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Capital expenditure by the public sector for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012

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Key findings

Table A – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2008*	2009	
	R million		
New construction works	67 795	109 584	41 789
Plant, machinery and equipment	30 652	42 136	11 484
Transport equipment	5 148	5 672	524
Land and existing buildings	17 854	17 907	53
Other fixed assets	2 702	2 958	256
Leased assets and investment property	645	1 325	680
Total	124 796	179 582	54 786

* Revised

The total actual capital expenditure by the public sector increased by R54 786 million from R124 796 million in 2008 to R179 582 million in 2009.

Actual capital expenditure increased between 2008 and 2009 on new construction works (R41 789 million), plant, machinery and equipment (R11 484 million), leased assets and investment property (R680 million), transport equipment (R524 million), other fixed assets (R256 million) and land and existing buildings (R53 million).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Table B – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public-sector institution

Institutions	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 Leased assets and investment property		Total capital expenditure	
	2008*	2009	2008*	2009	2008*	2009	2008*	2009	2008*	2009	2008*	2009	2008*	2009
	R million													
Financial year ending 31 March														
National government	3 024	3 781	1 350	1 766	1 871	1 219	1 524	2 538	204	196	0	0	7 973	9 500
Provincial government	4 813	11 389	2 110	2 632	509	526	9 466	6 454	161	89	0	41	17 059	21 131
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	3 133	9 838	1 124	1 992	496	414	247	765	437	473	239	158	5 676	13 640
Financial year ending 30 June														
Municipalities	25 951	34 976	1 486	2 169	907	1 765	3 355	2 767	485	490	49	920	32 233	43 087
Financial year ending 31 March														
Public corporations	30 802	48 813	23 519	32 321	1 292	1 691	1 661	4 033	1 221	1 522	137	206	58 632	88 586
Financial year ending 31 December														
Higher education	72	787	1 063	1 256	73	57	1 601	1 350	194	188	220	0	3 223	3 638
Total expenditure by the public sector	67 795	109 584	30 652	42 136	5 148	5 672	17 854	17 907	2 702	2 958	645	1 325	124 796	179 582

* Revised

Table B shows that public corporations contributed the largest proportion of total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2009 (R88 586 million), followed by municipalities (R43 087 million), provincial government (R21 131 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R13 640 million), national government (R9 500 million) and higher education (R3 638 million). New construction by public corporations was the largest contributor to the increase in total capital expenditure on new construction works.

Figure 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended 2009 according to type of public-sector institution

