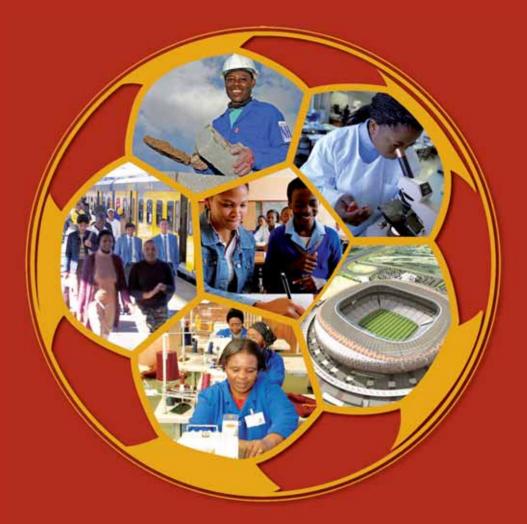
Vote 28 Energy



Estimates of National Expenditure 2010





SOUTH AFRICA 2010

Department: National Treasury REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Estimates of National Expenditure

2010

National Treasury

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The *Estimates of National Expenditure 2010* booklet for each vote is compiled with the latest available information from departmental and other sources. Some of this information is unaudited or subject to revision. In this booklet, more comprehensive coverage of goods and services, transfers, public entities and lower level institutional information is provided where applicable.

The Estimates of National Expenditure 2010 as well as the Estimates of National Expenditure 2010 booklets are also available on www.treasury.gov.za

Foreword

The Estimates of National Expenditure publication provides Parliament, departments and public entities, ministers, the media, civil society and the public with information about how tax payers' money is being spent: what it buys and for what purpose. Do not be concerned regarding the magnitude of this publication. Instead, let us use this unique reference tool to keep departments and agencies accountable and ensure that the expenditure of public funds achieves its intended policy outcomes, ultimately improving the welfare of our people.

Budgets link the policy choices that government makes with the services that are delivered to people – better budgeting plays an important role in improving service delivery. In line with the 2009 Medium Term Strategic Framework, government has adopted 12 desirable outcomes. At the output level, departments and agencies continue to set targets; for the first time these are in support of the attainment of officially stated outcomes. Budgeted spending on outputs and activities will increasingly reflect this.

Following the 2009 elections, a re-organisation of departments was proclaimed to give effect to the required government policy shifts and to accommodate the necessary changes in the programmes and activities of departments and entities. Several new national departments were created; some functions were transferred between departments. This also resulted in certain national departments being re-named to better capture the content of their new responsibilities. In terms of the new structure of government there are now 37 votes in the Estimates of National Expenditure publication, whereas in 2009 there were 34 votes.

This consolidated publication provides extensive vote level information on strategies and objectives. Legislation, policy developments and other factors affecting these are also noted. Information is presented in a format that aligns government's performance commitments with resource allocations. As with the 2009 Budget, we will publish booklets for individual votes that will provide full coverage of public entities and more detail on transfers and lower level institutional information.

Given the current economic climate, there are greater trade-offs in choosing between spending priorities or in the sequencing of programme implementation. Outputs and activities are constantly being re-evaluated to determine if more effective and cost efficient options are available. As a result, some programmes have to be delayed. Alongside the additions to spending, this publication also indicates details per national vote of savings amounting to R23 billion over the period ahead. These savings have been reallocated to other departments in order to augment funding for government's priorities.

All the figures, targets and outputs result from a wide ranging intergovernmental consultative process, leading to executive approval of additional spending allocations and savings. Many people have contributed to making this publication possible, especially my colleagues in national departments and agencies. Their collaboration and understanding during the allocation and publication processes has been invaluable. Thanks are also due to the dedicated National Treasury team for the publication of this useful resource.

Kigefo

Lesetja Kganyago Director-General: National Treasury

Introduction

Transparent and accountable governance is strengthened when comprehensive budget documents are tabled for public scrutiny and legislative oversight. The Estimates of National Expenditure provides relevant public sector financial information in a timely and systematic manner, linking performance targets to budgeted expenditure. Specifically, it serves to:

- provide members of Parliament with detailed information on how departments and public entities plan to spend the money that is to be authorised by the legislature
- enable Parliament and society to keep departments and agencies accountable for service delivery commitments that are set out in each chapter
- provide parliamentary committees with a valuable source of information that can assist them in performing their oversight functions.

Although it contains a large volume of information, the 2010 Estimates of National Expenditure presents a summarised account of the spending plans of all national departments and agencies for the next three financial years (2010/11 to 2012/13), expenditure outcomes for the past three years (2006/07 to 2008/09) and revised estimates for the current year (2009/10). Newly formed departments are covered in the same way. Information is also provided on legislation and mandates, policy, strategies, objectives and performance targets over the seven-year period – as well as any changes in these, particularly as they relate to trends in planned expenditure. This provides a platform for review that could result in new policy options or operational alternatives in the achievement of government's objectives.

In keeping with ongoing improvements in the way that public finances are managed and reported, both the quality of information and presentation of the 2010 Estimates of National Expenditure have been enhanced. Information on new departments is mostly covered by way of a separate chapter, although in some cases departments are accommodated within a shared vote and discussed together in the same chapter. Information on savings and cost effective service delivery is included under a separate heading following the strategic overview section. Spending on selected key mega infrastructure projects is discussed in text boxes in the expenditure trends sections of relevant votes. For some votes a new personnel table has been included, showing personnel numbers in relation to the different salary levels and other information, such as the number and type of posts on funded establishment and posts filled. The 2010 Estimates of National Expenditure booklets, which are published separately for each vote, provide more extensive coverage on transfers, public entities, goods and services and lower level institutional information.

Value for money

Budget accountability has historically focused mainly on targeting the performance of government departments and agencies at the output level. Government has now adopted an approach which provides a new methodology that is focused on the attainment of 12 desirable outcomes, using measurable outputs and well defined activities to achieve better value, as well as better value for money. The medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) for the next three years targets spending on government's official outcomes and simultaneously seeks to change the culture in the public service towards greater prudence and efficiency in order to obtain better value for money.

The Ministry for the National Planning Commission and the Ministry for Performance Evaluation and Monitoring are to ensure that planning and implementation in government institutions are focused on the achievement of outcomes and the improvement of performance. In line with this service delivery orientation, new functions and a reconfiguration of existing functions have led to a new national government structure. Taking account of the creation of new departments, 37 votes are now contained in the 2010 Estimates of National Expenditure. The table below provides a list of the new votes and alongside each, the department/s from which functions have been shifted in order to form the basis of the new department.

Newly created vote	Department/s from which all or some functions have been shifted
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Agriculture
	Water Affairs and Forestry
	Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Water Affairs	Water Affairs and Forestry
Human Settlements	Housing
	Water Affairs and Forestry
Environmental Affairs	Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Tourism	Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Basic Education	Education
Higher Education and Training	Education
	Labour (still exists)
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Provincial and Local Government
Defence and Military Veterans	Defence
Economic Development	Trade and Industry (still exists)
Energy	Minerals and Energy
Mineral Resources	Minerals and Energy
International Relations and Cooperation	Foreign Affairs
Police	Safety and Security
Rural Development and Land Reform	Land Affairs
	Provincial and Local Government
Women, Children and People with Disabilities	The Presidency (still exists)
	Justice and Constitutional Development (still exists)

Savings

Given the shortfall in government revenue collection and the pressure on the available resources of the fiscus, this year's budget preparation has focused extensively on finding savings within departmental and agency baselines and on redirecting expenditure towards key priorities within these institutions. Savings arise from effecting changes in public sector spending habits and instituting cost-cutting measures. Over the period ahead, government is to reform procurement systems, rationalise public entities and review a range of programmes – in order to accommodate increased spending on government's priorities in the attainment of its desired outcomes.

During the Budget process, judgements on value for money in achieving outcomes are made by examining funding requests in relation to the implementation plans and costings presented, among other considerations. There is extensive consultation with departments, agencies and intergovernmental forums before proposals are presented to the ministers' committee on the budget¹, approved by Cabinet and then tabled in Parliament.

National departments undertook a rigorous budget baseline savings exercise, and identified R23 billion in savings over the medium term: R6.5 billion in 2010/11, R8.6 billion in 2011/12 and R7.9 billion in 2012/13.

^{1.} A committee of cabinet ministers tasked with considering budgetary issues before they are presented to Cabinet.

About R2.6 billion in savings has been identified over the three years at local government level. Every endeavour was made to decrease spending on non-core goods and services, reschedule expenditure over time in the case of delays, effect exchange rate savings in respect of payments to foreigners, reduce transfers to certain public entities, improve financial management, reduce expenditure on administration in favour of frontline services and find alternative sources of financing.

Major savings amounts over the medium term expenditure framework period are:

- Defence and Military Veterans: R4.5 billion (cancellation of the A400M military aircraft contract)
- Social Development: R1.2 billion (slower uptake of social grants than anticipated and rationalisation of the South African Social Security Agency payments system)
- International Relations and Cooperation: R1.5 billion (revision of foreign costs and deferral of the building of the Pan African Parliament)
- Correctional Services: R4.8 billion (rescheduling of prison building plans)
- Transport: R3.4 billion (deferral of public transport infrastructure projects where planning and design have been delayed).

Additional allocations

The revised national Budget framework provides for additional expenditure by departments of R20.7 billion in 2010/11, R26 billion in 2011/12 and R39.9 billion in 2012/13. Including the government savings of R25.6 billion identified across all spheres, in total an additional R112.2 billion is allocated to government institutions to fund government's key priorities over the next three years. Of the R112.2 billion, national departments receive R56.2 billion (50.1 per cent): R13.1 billion in 2010/11, R18.2 billion in 2011/12 and R24.8 billion in 2012/13. Provinces and municipalities receive the remainder. Conditional grants to provinces and municipalities are reflected in both national budgets and the budgets of provinces or municipalities.

A summary of additional funding by national vote is provided below. Information on direct charges against the National Revenue Fund and the amounts for the provincial and local equitable shares are excluded. Adjustments to provincial and local conditional grants have been included. Details are only noted for national votes receiving relatively large additional allocations for implementing new programmes or extending existing programmes. The total amounts per vote in the discussion below represent the gross additional allocations, before the deduction of savings. This means that these total amounts are all bigger than the overall net change in the budget of a particular vote and therefore they do not balance to the amounts reflected in table 2. In the discussion that follows, these vote totals will be referred to as the *gross total allocation*, received over the MTEF period. In some instances, the savings on a specific vote exceed the *gross total allocation* to that vote and the overall net change in the budget is actually negative.

Central government and financial and administrative services

An amount of R448 million is the gross total allocation to **Parliament's** vote. This is mainly to enhance the capacity of the Office of the Speaker, including provision for the establishment of a budget office in terms of the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act (2009). Also included is provision for increasing the capacity of the Parliamentary oversight committees.

National Treasury receives an addition of R1.1 billion for the neighbourhood development partnership grant for the regeneration of townships through the development of social and economic infrastructure. An amount of R1.5 billion is allocated in the first two years of the MTEF period for the recapitalisation of the Land Bank.

Social services

The gross total allocation to **Health** amounts to R8.8 billion, most of which is for transfers to the provinces. R8.4 billion is provided for the broadening of HIV and AIDS treatment programmes, in support of the rapid expansion of the antiretroviral treatment rollout. R50 million has been set aside for a mass immunisation campaign to combat measles and polio.

Social Development's gross total allocation is R12.5 billion, mainly this is for the extension of the child support grant up to 18 years of age, as a major intervention against child poverty.

Most of the gross total allocation of R3.1 billion to **Basic Education** is for transfers to provinces. An amount of R2.7 billion is allocated for the provision of workbooks in all official languages for grades R to 9, and R28 million is provided for national numeracy and literacy assessments for grades 3, 6 and 9. An additional R120 million is allocated for the national school nutrition programme.

A gross total allocation of R2.4 billion is set aside for **Higher Education and Training**, of which R1 billion is for subsidies for higher education institutions and R1.3 billion is a provincial conditional grant for further education and training colleges.

Justice, crime prevention and security

Police is allocated additional funding of R1.5 billion for an increase in police officers, the establishment of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (the Hawks) and police station property management.

Gross total allocations to **Defence and Military Veterans** amount to R4.7 billion. R2.2 billion is for improving the South African National Defence Force remuneration system. R220 million is provided for expanding the military skills development system intake and R600 million for upgrading the *Landward Defence* programme.

Correctional Services is to receive gross total additional funding amounting to R2.8 billion. This covers the cost of the occupation specific salary dispensation for correctional officials and the impact of the general government employee wage increase.

Economic services and infrastructure

Human Settlements is to receive a R1 billion allocation for upgrading informal settlements and establishing community settlements. The rural household infrastructure grant is allocated R1.2 billion, specifically to support rural communities.

Funds for **Rural Development and Land Reform** are mostly for the rural development programme. An additional allocation of R860 million is for improving the quality of life within rural communities and broadening the base of agricultural production.

Energy receives a gross total allocation of R4.6 billion. R4.5 billion is to provide for part of the capital costs of building a pipeline for fuel from Durban to the Highveld. This allocation will be financed through the fuel levy imposed for this purpose.

Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs has a gross total allocation of R10.7 billion. The biggest vote allocation provides for an increase of R2.5 billion for the municipal infrastructure grant, to enable the further expansion of basic services infrastructure delivery aligned to government's 2014 universal access goals. R1.5 billion is allocated for the community work programme, within the expanded public works programme, which enables the non-governmental sector to assist government in providing guaranteed employment on a project basis.

A gross total allocation of R3.8 billion is set aside for **Trade and Industry**. Of this, R3.5 billion is shared equally by the clothing and textile sector and the automotive industry. A further R274 million is allocated for critical infrastructure and regulatory institutions such as the Competition Commission, the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission and other consumer orientated institutions.

Transport's R2.9 billion gross total addition includes funding for the secondary strategic road network, the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa and the procurement of buses for the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

The main allocation of R500 million for the **Water Affairs** vote is for regional bulk infrastructure to roll out the basic services and water supply in support of human settlement development, in line with government's commitment to universal access by 2014. R498 million is also allocated for the working for water and working on fire programmes, within the expanded public works programme.

Overview of expenditure

The main Budget provides for total expenditure of R818.1 billion in 2010/11, increasing to R888.3 billion in 2011/12 and R964.3 billion in 2012/13. Non-interest expenditure comprises on average 90.1 per cent of total main Budget expenditure, and grows at an average annual rate of 7.6 per cent over the MTEF period. These budgeted estimates provide for a contingency reserve set aside to deal with unanticipated events, amounting to R6 billion in 2010/11, R12 billion in 2011/12 and R24 billion in 2012/13.

The allocations in the main Budget are detailed in the pages of this publication, with a consolidated account provided in the summary tables below.

Summary tables

Table 1: Main budget framework
Table 2: Additional allocation to national votes
Table 3: Expenditure by national vote
Table 4: Expenditure by economic classification
Table 5: Amounts to be appropriated from the National Revenue Fund
Table 6a: Conditional grants to provinces
Table 6b: Conditional grants to municipalities
Table 7: Training expenditure per vote
Table 8: Infrastructure expenditure per vote
Table 9: Personnel expenditure per vote
Table 10: Departmental receipts per vote

Table 1. Main budget framework 2006/07 to 2012/13

				Revised					
	A	udited outcome		estimate	Medium-term estimates				
R million	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		
Revenue (National Revenue Fund)									
Tax revenue (gross)	495 548.6	572 814.6	625 100.2	590 425.0	647 850.0	721 477.0	818 298.0		
Departmental and other receipts, and repayments	10 843.3	11 671.7	12 616.2	8 982.6	10 380.3	11 483.2	12 379.4		
Less: Southern Africa Customs Union payments	-25 194.9	-24 712.6	-28 920.6	-27 915.4	-14 991.3	-11 211.0	-22 781.0		
Total revenue	481 197.0	559 773.8	608 795.7	571 492.1	643 239.0	721 749.2	807 896.4		
Percentage of GDP	26.2%	26.9%	26.2%	23.3%	23.8%	24.3%	24.5%		
Expenditure									
State debt cost	52 192.2	52 877.1	54 393.7	57 599.8	71 357.6	88 462.7	104 022.0		
Percentage of GDP	2.8%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%	3.2%		
Current payments ¹	77 911.5	88 599.8	103 563.2	119 215.8	130 938.5	141 636.6	148 890.9		
Transfers and subsidies	332 685.1	391 023.5	458 352.8	530 553.1	579 667.8	634 811.7	674 058.0		
Payments for capital assets ¹	6 067.8	7 182.9	8 780.8	8 687.9	9 290.5	10 676.6	13 342.9		
Payments for financial assets	1 335.8	1 812.5	10 972.9	32 760.0	20 888.6	750.0	-		
Contingency reserve	-	_	-	_	6 000.0	12 000.0	24 000.0		
Total expenditure	470 192.5	541 495.7	636 063.5	748 816.5	818 142.9	888 337.6	964 313.8		
Percentage of GDP	25.6%	26.0%	27.4%	30.6%	30.3%	29.9%	29.3%		
Budget deficit ²	11 004.5	18 278.1	-27 267.7	-177 324.3	-174 904.0	-166 588.4	-156 417.4		
Percentage of GDP	0.6%	0.9%	-1.2%	-7.2%	-6.5%	-5.6%	-4.7%		
GDP	1 833 191.0	2 081 626.0	2 320 117.0	2 449 857.9	2 699 888.0	2 967 560.3	3 295 748.7		

1. Excludes conditional grants to provinces and local government, which are included in transfers and subsidies.

2. A positive number reflects a surplus and a negative number a deficit.

Table 2. Additional allocation to national votes 2010/11 to 2012/131

		Medium term			
Rm		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Tota
Cer	ntral Government Administration	1 882.8	3 072.3	7 510.5	12 465.0
1	The Presidency	85.6	106.5	117.1	309.1
2	Parliament	145.9	150.0	152.5	448.4
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	1 206.7	2 557.8	6 958.5	10 723.1
4	Home Affairs	224.0	80.7	87.3	392.1
5	International Relations and Cooperation	92.6	105.6	115.4	313.5
6	Public Works	97.1	35.5	38.5	171.1
7	Women, Children and People with Disabilities	31.0	36.1	41.2	108.3
Fin	ancial and Administrative Services	1 826.9	1 837.5	1 381.0	5 045.4
8	Government Communication and Information System	24.5	25.3	25.7	75.4
9	National Treasury	1 721.7	1 660.0	1 298.6	4 680.3
10	Public Enterprises	38.7	3.2	3.5	45.4
11	Public Service and Administration	10.2	11.9	12.9	35.0
12	Statistics South Africa	31.9	137.2	40.3	209.4
Soc	cial Services	5 143.8	8 479.1	13 507.1	27 130.0
13	Arts and Culture	15.3	18.1	19.4	52.8
14	Basic Education	800.8	1 052.5	1 278.0	3 131.3
15	Health	1 930.7	2 896.1	3 998.8	8 825.6
16	Higher Education and Training	421.1	761.3	1 249.0	2 431.4
17	Labour	59.2	49.1	51.9	160.3
18	Social Development	1 910.3	3 694.0	6 900.6	12 505.0
19	Sport and Recreation South Africa	6.3	7.9	9.3	23.6
Jus	tice, Crime Prevention and Security	3 899.4	4 730.2	6 437.0	15 066.6
20	Correctional Services	883.1	919.4	952.8	2 755.3
21	Defence and Military Veterans	1 092.7	1 400.3	2 190.1	4 683.2
22	Independent Complaints Directorate	2.2	4.6	5.8	12.7
23	Justice and Constitutional Development	358.9	529.2	686.1	1 574.1
24	Police	1 562.5	1 876.7	2 602.1	6 041.3
Eco	phomic Services and Infrastructure	4 296.7	5 684.4	8 184.8	18 166.0
25	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	57.2	195.8	310.8	563.8
26	Communications	5.1	5.9	6.4	17.4
27	Economic Development	115.0	160.0	175.0	450.0
28	Energy	1 528.8	1 544.4	1 546.8	4 620.0
29	Environmental Affairs	88.8	111.3	216.6	416.7
30	Human Settlements	242.9	360.5	1 761.3	2 364.7
31	Mineral Resources	20.3	33.2	43.0	96.5
32	Rural Development and Land Reform	301.2	348.1	352.1	1 001.4
33	Science and Technology	34.7	40.8	93.7	169.2
34	Tourism	47.7	63.3	74.9	185.9
35	Trade and Industry	905.6	1 294.0	1 638.8	3 838.3
36	Transport	495.8	1 081.6	1 359.3	2 936.7
37	Water Affairs	453.7	445.6	606.1	1 505.4
Tot		17 049.6	23 803.6	37 020.3	77 873.6

1. Excludes additional allocations on provincial equitable share and other direct charges against the National Revenue Fund.

