

Vote 31

Mineral Resources

Budget summary

R million	2010/11				2011/12	2012/13
	Total to be appropriated	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital assets	Total	Total
MTEF allocation						
Administration	239.0	224.4	1.1	13.6	265.3	271.8
Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	145.9	140.0	5.4	0.5	159.6	168.9
Mineral Regulation	215.9	175.3	40.6	–	233.1	245.9
Mineral Policy and Promotion	429.2	67.6	361.6	–	454.2	481.4
Total expenditure estimates	1 030.0	607.3	408.7	14.1	1 112.1	1 168.0
Executive authority	Minister of Mineral Resources					
Accounting officer	Director-General of Mineral Resources					
Website address	www.dme.gov.za					

The Estimates of National Expenditure booklets for individual votes are available on www.treasury.gov.za. They provide more comprehensive coverage of vote specific information, particularly about goods and services, transfers, public entities and lower level institutional information.

Aim

The aim of the Department of Mineral Resources is to promote and regulate the minerals and mining sector for transformation, growth and development and ensure that all South Africans derive sustainable benefit from the country's mineral wealth.

Programme purposes

Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Strategic support and management services to the ministry and department.

Programme 2: Promotion of Mine Safety and Health

Purpose: Ensure the safe mining of minerals under healthy working conditions.

Programme 3: Mineral Regulation

Purpose: Regulate the minerals and mining sector to promote economic development, employment and ensure transformation and environmental compliance.

Programme 4: Mineral Policy and Promotion

Purpose: Develop relevant mineral policies that promote South Africa's mining and minerals industries to attract investment.

Strategic overview: 2006/07 – 2012/13

The Department of Mineral Resources plays an important role in the mining and minerals sector by regulating transformation, growth and development, and ensuring that all South Africans derive sustainable benefits from the country's mineral resources.

The department is continuing with the assessment of the Broad Based Socioeconomic Charter for the South African Mining Industry, which began in 2008/09. Significant progress has been made towards quantifying the charter's impact. The charter gives effect to transformation objectives in the mining industry in response to the proclamation of the Mineral Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act (2008).

The mining industry, development and employment task team was established in the last quarter of 2008 to mitigate the severity and impact of the global economic downturn in the mining industry, and continues to provide interventions that can be applied over the medium to long term. This has already yielded some positive results, including containing cumulative retrenchments at below 40 000.

Key priorities over the medium term

The minerals beneficiation strategy

The department intends developing a rigorous implementation plan for the beneficiation strategy, which has been designed to promote the development of new industries. The implementation of the strategy is expected to yield higher local consumption of raw materials, which will be beneficiated to a higher level. The implementation of the strategy will contribute to transforming and diversifying South Africa's economy to increase exports as well as to create jobs, eradicate poverty and contribute to economic growth and development.

Promoting sustainable development in the mineral and mining sector

The department introduced a mining regulatory framework that embraces the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. As part of its commitment to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, South Africa developed a report on progress in sustainable development in the mining sector for tabling at the commission's coming summit.

Reducing the impact of mining on the environment

The department has developed a strategy for managing the rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mines. The medium term plan is to do thorough investigations for each mine categorised as a priority. This research will form the basis for ongoing rehabilitation.

The department is also involved in a water management programme to prevent surface water getting into underground workings, manage the decanting of mine polluted water, minimise the cost of pumping and treating extraneous water, protect mineral resources and people, and prevent further environmental degradation. The ultimate objective is to find management solutions, apportion pollution sources and the attendant liabilities among contributors, and improve strategies for mines that have to be closed because of water related factors.

Community upliftment

The department identified small scale mining as a prospective tool to uplift poor communities and developed a draft small scale mining strategy intended for implementation from 2010/11. The strategy focuses on increasing the impact of small scale mining on poverty nodal points with mining potential for the benefit of the communities that live there.

Management of energy commodities

The department recognises the urgency of ensuring the continuous and sustainable supply of mineral commodities consumed in the generation of electricity and is developing a strategy for this in conjunction with affected departments.

Health and safety

Achieving health milestones in the mining sector is an ongoing challenge. Various initiatives and strategies have been implemented in a number of mines nationally. The initiatives are aimed at ensuring compliance with measures designed to eliminate noise induced hearing loss and silicosis, the incidence of which, together with silicosis and pulmonary tuberculosis, have increased.

2008 was an encouraging year in terms of safety in the South African mining industry. There was an overall decrease of 28.6 per cent in the fatality rate, from the previous year's high rate of 0.2 per cent. This decrease

brought the industry back on track towards the ultimate goal of zero harm, with the lowest ever fatality rate of 0.1 per cent. The reportable injury rate dropped by 10.2 per cent from the previous year to a record low of 3.3 per cent.

The Mine Health and Safety Act (1996) was reviewed in 2009 to improve sanctions for non-compliance and to extend its application to corporate bodies. The review will facilitate the effective regulation of occupational health and safety at mines, empower the Mine Health and Safety Council to appoint committees to deal with current and emerging sector challenges, and enhance the effectiveness of the council as an advisory body.

Review of legislative framework

The department is planning to develop, amend or review the following legislation over the medium term: the Mine Health and Safety Amendment Bill to introduce sections 50(7) and 86A, strengthen enforcement provisions, and reinforce offences and penalties; the Geoscience Amendment Bill to empower the Council for Geoscience to be an advisory authority on geohazards related to infrastructure development on dolomitic terrains; the Diamonds Act (1986) to ensure that greater emphasis is placed on the local beneficiation of diamonds; and the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002) to further promote the effective participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans in the mining industry.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

The department is implementing cost containment initiatives that will produce savings of R9.3 million, R10.4 million and R10.5 million over the medium term. These are being implemented across all programmes, including in public entities that receive transfers from the department. Cost containment measures are aimed at reducing costs associated with travel and subsistence, communication, and consulting and professional services. Transfers to public entities for personnel and related operational expenditure were also targeted for efficiency savings in the entities. The savings will not have a negative impact on the department's ability to deliver services.