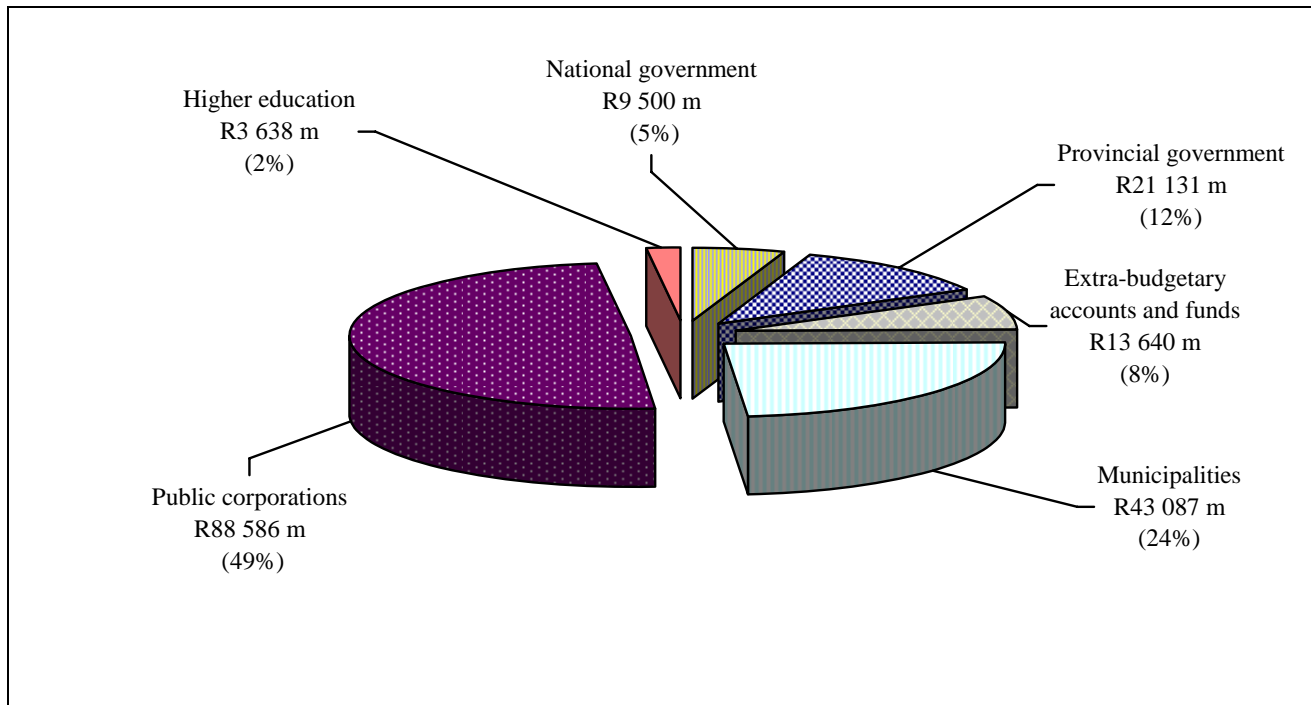
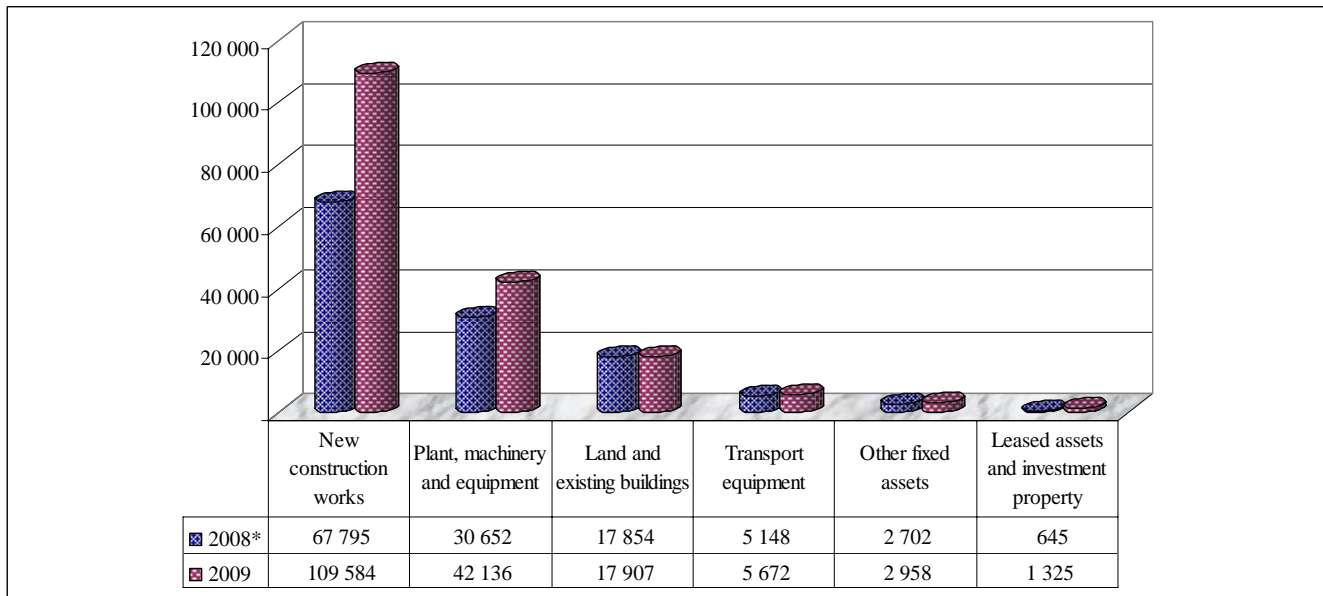


Figure 1 shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (49%), followed by municipalities (24%), provincial government (12%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (8%), national government (5%) and higher education (2%).

