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Capital expenditure by the public sector

for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

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CONTENTS

	KEY FINDINGS.....	3
Table A	Actual capital expenditure by the public sector for the years ended 2005 and 2006 financial years according to type of expenditure.....	3
Table B	Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the 2005 and 2006 financial years according to type of capital expenditure and type of public sector institution.....	4
Figure 1	Actual capital expenditure on new construction works by the public sector institutions for the years ended 2005 and 2006.....	5
Figure 2	Actual capital expenditure on machinery and equipment by the public sector institutions for the years ended 2005 and 2006.....	5
Figure 3	Actual capital expenditure on land and existing buildings by the public sector institutions for the years ended 2005 and 2006.....	6
	RESPONSE RATE.....	7
Table 1	Scope of the survey: 2006.....	7
Table 2	Actual capital expenditure by the public sector for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009.....	8
Table 3	Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on new construction works.....	9
Table 4	Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on machinery, equipment and furniture.....	11
Table 5	Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2007, 2008 and 2009 on land and existing buildings.....	13
Table 6	Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on other fixed assets.....	15
	EXPLANATORY NOTES.....	17
	GLOSSARY.....	19
	GENERAL INFORMATION.....	22

KEY FINDINGS

Table A - Actual capital expenditure by the public sector for the 2005 and 2006 financial years according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Total capital spending		% change
	2005	2006	
	R million		
Construction works	38 930	47 930	23,1
Machinery and equipment	16 624	17 189	3,4
Land and existing buildings	1 727	4 300	149,0
Other fixed assets	-	2 409	-
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	57 281	71 828	25,4

The total actual capital expenditure of the public sector increased by 25,4%, from R57 281 million in 2005 to R71 828 million in 2006.

Actual capital expenditure on construction works; machinery and equipment and land and existing buildings have increased between the period 2005 and 2006 by 23,1%, 3,4% and 149,0% respectively (see table A, above).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Table B - Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the 2005 and 2006 financial years according to type of capital expenditure and type of public sector institution

Sector/ institutions	Expenditure on new construction works		Expenditure on machinery and equipment		Expenditure on land and existing buildings		Expenditure on other fixed assets ¹		Total	
	R million									
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Financial year ending 31 March:										
National government	3 074	2 849	2 240	3 814	23	61	-	473	5 337	7 197
Provincial government	8 752	10 113	2 356	3 082	619	876	-	69	11 727	14 140
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	453	1 624	909	1 208	296	231	-	38	1 658	3 101
Public corporations	14 456	19 746	8 647	6 369	299	1 596	-	1 635	23 402	29 346
Financial year ending 30 June:										
Municipalities	11 841	13 404	1 718	1 962	318	1 168	-	111	13 877	16 645
Financial year ending 31 December:										
Higher education ²	354	194	754	754	172	368	-	83	1 280	1 399
Total expenditure by the public Sector	38 930	47 930	16 624	17 189	1 727	4 300	-	2 409	57 281	71 828

¹ Heritage assets, cultivated assets and intangible assets.

² Higher education include universities, university of technology and a technikon

Figure 1- Actual capital expenditure on new construction works by the public sector institutions for the years ended 2005 and 2006

