

VOTE 2

Provincial Legislature

Operational budget	R534 723 000
Statutory amount (Members' remuneration)	R 93 062 000
Of which: Remuneration of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	R 3 578 000
Total budget	R627 785 000
Total to be appropriated (excl. Members' remuneration)	R534 723 000
Responsible MEC	Speaker of the Provincial Legislature
Administering department	Provincial Legislature
Accounting officer	Secretary: Provincial Legislature

It is noted that the MTEF budget for Vote 2 is still under review. The issue of the MTEF budget cuts will be part of ongoing discussions to be held between the MEC for Finance and the Speaker in 2021/22.

1. Overview

Vision

The vision of the Provincial Legislature (hereafter referred to as the Legislature) is: *To be an activist, people-centred Legislature.*

Mission

The Legislature's mission statement is: *To deepen democracy in KZN through robust oversight, effective public involvement, progressive and efficient law-making.*

2. Strategic outcomes

Strategic policy direction: By focussing on its oversight role and by encouraging public participation, the Legislature seeks to align its operations and strategic position with the overall aim of government to achieve accountability and effective service delivery for all citizens of the province in the following areas: access to quality education and health care, prevention of crime and eradication of corruption, creation of decent work and expansion of work opportunities, and agrarian reform and rural development.

Law-making

To be an effective, efficient and visible law-maker, the Legislature will:

- Provide an impact-based and consultative law-making process.

Oversight

To ensure effective execution of oversight on service delivery (especially on the implementation of NDP/PGDP), governance and implementation of laws and applicable conventions by the Provincial Executive Council, the Legislature will:

- Provide an efficient and research-driven oversight.

Public participation

To ensure enhanced public participation in all legislative processes of the Legislature, the Legislature will:

- Provide formidable and strategic partnerships with citizens, communities and civil society organisations.

Governance and leadership

To ensure improved leadership and governance of the Legislature, the Legislature will render:

- Enhanced Legislature efficiencies through utilisation of digital platforms and provision of Information Communication Technology services.
- Improved institutional performance management.
- Improved institutional fiscal discipline and implementation of financial and supply chain prescripts.
- Improved corporate (human capital, communications, security and facilities) management services.
- Good governance, internal controls and integrity management.
- Improved intergovernmental and international relations services.

Core functions

In order to achieve the above strategic outcomes, the Legislature is responsible for carrying out the following core functions:

- To maintain the highest standards in drafting, amending and passing legislation.
- To timeously consider, pass, amend or reject legislation referred to the Legislature by the Provincial Executive Council or the National Council of Provinces (NCOP).
- To maintain oversight over the provincial executive authority in the province, including the implementation of legislation.

Legislative mandates

The following mandates clearly define the duties and the requirements of the Legislature:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)
- Labour Relations Act (Act No. 66 of 1995)
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act No. 75 of 1997)
- Employment Equity Act (Act No. 55 of 1998)
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act No. 5 of 2000)
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act No. 53 of 2002)
- KZN Petitions Act (Act No. 3 of 2004)
- KZN Funding of Political Parties' Act (Act No. 7 of 2008)
- Political Parties Funding Act (Act No. 6 of 2018)
- Financial Management of Parliament Act (Act No. 9 of 2009)
- Financial Management of Parliament Amendment Act (Act No. 34 of 2014)
- Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (Act No. 10 of 2009)
- KZN Direct Charges Act (Act No. 2 of 2002)

It is noted that the KZN Funding of Political Parties' Act (Act No. 7 of 2008) is in the process of being repealed, as explained in Section 3 below.

Provincial legislatures are no longer governed by the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended) and Treasury Regulations. These were replaced by the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (FMPPLA), the implementation of which was phased in with effect from 1 April 2015. This is commented on in further detail in Section 2.

In addition to the above, the Legislature's functions are governed by the Standing Rules and the resolutions of the Standing Committee on Oversight (STACOV), which was constituted in line with the new legislation.

2. Review of the 2020/21 financial year

Section 2 provides a review of 2020/21, outlining the main achievements and progress made by the Legislature, as well as providing a brief discussion on challenges and new developments.

Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (FMPPLA)

The Legislature continued in its efforts to be compliant with the FMPPLA. For example, the functions of the Internal Audit unit, that needs to be established in terms of the FMPPLA, continued to be largely outsourced to consultants. There is currently a Senior Manager: Governance and Compliance, but the Internal Audit function remains outsourced. The establishment of this unit is dependent on available funds, and further reprioritisation will need to be undertaken if these new posts are to be filled in 2021/22.

