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Capital expenditure by the public sector 2022

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Key findings

Table A – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 according to type of expenditure

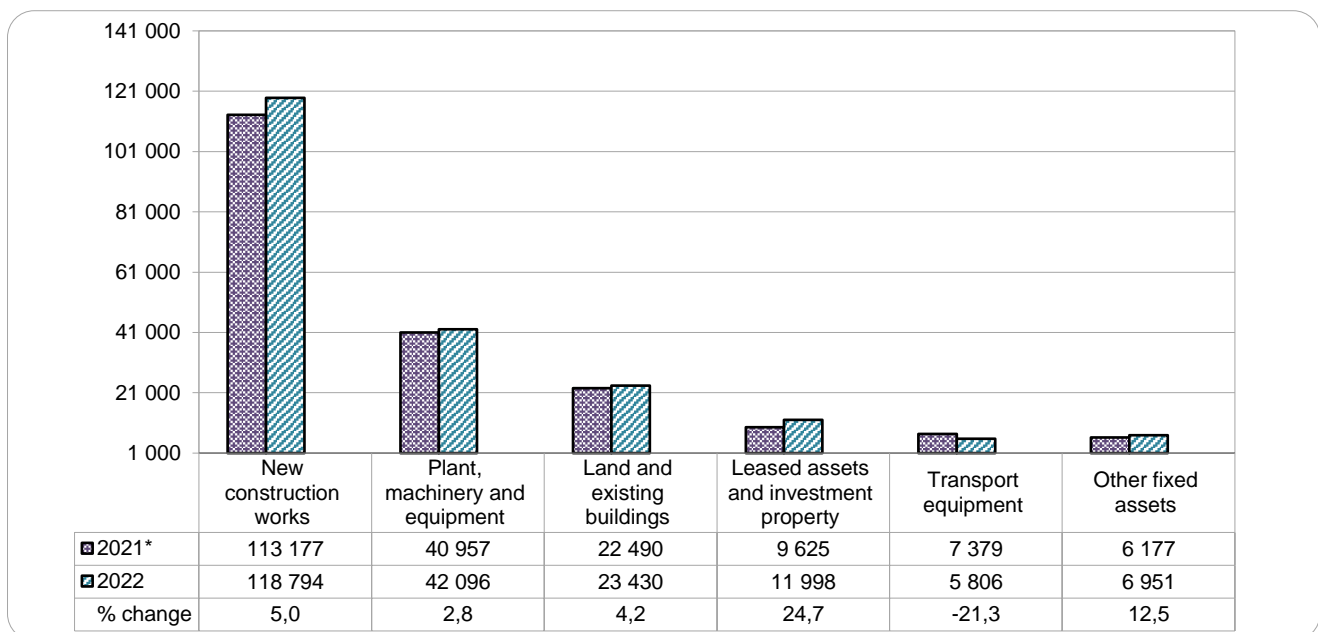
Type of expenditure	R million		
	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2021*	2022	
New construction works	113 177	118 794	5 617
Plant, machinery and equipment	40 957	42 096	1 139
Transport equipment	7 379	5 806	-1 573
Land and existing buildings	22 490	23 430	940
Other fixed assets	6 177	6 951	774
Leased assets and investment property	9 625	11 998	2 373
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	199 805	209 075	9 270

* Some figures have been revised.

The total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions increased by R9 270 million from R199 805 million in 2021 to R209 075 million in 2022.

Capital expenditure increased on new construction works (R5 617 million), leased assets and investment property (R2 373 million), plant, machinery and equipment (R1 139 million), land and existing buildings (R940 million) and 'other' fixed assets (R774 million). Capital expenditure decreased only on transport equipment (-R1 573 million).

Figure 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 according to type of expenditure (R million)



* Some figures have been revised.

Figure 1 shows that the largest increase was recorded for capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property (24,7%), followed by 'other' fixed assets (12,5%), new construction works (5,0%), land and existing buildings (4,2%) and plant, machinery and equipment (2,8%). Capital expenditure decreased only on transport equipment (-21,3%).

