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## STATISTICAL RELEASE

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# Capital expenditure by the public sector for 2020

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## Key findings

**Table A – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 according to type of expenditure**

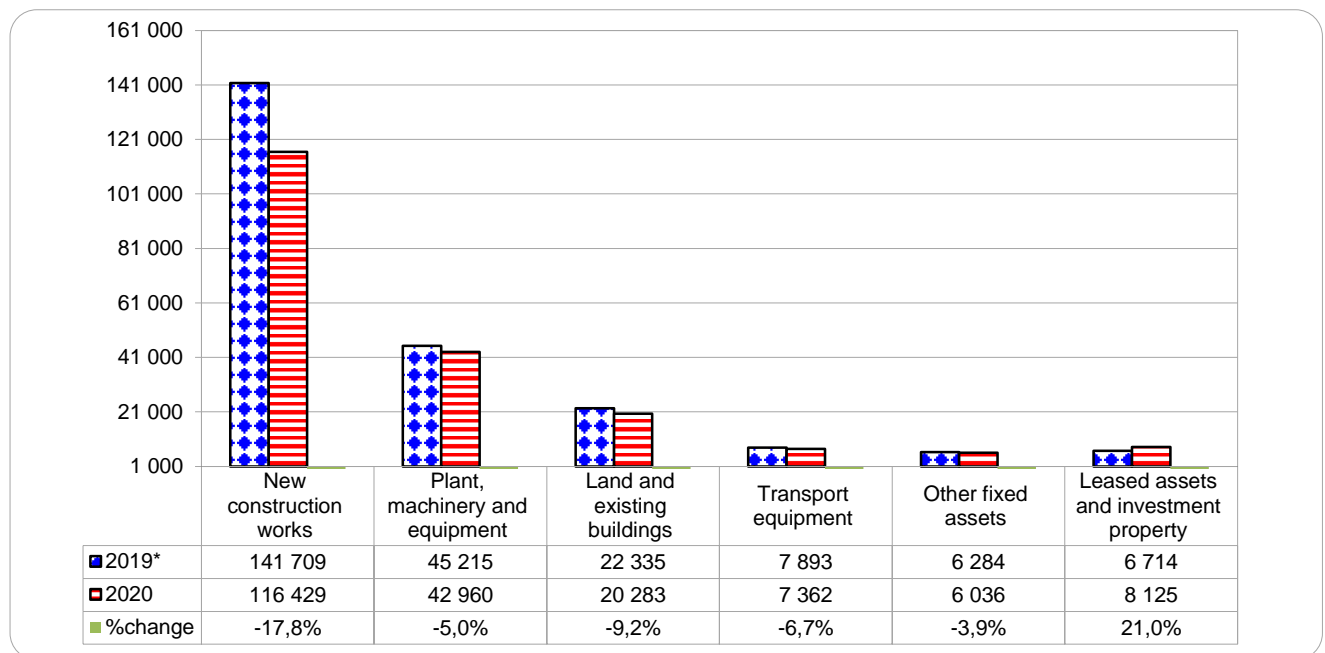
Type of expenditure	R million		
	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2019*	2020	
New construction works	141 709	116 429	-25 280
Plant, machinery and equipment	45 215	42 960	-2 255
Transport equipment	7 893	7 362	-531
Land and existing buildings	22 335	20 283	-2 052
Other fixed assets	6 284	6 036	-248
Leased assets and investment property	6 714	8 125	1 411
<b>Total capital expenditure by the public sector</b>	<b>230 150</b>	<b>201 195</b>	<b>-28 955</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

The total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions decreased by R28 955 million from R230 150 million in 2019 to R201 195 million in 2020.

Capital expenditure decreased on new construction works (-R25 280 million), plant, machinery and equipment (-R2 255 million), land and existing buildings (-R2 052 million), transport equipment (-R531 million) and 'other' fixed assets (-R248 million). Capital expenditure increased only on leased assets and investment property (R1 411 million).

**Figure 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 according to type of expenditure (R million)**



\*Some figures have been revised.

