

Vote 30

Minerals and Energy

Amount to be appropriated	R1 825 898 000
Statutory appropriations	-
Responsible Minister	Minister of Minerals and Energy
Administering Department	Department of Minerals and Energy
Accounting Officer	Director-General of Minerals and Energy

Aim

The aim of the Department of Minerals and Energy is to address historical imbalances in South Africa through the equitable redistribution of energy and mineral resources, positioning both sectors for global leadership, and developing South Africa's human resources for the strategic management of these industries.

Key objectives and programmes

The prudent management and use of South Africa's rich mineral and energy resources is critical for sustainable socio-economic development, impacting on long-term growth, job-creation and living standards. The Department of Minerals and Energy's objectives, therefore, are:

- To facilitate the efficient development and use of mineral and energy resources
- To position the minerals and energy industries as world leaders
- To ensure that health and safety standards are in line with international standards
- To promote the equitable use and distribution of the ownership, use and benefits of minerals and energy resources

The Department's activities are organised into five programmes:

- *Administration* provides for the leadership, management and administration of the Department, and develops its human resource capabilities.
- *Promotion of Mine Safety and Health* governs the health and safety standards in the minerals and energy sectors, focusing on accidents as well as occupational and communicable diseases.
- *Mineral Development* regulates mining in South Africa to ensure its efficient and sustainable development while seeking to ensure the transformation of the industry.
- *Energy Management* provides resources for implementing the National Electrification Programme, and manages the use and supply of energy resources in order to ensure sustainable development, lower costs to industry and services to all.
- *Associated Services* renders a variety of services associated with the Department's aims.

Strategic overview and key policy developments: 1998/99 – 2004/05

Over the medium term, one of the Department's key strategic aims is to vest all mineral rights with the state. Tenure for existing rights-holders will be assured, as holders convert to a new regime that is intended to protect and promote mining investment, while at the same time guaranteeing transformation of the industry.

The need to transform the industry means that the Department is also committed to supporting small scale mining, through policies that provide facilities to assist first-time mining entrepreneurs

to overcome the many constraints they face. Three pilot projects were approved and began operations during 2000/01.

The physical nature of South African mining, and the nature of the industry's development, means that it has been characterised by a high number of deaths and injuries. In order to address this, the Department has placed emphasis on developing policies and practices that will increase levels of health and safety on the mines. Although numerous successes have been recorded, the problem of communicable diseases, in particular HIV/Aids, remains a challenge.

In 2001/02, responsibility for the National Electrification Programme was transferred to the Department from Eskom, after Eskom's tax-exempt status was revoked. Funding for electrification has therefore been allocated to the Department since 2001/02 to facilitate the continued expansion of access to electricity. The Department is responsible for the strategic and financial management of the programme and Eskom will be mandated with its execution.

The process of restructuring the distribution of electricity will result in setting up Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs), while ensuring equitable pricing, economic sustainability and maintaining South Africa's competitive advantage in energy costs. Policy will also ensure that revenue flows to local government will be protected and the roll-out of the electrification programme will be enhanced. Issues still to be decided include the ownership of the REDs, their relationship with national Government, and their governance structures.

The Department is working on a policy framework, to be ready by 2003/04, for providing free basic electricity services to the poor. Several pilot projects inform the policy, and are helping to assess the best metering and vending options, and the optimal institutional arrangements.

Various aspects of the liquid fuels industry are being reviewed in order to develop policy on issues such as the deregulation of the industry, tariff protection for the synthetic fuels industry, the pricing of liquid fuels, and restructuring the Central Energy Fund (CEF).

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.1: Minerals and Energy

Programme	Expenditure outcome					Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted	Revised			
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	outcome	appropriation	estimate	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
1 Administration	37 405	42 659	46 157	56 837	55 537	66 715	70 305	73 419
2 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	56 547	62 238	67 549	76 357	72 357	80 067	84 148	89 572
3 Mineral Development	50 458	55 721	60 795	79 747	79 747	94 025	101 581	110 802
4 Energy Management	44 882	19 862	42 862	672 468	671 401	985 640	987 786	1 018 461
5 Associated Services	482 840	430 976	374 717	365 487	365 487	599 451	348 509	378 914
Total	672 132	611 456	592 080	1 250 896	1 244 529	1 825 898	1 592 329	1 671 168
Change to 2001 Budget Estimate				45 114	38 747	363 303	368 305	

	Expenditure outcome					Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted	Revised			
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	outcome	appropriation	Estimate	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Economic classification								
Current	591 369	562 883	565 131	613 297	608 230	637 814	643 447	679 203
Personnel	92 808	100 789	112 890	125 505	125 505	148 175	161 124	172 611
Transfer payments	416 761	398 035	381 489	380 069	380 069	376 056	362 159	376 776
Other current	81 800	64 059	70 752	107 723	102 656	113 583	120 164	129 816
Capital	80 763	48 573	26 949	637 599	636 299	1 188 084	948 882	991 965
Transfer payments	75 006	42 859	23 176	631 149	631 149	1 182 009	944 917	987 889
Acquisition of capital assets	5 757	5 714	3 773	6 450	5 150	6 075	3 965	4 076
Total	672 132	611 456	592 080	1 250 896	1 244 529	1 825 898	1 592 329	1 671 168

Standard items of expenditure

Personnel	92 808	100 789	112 890	125 505	125 505	148 175	161 124	172 611
Administrative	24 524	26 771	31 777	46 995	46 795	52 895	57 309	62 324
Inventories	2 448	3 062	3 123	4 167	4 167	4 624	4 585	5 118
Equipment	7 199	7 678	6 320	8 871	7 571	8 244	6 185	6 451
Land and buildings	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Professional and special services	51 812	30 663	32 252	54 014	49 147	53 794	55 949	59 892
Transfer payments	491 767	440 894	404 665	1 011 218	1 011 218	1 558 065	1 307 076	1 364 665
Miscellaneous	1 574	1 599	1 053	125	125	100	100	106
Total	672 132	611 456	592 080	1 250 896	1 244 529	1 825 898	1 592 329	1 671 168

Expenditure trends

Expenditure on the Vote declined by an average of 6,1 per cent a year between 1998/99 and 2000/01. This was largely due to the fall in spending on *Associated Services*, which declined by an average of 11,9 per cent a year as the activities of the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation were curtailed and an effort was made to commercialise its activities. Spending on this programme increases sharply in 2002/03 with the allocation of R265 million to redeem loans to the Corporation.

