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STATISTICAL RELEASE

P9101

Capital expenditure by the public sector

2024

1. Statistics South Africa is considering amending the *Capital expenditure by the public sector* (P9101) statistical release in 2026 to publish data for public corporations only. Data for the other five public-sector institutions will continue to be published in the following releases:

- P9119.3 - *Financial statistics of national government;*
- P9114 - *Financial census of municipalities;*
- P9102 - *Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds;*
- P9121 - *Financial statistics of provincial government; and*
- P9103.1 - *Financial statistics of higher education institutions.*

2. This release provides an analysis of revisions from 2006 to 2023.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Malibongwe Mhemhe at (012) 310 6928 or MalibongweM@statssa.gov.za.

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Key findings

Table A – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	R million			% change
	Total capital expenditure			
	2023*	2024	Difference	
New construction works	125 337	150 738	25 401	20,3
Plant, machinery and equipment	54 011	65 319	11 308	20,9
Transport equipment	8 843	11 056	2 213	25,0
Land and existing buildings	26 760	26 165	-595	-2,2
Other fixed assets	9 201	12 484	3 283	35,7
Leased assets and investment property	9 995	10 273	278	2,8
Total	234 147	276 035	41 888	17,9

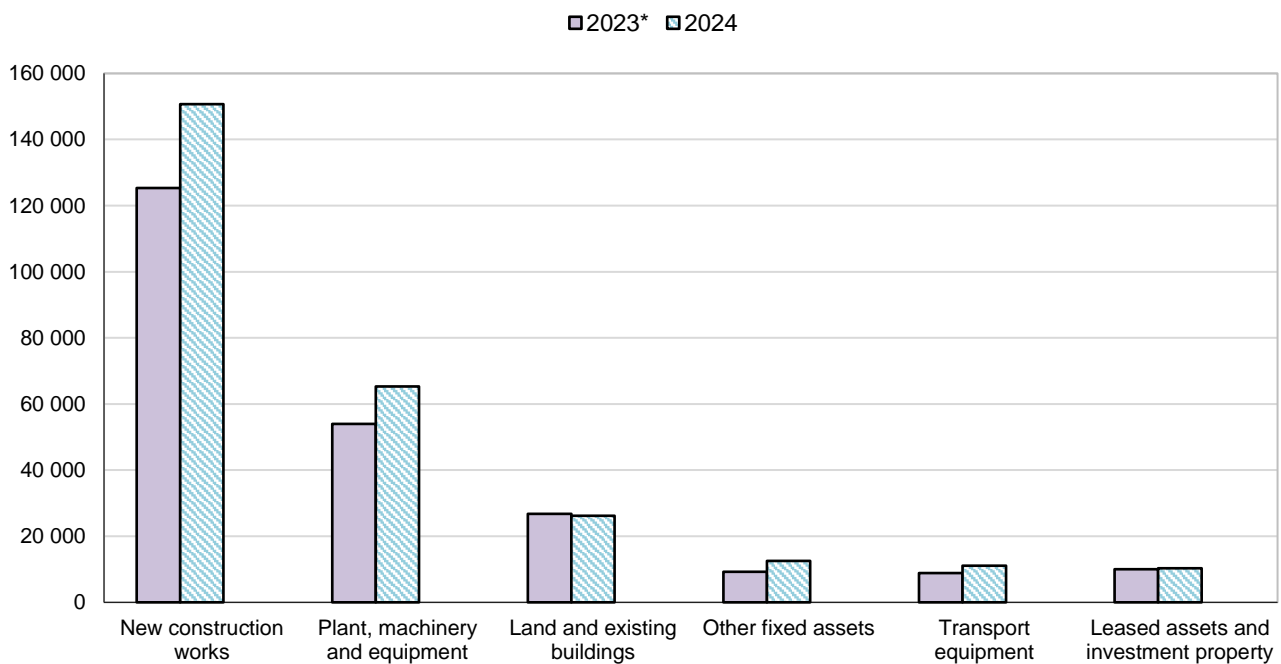
* Some figures have been revised.

The total capital expenditure by public sector institutions increased by R41 888 million from R234 147 million in 2023 to R276 035 million in 2024.

Capital expenditure increased on new construction works (R25 401 million), plant, machinery and equipment (R11 308 million), 'other' fixed assets (R3 283 million), transport equipment (R2 213 million) and leased assets and investment property (R278 million). Capital expenditure decreased only on land and existing buildings (-R595 million).

The largest percentage increase was recorded for capital expenditure on 'other' fixed assets (35,7%), followed by transport equipment (25,0%), plant, machinery and equipment (20,9%), new construction works (20,3%) and leased assets and investment property (2,8%). Capital expenditure decreased only on land and existing buildings (-2,2%).

Figure 1 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 according to type of expenditure (R million)



* Some figures have been revised.

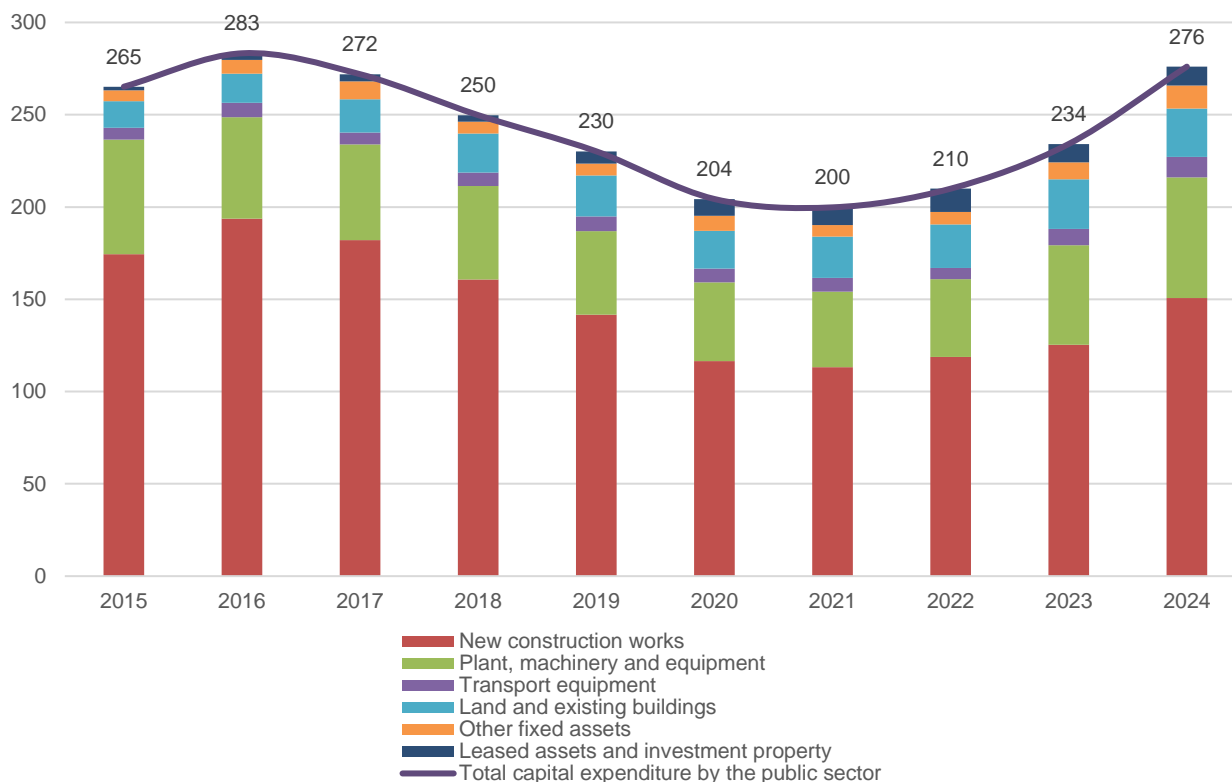
Figure 2 – Total capital expenditure by public sector institutions from 2015 to 2024 (R billion)

Figure 2 shows the pattern of capital expenditure by public sector institutions between 2015 and 2024.

Based on the type of capital expenditure (see Table A on page 2), on average, new construction works was the largest contributor to the total capital expenditure between 2015 and 2024. 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 was leased assets and investment property.