Table 3. Expenditure by national vote 2006/07 to 2012/13

	3. Expenditure by national vote 2006/07 to 2012/13	Au	dited Outcome		Adjusted appropriation
R millio	n	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Centra	I Government Administration				
	e Presidency	224.4	651.4	312.4	694.8
	arliament	755.1	902.1	1 135.1	1 108.0
	opperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	24 571.6	30 026.2	35 343.2	36 683.5
	ome Affairs	2 546.9	3 241.7	4 666.6	5 263.8
	ernational Relations and Cooperation	2 944.7	4 069.7	5 472.3	5 553.0
	iblic Works	3 025.8	3 402.3	4 197.0	5 890.1
	omen, Children and People with Disabilities	49.6	52.5	61.9	68.2
	ial and Administrative Services	202.1	200.0	407 E	404.0
	overnment Communication and Information System	293.1	380.9	427.5	496.8
	ational Treasury	16 171.0 2 589.8	18 966.2 4 604.0	31 312.1 3 265.1	62 845.6 3 991.2
	Iblic Enterprises Iblic Service and Administration	2 589.8 583.7	4 604.0 609.6	3 205.1 630.6	3 991.2 682.8
	atistics South Africa	1 096.6	1 054.3	1 323.1	1 715.2
	Services	1 090.0	1 004.5	1 323.1	1715.Z
	ts and Culture	1 329.9	1 585.8	2 114.5	2 632.1
	sic Education	1 571.6	2 165.3	3 284.4	4 474.4
	ealth	11 338.0	12 762.7	15 464.5	18 423.5
	gher Education and Training	14 292.2	15 997.3	18 765.9	20 696.6
	bour	1 343.3	1 431.5	1 507.2	1 709.2
	pocial Development	61 676.1	67 191.4	76 096.7	86 508.2
	port and Recreation South Africa	886.5	5 048.0	4 871.4	2 883.9
	e, Crime Prevention and Security	00010	0 0 1010	107111	2 00017
	prrectional Services	9 251.2	11 122.4	12 822.6	13 834.5
	efence and Military Veterans	23 817.6	25 180.1	27 801.3	31 325.3
	dependent Complaints Directorate	65.3	80.9	99.3	116.5
	stice and Constitutional Development	5 853.8	7 194.0	8 244.4	9 721.0
	lice	32 634.9	36 525.9	41 635.2	47 622.0
Econor	mic Services and Infrastructure				
25 Ag	riculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2 711.0	3 858.6	3 465.0	3 874.5
	ommunications	1 319.6	1 911.8	2 328.6	2 470.5
27 Ec	conomic Development	238.7	245.1	220.4	316.2
28 En	nergy	1 930.8	2 189.1	2 918.4	3 756.9
29 En	vironmental Affairs	1 164.2	1 654.1	1 882.7	2 244.2
30 Hu	uman Settlements	7 178.2	8 716.1	11 147.4	14 036.2
31 Mi	neral Resources	676.8	758.2	811.6	925.1
32 Ru	aral Development and Land Reform	3 724.6	5 896.6	6 663.7	6 401.4
33 Sc	ience and Technology	2 613.0	3 127.3	3 703.5	4 261.7
34 To	burism	853.5	1 065.1	1 211.8	1 155.7
35 Tra	ade and Industry	3 566.1	5 050.2	4 836.6	6 085.9
	ansport	13 360.4	16 331.6	24 838.6	24 238.5
	ater Affairs	3 851.9	4 802.9	5 795.3	7 342.6
Total a	ppropriation by vote	262 101.6	309 853.1	370 678.0	442 049.4
Plus:					
	charges against the National Revenue Fund				
	ent and Deputy President salary (The Presidency)	2.2	2.3	4.0	4.3
	rs remuneration (Parliament)	223.3	240.7	356.9	376.7
	ebt costs (National Treasury)	52 192.2	52 877.1	54 393.7	59 995.0
	ial equitable share (National Treasury)	149 245.6	171 053.7	201 795.6	236 877.8
	I fuel levy sharing with metros (National Treasury)	-	-	-	6 800.1
	evy and Setas (Higher Education and Training)	5 328.4	6 284.3	7 234.1	7 750.0
Judges	and magistrates salaries (Justice and Constitutional Development)	1 099.3	1 184.5	1 601.1	1 669.7
Total d	irect charges against the National Revenue Fund	208 090.9	231 642.6	265 385.4	313 473.5
	jency reserve	-	-	_	_
	ed underspending	-	-	_	-3 000.0
Total	-	470 192.5	541 495.7	636 063.5	752 522.9

Table 3. Expenditure by national vote 2006/07 to 2012/13

Revised estimate	Medium-term	n expenditure estimates	
2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	<u>2012/13</u> R mi
200710	2010/11	2011/12	Central Government Administration
691.8	722.6	772.2	810.5 The Presidency
1 108.0	1 179.2	1 238.6	1 288.4 Parliament
36 629.6	43 921.5	50 449.1	57 238.3 Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
5 159.4	5 719.6	5 003.5	5 144.8 Home Affairs
5 508.0	4 824.4	5 087.0	5 393.0 International Relations and Cooperation
5 740.1	6 446.3	7 984.1	8 246.2 Public Works
68.2	97.8	108.3	114.9 Women, Children and People with Disabilities
00.2	97.0	100.5	Financial and Administrative Services
496.8	546.2	507.1	515.4 Government Communication and Information System
62 512.7	50 219.9	33 127.9	34 265.6 National Treasury
3 991.2	350.6	186.8	196.2 Public Enterprises
681.0	651.5	657.1	684.1 Public Service and Administration
1 715.2	1 973.4	2 845.9	1 769.6 Statistics South Africa
1713.2	1775.4	2 043.7	Social Services
2 440.1	2 406.7	2 417.4	2 562.7 Arts and Culture
4 197.9	6 166.2	7 549.8	8 099.3 Basic Education
18 025.5	21 497.0	23 707.9	25 844.7 Health
20 681.8	23 720.7	26 104.6	27 856.1 Higher Education and Training
1 674.4	1 783.9	1 866.6	1 942.5 Labour
86 108.2	95 929.1	105 715.4	114 023.7 Social Development
2 872.4	1 245.6	760.5	793.7 Sport and Recreation South Africa
			Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
13 834.5	15 129.0	16 027.4	18 277.2 Correctional Services
30 325.3	30 715.3	33 931.4	36 386.5 Defence and Military Veterans
116.5	129.3	144.1	152.4 Independent Complaints Directorate
9 673.3	10 250.5	11 083.7	11 730.6 Justice and Constitutional Development
47 622.0	52 556.4	56 916.6	60 390.8 Police
			Economic Services and Infrastructure
3 305.5	3 658.0	4 361.4	4 740.5 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
2 354.5	2 114.0	1 814.1	1 630.4 Communications
316.2	418.6	494.4	520.3 Economic Development
3 740.2	5 535.4	5 739.6	5 538.7 Energy
2 244.2	2 607.8	2 817.5	3 058.7 Environmental Affairs
14 036.2	16 201.5	18 483.0	19 603.8 Human Settlements
924.0	1 030.0	1 112.1	1 168.0 Mineral Resources
6 401.4	6 769.6	7 972.9	8 360.1 Rural Development and Land Reform
4 261.7	4 615.5	4 968.8	4 560.2 Science and Technology
1 155.7	1 151.8	1 223.2	1 291.2 Tourism
5 988.8	6 150.1	6 757.4	
			7 264.0 Trade and Industry
24 164.1	25 086.3	27 960.1	29 169.5 Transport
6 969.8	7 996.6	9 090.2	9 628.2 Water Affairs
437 736.1	461 517.9	486 987.8	520 261.0 Total appropriation by vote
			Plus:
			Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund
4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1 President and Deputy President salary (The Presidency)
376.7	392.7	409.6	430.1 Members remuneration (Parliament)
57 599.8	71 357.6	88 462.7	104 022.0 State debt costs (National Treasury)
236 877.8	260 973.7	280 688.7	294 780.0 Provincial equitable share (National Treasury)
6 800.1	7 542.4	8 531.1	8 957.7 General fuel levy sharing with metros (National Treasury)
7 750.0	8 424.2	9 148.7	9 606.1 Skills levy and Setas (Higher Education and Training)
1 671.7	1 929.9	2 104.2	2 251.9 Judges and magistrates salaries (Justice and Constitutional
311 080.3	350 625.0	389 349.8	Development) 420 052.9 Total direct charges against the National Revenue Fund
	6 000.0	12 000.0	24 000.0 Contingency reserve
-	0.000.0	12 000.0	 Projected underspending
		—	

Table 4. Expenditure by economic classification 2006/07 to 2012/13

Table 4. Expenditure by economic classification 2006/0		Audited outcome		Adjusted appropriation
R million	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	49 574.2	56 243.2	64 973.4	76 392.8
Salaries and wages	41 022.9	46 738.9	53 788.3	63 755.1
Social contributions	8 551.3	9 504.3	11 185.1	12 637.7
Goods and services	28 335.8	32 354.3	38 587.4	44 065.4
Interest and rent on land	52 193.7	52 879.3	54 396.1	59 995.8
Interest (including interest on finance leases)	52 193.0	52 878.6	54 395.9	59 995.0
Rent on land	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8
Total current payments	130 103.7	141 476.8	157 956.9	180 454.0
Transfers and subsidies to:				
Provinces and municipalities	205 438.3	243 233.9	289 397.3	345 879.0
Provinces	178 867.2	205 829.6	245 302.3	295 353.2
Provincial revenue funds	178 867.2	205 829.6	245 302.3	295 353.2
Municipalities	26 571.1	37 404.3	44 095.1	50 525.8
Municipal bank accounts	26 571.1	37 404.3	44 095.1	50 525.8
Departmental agencies and accounts	38 102.1	44 531.2	53 572.4	58 512.9
Social security funds	7.0	8.5	2 508.7	12.7
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	38 095.0	44 522.7	51 063.6	58 500.3
Universities and technikons	11 056.0	12 003.8	13 897.7	15 437.4
Foreign governments and international organisations	919.3	936.0	1 010.6	1 266.8
Public corporations and private enterprises	13 424.4	18 764.3	20 170.1	20 061.4
Public corporations	9 872.3	14 155.2	14 694.3	17 851.2
Subsidies on products or production	4 101.1	3 691.7	4 676.1	5 188.9
Other transfers to public corporations	5 771.2	10 463.5	10 018.2	12 662.3
Private enterprises	3 552.1	4 609.0	5 475.8	2 210.2
Subsidies on products or production	3 339.6	4 111.4	5 193.5	1 855.1
Other transfers to private enterprises	212.5	497.6	282.3	355.1
Non-profit institutions	882.1	1 002.8	1 220.2	1 225.3
Households	62 862.9	70 551.4	79 084.5	91 029.5
Social benefits	59 569.1	65 170.5	73 611.2	85 989.9
Other transfers to households	3 293.8	5 381.0	5 473.3	5 039.6
Total transfers and subsidies	332 685.1	391 023.5	458 352.8	533 412.3
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 481.5	3 838.2	5 566.8	5 961.3
Buildings	2 376.9	3 325.7	4 893.8	4 843.3
Other fixed structures	104.6	512.5	673.0	1 118.0
Machinery and equipment	3 322.8	3 210.7	2 965.0	2 741.0
Transport equipment	1 522.3	1 528.0	1 419.6	1 467.8
Other machinery and equipment	1 800.5	1 682.7	1 545.4	1 273.1
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	27.6
Biological assets	0.7	11.2	2.7	1.1
Land and subsoil assets	31.5	27.4	49.0	-
Software and other intangible assets	231.4	95.5	197.4	167.4
Total payments for capital assets	6 067.8	7 182.9	8 780.8	8 898.3
Payments for financial assets	1 335.8	1 812.5	10 972.9	32 758.3
Total	470 192.5	541 495.7	636 063.5	755 522.9
		-	1	
Contingency reserve	-	-	-	-
Contingency reserve Projected underspending	-	-	_	-3 000.0

Table 4. Expenditure by economic classification 2006/07 to 2012/13

				1 5	
Revised					
estimate		n expenditure estimate			
2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		R millior
				Current payments	
76 008.7	84 093.2	90 167.3	95 232.5	Compensation of employees	
63 383.4	69 171.6	74 337.1	78 539.2	Salaries and wages	
12 625.3	14 921.6	15 830.2	16 693.2	Social contributions	
43 205.8	46 843.3	51 466.9	53 656.0	Goods and services	
57 601.0	71 359.6	88 465.0	104 024.5	Interest and rent on land	
57 600.2	71 358.7	88 464.1	104 023.5	Interest (including interest on finance leases)	
0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	Rent on land	
176 815.6	202 296.0	230 099.3	252 913.0	Total current payments	
				Transfers and subsidies to:	
345 167.9	381 726.9	417 237.3	442 587.4	Provinces and municipalities	
294 968.2	322 858.2	350 547.1	369 348.4	Provinces	
294 968.2	322 858.2	350 547.1	369 348.4	Provincial revenue funds	
50 199.7	58 868.7	66 690.2	73 239.0	Municipalities	
50 199.7	58 868.7	66 690.2	73 239.0	Municipal bank accounts	
57 114.3	58 456.5	65 123.0	68 388.7	Departmental agencies and accounts	
12.7	11.6	12.4	13.0	Social security funds	
57 101.6	58 445.0	65 110.6	68 375.7	Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	
15 437.4	17 532.0	19 318.5	20 669.2	Universities and technikons	
1 260.9	1 313.9	1 288.8	1 380.3	Foreign governments and international organisations	
19 725.2	20 129.1	20 700.1	21 489.8	Public corporations and private enterprises	
17 555.0	16 988.4	17 034.7	17 355.7	Public corporations	
5 198.9	5 180.8	5 262.0	5 499.9	Subsidies on products or production	
12 356.1	11 807.6	11 772.7	11 855.7	Other transfers to public corporations	
2 170.1	3 140.7	3 665.4	4 134.1	Private enterprises	
1 795.1	2 778.8	3 255.0	3 629.1	Subsidies on products or production	
375.1	362.0	410.3	505.0	Other transfers to private enterprises	
1 225.1	2 275.2	2 339.0	1 894.0	Non-profit institutions	
90 622.4	98 234.2	108 805.0	117 648.6	Households	
85 620.3	92 792.8	102 213.6	110 636.4	Social benefits	
5 002.1	92 792.0 5 441.4	6 591.5		Other transfers to households	
5 002.1	5 441.4	0 091.0	7 012.1		
530 553.1	579 667.8	634 811.7	674 058.0	Total transfers and subsidies	
				Payments for capital assets	
5 862.9	5 994.9	7 237.3	9 660.6	Buildings and other fixed structures	
4 743.8	4 537.4	4 836.4	6 935.7	Buildings	
1 119.2	1 457.5	2 400.9	2 725.0	Other fixed structures	
2 735.2	3 236.9	3 381.4	3 525.6	Machinery and equipment	
1 467.8	1 352.7	1 474.3	1 690.0	Transport equipment	
1 267.4	1 884.2	1 907.2	1 835.6	Other machinery and equipment	
27.6	19.6	24.5	122.0	Specialised military assets	
1.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	Biological assets	
-	-	-	-	Land and subsoil assets	
61.0	37.5	32.7	33.8	Software and other intangible assets	
8 687.9	9 290.5	10 676.6	13 342.9	Total payments for capital assets	
32 760.0	20 888.6	750.0	0.0	Payments for financial assets	
748 816.5	812 142.9	876 337.6	940 313.8	Total	
_	6 000.0	12 000.0	24 000.0	Contingency reserve	
_	-	-	-	Projected underspending	
748 816.5	818 142.9	888 337.6	964 313.8	Total	

Table 5. Amounts to be appropriated from the National Revenue Fund for 2010/11

		Appropriated (including direct	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital assets	Payments for financial assets	To be appropriated	Increase/ Decrease ¹
		charges)		SUDSIDIES	assels	055615		
Rm	illion	2009/10			2010/11			
	tral Government Administration	2007/10			2010/11			
1	The Presidency	609.6	343.0	371.9	12.2	-	727.2	117.6
2	Parliament	1 350.7	1 275.4	284.8	11.7	-	1 571.9	221.2
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	35 604.4	619.7	43 288.5	13.3	-	43 921.5	8 317.0
4	Home Affairs	5 050.6	3 992.4	1 587.8	139.3	-	5 719.6	669.0
5	International Relations and Cooperation	5 337.0	3 688.6	820.2	315.7	-	4 824.4	-512.6
6	Public Works	5 298.0	2 042.8	3 029.6	1 373.9	-	6 446.3	1 148.3
7	Women, Children and People with Disabilities	64.0	39.3	51.9	6.6	_	97.8	33.8
	ancial and Administrative Services	04.0	57.5	51.7	0.0		77.0	55.0
8	Government Communication and Information System	482.0	355.5	187.4	3.4	-	546.2	64.2
9	National Treasury	354 795.2	72 806.9	296 522.2	14.5	20 750.0	390 093.6	35 298.4
10	Public Enterprises	3 797.3	174.7	36.7	0.6	138.6	350.6	-3 446.8
11	Public Service and Administration	596.3	376.9	271.6	2.9	-	651.5	55.2
12	Statistics South Africa	1 608.6	1 871.5	3.8	98.1	-	1 973.4	364.8
	ial Services							
13	Arts and Culture	2 623.5	311.1	2 089.1	6.6	-	2 406.7	-216.7
14	Basic Education	3 929.9	1 777.1	4 385.1	4.1	-	6 166.2	2 236.3
15	Health	17 058.1	1 063.0	20 403.3	30.7	-	21 497.0	4 438.9
16	Higher Education and Training	25 259.6	382.4	31 752.7	9.8	-	32 144.9	6 885.3
17	Labour	1 671.0	1 259.9	515.2	8.8	_	1 783.9	112.9
18	Social Development	86 408.3	543.0	95 376.0	10.1	-	95 929.1	9 520.7
19	Sport and Recreation South Africa	2 859.9	192.9	1 047.6	5.1	_	1 245.6	-1 614.3
	tice, Crime Prevention and Security	2 00 7.7	172.7	1 047.0	5.1		1243.0	1014.5
20	Correctional Services	13 238.6	14 007.7	13.1	1 108.3	_	15 129.0	1 890.5
20	Defence and Military Veterans	32 024.4	23 099.0	6 830.1	786.2	_	30 715.3	-1 309.1
22	Independent Complaints Directorate	114.9	126.0	0.000.1	3.3	_	129.3	14.5
23	Justice and Constitutional Development	11 278.6	9 984.8	1 567.9	627.7	_	127.3	901.8
23	Police	46 409.7	49 336.4	438.4	2 781.7	_	52 556.4	6 146.7
	nomic Services and Infrastructure	40 40 7.7	47 550.4	450.4	2 /01./		52 550.4	0 140.7
25	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2 903.5	1 773.5	1 836.5	47.9	_	3 658.0	754.5
26	Communications	2 266.9	483.2	1 626.7	4.1	_	2 114.0	-152.9
27	Economic Development	292.5	95.2	318.6	4.8	_	418.6	126.1
28	Energy	3 742.3	202.1	5 328.7	4.6	_	5 535.4	1 793.1
20	Environmental Affairs	2 261.0	910.2	1 224.3	473.3	_	2 607.8	346.8
29 30	Human Settlements	14 020.0	599.5	15 442.8	473.3	-	2 007.8 16 201.5	2 181.5
30 31	Mineral Resources	904.9	599.5 607.3	408.7	159.3	-	10 201.5	2 181.5
31 32	Rural Development and Land Reform	904.9 6 109.4	007.3 1 878.1	408.7 4 871.6	14.1		6 769.6	660.2
32 33		6 109.4 4 234.1	362.0	4 871.6 4 249.5	4.1	-	6 769.6 4 615.5	660.2 381.4
	Science and Technology					-		
34 25	Tourism	1 109.1	196.1	953.3	2.4	-	1 151.8	42.8
35	Trade and Industry	6 051.7	1 142.9	4 992.6	14.7	-	6 150.1	98.4
36	Transport	23 734.8	743.4	24 301.3	41.6	-	25 086.3	1 351.4
37	Water Affairs	7 462.4 732 562.8	3 632.8 202 296.0	3 238.5 579 667.8	1 125.3 9 290.5	20 888.6	7 996.6 812 142.9	534.2 79 580.2

1. A positive number reflects an increase and a negative number a decrease.

Table 6a. Conditional grants to provinces 2006/07 to 2012/13 ¹

				Adjusted	Revised				
	Auc	dited outcome		appropriation estimate		Medium-term expenditure estimates			
R million	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/	10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Central Government Administration									
3 Cooperative Governance and Traditional	-	-	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Affairs									
6 Public Works	710.1	836.6	889.3	1 501.2	1 401.2	1 483.8	1 962.0	2 060.1	
Financial and Administrative Services									
9 National Treasury	4 983.5	6 276.2	7 384.5	13 449.2	13 449.2	11 314.9	13 091.2	14 007.6	
Social Services									
13 Arts and Culture	-	163.2	344.6	440.6	440.6	512.7	543.4	570.8	
14 Basic Education	1 242.5	1 376.9	2 114.1	2 575.4	2 575.4	3 931.4	5 048.1	5 447.4	
15 Health	10 206.5	11 552.7	14 028.7	16 702.5	16 417.5	19 852.8	21 971.8	24 030.4	
16 Higher Education and Training	1 973.7	2 435.3	3 005.8	3 168.3	3 168.3	3 772.7	3 972.0	4 169.1	
19 Sport and Recreation South Africa	119.0	194.0	293.7	402.3	402.3	426.4	452.0	474.6	
Economic Services and Infrastructure									
25 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	401.1	761.7	898.0	973.7	973.7	1 116.9	1 437.1	1 508.9	
30 Human Settlements	6 677.8	8 149.9	10 177.9	12 592.3	12 592.3	15 160.6	17 222.4	17 938.7	
32 Rural Development and Land Reform	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 Trade and Industry	58.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 Transport	3 241.0	3 029.4	4 340.3	6 669.9	6 669.9	4 312.4	4 158.5	4 360.9	
Total	29 621.6	34 775.9	43 506.6	58 475.4	58 090.4	61 884.5	69 858.4	74 568.4	

1. Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act (2010).

