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Statistical release

P9101

Capital expenditure by the public sector

for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

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Enquiries:

Jacob Shai
+27(12) 310 8306

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Key findings

Table A – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Total capital spending		% change
	2007*	2008	
	R million		
New construction works	57 901	73 096	26,2
Furniture, machinery and equipment	22 242	30 730	38,2
Transport equipment	4 971	5 308	6,8
Land and existing buildings	4 214	17 855	323,7
Other fixed assets	2 803	2 693	-3,9
Leased assets and investment property	0	645	-
Total	92 131	130 327	41,5

* Revised

- The percentage cannot be calculated meaningfully

The total actual capital expenditure by the public sector increased by 41,5%, from R92 131 million in 2007 to R130 327 million in 2008.

Actual capital expenditure increased between the period 2007 and 2008 on new construction works (26,2%), furniture, machinery and equipment (38,2%), transport equipment (6,8%) and land and existing buildings (323,7%). Actual capital expenditure decreased between the period 2007 and 2008 on other fixed assets (-3,9%) (see Table A above).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Table B – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 according to type of capital expenditure and type of public-sector institution

Institutions	Total new construction works		Total furniture, machinery and equipment		Total transport equipment		Total land and existing buildings		Total other fixed assets		Leased assets and investment property		Total capital expenditure	
	2007*	2008	2007*	2008	2007*	2008	2007*	2008	2007*	2008	2007*	2008	2007*	2008
	R million													
Financial year ending 31 March														
National government	2 398	3 024	1 718	1 302	1 556	1 871	414	1 524	434	200	0	0	6 520	7 921
Provincial government	11 806	4 813	2 322	2 110	547	509	740	9 466	194	161	0	0	15 609	17 059
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	1 309	3 133	774	1 124	322	496	266	247	192	437	0	239	2 863	5 676
Financial year ending 30 June														
Municipalities	17 715	31 252	1 177	1 612	936	1 067	1 503	3 356	308	480	0	49	21 639	37 816
Financial year ending 31 Dec														
Public corporations	24 164	30 802	15 325	23 519	1 557	1 292	590	1 661	1 520	1 221	0	137	43 156	58 632
Higher education institutions	509	72	926	1 063	53	73	701	1 601	155	194	0	220	2 344	3 223
Total expenditure by the public sector	57 901	73 096	22 242	30 730	4 971	5 308	4 214	17 855	2 803	2 693	0	645	92 131	130 327

* Revised

Table B shows that municipalities had the largest capital spending on new construction works for 2008 (R31 252 million), followed by public corporations, provincial government, extra-budgetary accounts and funds, national government and higher education institutions. These increases were due to additional spending on roads, streets, bridges, non-residential buildings and other construction works by municipalities, public corporations and provincial government.

Figure 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial year ended in 2008 (R million)

