



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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

STATISTICAL RELEASE

P9119.3

Financial statistics of national government 2019/2020

Embargoed until:
30 June 2021
11:00

ENQUIRIES:
User information services
+27 12 310 8600

FORTHCOMING ISSUE:
2020/2021

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:
June 2022

Dipalopalo tsa Aforikaborwa • Dipalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Ezazibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • Tshitatistika Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayo Afrika-Dzonga

Statistieke Suid-Afrika • Dipalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Telubalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • EzeNkcukacha maNani zoMzantsi Afrika • Imbalobalo zeSewula Afrika

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



Page

Contents	1
Tables	
Table A Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years (summary).....	4
Table B Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years (summary).....	8
Table C Functional classification of expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years (summary).....	11
Table 1 Economic classification of revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year (summary).....	13
Table 2 Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year (summary).....	14
Table 3 Economic and functional classification of the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020 fiscal year (summary).....	18
Table 4 Economic classification of the cash inflows (sales) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020 fiscal year (summary).....	22
Table 5 Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2019/2020 fiscal year (summary).....	22
Table 6 Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year (summary).....	22
Annexure A Information on disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website	23
Explanatory notes	24
Glossary of selected variables	29
Technical enquiries	32
General information	33

Key findings

The net change in the stock of cash of the national government from the national revenue fund and donor funds amounted to a surplus of R3 318 million for the 2019/2020 fiscal year.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities amounted to R1 385 193 million and the expense cash flows amounted to R1 729 325 million, resulting in a net cash outflow from operating activities of R344 132 million for the 2019/2020 fiscal year ended 31 March 2020. The net cash outflow from transactions in non-financial assets amounted to R13 357 million for the 2019/2020 fiscal year. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to a cash outflow of R629 million for the 2019/2020 fiscal year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R361 436 million, resulting in a net cash inflow of R360 807 million from financing activities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year. The total net change in the stock of cash of the national government amounted to R3 318 million (see Table A, p. 4).

The largest contributor to the total expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets (functionally classified) of R1 742 803 million from the national revenue fund and donor funds for the 2019/2020 fiscal year was transfers of a general character between different levels of government (R584 881 million or 33,6%) (mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services). This was followed by social protection (R205 648 million or 11,8%), interest paid on public debt (R204 769 million or 11,7%), economic affairs (R188 110 million or 10,8%) and public order and safety (R145 443 million or 8,3%) (see Table C, p. 11 and Figure 4, p. 12).

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

The revenue cash flows from operating activities increased by R74 044 million from R1 311 149 million in 2018/2019 to R1 385 193 million in 2019/2020. The increase was mainly due to an increase in taxes collected.

The increase of R68 076 million in cash receipts of taxes from R1 287 690 million in 2018/2019 to R1 355 766 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to increases in taxes collected from individuals' income and in taxes on goods and services (i.e. value added tax (VAT) and excise taxes).

The increase of R5 782 million in other receipts from R22 004 million in 2018/2019 to R27 786 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to an increase in property income received by the national government.

Expense cash flows for operating activities increased by R189 169 million from R1 540 156 million in 2018/2019 to R1 729 325 million in 2019/2020. This was mainly due to increases in payment of grants, other payments, social benefits and the payment of interest on public debt.

The largest contributor to total expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year was grants (R967 697 million), followed by interest (R204 782 million), social benefits (R196 471 million) and compensation of employees (R176 506 million) (see Table A, p. 4, Figure 2, p. 6).

The increase of R68 612 million in grants paid from R899 085 million in 2018/2019 to R967 697 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid by the national government to provincial governments and extra-budgetary accounts and funds.

The increase of R50 354 million in other payments from R40 369 million in 2018/2019 to R90 723 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to capital transfers paid to public corporations by the Department of Public Enterprises.

The increase of R27 936 million in social benefits paid from R168 535 million in 2018/2019 to R196 471 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to an increase in payments of social grants to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R22 832 million in interest from R181 950 million in 2018/2019 to R204 782 million in 2019/2020 was due to an increase in interest paid on public debt by the national government.

The increase of R10 867 million in compensation of employees from R165 639 million in 2018/2019 to R176 506 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to increases in compensation of employees by the Department of Police, the Department of Defence and the Department of Correctional Services.

The increase of R6 650 million in purchases of goods and services from R75 411 million in 2018/2019 to R82 061 million in 2019/2020 was due to increases in purchases of goods and services by the Department of Defence, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the Department of Higher Education and Training and the Department of Police.

The increase of R1 919 million in subsidies paid from R9 166 million in 2018/2019 to R11 085 million in 2019/2020 was due to an increase in subsidies paid to public corporations by the Department of Transport.

The net cash outflows from investment in non-financial assets decreased by R2 793 million from R16 149 million in 2018/2019 to R13 357 million in 2019/2020 mainly due to decreases in capital expenditure on buildings and other structures by the Department of Basic Education, the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and a decrease in other machinery and equipment by the Department of Defence.