Table 6b. Conditional grants to municipalities 2006/07 to 2012/13 ¹

					Adjusted	Revised				
		Audited outcome a			appropriation	estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
Rr	nillion	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/1	10	2010/11	2011/12	2 2012/13	
Ce	ntral Government Administration									
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	6 138.4	8 954.1	9 308.4	11 633.5	11 633.5	12 740.9	15 293.3	18 557.9	
6	Public Works	-	-	-	201.7	201.7	623.0	1 108.0	1 163.4	
Fin	ancial and Administrative Services									
9	National Treasury	410.3	716.5	361.5	851.4	611.4	1 394.6	1 575.1	1 586.3	
So	cial Services									
19	Sport and Recreation South Africa	600.0	4 605.0	4 295.0	2 168.7	2 168.7	512.6	-	-	
Ec	onomic Services and Infrastructure									
28	Energy	390.7	462.5	589.1	1 108.0	1 092.2	1 240.1	1 376.6	1 151.4	
36	Transport	518.0	1 174.0	2 928.7	2 428.0	2 428.0	3 709.9	4 436.1	4 136.7	
37	Water Affairs	385.7	732.9	994.6	925.0	854.6	890.1	380.0	399.0	
To	tal	8 443.1	16 645.0	18 477.3	19 316.2	18 990.1	21 111.1	24 169.1	26 994.8	

1. Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act (2010).

Table 7. Training expenditure per vote 2006/07 to 2012/13

					Adjusted			
D .			ited outcome	2000/00	appropriation		expenditure es	
	nillion ntral Government Administration	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
		1 5	2.2	1 /	1.0	2.2	2.4	2.4
1	The Presidency	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6
2	Parliament	10.7	10.6	11.9	10.1	10.4	14.2	15.0
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.7
4	Home Affairs	35.6	32.4	34.0	35.1	30.9	28.2	28.5
5	International Relations and Cooperation	4.0	13.1	8.1	12.4	14.4	14.1	14.1
6	Public Works	12.8	15.2	22.0	26.1	27.5	28.5	29.9
	ancial and Administrative Services							
8	Government Communication and Information System	2.4	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.4
9	National Treasury	9.3	16.1	16.9	33.6	19.8	20.4	21.2
10	Public Enterprises	0.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
11	Public Service and Administration	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.7
12	Statistics South Africa	7.7	11.9	14.0	21.2	45.1	42.1	40.0
So	cial Services							
13	Arts and Culture	2.4	3.1	4.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
14	Basic Education	1.6	2.8	6.5	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
15	Health	5.5	9.5	1.8	4.5	5.5	6.1	6.6
16	Higher Education and Training	1.8	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.9
17	Labour	8.9	6.5	8.9	8.3	8.9	9.3	9.8
18	Social Development	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
19	Sport and Recreation South Africa	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ju	stice, Crime Prevention and Security							
20	Correctional Services	111.4	125.6	76.0	89.5	64.0	100.5	105.6
21	Defence and Military Veterans	85.6	87.4	117.7	113.6	145.6	151.0	167.0
22	Independent Complaints Directorate	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
23	Justice and Constitutional Development	12.4	18.3	37.5	86.4	78.9	83.6	89.4
24	Police	807.5	966.0	1 124.0	1 006.5	1 386.6	1 449.0	1 514.2
Ec	onomic Services and Infrastructure							
25	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	27.3	20.3	24.2	16.4	20.0	21.8	23.3
26	Communications	3.1	3.7	6.0	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.4
27	Economic Development	-	_	_	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
28	Energy	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.1	3.5	3.9	4.1
29	Environmental Affairs	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9
30	Human Settlements	2.0	1.2	2.9	12.9	14.1	15.2	16.1
31	Mineral Resources	1.5	1.7	3.8	9.1	3.5	3.9	4.1
32	Rural Development and Land Reform	11.6	9.0	9.4	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.9
33	Science and Technology	1.0	3.6	5.2	6.5	5.1	5.4	5.6
33 34	Tourism	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
35	Trade and Industry	3.2	1.4	2.5	9.3	11.0	1.0	12.0
36	Transport	3.2	3.2	2.5 1.8	9.3 3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
30 37	Water Affairs	3.0 37.0	3.2 38.9	40.8	63.1	4.0 65.7	4.0 67.3	70.7
То	ldi	1 223.1	1 424.2	1 604.9	1 616.8	2 016.3	2 133.7	2 237.8

Table 8. Infrastructure expenditure per vote 2006/07 to 2012/13 1

	· ·				Adjusted			
		Aud	lited outcome		appropriation	Medium-term	expenditure e	stimates
Rn	hillion	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Ce	ntral Government Administration							
2	Parliament	-	5.1	40.5	-	-	-	-
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	6 138.4	8 754.1	9 138.1	11 433.5	12 528.9	15 068.6	18 322.0
4	Home Affairs	45.1	61.4	68.0	56.1	67.2	132.5	129.8
5	International Relations and Cooperation	119.4	649.9	926.7	423.2	231.5	249.8	317.0
6	Public Works	414.1	488.0	988.4	1 220.6	1 303.9	1 603.9	1 634.7
Fin	ancial and Administrative Services							
9	National Treasury	5 035.7	6 327.3	7 768.0	9 910.6	12 569.9	14 486.6	15 405.0
So	cial Services							
13	Arts and Culture	312.1	281.2	448.6	801.4	557.8	455.6	483.0
14	Basic Education	-	-	-	_	80.0	200.0	210.0
15	Health	1 498.7	2 118.5	1 884.8	3 495.2	3 939.6	3 789.7	3 805.0
16	Higher Education and Training	90.5	77.5	54.8	37.0	32.0	26.0	22.0
17	Labour	78.5	64.4	37.6	56.8	25.9	34.6	0.0
19	Sport and Recreation South Africa	600.0	4 605.0	4 295.0	1 661.1	302.3	-	_
Jus	tice, Crime Prevention and Security							
20	Correctional Services	794.8	1 087.0	1 035.5	1 012.5	1 108.3	1 163.1	2 675.6
21	Defence and Military Veterans	49.2	93.4	476.5	452.0	1 120.7	841.1	1 218.3
23	Justice and Constitutional Development	323.7	361.1	479.5	515.5	631.5	759.4	865.0
24	Police	510.5	727.0	843.3	1 049.7	1 118.2	1 235.3	1 544.6
Eco	phomic Services and Infrastructure							
25	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	120.0	112.0	108.6	115.0	172.9	270.8	253.5
26	Communications	100.0	646.0	950.0	810.0	420.9	279.0	167.0
28	Energy	1 328.9	1 525.6	1 888.8	2 400.3	4 271.9	4 366.4	4 565.5
29	Environmental Affairs	199.8	405.7	437.4	512.3	656.7	664.8	693.0
30	Human Settlements	-	3 829.9	1 885.1	1 674.3	2 014.8	2 248.4	2 341.9
32	Rural Development and Land Reform	14.4	5.6	6.3	11.8	17.4	18.3	44.7
33	Science and Technology	175.0	272.0	408.0	699.3	745.7	801.0	254.4
35	Trade and Industry	468.0	911.0	967.5	1 283.3	769.9	721.4	758.6
36	Transport	5 801.6	7 934.8	10 601.2	12 799.8	14 131.7	16 038.7	16 542.4
37	Water Affairs	85.9	644.4	1 467.1	1 976.8	2 279.9	3 358.1	3 805.1
Tot	al	24 304.4	41 988.0	47 205.2	54 408.3	61 099.7	68 813.1	76 057.9

 Amounts include mega infrastructure projects and programmes (over R300 million per year for a minimum of three years, or R900 million total project cost), large projects and programmes (between R300 million and R50 million per year within a given MTEF period), small projects and programmes (less than R50 million per year). Infrastructure transfers to other spheres, agencies and entities, fixed installations transferred to households and maintenance and repair projects are also included. Details are provided in the additional tables in each vote.

Table 9. Personnel expenditure per vote 2006/07 to 2012/13

		۸.	مسمولة مرام		Adjusted	Revised	Madium tam	dium-term expenditure estimates		
Dn	-	AL 2006/07	idited outcome 2007/08	2008/09	appropriation 2009/10	estimate	2010/11	n expenditure 2011/12	2012/13	
	ntral Government Administration	2000/07	2007/08	2000/07	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
1	The Presidency	100.5	118.7	144.3	187.4	184.4	218.1	242.4	258.2	
2	Parliament	446.6	521.0	708.6	780.1	780.1	856.1	905.7	951.2	
2		116.2	128.1	153.8	172.3	164.8	241.9	255.3	268.1	
ა	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs									
4	Home Affairs	844.7	1 087.0	1 296.0	1 659.1	1 659.1	1 896.2	2 134.8	2 243.7	
5	International Relations and Cooperation	1 136.5	1 293.2	1 683.4	2 062.6	2 062.6	2 017.1	2 101.4	2 203.1	
6	Public Works	613.6	746.4	916.6	1 012.2	1 012.2	1 121.4	1 201.7	1 249.6	
7	Women, Children and People with Disabilities	3.8	4.8	5.9	10.0	10.0	15.7	27.5	29.9	
Fin	ancial and Administrative Services									
8	Government Communication and Information System	84.1	116.2	114.0	137.1	136.9	147.0	157.5	166.3	
9	National Treasury	230.9	272.7	321.0	438.5	408.5	538.5	573.0	598.6	
, 10	Public Enterprises	47.2	56.0	70.4	81.4	81.4	88.0	93.5	98.3	
11	Public Service and Administration	92.5	115.8	129.1	153.4	153.4	174.4	183.4	193.4	
12		414.9	472.0	700.7	1 015.8	1 015.8	891.0	1 065.1	992.5	
	cial Services		172.0	100.1	1010.0	1010.0	071.0	1 000.1	772.0	
13	Arts and Culture	95.1	107.2	126.8	146.3	141.3	149.0	159.4	168.7	
14	Basic Education	117.0	150.4	186.3	229.9	251.4	255.4	273.8	288.1	
15	Health	231.7	258.6	292.5	329.1	329.1	369.7	403.4	442.4	
16	Higher Education and Training	131.7	146.2	174.8	203.3	203.6	228.9	245.8	261.1	
17	Labour	435.4	497.9	491.3	632.6	611.2	738.4	760.6	811.4	
18	Social Development	111.1	133.6	184.1	225.4	225.4	245.1	260.6	277.7	
19	Sport and Recreation South Africa	30.1	43.4	54.5	67.6	59.6	75.3	73.7	77.4	
	tice, Crime Prevention and Security									
20	Correctional Services	5 606.6	6 799.2	8 077.8	9 313.0	9 313.0	10 483.8	11 058.5	11 611.2	
21	Defence and Military Veterans	9 037.6	9 735.9	10 620.0	12 223.2	12 223.2	13 450.4	14 630.1	15 686.9	
22	Independent Complaints Directorate	36.8	45.7	58.0	66.5	66.5	74.1	85.5	90.4	
23	Justice and Constitutional Development	3 619.7	4 250.9	5 326.2	6 277.1	6 233.7	6 834.7	7 375.3	7 846.8	
24	Police	22 730.2	25 610.6	29 147.4	33 770.2	33 770.2	37 148.8	39 660.3	41 777.4	
Eco	onomic Services and Infrastructure									
25	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	717.4	778.8	908.8	1 138.5	938.5	1 144.2	1 244.2	1 380.2	
26	Communications	99.0	97.7	108.0	147.4	147.4	160.4	169.2	177.9	
27	Economic Development	_	_	-	12.6	12.6	59.5	78.0	89.8	
28	Energy	49.7	68.2	84.6	113.1	112.1	133.0	140.4	142.8	
29	Environmental Affairs	156.7	196.3	212.3	260.3	260.3	324.9	351.5	368.9	
30	Human Settlements	81.4	107.3	136.9	217.4	217.4	290.2	313.4	328.9	
31	Mineral Resources	196.4	222.3	245.5	287.6	287.0	352.3	392.1	414.7	
32	Rural Development and Land Reform	406.0	476.4	614.2	954.8	954.8	1 072.2	1 141.5	1 199.8	
33	Science and Technology	83.7	104.1	144.9	200.2	200.2	215.0	227.3	239.1	
34	Tourism	102.8	130.8	106.4	89.6	89.6	98.5	112.1	160.6	
35	Trade and Industry	283.6	327.5	383.1	513.0	469.0	557.8	590.4	628.5	
36	Transport	111.2	131.3	182.6	221.0	221.0	259.4	282.2	296.6	
37	Water Affairs	972.0	890.7	862.5	1 043.1	1 001.4	1 166.5	1 196.7	1 212.4	
Tot		49 574.2	56 243.2	64 973.4	76 392.8	76 008.7	84 093.2	90 167.3	95 232.5	

Table 10. Departmental receipts per vote 2006/07 to 2012/13 ¹

	Aı	idited outcome		Adjusted estimate	Revised estimate	Medium-te	Medium-term receipts estimates		
R million	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Central Government Administration									
1 The Presidency	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	
2 Parliament	41.9	51.7	55.2	16.3	17.8	15.5	11.9	11.5	
3 Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	6.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
4 Home Affairs	468.2	421.1	355.7	429.5	429.5	455.3	482.6	506.7	
5 International Relations and Cooperation	46.3	65.1	43.6	39.2	18.4	31.2	33.3	33.2	
6 Public Works	79.9	95.8	28.5	25.6	31.5	26.6	27.7	29.4	
Financial and Administrative Services									
8 Government Communication and Information System	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	
9 National Treasury	4 355.1	6 116.7	5 270.4	4 148.5	3 839.0	2 354.2	2 544.8	2 602.9	
10 Public Enterprises	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
11 Public Service and Administration	1.8	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	
12 Statistics South Africa	1.5	17.7	2.8	6.9	6.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	
Social Services									
13 Arts and Culture	3.2	0.4	3.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	
14 Basic Education	0.6	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	
15 Health	33.3	41.2	31.2	33.7	33.7	31.5	32.8	32.9	
16 Higher Education and Training	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	
17 Labour	6.1	8.4	28.9	12.9	12.9	16.1	22.4	24.3	
18 Social Development	865.3	237.0	16.5	0.2	20.2	510.2	10.2	10.2	
19 Sport and Recreation South Africa	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	5.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Justice, Crime Prevention and Security									
20 Correctional Services	100.0	136.3	80.5	131.2	136.7	143.4	152.0	161.0	
21 Defence and Military Veterans	492.8	551.9	629.4	676.7	676.7	702.5	729.2	756.9	
22 Independent Complaints Directorate	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
23 Justice and Constitutional Development	319.5	317.0	356.8	358.9	358.9	377.6	399.8	422.5	
24 Police	251.9	345.1	376.5	332.6	332.6	341.7	321.3	324.5	
Economic Services and Infrastructure	20117	0.0011	0,010	00210	00210	01111	02110	02 110	
25 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	141.1	121.1	254.0	219.7	216.7	119.3	121.5	118.2	
26 Communications	2 613.8	3 007.4	3 520.1	933.0	1 160.8	925.0	959.4	993.4	
27 Economic Development	177.5	229.3	244.4	484.8	420.0	230.0	243.8	250.0	
28 Energy	0.1	1.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	
29 Environmental Affairs	4.9	4.7	8.5	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	
30 Human Settlements	1.9	0.7	2.4	0.5	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	
31 Mineral Resources	191.0	267.1	261.3	161.8	161.8	205.6	211.8	213.9	
32 Rural Development and Land Reform	158.8	176.4	64.2	231.2	61.1	68.4	69.0	64.5	
33 Science and Technology	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
35 Trade and Industry	66.6	94.2	64.9	66.7	67.0	108.3	114.9	120.2	
36 Transport	330.4	362.5	215.8	231.7	116.6	127.8	137.4	144.3	
37 Water Affairs	137.2	0.1	26.6	72.6	39.8	41.2	44.0	44.0	
Total departmental receipts as per Estimates of National Expenditure	10 915.2	12 686.3	11 960.0	8 635.5	8 188.0	6 852.2	6 691.4	6 887.0	
Less: Parliament (retained departmental receipts)	41.9	51.7	55.2	16.3	17.8	15.5	11.9	11.5	
Plus: South African Revenue Service departmental receipts collection	-30.0	58.0	711.4	1 205.8	812.4	3 543.6	4 803.7	5 503.9	
Total departmental receipts as per Budget Review	10 843.3	12 692.6	12 616.2	9 825.0	8 982.6	10 380.3	11 483.2	12 379.4	

 Review
 Image: Constraint of the second second

Information contained in each chapter

The Estimates of National Expenditure publication describes in detail the planned spending of all national government departments for three years going forward: that is, the years of the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF). The Estimates of National Expenditure is tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance on the day the main Budget is tabled. It provides details about the allocation of expenditure to all national departments set out in the appropriation bill, which is tabled on the same day.

The appropriation bill is divided into votes. A vote generally specifies the total amount appropriated per department. Each chapter in the Estimates of National Expenditure relates to a vote. By appropriating funds from the National Revenue Fund through the approval of the appropriation bill, Parliament authorises expenditure.

Votes are arranged into the following functional groupings to facilitate analysis of interdepartmental initiatives and service delivery.

- central government administration
- financial and administrative services
- social services
- justice, crime prevention and security
- economic services and infrastructure.

These functional groupings are informal and are not the same as either the government's cluster system groupings or the standard chart of accounts' more rigorous classification of government functions.

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

The chapter for each vote contains the following information:

Budget summary

This table shows the budgeted expenditure for the vote for the MTEF period.

		2010/11								
	Total to be	Current	Transfers and	Payments for	Payments for					
R million	Appropriated	payments	subsidies	capital assets	financial assets	Total	Total			
MTEF allocation										
Programme name										
Programme name										
Programme name										
Subtotal										
Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund										
Item										
Item										
Total expenditure estimates										
Executive authority	Minister	цц.	l		цц.					
Accounting officer	Director-General / Ch	ief Operating Office	r							
Website address										

Due to rounding off, the figures do not necessarily add up to the total. Figures are mostly denoted in rand million unless otherwise indicated.

The **2010/11 total to be appropriated** shows the expenditure allocation for 2010/11 and corresponds with the information in the 2010 Appropriation Bill.

The totals to be appropriated by Parliament are categorised by economic classification into **current payments**, **transfers and subsidies, payments for capital assets** and **payments for financial assets**.

Current payments are payments made by the department for its operational requirements.

Transfers and subsidies are payments made by the department for which the department does not directly receive anything in return.

Payments for capital assets are payments made by a department for an asset that can be used for more than one year and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow.

Payments for financial assets mainly consist of payments made by departments as loans to public corporations or as equity investments in public corporations. The reason for expensing the payments rather than treating them as financing is that, unlike other financial transactions, the purpose of the transaction is not profit oriented. This column is only shown in departments where such payments have been budgeted for. Payments for theft and losses are included in this category; however, these payments are not budgeted for and will thus only appear in the historical information, which can be seen in the expenditure estimates table.

Estimates for the two outer years of the expenditure framework, **2011/12** and **2012/13**, are also shown. These estimates are not included in the 2010 Appropriation Bill as they are still only indicative of actual expenditure levels in the outer years of the MTEF period. Parliament typically only appropriates or authorises expenditure for one financial year at a time. These forward estimates or indicative allocations do, however, form the basis for the planning of the 2011 Budget.

Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund are amounts appropriated in terms of statutes and do not require parliamentary approval. They are not budgeted for in terms of a programme on a particular vote and include, for example, state debt costs.

The last lines of the table provide accountability information: the department's executive authority, accounting officer and website address.

Aim

The aim of the vote captures the department's mandate, strategic objectives or its administrative functions, and corresponds with the aim stated in the appropriation bill.

