

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW FOR THE DEPARTMENT

1. Updated situational analysis

The 2013/14 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) was characterized by severe equitable share reductions for the Province of KwaZulu-Natal which in total amounted to R5.6 billion for the three MTEF years. This was mainly due to the decline in the population growth rate of the province as per the findings of the 2011 national Census. The 2014/15 MTEF will see another fiscal shock in the province as the buffer funding of R1.2 billion that was allocated in order to cushion the province from the impact of equitable share reduction falls away in 2016/17. Given this reality, the province therefore needs to continue to practice fiscal prudence through:

- Eliminating wasteful spending,
- Fighting fraud and corruption,
- Spending on budget, and
- Implementing the cost-cutting measure vigorously.

1.1 Performance delivery environment

Programme 2: Fiscal Resource Management

Economic Analysis: The unit is responsible for the analysis of the economy of the province, which in turn will address the allocation of the resources in the province. This is done through district profiling, analysis of departmental spending, contributing to the annual report of provincial treasury and conducting various researches that will contribute in addressing the economic situation of the province.

The unit has seen the need to assist in the allocation of resources by involving itself with the municipalities directly, through conducting workshops and attending municipalities' IDP forums and providing municipalities with economic expertise and data. The unit is fully involved in the financial literacy project conducted in the MEC's office. This project becomes relevant to the unit as it addresses economic issues on financial levels.

Infrastructure Management: The unit will continue to support the provincial departments in seeking to maximise the impact of infrastructure investments. The Implementation of Infrastructure Delivery management System (IMDS) is one of the vehicles that is focusing to improve infrastructure delivery. This will be achieved by supporting the Departments in building capacity through IDMS that will enhance and improve delivery. The unit will perform its support and monitoring functions on long-term planning and engage departments with recommendations for improvements. This will be achieved by:

- Implementation of Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) by DoE, DoH and DoPW
- Introduction of IDMS to other Departments
- Management of Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Programme (IDIP)

Improvement on adherence to Infrastructure performance grant system

Public Finance: The functions of the Public Finance unit often remain unchanged from year to year in terms of processes that need to be undertaken, such as the preparation of the annual MTEF budget for KwaZulu-Natal, preparation of the Adjustments Budget, as well as Revenue and expenditure monitoring of provincial departments and public entities. The spending, revenue and service delivery of all 16 departments were monitored and these inputs were used to:

- Keep Cabinet updated on a monthly basis on the budget performance of the province.



- Prepare quarterly budget performance reports.
- Brief the Finance Portfolio Committee on the Mid-Year and Close-out budget performance of the province.
- Hold bilateral meetings with departments to engage on spending trends.

Key focus was placed on the enhancement of revenue from patient fees by the Departments of Health, and a position paper was drafted in this regard that identified areas of weaknesses, and looked at providing possible solutions. The biggest challenge remains that most of the health institutions are on a manual system and this leaves a lot to be desired in terms of efficiency.

Municipal Finance: The Unit will continue to focus on improving the technical support it provides to delegated municipalities in the province on the preparation of multi-year budgets, the monthly outcomes of those budgets, in-year monitoring including statutory returns, the preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual consolidated reports on the state of delegated municipalities' financial performance in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).

The Municipal Support Programme (MSP) within the Municipal Finance Unit has had a positive impact on the financial management of municipalities. While it is essential to ensure that the fundamentals of municipalities are in place, it is not sufficient to only address the basic issues confronting municipalities.

With this in mind, the MSP intends focusing on improving the processes around the following work-streams:

- Cash Flow Management;
- Enhancing the control environment around financial processes;
- Improving Information Technology General Controls;
- Mentoring the Chief Financial Officers;
- Improving the credibility of financial reporting;
- Improving Supply Chain Management practices; and
- The Internal Audit function.

Supply Chain Management and Internal Audit initiatives will be undertaken by other sub programs within Provincial Treasury under the MSP banner.

Programme 3: Financial management

Supply Chain Management: The Provincial Supply Chain Management Unit is required to establish and maintain a strategic link between financial management reforms and procurement processes. To this end, the Unit has conceptualised important SCM reforms that are being implemented in the current financial year and will continue into the outer years of the MTEF period. As part of the day to day activities, the Unit provides hands-on support to departments as well as municipalities and continuously undertakes comprehensive compliance assessments. These assessments help to ensure that incidents of irregular expenditure relating to SCM processes are reduced significantly. In addition thereto, Provincial SCM Unit has now established an Intervention Section which intervenes in SCM processes of departments and municipalities where SCM systems are found to be non-existent or completely collapsed. These interventions have been implemented at the Departments of Health, Social Development and Sports and Recreation. There are more proposed interventions for the next financial year.



