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Capital expenditure by the public sector, 2018

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The South Africa I know, the home I understand



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Key findings

Table A – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	R million			% change
	2017*	2018	Difference	
New construction works	182 005	161 358	-20 647	-11,3%
Plant, machinery and equipment	51 910	50 599	-1 311	-2,5%
Transport equipment	6 399	7 296	897	14,0%
Land and existing buildings	18 068	20 960	2 892	16,0%
Other fixed assets	9 684	5 904	-3 780	-39,0%
Leased assets and investment property	3 882	3 504	-378	-9,7%
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	271 948	249 621	-22 327	-8,2%

*Some figures have been revised.

The total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions decreased by R22 327 million from R271 948 million in 2017 to R249 621 million in 2018.

Capital expenditure increased on land and existing buildings (R2 892 million) and on transport equipment (R897 million). Capital expenditure decreased on new construction works (-R20 647 million), 'other fixed assets' (-R3 780 million), plant, machinery and equipment (-R1 311 million) and leased assets and investment property (-R378 million).

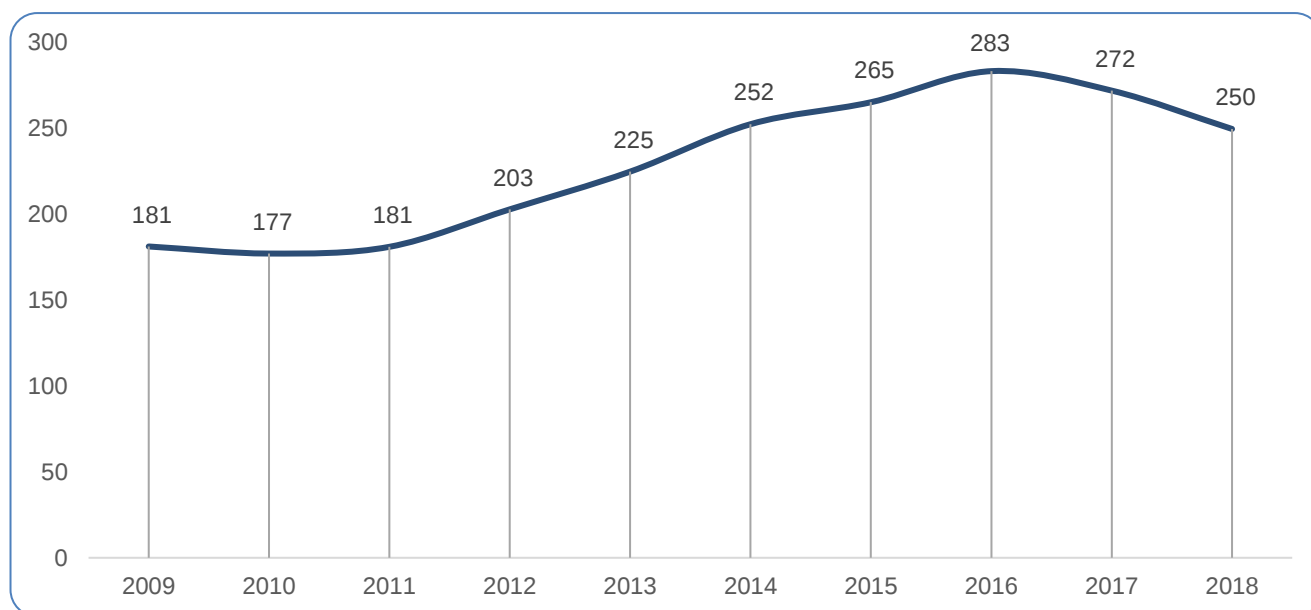
Figure 1 – Total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions from 2009 to 2018 (R billion)

Figure 1 shows the pattern of capital expenditure (current prices) by public-sector institutions between 2009 and 2018.

