

Statistical release P9110

Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities

September 2010

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Key findings

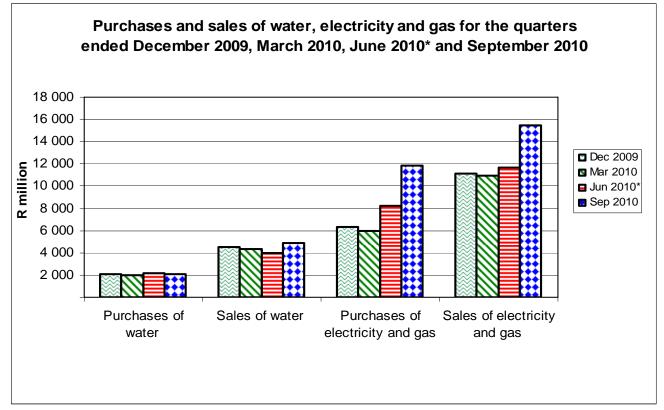
Item	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010	% change between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010	
		R million					
Purchases of water	2 057	1 975	2 146	2 091	-55	-2,6	
Sales of water	4 536	4 383	4 024	4 891	867	21,5	
Purchases of electricity and gas	6 319	5 959	8 199	11 809	3 610	44,0	
Sales of electricity and gas	11 141	10 965	11 678	15 488	3 810	32,6	
Property, plant and equipment (Net carrying value)	213 637	212 983	237 284	245 038	7 754	3,3	

^{*} Revised

Purchases of water decreased by 2,6% between the quarters ended June 2010 and September 2010. Purchases of electricity and gas increased by 44,0% over the same period.

Sales of electricity and gas increased by 32,6% between the quarters ended June 2010 and September 2010. An increase of 21,5% was recorded in the sales of water over the same period.

Property, plant and equipment increased by 3,3% between the quarters ended June 2010 and September 2010.



^{*}Revised

PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

Part 1 – Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010 quarters

Net assets and liabilities	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
			R million		
Housing development fund	1 922	1 882	1 872	1 896	24
Capital replacement reserve	18 831	18 661	17 744	18 489	745
Capitalisation reserve	6 503	7 393	6 590	7 374	784
Government grant reserve	22 894	22 915	21 164	21 174	10
Donations and public contributions reserve	3 258	2 781	3 010	2 974	-36
Self-insurance reserve	1 141	1 111	1 062	1 045	-17
Revaluation reserve	15 383	14 415	14 511	14 908	397
COID ¹ reserve	260	260	291	281	-10
Pre-GAMAP reserves and funds	2 310	2 234	2 177	2 575	398
Retained surplus/Accumulated deficit	120 252	123 225	146 700	156 213	9 513
Outside shareholders' interest	0	0	0	0	0
Non-current liabilities					
Marketable loan stock and bonds					
Domestic loan stock held by:					
Other local government institutions	15	15	155	152	-3
Public financial corporations	0	116	100	100	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Private companies	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4 487	6 486	6 599	6 522	-77
Bonds held by:					
Other local government institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Public financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Private companies	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9 689	9 689	6 647	6 678	31
Government housing loans to public welfare organisations and individuals sponsored by the respondent	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term loans received from:					
National government	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial government	1	1	1	1	0
Local government institutions	38	38	23	26	3
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	10 934	10 968	12 323	12 507	184
Local authorities loans fund	1	1	1	1	0
Public financial corporations	3	207	335	352	17
Public non-financial corporations	1	1	1	1	0
Banks	7 888	8 234	9 648	9 802	154

^{*} Revised

Part 1 – Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010 quarters (continued)

Net assets and liabilities	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
			R million		
Insurers	2	2	2	2	0
Pension funds	2	2	95	95	0
Public Investment Corporation (PIC)	338	338	338	338	0
Private companies	0	0	0	0	0
Other domestic sources (including INCA ²)	2 805	2 873	4 096	4 162	66
Long-term leases	313	307	323	384	61
Non-current provisions	8 156	7 916	10 845	11 411	566
Current liabilities					
External short-term loans and deposits from:					
Local government institutions	1	1	1	1	0
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	540	504	619	492	-127
Local authorities loans fund	3	3	3	3	0
Public financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	487	185	545	354	-191
Insurers	0	0	0	0	0
Pension funds	0	0	2	2	0
Public Investment Corporation (PIC)	20	20	21	21	0
Private companies	1	1	1	1	0
Other domestic sources (including INCA ²)	113	87	213	192	-21
Unspent conditional grants	10 762	11 146	8 443	8 699	256
Current provisions	5 962	6 072	5 813	6 112	299
Short-term leases	214	215	238	201	-37
VAT ³ payable	2 356	2 470	1 587	1 787	200
Bank overdraft	2 662	1 652	1 674	2 053	379
Creditors:					
Trade creditors	15 285	16 942	18 349	17 561	-788
Consumer deposits	2 942	2 977	3 061	3 122	61
Income received in advanced	2 251	2 196	2 075	2 070	-5
Other creditors	7 898	8 117	6 085	10 942	4 857
Liabilities not reflected elsewhere ⁴	5 165	3 083	3 164	3 302	138
Total net assets and liabilities 1 COID: Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Injurie	294 089	297 742	318 547	336 378	17 831

