) and land and existing buildings (0,3%).

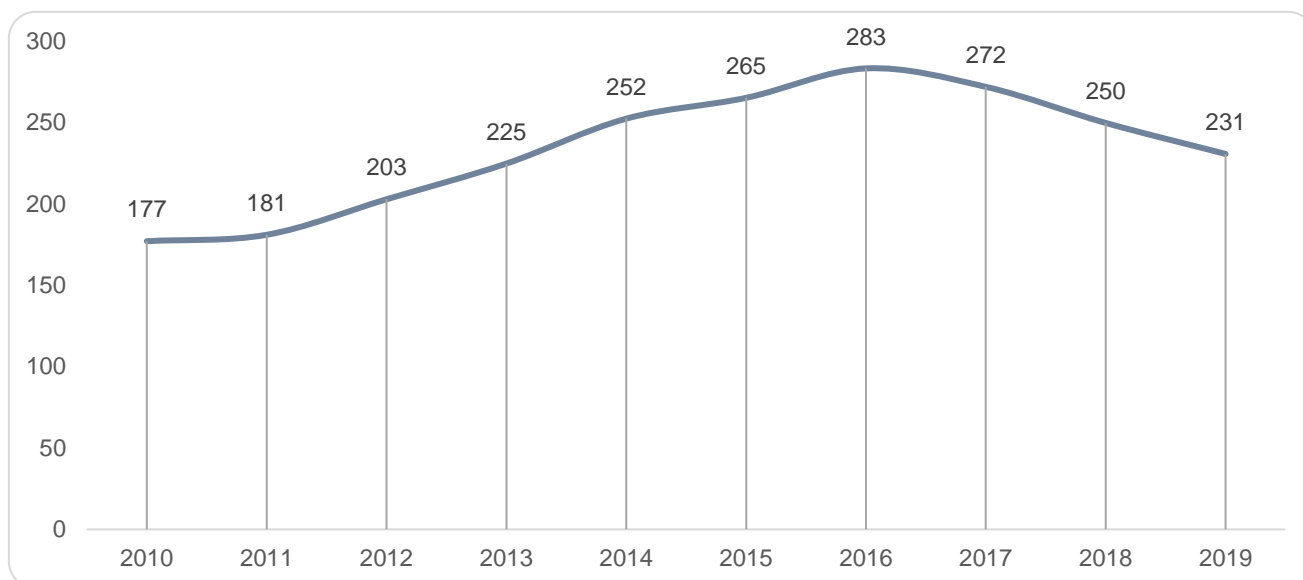
Figure 2 – Total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions from 2010 to 2019 (R billion)

Figure 2 shows the pattern of capital expenditure (current prices) by public-sector institutions between 2010 and 2019.

Based on the type of capital expenditure (see Table A on page 3), new construction works has been the largest contributor to total capex since 2010. New construction works includes, inter alia, residential and non-residential buildings; roads, streets and bridges; airports; water works; and electricity mains. The second largest contributor was plant, machinery and equipment, which includes, inter alia, furniture and fittings; office and computer equipment; network equipment rolling stock; and containers. The smallest contributor to total capital expenditure was leased assets and investment property, e.g. financial leases on different assets such as buildings and motor vehicles.

Based on type of institution, the largest contributor to total capex from 2010 to 2019 was public corporations, followed by municipalities. The smallest contributor was higher education institutions. The types of institution included in this statistical release are shown in Table B (page 5).

Table B – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public-sector institution

