



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

STATISTICAL RELEASE

P9103.1

Financial statistics of higher education institutions

2021

Embargoed until:
27 October 2022
11:00

ENQUIRIES:
User information services
+27 12 310 8600

FORTHCOMING ISSUE:
2022

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE
October 2023

Dipalopalo tsa Aforikaborwa • Dipalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Ezazibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • Tshitatistika Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayo Afrika-Dzonga
Statistieke Suid-Afrika • Dipalopalo tša Aforika Borwa • Telubalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • EzeeNkcukacha maNani zoMzantsi Afrika • Ilimalobalo zeSewula Afrika

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



Contents		Page
Key findings		2
Tables		
Table A	Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2020 and 2021 financial years (summary).....	4
Table B	Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2020 and 2021 financial years (summary).....	6
Annexure A	Information on disaggregated tables is available on the Stats SA website	7
Annexure B	Statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2021 financial year	8
Explanatory notes		9
Glossary of selected variables		13
Technical enquiries		16
General information		17

Key findings

The net change in the stock of cash from higher education institutions amounted to R2 844 million for the 2021 financial year.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities amounted to R96 699 million and the expense cash flows for operating activities amounted to R76 149 million, resulting in a net cash inflow from operating activities of R20 550 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2021. The net cash outflow from transactions in non-financial assets amounted to R7 636 million for the 2021 financial year. The cash surplus for 2021 was R12 914 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to a cash outflow of R10 306 million for the 2021 financial year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to a cash inflow of R236 million, resulting in a net cash outflow of R10 070 million from financing activities for the 2021 financial year. The net change in the stock of cash for higher education institutions amounted to R2 844 million (see Table A, p. 4).

In contrast to national and provincial government departments, which keep their accounts on a modified cash basis of recording, the accounts of higher education institutions are kept on an accrual basis of recording, i.e. revenues and expenses are recorded in the period to which the transactions relate, and surpluses, deficits, assets and liabilities resulting from these transactions are carried over to the next financial year. However, the figures in this statistical release have been converted from an accrual to a cash basis of recording.

Revenue cash flows from operating activities, the contribution of expense cash flows for operating activities and net cash flows from investment in non-financial assets by economic classification.

Economic classification of expenditure is in general a measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on the economy of a country. There are seven main economic classification categories of expense cash flow for operating activities: compensation of employees; purchases of goods and services; interest; subsidies; grants; social benefits; and other payments.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities increased by R6 063 million from R90 636 million in 2020 to R96 699 million in 2021. This increase was mainly due to an increase in other receipts (mainly tuition fees).

The largest contributor to total revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2021 financial year was other receipts (including tuition fees) (R51 863 million), followed by grants (R44 836 million) (see Table A, p.4).

The increase of R6 382 million in other receipts from R45 481 million in 2020 to R51 863 million in 2021 was mainly due to increases in tuition fees received by the Tshwane University of Technology, the University of the Witwatersrand and an increase in cash received from research contracts by the University of Johannesburg.

The decrease of R319 million in grants received from R45 155 million in 2020 to R44 836 million in 2021 was mainly due to a decrease in transfer payments from the Department of Higher Education and Training to the University of Zululand, the North-West University and the University of Venda.

Expense cash flows from operating activities increased by R6 144 million from R70 005 million in 2020 to R76 149 million in 2021. The increase was mainly due to increases in compensation of employees, purchases of goods and services and other payments.

The largest contributor to total expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2021 financial year was compensation of employees (R48 769 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R21 928 million), other payments (R4 965 million) and interest (R487 million).

The increase of R3 441 million in compensation of employees from R45 328 million in 2020 to R48 769 million in 2021 was mainly due to increases in compensation of employees paid by the University of South Africa, Walter Sisulu University and the University of Johannesburg.

The increase of R2 406 million in purchases of goods and services from R19 522 million in 2020 to R21 928 million in 2021 was mainly due to increases in payments by the University of Fort Hare, the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the University of the Witwatersrand.

