
Statistical release

P9101

Capital expenditure by the public sector for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

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Key findings

Table A – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Total capital expenditure		Difference
	2009*	2010	
R million			
New construction works	109 982	117 866	7 884
Plant, machinery and equipment	42 246	37 188	-5 058
Transport equipment	5 679	4 633	-1 046
Land and existing buildings	19 022	17 755	-1 267
Other fixed assets	3 003	3 001	-2
Leased assets and investment property	1 285	789	-496
Total	181 217	181 232	15

* Revised

The total actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions increased by R15 million from R181 217 million in 2009 to R181 232 million in 2010.

Actual capital expenditure increased between 2009 and 2010 on new construction works (R7 884 million). There were decreases in the actual capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment (R5 058 million), transport equipment (R1 046 million), land and existing buildings (R1 267 million), other fixed assets (R2 million) and leased assets and investment property (R496 million).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Table B – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public-sector institution

Institutions	Capital expenditure on new construction works		Capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment		Capital expenditure on transport equipment		Capital expenditure on land and existing buildings		Capital expenditure on other fixed assets		Capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property		Total capital expenditure	
	2009*	2010	2009*	2010	2009*	2010	2009*	2010	2009*	2010	2009*	2010	2009*	2010
	R million													
Financial year ending 31 March National Government	3 296	740	1 759	1 908	1 219	1 282	3 470	4 501	202	198	0	0	9 946	8 629
Financial year ending 31 March Provincial Government	12 140	18 508	2 645	2 524	526	585	6 517	3 214	93	134	0	0	21 921	24 965
Financial year ending 31 March Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	9 830	12 936	2 075	2 556	418	504	889	408	496	451	159	107	13 867	16 962
Financial year ending 30 June Municipalities	35 116	29 728	2 196	3 858	1 768	1 416	2 767	4 220	490	748	920	107	43 257	40 077
Financial year ending 31 March Public Corporations	48 813	55 199	32 315	24 961	1 691	788	4 029	2 928	1 522	1 219	206	574	88 576	85 669
Financial year ending 31 December Higher Education Institutions	787	755	1 256	1 381	57	58	1 350	2 484	200	251	0	1	3 650	4 930
Total expenditure by the public sector	109 982	117 866	42 246	37 188	5 679	4 633	19 022	17 755	3 003	3 001	1 285	789	181 217	181 232

*Revised

Table B shows that public corporations contributed the largest proportion to the total capital expenditure by public-sector institutions in 2010 (R85 669 million), followed by municipalities (R40 077 million), provincial government (R24 965 million), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (R16 962 million), national government (R8 629 million) and higher education (R4 930 million).

Figure 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial year ended 2010 (R million)