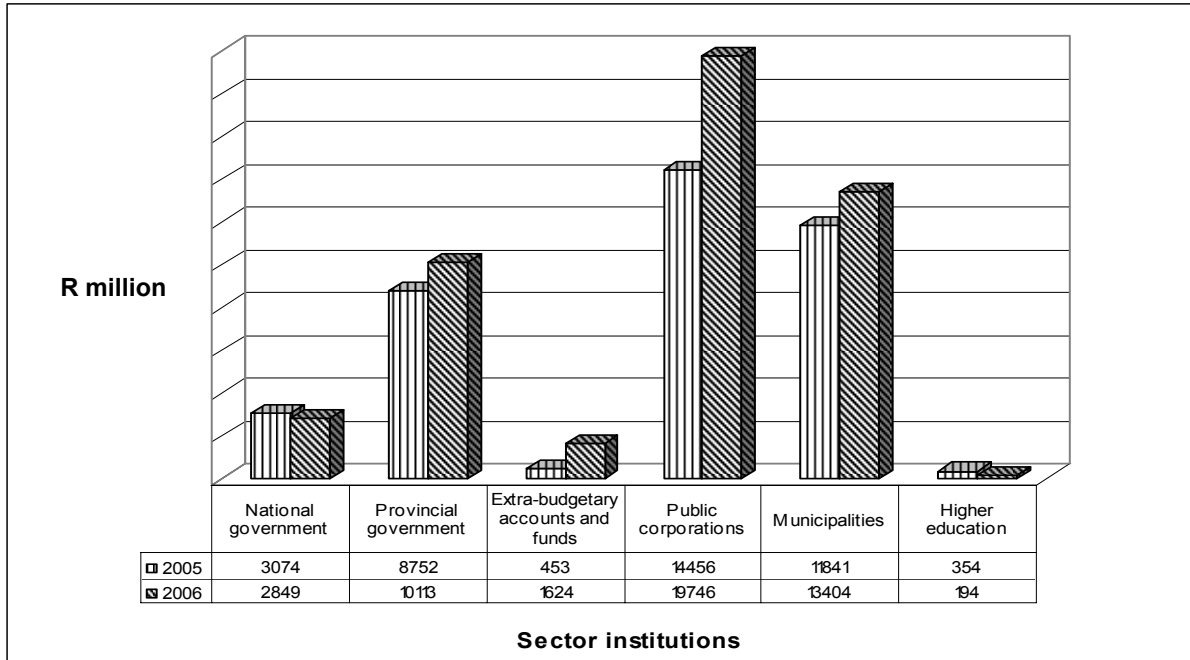


Figure 1 shows public corporations had the largest capital spending on construction works for both 2005 and 2006, followed by municipalities and provincial government. These increases were due to additional spending on roads, streets, bridges, non-residential buildings and other construction works by public corporations, provincial government and municipalities.

Figure 2 - Actual capital expenditure on machinery and equipment by the public sector institutions for the years ended 2005 and 2006