A focus area in 2020/21 continued to be the compilation of the Legislature's unaudited and audited AFS on an accrual basis, in line with the requirements of the FMPPLA and the recommendation from the A-G's office. At the same time, the Legislature still complied with the requirements of National Treasury, and compiled the monthly IYMs, including the unaudited and audited IYMs, on a cash basis.

Most provinces are in agreement that the budget allocation of provincial legislatures should be top-sliced from the provincial equitable share and elevated to National Government level, as this will ensure the autonomy of provincial legislatures when compared to the other provincial departments and will be in line with the concepts of the FMPPLA. This issue of top-slicing will continue to be discussed with the various role-players, including National Treasury and the Speakers' Forum.

Public participation

Public involvement initiatives like Taking Legislature to the People (TLTP) and sector parliaments continued in 2020/21 but, because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant national lockdown and restrictions on the size of gatherings, the Legislature held these events in virtual or hybrid settings. Only the Interfaith Symposium, which was planned to be held in the initial stage of the nationwide lockdown, was cancelled. As such, the following public participation events were held in 2020/21:

- Workers' Parliament – virtual setting in May 2020.
- Youth Parliament – virtual setting in June 2020.
- Women's Parliament – virtual setting in August 2020.
- Senior Citizens' Parliament – hybrid setting in October 2020.
- People with Disability Parliament – hybrid setting in December 2020.
- One TLTP event – held on a small scale during level 1 of the national lockdown, in November 2020.

Organisational structure

The restructuring and job evaluation exercise (including the appeal phase) were finalised in 2018/19. The upgrading of the existing posts was implemented with effect from April 2019. Of the 12 posts advertised to be filled in 2019/20, six were filled in the first half of 2020/21 (Executive Manager: Parliamentary Services (COO), Security Officer: Investigations, Senior Payroll Officer, Procurement Officer: Orders and Contract Management, Administrator: SCM and Senior Practitioner: Protocol and IGR), and the remaining six posts (Receptionist, Manager: Demand, Acquisition, Logistics and Contracts, Practitioner: Institutional Transformation, Senior Language Practitioner: isiZulu/English, Committee Administrator and Transcriber) were at various stages of the recruitment process by the end of the third quarter.

After lengthy negotiations with organised labour, settlement was reached in the second quarter of 2020/21 for the payment of backpay relating to the upgraded posts. This was funded from savings from 2019/20 in line with the FMPPLA and the PFMA, which provide for provincial legislatures to retain any surplus funds from the prior year.

Repairs of the Legislature main chamber roof

The main chamber building is very old and needs constant maintenance and repairs. The repairs to its leaking roof and façade had been planned for several years but had reached a critical stage, and DOPW was concerned that the leaks could cause damage to the newly installed audio-visual equipment in the main chamber. Additional funding of R17.011 million was allocated in the 2019/20 Adjustments Estimate for the roof repairs to the main chamber. Of this amount, R9.390 million was carried forward to 2020/21, and the Legislature allocated a further R9.600 million to this project from surplus funds relating to 2019/20. Accordingly, an amount of R18.990 million was allocated for this project in the 2020/21 Second Adjustments Estimate. It is noted that construction work commenced on 26 March 2019, and the repairs were expected to be completed by 20 August 2020, but this was impacted on by the Covid-19 pandemic and other factors, such as heavy rains, etc. The completion date is therefore anticipated to be July 2021.

Structural repairs to the Lindiwe Sisulu Administration building

In the Second Adjustments Estimate, the Legislature identified savings in respect of travel and subsistence, transport provided: departmental activity, venues and facilities and catering, largely due to the nationwide lockdown resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, which impacted on the activities of the Legislature. These savings were moved to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical, for which the Legislature has been requesting additional funding for the past four years. Of these savings, R11.703 million was allocated for the structural repairs to the Lindiwe Sisulu Administration building, including under-pinning of the basement. The project commenced in the second half of 2020/21, and it is estimated to be completed by 31 May 2021.

Cost-containment

The Legislature continued to place emphasis on the effective management of budget and spending, taking into account fiscal consolidation. While the Legislature is not bound by Provincial Executive Council decisions, it continued with its efforts to scale down on certain spending items and adhere as far as possible to the cost-cutting measures as reissued by Provincial Treasury, in conjunction with National Treasury cost-containment measures. Moreover, in 2020/21, the Legislature sittings, portfolio committee meetings, as well as sectoral parliaments and events were held in virtual or hybrid settings, resulting in extensive savings in these areas. As mentioned, these savings were moved to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical.