Because of the change in Eskom's position, subsidisation of the National Electrification Programme moved onto the budget of the Department. The R600 million provided for this purpose in 2001/02 increases to R950 million in 2002/03 to 2004/05. As a result, spending on *Energy Management* is projected to grow by an average of 14,8 per cent a year over the medium term. The increase in the allocation for electrification is also the main reason for the increased allocations in 2002/03 and 2003/04 relative to the projections of the 2001 Budget Estimate.

Current expenditure declined from R591,3 million in 1998/99 to R565 million in 2000/01, and remains stable at about R640 million a year in the medium term. Personnel expenditure however increased from 15,7 per cent of current expenditure in 1998/99 to 25,4 per cent in 2004/05, as personnel are recruited to manage the National Electrification Programme and the promotion of mineral rights. Capital expenditure shows significant increases in the medium term, mainly due to the inclusion of the National Electrification Programme.

Departmental receipts

Departmental revenue consists mainly of royalties recovered from people extracting minerals from state-owned land in terms of the Minerals Act (50 of 1991). Other sources are mining lease considerations and licence fees. Departmental receipts of R1 billion and R315 million were received during 1998/99 and 1999/00, respectively. Included in these figures are amounts of R800 million in 1998/99 from the sale of crude oil, and R188 million in 1999/00 from dividend paid by the CEF. Departmental receipts of R88,8 million were received during 2000/01, with royalties accounting for 87,9 per cent of the total. The Department's total expected income for 2001/02 is R542,1 million, following the payment of a R457 million dividend by the CEF.

Table 30.2: Departmental receipts

	Revenue outcome				Medium-term revenue estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	outcome	appropriation			
Non-tax revenue	1 079 115	311 158	83 144	540 891	72 907	72 857	72 757
Property income	2 244	191 307	2 956	459 339	1 570	1 520	1 420
Sales of goods and services	244 328	119 592	79 767	81 363	71 171	71 171	71 171
Fines, penalties and forfeits	–	14	132	27	15	15	15
Miscellaneous	832 543	245	289	162	151	151	151
Financial transactions (recovery of loans and advances)	11 295	3 424	5 693	1 224	1 015	1 015	1 015
Total departmental receipts	1 090 410	314 582	88 837	542 115	73 922	73 872	73 772

Programme 1: Administration

Administration provides for the management of the Department. It includes policy-formulation by the Minister, Deputy Minister and members of the Department's senior management, and provides for financial management, personnel and provisioning administration, and legal and other support services.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.3: Administration

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	outcome	Appropriation			
Minister ¹	475	518	659	587	622	656	689
Deputy Minister ²	386	421	565	477	506	533	560
Management	3 659	3 520	4 899	5 782	5 937	6 358	6 447
Corporate Services	32 885	38 200	40 034	49 991	59 650	62 758	65 723
Total	37 405	42 659	46 157	56 837	66 715	70 305	73 419
Change to 2001 Budget Estimate				3 987	10 768	10 836	

¹ Payable as from 1 April 2001. Salary: R469 829. Car allowance: R117 458.

² Payable as from 1 April 2001. Salary: R381 871. Car allowance: R95 468.

R thousand	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
	1998/99	1999/00	outcome				
			2000/01	2001/02			
Economic classification							
Current	34 191	39 435	44 486	52 571	62 086	67 597	70 722
Personnel	16 192	17 500	21 083	23 666	28 707	33 730	34 263
Transfer payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other current	17 999	21 935	23 403	28 905	33 379	33 867	36 459
Capital	3 214	3 224	1 671	4 266	4 629	2 708	2 697
Transfer payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisition of capital assets	3 214	3 224	1 671	4 266	4 629	2 708	2 697
Total	37 405	42 659	46 157	56 837	66 715	70 305	73 419

Standard items of expenditure

Personnel	16 192	17 500	21 083	23 666	28 707	33 730	34 263
Administrative	8 476	10 016	11 710	15 349	17 857	18 753	20 112
Inventories	1 531	2 191	2 138	2 721	2 847	3 035	3 344
Equipment	4 322	4 854	3 993	6 311	6 451	4 554	4 701
Land and buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and special services	6 443	7 863	6 970	8 705	10 753	10 133	10 893
Transfer payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	441	235	263	85	100	100	106
Total	37 405	42 659	46 157	56 837	66 715	70 305	73 419

Policy developments

The Department is currently developing a programme to identify which competencies need to be improved and to implement training initiatives. The aim is to align training and development with the obligations of the Skills Development Act (97 of 1998) and the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA). The Department is also implementing financial regulations to comply with the Public Finance Management Act (1 of 1999) (PFMA).

Expenditure trends

The programme budget has grown at an average rate of 14,9 per cent a year from 1998/99 to 2001/02 and is projected to increase by an average of 8,9 per cent a year over the medium term. This growth, including the changes to the allocations for 2002/03 and 2003/04 announced in the 2001 Budget, reflects the increase in personnel employed to increase capacity and give more effective support.

Programme 2: Promotion of Mine Safety and Health

Promotion of Mine Safety and Health oversees the minerals and energy sectors to ensure a safe and healthy working environment, and consists of two subprogrammes.