Figure 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the 2008 and 2009 financial years according to type of capital expenditure (R million)



*Revised

Capital expenditure on all variables increased between the 2008* and 2009 financial years. Leased assets and investment property increased by 105,4%, followed by new construction works (61,6%), plant, machinery and equipment (37,5%), transport equipment (10,2%) and other fixed assets (intangible, heritage and cultivated assets) (9,5%). Land and existing building reported a slight increase (0,3%).

Response rate

Scope of the survey: 2009

Public-sector institution	Total number of public-sector institutions 2008	Total number of public-sector institutions 2009	Total number of public-sector institutions received 2009
National government	34	34	34
Provincial government	120	121	121
Municipalities	283	283	283
Public corporations	29	31	31
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	209	208	208
Higher education institutions	23	23	23
Total	698	700	700

1. All 700 (100%) reporting units in 2009 furnished the required information.
2. New institutions included in 2009:
 - 2.1. Technical Assistance Unit
 - 2.2. Universal Service and Access Fund
 - 2.3. Eastern Cape Development Corporation
 - 2.4. Mpumalanga Agricultural Development Corporation
3. Discontinued institutions
 - 3.1. Xhasa
 - 3.2. Engelenburg Art Collection
4. Absorbed
 - 4.1. North West Contingency Reserve was absorbed into North West Department of Finance
 - 4.2. The Agricultural Debt Management Account was absorbed into the National Department of Agriculture
5. Split-offs
 - 5.1. Eastern Cape Department of Housing
 - 5.2. Eastern Cape Department of Local and Traditional Affairs
6. The reference year for this survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending at any date during the 2009 calendar year. The financial year of 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 to the different year-end dates of the different public-sector institutions.

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
	R million				
New construction works					
Residential buildings	1 919	535	3 159	2 560	2 081
Non-residential buildings	4 933	6 950	8 456	9 931	13 780
Roads, streets and bridges	3 800	5 929	9 875	9 779	10 490
Sewerage and sanitation	2 234	1 984	4 377	4 837	4 091
Electricity	2 336	2 676	6 803	6 441	6 112
Community and social works	5 771	5 774	6 645	3 423	3 384
Sport facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Refuse sites	152	361	825	880	930
Water	3 363	5 481	8 689	9 217	8 309
Other new construction works	43 287	79 894	129 809	139 888	132 835
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	67 795	109 584	178 638	186 956	182 012
Plant, machinery and equipment					
Furniture and fittings	1 071	2 262	299	114	56
Office equipment	622	453	19	24	20
Computer equipment	2 709	2 835	74	76	77
Network equipment	2 693	2 830	0	0	0
Emergency equipment	65	149	0	0	0
Plant and equipment	18 303	22 138	912	825	858
Rolling stock and containers	1 780	2 833	0	0	0
Telecommunications equipment	494	93	0	0	0
Laboratory equipment	76	80	0	0	0
Councillors' regalia	2	3	0	0	0
Bins and containers	41	12	0	0	0
Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 796	8 448	16 068	14 088	15 846
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	30 652	42 136	17 372	15 127	16 857