Selected performance indicators

Table 33.1 Mineral Resources

Indicator	Programme	Past			Current	Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of occupational health and safety inspections and mine audits conducted per year	Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	16 354	10 491	12 700	12 700	12 700	12 700	12 700
Number of mining rights granted to historically disadvantaged South Africans per year	Mineral Regulation	–	90	152	147	27	27	27
Number of women led companies licensed per year	Mineral Regulation	5	22	34	23	18	18	18
Number of industry workshops on compliance issues per year	Mineral Regulation	1	1	9	6	9	9	9
Number of charter inspections per year	Mineral Regulation		65	140	71	140	140	140
Number of environment inspections per year	Mineral Regulation		1 200	1 742	1 067	1 380	1 380	1 380
Number of publications completed per year	Mineral Policy and Promotion	26	26	30	23	28	28	28
Number of exhibitions, conferences and workshops per year	Mineral Policy and Promotion	11	10	11	11	15	20	25
Number of policies developed or reviewed per year	Mineral Policy and Promotion	3	3	3	2	2	2	–
Number of new or existing small or medium mining enterprises supported per year	Mineral Policy and Promotion	18	38	45	49	40	40	35

Expenditure estimates

Table 31.2 Mineral Resources

Programme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
R million								
1. Administration	118.0	145.7	172.6	183.2	183.2	239.0	265.3	271.8
2. Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	105.1	104.3	118.8	133.0	132.4	145.9	159.6	168.9
3. Mineral Regulation	129.3	163.4	165.2	202.5	200.8	215.9	233.1	245.9
4. Mineral Policy and Promotion	324.4	344.9	355.0	406.5	407.6	429.2	454.2	481.4
Total	676.8	758.2	811.6	925.1	924.0	1 030.0	1 112.1	1 168.0
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				(3 722.1)	(3 723.2)	(4 076.5)	(4 326.9)	32.5

Economic classification

	372.3	410.5	432.9	508.0	506.8	607.3	673.7	704.9
Current payments								
Compensation of employees	196.4	222.3	245.5	287.6	287.0	352.3	392.1	414.7
Goods and services	175.9	188.2	187.4	220.3	219.8	254.9	281.6	290.2
<i>of which:</i>								
Administrative fees	1.9	1.0	2.9	21.6	21.6	23.0	29.3	25.7
Computer services	7.7	7.5	12.4	21.3	21.3	22.6	30.2	25.3
Consultants and professional services:	34.8	35.1	11.3	47.5	45.9	52.1	56.4	59.7
Infrastructure and planning								
Travel and subsistence	44.9	50.9	51.8	40.0	40.0	47.2	50.9	57.5
Transfers and subsidies	299.5	336.3	366.9	408.5	408.5	408.7	428.4	452.6
Provinces and municipalities	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	128.7	178.2	167.6	178.2	178.2	182.5	185.5	194.9
Public corporations and private enterprises	168.7	156.2	198.0	229.3	229.3	225.1	241.8	256.5
Payments for capital assets	4.9	5.8	11.5	8.7	8.7	14.1	10.1	10.6
Machinery and equipment	4.7	4.1	9.7	7.6	7.6	14.1	10.1	10.6
Land and sub-soil assets	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	0.1	5.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	676.8	758.2	811.6	925.1	924.0	1 030.0	1 112.1	1 168.0

Expenditure trends

Expenditure increased at an average annual rate of 11 per cent, from R676.8 million in 2006/07 to R925.1 million in 2009/10. This was due to: spending in compensation of employees, which grew at an average annual rate of 13.6 per cent; and expenditure on goods and services, which grew at an average annual rate of 7.8 per cent. The review of the department's structure and its subsequent expansion to align its resources with strategic objectives contributed to a significant increase in expenditure in compensation of employees and related expenditure in goods and services. Transfer payments to public entities and other organisations represent 18.8 per cent of the department's total expenditure over the 7-year period, and increased at an average annual rate of 6.1 per cent from 2006/07 to 2009/10.

Over the medium term, spending is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 8.1 per cent to reach R1.2 billion in 2012/13. Additional funding of R20.3 million, R33.2 million and R43 million for staff capacity, the small scale mining and beneficiation programme, and the national rural jewellery development programme was allocated over the medium term, and contributes to the anticipated increase. Compensation of employees

and transfers to public entities continue to represent 74.2 per cent of the department's projected expenditure over the MTEF period.

The Council for Mineral Technology receives R11 million for 2011/12 and 2012/13 to implement the small scale mining and beneficiation programme (R5 million) and the national rural jewellery development programme (R6 million). R37.1 million and R33.4 million was allocated over the medium term for salary related adjustments for public entities and the department respectively.

The Department of Minerals and Energy was split to form the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Energy. The restructuring culminated an increase in the number of staff over the short to medium term, especially for support functions.

The activities of the Department of Mineral Resources are predominantly regulatory, and as a result the use of consultants is limited to ad hoc and highly technical activities. Over the medium term, the use of consultants will be minimal.

The department's approved establishment for 2009/10 is 1 082 posts, of which 1 076 are filled. The establishment is expected to grow to 1 183 in 2012/13. Over the same period compensation of employees is expected to increase from R287.6 million to R414.7 million. Vacancies mainly exist at line function programmes due to the shortage of technical skills on mining and environmental management. The department is running learnership and internship programmes to address this.