The increase of R406 million in other payments from R4 559 million in 2020 to R4 965 million in 2021 was mainly due to increases in payments to households (bursaries) by Stellenbosch University, the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town.

The decrease of R110 million in interest paid from R597 million in 2020 to R487 million in 2021 was mainly due to a decrease in finance costs paid by the University of Johannesburg, Cape Peninsula University of Technology and the University of the Witwatersrand.

The net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets increased by R1 844 from R5 792 million in 2020 to R7 636 million in 2021. The increase can mainly be attributed to increases in capital expenditure on fixed assets by Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, the University of the Western Cape and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2020 and 2021 financial years (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2020 ²	2021	Difference between 2020 and 2021
		R million		
	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Revenue cash flows a	90 636	96 699	6 063
11	Taxes	0	0	0
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	45 155	44 836	-319
14	Other receipts	45 481	51 863	6 382
	Expense cash flows b	70 005	76 149	6 144
21	Compensation of employees	45 328	48 769	3 441
22	Purchases of goods and services	19 522	21 928	2 406
24	Interest	597	487	-110
25	Subsidies	0	0	0
26	Grants	0	0	0
27	Social benefits	0	0	0
28	Other payments	4 559	4 965	406
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities: inflow / (outflow)</i> (a-b)=c	20 631	20 550	-81
	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets:			
	Net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets³ d	5 807	7 636	1 829
611	Fixed assets	5 792	7 636	1 844
612	Inventories	0	0	0
613	Valuables	0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets	15	0	-15
	<i>Cash surplus / (deficit)</i> (c-d)=e	14 824	12 914	
	Cash flows from financing activities:			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:			
	outflow / (inflow) f	8 586	10 306	
321	Domestic	7 117	9 732	
322	Foreign	1 470	574	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash inflow / (outflow) g	-304	236	
331	Domestic	-304	236	
332	Foreign	0	0	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: inflow / (outflow)</i> (g-f)=h	-8 890	-10 070	
	Net change in the stock of cash⁴ (e+h)=i	5 934	2 844	

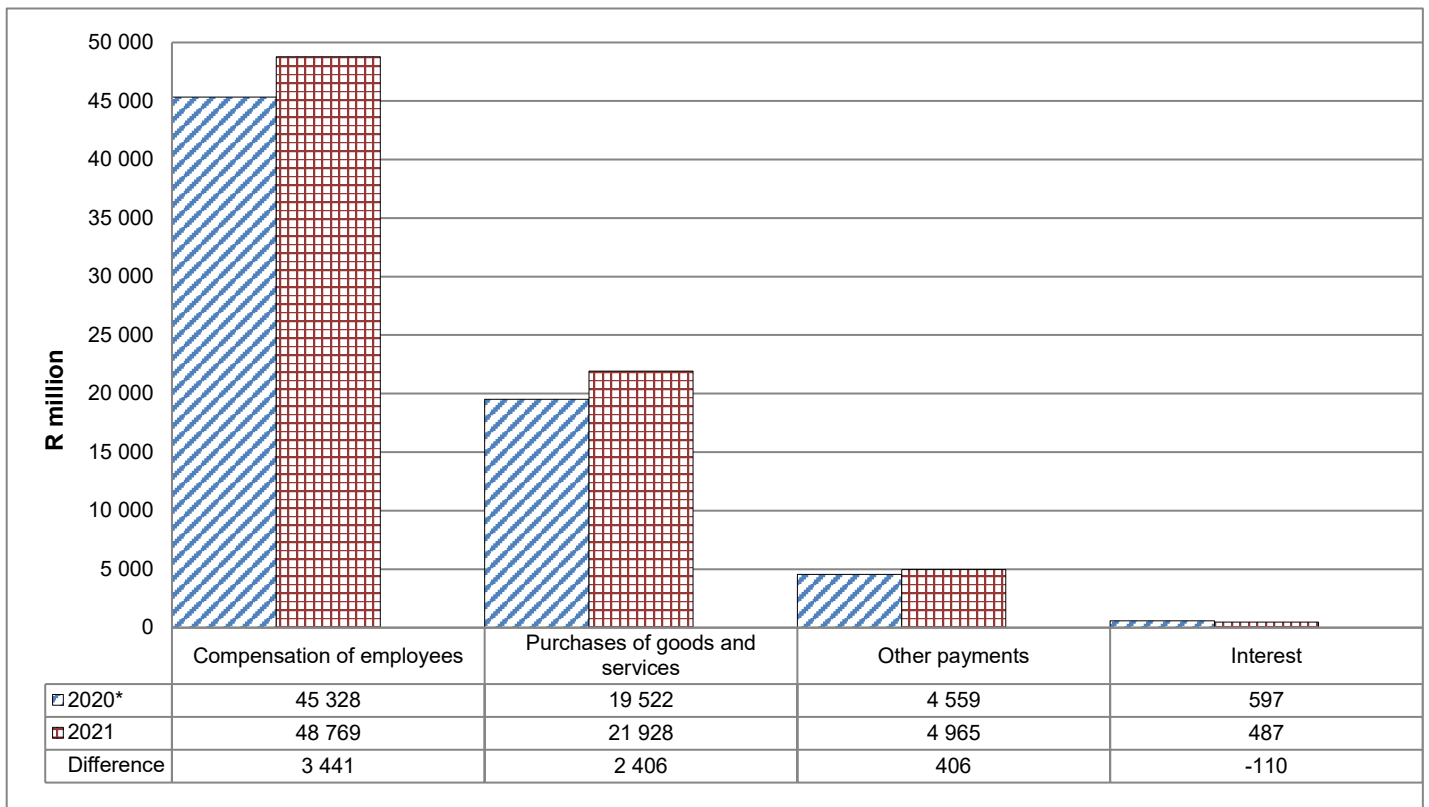
¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