3. Outlook for the 2021/22 financial year

Section 3 looks at the key focus areas of 2021/22, outlining what the Legislature is hoping to achieve, as well as briefly looking at challenges and proposed new developments. The bulk of the Legislature's budget relates to the areas of law-making and oversight, as well as public participation. The Legislature will continue to improve its oversight over departments and public entities, among others, during the year. Also, the Legislature will continue to focus on procedures and processes that need to be reviewed and/or changed to achieve full implementation of the FMPPLA.

Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (FMPPLA)

The Legislature will continue in its efforts to be compliant with the FMPPLA. For example, the functions of the Internal Audit unit, that needs to be established in terms of the FMPPLA, are still largely outsourced to consultants, at this stage. The establishment of the unit is planned for 2021/22, and reprioritisation will be undertaken in-year to ensure that the unit is adequately funded.

Public participation

Public involvement initiatives like TLTP and sector parliaments will continue in 2021/22, although they will still be held in virtual or remote settings taking into account the ongoing impact of the pandemic. The following public participation events are scheduled to be held in 2021/22, although the venues will only be confirmed at the start of the financial year:

- Interfaith Symposium.
- Workers' Parliament.
- Youth Parliament.

- Women’s Parliament.
- Senior Citizens’ Parliament.
- People with Disability Parliament.
- One TLTP event.

Repairs of the Legislature main chamber roof

As mentioned, construction work commenced on 26 March 2019, and the repairs were expected to be completed by 20 August 2020, but this was impacted on by the Covid-19 pandemic and other factors, such as heavy rains and disruptions caused by the need to have Legislature sittings. The completion date is therefore anticipated to be July 2021. It is noted that, currently, the estimated cost of the project is R27.051 million, and the Legislature will have to reprioritise in-year in 2021/22 to fund the balance of this project.

Structural repairs to the Lindiwe Sisulu Administration building

As mentioned, it is estimated that this project will cost R16.482 million, and will be completed by 31 May 2021. Again, the Legislature will have to reprioritise in-year in 2021/22 to fund the balance of this project.

Political Parties’ Fund

The President has determined that the Political Party Funding Act, 2018 will commence on 1 April 2021. This Act stipulates that legislatures may not fund political parties represented in the Legislature other than through Section 116 of the Constitution – i.e. in terms of its Rules and Orders (and not through provincial legislation). This has resulted in the need to repeal the KZN Funding of Political Parties Act, 2008, and to put in place measures to ensure that any funding of political parties by the Legislature is fully compliant with the national Act and the Constitution. The legislature is therefore in the process of ensuring implementation of the above through the processing of a repeal Bill and the amendment of existing party funding policies. This will impact on the Political Parties’ Fund (PPF) as an entity, but will not impact on the budget allocated for funding political parties over the MTEF.

4. Alignment of the budget to the NDP and MTSF

The Legislature’s budget is indirectly aligned to all priorities of the NDP. In terms of the Constitution, Parliament and Provincial Legislatures should maintain oversight over the Executive. In line with the Constitutional mandate, the NDP states that “Provincial legislatures need to be particularly robust in enforcing accountability to ensure that provinces perform their core function in the delivery of basic services equitably, effectively and honestly”. The NDP further indicates that at a provincial level, the government’s efforts toward delivering on its electoral promises and improving the quality of life in the province rests on the Legislature’s demonstrated genuine will to hold the Executive to account. Accountability is critical particularly to ensure that scarce resources of the state are not wasted but utilised effectively and efficiently. As such, the Legislature must ensure adequate public participation and involvement in legislative processes, as well as strengthened oversight.

In pursuing improved service delivery in the province, the fast-tracking of the implementation of the NDP through the PGDP remains a critical component of the Legislature’s oversight agenda. To ensure that Committees of the Legislature are able to track progress in the implementation of NDP/PGDP, service delivery baselines on NDP/PGDP targets will be critical especially in providing feedback to communities as part of addressing service delivery protests.

The Legislature’s budget is aligned to the priorities of the MTSF and aims to contribute to economic transformation and job creation, as well as to building a capable, ethical and developmental state. This alignment is reflected in the Legislature’s strategic outcomes and continued efforts to provide oversight and support to provincial departments, public entities and municipalities.