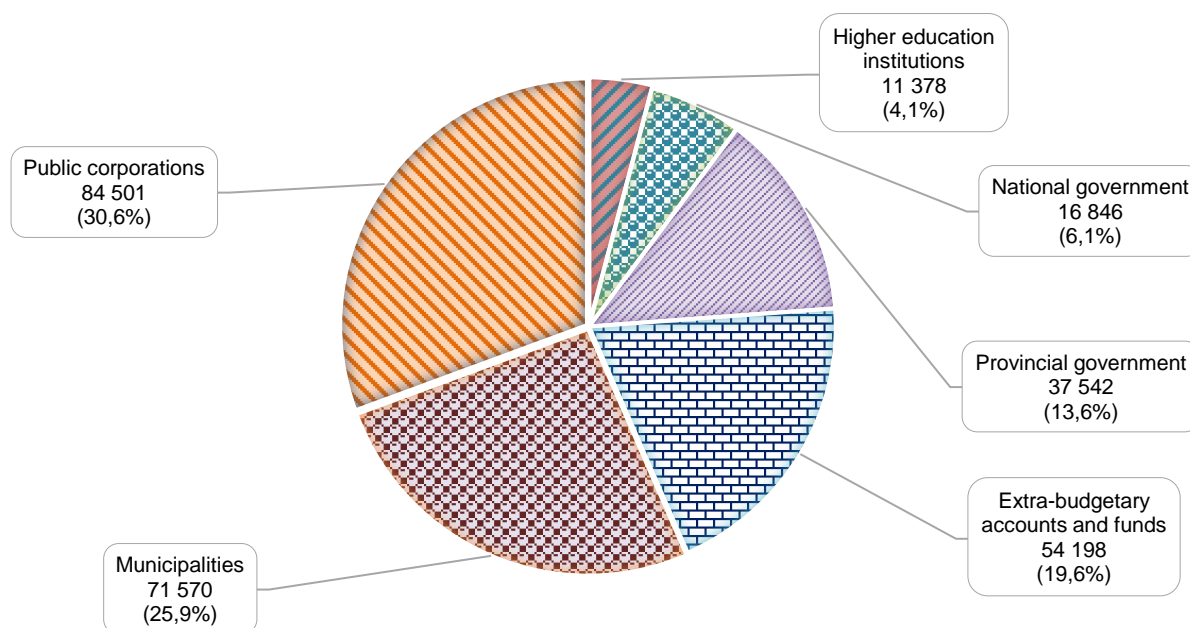
Table B – Capital expenditure for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public sector institution

Institution	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			
	2023*	2024	2023*	2024	2023*	2024	2023*	2024	2023*	2024	2023*	2024	2023*	2024
National government Financial year ended 31 March	5 251	5 829	2 650	2 530	2 306	2 205	4 785	4 844	830	521	820	917	16 642	16 846
Provincial government Financial year ended 31 March	15 406	17 238	4 753	4 981	1 609	2 136	11 469	11 258	258	372	1 630	1 557	35 125	37 542
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds Financial year ended 31 March	12 646	16 977	16 728	24 027	1 331	1 505	3 186	3 196	3 260	6 005	2 714	2 488	39 865	54 198
Municipalities Financial year ended 30 June	48 685	57 701	4 669	4 594	3 027	4 227	3 389	2 352	1 086	2 146	164	550	61 020	71 570
Public corporations Financial year ended 31 March	41 441	49 378	21 966	25 984	383	823	519	1 538	3 586	3 275	4 116	3 503	72 011	84 501
Higher education institutions Financial year ended 31 December	1 908	3 615	3 245	3 203	187	160	3 412	2 977	181	165	551	1 258	9 484	11 378
Total expenditure by the public sector	125 337	150 738	54 011	65 319	8 843	11 056	26 760	26 165	9 201	12 484	9 995	10 273	234 147	276 035

* 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 2024 (R84 501 million), followed by municipalities (R71 570 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R54 198 million) and provincial government (R37 542 million). The smallest contributors were national government (R16 846 million) and higher education institutions (R11 378 million).

Figure 3 – Capital expenditure for the financial year ended in 2024 according to type of public sector institution (R million) *



* Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public sector institutions in 2024. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (30,6%), followed by municipalities (25,9%) and extra-budgetary accounts and funds (19,6%). The smallest shares of capital expenditure were reported by provincial government (13,6%), national government (6,1%) and higher education institutions (4,1%).


Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2023*	2024
New construction works		
Residential buildings	1 579	2 167
Non-residential buildings	8 431	9 110
Roads, streets and bridges	25 487	32 797
Airports	186	293
Canals, pipelines and tunnels	427	795
Port facilities	11	20
Sewerage and sanitation	2 732	3 657
Electricity	38 777	46 068
Community and social works	3 056	3 685
Refuse sites	313	327
Water	12 499	16 704
Other new construction works	31 839	35 115
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	125 337	150 738
Plant, machinery and equipment		
Furniture and fittings	2 887	2 150
Office equipment	591	472
Computer equipment	5 793	6 652
Emergency equipment	4	4
Laboratory equipment	975	1 133
Network equipment	4 719	5 477
Councillors' regalia	0	0
Bins and containers	9	63
Plant and equipment	10 559	10 431
Rolling stock and containers	16 727	23 789
Other plant, machinery and equipment	11 747	15 148
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	54 011	65 319

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2023*	2024
Transport equipment		
Motor vehicles	7 552	9 462
Specialised vehicles	1 291	1 594
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	8 843	11 056
Land and existing buildings		
Acquisitions of land	1 425	1 214
Cost of developing land	1 487	687
Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 418	1 707
Major renovations and alterations	22 430	22 557
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	26 760	26 165
Other fixed assets		
Intangible assets	8 954	12 213
Heritage assets	200	216
Cultivated assets	47	55
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	9 201	12 484
Leased assets and investment property		
Leased assets	7 270	7 586
Investment property	2 725	2 687
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	9 995	10 273
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	234 147	276 035

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on new construction works

New construction works by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
National government	Residential buildings	109	19
	Non-residential buildings	1 755	1 045
	Roads, streets and bridges	10	0
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	145	154
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	2 905	4 075
	Other new construction works	327	536
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	5 251	5 829
Provincial government	Residential buildings	156	186
	Non-residential buildings	5 956	6 165
	Roads, streets and bridges	8 655	10 475
	Airports	19	4
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	99	36
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	0	0
	Other new construction works	521	372
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	15 406	17 238
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Residential buildings	0	56
	Non-residential buildings	191	127
	Roads, streets and bridges	11 161	15 019
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	2
	Electricity	1	30
	Community and social works	1	7
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	3	20
	Other new construction works	1 289	1 716
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	12 646	16 977

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
Municipalities	Residential buildings	470	642
	Non-residential buildings	93	454
	Roads, streets and bridges	5 602	7 196
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	410	789
	Port facilities	11	20
	Sewerage and sanitation	2 257	3 278
	Electricity	4 304	5 053
	Community and social works	2 934	3 632
	Refuse sites	313	327
	Water	5 623	7 346
	Other new construction works	26 668	28 964
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	48 685	57 701
Public corporations	Residential buildings	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	50	26
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	1
	Airports	167	289
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	17	6
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	306	213
	Electricity	34 457	40 876
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	3 873	5 241
	Other new construction works	2 571	2 726
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	41 441	49 378
Higher education institutions	Residential buildings	844	1 264
	Non-residential buildings	386	1 293
	Roads, streets and bridges	59	106
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	24	10
	Electricity	15	109
	Community and social works	22	10
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	95	22
	Other new construction works	463	801
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	1 908	3 615
Total capital expenditure on new construction works		125 337	150 738

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
National government	Furniture and fittings	160	162
	Office equipment	4	4
	Computer equipment	1 114	1 160
	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	1 372	1 204
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 650	2 530
Provincial government	Furniture and fittings	281	273
	Office equipment	8	2
	Computer equipment	1 160	959
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	11	5
	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	3 293	3 742
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	4 753	4 981
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Furniture and fittings	214	210
	Office equipment	121	150
	Computer equipment	1 185	1 918
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	240	319
	Network equipment	2 183	4 274
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	51	63
	Rolling stock and containers	11 594	16 140
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 140	953
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	16 728	24 027

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	308	366
	Office equipment	347	198
	Computer equipment	707	831
	Emergency equipment	1	2
	Laboratory equipment	1	0
	Network equipment	5	16
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	8	63
	Plant and equipment	1 599	1 231
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 693	1 887
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	4 669	4 594
Public corporations	Furniture and fittings	1 029	186
	Office equipment	68	75
	Computer equipment	614	675
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	62	120
	Network equipment	2 196	1 047
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	8 851	9 116
	Rolling stock and containers	5 133	7 649
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	4 013	7 116
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	21 966	25 984
Higher education institutions	Furniture and fittings	895	953
	Office equipment	43	43
	Computer equipment	1 013	1 109
	Emergency equipment	3	2
	Laboratory equipment	661	689
	Network equipment	335	140
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	1	0
	Plant and equipment	58	21
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	236	246
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	3 245	3 203
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		54 011	65 319

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on transport equipment

Transport equipment by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
National government	Motor vehicles	2 306	2 205
	Specialised vehicles	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	2 306	2 205
Provincial government	Motor vehicles	1 609	2 136
	Specialised vehicles	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 609	2 136
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Motor vehicles	1 061	1 382
	Specialised vehicles	270	123
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 331	1 505
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	2 095	3 053
	Specialised vehicles	932	1 174
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	3 027	4 227
Public corporations	Motor vehicles	294	532
	Specialised vehicles	89	291
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	383	823
Higher education institutions	Motor vehicles	187	154
	Specialised vehicles	0	6
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	187	160
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		8 843	11 056

