

Statistical release

P9101

Capital expenditure by the public sector for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016

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Key findings

Table A – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2012*	2013	
	R million		
New construction works	136 834	133 770	-3 064
Plant, machinery and equipment	37 801	48 272	10 471
Transport equipment	6 603	7 528	925
Land and existing buildings	15 542	15 450	-92
Other fixed assets	4 707	6 779	2 072
Leased assets and investment property	1 354	684	-670
Total capital expenditure	202 841	212 483	9 642

*Some figures have been revised.

The total actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions increased by R9 642 million from R202 841 million in 2012 to R212 483 million in 2013.

Actual capital expenditure increased on plant, machinery and equipment (R10 471 million), 'other' fixed assets (R2 072 million) and transport equipment (R925 million). There were actual capital expenditure decreases on new construction works (-R3 064 million), leased assets and investment property (-R670 million) and land and existing buildings (-R92 million).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Table B – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 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 capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		Total capital expenditure	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
R million														
National Government Financial year ended 31 March	2 673	5 140	2 711	2 590	2 275	2 447	3 814	3 803	478	66	0	0	11 951	14 046
Provincial Government Financial year ended 31 March	18 453	20 623	3 099	2 481	1 386	1 323	4 314	3 997	111	216	1	1	27 364	28 641
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds Financial year ended 31 March	4 182	4 188	1 229	1 212	607	627	204	2 145	577	881	108	218	6 907	9 271
Municipalities Financial year ended 30 June	30 793	35 260	3 325	4 803	1 130	1 892	3 052	1 604	495	517	1 095	307	39 890	44 383
Public Corporations Financial year ended 31 March	79 995	67 924	25 940	35 531	1 166	1 140	1 937	1 725	2 711	4 745	150	121	111 899	111 186
Higher Education Institutions Financial year ended 31 December	738	635	1 497	1 655	39	99	2 221	2 176	335	354	0	37	4 830	4 956
Total expenditure by the public sector	136 834	133 770	37 801	48 272	6 603	7 528	15 542	15 450	4 707	6 779	1 354	684	202 841	212 483

*Some figures have been revised.

Table B shows that public corporations contributed the largest proportion to the total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2013 (R111 186 million), followed by municipalities (R44 383 million), provincial government (R28 641 million), national government (R14 046 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R9 271 million) and higher education institutions (R4 956 million).

The reference year for this survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending at any date during the 2013 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 for the different year-end dates of the institutions.

Figure 1 - Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended 2013 according to type of public-sector institution