* Revised

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
	R million				
Transport Equipment					
Motor vehicles	4 253	4 563	252	191	208
Specialised vehicles	887	1 095	317	260	207
Water craft	8	1	0	0	0
Other transport equipment	0	13	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	5 148	5 672	569	451	415
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions of land	3 719	1 268	80	25	30
Cost of developing land	2 898	3 188	604	288	173
Acquisitions of existing buildings	4 086	7 725	8 542	14 622	8 013
Major renovations and alterations	7 151	5 726	7 678	8 629	9 256
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	17 854	17 907	16 904	23 564	17 472
Other fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2 362	2 744	864	708	678
Heritage assets	311	206	0	0	0
Cultivated assets	29	8	7	7	7
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	2 702	2 958	871	715	685
Leased assets	349	354	1 871	1 395	1 064
Investment property	296	971	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	645	1 325	1 871	1 395	1 064
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	124 796	179 582	216 225	228 208	218 505

* Revised

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on new construction works

New construction works		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
National government	Residential buildings	333	186	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	1 641	3 235	4 051	4 402	7 607
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	1 050	360	1 017	931	1 590
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	3 024	3 781	5 068	5 333	9 197
Provincial government	Residential buildings	119	148	168	121	108
	Non-residential buildings	3 134	2 741	4 134	5 295	6 019
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	380	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	1 560	8 120	4 633	4 885	5 600
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	4 813	11 389	8 935	10 301	11 727
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Residential buildings	5	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	20	127	0	0	0
	Roads, streets and bridges	20	0	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	3 088	9 711	935	708	545
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	3 133	9 838	935	708	545

* Revised

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
Municipalities	Residential buildings	1 462	196	2 991	2 439	1 973
	Non-residential buildings	79	181	271	234	154
	Roads, streets and bridges	3 641	5 346	9 875	9 779	10 490
	Sewerage and sanitation	2 234	1 984	4 377	4 837	4 091
	Electricity	2 336	2 676	6 803	6 441	6 112
	Community and social works	5 771	5 774	6 645	3 423	3 384
	Refuse sites	152	361	825	880	930
	Water	3 363	5 481	8 689	9 217	8 309
	Other new construction works	6 913	12 977	2 786	3 239	2 130
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	25 951	34 976	43 262	40 489	37 573
Public corporations	Residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	15	0	0	0	0
	Roads, streets and bridges	139	203	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	30 648	48 610	120 438	130 125	122 970
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	30 802	48 813	120 438	130 125	122 970
Higher education	Residential buildings	0	5	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	44	666	0	0	0
	Sport facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	28	116	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	72	787	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
National government	Furniture and fittings	76	192	4	5	5
	Office equipment	70	0	1	1	1
	Computer equipment	779	592	5	6	6
	Emergency equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	425	982	2 810	3 276	3 466
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 350	1 766	2 820	3 288	3 478
Provincial government	Furniture and fittings	215	200	12	13	11
	Office equipment	80	93	9	10	13
	Computer equipment	513	680	43	42	44
	Emergency equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	325	345	796	757	791
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	977	1 314	3 084	3 605	3 931
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 110	2 632	3 944	4 427	4 790
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Furniture and fittings	106	195	5	7	7
	Office equipment	161	87	4	2	2
	Computer equipment	400	474	5	7	8
	Emergency equipment	26	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	218	554	0	1	1
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	213	682	1 787	1 448	1 405
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 124	1 992	1 801	1 465	1 423

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	158	228	0	0	0
	Office equipment	198	174	2	8	1
	Computer equipment	319	307	0	0	0
	Emergency equipment	39	149	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	211	378	96	47	44
	Councillors regalia	2	3	0	0	0
	Bins and containers	41	12	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	518	918	3 182	2 896	2 942
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 486	2 169	3 280	2 951	2 987
Public corporations	Furniture and fittings	16	831	278	89	33
	Office equipment	45	27	3	3	3
	Computer equipment	348	403	21	21	19
	Network equipment	2 693	2 830	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	17 549	20 861	20	20	22
	Rolling stock and containers	1 780	2 833	0	0	0
	Telecommunications equipment	494	93	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	594	4 443	5 205	2 863	4 102
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	23 519	32 321	5 527	2 996	4 179
Higher education	Furniture and fittings	500	616	0	0	0
	Office equipment	68	72	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	350	379	0	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	76	80	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	69	109	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 063	1 256	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 4 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on transport equipment