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
National government	Acquisitions of land	35	14
	Cost of developing land	1 267	396
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	0	0
	Major renovations and alterations	3 483	4 434
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	4 785	4 844
Provincial government	Acquisitions of land	840	298
	Cost of developing land	50	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	3	0
	Major renovations and alterations	10 576	10 960
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	11 469	11 258
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Acquisitions of land	247	541
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	4	1
	Major renovations and alterations	2 935	2 654
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 186	3 196
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	233	313
	Cost of developing land	170	195
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	550	48
	Major renovations and alterations	2 436	1 796
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 389	2 352
Public corporations	Acquisitions of land	32	25
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	417	1 438
	Major renovations and alterations	70	75
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	519	1 538
Higher education institutions	Acquisitions of land	38	23
	Cost of developing land	0	96
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	444	220
	Major renovations and alterations	2 930	2 638
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 412	2 977
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		26 760	26 165

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
National government	Intangible assets	755	444
	Heritage assets	58	64
	Cultivated assets	17	13
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	830	521
Provincial government	Intangible assets	243	352
	Heritage assets	5	5
	Cultivated assets	10	15
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	258	372
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Intangible assets	3 169	5 879
	Heritage assets	87	124
	Cultivated assets	4	2
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	3 260	6 005
Municipalities	Intangible assets	1 030	2 118
	Heritage assets	40	7
	Cultivated assets	16	21
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 086	2 146
Public corporations	Intangible assets	3 583	3 275
	Heritage assets	3	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	3 586	3 275
Higher education institutions	Intangible assets	174	145
	Heritage assets	7	16
	Cultivated assets	0	4
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	181	165
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		9 201	12 484

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2023 and 2024 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property by public sector institution		R million	
		2023*	2024
National government	Leased assets	820	917
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	820	917
Provincial government	Leased assets	1 630	1 557
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 630	1 557
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Leased assets	1 444	1 366
	Investment property	1 270	1 122
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	2 714	2 488
Municipalities	Leased assets	120	277
	Investment property	44	273
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	164	550
Public corporations	Leased assets	2 705	2 211
	Investment property	1 411	1 292
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	4 116	3 503
Higher education institutions	Leased assets	551	1 258
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	551	1 258
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		9 995	10 273

* Some figures have been revised.

Analysis of revisions

Introduction

Preliminary figures for the *Capital expenditure by the public sector (Capex)* survey are published within a year after the reference period. For example, preliminary estimates for the 2023 financial year, published in October 2024, were later revised using additional information received from respondents and/or restated figures on the annual financial statements, and published in October 2025 together with the preliminary figures for the 2024 financial year.

Analysis

Revisions may be analysed in terms of several dimensions, e.g. differences between preliminary and revised values (measured as rand values or as percentages); differences between preliminary and revised growth rates (quarter-on-quarter or year-on-year); and totals and/or components.

The analysis performed below is confined to the following:

- Total capital expenditure by type of public sector institution, current prices, unadjusted.
- The basis for the analysis is the difference between the revised figures and the preliminary figures, measured as a percentage of preliminary figures, where preliminary figures refer to the first published estimates for the variables in question.
- Time period: 2006 to 2023.

National government

Figure 4 shows the preliminary and revised total capital expenditure for national government (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 8 provides key results relating to these revisions.

Figure 4 – Total capital expenditure for national government: preliminary and revised

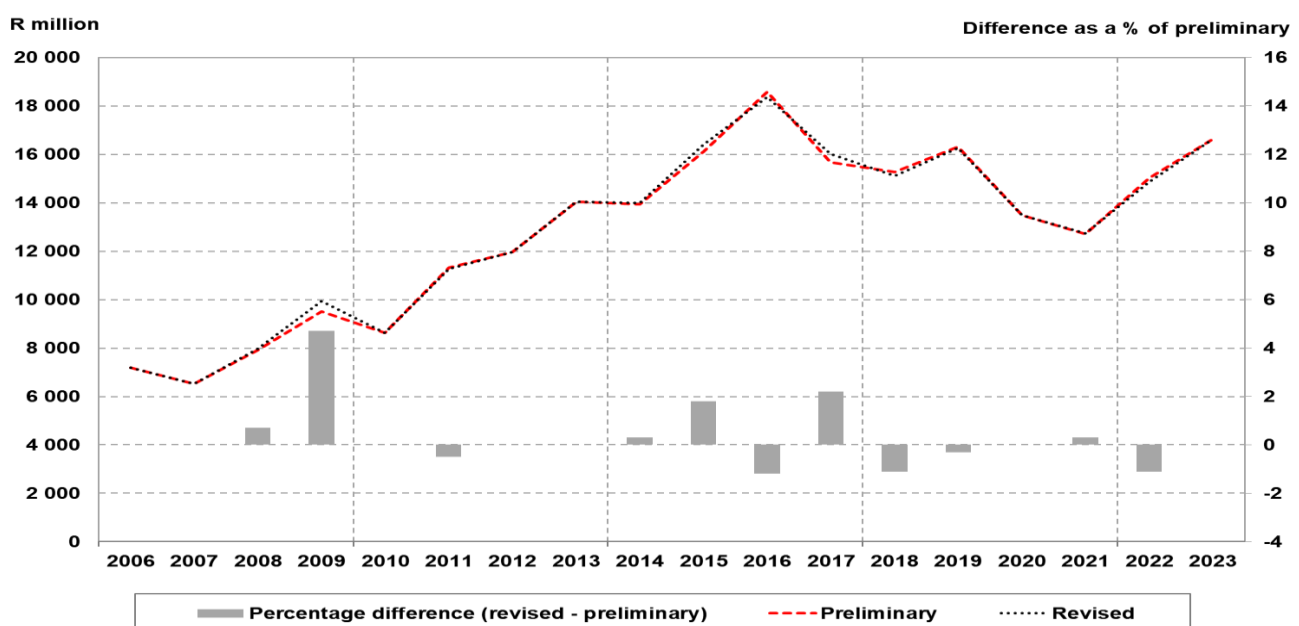
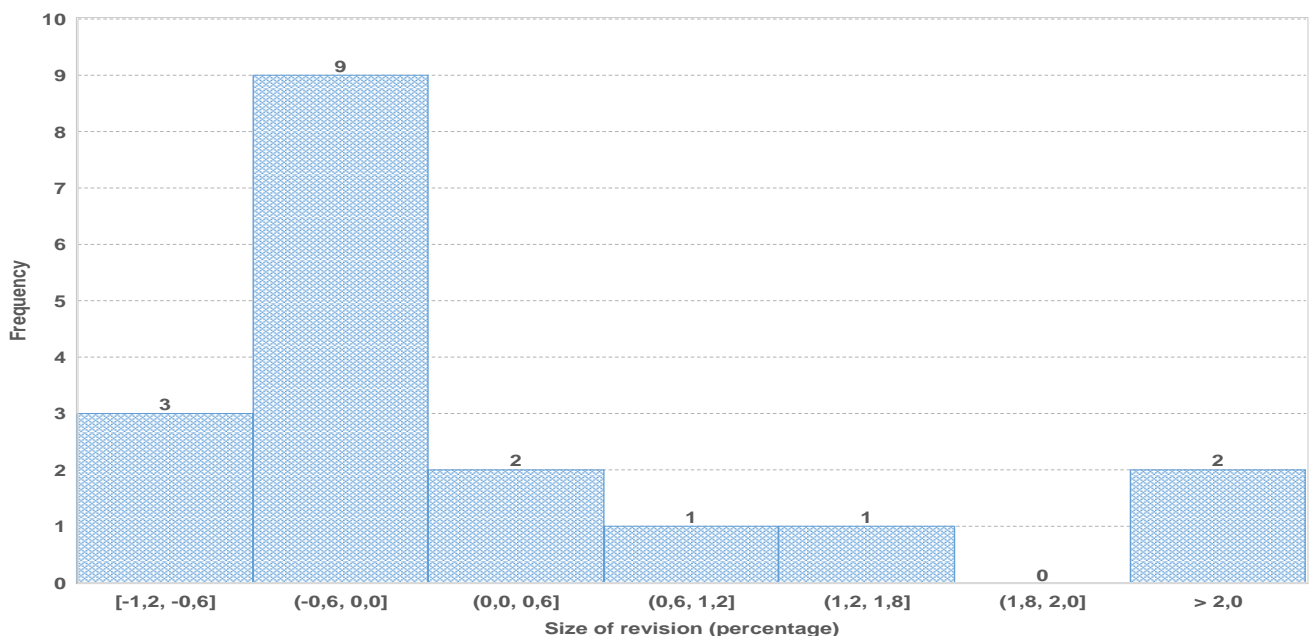


Table 8 – Total capital expenditure for national government: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	0,32%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	0,79%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	4,7%	Preliminary figure for 2009 was revised from R9 500 million up to R9 946 million, representing a 4,7% revision
Largest downward revision	-1,2%	Preliminary figure for 2016 was revised from R18 575 million down to R18 358 million, representing a -1,2% revision
Range for all revisions	-1,2% to 4,7%	
Range within which 80,0% of the revisions lie	-1,1% to 2,5%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	9 or 50,0% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	8 or 44,4% of the total observations	
Number of zero revisions	1 or 5,6% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	1,40%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	66,7%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -1,07% and 1,72%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 5

Figure 5 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 9 revisions between -0,6% and 0,0% ($-0,6 < \text{revision} \leq 0,0$). Around 83% of revisions lie between -1,2% and 1,2%.