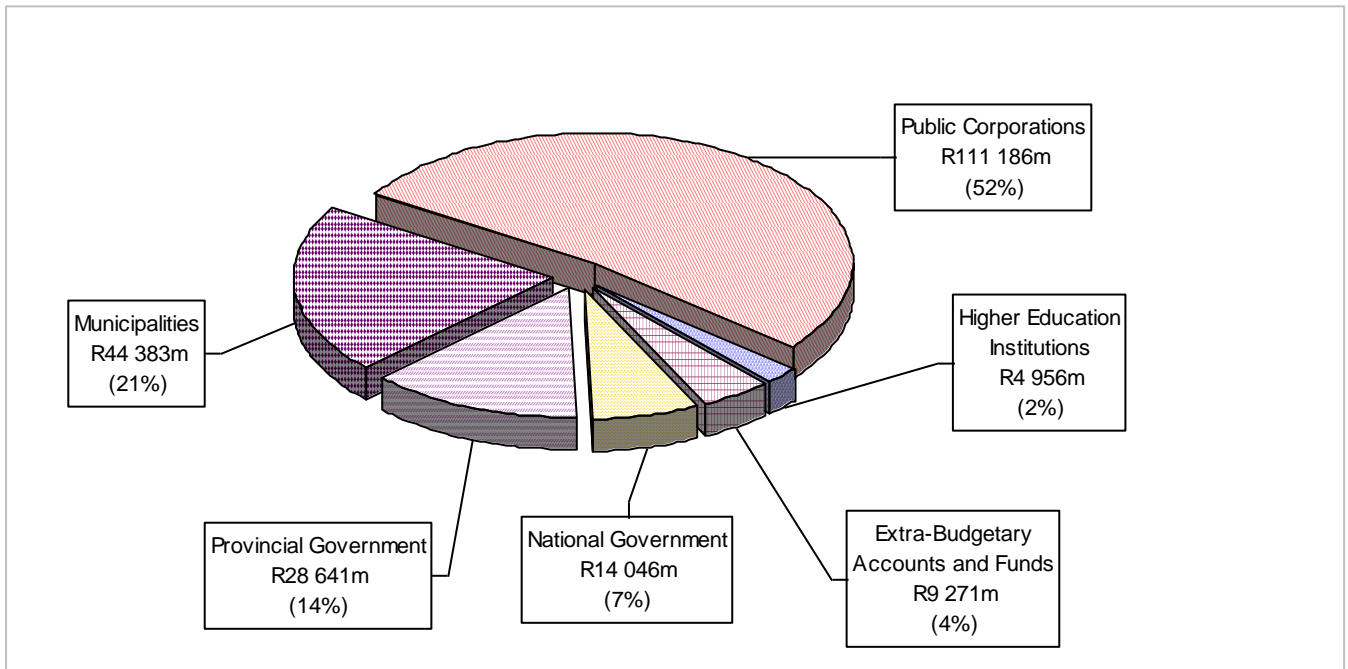
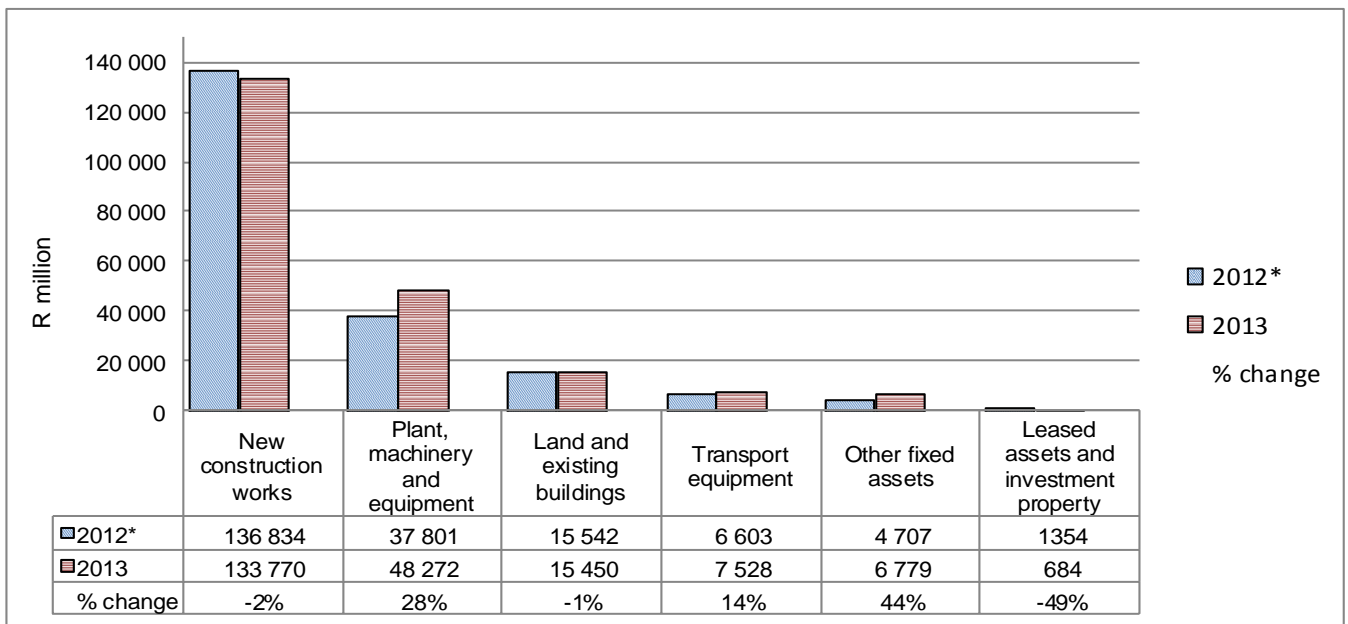


Figure 1 above shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (52%), followed by municipalities (21%), provincial government (14%), national government (7%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (4%) and higher education institutions (2%).