Transport equipment		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
National government	Motor vehicles	1 426	1 219	0	0	0
	Specialised vehicles	445	0	0	0	0
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 871	1 219	0	0	0
Provincial government	Motor vehicles	464	486	37	43	52
	Specialised vehicles	45	40	0	0	0
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	509	526	37	43	52
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Motor vehicles	489	396	175	124	130
	Specialised vehicles	1	17	0	0	0
	Water craft	6	1	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	496	414	175	124	130
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	693	1 344	26	13	4
	Specialised vehicles	212	421	217	170	160
	Water craft	2	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	907	1 765	243	183	164
Public corporations	Motor vehicles	1 108	1 074	14	11	22
	Specialised vehicles	184	617	100	90	47
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 292	1 691	114	101	69
Higher education	Motor vehicles	73	44	0	0	0
	Other transport equipment	0	13	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	73	57	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
National government	Acquisitions of land	16	35	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	833	1 470	0	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	675	1 027	446	515	556
	Major renovations and alterations	0	6	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 524	2 538	446	515	556
Provincial government	Acquisitions of land	2 599	13	80	25	30
	Cost of developing land	500	10	7	5	6
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	2 590	3 015	5 187	6 120	6 762
	Major renovations and alterations	3 777	3 416	4 650	5 576	6 194
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	9 466	6 454	9 924	11 726	12 992
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Acquisitions of land	19	294	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	91	13	2	2	2
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	89	385	425	323	278
	Major renovations and alterations	48	73	2 261	2 387	2 548
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	247	765	2 688	2 712	2 828

* Revised

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on land and existing buildings (concluded)

Land and existing buildings		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	392	27	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	1 101	1 034	594	251	156
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	187	344	21	1	1
	Major renovations and alterations	1 675	1 362	652	649	491
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 355	2 767	1 267	901	648
Public corporations	Acquisitions of land	572	705	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	153	301	1	30	9
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	480	2 954	2 463	7 663	416
	Major renovations and alterations	456	73	115	17	23
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 661	4 033	2 579	7 710	448
Higher education	Acquisitions of land	121	194	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	220	360	0	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	65	0	0	0	0
	Major renovations and alterations	1 195	796	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 601	1 350	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 6 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
National government	Intangible assets	193	190	186	68	72
	Heritage assets	0	3	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	11	3	1	1	1
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	204	196	187	69	73
Provincial government	Intangible assets	153	86	60	56	60
	Heritage assets	3	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	5	3	6	6	6
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	161	89	66	62	66
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Intangible assets	433	473	459	530	498
	Heritage assets	1	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	3	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	437	473	459	530	498
Municipalities	Intangible assets	298	402	0	0	0
	Heritage assets	178	86	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	9	2	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	485	490	0	0	0
Public corporations	Intangible assets	1 220	1 522	159	54	48
	Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	1	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 221	1 522	159	54	48
Higher education	Intangible assets	65	71	0	0	0
	Heritage assets	129	117	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	194	188	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 7 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2008 and 2009 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2008*	2009	2010*	2011*	2012
		R million				
Leased assets	National government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial government	0	0	0	0	0
	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	227	148	0	0	0
	Municipalities	27	32	1 871	1 395	1 064
	Public corporations	60	174	0	0	0
	Higher education	35	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets	349	354	1 871	1 395	1 064
Investment property	National government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial government	0	41	0	0	0
	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	12	10	0	0	0
	Municipalities	22	888	0	0	0
	Public corporations	77	32	0	0	0
	Higher education	185	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure investment property	296	971	0	0	0

