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DISCUSSION DOCUMENT D9130

Quarterly Capital Expenditure

June 2022

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This discussion document provides experimental statistics on quarterly capital expenditure up to the June quarter of 2022. These are not official statistics; rather, the aim of the document is to invite comment regarding its content, layout, and the provision of data. Subsequent to stakeholder interaction and feedback, an official statistical release will be developed and published.

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Introduction

Capital investment decisions are among the most important decisions taken by an enterprise because they influence an enterprise's production, growth, shareholders' wealth, long-term prospective survival, competitive advantage, and overall economic welfare. Further, these decisions provide an indication of business confidence within an economic environment. Investment in non-current assets such as buildings, equipment and machinery increases the firm's production capacity in order to increase the long-term profitability of the company.

Traditionally, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) defines an asset as 'a resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity'. In an attempt to maximise future economic benefits, asset management tools and principles serve the sole purpose of profit-making by maintaining production equipment to a performance level equivalent to the asset investment. The definition of an asset can be further expanded into a definition of property, plant and equipment, which defines tangible assets as assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and which are expected to be used during more than one period.

The motivation behind conducting capital expenditure and increasing the asset base indicates that companies aim to achieve six primary objectives, namely improving business efficiency, maintaining existing business operations, increasing capacity, improving organisational sustainability, building new facilities, and reducing employment costs. The relationship between assets and organisational objectives, including economic and social objectives, indicates that assets are a vital component in attaining these various objectives set by businesses. The need to strive to attain these objectives highlights the importance of efficient resource management specifically related to assets and the ability of management to process information related to these asset resources.

Information pertaining to capital expenditure is also used to derive a set of measures of industry performance based on information available from the financial records of enterprises. The quarterly capital expenditure survey aims to provide this type of information related to capital investment – specifically, aggregated quarterly new capital expenditure for a panel of large businesses operating in South Africa. The survey results will mainly be used in compiling gross fixed capital formation, which is a key component of expenditure on gross domestic product. The survey is also designed to ensure that the quarterly estimates are available in time for compiling quarterly gross fixed capital formation. The results will include aggregated capital expenditure items based on new expenditure on buildings and improvements; construction works; vehicles and other transport equipment; plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment; computer and IT equipment; computer software; and other assets.

The purpose of the discussion document is to present the results of the new capital expenditure survey and to examine further breakdowns of actual new quarterly capital expenditure information. The information contained in this discussion document, i.e. results from the capital expenditure survey up to June 2022, represent aggregates from a panel of responding businesses. The document further promotes discussion related to the

actual values contained herein and the presentation of the results. In addition to actual capital expenditure data, the questionnaire requests anticipated new capital expenditure for a single quarter in advance. This information has not been provided in the document due to the inability of certain businesses to provide reliable estimates. Future analysis and engagement with panel members are planned to address quality concerns related to anticipated new capital expenditure.

Note that the scope of the quarterly capital expenditure survey is confined to large businesses operating in the following industries:

- mining and quarrying;
- manufacturing;
- electricity, gas and water supply;
- construction;
- trade;
- transport, storage and communication;
- activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation, insurance, pension funding and business services not elsewhere classified); and
- community, social and personal services (excluding government and educational institutions).

Stats SA plans to incorporate feedback from this discussion document into the survey where possible. The results will subsequently be published on a quarterly basis with a lag of one quarter, in the form of 'hard-copy' reports and spreadsheets.

Stats SA welcomes comments from its user community on this discussion document. These could include ideas for changes in the scope and granularity of the survey, the presentation of the results, and other areas of improvement. Comments should be directed to:

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Deputy-Director General: Economic Statistics

Quarterly capital expenditure on new assets: quarter ended June 2022

Key findings

The total capital expenditure¹ on new assets measured at current prices, for the quarter ended June 2022, was estimated at R50 045 million, showing a decrease of 15,7% compared with the first quarter of 2022 (R59 383 million). Decreases in capital expenditure during the quarter were recorded for computer software (-53,2%), plant, machinery and equipment (-20,3%), construction works (-5,8%) and vehicles and other transport equipment (-2,4%). The following asset categories reflected increases in capital expenditure: 'other' assets (+127,8%), buildings and improvements (+37,8%) and computer and IT equipment (+21,6%).

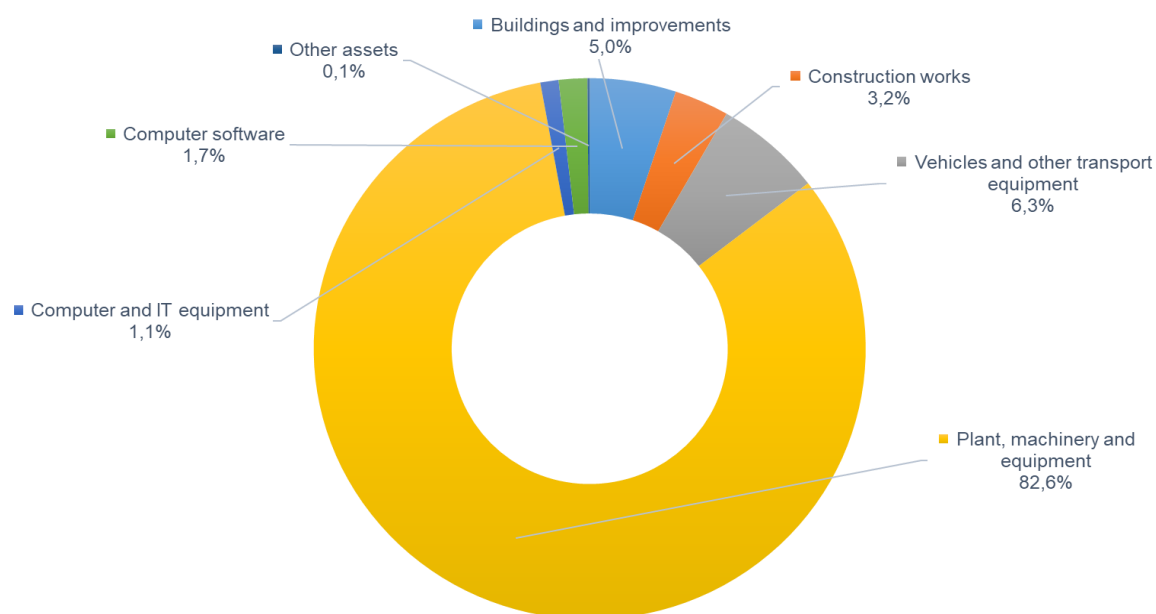
Table 1 – New capital expenditure by asset category for quarters ending March and June 2022