Figure 2 – Total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions from 2013 to 2022 (R billion)

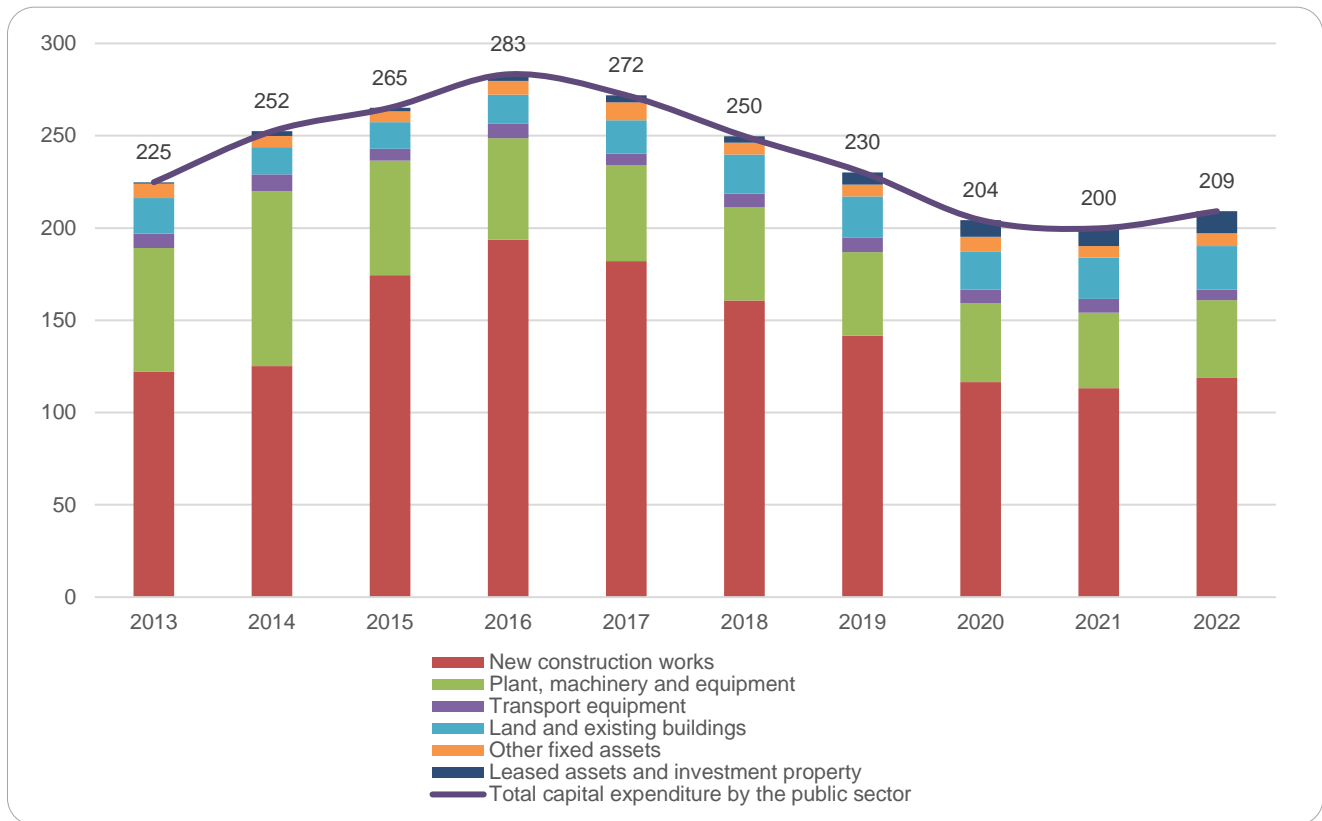


Figure 2 shows the pattern of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions between 2013 and 2022.

Based on the type of capital expenditure (see Table A on page 2), on average, new construction works was the largest contributor to the total capital expenditure between 2013 and 2022. New construction works includes, inter alia, residential and non-residential buildings, roads, streets and bridges, airports, water works and electricity mains. The second largest contributor was plant, machinery and equipment, which includes, inter alia, furniture and fittings, office and computer equipment, network equipment, rolling stock and containers. The smallest contributor to total capital expenditure on average over the 10-year period was leased assets and investment property.