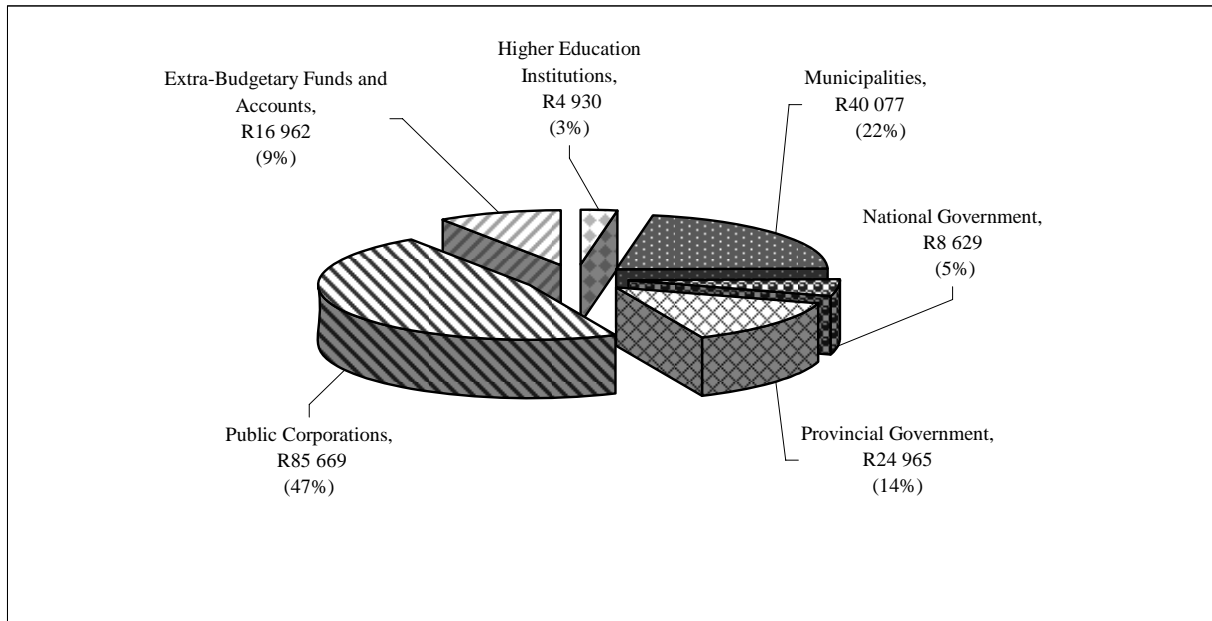
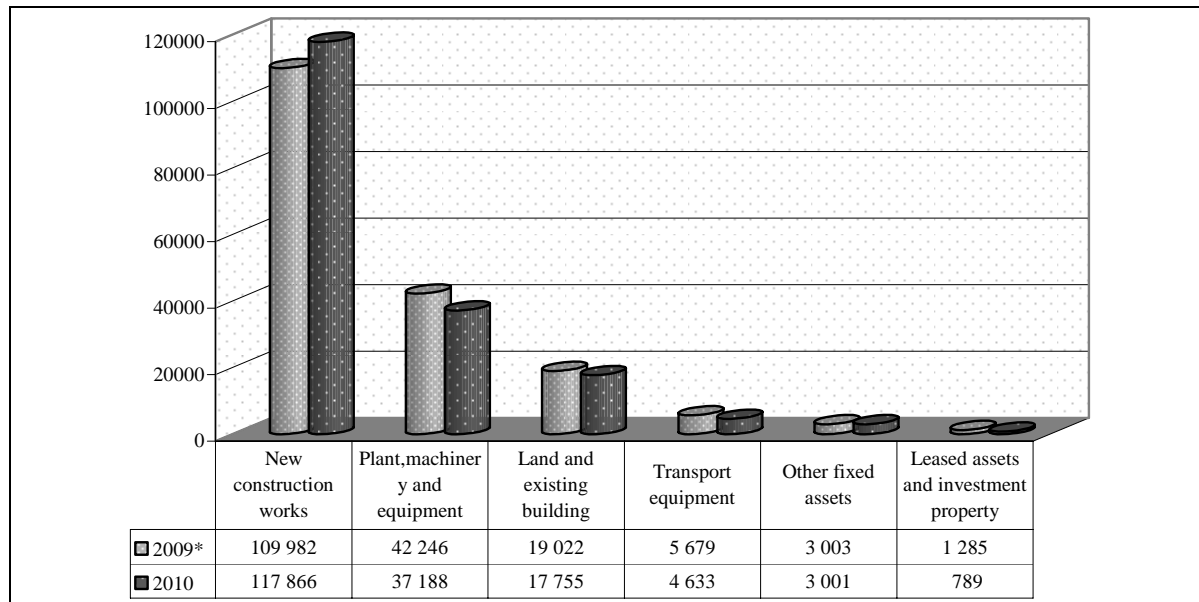


Figure 1 above shows the proportion of capital expenditure by public-sector institutions. Public corporations reported the largest share of capital expenditure (47%), followed by municipalities (22%), provincial government (14%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (9%), national government (5%) and higher education institutions (3%).

Figure 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions reported for 2009 and 2010 financial years according to type of capital expenditure (R million)



*Revised

Figure 2 above shows that capital expenditure increased only on new construction works (7,2%) between 2009 and 2010. There were decreases in all other categories of assets over the same period. The capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment decreased by 12,0%, transport equipment by 18,4%, land and existing buildings by 6,7%, other fixed assets by 0,1% and leased assets and investment property by 38,6%.

