

# Statistical release D9144

### **Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities**

**June 2007** 

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#### Key findings for the quarter ended June 2007

		Quarter ended	Change between guarter ended	Change between quarter ended June 2006		
ltem	1	R million	March 2007			
Kelli	June 2006	March 2007	June 2007	and June 2007 %	and June 2007 %	
Purchases of water	1 307	1 527	1 634	7,0	25,0	
Purchases of electricity and gas	3 301	3 339	3 955	18,4	19,8	
Sales of water	2 650	3 014	3 336	10,7	25,9	
Sales of electricity and gas	6 198	6 174	6 310	2,2	1,8	
Fixed assets	97 943	98 935	100 678	1,8	2,8	

#### **Key findings**

Purchases of water increased by 7,0 % between the quarters ended March 2007 and June 2007. Purchases of electricity and gas increased by 18,4% over the same period.

Sales of electricity and gas increased by 2,2% between the quarters ended March 2007 and June 2007. An increase of 10,7% was recorded in the sales of water over the same period.

Fixed assets increased by 1,8 % between March 2007 and June 2007.

PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

Table 1 – Consolidated balance sheet of municipalities as at the end of June 2006, March 2007 and June 2007 quarters

		Quarter ended	Change	Change between		
	R million			between quarter ended March 2007	quarter ended June 2006	
	June 2006	March 2007	June 2007	and June 2007 %	and June 2007 %	
Non-current assets						
Fixed assets	97 943	98 935	100 678	1,8	2,8	
External long-term loans and other deposits	8 523	9 905	9 555	-3,5	12,1	
Investments in marketable securities	2 107	2 214	1 996	-9,8	-5,3	
Current assets						
Inventory	1 041	960	1 052	9,6	1,1	
Sundry debtors	21 856	21 344	21 024	-1,5	-3,8	
Short-term loans, investments and deposits	11 049	13 615	14 558	6,9	31,8	
Money market instruments	144	127	112	-11,8	-22,2	
Cash in bank	4 324	4 650	4 696	1,0	8,6	
Assets not shown elsewhere <sup>1</sup>	1 922	2 004	2 108	5,2	9,7	
Total assets	148 909	153 754	155 779	1,3	4,6	
Non-current liabilities and reserves						
Endowment, land trust and other capital funds	14 825	16 683	16 100	-3,5	8,6	
Accumulated reserves, other reserves and provisions	17 861	20 125	20 064	-0,3	12,3	
Other trust funds	1 353	1 329	1 280	-3,7	-5,4	
Retained surplus <sup>3</sup>	17 786	20 073	21 052	4,9	18,4	
Marketable loan stock	5 689	6 932	6 621	-4,5	16,4	
External and other long-term loans	12 907	14 608	15 720	7,6	21,8	
Loans redeemed and other capital receipts	38 228	33 973	32 687	-3,8	-14,5	
Current liabilities						
External short-term loans	2 466	2 574	2 504	-2,7	1,5	
Bank overdraft	1 249	728	709	-2,6	-43,2	
Sundry creditors	14 293	14 869	16 489	10,9	15,4	
Liabilities not shown elsewhere <sup>2</sup>	22 252	21 860	22 553	3,2	1,4	
Total liabilities and reserves	148 909	153 754	155 779	1,3	4,6	

<sup>1.</sup> Assets not shown elsewhere include pre-paid expenses, petty cash, VAT receivable.

<sup>2.</sup> Liabilities not shown elsewhere include accrued expenses, VAT payable, income received in advance.

<sup>3.</sup> Retained surplus has been combined with accumulated deficit.

Table 2 – Selected income and expenditure items of municipalities: Rates and general services, and housing and trading services for quarters ended June 2006, March 2007 and June 2007