Provincial SCM Unit has also introduced a new transversal contract for travelling booking system in the province. It is planned that more transversal contracts be implemented during the next financial year to ensure streamlining of SCM processes to many frequently procured goods and services by different state institutions, including public entities.

In enforcing the culture of compliance and best practice in SCM processes at different levels of government in the province, the Provincial SCM Unit is implementing the following projects:

1. Contract management

The Contract Management system was introduced during the 2012/2013 financial year and became a huge success at pilot stage. As a result of the success pilot project, this system is currently being rolled out to all KZN provincial departments. The first phase of this project is expected to be completed before the end of the current financial year. This system will assist in ensuring proper measurement and monitoring of suppliers performance.

2. Bid Appeals Tribunal for Municipalities

SCM compliance assessments conducted by Provincial SCM Unit for municipalities indicated that many cases of fraud and corruption often went unnoticed due to the fact that there was no mechanism for the public to question SCM processes. Consequently the Unit introduced a system of Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal based on Municipal SCM Regulations 49 and 50. The Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunals have been set up and adopted by more than 80% of municipalities in the province. These structures are currently fully functional in the province thus all bids awarded by municipalities are now subject to appeals. This gives effect to the Constitutional requirements that SCM processes conducted by State institutions must, among other things, be fair and transparent.

3. Procurement sourcing tools

The on-going challenge of fraud and corruption through price inflation has necessitated a review on how we procure goods and services. There is a need for continuous monitoring of supplier's quoted prices against market prices for different goods and services procured by government departments. Provincial SCM Unit has started the process of obtaining a procurement tool and setting up of a price index system for the province.

4. BBBEE Verification

Provincial Government has identified a need of assisting small enterprises with the process of obtaining BEE verification certificates, given the financial burden attached thereto. The Provincial SCM Unit has appointed a panel of service providers who are doing BEE verification for all SMME's falling into that category. This process will be conducted on annual basis.

5. Limitations/ Threats

Certain factors still remain an issue or impediment for Provincial SCM Unit to properly discharge its mandate. These include the following, among others:

- High staff turnover impedes the efficiency capacity of the Unit;
- Staff deployment to departments for SCM interventions put a strain on the Unit's human resources;
- Most municipalities do not have a properly functioning supplier's database as required by the SCM policy, and this is hindering the Unit's efforts to ensure that municipalities manage suppliers information accurately; and

Resistance to implement proposed compliance measures by the intended service recipients especially municipalities continues to be a problem.

Financial Reporting: Financial Reporting shall continue to focus on improving financial management in provincial departments, municipalities and public entities. The financial management weaknesses within



the Province shall be addressed by means of continued implementation of the following key work streams:

- GRAP implementation and training for municipalities and public entities
- Asset management for Provincial Departments, municipalities and public entities
- Inter-Department Accounts Monitoring for Provincial Departments
- Financial Statement Technical Support for Provincial Departments, municipalities and public entities
- Back to Basics Support Program for municipalities
- Interim Financial Statement monitoring and support for Provincial Departments, municipalities and public entities
- Financial management training and capacity development for Provincial Departments, municipalities and public entities

Intervention programs to address poor audit outcome matters in the Province.

Norms and Standards: The Unit's assistance to National Treasury in the development of a more high-level monitoring tool for provincial departments will culminate in the piloting thereof in two selected KZN provincial departments prior to its roll-out in the Province and to all state departments. The Unit will finalise the compilation and issuing of a complementary generic set of standard operating procedures for departments as it correlates to the provincial treasury instruction notes.

The Unit's municipal-related activities will centre on policy support and the financial system of delegations in selected municipalities and will primarily function under the auspices of the KZN Provincial Treasury's Municipal Support Programme (MSP).

Programme 4: Internal audit

Assurance Services: The Assurance component within the Internal Audit Unit is responsible for providing a shared Internal Audit function to provincial government departments and certain provincial public entities. The component also provides administrative support to the shared Provincial Audit and Risk Committee and the Cluster Audit and Risk Committees which are its sub-committees, and to which the unit reports functionally. With the increased focus on governance and the elimination of fraud and corruption, the Internal Audit Unit's focus is to proactively assist the institutions it provides services to, to detect and report on issues relating to risk management, control and governance matters.

