

Glossary

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| Adjustments estimate | Presentation to Parliament of the amendments to be made to the appropriations voted in the main budget for the year. |
| Appropriation | The approval by Parliament of spending from the National Revenue Fund, or by a provincial legislature from the Provincial Revenue Fund. |
| Balance of payments | A summary statement of all the international transactions of the residents of a country with the rest of the world over a particular time period. |
| Baseline | The initial allocations used during the budget process, derived from the previous year's forward estimates. |
| Budget balance | The difference between budgeted expenditure and budgeted revenue. If expenditure exceeds revenue the budget is in deficit – or, if the reverse is true, it is in surplus. |
| Capital gains tax | Tax levied on the profits realised from the disposal of capital assets or investments by a taxpayer. A capital gain is the excess of the selling price over the original purchase price of a capital asset. |
| Capital flow | A flow of investments in and out of the country. |
| Conditional grants | Allocations of money from one sphere of government to another, conditional on certain services being delivered or on compliance with specified requirements. |
| Consolidated expenditure | Total expenditure by national and provincial government, social security funds and selected public entities, including transfers and subsidies to municipalities, businesses or other entities. |
| CPIX inflation | A measurement of the price increases of a basket of consumer goods and services. This measure differs from the consumer price index in that it excludes mortgage costs. |
| Consumption expenditure | Expenditure on goods and services, including salaries, which are used up within a short period of time, usually a year. |
| Contingency reserve | An amount set aside, but not allocated in advance, to accommodate changes to the economic environment and to meet unforeseen spending pressures. |
| Current account (of the balance of payments) | The difference between total exports and total imports, also taking into account service payments and receipts, interest, dividends and transfers. The current account can be in deficit or surplus. See also <i>trade balance</i> . |
| Debt service costs | The cost of interest on government debt. |
| Depreciation (exchange rate) | A reduction in the external value of a currency. |

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| Dissaving | An excess of current expenditure, including the depreciation of fixed capital, over current income. |
| Division of revenue | The allocation of funds (i.e. revenue raised) between the spheres of government as required by the Constitution. See also <i>equitable share</i> . |
| Equitable share | The allocation of revenue to the national, provincial and local spheres of government as required by the Constitution. See also <i>division of revenue</i> . |
| FIFA | The Fédération Internationale de Football Association – the international governing body of football. |
| Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC) | An independent body established by the Constitution to make recommendations to Parliament and provincial legislatures about financial issues affecting the three spheres of government. |
| Financial account (of the balance of payments) | A statement of all financial transactions between a country and the rest of the world, including portfolio and fixed investment flows and movements in foreign reserves. |
| Financial year | The 12 months according to which companies and organisations budget and account. |
| Fiscal policy | Policy on tax, spending and borrowing by government. |
| Fiscal space | The ability of a government's budget to provide additional resources for a desired programme without jeopardising fiscal or debt sustainability. |
| Foreign direct investment (FDI) | The acquisition of controlling interest by governments, institutions or individuals of a business in another country. |
| GDP inflation | A measure of the total increase in prices in the whole economy. Unlike CPI inflation, GDP inflation includes price increases in goods that are exported and intermediate goods such as machines, but excludes imported goods. |
| Gross domestic product (GDP) | A measure of the total national output, income and expenditure in the economy. GDP per head is the simplest overall measure of welfare, although it does not take account of the distribution of income, nor of goods and services that are produced outside the market economy, such as work within the household. |
| Gross fixed capital formation | The addition to a country's fixed capital stock over a specific period, before provision for depreciation. |
| Inflation | An increase in the general level of prices. |
| Inflation targeting | A monetary policy framework intended to achieve price stability. The Reserve Bank and government agree on a target rate or range of inflation to be maintained over a stipulated period. |
| Medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) | The three-year spending plans of national and provincial governments published at the time of the Budget. |
| Money supply | The total stock of money in an economy. |
| National budget | The projected revenue and expenditures that flow through the National Revenue Fund. It does not include spending by provinces or local |

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| | government from their own revenues. |
| National Revenue Fund (NRF) | The consolidated account of national government into which all taxes, fees and charges collected by SARS and departmental revenue must be paid. |
| Nominal exchange rates | The current rate of exchange between the rand and foreign currencies. The “effective” exchange rate is a trade-weighted average of the rates of exchange with other currencies. |
| Non-interest expenditure | Total expenditure by government less debt service costs. |
| Primary sector | The agricultural and mining sectors of the economy. |
| Public private partnership (PPPs) | A contractual arrangement whereby a private party performs part of a government function and assumes the associated risks. In return, the private party receives a fee according to predefined performance criteria. |
| Public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) | The consolidated cash borrowing requirement of general government and public enterprises. |
| Private sector credit extension | Credit provided to the private sector by banks. This includes all loans, credit card balances and leases. |
| Real effective exchange rate | A measure of the rate of exchange of the rand relative to a trade-weighted average of South Africa’s trading partners’ currencies, adjusted for price trends in South Africa and the countries included. |
| Real expenditure | The level of expenditure after taking account of inflation. |
| Repurchase (repo) rate | The rate at which the Reserve Bank lends to commercial banks. . |
| Reserves (foreign exchange) | Holdings of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank alone, or by the Reserve Bank and domestic banking institutions. |
| Seasonally adjusted and annualised | The process of removing the seasonal volatility (monthly or quarterly) from a time series. This provides a measure of the underlying trend in the data. |
| Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Agreement | An agreement that allows for the unrestricted flow of goods and services, and a sharing of customs and excise revenue, between South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland. |
| Southern African Development Community (SADC) | A regional governmental organisation that promotes collaboration, economic integration and technical cooperation throughout Southern Africa. |
| Trade balance | The monetary record of a country’s net imports and exports of physical merchandise. See also <i>current account</i> . |
| Unit labour costs | The cost of labour per unit of output. Calculated by dividing average wages by productivity (output per worker per hour). |