Programme purposes

Each vote is comprised of several programmes. The activities and functions performed by a department are typically divided into these programmes. Programme 1 is the *Administration* programme, which houses the administrative activities and functions required to keep the department operating. Each vote programme is listed individually with its purpose, as stated in the appropriation bill. The programme purpose outlines the activities and functions of the particular programme as per the approved budget programme structure, in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (1999).

Strategic overview: 2006/07 - 2012/13

This section describes the department's strategic direction over the period under review. It includes policy and mandate developments and legislative changes as well as a table of selected quantitative and trendable performance indicators.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

In this section, departments discuss details of the cost savings measures and reprioritisation of budgets effected in the 2009/10 financial year and to be effected over the MTEF period ahead.

Savings typically emanate from reduced expenditure on non-core goods and services, the rescheduling of expenditure over time in the case of delays, reduced transfers to certain public entities, improved financial management, reduced expenditure on administration in favour of frontline services and through seeking alternative sources of financing.

Selected performance indicators

Indicator	Programme	Past			Current	Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13

The table presents only a selected set of a department or entity's performance information and is not intended to provide a comprehensive view of performance.

An **indicator** is a numerical measure that tracks a department's or entity's progress towards its goal. An indicator may measure inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes or in certain instances explanatory information relating to the internal or external environment.

The programme column links the indicator to the programme associated with it.

Expenditure estimates

This table shows expenditure outcomes and estimates over a seven-year period, by vote programme and by economic classification item.

Programme				Adjusted	Revised			
	Aud	ited outcome		appropriation	estimate	Medium-tern	n expenditure es	stimate
R million	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
1. Programme name								
2. Programme name								
3. Programme name								
Subtotal								
Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund								
Item								
Item								
Total								
Change to 2009 Budget estimate								
					1			
Economic classification								
Current payments								
Economic classification item								
Economic classification item								
Transfers and subsidies	<u>u</u>							
Economic classification item								
Economic classification item								
Payments for capital assets	L							
Economic classification item								
Economic classification item								
Payments for financial assets								
Total								

Expenditure is set out first by **programme** and then by **economic classification** over a seven-year period.

For comparability, where programme structures have been changed in recent years, expenditure has, where possible, been reallocated to the new approved programme structure for all seven years. The president's appointment of ministers and deputy ministers after the 2009 general elections has necessitated a reorganisation of national departments, including renaming departments and establishing new departments. As a result, functions may have shifted between departments as a whole or in part, and new functions may have been defined.

Audited outcomes are presented as they appear in the department or entity's annual financial statements, with amounts reallocated for any subsequent approved budget programme structure changes.

Adjusted appropriation includes the changes made to the appropriation voted in the 2009 main Budget for the financial year, with amounts reallocated for any subsequent approved programme structure changes. Changes are generally made mid-year at the time of the adjustments budget. These adjustments can only be made in terms of the circumstances listed in section 30 of the Public Finance Management Act (1999). Adjustments are included in the adjustments appropriation bill, which Parliament approves before expenditure can take place, and the details are published in the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure publication.

The **revised estimate** for 2009/10 represents National Treasury's current estimate, in consultation with the department, of expenditure outcomes. This does not imply a change in the amounts voted to departments in the 2009/10 adjusted appropriation; it is merely a more recent estimate of what the department will indeed spend.

The **medium-term expenditure estimates** are shown for 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13. The spending figures for 2010/11 constitute the proposed appropriation to be funded from the National Revenue Fund that is contained in the main appropriation bill, which has to be considered by Parliament after it has been tabled. The medium-term expenditure estimates for 2011/12 and 2012/13 are indicative allocations, and will form the basis for planning the 2011 Budget.

Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund are amounts appropriated in terms of statutes and do not require parliamentary approval. They are not budgeted for in terms of a programme on a particular vote and include, for example, state debt costs.

The **totals**, which are the sum of the expenditure on programmes and direct charges, are also classified into current payments, transfers and subsidies, payments for capital assets and payments for financial assets.

Expenditure trends

The main expenditure trends and vote programme structure changes from 2006/07 to 2012/13 are described. Trends are generally represented over the MTEF period between 2009/10 and 2012/13, or over the entire period between 2006/07 and 2012/13.

An explanation of the spending focus over the MTEF period in relation to the strategic objectives and the performance targets that will be achieved over the period is given. Expenditure growth in the historical period is also typically compared to expenditure anticipated over the MTEF period. Reasons are given for trends that are identified, and the significant increases or decreases in expenditure are explained in terms of the underlying policies and service delivery objectives that inform the trends. A summary of the new (additional) allocations to the vote programme's baseline budget is given. The baseline is derived from the previous year's forward estimates. Expenditure on existing and new infrastructure is discussed.

Generally, unless otherwise indicated, average annual growth rates are reflected in nominal, not real, terms. Where inflationary growth has been excluded from the calculation and real growth estimates are provided, the consumer price index has been used to deflate the growth rate.

Departmental receipts

Departmental (non-tax) receipts for 2009/10 are described, as well as the anticipated receipts for the MTEF period.

				Adjusted	Revised			
	Audited outcome			estimate	estimate	Medium-ter	m receipts es	timate
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/1	10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Departmental receipts								
Economic classification item								
Economic classification item								
Total								

Information on each programme

Each programme section (with the exception of the *Administration* programme) opens with the purposes of the subprogrammes that form that programme. The details of functions performed within subprogrammes and the principle for distributing funds across spending areas within subprogrammes are also described.

Programme 1 is always *Administration*, which includes spending on the ministry, the director-general's office and central corporate services.

Objectives and measures

Objectives and measures are indicated for each programme. Objectives should include an explanation of strategic intent as well as specific interventions and progress measures. (Programme 1 (*Administration*) is generally exempt from providing objectives and measures.)

For example: Improve service to eligible citizens and residents (objective) by reducing the time taken to issue passports and travel documents (specific intervention) from 10 days in 2008/09 to 5 days in 2011/12 (progress measure).

Service delivery focus

Information is provided on recent achievements for each programme, including service delivery and operational achievements for the previous year and for the current financial year to date. Reports are given relative to the targets that were presented in previous Estimates of National Expenditure and Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure publications.

Expenditure estimates (per programme)

Tables for each programme set out expenditure by subprogramme and economic classification over a seven-year period.

Subprogramme				Adjusted			
	Aud	Audited outcome			Medium-term expenditure estimate		
R million	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Subprogramme name							
Subprogramme name							
Subprogramme name							
Total							
Change to 2009 Budget estimate							

Subprogramme				Adjusted			
	Aud	lited outcome		appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
R million	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Economic classification							
Current payments							
Economic classification item							
Economic classification item							
Transfers and subsidies							
Economic classification item							
Economic classification item							
Payments for capital assets							
Economic classification item							
Economic classification item							
Payments for financial assets							
Total							

Expenditure trends (per programme)

Important expenditure trends for each programme are explained. The scope of the information provided in this section is similar to what is provided for the entire vote.

Public entities and other agencies

Where appropriate, the discussion of an entity is linked to a specific vote programme and is shown directly after the discussion of that programme.

The scope of information contained in the write-up on public entities is similar to what is reported for the department.

Information on each of the public entities generally consists of the following:

- key legislative mandates in terms of which the entity was established and within which it operates
- selected performance indicators relating to the entity's mandate
- planned deliverables for the next MTEF period
- key objectives achieved during the previous reporting periods
- financial data tables for the entity, focusing on the sources of funding for the entity, key spending areas and expenditure trends, and if applicable an analysis of some of the more important items on the entity's balance sheet
- reprioritisation and savings measures implemented.

Additional tables

Additional tables appear at the end of the vote. These include:

Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme and economic classification

This table shows the budgeted expenditure as well as the audited outcome and revised estimate for 2008/09 and 2009/10 respectively.

Summary of personnel numbers and compensation of employees

Employment information is provided in respect of the department. The amount spent by a department on compensation of employees is shown.

Information is provided on different categories of employees.

The **unit cost** refers to the average cost per person employed by the department. It is calculated by dividing the compensation figure by the personnel numbers.

Personnel numbers refers to the physical number (head count) of people employed by the department.

Details of establishment and personnel numbers per salary level

Employment information is provided in respect of the department. The amount spent by a department on compensation of employees is shown.

Information is provided on the number of posts in the department at different salary levels **per programme** as at 30 September 2009.

Number of posts on approved establishment refers to the number of departmental employment positions approved by the Department of Public Service and Administration.

Number of funded posts refers to the number of departmental employment positions which are provided within the budget.

Number of posts additional to the establishment typically refers to additional employment positions that have been allocated on an ad hoc basis and that do not form part of the approved departmental establishment.

Summary of expenditure on training

Information is provided on the funds spent on training, and the number of people trained by the department.

Summary of conditional grants to provinces and municipalities

A conditional grant refers to an allocation made by the national government, from its nationally raised revenue, to a province, local government or municipality, on condition that certain requirements or services are met.

Summary of departmental public private partnerships projects

Disclosure notes with additional details are provided for the projects signed in terms of Treasury Regulation 16.

Public private partnerships refer to contractual arrangements in which a private party performs part of a government function and assumes the associated risks. In return, the private party receives a fee according to predefined performance criteria. A public private partnership may also be a project in which a private party uses state assets for its own commercial purposes, and government benefits from the profits generated by the enterprise.

Unitary fee refers to the total payment made to the private party for the provision of all types of services.

A signed project is a public private partnership project which has reached financial close and is being implemented.

Projects in preparation are in some stage of inception, feasibility or procurement, but have not yet reached financial close.

Project monitoring costs are associated with the ongoing evaluation and monitoring of public private partnerships in operation.

Advisory fees are costs related to the hiring of transaction advisors who assist government with feasibility studies and procurement in the public private partnership project process.

Revenue generated is shown in cases where public private partnership projects have revenue generating potential such as tourism projects or toll roads.

Summary of donor funding

Donor funding is funding received by departments over and above the allocations provided in the South African government's appropriation legislation.

Donor funding comprises official development assistance and other local and international donations.

Official development assistance is an official resource flow from the international donor community to the South African government in the form of grants, technical cooperation and financial cooperation.

The programme column links the donor funding to the vote programme that is associated with it.

The **spending focus** shows what the department aims to achieve by using the funding.

Summary of expenditure on infrastructure

The infrastructure table includes new and replacement assets, maintenance and repairs, upgrades and additions, and rehabilitation, renovation and refurbishment of assets.

Infrastructure transfers to other spheres, agencies and departments refers to transfers and grants to other government components for expenditure on infrastructure.

Fixed installations transferred to households shows the transfer of funds to individual South Africans to be used for the construction of fixed 'on-site' structures that enhance the welfare of households.

Maintenance on infrastructure refers to all maintenance, repairs and refurbishment expenditure on infrastructure that prolongs the life and retains the value of the infrastructure asset. This item does not include day-to-day maintenance.

In all tables a dash (-) indicates that information is unavailable or zero.

Energy

National Treasury Republic of South Africa



Contents

Budget summary	1
Aim	1
Programme purposes	1
Strategic overview: 2006/07 – 2012/13	2
Savings and cost effective service delivery	3
Selected performance indicators	4
Expenditure estimates	4
Expenditure trends	6
Departmental receipts	7
Programme 1: Administration	7
Programme 2: Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning	9
Programme 3: Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy1	1
Programme 4: Associated Services1	5
Additional tables3	1



Energy

Budget summary

		2010	0/11		2011/12	2012/13
	Total to be	Current	Transfers and	Payments for		
R thousand	appropriated	payments	subsidies	capital assets	Total	Total
MTEF allocation						
Administration	104 205	99 276	329	4 600	127 689	106 947
Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning	1 558 608	58 608	1 500 000	-	1 564 636	1 571 231
Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	408 817	44 239	364 578	-	513 670	116 473
Associated Services	3 463 760	-	3 463 760	-	3 533 598	3 744 048
Total expenditure estimates	5 535 390	202 123	5 328 667	4 600	5 739 593	5 538 699
Executive authority	Minister of Energy	1				
Accounting officer	Director-General of	of Energy				
Website address	www.dme.gov.za					

The Estimates of National Expenditure booklets for individual votes are available on <u>www.treasury.gov.za.</u> 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 Energy is to formulate and exercise oversight regarding the implementation of overall energy policies to ensure access to affordable and reliable energy by all South Africans and to promote environmentally friendly energy carriers.

Programme purposes

Programme 1: Administration

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

Programme 2: Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning

Purpose: Integrated energy planning to promote the sustainable use of energy resources by developing appropriate policies and regulations that promote the efficient use of petroleum products, coal, gas and renewable energy sources.

Programme 3: Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy

Purpose: Monitor developments in the electricity, nuclear and clean energy sectors. Improve and implement appropriate policies governing these sectors. Oversee relevant public entities. Promote universal access to electricity by the broader South African population.

Programme 4: Associated Services

Purpose: Transfer, manage and monitor funds in support of the department's mandates to funded and non-funded statutory bodies and organisations.

Strategic overview: 2006/07 - 2012/13

The Department of Energy was established in May 2009, as a result of the separation of the energy and minerals mandates of its predecessor, the Department of Minerals and Energy. The restructuring was informed by the increasing recognition of the importance of energy in achieving government priorities as well as the particular challenges faced by the sector. The Department of Energy is responsible for ensuring the security of energy supply within the country. It does this by undertaking integrated energy planning, regulating energy industries, and promoting universal access to electricity and the use of clean energy.

Between 2006/07 and 2009/10, emphasis was placed on developing and strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework governing the energy sector. In November 2008, the National Energy Act (2008) was promulgated. The act allows for improved coordination within the energy sector, and integrates the various energy planning initiatives. In relation to the hydrocarbons sector, the petroleum pipeline regulations were promulgated in 2007 and the licensing criteria for biofuels were published in 2008.

The department continues with the implementation of the Electricity Regulation Act (2006) by instituting appropriate interventions such as the drafting of regulations on the new generation capacity in August 2009. These regulations are aimed at creating an enabling environment for independent power producers to enter the electricity market.

Ensuring a security of energy supply

The department is planning to develop a draft integrated energy planning strategy by September 2010. The strategy is expected to outline the requisite processes, systems and structures that will lead to the development of a comprehensive integrated energy plan. A national integrated energy modelling system, which is required to provide statistical information for the integrated energy planning strategy, is planned for completion by 2012/13. The department is also planning to review the 1998 White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa over the medium term.

Integrated resource plan

In September 2009, the department drafted the integrated resource plan and submitted it for Cabinet approval. However, Cabinet recommended that the department continue to engage in an extensive consultation process to ensure that all interested and affected parties are given ample opportunity to contribute in the finalisation of a comprehensive integrated resource plan. The department expects to finalise the plan and have it ready for implementation by June 2010. The aim of the plan is to develop an electricity generation matrix that outlines the energy mix from a combination of diverse sources, by also factoring in the implications of each source for the overall carbon footprint of the country.

National strategic fuel stocks policy

The energy security master plan for liquid fuel identified a number of capacity constraints and challenges faced by the petroleum sector in meeting energy demand. In responding to these challenges, the department plans to publish the national strategic fuel stocks policy for public comment by the end of 2010. This policy sets out the framework for the storage of fuel stocks by government as well as industry, to guide the necessary investment decisions within the liquid fuels sector. The department will continue to promote the expansion of refining capacity in the petroleum sector by engaging the relevant stakeholders.

Promoting clean and renewable energy sources

Promoting the development and usage of clean and renewable energy resources remains a key priority for the department. The renewable energy feed-in tariffs incentivise producers to invest in renewable energy by setting a tariff that covers the cost of generation plus a reasonable profit. The tariffs are set for a diverse array of renewable energy sources including wind, solar, biomass and small scale hydro.

Energy efficiency programmes are initiated based on the understanding that demand side management is generally less costly than supply side interventions within the electricity industry. The department has developed a solar water heating framework, which consolidates all solar water heating programmes currently run by various municipalities, public entities and the private sector. This framework also proposes a viable funding mechanism that will allow for the accelerated installation of 1 million solar water heaters by 2014. A

standard offer framework that provides incentives for interventions that improve energy efficiency in the domestic, industrial and commercial sectors is being developed and will be published in April 2010.

The department plans to embark on a process of reviewing the South African fuel specifications and standards to align them with global vehicle technology trends and environmental requirements. This will allow vehicle manufacturers to introduce engine technologies that are more fuel efficient and result in lower carbon emissions. The new fuel specifications will then be promulgated before the end of 2010/11 and guide the investment decision of companies in the motor industry.

Accelerated access to electricity

In terms of the 2007 community survey carried out by Statistics South Africa, out of the 9.2 million households, approximately 80 per cent are already electrified. The highest percentage of electrified households is found in Western Cape (86 per cent) and the lowest is in Eastern Cape (60 per cent). All existing clinics in the country have already been electrified. Since 2001/02, 4 957 schools have been electrified. The school electrification programme is planned for completion by 2010/11.

Nuclear energy

The department continues with the implementation of the 2008 nuclear energy policy. The implementation of the nuclear energy policy requires a coordinated approach due to the multifaceted nature and complexities of deploying nuclear energy. These include the decision relating to the deployment of new nuclear power stations, determining the funding and procurement frameworks, and the industrialisation and localisation strategy. The nuclear energy policy implementation committee, comprising of government departments and organisations in the nuclear sector, was established in 2009.

Regional electricity distributors

The department submitted its proposed amendments to the Constitution Seventeenth Amendment Bill to Cabinet in May 2009. The amendments contained in the bill are regarded as the key enabler in the establishment of regional electricity distributors.

Review of the liquid fuels charter

During this current financial year, the department will be conducting a comprehensive review, to determine the status of compliance with empowerment commitments that were made 10 years ago when the charter was agreed to. Following the outcome of the review a new empowerment framework will be developed and will be concluded during this financial year.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

The department will implement cost containment initiatives over the MTEF period, having identified efficiency savings of R79.8 million in 2010/11, R137.7 million in 2011/12 and R146.1 million in 2012/13. These cost savings are mainly driven by reductions in expected expenditure on travel, consulting services, and venue and facilities hire. Over the MTEF period, significant savings of R320.3 million are derived from the *Associated Services* programme, which transfers funds to public entities. Transfer payments to the Electricity Distribution Holdings Company are reduced by R44 million and R31 million in 2011/12 and 2012/13 as the allocations from government are being phased out.

