

Statistical release P9110

Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities

June 2013

Embargoed until: 30 September 2013 10:00

Enqui	ries:

User Information Services 27(12) 310 8600

Forthcoming issue: Expected release date:
September 2013 December 2013

Statistics South Africa 2 P9110

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Key findings

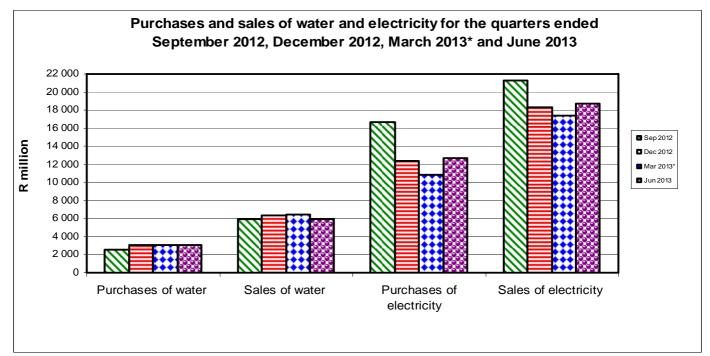
ltem	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013	% change between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
	R million					
Purchases of water	2 521	3 023	3 060	3 069	9	0,3
Sales of water	5 936	6 342	6 411	5 921	-490	-7,6
Purchases of electricity	16 653	12 432	10 884	12 660	1 776	16,3
Sales of electricity	21 304	18 293	17 445	18 727	1 282	7,3
Property, plant and equipment (net carrying value)	351 936	355 841	356 971	364 321	7 350	2,1

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Purchases of water increased by 0,3% between the quarters ended March 2013 and June 2013. Purchases of electricity increased by 16,3% over the same period.

Sales of electricity increased by 7,3% between the quarters ended March 2013 and June 2013. A decrease of 7,6% was recorded in the sales of water over the same period.

Property, plant and equipment increased by 2,1% between the quarters ended March 2013 and June 2013.



^{*}Some figures have been revised.

PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

Part 1 – Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013 quarters

Net assets and liabilities	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
			R million		
Net assets					
Housing development fund	1 320	1 303	1 298	1 285	-13
Capital replacement reserve	16 573	17 146	17 385	18 450	1 065
Capitalisation reserve	2 229	2 407	2 466	2 518	52
Government grant reserve	6 198	6 210	6 210	6 210	0
Donations and public contributions reserve	737	745	745	800	55
Self-insurance reserve	263	266	267	267	0
Revaluation reserve	6 682	6 739	6 690	6 688	-2
COID ¹ reserve	147	147	147	147	0
Other reserves (including pre-GAMAP reserves and funds)	3 064	2 560	2 560	2 762	202
Retained surplus/Accumulated deficit	282 126	291 981	297 345	295 562	-1 783
Outside shareholders' interest	0	0	0	0	0
Non-current liabilities					
Domestic loan stock held by:					
Other local government institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Public financial corporations	34	34	36	36	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other (includes: public/private companies, individuals etc.)	5 055	5 071	7 446	7 024	-422
Bonds held by:					
Other local government institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Public financial corporations	6 751	6 751	6 751	6 751	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other (includes: public/private companies, individuals etc.)	2 427	2 446	2 422	2 419	-3
Long-term loans from:					
National government	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial government	0	0	0	0	0
Local government institutions	5	5	5	5	0
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	9 882	9 715	9 341	8 264	-1 077
Local authorities loans fund	1	1	1	1	0
Public financial corporations	302	301	292	274	-18
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	17 980	16 837	17 497	20 396	2 899
Insurers	0	0	0	0	0
Pension funds	125	117	114	114	0
Other domestic sources (including INCA ²)	5 720	4 899	5 661	6 689	1 028
Long-term leases	622	621	617	565	-52
Non-current provisions	13 705	11 262	11 395	11 464	69
Retirement benefit obligations	10 638	11 032	10 998	11 037	39

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Part 1 - Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013 quarters (continued)

