

Statistical release

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Capital expenditure by the public sector for 2017

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*Revised.

Key findings

Table A – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	R million		
	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2016*	2017	
New construction works	193 702	188 345	-5 357
Plant, machinery and equipment	55 021	46 128	-8 893
Transport equipment	7 773	6 385	-1 388
Land and existing buildings	15 752	16 814	1 062
Other fixed assets	7 404	9 741	2 337
Leased assets and investment property	3 624	3 795	171
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	283 276	271 208	-12 068

*Some figures have been revised.

The total capital expenditure by public sector institutions decreased by R12 068 million from R283 276 million in 2016 to R271 208 million in 2017.

Capital expenditure increased on 'other' fixed assets (R2 337 million), land and existing buildings (R1 062 million) and leased assets and investment property (R171 million). Capital expenditure decreased on plant, machinery and equipment (-R8 893 million), new construction works (-R5 357 million) and transport equipment (-R1 388 million).



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table B – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public sector institution

Institutions	R million										Total capital expenditure by the public sector	
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works		Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	
	2016*	2017	2016*	2017	2016*	2017	2016*	2017	2016*	2017	2016*	2017
National Government Financial year ended 31 March	10 514	7 527	2 192	1 703	2 018	1 810	2 999	2 921	141	1 018	494	698
Provincial Government Financial year ended 31 March	27 872	25 270	2 787	3 536	1 230	838	2 993	3 119	313	222	1 236	1 264
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds Financial year ended 31 March	7 648	5 784	2 044	2 149	813	802	5 668	5 854	1 288	2 007	783	445
Municipalities Financial year ended 30 June	53 019	52 707	5 388	5 033	1 477	1 230	2 136	1 284	1 537	1 266	642	1 140
Public Corporations Financial year ended 31 March	91 536	94 848	40 522	31 656	2 164	1 622	452	1 072	4 066	5 199	427	238
Higher Education Institutions Financial year ended 31 December	3 113	2 209	2 088	2 051	71	83	1 504	2 564	59	29	42	10
Total expenditure by the public sector	193 702	188 345	55 021	46 128	7 773	6 385	15 752	16 814	7 404	9 741	3 624	3 795
											283 276	271 208

*Some figures have been revised.

Table B shows that public corporations were the largest contributors to the total capital expenditure by public sector institutions in 2017 (R134 635 million), followed by municipalities (R62 660 million), provincial government (R34 249 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R17 041 million), national government (R15 677 million) and higher education institutions (R6 946 million).

Regarding the reference year, see glossary on page 20

Response rate**Table C – Scope of the survey: 2017**

Public sector institution	Total number of institutions 2016	Total number of institutions 2017	Total number of institutions received 2017
National Government	47	47	47
Provincial Government	123	123	123
Municipalities	278	257	257
Public Corporations	47	46	46
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	251	252	252
Higher Education Institutions	26	26	26
Total	772	751	751

Figure 1 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial year ended 2017 according to type of public sector institution (R million)