Item	March quarter 2022	June quarter 2022	Quarter-on-quarter difference	
	R million	R million	R million	% change
Buildings and improvements	2 998	4 130	1 132	37,8
Construction works	1 909	1 798	-111	-5,8
Vehicles and other transport equipment	3 720	3 632	-88	-2,4
Plant, machinery and equipment	49 052	39 071	-9 981	-20,3
Computer and IT equipment	633	770	137	21,6
Computer software	992	464	-528	-53,2
Other assets	79	180	101	127,8
Total	59 383	50 045	-9 338	-15,7

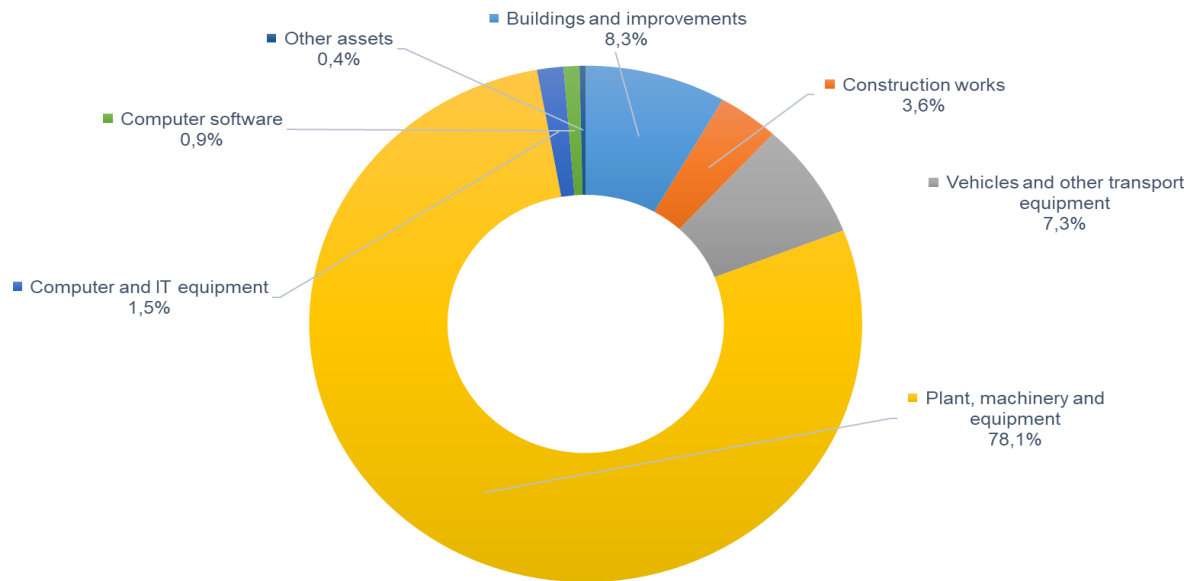
Table 2 – New capital expenditure by asset category and percentage contribution

Item	March quarter 2022		June quarter 2022	
	R million	% of total capital expenditure	R million	% of total capital expenditure
Buildings and improvements	2 998	5,0	4 130	8,3
Construction works	1 909	3,2	1 798	3,6
Vehicles and other transport equipment	3 720	6,3	3 632	7,3
Plant, machinery and equipment	49 052	82,6	39 071	78,1
Computer and IT equipment	633	1,1	770	1,5
Computer software	992	1,7	464	0,9
Other assets	79	0,1	180	0,4
Total	59 383	100,0	50 045	100,0

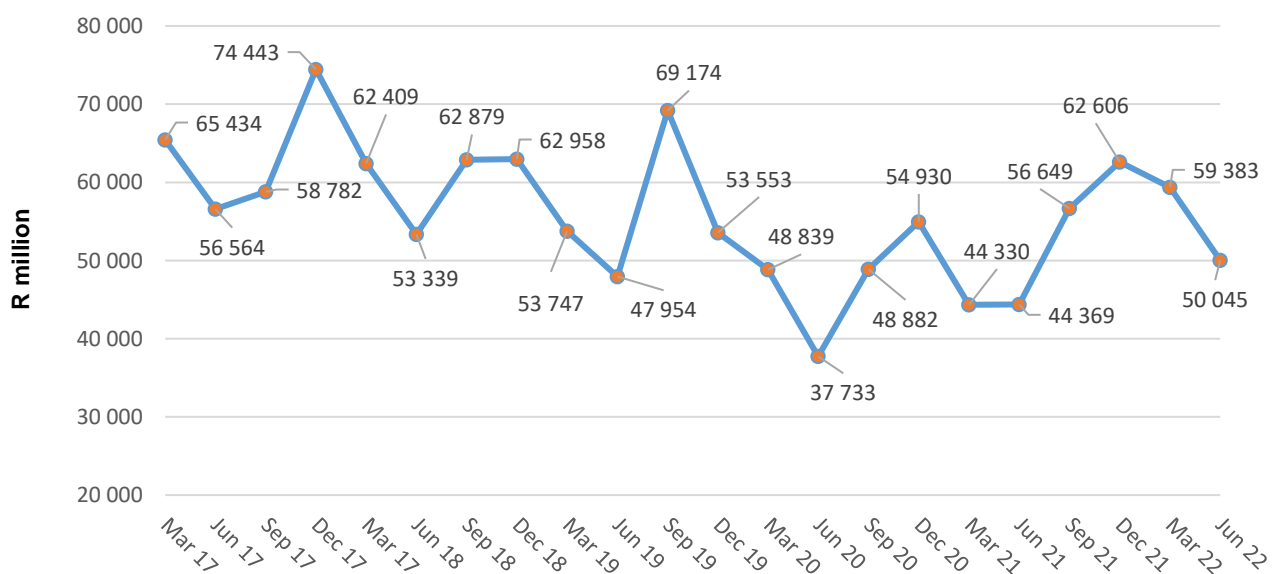
¹ Based on aggregates from a panel of responding businesses.

