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Statistical release

P9119.3

Financial statistics of national government

2014/2015

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Please note that Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2001 classification methodology has been revised to GFSM 2014.

With effect from the next P9119.3 (for 2015/16):

- a. Cash payments for operating activities, non-financial assets and financing activities will be classified according to the GFSM 2014 with effect from the 2015/2016 fiscal year.
- b. Tables A and B will remain the same. However, the disaggregated tables will have more detailed information in terms of the GFSM 2014.

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KEY FINDINGS FOR THE 2014/2015 FISCAL YEAR

The net change in the stock of cash from the national government and donor funds amounted to an increase of R12 409 million for the 2014/2015 fiscal year.

Cash receipts from operating activities amounted to R1 015 549 million and cash payments for operating activities amounted to R1 166 145 million, resulting in a net cash outflow from operating activities of R150 596 million for the 2014/2015 fiscal year ending 31 March 2015. Purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R16 119 million for the 2014/2015 fiscal year. Sales of non-financial assets amounted to R78 million for the 2014/2015 fiscal year, resulting in a net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets of R16 041 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to R4 440 million for the 2014/2015 fiscal year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R183 486 million, resulting in a net cash inflow of R179 046 million for the 2014/2015 fiscal year. The total net change in the stock of cash for national government amounted to an increase of R12 409 million (see Table A, p. 5, Figure 1, p. 6).

The largest contributor to the total cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets of R1 182 264 million from the national government and donor funds for the 2014/2015 fiscal year was transfers of a general character between different levels of government (R414 699 million or 35,1%) (mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services), followed by social protection (R131 817 million or 11,1%) and public order and safety (R110 173 million or 9,3%) (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 R87 447 million from R928 102 million in 2013/2014 to R1 015 549 million in 2014/2015, mainly due to an increase in taxes collected.

The largest contributor to total cash receipts from operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year was taxes (R986 118 million), followed by other receipts (R27 594 million) and grants received (R1 837 million).

The increase of R86 230 million in taxes collected from R899 888 million in 2013/2014 to R986 118 million in 2014/2015 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 R89 715 million from R1 076 430 million in 2013/2014 to R1 166 145 million in 2014/2015, mainly due to an increase in grant payments.

The largest contributor to total cash payments for operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year was grants (R685 250 million), followed by social benefits (R126 150 million), compensation of employees (R123 408 million), interest (R114 807 million), purchases of goods and services (R63 261 million), other payments (R39 135 million) and subsidies (R14 134 million) (see Table A, p 5, Figure 1, p. 6).

The increase of R48 995 million in grants from R636 255 million in 2013/2014 to R685 250 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in transfers from national government to provincial governments, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and municipalities.

The increase of R13 660 million in interest from R101 147 million in 2013/2014 to R114 807 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in interest paid on public debt.

The increase of R10 721 million in social benefits from R115 429 million in 2013/2014 to R126 150 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in payments of social grants to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R8 414 million in compensation of employees from R114 994 million in 2013/2014 to R123 408 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in compensation of employees by the Department of Police and the Department of Defence.

The increase of R7 186 million in other payments from R31 949 million in 2013/2014 to R39 135 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in capital transfers to non-financial public corporations by the Department of Transport.

The increase of R1 996 million in purchases of non-financial assets from R14 123 million in 2013/2014 to R16 119 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increases in capital expenditure by the Department of Basic Education, Department of Water and Sanitation and Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

The increase of R548 million in subsidies paid from R13 586 million in 2013/2014 to R14 134 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in subsidies paid by the Department of Trade and Industry to non-financial and financial private enterprises.

The increase of R192 million in purchases of goods and services from R63 069 million in 2013/2014 to R63 261 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in purchases of goods and services by the Department of Police, the Department of Health and the Department of Correctional Services.