Based on type of capital expenditure (see Table A on page 3), new construction works was the largest contributor to the total between 2009 and 2018. New construction works includes, inter alia, residential and non-residential buildings; roads, streets and bridges; airports; water works; and electricity mains. The second-largest contributor was plant, machinery and equipment, which includes, inter alia, furniture and fittings; office and computer equipment; network equipment; and rolling stock and containers. The smallest contributor to total capital expenditure was leased assets and investment property, e.g. financial leases on different assets such as buildings and motor vehicles.

Based on type of institution, the largest contributor to the total between 2009 and 2018 was public corporations, followed by municipalities. The smallest contributor was higher education institutions. The types of institution included in this statistical release are shown in Table B (page 5).

Table B – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 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			
	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018	2017*	2018
National Government Financial year ended 31 March	7 926	5 929	1 908	1 713	1 810	2 337	2 921	3 724	765	518	698	1 059	16 028	15 280
Provincial Government Financial year ended 31 March	24 133	21 501	3 547	3 410	840	1 177	4 021	7 527	222	224	1 261	1 015	34 024	34 854
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds Financial year ended 31 March	15 842	14 562	2 222	1 840	803	1 042	5 527	4 459	2 002	810	427	753	26 823	23 466
Municipalities Financial year ended 30 June	52 026	50 911	5 037	4 404	1 241	1 669	1 246	1 133	1 451	1 288	1 082	261	62 083	59 666
Public Corporations Financial year ended 31 March	80 460	66 923	37 143	37 317	1 622	990	2 066	2 051	5 215	2 969	404	416	126 910	110 666
Higher Education Institutions Financial year ended 31 December	1 618	1 532	2 053	1 915	83	81	2 287	2 066	29	95	10	0	6 080	5 689
Total expenditure by the public sector	182 005	161 358	51 910	50 599	6 399	7 296	18 068	20 960	9 684	5 904	3 882	3 504	271 948	249 621

*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 2018 (R110 666 million), followed by municipalities (R59 666 million), provincial government (R34 854 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R23 466 million), national government (R15 280 million) and higher education institutions (R5 689 million).

Note: Regarding the reference year, see page 18.

Figure 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended in 2018 according to type of public-sector institution (R million)