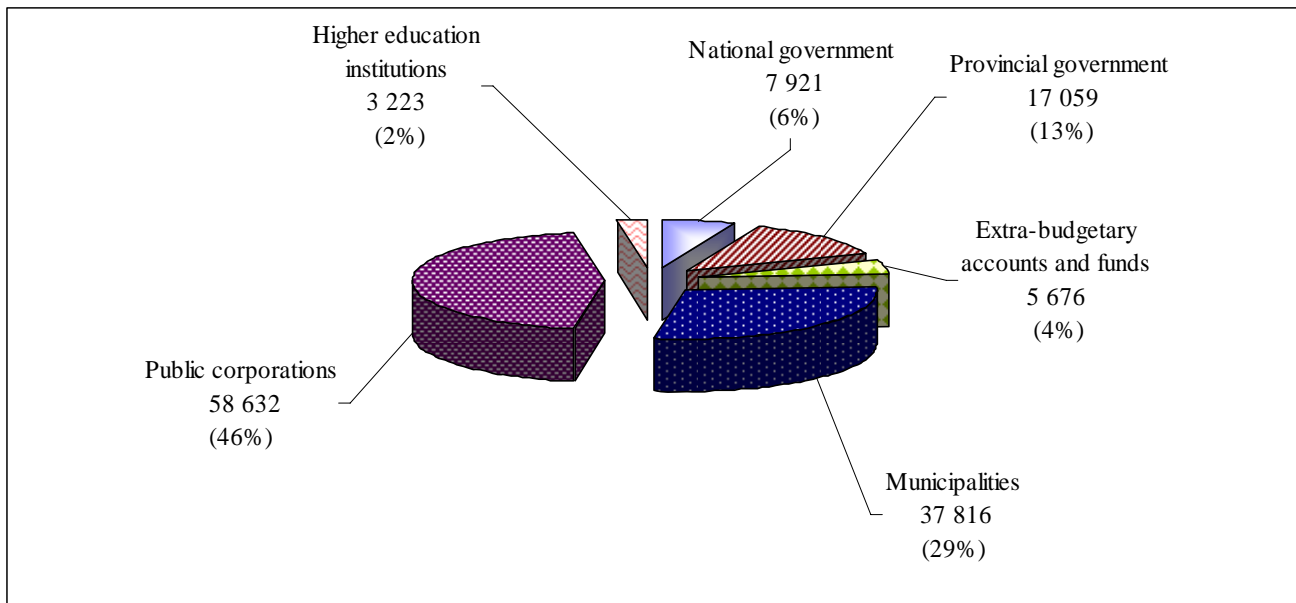
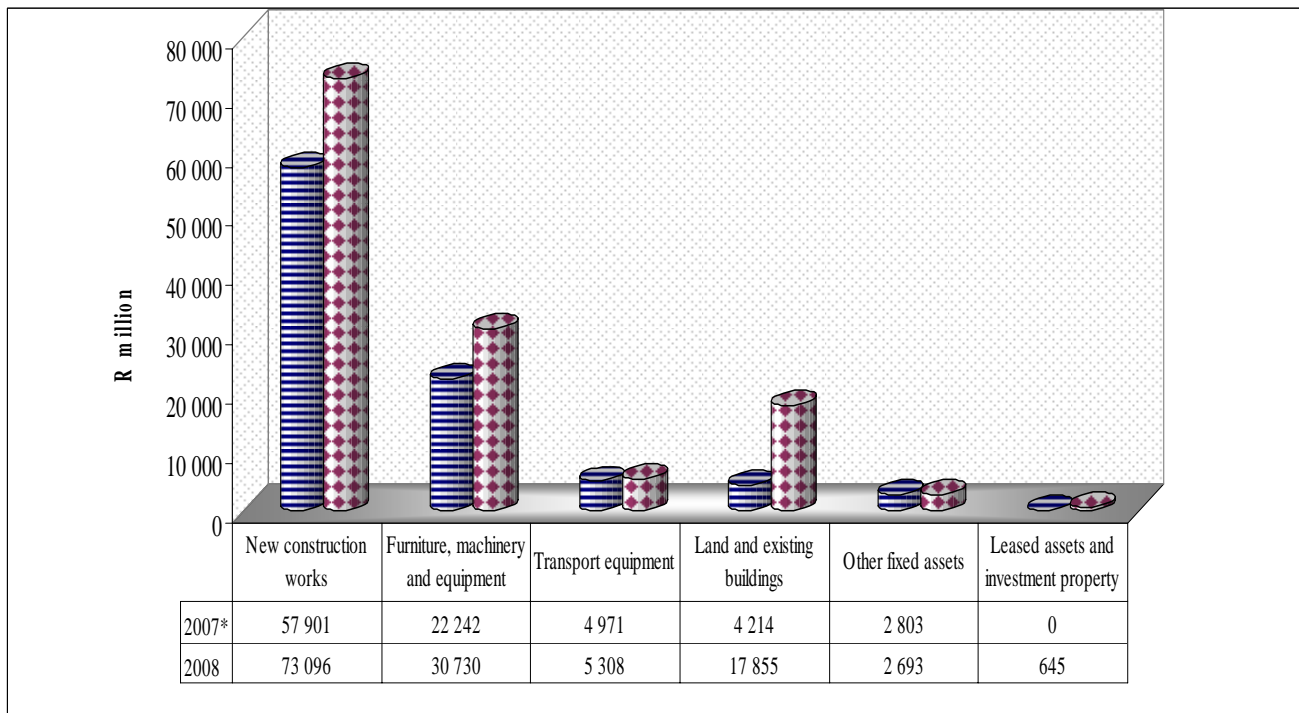


Figure 1 shows that public corporations had the largest capital spending on new construction works (46%), followed by municipalities (29%), provincial government (13%), national government (6%), extra-budgetary accounts and funds (4%), and higher education institutions (2%) respectively.