Institutions	R million												Total capital expenditure by the public sector	
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works		Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property			
	2018*	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019
National Government Financial year ended 31 March	5 709	5 514	1 748	3 312	2 337	2 346	3 694	3 677	562	469	1 059	989	15 109	16 307
Provincial Government Financial year ended 31 March	21 604	18 527	3 326	3 465	1 140	803	7 527	8 797	224	180	1 137	1 238	34 958	33 010
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds Financial year ended 31 March	14 449	10 580	1 948	1 990	1 032	913	4 717	4 324	1 133	1 008	802	1 033	24 081	19 848
Municipalities Financial year ended 30 June	50 463	54 093	4 398	5 056	1 713	2 138	1 191	849	1 282	1 290	170	549	59 217	63 975
Public Corporations Financial year ended 31 March	66 801	67 456	37 318	16 291	990	1 551	2 038	1 135	2 969	3 314	425	1 197	110 541	90 944
Higher Education Institutions Financial year ended 31 December	1 679	1 472	1 857	1 956	81	118	2 066	2 510	168	247	0	329	5 851	6 632
Total expenditure by the public sector	160 705	157 642	50 595	32 070	7 293	7 869	21 233	21 292	6 338	6 508	3 593	5 335	249 757	230 716

*Some figures have been revised.

Table B shows that public corporations were the largest contributors to the total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2019 (R90 944 million), followed by municipalities (R63 975 million), provincial government (R33 010 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R19 848 million), national government (R16 307 million) and higher education institutions (R6 632 million).

Regarding the reference year, see page 19.

Figure 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended 2019 according to type of public-sector institution (R million)

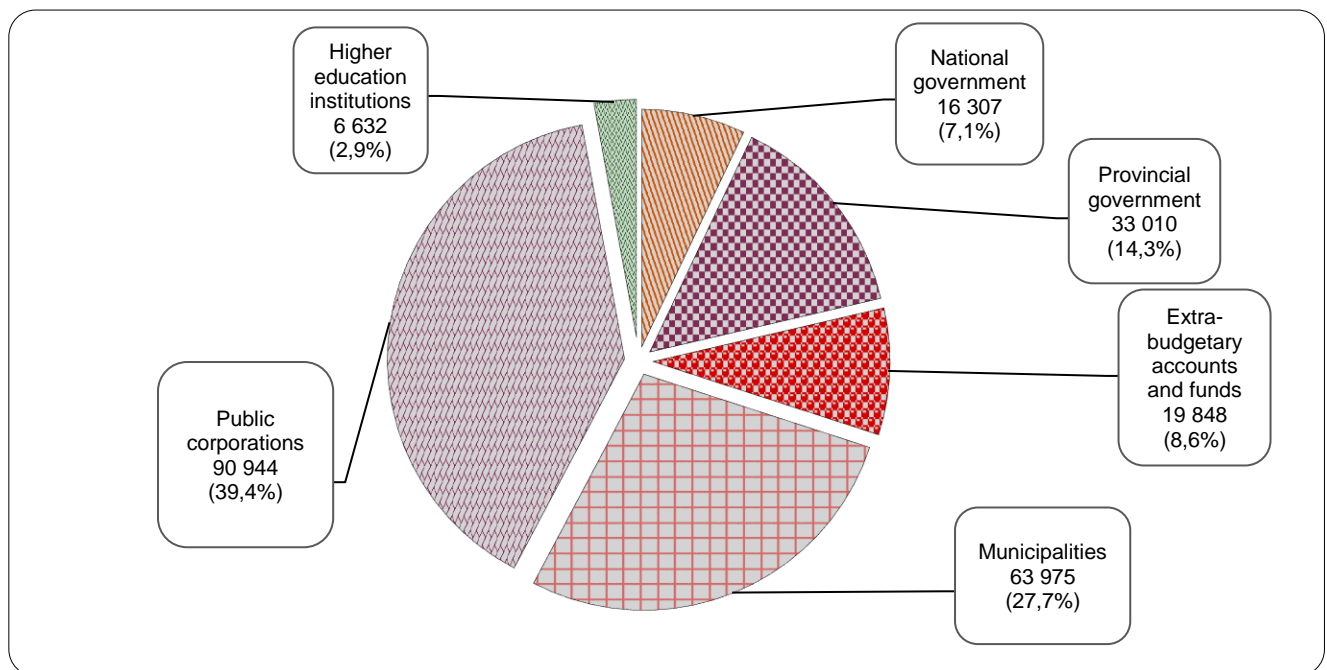


Figure 3 above shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (39,4%), followed by municipalities (27,7%), provincial government (14,3%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (8,6%), national government (7,1%) and higher education institutions (2,9%).