With the increased focus on clean audits, the Assurance component plays a vital role in assisting departments to proactively identify potential areas of control weaknesses that could result in Auditor General findings. The component also continues to focus on transversal risk areas and as such conducts audits on, amongst others, Supply Chain Management, Financial Controls, Predetermined Objectives, Transfer Payments, Asset Management and IT. There is also an increased focus on Performance Audits on various projects or programmes being implemented by departments and these audits concentrate on value for money issues.

A major challenge currently is the lack of funding to fully capacitate the component to meet the increased demand for internal audit services, which include an increase in scope of work, additional requests for internal audit projects and requests to service additional provincial public entities. Also of significant concern is the lack of adequate IT skills within the Province which hinders the improvement of the control environment in this area. Although certain weaknesses are reported to management of institutions by the Internal Audit Unit, prompt and effective implementation is still lacking to ensure that risk exposures in this critical area are mitigated.

Advisory Services (Risk Management): The component is responsible for providing risk management, and governance-related advisory services to provincial departments, public entities and municipalities. While the component is starting to make in-roads in terms of risk management support to these



institutions, we have also seen an increased need to strengthen our advisory services capabilities. In addition to risk management, we have identified a need to support our institutions on strategic planning and the development of Annual Performance Plans; review and assistance with development of business continuity plans; review and assistance with development of OHS programmes, etc.

Advisory Services (Forensic Services):As the component continues to provide forensic investigations services to provincial departments, public entities and municipalities, there is a concern that most of the recommendations coming from our investigation reports are not being implemented. In this regard the component wants to increase its focus on following-up on the implementation of forensic investigations, and to this end most of our limited resources would also be focused on this area as well. In its quest to being pro-active, the component would also be playing a key role in the review of fraud prevention plans of the institutions that we support.

1.2 Organisational Environment

Programme 1 (one) - Administration

Programme 1 is responsible for providing support service to the core programmes within the department. The sub-programmes under this programme are Office of the MEC, Head of Department, Chief Financial Office and Corporate Services.

Programme 2 (two) – Fiscal Resource Management

This programme is responsible for providing budgeting and reporting functions related to provincial departments and public entities, in terms of the Public Finance Management Act. The programme is also responsible for the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). The sub-programmes under this programme are Programme Support, Economic Analysis (which includes Infrastructure Management), Public Finance and Municipal Finance.

Programme 3 (three) – Financial Management

This programme is responsible for providing financial management support to the provincial departments. The sub-programmes under this programme are Financial Asset and Liability Management, Public Private Partnerships, Supply Chain Management, Financial Reporting, Norms and Standards and Supporting and Interlinked Financial Systems.

Programme 4 (four) – Internal Audit

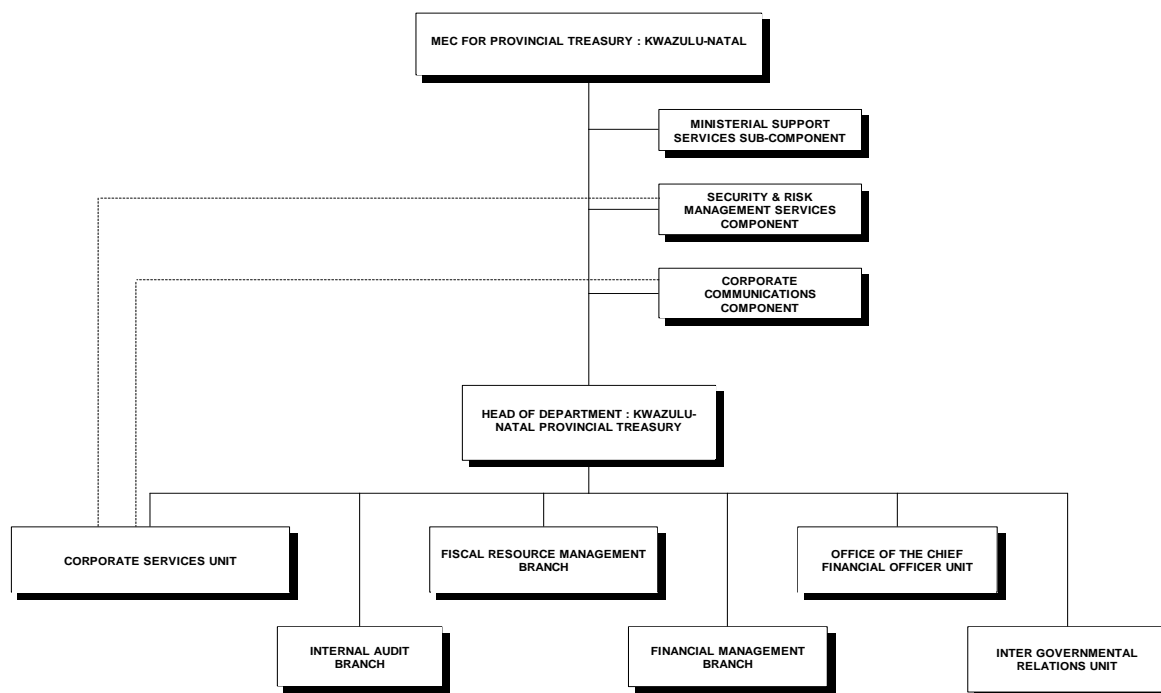
This programme is responsible for providing shared internal audit services to provincial departments, and some of the public entities. The Unit also provides risk advisory services, including forensic investigation services, to provincial departments, public entities and municipalities. The sub-programmes under this programme are Assurance Services, and Risk Advisory Services (which include Forensic Investigation Services).