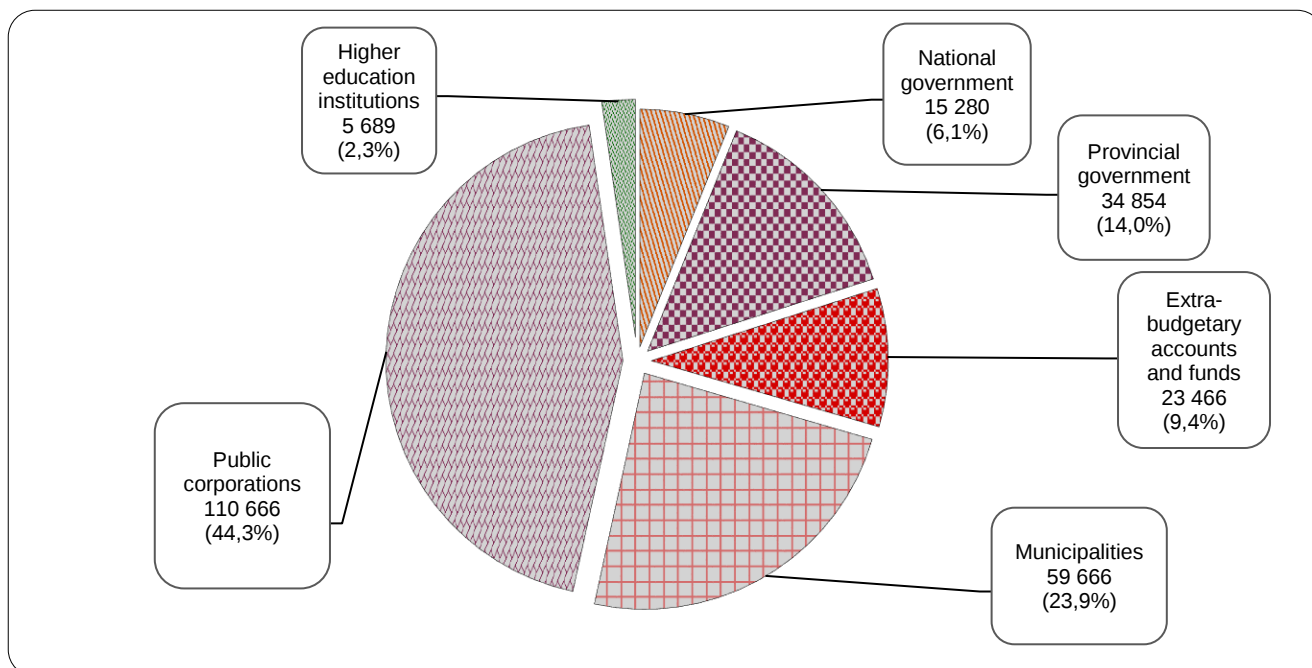


Figure 2 shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (44,3%), followed by municipalities (23,9%), provincial government (14,0%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (9,4%), national government (6,1%) and higher education institutions (2,3%).


Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2017*	2018
New construction works		
Residential buildings	1 326	1 940
Non-residential buildings	18 133	16 737
Roads, streets and bridges	22 973	23 815
Airports	3	9
Canals, pipelines and tunnels	97	121
Port facilities	211	122
Sewerage and sanitation	2 122	2 159
Electricity	74 531	63 085
Community and social works	2 247	4 262
Refuse sites	237	368
Water	12 516	8 588
Other new construction works	47 609	40 152
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	182 005	161 358
Plant, machinery and equipment		
Furniture and fittings	1 723	1 794
Office equipment	565	575
Computer equipment	4 396	3 504
Emergency equipment	42	44
Laboratory equipment	734	526
Network equipment	4 737	8 394
Councillors' regalia	0	0
Bins and containers	52	50
Plant and equipment	2 363	2 475
Rolling stock and containers	6 393	6 952
Other plant, machinery and equipment	30 905	26 285
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	51 910	50 599

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2017*	2018
Transport equipment		
Motor vehicles	5 048	6 556
Specialised vehicles	1 351	740
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	6 399	7 296
Land and existing buildings		
Acquisitions of land	1 481	1 035
Cost of developing land	591	229
Acquisitions of existing buildings	2 645	2 351
Major renovations and alterations	13 351	17 345
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	18 068	20 960
Other fixed assets		
Intangible assets	9 557	5 833
Heritage assets	71	25
Cultivated assets	56	46
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	9 684	5 904
Leased assets and investment property		
Leased assets	2 982	2 523
Investment property	900	981
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	3 882	3 504
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	271 948	249 621

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on new construction works

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
National Government	Residential buildings	0	20
	Non-residential buildings	2 878	2 802
	Roads, streets and bridges	523	0
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	3	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	4 071	2 292
	Other new construction works	451	815
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	7 926	5 929
Provincial Government	Residential buildings	139	358
	Non-residential buildings	12 253	10 554
	Roads, streets and bridges	6 017	7 279
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	3	0
	Community and social works	167	68
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	16	0
	Other new construction works	5 538	3 242
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	24 133	21 501
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Residential buildings	84	0
	Non-residential buildings	238	363
	Roads, streets and bridges	9 942	10 343
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	1	0
	Other new construction works	5 577	3 856
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	15 842	14 562

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
Municipalities	Residential buildings	998	1 453
	Non-residential buildings	1 832	2 047
	Roads, streets and bridges	6 490	6 192
	Airports	3	9
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	7	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	2 119	1 890
	Electricity	3 217	2 155
	Community and social works	2 079	4 193
	Refuse sites	237	368
	Water	4 399	3 374
	Other new construction works	30 645	29 230
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	52 026	50 911
Public Corporations	Residential buildings	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	20	15
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	90	121
	Port facilities	211	122
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	268
	Electricity	71 300	60 926
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	4 029	2 904
	Other new construction works	4 810	2 567
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	80 460	66 923
Higher Education Institutions	Residential buildings	105	109
	Non-residential buildings	912	956
	Roads, streets and bridges	1	1
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	1
	Electricity	11	4
	Community and social works	1	1
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	18
	Other new construction works	588	442
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	1 618	1 532
Total capital expenditure on new construction works		182 005	161 358