Departmental receipts

Royalties, surface rental and prospecting fees collected from mining companies continue to be major sources of receipts. Combined, these represented 95.8 per cent of total annual departmental revenue in 2007/08 and 2008/09. In 2006/07, transfers contributed 95 per cent of revenue. The change in the usual trend can be attributed to the receipt of non-departmental revenue of R466.5 million in 2006/07 from the sale of assets from the Lebowa Minerals Trust. This once-off receipt was surrendered to the National Revenue Fund. Departmental revenue is expected to increase from R161.8 million in 2009/10 to R213.9 million in 2012/13. Royalties, surface rental and prospecting fees will remain the main sources of income over the medium term, and are expected to represent 99 per cent of the department's total revenue. Other sources of revenue mostly relate to administrative fees for licence applications and commission on insurance.

Table 31.3 Departmental receipts

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted estimate	Revised estimate	Medium-term receipts estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Departmental receipts	190 969	267 104	261 304	161 847	161 847	205 596	211 789	213 932
Sales of goods and services produced by department	1 751	2 157	2 291	1 176	1 176	1 196	1 250	1 289
Sales of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Fines, penalties and forfeits	458	218	112	169	169	144	149	150
Interest, dividends and rent on land	188 515	244 126	256 089	160 172	160 172	203 858	209 981	212 084
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	242	20 599	2 808	329	329	397	408	408
Extraordinary receipts	466 511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebowa Minerals trust abolition	466 511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	657 480	267 104	261 304	161 847	161 847	205 596	211 789	213 932

Programme 1: Administration

Expenditure estimates

Table 31.4 Administration

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
R million							
Minister ¹	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Management	9.6	11.3	13.4	13.9	25.8	28.2	27.9
Corporate Services	91.5	117.2	142.0	147.0	188.7	211.0	216.4
Office Accommodation	16.0	16.0	15.7	20.5	22.7	24.1	25.4
Total	118.0	145.7	172.6	183.2	239.0	265.3	271.8
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				(46.1)	(12.6)	(1.7)	(10.3)

¹ From 2008/09, the current payments relating to the total remuneration package of political office bearers are shown, before this, only salary and car allowance are included. Administrative and other subprogramme expenditure may in addition include payments for capital assets as well as transfers and subsidies.

Economic classification

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Current payments	112.4	139.1	160.2	174.0	224.4	254.6	260.6
Compensation of employees	39.2	54.1	65.9	73.9	109.2	123.3	130.1
Goods and services	73.2	85.0	94.3	100.1	115.2	131.3	130.5
<i>of which:</i>							
Administrative fees	1.3	0.3	1.8	20.5	21.8	28.1	24.5
Computer services	7.7	7.3	7.4	21.2	22.5	30.1	25.2
Travel and subsistence	18.1	19.9	22.3	13.8	19.6	19.5	23.5
Transfers and subsidies	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Households	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Payments for capital assets	4.5	5.8	10.9	8.2	13.6	9.5	10.0
Machinery and equipment	4.3	4.0	9.2	7.0	13.6	9.5	10.0
Land and sub-soil assets	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.1	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	0.1	–	0.2	–	–	–	–
Total	118.0	145.7	172.6	183.2	239.0	265.3	271.8

Expenditure trends

Expenditure increased at an average annual rate of 15.8 per cent, from R118 million in 2006/07 to R183.2 million in 2009/10. The increase can be attributed to the expansion of the corporate services function in line with the restructuring of the department and the consequent increase in expenditure in compensation of employees and related services provided to line functions.

Expenditure is projected to continue to increase over the medium term at an average annual rate of 14.1 per cent, from R183.2 million in 2009/10 to R271.8 million in 2012/13. Subsistence, transport, inventory, computer services and accommodation lease payments remain the major spending items over this period. Spending over the MTEF period will focus on establishing human resource management functions and compliance and monitoring functions over public entities.

Programme 2: Promotion of Mine Safety and Health

- *Governance Policy and Oversight* develops policy and legislation. Funding will mainly be used for compensation of employees and related expenditure on goods and services.
- *Mine Health and Safety (Regions)* is responsible for mine surveying, and legal and engineering expertise and inspections services at regional offices. Funding will mainly be used for compensation of employees and related expenditure on goods and services.

Objectives and measures

- Contribute to the reduction of mining related deaths, injuries and ill health by:
 - reviewing the Mine Health and Safety Act (1996) along with supporting regulations and aligning it with changes in the mining sector each year
 - monitoring compliance with mining safety and health standards by conducting 12 700 mine inspections and 700 audits each year.

Service delivery focus

There has been a 47 per cent reduction in rock-related fatalities in the platinum sector and 22 per cent in the gold sectors since 2007/08. Transportation and mining fatalities decreased by 25 per cent in 2008/09 in the platinum sector, but there was a 42 per cent increase in the gold sector. Illegal and criminal miners remain the biggest threat to the health and safety of mine employees. Although there has been progress towards achieving zero harm to mining employees, fatalities and injuries are still high, and a significant effort is still needed to achieve the milestones of the 2003 mine health and safety summit.

In 2009/10, the Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate continued developing the skills and knowledge base of its staff members to meet new challenges posed by the restructuring process. 14 staff members in the inspectorate attended 9 managerial and administrative courses and 5 technical courses. In 2008/09, the inspectorate embarked on addressing skills shortages and past imbalances in the mining sector by: training 23 engineering and occupational hygiene learner inspectors; training 4 female and 15 male engineering learner inspectors in mechanical engineering or electrical engineering; appointing 4 female occupational hygiene learner inspectors; and permanently employing 1 learner inspector. In 2009/10, the inspectorate offered 11 bursaries totalling R1 million to students in mine surveying and engineering.