Net assets and liabilities	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
			R million		
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans from:					
National government	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial government	0	0	0	0	0
Local government institutions	16	0	0	0	0
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	605	684	697	659	-38
Local authorities loans fund	2	2	2	2	0
Public financial corporations	445	0	5	5	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	1 174	1 173	1 225	1 149	-76
Insurers	1	1	1	1	0
Pension funds	2	2	2	2	0
Other domestic sources (including INCA ²)	1 152	1 785	1 017	816	-201
Short-term leases	415	391	393	317	-76
Current provisions	7 379	7 583	7 889	8 008	119
Retirement benefit obligations	2 145	1 891	1 892	1 895	3
Unspent conditional grants	10 557	12 076	16 478	12 928	-3 550
VAT ³ payable	2 474	2 578	2 714	2 050	-664
Bank overdraft	1 586	4 735	4 667	3 196	-1 471
Creditors:					
Trade creditors	26 710	25 199	24 595	33 262	8 667
Consumer deposits	3 851	4 225	4 011	4 027	16
Income received in advance	534	476	493	483	-10
Other creditors	5 058	5 521	5 316	5 402	86
Liabilities not reflected elsewhere ⁴	4 901	4 705	5 872	6 066	194
Total net assets and liabilities	461 593	471 623	484 958	489 996	5 038

COID: Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Injuries and Diseases.

INCA: Infrastructure Finance Corporation Ltd.

³ Value added tax.

⁴ Includes suspense accounts and liabilities not shown separately.

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Part 1 – Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013 quarters (continued)

Assets	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
			R million		
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment (net carrying value)	351 936	355 841	356 971	364 321	7 350
Investment property	13 356	13 640	13 590	13 639	49
Intangible assets	2 138	2 495	2 095	2 124	29
Biological (cultivated) assets	71	53	55	53	-2
Investments in marketable securities:					
Municipal stock/shares	1 034	1 081	1 084	1 086	2
Other marketable stock/shares:					
Government stock	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury bills	0	0	0	0	0
Other local government institutions' stock	39	39	39	39	0
Public financial corporations' stock	0	0	0	0	0
Public non-financial corporations' stock	0	0	0	0	0
Companies' shares	253	253	264	264	0
Investments in non-marketable instruments of spheres of government institutions and elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term receivables:					
Car loans	1	1	1	1	0
Housing selling scheme loans	201	196	192	184	-8
Sewerage connection loans	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity appliance purchase scheme	0	0	0	0	0
Other (including local government institutions)	1 364	1 318	1 425	1 452	27
Long-term loans to:					
Other local government institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Public financial corporations	34	34	34	34	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other companies/institutions	15	15	15	15	0
Long-term deposits and other investments with:					
Banks	5 276	5 949	7 091	5 814	-1 277
Public financial corporations	26	25	25	14	-11
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2 253	2 401	2 583	2 755	172

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Part 1 – Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013 quarters (concluded)

Assets	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
			R million		
Current assets					
Inventory	3 798	3 832	3 773	3 463	-310
Short-term loans to:					
Other local government institutions	1	1	1	1	0
Public financial corporations	63	63	63	63	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other companies/institutions	49	36	36	36	0
Short-term deposits and other investments with:					
Banks	9 873	14 550	16 528	15 204	-1 324
Public financial corporations	12	12	13	11	-2
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11 039	6 540	10 699	8 994	-1 705
Debtors:					
Consumer debtors	33 513	32 505	33 545	35 852	2 307
Other debtors (including short-term portion of long-term receivables)	8 942	10 496	9 692	9 491	-201
VAT ¹ receivable	1 337	1 259	1 216	1 322	106
Prepaid expenses	51	53	51	52	1
Petty cash and bank	14 127	18 240	23 171	22 942	-229
Assets not reflected elsewhere ²	791	695	706	770	64
Total assets	461 593	471 623	484 958	489 996	5 038

¹ Value added tax.

² Includes suspense accounts and assets not shown separately.
* Some figures have been revised.