Figure 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the 2007 and 2008 financial years according to type of capital expenditure (R million)



* Revised

Capital spending on new construction works; furniture, machinery and equipment; transport equipment; land and existing buildings increased from the 2007 financial year to the 2008 financial year. Expenditure on other fixed assets decreased from R2 803 million in 2007 to R 2 693 million in 2008.

Response rate

Table C – Scope of the survey: 2008

Public sector institution	Total number of sector institutions 2007	Total number of sector institutions 2008	Total number of institutions received 2008
National government	34	34	34
Provincial government	120	120	120
Municipalities	283	283	283
Public corporations	25	29	29
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	208	209	209
Higher education institutions	23	23	23
Total	693	698	698

1. All 698 reporting units in 2008 furnished the required information (100%).
2. New institutions included in 2008:
 - 2.1 South African Micro-Finance Apex Fund
 - 2.2 National Metrology Institute of South Africa
 - 2.3 Government Motor Transport (Free State)
 - 2.4 Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa
 - 2.5 South African Airways and South African Express
 - 2.6 Pebble Bed Modular Reactor
3. Discontinued institutions
 - 3.1 Municipal infrastructure investment
 - 3.2 Kwa-Zulu Natal taxi association
4. Merged institutions
 - 4.1 Godisa Trust
 - 4.2 National Technology Training Central.
5. The reference year for this survey refers to public sector institutions which had their financial year ending at any date during the 2008 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 different public-sector institutions.

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
	R million				
New Construction works					
Residential buildings	1 241	1 919	4 095	4 223	3 608
Non-residential buildings	8 444	4 933	1 292	1 523	1 991
Roads, streets and bridges	8 353	5 621	8 478	8 214	7 012
Sewerage and sanitation	2 538	2 917	3 793	4 124	3 872
Electricity	2 007	3 769	5 250	5 003	4 693
Community and social works	2 121	5 778	6 168	3 996	2 089
Sport facilities	3	0	0	0	0
Refuse sites	242	152	568	581	540
Water	2 643	4 680	7 504	7 437	6 817
Other new construction works	30 309	43 327	26 370	30 083	25 794
Total capital expenditure on new construction works	57 901	73 096	63 518	65 184	56 416
Furniture, machinery and equipment					
Furniture and fittings	920	1 099	156	135	174
Office equipment	316	620	166	179	247
Computer equipment	2 581	2 724	781	832	990
Network equipment	2 646	2 693	0	0	0
Emergency equipment	158	65	1	0	0
Plant and equipment	12 622	18 316	2 956	2 971	3 350
Rolling stock and containers	1 030	1 780	934	1 985	2 798
Telecommunications equipment	386	494	0	0	0
Laboratory equipment	264	76	8	2	3
Councillors' regalia	1	2	0	0	0
Bins and containers	36	41	1	1	1
Other furniture, machinery and equipment	1 282	2 820	7 412	8 311	7 488
Total capital expenditure on furniture, machinery and equipment	22 242	30 730	12 415	14 416	15 051

* Revised

Table 1 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 (concluded)

Type of expenditure	Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
	2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
	R million				
Transport equipment					
Motor vehicles	3 674	4 413	1 935	2 017	2 131
Specialised vehicles	1 277	887	856	715	735
Water craft	20	8	1	1	1
Other transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	4 971	5 308	2 792	2 733	2 867
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions of land	1 240	3 719	12 873	16 873	12 464
Cost of developing land	136	2 898	5 961	2 371	3 350
Acquisitions of existing buildings	1 136	4 077	8 648	10 055	11 625
Major renovations and alterations	1 702	7 161	10 467	11 146	11 393
Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	4 214	17 855	37 949	40 445	38 832
Other fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2 473	2 354	2 211	1 784	772
Heritage assets	324	310	3	1	2
Cultivated assets	6	29	4	7	8
Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	2 803	2 693	2 218	1 792	782
Leased assets	0	349	1 103	952	968
Investment property	0	296	0	0	0
Total capital expenditure by the public sector	92 131	130 327	119 995	125 522	114 916