Figure 5 – Total capital expenditure for national government: histogram of revisions

Provincial government

Figure 6 shows the preliminary and revised total capital expenditure for provincial government (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 9 provides key results relating to these revisions.

Figure 6 – Total capital expenditure for provincial government: preliminary and revised

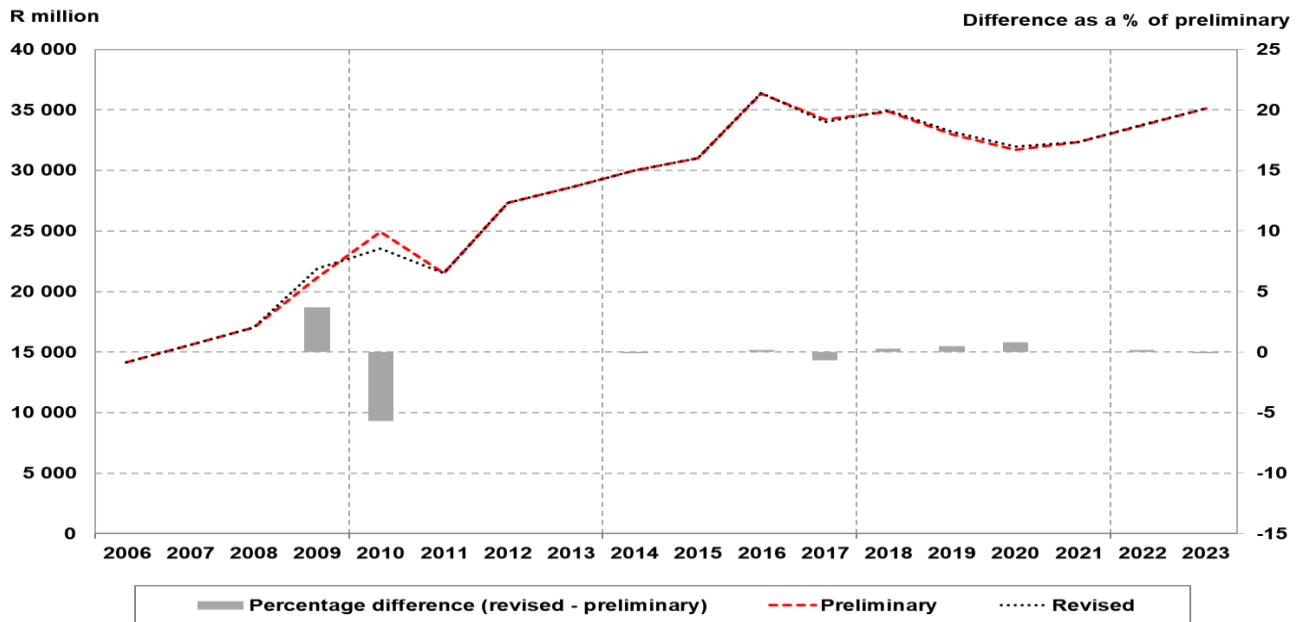
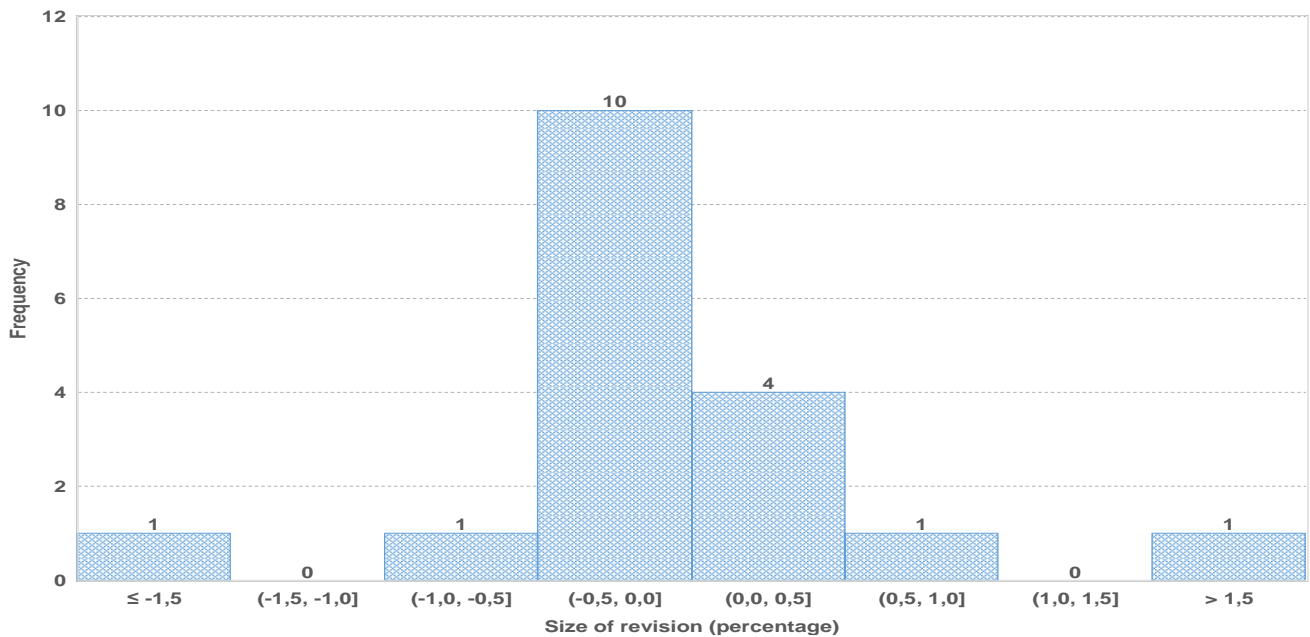


Table 9 – Total capital expenditure by provincial government: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	-0,05%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	0,68%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	3,7%	Preliminary figure for 2009 was revised from R21 131 million up to R21 921 million, representing a 3,7% revision
Largest downward revision	-5,7%	Preliminary figure for 2010 was revised from R24 965 million down to R23 535 million, representing a -5,7% revision
Range for all revisions	-5,7% to 3,7%	
Range within which 80,0% of the revisions lie	-1,2% to 1,1%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	9 or 50,0% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	5 or 27,8% of the total observations	
Number of zero revisions	4 or 22,2% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	1,68%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	88,9%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -1,73% and 1,63%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 7

Figure 7 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 10 revisions between -0,5% and 0,0% ($-0,5 < \text{revision} \leq 0,0$). Around 89% of revisions lie between -1,0% and 1,0%.

Figure 7 – Total capital expenditure by provincial government: histogram of revisions



Extra-budgetary accounts and funds

Figure 8 shows the preliminary and revised total capital expenditure for extra-budgetary accounts and funds (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 10 provides key results relating to these revisions.

Figure 8 – Total capital expenditure for extra-budgetary accounts and funds: preliminary and revised