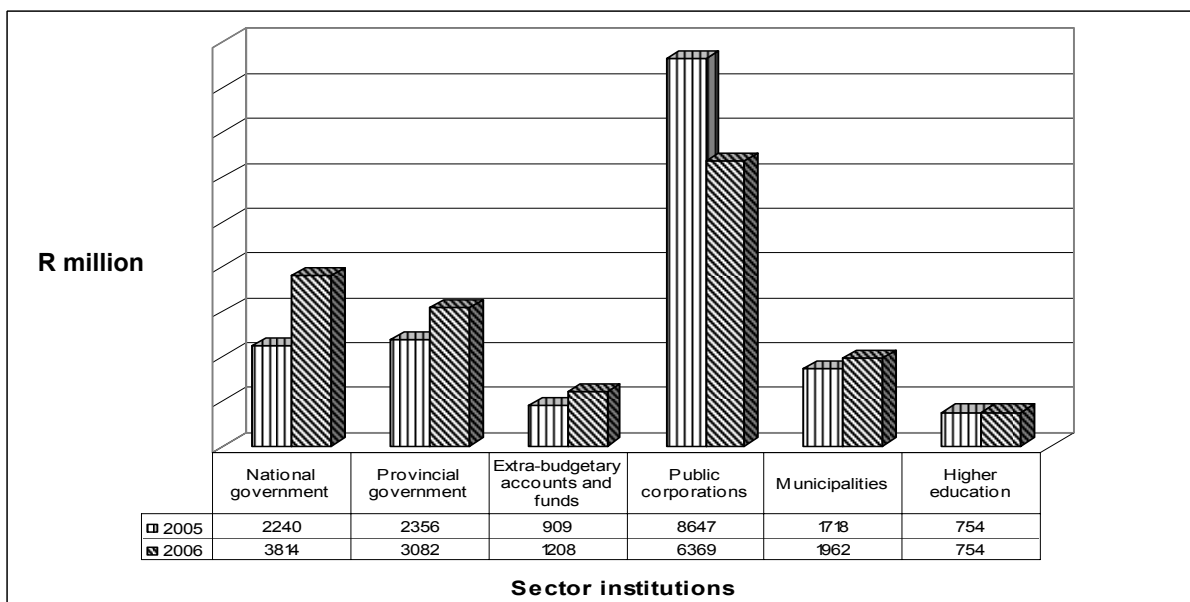


Figure 2 shows national and provincial governments contributed to the increase in capital spending on machinery and equipment in 2006, followed by municipalities, extra budgetary accounts and funds and higher education institutions. Capital expenditure on machinery and equipment by public corporations decreased from R8 647 million in 2005 to R6 369 million in 2006.

Figure 3 - Actual expenditure on land and existing buildings by the public sector institutions for the years ended 2005 and 2006

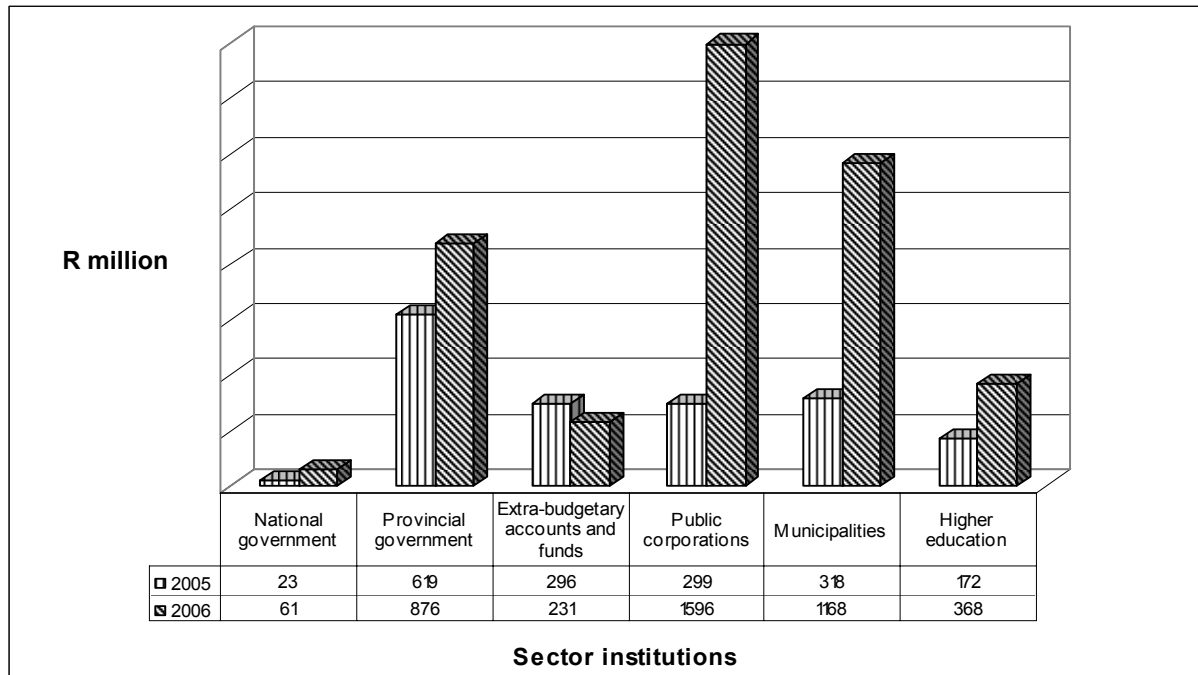


Figure 3 indicates that capital spending on land and existing buildings for five sector institutions has increased from 2005 to 2006. The public corporations have the largest capital spending on land and existing buildings, followed by the municipalities and provincial government. The increase was due to the spending in acquisitions of land and purchases of existing building and other structures by the public corporations and extra-budgetary accounts and funds respectively. The extra budgetary accounts and funds show a decrease on machinery and equipment from 2005 to 2006.

