

the People's Guide

to the
budget



FREE STATE PROVINCE

2018

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MEC ROCKMAN'S MESSAGE TO FREE STATE COMMUNITY



MEC Ms E. Rockman

We are again presented with an opportunity to share and table our provincial budget with our fellow Free State communities. We take pride in ensuring that everyone in the province and country wide understand how the public resources are allocated across the departments and public entities. I must also indicate that we are duly required in terms the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa to be transparent and

accountable in dealing with public resources. The fact that South Africa is ranked number one on the Open Budget. Survey in terms of transparency, amongst others, underscores our resolve to share budget information with our communities.

The 2018 MTEF budget reflects the continuing fiscal consolidation stance as indicated by the budget cuts approved by the national cabinet. From the R85 billion budget cut implemented by the National Treasury, Free State province's share of the cut amounted to R1.303 billion. About R411 million of the budget cut emanates from equitable share whilst the balance of R892 million comes from conditional grants. These budget cuts came in the midst of provincial fiscal constraints as a result of sluggish economic growth.

In response to these fiscal challenges the province had to do a thorough budget evaluation of each department with the view to reprioritize resources towards frontline services. This included, over and above normal budget processes such as Provincial Medium Term Expenditure Committee and Budget Lekgotla, two weeks budget consultation sessions with all the departments and public entities. Our 2018 MTEF budget thus responds to the identified priorities as set out in the National Development Plan. Key amongst the priorities funded are (i) Education, Health, Infrastructure,

-ion.

Our total provincial budget amounts to R111 billion over the Medium Term Expenditure period. Thus the province will be spending R34.892 billion in 2018/19, R36.812 billion and R39.474 billion in the outer two years. It is worth noting that our 2018 MTEF budget continue to prioritize social services such health, education and social development. Over the MTEF the proportionate share of these services amounts to 73 percent of the total provincial fiscal envelope.

The economic outlook presented by the Minister of Finance during the tabling of the budget brings hope to our economic growth going forward. The projected growth of 1.5 percent for 2018 is expected to have positive spin-offs for the province. We therefore trust that this growth will assist the province in addressing challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. We need to work together, public and private sectors, towards building a better Free State that is characterized by prosperity and equity.

I must extend my word of gratitude to all our national and provincial departments and public entities for their sterling cooperation and support in these fiscally

“Our View is to have
A more inclusive
economy”



2018/19 FREE STATE PROVINCIAL BUDGET

WHAT IS A BUDGET?

In this context “budget” refers to a plan of action that outlines how the government allocates and utilize limited public funds over the MTEF period with the view to deliver services to people. Budget is also regarded as a financial tool used by government to predict future revenues to be raised and expenditure to be incurred in a particular financial year.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

The Province finances its provincial expenditure through the following sources:

National Transfers: Transfers from the National Revenue Fund includes equitable share and conditional grants. Revenue collected by South African Revenue Services (SARS) through various taxes such as Income tax, VAT, Customs and excise duties is allocated proportionately amongst the provinces using a formula. Conditional grants are mainly allocated for implementation of national priorities such as fighting of HIV and AIDS, TB, construction and maintenance of hospitals and schools etc.

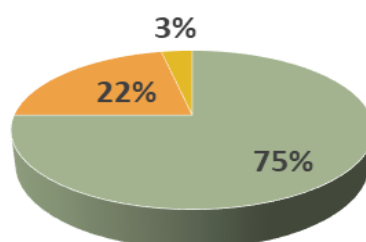
Provincial Own Revenue: This revenue collected by the province through, amongst others, motor vehicle licences, drivers' licences, patients' fees, tax on gambling, license fees, etc. Table 1 and Figure 1 below indi-

Source of Funding	R'000	2018 Provincial Receipts	% Share
National Revenue Fund (NRF)		33,739,364	97
Equitable Share		26,178,043	75
Conditional Grants		7,561,321	22
Provincial Receipts		1,153,335	3
Provincial Own Revenue		1,153,335	
Total Receipts		34,892,699	100

cates sources of income and their proportionate share respectively.