² Revised since the previous publication.

³ The net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets (R7 636 million) is equal to purchases of non-financial assets (R7 697 million) minus sales of non-financial assets (R61 million). The total amounts for purchases and sales of non-financial assets are shown, respectively, in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website.

⁴ Cash surplus might include committed funds that were received but not yet expensed by the end of the 2021 financial year.

Figure 1 – Economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2020* and 2021 financial years



* Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2020 and 2021 financial years. In 2021, higher education institutions' main expenses were compensation of employees (R48 769 million) and purchases of goods and services (R21 928 million).

Table B – Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2020 and 2021 financial years (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets		2020 ²	2021	Difference between 2020 and 2021
			R million		
61	Purchases of non-financial assets:	(b+r+s+t) = a	5 855	7 697	1 842
611	Fixed assets:	(c+d+i+q) = b	5 839	7 697	1 858
6111	Buildings and structures:	c	3 716	5 073	1 357
61111	Dwellings		83	123	40
61112	Buildings other than dwellings		3 592	4 763	1 171
61113	Other structures		41	187	146
61114	Land improvements		0	0	0
6112	Machinery and equipment:	(e+f) = d	1 921	2 431	510
61121	Transport equipment	e	108	68	-40
61122	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment:	(g+h) = f	1 813	2 363	550
611221	Information, computer and telecommunications equipment	g	717	802	85
611222	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified:	h	1 096	1 561	465
6112221	Office furniture (and domestic furniture)		683	950	267
6112222	Other machinery and equipment		393	603	210
6112223	Books		20	8	-12
6113	Other fixed assets:	(j+k) = i	203	194	-9
61131	Cultivated biological resources:	j	0	0	0
611311	Animal resources yielding repeat products		0	0	0
611312	Tree, crop, and plant resources yielding repeat products		0	0	0
61132	Intellectual property products:	(l+m+n+o+p) = k	203	193	-10
611321	Research and development	l	0	0	0
611322	Mineral exploration and evaluation	m	0	0	0
611323	Computer software and databases:	n	181	193	12
6113231	Computer software		181	193	12
6113232	Databases		0	0	0
611324	Entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	o	22	0	-22
611325	Other intellectual property products	p	0	0	0
6114	Weapons systems	q	0	0	0
612	Inventories	r	0	0	0
613	Valuables	s	0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets	t	15	0	-15

¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

² Revised since the previous publication.