Table B – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public-sector institution

Institutions	R million													
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works		Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		Total capital expenditure by the public sector	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
National Government Financial year ended 31 March	4 469	5 626	2 418	2 641	2 064	1 993	2 347	3 396	484	383	958	1 000	12 740	15 039
Provincial Government Financial year ended 31 March	13 396	15 053	4 794	4 627	1 695	1 171	10 725	11 016	330	346	1 441	1 522	32 381	33 735
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds Financial year ended 31 March	5 788	9 248	1 802	2 802	1 218	731	3 188	3 476	1 693	2 907	1 609	1 446	15 298	20 610
Municipalities Financial year ended 30 June	47 486	47 701	3 863	3 526	2 192	1 618	2 681	2 208	1 332	995	474	329	58 028	56 377
Public Corporations Financial year ended 31 March	39 219	38 638	25 737	26 191	142	172	1 428	831	2 147	1 971	3 877	6 597	72 550	74 400
Higher Education Institutions Financial year ended 31 December	2 819	2 528	2 343	2 309	68	121	2 121	2 503	191	349	1 266	1 104	8 808	8 914
Total expenditure by the public sector	113 177	118 794	40 957	42 096	7 379	5 806	22 490	23 430	6 177	6 951	9 625	11 998	199 805	209 075

* Some figures have been revised.

Table B shows that public corporations were the largest contributors to the total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2022 (R74 400 million), followed by municipalities (R56 377 million), provincial government (R33 735 million) and extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R20 610 million). The smallest contributors were national government (R15 039 million) and higher education institutions (R8 914 million).

Figure 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended in 2022 according to type of public-sector institution (R million)

