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Statistical release

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Financial statistics of national government

2013/2014

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Contents		Page
Key findings		2
Tables		
Table A	Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years (summary).....	5
Table B	Functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years (summary).....	12
Table C	Transactions from national revenue fund and donor funds for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years	14
Notes	15
Table D	Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year.....	16
Annexure A	Information on disaggregated tables available on Stats SA's website.....	28
Explanatory notes		29
Glossary		35
Technical enquiries		38
General information		39

Key findings

The net change in the stock of cash from the national revenue fund and donor funds amounted to an increase of R14 962 million for the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

Cash receipts from operating activities amounted to R928 102 million and cash payments for operating activities amounted to R1 076 430 million, resulting in a net cash outflow from operating activities of R148 327 million for the 2013/2014 fiscal year ending 31 March 2014. Purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R14 123 million for the 2013/2014 fiscal year. Sales of non-financial assets amounted to R37 million for the 2012/2013 fiscal year, resulting in a net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets of R14 086 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to R4 113 million for the 2013/2014 fiscal year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R181 488 million, resulting in net cash inflow of R177 375 million for the 2013/2014 fiscal year. The total net change in the stock of cash for national government amounted to an increase of R14 962 million (see Table A, p. 5).

The largest contributor to the total cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets of R1 090 553 million from the national revenue fund and donor funds for the 2013/2014 fiscal year was transfers of a general character between different levels of government (R388 038 million or 35,6%) (mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services), followed by social protection (R120 827 million or 11,1%) and public order and safety (R105 015 million or 9,6%) (see Table B, p. 12, Figure 5, p. 13).

Cash receipts from operating activities, cash payments for operating activities and purchases of 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. Seven main economically classified cash payments for operating activity categories exist: compensation of employees; purchases of goods and services; interest; subsidies; grants; social benefits; and other payments.

Cash receipts from operating activities increased by R86 092 million from R842 010 million in 2012/2013 to R928 102 million in 2013/2014 mainly due to an increase in taxes collected.

The largest contributor to total cash receipts from operating activities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year was taxes (R899 888 million), followed by other receipts (R26 560 million) and grants received (R1 654 million).

The increase of R86 217 million in taxes collected from R813 671 million in 2012/2013 to R899 888 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increases in taxes payable by individuals, value-added tax on goods and services and taxes payable by businesses.

Cash payments for operating activities increased by R82 101 million from R994 329 million in 2012/2013 to R1 076 430 million in 2013/2014 mainly due to an increase in grant payments.

The largest contributor to total cash payments for operating activities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year was grants (R636 255 million), followed by social benefits (R115 429 million), compensation of employees (R114 994 million), interest (R101 147 million), purchases of goods and services (R60 256 million), other payments (R34 762 million) and subsidies (R13 586 million) (see Table A, p 5, Figure 1, p. 6).

The increase of R40 963 million in grants from R595 292 million in 2012/2013 to R636 255 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in transfers from national government to provincial governments, local government and extra-budgetary accounts and funds.

The increase of R12 991 million in interest from R88 156 million in 2012/2013 to R101 147 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in interest paid on public debt.

The increase of R9 937 million in compensation of employees from R105 057 million in 2012/2013 to R114 994 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in compensation of employees by the Department of Police and the Department of Defence.

The increase of R7 391 million in purchases of goods and services from R52 865 million in 2012/2013 to R60 256 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in purchases of goods and services by the Department of Defence, the Department of Police and the Department of Transport.

The increase of R5 532 million in social benefits from R109 897 million in 2012/2013 to R115 429 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in payments of social grants to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R3 229 million in other payments from R31 533 million in 2012/2013 to R34 762 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in transfers to Further Education and Training Colleges by the Department of Higher Education and Training.

The increase of R2 057 million in subsidies paid from R11 529 million in 2012/2013 to R13 586 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in subsidies paid by the Department of Transport and the Department of Trade and Industry to non-financial public corporations and non-financial private enterprises.

The decrease of R52 million in purchases of non-financial assets from R14 175 million in 2012/2013 to R14 123 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to decreases in capital expenditure on non-residential buildings by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Defence.

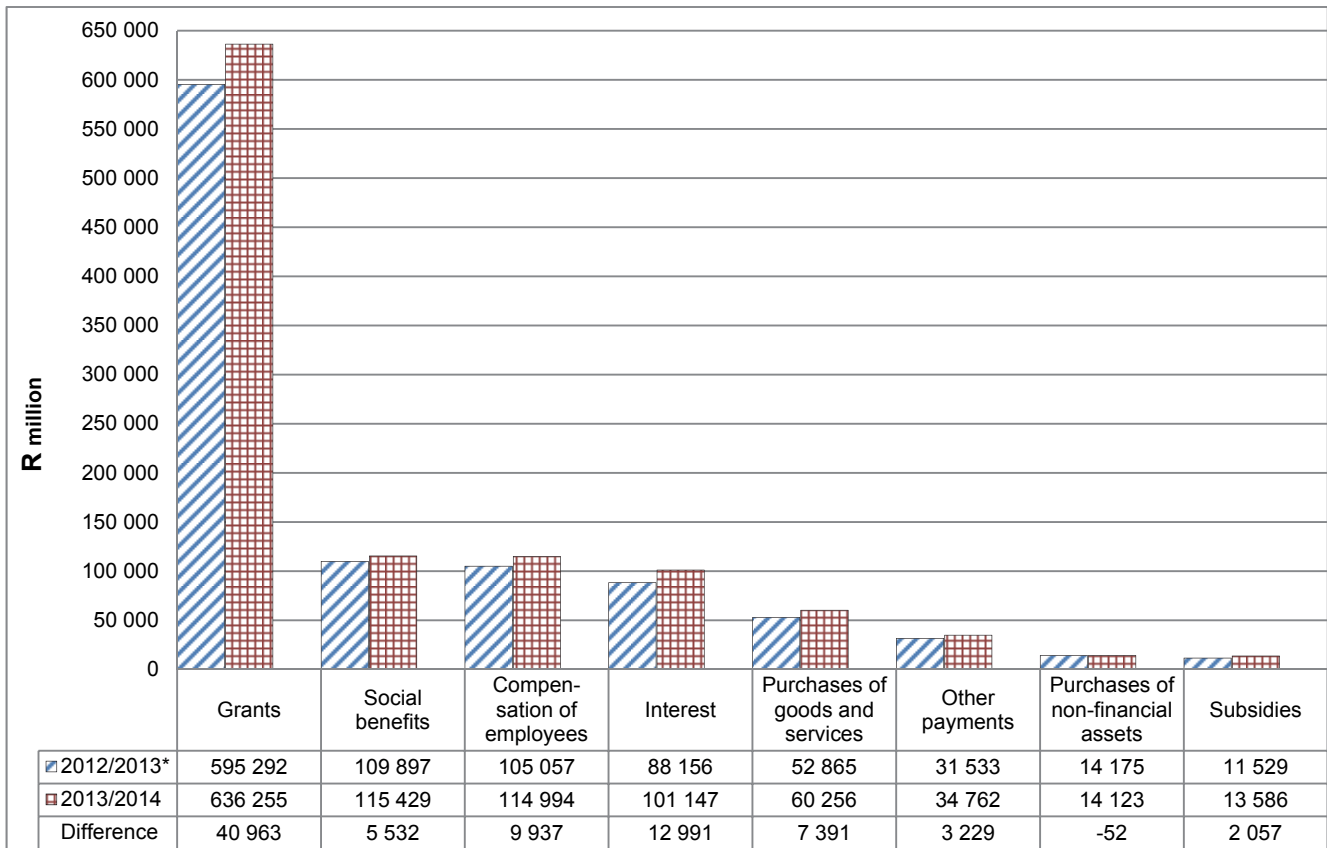
Table A - Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years (Summary)¹