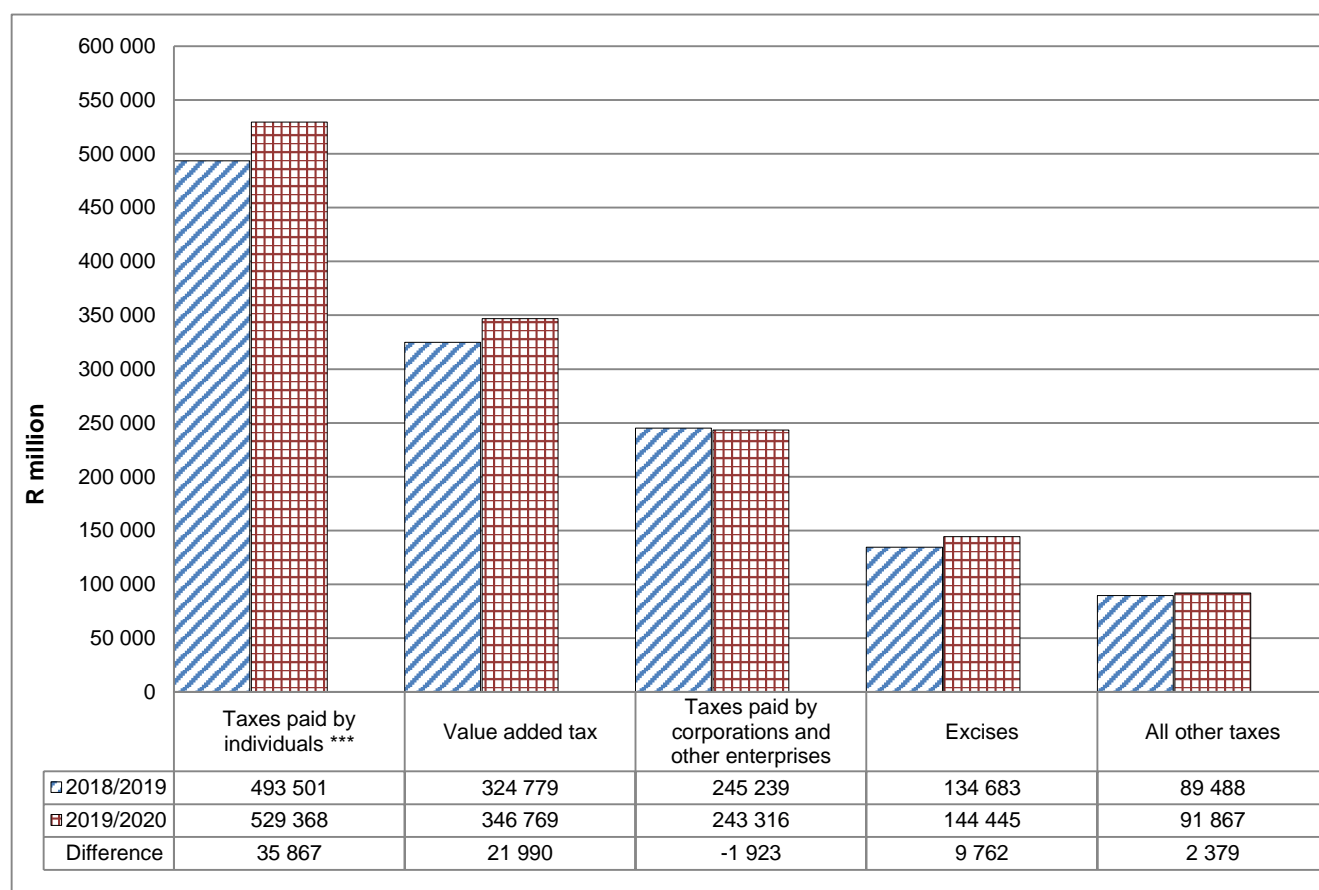
Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of national government for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years (summary) ¹

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2018/2019 ²	2019/2020	Difference between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020
		R million		
	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Revenue cash flows a	1 311 149	1 385 193	74 044
11	Taxes	1 287 690	1 355 766	68 076
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	1 455	1 641	186
14	Other receipts	22 004	27 786	5 782
	Expense cash flows b	1 540 156	1 729 325	189 169
21	Compensation of employees	165 639	176 506	10 867
22	Purchases of goods and services	75 411	82 061	6 650
24	Interest	181 950	204 782	22 832
25	Subsidies	9 166	11 085	1 919
26	Grants	899 085	967 697	68 612
27	Social benefits	168 535	196 471	27 936
28	Other payments	40 369	90 723	50 354
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities: inflow / (outflow)</i> (a-b) = c	-229 007	-344 132	-115 125
	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets:			
	Net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets d	16 149	13 357	-2 793
611	Fixed assets	16 123	13 246	-2 877
612	Inventories	0	0	0
613	Valuables	1	40	39
614	Non-produced assets	25	72	47
	<i>Cash surplus / (deficit)</i> (c-d) = e	-245 157	-357 489	
	Cash flows from financing activities:			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:			
	outflow / (inflow) f	337	629	
321	Domestic	337	629	
322	Foreign	0	0	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash inflow / (outflow) g	197 813	361 436	
331	Domestic	173 827	312 336	
332	Foreign	23 986	49 100	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: inflow / (outflow)</i> (g-f) = h	197 476	360 807	
	NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH (h+e) = i	-47 681	3 318	

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 (R13 357 million) is equal to purchases of non-financial assets (R13 479 million) minus sales of non-financial assets (R121 million). The total amounts for purchases and sales of non-financial assets are shown, in Table 3 and Table 4 respectively, in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website.