The inspectorate's structure provides for 319 positions, of which 220 are filled. At the end of 2008/09, the vacancy rate was 31 per cent (99 vacancies). Since April 2008, 52 inspectorate staff members have resigned. Women account for 38.6 per cent of the total staff complement, constituting an improvement of 2.7 per cent from 2007/08.

Since the promulgation of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2004), 152 mining permits were issued to small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) against a targeted 27. In light of this, the inspectorate conducted more inspections of these types of operations in 2009/10 and continues to offer training and assistance to small scale miners. Most small scale operations are in the diamond sector, and are thus located in Northern Cape and North West.

Expenditure estimates

Table 31.5 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
R million							
Governance Policy and Oversight	52.7	36.3	53.7	54.9	46.9	52.7	55.9
Mine Health and Safety (Regions)	52.4	68.0	65.1	78.1	99.0	106.9	113.0
Total	105.1	104.3	118.8	133.0	145.9	159.6	168.9
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				–	3.2	8.4	10.2
Economic classification							
Current payments	100.2	99.5	113.4	127.5	140.0	153.4	162.4
Compensation of employees	77.2	79.6	85.2	99.2	114.0	124.4	131.4
Goods and services	22.9	19.8	28.2	28.3	26.0	29.1	31.0
<i>of which:</i>							
Administrative fees	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Computer services	0.0	–	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel and subsistence	12.4	13.0	13.6	14.6	14.8	17.3	18.7

Table 31.5 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health (continued)

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Economic classification							
Transfers and subsidies	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0
Provinces and municipalities	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0
Households	0.3	0.1	0.0	–	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Machinery and equipment	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	105.1	104.3	118.8	133.0	145.9	159.6	168.9

Details of selected transfers and subsidies

Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0
Mine Health and Safety Council	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0

Expenditure trends

Expenditure in this programme increased at an average annual rate of 8.2 per cent, from R105.1 million in 2006/07 to R133 million in 2009/10. The increase relates to annual inflation related salary adjustments and the restructuring of the Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate.

Expenditure is projected to increase over the medium term at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent, from R133 million in 2009/10 to R168.9 million in 2012/13, due to increased human resource capacity. The inspectorate's functions are mostly human resource driven, hence expenditure in compensation of employees accounts for 76 per cent of the inspectorate's total annual expenditure over the 7-year period.

Spending over the MTEF period focuses on increasing the capacity of the inspectorate aimed at reducing mine related deaths, injuries and ill health.

Programme 3: Mineral Regulation

- *Management* provides overall management of the programme. Funding will mainly be used for compensation of employees and related expenditure on goods and services.
- *Mineral Regulation and Administration* is responsible for the administration of prospecting and mining rights licensing, and compliance with the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act (2002), including mine compliance with environmental protection requirements. Funding will mainly be used for compensation of employees and related expenditure on goods and services.
- The *South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator* was established in terms of the Diamonds Act (1986) as amended, and the Precious Metals Act (2005). The regulator is responsible for issuing licences and permits related to the trade in diamonds, gold and platinum, and monitoring activities related to trade in the diamond, platinum and gold sectors. Funding will mainly be used for transfers to the regulator and to perform mandated functions.

Objectives and measures

- Contribute to broad based black economic empowerment (BEE) and transformation in the minerals and mining sector by issuing 27 new mining rights a year to historically disadvantaged South Africans.
- Contribute to sustainable development in the minerals and mining sector by conducting 1 380 environmental compliance inspections and 140 charter inspections a year.

- Promote investment and job creation in the minerals and mining sector by processing mining and prospecting rights applications within the specified timeframes according to the Minerals Petroleum Resources Act (2002).

Service delivery focus

By end of March 2009, the department had received 20 163 applications, of which 16 190 were accepted, 3 653 rejected and 5 805 issued. In 2008/09, the target for granting rights to historically disadvantaged South Africans was surpassed by 462 per cent (27 rights targeted, 152 rights granted). This continued in 2009/10, with the number of rights granted by the end of September 2009 at 147 against the target same target of 27. In 2008/09, there was an increase in the number of rights granted to women led entities (34 granted, against a target of 18). At the end of September 2009, 23 such rights had been granted against the same target of 18.

In 2008/09, another area of growth was observed: 1 742 environmental inspections were conducted against the planned 1 380. In the first half of 2009/10, 1 067 inspections were conducted. 140 charter inspections were planned for 2008/09, but only 19 achieved. 71 were completed by the end of September 2009 against the same target of 140.

In 2008/09, the department implemented and complete 5 mine rehabilitation projects, which included the revegetation and fencing of the Asbes, Bestwell, Corheim, Hartland and Kuruman sites. In a separate process in 2008/09, the department entered into a contract with the Council for Mineral Technology and Research to undertake 13 projects to the value of R40 million. This was subsequently reduced to 5 projects at a value of R19 million. These projects have not been commissioned yet, as contracts have only recently been finalised. The department is in the process of formulating a strategy for managing and rehabilitating derelict and ownerless sites. Implementation will be over a 3-year period.

