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Financial statistics of national government
2016/2017

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Key findings

The net change in the stock of cash from the national revenue fund and donor funds amounted to R32 838 million for the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities amounted to R1 175 253 million and the expense cash flows amounted to R1 330 088 million, resulting in a net cash outflow from operating activities of R154 835 million for the 2016/2017 fiscal year ending 31 March 2017. The net cash outflow from transactions in non-financial assets amounted to R15 526 million for the 2016/2017 fiscal year. The cash deficit for 2016/2017 was R170 361 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to a cash outflow of R1 375 million for the 2016/2017 fiscal year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R204 574 million, resulting in a net cash inflow of R203 199 million from financing activities for the 2016/2017 fiscal year. The total net change in the stock of cash for national government amounted to R32 838 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 345 763 million from the national revenue fund and donor funds for the 2016/2017 fiscal year was transfers of a general character between different levels of government (R473 097 million or 35,2%) (mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services), followed by social protection (R152 111 million or 11,3%) and public order and safety (R123 420 million or 9,2%) (see Table B, p. 13, Figure 5, p. 14).

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 R55 768 million from R1 119 485 million in 2015/2016 to R1 175 253 million in 2016/2017, due to an increase in taxes collected.

The largest contributor to the total revenue for the 2016/2017 fiscal year was taxes (R1 144 081 million), followed by other receipts (R29 357 million) and grants received (R1 815 million).

The increase of R74 098 million in taxes collected from R1 069 983 million in 2015/2016 to R1 144 081 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increases in taxes payable by individuals, taxes payable by corporations and other enterprises and excises.

The decrease of R17 793 million in other receipts from R47 150 million in 2015/2016 to R29 357 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to a once-off capital transfer not elsewhere classified received in 2015/2016 from non-financial public corporations.

The expense cash flows for operating activities increased by R50 185 million from R1 279 903 million in 2015/2016 to R1 330 088 million in 2016/2017, mainly due to an increase in grants and interest paid.

The largest contributor to total expenses for operating activities for the 2016/2017 fiscal year was grants (R764 282 million), followed by compensation of employees (R148 027 million), interest (R146 453 million), social benefits (R143 272 million), purchases of goods and services (R65 831 million), other payments (R50 852 million) and subsidies (R11 371 million) (see Table A, p. 6, Figure 1, p. 7).

The increase of R31 577 million in grants from R732 705 million in 2015/2016 to R764 282 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in transfers from national government to provincial governments, extra-budgetary institutions and municipalities.

The increase of R17 603 million in interest from R128 850 million in 2015/2016 to R146 453 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in interest paid on public debt.

The increase of R10 769 million in social benefits from R132 503 million in 2015/2016 to R143 272 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in payments of social grants to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R10 743 million in compensation of employees from R137 284 million in 2015/2016 to R148 027 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in compensation of employees by the Department of Police, the Department of Defence and the Department of Correctional Services.

The increase of R2 108 million in purchases of goods and services from R63 723 million in 2015/2016 to R65 831 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in purchases of goods and services by the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Higher Education and Training and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

The increase of R1 107 million in subsidies paid from R10 264 million in 2015/2016 to R11 371 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in subsidies paid to non-financial public corporations by the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Transport and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services.

The decrease of R23 723 million in other payments from R74 575 million in 2015/2016 to R50 852 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to a once-off capital transfer not elsewhere classified to a non-financial public corporation in 2015/2016.

The decrease of R2 704 million from transactions in non-financial assets from R18 230 million in 2015/2016 to R15 526 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to decreases in capital expenditure by the Department of Water and Sanitation (other structures), the Department of Correctional Services (machinery and equipment) and the Department of Basic Education (buildings other than dwellings).

Table A - Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 fiscal years (summary)¹