Sources of Income for FS

■ Equitable Share ■ Conditional Grants ■ Own Revenue



2018 MTEF ALLOCATIONS AND AREAS OF FUNDING

The 2018 MTEF budget allocations are informed by key priorities reflected by the National Development Plan. These priorities include the following (i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Agriculture (iv) Economy (v) Infrastructure (vi) Fighting Crime and (vii) Land. Our allocations are further focused on ensuring that social services are protected and remain key in addressing the needs of our people. Thus the seven priorities mentioned above are very key in fighting the scourge of poverty, unemployment and inequity. Table 2 below outlines the summary of budget per department over the 2017 MTEF.

Table 2: Summary of provincial budget per department over the 2018 MTEF

Department per cluster	R'000	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			% Share			
		Final Adj 2017/18 budget	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Premier	656 786	611 279	650 798	687 028	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Legislature	243 056	253 118	261 142	275 521	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
COGTA	404 743	443 329	469 691	492 384	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Provincial Treasury	327 890	347 832	343 926	351 622	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Sub total: Government Cluster	1 632 475	1 655 558	1 725 557	1 806 555	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%
Health	9 736 916	10 403 313	11 079 241	11 847 582	29.8%	30.1%	30.0%	30.0%
Education	12 959 696	13 579 224	14 393 326	15 649 206	38.9%	39.1%	39.6%	39.2%
Social Development	1 199 009	1 266 057	1 320 685	1 385 346	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%
Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation	687 295	727 010	740 399	751 818	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Sub total: Social Cluster	24 582 916	25 975 604	27 533 651	29 633 952	74.4%	74.8%	75.1%	74.8%
Public Works & Infrastructure	1 532 534	1 635 268	1 769 096	1 859 997	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%
Police, Roads & Transport	2 700 970	2 776 609	2 793 979	2 932 535	8.0%	7.6%	7.4%	7.7%
Agriculture & Rural Development	770 329	810 479	836 338	885 053	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
DESTEA	505 148	631 931	632 942	675 859	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Human Settlements	1 436 111	1 391 778	1 452 070	1 543 366	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Sub Total: Economic Cluster	6 945 092	7 246 065	7 484 425	7 896 810	20.8%	20.3%	20.0%	20.4%
Total	33 160 483	34 877 227	36 743 633	39 337 317	100.0%	99.8%	99.7%	99.8%

HOW IS THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET SPENT?

Our total provincial expenditure for 2018/19 amounts to R34.877 billion and is classified into three main spending categories as indicated by Tables 3 and 4 here below:

Table 3: Economic Classification of Expenditure

Current Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods and Services (incl. Medicine, Medical Gas, Patients' Food, Learner Teacher Support Materials etc.) • Compensation of employees (Nurses, Teachers, Doctors, Traffic Officers etc.)
Transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to public schools • Support to municipalities • Support to NGOs etc.
Payments for Capital Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of government buildings • Construction of schools, clinics, hospitals, roads etc.

Table 4: Allocations per Economic Classification over MTEF

	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Current payments	27,972,255	29,889,208	32,133,346
Compensation of employees	21,410,863	23,248,178	25,125,278
Goods and services	6,561,058	6,640,599	7,007,636
Interest and rent on land	334	431	432
Transfers and subsidies to:	4,693,481	4,881,123	5,145,536
Provinces and municipalities	468,808	461,781	481,521
Departmental agencies and accounts	277,315	285,678	299,318
Higher education institutions	264,877	291,228	307,246
Foreign governments and international organisations	2,000	2,000	
Public corporations and private enterprises	308,793	323,859	347,408
Non-profit institutions	1,834,308	1,896,586	1,992,457
Households	1,537,380	1,619,991	1,717,586
Payments for capital assets	2,211,491	1,973,302	2,058,435
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,852,652	1,635,451	1,715,891
Machinery and equipment	345,482	327,206	331,872
Land and subsoil assets	600	900	900
Software and other intangible assets	12,757	9,745	9,772
Payments for financial assets			
Total economic classification	34,877,227	36,743,633	39,337,317