		Quarter ended	Change	Change		
	R million			between quarter ended	between quarter ended	
	June 2006	March 2007	June 2007	March 2007 and June 2007 %	June 2006 and June 2007 %	
Rates and general services						
Income						
Assessment rates	4 897	5 125	5 277	3,0	7,8	
Levies	1 870	52	7	-86,5	-99,6	
Intergovernmental transfers	3 012	6 564	6 484	-1,2	115,3	
Other taxes	159	160	148	-7,5	-6,9	
Fines and forfeitures	215	239	250	4,6	16,3	
Interest received	533	545	985	80,7	84,8	
Sewerage and cleansing	736	808	1 180	46,0	60,3	
Other income	3 078	3 025	3 743	23,7	21,6	
Expenditure						
Salaries, wages and allowances	5 491	6 048	6 228	3,0	13,4	
Interest paid	473	418	438	4,8	-7,4	
Transfers to reserve funds and fixed assets	187	185	29	-84,3	-84,5	
Payments and transfers to other government institutions	16	16	17	6,3	6,3	
Other expenditure	7 037	7 288	9 018	23,7	28,2	
Housing and trading services						
Other income						
Sales of electricity and gas	6 198	6 174	6 310	2,2	1,8	
Sales of water	2 650	3 014	3 336	10,7	25,9	
Intergovernmental transfers	221	253	337	33,2	52,5	
Rent received	89	86	85	-1,2	-4,5	
Interest received	53	52	53	1,9	0,0	
Other income	934	1 011	1 267	25,3	35,7	
Expenditure						
Salaries, wages and allowances	1 446	1 450	1 465	1,0	1,3	
Interest paid	227	222	230	3,6	1,3	
Transfers to reserve funds and fixed assets	43	40	31	-22,5	-27,9	
Purchases of electricity and gas	3 301	3 339	3 955	18,4	19,8	
Purchases of water	1 307	1 527	1 634	7,0	25,0	
Other expenditure	2 881	2 827	3 814	34,9	32,4	

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#### **Notes**

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Purpose of survey The quarterly financial statistics of municipalities is a quarterly survey that covers local,

district and metropolitan municipalities in South Africa. The results are used to estimate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components as well as to assist the public sector

with policy formulation and the financial analysis of municipalities.

**Response rates** June quarter 2006: 83%

March quarter 2007: 82% June quarter 2007: 82%

#### Reason for fluctuation:

Change of accounting standards from IMFO to GRAP/GAMAP

• Revisions and corrections reported by respondents

#### **Explanatory notes**

#### Introduction

- The purpose of the quarterly financial statistics survey of municipalities is to provide both stakeholders and users with information for allowing analysis and assessment of the state of local government finances. This publication contains results of the data of municipalities for the quarters ended June 2006, March 2007 and June 2007. The survey is designed to obtain financial information of local government institutions relating to:
  - the consolidated balance sheet:
  - the income and expenditure statement for both the rates and general services as well as for housing and trading services.

#### Scope of the survey

2 This survey covers quarterly financial information of all municipalities.

### Classification and accounting standards

3 For the purposes of classification of local government institutions according to activities, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) used the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No.09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC). Activities of local government institutions also adhere to the accounting standards and requirements in terms of the Institute of Municipal Finance Officers (IMFO) and General Recognised Accounting Practice.

#### Collection of levies

4 Although regional council levies were abolished with effect from 1 July 2006, income in respect of these funds are amounts which are based on taxes on payroll and turnover collected by local authorities to fund mainly infrastructural development projects.

## Survey methodology and design

**5** The statistical unit for the collection of information is the municipality.

#### 6 The historical method is used to impute for non-response. According to this method previous information is used to arrive at current figures, after being appraised for its suitability.

#### Revised figures

7 Estimates for the previous quarters are preliminary. Figures will be revised if respondents report revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA.

#### Rounding off figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest digit shown. There may, therefore, be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

### Related publications

- **9** Users may wish to refer to the following Stats SA publications:
  - P9101 Capital expenditure of the public sector;
  - P9114 Financial census of municipalities;
  - P9119.4 Consolidated expenditure by general government sector;
  - P0441 Gross domestic product; and
  - P0271 Survey of employment and earnings.

#### Symbols and abbreviations used

10 GAMAP Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice GRAP General Recognised Accounting Practice

IMFO Institute of Municipal Finance Officers Stats SA Statistics South Africa

Stats SA Statistics South Africa

SIC Standard Industrial Classification

0 nil or not applicable

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#### **Glossary**

### Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated balance sheet covers all assets, liabilities and reserves of local government institutions. All internal loans were excluded in the calculation of the Balance Sheet. The particulars of all the assets and liabilities of the various services of local government institutions are not collected separately by Stats SA.