Figure 2 - Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012* and 2013 according to type of expenditure



* Some figures have been revised.

Figure 2 above shows that capital expenditure increased on other fixed assets (44%), plant, machinery and equipment (28%) and transport equipment (14%). Capital expenditure decreased on new construction works (-2%), land and existing buildings (-1%) and on leased assets and investment property (-49%).

Response rate

Table A – Scope of the survey: 2013

Public-sector institution	Total number of institutions 2012	Total number of institutions 2013	Total number of institutions received 2013
National Government	40	40	40
Provincial Government	121	123	123
Municipalities	278	278	278
Public Corporations	52	51	51
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	213	215	215
Higher Education Institutions	23	23	23
Total	727	730	730

1. The collection rate was 100% for this survey.
2. New institutions included in 2013 scope:
 - 2.1. Provincial departments
 - 2.1.1. Gauteng: Finance
 - 2.1.2. Gauteng: Health
 - 2.1.3. Gauteng: Social Development
 - 2.2. Public Corporations
 - 2.2.1. North West Development Corporation
 - 2.2.2. State Diamond Trader
 - 2.3. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds
 - 2.3.1. Companies Tribunal
 - 2.3.2. Cooperative Banks Development Agency
 - 2.3.3. National Consumer Commission
 - 2.3.4. Office of The Pension Funds Adjudicator
 - 2.3.5. Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority
 - 2.3.6. Quality Council for Trades & Occupations
 - 2.3.7. Roads Traffic Infringement Agency
3. Discontinued institutions
 - 3.1. Provincial departments
 - 3.1.1. Gauteng Health and Social Development
 - 3.2. Public Corporations
 - 3.2.1. Great North Transport Pty Ltd
 - 3.2.2. Pelchem Pty Ltd
 - 3.2.3. Khula Enterprises
 - 3.3. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds
 - 3.3.1. Invest North West
 - 3.3.2. South African Micro Finance Apex Fund
 - 3.3.3. Trade and Investment Limpopo
 - 3.3.4. Western Cape Provincial Development Council
 - 3.3.5. King George V Silver Fund for Tuberculosis

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
	R million				
New construction works					
Residential buildings	477	656	1 682	1 807	1 720
Non-residential buildings	8 733	9 861	9 539	10 672	12 467
Roads, streets and bridges	11 916	12 674	21 515	26 832	29 200
Sewerage and sanitation	1 510	1 676	5 888	5 404	5 244
Electricity	1 559	1 984	7 313	8 288	8 999
Community and social works	1 925	2 160	4 583	3 966	4 111
Sport facilities	0	13	3	3	3
Refuse sites	177	197	739	773	723
Water	3 777	3 948	11 824	12 868	15 111
Other new construction works	106 760	100 601	82 099	83 225	74 687
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	136 834	133 770	145 185	153 838	152 265
Plant, machinery and equipment					
Furniture and fittings	1 766	1 857	384	100	99
Office equipment	381	406	165	118	138
Computer equipment	3 298	3 953	727	467	541
Network equipment	2 537	2 428	19	26	17
Emergency equipment	11	100	6	3	3
Plant and equipment	21 210	31 017	1 004	992	996
Rolling stock and containers	747	204	0	0	0
Telecommunications equipment	153	55	555	559	717
Laboratory equipment	120	204	770	63	67
Councillors' regalia	0	0	0	0	0
Bins and containers	17	23	0	1	1
Other plant, machinery and equipment	7 561	8 025	18 193	18 088	17 520
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	37 801	48 272	21 823	20 417	20 099