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2018*	2019
New construction works		
Residential buildings	1 909	738
Non-residential buildings	16 811	11 668
Roads, streets and bridges	23 696	19 916
Airports	9	248
Canals, pipelines and tunnels	121	230
Port facilities	122	2
Sewerage and sanitation	2 197	1 733
Electricity	63 168	49 103
Community and social works	4 342	4 394
Refuse sites	147	277
Water	8 425	11 794
Other new construction works	39 758	57 539
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	160 705	157 642
Plant, machinery and equipment		
Furniture and fittings	1 782	1 348
Office equipment	558	1 007
Computer equipment	3 636	3 950
Emergency equipment	44	35
Laboratory equipment	524	679
Network equipment	8 393	6 922
Councillors' regalia	0	0
Bins and containers	50	21
Plant and equipment	2 174	1 345
Rolling stock and containers	6 952	6 402
Other plant, machinery and equipment	26 482	10 361
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	50 595	32 070

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2018*	2019
Transport equipment		
Motor vehicles	6 556	6 219
Specialised vehicles	737	1 650
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	7 293	7 869
Land and existing buildings		
Acquisitions of land	1 031	861
Cost of developing land	580	472
Acquisitions of existing buildings	2 347	3 167
Major renovations and alterations	17 275	16 792
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	21 233	21 292
Other fixed assets		
Intangible assets	6 083	6 229
Heritage assets	210	245
Cultivated assets	45	34
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	6 338	6 508
Leased assets and investment property		
Leased assets	2 594	4 086
Investment property	999	1 249
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	3 593	5 335
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	249 757	230 716

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on new construction works

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
National Government	Residential buildings	20	25
	Non-residential buildings	2 802	1 430
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	2 292	2 575
	Other new construction works	595	1 484
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	5 709	5 514
Provincial Government	Residential buildings	358	88
	Non-residential buildings	10 554	8 041
	Roads, streets and bridges	7 279	9 183
	Airports	0	2
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	68	272
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	0
	Other new construction works	3 345	941
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	21 604	18 527
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Residential buildings	0	2
	Non-residential buildings	288	45
	Roads, streets and bridges	10 344	7 557
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	0
	Other new construction works	3 817	2 976
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	14 449	10 580

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
Municipalities	Residential buildings	1 422	499
	Non-residential buildings	2 100	1 335
	Roads, streets and bridges	6 072	3 090
	Airports	9	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	1 928	1 485
	Electricity	2 238	2 313
	Community and social works	4 273	4 084
	Refuse sites	147	276
	Water	3 335	6 455
	Other new construction works	28 939	34 556
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	50 463	54 093
Public Corporations	Residential buildings	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	15	1
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0
	Airports	0	246
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	121	230
	Port facilities	122	2
	Sewerage and sanitation	268	248
	Electricity	60 926	46 726
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	2 780	2 741
	Other new construction works	2 569	17 262
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	66 801	67 456
Higher Education Institutions	Residential buildings	109	124
	Non-residential buildings	1 052	816
	Roads, streets and bridges	1	86
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	1	0
	Electricity	4	64
	Community and social works	1	38
	Refuse sites	0	1
	Water	18	23
	Other new construction works	493	320
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	1 679	1 472
Total capital expenditure on new construction works		160 705	157 642

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
National Government	Furniture and fittings	212	118
	Office equipment	4	2
	Computer equipment	861	711
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	0	0
	Network equipment	0	0
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	0
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	671	2 481
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 748	3 312
Provincial Government	Furniture and fittings	164	181
	Office equipment	11	3
	Computer equipment	508	577
	Emergency equipment	1	2
	Laboratory equipment	1	0
	Network equipment	3	0
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	18	0
	Plant and equipment	8	0
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 612	2 702
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	3 326	3 465
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Furniture and fittings	251	254
	Office equipment	147	136
	Computer equipment	781	920
	Emergency equipment	3	5
	Laboratory equipment	114	125
	Network equipment	2	5
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	455	404
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	195	141
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 948	1 990