Figure 1 above shows that capital expenditure increased only on leased assets and investment property (21,0%). Capital expenditure decreased on new construction works (-17,8%), land and existing buildings (-9,2%), transport equipment (-6,7%), plant, machinery and equipment (-5,0%) and on 'other' fixed assets (-3,9%).

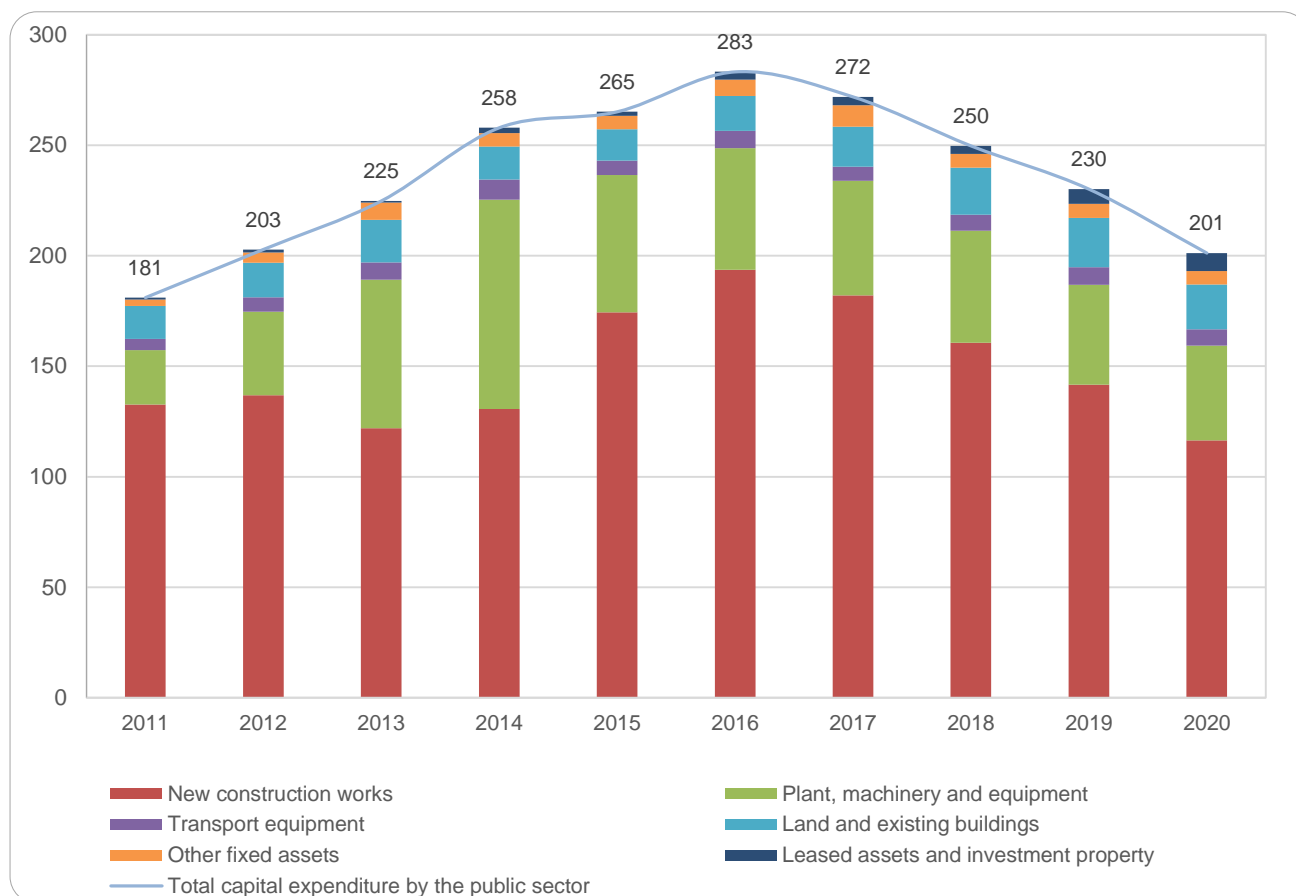
**Figure 2 – Total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions from 2011 to 2020 (R billion)**

Figure 2 shows the pattern of capital expenditure (current prices) by public-sector institutions between 2011 and 2020.