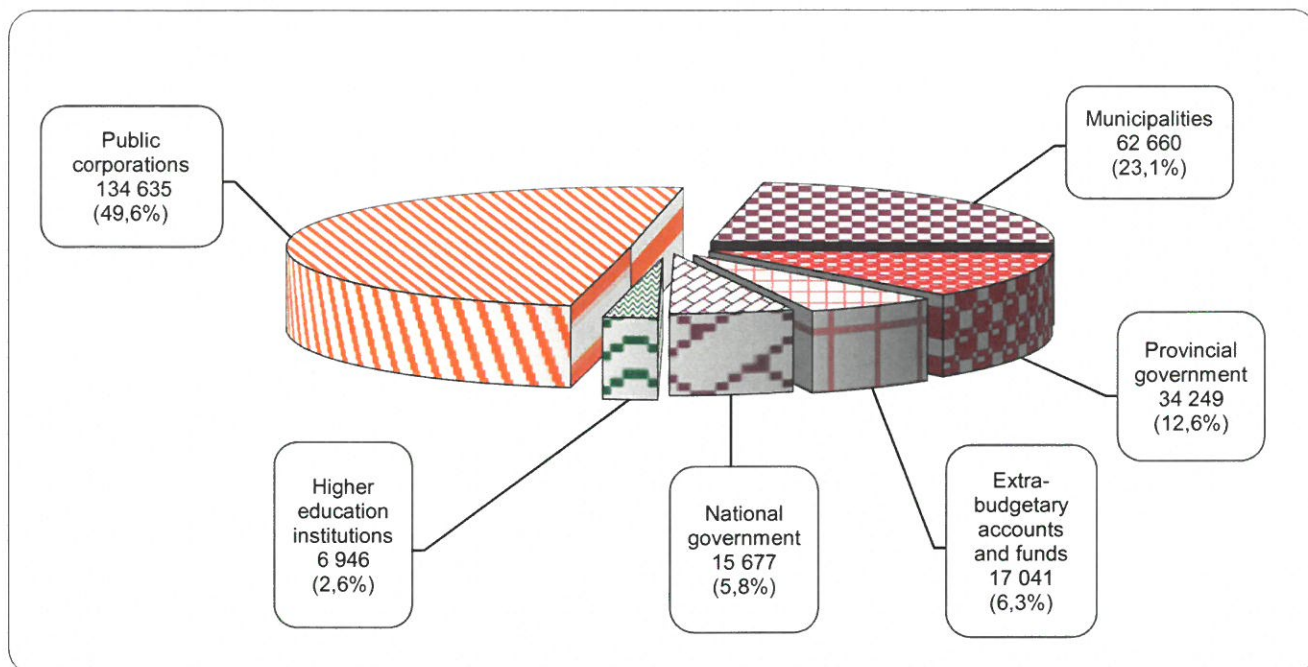


Figure 1 above shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (49,6%), followed by municipalities (23,1%), provincial government (12,6%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (6,3%), national government (5,8%) and higher education institutions (2,6%).

Figure 2 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 according to type of expenditure (R million)

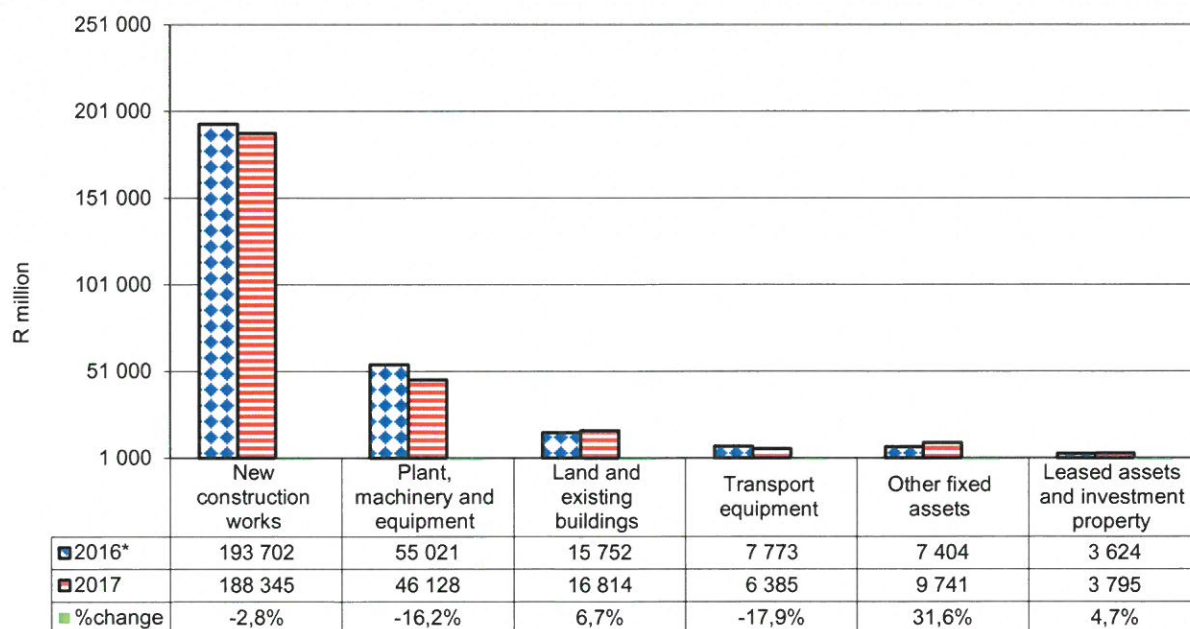


Figure 2 above shows that capital expenditure increased on 'other' fixed assets (31,6%), land and existing buildings (6,7%) and leased assets and investment property (4,7%). Capital expenditure decreased on transport equipment (-17,9%), plant, machinery and equipment (-16,2%) and new construction works (-2,8%).