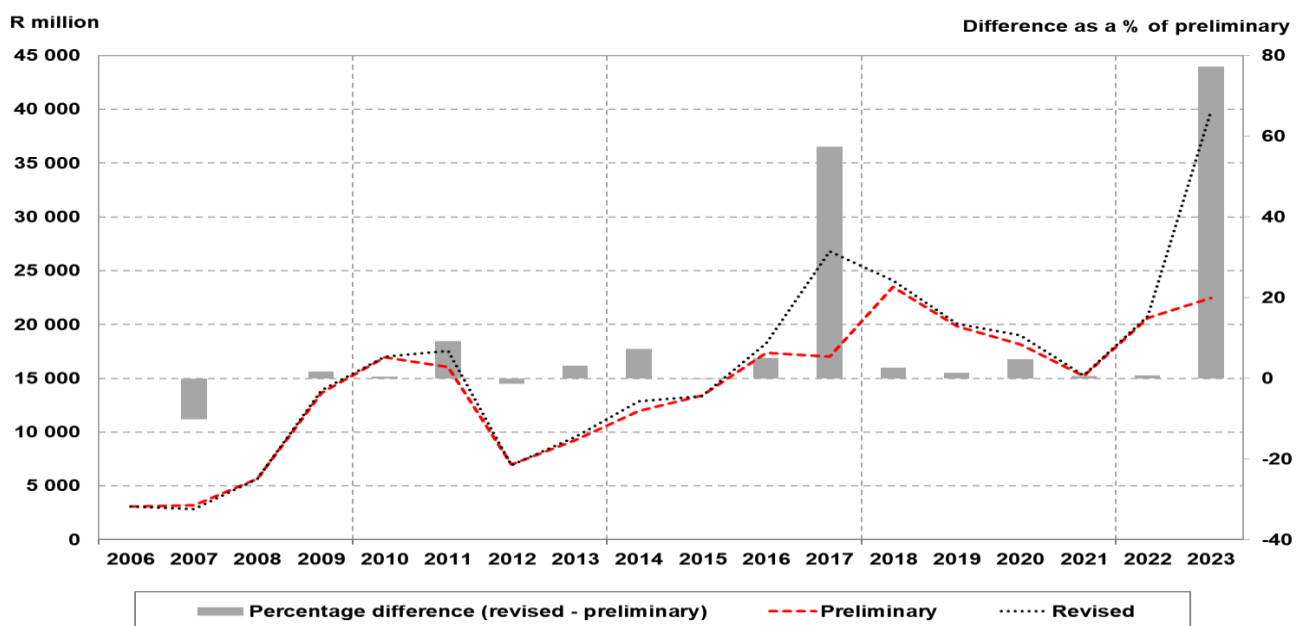
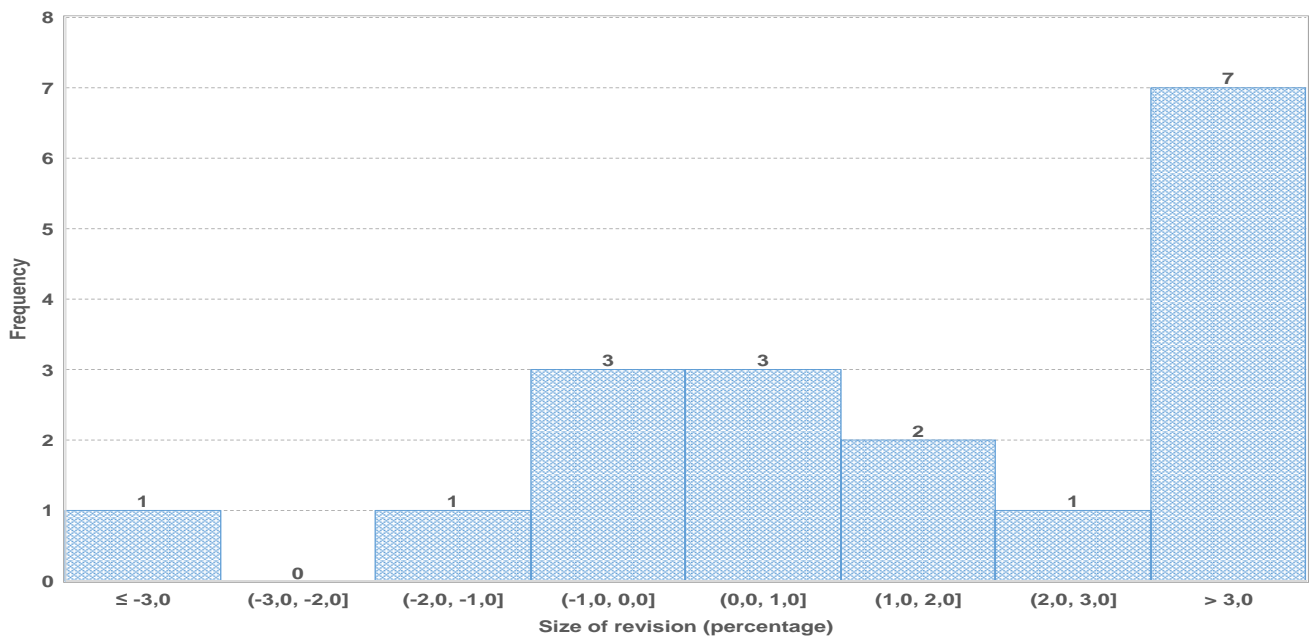


Table 10 – Total capital expenditure for extra-budgetary accounts and funds: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	8,88%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	10,18%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	77,3%	Preliminary figure for 2023 was revised from R22 487 million up to R39 865 million, representing a 77,3% revision
Largest downward revision	-10,2%	Preliminary figure for 2007 was revised from R3 188 million down to R2 863 million, representing a -10,2% revision
Range for all revisions	-10,2% to 77,3%	
Range within which 80,0% of the revisions lie	-2,2% to 59,4%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	13 or 72,2% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	3 or 16,7% of the total observations	
Number of zero revisions	2 or 11,1% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	21,92%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	88,9%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -13,04% and 30,79%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 9

Figure 9 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 3 revisions between 0,0% and 1,0% ($0,0 < \text{revision} \leq 1,0$). Around 56% of revisions lie between -3,0% and 3,0%.

Figure 9 – Total capital expenditure for extra-budgetary accounts and funds: histogram of revisions

Municipalities

Figure 10 shows the preliminary and revised total capital expenditure for municipalities (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 11 provides key results relating to these revisions.

Figure 10 – Total capital expenditure for municipalities: preliminary and revised

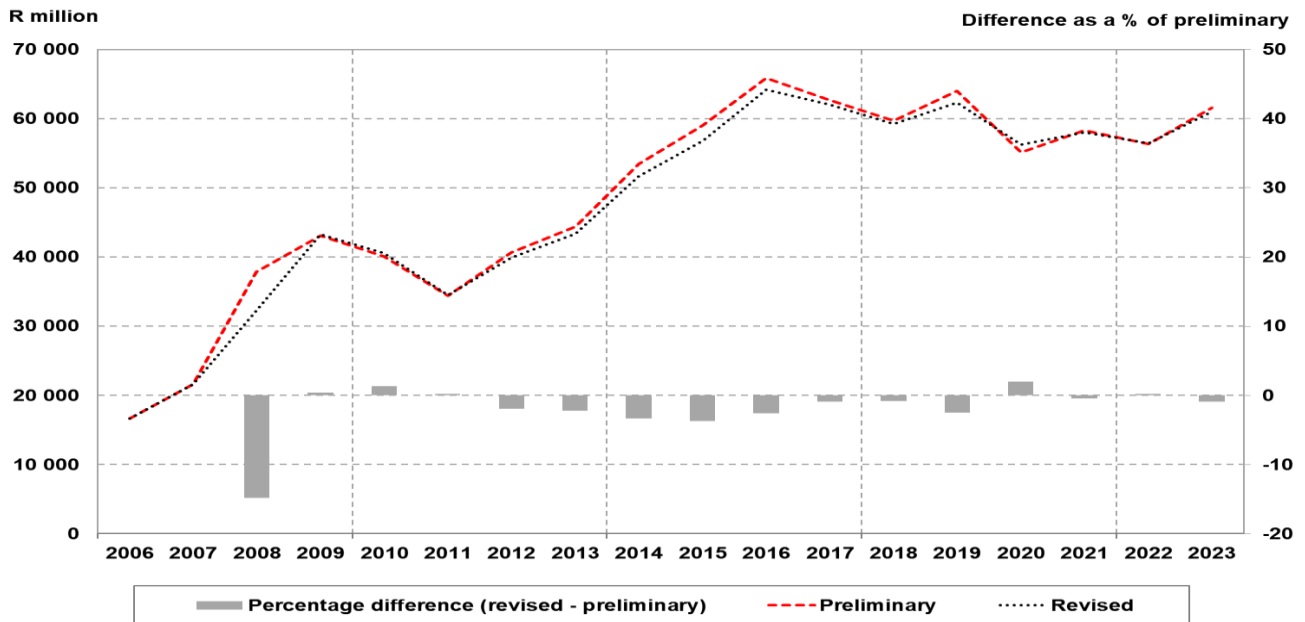
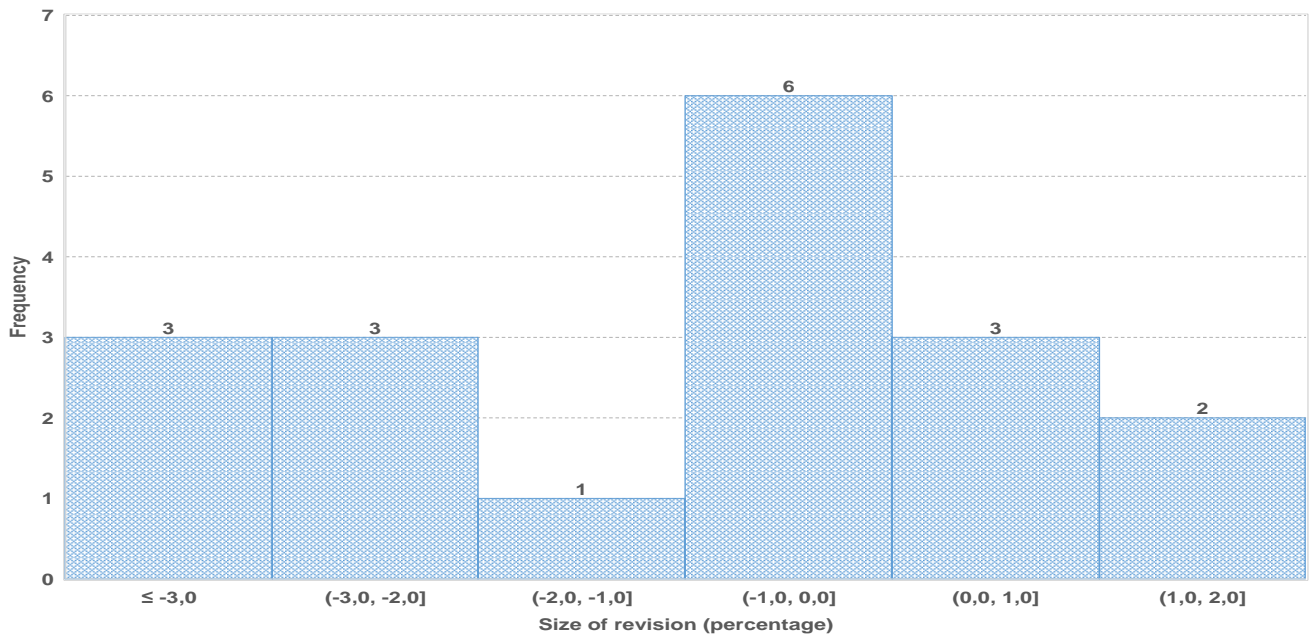