- Management provides overall guidance, planning and control, and is responsible for developing policies governing mine safety, equipment safety and mine health standards.
- Mine Safety and Health is responsible for ensuring mining operations' compliance with health and safety standards through its surveying and inspection services.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.4: Promotion of Mine Safety and Health

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted			
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Management	2 270	2 570	2 615	3 295	3 542	3 610	3 899
Mine Safety and Health	54 277	59 668	64 934	73 062	76 525	80 538	85 673
Total	56 547	62 238	67 549	76 357	80 067	84 148	89 572
Change to 2001 Budget Estimate				1 683	85	550	
Economic classification							
Current	55 268	61 111	66 475	75 407	79 649	83 701	89 110
Personnel	38 746	43 690	48 613	52 219	55 133	57 990	61 418
Transfer payments	2 400	3 431	2 800	–	–	–	–
Other current	14 122	13 990	15 062	23 188	24 516	25 711	27 692
Capital	1 279	1 127	1 074	950	418	447	462
Transfer payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisition of capital assets	1 279	1 127	1 074	950	418	447	462
Total	56 547	62 238	67 549	76 357	80 067	84 148	89 572
Standard items of expenditure							
Personnel	38 746	43 690	48 613	52 219	55 133	57 990	61 418
Administrative	8 490	8 140	9 691	13 246	15 678	16 703	18 055
Inventories	242	286	258	316	377	368	395
Equipment	1 329	1 162	1 098	993	466	506	505
Land and buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and special services	4 796	4 820	4 640	9 583	8 413	8 581	9 199
Transfer payments	2 400	3 431	2 800	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	544	709	449	–	–	–	–
Total	56 547	62 238	67 549	76 357	80 067	84 148	89 572

Policy developments

The inspection of mines, together with new regulations, has resulted in a steady decline in the number of accidents in the industry. Annual medical reports received since 1999 also show definite improvements in occupational health compliance.

The programme has initiatives to address both occupational health issues and HIV/Aids in the industry. For occupational health, a database will be developed to record, analyse and help assess the nature and impact of occupational health issues. For HIV/Aids, the Tripartite Mining Industry HIV/Aids Committee has been set up to develop and coordinate programmes in the industry.

Expenditure Trends

Promotion of Mine Safety and Health is projected to consume an average of 5,0 per cent of the Vote over the medium term. Spending on the programme increased by an average of 10,5 per cent a year between 1998/99 and 2001/02, and is expected to grow by an average of 5,5 per cent a year over the medium term. This is mainly due to increased personnel expenditure which accounts for about 68 per cent of the programme budget. This reflects the labour-intensity of mine inspections and audits.

The Mine Qualifications Authority was the only body to receive funding from the Department in the form of transfer payments between 1998/99 to 2000/01. From 2001/02 it is funded through

levies generated by the Skills Development Fund. In terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act (29 of 1996), the Department is responsible for the administration of various bodies, resulting in the funding of these bodies now being included as professional and special services.

Key outputs, indicators and targets

Promotion of Mine Safety and Health

Subprogramme	Output	Output measure/indicator	Target
Management	Policy framework	Regulations on health and safety standards	Promulgate new regulations in 15 of the 63 areas identified as requiring regulations
Mine Health and Safety	Safety and health standards	Number of reportable accidents	25% fall in reportable accidents
		Number of fatal accidents	10% reduction in fatalities per year
		Number of accident investigations	Conduct 3 000 accident investigations
		Number of inspections and audits	Perform 14 000 inspections and 3 500 audits
		Instructions issued in cases of non-compliance	100% of cases
	Improved compliance by mine operations	Registered mines maintain compliance at 90%	
	Information systems	Completion of the South African mines reportable accident statistical system	Maintain system of reconciliation on a continuous basis
Completion of the South African mining occupational disease database		80% of registered mines adopt the South African mining occupational disease database	

Because the Department now operates an effective system of inspections and investigation, it has seen a steady decline in accidents in the mining industry. Strict monitoring of compliance by mining operations and improved mine assessments have been credited with the decrease in fatal accidents, which fell by nearly 25 per cent between 1995 and 2001 from 1,02 deaths per 1 000 employees to 0,78 deaths per 1 000 employees. Reportable injuries have also decreased to 12,33 injuries per 1 000 employees.

A recent assessment of the spending patterns of the Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate, concluded that about 89 per cent of the budget went to enforcing and regulating mine health and safety standards, contributing to the welfare of miners. Training small scale miners consumed a further 5 per cent of the budget, and 1 per cent was spent on internal training. The rest of the budget was utilised by medical inspections in dedicated HIV/Aids projects. These projects have frequently been supplemented with donor funds.

Programme 3: Mineral Development

The *Mineral Development* programme promotes the optimal utilisation of mineral resources to enhance growth and development. Apart from a management function, its activities are organised through three subprogrammes:

- Mineral Regulation develops mine environmental standards, manages the allocation of prospecting and mining rights, and monitors compliance with policy. It oversees the registration of mine deeds and the rehabilitation of derelict or ownerless mines that are potential risks to surrounding communities.
- Mineral Promotion provides advice and coordinates government assistance to marginal mines, including small scale mining activities. It also serves as a source of information on mineral production and trade, promoting investment in mineral exploitation and beneficiation.
- Regional Mineral Development controls mineral development activities through issuing prospecting and mining authorisations, and monitoring environmental impacts.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.5: Mineral Development