Figure 1: Proportionate Share of Economic Classification allocations

BUDGET SPEND PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION



BOOSTING THE ECONOMY THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT IN 2018/19

Investment in infrastructure remains central as a trajectory for economic growth and job creation in the province. Our National Development Plan identifies infrastructure as key in boosting the economy and thus creation of prosperity and equity through investment in this sector. Our province is investing more than R13 billion on infrastructure in the next three financial years. In 2018/19 the province will spend R4.403 billion on infrastructure; this will include spending on new projects, upgrading, refurbishment, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The Table below indicates allocations of infrastructure allocations per above-mentioned classifications (Annexure A give details per department).

CLASSIFICATION	2018/19 ALLOCATIONS	R'000
New Infrastructure	R465 557	
Upgrades and Additions	R672 169	
Refurbishment and Rehabilitation	R721 726	
Maintenance and Repairs	R1 293 453	
Transfers	R1 102 369	
Non Infrastructure	R149 575	

HOW MUCH BUDGET IS ALLOCATED FOR PROVINCIAL NEEDS?

The following depicts 2018/19 allocations to various provincial departments for provision of services to our Free State communities. The allocations per department are informed by key policy documents such as NDP, 2014-2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework, Government 14 Outcomes and Free State Growth and Development Strategy. As indicated earlier, bulk of our budget is allocated to Health and Education.

-  R611 million for Department of the Premier
-  R253 million for Legislature
-  R443 million for Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs
-  R631 million for Department Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and environmental Affairs
-  R1.266 billion for Department of Social Development
-  R13.579 billion for Department of Education
-  R2.776 billion for Department of Police, Roads & Transport
-  R10.403 billion for Department of Health
-  R727 million for Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
-  R810 million for Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
-  R1.635 billion for Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
-  R1.391 billion for Department of Human Settlements
-  R347 million for Provincial Treasury

The economy of the Free State province currently remains constrained in terms of growth. The economy experienced recession in 2015, followed by a stagnation in 2016 and a projected reversion to a recession in 2017. One of the biggest factors which played a role in the dire performance of the provincial economy in 2015 and 2016 is the 2015/16 drought and the subdued commodity prices, which only started recovering late in 2016.

FREE STATE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

The size of the primary and secondary industries are declining, whilst the size of the tertiary industry is increasing. The Free State Provincial Economic Development Strategy indicates agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism and transport as instrumental industries to “attract, retain and grow investment, business and talent, create jobs, and reduce inequality and poverty, in an environmentally sustainable manner”. What is a challenge is that the sizes of four of these industries are currently declining in the province.

Table 6 below depicts that the share of primary industries has declined from 17.7 percent in 2007 to 14.7 percent in 2016, which represents a 3 percentage point decline. Over the period, the share of mining had also decreased by 2.8 percentage points, due to 1) the weak global demand for energy and non-energy commodities, 2) industrial action in the coal industry.e.g. in 2015, 3) milder winter weather inducing weaker internal demand for coal, 4) low confidence levels, 5) electricity-supply constraints, 6) rising input costs and 7) infrastructure constraints. The agricultural industry also faced challenges induced by the 2015/16 drought, and its share has declined by 0.2 percentage points between 2007 and 2016.

The share of the secondary industries has decreased from 19.1 percent in 2007 to 18.7 percent in 2016, which is equivalent to a 0.4 percentage point decrease over the period. Amongst this group of industries, manufacturing has declined the most by 2.7 percentage points over the period. Manufacturing in the Free State is mainly reliant on the performance of Sasol, which could have been negatively affected by declining coal production and declining oil prices in 2014. The share of the construction industry declined by 0.1 percentage point between 2007 and 2016, possibly due to a lower business confidence as well as fiscal consolidation. Conversely, the share of the electricity industry has increased by 2.4 percentage points between 2007 and 2016.