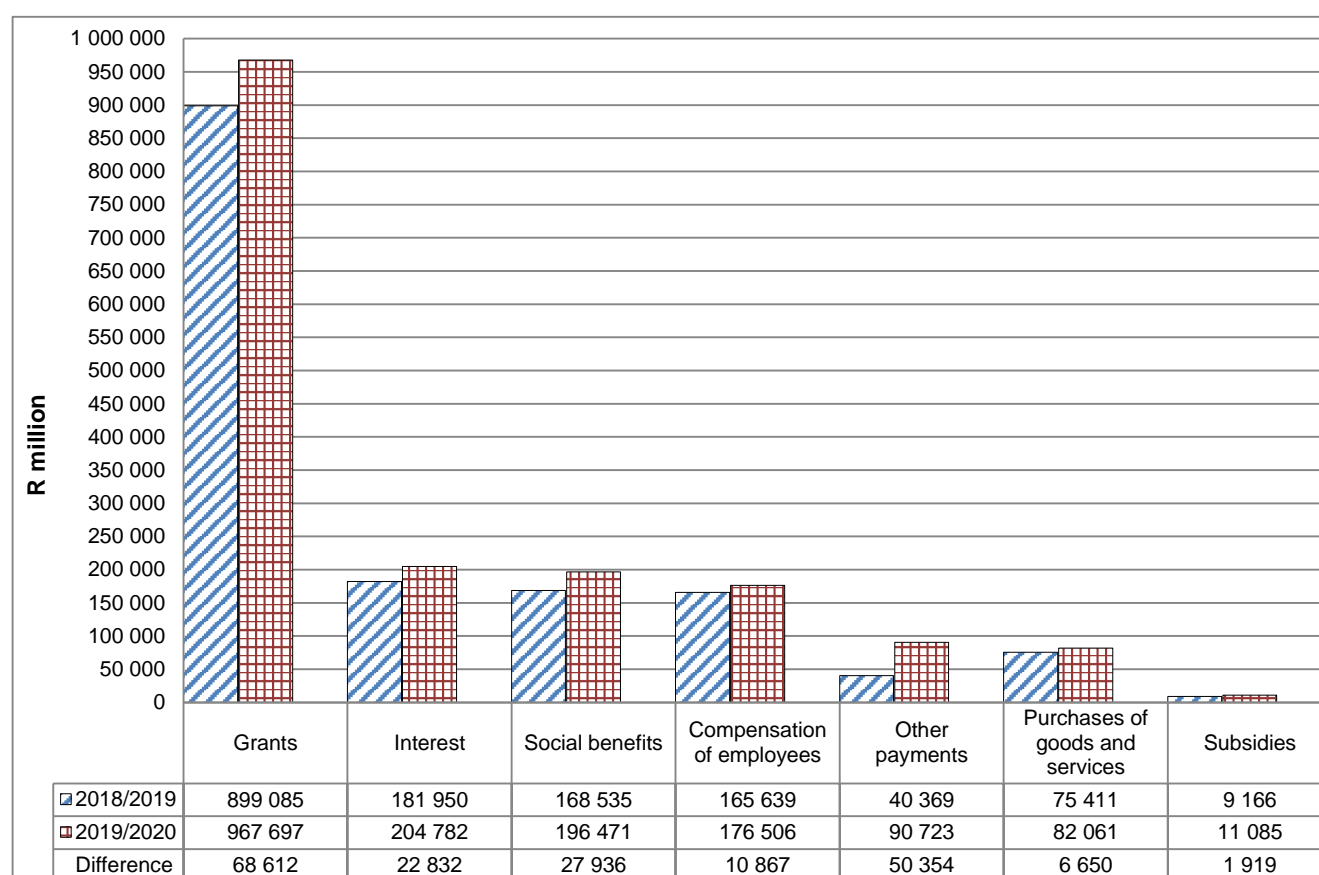
Figure 1 – Types of tax collected for the 2018/2019* and 2019/2020 fiscal years**

* 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.

*** Taxes paid by individuals on income, profits, and capital gains.

Figure 1 shows taxes collected for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years, with direct taxes paid by individuals contributing the largest proportion (R529 368 million in 2019/2020), followed by value added tax (R346 769 million) and taxes paid by corporations and other enterprises (R243 316 million).

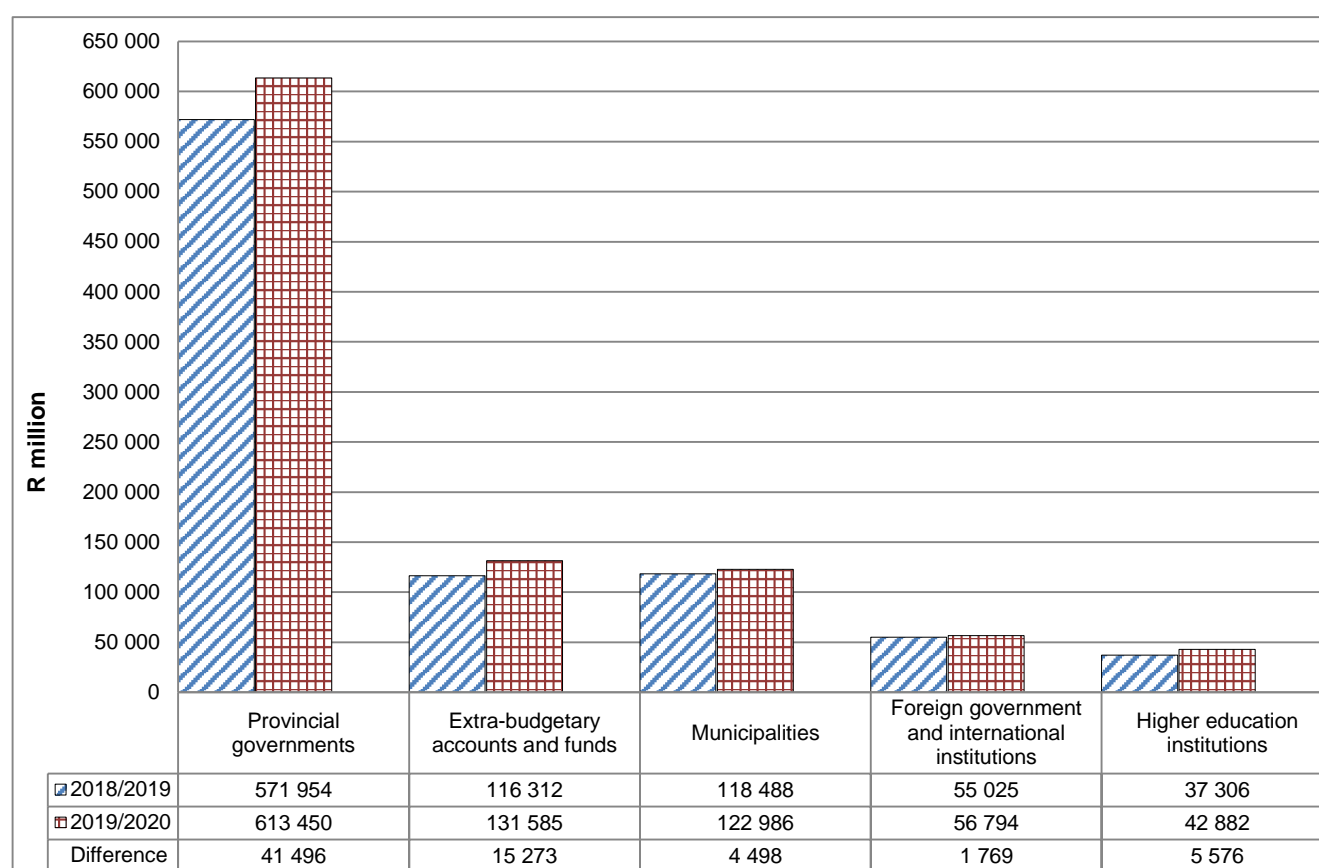
Figure 2 – Economic classification of expense cash flows for the 2018/2019* and 2019/2020 fiscal years**