¹ COID: Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Injuries and Diseases ² INCA: Infrastructure Finance Corporation Ltd ³ Valued Added Tax

⁴ Includes suspense accounts and liabilities not shown separately

^{*} Revised

Part 1 – Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010 quarters (continued)

Assets	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
			R million		
Property, plant and equipment (net carrying value)	213 637	212 983	237 284	245 038	7 754
Investment property	6 277	6 055	6 946	7 318	372
Intangible assets	1 331	1 326	2 061	1 819	-242
Biological (cultivated) assets	45	58	49	48	-1
Investments in marketable securities:					
Municipal stock/shares	3 802	3 825	2 302	2 410	108
Other marketable stock/shares:					
Government stock	1	1	1	1	0
Treasury bills	0	0	0	0	0
Other local government institutions	39	39	39	39	0
Public financial corporations stock	0	0	2	2	0
Public non-financial corporations stock	0	0	0	0	0
Other companies	431	372	1 126	1 089	-37
Investments in non-marketable instruments of spheres of government, government institutions and elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term receivables:					
Loans to controlled municipal entities	23	23	23	23	0
Car loans	9	7	6	5	-1
Housing selling scheme loans	520	515	520	496	-24
Sewerage connection loans	12	12	12	12	0
Electricity appliance purchase scheme	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2 362	2 250	2 147	2 368	221
Sponsored government housing loans to public welfare, organisations and individuals	1	1	1	0	-1
External long-term loans, deposits and investments					
Long-term loans to:					
Other local government institutions	1	1	1	1	0
Public financial corporations	31	31	30	29	-1
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other companies	0	0	0	0	0
Individuals	36	36	36	36	0
Other	38	38	37	37	0
Long-term deposits and other investments with:					
Public Investment Corporation (PIC)	32	32	33	32	-1
Banks	6 278	6 308	3 443	3 258	-185
Public financial corporations	1	1	1	1	0
Public non-financial corporations * Revised	0	0	0	0	0

^{*} Revised

Part 1 – Consolidated statement of financial position of municipalities as at the end of December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010 quarters (concluded)

Assets	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
			R million		
Other	695	701	470	453	-17
Current assets:					
Inventory	2 529	2 580	2 730	2 956	226
External short-term loans, deposits and investments					
Short-term loans to:					
Other local government institutions	1	1	1	1	0
Public financial corporations	181	181	264	264	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other companies	0	0	0	0	0
Individuals	2	2	1	1	0
Other	2 450	5 060	4 392	3 944	-448
Short-term deposits and other investments with:					
Public Investment Corporation (PIC)	217	215	215	215	0
Banks	13 465	13 552	10 428	19 269	8 841
Public financial corporations	1	1	8	8	0
Public non-financial corporations	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1 118	1 144	1 539	1 688	149
Debtors:					
Consumer debtors	22 680	22 388	24 616	25 071	455
Other debtors	6 699	6 576	7 960	8 419	459
VAT ¹ receivable	1 862	2 254	1 585	1 774	189
Prepaid expenses	42	41	51	49	-2
Petty cash and bank	6 818	8 107	7 016	7 050	34
Assets not reflected elsewhere ²	422	1 025	1 171	1 154	-17
Total assets 1 Valued Added Tax	294 089	297 742	318 547	336 378	17 831

Valued Added Tax Includes suspense accounts and liabilities not shown separately

^{*} Revised

Part 2 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for rates and general services for the quarters ended December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010: Expenditure