RESPONSE RATES

Table 1 – Scope of the survey: 2006

Public sector institutions	Total number of sector institutions	Number of sector institutions that responded	Number of sector institutions that did not respond	Response rate (%)
National Government	34	34	0	100,0
Provincial Government	118	118	0	100,0
Municipalities	283	283	0	100,0
Public Corporations	25	25	0	100,0
Extra-budgetary funds	204	200	4	98,0
Higher education	23	23	0	100,0
Total	687	683	4	99,4

Table 2 - Actual capital expenditure by the public sector for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	% change	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006		2007*	2008*	2009
	R million			R million		
New construction works						
Residential buildings	2 424	1 582	-34,7	3 961	4 206	3 023
Non-residential buildings	5 946	6 387	7,4	8 341	9 534	8 184
Roads, streets and bridges	6 048	6 995	15,7	7 643	11 446	15 720
Water schemes and works	515	1 127	118,8	144	81	22
Sewerage and sanitation	2 376	2 191	-7,8	2 765	2 145	2 376
Electricity supply / reticulation	1 796	1 609	-10,4	2 530	2 360	1 950
Street lighting	-	115		299	338	345
Community and social works	-	787		1 003	797	600
Sport facilities	-	6		29	8	4
Refuse sites	-	153		178	358	325
Water reservoirs and reticulation	2 632	2 915	10,8	3 195	2 995	2 595
Other construction works	17 193	24 064	39,9	23 115	25 245	25 634
Total capital expenditure on construction works	38 930	47 930	23,1	53 203	59 512	60 778
Machinery, equipment and furniture						
Furniture and fittings	-	999		813	859	987
Machinery and equipment	10 267	11 964	16,5	7 161	7 019	5 906
Vehicles	2 282	3 844	68,4	2 320	2 426	2 019
Expenditure on major road and equipment	80	85	6,3	115	581	555
Other (aircraft, locomotives, trucks, etc.)	3 995	296	-92,6	426	427	985
Total capital expenditure on machinery and equipment	16 624	17 189	3,4	10 835	11 312	10 452
Land and existing buildings						
Acquisitions of land	-	992		163	468	163
Cost of developing land	-	389		980	415	482
Acquisitions of existing buildings	-	758		774	535	503
Major renovations and alterations	-	2 110		2 232	2 264	2 212
Expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 727	51	-97,0	338	336	349
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 727	4 300	149,0	4 487	4 018	3 709
Other fixed assets						
Intangible assets	-	2 141		660	720	892
Heritage assets	-	264		40	43	42
Cultivated assets	-	4		12	16	11
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	-	2 409		712	779	945
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	57 281	71 828	25,4	69 237	75 621	75 885

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on new construction works

New construction works	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
R million					
National government					
Residential buildings	86	161	3	1	7
Non-residential buildings	1 324	1 264	1 930	2 258	969
Water schemes	488	117	96	6	5
Sewerage and sanitation	145	96	27	0	0
Electricity supply	5	2	11	4	0
Other construction works	1 026	1 209	282	547	1 063
Total capital expenditure on construction works by national government	3 074	2 849	2 349	2 816	2 044
Provincial government					
Residential buildings	1 118	943	1 259	1 561	1 641
Non-residential buildings	3 472	4 568	5 278	6 010	6 314
Roads, streets and bridges	2 949	3 551	2 922	4 126	4 594
Water schemes	27	34	39	49	6
Sewerage and sanitation	589	530	547	60	700
Electricity supply	4	6	2	4	4
Other construction works	593	481	5 207	5 561	5 886
Total capital expenditure on construction works by provincial government	8 752	10 113	15 254	17 371	19 145
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds					
Residential buildings	11	7	17	100	27
Non-residential buildings	58	109	275	112	138
Roads, streets and bridges	333	486	1 244	3 935	7 617
Water schemes	0	976	9	26	11
Electricity supply	0	0	5	7	12
Other construction works	51	46	34	12	11
Total capital expenditure on construction works by extra-budgetary accounts and funds	453	1 624	1 584	4 192	7 816