Risenga Maluleke
 Statistician-General

Annexure A: Information on disaggregated tables is available on the Stats SA website:
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?s=P9103.1&sitem=publications>

Tables

Table 1	Economic classification of revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2021 financial year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2021 financial year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2021 financial year
Table 4	Economic classification of the cash inflows (sales) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2021 financial year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2021 financial year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2021 financial year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2021 financial year: Government consumption cash payments divided between individual and collective services
Table 8	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2021 financial year: Subsidies paid divided between subsidies on products and subsidies on production

Annexure B – Statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2021 financial year¹

Higher education institutions	Grants received	Tuition fees	Other receipts ²	Compensation of employees	Purchases of goods and services	Interest paid	Other payments ³	Purchases of non-financial assets	Sales of non-financial assets	Financial assets ⁴	Financial liabilities ⁵
	R million										
Cape Peninsula	1 805	1 202	112	1 758	595	101	104	135	0	34	-218
Cape Town	2 273	2 009	2 798	3 966	1 786	39	612	586	8	7	-88
Central	811	171	81	700	129	1	68	93	0	77	0
Durban	1 438	1 750	320	1 295	1 228	7	0	310	0	2 800	12
Fort Hare	1 067	978	102	728	998	22	59	45	0	9	194
Free State	1 867	1 410	588	1 814	934	20	59	286	0	706	170
Johannesburg	2 612	2 120	1 086	3 193	954	0	475	199	6	-664	-15
KwaZulu-Natal	3 100	2 342	1 014	2 646	1 569	78	350	222	0	955	-330
Limpopo	1 282	961	275	1 124	545	1	0	64	4	136	-5
Mangosuthu	123	934	426	481	545	13	6	159	0	1	-3
Mpumalanga	907	212	133	367	143	0	43	315	0	0	0
Nelson Mandela	1 377	1 055	702	1 616	597	9	183	400	4	570	225
North-West	2 061	1 791	1 068	2 534	954	3	252	357	7	1 031	61
Pretoria	3 202	2 704	1 867	4 116	2 144	0	193	340	0	300	-2
Rhodes	727	551	261	823	398	1	124	88	2	23	-13
Sefako Makgatho	1 176	391	130	846	243	14	0	473	15	0	87
Sol Plaatje	700	154	60	292	175	1	5	540	0	84	-16
Stellenbosch	2 447	1 709	1 960	2 884	1 136	30	1 347	785	3	-127	-16
Tshwane	2 909	1 927	345	2 996	1 203	4	79	202	0	684	-12
Unisa	5 365	4 230	747	6 122	1 513	8	119	286	0	2 793	105
Vaal	838	721	119	926	237	16	33	180	1	-3	209
Venda	847	594	140	793	355	0	11	262	1	0	-17
Walter Sisulu	1 395	1 467	136	1 351	1 248	1	36	135	2	3	-3
Western Cape	1 419	785	402	1 431	603	15	134	636	4	52	-41
Wits	2 401	2 433	1 696	3 334	1 325	95	667	435	1	674	-37
Zululand	684	561	133	633	369	9	5	164	2	160	-11
Total	44 836	35 161	16 702	48 769	21 928	487	4 965	7 697	61	10 306	236

¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

² Other receipts include interest, dividends, sales of goods and services and transfers not elsewhere classified.

³ Other payments mainly consist of transfers to households (bursaries). These are bursaries from the higher education institutions to students.

⁴ Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash; cash outflow / (inflow).

⁵ Net incurrence of financial liabilities; cash inflow / (outflow).

Explanatory notes

Introduction

This statistical release provides economic and functional classifications of financial transactions of higher education institutions for the 2021 financial year. Higher education institutions consist of 20 universities and 6 universities of technology for the 2021 financial year (see the scope on pages 9 and 10 for the list of higher education institutions used in this publication).

