

# Statistical release

**P9101**

## Capital expenditure by the public-sector for 2016

**Embargoed until:**

**26 July 2017**

**13h00**

**ENQUIRIES:**

User information services

27(12) 310 8600

[www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

[info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)

T +27 12 310 8911

F +27 12 310 8500

**FORTHCOMING ISSUE:**

July 2017

**EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:**

July 2018

**Contents**

Key findings .....	2
Response rate.....	5
Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015* and 2016 .....	6
Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015* and 2016 on new construction works.....	8
Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015* and 2016 on plant, machinery and equipment.....	9
Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015* and 2016 on transport equipment .....	10
Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015* and 2016 on land and existing buildings.....	11
Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015* and 2016 on other fixed assets .....	12
Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015* and 2016 on leased assets and investment property .....	13
Explanatory Notes .....	14
Glossary of selected variables.....	16
General information .....	20

**Key findings****Table A – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 according to type of expenditure**

Type of expenditure	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2015*	2016	
	R million		
New construction works	174 446	194 933	20 487
Plant, machinery and equipment	62 149	53 883	-8 266
Transport equipment	6 389	8 593	2 204
Land and existing buildings	14 330	17 152	2 822
Other fixed assets	5 958	7 451	1 493
Leased assets and investment property	1 915	1 624	-291
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	265 187	283 636	18 449

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

The total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions increased by R18 449 million from R265 187 million in 2015 to R283 636 million in 2016.

Capital expenditure increased on new construction works (R20 487 million), land and existing buildings (R2 822 million), transport equipment (R2 204 million) and 'other' fixed assets (R1 493 million). Capital expenditure decreased on plant, machinery and equipment (-R8 266 million) and leased assets and investment property (-R291 million).

**PJ Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

**Table B – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 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 by the public sector	
	2015*	2016	2015*	2016	2015*	2016	2015*	2016	2015*	2016	2015*	2016	2015*	2016
	R million													
<b>National Government</b> Financial year ended 31 March	7 139	8 546	3 264	2 431	1 658	2 071	4 165	5 244	184	283	0	0	16 410	18 575
<b>Provincial Government</b> Financial year ended 31 March	23 777	27 818	3 062	3 138	1 700	2 087	2 265	2 993	205	301	2	15	31 011	36 352
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b> Financial year ended 31 March	4 482	7 322	2 106	2 121	943	820	4 485	4 854	943	1 525	421	715	13 380	17 357
<b>Municipalities</b> Financial year ended 30 June	49 239	57 256	3 601	3 561	1 268	1 375	1 445	2 063	615	1 193	664	458	56 832	65 906
<b>Public Corporations</b> Financial year ended 31 March	87 941	90 841	47 622	40 533	755	2 169	675	456	3 905	4 046	819	394	141 717	138 439
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b> Financial year ended 31 December	1 868	3 150	2 494	2 099	65	71	1 295	1 542	106	103	9	42	5 837	7 007
<b>Total capital expenditure by the public-sector</b>	<b>174 446</b>	<b>194 933</b>	<b>62 149</b>	<b>53 883</b>	<b>6 389</b>	<b>8 593</b>	<b>14 330</b>	<b>17 152</b>	<b>5 958</b>	<b>7 451</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>265 187</b>	<b>283 636</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

Table B shows that public corporations were the largest contributors to the total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2016 (R138 439 million), followed by municipalities (R65 906 million), provincial government (R36 352 million), national government (R18 575 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R17 357 million) and higher education institutions (R7 007 million).

Regarding the reference year, see glossary on page 17.

**Figure 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended 2016 according to type of public-sector institution (R million)**