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
	R million				
Transport equipment					
Motor vehicles	5 714	6 698	1 196	520	656
Specialised vehicles	885	793	1 009	2 444	172
Water craft	4	33	0	0	0
Other transport equipment	0	4	17	1	1
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	6 603	7 528	2 222	2 965	829
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions of land	1 597	1 734	2 498	2 296	1 829
Cost of developing land	1 528	979	219	246	207
Acquisitions of existing buildings	8 822	8 927	11 433	13 288	12 897
Major renovations and alterations	3 595	3 810	2 838	1 774	1 722
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	15 542	15 450	16 988	17 604	16 655
Other fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4 408	6 323	6 826	5 031	4 024
Heritage assets	266	423	16	4	4
Cultivated assets	33	33	4	6	6
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	4 707	6 779	6 846	5 041	4 034
Leased assets	396	399	13	17	13
Investment property	958	285	460	798	826
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 354	684	473	815	839
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	202 841	212 483	193 537	200 680	194 721

*Some figures have been revised.

Owing to incomplete information provided by respondents, Stats SA proposes to discontinue publishing expected capital expenditure. This would mean that with effect from the next publication (July 2015), only actual capital expenditure would be reported in this publication. If you wish to comment on the proposal, please contact Mr Jacob Shai: Jacobs@statssa.gov.za / 012 310 8306.

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on new construction works

New construction works by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
R million						
National Government	Residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0
	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	2 673	5 140	5 082	7 039	7 141
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	2 673	5 140	5 082	7 039	7 141
Provincial Government	Residential buildings	37	382	555	684	960
	Non-residential buildings	8 161	9 365	8 978	9 968	11 963
	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	10 255	10 876	10 913	11 027	11 883
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	18 453	20 623	20 446	21 679	24 806
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	1	0	12	50	0
	Roads, streets and bridges	1 014	634	2	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	12	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	3 155	3 554	2 443	2 837	2 820
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	4 182	4 188	2 457	2 887	2 820

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
R million						
Municipalities	Residential buildings	357	270	990	724	607
	Non-residential buildings	21	99	1	2	5
	Roads, streets and bridges	3 173	4 144	12 326	12 732	13 958
	Sewerage and sanitation	1 510	1 676	5 888	5 404	5 244
	Electricity	1 559	1 984	7 313	8 288	8 999
	Community and social works	1 925	2 160	4 583	3 966	4 111
	Refuse sites	177	197	739	773	723
	Water	3 765	3 948	11 824	12 868	15 111
	Other new construction works	18 306	20 782	3 614	3 161	3 408
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	30 793	35 260	47 278	47 918	52 166
Public Corporations	Residential buildings	83	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	0	1	42	185	163
	Roads, streets and bridges	7 729	7 896	9 187	14 100	15 242
	Other new construction works**	72 183	60 027	60 040	59 161	49 435
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	79 995	67 924	69 269	73 446	64 840
Higher Education Institutions	Residential buildings	0	4	137	399	153
	Non-residential buildings	550	396	506	467	336
	Sport facilities	0	13	3	3	3
	Other new construction works	188	222	7	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	738	635	653	869	492
Total capital expenditure on new construction works by public-sector institutions		136 834	133 770	145 185	153 838	152 265

*Some figures have been revised.

** Includes power stations, airports, pipeline networks and port facilities.

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
R million						
National Government	Furniture and fittings	209	205	0	0	0
	Office equipment	0	5	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	915	1 461	0	0	0
	Emergency equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	18	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 587	901	3 623	3 657	3 480
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 711	2 590	3 623	3 657	3 480
Provincial Government	Furniture and fittings	319	300	0	0	0
	Office equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	659	534	0	0	0
	Emergency equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	2	2	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 119	1 645	4 593	4 071	4 184
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	3 099	2 481	4 593	4 071	4 184
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Furniture and fittings	164	221	8	6	4
	Office equipment	69	105	5	4	4
	Computer equipment	589	411	31	17	18
	Emergency equipment	1	86	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	80	164	695	678	574
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	326	225	2 175	1 791	1 441
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 229	1 212	2 914	2 496	2 041