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	
	R million	
	2016*	2017
New construction works		
Residential buildings	1 050	1 065
Non-residential buildings	21 266	17 679
Roads, streets and bridges	17 790	22 660
Airports	961	3
Canals, pipelines and tunnels	1 121	50
Port facilities	32	211
Sewerage and sanitation	1 899	2 680
Electricity	71 826	74 670
Community and social works	1 887	2 832
Refuse sites	457	232
Water	14 434	11 898
Other new construction works	60 979	54 365
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	193 702	188 345
Plant, machinery and equipment		
Furniture and fittings	1 719	1 626
Office equipment	510	729
Computer equipment	4 554	4 234
Emergency equipment	10	42
Laboratory equipment	561	731
Network equipment	4 068	3 629
Councillors' regalia	0	0
Bins and containers	17	52
Plant and equipment	3 160	2 461
Rolling stock and containers	19	1 883
Other plant, machinery and equipment	40 403	30 741
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	55 021	46 128

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	
	R million	
	2016*	2017
Transport equipment		
Motor vehicles	5 886	5 027
Specialised vehicles	1 887	1 358
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	7 773	6 385
Land and existing buildings		
Acquisitions of land	1 233	1 477
Cost of developing land	832	1 099
Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 653	2 125
Major renovations and alterations	12 034	12 113
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	15 752	16 814
Other fixed assets		
Intangible assets	6 633	9 619
Heritage assets	346	72
Cultivated assets	425	50
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	7 404	9 741
Leased assets and investment property		
Leased assets	2 300	3 020
Investment property	1 324	775
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	3 624	3 795
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	283 276	271 208

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on new construction works

New construction works by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
National Government	Residential buildings	104	0
	Non-residential buildings	3 475	2 878
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	523
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	9	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	17	3
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	6 421	4 071
	Other new construction works	488	52
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	10 514	7 527
Provincial Government	Residential buildings	82	137
	Non-residential buildings	14 114	11 868
	Roads, streets and bridges	4 768	6 017
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	3
	Community and social works	0	167
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	16
	Other new construction works	8 908	7 062
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	27 872	25 270
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Residential buildings	4	89
	Non-residential buildings	139	82
	Roads, streets and bridges	368	269
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	1
	Electricity	0	1
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	1
	Other new construction works	7 137	5 341
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	7 648	5 784

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
Municipalities	Residential buildings	587	187
	Non-residential buildings	1 806	1 898
	Roads, streets and bridges	4 426	6 517
	Airports	0	3
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	7
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	1 882	2 676
	Electricity	1 823	3 356
	Community and social works	1 886	2 664
	Refuse sites	457	232
	Water	4 552	3 775
	Other new construction works	35 600	31 392
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	53 019	52 707
Public Corporations	Residential buildings	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	203	20
	Roads, streets and bridges	8 228	9 333
	Airports	961	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	1 112	43
	Port facilities	32	211
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	70 003	71 299
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	3 461	4 035
	Other new construction works	7 536	9 907
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	91 536	94 848
Higher Education Institutions	Residential buildings	273	652
	Non-residential buildings	1 529	933
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	1
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	11
	Community and social works	1	1
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	0
	Other new construction works	1 310	611
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	3 113	2 209
Total capital expenditure on new construction works		193 702	188 345