* Revised

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on new construction works

New construction works		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
		R million				
National government	Residential buildings	223	333	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	1 031	1 641	0	0	0
	Roads, streets and bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	18	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	1 126	1 050	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	2 398	3 024	0	0	0
Provincial government	Residential buildings	140	119	185	172	195
	Non-residential buildings	6 332	3 134	1 244	1 451	1 985
	Roads, streets and bridges	4 769	0	0	0	0
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	6	8	8
	Water	1	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	564	1 560	451	506	564
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	11 806	4 813	1 886	2 137	2 752
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Residential buildings	28	5	4	120	30
	Non-residential buildings	194	20	1	5	1
	Roads, streets and bridges	1 071	20	0	28	12
	Sewerage and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
	Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	16	3 088	1 526	2 013	2 307
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	1 309	3 133	1 531	2 166	2 350

* Revised

Table 2 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on new construction works (concluded)

New construction works		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
R million						
Municipalities	Residential buildings	718	1 462	3 906	3 931	3 383
	Non-residential buildings	430	79	46	65	5
	Roads, streets and bridges	2 511	5 462	8 478	8 186	7 000
	Sewerage and sanitation	2 538	2 917	3 787	4 116	3 864
	Electricity	2 007	3 769	5 250	5 003	4 693
	Community and social works	2 121	5 778	6 168	3 996	2 089
	Refuse sites	242	152	568	581	540
	Water	2 624	4 680	7 504	7 437	6 817
	Other new construction works	4 524	6 953	4 038	2 712	2 375
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	17 715	31 252	39 745	36 027	30 766
Public corporations	Residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	161	15	0	0	0
	Roads, streets and bridges	2	139	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	24 001	30 648	20 355	24 852	20 548
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	24 164	30 802	20 355	24 852	20 548
Higher education	Residential buildings	132	0	0	0	0
	Non-residential buildings	296	44	1	2	0
	Sport facilities	3	0	0	0	0
	Other new construction works	78	28	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on new construction works	509	72	1	2	0

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on furniture, machinery and equipment

Furniture, machinery and equipment		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
		R million				
National government	Furniture and fittings	181	76	72	79	85
	Office equipment	10	70	62	77	114
	Computer equipment	763	779	551	581	616
	Emergency equipment	2	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	425	0	0	0	0
	Other	337	377	90	91	85
	Total capital expenditure on furniture, machinery and equipment	1 718	1 302	775	828	900
Provincial government	Furniture and fittings	202	215	25	26	29
	Office equipment	70	80	28	27	28
	Computer equipment	509	513	161	164	194
	Emergency equipment	17	0	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	964	325	1 776	2 104	2 520
	Other	560	977	1 447	1 537	1 791
	Total capital expenditure on furniture, machinery and equipment	2 322	2 110	3 437	3 858	4 562
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Furniture and fittings	146	106	49	25	50
	Office equipment	42	161	22	25	50
	Computer equipment	258	400	34	52	152
	Emergency equipment	0	26	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	223	218	424	188	232
	Other	105	213	1 084	1 150	1 085
	Total capital expenditure on furniture, machinery and equipment	774	1 124	1 613	1 440	1 569

* Revised

Table 3 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on furniture, machinery and equipment (concluded)