Part 2 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for rates and general services for the quarters ended September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013: Expenditure

Expenditure	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
			R million		
Employee-related costs	8 631	9 690	9 228	9 382	154
Remuneration of board of directors/councillors	623	663	718	728	10
Interest paid	741	962	680	970	290
Loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	2	4	79	75
Bad debts	423	742	587	1 107	520
Contracted services	623	999	940	1 657	717
Collection costs	72	118	100	196	96
Depreciation and amortisation	1 011	1 168	1 137	2 142	1 005
Impairment loss (PPE)	59	19	20	22	2
Repairs and maintenance	354	467	468	714	246
Grants and subsidies paid to:					
Other local government institutions	104	80	131	229	98
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	0	0	1	0	-1
Households or individuals	148	178	149	167	18
Non-profit institutions serving households	0	0	0	0	0
Other	967	975	1 249	1 393	144
General expenditure:					
Accommodation, travelling and subsistence	119	140	123	180	57
Advertising, promotions and marketing	57	84	55	101	46
Audit fees	95	221	169	160	-9
Bank charges	48	60	61	104	43
Cleaning services	21	36	31	41	10
Consultancy and professional fees	152	217	293	344	51
Entertainment costs	20	28	27	28	1
Fuel and oil	115	159	168	207	39
Hiring of plant and equipment	61	72	52	105	53
Insurance costs	203	91	170	131	-39
Pharmaceutical	20	26	17	33	16
Postal and courier services	48	57	61	69	8
Printing and stationery	101	93	84	123	39
Rebates for property rates	883	723	1 925	652	-1 273
Rental of land, buildings and other structures	110	111	114	101	-13
Rental of office equipment	50	45	52	50	-2
Security fees	282	312	368	443	75
Subscriptions and membership fees	150	42	15	67	52
Telecommunication services	154	185	164	208	44
Training and education	94	103	113	192	79
Transport costs	41	28	41	45	4
Other expenditure	3 216	3 769	3 649	5 668	2 019
Surplus	17 942	11 336	10 324	7 110	-3 214
Total expenditure * Some figures have been revised.	37 739	34 001	33 488	34 948	1 460

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Part 2– Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for rates and general services for the quarters ended September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013: Income

Income	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
		ı	R million		Т
Taxes on property					
Property rates from:					
Residential	7 151	6 347	6 291	6 885	594
Commercial or business	669	659	685	660	-25
State	201	107	106	15	-91
Other (includes agricultural, municipal, etc.)	2 687	1 597	2 517	4 204	1 687
Property rates – penalties imposed and collection charges	86	108	101	59	-42
Interest earned from:					
External investments	464	475	554	922	368
Outstanding debtors	400	424	551	566	15
Dividends received	0	0	0	0	0
Fines	271	278	203	355	152
Licences and permits	129	126	134	108	-26
Income for agency services	172	206	218	237	19
Rental of facilities and equipment	173	182	193	228	35
Bad debts recovered	0	0	1	6	5
Public contributions and donations (including property, plant and equipment)	14	14	8	44	36
Gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	22	38	40	71	31
Grants and subsidies from:					
National government	15 417	12 749	11 214	7 763	-3 451
Provincial government	129	177	150	223	73
Local government	10	7	7	6	-1
Other	63	110	156	144	-12
Spent conditional grants	51	77	35	51	16
Other income	3 055	2 780	3 474	3 838	364
Deficit	6 575	7 540	6 850	8 563	1 713
Total income	37 739	34 001	33 488	34 948	1 460

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Part 3 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for housing and trading services for the quarters ended September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013: Expenditure

Expenditure	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
			R million		T
Employee-related costs	4 997	5 899	5 686	5 622	-64
Interest paid	548	497	295	1 348	1 053
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	2	19	19	0
Bad debts	1 161	1 141	1 103	1 721	618
Contracted services	1 052	1 436	1 345	1 719	374
Collection costs	18	25	26	33	7
Depreciation and amortisation	1 901	2 014	2 498	2 073	-425
Impairment loss (PPE)	92	19	15	17	2
Repairs and maintenance	1 449	2 003	1 892	3 056	1 164
Bulk purchases:					
Purchases of water	2 521	3 023	3 060	3 069	9
Purchases of electricity	16 653	12 432	10 884	12 660	1 776
Other bulk purchases	114	118	131	128	-3
Grants and subsidies paid to:					
Other local government institutions	23	0	12	17	5
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	0	0	0	0	0
Households or individuals	130	206	191	222	31
Non-profit institutions serving households	0	0	0	0	0
Other	245	385	409	459	50
General expenditure:					
Accommodation, travelling and subsistence	19	20	17	23	6
Advertising, promotions and marketing	10	21	9	22	13
Audit fees	11	24	10	14	4
Bank charges	4	8	12	21	9
Cleaning services	16	14	16	15	-1
Consultancy and professional fees	52	68	59	122	63
Entertainment costs	1	2	4	4	0
Fuel and oil	189	232	217	299	82
Hiring of plant and equipment	82	116	131	139	8
Insurance costs	27	20	13	19	6
Pharmaceutical	3	4	4	3	-1
Postal and courier services	1	2	2	3	1
Printing and stationery	17	19	17	27	10
Rebates for services charges	167	227	172	195	23
Rental of land, buildings and other structures	33	20	22	23	1
Rental of office equipment	4	10	8	18	10
Security services	71	81	65	97	32
Subscriptions and membership fees	5	2	2	4	2
Telecommunication services	27	26	26	34	8
Training and education	18	25	27	35	8
Transport costs	32	46	50	53	3
Other expenditure	2 937	3 721	4 214	5 416	1 202
Surplus	7 034	5 756	5 473	4 009	-1 464
Total expenditure * Some figures have been revised	41 665	39 664	38 136	42 758	4 622