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted			
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Management	12 609	1 739	2 070	2 917	3 794	4 025	4 380
Mineral Regulation	11 740	13 425	15 176	26 425	30 824	32 314	34 356
Mineral Promotion	11 232	13 671	14 657	17 563	25 864	30 514	35 218
Regional Mineral Development	14 877	26 886	28 892	32 842	33 543	34 728	36 848
Total	50 458	55 721	60 795	79 747	94 025	101 581	110 802
Change to 2001 Budget Estimate				1 049	11 843	15 563	
Economic classification							
Current	49 778	55 007	60 464	78 871	93 652	101 181	110 361
Personnel	31 438	33 321	36 105	40 249	52 028	57 053	62 858
Transfer payments	2 000	3 400	4 000	5 100	5 100	5 100	5 406
Other current	16 340	18 286	20 359	33 522	36 524	39 028	42 097
Capital	680	714	331	876	373	400	441
Transfer payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisition of capital assets	680	714	331	876	373	400	441
Total	50 458	55 721	60 795	79 747	94 025	101 581	110 802
Standard items of expenditure							
Personnel	31 438	33 321	36 105	40 249	52 028	57 053	62 858
Administrative	5 893	6 243	7 244	9 814	11 363	12 676	14 211
Inventories	493	540	704	880	850	845	1 056
Equipment	964	1 013	532	1 209	672	715	769
Land and buildings	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Professional and special services	9 171	10 654	11 934	22 454	24 011	25 191	26 501
Transfer payments	2 000	3 400	4 000	5 100	5 100	5 100	5 406
Miscellaneous	499	550	276	40	–	–	–
Total	50 458	55 721	60 795	79 747	94 025	101 581	110 802

Policy developments

Mineral Development has established tripartite initiatives between Government, business and labour to address job-creation and poverty alleviation through coordinated economic growth, social planning and poverty alleviation strategies. These include joint strategies for industry promotion, beneficiation, urban and rural development, and human resource development.

Expenditure trends

The budget for *Mineral Development* increased by an average of 16,5 per cent a year between 1998/99 and 2001/02, and is projected to grow by an average of 11,6 per cent a year over the medium term. This growth is because of the increasing expenditure on Mineral Promotion which grows by 26,0 per cent, reflecting the importance attached to promoting economic growth and equity in the mining industry.

The share of the programme budget consumed by personnel declines from 62,3 per cent in 1998/99 to about 56,7 per cent in 2004/05. Spending on professional and special services, on the other hand, increases from 18,2 per cent of the budget in 1998/99 to 23,9 per cent in 2004/05. This is because

more funds are allocated to rehabilitating derelict asbestos mine dumps and for implementing environmental management programmes in the mining industry.

Key outputs, indicators and targets

Mineral Development

Subprogramme	Output	Output measure/indicator	Target
Mineral Regulation	Policy and statutory environment	Bill tabled and draft regulations published	September 2002
		Reduce turnaround time for processing of application for prospecting and mining	4-month turnaround time
	Diamond and precious metals industry regulation	Prospecting/mining authorisations and approved environmental management programme	Establish mining titles registry in 2002/03
		New Act and regulations in place with capacity to implement	Act and Regulations finalised in 2002/03
Environmental management programme	Monitor environmental management plans Ownerless mining complexes rehabilitated	Directorate established in 2003/04 Evaluate 2 000 plans per annum 3 asbestos and 2 coal mines in 2002/03	
Mineral Promotion	Promote SMMEs	Capitalise mines	Feasibility studies developed and 15 mines capitalised in 2002/03
		National promotion system implemented	2002/03
	Promote black economic empowerment	Processed applications for prospecting and mining rights in terms of black economic empowerment recommendations	200 prospecting and mining evaluations and authorisations empowerment per annum
	Promote beneficiation	Beneficiation Directorate	Established in 2003/04 Implement mineral strategy
	Poverty alleviation and rural development	Mineral Advisory Board and Social Plan Programme directorate Create jobs in mining and associated industries	Established In 2002/03 300 000 to 400 000 in 10 years
Regional Mineral Development	Implement the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Bill	Issue prospecting and mining authorisations and approve environmental management programmes	2 000 prospecting and mining applications processed a year

Mineral Development has redrafted the new Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Bill that is currently being considered by Parliament following extensive consultation with the industry. As law, the Bill will reform the regulatory framework in order to redress past imbalances and attract investment into the industry. It will also ensure that South Africa's mineral wealth is developed to its full potential.

Programme 4: Energy Management

Energy Management develops and promotes the optimal use of energy resources to support growth, development and access. Programme activities are organised into four subprogrammes:

- Management and Environment develops policies on energy resources.
- Electricity is responsible for implementing the National Electrification Programme and restructuring the electricity supply and distribution industries.
- Nuclear and Renewables promotes the development of renewable energy technologies.
- Hydrocarbons ensures the development and regulation of the coal, liquid fuels and gas industries.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.6: Energy Management

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted			
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Management and Environment	9 396	10 450	11 269	18 222	16 815	17 846	20 553
Electricity	6 680	5 511	25 772	644 551	956 524	956 692	983 931
Nuclear and Renewables	27 068	2 061	2 815	3 733	7 795	8 161	8 408
Hydrocarbons	1 738	1 840	3 006	5 962	4 506	5 087	5 569
Total	44 882	19 862	42 862	672 468	985 640	987 786	1 018 461
Change to 2001 Budget Estimate				38 395	348 542	349 385	
Economic classification							
Current	44 388	19 223	42 796	72 210	60 160	62 561	66 251
Personnel	6 432	6 278	7 089	9 371	12 307	12 351	14 072
Transfer payments	4 800	3 300	24 000	41 000	29 000	29 000	29 000
Other current	33 156	9 645	11 707	21 839	18 853	21 210	23 179
Capital	494	639	66	600 258	925 480	925 225	952 210
Transfer payments	–	–	–	600 000	925 000	925 000	951 956
Acquisition of capital assets	494	639	66	258	480	225	254
Total	44 882	19 862	42 862	672 468	985 640	987 786	1 018 461
Standard items of expenditure							
Personnel	6 432	6 278	7 089	9 371	12 307	12 351	14 072
Administrative	1 665	2 372	3 132	8 586	7 997	9 177	9 946
Inventories	182	45	23	250	550	337	323
Equipment	494	639	66	258	480	225	254
Land and buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and special services	31 219	7 123	8 487	13 003	10 306	11 696	12 910
Transfer payments	4 800	3 300	24 000	641 000	954 000	954 000	980 956
Miscellaneous	90	105	65	–	–	–	–
Total	44 882	19 862	42 862	672 468	985 640	987 786	1 018 461