Figure 1 – Percentage contribution per asset category to total capital expenditure – March 2022

The largest contributor to total capital expenditure in the quarter ended March 2022 was capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment (contributing 82,6%), followed by vehicles and other transport equipment (6,3%), buildings and improvements (5,0%), construction works (3,2%), computer software (1,7%), computer and IT equipment (1,1%) and 'other' assets (0,1%).

Figure 2 – Percentage contribution per asset category to total capital expenditure – June 2022

The largest contributor to total capital expenditure in the quarter ended June 2022 was plant, machinery and equipment. This asset category decreased from 82,6% in the quarter ended March 2022 to 78,1% in the quarter ended June 2022. Over the same period, the percentage contribution of buildings and improvements increased from 5,0% to 8,3%. Other asset categories that reported increases in contribution were vehicles and other transport equipment, construction works, computer and IT equipment, and 'other' assets.

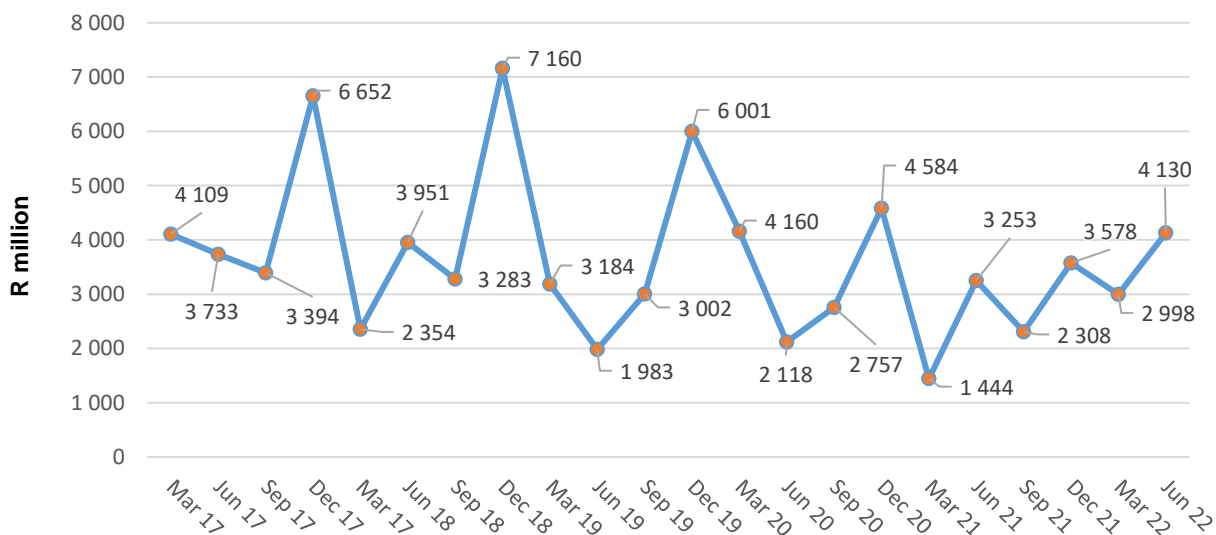
Figure 3 – Total capital expenditure on new assets per quarter from March 2017 to June 2022

The total capital expenditure for the period between March 2017 and June 2022 fluctuated between a low of R37 733 million (June quarter of 2020) and a high of R74 443 million (December 2017). The period as a whole was characterised by a decreasing trend in total capital expenditure, driven by plant, machinery and equipment. In the September quarter of 2019 there was an upward spike to R69 174 million, mainly related to assets under construction and expenditure according to project timelines.

Total capital expenditure decreased by 15,7% between the March and June quarters of 2022. The largest quarter-on-quarter percentage difference in capital expenditure was reflected in computer software (-53,2%), followed by plant, machinery and equipment (-20,3%). The decrease of 15,7% can be attributed, but not limited, to capital expenditure within the telecommunications sector, and reduced expenditure due to capital optimisation and prioritisation within the transport, electricity and manufacturing sectors.

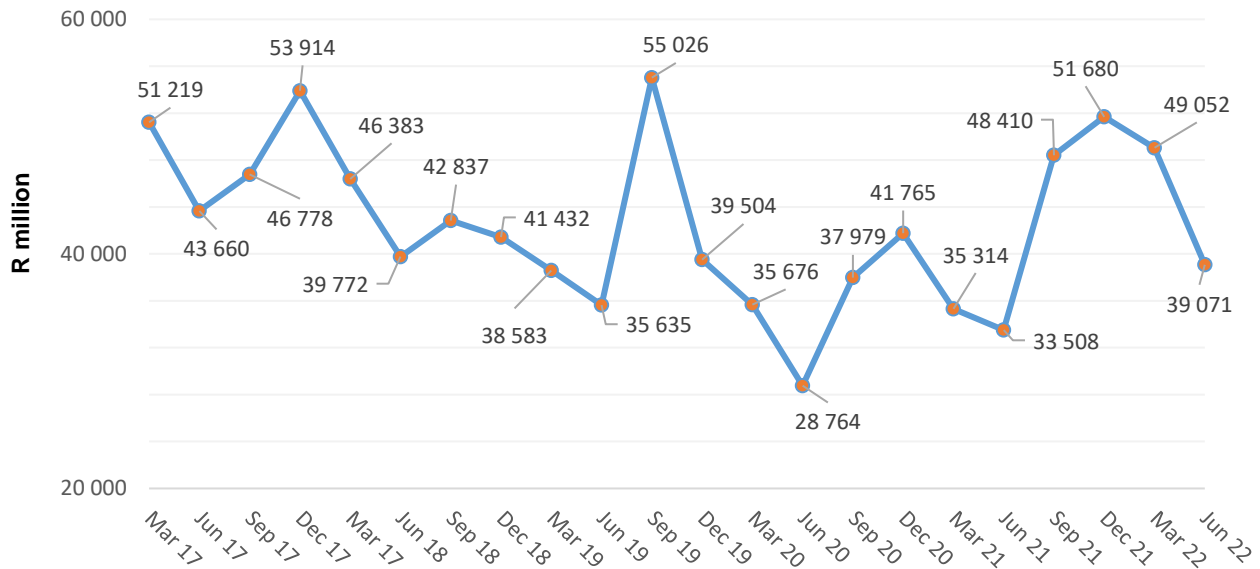
Between June 2021 and June 2022 total capital expenditure increased by 12,8% (refer to Table 5).