Expenditure estimates

Table 31.6 Mineral Regulation

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
R million							
Management	13.4	7.1	7.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.4
Mineral Regulation and Administration	115.9	136.3	117.5	157.4	169.5	184.6	195.1
South African Diamond and Precious Metal Regulator	–	20.0	40.0	39.4	40.6	42.3	44.4
Total	129.3	163.4	165.2	202.5	215.9	233.1	245.9
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				34.4	29.8	35.7	(1.5)
Economic classification							
Current payments	128.2	136.9	125.0	163.0	175.3	190.8	201.5
Compensation of employees	59.9	66.5	71.8	85.2	91.3	100.4	106.3
Goods and services	68.2	70.4	53.3	77.8	84.0	90.3	95.3
<i>of which:</i>							
Computer services	–	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Consultants and professional services:	34.8	35.1	11.3	47.5	52.1	56.4	59.7
Infrastructure and planning							
Travel and subsistence	9.5	11.6	10.8	9.2	9.6	10.6	11.0
Transfers and subsidies	0.9	20.9	40.0	39.4	40.6	42.3	44.4
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	20.0	40.0	39.4	40.6	42.3	44.4
Households	0.8	0.9	0.0	–	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	–	5.6	0.1	–	–	–	–
Total	129.3	163.4	165.2	202.5	215.9	233.1	245.9
Details of selected transfers and subsidies							
Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	–	20.0	40.0	39.4	40.6	42.3	44.4
South African Diamond and Precious Metal Regulator	–	20.0	40.0	39.4	40.6	42.3	44.4

Expenditure trends

Expenditure for the *Mineral Regulation* programme increased at an average annual rate of 16.1 per cent, from R129.3 million in 2006/07 to R202.5 million in 2009/10. The increase is attributable to the expansion of administrative and regulatory services as a result of the ongoing implementation of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002). Expenditure is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 6.7 per cent over the medium term, from R202.5 million in 2009/10 to R245.9 million in 2012/13. This is due to inflation related salary adjustments.

Spending in the *Mineral Regulation and Administration* subprogramme grew by 34 per cent in 2009/10 due to increased capacity for inspections and enforcing compliance with the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2008).

Over the medium term, spending will focus on consulting services and contractors associated with the rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mines, compliance workshops, and inspections and enforcement activities.

Programme 4: Mineral Policy and Promotion

- *Management* provides overall management of the programme.
- *Mineral Policy* develops new policies, reviews existing policies and amends legislation to transform the minerals and mining industry.
- *Mineral Promotion* promotes mineral development and gives advices on trends in the mining industry to attract investment.
- *Economic Analysis* conducts ongoing macroeconomic analysis and locates developments in the mining industry within the country's macroeconomic environment.
- *Mine Environmental Management* provides strategic guidance on mine environmental management and mine closure issues, including management of derelict and ownerless mines, management of financial provisions for mine rehabilitation and mine environmental research.
- *Assistance to Mines* aims to prevent the uncontrollable movement of water into and out of underground mine openings or holdings in the Witwatersrand area. The subprogramme provides assistance in the form of subsidies to marginal mines to pump extraneous water from underground holdings and to research, develop and implement strategic solutions for mine water management, including managing the decant of contaminated water.
- *Council for Mineral Technology and Research* partially funds the Council for Mineral Technology, which provides research, development and technology that fosters the development of businesses in the mineral and mineral products industries.
- The *Council for Geoscience* partially funds the Council for Geoscience, a national agency tasked with the development and maintenance of the national geoscience knowledge infrastructure for both land and ocean environments.

Funding for the *Management*, *Mineral Policy*, *Mineral Promotion* and *Economic Analysis* subprogrammes is mainly for compensation of employees and related expenditure on goods and services.

Objectives and measures

- Promote South Africa's mining and minerals industry to attract investment across the commodities value chain by:
 - providing relevant information on the South African mining industry to investors and the industry by producing 84 quality publications by 2012/2013
 - disseminating relevant information by participating in 60 local and international conferences and exhibitions as well as other platforms such as seminars and workshops, by 2012/2013
 - establishing and supporting small scale mining and minerals beneficiation projects in line with the new small scale mining strategy

- facilitating the transformation of the mining industry by reviewing mining and minerals policies and legislation regularly between 2010/11 and 2011/2012.
- Increase mineral value add by adopting the beneficiation strategy as policy in 2009/10 and completing the implementation plan for prioritised value chains in 2010/11.

Service delivery focus

African Union (AU) recognition of the African mining partnership in February 2009 was a major milestone, which resulted in the department being mandated to lead the process of merging the partnership with the AU conference of ministers responsible for mineral resources development.

In March 2009, the department, along with other key stakeholders, unveiled the mineral beneficiation strategy, which supports programmes such as the national industrial policy framework. Consultations are in progress and the strategy will be resubmitted to Cabinet for endorsement as a policy by the end of 2009/10.

In 2008/09, 33 existing small scale mining projects continued to receive technical and financial support from the department through the small scale mining directorate. 15 new small scale mining projects were established and supported.

Since the global economic downturn began in October 2008, the department has led a multi-stakeholder (government, business and labour) task team to recommend short, medium and long term interventions, and was mandated to develop recommendations for the optimal development of the mining industry in the post-crisis period. As a result of the department's recommendations, the mining industry was able to reduce the number of anticipated job losses from the forecasted 100 000 to less than 38 000 by November 2009.