* 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 the economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years. In 2019/2020 the national government's main costs were grant payments (R967 697 million) mainly to provincial governments to defray their expenditure on general government services, interest paid (R204 782 million), social benefits (R196 471 million) and compensation of employees (R176 506 million).

Figure 3 – Grants to other levels of general government and international institutions for the 2018/2019* and 2019/2020 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 3 shows that the largest proportion of the national government grants to other levels of general government and international institutions for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years was paid to provincial governments (R613 450 million in 2019/2020), followed by extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R131 585 million), municipalities (R122 986 million), foreign governments and international institutions (R56 794 million) and higher education institutions (R42 882 million).

Table B – Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 fiscal years (summary) ¹

GFS 2014 code	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets		2018/2019 ²	2019/2020	Difference between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020
			R million		
61	Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets:	(b+r+s+t) = a	16 261	13 479	-2 782
611	Fixed assets:	(c+d+i+q) = b	16 235	13 366	-2 869
6111	Buildings and structures:	c	9 655	7 609	-2046
61111	Dwellings		21	227	206
61112	Buildings other than dwellings		3 800	3 163	-637
61113	Other structures		5 834	4218	-1 616
61114	Land improvements		0	0	0
6112	Machinery and equipment:	(e+f) = d	6 087	5 292	-795
61121	Transport equipment	e	2 515	2 207	-308
61122	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment:	(g+h) = f	3 571	3 085	-486
611221	Information, computer and telecommunications equipment	g	1 162	1 103	-59
611222	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified:	h	2 408	1 982	-426
6112221	Office furniture (and domestic furniture)		81	98	17
6112222	Other machinery and equipment		2 327	1 883	-444
6112223	Books		1	0	-1
6113	Other fixed assets:	(j+k) = i	493	465	-28
61131	Cultivated biological resources:	j	10	4	-6
611311	Animal resources yielding repeat products		10	4	-6
611312	Tree, crop, and plant resources yielding repeat products		0	0	0
61132	Intellectual property products:	(l+m+n+o+p) = k	483	461	-22
611321	Research and development	l	0	0	0
611322	Mineral exploration and evaluation	m	0	0	0
611323	Computer software and databases:	n	483	461	-22
6113231	Computer software		482	461	-21
6113232	Databases		0	0	0
611324	Entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	o	0	0	0
611325	Other intellectual property products	p	1	0	-1
6114	Weapons systems	q	0	0	0
612	Inventories	r	0	0	0
613	Valuables	s	1	40	39
614	Non-produced assets	t	25	73	48

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.

The largest contributor to the net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets was buildings and structures (R7 609 million), followed by machinery and equipment (R5 292 million), other fixed assets (R465 million), non-produced assets (R73 million) and valuables (R40 million) for the 2019/2020 fiscal year.

Expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets by functional classification.

Total expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets (functionally classified) by the national government sector increased by R186 386 million from R1 556 417 million in 2018/2019 to R1 742 803 million in the 2019/2020 fiscal year.

The increase of R48 896 million in cash payments for fuel and energy from R7 314 million in 2018/2019 to R56 210 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to increased capital transfers paid to public corporations by the Department of Public Enterprises.

The increase of R40 863 million in cash payments for transfers of a general character between different levels of government from R544 018 million in 2018/2019 to R584 881 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to an increase in grants paid to provincial governments and municipalities to defray their expenditure.

The increase of R26 798 million in cash payments for social protection from R178 850 million in 2018/2019 to R205 648 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to increased old age and children's social grants paid to households by the Department of Social Development.

The increase of R22 920 million in cash payments for public debt transactions from R181 849 million in 2018/2019 to R204 769 million in 2019/2020 was due to increased payments of interest on public debt by the national government.

The increase of R16 492 million in cash payments for education from R97 208 million in 2018/2019 to R113 700 million in 2019/2020 was due to increased grants paid by the Department of Higher Education and Training to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme and higher education institutions for the provision of fee increase adjustments.

The increase of R8 381 million in cash payments for public order and safety from R137 062 million in 2018/2019 to R145 443 million in 2019/2020 was due to increased spending on police, prisons and law court services.

The increase of R4 506 million in cash payments for health from R53 911 million in 2018/2019 to R58 417 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to increased grants paid to provincial governments by the Department of Health to fund the provision of public health services and hospital services.