Response rate

Table C – Scope of the survey: 2010

Public-sector institution	Total number of institutions 2009	Total number of institutions 2010	Total number of institutions received 2010
National Government	34	34	34
Provincial Government	121	122	122
Municipalities	283	283	283
Public Corporations	31	32	32
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	208	216	216
Higher Education Institutions	23	23	23
Total	700	710	710

1. There was a 100% response rate
2. New institutions included in 2010 scope:
 - 2.1 **Provincial Government**
 - 2.1.1 Gauteng Infrastructure Development
 - 2.2 **Public Corporations**
 - 2.2.1 Air Traffic and Navigation Services Company
 - 2.3 **Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds**
 - 2.3.1 Agricultural Land Holdings Account
 - 2.3.2 Ports Regulator of South Africa
 - 2.3.3 National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
 - 2.3.4 Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency
 - 2.3.5 Housing Development Agency
 - 2.3.6 Mpumalanga Regional Training Trust
 - 2.3.7 Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority
 - 2.3.8 National Consumer Tribunal
 - 2.3.9 Estate Agency Affairs Board
 - 2.3.10 National Youth Development Agency
3. Discontinued institutions
 - 3.1 **Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds**
 - 3.1.1 Urban Transport
 - 3.1.2 Free State Youth Commission
4. The reference year for this survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending at any date during the 2010 calendar year. The financial year of 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 to the different year-end dates of the institutions.

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
	R million				
New construction works					
Residential buildings	1 277	1 055	4 121	4 246	4 471
Non-residential buildings	5 274	5 474	9 434	10 846	11 462
Roads, streets and bridges	5 930	6 154	7 866	10 541	10 249
Sewerage and sanitation	1 991	1 836	3 571	4 763	5 224
Electricity	2 677	2 980	6 255	5 370	5 145
Community and social works	5 775	4 111	5 816	4 366	4 971
Sport facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Refuse sites	362	147	646	819	738
Water	5 568	5 146	7 534	7 946	8 557
Other new construction works	81 128	90 963	56 713	71 055	67 606
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	109 982	117 866	101 956	119 952	118 423
Plant, machinery and equipment					
Furniture and fittings	2 309	2 041	74	58	46
Office equipment	445	1 347	48	39	64
Computer equipment	2 862	2 817	954	1 190	908
Network equipment	2 830	17 826	13 417	18 912	27 524
Emergency equipment	149	56	0	0	0
Plant and equipment	22 145	2 544	3 195	2 018	2 530
Rolling stock and containers	2 833	2 064	0	0	0
Telecommunications equipment	93	305	5	5	4
Laboratory equipment	80	96	0	0	0
Councillors' regalia	3	0	0	0	0
Bins and containers	12	19	0	0	0
Other plant, machinery and equipment	8 485	8 073	14 491	15 276	14 595
Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	42 246	37 188	32 184	37 498	45 671

* Revised

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
	R million				
Transport equipment					
Motor vehicles	4 568	3 983	733	665	844
Specialised vehicles	1 097	639	423	676	1 213
Water craft	1	11	0	0	3
Other transport equipment	13	0	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	5 679	4 633	1 156	1 341	2 060
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions of land	1 279	562	1 334	3 911	6 379
Cost of developing land	3 247	4 668	2 738	3 567	3 466
Acquisitions of existing buildings	8 707	6 688	6 827	7 577	8 581
Major renovations and alterations	5 789	5 837	12 761	16 202	17 690
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	19 022	17 755	23 660	31 257	36 116
Other fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2 789	2 682	2 101	2 221	1 932
Heritage assets	206	302	77	44	4
Cultivated assets	8	17	8	7	7
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	3 003	3 001	2 186	2 272	1 943
Leased assets	355	738	0	0	0
Investment property	930	51	109	190	140
Total capital expenditure on leased assets and investment property	1 285	789	109	190	140
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	181 217	181 232	161 251	192 510	204 353

