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Financial statistics of national government 2015/2016

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This publication (P9119.3 statistical release (for 2015/2016)) is the first to be classified according to Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2014.

The disaggregated tables have more expanded classification in terms of the GFSM 2014.

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Contents		Page
Key findings.		3
Tables		
Table A	Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years (summary)	6
Table B	Functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years (summary)	13
Table 1	Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year (summary)	15
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year (summary)	16
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016 fiscal year (summary)	20
Table 4	Economic classification of the sale of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016 fiscal year (summary)	24
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2015/2016 fiscal year (summary)	24
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year (summary)	24
Annexure A	Information on disaggregated tables available on Stats SA's website	25
Explanatory n	notes	26
Glossary of s	elected variables	32
Technical end	quiries	36
General inform	mation	37

Key findings

The net change in the stock of cash from the national government and donor funds amounted to a decrease of R23 404 million for the 2015/2016 fiscal year.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities amounted to R1 119 485 million and the expense cash flows amounted to R1 279 678 million, resulting in a net cash outflow from operating activities of R160 193 million for the 2015/2016 fiscal year ending 31 March 2016. The net cash outflow from transactions in non-financial assets amounted to R18 454 million for the 2015/2016 fiscal year. The cash deficit for 2015/2016 was R178 647 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to a cash outflow of R125 million for the 2015/2016 fiscal year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R155 368 million, resulting in a net cash inflow of R155 243 million from financing activities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year. The total net change in the stock of cash for national government amounted to a decrease of R23 404 million (see Table A, p. 6, Figure 1, p. 7).

The largest contributor to the total cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets of R1 298 255 million from the national government and donor funds for the 2015/2016 fiscal year was transfers of a general character between different levels of government (R446 978 million or 34,4%) (mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services), followed by social protection (R140 592 million or 10,8%) and public order and safety (R116 470 million or 9,0%) (see Table B, p. 13, Figure 5, p. 14).

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA 4 P9119.3

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.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities increased by R112 243 million from R1 007 242 million in 2014/2015 to R1 119 485 million in 2015/2016, mainly due to an increase in taxes collected and other receipts.

The largest contributor to the total revenue for the 2015/2016 fiscal year was taxes (R1 069 983 million), followed by other receipts (R47 150 million) and grants received (R2 352 million).

The increase of R83 688 million in taxes collected from R986 295 million in 2014/2015 to R1 069 983 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to increases in taxes payable by individuals, value-added taxes and taxes payable by corporations and other enterprises.

The expense cash flows for operating activities increased by R110 361 million from R1 169 317 million in 2014/2015 to R1 279 678 million in 2015/2016, mainly due to an increase in grants and other payments.

The largest contributor to total expenses for operating activities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year was grants (R731 954 million), followed by compensation of employees (R137 284 million), social benefits (R132 503 million), interest (R128 910 million), other payments (R72 599 million), purchases of goods and services (R65 866 million), and subsidies (R10 564 million) (see Table A, p. 6, Figure 1, p. 7).

The increase of R46 034 million in grants from R685 919 million in 2014/2015 to R731 953 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in transfers from national government to provincial governments and to municipalities.

The increase of R26 735 million in other payments from R45 864 million in 2014/2015 to R72 599 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in capital transfers to non-financial public corporations by the Department of Public Enterprises and the Department of Transport.

The increase of R14 103 million in interest from R114 807 million in 2014/2015 to R128 910 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in interest paid on public debt.

The increase of R13 876 million in compensation of employees from R123 408 million in 2014/2015 to R137 284 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in compensation of employees relating to a shift of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Community Eudcation and Training function (formely known as Adult Basic Education and Training) from the provincial government to the Department of Higher Education and Training. The increase in compensation of employees was also due to increased cash payments by the Department of Police and the Department of Defence.

The increase of R8 758 million in social benefits from R123 745 million in 2014/2015 to R132 503 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in payments of social grants to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R2 211 million from transactions in non-financial assets from R16 243 million in 2014/2015 to R18 454 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to increases in capital expenditure by the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Department of Health.

The increase of R688 million in purchases of goods and services from R65 178 million in 2014/2015 to R65 866 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in purchases of goods and services by the Department of Police, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and the Department of Health.

The increase of R167 million in subsidies paid from R10 397 million in 2014/2015 to R10 564 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in subsidies paid to non-financial public corporations by the Department of Transport.