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	255	273
	Office equipment	198	466
	Computer equipment	497	445
	Emergency equipment	16	28
	Laboratory equipment	0	0
	Network equipment	65	10
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	32	21
	Plant and equipment	430	210
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 905	3 603
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	4 398	5 056
Public Corporations	Furniture and fittings	171	226
	Office equipment	75	240
	Computer equipment	371	519
	Emergency equipment	24	0
	Laboratory equipment	141	125
	Network equipment	8 280	6 867
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	1 281	729
	Rolling stock and containers	6 952	6 402
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	20 023	1 183
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	37 318	16 291
Higher Education Institutions	Furniture and fittings	729	296
	Office equipment	123	160
	Computer equipment	618	778
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	268	429
	Network equipment	43	40
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	2
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	76	251
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 857	1 956
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		50 595	32 070

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on transport equipment

Transport equipment by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
National Government	Motor vehicles	2 337	2 345
	Specialised vehicles	0	1
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	2 337	2 346
Provincial Government	Motor vehicles	1 108	803
	Specialised vehicles	32	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 140	803
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Motor vehicles	1 007	896
	Specialised vehicles	25	17
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 032	913
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	1 273	1 584
	Specialised vehicles	440	554
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 713	2 138
Public Corporations	Motor vehicles	755	473
	Specialised vehicles	235	1 078
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	990	1 551
Higher Education Institutions	Motor vehicles	76	118
	Specialised vehicles	5	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	81	118
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		7 293	7 869

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
National Government	Acquisitions of land	111	0
	Cost of developing land	0	25
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	0	200
	Major renovations and alterations	3 583	3 452
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 694	3 677
Provincial Government	Acquisitions of land	19	63
	Cost of developing land	40	14
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	481	1 373
	Major renovations and alterations	6 987	7 347
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	7 527	8 797
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Acquisitions of land	784	600
	Cost of developing land	21	46
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	54	30
	Major renovations and alterations	3 858	3 648
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	4 717	4 324
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	94	13
	Cost of developing land	301	253
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	69	40
	Major renovations and alterations	727	543
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 191	849
Public Corporations	Acquisitions of land	4	185
	Cost of developing land	103	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 032	910
	Major renovations and alterations	899	40
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 038	1 135
Higher Education Institutions	Acquisitions of land	19	0
	Cost of developing land	115	134
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	711	614
	Major renovations and alterations	1 221	1 762
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 066	2 510
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		21 233	21 292

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
National Government	Intangible assets	509	426
	Heritage assets	44	33
	Cultivated assets	9	10
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	562	469
Provincial Government	Intangible assets	201	154
	Heritage assets	2	14
	Cultivated assets	21	12
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	224	180
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Intangible assets	1 062	919
	Heritage assets	66	83
	Cultivated assets	5	6
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 133	1 008
Municipalities	Intangible assets	1 250	1 260
	Heritage assets	22	24
	Cultivated assets	10	6
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 282	1 290
Public Corporations	Intangible assets	2 969	3 311
	Heritage assets	0	3
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	2 969	3 314
Higher Education Institutions	Intangible assets	92	159
	Heritage assets	76	88
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	168	247
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		6 338	6 508

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2018* and 2019 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		R million	
		2018*	2019
National Government	Leased assets	1 059	989
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 059	989
Provincial Government	Leased assets	1 137	1 238
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 137	1 238
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Leased assets	276	185
	Investment property	526	848
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	802	1 033
Municipalities	Leased assets	89	385
	Investment property	81	164
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	170	549
Public Corporations	Leased assets	33	960
	Investment property	392	237
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	425	1 197
Higher Education Institutions	Leased assets	0	329
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	0	329
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		3 593	5 335

*Some figures have been revised.

Explanatory Notes

Introduction **1** This publication contains results of the survey of capital expenditure by the public-sector institutions. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions which responded to the survey.

Scope of the survey **2** The survey of capital expenditure covers the capital expenditure for the 2019 financial year. The survey covers 47 national government departments, 123 provincial government departments, 257 local government institutions, 45 public corporations, 26 higher education institutions and 255 extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) is responsible for the classification of all public entities.