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2012/2013 ²	2013/2014	Change between 2012/2013 and 2013/2014
		R million	R million	R million
	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Cash receipts from operating activities			
	a	842 010	928 102	86 092
11	Taxes	813 671	899 888	86 217
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	2 081	1 654	-427
14	Other receipts	26 258	26 560	302
	Cash payments for operating activities			
	b	994 329	1 076 430	82 101
21	Compensation of employees	105 057	114 994	9 937
22	Purchases of goods and services	52 865	60 256	7 391
24	Interest	88 156	101 147	12 991
25	Subsidies	11 529	13 586	2 057
26	Grants	595 292	636 255	40 963
27	Social benefits	109 897	115 429	5 532
28	Other payments	31 533	34 762	3 229
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities:(outflow)/ inflow</i>	(a-b)=c	-152 319	-148 327
	Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets:			
	Purchases of non-financial assets			
	d	14 175	14 123	-52
611	Fixed assets	14 083	13 870	-213
612	Inventories	0	0	0
613	Valuables	0	8	8
614	Non-produced assets	92	245	153
	Sales of non-financial assets			
	e	94	37	-57
311	Fixed assets	94	37	-57
312	Inventories	0	0	0
313	Valuables	0	0	0
314	Non-produced assets	0	0	0
	<i>Net cash flow from investments in non-financial assets: (outflow)/ inflow</i>	(e-d)=f	-14 081	-14 086
	CASH SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	(c+f)=g	-166 400	-162 413
	Cash flows from financing activities:			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:			
	Cash outflow/ (inflow)			
	h	1 447	4 113	
321	Domestic	1 447	4 113	
322	Foreign	0	0	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow			
	i	138 963	181 488	
331	Domestic	152 954	175 756	
332	Foreign	-13 991	5 732	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow</i>	(i-h)=j	137 516	177 375
99999	NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH	(g+j)=k	-28 884	14 962

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

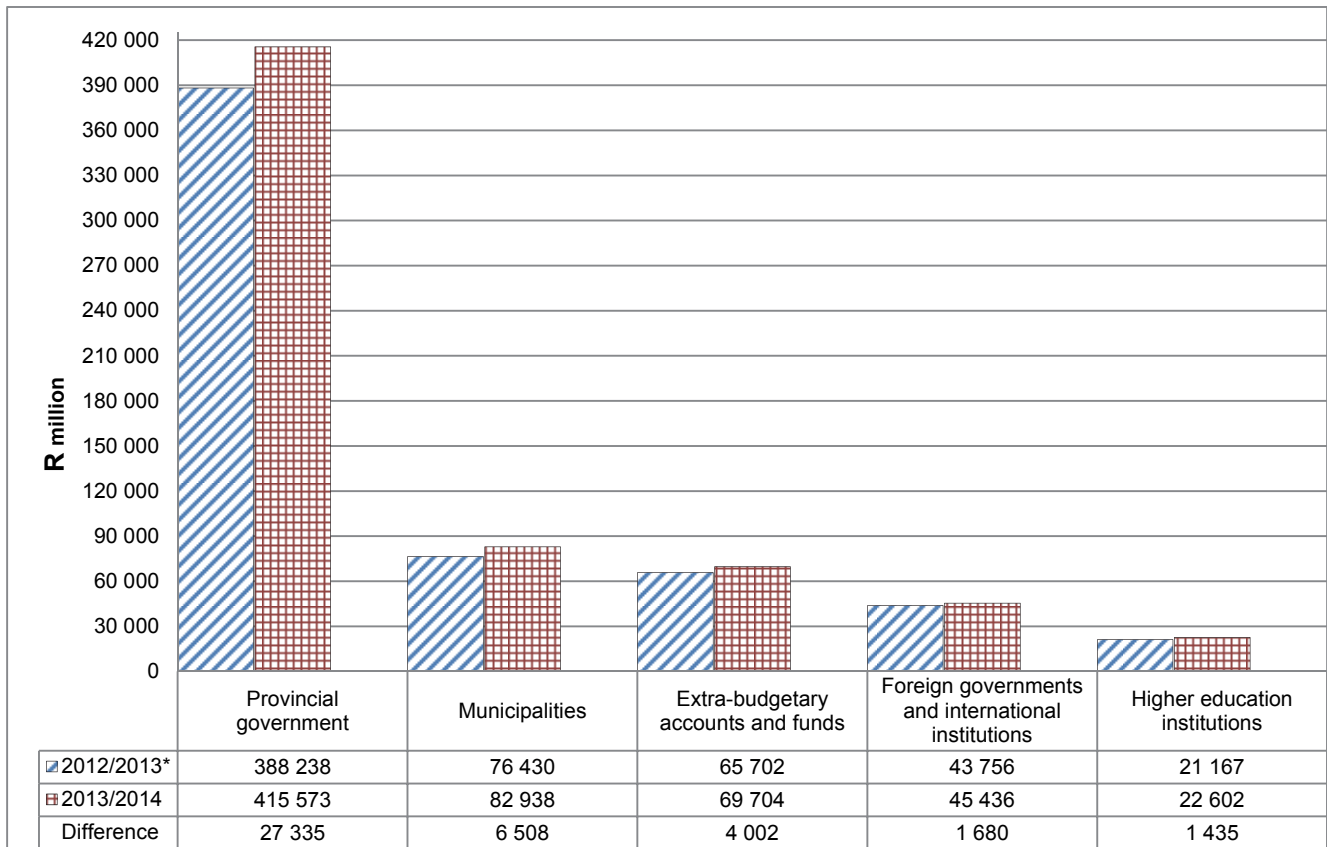
Figure 1 - Economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years



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

Figure 1 shows the functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years. National government funds were expended largely on grants (R636 255 million in 2013/2014), social benefits (R115 429 million), compensation of employees (R114 994 million) and interest (R101 147 million).