* Revised

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on new construction works

New construction work by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
R million						
National Government	Residential buildings	928	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	1 559	0	0	0	0
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	809	740	756	1 104	1 072
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	3 296	740	756	1 104	1 072
Provincial Government	Residential buildings	148	938	1 242	1 347	1 410
	Non-residential buildings	2 741	5 090	9 064	10 461	11 126
	Roads, streets and bridges	380	0	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	8 871	12 480	7 218	8 070	8 396
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	12 140	18 508	17 524	19 878	20 932
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Residential buildings	0	2	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	127	137	98	16	16
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	37	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	9 703	12 760	1 815	2 202	2 620
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	9 830	12 936	1 913	2 218	2 636

* Revised

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
R million						
Municipalities	Residential buildings	196	59	2 879	2 898	3 059
	Non-residential buildings	181	158	259	176	187
	Roads, streets and bridges	5 347	5 910	7 866	9 131	8 821
	Sewerage and sanitation	1 991	1 836	3 571	4 763	5 224
	Electricity	2 677	2 980	6 255	5 370	5 145
	Community and social works	5 775	4 111	5 816	4 366	4 971
	Refuse sites	362	147	646	819	738
	Water	5 568	5 146	7 534	7 946	8 557
	Other new construction works	13 019	9 381	3 006	2 354	2 518
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	35 116	29 728	37 832	37 823	39 220
Public Corporations	Residential buildings	0	0	0	1	2
	Non-residential buildings	0	0	13	193	133
	Roads, streets and bridges	203	207	0	1 410	1 428
	Other new construction works	48 610	54 992	43 918	57 325	53 000
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	48 813	55 199	43 931	58 929	54 563
Higher Education Institutions	Residential buildings	5	56	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	666	89	0	0	0
	Sport facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	116	610	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	787	755	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on plant, machinery and equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
R million						
National Government	Furniture and fittings	200	180	4	0	0
	Office equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	607	525	0	0	0
	Emergency equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	952	1 203	3 124	3 229	2 985
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 759	1 908	3 128	3 229	2 985
Provincial Government	Furniture and fittings	203	310	0	0	0
	Office equipment	93	107	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	689	469	0	0	0
	Emergency equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	345	110	130	137	140
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	1 315	1 528	4 100	4 357	4 500
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 645	2 524	4 230	4 494	4 640
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Furniture and fittings	230	194	0	1	1
	Office equipment	86	61	1	1	2
	Computer equipment	495	382	672	851	586
	Emergency equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	564	463	1 530	154	103
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	700	1 456	870	1 039	964
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 075	2 556	3 073	2 046	1 656

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on plant, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Plant, machinery and equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
		R million				
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	229	178	0	0	0
	Office equipment	174	298	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	307	277	0	0	0
	Emergency equipment	149	56	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	380	440	34	31	22
	Councillors' regalia	3	0	0	0	0
	Bins and containers	12	19	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	942	2 590	2 077	1 753	1 716
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	2 196	3 858	2 111	1 784	1 738
Public Corporations	Furniture and fittings	831	478	70	57	45
	Office equipment	20	837	47	38	62
	Computer equipment	385	843	282	339	322
	Network equipment	2 830	17 826	13 417	18 912	27 524
	Plant and equipment	20 856	1 531	1 501	1 696	2 265
	Rolling stock and containers	2 833	2 064	0	0	0
	Telecommunications equipment	93	305	5	5	4
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	4 467	1 077	4 320	4 898	4 430
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	32 315	24 961	19 642	25 945	34 652
Higher Education Institutions	Furniture and fittings	616	701	0	0	0
	Office equipment	72	44	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	379	321	0	0	0
	Laboratory equipment	80	96	0	0	0
	Other plant, machinery and equipment	109	219	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment	1 256	1 381	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 4 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on transport equipment