5. Reprioritisation

In the 2019/20 MTEF, the Legislature undertook a comprehensive review of the budget and spending of various components in order to fund the cost of upgrading the Legislature's existing posts, estimated at R16 million per annum. An agreement was reached whereby an additional R8 million per annum was funded from provincial cash resources over the 2019/20 MTEF (commencing in the 2019/20 Adjustments Estimate), and the balance was funded by internal reprioritisation within the Legislature's existing baseline. As such, R8 million was reprioritised from *Goods and services* to *Compensation of employees* in both Programme 1: Administration and Programme 2: Parliamentary Business. In view of this, and also taking into account that the Legislature's budget was reduced over the 2020/21 MTEF as a result of the fiscal consolidation, PES formula updates budget cuts and the adjustment to *Compensation of employees* due to revised CPI inflation projections, as well as the significant 2021/22 MTEF budget cuts relating to the wage freeze and fiscal consolidation, the Legislature was not in a position to undertake any further reprioritisation over the MTEF. The MTEF budget cuts are explained in Sections 8.2 and 8.3.

6. Procurement

The Legislature will continue to strengthen SCM through providing continuous training on SAP, the revised Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017, and re-training general SCM compliance requirements through education and enhanced awareness. The major procurement to be undertaken in 2021/22 will be the ongoing repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building, as well as the structural repairs to the Lindiwe Sisulu Administration building, as mentioned.

7. Receipts and financing

7.2 Summary of receipts and departmental receipts collection

Table 2.1 shows the sources of funding and own receipts of Vote 2 over the seven-year period 2017/18 to 2023/24. The table also compares actual and budgeted receipts against actual and budgeted payments.

Details of departmental receipts are presented in *Annexure – Vote 2: Provincial Legislature*.

Table 2.1 : Summary of receipts

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Treasury funding									
Equitable share	503 065	532 089	563 971	644 146	644 146	644 146	618 776	643 264	648 325
Conditional grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts: Treasury funding	503 065	532 089	563 971	644 146	644 146	644 146	618 776	643 264	648 325
Departmental receipts									
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	64	68	71	66	66	72	70	73	76
Transfers received	145	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	4 396	555	2 434	563	563	2 273	594	623	650
Sale of capital assets	21	802	309	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	-	247	154	327	327	84	345	362	378
Total departmental receipts	4 626	1 672	3 073	956	956	2 429	1 009	1 058	1 104
Total receipts	507 691	533 761	567 044	645 102	645 102	646 575	619 785	644 322	649 429
Total payments	614 934	572 277	631 031	653 102	692 111	692 111	627 785	644 322	649 429
Surplus/(deficit) before financing	(107 243)	(38 516)	(63 987)	(8 000)	(47 009)	(45 536)	(8 000)	-	-
Financing									
Surplus own revenue surrendered	(3 813)	(812)	(2 166)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus own revenue from prior year	6 829	3 813	812	-	2 166	2 166	-	-	-
Provincial cash resources	107 101	54 786	105 610	8 000	44 843	44 843	8 000	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after financing	2 874	19 271	40 269	-	-	1 473	-	-	-

Summary of departmental receipts

The Legislature collects revenue in the form of interest earned on positive cash balances in the bank against *Interest, dividends and rent on land*, commission on insurance, waste paper in respect of *Sale of*

goods and services other than capital assets, as well as recoveries of debts and other miscellaneous items reflected against *Transactions in financial assets and liabilities*.

The PFMA and the FMPPLA both provide for provincial legislatures to retain any monies received (i.e. revenue collected). Therefore, in contrast to provincial departments, the Legislature retains its own departmental receipts, and is thus funded from two sources, namely Treasury funding (equitable share) and departmental receipts. In accordance with this legislation, the Legislature is allocated any surplus revenue collected in the prior year during the next year's Adjustments Estimate. This explains the *Surplus own revenue surrendered* and *Surplus own revenue from prior year* in the *Financing* section in Table 2.1.

Sale of goods and services other than capital assets includes revenue from the sale of old printer cartridges and waste paper, and commission on pay-roll deductions such as insurance and garnishees. This is difficult to predict, hence the slightly fluctuating trend and conservative growth over the MTEF.

Revenue of R145 000 was collected against *Transfers received* in 2017/18 relating to a refund of fees paid in respect of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA).