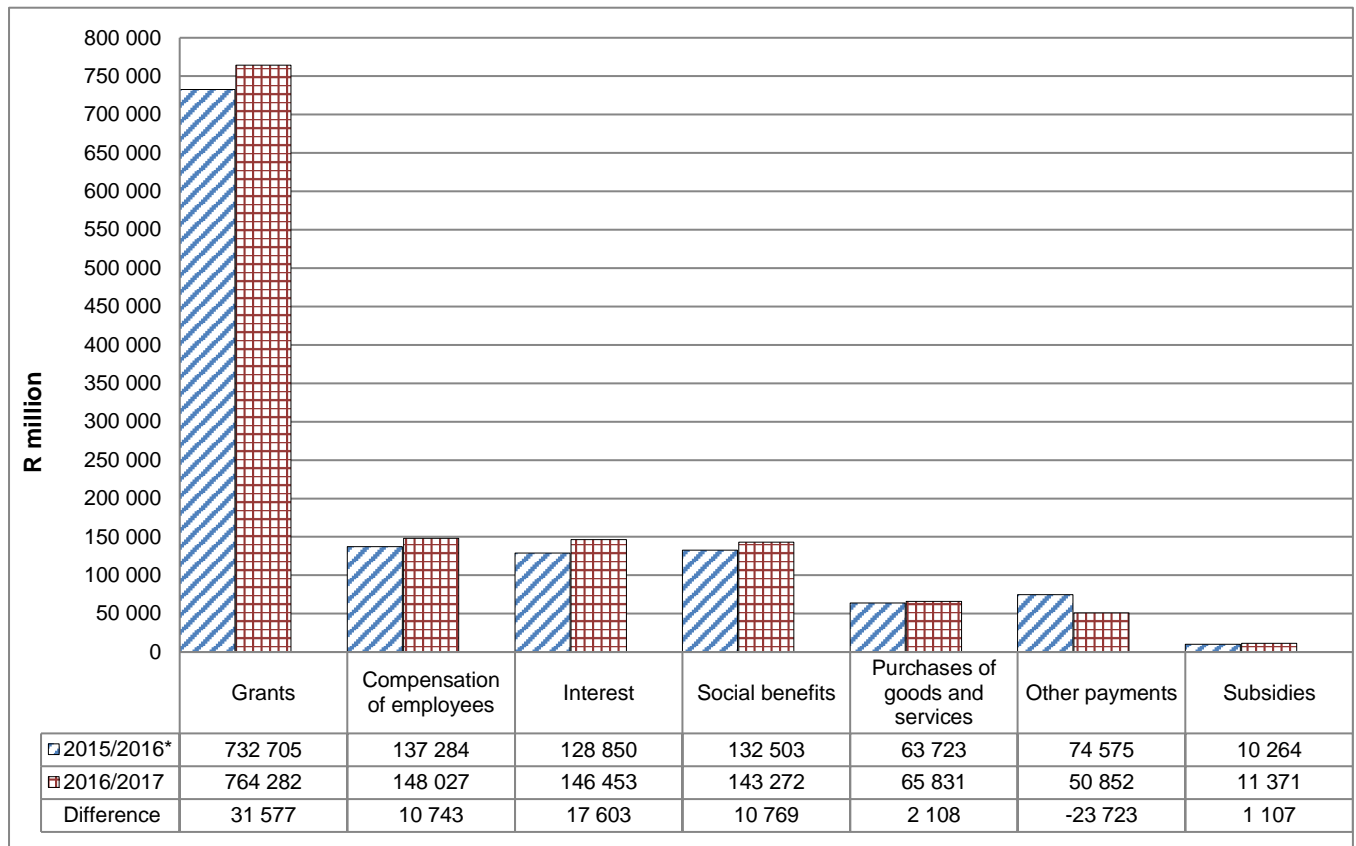
GFS 2014 code	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2015/2016 ²	2016/2017	Difference between 2015/ 2016 and 2016/ 2017
		R million		
	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Revenue cash flows a	1 119 485	1 175 253	55 768
11	Taxes	1 069 983	1 144 081	74 098
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	2 352	1 815	-537
14	Other receipts	47 150	29 357	-17 793
	Expense cash flows b	1 279 903	1 330 088	50 185
21	Compensation of employees	137 284	148 027	10 743
22	Purchases of goods and services	63 723	65 831	2 108
24	Interest	128 850	146 453	17 603
25	Subsidies	10 264	11 371	1 107
26	Grants	732 705	764 282	31 577
27	Social benefits	132 503	143 272	10 769
28	Other payments	74 575	50 852	-23 723
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities: (outflow)/ inflow (a-b)=c</i>	-160 418	-154 835	5 583
	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets:			
	Net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets ³ d	18 230	15 526	-2 704
611	Fixed assets	18 139	15 300	-2 839
612	Inventories	0	0	0
613	Valuables	0	4	4
614	Non-produced assets	91	222	131
	<i>Cash surplus/ (deficit) (c-d)=e</i>	-178 648	-170 361	
	Cash flows from transactions in financing activities:			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash: cash outflow/ (inflow) f	125	1 375	
321	Domestic	125	1 375	
322	Foreign	0	0	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow g	155 368	204 574	
331	Domestic	159 247	155 550	
332	Foreign	-3 879	49 024	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow (g-f)=h</i>	155 243	203 199	
	NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH (h+e)=i	-23 405	32 838	

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

² Revised since the previous publication.

³ The net cash outflow from 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).