Based on the type of capital expenditure (see Table A on page 3), on average, new construction works was the largest contributor to the total capital expenditure between 2011 and 2020. 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, rolling stock and containers. The smallest contributor to total capital expenditure on average over the 10-year period was leased assets and investment property.

Based on the type of institution, the largest contributor to the total capital expenditure between 2011 and 2020 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 2019\* and 2020 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public-sector institution**

Institutions/Type of capital expenditure	R million													
	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	
	2019*	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	2020
<b>National Government Financial year ended 31 March</b>	5 447	4 675	3 309	2 859	2 346	1 917	3 692	2 559	479	506	989	961	<b>16 262</b>	<b>13 477</b>
<b>Provincial Government Financial year ended 31 March</b>	18 723	14 175	3 459	4 510	803	1 167	8 763	9 986	195	304	1 240	1 562	<b>33 183</b>	<b>31 704</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds Financial year ended 31 March</b>	10 368	9 225	2 186	1 738	917	807	4 617	3 487	975	925	1 036	1 985	<b>20 099</b>	<b>18 167</b>
<b>Municipalities Financial year ended 30 June</b>	52 621	45 416	4 956	4 259	2 164	2 635	848	1 390	1 156	993	599	422	<b>62 344</b>	<b>55 115</b>
<b>Public Corporations Financial year ended 31 March</b>	52 879	41 384	29 090	27 806	1 539	781	1 758	839	3 324	3 121	1 151	1 930	<b>89 741</b>	<b>75 861</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions Financial year ended 31 December</b>	1 671	1 554	2 215	1 788	124	55	2 657	2 022	155	187	1 699	1 265	<b>8 521</b>	<b>6 871</b>
<b>Total expenditure by the public sector</b>	<b>141 709</b>	<b>116 429</b>	<b>45 215</b>	<b>42 960</b>	<b>7 893</b>	<b>7 362</b>	<b>22 335</b>	<b>20 283</b>	<b>6 284</b>	<b>6 036</b>	<b>6 714</b>	<b>8 125</b>	<b>230 150</b>	<b>201 195</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

<sup>1</sup>Regarding the reference year, see page 18.

Table B shows that public corporations were the largest contributors to the total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2020 (R75 861 million), followed by municipalities (R55 115 million), provincial government (R31 704 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R18 167 million), national government (R13 477 million) and higher education institutions (R6 871 million).

**Figure 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended 2020 according to type of public-sector institution (R million)**