Interest, dividends and rent on land comprises interest earned each month on cash in the Legislature's bank account. The revenue collected in 2017/18 was high, largely due to under-spending in the prior year. In line with the PFMA and the FMPPLA, any unspent amount must be allocated back in the Adjustments Estimate process in the ensuing year, and therefore these unspent funds were not paid back to the Provincial Revenue Fund. This resulted in more cash in the bank account than anticipated, hence the high interest collected in the prior years. The trend fluctuates from 2018/19 to 2020/21, as the cash in the bank account is variable, depending on the extent of the Legislature's under-spending each year. This also accounts for the high 2020/21 Revised Estimate. In this regard, the operational budget was under-spent by R36.843 million in 2019/20, and there was low spending in-year due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, hence the Legislature is estimating to collect higher interest than budgeted for in 2020/21. There is low growth over the MTEF, as it is difficult to predict how much cash there will be in the bank account.

Revenue from *Sale of capital assets* in the prior years relates to auction sales of redundant vehicles, old laptops, cell phones, etc. Such auction sales are difficult to predict, hence no revenue is budgeted for over the 2021/22 MTEF, at this stage.

Revenue from *Transactions in financial assets and liabilities* is difficult to accurately estimate, as it relates to the collection of amounts owing from previous financial years, such as debts relating to both staff and Members, and this accounts for the fluctuating trend.

Summary of receipts and financing

Table 2.1 also compares total receipts and payments.

In 2017/18, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R107.101 million, comprising R31.422 million in respect of the carry-through of the zero-based budget baseline adjustment (including the 2 per cent cut effected against this adjustment). The balance of R75.679 million was allocated back in the 2017/18 Adjustments Estimate in line with legislation that provides for provincial legislatures to retain any surplus operational funds. These funds were allocated back largely for the following:

- R8.100 million for the anticipated once-off cost of upgrading posts.
- R2 million to provide for higher than budgeted medical aid contributions.
- R17.619 million for various current projects, such as the SAP system and ICT strategy reviews, contractors' costs relating to phase two of the audio-visual project, various security projects, etc.
- R6.460 million for the Law Society building renovations.
- R27.500 million for several capital projects, such as the capital aspects of the audio-visual project, the canteen project, the replacement of lifts in both the Legislature and administration buildings, as well as the upgrading of the Legislature's server to accommodate the full implementation of the SAP system.
- R14 million for 2016/17 commitments in respect of communication costs, venues and facilities, as well as overseas study tours which were scaled down to accommodate the 2016 local government elections.

The 2017/18 AFS was accrual-based, in line with the A-G's recommendation. The audited IYM, compiled on a cash basis, reflected under-spending of R2.874 million. If the under-spending of R231 000 against the Members' remuneration is excluded, as this is a direct charge, then the under-expenditure in respect of the operational budget was lower, totalling R2.742 million, and resulted from the restructuring and job evaluation exercise not being finalised by year-end.

In 2018/19, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R54.786 million, as follows:

- R32.265 million, being the carry-through of the zero-based budget baseline adjustment (after the 2 per cent cut of R658 000 was effected).
- R2.742 million was allocated back in line with legislation which provides for provincial legislatures to retain surplus operational funds, to fund spending pressures relating to computer services, as well as outstanding 2017/18 commitments such as the replacement of lifts and canteen upgrade project.
- R3 million, being interest derived from the PPF, was allocated to offset spending pressures, mainly in respect of the constituency and secretarial allowances.
- Additional funds of R7 million were allocated to conduct voter education campaigns in partnership with the Independent Electoral Commission ahead of the 2019 general elections.
- Additional funds of R9.779 million were allocated toward in-year spending pressures, including higher than anticipated external audit costs and property payments (cleaning and security services).

The audited IYM for 2018/19 was compiled on a cash basis, in line with National Treasury's requirements, and reflected under-spending of R19.271 million, as follows:

- The Members' remuneration was under-spent by R2.528 million, largely due to the resignation of two MPLs in November 2018, as well as the fact that there were minimal or no annual salary increases in 2018/19 for public office bearers, with MPLs receiving an increase of only 2.5 per cent.
- The operational budget was under-spent by R16.743 million largely because the Legislature took a decision in 2017/18, continued into 2018/19, not to fill any posts, in view of the restructuring and job evaluation exercise. The appeal stage was largely finalised by the end of 2018/19, and the upgrading of existing posts was implemented with effect from April 2019 (i.e. in 2019/20). There was also under-spending as a result of cost containment in respect of entertainment, catering and advertising costs, as well as invoices for SAP support services not received before year-end.