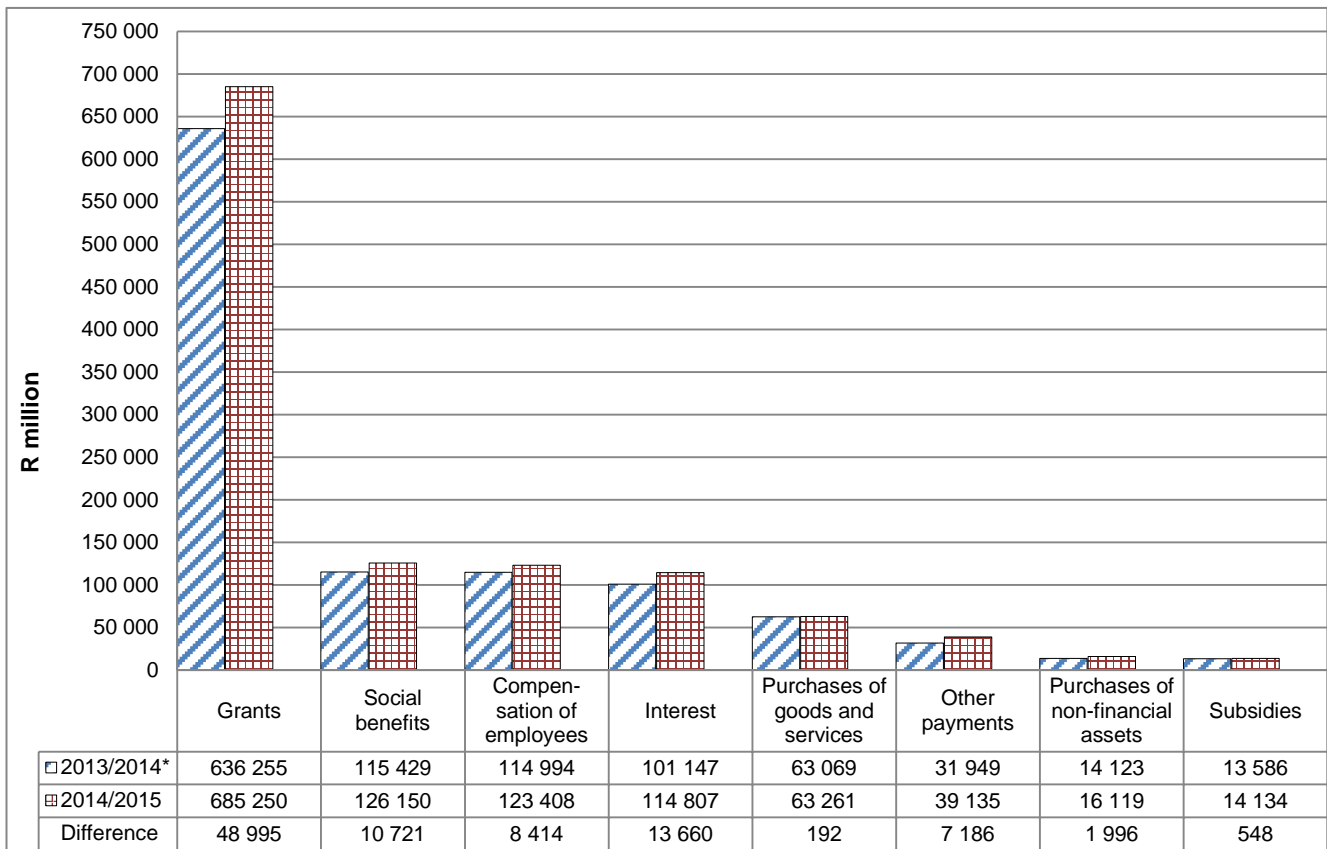
Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years (summary)¹

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2013/2014 ²	2014/2015	Change between 2013/2014 and 2014/2015
		R million	R million	R million
	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Cash receipts from operating activities a	928 102	1 015 549	87 447
11	Taxes	899 888	986 118	86 230
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	1 654	1 837	183
14	Other receipts	26 560	27 594	1 034
	Cash payments for operating activities b	1 076 430	1 166 145	89 715
21	Compensation of employees	114 994	123 408	8 414
22	Purchases of goods and services	63 069	63 261	192
24	Interest	101 147	114 807	13 660
25	Subsidies	13 586	14 134	548
26	Grants	636 255	685 250	48 995
27	Social benefits	115 429	126 150	10 721
28	Other payments	31 949	39 135	7 186
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities:(outflow)/ inflow</i> (a-b)=c	-148 328	-150 596	-2 268
	Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets:			
	Purchases of non-financial assets d	14 123	16 119	1 996
611	Fixed assets	13 870	15 876	2 006
612	Inventories	0	0	0
613	Valuables	8	3	-5
614	Non-produced assets	245	240	-5
	Sales of non-financial assets e	37	78	41
311	Fixed assets	37	78	41
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	-14 086	-16 041	
	CASH SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) (c+f)=g	-162 414	-166 637	
	Cash flows from financing activities:			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:			
	Cash outflow/ (inflow) h	4 113	4 440	
321	Domestic	4 113	4 066	
322	Foreign	0	375	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow i	181 488	183 486	
331	Domestic	175 756	169 650	
332	Foreign	5 732	13 836	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow</i> (i-h)=j	177 375	179 046	
99999	NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH (g+j)=k	14 961	12 409	

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.