2.1. New units

2.1.1. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds

2.1.1.1. North-West Housing Finance Corporation

2.2. Merged or closed units

2.2.1. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds

2.2.1.1. Special Defence Account

2.2.1.2. Ncera Farms

2.2.1.3. Mpumalanga Liquor Authority

2.2.1.4. Mpumalanga Gambling Board

2.2.1.5. Free State Tourism Authority

Response rate **3** The response rate for 2019 was 99,2%.

Public-sector institution	Total number of institutions 2018	Total number of institutions 2019	Total received 2019
National Government	47	47	47
Provincial Government	123	123	123
Municipalities	257	257	257
Public Corporations	45	45	45
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	259	255	250
Higher Education Institutions	26	26	25
Total	757	753	747

There was no response from the following six units:

- 3.1. Eastern Cape Government Fleet Management Services;
- 3.2. KwaZulu-Natal Royal Household Trust;
- 3.3. Mjindi Farming;
- 3.4. North West Tourism Board;
- 3.5. The Forest Sector Charter Council; and
- 3.6. Vaal University of Technology

Administrative data	4	<p>The capital expenditure data for the following units were obtained from National Treasury administrative data sources due to non-response:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. Municipalities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.1. Mafube Local Municipality in Free State 4.1.2. Maluti-A-Phofung Local Municipality in Free State 4.1.3. Masilonyana Local Municipality in Free State 4.1.4. Edumbe Local Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal 4.1.5. Mogalakwena Local Municipality in Limpopo 4.1.6. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in North West 4.1.7. Phokwane Local Municipality in Northern Cape 4.1.8. Renosterberg Local Municipality in Northern Cape 4.2. Provincial Departments <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2.1. Northern Cape Legislature
Statistical unit	5	<p>The statistical units for the collection of information are the public-sector institutions, which include the national government departments, provincial government departments, municipalities, public corporations, higher education institutions and extra-budgetary accounts and funds.</p>
Survey methodology and design	6	<p>The data are collected annually by e-mail, telephone and personal visits to public-sector institutions. The number of institutions varies from year to year due to amalgamations, terminations as well as new units being created.</p>
Related publications	7	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from the Stats SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P0441 - <i>Gross domestic product</i> • P9102 - <i>Financial Statistics of Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</i> • P9103 - <i>Financial Statistics of Higher Education Institutions</i> • P9119.3 - <i>Financial Statistics of National Government</i> • P9119.4 - <i>Financial Statistics of Consolidated General Government</i> • P9121 - <i>Financial Statistics of Provincial Government</i> • P9114 - <i>Financial Census of Municipalities</i> • P9115 - <i>Non Financial Census of Municipalities</i>
Revisions	8	<p>Figures for 2019 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised.</p>

Classification	9	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in this survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. The classification of institutions (units) is also based on recommendation by Public Sector Classification Committee. A further source used for the purposes of economic and functional classification of the financial statistics of the general government sector was based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) manual of <i>Government Finance Statistics Manual</i> (GFSM 2014).	
Rounding-off of figures	10	Slight discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and totals where figures have been rounded off.	
Symbols and abbreviations	11	GFSM	Government Finance Statistics
		IMF	International Monetary Fund
		ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
		SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
		Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
		0	Figures not available or rounded to zero
		PSCC	Public Service Classification Committee
Reference year	12	The reference year/ financial year for the survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2019 calendar year. The financial year of the national government, provincial government, public corporations and extra-budgetary accounts and funds starts on 1 April of a year and ends on 31 March of the following year, while the financial year of local government institutions starts on 1 July of a year and ends on 30 June of the following year. The financial year of higher education institutions starts on 1 January of a year and ends on 31 December of the same year. No adjustments or reconciliations are made for the different year end dates.	