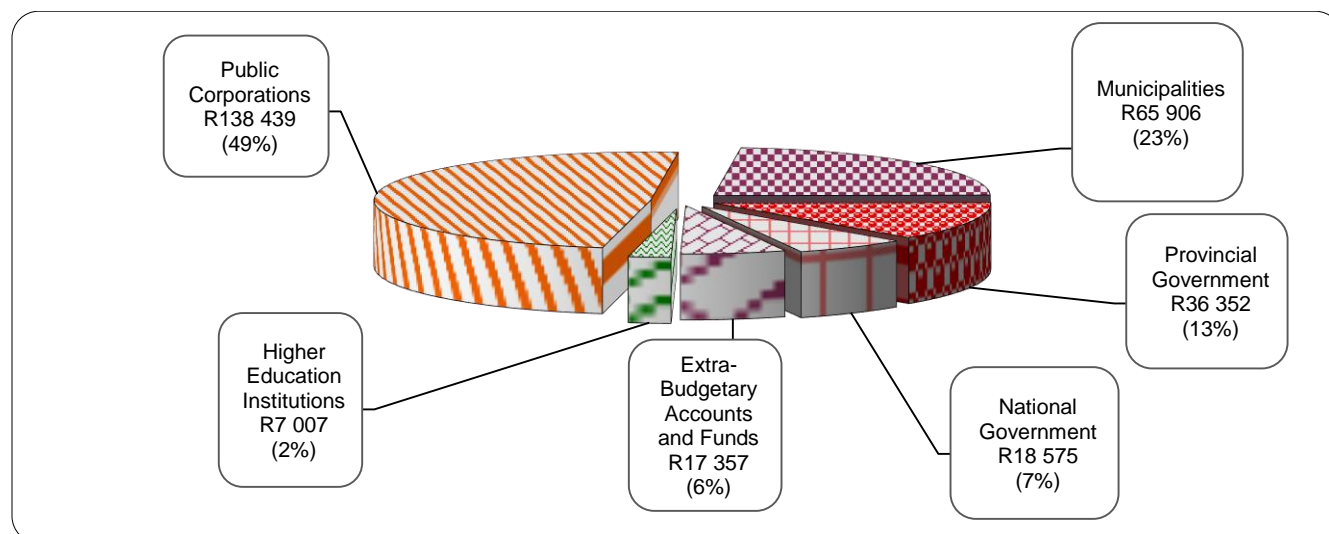
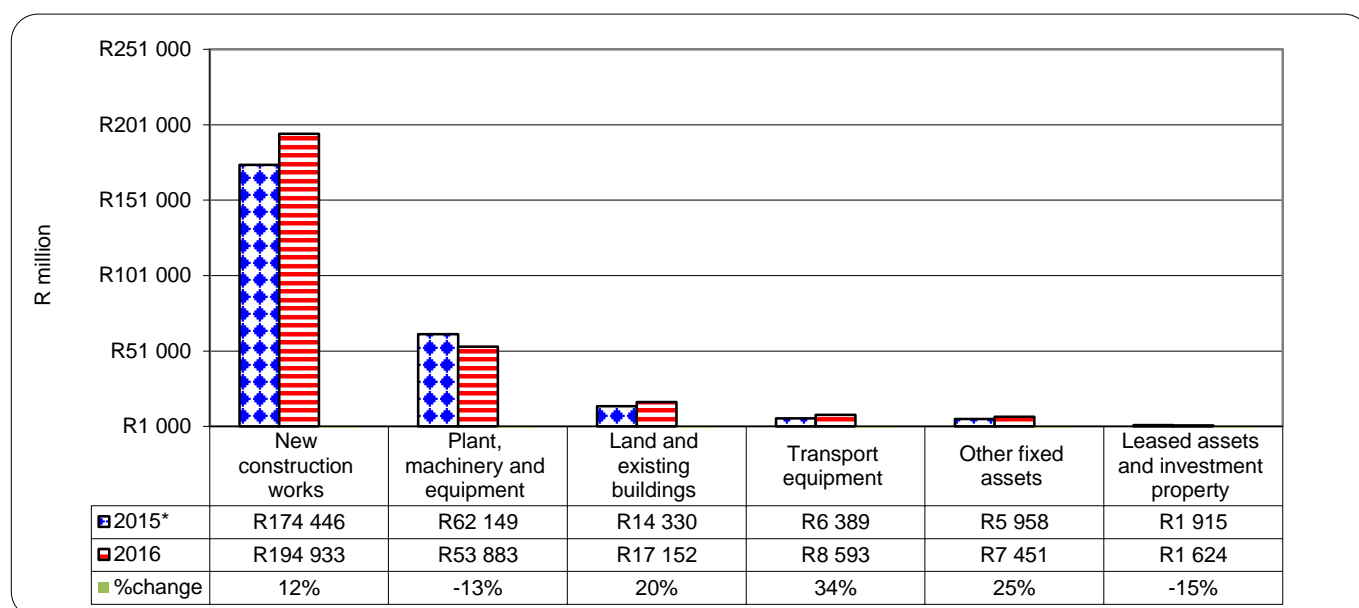


Figure 1 above shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (49%), followed by municipalities (23%), provincial government (13%), national government (7%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (6%) and higher education institutions (2%).