Table 11 – Total capital expenditure for municipalities: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	-1,66%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	2,12%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	2,0%	Preliminary figure for 2020 was revised from R55 115 million up to R56 213 million, representing a 2,0% revision
Largest downward revision	-14,8%	Preliminary figure for 2008 was revised from R37 816 million down to R32 233 million, representing a -14,8% revision
Range for all revisions	-14,8 to 2,0%	
Range within which 80,0% of the revisions lie	-4,8% to 1,4%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	5 or 27,8% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	13 or 72,2% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	3,63%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	88,9%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -5,29% and 1,97%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 11

Figure 11 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 6 revisions between -1,0% and 0,0% ($-1,0 < \text{revision} \leq 0,0$). Around 67% of revisions lie between -2,0% and 2,0%.

Figure 11 – Total capital expenditure for municipalities: histogram of revisions



Public corporations

Figure 12 shows the preliminary and revised total capital expenditure for public corporations (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 12 provides key results relating to these revisions.

Figure 12 – Total capital expenditure for public corporations: preliminary and revised

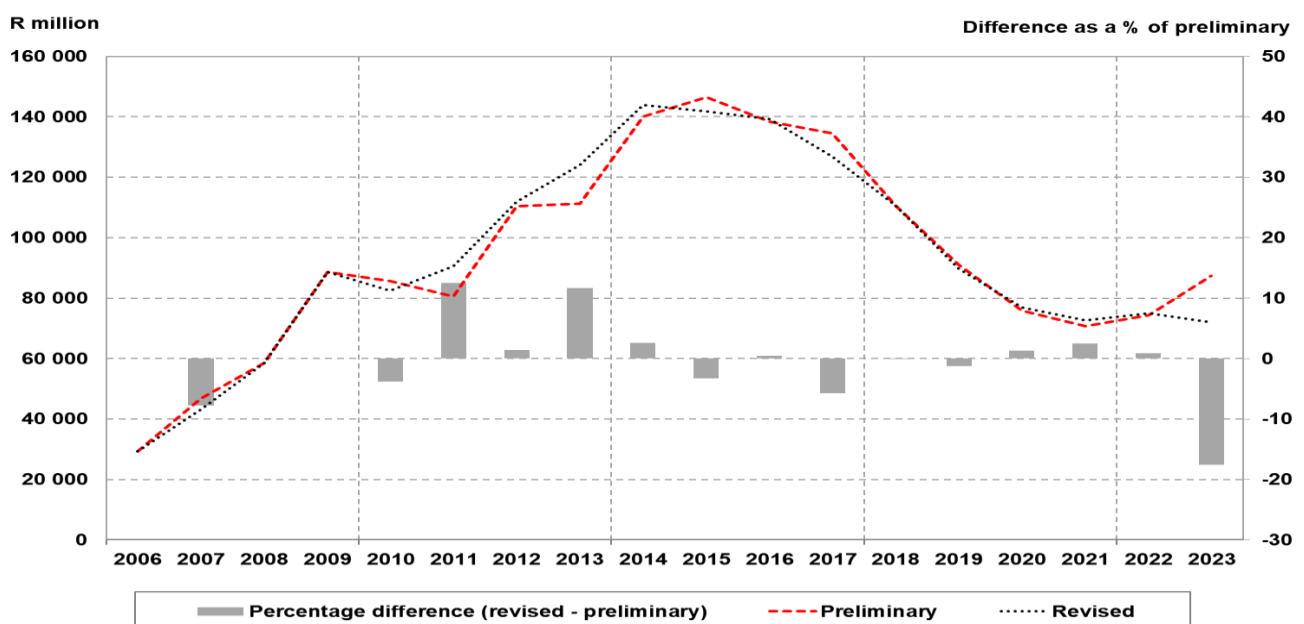
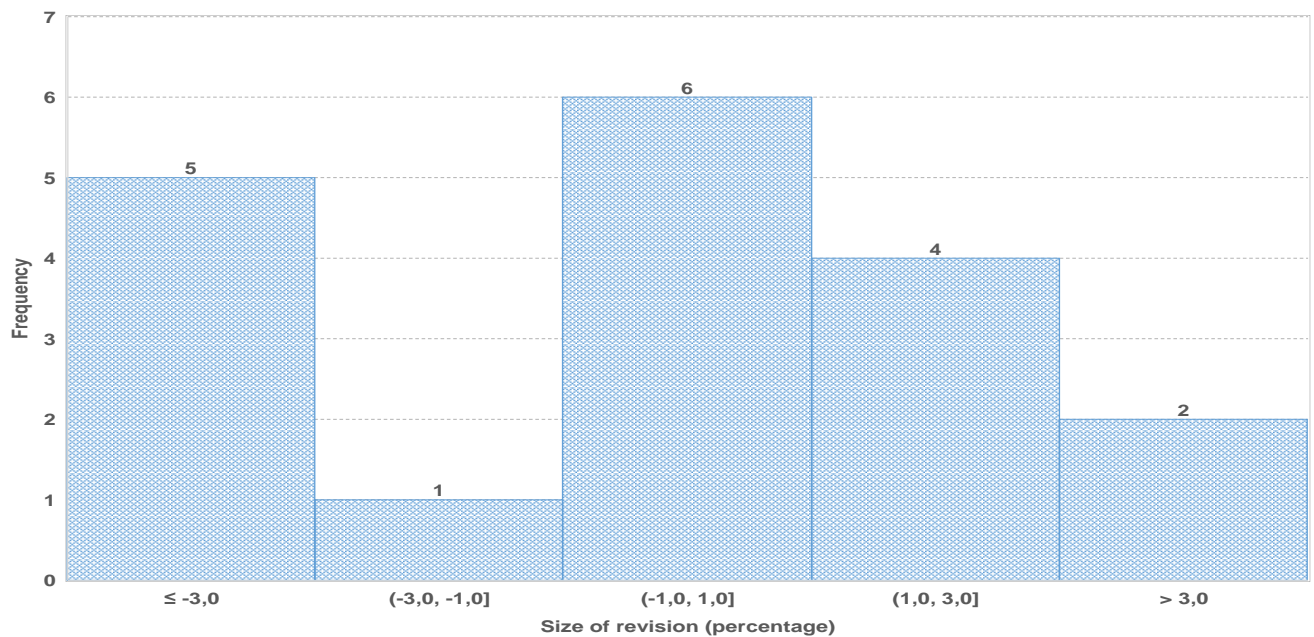


Table 12 – Total capital expenditure for public corporations: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	-0,34%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	4,06%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	12,5%	Preliminary figure for 2011 was revised from R80 462 million up to R90 549 million, representing a 12,5% revision
Largest downward revision	-17,6%	Preliminary figure for 2023 was revised from R87 349 million down to R72 011 million, representing a -17,6% revision
Range for all revisions	-17,6% to 12,5%	
Range within which 80,0% of the revisions lie	-8,8% to 11,8%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	8 or 44,4% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	9 or 50,0% of the total observations	
Number of zero revisions	1 or 5,6% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	6,59%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	77,8%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -6,94% and 6,25%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 13

Figure 13 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 6 revisions between -1,0% and 1,0% ($-1,0 < \text{revision} \leq 1,0$). Around 61% of revisions lie between -3,0% and 3,0%.

Figure 13 – Total capital expenditure for public corporations: histogram of revisions

Higher education institutions

Figure 14 shows the preliminary and revised total capital expenditure for higher education institutions (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 13 provides key results relating to these revisions.