Table A - Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years (summary)¹

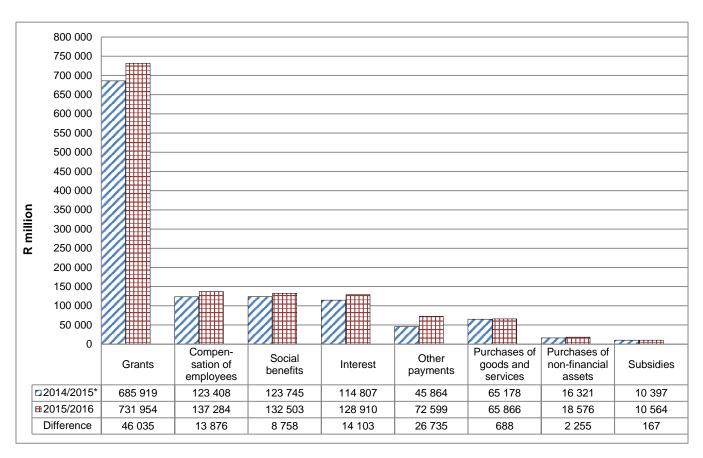
	the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years (summary) ¹								
GFS 2014 code	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash		2014/2015 ²	2015/2016	Change between 2014/ 2015 and 2015/ 2016				
				R million					
	Cash flows from operating activities:								
	Revenue cash flows	а	1 007 242	1 119 485	112 243				
11	Taxes		986 295	1 069 983	83 688				
12	Social contributions		0	0	0				
13	Grants		1 837	2 352	515				
14	Other receipts		19 110	47 150	28 040				
	Expense cash flows	b	1 169 317	1 279 678	110 361				
21	Compensation of employees		123 408	137 284	13 876				
22	Purchases of goods and services		65 178	65 866	688				
24	Interest		114 807	128 910	14 103				
25	Subsidies		10 397	10 564	167				
26	Grants		685 919	731 954	46 034				
27	Social benefits		123 745	132 503	8 758				
28	Other payments		45 864	72 599	26 735				
	Net cash flow from operating activities: (outflow)/ inflow (a-b)	=c	-162 075	-160 193	1 882				
	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets:								
	Net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets ³	d	16 243	18 454	2 211				
611	Fixed assets		16 001	18 364	2 363				
612	Inventories		0	0	0				
613	Valuables		3	0	-3				
614	Non-produced assets		240	90	-150				
	Cash surplus/ (deficit) (c-d)	=е	-178 318	-178 647					
	Cash flows from transactions in financing activities: Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:								
	cash outflow/ (inflow)	f	223	125					
321	Domestic		223	125					
322	Foreign		0	0					
331 332	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow Domestic Foreign	g	183 486 169 650 13 836	155 368 159 247 -3 879					
	Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow (g-f)	=h	183 263	155 243					
	NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH (h+e))=i	4 945	-23 404					

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

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Revised since the previous publication.

³ The net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets equals purchases minus sales. The total amounts for purchases and sales of non-financial assets are shown, respectively, in Tables 3 (p. 20) and 4 (p. 24).

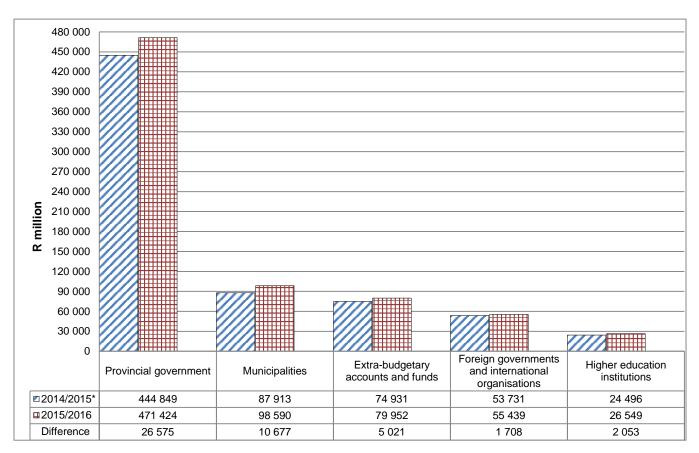
Figure 1 – Economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of nonfinancial assets for the 2014/2015* and 2015/2016 fiscal years



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

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years. Grant payments (mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services) accounted for the largest proportion of the expenditure (R731 954 million), followed by compensation of employees (R137 284 million) and social benefits (R132 503 million).