Selected performance indicators

Table 28.1 Energy

Indicator	Programme	Past	Current	Projections				
	-	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of new petroleum retail	Hydrocarbons and Energy	-	360	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200
site inspections per year	Planning							
Number of additional petroleum	Hydrocarbons and Energy	13 300	13 300	13 580	13 800	15 000	15 150	15 300
licence applications accepted per	Planning							
year								
Number of new operational	Hydrocarbons and Energy	5	5	3	2	2	2	2
integrated energy centres	Planning							
established per year								
Number of additional households	Associated Services	122 711	187 925	123 364	150 000	150 000	180 000	180 000
electrified per year					1.010			
Number of additional schools	Associated Services	372	948	712	1 313	-	-	-
electrified per year		10	110					
Number of additional clinics	Associated Services	10	112	-	-	-	-	-
electrified per year	Associated Comisso		7	,	10	,	,	
Number of new bulk substations	Associated Services	4	7	6	10	6	6	6
built per year Number of additional substations	Associated Services	_	2	13	10	10	10	10
upgraded per year	Associated Services	-	Z	15	10	10	10	10
Amount of new medium voltage	Associated Services	_	95	140	310	350	350	350
power lines constructed per year	Associated Services	-	95	140	310	300	300	300
(km)								
Amount of existing medium	Associated Services	-	132	92	241	200	200	200
voltage power lines upgraded per			102	72	211	200	200	200
year (km)								
Number of additional temporary	Associated Services	4 729	5 035	5 298	4 500	4 500	4 500	4 500
jobs created per year								
Number of additional full time jobs	Associated Services	526	559	589	500	500	500	500
created per year								
Number of new learners working	Associated Services	1 389	1 599	2 368	800	800	800	800
on electrification projects per year								
Amount of expenditure on BEE	Electricity, Nuclear and	R560m	R894m	R924m	R933m	R933m	R933m	R933m
and black women owned	Clean Energy							
enterprises and SMMEs per year								
Number of new renewable energy	Electricity, Nuclear and	1	2	2	1	2	3	3
projects subsidised per year	Clean Energy							
Number of new green certificates	Electricity, Nuclear and	-	-	-	-	2	5	5
issued per year	Clean Energy							
Reduction in electricity demand	Electricity, Nuclear and	_	-	-	100	100	100	100
per year (MW)	Clean Energy							

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.2 Energy

Programme				Adjusted	Revised			
	Au	dited outcome		appropriation	estimate	Medium-term	Medium-term expenditure estimat	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
1. Administration	34 804	40 138	53 413	68 206	68 206	104 205	127 689	106 947
2. Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning	31 205	35 632	44 199	55 285	54 372	1 558 608	1 564 636	1 571 231
3. Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	65 026	86 662	262 575	339 963	327 524	408 817	513 670	116 473
4. Associated Services	1 799 811	2 026 712	2 558 205	3 293 423	3 290 100	3 463 760	3 533 598	3 744 048
Total	1 930 846	2 189 144	2 918 392	3 756 877	3 740 202	5 535 390	5 739 593	5 538 699
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				14 589	(2 086)	1 400 177	1 279 077	1 571 536

Table 28.2 Energy (continued)

				Adjusted	Revised			
		dited outcome		appropriation	estimate		expenditure e	stimate
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	0	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Economic classification								
Current payments	128 539	157 260	170 600	195 427	194 514	202 123	235 568	220 654
Compensation of employees	49 744	68 223	84 581	113 053	112 140	132 994	140 442	142 796
Goods and services	78 795	89 037	86 019	82 374	82 374	69 129	95 126	77 858
of which:								
Administrative fees	983	572	718	13 692	13 692	3 735	4 577	4 538
Advertising	1 902	2 330	2 551	1 719	1 719	3 410	3 854	3 619
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	615	508	620	672	672	1 600	6 771	1 961
Audit cost: External	494	532	825	627	627	1 800	1 999	2 000
Bursaries: Employees	242	330	332	513	513	2 116	2 690	2 462
Catering: Departmental activities	862	927	1 198	1 342	1 342	3 174	3 459	3 407
Communication	1 937	2 037	3 164	2 506	2 506	5 226	5 540	5 190
Computer services	2 279	2 033	4 780	9 288	9 288	6 997	13 345	9 974
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	32 828	29 422	8 236	1 745	1 745	7 320	7 193	6 416
Consultants and professional services: Infrastructure and planning Consultants and professional services:	- 236	900 375	7 635 839	6 033 1 074	6 033 1 074	1 080 1 247	1 395 1 539	1 720 1 923
Legal costs	200	570	000	1014	1014	1 241	1 000	1 525
Contractors	583	1 551	2 934	1 735	1 735	785	1 714	774
Agency and support / outsourced services	68	185	7 252	9 003	9 003	4 356	5 127	5 171
Entertainment	93	-	10	65	65	487	618	692
Inventory: Food and food supplies	1	-	-	-	_	237	523	245
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	1	3	5	7	7	139	285	295
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	407	407	407	217	528	585
Inventory: Materials and supplies	6	9	42	11	11	173	408	483
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	7	9	30	30	57	215	250
Inventory: Other consumables	41	10	257	156	156	564	398	428
Inventory: Stationery and printing	1 134	1 070	2 099	2 085	2 085	1 369	996	1 524
Lease payments	5 627	4 985	4 528	679	679	7 167	10 688	6 123
Property payments	202	728	849	239	239	800	900	1 000
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	26	3	3	3	98	164	187
Travel and subsistence	19 939	22 499	20 599	13 018	13 018	8 961	11 243	8 713
Training and development	474	1 021	1 067	1 745	1 745	2 103	4 302	2 522
Operating expenditure	6 926	11 864	10 717	10 589	10 589	2 492	2 919	3 365
Venues and facilities	1 322	5 113	4 343	3 391	3 391	1 419	1 736	2 291
Transfers and subsidies	1 800 398	2 030 261	2 744 146	3 558 881	3 543 119	5 328 667	5 499 067	5 312 789
Provinces and municipalities	390 767	462 495	589 138	1 107 957	1 092 195	1 240 104	1 376 612	1 151 443
Departmental agencies and accounts	77 536	83 963	99 583	96 007	96 007	81 536	26 382	34 400
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 331 834	1 483 585	2 054 890	2 354 612	2 354 612	4 006 698	4 095 724	4 126 580
Payments for capital assets	1 868	1 623	3 423	2 569	2 569	4 600	4 958	5 256
Machinery and equipment	1 786	1 145	2 873	2 212	2 212	4 600	4 958	5 256
Land and sub-soil assets	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	30	478	550	357	357	-	-	
Payments for financial assets	41	-	223	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 930 846	2 189 144	2 918 392	3 756 877	3 740 202	5 535 390	5 739 593	5 538 699

Expenditure trends

Expenditure increased significantly from R1.9 billion in 2006/07 to R3.8 billion in 2009/10, at an average rate of 24.8 per cent. This is mainly due to the restructuring of the department and the need to build capacity to respond to challenging developments within the energy sector.

The Associated Services programme, which includes transfer payments to public entities and other organisations, accounts for 71 per cent of total departmental expenditure. Transfer payments increased substantially from R1.8 billion in 2006/07 to R3.3 billion in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 22.5 per cent. This increase is attributable to the additional funding of R180 million allocated through the 2008/09 adjusted estimates process to cover costs related to the implementation of a dedicated programme to roll out compact fluorescent light bulbs. The funds are earmarked for transfers to Eskom and municipalities to roll out energy efficiency initiatives, including the demand side management programme. Additional funding was also allocated towards the integrated national electrification programme, the demand side management programme and the South African National Nuclear Energy Corporation in previous budget cycles.

An additional R4.5 billion has been allocated to Transnet Pipelines, spread as R1.5 billion per year over the MTEF period. These funds are earmarked for the construction of the national multipurpose petroleum pipelines to ensure the secure supply of petroleum products.

Expenditure on goods and services increased marginally from R78.8 million in 2006/07 to R82.4 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 1.5 per cent compared to a projected decrease at an average annual rate of 1.9 per cent over the MTEF period.

Over the medium term, overall spending for the department is projected to grow from R3.8 billion in 2009/10 to R5.5 billion in 2012/13, at an average annual rate of 13.8 per cent. This strong growth is largely driven by an increase in transfer payments to public entities and the integrated national electrification programme. Additional funding of R27 million has been provided over the MTEF period to build organisational capacity building in the department to cater for expenditure for the new ministry and support staff, and to strengthen the department's support service structure, including the appointment of staff in key positions such as the chief financial officer, and internal audit and human resources managers.

Spending in compensation of employees increased significantly from R49.7 million in 2006/07 to R113.1 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 31.5 per cent. Over the same period, the total number of employees grew by 18.1 per cent, from 302 to 497, mainly due to the recruitment of senior management personnel. The *Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning* programme accounts for 36 per cent of all employees in the department. Over the MTEF period, expenditure in compensation of employees is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 8.1 per cent, driven by additional staff recruited for the corporate services function.

Infrastructure spending

The Department of Energy does not undertake the construction of infrastructure itself. It makes transfer payments to Eskom and municipalities through the integrated national electrification programme, which are used to fund infrastructure for the electrification of households, schools and clinics. Between 2006/07 and 2009/10, R6.9 billion was spent on the integrated national electrification programme. Of this, R4.5 billion was allocated to Eskom while the remaining R2.4 billion was transferred to municipalities.

In 2008/09, electricity was provided to an additional 123 364 households and 712 schools. By October 2009, 65 339 additional households and 340 new schools were connected to the national grid. A further 190 schools have been connected using non-grid (mainly solar) technology. Additional funding of R150 million was made available in 2009/10 for the eradication of backlogs in electrifying schools. The department has projected that the electrification of the remaining backlog of 1 313 schools will be eradicated by the end of 2009/10.

R586 million and R698 million were used for bulk infrastructure in 2008/09 and 2009/10. In 2009/10, 7 bulk substations were completed and ready for operation. The remaining substations are all at different stages of construction and will be completed by the end of June 2010.

Over the MTEF period, expenditure on the integrated national electrification programme is expected to increase from R2.4 billion in 2009/10 to R3.1 billion in 2012/13, at an average annual rate of 6.6 per cent.

Departmental receipts

Departmental revenue is derived from the receipt of administration fees for licence applications processed in terms of the Petroleum Products Amendment Act (2003). Revenue has grown from R1.2 million in 2007/08 to R3.5 million 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 71 per cent as a result of the increase in licensee fees. Revenue is expected to increase marginally over the MTEF period to an estimated R4.1 million, at an average annual rate of 5 per cent.

Table 28.3 Departmental receipts

				Adjusted	Revised			
	Audited outcome estimate estin				estimate	Medium-ter	m receipts es	timate
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/1	0	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Departmental receipts	58	1 201	3 343	3 510	3 510	3 684	3 867	4 058
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	58	1 201	3 343	3 510	3 510	3 684	3 867	4 058
Total	58	1 201	3 343	3 510	3 510	3 684	3 867	4 058

Programme 1: Administration

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.4 Administration

			Adjusted				
Auc	lited outcome		appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate			
2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
-	-	-	1 725	1 816	1 916	2 012	
2 826	3 147	4 198	7 650	15 663	33 508	18 170	
27 243	32 537	44 316	52 423	79 656	84 741	78 828	
4 735	4 454	4 899	6 408	7 070	7 524	7 937	
34 804	40 138	53 413	68 206	104 205	127 689	106 947	
			12 989	43 555	63 339	52 689	
	2006/07 - 2 826 27 243 4 735	2 826 3 147 27 243 32 537 4 735 4 454	2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 - - - - - 2 826 3 147 4 198 27 243 32 537 44 316 4 735 4 454 4 899 39 39 39 39	Audited outcome appropriation 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 - - 1725 1725 2 826 3 147 4 198 7 650 27 243 32 537 44 316 52 423 4 735 4 454 4 899 6 408 34 804 40 138 53 413 68 206	Audited outcome appropriation Medium-term 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 - - - 1725 1816 2 826 3 147 4 198 7 650 15 663 27 243 32 537 44 316 52 423 79 656 4 735 4 454 4 899 6 408 7 070 34 804 40 138 53 413 68 206 104 205	Audited outcome appropriation Medium-term expenditure est 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 - - - 1725 1816 1916 2 826 3 147 4 198 7 650 15 663 33 508 27 243 32 537 44 316 52 423 79 656 84 741 4 735 4 454 4 899 6 408 7 070 7 524 34 804 40 138 53 413 68 206 104 205 127 689	

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

Current payments	33 154	38 325	49 533	65 332	99 276	122 382	101 325
Compensation of employees	11 536	14 730	20 097	29 186	46 790	49 411	51 881
Goods and services	21 618	23 595	29 436	36 146	52 486	72 971	49 444
of which:							
Administrative fees	385	96	566	6 908	2 449	2 900	2 500
Advertising	203	266	351	335	3 000	3 300	2 946
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	460	462	569	655	1 500	6 600	1 700
Audit cost: External	494	532	825	627	1 800	1 999	2 000
Bursaries: Employees	232	205	262	417	2 000	2 500	2 200
Catering: Departmental activities	290	305	260	911	3 000	3 200	3 100
Communication	1 387	1 420	2 439	1 807	5 000	5 216	4 803
Computer services	2 279	2 033	2 295	9 011	3 800	9 000	4 000
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	1 390	1 642	1 601	707	4 913	4 005	2 500
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs	148	324	789	206	1 000	1 200	1 500
Contractors	576	1 534	2 853	1 654	674	1 534	565
Agency and support / outsourced services	66	185	46	1 136	3 000	3 300	2 800
Entertainment	44	-	2	47	387	450	500
Inventory: Food and food supplies	1	-	-	-	237	523	245
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	1	2	5	7	139	285	295

Table 28.4 Administration (continued)

				Adjusted			
	Auc	lited outcome		appropriation		expenditure estir	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Economic classification							
Current payments							
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	_	-	25	5	51	284	290
Inventory: Materials and supplies	4	8	36	4	75	243	295
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	6	9	30	57	215	250
Inventory: Other consumables	41	10	126	4	441	203	200
Inventory: Stationery and printing	1 003	888	1 558	1 681	1 200	747	1 225
Lease payments	5 563	4 985	4 526	678	7 070	10 524	5 937
Property payments	202	728	849	239	800	900	1 000
Travel and subsistence	5 355	5 524	6 975	5 317	6 500	8 000	4 300
Training and development	474	670	733	1 236	1 906	4 013	2 043
Operating expenditure	821	802	762	1 387	589	780	920
Venues and facilities	199	968	974	1 137	898	1 050	1 330
Transfers and subsidies	269	213	395	305	329	349	366
Provinces and municipalities	8	3	-	-	_	-	-
Households	261	210	395	305	329	349	366
Payments for capital assets	1 340	1 600	3 416	2 569	4 600	4 958	5 256
Machinery and equipment	1 258	1 122	2 866	2 212	4 600	4 958	5 256
Land and sub-soil assets	52	-	-	_	_	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	30	478	550	357	_	-	-
Payments for financial assets	41	-	69	-	-	-	-
Total	34 804	40 138	53 413	68 206	104 205	127 689	106 947
Details of transfers and subsidies Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Municipal bank accounts							
Current	8	3	_	_	_	_	_
Regional Services Council levies	8	3	_	_	_	_	_
Households	5						
Social benefits							
Current	261	210	395	305	329	349	366
Leave Payments	261	210	395	305	327	349	366

Expenditure trends

Spending in the *Administration* programme increased from R34.8 million in 2006/07 to R68.2 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 25.1 per cent. This was mainly due to the expansion of the corporate services function to provide support services to the higher number of employees recruited within the core programmes of the department. Expenditure in compensation of employees in the *Administration* programme increased significantly, from R11.5 million in 2006/07 to R29.2 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 36.3 per cent. Over the same period, expenditure on goods and services increased from R21.6 million to R36.1 million at an average annual rate of 18.7 per cent to cater for additional equipment and related expenses for the new staff.

Expenditure is expected to rise further over the medium term from R68.2 million in 2009/10 to R106.9 million in 2012/13, at an average annual rate of 16.2 per cent. This is partly due to a reprioritisation of R96 million from the *Associated Services* programme to the *Administration* programme to expand the staff complement to enable the newly established department to carry out its mandate effectively. Over the medium term, the department will develop organisational capacity to cater for expenditure for the new ministry and strengthen the

department's support service structure. This includes appointing new staff in key positions, such as the chief financial officer, and internal audit and human resources managers.

Programme 2: Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning

- *Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning Management* provides for the overall management of the programme.
- *Energy Planning* promotes the sustainable use of energy resources through integrated energy planning.
- *Hydrocarbons* develops policy and regulations to manage petroleum, coal, and natural gas. The Controller of Petroleum Products is currently included in this subprogramme and is responsible for the implementation of the Petroleum Product Amendments Act (2003).

Objectives and measures

- Ensure the sustainable supply and demand of energy by developing the integrated energy planning strategy by September 2010, which will guide the development of a national integrated energy plan.
- Improve the security of energy supply through fostering investments in storage for liquid fuels by developing the national strategic fuel stocks policy by March 2010.
- Provide oversight over the construction of the national multipurpose petroleum pipeline and capital transfers specifically allocated for the pipeline over the MTEF period by regularly publishing progress reports.
- Encourage research and development for energy related technologies with a key focus on energy efficiency and mitigating greenhouse gases by establishing the South African National Energy Development Institute by March 2011.
- Strengthen the regulatory framework in the petroleum products industry by implementing the regulatory accounting system before March 2011.
- Improve the countrywide availability of petroleum products by licensing retail, manufacturing and wholesale operators within 90 days of receiving confirmation of the publication of licensee applications.
- Facilitate the participation of historically disadvantaged individuals in the petroleum sector by licensing 25 per cent of all licence applications by historically disadvantaged individuals in each year of the MTEF period.

Service delivery focus

As at 30 November 2009, the petroleum licence applications database revealed that 14 890 applications were received and processed by the Controller of Petroleum Products and 11 575 licences were granted, with the remaining applications not approved as they did not meet the legislative requirements. A licence was granted to PetroSA for Project Mthombo, an initiative to build a world class crude refinery in the Coega industrial development zone in Eastern Cape. In 2008, a licence was issued to Rainbow National Renewable Fuels to manufacture biodiesel.

In collaboration with oil companies, local municipalities and other development agencies, the department is establishing integrated energy centres countrywide as part of implementing government's mandate to promote access to clean and affordable energy services. 6 centres have been established thus far and 4 additional sites in Qunu, Bizana, Ulundi and Qamatha are at advanced stages of development and expected to be operational in 2010.

The National Energy Act (2008) makes provision for the establishment of the South African National Energy Development Institute with the aim of promoting energy efficiency and research within the sector. A business case for listing the institute as a public entity was developed and submitted to National Treasury in November 2009 and the listing is expected to take place in 2010/11.

Given the hazardous nature of illuminating paraffin, in 2008, in collaboration with the Central Energy Fund, the department initiated a pilot programme to assess the efficacy of new, safer illuminating paraffin appliances in township areas previously devastated by paraffin related fires.

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.5 Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning

Subprogramme	_	.		Adjusted			
		lited outcome		appropriation		m expenditure es	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning Management	4 833	5 218	4 551	4 477	1 691	1 793	1 987
Energy Planning	6 475	8 655	8 935	14 867	20 754	24 584	27 927
Hydrocarbons	19 897	21 759	30 713	35 941	1 536 163	1 538 259	1 541 317
Total	31 205	35 632	44 199	55 285	1 558 608	1 564 636	1 571 231
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				_	1 498 086	1 500 506	1 503 894
Economic classification							
Current payments	30 757	35 604	44 042	55 285	58 608	64 636	71 231
Compensation of employees	14 147	20 400	29 266	46 957	50 754	53 5 9 6	56 276
Goods and services	16 610	15 204	14 776	8 328	7 854	11 040	14 955
of which:							
Administrative fees	210	52	20	21	133	212	246
Advertising	381	350	583	318	199	287	349
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	139	26	2	2	97	167	257
Bursaries: Employees	_	2	-	_	97	166	233
Catering: Departmental activities	145	253	304	298	148	226	267
Communication	119	261	370	358	158	238	283
Computer services	-	-	192	203	3 182	4 326	5 951
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	9 204	2 333	2 202	772	407	427	482
Consultants and professional services: Infrastructure and planning	-	900	835	685	246 236	338 326	423 407
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs Contractors	- 4	- 12	- 72	815 76	230 110	320 179	407
Agency and support / outsourced services	2	-	2 875	780	186	281	480
Entertainment	_	_	2	2	97	164	187
Inventory: Learner and teacher support	-	-	364	386	163	240	290
material Inventory: Materials and supplies	_	1	_	7	98	165	188
Inventory: Medical supplies	_	1	_	_	_	_	_
Inventory: Other consumables	_	_	130	137	120	191	224
Inventory: Stationery and printing	124	3	293	310	150	225	270
Lease payments	_	_	1	1	97	164	186
Transport provided: Departmental activity	_	_	3	3	98	164	187
Travel and subsistence	5 359	6 030	4 599	1 609	1 278	1 755	2 605
Training and development	-	171	40	42	104	172	337
Operating expenditure	567	4 044	641	680	213	299	370
Venues and facilities	356	765	1 248	823	237	328	526
Transfers and subsidies	9	5	100	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Provinces and municipalities	9		100	_	- 1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000
Public corporations and private enterprises	7	-	_	_	- 1 500 000	- 1 500 000	- 1 500 000
Households	-	5	100	_	_	-	-
Payments for capital assets	439	23	_	_	_	_	_
Machinery and equipment	439	23	_	_	_	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-		57	_	_	-	-
Total	31 205	35 632	44 199	55 285	1 558 608	1 564 636	1 571 231

Table 28.5 Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning (continued)

				Adjusted			
	Aud	ited outcome		appropriation	Medium-terr	m expenditure es	timate
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Details of transfers and subsidies							
Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Municipal bank accounts							
Current	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Services Council levies	9	-	-	-	_	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises							
Public corporations							
Other transfers							
Capital	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Transnet Pipelines	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Households							
Social benefits							
Current	-	5	100	-	-	-	-
Leave payments	-	5	100	-	-	-	-

Expenditure trends

Spending in the *Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning* programme increased from R31.2 million in 2006/07 to R55.3 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 21 per cent. The increase is mostly due to the restructuring of the programme to implement the Petroleum Products Amendment Act (2003). Spending in the *Hydrocarbons* subprogramme increased significantly from R19.9 million in 2006/07 to R35.9 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 21.8 per cent, partly due to the establishment of the Controller of Petroleum Products, which is responsible for issuing licences for the liquid fuels industry.

Expenditure is expected to increase substantially over the MTEF period, from R55.3 million to R1.6 billion, at an average annual rate of 205.2 per cent. This is mainly due to the transfer payments of R1.5 billion in each year of the MTEF period allocated to Transnet for the construction of the national multipurpose petroleum pipeline.

Spending in the *Energy Planning* subprogramme is also expected to increase significantly, at an average annual rate of 23.4 per cent over the medium term, as a result of the procurement of a national integrated energy modelling system. Additional allocations of R20 million in 2010/11, R30 million in 2011/12 and R30 million in 2012/13 are made for this modelling system. The development of the system is expected to increase expenditure on computer services. This results in an increase in expenditure on goods and services over the medium term at an average annual rate of 21.5 per cent.