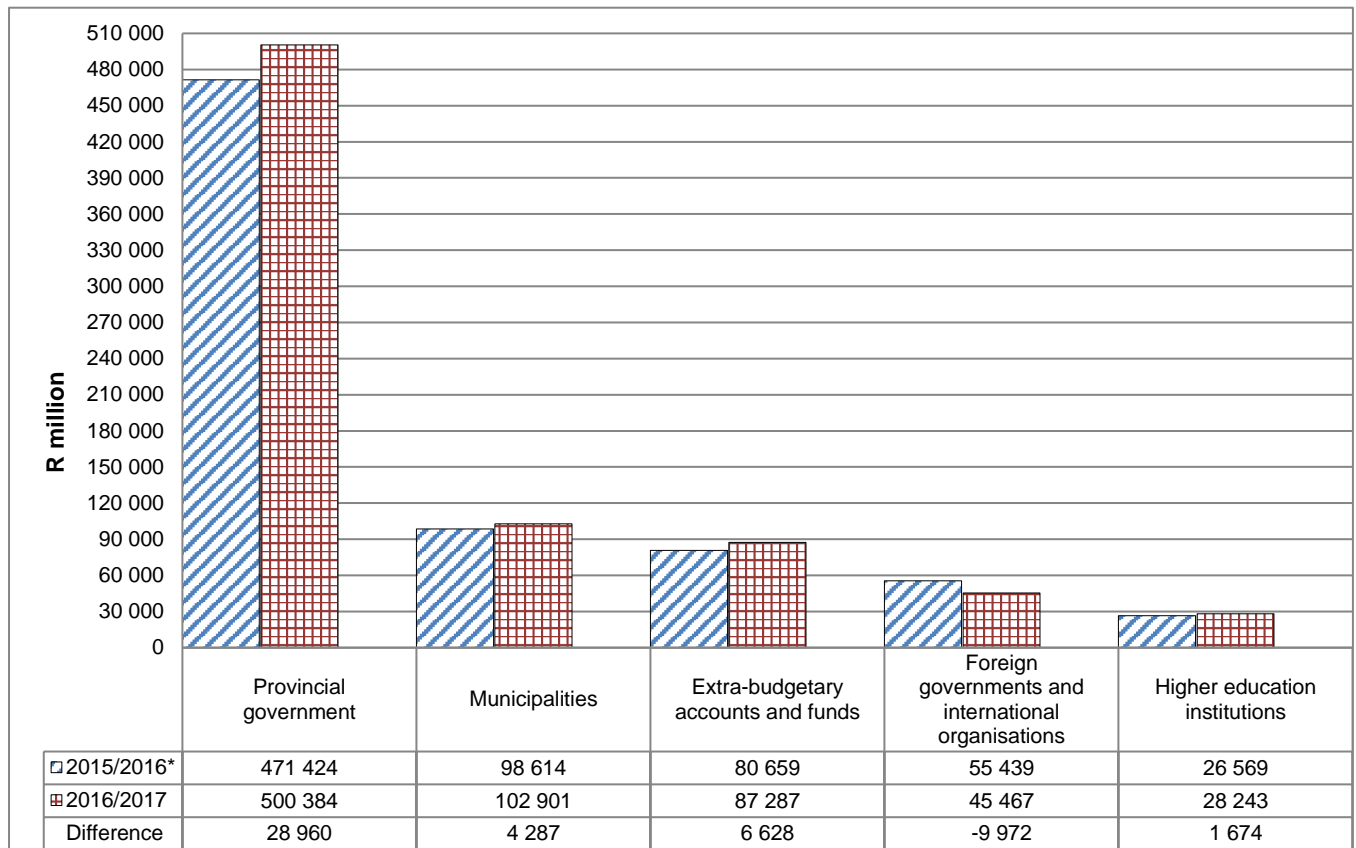
Figure 1 – Economic classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016* and 2016/2017 fiscal years



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

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 fiscal years. Grant payments (mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services) accounted for the largest proportion of the expenditure (R764 282 million in 2016/2017), followed by compensation of employees (R148 027 million), interest paid (R146 453) and social benefits (R143 272 million).

Figure 2 – Grants to other levels of general government and international institutions for the 2015/2016* and 2016/2017 fiscal years