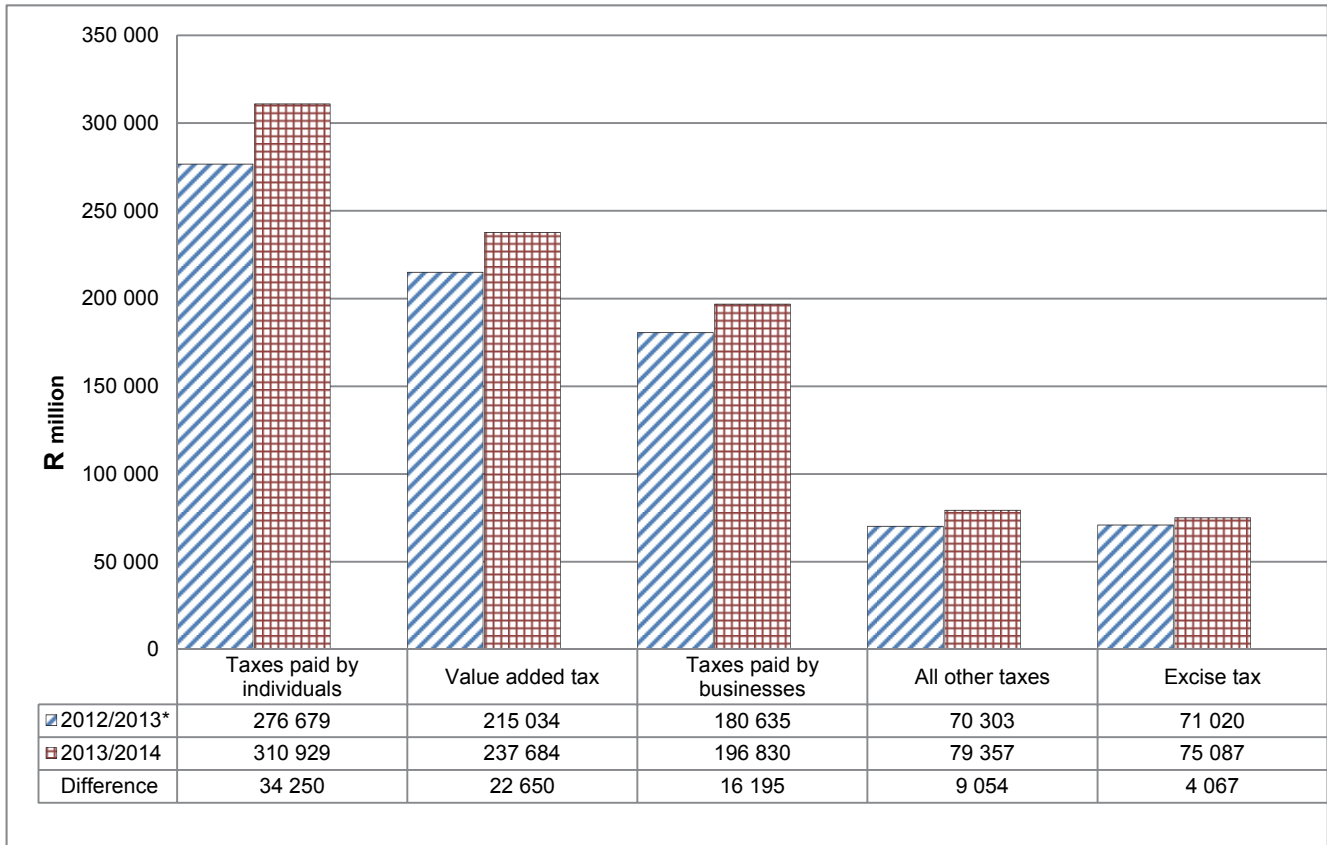
Figure 2 - Grants to other levels of general government and international institutions for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years



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

Figure 2 shows that the largest proportion of national government grants for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years was paid to provincial government (R415 573 million), followed by municipalities (R82 938 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R69 704 million), foreign governments and international institutions (R45 436 million) and higher education institutions (R22 602 million).

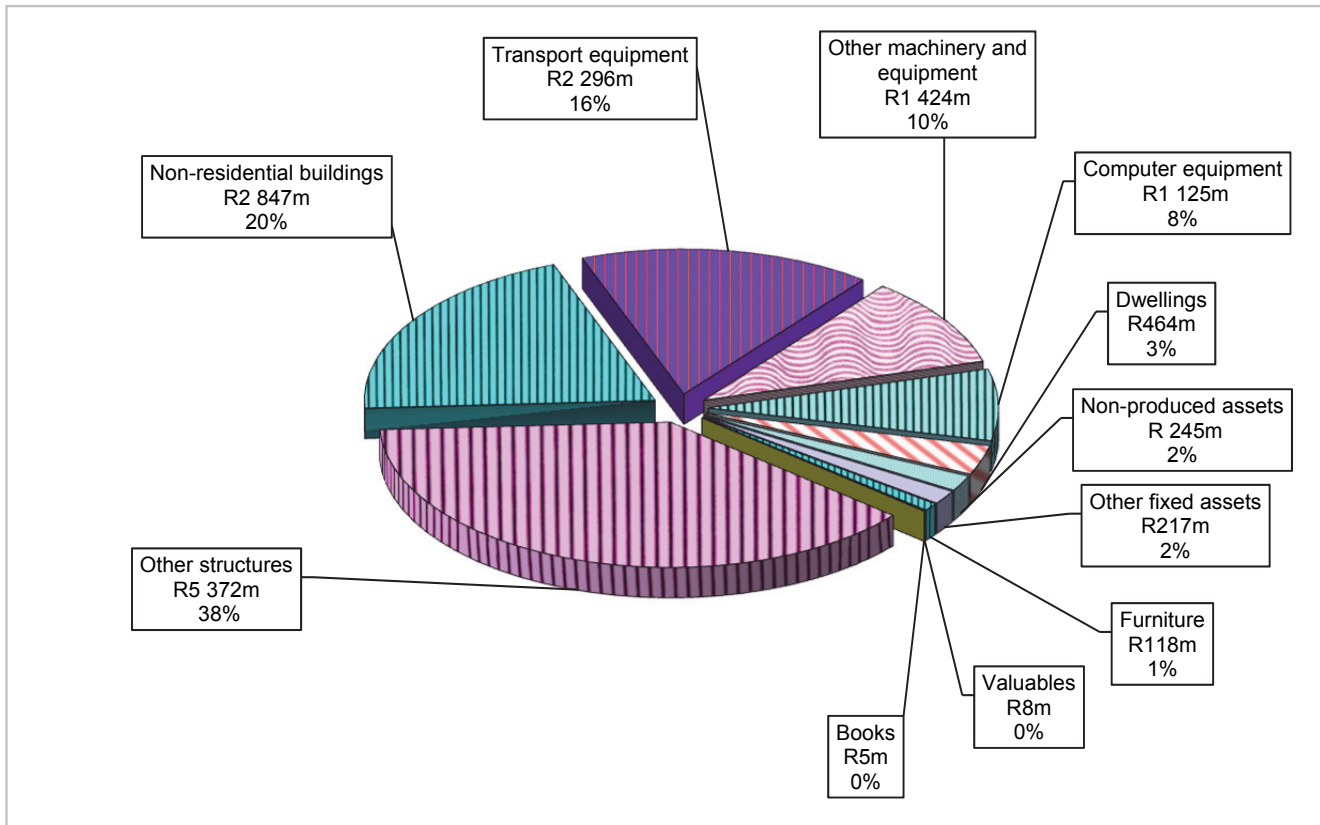
Figure 3 - Types of taxes collected for 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal year