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
	R million				
Municipalities					
Residential buildings	1 139	380	2 245	2 385	1 263
Non-residential buildings	533	271	552	761	471
Roads, streets and bridges	2 766	2 953	3 474	3 379	3 505
Sewerage and sanitation	1 643	1 564	2 191	2 085	1 676
Electricity supply / reticulation	1 786	1 602	2 512	2 345	1 934
Street lighting	-	115	299	338	345
Community and social services	-	787	1 003	797	600
Refuse sites	-	153	178	358	325
Water reservoirs and reticulation	2 632	2 915	3 195	2 995	2 595
Other construction works	1 342	2 664	3 105	2 158	1 956
Total capital expenditure on construction works by municipalities	11 841	13 404	18 754	17 601	14 670
Public corporations					
Residential buildings	1	0	89	0	0
Non-residential buildings	296	84	56	140	61
Roads, streets and bridges	0	5	3	6	4
Other construction works	14 159	19 657	14 310	16 855	16 629
Total capital expenditure on construction works by public corporations	14 456	19 746	14 458	17 001	16 694
Higher education					
Residential buildings	69	91	348	159	85
Non-residential buildings	263	90	250	253	231
Sports facilities	-	6	29	8	4
Other construction works	22	7	177	112	89
Total capital expenditure on construction works by higher education	354	194	804	532	409

* Revised

Table 4 – Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on machinery, equipment and furniture

Machinery, equipment and furniture	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
	R million				
National government					
Furniture and fittings	-	209	143	105	18
Machinery and equipment	1 200	2 196	994	701	311
Vehicles	1 040	1 409	136	133	11
Total capital expenditure by national government on machinery and equipment	2 240	3 814	1 273	939	340
Provincial government					
Furniture and fittings	-	302	300	467	677
Machinery and equipment	1 824	2 290	2 032	2 115	2 129
Vehicles	452	490	398	409	407
Expenditure on major roads and equipment	80	-	-	-	-
Other (aircraft, ships, trucks, etc.)	-	0	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure by provincial governments on machinery and equipment	2 356	3 082	2 730	2 991	3 213
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds					
Furniture and fittings	-	126	87	79	71
Machinery and equipment	763	623	564	680	508
Vehicles	146	365	155	157	162
Expenditure on major roads and equipment	0	-	-	-	-
Other (aircraft, ships, trucks, etc.)	-	94	5	5	5
Total capital expenditure by extra-budgetary accounts and funds on machinery and equipment	909	1 208	811	921	746

* Revised

Table 4 – Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2007, 2008 and 2009 on machinery, equipment and furniture (concluded)

Machinery, equipment and furniture	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
	R million				
Municipalities					
Furniture and fittings	-	179	151	71	73
Machinery and equipment	1 101	1 049	725	640	493
Specialised vehicle	-	85	115	581	555
Vehicle	617	645	533	394	279
Other (aircraft, ships, trucks, etc.)	0	4	31	23	220
Total capital expenditure by municipalities on machinery and equipment	1 718	1 962	1 555	1 709	1 620
Public corporations					
Furniture and fittings	-	35	12	19	28
Machinery and equipment	4 652	5 236	2 306	2 379	1 886
Vehicles	843	900	1 057	1 297	1 127
Other (aircraft, ships, trucks, etc.)	3 152	198	390	399	760
Total capital expenditure by public corporations on machinery and equipment	8 647	6 369	3 765	4 094	3 801
Higher education					
Furniture and fittings	-	148	120	118	120
Machinery and equipment	727	571	540	504	579
Vehicle	27	35	41	36	33
Total capital expenditure by higher education	754	754	701	658	732

* Revised

Table 5 - Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending 2007, 2008 and 2009 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
R million					
National government					
Acquisitions of land	-	0	19	0	0
Cost of developing land	-	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions of existing buildings	-	1	114	0	0
Major renovations and alterations	-	60	356	562	606
Expenditure on land and existing buildings	23	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure by national governments on land and existing buildings	23	61	489	562	606
Provincial government					
Acquisitions of land	-	183	14	60	100
Cost of developing land	-	43	8	1	1
Acquisitions of existing buildings	-	10	181	0	0
Major renovations and alterations	-	640	387	305	299
Expenditure on land and existing buildings	619	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure by provincial governments on land and existing buildings	619	876	590	366	400
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds					
Acquisitions of land	-	38	21	10	9
Cost of developing land	-	10	-	-	12
Acquisitions of existing buildings	-	101	62	16	24
Major renovations and alterations	-	82	112	101	87
Expenditure on land and existing buildings	296	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure by extra-budgetary accounts and funds on land and existing buildings	296	231	195	127	132