The increase of R4 190 million in cash payments for defence from R47 305 million in 2018/2019 to R51 495 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to increased spending on compensation of employees and transfers paid to public corporations by the Department of Defence.

The increase of R4 167 million in cash payments for transport from R66 141 million in 2018/2019 to R70 308 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to increased grants paid to extra-budgetary accounts and funds by the Department of Transport for the funding of maintenance, upgrading and expansion of the national road network.

The increase of R3 364 million in cash payments for recreation, culture and religion from R7 597 million in 2018/2019 to R10 961 million in 2019/2020 was due to increased spending on recreation, culture and religion services.

The increase of R2 874 million in cash payments for executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs from R71 640 million in 2018/2019 to R74 514 million in 2019/2020 was due to an increase in payments to the Southern African Customs Union.

The increase of R2 419 million in cash payments for general economic, commercial and labour affairs from R26 101 million in 2018/2019 to R28 520 million in 2019/2020 was due to increased grants paid to extra-budgetary accounts and funds and international institutions, and the payment of compensation of employees by the Department of Higher Education and Training, the Department of National Treasury and the Department of Labour.

The increase of R724 million in cash payments for housing and community amenities from R54 894 million in 2018/2019 to R55 618 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to an increase in human settlement development grants paid to provincial governments and municipalities by the Department of Human Settlements.

The increase of R707 million in cash payments for environmental protection from R6 512 million in 2018/2019 to R7 219 million in 2019/2020 was mainly due to an increase in spending on environmental protection services.

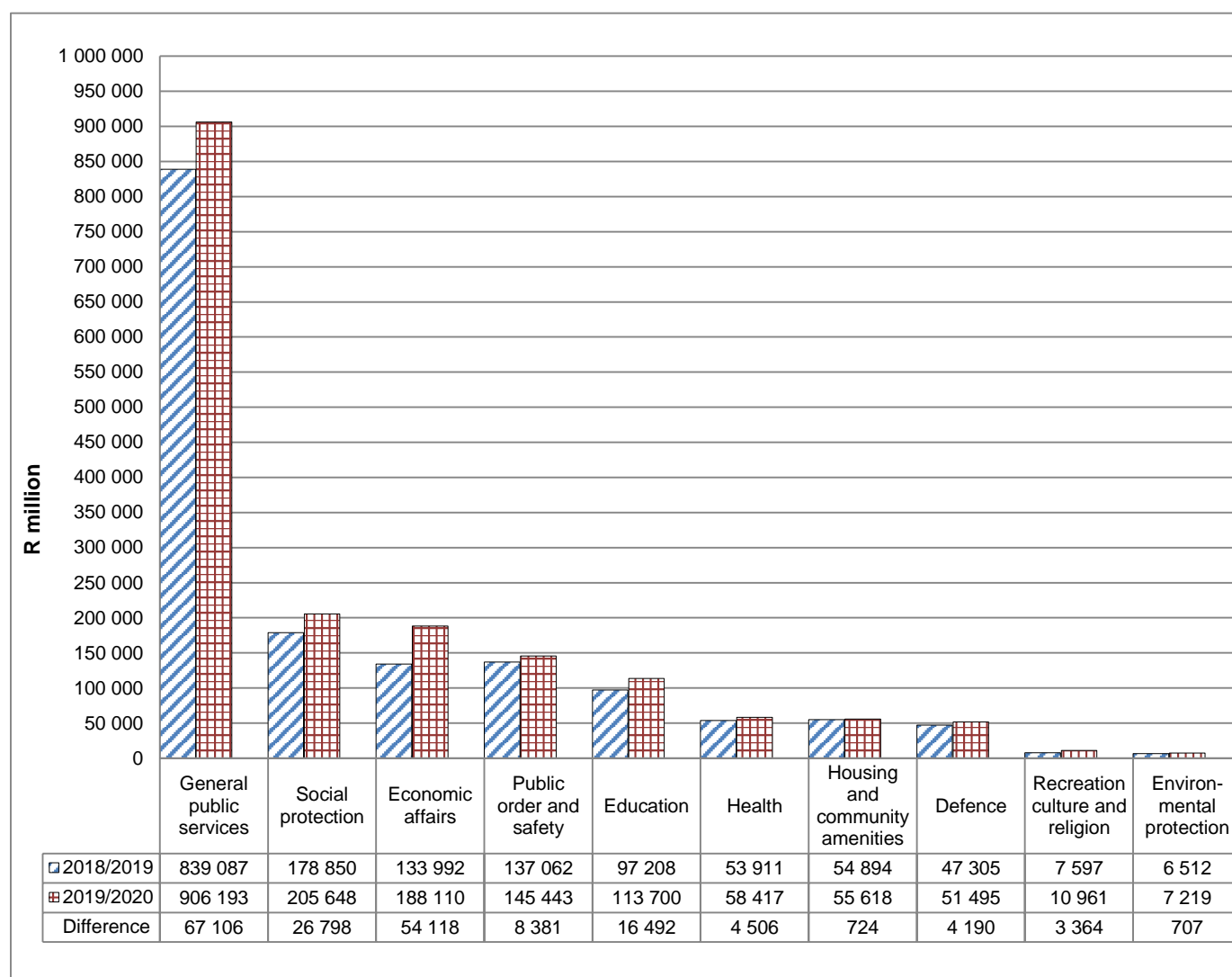
The decrease of R2 350 million in cash payments for communications from R5 184 million in 2018/2019 to R2 834 million 2019/2020 was mainly due to once-off capital transfers which were paid during 2018/2019 to non-financial public corporations by the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services.