Policy developments

Energy Management oversees the restructuring of the electricity distribution industry into six REDs. Proposals for the structure and functions of these agencies are still under review to ensure their financial viability, on the one hand, and to safeguard the price competitiveness of the industry, on the other. The restructuring process is also being designed to facilitate the broadening of access to electricity, while safeguarding local government revenue flows.

From April 2001 the Department has been responsible for funding and managing the National Electrification Programme. The aim of the policy is universal household access to electricity and will include the electrification of schools and clinics. Government's taking on of this responsibility coincides with the change in Eskom's tax-free status into a corporatised, tax- and dividends-paying entity, and is intended to ensure that Eskom has sufficient resources to roll out the requisite infrastructure.

Energy Management is also monitoring the piloting of free basic electrification service to poor households and guiding the roll-out of further initiatives. A policy framework will be presented to Cabinet in 2002.

The Department continues to investigate ways in which renewable energy sources might be rolled out, particularly in areas that cannot be connected to the national grid. It is developing a strategy for implementing wood-burning with solar-powered cookers in rural areas.

The Department has been tasked with addressing concerns about the sharp rise in the domestic price of fuel and the country's dependence on, and exposure to, the international price of crude oil. Regular investigations have been undertaken on the various components of the price of liquid fuels.

South Africa will require additional oil refining capacity within the foreseeable future. The Department is developing strategies to attract investment in new refinery investments. The draft Petroleum Pipeline Bill envisages the establishment of a regulatory authority for the petroleum pipeline industry.

Expenditure trends

Before 2001/02, *Energy Management* was responsible for policy-formulation and sectoral regulation. The need to provide for Government's responsibility for the National Electrification Programme meant that an allocation of R600 million was made in 2001/02 and R950 million a year over the medium term.

The programme is also responsible for restructuring the electricity distribution industry. An additional allocation of R13 million was made available in the 2001 Adjusted Estimates to fund the first phase of the project. An amount of R24 million was also allocated in the 2001 Adjusted Estimates for introducing free basic electricity, in the form of pilot projects to poor households associated with non-grid systems. The aim of these pilot projects is to develop a policy guideline for the nation wide implementation of free basic electricity.

Key outputs, indicators and targets

Energy Management

Subprogramme	Output	Output measure/indicator	Target
Management and Environment	Policy on the electricity supply and distribution industries	New policy implemented	Establishment of REDs by 2004/05 and universal access by 2014
		Rationalised electricity prices across regions	Phased implementation of Wholesale Electricity Pricing System from 2003/04
		Open access to transmission systems	Separate electricity transmission by 2004/05
	Basic electricity service	Free basic electricity to consumers	Pilot studies to be completed by August 2002
Electricity	National Electrification Programme	Meeting annual electrification targets	282 000 household connections, 1 180 schools and 70 clinics during 2002/03
Nuclear and Renewables	Updated standards for solar water heating and performance testing	Substitution of fuel wood with solar cookers in rural areas	A 10% substitution by March 2004
		Pebble bed modular reactor strategy	Strategy developed by August 2004
Hydrocarbons	Rationalisation of industry assets	Restructure CEF Group	By March 2003
		Petroleum stocks policy and strategy	August 2002
	Statutory framework for petroleum pipeline industry	Promulgate a Petroleum Pipeline Bill	August 2002
	Regulation of gas industry	Establish gas regulatory authority	December 2002
	Participation in gas development	Facilitate the importation of gas from Namibia and Mozambique	First gas by 2004/05

The Department has facilitated the development of gas markets by establishing cross-border trade agreements with Mozambique and Namibia, and a national pipeline development company. It has also promoted implementation of low smoke fuels, clean coal technologies and the use of low grade and discarded coals. The Department continually evaluates national coal resources and reserves to facilitate sound energy planning and determine the sustainability of coal deposits.

Programme 5: Associated Services

The aim of the programme is to provide services linked to the Department's aims. In addition to funding certain statutory bodies and making contributions to certain organisations, the programme comprises of the following subprogrammes:

- Mineral Technology Research contributes to the Council for Mineral Technology.
- Nuclear Energy exercises control, through the regulator, over nuclear installations, providing for the protection of persons, property and the environment. The South African Nuclear Energy Corporation, which falls under this subprogramme, maintains, develops and utilises nuclear and related technology in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act (46 of 1999).
- The National Nuclear Regulator Subprogramme provides for the National Nuclear Regulator.
- Geoscience provides for a contribution to the Council for Geoscience.
- Assistance to Mines assists marginal mines with the costs of pumping water originating in defunct gold mines.
- Energy Provision contributes towards audit fees for the Cahora Bassa project.