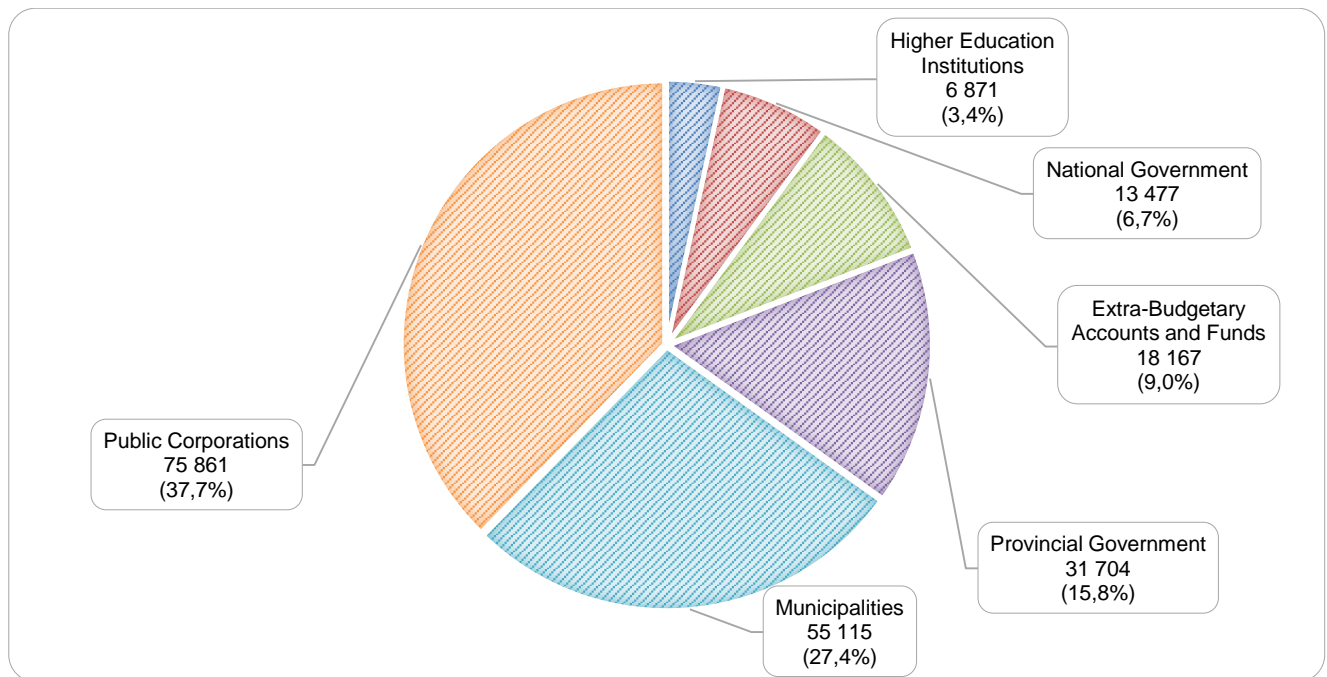


Figure 3 above shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (37,7%), followed by municipalities (27,4%), provincial government (15,8%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (9,0%), national government (6,7%) and higher education institutions (3,4%).

**Risenga Maluleke**  
**Statistician-General**

**Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020**

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2019*	2020
<b>New construction works</b>		
Residential buildings	993	711
Non-residential buildings	11 545	8 406
Roads, streets and bridges	20 824	20 204
Airports	906	1 200
Canals, pipelines and tunnels	230	736
Port facilities	1	24
Sewerage and sanitation	1 777	2 401
Electricity	49 365	38 648
Community and social works	4 982	3 670
Refuse sites	284	257
Water	9 732	11 243
Other new construction works	41 070	28 929
<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>141 709</b>	<b>116 429</b>
<b>Plant, machinery and equipment</b>		
Furniture and fittings	1 907	1 699
Office equipment	901	643
Computer equipment	4 133	3 785
Emergency equipment	39	40
Laboratory equipment	679	604
Network equipment	6 939	6 362
Councillors' regalia	0	0
Bins and containers	21	35
Plant and equipment	6 901	9 223
Rolling stock and containers	13 408	12 093
Other plant, machinery and equipment	10 287	8 476
<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>45 215</b>	<b>42 960</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 (concluded)**

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2019*	2020
<b>Transport equipment</b>		
Motor vehicles	6 027	6 029
Specialised vehicles	1 866	1 333
<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>7 893</b>	<b>7 362</b>
<b>Land and existing buildings</b>		
Acquisitions of land	1 064	1 126
Cost of developing land	401	279
Acquisitions of existing buildings	2 473	1 353
Major renovations and alterations	18 397	17 525
<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>22 335</b>	<b>20 283</b>
<b>Other fixed assets</b>		
Intangible assets	6 055	5 880
Heritage assets	199	139
Cultivated assets	30	17
<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>6 284</b>	<b>6 036</b>
<b>Leased assets and investment property</b>		
Leased assets	5 357	6 306
Investment property	1 357	1 819
<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>6 714</b>	<b>8 125</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure by the public sector</b>	<b>230 150</b>	<b>201 195</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.



**Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on new construction works**

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>National Government</b>	Residential buildings	25	42
	Non-residential buildings	1 430	1 701
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	88
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	14
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	2 575	2 108
	Other new construction works	1 417	722
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>5 447</b>	<b>4 675</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Residential buildings	88	220
	Non-residential buildings	8 074	5 090
	Roads, streets and bridges	9 224	7 642
	Airports	2	5
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	272	517
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	0
	Other new construction works	1 063	701
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>18 723</b>	<b>14 175</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Residential buildings	2	63
	Non-residential buildings	44	124
	Roads, streets and bridges	8 500	6 345
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	1	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	1
	Other new construction works	1 821	2 692
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>10 368</b>	<b>9 225</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on new construction works (concluded)**