Figure 4 – Capital expenditure on buildings and improvements per quarter from March 2017 to June 2022



Plant, machinery and equipment and buildings and improvements are particularly important asset categories in as much as they are critical to improvements in production levels. Capital expenditure on buildings and improvements contributed 8,3% to total capital expenditure during the quarter ended June 2022 and increased by 37,8% between the quarters ended March and June 2022. The increase of 37,8% can be attributed, but not limited, to the increase in capital expenditure within the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas activities, the manufacturing of pulp, paper and paperboard, and an increase in capital expenditure within underground mining projects. Between June 2021 and June 2022, capital expenditure on buildings and improvements increased by 27,0% (refer to Table 5).

Figure 5 – Capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment per quarter from March 2017 to June 2022



Plant, machinery and equipment was the largest contributor to total capital expenditure, contributing 78,1% for the quarter ending June 2022. Between the quarters ending March and June 2022, expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment decreased by 20,3%. The decrease can be attributed, but not limited, to capital expenditure within telecommunications, electricity, and supporting transport activities. Between June 2021 and June 2022, capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment increased by 16,6% (refer to Table 5).

Mining and quarrying; electricity, gas and water supply; manufacturing; and transport, telecommunication and storage were the largest contributors to total capital expenditure. Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 reflect capital expenditure for selected industries, and the time series shown are buildings and improvements; plant, machinery and equipment; and total. Within these industries, capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment influences total capital expenditure significantly in terms of levels and quarter-on-quarter changes.

Figure 6 – Capital expenditure in mining and quarrying: buildings and improvements; plant, machinery and equipment; and total

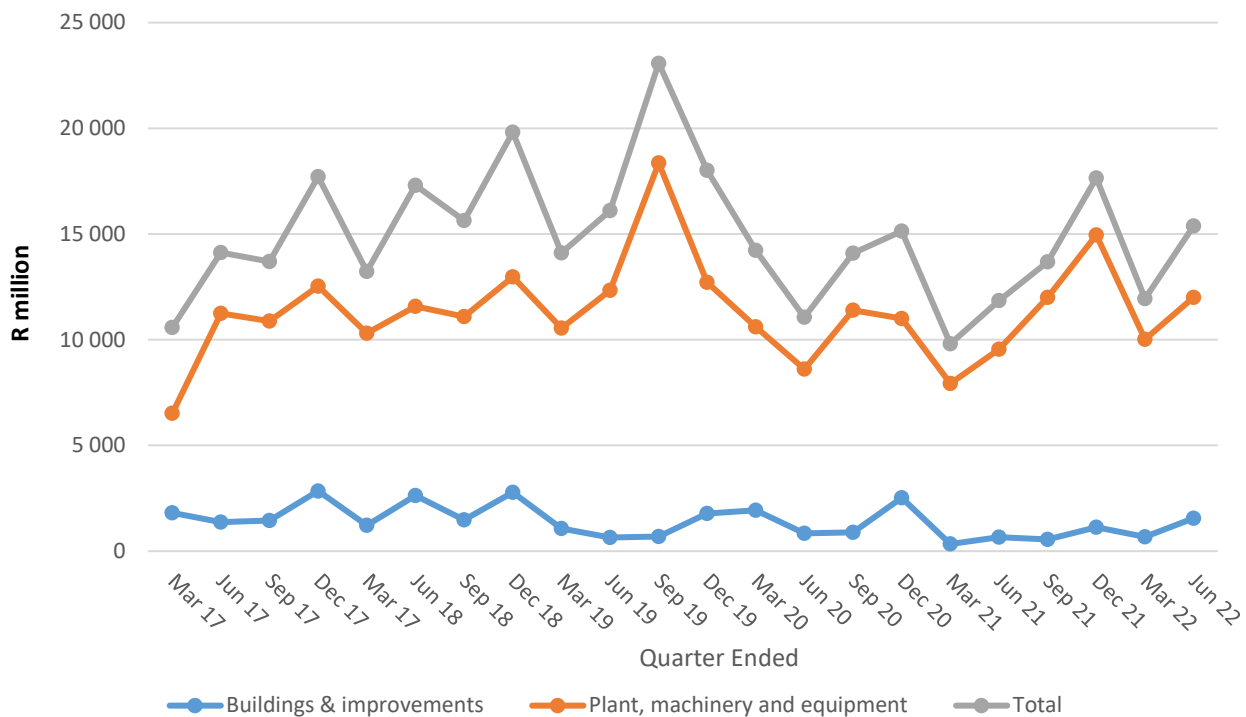


Figure 7 – Capital expenditure in electricity, gas and water supply: buildings and improvements; plant, machinery and equipment; and total