Expenditure estimates

Table 30.7: Associated Services

Subprogramme	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted			
R thousand	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Mineral Technology Research ¹	85 846	81 773	78 007	76 872	76 410	79 363	84 125
Nuclear Energy							
SA Nuclear Energy Corporation	202 600	183 548	142 190	129 054	134 863	140 233	148 647
Decommissioning Projects	36 520	–	15 578	16 191	19 536	19 550	20 500
Strategic Loans	48 506	62 042	37 619	35 011	265 548	1 407	10 754
IAEA Membership Fees	–	4 224	4 858	–	–	–	–
National Nuclear Regulator	5 800	6 088	6 762	7 002	7 282	7 610	8 067
Geoscience ¹	67 262	63 794	60 856	65 946	66 384	68 687	72 808
Assistance to Mines							
Pumping of Water	30 900	29 012	27 990	34 939	28 914	31 098	33 399
Subsidising Interest on Loans	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Loans to Mines	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Energy Provision							
Cahora Bassa	183	203	221	270	312	349	390
Government Motor Transport	5 223	292	636	200	200	210	222
Total	482 840	430 976	374 717	365 487	599 451	348 509	378 914
Change to 2001 Budget Estimate				–	(7 935)	(8 029)	

¹Amounts specifically and exclusively appropriated.

Economic classification

	407 744	388 107	350 910	334 238	342 267	328 407	342 759
Current							
Personnel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer payments	407 561	387 904	350 689	333 969	341 956	328 059	342 370
Other current	183	203	221	269	311	348	389
Capital	75 096	42 869	23 807	31 249	257 184	20 102	36 155
Transfer payments	75 006	42 859	23 176	31 149	257 009	19 917	35 933
Acquisition of capital assets	90	10	631	100	175	185	222
Total	482 840	430 976	374 717	365 487	599 451	348 509	378 914

R thousand	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
	1998/99	1999/00	outcome 2000/01				
Standard items of expenditure							
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment	90	10	631	100	175	185	222
Land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and special services	183	203	221	269	311	348	389
Transfer payments	482 567	430 763	373 865	365 118	598 965	347 976	378 303
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	482 840	430 976	374 717	365 487	599 451	348 509	378 914

Policy developments

A review of targeted state assistance to marginal mines was conducted to assess the nature and impact of the programme. It concluded that assistance to marginal mines ought to continue, but that various other solutions must be pursued to reduce the cost of pumping extraneous water.

After decreasing for some years, the allocation of funds to Science Councils will rise marginally over the medium term, to ensure the continued production of quality research.

Expenditure trends

Spending on *Associated Services* declined by 8,8 per cent between 1998/99 and 2001/02 as a result of the curtailment of the operations of the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation following some decommissioning projects, as well as the drive to commercialise its activities. Operational expenditure from 2001/02 onwards increases by an average of 4,8 per cent a year.

Expenditure on the decommissioning and decontamination projects is projected to be stable at an average of about R20 million a year between 2002/03 and 2004/05, while the process of redeeming the loans made to the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation will culminate in payments of R265,5 million in 2002/03, R1,4 million in 2003/04 and R11,0 million in 2004/05.

Transfers to Science Councils declined by about 4,8 per cent a year in the period between 1998/99 and 2000/01, but increase at the rate of 3,2 per cent a year over the medium term. Allocations for individual councils are based on recommendations of the National Advisory Council on Innovation, which seeks to rationalise funding between Science Councils and also to direct resources to priority areas.

Public entities reporting to the Minister

The National Electricity Regulator

The National Electricity Regulator was established in terms of the Electricity Act (41 of 1987). The role of the National Electricity Regulator is to regulate the electricity supply industry to meet the requirements of existing and future customers. Its key functions are to approve the prices at which electricity is sold and to set and monitor the quality of supply and service standards. It has licensed all generators, transmitters and distributors of electricity in South Africa. It approves electricity prices on an annual basis, and arbitrates in a range of disputes between licensees and their customers. The Regulator is currently funded through a levy on electricity, which is determined by

the Minister of Minerals and Energy in consultation with the Minister of Finance. The projected revenue of the National Electricity Regulator over the medium term is about R22 million per year.

The South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Pty) Ltd

The South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (Pty) Ltd, established in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act (46 of 1999), conducts research and development in nuclear technology. The Corporation's obligations involve:

- Decommissioning and decontaminating former nuclear facilities, and managing nuclear waste disposal and related regulatory functions
- Commercial activities which focus on gas and liquid membrane separation systems and radiation technology
- Determining the viability or necessity of producing large scale isotopes for the export market and the possible extension to academic research and training

Mineral Technology Research

Mineral Technology Research (Mintek) was established in terms of the Mineral and Technology Act (30 of 1989). It provides research, development, and technology transfer that foster the development of businesses in the mineral and mineral product industries. Mintek strives to be a global leader in the field of mineral and metallurgical research and development, and technology transfer. It achieves these objectives through the transfer of technology to industry, promoting the optimal supply and efficient utilisation of mineral resources, and by ensuring that its expertise and technology is world class. Transfers to Mintek over the medium term grow at an average of 5,0 per cent a year from R76,4 million in 2002/03 to R84,1 million in 2004/05.

The National Nuclear Regulator

The National Nuclear Regulator was established in terms of the National Nuclear Regulator Act (47 of 1999). It provides for the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage through the deployment of safety and regulatory practices for the:

- Construction or use of a nuclear installations
- Production, storage, use and disposal of radioactive materials
- Discarding of radioactive waste and storage of irradiated nuclear fuel

The main technical function of the Regulator is to grant licences for these activities and to advise the Minister on any matter associated with these. The transfer from the Department to the National Nuclear Regulator will increase from R7 million in 2001/02 to R8,1 million in 2004/05.

Council for Geoscience

The Council for Geoscience was established in terms of the Geoscience Act (100 of 1993). The Council is responsible for:

- The systematic geoscientific mapping of South Africa, as well as interpreting data and maps
- Geological research
- Compiling all geoscience data for South Africa in the National Geoscience Archives
- Maintaining the National Borehole Core depository, the National Geoscience Library and the National Geoscience Museum

The Central Energy Fund (Pty) Ltd

The CEF oversees a diverse number of subsidiaries including the recently merged Mossgas and Soekor, now known as PetroSA; the Strategic Fuel Fund; Enerkom; Syncat and the Equalisation

Fund. Their collective functions range from the strategic and commercial, to development and administration. The accounts and values of the subsidiaries are being 'normalised' in preparation for their restructuring and the formulation of their dividend policies. The CEF does not receive funding from the fiscus, and is financed from the fuel levy, interest on investments and income generated by its subsidiaries.