Figure 14 – Total capital expenditure for higher education institutions: preliminary and revised

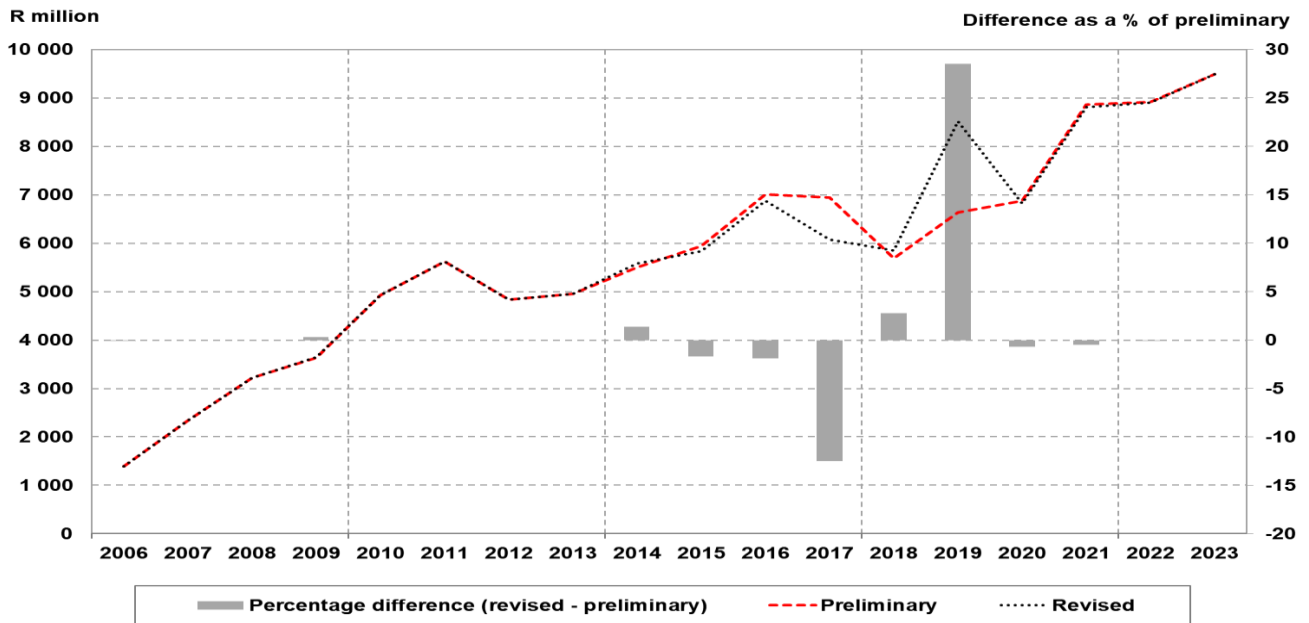
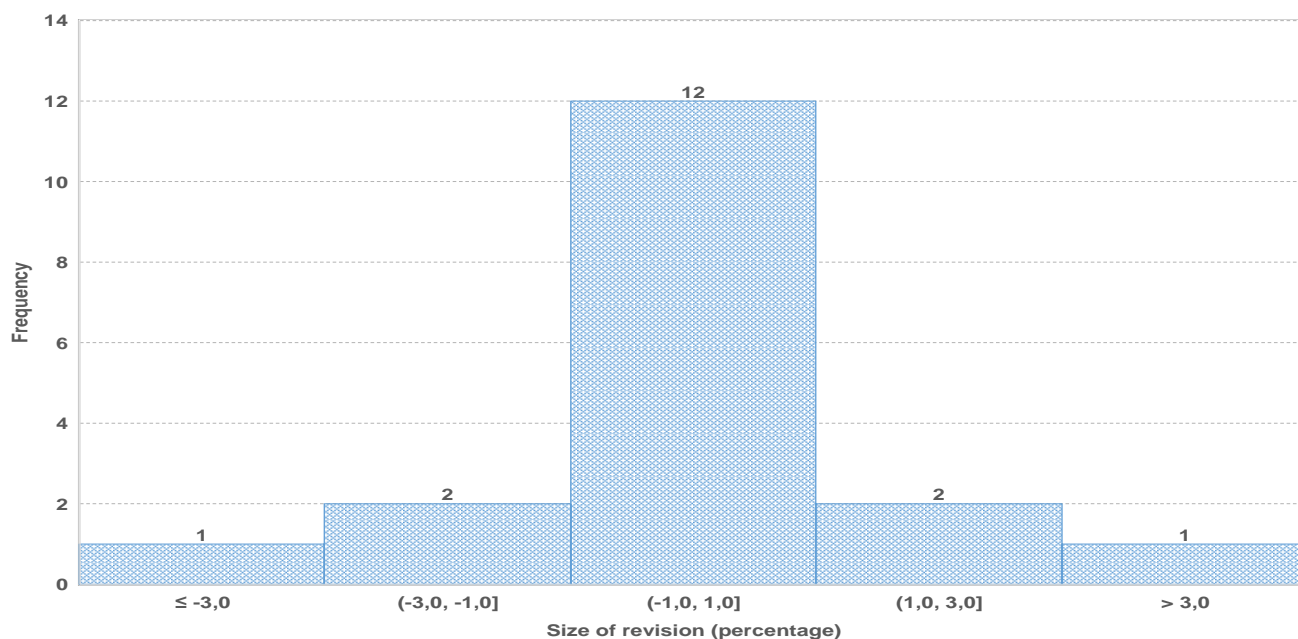


Table 13 – Total capital expenditure for higher education institutions: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	0,86%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	2,81%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	28,5%	Preliminary figure for 2019 was revised from R6 632 million up to R8 521 million, representing a 28,5% revision
Largest downward revision	-12,5%	Preliminary figure for 2017 was revised from R6 946 million down to R6 080 million, representing a -12,5% revision
Range for all revisions	-12,5% to 28,5%	
Range within which 80,0% of the revisions lie	-3,0% to 5,4%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	5 or 27,8% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	9 or 50,0% of the total observations	
Number of zero revisions	4 or 22,2% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	7,56%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	88,9%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -6,70% and 8,42%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 15

Figure 15 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 12 revisions between -1,0% and 1,0% ($-1,0 < \text{revision} \leq 1,0$). Around 89% of revisions lie between -3,0% and 3,0%.

Figure 15 – Total capital expenditure for higher education institutions: histogram of revisions



Total capital expenditure by the public sector

Figure 16 shows the preliminary and revised total capital expenditure by the public sector (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary, measured as a percentage). Table 14 provides key results relating to these revisions.

Figure 16 – Total capital expenditure by the public sector: preliminary and revised