* Revised

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on land and existing buildings (concluded)

Land and existing buildings	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
	R million				
Municipalities					
Acquisitions of land	-	214	74	88	50
Cost of developing land	-	168	116	143	129
Acquisitions of existing buildings	-	234	20	19	12
Major renovations and alterations	-	501	383	171	337
Expenditure on land and existing buildings	318	51	338	336	349
Total capital expenditure by municipalities on land and existing buildings	318	1 168	931	757	877
Public corporations					
Acquisitions of land	-	544	23	309	3
Cost of developing land	-	164	843	256	323
Acquisitions of existing buildings	-	382	389	491	457
Major renovations and alterations	-	506	715	738	647
Expenditure on land and existing buildings	299	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure by public corporations on land and existing buildings	299	1 596	1 970	1 794	1 430
Higher education					
Acquisitions of land	-	13	12	1	1
Cost of developing land	-	4	13	15	17
Acquisitions of existing buildings	-	30	8	9	10
Major renovations and alterations	-	321	279	387	236
Expenditure on land and existing building	172	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure by higher education	172	368	312	412	264

* Revised

Table 6 - Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
	R million				
National government					
Intangible assets	-	287	41	23	18
Heritage assets	-	186	0	0	0
Cultivated assets	-	0	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure by national government on other fixed assets	-	473	41	23	18
Provincial government					
Intangible assets	-	66	55	45	41
Heritage assets	-	2	0	0	0
Cultivated assets	-	1	4	5	0
Total capital expenditure by provincial government on other fixed assets	-	69	59	50	41
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds					
Intangible assets	-	36	80	107	44
Heritage assets	-	2	1	1	1
Cultivated assets	-	0	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure by extra-budgetary accounts and funds on other fixed assets	-	38	81	108	45

* Revised

Table 6 - Actual capital expenditure by the public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2005 and 2006 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2007, 2008 and 2009 on other fixed assets (concluded)

Other fixed Assets	Actual capital expenditure	Actual capital expenditure	Expected capital expenditure		
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009
	R million				
Municipalities					
Intangible assets	-	83	254	222	230
Heritage assets	-	25	19	21	22
Cultivated assets	-	3	8	11	11
Total capital expenditure by municipalities on other fixed assets	-	111	281	254	263
Public corporations					
Intangible assets	-	1 633	190	286	518
Heritage assets	-	2	2	0	0
Cultivated assets	-	0	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure by public corporations on other fixed assets	-	1 635	192	286	518
Higher education					
Intangible assets	-	36	40	37	41
Heritage assets	-	47	18	21	19
Cultivated assets	-	0	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure by higher education	-	83	58	58	60