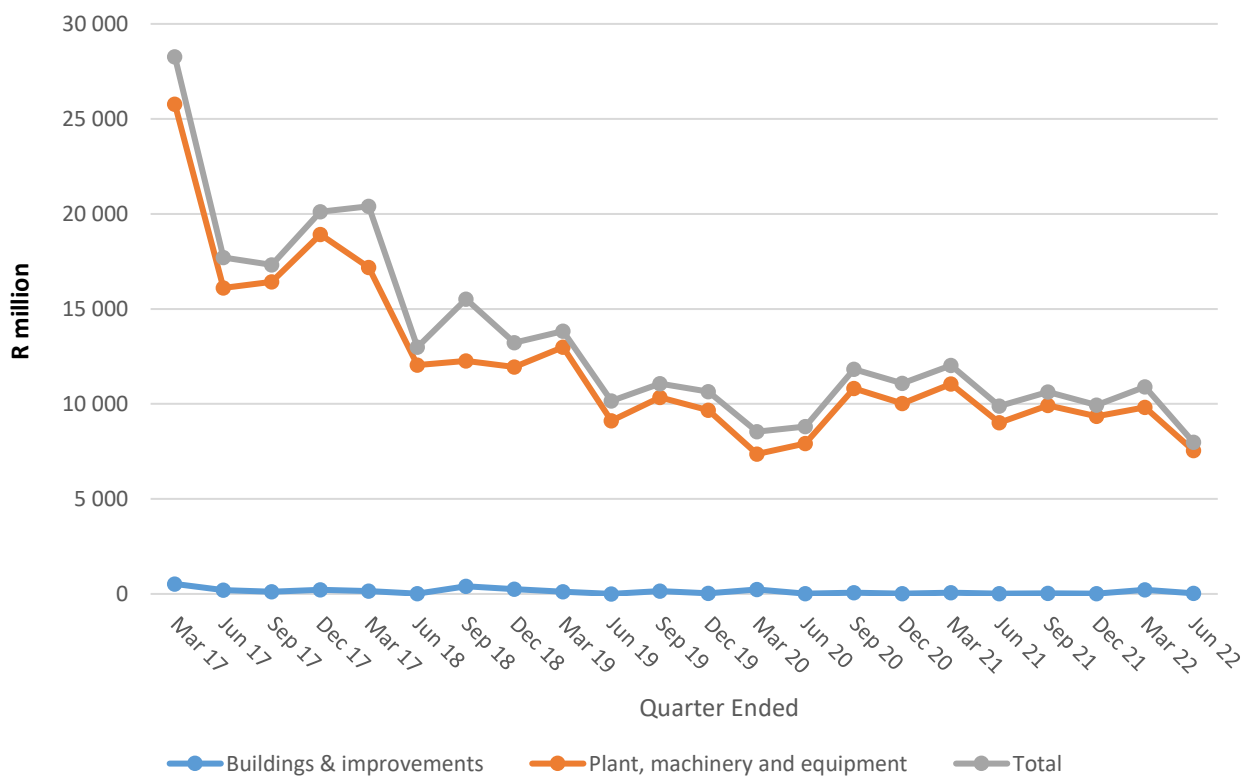


Figure 8 – Capital expenditure in manufacturing: buildings and improvements; plant, machinery and equipment; and total

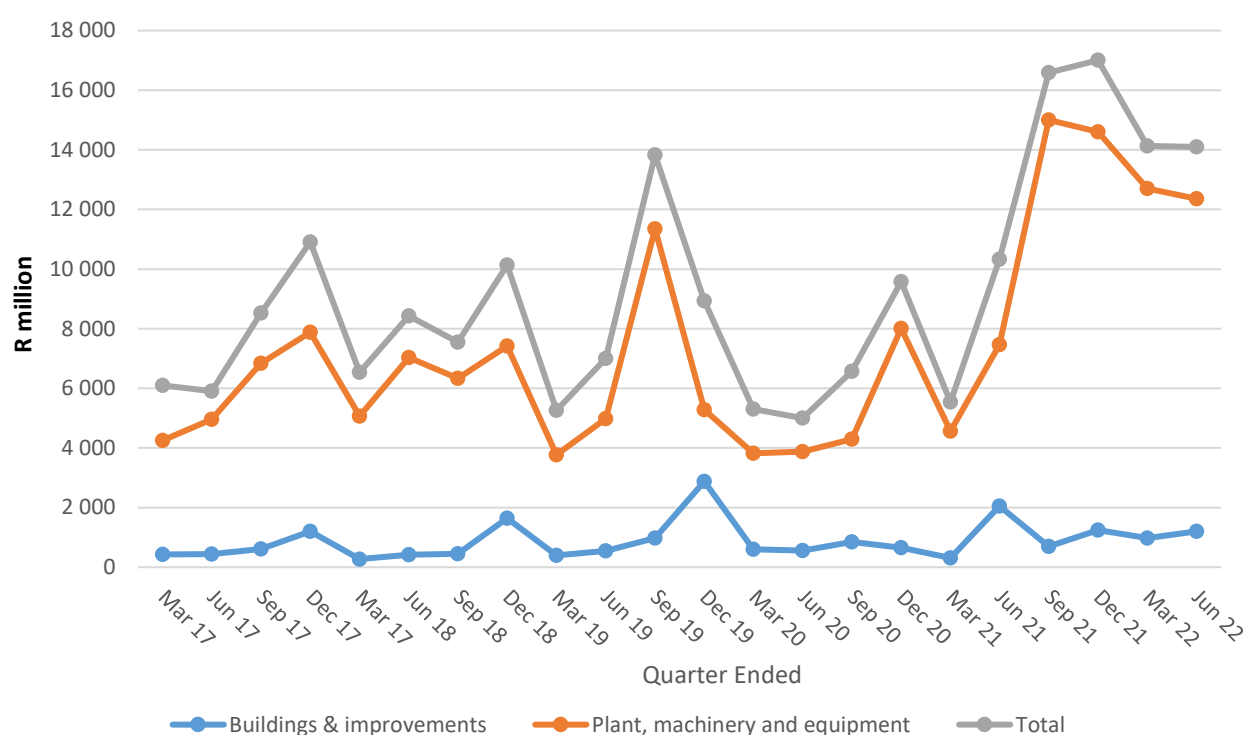


Figure 9 – Capital expenditure in transport, telecommunication and storage: buildings and improvements; plant, machinery and equipment; and total