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

Figure 3 shows taxes collected for the 2013/2014 fiscal year with taxes paid by individuals contributing the largest proportion (R310 929 million), followed by value added tax (R237 684 million) and taxes paid by businesses (R196 830 million).

Figure 4 - Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013/2014 fiscal year¹



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

Figure 4 shows the economic classification of payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013/2014 fiscal year. The total was R14 123 million, with the largest contributors being 'other' structures (R5 372 million or 38%), non-residential buildings (R2 847 million or 20%), transport equipment (R2 296 million or 16%) and other machinery and equipment (R1 424 million or 10%).

The contribution of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets to total expenditure by functional classification

Functional classification of expenditure measures the purpose for which transactions are undertaken. It is generally used to measure the allocation of resources by government in order to promote government objectives and various services rendered to the community. The functionally classified expenditure categories are indicated in Table B, page 12. There are ten main categories of functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets: general public services; defence; public order and safety; economic affairs; environmental protection; housing and community amenities; health; recreation, culture and religion; education; and social protection.

Total cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets (functionally classified) from the national revenue fund and donor funds increased by R82 048 million from R1 008 505 million in 2012/2013 to R1 090 553 million in the 2013/2014 fiscal year (Table B, p.12).

The increase of R28 365 million in cash payments for transfers of a general character between different levels of government from R359 673 million in 2012/2013 to R388 038 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid to provincial governments to defray their expenses.

The increase of R13 027 million in cash payments for public debt transactions from R88 063 million in 2012/2013 to R101 090 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to payments of interest on public debt.

The increase of R6 544 million in cash payments for social protection from R114 283 million in 2012/2013 to R120 827 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased social grants paid to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R6 134 million in cash payments for housing and community amenities from R51 457 million in 2012/2013 to R57 591 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in transfers to provincial government and municipalities by the Department of Human Settlements and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs to fund the creation of sustainable human settlement programmes.

The increase of R5 825 million in cash payments for police from R64 387 million in 2012/2013 to R70 212 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees, purchases of goods and services by the Department of Police in its core service delivery programmes, the Visible Policing programmes and the Detective Services programme.

The increase of R4 889 million in cash payments for education from R47 607 million in 2012/2013 to R52 496 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased grants paid by the Department of Higher Education and Training to extra-budgetary accounts and funds institutions, higher education institutions and further education and training colleges, and capital transfers by the Department of Basic Education to provincial governments to fund education infrastructure and the provision of basic services in schools.

The increase of R2 444 million in cash payments for health from R31 966 million in 2012/2013 to R34 410 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in grants by the Department of Health to provincial government to support the implementation of the national operation plan for comprehensive HIV and Aids treatment and care.

The increase of R2 274 million in cash payments for transport from R41 261 million in 2012/2013 to R43 535 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid by the Department of Transport to provincial government and municipalities, for the funding of provincial road maintenance, and to provide accelerated planning, construction and improvement of public and non-motorised infrastructure and the operation of integrated public transport networks, and an increase in subsidies paid to the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa for rail transport operations.

The increase of R2 252 million in cash payments for defence from R38 046 million in 2012/2013 to R40 298 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services by the Department of Defence.

The increase of R2 248 million in cash payments for general economic, commercial and labour affairs from R14 741 million in 2012/2013 to R16 989 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased subsidies and transfers to non-financial public corporations and financial public corporations by National Treasury and the Department of Trade and Industry.

The increase of R1 387 million in cash payments for prisons from R17 315 million in 2012/2013 to R18 702 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services by the Department of Correctional Services.

The increase of R1 286 million in cash payments for basic research from R4 828 million in 2012/2013 to R6 114 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to transfers paid by the Department of Science and Technology to extra-budgetary accounts and funds institutions to support and promote research through funding human resource development.

The increase of R1 212 million in cash payments for fuel and energy from R5 273 million in 2012/2013 to R6 485 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to transfers paid by the Department of Energy to municipalities and Eskom to fund the national electrification programme and the implementation of the solar water heater programme.

The increase of R1 087 million in cash payments for executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs from R64 582 million in 2012/2013 to R65 669 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and goods and services by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and transfers paid to foreign governments and international institutions by the Department of Defence.

The increase of R1 055 million in cash payments for law courts from R15 047 million in 2012/2013 to R16 102 million in 2013/2014 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and goods and services by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

Table B - Functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years (summary)¹