* 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.</p> <p>No estimates have been made in respect of those institutions which did not respond. The four sector institutions that did not respond are National Empowerment Fund, Market Theatre Foundation, Parliamentary Villages Management Board and Special Defence Account. The possibility that respondents had no actual and/or expected capital expenditure for the period 2006 to 2009 in the questionnaire could also have led to a non-response.</p> <p>Estimates in respect of expected capital expenditure for 2007, 2008 and 2009 should be regarded as preliminary and may change.</p>
Comparability with the previous year	2	<p>The municipal re-demarcation process affected 6 provinces in South Africa. The largest effect of the process was in Limpopo province, where Bohlabela District municipality was disbanded and the local municipalities that were falling under this District were divided between Mpumalanga and Limpopo. Before the March 2005 local government elections, there were 284 municipalities in South Africa. After the local government elections and the re-demarcation process, there are now 283 municipalities in South Africa.</p>
Scope of the survey	3	<p>This survey covers the actual capital expenditure for the reporting year and estimates of capital expenditure for the three following years. The survey covers 34 national government institutions, 118 provincial government departments, 283 local government institutions, 25 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 204 extra-budgetary accounts and funds.</p>
Purpose of the survey of capital expenditure	4	<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. The report contains preliminary results for 2006. Unit data for those institutions referred to in the scope are available on the Stats SA website.</p>
Statistical unit	5	<p>The statistical unit for the collection of information is the public sector institution, which includes the 34 national government, 118 provincial government departments, 283 local government institutions, 25 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 204 extra-budgetary accounts and funds.</p>
Survey methodology and design	6	<p>The survey is collected annually, by mail, 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	7	<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. • P9119.4 - Financial statistics of consolidated general government. • P9119.3 - Financial statistics of national government. • P9121 - Financial statistics of provincial government. • Report No. 50-11-01-Building plans passed and buildings completed.

Revisions	8	Respondents may revise their previously furnished data.																
Classification	9	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02</i> , 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 (ISIC)</i> with suitable adaptations for local conditions. A further source used for the purposes of economic and functional classification of the finances of the general government sector was based on the IMF Manual of Government Finance Statistics (GFS), 1986.																
Rounding-off of figures	10	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"> <tr> <td>GFS</td> <td>Government Finance System</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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>NPI</td> <td>Non Profit Institutions</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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Information was not collected</td> </tr> </table>	GFS	Government Finance System	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	-	Information was not collected
GFS	Government Finance System																	
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																	
-	Information was not collected																	

GLOSSARY

Capital expenditure	<p>Capital expenditure refers to any expenditure incurred 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 weapons systems (e.g. ships and aircrafts) are treated as current expenditure consistent with the UN System of National Accounts 1993 and the 2001 IMF's Government Financial Statistics. Expenditure on these items is therefore excluded in this publication.</p>
District municipality	<p>District municipality means a municipality that has the exclusive 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 local government: Municipal Structure Act, (Act No.117 of 1998)).</p>
Metropolitan municipality	<p>Metropolitan municipality means a municipality that has the exclusive 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 local government: Municipal Structure Act, (Act No.117 of 1998)).</p>
Local government	<p>A local government is a distinct and constitutionally defined sphere of government, pertaining to government that is not national or provincial in nature and is manifested in the form of municipalities. It is a generic term referring to municipalities and local municipalities of varied nature and type involved in activities of a governmental nature in the local sphere.</p>
Local government institutions	<p>Local government institutions include district, metropolitan municipalities and local municipalities.</p>
Capital expenditure on new construction works	<p>Capital expenditure on new construction is regarded as capital expenditure on new assets as well as capital expenditure on existing assets which leads to improvements of assets. New construction works consist of -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fees payable to architects, engineers and other professional firms; • renovations of existing constructions; • expenditure on works under construction; and • expenditure on improvements.
Reconstruction and development programme	<p>Reconstruction and development programme is an integrated, coherent socio-economic policy framework. It represents a vision for the fundamental transformation of South Africa.</p>

Non-residential buildings Non-residential buildings are buildings other than residential buildings and include -

- clinics;
- hospitals;
- lecture rooms;
- libraries;
- offices;
- prisons;
- restaurants;
- schools;
- shops; and
- workshops.

Other constructions Other constructions include -

- afforestation;
- airports;
- civil engineering works;
- development of plantations;
- electricity projects;
- mining development;
- oil exploration;
- railways and harbours; and
- the development of land.

Other fixed assets Other fixed assets include:

- Cultivated assets

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.

- Heritage assets

Property, plant and equipment of historical, cultural, artistic or educational significance.

- Intangible assets

Intangible assets refers assets that cannot be touched, weighed or physically measured and it includes:

- Mineral exploration
- Computer software
- Entertainment
- Literary

Public corporations	<p>Public corporations comprise of 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. Public non-financial corporations in South Africa include all corporations, quasi-corporations, and Non Profit Institutions (NPI's) 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 its financial year ending at any date during the 2006 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.</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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