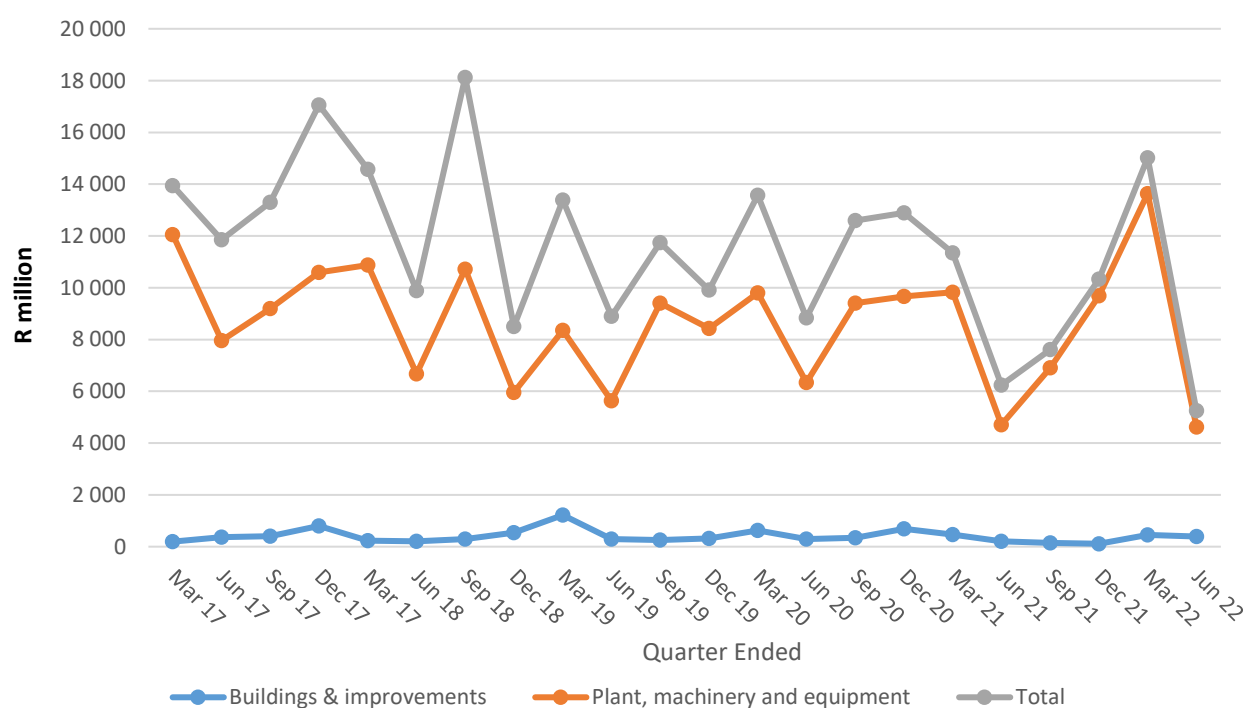


Table 3 – Capital expenditure by asset category per quarter

Quarter	Buildings and improvements	Construction works	Vehicles and other transport equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Computer and IT equipment	Computer software	Other assets	Total
	R million							
Mar-17	4 109	1 485	3 430	51 219	1 340	2 272	1 578	65 434
Jun-17	3 733	1 225	2 178	43 660	2 450	1 213	2 104	56 564
Sep-17	3 394	836	1 944	46 778	2 547	1 544	1 738	58 782
Dec-17	6 652	928	4 382	53 914	2 847	2 667	3 054	74 443
Mar-18	2 354	1 596	3 941	46 383	1 057	2 125	4 953	62 409
Jun-18	3 951	1 875	3 481	39 772	825	1 046	2 389	53 339
Sep-18	3 283	1 872	3 885	42 837	4 538	2 290	4 174	62 879
Dec-18	7 160	2 500	2 688	41 432	1 211	3 063	4 903	62 958
Mar-19	3 184	1 035	2 899	38 583	2 927	1 562	3 557	53 747
Jun-19	1 983	2 154	2 153	35 635	2 499	983	2 546	47 954
Sep-19	3 002	1 942	2 974	55 026	665	957	4 609	69 174
Dec-19	6 001	2 821	1 864	39 504	871	740	1 751	53 553
Mar-20	4 160	1 940	2 180	35 676	2 582	1 383	920	48 839
Jun-20	2 118	1 456	2 046	28 764	1 467	1 255	628	37 733
Sep-20	2 757	1 890	1 210	37 979	2 225	1 445	1 376	48 882
Dec-20	4 584	2 122	2 933	41 765	1 948	1 077	500	54 930
Mar-21	1 444	1 935	3 736	35 314	815	950	136	44 330
Jun-21	3 253	1 839	3 528	33 508	620	1 424	197	44 369
Sep-21	2 308	1 476	2 933	48 410	583	626	314	56 650
Dec-21	3 578	1 467	3 792	51 680	1 073	435	581	62 606
Mar-22	2 998	1 909	3 720	49 052	633	992	79	59 383
Jun-22	4 130	1 798	3 632	39 071	770	464	180	50 045

Table 4 – Quarterly percentage changes of capital expenditure by asset category

Quarter	Buildings and improvements	Construction works	Vehicles and other transport equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Computer and IT equipment	Computer software	Other assets	Total
	% change quarter-on-quarter							
Jun-17	-9,2	-17,5	-36,5	-14,8	82,9	-46,6	33,3	-13,6
Sep-17	-9,1	-31,8	-10,7	7,1	4,0	27,3	-17,4	3,9
Dec-17	96,0	11,0	125,4	15,3	11,7	72,7	75,7	26,6
Mar-18	-64,6	72,0	-10,1	-14,0	-62,9	-20,3	62,2	-16,2
Jun-18	67,9	17,5	-11,7	-14,3	-21,9	-50,8	-51,8	-14,5
Sep-18	-16,9	-0,1	11,6	7,7	450,1	118,8	74,7	17,9
Dec-18	118,1	33,5	-30,8	-3,3	-73,3	33,8	17,5	0,1
Mar-19	-55,5	-58,6	7,8	-6,9	141,7	-49,0	-27,5	-14,6
Jun-19	-37,7	108,1	-25,7	-7,6	-14,6	-37,1	-28,4	-10,8
Sep-19	51,4	-9,8	38,1	54,4	-73,4	-2,6	81,0	44,3
Dec-19	99,9	45,2	-37,3	-28,2	30,9	-22,6	-62,0	-22,6
Mar-20	-30,7	-31,2	16,9	-9,7	196,6	86,8	-47,5	-8,8
Jun-20	-49,1	-25,0	-6,1	-19,4	-43,2	-9,3	-31,7	-22,7
Sep-20	30,2	29,9	-40,8	32,0	51,6	15,1	119,1	29,5
Dec-20	66,3	12,3	142,3	10,0	-12,4	-25,5	-63,7	12,4
Mar-21	-68,5	-8,8	27,4	-15,4	-58,1	-11,8	-72,9	-19,3
Jun-21	125,3	-5,0	-5,6	-5,1	-23,9	49,9	44,9	0,1
Sep-21	-29,0	-19,7	-16,9	44,5	-6,0	-56,0	59,4	27,7
Dec-21	55,0	-0,6	29,3	6,8	84,2	-30,5	85,3	10,5
Mar-22	-16,2	30,1	-1,9	-5,1	-41,0	128,0	-86,4	-5,1
Jun-22	37,8	-5,8	-2,4	-20,3	21,6	-53,2	127,8	-15,7