Expenditure estimates

Table 31.7 Mineral Policy and Promotion

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
R million							
Management	7.6	5.3	5.5	7.6	16.6	21.6	24.7
Mineral Policy	23.7	20.4	5.6	13.4	9.1	9.8	10.2
Mineral Promotion	44.0	47.8	47.2	48.5	55.9	57.0	59.6
<i>Mineral Economics</i>	12.6	13.7	14.4	14.3	21.7	20.6	21.4
<i>Beneficiation Economics</i>	5.2	6.3	3.4	3.6	4.7	5.2	5.4
<i>Small-Scale Mining</i>	26.2	27.9	29.5	30.7	29.4	31.2	32.7
Assistance to Mines	37.3	24.1	38.2	43.1	35.7	37.5	38.9
Council for Geoscience	93.1	122.6	122.7	132.7	136.5	137.5	144.5
Council for Mineral Technology and Research	118.7	124.6	135.8	161.1	165.8	179.3	191.3
Economic Analysis	–	–	–	–	4.6	5.0	5.2
Mine Environmental Management	–	–	–	–	5.0	6.6	6.9
Total	324.4	344.9	355.0	406.5	429.2	454.2	481.4
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				344.1	362.1	383.2	34.1

Economic classification

Current payments	31.5	35.1	34.3	43.5	67.6	74.9	80.4
Compensation of employees	20.0	22.1	22.6	29.3	37.8	43.9	46.9
Goods and services	11.4	13.0	11.6	14.2	29.8	30.9	33.5
<i>of which:</i>							
<i>Administrative fees</i>	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Travel and subsistence</i>	4.9	6.4	5.0	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.3
Transfers and subsidies	292.9	309.8	320.7	363.0	361.6	379.3	401.0
Departmental agencies and accounts	124.2	153.5	122.7	133.7	136.5	137.5	144.5
Public corporations and private enterprises	168.7	156.2	198.0	229.3	225.1	241.8	256.5
Households	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	324.4	344.9	355.0	406.5	429.2	454.2	481.4

Table 31.7 Mineral Policy and Promotion (continued)

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Details of selected transfers and subsidies							
Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	114.4	143.2	111.8	115.6	121.5	122.5	128.7
Council for Geoscience (Mine environmental research and development)	9.3	8.0	–	–	–	–	–
Council for Geoscience (Small scale mining)	21.8	22.9	–	–	–	–	–
Council for Geoscience	83.3	112.3	111.8	114.6	121.5	122.5	128.7
Capital	9.8	10.3	10.8	18.1	15.0	15.0	15.8
Council for Geoscience	9.8	10.3	10.8	18.1	15.0	15.0	15.8
Public corporations and private enterprises							
Public corporations							
Other transfers							
Current	118.1	120.3	147.5	163.4	172.2	190.0	202.5
Industrial Development Corporation of SA (Small scale mining)	–	–	24.0	25.1	23.6	25.0	26.3
Council for Science and Industrial Research (CSIR) - (Mine environmental research and development)	5.3	3.8	–	–	–	–	–
Council for Mineral Technology Research - (Mine environmental research and development)	5.4	3.7	–	–	–	–	–
Council for Mineral Technology	107.4	112.8	123.4	138.3	148.6	165.0	176.3
Capital	11.2	11.8	12.4	22.8	17.2	14.3	15.0
Council for Mineral Technology	11.2	11.8	12.4	22.8	17.2	14.3	15.0
Public corporations and private enterprises							
Private enterprises							
Subsidies on production or products							
Current	37.3	24.1	38.2	43.1	35.7	37.5	38.9
Assistance to Mines	37.3	24.1	38.2	43.1	35.7	37.5	38.9
Public corporations and private enterprises							
Private enterprises							
Other transfers							
Current	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chamber of Mines of South Africa	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

Expenditure trends

Expenditure in the *Mineral Policy and Promotion* programme increased at an average annual rate of 7.8 per cent, from R324.4 million in 2006/07 to R406.5 million in 2009/10. Expenditure includes transfer payments for core funding for the Council for Geoscience and the Council for Mineral Technology and Research. Other transfer payments include pumping subsidies paid to marginal mines in the *Assistance to Mines* subprogramme. Transfer payments represented 89.3 per cent of total expenditure in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, spending in compensation of employees grew by 29.6 per cent and in goods and services by the *Mineral Policy and Promotion* programme. The establishment of the chief directorate for economic advisory services, which includes the Mining, Mineral and Petroleum Development Board, also contributed to this increase.

Expenditure is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 5.8 per cent over the medium term, from R406.5 million in 2009/10 to R481.4 million in 2012/13, due to inflationary adjustments.

Major spending focus areas over the medium term will include promoting investment in the mining industry through disseminating information, implementing the beneficiation strategy, continuing to fund and support small scale mining projects, rehabilitating ownerless and derelict mines, and developing and reviewing legislation and policies.

Public entity

Council for Mineral Technology and Research

Strategic overview: 2006/07 – 2012/13

The continual development and application of innovative and knowledge intensive technologies is essential to achieving the national objectives of a developmental state. The Council for Mineral Technology and Research is committed to developing technologies that will not only strengthen the competitiveness of the traditional minerals processing cluster and foster new opportunities within it, but will also enhance the wellbeing of all South Africans.

The council has identified the following areas as critical priorities for the medium term, in line with global trends:

The council's capacity growth is being threatened by inadequate investment in human resources. To this end an ongoing effort will be made to properly develop and manage people. In addition, the council aims to further reduce professional staff turnover from 16 per cent to 10 per cent or less in 2009/10, compared to the 25 per cent staff turnover in the last 2 years. Currently, the turnover rate is 5 per cent.

In the ongoing upswing in the uranium market, the council has established itself as one of the foremost uranium laboratories in South Africa. Research on processing uranium in South Africa aims to provide enabling beneficiation technology and is growing. An increase in uranium related studies has led to the demand for laboratory and pilot plant feasibility work. A mineral liberation analyser was commissioned as part of a major uranium research programme. The council will continue to prioritise uranium research in the medium to long term.

There is a growing need to establish a South African titanium industry in response to the emergence of this industry and other light metals industries internationally. A medium to long term project to develop a titanium powder manufacturing process was started in 2008/09, funded by the Department of Science and Technology. The production of titanium is complex and expensive, and ways to reduce production and manufacturing costs are being investigated.