In 2009/10, expenditure in compensation of employees for this programme increased significantly, from R29.4 million to R40 million, because of the additional personnel recruited to strengthen the department's capacity to carry out integrated planning functions and fill vacancies in the Controller of Petroleum Products.

Programme 3: Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy

- *Electricity and Nuclear Management* provides overall management of the programme.
- *Electricity* develops, implements and monitors electricity policy and programmes. The integrated national electrification programme business planning unit manages the electrification planning, funding and implementation process, including the addressing of electrification backlogs in the quest to achieve universal access to electricity.
- *Nuclear* aims to improve the governance of the nuclear sector, specifically in relation to nuclear safety, nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear technology.
- *Clean Energy* facilitates the implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and also regulates and promotes the clean development mechanism activities.

Funding in these subprogrammes will mainly be used for compensation of employees and the acquisition of related goods and services.

Objectives and measures

- Ensure well managed, efficient and safe electricity, nuclear and clean energy industries by:
 - implementing the nuclear energy policy through developing an implementation strategy by June 2010
 - implementing energy efficiency policies and issuing regulations and strategies to achieve electricity savings of 12 per cent by 2015, based on forecast energy demand
 - regulating the security of nuclear material and facilities by developing appropriate regulations for the physical protection of nuclear material by March 2011.
- Promote the sustainable use of electricity to achieve a 100MW saving in each year of the MTEF period by:
 - publishing the solar water heating framework by June 2010
 - ensuring the use of compact fluorescent light bulbs in public buildings and reducing the power used for domestic and street lighting
 - facilitating the development and implementation of energy efficiency technologies and programmes by developing the energy efficiency standards for appliances and publishing them by 2010/11.
- Increase access to electricity by monitoring the implementation of the integrated national electrification programme, which aims to connect 3.2 million households by 2012.
- Facilitate the implementation and adoption of new and renewable energy technologies to meet the 2013 target of 10 000GWh generation from clean energy sources by providing increased support through the renewable energy finance and subsidy scheme and other support programmes.

Service delivery focus

In 2009/10, contracts awarded to broad based black economic empowerment (BEE) companies, black women owned firms and small, medium and micro enterprises amounted to R261.1 million. 3 954 temporary and 371 permanent jobs were created through the integrated national electrification programme. In 2009/10, 741 learners took part in electrification projects against a targeted 800.

Since its inception in 2005, the Renewable Energy Finance and Subsidy Office has subsidised 6 projects with a power generation capacity of 23.9MW. However, in 2009/10, the office subsidised 2 projects worth 9MW involving landfill gas in KwaZulu-Natal and a small scale hydro project in Free State. Collectively, these projects amount to 45 per cent of subsidised renewable energy production, lower than the targeted 20MW in 2009/10. In 2009, the department completed the institutional arrangements to prepare for the launch of the Working for Energy programme.

A national target of 400MW in electricity savings was set in 2009/10, based on the possible implementation of energy efficiency and demand side management programmes and the national power conservation programme. Estimates for 2009/10 indicate that 100MW savings were achieved through fiscal funding to Eskom and the municipality energy efficiency and demand side management programme, which was allocated R250 million. In 2009, the department established necessary systems for monitoring and managing the municipal and Eskom energy efficiency and demand side management programme. 17 contracts with municipalities to the value of R100 million were signed and funds have been transferred.

The nuclear energy policy implementation committee was established in March 2009 to conduct a review of nuclear energy policy implementation readiness to evaluate the country's readiness to implement or expand its nuclear programme, enhance implementation planning, and ensure a holistic understanding by all involved in the nuclear programme. The department is in the process of finalising the national nuclear energy communication strategy and the national nuclear fuel supply strategy for implementation in 2010/11.

In 2009, 32 authorisations were issued for the acquisition, possession, transport, use, and import and export of nuclear material. All exports of nuclear material were to countries that are Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty states and have safeguard agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency. The radioactive waste management policy and strategy is currently being implemented and the establishment of the National

Radioactive Waste Disposal Institute should be completed by March 2011. The department is developing the national nuclear skills development, acquisition, and retention strategy for the sector and an analysis of skills requirements until 2030 was performed to inform the basis for engagement with education authorities. In 2009, the directorate of nuclear non-proliferation continued to host training sessions related to nuclear security in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.6 Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy

Subprogramme				Adjusted			
		ited outcome	0000/00	appropriation		n expenditure est	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Electricity and Nuclear Management	4 386	5 148	4 679	6 226	1 514	1 653	1 793
Electricity	41 781	53 633	43 010	38 109	25 103	27 372	24 907
Nuclear	9 699	11 060	18 213	17 204	7 481	8 560	9 673
Clean Energy	9 160	16 821	196 673	278 424	374 719	476 085	80 100
Total	65 026	86 662	262 575	339 963	408 817	513 670	116 473
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				1 600	(49 217)	(50 190)	(55 580)
Economic classification							
Current payments	64 628	83 331	77 025	74 810	44 239	48 550	48 098
Compensation of employees	24 061	33 093	35 218	36 910	35 450	37 435	34 639
Goods and services	40 567	50 238	41 807	37 900	8 789	11 115	13 459
of which:							
Administrative fees	388	424	132	6 763	1 153	1 465	1 792
Advertising	1 318	1 714	1 617	1 066	211	267	324
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	16	20	49	15	3	4	4
Bursaries: Employees	10	123	70	96	19	24	29
Catering: Departmental activities	427	369	634	133	26	33	4(
Communication	431	356	355	341	68	86	104
Computer services	-	-	2 293	74	15	19	23
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	22 234	25 447	4 433	266	2 000	2 761	3 434
Consultants and professional services: Infrastructure and planning	-	-	6 800	5 348	834	1 057	1 297
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs	88	51	50	53	11	13	16
Contractors	3	5	9	5	1	1	2
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	4 331	7 087	1 170	1 546	1 891
Entertainment	49	_	6	16	3	4	5
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	18	16	3	4	5
Inventory: Materials and supplies	2	-	6	_	-	-	-
Inventory: Other consumables	-	-	1	15	3	4	4
Inventory: Stationery and printing	7	179	248	94	19	24	29
Lease payments	64	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	9 225	10 945	9 025	6 092	1 183	1 488	1 808
Training and development	_	180	294	467	93	117	142
Operating expenditure	5 538	7 018	9 314	8 522	1 690	1 840	2 075
Venues and facilities	767	3 380	2 121	1 431	284	358	435
Transfers and subsidies	309	3 331	185 446	265 153	364 578	465 120	68 375
Provinces and municipalities	16	-	-	175 000	220 000	280 000	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	_	-	10 000	_	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	293	3 328	175 406	90 153	144 578	185 120	68 375
Households	-	3	40	_	-	-	-

Table 28.6 Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy (continued)

				Adjusted			
	Aud	ited outcome		appropriation	Medium-tern	n expenditure est	imate
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Payments for capital assets	89	-	7	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	89	-	7	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	97	-	-	-	_
Total	65 026	86 662	262 575	339 963	408 817	513 670	116 473
Details of transfers and subsidies							
Provinces and municipalities							
Municipalities							
Municipal bank accounts							
Current	16	-	-	175 000	220 000	280 000	-
Regional Services Council levies	16	-	-	-	_	-	-
Electricity Demand Side Management	-	-	-	175 000	220 000	280 000	-
Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	-	-	10 000	-	-	-	-
Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company	-	_	10 000	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises							
Public corporations							
Other transfers							
Capital	-	-	170 000	74 475	108 900	118 800	-
National Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management (Eskom) Grant Public corporations and private enterprises	_	_	170 000	74 475	108 900	118 800	-
Private enterprises							
Other transfers							
Current	293	3 328	5 406	15 678	35 678	66 320	68 375
Donations to Private Enterprises	-	20	-	_	_	-	_
Renewable Energy: Subsidy Scheme	293	3 308	5 406	10 678	20 678	41 320	68 375
Renewable Energy: Working for Energy	-	_	-	5 000	15 000	25 000	-
Households							
Other transfers to households							
Current	-	3	40	_	-	-	-
Gifts and Donations	-	3	40	_	-	-	-

Expenditure trends

Spending in the *Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy* programme increased significantly from R65 million in 2006/07 to R340 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 73.6 per cent. This is mainly due to the allocation of additional funding of R175.4 million in 2008/09 and R90.2 million in 2009/10 to cover the costs related to the electricity demand side management programme located within the *Clean Energy* subprogramme. The funds are earmarked for a transfer to Eskom to implement the rollout of compact fluorescent light bulbs.

The increase in spending in the *Nuclear* subprogramme, from R9.7 million in 2006/07 to R17.2 million in 2009/10, is attributable to expenditure on activities related to the development and implementation of the nuclear energy policy.

Expenditure in compensation of employees grew strongly between 2006/07 and 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 15.3 per cent due to salary adjustments. It is projected to decline at an average annual rate of 2.1 per cent per year over the MTEF period.

Expenditure is projected to decrease over the MTEF period, from R340 million to R116.5 million, at an average annual rate of 30 per cent. This is mainly due to the phasing out of additional allocations for the demand side management programme for Eskom in 2012/13.

Programme 4: Associated Services

- *National Nuclear Regulator* provides for the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage through establishing safety standards and regulatory practices. Funding is used for compensation of employees and the procurement of goods and services.
- *South African Nuclear Energy Corporation* undertakes and promotes research and development in the field of nuclear energy and radiation science. The corporation is also responsible for various institutional obligations on nuclear matters on behalf of the state.
- *Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company* is mandated to restructure the electricity distribution industry as outlined in the 1998 White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa.
- *The Integrated National Electrification Programme* manages the electrification planning, funding and implementation process with the aim of addressing the electrification backlog in the quest to attain universal access to electricity.

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.7 Associated Services

Subprogramme				Adjusted			
	-	dited outcome		appropriation	Medium-tern	stimate	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
South African Nuclear Energy Corporation	356 353	388 256	554 726	564 144	574 110	601 901	589 749
National Nuclear Regulator	14 742	18 029	20 333	23 793	19 954	14 624	11 355
Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company	62 794	65 934	69 250	72 214	61 582	11 758	23 044
National Electrification Programme	1 365 922	1 554 493	1 913 896	2 633 272	2 808 114	2 905 315	3 119 900
Total	1 799 811	2 026 712	2 558 205	3 293 423	3 463 760	3 533 598	3 744 048
Change to 2009 Budget estimate				-	(92 247)	(234 578)	70 533
Economic classification							
Transfers and subsidies	1 799 811	2 026 712	2 558 205	3 293 423	3 463 760	3 533 598	3 744 048
Provinces and municipalities	390 734	462 492	589 138	932 957	1 020 104	1 096 612	1 151 443
Departmental agencies and accounts	77 536	83 963	89 583	96 007	81 536	26 382	34 400
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 331 541	1 480 257	1 879 484	2 264 459	2 362 120	2 410 604	2 558 205
Total	1 799 811	2 026 712	2 558 205	3 293 423	3 463 760	3 533 598	3 744 048
Provinces and municipalities Municipalities Municipal bank accounts							
Capital	390 734	462 492	589 138	932 957	1 020 104	1 096 612	1 151 443
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant	390 734	462 492	589 138	932 957	1 020 104	1 096 612	1 151 443
Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	76 450	82 952	88 521	94 690	80 183	25 249	33 210
Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company	62 393	65 513	68 808	71 750	61 090	11 377	22 644
National Nuclear Regulator	14 057	17 439	19 713	22 940	19 093	13 872	10 566
Capital	1 086	1 011	1 062	1 317	1 353	1 133	1 190
Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company	401	421	442	464	492	381	400
National Nuclear Regulator	685	590	620	853	861	752	790
Public corporations and private enterprises							
Public corporations							
Subsidies on production or products							

Table 28.7 Associated Services (continued)

				Adjusted					
		dited outcome		appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate				
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		
Capital	893 165	1 018 082	1 240 758	1 616 315	1 719 810	1 737 842	1 882 087		
ESKOM: Integrated National Electrification Programme	893 165	973 082	1 150 758	1 467 365	1 719 810	1 737 842	1 882 087		
ESKOM: Integrated National Electrification Programme (Backlogs)	-	45 000	90 000	148 950	-	-	-		
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Public corporations									
Other transfers									
Current	300 954	369 106	534 736	540 518	553 975	580 609	568 750		
NECSA: Activities	261 203	277 464	438 570	447 340	466 145	489 690	485 990		
NECSA: Decommissioning Projects	24 391	78 019	81 949	78 780	75 289	77 952	69 972		
NECSA: SAFARI Reactor Conversion	15 360	13 623	14 217	14 398	12 541	12 967	12 788		
Capital	43 879	8 933	9 331	12 833	10 734	11 571	11 411		
NECSA: Activities	38 970	6 919	7 227	9 939	8 313	8 962	8 839		
NECSA: Decommissioning Projects	4 909	2 014	2 104	2 894	2 421	2 609	2 572		
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Private enterprises									
Subsidies on production or products									
Capital	82 023	73 919	84 000	84 000	68 200	70 861	86 370		
Integrated National Electrification Programme: Non- grid Electrification Service Providers Public corporations and private enterprises	82 023	73 919	84 000	84 000	68 200	70 861	86 370		
Private enterprises									
Other transfers									
Current	11 520	10 217	10 659	10 793	9 401	9 721	9 587		
NECSA: Security	11 520	10 217	10 659	10 793	9 401	9 721	9 587		

Expenditure trends

Expenditure in the *Associated Services* programme is dominated by transfers to Eskom and municipalities through the integrated national electrification programme, which accounted for 97.1 per cent of total spending in 2009/10. Between 2006/07 and 2009/10, expenditure increased significantly from R1.8 billion to R3.3 billion, at an average annual rate of 22.3 per cent. This substantial rise is due to additional allocations for the integrated national electrification programme, which rose from R1.4 billion in 2006/07 to R2.6 billion in 2009/10 at an average annual rate of 22.9 per cent. Additional allocations were used to cover costs associated with the rehabilitation of electricity infrastructure and capital inflation adjustments.

In 2008/09, expenditure in the *South African Nuclear Energy Corporation* subprogramme rose sharply by 42.9 per cent, from R388.2 million to R554.7 million, as a result of additional allocations provided to strengthen the corporation's security systems.

Expenditure is expected to increase marginally over the MTEF period, from R3.3 billion to an estimated R3.7 billion, at an average annual rate of 4.4 per cent. This is driven mainly by the integrated national electrification programme, which is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 5.8 per cent over the medium term.

Public entities and other agencies

Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa

Strategic overview: 2006/07 - 2012/13

The Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa was established in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act (1999). Its functions are: to undertake and promote research on nuclear energy, radiation sciences and technology; to

process source, special, and restricted nuclear material, including uranium enrichment; and to collaborate with other entities. The act also delegates specific responsibilities to the corporation, including: the operation of the SAFARI-1 reactor; applying radiation technology for medical and scientific purposes; managing nuclear waste disposal nationally; and implementing and executing national safeguards.

The adoption of the 2008 nuclear energy policy reconfirmed the Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa's mandate, and designated the organisation as the lead agency in nuclear research and development. The policy also highlighted the need for the corporation to develop viable nuclear fuel cycle options to support the new nuclear build programme.

Over the MTEF period, the corporation will focus on: radiation products and services; nuclear fuel development and production capabilities and nuclear component manufacturing facilities to support future nuclear programmes and the localisation of nuclear manufacturing. Moreover, as the host of the nuclear programmes cluster, which aims to promote knowledge sharing, capacity building and safety in nuclear industry, the corporation uses its capacity to ensure compliance with the conditions of nuclear authorisations. This is achieved through an approved safety, health, environment and quality management licensing, security and safeguard systems and the Pelindaba campus.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

Over the MTEF period, savings of R42.3 million will be realised on appropriated funds (R11.1 million, R13.2 million and R18 million) through reductions in expenditure on goods and services. The corporation will implement a number of cost containment measures, with particular emphasis on overhead costs.

Selected performance	indicators
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Table 28.8 Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa

Indicator	Programme/Activity		Past		Current	Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Amount of new sales of radiochemical products and services per year	Commercial exploitation of nuclear and related products and services	R257m	R313m	R422m	R623m	R795m	R839m	R940m
Number of days per year SAFARI- 1 reactor is available out of days scheduled	Research and development	286/310 (92%)	305/308 (99%)	304/304 (100%)	305/305 (100%)	307/307 (100%)	304/304 (100%)	305/305 (100%)
Number of low and intermediate radioactive waste drums received and disposed of at Vaalputs repository per year	National radioactive waste storage	818	1 409	1 420	1 500	2 660	3 260	3 500
Number of innovations delivering economic value (3-year moving average)	Research and development	3	4	4	4	5	6	7
Number of published scientific articles per researcher per year	Research and development	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1	1.2
Amount spent on decommissioning and decontaminating closed down nuclear plants and facilities per year	Decommissioning and decontamination	R19.8m	R59.1m	R73.6m	R71.6m	R75.2m	R79.4m	R84.1m
Total number of security projects completed out of 338 planned projects (and cumulative percentage completion)	Security system upgrade	87/338 26%	148/338 44%	236/338 70%	287/338 85%	321/338 95%	338/338 100%	-
Percentage of annual safeguards plan activities achieved as per agreed plan with the International Atomic Energy Agency	Research and development	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage audiled compliance with the 224 elements of the safety, health, environment and quality system and related legal requirements (norm for satisfactory compliance is 80%).	Safety, health, environment and quality management compliance	65%	76%	80%	80%	81%	82%	83%

Service delivery focus

In 2009/10, NTP Radioisotopes, a subsidiary of the corporation, played a key role in alleviating the global shortage of Mo-99 (and the imaging agent Tc-99), a key isotope used in medical imaging procedures, caused by outages of reactors and production facilities abroad. NTP Radioisotopes was able to do this due to its ability to increase the productivity and improve the performance of the SAFARI-1 reactor. NTP Radioisotopes achieved sales of R623 million in 2009/10, exceeding its sales target by 21 per cent. NTP Radioisotopes is the global leader in Mo-99 supply and aims to achieve R1 billion in sales in 2013/14. In 2009/10, SAFARI-1 met its operational availability target to convert the reactor to enable it to function with low enriched uranium. The programme was successfully completed with the first full fuel element load, which was started up in June 2009. The fully converted reactor was the first to produce Mo-99 on a commercial scale.

The second round of nuclear fuel cycle pre-feasibility studies was completed and a concept roadmap for establishing fuel cycle facilities in South Africa was defined in 2008/09. This work served as the major input for the department's policy implementation readiness evaluation. Priority has now shifted to establishing a uranium enrichment development programme and uranium processing capability. Skills development in the uranium enrichment development programme has been expanded and work in preparing the fuel processing laboratories is ongoing.

The development of the safety, health and environment quality management system continues and all quality management system requirements for compliance with the RD-0034 standard, set by the South African National Nuclear Regulator, were achieved in 2008/09. The corporation experienced a backlog in the transfer of waste from Pelindaba to Vaalputs due to licensing constraints in 2009/10. The challenges were resolved and the backlog will be eradicated over the MTEF period. Progress continues with planning for the repatriation of SAFARI-1 spent fuel to the United States. The programme will start in the latter part of 2010/11 and will lead to savings in waste management expenditure.

Statement of financial performance	Aud	lited outcome		Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate			
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Revenue								
Non-tax revenue	479 786	503 557	631 572	911 607	991 860	1 059 322	1 187 113	
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets of which:	437 204	443 770	538 899	845 172	922 641	1 008 318	1 089 355	
Sales by market establishments	437 204	443 770	538 899	845 172	922 641	1 008 318	1 089 355	
Other non-tax revenue	42 582	59 787	92 673	66 435	69 219	51 004	97 758	
Transfers received	326 589	417 076	585 147	616 262	666 169	675 885	695 043	
Total revenue	806 375	920 633	1 216 719	1 527 869	1 658 029	1 735 207	1 882 156	
Expenses								
Current expense	690 944	857 422	1 066 155	1 437 757	1 540 487	1 668 533	1 789 430	
Compensation of employees	335 330	376 420	423 743	580 244	633 915	668 066	698 789	
Goods and services	301 658	412 848	517 189	749 900	809 278	889 551	977 428	
Depreciation	29 309	32 187	40 192	54 973	58 725	59 841	57 565	
Interest, dividends and rent on land	9 396	10 076	20 864	620	2 906	5 999	10 353	
Transfers and subsidies	13 947	15 223	7 924	-	_	_	-	
Total expenses	704 891	872 645	1 074 079	1 437 757	1 540 487	1 668 533	1 789 430	
Surplus / (Deficit)	101 484	47 988	142 640	90 112	117 542	66 674	92 726	

Expenditure estimates

	Aud	lited outcome		Revised estimate	Medi	um-term estimate	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Statement of financial position							
Carrying value of assets	212 647	242 814	305 014	343 115	425 647	473 596	530 451
of which: Acquisition of assets	58 916	63 671	113 133	99 371	141 257	107 790	116 299
Investments	43 279	45 014	48 236	60 528	76 177	89 102	102 373
Inventory	63 844	62 533	100 810	105 131	105 929	103 259	114 385
Receivables and prepayments	94 759	150 762	182 680	236 870	265 885	298 149	317 695
Cash and cash equivalents	134 237	167 238	222 700	223 087	267 395	324 394	393 668
Assets not classified elsewhere	-	-	3 230	20 020	20 019	20 019	20 020
Total assets	548 766	668 361	862 670	988 751	1 161 052	1 308 519	1 478 592
Accumulated surplus/deficit	(5 067)	41 001	177 226	260 948	386 156	485 590	586 460
Capital and reserves	21 403	23 565	6 710	19 776	19 776	19 776	19 776
Borrowings	14 795	10 571	9 250	10 457	39 543	71 917	113 711
Post-retirement benefits	312 230	329 555	331 162	336 306	341 347	346 598	352 118
Trade and other payables	177 465	179 355	232 160	240 768	244 862	246 020	258 208
Provisions	27 940	84 314	106 162	120 496	129 368	138 618	148 319
Total equity and liabilities	548 766	668 361	862 670	988 751	1 161 052	1 308 519	1 478 592

Table 28.9 Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa: Financial information (continued)

Expenditure trends

The South African Nuclear Energy Corporation derives its revenue from the sale of nuclear technology products, chemical products, nuclear engineering services and transfers payments received from government. Sales of isotopes and related products account for 55.3 per cent of total revenue while transfers received from government account for 40.3 per cent in 2009/10.