Table C – Functional classification of expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Functional classification	2018/2019 ²	2019/2020	Difference between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020	Percentage of total cash payments 2019/2020
		R million			%
701	General public services				
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	71 640	74 514	2 874	4,3
7012	Foreign economic aid	420	117	-303	0,0
7013	General services	30 740	31 263	523	1,8
7014	Basic research	7 356	7 356	0	0,4
7015	R&D General public services	699	872	173	0,1
7016	General public services n.e.c. ³	2 364	2 421	57	0,1
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	181 849	204 769	22 920	11,7
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	544 018	584 881	40 863	33,6
	Total general public services a	839 087	906 193	67 106	52,0
702	Defence b	47 305	51 495	4 190	3,0
703	Public order and safety				
7031	Police	92 645	98 426	5 781	5,6
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0,0
7033	Law courts	21 350	22 433	1 083	1,3
7034	Prisons	22 914	24 285	1 371	1,4
7035	R&D Public order and safety	153	299	146	0,0
7036	Public order and safety n.e.c.	0	0	0	0,0
	Total public order and safety c	137 062	145 443	8 381	8,3
704	Economic affairs				
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	26 101	28 520	2 419	1,6
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14 736	15 241	505	0,9
7043	Fuel and energy	7 314	56 210	48 896	3,2
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	8 459	8 267	-192	0,5
7045	Transport	66 141	70 308	4 167	4,0
7046	Communications	5 184	2 834	-2 350	0,2
7047	Other industries	3 726	3 984	258	0,2
7048	R&D Economic affairs	2 330	2 745	415	0,2
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0,0
	Total economic affairs d	133 992	188 110	54 118	10,8
705	Environmental protection e	6 512	7 219	707	0,4
706	Housing and community amenities f	54 894	55 618	724	3,2
707	Health g	53 911	58 417	4 506	3,4
708	Recreation, culture and religion h	7 597	10 961	3 364	0,6
709	Education i	97 208	113 700	16 492	6,5
710	Social protection j	178 850	205 648	26 798	11,8
	Total national government expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets (a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j) k	1 556 417	1 742 803	186 386	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 not elsewhere classified.

Figure 4 – Functional classification of expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2018/2019* and 2019/2020 fiscal years



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

Figure 4 shows the functional classification of expenditure cash flows for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets. The total for the 2019/2020 fiscal year was R1 742 803 million, with general public services spending the highest amount (R906 193 million), followed by social protection (R205 648 million), economic affairs (R188 110 million), public order and safety (R145 443 million) and education (R113 700 million).

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Table 1 – Economic classification of revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
1	Revenue cash flows	1 385 193
11	Taxes	1 355 766
12	Social contributions	0
13	Grants	1 641
14	Other receipts	27 786

* 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 expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	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							
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	176 506	82 061	204 782	11 085	967 697	196 471	90 723	1 729 325
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	12 200	8 727	204 727	966	676 265	59	2 313	905 259
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	5 905	3 286	106	0	63 742	24	1 349	74 412
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117
7013	General services	5 882	4 309	1	0	20 140	34	74	30 440
7014	Basic research	324	207	0	966	4 965	2	885	7 348
7015	R&D General public services	89	777	0	0	0	0	5	871
7016	General public services n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	2 421	0	0	2 421
7017	Public debt transactions (mainly interest)	0	149	204 621	0	0	0	0	204 769
7018	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government	0	0	0	0	584 881	0	0	584 881
702	DEFENCE	27 816	12 714	0	0	6 125	127	2 054	48 835
7021	Military defence	27 816	12 608	0	0	0	127	2 054	42 604
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	106	0	0	0	0	0	106
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	6 125	0	0	6 125
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	106 928	28 830	1	0	3 730	1 456	825	141 769
7031	Police services	77 500	16 488	0	0	761	488	737	95 974
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	13 071	5 506	0	0	2 969	148	31	21 725
7034	Prisons	16 316	6 578	1	0	0	820	57	23 771
7035	R&D Public order and safety	42	257	0	0	0	0	0	299
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 expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

GFS 2014 code	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							
									TOTAL
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	9 107	8 286	3	9 666	81 978	56	78 566	187 663
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	2 706	1 517	0	426	16 977	16	6 813	28 455
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4 181	3 880	3	0	4 769	22	2 063	14 918
7043	Fuel and energy	361	241	0	127	2 444	4	53 030	56 208
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	739	301	0	2 386	4 832	3	3	8 265
7045	Transport	463	969	0	6 253	46 545	3	16 055	70 287
7046	Communication	275	363	0	475	1 676	2	31	2 822
7047	Other industries	325	517	0	0	2 982	5	135	3 964
7048	R&D Economic affairs	58	497	0	0	1 752	0	437	2 744
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	1 264	3 454	0	0	1 880	8	137	6 743
7051	Waste management	160	343	0	0	47	1	106	657
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	214	122	0	0	0	1	2	340
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	620	2 660	0	0	1 832	5	23	5 140
7055	R&D Environmental protection	62	214	0	0	0	0	0	276
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	208	115	0	0	0	1	5	330
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	2 682	7 148	0	0	41 397	25	1 261	52 513
7061	Housing development	351	370	0	0	32 415	7	154	33 297
7062	Community development	647	4 733	0	0	895	2	70	6 348
7063	Water supply	1 683	2 003	0	0	8 065	16	1 037	12 804
7064	Street lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7065	R&D Housing and community amenities	0	41	0	0	23	0	0	64
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 expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