Efficient water and energy use in mining and minerals processing are key to sustainability. The council is developing new technologies and investigating the application of the water and energy efficient technologies used in other sectors.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

The council's most significant cost saving effort is a demand side management system implemented in 2009/10, which changed all the council's lighting to energy saving units. The full effect will be seen in years to come. Freezing vacant positions had the most impact this year, with only crucial positions filled, and savings of about R30 million (17 per cent) on salary costs. Double sided printing reduced the use of paper.

These small changes together with cautious spending throughout the council have resulted in significantly lower costs than budgeted.

Selected performance indicators

Table 31.14 Council for Mineral Technology and Research

Indicator	Programme/Activity	Past			Current	Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of new or improved mineral technologies developed per year	Develop new technologies	4	5	10	5	6	6	8
Number of new or improved mining and minerals processing products and services developed per year	Development new improved products	11	16	13	14	14	15	13
Number of demonstrations for council products and technologies per year	Develop new applications or markets for minerals and metals	3	5	1	3	3	1	2

Table 31.8 Council for Mineral Technology and Research (continued)

Indicator	Programme/Activity	Past			Current	Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of water and energy efficient flow sheets developed per year	Sustainable development	–	–	2	2	1	2	2
Number of junior resource companies supported per year	Technical assistance to junior research companies projects	13	40	18	25	28	40	20
Number of technologies relevant to SMMEs developed per year	SMME research and interventions	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Number of bursaries granted per year	Human capital development	78	80	116	85	90	90	100
Number of trainees employed per year	Human capital development	50	41	45	53	58	58	40
Number of interns employed per year	Human capital development	15	5	5	12	15	15	5
Number of strategies developed per year to support regional development	Minerals strategies	4	6	6	5	6	7	6

Service delivery focus

The council is realigning its key programmes by developing skills in the mining and minerals sector through several training initiatives and second economy interventions. The aim is to support the department's strategic objective of redressing past imbalances and bridging the gap between the first and second economies. Key challenges include the highly technical nature of the industry and the skills required to ensure high impact. Interventions include SMME development and providing training and bursaries.

As part of forming national and international alliances, the council established South Africa's first independent smelter on its premises in 2008. In 2008, there was an increase in investigations to support projects for uranium, iron ore beneficiation and nickel, and a steady demand for platinum group metals work. Project AuTEK, a joint initiative with industry and other research and development organisations to develop new uses for gold, continues to advance in areas of biomedicine, catalysis and nanotechnology. The council also continued regional economic studies to support mineral project development and related economic diversification.

The council continues to develop monitoring technologies and maintenance programmes to sustain and improve the health and safety standards of the mining industry, and remains a centre of excellence in cyanide monitoring and applying advanced control strategies for metallurgical processes.

Expenditure estimates

Table 31.9 Council for Mineral Technology and Research: Programme information

R million	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Develop efficient mineral processing technologies and sustainable value added products and services	202.9	224.5	237.3	248.2	256.5	272.5	281.8
Second economy interventions	13.9	13.7	18.3	15.9	17.8	19.9	22.3
Support regional interventions	12.8	12.6	10.3	30.5	24.3	22.4	21.4
Human and organisational development	23.7	23.3	22.6	14.6	21.4	23.4	25.6
Quality, Environment and Safety	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8
Other programmes	83.7	100.5	96.4	86.2	96.6	105.3	119.1
Total expense	338.8	376.2	386.8	397.5	418.8	445.9	472.9

Table 31.10 Council for Mineral Technology and Research: Financial information

Statement of financial performance	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
R million							
Revenue							
Non-tax revenue	247.7	263.4	290.6	236.9	254.7	269.2	285.3
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	200.4	238.2	256.2	225.9	242.4	255.4	269.8
of which:							
Sales by market establishments	200.4	238.2	256.2	225.9	242.4	255.4	269.8
Other non-tax revenue	47.3	25.2	34.3	11.0	12.3	13.8	15.5
Transfers received	104.1	128.3	135.8	161.1	165.5	179.0	191.0
Total revenue	351.8	391.7	426.4	398.0	420.2	448.2	476.3
Expenses							
Current expense	333.9	361.0	386.8	397.5	418.8	445.9	472.9
Compensation of employees	196.5	210.1	216.4	226.5	239.2	255.9	271.3
Goods and services	112.7	128.4	146.0	155.4	163.2	173.0	183.9
Depreciation	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.5	16.4	17.0	17.8
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.4	6.1	8.5	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	4.9	15.2	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenses	338.8	376.2	386.8	397.5	418.8	445.9	472.9
Surplus / (Deficit)	13.0	15.5	39.6	0.5	1.4	2.2	3.3
Statement of financial position							
Carrying value of assets	155.8	210.1	204.3	213.9	225.5	238.8	256.1
of which: Acquisition of assets	19.3	19.9	10.9	25.1	28.0	30.4	35.1
Investments	89.5	100.8	136.3	151.5	177.1	205.6	235.1
Inventory	3.3	2.9	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.1
Loans	25.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receivables and prepayments	84.2	110.9	82.4	42.2	47.2	52.9	59.3
Cash and cash equivalents	30.5	49.0	79.6	100.6	112.6	126.2	141.3
Total assets	388.4	473.8	507.7	513.8	568.9	630.6	699.8
Accumulated surplus/deficit	236.0	300.7	340.4	312.9	343.9	378.6	417.4
Capital and reserves	–	–	–	110.3	123.5	138.3	154.9
Borrowings	1.4	1.0	0.7	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefits	62.7	79.9	32.6	29.1	32.6	36.5	40.9
Trade and other payables	66.6	51.7	54.8	17.4	19.5	21.8	24.4
Provisions	0.5	0.4	0.8	8.5	9.6	10.7	12.0
Liabilities not classified elsewhere	21.3	40.0	78.5	35.7	39.9	44.7	50.1
Total equity and liabilities	388.4	473.8	507.7	513.8	568.9	630.6	699.8

Expenditure trends

Revenue is generated largely from sales of services and technologies, with transfers from the department contributing 36.3 per cent of revenue over the 7-year period. Transfers increased at an average annual rate of 15.7 per cent from R104.1 million in 2006/7 to R161.1 million in 2009/10, and are expected to increase at an average annual of 5.8 per cent to reach R191 million in 2012/13. The council's own revenue from sales of services and technologies increases at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent between 2006/07 to 2009/10, and is expected to reach R269.5 million in 2012/13, growing at an average annual rate of 6.1 per cent.