Programme 5 (five) – Growth and development

This programme is provincial specific. All special projects and community outreach projects of the MEC are housed under this programme.



The below diagram depicts the high level structure of the Provincial Treasury:



2. Revisions to legislative and other mandates

The department is governed by the following legislation and policy directives:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended)
- Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)
- Annual Division of Revenue Act
- Provincial Appropriation Acts (Act No. 2 of 2009)
- Provincial Internal Audit Act (Act No. 2 of 2001)
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act No. 5 of 2000)
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act No. 13 of 2005)
- Borrowing Powers of Provincial Governments Act (Act No. 48 of 1996)
- Government Immovable Asset Management Act (Act No. 19 of 2007)
- Public Audit Act (Act No. 25 of 2004)
- Provincial Tax Regulation Process Act (Act No. 53 of 2001)



Constitutional mandates

Sections 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 226 and 228 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 208 of 1996) deal with general financial matters for the national and provincial spheres of government. These sections require the national legislation to give effect to the following:

- to establish a national treasury;
- to introduce generally recognised accounting practices;
- to introduce uniform treasury norms and standards;
- to prescribe measures to ensure transparency and expenditure control in all spheres of government; and
- to set the operational procedures for borrowing, guarantees, procurement and oversight over the various national and provincial revenue funds.

Legislative mandates

The pieces of legislation that give mandate and outline the key responsibilities on the department.

2.1 Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended) and its regulations

The Act promotes the objective of good financial management in order to maximise delivery through the efficient and effective use of limited resources. The key objectives of the Act are to:

- a) Modernise the system of financial management;
- b) Enable public sector managers to manage, but at the same time be more accountable;
- c) Ensure the timely provision of quality information;
- d) Eliminate waste and corruption in the use of public assets; and
- e) Establish National Treasury and provincial treasuries.

2.2 Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003)

Chapter 2 of the MFMA outlines general functions of National and provincial treasuries.

Section 5(3) and (4) of the MFMA highlight the supervisory responsibilities of provincial treasuries in relation to ensuring sound and sustainable management of fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities by establishing norms and standards and other requirements.

To the extent necessary, to comply with its responsibilities in terms of MFMA, a provincial treasury:

- a) Must monitor:
 - Compliance with the MFMA by municipalities and municipal entities in the province;
 - The preparation by municipalities in the province of their budgets;
 - The monthly outcome of those budgets; and
 - The submission of reports by municipalities in KZN as required in terms of the MFMA;
- b) May assist municipalities in the province in the preparation of their budgets;
- c) May exercise any powers and perform any duties delegated to it by the National Treasury in terms of the MFMA; and



- d) May take appropriate steps if a municipality or municipal entity in the province commits a breach of this MFMA.

2.3 Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)

Section 14 requires the department to produce a manual with detailed information about the department procedure to access it, the form to be used and which information is readily available and which needs to be requested. Section 32 of the Act stipulates that the department must submit an annual report to the Minister of Justice detailing requests received, those acceded or rejected and reasons for rejection.

2.4 Annual Division of Revenue Act

This Act provides for the equitable division of revenue anticipated to be raised nationally among the national, provincial and local spheres of government.