Glossary

Capital expenditure	<p>Capital expenditure refers to any expenditure incurred in or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures, machinery and equipment. The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life period of, a fixed asset.</p> <p>Capital expenditure includes spending on vehicles, office furniture and equipment, and repairs and maintenance of a capital nature, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year.</p> <p>Military expenditure (e.g. ships and aircraft) are now treated as fixed assets consistent with the UN System of National Accounts 2008 and the 2014 IMF's Government Financial Statistics Manual. Previously, these weapons were treated as current assets (UN System of National Accounts 2008).</p>
Capital expenditure on new construction works	<p>Capital expenditure that is contractually and/or physically not connected to the existing assets and infrastructure. Capital expenditure on new construction works consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenditure on fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; and • expenditure on works under construction.
Community assets	<p>Community assets are assets that are placed within reasonable distance of a specific community and are intended to be the service point for responding to the various socio-economic needs of such a community. Community assets consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parks and gardens; • libraries; • recreation centres; • civic buildings; • clinics and hospitals; • office buildings; • cemeteries; and • other.
District municipality	<p>District municipality means a municipality that has the municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category C municipality (district municipality). Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No.117 of 1998).</p>
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	<p>Accounts and funds of national and provincial governments not included in the normal budget totals and which do not operate through normal budgetary procedures, e.g. trading accounts and general government accounts.</p>
Higher Education Institutions	<p>Any institution that provides higher education on a full-time, part-time or distance basis and which is (a) merged, established or deemed to be established as a public higher education institution under this Act; (b) declared as a public higher education institution under this Act; or (c) registered or [conditionally] provisionally registered as a private higher education institution (Section 1 of the Higher Education Amendment Act (Act No. 63 of 2002)).</p>
Investment property	<p>Property that is held by the owner for renting out or capital appreciation.</p>
Local government institutions	<p>Local government institutions include district municipalities, metropolitan municipalities and local municipalities.</p>

Local municipality	Local municipality refers to a municipality that shares the municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, that is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality.
Metropolitan municipality	Metropolitan municipality means a municipality that has the municipal executive and legislative authority in its area that includes more than one municipality, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category A municipality (metropolitan municipality). Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998).
Network equipment	Network equipment consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and CD-ROMs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked through cables, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.
Non-residential buildings	<p>Non-residential buildings are buildings where a major part of the floor space is not intended for dwelling but for other purposes such as commercial or industrial activities. Non-residential buildings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• clinics;• hospitals;• lecture rooms;• libraries;• offices;• prisons;• restaurants;• schools;• shops; and• workshops.
Other constructions	<p>Other constructions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• civil engineering works;• development of plantations;• forestation;• mining development;• oil exploration;• railways and harbours; and• the development of land.

Other fixed assets

Other fixed assets include:

- **Cultivated assets**

Cultivated assets are livestock for breeding (including fish and poultry), dairy, draught, etc. and vineyards, orchards and other plantations of trees yielding repeat products that are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units.

- **Heritage assets**

Heritage assets include historical, environmental, cultural, natural assets that have sentimental value to a specific community or to the country as a whole.

- **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets refer to assets that cannot be touched, weighed or physically measured and include:

- mineral exploration rights;
- computer software; and
- patents, copyright, brand names and trademarks.

Plant, machinery and equipment

Tangible assets that cannot be easily converted into cash which include:

- vehicles;
- computer equipment;
- office equipment;
- office furniture; and
- emergency equipment.

Public corporations

Public corporations comprise public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations.

Public non-financial corporations consist of residential non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are subject to control by government units and which sell industrial or commercial goods and services to the public on a large scale.

Public financial corporations in South Africa include all corporations, quasi-corporations and non-profit institutions principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.

Subsidiaries of public corporations are not covered in this survey.

Residential buildings

Residential buildings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily for residence or dwelling and include:

- houses;
- flats;
- holiday chalets;
- hostels;
- houses;
- institutions for the disabled;
- motels;
- nursing homes;
- old-age homes; and
- townhouses.

Transport equipment

Transport equipment consists of equipment for moving people and objects and includes:

- motor vehicles;
- trailers;
- semitrailers;
- ships;
- aircraft;
- motorcycles; and
- bicycles.

General information

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