Over the MTEF period, expenditure is expected to increase from R397.5 million in 2009/10 to R472.9 million in 2012/13 at an average annual rate of 6 per cent. 60 per cent of the allocation is used to defray compensation of employees costs and the remainder is mainly directed towards acquiring research materials.

Additional tables

Table 31.A Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme and economic classification

Programme	Appropriation		Audited outcome	Appropriation			Revised estimate
	Main	Adjusted		Main	Additional	Adjusted	
R million	2008/09		2008/09	2009/10			2009/10
1. Administration	146.8	157.5	172.6	174.1	9.1	183.2	183.2
2. Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	129.8	127.0	118.8	133.0	–	133.0	132.4
3. Mineral Regulation	207.2	202.1	165.2	207.5	(5.0)	202.5	200.8
4. Mineral Policy and Promotion	357.2	364.6	355.0	390.3	16.1	406.5	407.6
Total	841.0	851.2	811.6	904.9	20.2	925.1	924.0

Economic classification

Current payments	464.7	469.9	432.9	497.7	10.2	508.0	506.8
Compensation of employees	264.2	254.9	245.5	289.1	(1.5)	287.6	287.0
Goods and services	200.5	215.0	187.4	208.6	11.7	220.3	219.8
Transfers and subsidies	369.5	369.6	366.9	398.5	9.9	408.5	408.5
Departmental agencies and accounts	167.6	167.6	167.6	174.0	4.2	178.2	178.2
Public corporations and private enterprises	201.0	201.1	198.0	223.5	5.7	229.3	229.3
Households	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	–	1.0	1.0
Payments for capital assets	6.8	11.7	11.5	8.6	0.1	8.7	8.7
Machinery and equipment	5.5	9.4	9.7	7.5	0.1	7.6	7.6
Land and sub-soil assets	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	–
Software and other intangible assets	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	–	1.1	1.1
Payments for financial assets	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–
Total	841.0	851.2	811.6	904.9	20.2	925.1	924.0

Table 31.B Detail of approved establishment and personnel numbers according to salary level ¹

Department	Personnel post status as at 30 September 2009			Number of personnel posts filled / planned for on funded establishment						
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Mid year ²	Medium-term estimate		
				2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Department	1 082	1 082	55	563	613	1 037	1 076	1 178	1 183	1 183
Salary level 1 – 6	320	320	27	164	305	348	330	371	371	371
Salary level 7 – 10	410	410	22	168	89	379	433	384	389	389
Salary level 11 – 12	276	276	2	187	184	214	243	330	330	330
Salary level 13 – 16	76	76	5	44	35	97	71	93	93	93
Administration	278	278	34	250	286	348	271	416	416	416
Salary level 1 – 6	121	121	20	106	160	155	124	163	163	163
Salary level 7 – 10	104	104	11	101	65	120	116	157	157	157
Salary level 11 – 12	29	29	–	20	41	22	14	58	58	58
Salary level 13 – 16	24	24	4	23	20	52	18	38	38	38
Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	348	348	11	313	327	327	329	311	311	311
Salary level 1 – 6	65	65	3	58	145	74	68	76	76	76
Salary level 7 – 10	75	75	7	67	24	71	82	17	17	17
Salary level 11 – 12	183	183	1	167	143	155	154	197	197	197
Salary level 13 – 16	25	25	–	21	15	27	25	21	21	21
Mineral Regulation	352	352	8	–	–	362	370	339	339	339
Salary level 1 – 6	110	110	4	–	–	119	114	103	103	103
Salary level 7 – 10	186	186	4	–	–	188	190	171	171	171
Salary level 11 – 12	39	39	–	–	–	37	49	47	47	47
Salary level 13 – 16	17	17	–	–	–	18	17	18	18	18

Table 31.B Detail of approved establishment and personnel numbers according to salary level ¹ (continued)

	Personnel post status as at 30 September 2009			Number of personnel posts filled / planned for on funded establishment						
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Mid year ²	Medium-term estimate		
				2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Mineral Policy and Promotion	104	104	2	-	-	-	106	112	117	117
Salary level 1 – 6	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	29	29	29
Salary level 7 – 10	45	45	-	-	-	-	45	39	44	44
Salary level 11 – 12	25	25	1	-	-	-	26	28	28	28
Salary level 13 – 16	10	10	1	-	-	-	11	16	16	16

1. Data has been provided by the department and may not necessarily reconcile with official government personnel data.

2. As at 30 September 2009.

Table 31.C Summary of expenditure on training

	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Compensation of employees (R million)	196.4	222.2	233.6	280.5	352.3	392.1	414.7
Training expenditure (R million)	1.5	1.7	3.8	9.1	3.5	3.9	4.1
Training as percentage of compensation	0.7%	0.8%	1.6%	3.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total number trained in department (head count)	436	195	195	195			
<i>of which:</i>							
<i>Employees receiving bursaries (head count)</i>	82	47	47	47			
<i>Internships trained (head count)</i>	229	195	195	195			