- a) It promotes better coordination between policy, planning, budget preparation and execution processes between and within the different spheres of government.
- b) It promotes predictability and certainty in respect of all allocations to provinces and municipalities in order that such governments may plan their budgets over a multi-year period.
- c) It promotes transparency and equity in the resource allocation process.
- d) It promotes accountability by ensuring that all allocations are reflected on the budgets of receiving provinces and municipalities.

2.5 Provincial Appropriation Acts

These Acts provide for the appropriation of money from the Provincial Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province.

2.6 Provincial Internal Audit Act (KZN Act No. 2 of 2001)

This act provides for the establishment of the Provincial Internal Audit Unit so as to regulate the internal audit function and to regulate the degree to which transparency, accountability and sound and prudent management as contemplated in the Public Finance Management Act.

2.7 Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act No. 5 of 2000)

This act gives effect to Section 217 (3) of the Constitution by providing a framework for the implementation of procurement policy. The framework for the implementation of preferential procurement policy requires all organs of state to have their preferential procurement policy and implement them within a prescribed set of criteria that applies preference points system with emphasis to previously disadvantaged groups.

2.8 Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act No. 13 of 2005)

The object of this act is to provide within the principle of co-operative government set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments, to facilitate co-ordination in the implementation of policy and legislation:

- a) Coherent government;
- b) Effective provision of services;
- c) Monitoring implementation of policy and legislation; and
- d) Realisation of national priorities.



2.9 Borrowing Powers of Provincial Governments Act (Act No. 48 of 1996)

This Act provides for norms and conditions in respect of the borrowing powers of provincial governments and for matters incidental thereto.

2.10 Government Immovable Asset Management Act (Act No. 19 of 2007)

The department has a responsibility to implement all applicable sections of this Act in managing its immovable assets or when providing support and advisory services to the provincial departments.

2.11 Public Audit Act (Act No. 25 of 2004)

The department must comply with all applicable provisions of the Public Audit Act as an auditee.

2.12 Provincial Tax Regulation Process Act (Act No. 53 of 2001)

This Act provides the regulation of intergovernmental process that must be followed by provinces in the exercise of their power in terms of section 228 of the Constitution to impose taxes, levies and duties, the flat-rate surcharges on the tax basis of any tax, levy or duty imposed by national legislation; and to provide for connected therewith.

2.13 Policy mandates

The following policies outline the key responsibilities for the department.

- a) PPP policy, this policy provides guidelines for administration and managing Public Private Partnership's transactions in the public sector environment.
- b) SCM and PPPFA policy, this policy provides guidelines for the administration of a Supply Chain Management in line with broad government objectives. It also aims at promoting emerging enterprises with particular emphasis on black economic empowerment.
- c) Budgeting process policies, they provide framework within which budgeting process must be managed in the public sector in line with the relevant Acts.
- d) Treasury Regulations, provides procedural guidelines of implementation of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999).

3. Overview of 2014/15 budget and MTEF estimates

3.1 Expenditure estimates

Summary of payments and estimates by programme

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
1. Administration	68 755	80 361	97 905	108 328	112 981	107 612	117 338	122 861	129 652
2. Fiscal Resource Management	53 161	32 280	76 870	99 507	102 341	99 789	110 123	103 542	108 606
3. Financial Management	161 359	164 794	212 094	237 874	269 248	266 636	290 663	274 095	284 982
4. Internal Audit	81 025	75 169	93 154	106 079	109 556	103 811	129 749	131 558	121 683
5. Growth and Development	24 636	37 721	38 317	133 141	59 845	59 845	186 310	126 159	114 526
Total	388 936	390 325	518 340	684 929	653 971	637 693	834 183	758 215	759 449

Note: Programme 1 includes MEC remuneration: Salary R1 734 835

Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Current payments	368 945	353 868	474 802	651 162	601 309	585 005	805 143	739 338	749 897
Compensation of employees	109 901	127 078	163 143	210 636	208 333	192 029	227 258	245 112	263 288
Goods and services	243 536	225 784	311 659	431 618	390 268	390 268	570 117	483 994	475 835
Interest and rent on land	15 508	1 006	-	8 908	2 708	2 708	7 768	10 232	10 774
Transfers and subsidies to:	17 033	32 406	37 624	26 337	45 250	45 276	18 222	14 835	5 037
Provinces and municipalities	15 676	31 264	28 026	20 697	39 774	39 774	13 522	10 085	24
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	1 357	1 142	9 598	5 640	5 476	5 502	4 700	4 750	5 013
Payments for capital assets	2 295	3 819	5 901	7 430	7 412	7 412	10 818	4 042	4 515
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2 275	3 294	5 507	7 430	7 412	7 412	10 818	4 042	4 515
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	20	525	394	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	663	232	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	388 936	390 325	518 340	684 929	653 971	637 693	834 183	758 215	759 449