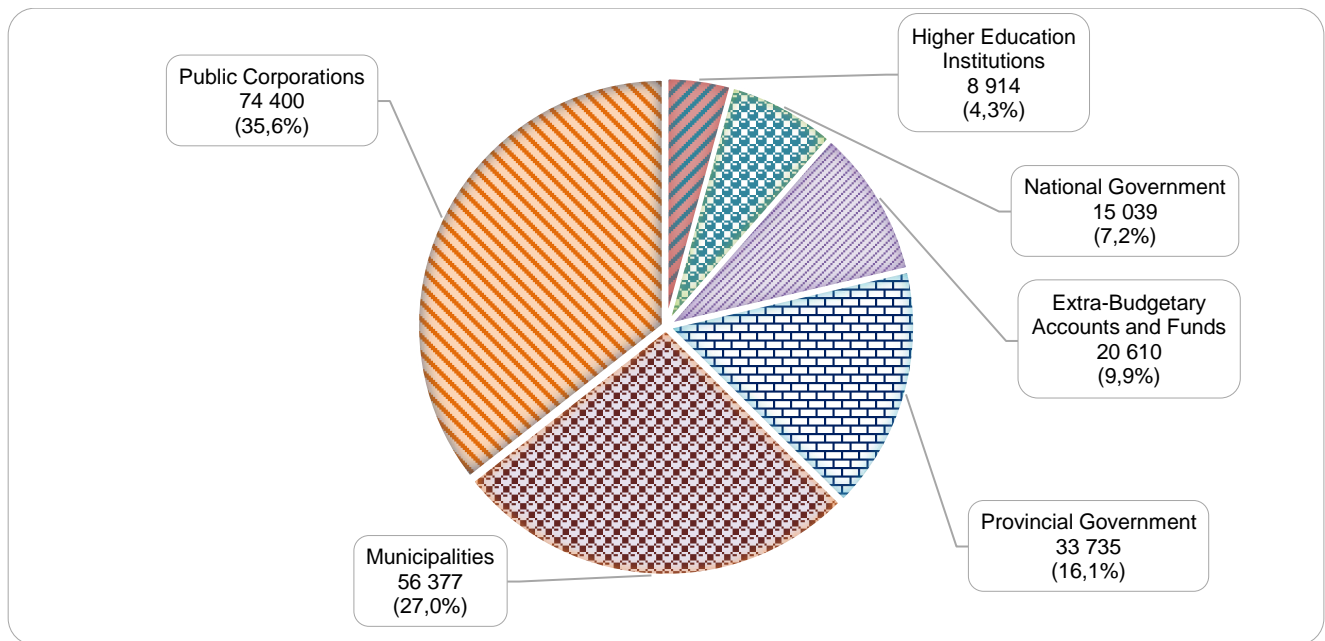


Figure 3 shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2022. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (35,6%), followed by municipalities (27,0%) and provincial government (16,1%). The smallest shares of capital expenditure were reported by extra-budgetary accounts and funds (9,9%), national government (7,2%) and higher education institutions (4,3%).

Risenga Maluleke
Risenga Maluleke
 Statistician-General

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2021*	2022
New construction works		
Residential buildings	1 322	1 809
Non-residential buildings	8 787	8 982
Roads, streets and bridges	16 360	20 932
Airports	692	468
Canals, pipelines and tunnels	677	671
Port facilities	0	0
Sewerage and sanitation	3 277	3 059
Electricity	34 807	36 524
Community and social works	3 340	3 421
Refuse sites	268	804
Water	12 287	12 037
Other new construction works	31 360	30 087
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	113 177	118 794
Plant, machinery and equipment		
Furniture and fittings	1 335	2 285
Office equipment	477	326
Computer equipment	3 966	4 897
Emergency equipment	35	4
Laboratory equipment	981	647
Network equipment	5 680	9 011
Councillors' regalia	0	0
Bins and containers	21	7
Plant and equipment	10 130	7 399
Rolling stock and containers	9 993	9 195
Other plant, machinery and equipment	8 339	8 325
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	40 957	42 096

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	R million	
	2021*	2022
Transport equipment		
Motor vehicles	6 697	4 991
Specialised vehicles	682	815
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	7 379	5 806
Land and existing buildings		
Acquisitions of land	1 266	2 561
Cost of developing land	1 264	77
Acquisitions of existing buildings	2 028	1 231
Major renovations and alterations	17 932	19 561
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	22 490	23 430
Other fixed assets		
Intangible assets	5 983	6 754
Heritage assets	165	153
Cultivated assets	29	44
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	6 177	6 951
Leased assets and investment property		
Leased assets	6 745	6 274
Investment property	2 880	5 724
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	9 625	11 998
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	199 805	209 075

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on new construction works

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
National government	Residential buildings	112	187
	Non-residential buildings	1 896	2 267
	Roads, streets and bridges	80	0
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	41	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	2 113	2 429
	Other new construction works	227	743
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	4 469	5 626
Provincial government	Residential buildings	153	115
	Non-residential buildings	5 702	5 709
	Roads, streets and bridges	7 040	8 723
	Airports	10	18
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	4	0
	Electricity	0	0
	Community and social works	55	16
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	83	0
	Other new construction works	349	472
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	13 396	15 053
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Residential buildings	1	2
	Non-residential buildings	84	57
	Roads, streets and bridges	4 684	7 373
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	1
	Electricity	0	1
	Community and social works	0	0
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	4	3
	Other new construction works	1 015	1 811
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	5 788	9 248

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
Municipalities	Residential buildings	6	679
	Non-residential buildings	593	479
	Roads, streets and bridges	4 427	4 819
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	439	405
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	2 929	2 749
	Electricity	3 451	3 469
	Community and social works	3 211	3 302
	Refuse sites	268	804
	Water	6 164	6 583
	Other new construction works	25 998	24 412
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	47 486	47 701
	Public corporations	Residential buildings	0
Non-residential buildings		0	34
Roads, streets and bridges		0	0
Airports		682	450
Canals, pipelines and tunnels		238	266
Port facilities		0	0
Sewerage and sanitation		303	298
Electricity		31 278	33 052
Community and social works		0	0
Refuse sites		0	0
Water		3 920	3 006
Other new construction works		2 798	1 532
Total capital expenditure on new construction works		39 219	38 638
Higher education institutions		Residential buildings	1 050
	Non-residential buildings	512	436
	Roads, streets and bridges	129	17
	Airports	0	0
	Canals, pipelines and tunnels	0	0
	Port facilities	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	11
	Electricity	78	2
	Community and social works	74	103
	Refuse sites	0	0
	Water	3	16
	Other new construction works	973	1 117
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	2 819	2 528
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works		113 177