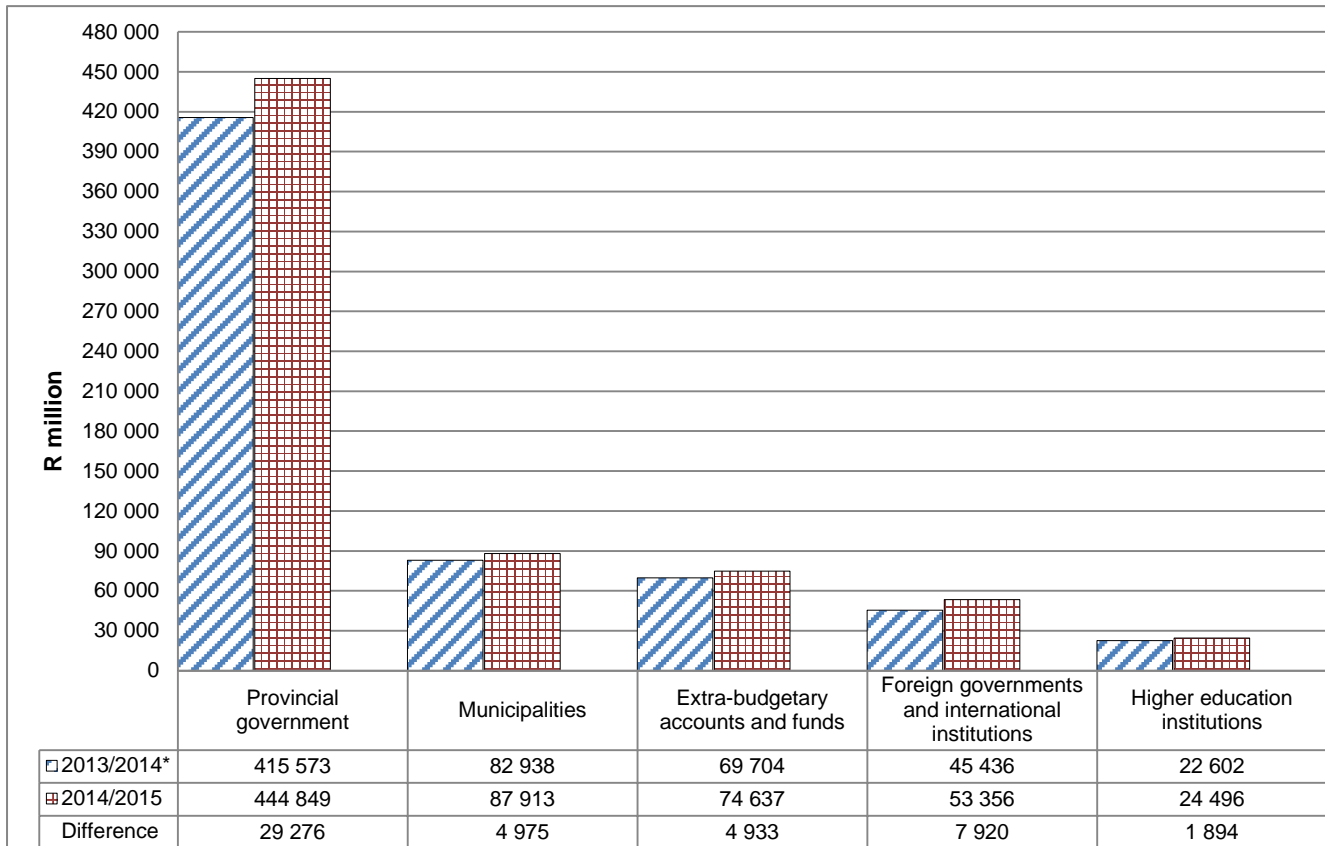
Figure 1 – Economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years



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

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years. National government funds were expended largely on grants (R685 250 million in 2014/2015), social benefits (R126 150 million), compensation of employees (R123 408 million) and interest (R114 807 million).