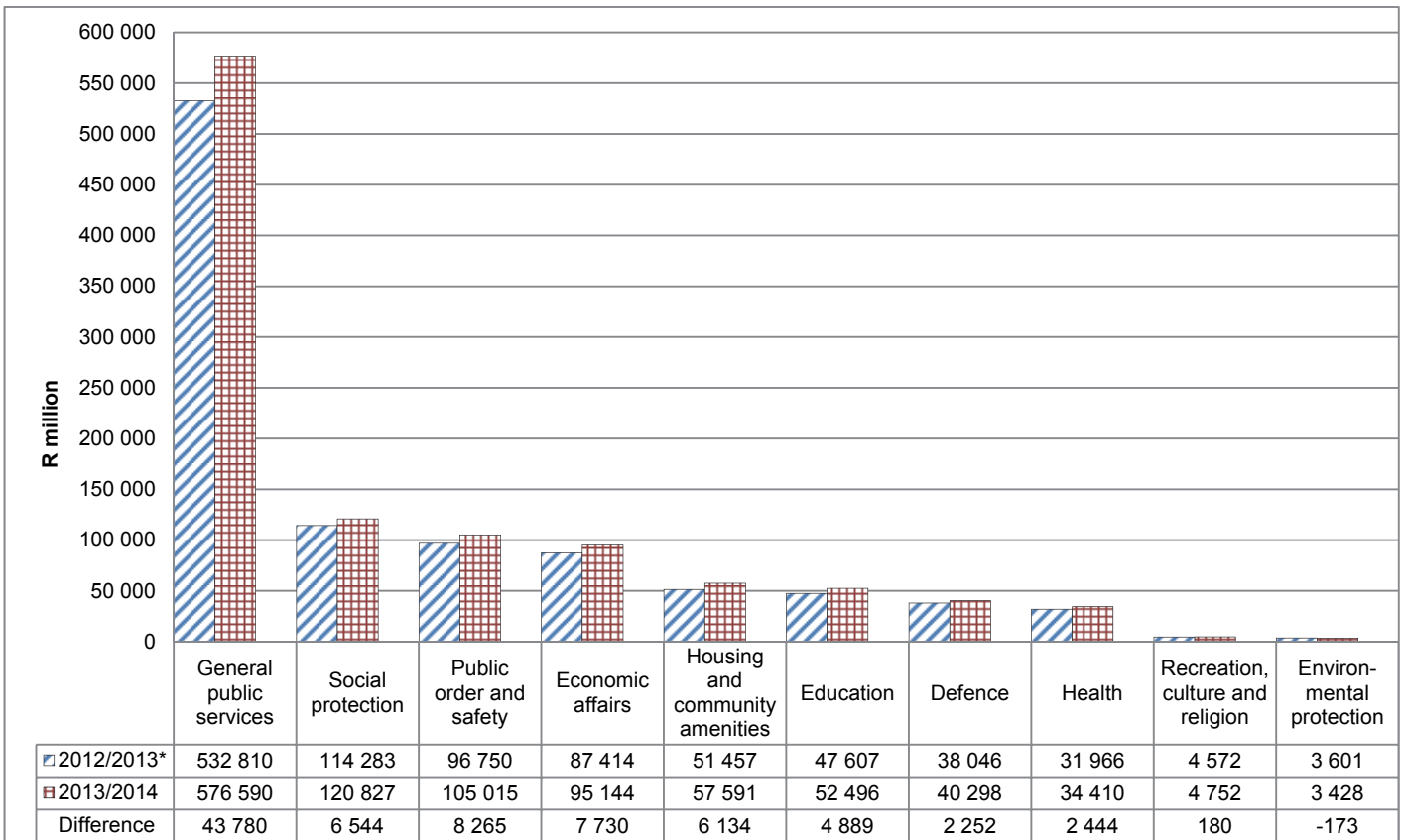
GFS 2001 codes	Type of service	2012/2013 ²	2013/2014	Change between 2012/2013 and 2013/2014	% of total cash payments	
		R million	R million	R million	2013/2014	
	General government services					
701	General public services					
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	64 582	65 669	1 087	6,0	
7012	Foreign economic aid	969	1 020	51	0,1	
7013	General services	13 602	12 845	757	1,2	
7014	Basic research	4 828	6 114	1 286	0,6	
7015	Research and development general public services	220	235	15	0,0	
7016	General public services n.e.c. ³	871	1 579	708	0,1	
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	88 063	101 090	13 027	9,3	
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	359 673	388 038	28 365	35,6	
	Total general public services	a	532 810	576 590	43 780	52,9
702	Defence	b	38 046	40 298	2 252	3,7
703	Public order and safety					
7031	Police	64 387	70 212	5 825	6,4	
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0,0	
7033	Law courts	15 047	16 102	1 055	1,5	
7034	Prisons	17 315	18 702	1 387	1,7	
	Total public order and safety	c	96 750	105 015	8 265	9,6
704	Economic affairs					
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	14 741	16 989	2 248	1,6	
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12 589	12 796	207	1,2	
7043	Fuel and energy	5 273	6 485	1 212	0,6	
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	7 232	7 972	740	0,7	
7045	Transport	41 261	43 535	2 274	4,0	
7046	Communications	1 885	2 605	720	0,2	
7047	Other industries	2 316	2 498	182	0,2	
7048	Research and development economic affairs	2 117	2 264	147	0,2	
	Total economic affairs	d	87 414	95 144	7 730	8,7
705	Environmental protection	e	3 601	3 428	-173	0,3
706	Housing and community amenities	f	51 457	57 591	6 134	5,3
707	Health	g	31 966	34 410	2 444	3,2
708	Recreation, culture and religion	h	4 572	4 752	180	0,4
709	Education	i	47 607	52 496	4 889	4,8
710	Social protection	j	114 283	120 827	6 544	11,1
	Total national government cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets (k=a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j)	k	1 008 505	1 090 553	82 048	100,0

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 n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

Figure 5 - Functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years



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

Figure 5 shows that the largest proportion of national government spending according to functional classification for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years was on general public services (R576 590 million in 2013/2014), followed by social protection (R120 827 million), public order and safety (R105 015 million) and economic affairs (R95 144 million).

Table C - Transactions from the national revenue fund and donor funds for the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 fiscal years¹

Transactions ³	2012/2013 ²	2013/2014
	R million	R million
Vote expenditure	538 663	582 712
Fixed statutory appropriations	424 315	464 530
Donor funds⁴	2 039	2 325
SACU payments	42 151	43 374
Extraordinary payments and non-operating expenditure		
Losses on the Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account (GFECRA)	152	28
Loss on exchange rate	263	0
Premiums paid on debt portfolio restructuring	2 172	457
Saambou Bank	0	31
Total payments	1 009 755	1 093 458

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

² Revised since previous publication

³ Sources: Auditor-General and National Treasury

⁴ Sources: Auditor-General and the RDP Fund records 2013/2014. This amount includes surrender of donor funds to foreign donors

Remarks on certain items in Table C

Fixed statutory appropriations consist of amounts forming a direct charge on the national revenue fund, including transfers to provincial governments by the National Treasury, commitments in respect of state debt and loans by community councils, salaries of the President and the Deputy President, salaries and allowances of office bearers and other members of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces, and judges' salaries and allowances.