Revenue increased from R806.3 million in 2006/07 to R1.5 billion in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 23.7 per cent. The strong increase is driven by increases in the transfers received from government, and rising sales of isotopes and related products. Over the medium term, revenue is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 7.2 per cent to reach R1.9 billion. This growth is mainly driven by increases in the sale of nuclear technology, which is expected to account for 57.9 per cent by 2012/13.

Expenditure increased from R704.9 million in 2006/07 to R1.4 billion in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 26.8 per cent. This is mainly due to an increase in expenditure on goods and services, which grew at an average annual rate of 35.5 per cent. This is mainly due to the extensive upgrades undertaken by the corporation on its security system as well as rising expenditure in decommissioning activities. Over the medium term, expenditure is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 7.6 per cent, largely driven by the expansion of the corporation to develop viable fuel cycle options.

Central Energy Fund

Strategic overview: 2006/07 - 2012/13

The Central Energy Fund is a private company, governed by the Central Energy Fund Act (1977). The company researches, finances, develops and exploits appropriate energy solutions across the spectrum of energy sources to meet South Africa's future energy needs. In terms of its governing legislation, the Central Energy Fund is also mandated to manage the Equalisation Fund, which collects levies from the retail sales of petroleum products to eliminate unnecessary fluctuations in the retail price of liquid fuel and to give tariff protection to the synthetic fuel industry. The Central Energy Fund group consists of seven operating subsidiaries: the Petroleum, Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa, the South African Gas Development Company, the Petroleum Agency South Africa, Oil Pollution Control South Africa, the South African National Energy Institute, the National Energy Efficiency Agency and the Strategic Fuel Fund Association.

In light of the energy constraints faced by the country, the Central Energy Fund will focus on improving the security of energy supply by diversifying sources of energy over the medium term. Greater emphasis will also be placed on supply side interventions by building and managing strategic energy stocks and energy

infrastructure, investing in and developing renewable and alternative energy sources and investing in energy efficiency, developing human capacity and investing in energy research and development activities, managing and exploiting local strategic energy and related resources, and mitigating environmental impacts and maximising sustainable development.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

The Central Energy Fund group has implemented systems to control and contain operational costs. In 2009/10, all operational costs were successfully held below budget, due to more effective cost management strategies. Costs containment is an ongoing process in the group.

Selected performance indicators

Table 28.10 Central Energy Fund

Indicator	Programme/Activity	Past			Current	Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of crude oil barrels maintained as per ministerial directive (measured in millions of barrels (mbbl) per year)	Security of supply	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Number of biofuel projects investigated per year	Security of supply	4	5	3	2	-	-	-
Number of new biofuels projects developed per year	Security of supply	-	_	1	1	1	2	2
Number of demonstrations of Basa njengo Magogo method for cleaner coal use in townships per year	Diversity of energy sources	-	30 000	50 000	40 000	50 000	60 000	-
Number of landfill gas sites developed per year	Security of Supply	-	4	15	26	24	-	-
Number of wind farms developed per year	Security of supply	-	_	1	1	2	1	-
Number of solar water heating units rolled out per year	Diversity of energy sources	-	-	500	500	40 000	40 000	40 000

Service delivery focus

In 2009/10, steady gains were made in a number of key performance deliverables. It is expected that the long term investment investigations, particularly in the biofuels area, will be concluded by March 2011. Multiple studies in the area of renewable energy technology currently undertaken by the department have stimulated investor and private developer interest. Higher electricity tariffs will accelerate growth in the alternative energy industry by allowing the more costly renewable energy products to compete with electricity as a source of energy. Carbon trading initiatives, such as those undertaken by the JSE Securities Exchange, are an indication of the increasing levels of interest in the renewable energy economic space. A carbon hub was established as a joint venture between the Central Energy Fund, Norwegian based Greenstream Network and Carbon SA. Due to the nature of the global carbon industry and the many opportunities it presents, the carbon hub established an office in London in January 2009.

The fund's low smoke fuel project remains its flagship project and it delivered its final bankable report at the end of 2009/10. The project has the potential to supply 1.5 per cent of South Africa's oil requirements.

In 2009/10, the joint venture between the fund and Philips enabled the construction of an assembly line for compact fluorescent lamps in Lesotho. The Cradock ethanol project was implemented after board approval, signalling the potential for the first industrial fuel grade ethanol plant in South Africa. The solar water heating pilot project, sponsored by the fund and the United Nations Development Programme, was completed in 2007 and the fund is now developing a model to deliver 60 000 solar water heaters to Nelson Mandela Bay municipality domestic customers over the next 4 years. In Western Cape, the Darling wind power project was switched on and the photovoltaic project is becoming financially viable. The fund also expects to install 35 000 units of energy efficient street lighting in 2010/11 as part of its energy efficiency initiatives.

The fund's development projects include the paraffin safety project to investigate the safer use of illuminating paraffin in low income households, and the Basa Njengo Magogo project. This project aims to reduce outdoor pollution resulting from low income households burning coal by demonstrating more environmentally friendly ways of keeping fires. The rollout of this project is on schedule in both Soweto and Alexandra townships in Gauteng.

Expenditure estimates

Statement of financial performance	Au	idited outcome		Revised estimate	Medi	um-term estimate	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	20011/12	2012/13
Revenue							
Non-tax revenue	11 756 632	12 744 576	15 131 723	11 824 751	15 998 967	17 575 745	18 595 691
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets of which:	8 951 756	10 425 540	12 360 861	10 288 996	14 895 267	15 986 787	16 152 822
Admin fees	-	-	-	1 193	1 246	1 255	1 252
Sales by market establishments	8 951 756	10 425 540	12 360 861	10 287 803	14 894 021	15 985 532	16 151 570
Other non-tax revenue	2 804 876	2 319 036	2 770 862	1 535 755	1 103 700	1 588 958	2 442 869
Total revenue	11 756 632	12 744 576	15 131 723	11 824 751	15 998 967	17 575 745	18 595 691
Expenses							
Current expense	8 747 599	10 525 844	12 797 754	13 114 084	12 463 960	15 481 104	17 939 870
Compensation of employees	124 445	132 703	174 185	178 804	182 418	186 136	189 126
Goods and services	7 023 996	8 617 973	11 859 147	10 020 683	12 067 070	15 047 309	17 404 920
Depreciation	924 095	862 034	441 162	2 794 782	21 179	21 448	19 677
Interest, dividends and rent on land	331 391	218 114	294 242	106 865	193 293	226 211	326 147
Total expenses	8 747 599	10 525 844	12 797 754	13 114 084	12 463 960	15 481 104	17 939 870
Surplus / (Deficit)	3 009 033	2 218 732	2 333 969	(1 289 333)	3 535 007	2 094 641	655 821
Statement of financial position							
Carrying value of assets	4 607 639	5 006 582	6 299 674	11 750 514	14 893 503	15 905 000	16 549 285
of which: Acquisition of assets	1 253 647	1 189 020	2 001 490	6 590 074	4 270 228	2 130 233	860 265
Investments	738 601	653 595	664 450	3 479 791	5 387 876	7 305 838	15 241 931
Inventory	3 024 552	3 910 140	3 562 132	3 410 209	3 410 548	3 411 634	3 411 039
Loans	82 028	_	-	-	-	_	-
Receivables and prepayments	1 698 726	2 353 031	2 105 274	2 666 247	3 301 088	3 493 677	3 762 331
Cash and cash equivalents	14 975 177	15 987 901	16 143 359	12 820 834	12 979 765	14 473 625	8 613 403
Assets not classified elsewhere	87 167	2 512 068	3 395 442	99 465	6 827	4 308	3 702
Total assets	25 213 890	30 423 317	32 170 331	34 227 060	39 979 607	44 594 082	47 581 691
Accumulated surplus/deficit	18 802 861	21 046 007	23 380 314	23 177 482	26 943 809	29 184 893	29 779 340
Capital and reserves	39 646	57 726	118 187	-	-	_	2 000 000
Borrowings	674 500	517 467	417 132	8 062 414	10 544 747	12 070 451	11 980 866
Trade and other payables	1 258 281	2 357 660	1 782 421	2 775 363	2 277 779	3 107 508	3 569 848
Provisions	3 522 587	4 003 843	4 234 505	184 672	195 570	216 342	236 751
Liabilities not classified elsewhere	916 015	2 440 614	2 237 772	27 129	17 702	14 888	14 886
Total equity and liabilities	25 213 890	30 423 317	32 170 331	34 227 060	39 979 607	44 594 082	47 581 691

Expenditure trends

The Central Energy Fund derives its revenue from the sale of energy products, the rendering of services, royalty receipts and tank rentals. Sales of energy products accounted for approximately 86.4 per cent of the fund's total revenue in 2009/10.

Revenue increased marginally from R11.8 billion in 2006/07 to R11.8 billion in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 0.2 per cent. The net profit of R2.3 billion in 2008/09 was the result of higher oil prices, a weaker exchange rate and the increased demand for crude oil storage facilities. The fund anticipates a net loss of R1.3 billion as a result of the economic downturn in 2009/10 where oil prices fell, the Rand strengthened and demand for storage decreased.

Between 2006/07 and 2009/10, expenditure grew from R8.8 billion to R13.1 billion, at an average annual rate of 14.5 per cent. This strong growth in expenditure is mainly due to the increased cost of feedstock purchases as a result of high international crude oil prices. Additional expenditure was incurred from the exploration activities

by the Petroleum, Oil and Gas Corporation of South Africa, and from developing and financing alternative energy projects. Over the medium term, expenditure is expected to increase from R1.2 billion to R1.9 billion, at an average annual rate of 11 per cent, driven by additional spending on carbon trading activities as well as the funding of renewable energy technology projects.

South African National Energy Research Institute

Strategic overview: 2006/07 - 2012/13

The mandate of the South African National Energy Research Institute is to stimulate innovation in energy research and development, transform the gender and race profile of researchers in the sector, and improve South Africa's competitiveness in energy research internationally. The institute's key activities are: energy research, targeted skills development, information dissemination, and the promotion of cooperation with key stakeholders. The institute's research agenda has nine themes: energy infrastructure optimisation, energy efficiency and demand side management, productive use of energy, impact of energy use on the environment, renewable energy, alternative sources of energy, cleaner fossil fuels, energy modelling, and energy policy and planning.

To contribute to alleviating skills shortages in the energy sector, the institute supports postgraduate research students, promotes career development, and assists internationally renowned researchers to return to or remain in South Africa. The South African National Energy Research Institute specifically focuses on promoting the participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans and women in the energy sector.

Over the MTEF period, the institute will be restructured into the South African National Energy Development Institute. The new institution, as espoused in the National Energy Act (2008), will not only focus on research but also on promoting energy efficiency initiatives and demand side management. The South African National Energy Development Institute is expected to build on its predecessor's work by continuing to develop an energy research and development knowledge management system. It will also emphasise developing cooperative research and development activities with government, universities, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, other countries, and regional and international organisations.

Selected	performance	indicators
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Indicator	Programme/Activity	Past			Current	Projections			
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Number of new research projects funded per year	Research and development	42	20	3	-	-	15	20	
Number of new research projects completed per year	Research and development	-	8	16	13	13	9	6	
Number of additional research papers published per year	Research and development	-	3	7	10	15	20	25	
Number of new bursaries provided per year	Capacity building	27	27	27	-	30	35	40	
Number of new bursaries provided to historically disadvantaged individuals per year	Capacity building	15	16	11	-	25	30	35	
Number of memorandums of understanding signed with institutions per year	Stakeholder relations	4	10	17	13	20	23	26	

Table 28.12 South African National Energy Research Institute

Service delivery focus

In 2008/09, the institute awarded 17 Masters bursaries, 6 PhD bursaries and 2 postdoctoral bursaries. The bursary amount for masters students was increased from R50 000 to R80 000 per year and the amount allocated to PhD students increased from R65 000 to R100 000 per year. These increases were informed by the results of a benchmarking exercise. Postdoctoral students received bursaries of R150 000 per year. In June 2008, the institute's board approved establishing the Centre for Carbon Capture and Storage, which was launched in 2009 and aims to reduce South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions. Several parties including the Norwegian government have pledged support for the research and development that will be conducted by the centre over the next 5 years.

In September 2008, the institute was awarded the bid to host the South African regional office of the renewable energy and energy efficiency partnership from October 2008 to March 2009, which may be renewed for another year. The host function requires the institute to coordinate the organisation's activities in South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Angola for which the organisation provided €35 000.

The institute identified energy efficiency and demand side management as a key research and development theme for South Africa, and the University of Pretoria was awarded the bid to host the national hub of energy efficiency and demand side management, which was launched in June 2008. The hub's responsibility is to develop and enhance national capacity in energy efficiency, including fuel switching to renewable technologies and demand side management.

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.13 South African National Energy Research Institute: Financial information

Statement of financial performance	Auc	lited outcome		Revised estimate	Mediu	um-term estimate	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	20011/12	2012/13
Revenue							
Non-tax revenue	2 695	1 668	2 847	53 931	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets of which:	-	_	-	52 760	-	-	-
Admin fees	-	-	-	52 760	-	-	-
Other non-tax revenue	2 695	1 668	2 847	1 171	-	-	-
Transfers received	63 518	43 188	49 937	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	66 213	44 856	52 784	53 931	-	-	-
Expenses							
Current expense	64 482	44 134	52 783	53 931	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	1 469	6 273	11 324	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	62 894	36 619	40 552	53 237	-	-	-
Depreciation	119	344	622	694	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	-	-	285	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	64 482	44 134	52 783	53 931	-	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit)	1 731	722	1	-	-	-	-
Statement of financial position							
Carrying value of assets	1 041	1 367	606	-	-	-	-
of which: Acquisition of assets	1 155	670	149	-	-	_	-
Investments	-	-	-	1 025	-	_	-
Receivables and prepayments	259	36	2 202	19	-	_	-
Cash and cash equivalents	55 429	21 561	29 952	16 643	-	_	-
Assets not classified elsewhere	-	-	780	_	-	-	-
Total assets	56 729	22 964	33 540	17 687	-	-	-
Accumulated surplus/deficit	1 938	2 659	2 660	-	-	_	-
Capital and reserves	-	-	-	2 659	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	54 791	18 494	13 265	2 469	-	-	-
Managed funds	-	-	16 472	_	-	-	-
Liabilities not classified elsewhere	-	1 811	1 143	12 559	-	-	-
Total equity and liabilities	56 729	22 964	33 540	17 687	-	-	-

Expenditure trends

The South African Energy Research Institute receives its grant from the Department of Science and Technology. Transfer payments received from the Department of Science and Technology decrease between 2006/07 and 2008/09 from R63.5 million to R49.9 million, at an average annual rate of 11.3 per cent.

Expenditure decreases marginally from R64.5 million in 2006/07 to R53.9 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 5.8 per cent. Over the MTEF period, the institution will be restructured into the South African National Energy Development Institute and no further allocations have been provided until the organisation is listed as a public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (1999).

Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company

Strategic overview: 2006/07 - 2012/13

The Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company is responsible for restructuring the electricity distribution industry in South Africa. Numerous policies and frameworks govern the restructuring, including: the 1998 White Paper the on Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa, the electricity distribution industry restructuring blueprint, the 2006 Cabinet decision on the establishment of regional electricity distributors, the asset transfer framework, and exemptions in terms of the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act (2007).

The outcome of the restructuring process will be the amalgamation of Eskom distribution activities and various municipal electricity utilities into six wall to wall regional electricity distributors. A number of challenges remain. In particular, an amendment of the Constitution is required before the legislation establishing the distributors can be enacted. There is uncertainty surrounding the taxability of the multi-year pricing determination funds collected by Eskom on behalf of the company, and a tripartite agreement must be completed to regulate the principal and agency relationship between Eskom, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa and the company.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

Savings of R75 million will be realised by the company over the MTEF period. These savings will be derived from reductions in the government transfer to the organisation.

Selected performance indicators

Table 28.14 Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company

Indicator	Programme/Activity	Past			Current	rent Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Total amount of electricity distribution assets ringfenced	Ring fencing of distribution assets and development of business plans	R5m	R15.9m	R163.6m	R421.9m	R310.3m	R357.2m	R50m

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.15 Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company: Financial information

Statement of financial performance	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate			
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	20011/12	2012/13	
Revenue								
Non-tax revenue	1 385	17 975	27 722	22 214	15 595	18 511	3 702	
Other non-tax revenue	1 385	17 975	27 722	22 214	15 595	18 511	3 702	
Transfers received	67 794	81 878	232 841	576 663	522 687	515 892	157 695	
Total revenue	69 179	99 853	260 563	598 877	538 282	534 403	161 397	
Expenses								
Current expense	71 125	97 220	258 425	621 842	533 955	525 089	158 473	
Compensation of employees	33 183	44 219	63 137	47 550	49 927	32 424	25 425	
Goods and services	34 465	50 974	192 066	572 676	482 767	491 677	132 269	
Depreciation	3 477	2 027	3 222	1 616	1 261	988	779	
Total expenses	71 125	97 220	258 425	621 842	533 955	525 089	158 473	
Surplus / (Deficit)	(1 946)	2 633	2 138	(22 965)	4 327	9 314	2 924	

Statement of financial position	Auc	lited outcome		Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate			
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	20011/12	2012/13	
Carrying value of assets	7 069	6 805	8 025	7 797	6 536	5 549	4 770	
of which: Acquisition of assets	190	1 841	3 567	-	-	_	-	
Receivables and prepayments	799	572	605	-	-	_	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	91 051	272 141	245 925	233 629	221 947	210 850	200 307	
Total assets	98 919	279 518	254 555	241 426	228 483	216 399	205 077	
Accumulated surplus/deficit	11 454	14 087	16 225	-	-	_	-	
Capital and reserves	-	-	1 388	1 388	1 388	1 388	1 388	
Trade and other payables	5 436	18 012	43 608	37 037	44 086	50 302	55 452	
Provisions	3 517	2 932	1 963	2 061	2 164	1 948	1 753	
Liabilities not classified elsewhere	78 512	244 487	191 371	200 940	180 846	162 761	146 485	
Total equity and liabilities	98 919	279 518	254 555	241 426	228 484	216 399	205 078	

Table 28.15 Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings Company: Financial information (continued)

Expenditure trends

Transfers from the department accounted for 96.3 per cent of the total revenue of Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings in 2009/10.

Between 2006/07 and 2009/10, transfers increased significantly from R67.8 million to R576.7 million, at an average annual rate of 104.1 per cent. This significant increase between 2008/09 and 2009/10 is from a component of the electricity tariff earmarked for the restructuring of the electricity distribution sector collected by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa and paid over to Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings. Over the medium term, transfers decline at an average annual rate of 35.4 per cent as a result of the anticipated expiry of the organisation's mandate and the subsequent phasing out of the restructuring component in the electricity tariff.

Over the MTEF period, expenditure is expected to decrease from R621.8 million to R158.5 million, at an average annual rate of 36.6 per cent. This is mainly due to the phasing out of transfers to Electricity Distribution Industry Holdings as the mandate of the entity expires.