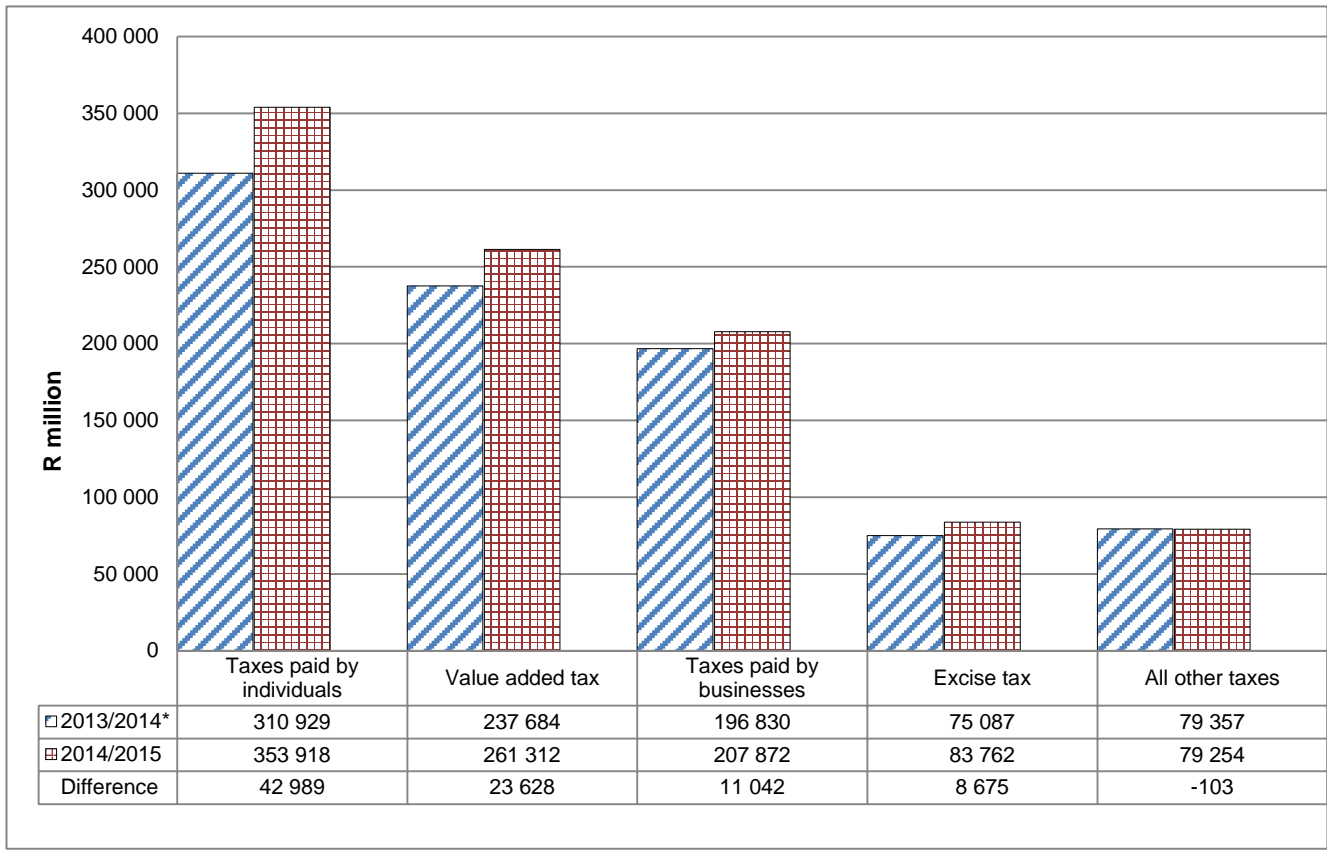
Figure 2 – Grants to other levels of general government and international institutions for the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years



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

Figure 2 shows that the largest proportion of national government grants for the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years was paid to provincial government (R444 849 million in 2014/2015), followed by municipalities (R87 913 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R74 637 million), foreign governments and international institutions (R53 356 million) and higher education institutions (R24 496 million).

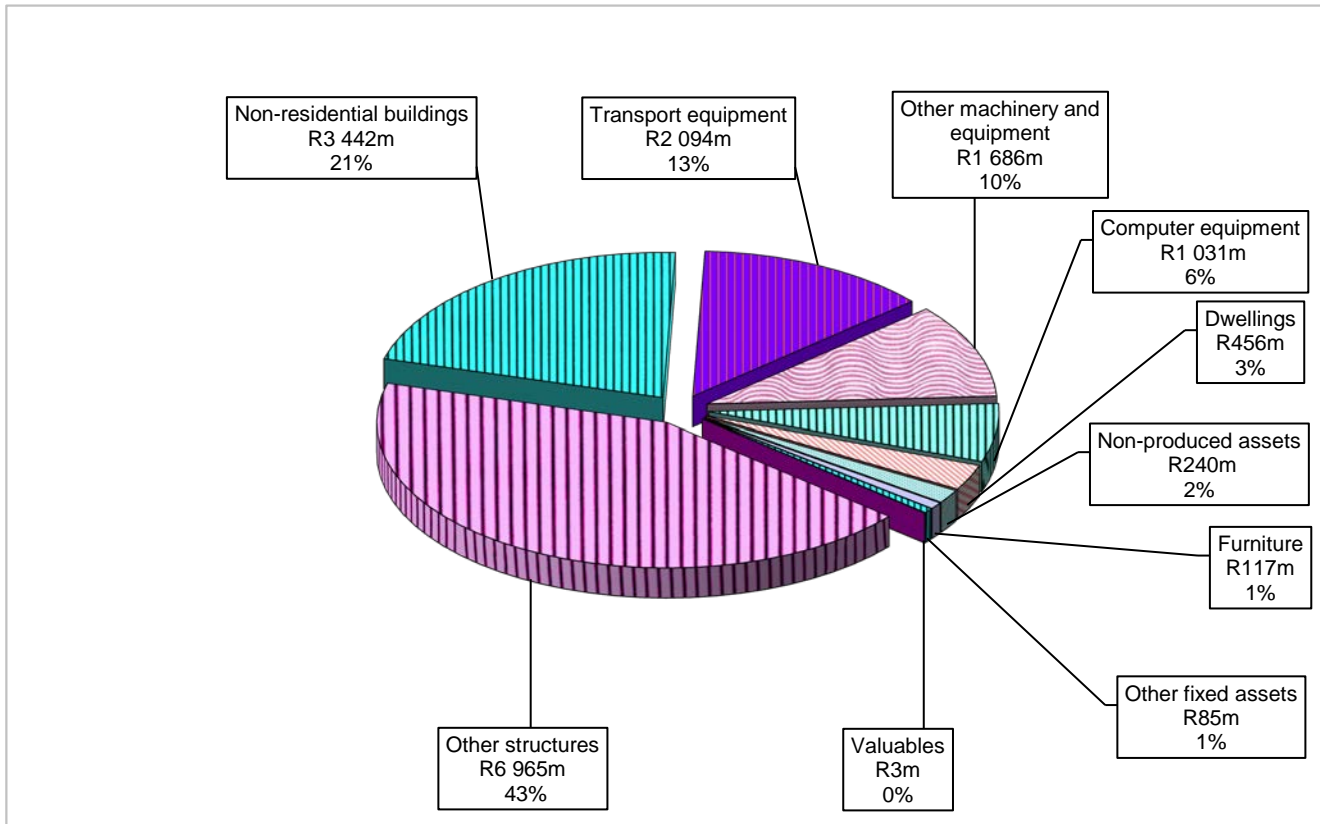
Figure 3 – Types of taxes collected for 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years