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Part 3 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for housing and trading services for the quarters September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013: Income

Income	September 2012	December 2012	March 2013*	June 2013	Difference between quarters ended Mar. 2013 and Jun. 2013
			R million		
Interest earned from:					
External investments	39	35	33	41	8
Outstanding debtors	253	269	249	243	-6
Dividends received	0	0	0	0	0
Fines	15	15	17	9	-8
Licences and permits	55	63	102	93	-9
Income for agency services	157	163	222	185	-37
Rental of facilities and equipment	194	201	173	199	26
Bad debts recovered	0	0	0	15	15
Public contributions and donations (including property, plant and equipment)	91	71	79	155	76
Gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	0	8	1	29	28
Services charges:					
Sales of water	5 936	6 342	6 411	5 921	-490
Sales of electricity	21 304	18 293	17 445	18 727	1 282
Refuse removal charges	1 526	1 496	1 516	1 614	98
Sewerage and sanitation	1 761	1 555	1 799	1 861	62
Other services charges (e.g. fresh produce market)	24	24	12	34	22
Grants and subsidies from:					
National government	4 644	4 657	4 595	5 703	1 108
Provincial government	119	182	163	272	109
Local government	0	1	0	0	0
Other	78	135	151	171	20
Spent conditional grants	28	29	21	54	33
Other income	1 711	1 887	1 875	2 044	169
Deficit	3 730	4 238	3 272	5 388	2 116
Total income	41 665	39 664	38 136	42 758	4 622

^{*} Some figures have been revised.

Notes

Forthcoming issue	Issue	Expected release date
	September 2013	December 2013
Purpose of survey	The Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities is a quarterly survey that district and metropolitan municipalities in South Africa. The results are use gross domestic product (GDP) and its components as well as to assist the with policy formulation and the financial analysis of municipalities.	
Response rates	September quarter 2012: December quarter 2012: March quarter 2013: June quarter 2013:	84% 85% 84% 87%

Reasons for fluctuation:

- Change in accounting practices and standards adopted by the respondents.
- Revisions due to late response and corrections reported by respondents.

Explanatory notes

Introduction

1 The purpose of the *Quarterly financial statistics survey of municipalities* is to provide stakeholders with information for allowing analysis and assessment of the state of local government finances.

This publication contains estimates for the quarters ended September 2012, December 2012, March 2013 and June 2013. The survey is designed to obtain financial information of local government institutions relating to:

- the consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities;
- the consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities rates and general services; and
- the consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities housing and trading services.

Scope of the survey

2 This survey covers quarterly financial information of all 278 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 Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice (GAMAP) and also Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

Survey methodology and design

4 The statistical unit for the collection of information is the municipality.

Imputation

5 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

6 Estimates for the current quarter are preliminary. Figures will be revised if respondents report revisions or corrections to their figures and, also, if the data were received late by Stats SA (after cut-off date).

Rounding off figures

7 The figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest million and as a result there may be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Related publications

8 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 Financial statistics of consolidated general government,

• P0441 Gross domestic product, and

• P0277 Quarterly employment statistics.