GFS 2014 code	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							
									TOTAL
707	HEALTH	5 470	3 688	0	0	48 161	24	176	57 518
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	4 673	1 627	0	0	19 532	22	8	25 862
7074	Public health services	472	820	0	0	22 196	1	168	23 658
7075	R&D Health	0	289	0	0	1 593	0	0	1 882
7076	Health n.e.c.	325	951	0	0	4 840	1	0	6 117
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	441	586	0	453	4 814	7	4 606	10 908
7081	Recreational and sporting services	94	147	0	0	692	4	194	1 131
7082	Cultural services	185	338	0	0	3 320	1	283	4 126
7083	Broadcasting and publishing services	0	0	0	453	131	0	3 650	4 234
7084	Religious and other community services	85	60	0	0	626	2	472	1 244
7085	R&D Recreation, culture and religion	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	17
7086	Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	65	37	0	0	45	0	8	155
709	EDUCATION	9 893	7 913	51	0	94 391	21	210	112 480
7091	Pre-primary and primary education	19	6	0	0	7 186	0	0	7 211
7092	Secondary education	12	83	0	0	391	0	0	487
7093	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (e.g. CET)	8 891	5 686	0	0	0	14	4	14 594
7094	Tertiary education	64	14	0	0	74 982	0	55	75 116
7095	Education not definable by level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7096	Subsidiary services to education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7097	R&D Education	7	33	0	0	0	0	0	40
7098	Education n.e.c.	901	2 091	51	0	11 832	7	152	15 032

* 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 expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary) (concluded)

GFS 2014 code	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							
									TOTAL
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	703	716	0	0	8 956	194 688	574	205 636
7101	Sickness and disability	14	9	0	0	49	25 111	11	25 194
7102	Old age	129	244	0	0	1	88 130	117	88 621
7103	Survivors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7104	Family and children	55	26	0	0	518	79 638	242	80 480
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.	10	10	0	0	212	0	3	236
7108	R&D Social protection	13	88	0	0	0	0	0	101
7109	Social protection n.e.c.	482	338	0	0	8 175	1 809	200	11 004

* 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 the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Functional classification	Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614) TOTAL
		R million				
70	GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	13 366	0	40	73	13 479
701	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	934	0	0	0	934
7011	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	102	0	0	0	102
7012	Foreign economic aid	0	0	0	0	0
7013	General services	823	0	0	0	823
7014	Basic research	8	0	0	0	8
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	2 659	0	0	0	2 659
7021	Military defence	2 659	0	0	0	2 659
7022	Civil defence	0	0	0	0	0
7023	Foreign military aid	0	0	0	0	0
7024	R&D Defence	0	0	0	0	0
7025	Defence n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
703	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	3 674	0	0	0	3 674
7031	Police services	2 451	0	0	0	2 451
7032	Fire protection services	0	0	0	0	0
7033	Law courts	708	0	0	0	708
7034	Prisons	514	0	0	0	514
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 the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

GFS 2014 code	Functional classification	Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614)
		R million				
						TOTAL
704	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	374	0	0	73	447
7041	General economic, commercial and labour affairs	65	0	0	0	65
7042	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	251	0	0	73	324
7043	Fuel and energy	2	0	0	0	2
7044	Mining, manufacturing and construction	2	0	0	0	2
7045	Transport	21	0	0	0	21
7046	Communication	12	0	0	0	12
7047	Other industries	20	0	0	0	20
7048	R&D Economic affairs	1	0	0	0	1
7049	Economic affairs n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0
705	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	476	0	0	0	476
7051	Waste management	79	0	0	0	79
7052	Waste water management	0	0	0	0	0
7053	Pollution abatement	37	0	0	0	37
7054	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	318	0	0	0	318
7055	R&D Environmental protection	9	0	0	0	9
7056	Environmental protection n.e.c.	33	0	0	0	33
706	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	3 105	0	0	0	3 105
7061	Housing development	6	0	0	0	6
7062	Community development	704	0	0	0	704
7063	Water supply	2 395	0	0	0	2 395
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 the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary) (continued)

GFS 2014 code	Functional classification	Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614)
		R million				
707	HEALTH	899	0	0	0	899
7072	Outpatient services	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Ambulance services	0	0	0	0	0
7073	Hospital services	778	0	0	0	778
7074	Public health services	39	0	0	0	39
7075	R&D Health	0	0	0	0	0
7076	Health n.e.c.	81	0	0	0	81
708	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	13	0	40	0	53
7081	Recreational and sporting services	3	0	0	0	3
7082	Cultural services	5	0	40	0	45
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.	3	0	0	0	3
709	EDUCATION	1 221	0	0	0	1 221
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. CET)	2	0	0	0	2
7094	Tertiary education	1	0	0	0	1
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.	1 218	0	0	0	1 218

* 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 the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary) (concluded)

GFS 2014 code	Functional classification	Economic classification				
		611 Fixed assets	612 Inventories	613 Valuables	614 Non-produced assets	(611 - 614)
		R million				
710	SOCIAL PROTECTION	12	0	0	0	12
7101	Sickness and disability	0	0	0	0	0
7102	Old age	1	0	0	0	1
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 cash inflows (sales) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
31	Sales from investment in non-financial assets	121
311	Fixed assets	120
312	Inventories	0
313	Valuables	0
314	Non-produced assets	1

* 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 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
32	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash	629
321	Domestic	629
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 2019/2020* fiscal year (summary)

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification	R million
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	361 436
331	Domestic	312 336
332	Foreign	49 100

* 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 revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020 fiscal year
Table 4	Economic classification of the cash inflows (sales) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2019/2020 fiscal year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2019/2020 fiscal year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020 fiscal year: Government consumption cash payments divided between individual and collective services
Table 8	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2019/2020 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 2019/2020 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 institutions.

Methodology

The transactions from the administrative data and the published audited annual financial statements of the national government departments for the 2019/2020 fiscal year were used. The transactions are classified economically and functionally according to GFS 2014. National departments keep their accounts on a modified 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.

Disaggregated data

Disaggregated data (Tables 1 to 8) are on the Stats SA website.