**Figure 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 according to type of expenditure**



\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures above and in the unit data.

Figure 2 above shows that capital expenditure increased on transport equipment (34%), 'other' fixed assets (25%), land and existing buildings (20%) and new construction works (12%). Capital expenditure decreased on plant, machinery and equipment (-13%) and leased assets and investment property (-15%).

**Response rate****Table C – Scope of the survey: 2016**

<b>Public-sector institution</b>	<b>Total number of institutions 2015</b>	<b>Total number of institutions 2016</b>	<b>Total number of institutions received 2016</b>
National Government	43	47	47
Provincial Government	124	123	123
Municipalities	278	278	278
Public Corporations	54	47	47
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	232	251	251
Higher Education Institutions	26	26	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>772</b>

**Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016**

Type of expenditure	Capital expenditure	
	2015*	2016
	R million	
<b>New construction works</b>		
Residential buildings	2 165	1 368
Non-residential buildings	15 530	17 528
Roads, streets and bridges	17 326	17 067
Airports	0	961
Pipeline networks	489	1 112
Port facilities	32	32
Sewerage and sanitation	1 587	2 208
Electricity	67 054	72 541
Community and social works	1 934	2 137
Sport facilities	52	1
Refuse sites	298	487
Water	9 952	16 299
Other new construction works	58 027	63 192
<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>174 446</b>	<b>194 933</b>
<b>Plant, machinery and equipment</b>		
Furniture and fittings	1 707	1 782
Office equipment	688	521
Computer equipment	4 721	4 685
Network equipment	73	30
Emergency equipment	24	10
Plant and equipment	8 108	3 071
Rolling stock and containers	459	19
Telecommunications equipment	2 315	4 039
Laboratory equipment	468	560
Councillors' regalia	0	0
Bins and containers	45	17
Other plant, machinery and equipment	43 541	39 149
<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>62 149</b>	<b>53 883</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

**Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 (concluded)**

Type of expenditure	Capital expenditure	
	2015*	2016
	R million	
<b>Transport equipment</b>		
Motor vehicles	5 264	6 757
Specialised vehicles	1 117	1 833
Water craft	8	3
Other transport equipment	0	0
<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>6 389</b>	<b>8 593</b>
<b>Land and existing buildings</b>		
Acquisitions of land	1 457	1 232
Cost of developing land	849	801
Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 570	1 653
Major renovations and alterations	10 454	13 466
<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>14 330</b>	<b>17 152</b>
<b>Other fixed assets</b>		
Intangible assets	5 604	6 874
Heritage assets	307	538
Cultivated assets	47	39
<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>5 958</b>	<b>7 451</b>
<b>Leased assets and investment property</b>		
Leased assets	418	627
Investment property	1 497	997
<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>1 624</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure by the public sector</b>	<b>265 187</b>	<b>283 636</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.



**Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 on new construction works**

New construction works by public sector		Capital expenditure	
		2015*	2016
		R million	
<b>National Government</b>	Residential buildings	420	191
	Non-residential buildings	1 257	1 001
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	17
	Water	4 376	6 430
	Other new construction works	1 086	907
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>7 139</b>	<b>8 546</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Residential buildings	719	82
	Non-residential buildings	11 418	14 158
	Roads, streets and bridges	4 206	3 632
	Sewerage and sanitation	18	0
	Water	84	0
	Other new construction works	7 332	9 946
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>23 777</b>	<b>27 818</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Residential buildings	6	0
	Non-residential buildings	94	139
	Roads, streets and bridges	651	610
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Water	0	1
	Other new construction works	3 731	6 572
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>4 482</b>	<b>7 322</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Residential buildings	408	822
	Non-residential buildings	1 791	451
	Roads, streets and bridges	4 096	4 597
	Sewerage and sanitation	1 569	2 191
	Electricity	1 770	2 538
	Community and social works	1 934	2 137
	Refuse sites	298	487
	Water	3 771	6 407
	Other new construction works	33 602	37 626
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>49 239</b>	<b>57 256</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Residential buildings	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	19	204
	Roads, streets and bridges	8 373	8 228
	Airports	0	961
	Pipeline networks	489	1 112
	Port facilities	32	32
	Electricity	65 284	70 003
	Water	1 721	3 461
	Other new construction works	12 023	6 840
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>87 941</b>	<b>90 841</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Residential buildings	612	273
	Non-residential buildings	951	1 575
	Sport facilities	52	1
	Other new construction works	253	1 301
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>3 150</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>		<b>174 446</b>	<b>194 933</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

**Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 on plant, machinery and equipment**

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		Capital expenditure	
		2015*	2016
		R million	
<b>National Government</b>	Furniture and fittings	181	261
	Office equipment	163	15
	Computer equipment	1 436	807
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 484	1 348
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>3 264</b>	<b>2 431</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Furniture and fittings	218	236
	Office equipment	19	2
	Computer equipment	851	841
	Emergency equipment	4	1
	Plant and equipment	34	107
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 936	1 951
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>3 138</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Furniture and fittings	237	239
	Office equipment	70	114
	Computer equipment	886	974
	Emergency equipment	6	0
	Plant and equipment	378	591
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	529	203
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>2 106</b>	<b>2 121</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Furniture and fittings	211	230
	Office equipment	187	241
	Computer equipment	393	425
	Emergency equipment	14	9
	Plant and equipment	289	363
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	45	17
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 462	2 276
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>3 601</b>	<b>3 561</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Furniture and fittings	107	316
	Office equipment	126	73
	Computer equipment	620	1 060
	Network equipment	73	30
	Plant and equipment	7 407	2 010
	Rolling stock and containers	459	19
	Telecommunications equipment	2 315	4 039
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	36 515	32 986
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>47 622</b>	<b>40 533</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Furniture and fittings	753	500
	Office equipment	123	76
	Computer equipment	535	578
	Laboratory equipment	468	560
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	615	385
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>2 494</b>	<b>2 099</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>		<b>62 149</b>	<b>53 883</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

**Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 on transport equipment**

Transport equipment by public sector		Capital expenditure	
		2015*	2016
		R million	
<b>National Government</b>	Motor vehicles	1 658	1 940
	Specialised vehicles	0	131
	Water craft	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>2 071</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Motor vehicles	1 659	2 059
	Specialised vehicles	41	28
	Water craft	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>2 087</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Motor vehicles	859	744
	Specialised vehicles	76	73
	Water craft	8	3
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>820</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Motor vehicles	696	669
	Specialised vehicles	572	706
	Water craft	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>1 375</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Motor vehicles	327	1 274
	Specialised vehicles	428	895
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>2 169</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Motor vehicles	65	71
	Other transport equipment	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>		<b>6 389</b>	<b>8 593</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

**Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 on land and existing buildings**

Land and existing buildings by public sector		Capital expenditure	
		2015*	2016
		R million	
<b>National Government</b>	Acquisitions of land	227	92
	Cost of developing land	13	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 024	1 192
	Major renovations and alterations	2 901	3 960
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>4 165</b>	<b>5 244</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Acquisitions of land	67	53
	Cost of developing land	77	108
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	111	114
	Major renovations and alterations	2 010	2 718
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>2 265</b>	<b>2 993</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Acquisitions of land	1 042	835
	Cost of developing land	6	107
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	86	7
	Major renovations and alterations	3 351	3 905
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>4 485</b>	<b>4 854</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Acquisitions of land	36	47
	Cost of developing land	523	540
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	68	15
	Major renovations and alterations	818	1 461
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>1 445</b>	<b>2 063</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Acquisitions of land	64	164
	Cost of developing land	202	22
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	173	62
	Major renovations and alterations	236	208
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>456</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Acquisitions of land	21	41
	Cost of developing land	28	24
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	108	263
	Major renovations and alterations	1 138	1 214
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 542</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>		<b>14 330</b>	<b>17 152</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

**Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 on other fixed assets**

Other fixed assets by public sector		Capital expenditure	
		2015*	2016
		R million	
<b>National Government</b>	Intangible assets	177	128
	Heritage assets	4	148
	Cultivated assets	3	7
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Intangible assets	185	276
	Heritage assets	9	8
	Cultivated assets	11	17
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Intangible assets	685	1 293
	Heritage assets	233	226
	Cultivated assets	25	6
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1 525</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Intangible assets	553	1 035
	Heritage assets	54	152
	Cultivated assets	8	6
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1 193</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Intangible assets	3 903	4 041
	Heritage assets	2	2
	Cultivated assets	0	3
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>3 905</b>	<b>4 046</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Intangible assets	101	101
	Heritage assets	5	2
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>		<b>5 958</b>	<b>7 451</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

**Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2015\* and 2016 on leased assets and investment property**

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		Capital expenditure	
		2015*	2016
		R million	
<b>Leased assets</b>	National Government	0	0
	Provincial Government	2	15
	Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	197	207
	Municipalities	142	358
	Public Corporations	68	5
	Higher Education Institutions	9	42
	<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>627</b>
<b>Investment property</b>	National Government	0	0
	Provincial Government	0	0
	Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	224	508
	Municipalities	522	100
	Public Corporations	751	389
	Higher Education Institutions	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on investment property</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>997</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property by public-sector institutions</b>		<b>1 915</b>	<b>1 624</b>

\*Some figures have been revised. The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures in these tables and in the unit data.

**Explanatory Notes**

- |                            |          |   |
|----------------------------|----------|---|
| <b>Introduction</b>        | <b>1</b> | This publication contains results of the survey of capital expenditure by the public-sector institutions. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions which responded to the survey.   |
| <b>Scope of the survey</b> | <b>2</b> | <p>The survey of capital expenditure covers the capital expenditure for the 2016 financial year. The survey covers 47 national government departments, 123 provincial government departments, 278 local government institutions, 47 public corporations, 26 higher education institutions and 251 extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) is responsible for the classification of all public entities.</p> <p>2. New institutions included in 2016 scope:</p> <p>2.1. National departments</p> <p>2.1.1. Centre for Public Service Innovation</p> <p>2.1.2. National Department of Communications</p> <p>2.1.3. National Department of Office of the Chief Justice and Judicial Administration</p> <p>2.1.4. National Department of Small Business Development</p> <p>2.2. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</p> <p>2.2.1. Eastern Cape Government Fleet Management Services</p> <p>2.2.2. Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA)</p> <p>2.2.3. Estate Agents Fidelity Fund</p> <p>2.2.4. Gauteng Infrastructure Financing Agency</p> <p>2.2.5. Gauteng Liquor Board</p> <p>2.2.6. Gauteng Partnership Fund</p> <p>2.2.7. Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC, formerly known as Technical Assistance Unit)</p> <p>2.2.8. Kalahari Kid Corporation (KKC)</p> <p>2.2.9. KwaZulu-Natal Film Commission</p> <p>2.2.10. KwaZulu-Natal Growth Fund Trust</p> <p>2.2.11. KwaZulu-Natal Royal Household Trust</p> <p>2.2.12. McGregor Museum</p> <p>2.2.13. North West Parks Board</p> <p>2.2.14. Northern Cape Gambling Board</p> <p>2.2.15. Northern Cape Liquor Board</p> <p>2.2.16. Office of Health Standards Compliance</p> <p>2.2.17. Western Cape Housing Development Fund</p> <p>2.2.18. Western Cape Liquor Board/ Authority</p> <p>2.2.19. Government Pensions Administration Agency</p> <p>3. Reclassified institutions</p> <p>3.1. Government Pensions Administration Agency (From Public Corporation to Extra-Budgetary Institution)</p> <p>4. Discontinued</p> <p>4.1. KwaZulu-Natal The Royal Household.</p> <p>5. Out of scope</p> <p>5.1. Komati Basin Water Authority</p> <p>5.2. Foskor Limited</p> <p>5.3. Petroleum Oil Gas Corporation of South Africa</p> <p>5.4. Sentech LTD</p> <p>5.5. South African Bank Note Company Proprietary Limited</p> <p>5.6. South African Mint Company LTD</p> |
| <b>Statistical unit</b>    | <b>3</b> | 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 are collected annually by e-mail, telephone and personal visits to public-sector institutions. The number of institutions varies from year to year due to amalgamations, terminations as well as new units being created.	
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"><li>• P0441 - <i>Gross Domestic Product</i></li><li>• P9102 - <i>Financial Statistics of Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</i></li><li>• P9103 - <i>Financial Statistics of Higher Education Institutions</i></li><li>• P9119.3 - <i>Financial Statistics of National Government</i></li><li>• P9119.4 - <i>Financial Statistics of Consolidated General Government</i></li><li>• P9121 - <i>Financial Statistics of Provincial Government</i></li><li>• P9114 - <i>Financial Census of Municipalities</i></li><li>• P9115 - <i>Non Financial Census of Municipalities</i></li></ul>	
Revisions	6	Figures for 2016 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised.	
Classification	7	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in this survey. The SIC is based on the <i>1990 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. The classification of institutions (units) is also based on recommendation by Public Sector Classification Committee. A further source used for the purposes of economic and functional classification of the financial statistics of the general government sector was based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) manual of <i>Government Finance Statistics</i> (GFS 2014).	
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	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