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
National Government	Furniture and fittings	236	199
	Office equipment	4	117
	Computer equipment	776	351
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	0	0
	Network equipment	0	0
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	0
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 176	1 036
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 192	1 703
Provincial Government	Furniture and fittings	213	122
	Office equipment	2	62
	Computer equipment	833	955
	Emergency equipment	1	3
	Laboratory equipment	0	21
	Network equipment	0	14
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	1
	Plant and equipment	107	32
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 631	2 326
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 787	3 536
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Furniture and fittings	228	193
	Office equipment	115	167
	Computer equipment	962	1 193
	Emergency equipment	0	4
	Laboratory equipment	1	102
	Network equipment	0	1
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	601	373
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	137	116
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 044	2 149

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	228	300
	Office equipment	242	212
	Computer equipment	357	483
	Emergency equipment	9	31
	Laboratory equipment	0	2
	Network equipment	0	150
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	17	51
	Plant and equipment	445	181
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	4 090	3 623
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	5 388	5 033
Public Corporations	Furniture and fittings	315	207
	Office equipment	71	112
	Computer equipment	1 056	562
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	0	218
	Network equipment	4 068	3 396
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	2 007	1 873
	Rolling stock and containers	19	1 883
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	32 986	23 405
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	40 522	31 656
Higher Education Institutions	Furniture and fittings	499	605
	Office equipment	76	59
	Computer equipment	570	690
	Emergency equipment	0	4
	Laboratory equipment	560	388
	Network equipment	0	68
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	2
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	383	235
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 088	2 051
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		55 021	46 128

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on transport equipment

Transport equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
National Government	Motor vehicles	1 887	1 802
	Specialised vehicles	131	8
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	2 018	1 810
Provincial Government	Motor vehicles	1 202	567
	Specialised vehicles	28	271
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 230	838
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Motor vehicles	737	764
	Specialised vehicles	76	38
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	813	802
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	718	855
	Specialised vehicles	759	375
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 477	1 230
Public Corporations	Motor vehicles	1 271	957
	Specialised vehicles	893	665
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	2 164	1 622
Higher Education Institutions	Motor vehicles	71	82
	Specialised vehicles	0	1
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	71	83
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		7 773	6 385

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
National Government	Acquisitions of land	92	222
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 192	658
	Major renovations and alterations	1 715	2 041
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 999	2 921
Provincial Government	Acquisitions of land	53	85
	Cost of developing land	108	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	114	8
	Major renovations and alterations	2 718	3 026
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 993	3 119
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Acquisitions of land	835	833
	Cost of developing land	114	482
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	7	97
	Major renovations and alterations	4 712	4 442
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	5 668	5 854
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	50	261
	Cost of developing land	566	209
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	15	90
	Major renovations and alterations	1 505	724
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 136	1 284
Public Corporations	Acquisitions of land	162	2
	Cost of developing land	20	201
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	62	158
	Major renovations and alterations	208	711
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	452	1 072
Higher Education Institutions	Acquisitions of land	41	74
	Cost of developing land	24	207
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	263	1 114
	Major renovations and alterations	1 176	1 169
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 504	2 564
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		15 752	16 814

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
National Government	Intangible assets	134	1 006
	Heritage assets	0	5
	Cultivated assets	7	7
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	141	1 018
Provincial Government	Intangible assets	288	187
	Heritage assets	8	1
	Cultivated assets	17	34
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	313	222
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Intangible assets	1 236	1 983
	Heritage assets	46	22
	Cultivated assets	6	2
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 288	2 007
Municipalities	Intangible assets	857	1 220
	Heritage assets	288	39
	Cultivated assets	392	7
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 537	1 266
Public Corporations	Intangible assets	4 061	5 197
	Heritage assets	2	2
	Cultivated assets	3	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	4 066	5 199
Higher Education Institutions	Intangible assets	57	26
	Heritage assets	2	3
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	59	29
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		7 404	9 741

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2016* and 2017 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		Actual capital expenditure	
		R million	
		2016*	2017
National Government	Leased assets	494	698
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	494	698
Provincial Government	Leased assets	1 236	1 264
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 236	1 264
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Leased assets	194	274
	Investment property	589	171
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	783	445
Municipalities	Leased assets	329	705
	Investment property	313	435
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	642	1 140
Public Corporations	Leased assets	5	79
	Investment property	422	159
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	427	238
Higher Education Institutions	Leased assets	42	0
	Investment property	0	10
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	42	10
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		3 624	3 795

*Some figures have been revised.