Transport equipment by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
		R million				
National Government	Motor vehicles	1 219	1 282	0	0	0
	Specialised vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 219	1 282	0	0	0
Provincial Government	Motor vehicles	486	544	0	0	0
	Specialised vehicles	40	41	0	0	0
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	526	585	0	0	0
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Motor vehicles	400	492	0	0	0
	Specialised vehicles	17	1	0	0	0
	Water craft	1	11	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	418	504	0	0	0
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	1 345	1 145	18	5	8
	Specialised vehicles	423	271	145	187	342
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	3
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 768	1 416	163	192	353
Public Corporations	Motor vehicles	1 074	462	715	660	836
	Specialised vehicles	617	326	278	489	871
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 691	788	993	1 149	1 707
Higher Education Institutions	Motor vehicles	44	58	0	0	0
	Other transport equipment	13	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	57	58	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Actual capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013
R million						
National Government	Acquisitions of land	35	0	700	2 315	5 189
	Cost of developing land	1 470	98	7	4	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 961	4 403	3 896	3 945	4 944
	Major renovations and alterations	4	0	952	2 092	2 229
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	3 470	4 501	5 555	8 356	12 362
Provincial Government	Acquisitions of land	24	64	65	50	53
	Cost of developing land	10	97	9	16	10
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	3 067	838	969	1 157	1 171
	Major renovations and alterations	3 416	2 215	2 493	3 016	3 327
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	6 517	3 214	3 536	4 239	4 561
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Acquisitions of land	294	3	0	28	31
	Cost of developing land	72	85	106	80	90
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	381	148	307	388	401
	Major renovations and alterations	142	172	7 125	8 867	9 811
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	889	408	7 538	9 363	10 333

* Revised

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on land and existing buildings (concluded)

Land and existing buildings by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
		R million				
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	27	6	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	1 034	2 608	308	302	241
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	344	207	30	18	17
	Major renovations and alterations	1 362	1 399	934	407	268
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	2 767	4 220	1 272	727	526
Public Corporations	Acquisitions of land	705	349	569	1 518	1 106
	Cost of developing land	301	646	2 308	3 165	3 125
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	2 954	1 092	1 625	2 069	2 048
	Major renovations and alterations	69	841	1 257	1 820	2 055
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	4 029	2 928	5 759	8 572	8 334
Higher Education Institutions	Acquisitions of land	194	140	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	360	1 134	0	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	0	0	0	0	0
	Major renovations and alterations	796	1 210	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 350	2 484	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 6 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
		R million				
National Government	Intangible assets	196	196	57	124	255
	Heritage assets	3	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	3	2	1	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	202	198	58	124	255
Provincial Government	Intangible assets	90	58	51	51	52
	Heritage assets	0	65	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	3	11	7	7	7
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	93	134	58	58	59
Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	Intangible assets	496	448	772	735	606
	Heritage assets	0	3	77	44	4
	Cultivated assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	496	451	849	779	610
Municipalities	Intangible assets	402	686	0	0	0
	Heritage assets	86	58	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	2	4	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	490	748	0	0	0
Public Corporations	Intangible assets	1 522	1 219	1 221	1 311	1 019
	Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 522	1 219	1 221	1 311	1 019
Higher Education Institutions	Intangible assets	83	75	0	0	0
	Heritage assets	117	176	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	200	251	0	0	0

* Revised

Table 7 – Actual capital expenditure by public-sector institutions for the financial years ended 2009 and 2010 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2011, 2012 and 2013 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property by public sector		Actual capital expenditure		Actual capital expenditure		
		2009*	2010	2011*	2012*	2013
		R million				
Leased assets	National Government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial Government	0	0	0	0	0
	Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	149	107	0	0	0
	Municipalities	32	62	0	0	0
	Public Corporations	174	568	0	0	0
	Higher Education Institutions	0	1	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets	355	738	0	0	0
Investment property	National Government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial Government	0	0	0	0	0
	Extra-Budgetary Accounts and Funds	10	0	0	0	0
	Municipalities	888	45	0	0	0
	Public Corporations	32	6	109	190	140
	Higher Education Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on investment property	930	51	109	190	140