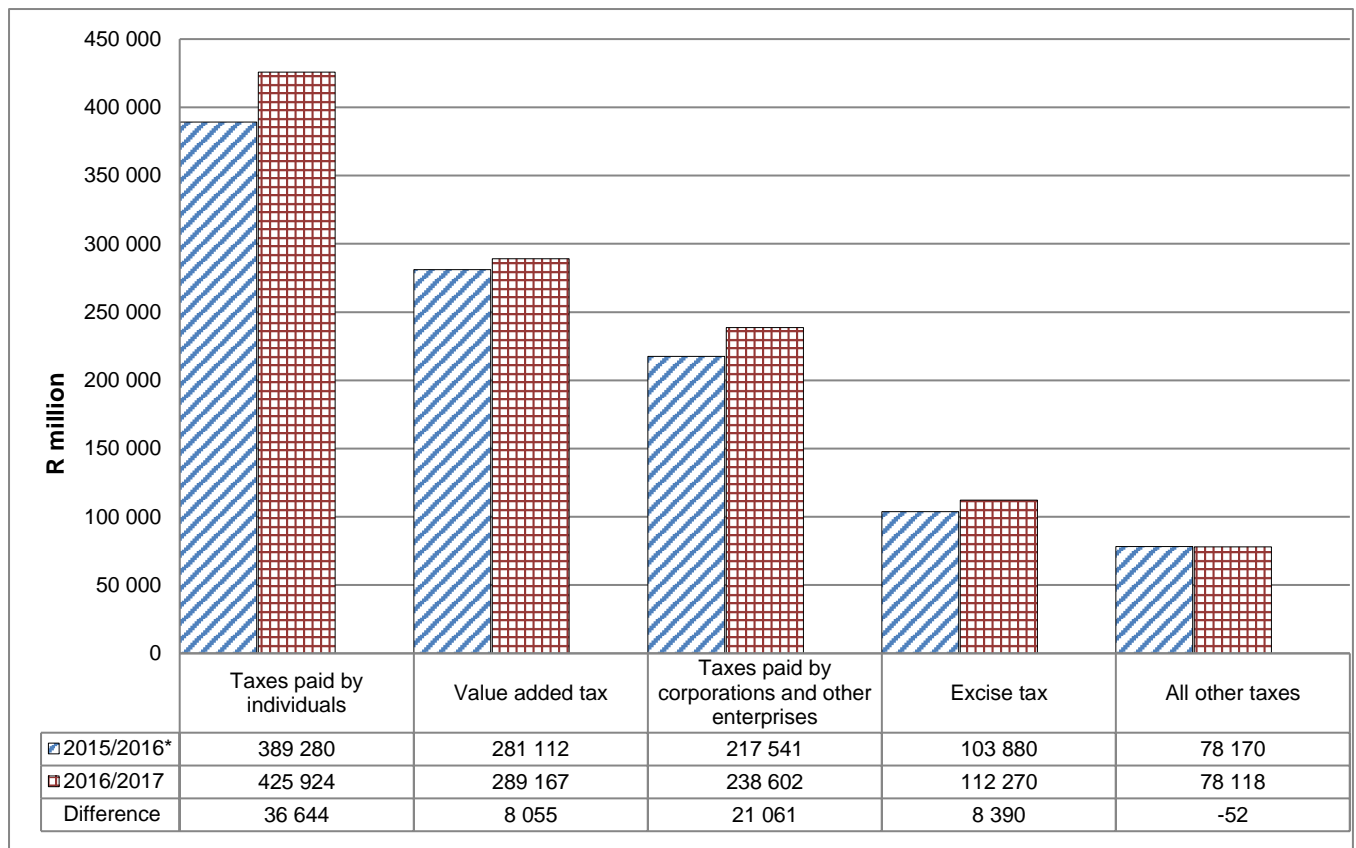


* Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

** The breakdown can be found in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website.

Figure 2 shows that the largest proportion of national government grants for the 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 fiscal years was paid to provincial government (R500 384 million in 2016/2017), followed by municipalities (R102 901 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R87 287 million), foreign governments and international organisations (R45 467 million) and higher education institutions (R28 243 million).

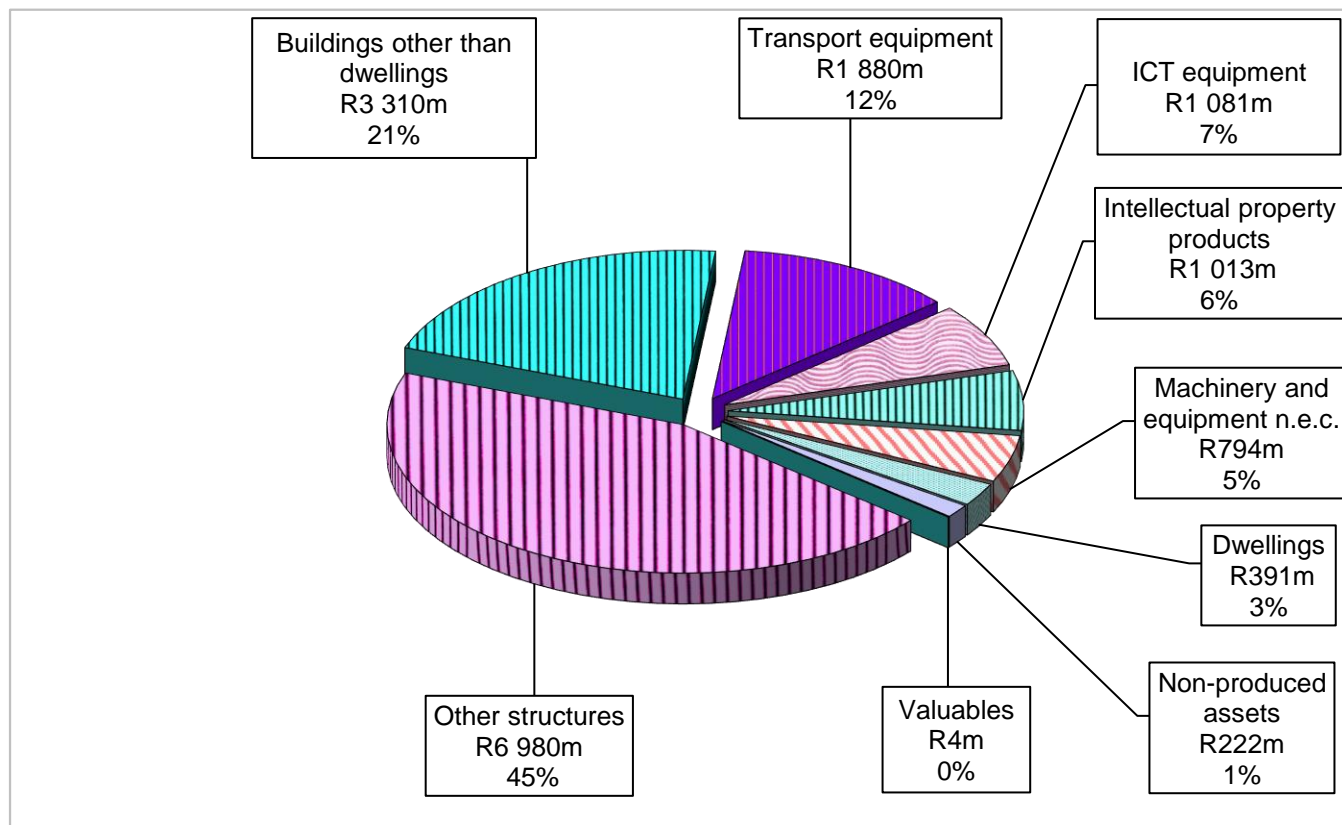
Figure 3 – Types of tax collected for 2015/2016* and 2016/2017 fiscal years