Methodology

Government finance statistics are used to (i) analyse and evaluate the outcomes of fiscal policy decisions, (ii) determine the impact on the economy, and (iii) compare national and international outcomes. The government finance statistics reporting framework was developed specifically for public-sector input to other macroeconomic datasets.

The publication does not include other economic flows (e.g. revaluations). Separating all these “other economic flows” is viewed as not useful for fiscal analysis, on the basis that revaluations and changes in volume do not represent fiscal policy decisions directly within the control of government.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) receives financial statements of higher education institutions annually from the Department of Higher Education and Training. However, the figures in this statistical release have been converted from an accrual basis of recording to a cash basis of recording. Financial statements were received for 25 higher education institutions. The information is processed from draft and audited financial statements of the higher education institutions.

Purpose of this statistical release

This statistical release provides financial statistics of cash transactions of higher education institutions. The primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive conceptual and reporting framework suitable for analysing and evaluating fiscal policy, especially the performance of the general government sector and the broader public sector of any economy and internationally accepted methodology to compile comparable statistics with the rest of the world.

The cash payment transactions of the following higher education institutions were classified economically and functionally.

Scope of the financial statistics of higher education institutions

Universities

- 1) Cape Town
- 2) Fort Hare
- 3) Free State
- 4) Johannesburg
- 5) KwaZulu-Natal
- 6) Limpopo
- 7) Mpumalanga
- 8) Nelson Mandela
- 9) North-West
- 10) Pretoria
- 11) Rhodes
- 12) Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences
- 13) Sol Plaatje
- 14) South Africa
- 15) Stellenbosch
- 16) Venda
- 17) Walter Sisulu
- 18) Western Cape
- 19) Witwatersrand
- 20) Zululand

Universities of Technology

- 21) Cape Peninsula
- 22) Central
- 23) Durban
- 24) Mangosuthu
- 25) Tshwane
- 26) Vaal

Classifications

Economic and functional classifications

Cash flows from operating activities and transactions of non-financial assets in this statistical release are classified economically and functionally according to the standard classification of the GFSM 2014 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Economic classification

Economic classification is in general a measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on the economy of the country.

Revenue cash flows and expense cash flows for operating activities, cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets, net acquisition of financial assets other than cash and net incurrence of liabilities were classified economically as follows:

- **Revenue cash flows**

- Taxes
- Social contributions
- Grants
- Other receipts

- **Expense cash flows**

- Compensation of employees
- Purchases of goods and services (excluding capitalised goods and services)
- Interest
- Subsidies
- Grants
- Social benefits
- Other payments

- **Cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets (including capitalised goods and services)**

- Fixed assets
- Inventories
- Valuables
- Non-produced assets

- **Cash inflows (sales) from investment in non-financial assets**

- Fixed assets
- Inventories
- Valuables
- Non-produced assets

- **Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash**

Domestic
Foreign

- **Net incurrence of liabilities**

Domestic
Foreign

Functional classification

Functional classification measures the purpose for which transactions are undertaken. It is generally used to measure the allocation of resources of government in order to promote various services and objectives rendered to the community. The functional codes used in the tables are based on the functional codes used in the GFSM 2014 of the IMF.

Expenditure cash flows from operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets are classified functionally as follows:

- **Education**

Tertiary education

Comparability with the previous year

The 2020 classified information is generally comparable with the 2021 information. Additional details in terms of the GFSM 2014 is available on the Stats SA website or on request.

Imputation

Imputation was performed on the following institution due to non-submission of information by the cut off date of collection.

- 1) University of South Africa

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC)

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) consists of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), National Treasury (NT) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The purpose of the PSCC is to coordinate the economic institutional classification of the public-sector units and subsectors for purposes of reporting to national and international stakeholders. The classification lists are made public by the SARB to inform stakeholders of the scope of the public sector and sub-sectors. Classification of public-sector institutions that have taken place for the year ended 31 March 2020. Currently the PSCC is classifying the public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Revisions

Figures for 2021 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. Revisions to 2020 data are indicated by footnotes in Tables A and B. Revisions are due to improved classification of data and additional information becoming available after this statistical release was published.