Annexure

Vote 30: Minerals and Energy

Table 30.8: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme

Table 30.9: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per economic classification

Table 30.10: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per standard item

Table 30.11: Summary of transfers and subsidies per programme

Table 30.12: Summary of personnel numbers and costs

Table 30.13: Summary of expenditure on training

Table 30.14: Summary of information and communications technology expenditure

Table 30.15: Summary of conditional grants to local government (municipalities)

Table 30.16: Summary of indirect grants to local government (municipalities)

Table 30.8: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme

	Expenditure outcome			Main appropriation	Adjustments appropriation			Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		Rollovers from 2000/01	Other adjustments	Adjusted appropriation		Current	Capital	Total		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04	2004/05		
R thousand													
1 Administration	37 405	42 659	46 157	52 850	1 437	2 550	56 837	55 537	62 086	4 629	66 715	70 305	73 419
2 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	56 547	62 238	67 549	74 674	1 564	119	76 357	72 357	79 649	418	80 067	84 148	89 572
3 Mineral Development	50 458	55 721	60 795	78 698	951	98	79 747	79 747	93 652	373	94 025	101 581	110 802
4 Energy Management	44 882	19 862	42 862	634 073	2 585	35 810	672 468	671 401	60 160	925 480	985 640	987 786	1 018 461
5 Associated Services	482 840	430 976	374 717	365 487	-	-	365 487	365 487	342 267	257 184	599 451	348 509	378 914
Total	672 132	611 456	592 080	1 205 782	6 537	38 577	1 250 896	1 244 529	637 814	1 188 084	1 825 898	1 592 329	1 671 168
Change to 2001 Budget Estimate							45 114	38 747			363 303	368 305	

Table 30.9: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per economic classification

	Expenditure outcome			Main appropriation	Adjustments appropriation			Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		Rollovers from 2000/01	Other adjustments	Adjusted appropriation		Current	Capital	Total		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04	2004/05		
R thousand													
Current	591 369	562 883	565 131	570 218	4 937	38 142	613 297	608 230	637 814	-	637 814	643 447	679 203
Personnel	92 808	100 789	112 890	121 623	-	3 882	125 505	125 505	148 175	-	148 175	161 124	172 611
Salaries and wages	68 203	77 539	82 136	88 611	-	3 882	92 493	92 493	113 344	-	113 344	124 561	133 861
Other	24 605	23 250	30 754	33 012	-	-	33 012	33 012	34 831	-	34 831	36 563	38 750
Transfer payments	416 761	398 035	381 489	343 069	-	37 000	380 069	380 069	376 056	-	376 056	362 159	376 776
Subsidies to business enterprises	265 688	254 480	245 626	211 851	-	37 000	248 851	248 851	245 262	-	245 262	227 351	234 580
Other levels of government													
social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
extra-budgetary institutions	151 073	143 555	135 863	131 218	-	-	131 218	131 218	130 794	-	130 794	134 808	142 196
provincial government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
local government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign countries and international credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	81 800	64 059	70 752	105 526	4 937	(2 740)	107 723	102 656	113 583	-	113 583	120 164	129 816
Capital	80 763	48 573	26 949	635 564	1 600	435	637 599	636 299	-	1 188 084	1 188 084	948 882	991 965
Transfer payments	75 006	42 859	23 176	631 149	-	-	631 149	631 149	-	1 182 009	1 182 009	944 917	987 889
Other levels of government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228 013	228 013	210 000	210 000
Other capital transfers	75 006	42 859	23 176	631 149	-	-	631 149	631 149	-	953 996	953 996	734 917	777 889
Movable capital	5 757	5 714	3 773	4 415	1 600	435	6 450	5 150	-	6 075	6 075	3 965	4 076
Motor vehicles (transport)	90	10	631	100	-	-	100	100	-	175	175	185	222
Equipment - Computers	4 031	4 557	2 176	2 885	1 405	-	4 290	2 990	-	2 741	2 741	2 039	2 177
Equipment - Other office equipment	684	459	409	940	128	408	1 476	1 476	-	2 793	2 793	1 382	1 358
Other	952	688	557	490	67	27	584	584	-	366	366	359	319
Fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	672 132	611 456	592 080	1 205 782	6 537	38 577	1 250 896	1 244 529	637 814	1 188 084	1 825 898	1 592 329	1 671 168

Table 30.10: Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per standard item

	Expenditure outcome			Main appropriation	Adjustments appropriation			Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		Rollovers from 2000/01	Other adjustments	Adjusted appropriation		Current	Capital	Total		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04	2004/05		
R thousand													
Personnel	92 808	100 789	112 890	121 623	–	3 882	125 505	125 505	148 175	–	148 175	161 124	172 611
Administrative	24 524	26 771	31 777	46 010	285	700	46 995	46 795	52 895	–	52 895	57 309	62 324
Inventories	2 448	3 062	3 123	3 560	292	315	4 167	4 167	4 624	–	4 624	4 585	5 118
Equipment	7 199	7 678	6 320	6 818	1 600	453	8 871	7 571	2 169	6 075	8 244	6 185	6 451
Land and buildings	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1
Professional and special services	51 812	30 663	32 252	53 452	4 360	(3 798)	54 014	49 147	53 794	–	53 794	55 949	59 892
Transfer payments	491 767	440 894	404 665	974 218	–	37 000	1 011 218	1 011 218	376 056	1 182 009	1 558 065	1 307 076	1 364 665
Miscellaneous	1 574	1 599	1 053	100	–	25	125	125	100	–	100	100	106
Total	672 132	611 456	592 080	1 205 782	6 537	38 577	1 250 896	1 244 529	637 814	1 188 084	1 825 898	1 592 329	1 671 168