Scope of the financial statistics of national governments

The annual reports of all 47 national government departments for the 2019/2020 were collected.

The revenue and expenditure cash flows figures of the following national government 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. Civilian Secretariat for Police Services
6. Communications
7. Cooperative Governance
8. Correctional Services
9. Defence
10. Economic Development
11. Employment and Labour
12. Energy
13. Environmental Affairs
14. Government Communication and Information System
15. Health
16. Higher Education and Training
17. Home Affairs
18. Human Settlements
19. Independent Police Investigative Directorate
20. International Relations and Cooperation
21. Justice and Constitutional Development
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 and infrastructure
34. Rural Development and Land Reform

35. Science and Innovation
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, Youth and Persons With Disabilities

Classification

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 2014 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Economic classifications

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

This statistical release is classified economically according to the standard classification of the GFS 2014 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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

- **Revenue cash flows**

Taxes
Social contributions
Grants
Other receipts

- **Expense cash flows**

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

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

Fixed assets
Inventories
Valuables
Non-produced assets

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

Fixed assets
Inventories
Valuables
Non-produced assets

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

Domestic
Foreign

- **Net incurrence of liabilities**

Domestic
Foreign

Functional classification

Functional classification measures the purpose for which transactions are undertaken. It is generally used to measure the allocation of resources of government in order to promote various services and objectives rendered to the community.

This statistical release is classified functionally according to the standard classification of the GFS manual 2014 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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

- **Recreation, culture and religion**

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

- **Education**

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

- **Social protection**

Sickness and disability
 Old age
 Survivors
 Family and children
 Unemployment
 Housing
 Social exclusions n.e.c.
 R&D Social 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.23). 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.23). These categories are recommended by the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).

Comparability with the previous year

The 2018/2019 classified information is generally comparable with the 2019/2020 information. Additional detail in terms of the GFS 2014 is available on the Stats 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), Department of 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. Classification of public-sector institutions has taken place for the year ended 31 March 2018. Currently the PSCC is classifying the public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2019.

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;*
 P9119.4 *Financial statistics of consolidated general government; and*
 P9121 *Financial statistics of provincial government*

Symbols and abbreviations

CET Community Education and Training
 GFS 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 2019/2020 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. Revisions to 2018/2019 data are indicated by footnotes in Tables A, B and C. Revisions are due to improved classification of data and additional information becoming available after initial publication.

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, buildings other than dwellings, other structures and land improvements.
Buildings other than dwellings	Buildings other than dwellings include whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities, and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouses and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels, and restaurants.
Capital expenditure	Any expenditure incurred for or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment. Note: The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life of, a fixed or long-term work, irrespective of whether payments were made outside contractors or concerns, or the work was done by the enterprise itself. Capital expenditure includes vehicles, office furniture and equipment, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year.
Capital transfers	Capital transfers are transfers in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash or inventories) changes from one party to another or that oblige one or both parties to acquire or dispose of an asset (other than cash or inventories).
Cash basis of recording	Flows are recorded when cash is received or disbursed.
Collective services	Services provided collectively to the community, particularly applicable to services such as general administration, public order or safety and economic services.
Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to a government employee in return for work done during the accounting period, except work connected with own account capital formation. It includes both wages and salaries and social contributions. Wages and salaries include primarily basic wages, salaries, services and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments and housing subsidies.
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. There are seven main economic classification categories of expense cash flows for operating activities: compensation of employees; purchases of goods and services; interest; subsidies; grants; social benefits and other payments.
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. There are ten main categories of functional classification of expenditure cash flows 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.
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 GFS 2014 is intended to be a reference volume describing the GFS system. The GFS 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), including tertiary education as contemplated in schedule 4 of the Constitution.
Higher education institutions	Any institution that provides higher education on a full-time or part-time basis, and which is established or deemed to be established as a public higher education institution under the Higher Education Act, 1997; and declared as a public higher education institution under the Higher Education Act, 1997.
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	Consists of devices using electronic controls and also the electronic components forming part of these devices. Examples are products that form part of computing machinery and parts and accessories thereof, television and radio transmitters, television, video, and digital cameras, and telephone sets.

Intellectual property products	Intellectual property products are the result of research, development, investigation, or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production for which the use of the knowledge is restricted by means of legal or other protection.
Inventories	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 responsibility.
Machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment include motor vehicles, ships, aircraft, equipment and furniture. Military expenditure on machinery and equipment which could be used for civilian purposes is included.
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	This category includes all machinery and equipment not classified in any of the other machinery and equipment categories. Types of assets that would be included are general and special purpose machinery; office and accounting equipment; electrical machinery; medical appliances; precision and optical instruments; furniture; watches and clocks; musical instruments; and sports goods. It also includes paintings, sculptures, other works of art or antiques and other collections of considerable value that are owned and displayed for the purpose of producing museum and similar services.
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. Municipality 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 and naturally occurring assets over which ownership is enforced. Naturally occurring assets include land, subsoil assets and other naturally occurring assets.
Non-profit institutions serving households	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	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 segments of it against certain social risks.
Social contributions	Social contributions are actual receipts from either employers on behalf of their employees, or from employees, self-employed or non-employed persons on their own behalf that secure entitlements 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 is not related to a 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 a 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.
Technical enquiries	
Elizabeth Makhafola	Telephone number: +27 12 310 8977 Cellphone number: +27 82 888 9062 Email: ElizabethMa@statssa.gov.za
Nomvula Nobiya	Telephone number: +27 12 310 8406 Cellphone number: +27 82 888 9063 Email: NomvulaN@statssa.gov.za

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 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.

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

Advance release calendar

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

Stats SA products

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

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

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Electronic services

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

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date
	Financial statistics of national government for 2020/2021	June 2022

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

General enquiries

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

Postal address Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

Produced by Stats SA