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>Municipalities</b>	Residential buildings	499	23
	Non-residential buildings	1 258	1 089
	Roads, streets and bridges	3 014	6 082
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	264
	Port facilities	0	24
	Sewerage and sanitation	1 576	2 338
	Electricity	2 575	3 231
	Community and social works	4 672	3 063
	Refuse sites	283	257
	Water	4 393	5 809
	Other new construction works	34 351	23 236
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>52 621</b>	<b>45 416</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Residential buildings	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	1	0
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0
	Airports	904	1 195
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	230	470
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	201	48
	Electricity	46 726	35 413
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	2 741	3 322
	Other new construction works	2 076	936
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>52 879</b>	<b>41 384</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Residential buildings	379	363
	Non-residential buildings	738	402
	Roads, streets and bridges	86	47
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	2
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	1
	Electricity	64	4
	Community and social works	38	90
	Refuse sites	1	0
	Water	23	3
	Other new construction works	342	642
	<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>1 554</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on new construction works</b>		<b>141 709</b>	<b>116 429</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on plant, machinery and equipment**

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>National Government</b>	Furniture and fittings	118	135
	Office equipment	2	4
	Computer equipment	711	663
	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	2 478	2 057
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>3 309</b>	<b>2 859</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Furniture and fittings	181	199
	Office equipment	3	4
	Computer equipment	578	758
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	0	2
	Network equipment	0	0
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	145
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	2 697	3 402
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>3 459</b>	<b>4 510</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Furniture and fittings	249	189
	Office equipment	143	158
	Computer equipment	960	841
	Emergency equipment	5	2
	Laboratory equipment	125	156
	Network equipment	6	3
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	423	244
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	275	145
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>1 738</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)**

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>Municipalities</b>	Furniture and fittings	276	299
	Office equipment	473	291
	Computer equipment	456	498
	Emergency equipment	28	27
	Laboratory equipment	0	0
	Network equipment	8	3
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	21	35
	Plant and equipment	222	1 127
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	3 472	1 979
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>4 956</b>	<b>4 259</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Furniture and fittings	720	632
	Office equipment	116	87
	Computer equipment	519	276
	Emergency equipment	0	2
	Laboratory equipment	125	64
	Network equipment	6 867	6 324
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	6 252	7 689
	Rolling stock and containers	13 408	12 093
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 083	639
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>29 090</b>	<b>27 806</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Furniture and fittings	363	245
	Office equipment	164	99
	Computer equipment	909	749
	Emergency equipment	6	9
	Laboratory equipment	429	382
	Network equipment	58	32
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	4	18
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	282	254
	<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>1 788</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment</b>		<b>45 215</b>	<b>42 960</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on transport equipment**

Transport equipment by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>National Government</b>	Motor vehicles	2 345	1 917
	Specialised vehicles	1	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>1 917</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Motor vehicles	803	1 145
	Specialised vehicles	0	22
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1 167</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Motor vehicles	900	710
	Specialised vehicles	17	97
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>807</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Motor vehicles	1 640	2 069
	Specialised vehicles	524	566
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>2 635</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Motor vehicles	215	133
	Specialised vehicles	1 324	648
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>781</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Motor vehicles	124	55
	Specialised vehicles	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on transport equipment</b>		<b>7 893</b>	<b>7 362</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on land and existing buildings**

Land and existing buildings by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>National Government</b>	Acquisitions of land	25	73
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1	0
	Major renovations and alterations	3 666	2 486
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>3 692</b>	<b>2 559</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Acquisitions of land	63	36
	Cost of developing land	14	77
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	96	49
	Major renovations and alterations	8 590	9 824
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>8 763</b>	<b>9 986</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Acquisitions of land	786	519
	Cost of developing land	48	13
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	164	25
	Major renovations and alterations	3 619	2 930
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>4 617</b>	<b>3 487</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Acquisitions of land	13	276
	Cost of developing land	190	98
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	17	5
	Major renovations and alterations	628	1 011
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1 390</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Acquisitions of land	177	102
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 432	675
	Major renovations and alterations	149	62
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>839</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Acquisitions of land	0	120
	Cost of developing land	149	91
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	763	599
	Major renovations and alterations	1 745	1 212
	<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 022</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings</b>		<b>22 335</b>	<b>20 283</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on other fixed assets**