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

Figure 3 shows taxes collected for the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years, with taxes paid by individuals contributing the largest proportion (R353 918 million in 2014/2015), followed by value added tax (R261 312 million) and taxes paid by businesses (R207 872 million).

Figure 4 – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 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 2014/2015 fiscal year. The total was R16 119 million, with the largest contributors being other structures (R6 965 million or 43%), non-residential buildings (R3 442 million or 21%), transport equipment (R2 094 million or 13%) and other machinery and equipment (R1 686 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 government and donor funds increased by R91 711 million from R1 090 553 million in 2013/2014 to R1 182 264 million in the 2014/2015 fiscal year (Table B, p.12).

The increase of R26 661 million in cash payments for transfers of a general character between different levels of government from R388 038 million in 2013/2014 to R414 699 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid to provincial governments and municipalities to defray their expenses.

The increase of R13 614 million in cash payments for public debt transactions from R101 090 million in 2013/2014 to R114 704 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to payments of interest on public debt.

The increase of R10 984 million in cash payments for social protection from R120 833 million in 2013/2014 to R131 817 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increased social grants paid to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R9 038 million in cash payments for executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs from R65 183 million in 2013/2014 to R74 221 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increased payments to the Southern African Customs Union.

The increase of R8 184 million in cash payments for general economic affairs from R95 188 million in 2013/2014 to R103 372 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increases in grants and transfer payments by the Department of Transport to provincial governments and to public corporations to fund the national and provincial road maintenance and the rail transport infrastructure programmes.

The increase of R5 132 million in cash payments for education from R52 511 million in 2013/2014 to R57 643 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increased higher education grants paid by the Department of Higher Education and Training to higher education institutions and spending on non-financial assets and grants paid by the Department of Basic Education to provincial governments to fund education infrastructure and the provision of basic services in schools.

The increase of R4 450 million in cash payments for housing and community amenities from R57 585 million in 2013/2014 to R62 035 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in urban settlements development grants by the Department of Human Settlements to the municipalities.

The increase of R4 007 million in cash payments for health from R35 038 million in 2013/2014 to R39 045 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid by the National Department of Health to provincial governments for the funding of tertiary health services, comprehensive HIV and AIDS and health facility revitalisation programmes.

The increase of R3 615 million in cash payments for police from R70 253 million in 2013/2014 to R73 868 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees by the Department of Police.

The increase of R2 319 million in cash payments for defence from R40 279 million in 2013/2014 to R42 598 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and grants to extrabudgetary accounts and funds by the Department of Defence.

The increase of R1 354 million in cash payments for law courts from R16 094 million in 2013/2014 to R17 448 million in 2014/2015 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and other structures 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 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years (summary)¹