Table 30.11: Summary of transfers and subsidies per programme

	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary outcome		Current	Capital	Total		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03			2003/04	2004/05
R thousand									
2 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	2 400	3 431	2 800	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mine Safety and Health									
Mine Qualifications Authority	2 400	3 431	2 800	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Mineral Development	2 000	3 400	4 000	5 100	5 100	–	5 100	5 100	5 406
Mineral Promotion									
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	2 000	3 400	4 000	5 100	5 100	–	5 100	5 100	5 406

	Expenditure outcome				Medium-term expenditure estimate				
	Audited	Audited	Preliminary	Adjusted	Current	Capital	Total		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03			2003/04	2004/05
R thousand									
4 Energy Management	4 800	3 300	24 000	641 000	29 000	925 000	954 000	954 000	980 956
Electricity									
National Electricity Regulator	4 800	3 300	4 000	4 000	4 000	-	4 000	4 000	4 000
Electricity Distribution Industry	-	-	20 000	13 000	-	-	-	-	-
National Electrification Programme ¹	-	-	-	600 000	25 000	925 000	950 000	950 000	976 956
Electricity Basic Services Support Tariff	-	-	-	24 000	-	-	-	-	-
5 Associated Services	482 567	430 763	373 865	365 118	341 956	257 009	598 965	347 976	378 303
Mineral Technology Research									
Council for Mineral Technology Research ¹	85 846	81 773	78 007	76 872	68 410	8 000	76 410	79 363	84 125
Nuclear Energy									
SA Nuclear Energy Corporation	202 600	183 548	142 190	129 054	129 313	5 550	134 863	140 233	148 647
Decommissioning Projects	36 520	-	15 578	16 191	18 036	1 500	19 536	19 550	20 500
Strategic Loans	48 506	62 042	37 619	35 011	32 114	233 434	265 548	1 407	10 754
IAEA Membership Fees	-	4 224	4 858	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Nuclear Regulator	5 800	6 088	6 762	7 002	6 782	500	7 282	7 610	8 067
Geoscience									
Council for Geoscience ¹	67 262	63 794	60 856	65 946	58 384	8 000	66 384	68 687	72 808
Assistance to Mines									
Pumping of Water	30 900	29 012	27 990	34 939	28 914	-	28 914	31 098	33 399
Subsidising Interest on Loans	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Loans to Mines	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Energy Provision									
Cahora Bassa - Distribution of Electricity	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Government Motor Transport									
Subsidised	5 133	282	5	100	-	25	25	25	-
Total	491 767	440 894	404 665	1 011 218	376 056	1 182 009	1 558 065	1 307 076	1 364 665

¹ Amount specifically and exclusively appropriated.

Table 30.12: Summary of personnel numbers and costs¹

Personnel numbers	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1 Administration	172	172	173	187	197
2 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	308	301	301	281	284
3 Mineral Development	343	350	349	343	426
4 Energy Management	48	48	48	68	68
Total	871	871	871	879	975
Total personnel cost (R thousand)	92 808	100 789	112 890	125 505	148 175
Unit cost (R thousand)	106.6	115.7	129.6	142.8	152.0

¹ Full-time equivalent

Table 30.13: Summary of expenditure on training

	Expenditure outcome		Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	Audited	Preliminary outcome				
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
R thousand						
1 Administration	415	807	1 043	1 513	1 542	1 680
2 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	836	944	930	1 046	1 083	1 134
3 Mineral Development	445	479	643	764	807	849
4 Energy Management	201	237	489	460	550	665
Total	1 897	2 467	3 105	3 783	3 982	4 328

Table 30.14: Summary of information and communications technology expenditure

R thousand	Adjusted	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	appropriation	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
1 Administration	8 051	8 438	7 761	8 407
Technology	3 859	2 741	2 007	2 078
Hardware	2 993	1 682	1 201	1 382
Software and licences	866	1 059	806	696
Audio-visual equipment	-	-	-	-
Systems	-	-	-	-
IT services	4 192	5 697	5 754	6 329
Consulting	2 934	4 364	4 408	4 848
Outsourcing	1 258	1 333	1 346	1 481
2 Promotion of Mine Safety and Health	94	-	32	99
Technology	94	-	32	99
Hardware	94	-	32	99
Software and licences	-	-	-	-
Audio-visual equipment	-	-	-	-
Systems	-	-	-	-
IT services	-	-	-	-
Consulting	-	-	-	-
Outsourcing	-	-	-	-
3 Mineral Development	337	-	-	-
Technology	337	-	-	-
Hardware	337	-	-	-
Software and licences	-	-	-	-
Audio-visual equipment	-	-	-	-
Systems	-	-	-	-
IT services	-	-	-	-
Consulting	-	-	-	-
Outsourcing	-	-	-	-
Total	8 482	8 438	7 793	8 506

Table 30.15: Summary of conditional grants to local government (municipalities)¹

R thousand	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation 2001/02	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
4 Energy Management							
Electricity							
National Electrification Programme	-	-	-	-	228 013	210 000	210 000
Total	-	-	-	-	228 013	210 000	210 000

¹ Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act, 2002.

Table 30.16: Summary of indirect grants to local government (municipalities)¹

R thousand	Expenditure outcome			Adjusted appropriation 2001/02	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
4 Energy Management							
Electricity							
National Electrification Programme	-	-	-	-	721 987	740 000	740 000
Total	-	-	-	-	721 987	740 000	740 000

¹ Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act, 2002.