The tertiary industry's share has increased from 63.1 percent in 2007 to 66.6 percent in 2016, due to the trade as well as the community services industries. The trade industry increased by 1.7 percentage points, whilst the community services industry increased by 2.0 percentage point over the period. The biggest increase in the share of the trade industry was detected in wholesale and commission sale sub-industry (1.1 percentage points) and the single biggest increase in share of community services was detected in public administration & defence activities (6.9 percentage points). The finance industry increased by a minute 0.1 percentage point, whilst the transport industry is the only tertiary that declined by 0.4 percentage points over the reference period.

The largest industries in the Free State in 2016 were community services (25.1 percent), finance (17.0 percent) and trade (13.9 percent), whilst the smallest industries in the province were construction (2.4 percent), electricity

Table 6: Sectoral composition of the Free State economy (% , current prices)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary Industries	17.7	20.7	19.4	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.6	16.9	14.8	14.7
Agriculture	5.0	6.4	6.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8
Mining	12.7	14.4	13.3	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.1	10.2	9.9
Secondary Industries	19.1	18.4	18.4	17.1	17.2	16.9	17.0	17.0	18.7	18.7
Manufacturing	14.3	13.3	12.0	10.9	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0	11.4	11.6
Electricity	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.7
Construction	2.5	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4
Tertiary industries	63.1	60.9	62.2	63.8	64.4	65.1	65.4	66.2	66.6	66.6
Trade	12.2	13.5	14.6	16.9	15.7	15.4	14.9	14.4	14.2	13.9
Transport	10.9	10.0	9.4	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.5
Finance	16.9	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.3	16.0	16.6	17.0
Community services	23.1	21.6	22.7	22.8	24.1	24.8	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.1
GDP at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa, Gross Domestic Product, First Quarter 2017; IHS Markit, Regional eXplorer, 2018

FREE STATE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

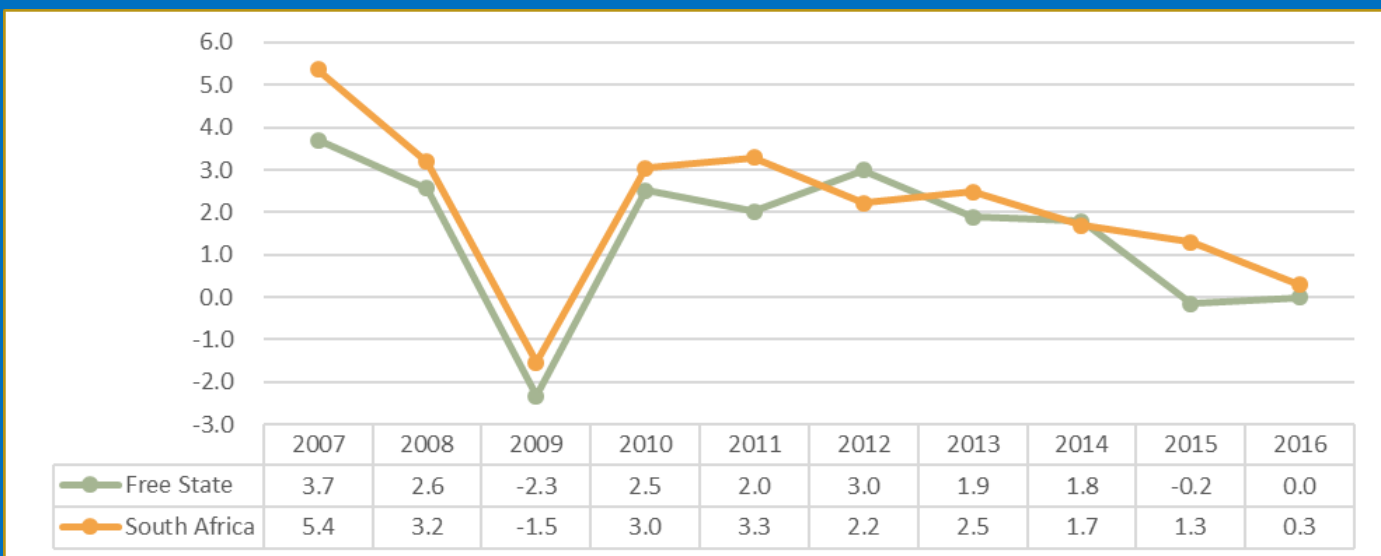
Figure 2 below shows the historical and forecast growth rates of the Free State and South Africa between 2007 and 2016. The Free State economy grew by an average of 1.5 percent over the entire period, whilst the South African economy grew by an average of 2.1 percent over the same period. At different points in time between 2010 and 2016, the South African (and to some extent, the Free State) economies faced several headwinds, including but not limited to: 1) subdued global and regional economies, 2) the commodity slump, 3) trade protectionism, 4) the 2015/16 drought, 5) industrial and mining strikes, 6) high inflation and subsequent reduced consumer welfare, 7) reduced business confidence, 8) reduced fixed investment and 9) perceived political and policy uncertainty.