Table 5 – Capital expenditure by asset category for quarters ending June 2021 and June 2022

Item	June quarter 2021	June quarter 2022	Year-on-year difference	
	R million	R million	R million	% change
Buildings and improvements	3 253	4 130	877	27,0
Construction works	1 839	1 798	-41	-2,2
Vehicles and other transport equipment	3 528	3 632	104	2,9
Plant, machinery and equipment	33 508	39 071	5 563	16,6
Computer and IT equipment	620	770	150	24,2
Computer software	1 424	464	-960	-67,4
Other assets	197	180	-17	-8,6
Total	44 369	50 045	5 676	12,8

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Background

This discussion document consists of aggregates of actual quarterly capital expenditure by selected enterprises operating in the formal business sector of the South African economy. The aggregates are generated from data collected through the Quarterly Capital Expenditure (QCE) survey conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

The discussion document contains information regarding quarterly capital expenditure trends for the following asset categories:

- Buildings and improvements;
- Construction works;
- Plant, machinery and equipment;
- Vehicles and other transport equipment;
- Computer and IT equipment;
- Computer software; and
- Other assets.

Purpose of the survey

The purpose of the QCE survey is to collect data on new capital expenditure by asset type that is used in compiling gross fixed capital formation, which is a component of expenditure on gross domestic product. The survey is designed to improve the timeliness of capital information provided by respondents and quality gaps by focusing on a panel of large businesses, including providing data on expanded asset categories.

Scope of the survey

The QCE survey covers the capital expenditure of the large businesses operating in the following industries according to the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth edition, January 1993:

- mining and quarrying;
- manufacturing;
- electricity, gas and water supply;
- construction;
- trade;
- transport, storage and communication;
- activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, real estate and other business services (excluding financial intermediation, insurance, pension funding and business services not elsewhere classified); and
- community, social and personal services (excluding government and educational institutions).

The values reported in this discussion document are net of capitalised interest.

Classification

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth edition, *January 1993*, was used to classify the enterprises in the survey. The SIC is based on the *1990 International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)* with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this document are only presented at industry level, i.e. one digit level (SIC major division). Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise.

Statistical unit

The statistical unit for the collection of information in this survey is the enterprise, defined as a legal unit (or combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

Survey methodology and design

The sample is selected from the data reported in the Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) survey (statistical release P0021). The design of the QCE survey was based on a panel of predominantly large enterprises with respect to reported total capital expenditure. The panel was chosen based on the largest contributors to capital expenditure up to a cumulative 85% of total capital expenditure in the AFS. The rationale for using the AFS mainly relates to the large sample of the AFS, and the expectation that the panel-based aggregates will be benchmarked to AFS levels.

Distribution of panel members across different industries:

Industry	Number of enterprises
Mining and quarrying	57
Manufacturing	73
Electricity, gas and water supply	13
Construction	9
Trade	40
Transport, storage and communication	32
Real estate and other business services, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	29
Community, social and personal services, excluding government and educational institutions	8
All industries	261

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure comprises the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets.

According to IAS 16, the cost of PPE includes all costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition for its intended use. Items included in the cost of PPE are:

- acquiring fixed and, in some cases, intangible assets;
- repairing an existing asset so as to improve its useful life;
- upgrading an existing asset if it results in a superior fixture;
- preparing an asset to be used in business;
- restoring property or adapting it to a new or different use; and
- starting or acquiring a new business.

Data comparison: Quarterly Financial Statistics (QFS) survey, Quarterly Capital Expenditure (QCE) survey

The QFS survey results comprise weighted estimates generated from a sample survey, and the QCE survey results comprise aggregates of capital expenditure reported by a selected panel of large enterprises.

Weighting

The results from the capital expenditure survey represent aggregates from a panel of large private businesses. These (unweighted) businesses represent themselves in the aggregated data contained in the discussion document.

Rounding off	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.
Revisions	Data for the current and previous quarters are subject to revisions due to submissions received after the publication date.
Imputations	Data that are not received at the time of publishing the results are imputed using the historic data method. Mean imputations are used where there are no historical enterprise data available.

GLOSSARY

Buildings and improvements	This asset category consists of residential buildings, non-residential buildings and improvements conducted on buildings.
Capital expenditure	The acquisition of land, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
Computer and IT equipment	<p>This asset category includes, but is not limited to, the following asset categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Computers;• IT equipment;• Peripherals;• Built-in process computers;• Support equipment; and• Data processing equipment.
Computer software	<p>This asset category includes, but is not limited to, the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Licence fees paid for standardised software; and• Software developed for a specific function and unique to the process/organisation.
Enterprise	Legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
Machinery, plant and equipment	<p>This asset category includes, but is not limited to, the following asset categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plant;• Machinery;• Equipment;• Production assets;• Furniture and fittings;• Furnaces;• Kilns;• Earthmoving equipment;• Containers;• Printers;• Fax machines;• Copiers;• Underground mining equipment; and• Reconditionable spares.
Property, plant and equipment	These are tangible assets that an enterprise holds for its own use and expects to use during more than one financial year.