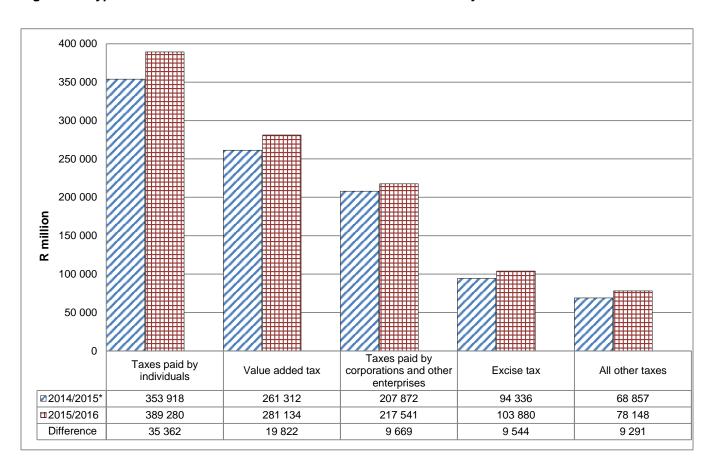
Figure 2 – Grants to other levels of general government and international institutions for the 2014/2015* and 2015/2016 fiscal years



 $^{^{\}ast}\,$ Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

Figure 2 shows that the largest proportion of national government grants for the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years was paid to provincial government (R471 424 million in 2015/2016), followed by municipalities (R98 590 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R79 952 million), foreign governments and international organisations (R55 439 million) and higher education institutions (R26 549 million).

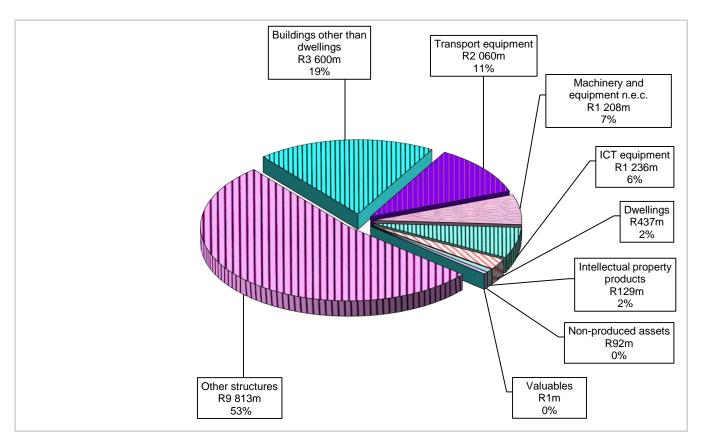
Figure 3 - Types of taxes collected for 2014/2015* and 2015/2016 fiscal years



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

Figure 3 shows taxes collected for the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 fiscal years, with taxes paid by individuals contributing the largest proportion (R389 280 million), followed by value added tax (R281 134 million) and taxes paid by businesses (R217 541 million) in 2015/2016.

Figure 4 – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for 2015/2016 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 2015/2016 fiscal year. The total payment for purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R18 576 million, with the largest contributors being other structures (R9 813 million or 53%), buildings other than dwellings (R3 600 million or 19%), transport equipment (R2 060 million or 11%) and machinery and equipment n.e.c. (R1 208 million or 7%).

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA 11 P9119.3

Cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets 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, p. 13. 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 R112 616 million from R1 185 639 million in 2014/2015 to R1 298 255 million in the 2015/2016 fiscal year (Table B, p.13).

The increase of R32 279 million in cash payments for transfers of a general character between different levels of government from R414 699 million in 2014/2015 to R446 978 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid to provincial governments and municipalities to defray their expenses.

The increase of R24 047 million in cash payments for fuel and energy from R6 255 million in 2014/2015 to R30 302 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to increased payments to non-financial public corporations by the Department of Public Enterprises.

The increase of R14 092 million in cash payments for public debt transactions from R114 704 million in 2014/2015 to R128 796 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to payments of interest on public debt.

The increase of R8 775 million in cash payments for social protection from R131 817 million in 2014/2015 to R140 592 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to increased social grants paid to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R6 401 million in cash payments for housing and community amenities from R60 707 million in 2014/2015 to R67 108 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid by the National Department of Human Settlements and increased capital expenditure by the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

The increase of R6 166 million in cash payments for education from R57 643 million in 2014/2015 to R63 809 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to the shifting of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Community Education and Training (formerly known as Adult Basic Education and Training) from provincial government to national government, and increased spending on compensation of employees by the Department of Higher Education and Training.

The increase of R4 320 million in cash payments for police from R73 863 million in 2014/2015 to R78 183 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and goods and services by the Department of Police.

The increase of R4 135 million in cash payments for transport from R49 735 million in 2014/2015 to R53 870 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to increased capital transfers paid to non-financial public corporations by the Department of Transport.

The increase of R3 407 million in cash payments for health from R39 045 million in 2014/2015 to R42 452 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid by the National Department of Health to extra-budgetary accounts and funds and provincial governments.