#### **District municipality**

District municipality means a municipality that has 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. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998)

#### **Housing services**

Housing services include approved housing projects and can be subdivided in respect of various economic, sub-economic, complexes or other types of housing. Where dwellings form part of the general organisation of a particular department, and are normally occupied by employees of the department, they are included in the relative statement and not under housing services. Likewise, where properties are purchased for a specific purpose, such as a street widening, and existing houses are demolished, the annual expenditure and income of these dwellings do not appear in the housing service.

### Investment in marketable securities

Investment in marketable securities includes:

- own stock;
- · stocks of other local government institutions;
- · government stock and treasury bills; and
- · public corporation stock.

#### Local municipality

Local municipality means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within which area it falls, that is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution, 1996 as a category B municipality.

#### Long-term loans

Long-term loans are loans with an outstanding maturity of one year or longer. Long-term loans include:

- housing loans;
- loans for the development of industrial areas;
- other loans from local government departments, provincial and national government;
- government housing loans to public welfare organisations and loans from:
- local authority loan funds;
- Development Bank of Southern Africa;
- public corporations;
- banks;
- insurers;
- pension funds; and
- · other domestic sources.

#### Marketable loan stock

Marketable loan stock refers to stocks, debentures and similar debt instruments that are freely marketable, i.e. securities for which transfer registers are kept and which are usually listed on the stock exchange.

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#### Metropolitan municipality

Metropolitan municipality means a municipality that has 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, 1996 as a category A municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998)

### Money market instruments

Money market instruments include bankers' acceptance, trade bills, promissory notes, capital project bills, bridging debentures, negotiable certificates of deposits, Land Bank bills, Land Bank and the South African Reserve Bank's debentures, and buy-back agreements.

#### Municipality

Municipality is a generic term describing the 'unit' of government in the local spheres responsible for local government in a geographically demarcated area and including district, local and metropolitan municipalities. Municipalities as an institution consist of a municipal council (elected political representatives) and the municipal administration (appointed officials).

#### Other expenditure

Other expenditure includes:

- assessment rates expenditure;
- donations, subsidies/grants-in-aid;
- advertising and hire charges;
- administration charges, e.g. town clerk/town secretary and treasurer's departments;
- repairs and maintenance;
- legal expenditure;
- printing, stationery and telephone;
- rent; and
- transport.

#### Provision

Provision is any amount set aside for the purpose of meeting either:

- specific requirements where the amounts thereof can be closely estimated; and
- specific commitments, known contingencies and diminutions in values of assets existing at the date of the balance sheet, where the amounts involved cannot be determined with significant accuracy.

Provision includes amounts set aside for:

- · bad debts; and
- leave payouts.

#### Rates and general services

Rates and general services include ambulance, fire control, health (clinics and old age homes), roads and storm water drains, parks and recreation (libraries, cultural activities, museums, sport administration, community halls, swimming pools, sports grounds, nature reserves, etc.), sewerage and cleansing, traffic and other services (city engineers, administration, personnel, legal services, city treasurer, etc.). These services are not economically self-supporting and are financed by imposing assessment rates, other rates, the receipt of subsidies and other contributions.

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### Salaries, wages and allowances

Salaries and wages include payments to full-time and part-time employees irrespective of whether the remuneration is paid from revenue, and any other account or fund.

Salaries, wages and allowances include:

- salaries and wages;
- allowances;
- contributions to other benefit funds of employees such as medical aid, group life, etc. (excluding unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, etc.);
- other benefits, e.g. housing loan subsidy;
- pension fund contributions;
- quarters, rations and other expenditure (accommodation, food, medical expenditure, etc. whether provided in cash or in kind); and
- uniform clothing and allowances (clothing, boots, overalls, etc, supplied to uniformed employees).

#### **Short-term loans**

#### Short-term loans include:

- local authorities loans fund:
- local government institutions;
- Development Bank of Southern Africa;
- public corporations;
- banks;
- insurers;
- pension funds;
- · other domestic sources; and
- foreign sources.

#### **Sundry debtors**

#### Sundry debtors include:

- · personal housing loans
- other housing loans:
  - o mortgages
  - selling agreements
  - o hire-purchases
- sponsored government housing loans to welfare.

#### **Trading services**

Trading services are services for which the tariffs are determined in such a way that the provision of the service should yield a trading profit (market-related goods and services). Trading services include abattoir, electricity and gas, market, passenger transport, water and other trading services (forestry, agriculture, airport, mineral baths, stone crushing and sand supply services).

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