**Glossary of selected variables**

<b>Capital expenditure</b>	<p>Capital expenditure refers to any expenditure incurred in or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures, machinery and equipment. The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life period of, a fixed asset.</p> <p>Capital expenditure includes spending on vehicles, office furniture and equipment, and repairs and maintenance of capital nature, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year.</p> <p>Military expenditure (e.g. ships and aircraft) are now treated as fixed assets consistent with the UN System of National Accounts 2008 and the 2014 IMF's Government Financial Statistics. Previously, these weapons were treated as current assets (UN System of National Accounts 2008).</p>
<b>Capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<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"> <li>• expenditure on fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; and</li> <li>• expenditure on works under construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Community assets</b>	<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"> <li>• parks and gardens;</li> <li>• libraries;</li> <li>• recreation centres;</li> <li>• civic buildings;</li> <li>• clinics and hospitals;</li> <li>• office buildings;</li> <li>• cemeteries; and</li> <li>• other.</li> </ul>
<b>District municipality</b>	<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>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	<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>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	<p>Any institution that provides higher education on a full-time, part-time or distance basis and which is (a) merged, established or deemed to be established as a public higher education institution under this Act; (b) declared as a public higher education institution under this Act; or (c) registered or [conditionally] provisionally registered as a private higher education institution (Section 1 of the Higher Education Amendment (Act No. 63 of 2002)).</p>
<b>Investment property</b>	<p>The property that is held by the owner for renting out or capital appreciation.</p>
<b>Local government institutions</b>	<p>Local government institutions include district municipalities, metropolitan municipalities and local municipalities.</p>

<b>Local municipality</b>	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.
<b>Metropolitan municipality</b>	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).
<b>Network equipment</b>	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.
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	<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"><li>• clinics;</li><li>• hospitals;</li><li>• lecture rooms;</li><li>• libraries;</li><li>• offices;</li><li>• prisons;</li><li>• restaurants;</li><li>• schools;</li><li>• shops; and</li><li>• workshops.</li></ul>
<b>Other constructions</b>	<p>Other constructions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• civil engineering works;</li><li>• development of plantations;</li><li>• forestation;</li><li>• mining development;</li><li>• oil exploration;</li><li>• railways and harbours; and</li><li>• the development of land.</li></ul>

**Other fixed assets**

Other fixed assets include:

- **Cultivated assets**

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

- **Heritage assets**

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

- **Intangible assets**

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

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

**Plant, machinery and equipment**

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

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

**Public Corporations**

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

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

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

Subsidiaries of public corporations are not covered in this survey.

**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 2016 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 for residence or dwelling and include:

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

**Transport equipment**

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

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

## General information

Statistics South Africa publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

Stats SA has copyright on this publication. Users may apply the information as they wish, provided that they acknowledge Stats SA as the source of the basic data wherever they process, apply, utilise, publish or distribute the data, and also that they specify that the relevant application and analysis (where applicable) result from their own processing of the data.

## Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated on [www.statssa.gov.za/Publications](http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications)

## Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division  
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division  
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg  
Library of Parliament, Cape Town  
Bloemfontein Public Library  
Johannesburg Public Library  
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town  
Central Regional Library, Polokwane  
Central Reference Library, Mbombela  
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley  
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

## Electronic services

A large range of data is available via online services. For more details about our electronic services, contact Stats SA's user information services at (+27 12) 310 8600.

You can visit us on the Internet at: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

## Technical enquiries

**Hellen Maribe**

Telephone number: (+27 12) 310 2931

Email: [HellenM@statssa.gov.za](mailto:HellenM@statssa.gov.za)

**Simon Kgomo**

Telephone number: (+27 12) 310 8521

Email: [SimonKg@statssa.gov.za](mailto:SimonKg@statssa.gov.za)

*Produced by Stats SA*