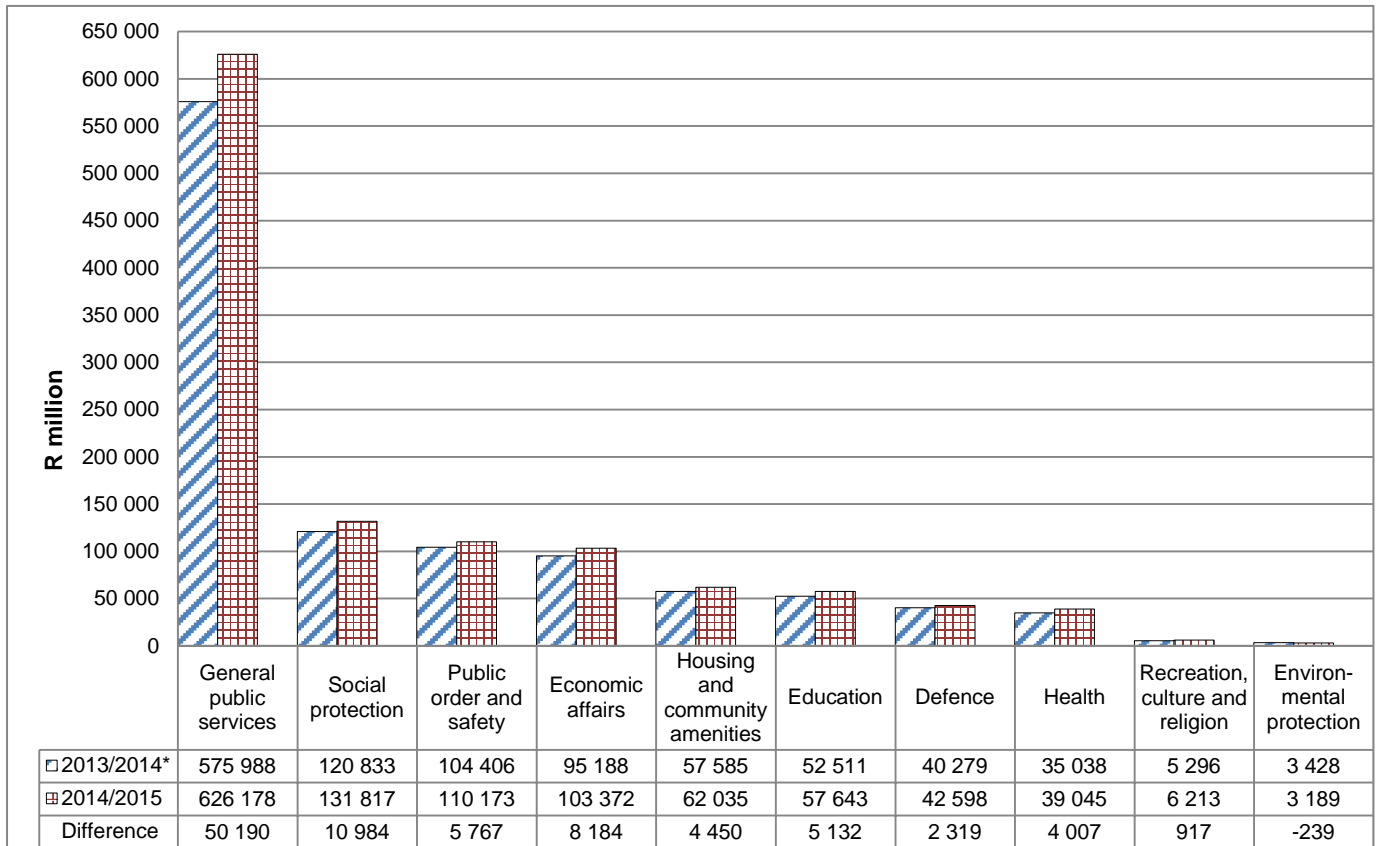
GFS 2001 codes	Type of service	2013/2014 ²	2014/2015	Change between 2013/2014 and 2014/2015	% of total cash payments	
		R million	R million	R million	2014/2015	
	General government services					
701	General public services					
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	65 183	74 221	9 038	6,3	
7012	Foreign economic aid	1 505	1 060	-445	0,1	
7013	General services	12 201	13 119	918	1,1	
7014	Basic research	6 114	6 229	115	0,5	
7015	Research and development general public services	235	426	191	0,0	
7016	General public services n.e.c. ³	1 621	1 720	99	0,1	
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	101 090	114 704	13 614	9,7	
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	388 038	414 699	26 661	35,1	
	Total general public services	a	575 988	626 178	50 190	53,0
702	Defence	b	40 279	42 598	2 319	3,6
703	Public order and safety					
7031	Police	70 253	73 868	3 615	6,2	
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0,0	
7033	Law courts	16 094	17 448	1 354	1,5	
7034	Prisons	18 060	18 858	798	1,6	
	Total public order and safety	c	104 406	110 173	5 767	9,3
704	Economic affairs					
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	16 996	17 903	907	1,5	
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12 782	13 177	395	1,1	
7043	Fuel and energy	6 485	6 255	-230	0,5	
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	7 972	8 773	801	0,7	
7045	Transport	43 535	49 735	6 200	4,2	
7046	Communications	2 656	2 485	-173	0,2	
7047	Other industries	2 498	2 638	140	0,2	
7048	Research and development economic affairs	2 264	2 408	144	0,2	
	Total economic affairs	d	95 188	103 372	8 184	8,7
705	Environmental protection	e	3 428	3 189	-239	0,3
706	Housing and community amenities	f	57 585	62 035	4 450	5,2
707	Health	g	35 038	39 045	4 007	3,3
708	Recreation, culture and religion	h	5 296	6 213	917	0,5
709	Education	i	52 511	57 643	5 132	4,9
710	Social protection	j	120 833	131 817	10 984	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	1 090 553	1 182 264	91 711	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 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 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 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years was on general public services (R626 178 million in 2014/2015), followed by social protection (R131 817 million), public order and safety (R110 173 million) and economic affairs (R103 372 million).