Furniture, machinery and equipment		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
R million						
Municipalities	Furniture and fittings	174	186	3	2	2
	Office equipment	112	196	29	23	26
	Computer equipment	253	334	14	13	4
	Emergency equipment	139	39	1	0	0
	Plant and equipment	462	224	76	39	35
	Councillors' regalia	1	2	0	0	0
	Bins and containers	36	41	1	1	1
	Other	0	590	2 901	2 462	3 215
	Total capital expenditure on furniture, machinery and equipment	1 177	1 612	3 025	2 540	3 283
Public corporations	Furniture and fittings	23	16	1	1	1
	Office equipment	34	45	0	0	0
	Computer equipment	516	348	1	0	0
	Network equipment	2 646	2 693	0	0	0
	Plant and equipment	10 548	17 549	680	640	563
	Rolling stock and containers	1 030	1 780	934	1 985	2 798
	Telecommunications equipment	386	494	0	0	0
	Other	142	594	1 890	3 071	1 312
	Total capital expenditure on furniture, machinery and equipment	15 325	23 519	3 506	5 697	4 674
Higher education	Furniture and fittings	194	500	6	2	7
	Office equipment	48	68	25	27	29
	Computer equipment	282	350	20	22	24
	Laboratory equipment	264	76	8	2	3
	Other	138	69	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on furniture, machinery and equipment	926	1 063	59	53	63

* Revised

Table 4 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on transport equipment

Transport equipment		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
R million						
National government	Motor vehicles	1 507	1 426	1 401	1 471	1 559
	Specialised vehicles	49	445	308	367	417
	Water craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 556	1 871	1 709	1 838	1 976
Provincial government	Motor vehicles	370	464	374	380	440
	Specialised vehicles	177	45	0	0	0
	Water craft	0	0	1	1	1
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	547	509	375	381	441
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Motor vehicles	291	489	113	137	108
	Specialised vehicles	11	1	13	3	11
	Water craft	20	6	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	322	496	126	140	119
Municipalities	Motor vehicles	585	853	44	24	18
	Specialised vehicles	351	212	373	305	260
	Water craft	0	2	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	936	1 067	417	329	278
Public corporations	Motor vehicles	868	1 108	1	1	1
	Specialised vehicles	689	184	162	40	47
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	1 557	1 292	163	41	48
Higher education	Motor vehicles	53	73	2	4	5
	Other transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on transport equipment	53	73	2	4	5

* Revised

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on land and existing buildings

Land and existing buildings		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
R million						
National government	Acquisitions of land	340	16	878	1 247	833
	Cost of developing land	0	833	853	991	1 076
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	49	675	2 106	2 645	3 682
	Major renovations and alterations	25	0	849	1 070	1 122
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	414	1 524	4 686	5 953	6 713
Provincial government	Acquisitions of land	38	2 599	3 330	4 192	4 420
	Cost of developing land	34	500	263	332	411
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	355	2 590	5 428	6 393	7 292
	Major renovations and alterations	313	3 777	7 296	7 870	8 107
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	740	9 466	16 317	18 787	20 230
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Acquisitions of land	37	19	8 639	11 419	7 195
	Cost of developing land	25	91	45	103	102
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	123	89	475	601	293
	Major renovations and alterations	81	48	117	70	48
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	266	247	9 276	12 193	7 638

Revised

Table 5 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on land and existing buildings (concluded)

Land and existing buildings		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
R million						
Municipalities	Acquisitions of land	558	392	26	15	16
	Cost of developing land	21	1 101	380	436	250
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	420	178	284	97	40
	Major renovations and alterations	504	1 685	1 118	887	567
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	1 503	3 356	1 808	1 435	873
Public corporations	Acquisitions of land	267	572	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	56	153	4 420	509	1 511
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	105	480	355	319	318
	Major renovations and alterations	162	456	986	1 212	1 521
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	590	1 661	5 761	2 040	3 350
Higher education	Acquisitions of land	0	121	0	0	0
	Cost of developing land	0	220	0	0	0
	Acquisitions of existing buildings	84	65	0	0	0
	Major renovations and alterations	617	1 195	101	37	28
	Total capital expenditure on land and existing buildings	701	1 601	101	37	28

* Revised

Table 6 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on other fixed assets