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
National government	Furniture and fittings	75	98
	Office equipment	5	18
	Computer equipment	616	843
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	0	0
	Network equipment	0	0
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	0
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 722	1 682
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 418	2 641
Provincial government	Furniture and fittings	158	214
	Office equipment	4	9
	Computer equipment	668	686
	Emergency equipment	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	0	0
	Network equipment	0	0
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	17	12
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	3 947	3 706
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	4 794	4 627
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Furniture and fittings	135	176
	Office equipment	135	126
	Computer equipment	915	1 413
	Emergency equipment	4	3
	Laboratory equipment	356	143
	Network equipment	3	552
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	1
	Plant and equipment	119	180
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	135	208
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 802	2 802

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	299	314
	Office equipment	245	57
	Computer equipment	632	823
	Emergency equipment	24	1
	Laboratory equipment	3	0
	Network equipment	0	15
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	21	6
	Plant and equipment	1 122	247
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 517	2 063
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	3 863	3 526
	Public corporations	Furniture and fittings	192
Office equipment		67	97
Computer equipment		344	415
Emergency equipment		0	0
Laboratory equipment		58	47
Network equipment		5 606	8 388
Councillors' regalia		0	0
Bins and containers		0	0
Plant and equipment		8 743	6 942
Rolling stock and containers		9 993	9 195
Other plant, machinery and equipment		734	377
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		25 737	26 191
Higher education institutions		Furniture and fittings	476
	Office equipment	21	19
	Computer equipment	791	717
	Emergency equipment	7	0
	Laboratory equipment	564	457
	Network equipment	71	56
	Councillors' regalia	0	0
	Bins and containers	0	0
	Plant and equipment	129	18
	Rolling stock and containers	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	284	289
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 343	2 309
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		40 957

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 4 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on transport equipment

Transport equipment by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
National government	Motor vehicles	2 064	1 993
	Specialised vehicles	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	2 064	1 993
Provincial government	Motor vehicles	1 695	1 124
	Specialised vehicles	0	47
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 695	1 171
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Motor vehicles	1 207	712
	Specialised vehicles	11	19
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 218	731
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	1 556	946
	Specialised vehicles	636	672
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	2 192	1 618
Public corporations	Motor vehicles	107	100
	Specialised vehicles	35	72
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	142	172
Higher education institutions	Motor vehicles	68	116
	Specialised vehicles	0	5
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	68	121
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment		7 379	5 806

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 5 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
National government	Acquisitions of land	27	617
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	0	0
	Major renovations and alterations	2 320	2 779
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 347	3 396
Provincial government	Acquisitions of land	717	1 268
	Cost of developing land	0	3
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	0	4
	Major renovations and alterations	10 008	9 741
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	10 725	11 016
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Acquisitions of land	195	338
	Cost of developing land	18	2
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	3	29
	Major renovations and alterations	2 972	3 107
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 188	3 476
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	213	244
	Cost of developing land	1 243	58
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	414	116
	Major renovations and alterations	811	1 790
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 681	2 208
Public corporations	Acquisitions of land	68	94
	Cost of developing land	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 332	653
	Major renovations and alterations	28	84
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 428	831
Higher education institutions	Acquisitions of land	46	0
	Cost of developing land	3	14
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	279	429
	Major renovations and alterations	1 793	2 060
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 121	2 503
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		22 490	23 430

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 6 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
National government	Intangible assets	395	324
	Heritage assets	84	48
	Cultivated assets	5	11
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	484	383
Provincial government	Intangible assets	312	324
	Heritage assets	0	3
	Cultivated assets	18	19
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	330	346
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Intangible assets	1 644	2 843
	Heritage assets	48	64
	Cultivated assets	1	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 693	2 907
Municipalities	Intangible assets	1 298	952
	Heritage assets	30	29
	Cultivated assets	4	14
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 332	995
Public corporations	Intangible assets	2 147	1 971
	Heritage assets	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	2 147	1 971
Higher education institutions	Intangible assets	187	340
	Heritage assets	3	9
	Cultivated assets	1	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	191	349
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets		6 177	6 951