National Energy Regulator of South Africa

Strategic overview: 2006/07 - 2012/13

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa was established in terms of the National Energy Regulator Act (2004). Its mandate is to regulate the electricity, piped gas and petroleum pipelines industries in terms of the Electricity Regulation Act (2006), the Gas Act (2001) and the Petroleum Pipelines Act (2003). As an economic regulator, the primary functions of the organisation are to issues licences with conditions, set and approve tariffs, monitor and enforce industry compliance, and set rules, guidelines and codes for the regulation of all three industries. The National Energy Regulator of South Africa is also empowered by its governing legislation to gather, store and disseminate information, resolve disputes and arbitrate matters, handle complaints, and promote efficiency, competition and BEE. The organisation derives its revenues by, among others, imposing prescribed, legislated levies on the industries it regulates.

Over the medium term, the regulator will focus on the following strategic objectives: developing and implementing any outstanding energy rules as specified in its governing acts; finalising decisions over licence applications; creating awareness of the role of the energy regulator; building internal capacity in economic regulation; and improving compliance monitoring with all regulated industries.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa derives all it revenue from levies from the regulated industries and receives no transfers from government. The organisation has developed a cost allocation methodology to apportion costs equitably to each of the industries. It will implement ongoing cost containment measures in order to reduce the regulatory burden on these industries.

Selected performance indicators

Table 28.16 National Energy Regulator of South Africa

Indicator	Programme/Activity		Past			F		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of new technical distribution and transmission audits completed per year	Electricity regulation	11	17	-	5	5	5	5
Number of new compliance audits completed per year	Electricity regulation	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Number of new generation audits completed on power stations per year	Electricity regulation	-	_	12	2	2	2	2

Service delivery focus

In the first 3 quarters of 2009/10, the regulator received 12 generation and 6 distribution licence applications from the electricity industry and none of these applications was finalised. The regulator received a total of 26 licence applications for piped gas and has granted 10 construction, 1 operation and 2 trading licences. The regulator also received 4 licence applications from the petroleum pipelines industry and granted 3 construction and 16 operation licences. Over the MTEF period, greater emphasis will be placed on licensing existing and new facilities within the petroleum pipelines and piped gas industries.

124 municipal electricity tariff increases were approved in the first 3 quarters of 2009/10 and the regulator approved the principles to be used in determining the electricity tariff increases and a 31.3 per cent tariff increase to Eskom for 2009/10. The draft multi-year price determination methodology was approved and published for comment in September 2009 and public hearings were held in January 2010. Focus over the MTEF period will be on: completing the Eskom multi-year price determination and implementing the rate of return methodology for large municipalities; producing regulatory reporting manuals to be implemented with Eskom and 6 metropolitan municipalities for collecting relevant information; and implementing approved tariff methodologies such as the renewable energy feed-in tariff, the multi-year price determination and the power purchase agreements.

The following tariffs and guidelines were approved for the piped gas industry: tariff guidelines for piped gas; the Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investment Company tariff; the reseller's reference price for greenfields customers; the reseller's reference price for distributors and reticulators; maximum prices for distributors, reticulators and for greenfields customers; the landed price at Secunda and Sasol volume weighted average gas price; and the European benchmark price.

The regulator approved the following in the petroleum pipelines industry: a tariff increase for Transnet for 2009/10; the Transnet Tarlton storage tariffs; draft storage and loading facilities tariff methodology; and the fourth amended tariff methodology for petroleum pipelines.

In the first 3 quarters of 2009/10, 214 complaints were received about the electricity industry, and 6 conciliation and 25 mediation meetings took place. 1 complaint was received against the piped gas industry and this was resolved within the same period.

Over the medium term, the regulator's electricity function will be monitoring compliance with licence conditions by visiting municipalities and conducting independent technical audits for generation and distribution facilities. Greater efforts will be directed at improving compliance monitoring within the piped gas industry.

Expenditure estimates

Table 20 17 National Eng	av Dogulator of Couth	Africa, Financial information
Table 20.17 National Ener	gy Regulator of South	Africa: Financial information

Statement of financial	Aud	dited outcome		Revised estimate	Mediu	ım-term estimate	
performance	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Revenue	2000/07	2007/00	2000/07	200710	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Non-tax revenue	167 529	142 435	117 737	139 055	182 090	210 952	
Sale of goods and services other	165 270	137 193	117 737	139 055	182 090	210 952	-
than capital assets of which:	105 270	137 173	112 070	137 033	102 070	210 732	_
Sales by market establishments	165 270	137 193	112 876	139 055	182 090	210 952	-
Other non-tax revenue	2 259	5 242	4 861	_	_	-	-
Total revenue	167 529	142 435	117 737	139 055	182 090	210 952	-
Expenses							
Current expense	87 007	106 083	112 879	173 651	185 223	195 965	-
Compensation of employees	41 004	45 926	49 166	_	-	-	-
Goods and services	39 551	53 624	56 956	173 651	185 223	195 965	-
Depreciation	3 219	3 631	3 864	_	_	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3 233	2 902	2 893	_	-	-	-
Total expenses	87 007	106 083	112 879	173 651	185 223	195 965	-
Surplus / (Deficit)	80 522	36 352	4 858	(34 596)	(3 133)	14 987	-
Statement of financial position							
Carrying value of assets	27 822	41 272	41 982	-	_	-	-
of which: Acquisition of assets	5 350	4 547	4 654	-	-	-	-
Inventory	263	319	400	-	_	-	-
Receivables and prepayments	42 762	19 726	15 781	_	_	_	-
Cash and cash equivalents	63 147	117 804	120 814	_	_	_	-
Total assets	133 994	179 121	178 977	-	-	-	-
Accumulated surplus/deficit	103 656	140 276	145 134	_	-	-	-
Capital and reserves	9 205	21 590	21 590	_	-	-	-
Borrowings	2 387	1 737	1 390	_	_	-	-
Trade and other payables	18 746	15 518	10 863	_	-	-	-
Total equity and liabilities	133 994	179 121	178 977	-	-	-	-

Expenditure trends

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa derives its revenues from levies from the electricity, petroleum products, and piped gas industries as well as licence fees. Revenue decreased significantly from R167.5 million in 2006/07 to R139.1 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 6 per cent. In 2006/07, the regulator had an accumulated a surplus of R80.5 million. Approval from National Treasury was granted to retain some of this surplus on condition that the rest would be refunded to industry. The decline in revenue is mainly due to a refund given to regulated industries by reducing the levies rates over three years beginning in 2008/09 and concluding in 2010/11.

Between 2006/07 and 2009/10, expenditure rose from R87 million to R173.6 million, at an average annual rate of 25.9 per cent. This strong increase is attributable to the increase in expenditure on goods and services, which rose at an average annual rate of 63.7 per cent between 2006/07 and 2009/10. This significant increase is driven by expenditure on consultants to support the implementation of the regulatory framework.

Between 2009/10 and 2011/12, expenditure is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 6.2 per cent due to the rollout of the regulatory reporting manuals.

National Nuclear Regulator

Strategic overview: 2006/07-2012/13

The National Nuclear Regulator was established in terms of the National Nuclear Regulator Act (1999). The facilities and actions regulated by the organisation are diverse, including: the operation of nuclear power reactors, research reactors, nuclear fuel fabrication, nuclear technology applications and the mining and processing of uranium and other radioactive ores. The mandate of the National Nuclear Regulator is to protect people, property and the environment against nuclear damage through safety standards and regulatory practices and regulatory control over nuclear installations and vessels. The organisation does this by issuing nuclear authorisations and ensuring that provisions for nuclear emergency planning are in place, and by acting as the national authority that is competent to enforce the International Atomic Energy Agency's regulations.

There is a growing international resurgence of nuclear power, which is happening in the context of increasingly higher standards for environmental protection. Uranium mining is increasing in the region. Skills in the sector are scarce. Given these developments and challenges, over the medium term, the National Nuclear Regulator will concentrate its efforts on: reducing occurrences of any nuclear related accidents to the workers, public, property and environment; ensuring that risk to the workers, public and the environment is kept as low as reasonably achievable below the regulatory limits; ensuring that the radiation doses to workers and the public are as low as reasonably practicable below the regulatory limits at all regulated facilities; increasing compliance by holders to ensure that the all activities at regulated facilities are carried out safely and timeously; and improving operational excellence in relation to granting and amending nuclear authorisations.

Savings and cost effective service delivery

Over the MTEF period, the National Nuclear Regulator will realise savings of R13 million (R5 million in 2010/11, R4 million in 2011/12 and R4 million in 2012/13). The organisation will implement cost containment measures, including reducing travel and venue and facilities costs, and other controllable overheads.

Table 28.18 National Nuclear Reg	gulator							
Indicator	Programme/Activity		Past		Current	Projections		
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of cooperative agreements implemented per year	Stakeholder relations	2	2	2	6	6	8	10
Number of nuclear sites inspected per year, including mining and mineral processing facilities	Compliance and enforcement	-	100	110	120	120	120	120
Number of planned research projects completed on time per year	Research and development	6	4	3	5	5	6	5
Average number of days to review safety submissions, excluding major nuclear safety case submissions	Compliance and enforcement	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Number of emergency plans for Koeberg and Pelindaba sites	Compliance and enforcement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Selected performance indicators

Service delivery focus

The South African nuclear industry reported no nuclear accidents or incidents in 2008/09. In the same year, 32 new certifications of registration were granted in the industry, mainly for mining and mineral processing activities. In 2008/09, the regulator inspected all nuclear facilities in South Africa, which were found to be compliant with the required safety standards and conditions of their licences.

The regulator coordinated compiling South Africa's first national report on radioactive waste management and spent fuel management, which was submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency in October 2008 and presented at a meeting of the joint convention in May 2009. In 2008/09, the regulator participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency's technical cooperation project aimed at promoting self-assessment of regulatory infrastructure and the networking of regulatory bodies in Africa. The regulator hosted the International Atomic Energy Agency's international conference on effective nuclear regulatory systems in December 2009. Over the medium term, the regulator will focus on recruiting and retaining the scarce skills required to effectively regulate the nuclear sector and build public confidence in the nuclear industry.

Expenditure estimates

Table 28.19 National Nuclear Regulator: Financial information

Statement of financial performance	Auc	lited outcome		Revised estimate	Mediu	ım-term estimate	
R thousand	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Revenue							
Non-tax revenue	57 817	59 892	74 268	97 099	155 462	132 678	148 660
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets of which:	53 456	53 247	65 471	90 306	151 251	128 389	144 660
Admin fees	53 272	52 663	64 513	90 306	151 251	128 389	144 660
Sales by market establishments	184	584	958	-	-	-	-
Other non-tax revenue	4 361	6 645	8 797	6 793	4 211	4 289	4 000
Transfers received	14 742	18 029	20 333	23 943	21 818	24 435	25 721
Total revenue	72 559	77 921	94 601	121 042	177 280	157 113	174 381
Expenses							
Current expense	36 677	72 501	94 157	120 892	175 166	154 396	171 664
Compensation of employees	35 019	42 615	58 241	79 248	95 673	103 327	114 886
Goods and services	878	28 311	33 898	39 844	74 871	45 650	51 036
Depreciation	780	1 417	1 744	1 800	4 622	5 419	5 742
Interest, dividends and rent on land	-	158	274	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	17 072	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	53 749	72 501	94 157	120 892	175 166	154 396	171 664
Surplus / (Deficit)	18 810	5 420	444	150	2 114	2 717	2 717
Statement of financial position							
Carrying value of assets	2 151	5 163	5 505	9 108	46 760	54 344	53 156
of which: Acquisition of assets	628	3 478	2 280	5 500	42 274	14 919	4 508
Receivables and prepayments	7 854	7 076	6 038	6 229	2 846	2 080	1 806
Cash and cash equivalents	65 808	75 638	76 109	72 560	39 272	41 241	38 596
Total assets	75 813	87 877	87 652	87 897	88 878	97 665	93 558
Accumulated surplus/deficit	24 121	29 382	29 827	29 825	28 225	28 226	28 227
Borrowings	_	938	635	330	-	-	-
Post-retirement benefits	29 718	28 500	29 898	29 897	-	_	-
Trade and other payables	1 568	6 406	5 257	5 257	3 500	4 560	2 680
Provisions	2 406	4 651	4 035	4 035	4 439	4 882	5 371
Liabilities not classified elsewhere	18 000	18 000	18 000	18 553	52 714	59 997	57 280
Total equity and liabilities	75 813	87 877	87 652	87 897	88 878	97 665	93 558

Expenditure trends

The National Nuclear Regulator derives its revenue from fees for authorisations and transfers from the Department of Energy. Revenue increased significantly from R72.6 million in 2006/07 to R121 million in 2009/10, at an average annual rate of 18.6 per cent. The increase is mainly due to an increase in the number of authorisation requests received. Over the MTEF period, revenue is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 12.9 per cent due to the growing number of authorisation requests from the nuclear and mining industries.

Between 2006/07 and 2009/10, expenditure rose from R53.7 million to R120.9 million, at an average annual rate of 31 per cent. This strong increase is attributable to the increase in expenditure on compensation of employees, which rose at an average annual rate of 31.3 per cent between 2006/07 and 2009/10. Expenditure on goods and services increased substantially from R878 000 in 2006/07 to R39.8 million in 2009/10 due to costs associated with the rising number of staff, engagements with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies, and the increasing number of nuclear site inspections. Over the MTEF period, expenditure

is expected to grow strongly to reach R171.7 million, at an average annual rate of 12.4 per cent, driven again by an increase in compensation of employees.

Over the medium term, the regulator will focus on improving its capacity to carry out compliance and enforcement activities. Cash reserves are expected to decline over the medium term from R72.5 million to R38.6 million, at an average annual rate of 19 per cent.

Additional tables

Table 28.A Summary of	f expenditure trends and estimates	tes per programme and economic classificatior	۱

Programme	Appro	opriation	Audited	1	Appropriation		Revised
	Main	Adjusted	outcome	Main	Additional	Adjusted	estimate
R thousand	200	08/09	2008/09		2009/10		2009/10
1. Administration	62 678	63 013	53 413	55 217	12 989	68 206	68 206
2. Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning	65 097	45 911	44 199	55 285	_	55 285	54 372
3. Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	61 991	261 412	262 575	338 363	1 600	339 963	327 524
4. Associated Services	2 564 704	2 564 704	2 558 205	3 293 423	-	3 293 423	3 290 100
Total	2 754 470	2 935 040	2 918 392	3 742 288	14 589	3 756 877	3 740 202
Economic classification							
Current payments	180 897	184 431	170 600	180 853	14 574	195 427	194 514
Compensation of employees	96 061	95 963	84 581	105 184	7 869	113 053	112 140
Goods and services	84 836	88 468	86 019	75 669	6 705	82 374	82 374
Transfers and subsidies	2 570 477	2 750 609	2 744 146	3 558 881	-	3 558 881	3 543 119
Provinces and municipalities	595 637	595 637	589 138	1 107 957	-	1 107 957	1 092 195
Departmental agencies and accounts	89 583	106 761	99 583	96 007	_	96 007	96 007
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 884 890	2 047 812	2 054 890	2 354 612	-	2 354 612	2 354 612
Households	367	399	535	305	_	305	305
Payments for capital assets	3 096	-	3 423	2 554	15	2 569	2 569
Machinery and equipment	2 873	-	2 873	2 197	15	2 212	2 212
Software and other intangible assets	223	_	550	357	-	357	357
Payments for financial assets	-	-	223	-	-	-	-
Total	2 754 470	2 935 040	2 918 392	3 742 288	14 589	3 756 877	3 740 202

Table 28.B Detail of approved establishment and personnel numbers according to salary level ¹

	Personnel post	status as at 30 S	September 2009	Number	of personn	el posts fil	led / planne	d for on fund	led establis	hment
	Number of posts		Number of posts							
	on approved	Number of	additional to the		Actual		Mid year ²	Mediu	m-term esti	mate
	establishment	funded posts	establishment	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Department	361	361	30	349	350	350	392	440	440	440
Salary level 1 – 6	75	75	12	83	148	110	89	107	107	107
Salary level 7 – 10	178	178	14	192	83	151	192	178	178	178
Salary level 11 – 12	60	60	1	37	89	46	62	86	86	86
Salary level 13 – 16	48	48	3	37	30	42	51	69	69	69
Administration	117	117	20	112	122	138	138	204	204	204
Salary level 1 – 6	50	50	12	51	68	66	64	75	75	75
Salary level 7 – 10	45	45	5	43	28	51	50	75	75	75
Salary level 11 – 12	12	12	1	8	18	9	14	26	26	26
Salary level 13 – 16	10	10	2	10	8	11	12	28	28	28
Hydrocarbons and	140	140	1	-	-	99	141	148	148	148
Energy Planning										
Salary level 1 – 6	14	14	-	-	-	26	14	14	14	14
Salary level 7 – 10	89	89	-	-	-	41	89	80	80	80
Salary level 11 – 12	17	17	-	-	-	19	17	30	30	30
Salary level 13 – 16	20	20	1	-	-	13	21	24	24	24
Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	104	104	9	237	228	113	113	88	88	88
Salary level 1 – 6	11	11	-	32	80	18	11	18	18	18
Salary level 7 – 10	44	44	9	149	55	59	53	23	23	23
Salary level 11 – 12	31	31	-	29	71	18	31	30	30	30
Salary level 13 – 16	18	18	-	27	22	18	18	17	17	17

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 28.C Summary of expenditure on training

				Adjusted				
	Audited outcome			appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate			
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Compensation of employees (R thousand)	49 744	95 236	100 107	120 205	352 344	392 050	414 653	
Training expenditure (R thousand)	625	732	1 642	2 067	3 523	3 921	4 147	
Training as percentage of compensation	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	
Total number trained in department (head count)	187	84	84	84				
of which:								
Employees receiving bursaries (head count)	32	20	20	20				
Internships trained (head count)	55	84	84	84				

Table 28.D Summary of conditional grants to provinces and municipalities¹

			Adjusted				
Aud	lited outcome		appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate			
2006/07	2007/08 2008/09		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
390 734	462 492	589 139	932 957	1 020 104	1 096 612	1 151 443	
-	-	-	175 000	220 000	280 000	-	
390 734	462 492	589 139	1 107 957	1 240 104	1 376 612	1 151 443	
	2006/07 390 734	390 734 462 492	2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 390 734 462 492 589 139 - - - -	Audited outcome appropriation 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 390 734 462 492 589 139 932 957 - - - 175 000	Audited outcome appropriation Medium-term 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 390 734 462 492 589 139 932 957 1 020 104 - - - 175 000 220 000	Audited outcome appropriation Medium-term expenditure 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 390 734 462 492 589 139 932 957 1 020 104 1 096 612 - - - 175 000 220 000 280 000	

1. Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act (2010)

Table 28.E Summary of donor funding

Donor	Project	Departmental	Amount	Main economic	Spending							
		programme name	committed	classification	focus	Audited outcome		Estimate	e Medium-term expenditure estima			
R thousand					-	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Foreign												
In cash												
Norway	Petroleum sector policy capacity building	Hydrocarbons and Energy Planning	-	Public corporations and private enterprises	Petroleum sector policies developed, further research conducted and capacity building provided	3 000	2 515	14 891	-	_	_	
Norway	Electricity sector policy capacity building	Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	-	Goods and services	Training and capacity building in nuclear fields	1	89	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	Designated national authority capacity building	Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	-	Goods and services	Designated national authority established	19	716	285	-	-	-	-
Denmark	Cabeere project support	Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	-	Goods and services	Renewable energy and energy efficiency providers database established and maintained	262	-	-	-	-	-	_
Denmark	Darling wind farm project	Electricity, Nuclear and Clean Energy	-	Goods and services	Development of Darling wind farm as part of a pilot project in the fields of energy	17 049	-	2 527	-	-	-	_
Total			-			20 331	3 320	17 703	-	-	-	-

Table 28.F Summary of expenditure on infrastructure

Project name	Service delivery	Current	Total				Adjusted			
	outputs	project stage	project cost	Auc	Audited outcome		appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		estimate
R thousand			+	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Departmental infrastructure										
Eskom national electrification programme	Address the electrification backlogs of permanently occupied residential dwellings, the installation of bulk infrastructure and rehabilitation of electrification infrastructure	Various	-	893 165	973 083	1 150 758	1 467 365	1 751 780	1 769 812	1 914 057
Municipalities' national electrification programme	To implement the integrated national energy planning by providing capital to Municipalities address the electrification backlogs of permanently occupied residential dwellings, the installation of bulk infrastructure and rehabilitation and refurbishment of electricity infrastructure		_	390 734	462 492	589 138	932 957	1 020 104	1 096 612	1 151 443

2010 Estimates of National Expenditure

Table 28.F Summary of expenditure on infrastructure (continued)

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Project name	Service delivery	Current	Total				Adjusted			
	outputs	project stage	project cost	Audited outcome		Audited outcome appropriation		Medium-term expenditure estimate		estimate
R thousand				2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Transnet pipelines	Construction of petroleum pipeline, branch lines and storage facilities	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
	Addressing the electrification backlogs of schools and clinics	Various	_	45 000	90 000	148 950	_	-	-	-
Total			-	1 328 899	1 525 575	1 888 846	2 400 322	4 271 884	4 366 424	4 565 500