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Notes

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date
	Financial statistics of national government for 2014/2015	30 June 2016
Purpose of this statistical release	This statistical release provides financial statistics of cash transactions of national government. Cash payments defrayed from the national revenue fund for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013/2014 fiscal year were classified economically and functionally.	
Expected changes in next issue	No changes are expected	

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year

	R million
Table 1 Cash receipts from operating activities	928 102
11 Taxes	899 888
12 Social contributions	0
13 Grants	1 654
14 Other receipts	26 560

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Economic classification Functional classification		Table 2 Cash payments for operating activities							TOTAL (21 - 28) R million
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	114 994	60 256	101 147	13 586	636 255	115 429	34 762	1 076 430
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	10 024	8 484	101 090	782	452 209	38	2 610	575 238
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	4 357	3 814	0	0	55 708	10	1 503	65 392
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	1 020	0	0	1 020
7013	General services	5 383	4 311	0	0	1 979	27	134	11 833
7014	Basic research	244	166	0	782	3 885	1	974	6 051
7015	R&D General public services	41	193	0	0	0	0	0	234
7016	General public services n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	1 579	0	0	1 579
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	0	0	101 090	0	0	0	0	101 090
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	0	0	0	0	388 038	0	0	388 038
702	DEFENCE	18 730	10 682	0	0	9 409	62	252	39 135
7021	Military defence	18 730	10 557	0	0	5 428	62	252	35 029
7022	Civil defence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7023	Foreign military aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7024	R&D Defence	0	125	0	0	47	0	0	172
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	3 934	0	0	3 934
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	72 881	23 495	1	0	2 554	529	461	99 920
7031	Police services	51 675	14 148	0	0	484	347	396	67 051
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	9 015	4 053	0	0	2 061	105	31	15 265
7034	Prisons	12 188	5 291	1	0	8	77	33	17 598
7035	R&D Public order and safety	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Economic classification		Table 2 Cash payments for operating activities							
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	TOTAL (21 - 28)
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	6 146	6 696	5	12 519	43 208	584	25 536	94 695
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	1 943	1 563	0	1 486	8 749	312	2 842	16 894
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2 763	1 835	5	0	4 427	13	3 465	12 509
7043	Fuel and energy	230	165	0	0	2 071	0	4 008	6 474
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	510	278	0	3 252	3 564	3	344	7 950
7045	Transport	304	1 895	0	7 782	19 639	1	13 895	43 516
7046	Communication	172	577	0	0	1 316	1	537	2 602
7047	Other industries	197	134	0	0	1 873	254	30	2 487
7048	R&D Economic affairs	28	251	0	0	1 571	0	414	2 264
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	503	622	0	0	952	926	274	3 278
7051	Waste management	47	54	0	0	0	165	20	287
7052	Waste water management	27	16	0	0	0	0	0	44
7053	Pollution abatement	63	51	0	0	0	0	2	116
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	158	285	0	0	952	292	1	1 688
7055	R&D Environmental protection	46	93	0	0	0	0	0	139
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	161	122	0	0	0	469	251	1 003
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	1 938	4 803	0	0	45 351	825	520	53 437
7061	Housing development	239	212	0	0	27 077	0	6	27 533
7062	Community development	440	2 991	0	0	14 806	1	9	18 245
7063	Water supply	1 260	1 547	0	0	3 458	824	505	7 594
7064	Street lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7065	R&D Housing and community amenities	0	54	0	0	11	0	0	65
7066	Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Economic classification Functional classification		Table 2 Cash payments for operating activities							TOTAL (21 - 28) R million
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	
707	HEALTH	3 259	1 990	0	0	28 586	9	249	34 094
7072	Outpatient services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Ambulance services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7073	Hospital services	2 708	995	0	0	14 911	7	3	18 624
7074	Public health services	195	290	0	0	10 534	1	235	11 255
7075	R&D Health	0	103	0	0	569	0	0	671
7076	Health n.e.c.	356	603	0	0	2 572	1	11	3 544
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	340	553	0	285	2 429	1	1 109	4 718
7081	Recreational and sporting services	74	180	0	0	666	0	175	1 095
7082	Cultural services	134	258	0	0	1 184	0	353	1 929
7083	Broadcasting and publishing services	0	0	0	285	154	0	248	687
7084	Religious and other community services	65	57	0	0	393	0	333	848
7085	R&D Recreation, culture and religion	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7086	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	67	58	0	0	33	0	0	159
709	EDUCATION	774	2 390	50	0	44 841	4	3 044	51 102
7091	Pre-primary and primary education	12	5	0	0	5 173	0	0	5 191
7092	Secondary education	43	192	0	0	404	0	0	639
7093	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (e.g. ABET)	169	64	0	0	2 454	0	3 013	5 701
7094	Tertiary education	33	9	0	0	29 381	1	7	29 430
7095	Education not definable by level	5	593	0	0	0	0	0	599
7096	Subsidiary services to education	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	16
7097	R&D Education	1	0	0	0	177	0	0	178
7098	Education n.e.c.	498	1 524	50	0	7 252	2	23	9 349

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Economic classification		Table 2 Cash payments for operating activities							TOTAL (21 - 28) R million
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	R million	
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	399	539	0	0	6 715	112 451	709	120 812
7101	Sickness and disability	4	2	0	0	19	17 769	3	17 797
7102	Old age	48	192	0	0	2	45 494	602	46 339
7103	Survivors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7104	Family and children	30	22	0	0	0	46 940	8	46 999
7105	Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7106	Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7107	Social exclusion n.e.c.	6	25	0	0	0	0	3	34
7108	R&D Social protection	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	30
7109	Social protection n.e.c.	308	271	0	0	6 694	2 249	92	9 613