* Revised

Explanatory notes

- Introduction** 1 This publication contains results of the survey of actual and expected capital expenditure by the public sector. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions which responded to the survey. Estimates in respect of expected capital expenditure for 2010, 2011 and 2012 should be regarded as preliminary and may be revised. Unit data is available for each institution (except for the public corporations) for revised 2008 and 2009 data on the Stats SA website.
- Estimates for revised 2008 and 2009 capital expenditure by the public sector are generally comparable.
- Scope of the survey** 2 This survey covers the actual capital expenditure for the reporting year and estimates of capital expenditure for the three following years. The survey covers 34 national government departments, 121 provincial government departments, 283 local government institutions, 31 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 208 extra-budgetary accounts and funds.
- Purpose of the survey of capital expenditure** 3 The survey of actual and expected capital expenditure is an annual survey covering the public sector in South Africa. The results of this survey are used to furnish the private and public sectors with vital new capital works information. The report contains preliminary results for 2009. **Unit data for those institutions referred to in the scope are available on the Stats SA website.**
- Statistical unit** 4 The statistical unit for the collection of information is the public-sector institution, which includes the 34 national government departments, 121 provincial government departments, 283 municipalities, 31 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 208 extra-budgetary accounts and funds.
- Survey methodology and design** 5 The survey is collected annually by mail and personal visits to public-sector institutions. The number of institutions varies from year to year due to amalgamations, terminations and new units being created.
- Related publications** 6 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA:
- P0441 - Gross Domestic Product
 - P9102 - Financial statistics of the extra-budgetary accounts and funds
 - P9103 - Financial statistics of higher education institutions
 - P9114 - Financial census of municipalities
 - P9119.4 - Financial statistics of consolidated general government
 - P9119.3 - Financial statistics of national government
 - P9121 - Financial statistics of provincial government.
- Revisions of data** 7 Information for 2009 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. The revised figures are due to late submission of the data to Stats SA or respondents reporting revisions.
- Fluctuations between 2008* and 2009** 8 The fluctuations in the data between 2008* and 2009 can be due to:
- Revisions due to late response or revisions from respondents;
 - Change in the accounting practices and standards adopted by the respondents; and/or
 - Differences in response rates – mainly financial statements received for verification purposes between 2008* and 2009 financial years.
- Classification** 9 The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (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 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)* with suitable adaptations for local conditions. A further source used for the purposes of economic and functional classification of the finances of the general government sector was based on the IMF manual of Government Finance Statistics (GFS), 2001.

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 GFS Government Finance Statistics
IMF International Monetary Fund
ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
NPI Non-Profit Institutions
SIC Standard Industrial Classification
Stats SA Statistics South Africa
0 Figures not available

Glossary

Capital expenditure	<p>Capital expenditure refers to any expenditure incurred in or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures and 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, 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 2001 IMF's Government Financial Statistics. Previously, these weapons were treated as current assets (UN System of National Accounts 1993).</p>
Capital expenditure on new construction works	<p>Capital expenditure that is contractually and/or physically not connected to the existing assets and infrastructure. New construction works consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; • renovations of existing constructions; • expenditure on works under construction; and • expenditure on improvements.
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>
Financial year	<p>Any accounting period of twelve months.</p>
Higher Education Institutions	<p>(Section 1 of Act No. 63, 2002). 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</p>
Investment property	<p>The property that is held by the owner for renting 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 municipalities that share 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. 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">• forestation;• airports;• civil engineering works;• development of plantations;• electricity projects;• mining development;• oil exploration;• railways and harbours; and• the development of land.

Other fixed assets	<p>Other fixed assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mineral exploration rights;• computer software; and• patent, copyright, brand names and trademarks.
Public corporations	<p>A public organisation which has a considerable degree of financial independence from the public authority that created them. A public authority normally appoints the whole or the majority of the board of management. Public corporations comprise public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations.</p> <p>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 (Nape's) principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.</p>
Reference year	<p>The reference year for the survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2009 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 to the different year-end dates.</p>
Residential buildings	<p>Residential buildings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily by residents and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• dwelling houses;• flats;• holiday chalets;• hostels;• houses;• institutions for the disabled;• motels;• nursing homes;• old-age homes; and• townhouses.

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