Other assets

Other assets include, but are not limited to, the following asset categories:

- Research and development;
- Mineral exploration and evaluation;
- Patents and trademarks;
- Goodwill and marketing assets;
- Entertainment, artistic and literary originals;
- Contracts, leases and licences;
- Capital work in progress;
- Concession assets;
- Refractory relines; and
- Shutdown costs capitalised.

Vehicles and other transport equipment

This asset category includes, but is not limited to, the following asset categories:

- Vehicles;
- Trucks;
- Aircraft;
- Boats;
- Trailers; and
- Locomotives and other transport equipment.

Symbols and abbreviations

AFS	Annual financial statistics
IAS	International accounting standard
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
m	million
R	Rand
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
QFS	Quarterly financial statistics

TECHNICAL ENQUIRIES

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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Enquiries

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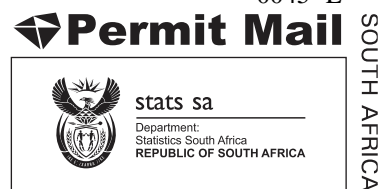
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ANNEXURE 1: Survey Questionnaire

Survey of New Quarterly Capital Expenditure

Questionnaire for the quarter ended: June 2022

0045 -E



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Purpose of the survey

The Survey of New Capital Expenditure is a quarterly survey of very large enterprises operating in the South African economy. Results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the expenditure side.

Collection authority

The information required is collected in terms of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999). Your co-operation is sought in completing and returning this questionnaire by the due date. The Act provides Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) with the authority, if needed, to direct you to provide the information sought.

Confidentiality

According to Section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), your completed questionnaire remains confidential to Statistics South Africa.

Due date

Please complete this questionnaire and return it in the business reply service envelope or fax / email it to Stats SA not later than **four weeks after the end of the quarter**.

Help available

If you have problems completing this questionnaire, or find that it will be difficult for you to respond by the due date, please comment in the space provided on page 4 and/or contact us at:

• Tel no.: (012) 310-4607 / 4747 / 4651
(012) 337-6477

• Fax no.: (012) 310-2128/2138
(012) 310-2140/2141
(012) 310-2129/8444

• Postal address: Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria
0001

• E mail.: capexp@statssa.gov.za

Person whom Stats SA should contact if any queries arise regarding this questionnaire

Name		Office use only		
Position or title		Status	Name	Date
Telephone number	()	Received		
Fax number	()	Checked		
Email address		Captured		
Signature		Edited		
Date				

Please note

- All figures should exclude value-added tax (VAT).
- Figures must be submitted for the relevant quarter and should therefore not contain cumulative quarterly figures or year-to-date figures.
- Figures are collected for the quarters ending in March, June, September and December.
- Only the South African-based activities of the enterprise shown on the label should be included on the questionnaire.
- An enterprise is a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
- If exact figures are not available, please provide careful estimates.
- Report all monetary values in **thousands of rands** (R'000). Where the values in your accounts are not expressed in thousands of rand, round them off to the nearest thousand rand.
- Complete your best estimate for annual budgeted capital spending (current financial year) **and /or** quarterly forecasted capital spending as requested in Question 2.

Part 1 – General information

a. Indicate the month of your financial year end.....

b. Company registration number.....

c. Indicate VAT number(s).....

Part 2 – New capital expenditure

1 – Actual capital expenditure on selected new property, plant and equipment:

Note

- For assets purchased, enter the full capitalised value; do not deduct the value of disposals or trade-ins.
- A finance lease is an arrangement which effectively transfers to the lessee all of the benefits and risks of ownership. For assets under finance lease arrangements, report the purchase value of the asset; i.e. the amount you would have had to pay to purchase the asset outright rather than leasing it. Do not report progressive lease payments or residual payments.

Includes:	Excludes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress payments made to contractors for capital work done by them. • Related expenses such as design, assembly, installation, professional fees and transport costs. • Capitalised work done by employees in manufacturing, constructing or installing assets for use by this enterprises or for rental or operating leases. • All costs capitalised in this enterprise's books (including legal fees, real estate transfer costs and assets acquired under finance leases). • Progress payments for assets to be imported from overseas. • Purchase of used assets that were imported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure by overseas branches of South African enterprises. • Interest paid. • Labour costs which have not been capitalised. • Investment property. • Purchase of used assets locally

1. New capital expenditure by type of asset

	Revised figures for quarter ending 31 March 2022 R'000	Figures for quarter ending 30 June 2022 R'000
a. Buildings and improvements		
b. Construction works (e.g. roads, bridges, shopping malls, parking areas, etc.)		
c. Vehicles and transport equipment		
d. Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment		
e. Computer and IT equipment		
f. Computer software		
g. Other (specify top three contributors below)		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Total new capital expenditure		

Does total new capital expenditure include capitalised interest?
If 'Yes' please indicate the amount.

Yes	No
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Revised figures for quarter ending 31 March 2022 R'000	Figures for quarter ending 30 June 2022 R'000

2. Expected new capital expenditure by type of asset

	Budgeted for the current financial year R'000	Figures for quarter ending 30 September 2022 R'000
a. Buildings and improvements		
b. Construction works (e.g. roads, bridges, shopping malls, parking areas, etc.)		
c. Vehicles and transport equipment		
d. Plant, machinery, furniture, fittings and other equipment		
e. Computer and IT equipment		
f. Computer software		
g. Other (specify top three contributors below)		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Total <u>expected</u> new capital expenditure		

Notes

1. We will be asking you each quarter to identify:

- Any changes to this enterprise since the previous quarter, e.g. takeover, business acquisitions, merger, expansion, close-down.
- Any unusual circumstances affecting the data provided.

2. The items listed under '**Include**' and '**Exclude**' are not exhaustive, though we have identified the main ones. A more complete list for each of the expenditure categories a, b and c, and examples of items that would be reported under category d can be made available.

Comments

Please comment below on any aspect of the questionnaire that is not clear to you or for which you would find it hard to provide a careful estimate within four weeks of the end of the quarter.

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