The provincial economy is projected to have deteriorated from the stagnation of 2016 to a decline of 0.2 percent in 2017, which is contrary to the country's improvement from 0.3 percent in 2016 to 0.7 percent in 2017. Although the provincial economy benefitted from the end of the drought as well as rising commodity prices which commenced towards the end of 2016, trade (-2.6 percent), mining (-2.3 percent), manufacturing (-2.0 percent) and construction (-1.1 percent) are projected to have declined in 2017 (IHS Markit, 2018).

In 2018, the provincial economy is projected to recover and grow by 0.4 percent. Finance, agriculture and transport are likely to grow the fastest in 2018, based on a recovering economy, although the base effect of the high growth

Nonetheless when the economy recovers, increased banking activity in the finance industry is expected, based on the anticipated lower interest rates. The transport industry is also likely to benefit from a reduction in interest rate and a strengthening Rand, which positively benefits real disposable income and may promote increased passenger transportation. The transport industry may also benefit through increased freight transportation as commodity prices continue to recover.

The economy of South Africa is also projected to improve, from a growth of 0.7 percent in 2017 to 1.2 percent in 2018. The World Bank (2018) expects South Africa to benefit from the strengthening of commodity prices as well as rising domestic demand.



FiSource: Statistics South Africa, Gross Domestic Product, First Quarter 2017; IHS Markit, Regional eXplorer, 2018
FREE STATE LABOUR MARKET

Theoretically, the deterioration of the Free State economy from a stagnation in 2016 to a projected recession in 2017 should have resulted in the worsening of labour-related figures over the period. However, the succeeding paragraphs below display the contrary, taking into account 1) the increased level of employment, 2) the decreased official- and expanded unemployment rates as well as 3) the decreased number of the not economically active individuals.

Table 7 below shows that the unemployment rate of the province has decreased from 34.7 percent in Q4: 2016 to 32.6 percent in Q4: 2017. Over the reference period, the labour force increased by 35 000, due to the increase in the number of employed people (48 000), the decline in the number of unemployed people (13 000) as well as the decline in the number of not economically active individuals (29 000). The end of the 2015/16 drought resulted in the growth of agricultural industry by an estimated 12.8 percent in 2017, which stimulated job creation in the agricultural industry (13 000). Other industries which contributed to job creation in Q4:2017 include finance (33 000) and construction (21 000).