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Economic classification Functional classification		Table 3 Purchases of non-financial assets				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	TOTAL (611 - 614)
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	13 870	0	8	245	14 123
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	1 166	0	0	187	1 352
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	276	0	0	0	276
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	0
7013	General services	826	0	0	187	1 012
7014	Basic research	63	0	0	0	63
7015	R&D General public services	1	0	0	0	1
7016	General public services n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	0	0	0	0	0
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	0	0	0	0	0
702	DEFENCE	1 163	0	0	0	1 163
7021	Military defence	1 163	0	0	0	1 163
7022	Civil defence	0	0	0	0	0
7023	Foreign military aid	0	0	0	0	0
7024	R&D Defence	0	0	0	0	0
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	5 095	0	0	0	5 095
7031	Police services	3 160	0	0	0	3 160
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	837	0	0	0	837
7034	Prisons	1 098	0	0	0	1 098
7035	R&D Public order and safety	0	0	0	0	0
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Economic classification		Table 3 Purchases of non-financial assets				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	TOTAL (611 - 614)
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	391	0	0	58	449
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	95	0	0	0	95
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	229	0	0	58	287
7043	Fuel and energy	12	0	0	0	12
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	21	0	0	0	21
7045	Transport	19	0	0	0	19
7046	Communication	3	0	0	0	3
7047	Other industries	11	0	0	0	11
7048	R&D Economic affairs	1	0	0	0	1
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	151	0	0	0	151
7051	Waste management	14	0	0	0	14
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	19	0	0	0	19
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	55	0	0	0	55
7055	R&D Environmental protection	14	0	0	0	14
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	48	0	0	0	48
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	4 154	0	0	0	4 154
7061	Housing development	117	0	0	0	117
7062	Community development	170	0	0	0	170
7063	Water supply	3 867	0	0	0	3 867
7064	Street lighting	0	0	0	0	0
7065	R&D Housing and community amenities	0	0	0	0	0
7066	Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Economic classification		Table 3 Purchases of non-financial assets				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	TOTAL (611 - 614)
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million
707	HEALTH	317	0	0	0	317
7072	Outpatient services	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Ambulance services	0	0	0	0	0
7073	Hospital services	267	0	0	0	267
7074	Public health services	5	0	0	0	5
7075	R&D Health	0	0	0	0	0
7076	Health n.e.c.	44	0	0	0	44
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	26	0	8	0	34
7081	Recreational and sporting services	1	0	0	0	1
7082	Cultural services	21	0	8	0	29
7083	Broadcasting and publishing services	0	0	0	0	0
7084	Religious and other community services	2	0	0	0	2
7085	R&D Recreation, culture and religion	0	0	0	0	0
7086	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	1	0	0	0	1
709	EDUCATION	1 394	0	0	0	1 394
7091	Pre-primary and primary education	0	0	0	0	0
7092	Secondary education	0	0	0	0	0
7093	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (e.g. ABET)	1	0	0	0	1
7094	Tertiary education	0	0	0	0	0
7095	Education not definable by level	0	0	0	0	0
7096	Subsidiary services to education	0	0	0	0	0
7097	R&D Education	0	0	0	0	0
7098	Education n.e.c.	1 392	0	0	0	1 392

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

Functional classification		Table 3 Purchases of non-financial assets				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	TOTAL (611 - 614)
		R million	R million	R million	R million	R million
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	15	0	0	0	15
7101	Sickness and disability	0	0	0	0	0
7102	Old age	3	0	0	0	3
7103	Survivors	0	0	0	0	0
7104	Family and children	0	0	0	0	0
7105	Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0
7106	Housing	0	0	0	0	0
7107	Social exclusion n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
7108	R&D Social protection	0	0	0	0	0
7109	Social protection n.e.c.	12	0	0	0	12

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

	R million
Table 4 Sale of non-financial assets	37
311 Fixed assets	37
312 Strategic stocks	0
313 Valuables	0
314 Non-produced assets	0

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (continued)

	R million
Table 5 Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash	4 113
321 Domestic	4 113
322 Foreign	0

Table D - Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year (concluded)

	R million
Table 6 Net incurrence of liabilities	181 488
331 Domestic	175 756
332 Foreign	5 732

Annexure A: Information on disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website**Tables**

Table 1	Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013/2014 fiscal year
Table 4	Economic classification of the sales of non-financial assets for the 2013/2014 fiscal year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2013/2014 fiscal year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year: Government consumption cash payments divided between individual and collective services
Table 8	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2013/2014 fiscal year: Subsidies paid divided between subsidies on products and subsidies on production

Explanatory notes

Introduction

This statistical release includes economic and functional classifications of the cash payments from the national revenue fund and donor funds for the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

The national revenue fund refers to the votes of the national departments as well as fixed statutory appropriations and standing appropriations.

Donor funds consist mainly of donations from other countries and foreign institutions.

Disaggregated data (Tables 1 to 8) of Table D is on the Stats SA website.

Methodology

National departments keep their accounts on a cash basis, i.e. all transactions are recorded at the time when warrant vouchers are issued for payment regardless of when obligations for payments originated. The statistics thus measure transactions as they are completed between the national departments and the rest of the economy.

The information is processed from the bookkeeping systems of national departments. The total expenditure of each department corresponds with the totals published by the Auditor-General of South Africa.

The transactions between the national departments have not been eliminated but are shown as special and professional services to national departments. These kinds of transactions consist mainly of state attorney services rendered by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

Donor funding not used and surrendered back to the donor was shown as surrender of donor funds to foreign countries (transfer to foreign countries).

Scope of the financial statistics of national departments

The audited annual reports of national government departments collected increased from 40 in 2012/2013 to 41 in 2013/2014, because the Department of Defence and Military Veterans has split w.e.f 2013/2014 fiscal year. The cash payment transactions of the following votes (including fixed statutory appropriations and standing appropriations) have been classified economically and functionally

The cash payments of the following votes have been included in the tables:

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
2. Arts and Culture
3. Basic Education
4. Communications
5. Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
6. Correctional Services
7. Defence
8. Economic Development
9. Energy
10. Environmental Affairs
11. Government Communication and Information System
12. Health
13. Higher Education and Training

14. Home Affairs
15. Human Settlements
16. Independent Police Investigative Directorate
17. International Relations and Cooperation
18. Justice and Constitutional Development
19. Labour
20. Mineral Resources
21. National Treasury
22. Parliament
23. Police
24. National School of Governance (NSG)
25. Public Enterprises
26. Public Service and Administration
27. Public Service Commission
28. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
29. Public Works
30. Rural Development and Land Reform
31. Science and Technology
32. Social Development
33. Sport and Recreation South Africa
34. Statistics South Africa
35. The Presidency
36. Tourism
37. Trade and Industry
38. Transport
39. Water Affairs
40. Women, Children and People with Disabilities
41. Military Veterans

Classification

Cash payments for operating activities and non-financial assets in this statistical release are classified economically and functionally according to the standard classification of the 2001 Government Finance Statistics (GFS) manual of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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

Cash receipts and cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets, sale of non-financial assets, net acquisition of financial assets other than cash and net incurrence of liabilities were classified economically as follows:

- **Cash receipts from operating activities**

- Taxes
- Social contributions
- Grants
- Other receipts

- **Cash payments for operating activities**
 Compensation of employees (excluding capitalised remuneration)
 Purchases of goods and services (excluding capitalised goods and services)
 Interest
 Subsidies
 Grants
 Social benefits
 Other payments

- **Purchases of non-financial assets (including capitalised remuneration and goods and services)**

 Fixed assets
 Strategic stocks
 Valuables
 Non-produced assets

- **Sales of non-financial assets**

 Fixed assets
 Strategic stocks
 Valuables
 Non-produced assets

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

 Domestic
 Foreign

- **Net incurrence of liabilities**

 Domestic
 Foreign

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 2001 GFS manual (IMF).

Cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets are classified functionally as follows:

- **General public services**

 Executive and legislative services, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs
 Foreign economic aid
 General services
 Basic research
 R&D General public services
 General public services n.e.c.
 Public debt transactions (mainly interest)
 Transfers of a general character between different levels of government

- **Defence**

- Military defence
 - Civil defence
 - Foreign military aid
 - R&D defence
 - Defence n.e.c.