The increase of R2 298 million in cash payments for defence from R42 598 million in 2014/2015 to R44 896 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees by the Department of Defence and grants paid to extra-budgetary accounts and funds.

The increase of R1 980 million in cash payments for general economic, commercial and labour affairs from R18 262 million in 2014/2015 to R20 242 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in capital grants paid to international organisations by National Treasury.

The increase of R1 323 million in cash payments for general services from R13 119 million in 2014/2015 to R14 442 million in 2015/2016 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid by the national government to extra-budgetary accounts and funds.

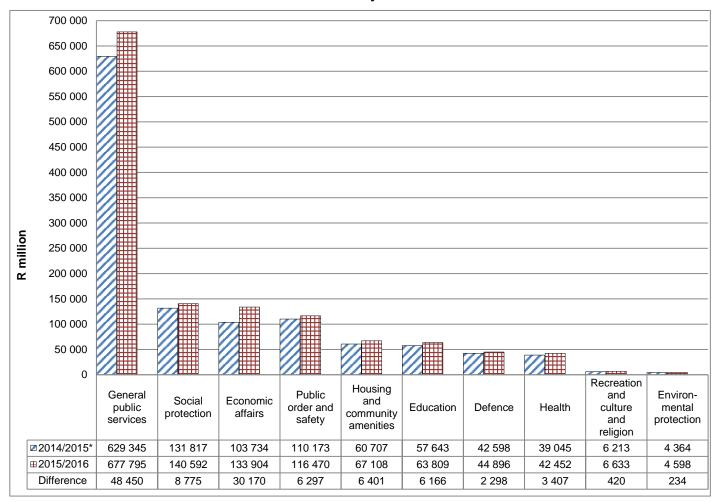
Table B - Functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014/2015* and 2015/2016 fiscal years (summary)¹

	assets for the 2014/2015* and 2015/2016 fiscal year	ร (รเ	ımmary)¹		_	
GFS 2014 code	Type of service		2014/2015 ²	2015/2016	Change between 2014/2015 and 2015/2016	Percentage of total cash payments 2015/2016
				R million		%
	General government services					
701	General public services					
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs,					
70	external affairs		74 221	74 062	-159	5,7
7012	Foreign economic aid		3 935	3 631	-304	0,3
7013	General services		13 119	14 442	1 323	1,1
7014	Basic research		6 227	7 109	882	0,5
7015	Research and development general public services		426	782	356	0,1
7016	General public services n.e.c. ³		2 014	1 995	-19	0,2
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)		114 704	128 796	14 092	9,9
7017	Transfers of a general character between different levels of		114704	120 730	17 032]
7010	government		414 699	446 978	32 279	34,4
	Total general public services	а	629 345	677 795	48 450	52,2
702	Defence	b	42 598	44 896	2 298	3,5
703	Public order and safety					
7031	Police		73 863	78 183	4 320	6,0
7032	Fire protection services		0	0	0	0,0
7033	Law courts		17 448	18 384	936	1,4
7034	Prisons		18 858	19 882	1 024	1,5
7035	R&D Public order and safety		5	21	16	0,0
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.		0	0	0	0,0
	Total public order and safety	С	110 173	116 470	6 297	9,0
704	Economic affairs					
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs		18 262	20 242	1 980	1,6
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		13 177	12 631	-546	1,0
7043	Fuel and energy		6 255	30 302	24 047	2,3
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction		8 773	9 357	584	0,7
7045	Transport		49 735	53 870	4 135	4,1
7046	Communications		2 483	2 256	-227	0,2
7047	Other industries		2 638	2 992	354	0,2
7048	Research and development economic affairs		2 410	2 256	-154	0,2
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.		0	0	0	0,0
	Total economic affairs	d	103 734	133 904	30 170	10,3
705	Environmental protection	е	4 364	4 598	234	0,4
706	Housing and community amenities	f	60 707	67 108	6 401	5,2
707	Health	g	39 045	42 452	3 407	3,3
708	Recreation, culture and religion	h	6 213	6 633	420	0,5
709	Education	i	57 643	63 809	6 166	4,9
710	Social protection	j	131 817	140 592	8 775	10,8
	Total general government cash payments for					
	operating activities and purchases of non-financial asse	ts				1
	(k=a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j)	k	1 185 639	1 298 255	112 616	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-finacial assets for the 2014/2015* and 2015/2016 fiscal years



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

Figure 5 shows the functional classification of cash payments and purchases of non-financial assets. The total for the 2015/2016 fiscal year was R1 298 255 million, with general public services spending the highest amount (R677 795 million), followed by social protection (R140 592 million), economic affairs (R133 904 million), public order and safety (R116 470 million) and housing and community amenities (R67 108 million).

PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

Table 1 – Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
1	Revenue cash flows	1 119 485
11	Taxes	1 069 983
12	Social contributions	0
13	Grants	2 352
14	Other receipts	47 150

^{*} The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary)

				Ec	onomic class	sification			
		21	22	24	25	26	27	28	(21 - 28)
Funct	ional classification	Compensation of employees	Purchases of goods and services	Interest	Subsidies	Grants	Social benefits	Other payments	TOTAL
					R millio	n	•		
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	137 284	65 866	128 910	10 564	731 954	132 503	72 599	1 279 678
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	10 781	8 201	128 853	820	522 745	41	5 420	676 861
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and				_				
	fiscal affairs, external affairs	5 350	3 639	55	0	63 492	11	1 186	73 733
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	631	0	3 000	3 631
7013	General services	5 061	3 693	1	0	4 991	29	81	13 858
7014	Basic research	302	164	0	820	4 659	0	1 147	7 093
7015	R&D General public services	67	704	0	0	0	0	5	777
7016	General public services n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	1 995	0	0	1 995
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	0	0	128 796	0	0	0	0	128 796
7018	Transfers of a general character between								
	different levels of government	0	0	0	0	446 978	0	0	446 978
		21 ==2	10.10=			44.500			
702	DEFENCE	21 758	10 407	0	0	11 580	102	257	44 103
7021	Military defence	21 758	10 355	0	0	6 235	102	257	38 706
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	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	5 344	0	0	5 344
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	81 259	25 800	2	0	2 873	599	528	111 059
7031	Police services	57 972	15 757	0	0	586	419	440	75 174
7032	Fire protection services	0.0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	10 555	4 225	0	0	2 286	106	50	17 223
7034	Prisons	12 719	5 810	2	0	0	73	37	18 641
7035	R&D Public order and safety	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	21
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^{*} The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

				Ecoi	nomic classif	ication			
Functi	onal 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				
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	7 403	5 207	1	9 275	49 673	34	61 689	133 282
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	2 294	1 380	0	1 486	11 748	8	3 205	20 122
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3 319	1 736	1	0	4 136	17	3 052	12 261
7043	Fuel and energy	301	196	0	0	2 432	3	27 366	30 297
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	605	314	0	3 607	4 434	2	381	9 343
7045	Transport	379	886	0	4 066	21 489	2	27 036	53 856
7046	Communication	224	257	0	115	1 651	1	1	2 249
7047	Other industries	247	193	0	1	2 279	2	175	2 897
7048	R&D Economic affairs	32	245	0	0	1 505	0	473	2 255
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	668	2 321	0	0	1 019	2	305	4 315
7051	Waste management	79	241	0	0	0	0	0	321
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	87	271	0	0	37	0	2	397
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	260	1 004	0	0	983	2	2	2 250
7055	R&D Environmental protection	63	275	0	0	0	0	0	339
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	178	529	0	0	0	0	301	1 008
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	2 442	5 371	7	0	48 852	12	2 087	58 771
7061	Housing development	304	290	0	0	29 266	2	109	29 972
7062	Community development	534	2 639	0	0	15 485	0	944	19 602
7063	Water supply	1 604	2 399	7	0	4 040	9	1033	9 092
7064	Street lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7065	R&D Housing and community amenities	0	44	0	0	61	0	0	105
7066	Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

^{*}The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

				Ecc	nomic class	ification			
Functi	ional 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	1			
707	HEALTH	4 403	3 405	0	0	33 803	19	164	41 794
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	3 622	1 465	0	0	15 798	16	7	20 908
7074	Public health services	360	493	0	0	13 671	2	133	14 659
7075	R&D Health	0	169	0	0	1 371	0	0	1 541
7076	Health n.e.c.	420	1 278	0	0	2 964	1	25	4 687
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	373	559	0	468	3 901	10	1 203	6 515
7081	Recreational and sporting services	91	156	0	0	595	0	154	997
7082	Cultural services	162	319	0	0	2 754	10	295	3 539
7083	Broadcasting and publishing services	0	0	0	468	105	0	382	955
7084	Religious and other community services	64	58	0	0	410	0	372	903
7085	R&D Recreation, culture and religion	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
7086	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	50	26	0	0	37	0	0	113
709	EDUCATION	7 631	3 965	48	0	50 574	7	187	62 411
7091	Pre-primary and primary education	14	4	0	0	5 685	0	0	5 704
7092	Secondary education	2	4	0	0	317	0	0	324
7093	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (e.g. CET)	6 846	1 514	0	0	0	5	54	8 420
7094	Tertiary education	43	6	0	0	34 320	0	8	34 377
7095	Education not definable by level	13	454	0	0	0	0	0	467
7096	Subsidiary services to education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7097	R&D Education	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
7098	Education n.e.c.	711	1 980	48	0	10 252	1	125	13 116