3.2 Reconciling expenditure trends to strategic goals

- The allocation made to Programmes 2 and 3 is mainly contributing toward attainment of sound financial, fiscal management and good governance.
- The promotion of sound cash management practices and to improve liquidity in the province is catered for under Programme 3, sub-programme: Financial Asset and liability.
- The budget allocation in Programme 3 under supply chain management, and Programme 5 under Growth and Development is aimed at the attainment of fighting poverty and creating jobs in partnership with provincial departments through procurement targeting.
- Also in Programme 3 is the allocation made toward the enhancement of broad-based BEE through effective Supply Chain Management policies.
- The attainment of good governance and implementing a policy on zero tolerance on fraud and corruption is catered for under Programme 4, internal audit budget allocation.

3.3 Departmental budgeted receipts

Summary of receipts and financing

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Equitable share	640 637	491 486	528 247	587 252	443 490	443 490	659 630	702 653	732 449
Conditional grants	1 634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Education and Health Infrastructure grants</i>	1 634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	642 271	491 486	528 247	587 252	443 490	443 490	659 630	702 653	732 449
Total payments	388 936	390 325	518 340	684 929	653 971	637 693	834 183	758 215	759 449
Surplus/(Deficit) before financing	253 335	101 161	9 907	(97 677)	(210 481)	(194 203)	(174 553)	(55 562)	(27 000)
Financing									
<i>of which</i>									
Provincial roll-overs	-	18 538	40 926	-	34 004	34 004	-	-	-
Provincial cash resources	50 229	-	44 062	97 677	176 477	176 477	174 553	55 562	27 000
Surplus/(Deficit) after financing	303 564	119 699	94 895	-	-	16 278	-	-	-

Summary of departmental receipts collection

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	168	152	159	160	160	171	182	194	207
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	29 584	288 008	269 818	200 004	200 004	249 807	266 048	283 341	301 758
Sale of capital assets	634	760	32	-	-	409	160	170	181
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	440	333	437	340	340	352	375	399	425
Total	30 826	289 253	270 446	200 504	200 504	250 740	266 765	284 105	302 572



PART B: PROGRAMME AND SUB-PROGRAMME PLANS

1. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

1.1	Sub-programme:	Office of the MEC
1.2	Sub-programme:	Head of Department
1.3	Sub-programme:	Chief Financial Office
1.4	Sub-programme:	Human Resource Management

1.1 Sub-programme: Office of the MEC

Specified policies and priorities

The purpose of the Office of the MEC is to enable the Member of Executive Authority to provide Provincial Treasury with strategic administrative and political leadership in order to ensure effective and efficient service-delivery as mandated by Government and to provide leadership and guidance to all provincial departments and municipalities on the finances of the province as enshrined in the relevant prescripts and policies e.g. PFMA and MFMA. The Office of the MEC is able to achieve the above through the following activities:

- The MEC is statutorily tasked with meeting the public and fulfilling various engagements on a continuous basis. The Office of the MEC engages extensively with various stakeholders in the co-ordination and planning of community based events in order to ensure wide consultation for effectiveness and efficiency of the Provincial Treasury programmes and service delivery;
- Provision of well researched information and data to enhance and add credibility in the speeches and other pertinent issues relevant to the MEC for Finance;
- Provision of relevant effective and efficient ministerial support which is of an administrative nature, parliamentary liaison, public relations, etc.;
- Building and maintenance of a positive image of the department and the MEC through effective internal and external communications; and
- Provision of a safe and secure environment to departmental employees and the MEC.

The Office of the MEC's mandate is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and various pieces of legislation, policies and directives. These include legislation relating to the delivery of the core business of the Provincial Treasury.

The strategic objective is:

To provide strategic administrative and political leadership, in order to ensure effective and efficient service delivery as mandated by government.

Progress analysis

The general progress in the Office of the MEC is within the acceptable and reasonable standard as the purpose, priorities and objectives of sub-programme above are continuously being achieved:

- The Office of the MEC will continue with community outreach programmes to consult, educate and communicate budget processes and priorities to ensure that the community understands how the finances of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal are allocated.