Table C – Transactions from the national government and donor funds for the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years¹

Transactions ³	2013/2014 ²	2014/2015
	R million	R million
Vote expenditure	582 712	626 133
Fixed statutory appropriations	464 530	504 280
Donor funds⁴	2 325	1 962
SACU payments	43 374	51 738
Extraordinary payments and non-operating expenditure		
Losses on the Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account (GFECRA)	28	68
Loss on exchange rate	0	0
Premiums paid on debt portfolio restructuring	457	1 458
Saambou Bank	31	0
Total payments	1 093 458	1 185 639

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 2014/2015; 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 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

Table 1 – Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification	R million
1		1 015 549
11	Taxes	986 118
12	Social contributions	0
13	Grants	1 837
14	Other receipts	27 594

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary)

Functional classification		Economic classification							
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	(21 - 28) TOTAL
		R million							
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	123 408	63 261	114 807	14 134	685 250	126 150	39 135	1 166 145
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	11 100	8 804	114 751	826	486 362	44	2 869	624 756
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	4 889	3 532	47	0	63 507	8	1 925	73 908
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	1 060	0	0	1 060
7013	General services	5 896	4 718	0	0	1 293	35	75	12 017
7014	Basic research	278	171	0	826	4 083	1	866	6 223
7015	R&D General public services	38	383	0	0	0	0	4	425
7016	General public services n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	1 720	0	0	1 720
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	0	0	114 704	0	0	0	0	114 704
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	0	0	0	0	414 699	0	0	414 699
702	DEFENCE	20 237	10 319	0	0	10 883	79	116	41 633
7021	Military defence	20 237	10 306	0	0	5 619	79	116	36 355
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	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	5 264	0	0	5 264
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	76 705	24 449	0	0	2 710	620	525	105 010
7031	Police services	54 809	14 718	0	0	494	384	437	70 842
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	9 722	4 184	0	0	2 216	148	50	16 320
7034	Prisons	12 174	5 548	0	0	0	88	38	17 848

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary) (continued)

Functional classification		Economic classification							
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	(21 - 28)
		R million							
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	6 891	5 516	5	12 894	46 102	498	30 458	102 365
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	2 218	1 318	0	1 798	9 157	309	3 029	17 827
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3 056	1 651	5	0	4 563	23	3 000	12 298
7043	Fuel and energy	269	173	0	0	1 510	3	4 296	6 251
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	564	325	0	3 423	4 022	3	419	8 757
7045	Transport	351	1 335	0	7 623	21 154	1	19 261	49 726
7046	Communication	187	231	0	50	2 002	0	1	2 473
7047	Other industries	226	225	0	0	1 986	159	30	2 625
7048	R&D Economic affairs	20	258	0	0	1 708	0	422	2 407
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	583	617	0	0	1 040	594	255	3 088
7051	Waste management	67	42	0	0	0	402	0	512
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	77	54	0	0	0	0	2	133
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	178	306	0	0	1 040	191	2	1 716
7055	R&D Environmental protection	57	96	0	0	0	0	0	154
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	204	118	0	0	0	0	251	573
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	2 251	4 110	1	0	47 519	1 527	2 026	57 434
7061	Housing development	287	309	0	0	28 425	1	262	29 284
7062	Community development	531	2 283	0	0	15 273	1	958	19 046
7063	Water supply	1 433	1 489	1	0	3 786	1 525	802	9 035
7064	Street lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7065	R&D Housing and community amenities	0	29	0	0	35	0	4	68
7066	Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary) (continued)

Functional classification		Economic classification							
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	(21 - 28) TOTAL
		R million							
707	HEALTH	3 939	2 909	0	0	31 412	15	389	38 663
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	3 322	1 399	0	0	15 670	11	22	20 425
7074	Public health services	212	595	0	0	12 314	1	353	13 475
7075	R&D Health	0	124	0	0	664	0	0	788
7076	Health n.e.c.	404	791	0	0	2 764	2	14	3 975
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	351	568	0	413	3 523	4	1 341	6 199
7081	Recreational and sporting services	79	197	0	0	582	0	147	1 005
7082	Cultural services	160	288	0	0	2 397	1	484	3 330
7083	Broadcasting and publishing services	0	0	0	413	101	0	357	871
7084	Religious and other community services	61	50	0	0	408	2	353	875
7085	R&D Recreation, culture and religion	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	14
7086	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	44	24	0	0	35	0	0	104
709	EDUCATION	853	5 409	49	0	48 808	1	91	55 212
7091	Pre-primary and primary education	23	155	0	0	5 465	0	0	5 643
7092	Secondary education	45	63	0	0	336	0	0	444
7093	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (e.g. ABET)	174	3 247	0	0	2 631	0	0	6 053
7094	Tertiary education	39	6	0	0	31 874	0	7	31 926
7095	Education not definable by level	8	379	0	0	0	0	0	387
7096	Subsidiary services to education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7097	R&D Education	1	8	0	0	206	0	0	215
7098	Education n.e.c.	562	1 553	49	0	8 295	1	84	10 544

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary) (concluded)