Expenditure	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
			R million		
Employee related costs	6 968	6 660	7 040	7 323	283
Remuneration of board of directors/councillors	482	516	502	494	-8
Property rates paid	248	228	209	276	67
Interest paid	912	527	912	482	-430
Loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	2	4	8	0	-8
Bad debts	443	462	441	505	64
Contracted services	502	564	848	623	-225
Collection costs	83	86	114	70	-44
Depreciation and amortisation	365	797	969	644	-325
Impairment loss	0	0	189	0	-189
Repairs and maintenance	357	453	572	467	-105
Grants and subsidies paid to:					
Other local government institutions	727	721	849	674	-175
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	0	0	0	0	0
Other	213	145	178	194	16
General expenditure:					
Accommodation, travelling and subsistence	88	76	83	82	-1
Advertising	28	31	41	32	-9
Audit Fees	151	104	83	67	-16
Bank charges	40	43	55	37	-18
Cleaning services	17	17	19	15	-4
Consultancy fees	153	158	206	122	-84
Entertainment costs	17	18	18	17	-1
Fuel and oil	64	101	124	86	-38
Hiring of plant and equipment	47	52	52	40	-12
Insurance costs	80	54	157	226	69
Membership fees	32	19	24	49	25
Pharmaceutical	11	11	12	16	4
Postage and stamps	55	48	49	44	-5
Printing and stationery	69	86	94	84	-10
Rental of land, buildings and other structures	88	97	111	120	9
Rental of office equipment	33	43	54	38	-16
Security fees	210	210	236	205	-31
Telecommunication services	150	169	170	130	-40
Training and education	70	61	66	60	-6
Transport costs	34	29	39	26	-13
Other expenditure	3 389	2 982	3 738	3 503	-235
Surplus	8 089	8 991	5 090	14 051	8 961
Total expenditure	24 217	24 563	23 352	30 802	7 450

^{*} Revised

Part 2 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for rates and general services for the quarters ended December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010: Income

Income	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
			R million	1	
Taxes on property					
Property rates from:					
National government	13	13	13	22	9
Provincial government	15	14	14	18	4
Local government institutions	2	1	1	1	0
Public corporations	10	13	8	8	0
Property rates and other:					
Rates from individuals and private companies	6 973	6 631	5 969	8 233	2 264
Property rates – penalties imposed and collection charges	83	82	104	130	26
Interest earned from:					
External investments	405	449	501	369	-132
Outstanding debtors	286	358	439	344	-95
Dividends received	0	0	0	0	0
Fines	197	247	388	311	-77
Licenses and permits	83	103	119	144	25
Income for agency services	221	234	211	205	-6
Rental of facilities and equipment	86	131	116	126	10
Bad debts recovered	0	0	0	0	0
Public contributions and donations (including property, plant and equipment)	6	6	8	6	-2
Gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	30	20	61	26	-35
Subsidies from:					
National government	31	24	22	30	8
Provincial government	33	50	79	60	-19
Local government	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	191	144	131	-13
Grants from (including equitable share):					
National government	7 934	7 512	6 486	12 134	5 648
Provincial government	336	155	241	231	-10
Local government	5	5	6	3	-3
Other	191	183	173	171	-2
Spent conditional grants	23	27	19	20	1
Other income	1 951	3 458	2 885	2 490	-395
Deficit	5 295	4 656	5 345	5 589	244
Total income	24 217	24 563	23 352	30 802	7 450

^{*} Revised

Part 3 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for housing and trading services for the quarters ended December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010: Expenditure

Expenditure	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
	1	1	R million		
Employee related costs	4 253	4 102	3 994	4 299	305
Property rates paid	3	5	6	7	1
Interest paid	581	568	670	258	-412
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	8	8	0	-8
Bad debts	872	772	1 020	809	-211
Contracted services	865	832	1 203	825	-378
Collection costs	19	19	27	19	-8
Depreciation and amortisation	994	2 012	2 228	1 314	-914
Impairment loss	0	0	4	0	-4
Repairs and maintenance	1 985	1 734	2 389	1 545	-844
Purchases of electricity and gas	6 319	5 959	8 199	11 809	3 610
Purchases of water	2 057	1 975	2 146	2 091	-55
Grants and subsidies paid to:					
Other local government institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Tertiary institutions of higher learning	0	0	0	0	0
Other	293	276	234	234	0
General expenditure:					
Accommodation, travelling and subsistence	18	17	12	12	0
Advertising	4	5	6	2	-4
Audit fees	7	7	7	3	-4
Bank charges	3	3	3	1	-2
Cleaning services	7	10	10	9	-1
Consultancy fees	40	41	52	27	-25
Entertainment costs	0	0	0	1	1
Fuel and oil	121	145	161	123	-38
Hiring of plant and equipment	59	81	105	71	-34
Insurance costs	18	32	28	22	-6
Membership fees	0	0	0	1	1
Pharmaceutical	4	2	2	1	-1
Postage and courier services	1	2	2	1	-1
Printing and stationery	13	13	17	15	-2
Rental of land, buildings and other structures	9	12	12	13	1
Rental of office equipment	4	13	19	14	-5
Security services	52	59	69	54	-15
Telecommunication services	21	23	30	19	-11
Training and education	13	9	15	9	-6
Transport costs	39	42	35	24	-11
Other expenditure	2 994	3 150	4 502	3 250	-1 252
Surplus	3 639	3 311	1 040	4 265	3 225
Total expenditure	25 308	25 239	28 255	31 147	2 892
τοιαι εχρεπαιται ε	20 300	20 209	20 200	JI 14/	2 092