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

Figure 3 shows taxes collected for the 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 fiscal years, with taxes paid by individuals contributing the largest proportion (R425 924 million in 2016/2017), followed by value added tax (R289 167 million) and taxes paid by corporations and other enterprises (R238 602 million) in 2016/2017.

Figure 4 – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for 2016/2017 fiscal year¹



* Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.
 ** The total amounts for purchases of non-financial assets are shown in Table 3, p.20.

Figure 4 shows the economic classification of payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2016/2017 fiscal year. The total payment for purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R15 675 million, with the largest contributors being other structures (R6 980 million or 45%), buildings other than dwellings (R3 310 million or 21%), transport equipment (R1 880 million or 12%) and ICT equipment (R1 081 million or 7%).

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 R47 508 million from R1 298 255 million in 2015/2016 to R1 345 763 million in the 2016/2017 fiscal year (Table B, p.13).

The increase of R26 119 million in cash payments for transfers of a general character between different levels of government from R446 978 million in 2015/2016 to R473 097 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid to provincial governments and municipalities to defray their expenses.

The increase of R17 701 million in cash payments for public debt transactions from R128 796 million in 2015/2016 to R146 497 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to payments of interest on public debt.

The increase of R11 519 million in cash payments for social protection from R140 592 million in 2015/2016 to R152 111 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased social grants paid to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R7 885 million in cash payments for education from R63 829 million in 2015/2016 to R71 714 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased higher education and training grants paid to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme and the spending on compensation of employees and goods and services by the Department of Higher Education and Training (including TVETs).

The increase of R4 781 million in cash payments for police from R78 183 million in 2015/2016 to R82 964 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees by the Department of Police.

The increase of R3 143 million in cash payments for transport from R53 870 million in 2015/2016 to R57 013 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased provincial road maintenance and the public transport operations grants paid to provincial government by the Department of Transport. The increase was also due to transfer payments to non-financial public corporations for the funding of the maintenance, upgrading and expansion of the national road network and metrorail refurbishments.

The increase of R2 579 million in cash payments for general economic, commercial and labour affairs from R20 242 million in 2015/2016 to R22 821 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increase in capital grants paid to international organisations by the National Treasury and increased subsidy payments by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The increase of R2 404 million in cash payments for health from R42 452 million in 2015/2016 to R44 856 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased payments for the comprehensive treatment of HIV, AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as the national tertiary health services grant to provincial governments paid by the Department of Health.

The increase of R2 004 million in cash payments for defence from R44 896 million in 2015/2016 to R46 900 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees by the Department of Defence.

The increase of R1 313 million in cash payments for law courts from R18 384 million in 2015/2016 to R19 697 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased payments for compensation of employees by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of the Office of the Chief Justice.

The increase of R1 117 million in cash payments for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting from R12 631 million in 2015/2016 to R13 748 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to increased payments for goods and services, grants and other paid by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

The increase of R1 024 million in cash payments for communications from R2 256 million in 2015/2016 to R3 280 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to an increased transfer to a financial public corporation by the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services for the recapitalisation of the Post Office and an increased grant paid to an extra-budgetary account and fund for the funding of broadcasting digital migration.

The decrease of R22 671 million in cash payments for fuel and energy from R30 302 million in 2015/2016 to R7 631 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to a once-off payment to a non-financial public corporation by the Department of Public Enterprises in 2015/2016.

The decrease of R10 575 million in cash payments for executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs from R74 062 million in 2015/2016 to R63 487 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to a decreased payment to the Southern African Customs Union.