Other fixed assets by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>National Government</b>	Intangible assets	436	462
	Heritage assets	33	40
	Cultivated assets	10	4
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>506</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Intangible assets	169	293
	Heritage assets	14	2
	Cultivated assets	12	9
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Intangible assets	852	836
	Heritage assets	121	88
	Cultivated assets	2	1
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>925</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Intangible assets	1 126	984
	Heritage assets	24	6
	Cultivated assets	6	3
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>993</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Intangible assets	3 321	3 121
	Heritage assets	3	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>3 324</b>	<b>3 121</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Intangible assets	151	184
	Heritage assets	4	3
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets</b>		<b>6 284</b>	<b>6 036</b>

\*Some figures have been revised.

**Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2019\* and 2020 on leased assets and investment property**

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		R million	
		2019*	2020
<b>National Government</b>	Leased assets	989	961
	Investment property	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>961</b>
<b>Provincial Government</b>	Leased assets	1 240	1 562
	Investment property	0	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 562</b>
<b>Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds</b>	Leased assets	179	627
	Investment property	857	1 358
	<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>1 985</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	Leased assets	433	157
	Investment property	166	265
	<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>422</b>
<b>Public Corporations</b>	Leased assets	916	1 734
	Investment property	235	196
	<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>1 151</b>	<b>1 930</b>
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	Leased assets	1 600	1 265
	Investment property	99	0
	<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>	<b>1 699</b>	<b>1 265</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property</b>		<b>6 714</b>	<b>8 125</b>

\*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 2020 financial year. The survey covers 47 national government departments, 122 provincial government departments, 257 local government institutions, 45 public corporations, 26 higher education institutions and 255 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. South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
- 2.1.1.2. Moses Kotane Institute
- 2.1.2. Provincial Departments
- 2.1.2.1. North West: Community Safety and Transport
- 2.1.2.2. North West: Human Settlement
- 2.2. Merged or closed units
- 2.2.1. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds
- 2.2.1.1. National Urban Reconstruction and Housing Agency (NURCHA)
- 2.2.1.2. Rural Housing Loan Fund SOC NPC (RHLF)
- 2.2.2. Provincial Departments
- 2.2.2.1. Limpopo: Community and Safety
- 2.2.2.2. Limpopo: Transport
- 2.2.2.3. North West: Tourism
- Response rate**      **3**      The response rate for 2020 was 100%.

Public-sector institution	Total number of institutions 2019	Total number of institutions 2020	Total received 2020
National Government	47	47	47
Provincial Government	123	122	122
Municipalities	257	257	257
Public Corporations	45	45	45
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	255	255	255
Higher Education Institutions	26	26	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>752</b>

Administrative data	4	No administrative data was used for units in this survey.	
Statistical unit	5	The statistical units for the collection of information are the public-sector institutions, which include the national government departments, provincial government departments, municipalities, public corporations, higher education institutions and extra-budgetary accounts and funds.	
Survey methodology and design	6	The data is collected annually by e-mail, telephone and personal visits to public-sector institutions. The number of institutions varies from year to year due to amalgamations, terminations as well as new units being created.	
Related publications	7	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from the Stats SA:</p> <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	8	Figures for 2020 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised.	
Classification	9	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 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 Manual</i> (GFSM 2014).	
Rounding-off of figures	10	Slight discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and totals where figures have been rounded off.	
Symbols and abbreviations	11	GFSM IMF ISIC  SIC Stats SA 0 PSCC	Government Finance Statistics Manual International Monetary Fund International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities  Standard Industrial Classification Statistics South Africa Figures not available or rounded to zero Public Service Classification Committee
Reference year	12	The reference year/ financial year for the survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2020 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

<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 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 Manual. 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 consists 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, 1998 (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, 2002 (Act No. 63 of 2002)).</p>
<b>Investment property</b>	<p>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 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.
<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, 1998 (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.

**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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