Symbols and abbreviations used

GAMAP Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice GRAP Generally Recognised Accounting Practice

IMFO Institute of Municipal Finance Officers
SIC Standard Industrial Classification

Stats SA Statistics South Africa 0 nil or not applicable

Glossary

Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the provision of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus/deficit to the CRR in terms of a council resolution. The cash in the designated CRR bank account can be utilised to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus/deficit is credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilised. The amount transferred to the CRR is based on the municipality's need to finance future capital projects included in the Integrated Development Plan.

Capitalisation Reserve

On the implementation of GAMAP/GRAP, the balances on certain funds, created in terms of the various Provincial Ordinances applicable at the time, that had historically been utilised for the acquisition of items of property, plant and equipment have been transferred to a capitalisation reserve instead of the accumulated surplus/deficit in terms of a directive (budget circular) issued by National Treasury. The purpose of this reserve is to promote consumer equity by ensuring that the future depreciation expenses that will be incurred over the useful lives of these items of property, plant and equipment are offset by transfers from this reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit.

The balance on the capitalisation reserve equals the carrying value of the items of property, plant and equipment financed from the former legislated funds. When items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated, a transfer is made from the capitalisation reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit. When an item of property, plant and equipment is disposed, the balance in the capitalisation reserve relating to such item is transferred to the accumulated surplus/deficit.

COID Reserve

This is money set aside for injuries, disablements, diseases and deaths caused by work-related activities. It is usually transferred from accumulated surplus account.

Consolidated statement of financial performance

The aggregate or consolidated statement of financial performance reports the institution's financial performance during a specific period in time. This statement covers all the revenue and expenditure of an entity over a specific period in time.

Consolidated statement of financial position

The aggregate or consolidated statement of financial position reports the institution's financial position at a specific point in time (the end of the reporting period). This statement covers all assets, net assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Current assets

Current assets are assets that are expected to be turned into cash within one year during the normal course of business. Current assets consist of inventories, external short-term loans, deposits and investments, debtors, prepaid expenses, and petty cash and bank.

Current expenditure

Current expenditure refers to transactions that decrease the net worth of the institution, including interest paid, compensation of employees, grants and subsidies paid, and depreciation, but excluding the acquisition of fixed capital. It consists of the total expenditure of rates and general services (excluding the surplus), and the total expenditure of housing and trading services (excluding the surplus).

Current liabilities

Current liabilities consist of external short-term loans and deposits, unspent conditional grants, current provisions, short-term leases, value added tax, bank overdraft and creditors.

Current provision

Current provision is a liability or an obligation of uncertain timing or amount for an entity, payable within twelve months.

District municipality

District municipality refers to 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 the Local Government: Municipal Structures (Act No.117 of 1998).

Donation and Public Contribution Reserve

When items of property, plant and equipment are financed from public contributions and donations, a transfer is made from the accumulated surplus/deficit to the Donations and Public Contributions Reserve equal to the donations and public contributions recorded as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance in accordance with a directive (budget circular) issued by National Treasury. When such items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated, a transfer is made from the Donations and Public Contributions Reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit.

Employee-related costs

Employee-related costs include payment to full-time and part-time employees irrespective of whether the remuneration is paid out of revenue, capital or any other account.

Employee-related costs also include:

- basic compensation;
- allowances;
- contribution to other benefit funds of employees such as medical aid, pension fund contributions, group life, etc. (excluding unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, etc., which may be looked upon as a form of insurance and would appear under general expenditure) and other benefits such as housing subsidy, etc.; and
- uniform and clothing allowances (clothing, boots, overalls, etc. supplied to uniformed employees).

General expenditure

The following are included in general expenditure: accommodation, travelling and subsistence; advertising; audit fees; bank charges; cleaning services; consultancy fees; fuel and oil; hiring of plant and equipment; insurance costs; membership fees; pharmaceutical expenses; postage and stamps; printing and stationery; security fees; rental of land, buildings and other structures; rental of office equipment; telecommunication services; training and education; and transport costs.

Government Grant Reserve

When items of property, plant and equipment are financed from government grants, a transfer is made from the accumulated surplus/deficit to the Government Grants Reserve equal to the Government Grant recorded as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance in accordance with a directive (budget circular) issued by National Treasury. When such items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated, a transfer is made from the Government Grant Reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit.