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
National Government	Furniture and fittings	199	212
	Office equipment	5	4
	Computer equipment	462	861
	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	1 242	636
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 908	1 713
Provincial Government	Furniture and fittings	156	164
	Office equipment	30	28
	Computer equipment	962	491
	Emergency equipment	3	1
	Laboratory equipment	21	1
	Network equipment	14	3
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	1	18
	Plant and equipment	32	329
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 328	2 375
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	3 547	3 410
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Furniture and fittings	236	266
	Office equipment	145	148
	Computer equipment	1 195	672
	Emergency equipment	4	3
	Laboratory equipment	109	116
	Network equipment	3	3
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	391	423
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	139	209
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 222	1 840

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	318	259
	Office equipment	216	197
	Computer equipment	487	496
	Emergency equipment	31	16
	Laboratory equipment	1	0
	Network equipment	150	65
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	51	32
	Plant and equipment	199	443
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	3 584	2 896
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	5 037	4 404
Public Corporations	Furniture and fittings	209	171
	Office equipment	113	75
	Computer equipment	592	371
	Emergency equipment	0	24
	Laboratory equipment	218	141
	Network equipment	4 502	8 280
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	1 739	1 280
	Rolling stock and containers	6 393	6 952
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	23 377	20 023
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	37 143	37 317
Higher Education Institutions	Furniture and fittings	605	722
	Office equipment	56	123
	Computer equipment	698	613
	Emergency equipment	4	0
	Laboratory equipment	385	268
	Network equipment	68	43
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	2	0
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	235	146
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 053	1 915
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		51 910	50 599

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on transport equipment

Transport equipment by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
National Government	Motor vehicles	1 802	2 337
	Specialised vehicles	8	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 810	2 337
Provincial Government	Motor vehicles	569	1 145
	Specialised vehicles	271	32
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	840	1 177
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Motor vehicles	765	1 000
	Specialised vehicles	38	42
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	803	1 042
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	873	1 243
	Specialised vehicles	368	426
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 241	1 669
Public Corporations	Motor vehicles	957	755
	Specialised vehicles	665	235
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 622	990
Higher Education Institutions	Motor vehicles	82	76
	Specialised vehicles	1	5
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	83	81
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		6 399	7 296

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
National Government	Acquisitions of land	222	111
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	658	0
	Major renovations and alterations	2 041	3 613
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 921	3 724
Provincial Government	Acquisitions of land	85	19
	Cost of developing land	0	40
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	126	481
	Major renovations and alterations	3 810	6 987
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	4 021	7 527
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Acquisitions of land	847	784
	Cost of developing land	1	11
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	75	58
	Major renovations and alterations	4 604	3 606
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	5 527	4 459
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	251	98
	Cost of developing land	210	62
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	70	69
	Major renovations and alterations	715	904
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 246	1 133
Public Corporations	Acquisitions of land	2	4
	Cost of developing land	170	1
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 182	1 032
	Major renovations and alterations	712	1 014
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 066	2 051
Higher Education Institutions	Acquisitions of land	74	19
	Cost of developing land	210	115
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	534	711
	Major renovations and alterations	1 469	1 221
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 287	2 066
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		18 068	20 960

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
National Government	Intangible assets	755	509
	Heritage assets	3	0
	Cultivated assets	7	9
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	765	518
Provincial Government	Intangible assets	180	201
	Heritage assets	1	2
	Cultivated assets	41	21
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	222	224
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Intangible assets	1 976	801
	Heritage assets	23	4
	Cultivated assets	3	5
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	2 002	810
Municipalities	Intangible assets	1 407	1 260
	Heritage assets	39	17
	Cultivated assets	5	11
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 451	1 288
Public Corporations	Intangible assets	5 213	2 969
	Heritage assets	2	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	5 215	2 969
Higher Education Institutions	Intangible assets	26	93
	Heritage assets	3	2
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	29	95
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		9 684	5 904

*Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2017* and 2018 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		R million	
		2017*	2018
National Government	Leased assets	698	1 059
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	698	1 059
Provincial Government	Leased assets	1 261	1 015
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 261	1 015
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Leased assets	271	220
	Investment property	156	533
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	427	753
Municipalities	Leased assets	675	196
	Investment property	407	65
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 082	261
Public Corporations	Leased assets	77	33
	Investment property	327	383
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	404	416
Higher Education Institutions	Leased assets	0	0
	Investment property	10	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	10	0
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		3 882	3 504

*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 2018 financial year. The survey covers 47 national government departments, 123 provincial government departments, 257 local government institutions, 45 public corporations, 26 higher education institutions and 259 extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) is responsible for the classification of all public entities.
- 2.1. New units
- 2.1.1. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds
- 2.1.1.1. The Forest Sector Charter Council
- 2.1.1.2. KwaZulu-Natal Housing Fund
- 2.1.1.3. Guardian's Fund
- 2.1.1.4. Mpumalanga Economic Regulator
- 2.1.1.5. Office of The Valuer-General
- 2.1.1.6. Agrément South Africa.
- 2.2. Reclassified institutions
- 2.2.1. Public Corporations
- 2.2.1.1. South African National Road Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) (From Public Corporation to Extra-Budgetary institution)
- Response rate** **3**

Public-sector institution	Total number of institutions 2017	Total number of institutions 2018	Total number of institutions received 2018
National Government	47	47	47
Provincial Government	123	123	123
Municipalities	257	257	257
Public Corporations	46	45	45
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	252	259	259
Higher Education Institutions	26	26	26
Total	751	757	757

- Statistical unit** **4** The statistical unit for the collection of information is the public-sector institution, which includes national government departments, provincial government departments, municipalities, public corporations, higher education institutions and extra-budgetary accounts and funds.
- Survey methodology and design** **5** 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	6	Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from the Stats SA website: • 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	7	Figures for 2018 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised.														
Classification	8	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	9	Slight discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and totals where figures have been rounded off.														
Symbols and abbreviations	10	<table><tr><td>GFS</td><td>Government Finance Statistics</td></tr><tr><td>IMF</td><td>International Monetary Fund</td></tr><tr><td>ISIC</td><td>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td></tr><tr><td>SIC</td><td>Standard Industrial Classification</td></tr><tr><td>Stats SA</td><td>Statistics South Africa</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Figures not available or rounded to zero</td></tr><tr><td>PSCC</td><td>Public Service Classification Committee</td></tr></table>	GFS	Government Finance Statistics	IMF	International Monetary Fund	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	0	Figures not available or rounded to zero	PSCC	Public Service Classification Committee
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															
Reference year	11	The reference year / financial year for the survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2018 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.														

Glossary of selected terms

Capital expenditure	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. 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. 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).
Capital expenditure on new construction works	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: • expenditure on fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; and • expenditure on works under construction.
Community assets	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: • parks and gardens; • libraries; • recreation centres; • civic buildings; • clinics and hospitals; • office buildings; • cemeteries; and • other.
District municipality	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).
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	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.
Higher Education Institutions	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)).
Investment property	Property that is held by the owner for renting out or capital appreciation.
Local government institutions	Local government institutions include district municipalities, metropolitan municipalities and local municipalities.

Local municipality	Local municipality refers to a municipality that shares 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	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: • clinics; • hospitals; • lecture rooms; • libraries; • offices; • prisons; • restaurants; • schools; • shops; and • workshops.
Other constructions	Other constructions include: • 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 covered in this survey.

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 includes:

- 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.

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