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 7 – Capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2021 and 2022 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		R million	
		2021*	2022
National government	Leased assets	958	1 000
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	958	1 000
Provincial government	Leased assets	1 441	1 522
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 441	1 522
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Leased assets	473	186
	Investment property	1 136	1 260
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 609	1 446
Municipalities	Leased assets	141	192
	Investment property	333	137
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	474	329
Public corporations	Leased assets	2 466	2 270
	Investment property	1 411	4 327
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	3 877	6 597
Higher education institutions	Leased assets	1 266	1 104
	Investment property	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 266	1 104
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		9 625	11 998

* Some figures have been revised.

Explanatory notes

- Introduction** 1 This publication contains results of the survey of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions which responded to the survey.
- Scope of the survey** 2 The survey of capital expenditure covers the capital expenditure for the 2022 financial year. The survey covers 42 national government departments, 121 provincial government departments, 257 local government institutions, 46 public corporations, 26 higher education institutions and 256 extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) is responsible for the classification of all public entities.
- 2.1. New units
 - 2.1.1. Public Corporations
 - 2.1.1.1. Government Employees Pension Fund
 - 2.1.1.2. Sentech SOC Limited
 - 2.1.2. Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds
 - 2.1.2.1. Central Medical Trading Account
 - 2.1.2.2. The Gauteng Medical Supplies Depot
 - 2.2. Merged or closed units
 - 2.2.1. Provincial Departments
 - 2.2.1.1. Northern Cape: the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development merged with the Department of Environment and Nature Conservation to form Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform
- Response rate** 3 The response rate for 2022 was 100%.

Public-sector institution	Total number of institutions 2021	Total number of institutions 2022	Total received 2022
National Government	42	42	42
Provincial Government	122	121	121
Municipalities	257	257	257
Public Corporations	44	46	46
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	254	256	256
Higher Education Institutions	26	26	26
Total	745	748	748

Administrative data	4	No administrative data was used for units in this survey.												
Statistical unit	5	The statistical units for the collection of information are the public-sector institutions, which include the national government departments, provincial government departments, municipalities, public corporations, higher education institutions and extra-budgetary accounts and funds.												
Survey methodology and design	6	The data is collected annually by email, telephone and personal visits to public-sector institutions. The number of institutions varies from year to year due to amalgamations, terminations as well as new units being created.												
Related publications	7	Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P0441 - <i>Gross domestic product</i> • P9102 - <i>Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds</i> • P9103 - <i>Financial statistics of higher education institutions</i> • P9119.3 - <i>Financial statistics of national government</i> • P9119.4 - <i>Financial statistics of consolidated general government</i> • P9121 - <i>Financial statistics of provincial government</i> • P9114 - <i>Financial census of municipalities</i> • P9115 - <i>Non-financial census of municipalities</i> 												
Revisions	8	Figures for 2022 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised.												
Classification	9	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in this survey. The SIC is based on the <i>1990 International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. The classification of institutions (units) is also based on the recommendation by the Public Sector Classification Committee.												
Rounding-off of figures	10	Slight discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and totals where figures have been rounded off.												
Symbols and abbreviations	11	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px;">IMF</td> <td>International Monetary Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Figures not available or rounded to zero</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PSCC</td> <td>Public Sector Classification Committee</td> </tr> </table>	IMF	International Monetary Fund	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	0	Figures not available or rounded to zero	PSCC	Public Sector Classification Committee
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ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities													
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification													
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa													
0	Figures not available or rounded to zero													
PSCC	Public Sector Classification Committee													
Reference year	12	The reference year/ financial year for the survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2022 calendar year. The financial year of the national government, provincial government, public corporations and extra-budgetary accounts and funds starts on 1 April of a year and ends on 31 March of the following year, while the financial year of local government institutions starts on 1 July of a year and ends on 30 June of the following year. The financial year of higher education institutions starts on 1 January of a year and ends on 31 December of the same year. No adjustments or reconciliations are made for the different year-end dates.												