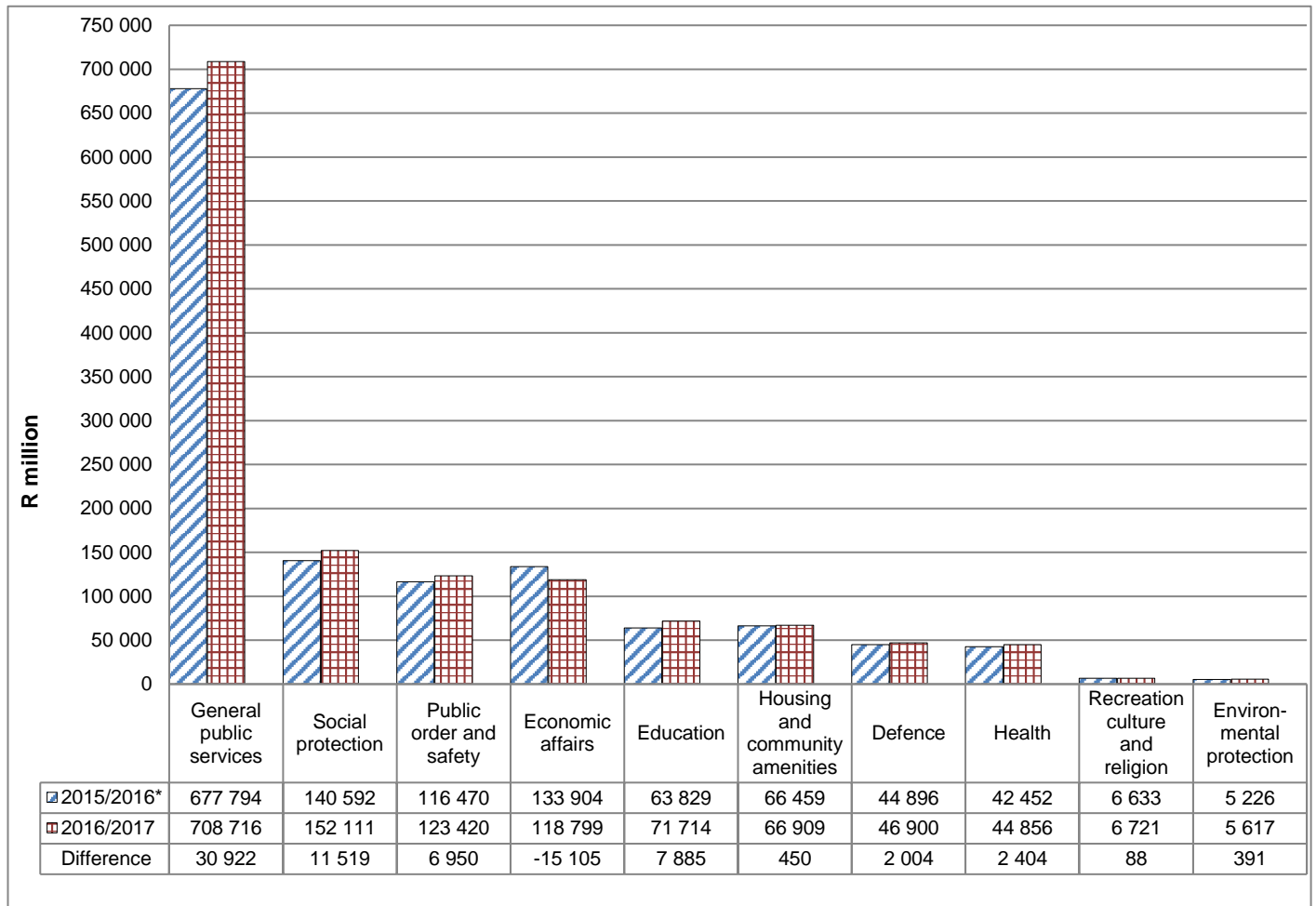
The decrease of R3 037 million in cash payments for foreign economic aid from R3 631 million in 2015/2016 to R594 million in 2016/2017 was mainly due to a decreased capital transfer to a financial public corporation by the National Treasury.

Table B - Functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015/2016* and 2016/2017 fiscal years (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Type of service	2015/2016 ²	2016/2017	Difference between 2015/2016 and 2016/2017	Percentage of total cash payments 2016/2017
		R million			%
70	Functional classification				
701	General public services				
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	74 062	63 487	-10 575	4,7
7012	Foreign economic aid	3 631	594	-3 037	0,0
7013	General services	14 439	14 889	450	1,1
7014	Basic research	7 109	7 194	85	0,5
7015	Research and development general public services	785	753	-32	0,1
7016	General public services n.e.c. ³	1 994	2 205	210	0,2
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	128 796	146 497	17 701	10,9
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	446 978	473 097	26 119	35,2
	Total general public services a	677 794	708 716	30 922	52,7
702	Defence b	44 896	46 900	2 004	3,5
703	Public order and safety				
7031	Police	78 183	82 964	4 781	6,2
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0,0
7033	Law courts	18 384	19 697	1 313	1,5
7034	Prisons	19 882	20 717	835	1,5
7035	R&D Public order and safety	21	42	21	0,0
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	0	0	0	0,0
	Total public order and safety c	116 470	123 420	6 950	9,2
704	Economic affairs				
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	20 242	22 821	2 579	1,7
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12 631	13 748	1 117	1,0
7043	Fuel and energy	30 302	7 631	-22 671	0,6
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	9 357	8 888	-469	0,7
7045	Transport	53 870	57 013	3 143	4,2
7046	Communications	2 256	3 280	1 024	0,2
7047	Other industries	2 991	3 189	198	0,2
7048	Research and development economic affairs	2 255	2 229	-26	0,2
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0,0
	Total economic affairs d	133 904	118 799	-15 105	8,8
705	Environmental protection e	5 226	5 617	391	0,4
706	Housing and community amenities f	66 459	66 909	450	5,0
707	Health g	42 452	44 856	2 404	3,3
708	Recreation, culture and religion h	6 633	6 721	88	0,5
709	Education i	63 829	71 714	7 885	5,3
710	Social protection j	140 592	152 111	11 519	11,3
	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	1 298 255	1 345 763	47 508	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 2015/2016* and 2016/2017 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 2016/2017 fiscal year was R1 345 763 million, with general public services spending the highest amount (R708 716 million), followed by social protection (R152 111 million), public order and safety (R123 420 million), economic affairs (R118 799 million) and education (R71 714 million).