- **Public order and safety**

- Police services
 - Fire protection services
 - Law courts
 - Prisons
 - R&D Public order and safety
 - Public order and safety n.e.c.

- **Economic affairs**

- General economic, commercial and labour affairs
 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
 - Fuel and energy
 - Mining, manufacturing and construction
 - Transport
 - Communication
 - Other industries
 - R&D Economic affairs
 - Economic affairs n.e.c.

- **Environmental protection**

- Waste management
 - Waste water management
 - Pollution abatement
 - Protection of biodiversity and landscape
 - R&D Environmental protection
 - Environmental protection n.e.c.

- **Housing and community amenities**

- Housing development
 - Community development
 - Water supply
 - Street lighting
 - R&D Housing and community amenities
 - Housing and community amenities n.e.c.

- **Health**

- Outpatient services
 - Ambulance services
 - Hospital services
 - Public health services
 - R&D Health
 - Health n.e.c.

- **Recreation, culture and religion**

Recreational and sporting services
 Cultural services
 Broadcasting and publishing services
 Religious and other community services
 R&D Recreation, culture and religion
 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.

- **Education**

Pre-primary and primary education
 Secondary education
 Post-secondary and non-tertiary education
 Tertiary education
 Education not defined by level
 Subsidiary services to education
 R&D Education
 Education n.e.c.

- **Social protection**

Sickness and disability
 Old age
 Survivors
 Family and children
 Unemployment
 Housing
 Social exclusions n.e.c.
 R&D Social services
 Social protection n.e.c.

Individual and collective services

The disaggregated data (Tables 1 to 8) also include tables in which government consumption expenditure is broken down into individual and collective services (see Table 7 as listed in Annexure A, p.28). These categories are recommended by the 1993 *System of National Accounts* (SNA).

Subsidies on products and subsidies on production

The breakdown of subsidies into subsidies on products and subsidies on production is provided (see Table 8 as listed in Annexure A, p.28). These categories are recommended by the 1993 *System of National Accounts* (SNA).

Comparability with the previous year

The 2012/2013 classified information is generally comparable with the 2013/2014.

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC)

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) consists of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), and National Treasury (NT). 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. The three primary stakeholders signed a Memorandum of Understanding. Classification of public sector institutions has taken place for the fiscal year ended 31 March 2013. Currently the PSCC is in the process of identifying and classifying public sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2014.

Related publications

Statistics South Africa also publishes information on the expenditure of other levels of the general government in the following statistical releases:

- P0441 *Gross Domestic Product;*
- P9101 *Capital expenditure by the public sector;*
- P9102 *Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds;*
- P9103.1 *Financial statistics of higher education institutions;*
- P9119.4 *Financial statistics of consolidated general government;*
- P9114 *Financial census of municipalities; and*
- P9121 *Financial statistics of provincial government.*

Symbols and abbreviations

- G FECRA Gold Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserves Account
- GFS Government Finance Statistics, 2001
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- NSG National School of Governance
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified
- NPISH Non-profit institutions serving households
- NT National Treasury
- PSCC Public Sector Classification Committee
- RDP Reconstruction and Development Programme
- R&D Research and Development
- SA South Africa
- SACU Southern African Customs Union
- SAPS South African Police Service
- SARB South African Reserve Bank
- SARS South African Revenue Service
- SCOA Standard Chart of Accounts
- SDR Special Drawing Rights
- SETA Sector Education and Training Authorities
- SITA State Information Technology Agency
- SNA System of National Accounts, 1993
- Stats SA Statistics South Africa
- SWH Solar Water Heater

Revisions

Revisions of 2012/2013 are indicated by footnotes in tables A, B and C. Data is revised due to improved classification of data. Details of the revisions will be provided by the component to users on request. The 2012/2013 data are final.

Glossary

Accrual basis of recording	Accrual basis of recording means that flows are recorded at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred, or extinguished.
Buildings and structures	Consist of dwellings, non-residential buildings and other structures.
Capital expenditure	Any expenditure incurred 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 involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient and may consist of a transfer of cash that the recipient is expected or required to use to acquire an asset or assets (other than inventories), the transfer of an asset (other than inventories and cash), the cancellation of a liability by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor, or the assumption of another unit's debt. If doubt exists regarding the character of a grant, it should be classified as current.
Cash basis of recording	Cash basis of recording means that transactions are captured when cash is received or when cash payments are made.
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.
Cultivated assets	Consist of animals and plants that are used repeatedly or continuously for more than one year to produce other goods or services.
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.
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.
Financial public corporations	Units primarily engaged in both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets in the market. Note: Financial institutions are entirely or mainly owned and/or controlled by the government in which case they are regarded as public financial institutions. It is the prime function of public financial institutions to act as financial intermediaries.
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 (2001)	The manual describes a specialised macroeconomic statistical system (Government Finance Statistics system) designed to support fiscal analysis.
Government consumption expenditure	Expenditure on all goods and services, which are used (without further transformation in the production) by the 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).
Higher education institutions	(Section 1 of Act No.63, 2002).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.
Households	Household 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.

Intangible fixed assets	Consist of mineral exploration; computer software; entertainment, literary and artistic originals; and miscellaneous other intangible fixed assets. To qualify as a fixed asset, the item must be intended for use in production for more than one year and its use must be restricted to the units that have established ownership rights over it or to units licensed by the owner.
Inventories	Inventories are goods and services held by producers for sale, use in production, or other use at a later date.
Liabilities	A present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.
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.
Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue are all revenues that do not fit into any other category or any revenues for which adequate information is not available to permit their classification elsewhere.
National revenue fund	The national revenue fund refers to the votes of the national departments as well as to fixed statutory appropriations and standing appropriations.
Non-financial public corporations	Government owned and/or controlled units, which sell industrial or commercial goods and services to the public on a large scale.
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.
Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	Non-profit institutions which are mainly engaged in non-market production and serve households.
Non-residential buildings	All buildings other than dwellings. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouse and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels and restaurants.
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.
Residential buildings	All buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences and include flats, hostels and nursing homes.
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.
Statutory appropriations	Statutory appropriations are amounts appropriated to be spent in terms of statutes and not requiring appropriation by vote.
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 is composed of compulsory transfers to the general government sector. Certain compulsory transfers, such as fines and penalties, are excluded from tax revenue.
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.
Value added tax	A tax on goods or services collected in stages by enterprises but which is ultimately charged in full to the final purchasers.
Vote	Vote is an appropriation voted by parliament government sector.
Wages and salaries	Wages and salaries include primarily basic wages, salaries, services and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments and housing subsidies. (see compensation of employees).
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