Rounding off figures

The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest digit shown, and as a result there may be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Response rate

The response rate for 2021 was 96,1%.

Related publications Statistics South Africa also publishes information on the transactions of the following levels of the general government in statistical releases:

P0441	<i>Gross domestic product;</i>
P9101	<i>Capital expenditure by the public sector;</i>
P9102	<i>Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds;</i>
P9114	<i>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>

Symbols and abbreviations

GFSM	Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014
IMF	International Monetary Fund
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
NT	National Treasury
PSCC	Public Sector Classification Committee
R&D	Research and Development
SA	South Africa
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SNA	System of National Accounts, 2008
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

Glossary of selected variables

Accrual basis of recording	Flows are recorded at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished.
Books	Include library books and periodicals.
Buildings and structures	Consist of dwellings, buildings other than dwellings other structures and land improvements.
Buildings other than dwellings	Buildings other than dwellings include whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities, and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouses and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels, and restaurants.
Capital expenditure	Any expenditure incurred for or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment. Note: The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life of, a fixed or long-term work, irrespective of whether payments were made outside contractors or concerns, or the work was done by the enterprise itself. Capital expenditure includes vehicles, office furniture and equipment, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year.
Capital transfers	Capital transfers are transfers in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash or inventories) changes from one party to another or that oblige one or both parties to acquire or dispose of an asset (other than cash or inventories).
Cash basis of recording	Flows are recorded when cash is received or disbursed.
Collective services	Services provided collectively to the community, particularly applicable to services such as general administration, public order or safety and economic services.
Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to a government employee in return for work done during the accounting period, except work connected with own account capital formation. It includes both wages and salaries and social contributions. Wages and salaries include primarily basic wages, salaries, services and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments and housing subsidies.
Dwellings	Buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including garages and other associated structures. Houseboats, barges, mobile homes, flats, hostels, nursing homes and caravans that are used as principal residences are also included. Dwellings acquired for military personnel are included because they are used in the same way as dwellings acquired by civilians.
Economic classification	A measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on the economy of the country.
Expense	A decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction.
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds refer to accounts and funds of national and provincial governments not included in normal budget totals and which do not operate through normal budgetary procedures, e.g. trading accounts and general government accounts.
Financial assets	Financial assets consist of financial claims which entitles one unit (the owner of the asset i.e. the creditor) to receive one or more payments from a second unit (the debtor) according to the terms and conditions specified in a contract between the two units.
Fixed assets	Fixed assets are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year.

Functional classification	Classification of expenditure according to the purpose for which transactions are undertaken. It is generally used to measure the allocation of resources by government in order to promote various services and objectives rendered to the community.
GFS Manual (2014)	The manual describes the macroeconomic statistical framework (the GFS framework) designed to support fiscal analysis. The manual provides the economic and statistical reporting principles to be used in compiling the statistics and guidelines for the presentation of fiscal statistics within an analytic framework that includes appropriate balancing items.
Government consumption expenditure	Expenditure on all goods and services which are used (without further transformation) by government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community.
Grants	Grants are non-compulsory current or capital transfers from one government unit to another government unit or an international organisation. Current grants are those made for purposes of current expense and are not linked to or conditional on the acquisition of an asset by the recipient. Capital grants involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient.
Higher education	All learning programmes leading to qualifications higher than grade 12 or its equivalent in terms of the National Qualifications Framework as contemplated in the South African Qualification Authority Act, 1995 (Act No. 58 of 1995), including tertiary education as contemplated in schedule 4 of the Constitution.
Higher education institutions	Any institution providing higher education on 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. See Higher Education Act as amended (Section 1 of Act No.63 of 2002).
Households	Households may be defined as individuals or a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, pool some or all of their income and wealth, and consume certain types of goods and services collectively.
Individual services	Community and social services, such as education, health and welfare, rendered to individuals or a small group of persons.
Information, computer, and telecommunications	Consists of devices using electronic controls and also the electronic components forming part of these devices. Examples are products that form part of computing machinery and parts and accessories thereof, television and radio transmitters, television, video, and digital cameras, and telephone sets.
Intellectual property products	Intellectual property products are the result of research, development, investigation, or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production for which the use of the knowledge is restricted by means of legal or other protection.
Inventories	Consists of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production, or other use at a later date.
Land improvements	Are the result of actions that lead to major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land, or prevent its deterioration. Activities such as land reclamation, land clearance, land contouring, creation of well sand watering holes that are integral to the land in question are to be treated as resulting in land improvements.
Liability	An obligation to provide economic benefits to the units holding the corresponding financial responsibility.
Machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment include motor vehicles, ships, aircraft, equipment and furniture. Military expenditure on machinery and equipment which could be used for civilian purposes is included.

Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	This category includes all machinery and equipment not classified in any of the other machinery and equipment categories. Types of assets that would be included are general and special purpose machinery; office and accounting equipment; electrical machinery; medical appliances; precision and optical instruments; furniture; watches and clocks; musical instruments; and sports goods. It also includes paintings, sculptures, other works of art or antiques and other collections of considerable value that are owned and displayed for the purpose of producing museum and similar services.
National government	It is the first level of government which controls a nation and has power to set and maintain foreign policy and the ability to collect taxes.
Non-produced assets	Non-produced assets consist of tangible assets, natural occurring assets over which ownership is enforced. Natural occurring assets include land, subsoil assets and other naturally occurring assets.
Other economic flows	Changes in the volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.
Other structures	All structures other than buildings. Included are the following: highways, streets, roads, bridges, elevated highways, tunnels, railways, subways, airfield runways, sewers, waterways, harbours, dams, other waterworks, shafts, tunnels, other structures associated with mining subsoil assets, communication lines, power lines, pipelines, outdoor sport and recreation facilities.
Provincial government	It is the second level of government, between the national government and the municipalities. The powers of the provincial governments are circumscribed by the national constitution.
Revenue	An increase in net worth resulting from a transaction.
Social benefits	Social benefits are transfers in cash or in kind to protect the entire population or specific segment of it against certain social risks.
Social contributions	Social contributions are actual receipt from either employer on behalf of their employee or from employee, self-employed, or non-employed persons on their own behalf that secure entitlement to social benefits for their contributors, their dependents or their survivors.
Subsidies	Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units pay to enterprises on the basis of levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods and services that they produce, sell, export or import. Subsidies may be designed to influence levels of production, prices at which outputs are sold, or the remuneration of the enterprises.
Subsidies on production	Payments made to resident enterprises as a consequence of engaging in production which are not related to specific product. Included are subsidies on payroll or workforce, which are payable on the total wage and salary bill, the size of the total workforce or the employment of particular types of persons; subsidies to reduce pollution; and payments of interest on behalf of corporations.
Subsidies on products	Current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises on the basis of quantities or values of the goods and services that they produce, sell, export or import.
Tax revenue	Tax revenue forms the dominant share of revenue for many government units and is composed of compulsory transfers to the general government sector.
Transfer	Is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service, or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service, or asset in return as a direct counterpart.
Transport equipment	Transport equipment consists of equipment for moving people and objects, including motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers, ships, railway locomotives and rolling stock, aircraft, motorcycles, and bicycles.
Valuables	Valuables are produced goods of considerable value acquired and held primarily as store of value and not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption.

Technical enquiries

Elizabeth Makhafola Telephone number: +27 12 310 8977
Cellphone number: +27 82 888 9062
Email: ElizabethMa@statssa.gov.za

Sydney Mbowane Telephone number: +27 12 310 2161
Cellphone number: +27 71 681 6455
Email: SydneyM@statssa.gov.za

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 11 official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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

Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za

Stats SA products

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

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

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Electronic services

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

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date
	Financial statistics of higher education institutions for 2022	October 2023

You can visit us on the Internet at: www.statssa.gov.za

General enquiries

User information services Telephone number: +27 12 310 8600
Email: info@statssa.gov.za

Postal address Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

Produced by Stats SA