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
R million						
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	207	272	1	1	1
	Office equipment	229	149	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	267	482	3	1	1
	Emergency equipment	10	14	6	3	3
	Plant and equipment	575	378	15	14	12
	Councillors' regalia	0	0	0	0	0
	Bins and containers	17	23	0	1	1
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 020	3 485	5 578	7 724	7 320
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	3 325	4 803	5 603	7 744	7 338
Public Corporations	Furniture and fittings	111	251	220	57	53
	Office equipment	47	90	98	53	69
	Computer equipment	476	533	476	344	409
	Network equipment	2 537	2 428	19	26	17
	Plant and equipment	20 553	30 455	294	300	410
	Rolling stock and containers	747	204	0	0	0
	Telecommunications equipment	153	55	555	559	717
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 316	1 515	2 193	822	1 073
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	25 940	35 531	3 855	2 161	2 748
Higher Education Institutions	Furniture and fittings	756	608	155	36	41
	Office equipment	36	57	62	61	65
	Computer equipment	392	532	217	105	113
	Laboratory equipment	120	204	770	63	67
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	193	254	31	23	22
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 497	1 655	1 235	288	308
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment by public-sector institutions		37 801	48 272	21 823	20 417	20 099

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on transport equipment

Transport equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
R million						
National Government	Motor vehicles	2 275	2 447	0	0	0
	Specialised vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	2 275	2 447	0	0	0
Provincial Government	Motor vehicles	1 386	1 323	0	0	0
	Specialised vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 386	1 323	0	0	0
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Motor vehicles	595	590	344	82	73
	Specialised vehicles	8	4	0	0	0
	Water craft	4	33	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	607	627	344	82	73
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	795	1 590	397	255	339
	Specialised vehicles	335	302	112	122	105
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 130	1 892	509	377	444
Public Corporations	Motor vehicles	624	653	451	179	240
	Specialised vehicles	542	487	897	2 322	67
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 166	1 140	1 348	2 501	307
Higher Education Institutions	Motor vehicles	39	95	4	4	4
	Other transport equipment	0	4	17	1	1
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	39	99	21	5	5
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment by public-sector institutions		6 603	7 528	2 222	2 965	829

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
		R million				
National Government	Acquisitions of land	0	0	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	132	92	38	42	45
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	3 677	3 702	5 262	6 641	6 637
	Major renovations and alterations	5	9	6	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 814	3 803	5 306	6 683	6 682
Provincial Government	Acquisitions of land	37	104	49	25	71
	Cost of developing land	7	3	8	8	8
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	3 363	3 245	3 095	3 306	3 990
	Major renovations and alterations	907	645	691	489	522
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	4 314	3 997	3 843	3 828	4 591
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Acquisitions of land	6	1 253	1 647	1 419	1 359
	Cost of developing land	23	4	0	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	35	665	873	752	534
	Major renovations and alterations	140	223	399	494	435
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	204	2 145	2 919	2 665	2 328

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on land and existing buildings (concluded)

Land and existing buildings by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
R million						
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	730	98	554	403	374
	Cost of developing land	567	55	29	15	5
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	634	733	1 488	1 419	1 346
	Major renovations and alterations	1 121	718	866	639	686
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 052	1 604	2 937	2 476	2 411
Public Corporations	Acquisitions of land	270	278	248	449	25
	Cost of developing land	603	732	118	46	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	836	520	646	1 015	333
	Major renovations and alterations	228	195	342	145	71
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 937	1 725	1 354	1 655	429
Higher Education Institutions	Acquisitions of land	554	1	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	196	93	26	135	149
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	277	62	69	155	57
	Major renovations and alterations	1 194	2 020	534	7	8
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 221	2 176	629	297	214
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings by public-sector institutions		15 542	15 450	16 988	17 604	16 655