Functional classification		Economic classification							
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	(21 - 28) TOTAL
		R million							
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	500	560	0	0	6 890	122 769	1 066	131 785
7101	Sickness and disability	7	8	0	0	31	18 743	4	18 793
7102	Old age	88	169	0	0	2	51 847	921	53 027
7103	Survivors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7104	Family and children	39	30	0	0	0	51 349	8	51 427
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.	7	11	0	0	28	0	3	47
7108	R&D Social protection	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	28
7109	Social protection n.e.c.	357	317	0	0	6 829	829	131	8 463

Table 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary)

Functional classification		Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
		R million				
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	15 876	0	3	240	16 119
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	1 409	0	1	13	1 423
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	313	0	1	0	313
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	0
7013	General services	1 089	0	0	13	1 102
7014	Basic research	6	0	0	0	6
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	965	0	0	0	965
7021	Military defence	965	0	0	0	965
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	5 163	0	0	0	5 163
7031	Police services	3 026	0	0	0	3 026
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	1 128	0	0	0	1 128
7034	Prisons	1 009	0	0	0	1 009

Table 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary) (continued)

Functional classification		Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
		R million				
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	781	0	0	227	1 007
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	76	0	0	0	76
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	652	0	0	227	879
7043	Fuel and energy	4	0	0	0	4
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	15	0	0	0	15
7045	Transport	10	0	0	0	10
7046	Communication	10	0	0	0	10
7047	Other industries	13	0	0	0	13
7048	R&D Economic affairs	1	0	0	0	1
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	101	0	0	0	101
7051	Waste management	12	0	0	0	12
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	13	0	0	0	13
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	31	0	0	0	31
7055	R&D Environmental protection	11	0	0	0	11
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	35	0	0	0	35
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	4 601	0	0	0	4 601
7061	Housing development	14	0	0	0	14
7062	Community development	127	0	0	0	127
7063	Water supply	4 459	0	0	0	4 459
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 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary) (continued)

Functional classification		Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
		R million				
707	HEALTH	382	0	0	0	382
7072	Outpatient services	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Ambulance services	0	0	0	0	0
7073	Hospital services	337	0	0	0	337
7074	Public health services	8	0	0	0	8
7075	R&D Health	0	0	0	0	0
7076	Health n.e.c.	37	0	0	0	37
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	12	0	2	0	14
7081	Recreational and sporting services	2	0	0	0	2
7082	Cultural services	7	0	2	0	9
7083	Broadcasting and publishing services	0	0	0	0	0
7084	Religious and other community services	3	0	0	0	3
7085	R&D Recreation, culture and religion	0	0	0	0	0
7086	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
709	EDUCATION	2 432	0	0	0	2 432
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.	2 430	0	0	0	2 430

Table 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary) (concluded)

Functional classification		Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
		R million				
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	32	0	0	0	32
7101	Sickness and disability	0	0	0	0	0
7102	Old age	5	0	0	0	5
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.	26	0	0	0	26

Table 4 – Economic classification of the sale of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification	R million
31		78
311	Fixed assets	78
312	Strategic stocks	0
313	Valuables	0
314	Non-produced assets	0

Table 5 – Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification	R million
32		4 440
321	Domestic	4 066
322	Foreign	375

Table 6 – Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification	R million
33		183 486
331	Domestic	169 650
332	Foreign	13 836

Annexure A: Information on disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website:
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?s=P9119.3&sitem=publications>

Tables

- Table 1 Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year
- Table 2 Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year
- Table 3 Economic and functional classification of the purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 fiscal year
- Table 4 Economic classification of the sales of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 fiscal year
- Table 5 Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2014/2015 fiscal year
- Table 6 Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2014/2015 fiscal year
- Table 7 Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2014/2015 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 2014/2015 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 2014/2015 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 Summary table 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 41 in 2013/2014 to 43 in 2014/2015, because the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and Civil Secretariat for Police have separate annual reports w.e.f 2014/2015 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 national departments have been included in the tables:

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
2. Arts and Culture
3. Basic Education
4. Civil Secretariat for Police
5. Cooperative Governance
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. Military Veterans
21. Mineral Resources
22. National School of Government
23. National Treasury
24. Parliament
25. Police
26. Public Enterprises
27. Public Service and Administration
28. Public Service Commission
29. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
30. Public Works
31. Rural Development and Land Reform
32. Science and Technology
33. Social Development
34. Sport and Recreation South Africa
35. Statistics South Africa
36. Telecommunications and Postal Services / Communications
37. The Presidency
38. Tourism
39. Trade and Industry
40. Traditional Affairs
41. Transport
42. Water and Sanitation
43. Women

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.25). 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.25). These categories are recommended by the 1993 *System of National Accounts* (SNA).

Comparability with the previous year

The 2013/2014 classified information is generally comparable with the 2014/2015.

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 2014. Currently the PSCC is in the process of identifying and classifying public sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2015.

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;*
- P9114 *Financial census of municipalities*
- P9119.4 *Financial statistics of consolidated general government; 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
- SETA Sector Education and Training Authorities
- SITA State Information Technology Agency
- SNA System of National Accounts, 1993
- Stats SA Statistics South Africa

Revisions

Revisions of 2013/2014 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 2013/2014 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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