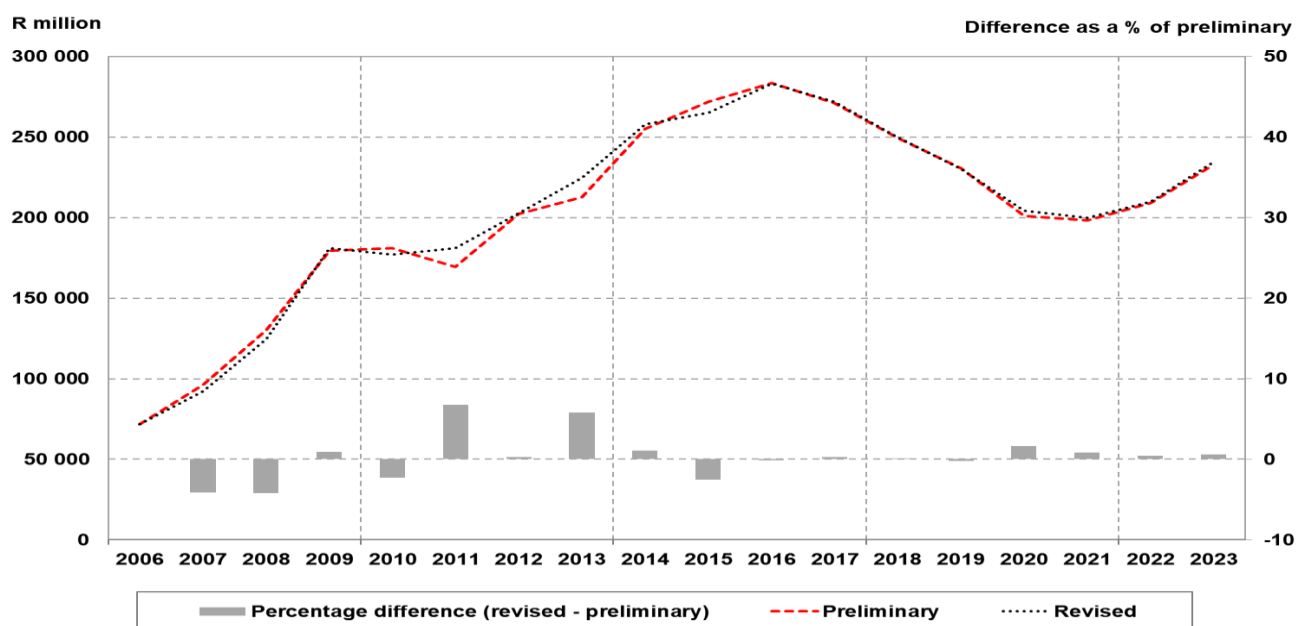
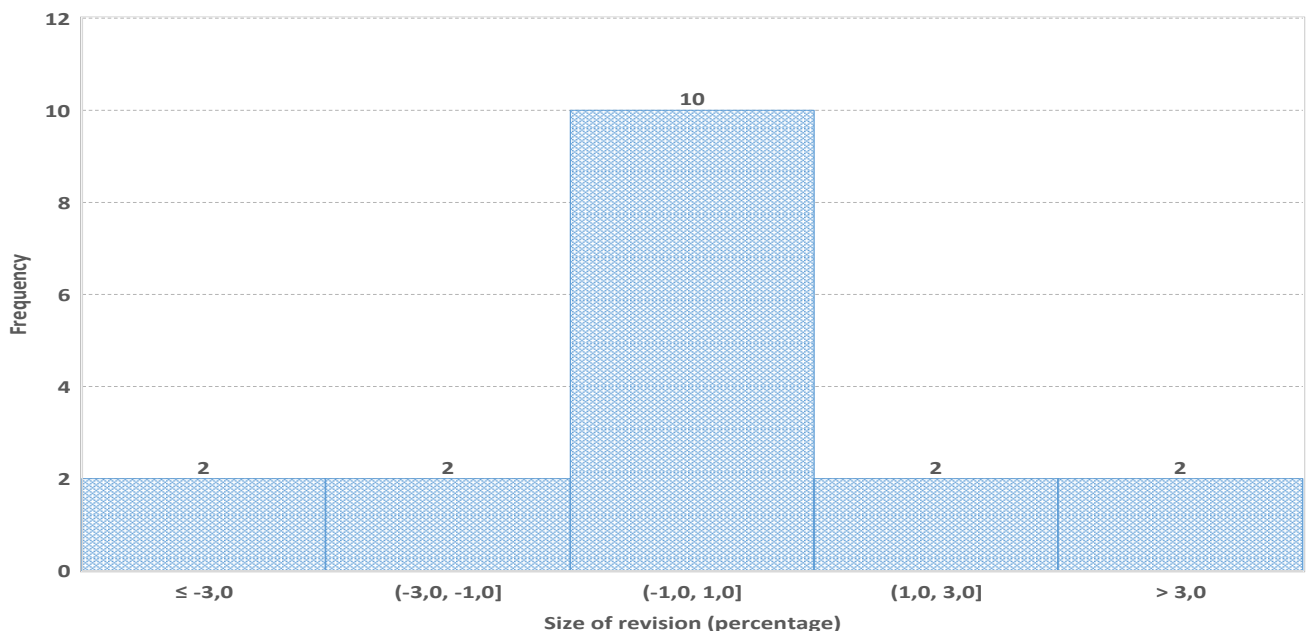


Table 14 – Total capital expenditure by the public sector: revision details

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Mean revision	0,29%	This is the average of the revisions
Mean absolute revision	1,78%	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other)
Largest upward revision	6,8%	Preliminary figure for 2011 was revised from R169 451 million up to R181 030 million, representing a 6,8% revision
Largest downward revision	-4,2%	Preliminary figure for 2008 was revised from R130 327 million down to R124 796 million, representing a -4,2% revision
Range for all revisions	-4,2% to 6,8%	
Range within which 80,0% of the revisions lie	-4,1% to 5,9%	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	11 or 61,1% of the total observations	
Number of downward revisions	7 or 38,9% of the total observations	
Standard deviation of the revisions	2,77%	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean – see the row below
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean	72,2%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -2,47% and 3,06%; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean – see Figure 17

Figure 17 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 10 revisions between -1,0% and 1,0% ($-1,0 < \text{revision} \leq 1,0$). Around 78% of revisions lie between -3,0% and 3,0%.

Figure 17 – Total capital expenditure by the public sector: histogram of revisions

Explanatory notes

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|---|
| Note to users | 1 | <p>Statistics South Africa is considering amending the <i>Capital expenditure by the public sector</i> (P9101) statistical release in 2026 to publish data for public corporations only. Data for the other five public-sector institutions will continue to be published in the following releases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P9119.3 - <i>Financial statistics of national government</i>; • P9114 - <i>Financial census of municipalities</i>; • P9102 - <i>Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds</i>; • P9121 - <i>Financial statistics of provincial government</i>; and • P9103.1 - <i>Financial statistics of higher education institutions</i>. |
| Introduction | 2 | <p>This publication presents results of the survey of capital expenditure by public sector institutions. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions that responded to the survey.</p> |
| Scope of the survey | 3 | <p>This survey covers the capital expenditure for the 2024 financial year. The survey covers 42 national government departments, 120 provincial government departments, 257 local government institutions, 43 public corporations, 26 higher education institutions and 260 extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) is responsible for the classification of all public entities.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">3.1. New units</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3.1.1. Provincial departments</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.1.1. Western Cape: Infrastructure</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.1.2. Western Cape: Mobility</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3.1.2. Extra-budgetary accounts and funds</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.2.1. North West Parks and Tourism Board</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.2.2. Mandela Bay Theatre Complex</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.2.3. Border Management Authority</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.2.4. Tshwane Automotive Hub Special Economic Zone</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.2.5. Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3.1.3. Public corporations</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.1.3.1. Vaal Central Water</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">3.2. Merged, closed or reclassified units</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3.2.1. Provincial departments</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.1.1. Western Cape: Human Settlements</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.1.2. Western Cape: Transport and Public Works.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3.2.2. Extra-budgetary accounts and funds</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.2.1. North West Parks Board</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.2.2. North West Tourism Board</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.2.3. Estate Agency Affairs Board</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3.2.3. Public corporations</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.3.1. Mhlathuze Water</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.3.2. Bloem Water Board</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.3.3. Sedibeng Water</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">3.2.3.4. Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa</p> |

Response rate **4**

The response rate for 2024 was 100%.

Public sector institution	Total number of institutions 2023	Total number of institutions 2024	Total received 2024
National government	42	42	42
Provincial government	120	120	120
Municipalities	257	257	257
Public corporations	46	43	43
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	258	260	260
Higher education institutions	26	26	26
Total	749	748	748

Administrative data	5	No administrative data was used for units in this survey.	
Statistical unit	6	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	7	The data is collected annually by email, 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	8	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P0441 - <i>Gross domestic product</i> • P9102 - <i>Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds</i> • P9103.1 - <i>Financial statistics of higher education institutions</i> • P9114 - <i>Financial census of municipalities</i> • P9115 - <i>Non-financial census of municipalities</i> • P9119.3 - <i>Financial statistics of national government</i> • P9119.4 - <i>Financial statistics of consolidated general government and</i> • P9121 - <i>Financial statistics of provincial government</i> 	
Revisions	9	Figures for 2024 are preliminary and subject to revision.	
Classification	10	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 the recommendation by the PSCC.	
Rounding-off of figures	11	Slight discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and totals where figures have been rounded off.	
Symbols and abbreviations	12	IMF	International Monetary Fund
		ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
		PSCC	Public Sector Classification Committee
		SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
		Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
		0	Figures not available or rounded to zero
Reference year	13	The reference year/financial year for the survey refers to public sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2024 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

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>
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 fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; and • expenditure on works under construction.
Community assets	<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"> • 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, 1998 (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>Institution that provides learning programmes on a full-time, part-time or distance basis, and which is established, deemed to be established or declared as a public higher education institution or registered or conditionally registered as a private higher education institution under the Higher Education Act, No.101 of 1997 (DHET).</p>
Investment property	<p>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	<p>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.</p>

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, 1998 (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	<p>Other fixed assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivated assets <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage assets <p>Heritage assets include historical, environmental, cultural and natural assets that have sentimental value to a specific community or to the country as a whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intangible assets <p>Intangible assets refer to assets that cannot be touched, weighed or physically measured and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mineral exploration rights; • computer software; and • patents, copyrights, brand names and trademarks.

Plant, machinery and equipment	<p>Tangible assets that cannot be easily converted into cash which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• vehicles;• computer equipment;• office equipment;• office furniture; and• emergency equipment.
Public corporations	<p>Public corporations comprise public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Subsidiaries of public corporations are not covered in this survey.</p>
Residential buildings	<p>Residential buildings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily for residence or dwelling and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• houses;• flats;• holiday chalets;• hostels;• houses;• institutions for the disabled;• motels;• nursing homes;• old-age homes; and• townhouses.
Transport equipment	<p>Transport equipment consists of equipment for moving people and objects and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• motor vehicles;• trailers;• semitrailers;• ships;• aircraft;• motorcycles; and• bicycles.

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