Glossary

Capital expenditure	<p>Capital expenditure refers to any expenditure incurred in or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures, machinery and equipment. The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life period of, a fixed asset.</p> <p>Capital expenditure includes spending on vehicles, office furniture and equipment, and repairs and maintenance of a capital nature, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year.</p>
Capital expenditure on new construction works	<p>Capital expenditure that is contractually and/or physically not connected to the existing assets and infrastructure. Capital expenditure on new construction works consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenditure on fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; and • expenditure on works under construction.
Community assets	<p>Community assets are assets that are placed within reasonable distance of a specific community and are intended to be the service point for responding to the various socio-economic needs of such a community. Community assets consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parks and gardens; • libraries; • recreation centres; • civic buildings; • clinics and hospitals; • office buildings; • cemeteries; and • other.
District municipality	<p>District municipality means a municipality that has the municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category C municipality (district municipality). Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No.117 of 1998).</p>
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	<p>Accounts and funds of national and provincial governments not included in the normal budget totals and which do not operate through normal budgetary procedures, e.g. trading accounts and general government accounts.</p>
Higher Education Institutions	<p>Institution that provides learning programmes on a full-time, part-time or distance basis, and which is established, deemed to be established or declared as a public higher education institution or registered or conditionally registered as a private higher education institution under the Higher Education Act, No.101 of 1997 (DHET).</p>
Investment property	<p>Property that is held by the owner for renting out or capital appreciation.</p>
Local government institutions	<p>Local government institutions include district municipalities, metropolitan municipalities and local municipalities.</p>
Local municipality	<p>Local municipality refers to a municipality that shares the municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, that is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality.</p>

Metropolitan municipality	Metropolitan municipality means a municipality that has the municipal executive and legislative authority in its area that includes more than one municipality, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category A municipality (metropolitan municipality). Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).
Network equipment	Network equipment consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and CD-ROMs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications. The computers on a network may be linked through cables, telephone lines, radio waves, satellites, or infrared light beams.
Non-residential buildings	<p>Non-residential buildings are buildings where a major part of the floor space is not intended for dwelling but for other purposes such as commercial or industrial activities. Non-residential buildings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clinics; • hospitals; • lecture rooms; • libraries; • offices; • prisons; • restaurants; • schools; • shops; and • workshops.
Other constructions	<p>Other constructions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • civil engineering works; • development of plantations; • forestation; • mining development; • oil exploration; • railways and harbours; and • the development of land.
Other fixed assets	<p>Other fixed assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivated assets <p>Cultivated assets are livestock for breeding (including fish and poultry), dairy, draught, etc. and vineyards, orchards and other plantations of trees yielding repeat products that are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage assets <p>Heritage assets include historical, environmental, cultural, natural assets that have sentimental value to a specific community or to the country as a whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intangible assets <p>Intangible assets refer to assets that cannot be touched, weighed or physically measured and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mineral exploration rights; • computer software; and • patents, copyright, brand names and trademarks.

Plant, machinery and equipment	<p>Tangible assets that cannot be easily converted into cash which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• vehicles;• computer equipment;• office equipment;• office furniture; and• emergency equipment.
Public corporations	<p>Public corporations comprise public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations.</p> <p>Public non-financial corporations consist of residential non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are subject to control by government units and which sell industrial or commercial goods and services to the public on a large scale.</p> <p>Public financial corporations in South Africa include all corporations, quasi-corporations and non-profit institutions principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.</p> <p>Subsidiaries of public corporations are not covered in this survey.</p>
Residential buildings	<p>Residential buildings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily for residence or dwelling and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• houses;• flats;• holiday chalets;• hostels;• houses;• institutions for the disabled;• motels;• nursing homes;• old-age homes; and• townhouses.
Transport equipment	<p>Transport equipment consists of equipment for moving people and objects and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• motor vehicles;• trailers;• semitrailers;• ships;• aircraft;• motorcycles; and• bicycles.

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