Housing and trading services

Housing includes all activities associated with the provision of housing. 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 waste management (refuse removal, solid waste disposal (landfill sites), street cleaning, recycling etc.), waste water management (sewerage, storm water management and public toilets), road transport (roads, public buses, parking garages, vehicle licensing and testing), water (water distribution, water storage), electricity (electricity distribution, electricity generation, street lighting) and other trading services which include environmental protection (such as pollution control, biodiversity & landscape and coastal protection etc.), air transport, abattoirs, tourism, forestry, markets and licensing & regulation (such as licensing of food and liquor sales to the public and licensing of street traders (hawkers control) and business).

Housing Development Fund

Housing Development Fund is a fund into which all proceeds from housing developments, which include rental income and sales of houses, are paid, as per the Housing Act (Act No. 107 of 1997). **Note**: Loans from national and provincial government used to finance housing selling schemes undertaken by the municipality were extinguished on 1 April 1998 and transferred to a housing development fund. Housing selling schemes both complete and in progress as at 1 April 1998 were also transferred to the housing development fund. Monies outstanding to the credit of the housing development fund can be used only to finance housing developments within the municipal area subject to the approval of the Provincial MEC responsible for housing.

Local municipality

Local municipality refers to a municipality that shares 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. Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No.117 of 1998).

Long-term loans

Long-term loans are loans with an outstanding maturity of more than one year.

Marketable loan stock

Marketable loan stock refers to stocks, debentures and similar debt instruments that are freely negotiable, i.e. securities for which transfer registers are kept and which are usually listed on the stock exchange. Discounts originating with the issue of stocks below par are included in the stock liability.

Metropolitan municipality

Metropolitan municipality refers to an institution 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 A municipality. Refer to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (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 deposit, Land Bank bills, and Land Bank and South African Reserve Bank debentures.

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 includes district, local and metropolitan municipalities. A municipality is an institution consisting of a municipal council (elected political representatives) and the municipal administration (appointed officials).

Net carrying value

Net carrying value (also known as the book value or carrying value) is the value of an asset according to its balance sheet, which is the original acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation, amortisation or impairment costs made against the asset and disposals if any.

Other expenditure

The following are included in other expenditure:

- departmental charges/fees;
- books and magazines;
- consumables:
- licences and trade licences;
- workshops;
- · refreshments; and
- sundries.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which are not easily convertible into cash, and held by entities for their own use and as income generators or for rental to others that the entities anticipate using during more than one financial year.

Provision

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

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

Provision includes:

- · bad debts; and
- leave payouts.

Rates and general services

Rates and general services refer to municipal services that are not economically self-supporting and are financed by imposing assessment and other rates, the receipt of subsidies and other contributions. This includes ambulance services, fire control (or fire-fighting), health services (clinics, oldage homes), roads and storm water drainage, parks and recreation (libraries, cultural activities, museums, sport administration, community halls, swimming pools, sports grounds, nature reserves, etc.), sewerage and cleansing, traffic (licensing offices) and other services (city engineers, administration, personnel, legal services, city treasurer, etc.).

Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance include all expenditure on repairs and maintenance of the various assets of the municipality. Where considered necessary, the cost of repairs in respect of the various types of assets, e.g. buildings, plant, may be subdivided. Where repairs and maintenance have been charged to a 'provision for repairs account', the actual expenditure incurred during the current year has been reflected under this sub-division and the amount chargeable to the 'provision for repairs' is reflected as a deduction from the actual cost. Any balance of expenditure still remaining is treated as a charge against the current year.

Reserve

Reserve denotes amounts set aside out of surpluses that are not designed to meet any liability, contingency, commitment or diminution in the value of assets known to exist as at the date of the balance sheet.

Revaluation Reserve

The surplus arising from the revaluation of land and buildings is credited to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised as revalued buildings are depreciated, through a transfer from the revaluation reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit. On disposal, the net revaluation surplus is transferred to the accumulated surplus/deficit while gains or losses on disposal, based on devalued amounts, are credited or charged to the statement of financial performance.

Self-insurance Reserve

The municipality has a Self-insurance Reserve amount set aside to offset potential losses or claims that cannot be insured externally (adapt to specific circumstances). The balance of the self-insurance reserve is determined based on 5% of the insurance risk carried by the municipality.

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Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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