Table 7: Labour Market Overview for Free State province

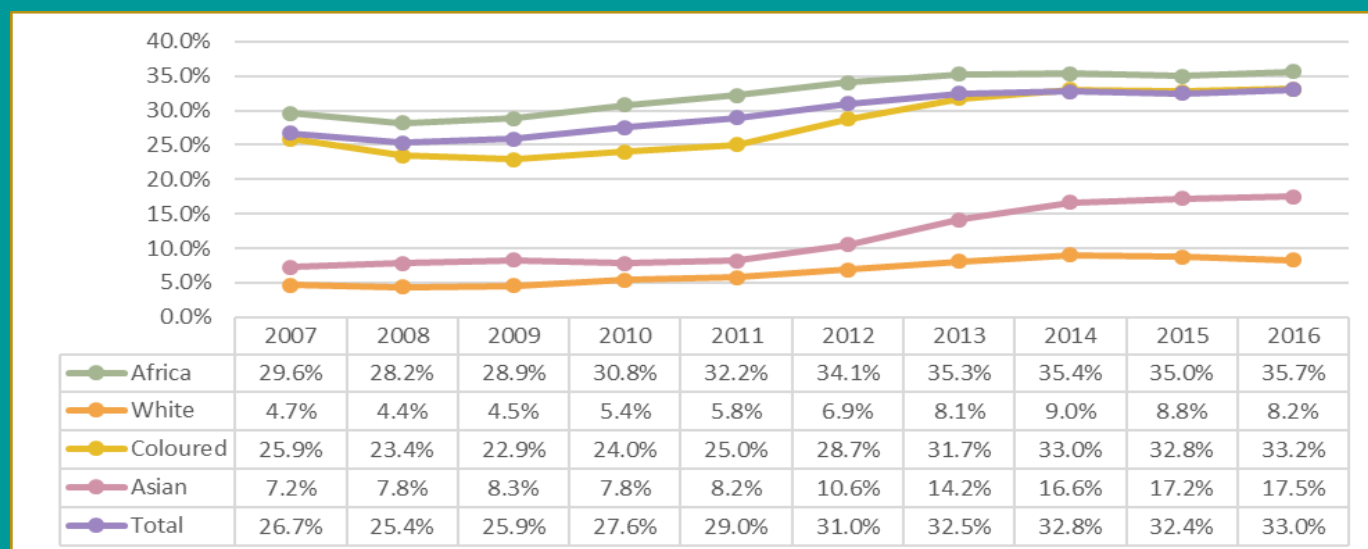
Source: Statistics South Africa, QLFS, Fourth Quarter 2017

Figure 3 below displays the unemployment rate of the Free State by race. The average unemployment rate of the African population (32.5 percent) was higher than the provincial unemployment rate (29.6 percent) between 2007 and 2016, All other populations in the province have average unemployment rates that is lower than the provincial average : White population (6.6 percent), Asian population (11.5 percent) and the Coloured population (28.1 percent). The labour market therefore remains untransformed along racial lines with the African population bearing the

	Oct-Dec 2016	Jan-Mar 2017	Apr-Jun 2017	Jul-Sep 2017	Oct-Dec 2017	Qrt to Qrt change	Year to year change	Qrt to Qrt change
	Thousand							Per cent
Population 15-64 yrs	1,885	1,887	1,888	1,890	1,892	3	7	0.1
Labour Force	1,160	1,188	1,184	1,205	1,195	-10	35	-0.8
Employed	757	767	777	821	806	-16	48	-1.9
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	460	458	463	497	488	-9	28	-1.8
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	143	156	138	161	157	-5	13	-2.9
Agriculture	65	70	80	75	77	2	13	3.0
Private households	89	82	96	88	84	-4	-5	-4.8
Unemployed	403	421	407	384	390	6	-13	1.5
Not economically active	726	699	704	685	697	13	-29	1.8
Discouraged work-seekers	82	88	84	81	89	8	7	10.3
Other	644	611	620	604	608	4	-36	0.7
Rates (%)								
Unemployment rate	34.7	35.5	34.4	31.8	32.6	0.8	-2.1	

brunt of unemployment. The Radical Economic Transformation strategy will continue to play a role to ensure inclusivity of those marginalised from participation in the mainstream economy.