Explanatory Notes

- Introduction** **1** This publication contains results of the survey of capital expenditure by the public sector institutions. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions which responded to the survey.
- Scope of the survey** **2** The survey of capital expenditure covers the capital expenditure for the 2017 financial year. The survey covers 47 national government departments, 123 provincial government departments, 257 local government institutions, 46 public corporations, 26 higher education institutions and 252 extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) is responsible for the classification of all public entities. The movement in units was as follows:
- 2.1. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds
- 2.1.1. New units
- 2.1.1.1. Saldanha Bay IDZ Licencing Company SOC Limited
- 2.1.1.2. The South African Board For Sheriffs
- 2.1.1.3. Mpumalanga Liquor Authority
- 2.1.1.4. KwaZulu-Natal Liquor Authority
- 2.1.1.5. North West Parks Board
- 2.1.2. Discontinued units
- 2.1.2.1. Windybrow Theatre
- 2.1.2.2. North West Parks and Tourism Board
- 2.1.2.3. Gauteng Cost Recovery Trading Entity
- 2.1.2.4. The Western Cape Housing Development Fund
- 2.2. Municipalities
- 2.2.1. New units
- 2.2.1.1. Alfred Duma Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.2. Big 5 Hlabisa Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.3. City of Mbombela Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.4. Collins Chabane Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.5. Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.6. Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.7. Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.8. Fetakgomo/Greater Tubatse Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.9. Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.10. King Cetshwayo District Municipality
- 2.2.1.11. Mohokare Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.12. Mookgopong/Modimolle Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.13. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.14. Rand West Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.15. Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.16. Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.17. Tlokwe/Ventersdorp Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.18. Umlalazi Local Municipality
- 2.2.1.19. Walter Sisulu Local Municipality
- 2.2.2. Discontinued units
- 2.2.2.1. //Khara Hais Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.2. Aganang Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.3. Baviaan Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.4. Emnambithi/Ladysmith Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.5. Camdeboo Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.6. Emnambithi/Ladysmith Local Municipality

- 2.2.2.7. Ezingoleni Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.8. Fetakgomo Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.9. Gariep Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.10. Greater Tubatse Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.11. Hibiscus Coast Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.12. Hlabisa Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.13. Ikwezi Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.14. Imbabazane Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.15. Indaka Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.16. Ingwe Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.17. Inkwanca Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.18. Kwa Sani Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.19. Lukanji Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.20. Maletswai Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.21. Manguang Metropolitan Municipality
- 2.2.2.22. Mbombela Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.23. Mier Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.24. Modimolle Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.25. Mookgopong Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.26. Mutale Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.27. Naledi Local Local Municipality (FS)
- 2.2.2.28. Nkonkobe Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.29. Ntambanana Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.30. Nxuba Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.31. Randfontein Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.32. The Big 5 False Bay Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.33. Tlokwe Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.34. Tsolwana Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.35. Umjindi Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.36. Umtshezi Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.37. Uthungulu District Municipality
- 2.2.2.38. Ventersdorp Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.39. Vulamehlo Local Municipality
- 2.2.2.40. Westonaria Local Municipality

3. Public Corporations

3.1. Out of scope units (Incorrectly included in the scope)

3.1.1. African Exploration Mining And Finance Corporation SOC Limited

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 are collected annually by e-mail, telephone and personal visits to respondents. 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> • P9115 - <i>Non Financial Census of Municipalities</i>
Revisions	6	Figures for 2017 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 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. The classification of institutions (units) is also based on recommendations by Public Sector Classification Committee.	
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	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
		GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Glossary of selected variables

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

Local municipality	Local municipality refers to a municipality that 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">• civil engineering works;• development of plantations;• forestation;• mining development;• oil exploration;• railways and harbours; and• the development of land.

Other fixed assets

Other fixed assets include:

- **Cultivated assets**

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

- **Heritage assets**

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

- **Intangible assets**

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

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

Plant, machinery and equipment

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

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

Public Corporations

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

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

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

Subsidiaries of public corporations are not separately 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 2017 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

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