* Revised

Explanatory notes

Introduction	1	<p>This publication contains results of the survey of actual and expected capital expenditure by the public sector. The information in this publication reflects only the aggregates of the institutions which responded to the survey. Estimates in respect of expected capital expenditure for 2011, 2012 and 2013 should be regarded as preliminary and may be revised. <i>Unit data is available for each institution (except for the public corporations) for 2009 and 2010 on the Stats SA website.</i></p> <p>Estimates for 2009 and 2010 capital expenditure by the public sector are generally comparable.</p>
Scope of the survey	2	<p>This survey covers the actual capital expenditure for the 2010 financial year and estimates of capital expenditure for 2011, 2012 and 2013. The survey covers 34 national government departments, 122 provincial government departments, 283 local government institutions, 32 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 216 extra-budgetary accounts and funds.</p>
Purpose of the survey of capital expenditure	3	<p>The survey of actual and expected capital expenditure is an annual survey covering the public sector in South Africa. The results of this survey are used to furnish the private and public sectors with vital new capital works information.</p>
Statistical unit	4	<p>The statistical unit for the collection of information is the public-sector institution, which includes the 34 national government departments, 122 provincial government departments, 283 municipalities, 32 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 216 extra-budgetary accounts and funds.</p>
Survey methodology and design	5	<p>The information is collected annually by mail and personal visits from public-sector institutions. The number of institutions varies from year to year due to amalgamations, terminations as well as new units being created.</p>
Related publications	6	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P0441 - Gross Domestic Product • P9102 - Financial statistics of the extra-budgetary accounts and funds • P9103 - Financial statistics of higher education institutions • P9114 - Financial census of municipalities • P9119.3 - Financial statistics of national government • P9119.4 - Financial statistics of consolidated general government • P9121 - Financial statistics of provincial government
Revisions	7	<p>Information for 2010 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. The revised figures are due to late submission of the data to Stats SA or respondents reporting revisions.</p>
Fluctuations between 2009 and 2010	8	<p>The fluctuations in the data between 2009 and 2010 can be due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisions due to late response or revisions from respondents; • Change in the accounting practices and standards adopted by the respondents; and/or • Differences in response rates – mainly financial statements received for verification purposes.

- Classification** 9 The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in this survey. The SIC is based on the *1990 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)* with suitable adaptations for local conditions. A further source used for the purposes of economic and functional classification of the financial statistics of the general government sector was based on the IMF manual of Government Finance Statistics (GFS), 2001.
- 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
- | | |
|----------|---|
| GFS | Government Finance Statistics |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities |
| NPI | Non-Profit Institutions |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |
| 0 | Figures not available |

Glossary

Capital expenditure	<p>Capital expenditure refers to any expenditure incurred in or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures and 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, 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> <p>Military expenditure (e.g. ships and aircraft) are now treated as fixed assets consistent with the UN System of National Accounts 2008 and the 2001 IMF's Government Financial Statistics. Previously, these weapons were treated as current assets (UN System of National Accounts 1993).</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 consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenditure on fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; • renovations of existing constructions; • expenditure on works under construction; and • expenditure on improvements.
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, (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>
Financial year	<p>Any accounting period of twelve months.</p>
Higher Education Institutions	<p>(Section 1 of Act No. 63, 2002). Any institution that provides higher education on a full-time, part-time or distance basis and which is (a) merged, established or deemed to be established as a public higher education institution under this Act; (b) declared as a public higher education institution under this Act; or (c) registered or [conditionally] provisionally registered as a private higher education institution.</p>
Investment property	<p>The property that is held by the owner for renting or capital appreciation.</p>

Local government institutions	Local government institutions include district municipalities, metropolitan municipalities and local municipalities.
Local municipality	Local municipality refers to municipalities that share 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.
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, (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">• airports;• civil engineering works;• development of plantations;• electricity projects;• 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>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• patent, copyright, brand names and trademarks.
Public corporations	<p>A public organisation which has a considerable degree of financial independence from the public authority that created them. A public authority normally appoints the whole or the majority of the board of management. 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>
Reference year	<p>The reference year for the survey refers to public-sector institutions which had their financial year ending on any date during the 2010 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 to the different year end dates.</p>
Residential buildings	<p>Residential buildings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily by residents and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• dwelling houses;• flats;• holiday chalets;• hostels;• houses;• institutions for the disabled;• motels;• nursing homes;• old-age homes; and• townhouses

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