Figure 3: Free State's unemployment rate by race



Source: IHS Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2018

ANNEXURE A

TABLE 8: DETAILS OF PAYMENTS AND ESTIMATES OF PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE BY CATEGORY

R thousand	Audited outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
New infrastructure assets	335 156	355 062	321 406	455 443	382 736	391 272	464 557	463 879	671 139
Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	358	1 284		3 500	1 200	1 200			
Health	140 829	117 939	53 161	70 431	18 481	18 481	84 867	99 292	245 362
Education	90 417	134 226	152 846	271 251	240 381	281 850	233 492	229 624	294 129
Social Development	16 388	5 131	14 565	10 055	42 135	7 102			
Public Works and Infrastructure	16 460	8 225	11 962	13 086	9 419	9 419	40 369	43 224	33 909
Police Roads and Transport			6 182	49 000	33 000	35 100		10 000	8 000
Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation	70 704	88 257	82 690	38 120	38 120	38 120	84 829	81 739	89 739
Upgrades and additions	811 278	850 452	494 912	508 717	603 966	605 413	672 169	556 534	528 292
Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	9 473	15 176	13 027	19 395	7 905	7 905	17 998	25 927	29 498
Health	191 580	108 619	9 210	6 139	15 739	15 739	27 547	21 732	6 500
Education	259 939	385 405	151 004	153 991	252 497	258 715	310 750	179 265	161 600
Social Development	583	433							
Public Works and Infrastructure	171 101	174 516	184 207	194 031	179 306	179 306	153 944	157 372	172 864
Police Roads and Transport		13 833	9 907	13 000	37 358	36 358	38 552	53 935	60 000
Agriculture and Rural Development	33 640	20 047	27 694	40 027	29 027	25 256	30 677	32 306	36 262
Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation	144 962	132 423	99 863	82 134	82 134	82 134	92 701	85 997	61 568
Refurbishment and rehabilitation	911 800	1 027 600	997 123	880 603	953 099	934 221	721 726	618 688	520 311
Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs				8 000	500	500	3 500	1 000	
Health	140 319	234 431	296 490	376 598	410 948	410 948	412 015	335 588	233 411
Education	75 972	122 614	77 406	90 339	151 327	133 549	39 000	57 100	58 900
Public Works and Infrastructure							1 200		
Police Roads and Transport	695 509	670 555	623 227	405 666	390 324	389 224	266 011	225 000	228 000
Agriculture and Rural Development									
Maintenance and repair	639 133	726 378	938 799	1 098 779	1 138 510	1 097 600	1 293 453	1 262 840	1 365 546
Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	455	1 783	2 232	14 777	11 802	11 802	12 800	8 000	13 615
Health		122 845	100 350	60 268	60 268	60 268	49 062	44 194	49 297
Education	10 537	49 155	144 430	135 982	188 846	150 836	132 543	136 332	162 837
Social Development	1 100	3 549	2 603	13 404	11 238	11 238	10 257	10 835	11 468
Public Works and Infrastructure		1 179	9 270	9 585	6 551	6 551	9 941	10 408	10 980
Police Roads and Transport	616 894	533 927	667 313	847 731	840 773	839 873	1 054 850	1 029 071	1 093 349
Agriculture and Rural Development	4 086	6 177	4 495	6 000	8 000	6 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation	6 061	7 763	8 106	11 032	11 032	11 032	14 000	14 000	14 000
Infrastructure transfer - current		80 000	78 874	60 000	67 436	67 430	30 000	30 000	30 000
Education					6				
Agriculture and Rural Development		80 000	26 010	60 000	67 430	67 430	30 000	30 000	30 000
Infrastructure transfer - Capital	1 114 900	1 051 499	1 144 715	1 263 372	1 263 372	1 263 372	1 072 369	1 128 870	1 187 956
Education	1 355								
Social Development	5 000								
Agriculture and Rural Development	41 790		46 253				30 000	30 000	30 000
Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation	3 000	24 818	3 000	58 583	58 583	58 583			
Human Settlements	1 063 755	1 026 681	1 095 462	1 204 789	1 204 789	1 204 789	1 042 369	1 098 870	1 157 956
Infrastructure: Leases	7								
Health	7								
Non Infrastructure	168 134	94 020	67 197	194 951	214 023	222 545	149 575	134 366	156 088
Health	113 258	25 339	57 004	74 659	74 659	74 659	23 718	21 504	28 922
Education	54 876	68 681	10 193	28 350	44 937	53 044	52 768	54 256	53 256
Police Roads and Transport				66 693	68 693	69 593			
Human Settlements				25 249	25 249	25 249	73 089	58 606	73 910
Total provincial infrastructure	3 980 408	4 185 011	4 043 026	4 461 865	4 623 142	4 581 853	4 403 849	4 195 177	4 459 332

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