Other fixed assets		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007*	2008	2009*	2010*	2011
		R million				
National government	Intangible assets	232	189	164	398	39
	Heritage assets	201	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	1	11	1	1	2
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	434	200	165	399	41
Provincial government	Intangible assets	186	153	43	46	48
	Heritage assets	4	3	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	4	5	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	194	161	43	46	48
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Intangible assets	190	433	629	410	471
	Heritage assets	2	1	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	3	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	192	437	629	410	471
Municipalities	Intangible assets	243	294	13	7	6
	Heritage assets	64	177	3	1	2
	Cultivated assets	1	9	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	308	480	16	8	8
Public corporations	Intangible assets	1 520	1 220	1 359	922	206
	Heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	1	3	6	6
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	1 520	1 221	1 362	928	212
Higher education	Intangible assets	102	65	3	1	2
	Heritage assets	53	129	0	0	0
	Cultivated assets	0	0	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on other fixed assets	155	194	3	1	2

* Revised

Table 7 – Actual capital expenditure by public sector institutions for the financial years ended in 2007 and 2008 and expected capital expenditure for the financial years ending in 2009, 2010 and 2011 on leased assets and investment property

Leased assets and investment property		Actual capital expenditure		Expected capital expenditure		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
		R million				
Leased assets	National government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial government	0	0	0	0	0
	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	0	227	0	0	0
	Municipalities	0	27	1 099	947	962
	Public corporations	0	60	0	0	0
	Higher education	0	35	4	5	6
	Total capital expenditure on leased assets	0	349	1 103	952	968
Investment property	National government	0	0	0	0	0
	Provincial government	0	0	0	0	0
	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	0	12	0	0	0
	Municipalities	0	22	0	0	0
	Public corporations	0	77	0	0	0
	Higher education	0	185	0	0	0
	Total capital expenditure on investment property	0	296	0	0	0

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 2009, 2010 and 2011 should be regarded as preliminary and may be revised. Unit data is available for each institution (except for the public corporations) for 2007 and 2008 on the Stats SA website.</p> <p>Estimates for 2007 and 2008 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 reporting year and estimates of capital expenditure for the three following years. The survey covers 34 national government departments, 120 provincial government departments, 283 local government institutions, 29 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 209 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. The report contains preliminary results for 2008. Unit data for those institutions referred to in the scope are available on the Stats SA website.</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, 120 provincial government departments, 283 municipalities, 29 public corporations, 23 higher education institutions and 209 extra-budgetary accounts and funds.</p>																
Survey methodology and design	5	<p>The survey 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 • P9119.4 - Financial statistics of consolidated general government • P9119.3 - Financial statistics of national government • P9121 - Financial statistics of provincial government 																
Revisions	7	<p>Respondents may revise their previously furnished data.</p>																
Classification	8	<p>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.</p>																
Rounding-off of figures	9	<p>Slight discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and totals where figures have been rounded off.</p>																
Symbols and abbreviations	10	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>GFS</td> <td>Government Finance Statistics</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>The percentage change cannot be calculated meaningfully</td> </tr> </table>	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	-	The percentage change cannot be calculated meaningfully
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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 weapons systems (e.g. ships and aircraft) 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>
Capital expenditure on new construction works	<p>Capital expenditure that is contractually and/or physically not connected to the existing assets and infrastructure. New construction works consist of the following:</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.
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>
Investment property	<p>The property that is held by the owner for renting 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 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.</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, (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. Non-residential buildings and 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">• forestation;• airports;• civil engineering works;• development of plantations;• electricity projects;• 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 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 Historical, environmental cultural, natural assets that have sentimental value to a specific community or to the country as a whole.• Intangible assets Intangible assets refer to assets that cannot be touched, weighed or physically measured and include:<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 substance 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. Public financial corporations in South Africa include all corporations, quasi-corporations, and non-profit institutions (NPIs) principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.</p>
Reconstruction and Development Programme	<p>The Reconstruction and Development Programme is an integrated, coherent socio-economic policy framework.</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 2008 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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Telephone number:	012 310 4883/4885/8018 (library)	
Fax number:	012 310 8332 (technical enquiry)	
Email:	info@statssa.gov.za (user information services)	
	Jacobs@statssa.gov.za (technical)	
	hellenm@statssa.gov.za (technical)	
Postal address:	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001	

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