 $^{^{\}star}$ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 2 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary) (concluded)

				Econom	nic classifica	ntion				
Functional 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	568	629	0	0	6 933	131 678	760	140 568	
7101	Sickness and disability	9	8	0	0	19	19 386	4	19 426	
7102	Old age	104	191	0	0	2	55 886	626	56 810	
7103	Survivors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7104	Family and children	44	41	0	0	0	55 475	9	55 569	
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	12	0	0	48	0	3	69	
7108	R&D Social protection	5	32	0	0	0	0	0	36	
7109	Social protection n.e.c.	399	346	0	0	6 865	931	118	8 658	

^{*}The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary)

			Eco	nomic classificati	on	
Func	tional classification	611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
				R million		
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	18 485	0	0	91	18 576
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	933	0	0	0	933
	Executive and legislative organs, financial and					
7011	fiscal affairs, external affairs	328	0	0	0	328
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	0
7013	General services	584	0	0	0	584
7014	Basic research	16	0	0	0	16
7015	R&D General public services	5	0	0	0	5
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	793	0	0	0	793
7021	Military defence	735	0	0	0	735
7022	Civil defence	0	0	0	0	0
7023	Foreign military aid	0	0	0	0	0
7024	R&D Defence	58	0	0	0	58
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	5 411	0	0	0	5 412
7031	Police services	3 008	0	0	0	3 008
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	1 161	0	0	0	1 161
7034	Prisons	1 241	0	0	0	1 241
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

^{*}The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

			Eco	onomic classificati	ion	
Funct	ional classification	611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614)
						TOTAL
				R million		
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	531	0	0	91	622
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	119	0	0	0	119
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	279	0	0	91	370
7043	Fuel and energy	4	0	0	0	4
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	14	0	0	0	14
7045	Transport	13	0	0	0	13
7046	Communication	7	0	0	0	7
7047	Other industries	93	0	0	0	93
7048	R&D Economic affairs	1	0	0	0	1
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	283	0	0	0	283
7051	Waste management	33	0	0	0	33
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	36	0	0	0	36
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	110	0	0	0	110
7055	R&D Environmental protection	29	0	0	0	29
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	74	0	0	0	74
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	8 337	0	0	0	8 337
7061	Housing development	14	0	0	0	14
7062	Community development	649	0	0	0	649
7063	Water supply	7 674	0	0	0	7 674
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

^{*} The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

			Eco	nomic classificati	on	
Functio	nal classification	611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
707	LUCALTU	057		R million		657
707 7072	HEALTH Outpotient complete	657	0	0	0	657
70724	Outpatient services Ambulance services	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Hospital services	593	0	0	0	593
7074	Public health services	7	0	0	0	7
7075	R&D Health	0	0	0	0	0
7076	Health n.e.c.	57	0	0	0	57
7070	Troditi Tho.o.	01	ŭ	Ŭ	Ü	01
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	118	0	0	0	118
7081	Recreational and sporting services	2	0	0	0	2
7082	Cultural services	110	0	0	0	110
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.	4	0	0	0	4
709	EDUCATION	1 398	0	0	0	1 398
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. Community Education and Training - CET)	2	0	0	0	2
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.	1 396	0	0	0	1 396

^{*} The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 3 – Economic and functional classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary) (concluded)

			Eco	nomic classificati	on					
Functional classification		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL				
		R million								
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	24	0	0	0	24				
7101	Sickness and disability	0	0	0	0	0				
7102	Old age	12	0	0	0	12				
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				

^{*} The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 4 – Economic classification of the sale of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
31		121
311	Fixed assets	121
312	Inventories	0
313	Valuables	0
314	Non-produced assets	0

^{*}The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 5 – Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
32		125
321	Domestic	125
322	Foreign	0

^{*}The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

Table 6 – Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2015/2016* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
33		155 368
331	Domestic	159 247
332	Foreign	-3 879

^{*}The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA 25 P9119.3

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 2015/2016 fiscal year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016 fiscal year
Table 4	Economic classification of the sales of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016 fiscal year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2015/2016 fiscal year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016 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 2015/2016 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 2015/2016 fiscal year based on the GFS 2014 methodology. 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 foreign governments and international organisations.

Disaggregated data

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.