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table 1 – Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2016/2017* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
	Revenue cash flows	1 175 253
11	Taxes	1 144 081
12	Social contributions	0
13	Grants	1 815
14	Other receipts	29 357

* 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 2016/2017* 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	148 027	65 831	146 453	11 371	764 282	143 272	50 852	1 330 088
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	10 894	9 043	146 406	872	537 832	37	2 358	707 441
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	5 473	3 756	68	0	52 340	13	1 071	62 721
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	594	0	0	594
7013	General services	5 018	4 277	0	0	4 765	23	314	14 396
7014	Basic research	320	188	0	872	4 830	1	968	7 179
7015	R&D General public services	84	663	0	0	0	0	5	752
7016	General public services n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	2 205	0	0	2 205
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	0	159	146 337	0	0	0	0	146 497
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	0	0	0	0	473 097	0	0	473 097
702	DEFENCE	23 842	10 678	0	0	11 233	121	135	46 010
7021	Military defence	23 842	10 616	0	0	5 633	121	135	40 347
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	63	0	0	0	0	0	63
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	5 600	0	0	5 600
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	88 277	25 811	0	0	3 010	615	567	118 279
7031	Police services	62 963	15 643	0	0	628	434	497	80 165
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	11 414	4 298	0	0	2 381	110	23	18 227
7034	Prisons	13 881	5 847	0	0	0	70	46	19 844
7035	R&D Public order and safety	19	23	0	0	0	0	0	42
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 2016/2017* 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	7 956	6 016	1	9 986	52 794	37	41 319	118 109
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	2 437	1 375	0	1 874	13 562	9	3 395	22 652
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3 608	2 131	1	0	4 332	22	3 345	13 439
7043	Fuel and energy	325	177	0	0	2 459	2	4 653	7 616
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	639	324	0	3 591	4 238	1	85	8 877
7045	Transport	384	1 141	0	4 282	22 563	2	28 632	57 004
7046	Communication	264	181	0	240	1 931	1	651	3 267
7047	Other industries	260	301	0	0	2 341	0	121	3 024
7048	R&D Economic affairs	39	386	0	0	1 369	0	434	2 228
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	729	835	0	0	2 061	2	1 843	5 470
7051	Waste management	84	55	0	0	10	0	0	149
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	98	54	0	0	4	0	2	157
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	284	438	0	0	2 047	2	1 660	4 432
7055	R&D Environmental protection	64	174	0	0	0	0	0	238
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	199	114	0	0	0	0	181	494
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	2 567	5 064	0	0	51 621	14	1 999	61 266
7061	Housing development	320	330	0	0	29 776	2	106	30 533
7062	Community development	544	2 758	0	0	15 436	1	822	19 560
7063	Water supply	1 704	1 945	0	0	6 390	12	1 071	11 122
7064	Street lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7065	R&D Housing and community amenities	0	31	0	0	19	0	0	51
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 2016/2017* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

		Economic classification							(21 - 28) TOTAL
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	
Functional classification		R million							
707	HEALTH	4 763	3 033	0	0	36 039	21	314	44 170
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	3 885	1 472	0	0	16 119	17	6	21 499
7074	Public health services	381	578	0	0	15 291	2	307	16 558
7075	R&D Health	0	181	0	0	1 532	0	0	1 713
7076	Health n.e.c.	497	803	0	0	3 097	2	1	4 400
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	397	491	0	513	4 146	14	1 051	6 613
7081	Recreational and sporting services	98	144	0	0	618	0	162	1 023
7082	Cultural services	170	255	0	0	2 966	13	300	3 705
7083	Broadcasting and publishing services	0	0	0	513	110	0	182	806
7084	Religious and other community services	68	60	0	0	412	0	403	944
7085	R&D Recreation, culture and religion	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	13
7086	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	51	30	0	0	39	0	4	123
709	EDUCATION	8 000	4 220	46	0	58 262	18	95	70 641
7091	Pre-primary and primary education	15	6	0	0	6 060	0	0	6 080
7092	Secondary education	3	3	0	0	362	0	0	368
7093	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (e.g. CET)	7 154	1 836	0	0	0	16	2	9 008
7094	Tertiary education	46	7	0	0	41 027	0	8	41 089
7095	Education not definable by level	11	348	0	0	0	0	0	359
7096	Subsidiary services to education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7097	R&D Education	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
7098	Education n.e.c.	769	2 019	46	0	10 812	2	85	13 733

* 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 2016/2017* fiscal year (summary) (concluded)

		Economic classification							(21 - 28) TOTAL
		21 Compensation of employees	22 Purchases of goods and services	24 Interest	25 Subsidies	26 Grants	27 Social benefits	28 Other payments	
Functional classification		R million							
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	602	639	0	0	7 285	142 393	1 170	152 089
7101	Sickness and disability	14	8	0	0	31	19 929	4	19 987
7102	Old age	110	227	0	0	1	61 804	1 033	63 176
7103	Survivors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7104	Family and children	48	24	0	0	0	59 418	9	59 499
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	86	0	3	107
7108	R&D Social protection	8	37	0	0	0	0	0	45
7109	Social protection n.e.c.	416	332	0	0	7 167	1 241	121	9 277