^{*} Revised

Part 3 – Consolidated statement of financial performance of municipalities for housing and trading services for the quarters ended December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010: Income

Income	December 2009	March 2010	June 2010*	September 2010	Difference between quarters ended Jun. 2010 and Sep. 2010
		-	R million		
Interest earned from:					
External investments	19	23	28	19	-9
Outstanding debtors	207	213	207	203	-4
Dividends received	0	0	0	0	0
Fines	10	10	10	10	0
Licenses and permits	54	57	54	45	-9
Income for agency services	121	93	105	108	3
Rental of facilities and equipment	159	154	158	152	-6
Bad debts recovered	0	0	0	0	0
Public contributions and donations (including property, plant and equipment)	22	21	29	28	-1
Gains on the disposal of property. plant and equipment	2	6	5	17	12
Sales of electricity and gas	11 141	10 965	11 678	15 488	3 810
Sales of water	4 536	4 383	4 024	4 891	867
Refuse removal charges	1 082	1 023	1 036	1 129	93
Sewerage and sanitation charges	947	1 018	945	1 128	183
Subsidies from:					
National government	112	139	99	84	-15
Provincial government	16	17	11	9	-2
Local government	1	2	1	0	-1
Other	0	2	19	2	-17
Grants from (including equitable share):					
National government	2 009	2 250	2 664	2 388	-276
Provincial government	173	195	239	184	-55
Local government	21	10	10	9	-1
Other	189	179	216	228	12
Spent conditional grants	9	15	115	90	-25
Other income	1 347	1 081	1 616	959	-657
Deficit	3 131	3 383	4 986	3 976	-1 010
Total income	25 308	25 239	28 255	31 147	2 892

^{*} Revised

Notes

Forthcoming issue Issue Expected release date

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Purpose of survey

Response rates

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.

December quarter 2009: 83%
March quarter 2010: 83%
June quarter 2010: 85%
September 2010: 85%

Reasons for fluctuation:

- Change of accounting standards from IMFO to GRAP/GAMAP by low capacity municipalities.
- Revisions and corrections reported by respondents.

Explanatory notes

Introduction

1 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 estimates for the quarters ended December 2009, March 2010, June 2010 and September 2010. 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 283 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 the local government institutions also adhere to the accounting standards and requirements in terms of the General Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice (GAMAP) and also General 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 quarters are preliminary. Figures will be revised if respondents report revisions or corrections to their figures and also if the data was received late by Stats SA (after cut-off date).

Rounding off figures

7 The figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest digit shown, 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;
 - P0277 Quarterly employment statistics; and
 - D9144 Quarterly financial statistics of municipalities.

Symbols and abbreviations used

GAMAP Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GRAP General 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 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.

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.

Current assets

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 a 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

Employees related costs includes 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 includes:

- 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 contributions 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 clothing and allowances (clothing, boots, overalls, etc. supplied to uniformed employees).

General expenditure

The following are included in general expenditure: accommodation, travelling and subsistence; advertising; bank charges; bad debts (see below) 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.

When debtors are uncollectible, they are written off as expenses and are recorded as bad debts in the books of an institution. In some instances, the bad debts are recovered (receipt of an amount, partially or in full, previously written off as uncollectible) are recorded as income in an institution's books.

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

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 abattoirs, electricity and gas, markets, passenger transport, water and other trading services (forestry, agriculture, airports, mineral baths, stone crushing and sand supply services).

Housing development fund

The housing development fund was established in terms of the Housing Act, (Act No. 107 of 1997). 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. In terms of the Housing Act, all proceeds from housing developments, which include rental income and sales of houses, must be paid into 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 municipalities that share 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 means 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, and promissory notes, capital project bills, bridging debentures, negotiable certificates of deposit, Land Bank bills, Land Bank and the South African Reserve Bank's 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:

- administration charges/fees;
- books and magazines;
- consumables;
- · legal fees;
- licences and trade licences:
- professional fees;
- · 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 period.

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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 include ambulance, fire control (or fire fighting), health (clinics, old-age homes), roads and storm-water, 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.). These services are not economically self-supporting and are financed by imposing assessment rates, other rates, the receipt of subsidies and other contributions.

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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General information

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