Scope of the financial statistics of national government

The audited annual reports of national government departments collected increased from 43 in 2014/2015 to 47 in 2015/2016. The Department of Small Business Development, Centre for Public Service Innovation and Office of the Chief Justice were included for the first time. The Department of Communications / Telecommunications and Postal Services was split into two, namely the Department of Communications and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services.

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. Centre for Public Service Innovation
- 6. Cooperative Governance
- 7. Correctional Services
- 8. Communications
- 9. Defence
- 10. Economic Development
- 11. Energy
- 12. Environmental Affairs
- 13. Government Communication and Information System
- 14. Health
- 15. Higher Education and Training
- 16. Home Affairs
- 17. Human Settlements
- 18. Independent Police Investigative Directorate
- 19. International Relations and Cooperation
- 20. Justice and Constitutional Development
- 21. Labour
- 22. Military Veterans
- 23. Mineral Resources
- 24. National School of Government
- 25. National Treasury
- 26. Office of the Chief Justice

- 27. Parliament
- 28. Police
- 29. Public Enterprises
- 30. Public Service and Administration
- 31. Public Service Commission
- 32. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
- 33. Public Works
- 34. Rural Development and Land Reform
- 35. Science and Technology
- 36. Small Business Development
- 37. Social Development
- 38. Sport and Recreation South Africa
- 39. Statistics South Africa
- 40. Telecommunications and Postal Services
- 41. The Presidency
- 42. Tourism
- 43. Trade and Industry
- 44. Traditional Affairs
- 45. Transport
- 46. Water and Sanitation
- 47. Women

Classifications Economic and functional classifications

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

Economic classification

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

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

• Revenue cash flows

Taxes Social contributions Grants Other receipts

Expense cash flows

Compensation of employees

Purchases of goods and services (excluding capitalised goods and services)

Interest

Subsidies

Grants

Social benefits

Other payments

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

Fixed assets Inventories Valuables Non-produced assets

Sales of non-financial assets

Fixed assets Inventories Valuables Non-produced assets

Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash

Domestic Foreign

Net incurrence of liabilities

Domestic Foreign

Functional classification

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

Expense cash flows from operating activities and purchases of nonfinancial assets are classified functionally as follows:

General public services

Executive and legislative organs, 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 Ambulances 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
Postsecondary 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 protection
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 split into individual and collective services (see Table 7 as listed in Annexure A, p.25). These categories are recommended by the 2008 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 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).

Comparability with the previous year

The 2014/2015 classified information is generally comparable with the 2015/2016 information. Additional detail in terms of the GFS 2014 is available on the Statistics SA website (or on request).

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) consists of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), National Treasury (NT) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The purpose of the PSCC is to coordinate the economic institutional classification of the public-sector units and subsectors for purposes of reporting to national and international stakeholders. The classification lists are made public by the SARB to inform stakeholders of the scope of the public sector and sub-sectors. Classification of public-sector institutions that have taken place for the year ended 31 March 2015. Currently the PSCC is classifying the public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2016.

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA 31 P9119.3

Related publications

Statistics South Africa also publishes information on the transactions of the following levels of the general government in 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; and
P9119.4	Financial statistics of consolidated general government
P9121	Financial statistics of provincial government
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Symbols and abbreviations

GFSM Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014

IMF International Monetary Fund n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified

NPISH Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

NT National Treasury

PSCC Public Sector Classification Committee

R&D Research and Development

SA South Africa

SARB South African Reserve Bank

SNA System of National Accounts, 2008

Stats SA Statistics South Africa

Revisions

Figures for 2015/2016 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. Revisions to 2014/2015 data are indicated by footnotes in Tables A and B. Revisions are due to improved classification of data and additional information becoming available after this statistical release was published.

Glossary of selected variables

Accrual basis of recording

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.

Buildings other than dwellings

Buildings other than dwellings include whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities, and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouses and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels, and restaurants.

Capital expenditure

Any expenditure incurred for or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment. Note: The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life of, a fixed or long-term work, irrespective of whether payments were made outside contractors or concerns, or the work was done by the enterprise itself. Capital expenditure includes vehicles, office furniture and equipment, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year.

Capital transfers

Capital transfers are transfers in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash or inventories) changes from one party to another or that oblige one or both parties to acquire or dispose of an asset (other than cash or inventories).

Cash basis of recording

Flows are recorded when cash is received or disbursed.

Collective services

Services provided collectively to the community, particularly applicable to services such as general administration, public order or safety and economic services.

Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to a government employee in return for work done during the accounting period, except work connected with own account capital formation. It includes both wages and salaries and social contributions. Wages and salaries include primarily basic wages, salaries, services and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments and housing subsidies.