* 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 2016/2017* 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	15 449	0	4	222	15 675
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	1 157	0	0	118	1 275
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	648	0	0	118	766
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	0
7013	General services	492	0	0	0	492
7014	Basic research	15	0	0	0	15
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	891	0	0	0	891
7021	Military defence	883	0	0	0	883
7022	Civil defence	0	0	0	0	0
7023	Foreign military aid	0	0	0	0	0
7024	R&D Defence	8	0	0	0	8
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	5 141	0	0	0	5 141
7031	Police services	2 798	0	0	0	2 798
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	1 470	0	0	0	1 470
7034	Prisons	873	0	0	0	873
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 2016/2017* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

		Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
Functional classification		R million				
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	586	0	0	104	690
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	169	0	0	0	169
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	205	0	0	104	309
7043	Fuel and energy	15	0	0	0	15
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	10	0	0	0	10
7045	Transport	9	0	0	0	9
7046	Communication	13	0	0	0	13
7047	Other industries	164	0	0	0	164
7048	R&D Economic affairs	1	0	0	0	1
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	147	0	0	0	147
7051	Waste management	13	0	0	0	13
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	15	0	0	0	15
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	59	0	0	0	59
7055	R&D Environmental protection	27	0	0	0	27
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	32	0	0	0	32
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	5 643	0	0	0	5 643
7061	Housing development	6	0	0	0	6
7062	Community development	582	0	0	0	582
7063	Water supply	5 055	0	0	0	5 055
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 2016/2017* 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	686	0	0	0	686
7072	Outpatient services	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Ambulance services	0	0	0	0	0
7073	Hospital services	650	0	0	0	650
7074	Public health services	5	0	0	0	5
7075	R&D Health	0	0	0	0	0
7076	Health n.e.c.	31	0	0	0	31
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	108	0	0	0	108
7081	Recreational and sporting services	4	0	0	0	4
7082	Cultural services	100	0	0	0	100
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.	1	0	0	0	1
709	EDUCATION	1 074	0	0	0	1 074
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)	3	0	0	0	3
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.	1 070	0	0	0	1 070

* 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 2016/2017* 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	17	0	4	0	21
7101	Sickness and disability	0	0	0	0	0
7102	Old age	7	0	4	0	11
7103	Survivors	0	0	0	0	0
7104	Family and children	1	0	0	0	1
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.	9	0	0	0	9

* 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 2016/2017* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
31		149
311	Fixed assets	149
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 2016/2017* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
32		1 375
321	Domestic	1 375
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 2016/2017* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
33		204 574
331	Domestic	155 550
332	Foreign	49 024

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

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 2016/2017 fiscal year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2016/2017 fiscal year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the purchases of non-financial assets for the 2016/2017 fiscal year
Table 4	Economic classification of the sales of non-financial assets for the 2016/2017 fiscal year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2016/2017 fiscal year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2016/2017 fiscal year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2016/2017 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 2016/2017 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 2016/2017 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) are available 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. Parliament of the Republic of South Africa figures have been converted to modified cash basis for GFS purposes.

Scope of the financial statistics of national government

The annual reports of all 47 national government departments were collected for 2016/2017.

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. Centre for Public Service Innovation
5. Civil Secretariat for Police
6. Communications
7. Cooperative Governance
8. Correctional Services
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. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

29. Police
30. Public Enterprises
31. Public Service and Administration
32. Public Service Commission
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 non-financial 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 2015/2016 classified information is generally comparable with the 2016/2017 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 available 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 2016. Currently the PSCC is classifying the public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Related publications

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

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

Symbols and abbreviations

GFSM	Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014
IMF	International Monetary Fund
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
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 2016/2017 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. Revisions to 2015/2016 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 (see methodology under explanatory notes).
Buildings and structures	Consist of dwellings, buildings other than dwellings and land improvements.
Buildings other than dwellings	Buildings other than dwellings include whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities, and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouses and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels, and restaurants.
Capital expenditure	Any expenditure incurred for or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment. Note: The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life of, a fixed or long-term work, irrespective of whether payments were made outside contractors or concerns, or the work was done by the enterprise itself. Capital expenditure includes vehicles, office furniture and equipment, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year.
Capital transfers	Capital transfers are transfers in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash or inventories) changes from one party to another or that oblige one or both parties to acquire or dispose of an asset (other than cash or inventories).
Cash basis of recording	Flows are recorded when cash is received or disbursed (see methodology under explanatory notes).
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	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.
Land improvements	Are the result of actions that lead to major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land, or prevent its deterioration. Activities such as land reclamation, land clearance, land contouring, creation of wells and watering holes that are integral to the land in question are to be treated as resulting in land improvements.
Liability	An obligation to provide economic benefits to the units holding the corresponding financial claim.
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.
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.

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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Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date
	Financial statistics of national government for 2017/2018	June 2019

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