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
R million						
National Government	Intangible assets	475	60	248	212	215
	Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	3	6	2	3	3
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	478	66	250	215	218
Provincial Government	Intangible assets	73	179	103	76	78
	Heritage assets	17	22	5	0	0
	Cultivated assets	21	15	2	2	2
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	111	216	110	78	80
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Intangible assets	544	868	1 559	1 382	1 138
	Heritage assets	33	3	4	4	4
	Cultivated assets	0	10	0	1	1
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	577	881	1 563	1 387	1 143
Municipalities	Intangible assets	470	351	3	0	2
	Heritage assets	16	164	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	9	2	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	495	517	3	0	2
Public Corporations	Intangible assets	2 711	4 745	4 809	3 359	2 589
	Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	2 711	4 745	4 809	3 359	2 589
Higher Education Institutions	Intangible assets	135	120	104	2	2
	Heritage assets	200	234	7	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	335	354	111	2	2
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets by public-sector institutions		4 707	6 779	6 846	5 041	4 034

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2012 and 2013 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2014, 2015 and 2016 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2012*	2013	2014*	2015*	2016
		R million				
Leased assets	National government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial government	1	1	0	0	0
	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	105	215	3	3	3
	Municipalities	236	81	7	10	5
	Public corporations	54	67	0	0	0
	Higher education institutions	0	35	3	4	5
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets	396	399	13	17	13
Investment property	National government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial government	0	0	0	0	0
	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	3	3	0	0	0
	Municipalities	859	226	0	0	0
	Public corporations	96	54	460	798	826
	Higher education institutions	0	2	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on investment property	958	285	460	798	826
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property by public-sector institutions		1 354	684	473	815	839

*Some figures have been revised.

Explanatory Notes

Introduction	1	This publication contains results of the survey of actual and expected capital expenditure by the public-sector institutions. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions which responded to the survey. Not all institutions were able to provide expected capital expenditure for the period 2014–2016. Estimates in respect of expected capital expenditure for 2014, 2015 and 2016 should be regarded as preliminary and may be revised. The expected capital expenditure figures for the public sector are indicative. <i>Unit data are available for each institution (except for the public corporations) on the Stats SA website.</i>														
Scope of the survey	2	The survey of actual and expected capital expenditure covers the actual capital expenditure for the 2013 financial year and estimates of capital expenditure for 2014, 2015 and 2016. The survey covers 40 national government departments, 123 provincial government departments, 278 local government institutions, 51 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 215 extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) is responsible for the classification of all public entities.														
Statistical unit	3	The statistical unit for the collection of information is the public-sector institution, which includes the national government departments, provincial government departments, municipalities, public corporations, higher education institutions and extra-budgetary accounts and funds.														
Survey methodology and design	4	The data is 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.														
Related publications	5	Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA: <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> 														
Revisions	6	Figures for 2013 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised.														
Classification	7	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i> , Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in this survey. The SIC is based on the <i>1990 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)</i> 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 <i>IMF manual of Government Finance Statistics (GFS), 2001</i> .														
Rounding-off of figures	8	Slight discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and totals where figures have been rounded off.														
Symbols and abbreviations	9	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">GFS</td> <td>Government Finance Statistics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMF</td> <td>International Monetary Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Figures not available or rounded to zero</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PSCC</td> <td>Public Service Classification Committee</td> </tr> </table>	GFS	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
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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. Capital expenditure on new construction works consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenditure on 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>
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 a municipality 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 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">• airports;• civil engineering works;• development of plantations;• electricity projects (including power stations);• forestation;• 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 <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heritage assets <p>Historical, environmental, cultural, natural assets that have sentimental value to a specific community or to the country as a whole.</p>

- **Intangible assets**

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

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

Public Corporations

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.

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.

Reference year

The reference year/ financial year for the survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2013 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.

Residential buildings

Residential buildings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily by residents and include:

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

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