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.

Expense

Expense is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction.

Extra-budgetary accounts and funds

Extra-budgetary accounts and funds refer to accounts and funds of national and provincial governments not included in normal budget totals and which do not operate through normal budgetary procedures, e.g. trading accounts and general government accounts.

Financial assets

Financial assets consist of financial claims which entitles one unit (the owner of the asset i.e., the creditor) to receive one or more payments from a second unit (the debtor) according to the terms and conditions specified in a contract between the two units.

Financial public corporations

Units primarily engaged in both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets in the market. Note: Financial institutions may be 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 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 (2014)

The manual describes an integrated statistical system that is harmonised, to the extent possible, with the 2008 edition of the System of National Accounts (2008 SNA). The GFSM 2014 is intended to be a reference volume describing the GFS system. The GFSM 2014 provides a harmonised systematic basis for reporting and analysing government finances.

Government consumption expenditure

Expenditure on all goods and services which are used (without further transformation) by government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community.

Grants

Grants are non-compulsory current or capital transfers from one government unit to another government unit or an international organisation. Current grants are those made for purposes of current expense and are not linked to or conditional on the acquisition of an asset by the recipient. Capital grants involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient.

Higher education

All learning programmes leading to qualifications higher than grade 12 or its equivalent in terms of the National Qualifications Framework as contemplated in the South African Qualification Authority Act, 1995 (Act No. 58 of 1995).

Higher education institutions

Any institution providing higher education on full-time, part-time or distance basis, and which is (a) merged, established or deemed to be established as a public higher education institution under this Act; (b) declared as a public higher education institution under this Act; or (c) registered or [conditionally] provisionally registered as a private higher education institution. See Higher Education Act as amended (Section 1 of Act No.63, 2002).

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

Information, computer, and telecommunications (ICT) Consists of devices using electronic controls and also the electronic components forming part of these devices. Examples are products that form part of computing machinery and parts and accessories thereof, television and radio transmitters, television, video, and digital cameras, and telephone sets

Intellectual property products

Intellectual property products are the result of research, development, investigation, or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production because use of the knowledge is restricted by means of legal or other protection.

Inventories

Consist of goods and services held by producers for sale, use in production, or other use at a later date.

Liability

An obligation to provide economic benefits to the units holding the corresponding financial.

Machinery and equipment

Machinery and equipment include motor vehicles, ships, aircraft, equipment and furniture. Military expenditure on machinery and equipment which could be used for civilian purposes is included.

Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified

This category includes all machinery and equipment not classified in any of the other machinery and equipment categories. Types of assets that would be included are general and special purpose machinery; office and accounting equipment; electrical machinery; medical appliances; precision and optical instruments; furniture; watches and clocks; musical instruments; and sports goods. It also includes paintings, sculptures, other works of art or antiques and other collections of considerable value that are owned and displayed for the purpose of producing museum and similar services.

Municipality

A generic term describing the 'unit' of government in the local spheres responsible for local government in a geographically demarcated area and including district, local and metropolitan municipalities. Municipalities as an institution consist of a municipal council (elected political representatives) and the municipal administration (appointed officials).

National government

It is the first level of government which controls a nation and has power to set and maintain foreign policy and the ability to collect taxes.

Non-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 economic flows

Changes in the volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

Other structures

All structures other than buildings. Included are the following: highways, streets, roads, bridges, elevated highways, tunnels, railways, subways, airfield runways, sewers, waterways, harbours, dams, other waterworks, shafts, tunnels, other structures associated with mining subsoil assets, communication lines, power lines, pipelines, outdoor sport and recreation facilities.

Provincial government

It is the second level of government, between the national government and the municipalities. The powers of the provincial governments are circumscribed by the national constitution.

Revenue

Is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction.

Social benefits

Social benefits are transfers in cash or in kind to protect the entire population or specific segment of it against certain social risks.

Social contributions

Social contributions are actual receipt from either employer on behalf of their employee or from employee, self-employed, or non-employed persons on their own behalf that secure entitlement to social benefits for their contributors, their dependents or their survivors.

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 forms the dominant share of revenue for many government

units and is composed of compulsory transfers to the general government

sector.

Transfer Is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service, or

asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service, or

asset in return as a direct counterpart.

Transport equipment

Transport equipment consists of equipment for moving people and objects, including motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers, ships, railway locomotives

and rolling stock, aircraft, motorcycles, and bicycles.

Valuables Valuables are produced goods of considerable value acquired and held

primarily as store of value and not used primarily for purposes of production

or consumption.

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.

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General information

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

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Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Johannesburg Public Library
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