In 2019/20, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R105.610 million, as follows:

- R33.878 million, being the carry-through of the zero-based budget baseline adjustment. This baseline adjustment is included as part of the Legislature's baseline from 2020/21.
- R16.743 million was allocated back to the Legislature in line with the FMPPLA and the PFMA, which provide for provincial legislatures to retain any surplus funds from the prior year. This amount relates to the Legislature's operational under-spending in 2018/19, and was allocated to fund outstanding commitments and accruals from 2018/19.
- The statutory allocation was under-spent by R2.528 million in 2018/19. Although FMPPLA only requires the operational under-spending to be allocated back, the Legislature requested to also keep the statutory under-spending to fund spending pressure in respect of the secretarial allowances paid to political parties. The reason for the pressure is that the Legislature could not have foreseen the current composition of eight political parties following the 2019 general elections, as opposed to the six political parties in the fifth Administration.
- An additional R8 million was allocated for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts, as mentioned.
- Additional funding of R17.011 million was allocated for the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building.
- Additional funds of R27.450 million were allocated to fund the special allowance paid to Members whose tenure of office was affected by the 2019 general elections. This increase relates to the Members' remuneration, and hence is treated as a Direct Charge on the Provincial Revenue Fund.

The audited IYM was compiled on a cash basis, in line with National Treasury's requirements, and reflected under-spending of R40.269 million, as follows:

- The Members' Remuneration was under-spent by R3.426 million, largely because there were minimal or no annual salary increases in 2019/20 for public office bearers, with MPLs receiving an increase of only 2.5 per cent, while the Speaker and Deputy Speaker received no increase.
- The operational budget was under-spent by R36.843 million partly due to critical vacant posts being filled later than anticipated. There was also under-expenditure in respect of contractors' costs, catering, advertising and communication costs, venues and facilities, the main chamber roof repairs project, IT related procurement, as well as costs relating to the opening of the Legislature.

In 2020/21, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R44.843 million, as follows:

- In the Main Appropriation, an additional R8 million was allocated for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts.
- In the 2020/21 Second Adjustments Estimate, the Legislature received a further R36.843 million, in line with the FMPPLA and the PFMA, which provide for provincial legislatures to retain any surplus funds from the prior year. This amount was allocated as follows:
 - R10.415 million was used to fund the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts. As mentioned, after lengthy negotiations with organised labour, settlement was reached in the second quarter of 2020/21 for the payment of once-off backpay relating to the upgraded posts.
 - R24.778 million was allocated for the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building and the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project. The balance was used to fund outstanding commitments from 2019/20 in respect of budget sittings, higher than anticipated costs as many Legislature sittings were held in alternative venues so that the main chamber roof repairs project was not disrupted, as well as additional costs incurred to meet Covid-19 requirements.
 - R1.650 million was allocated in respect of the constituency and secretarial allowances, which experienced pressure as a result of there being eight political parties following the 2019 general elections, as opposed to six political parties in the fifth Administration, as mentioned.

The Legislature is projecting a balanced budget at year-end, based on the December IYM. The projected year-end surplus of R1.473 million reflected in the table relates to the projected over-collection in respect of departmental receipts against *Interest, dividends and rent on land*.

Disregarding the once-off allocations in prior years, the Legislature's budget shows fairly low growth over the MTEF, mainly as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze budget cuts. These cuts total R54.395 million, R70.442 million and R98.939 million over the MTEF, and the implications thereof are discussed in Section 9. These cuts were offset to some extent by the allocation of an additional R8 million per annum to cater for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts, as well as an upward adjustment of R2.506 million in the outer year. It is noted that the R8 million forms part of baseline of Vote 2 from 2022/23 onward and is funded from the equitable share, and not from provincial cash resources.

7.3 Donor funding

The Legislature Support programme is funded by the European Union (EU), with the aim of contributing to the strengthening of democracy and good governance. The programme funds projects which support the entire Legislative sector, mainly aimed at achieving constitutional imperatives. The allocation of EU funding and the monitoring thereof is undertaken centrally at a national level on behalf of the nine provinces.

8. Payment summary

This section summarises the expenditure and budgeted estimates for the Vote in terms of programmes and economic classification. Details of the economic classification per programme are given in *Annexure – Vote 2: Provincial Legislature*.

8.1 Key assumptions

The Legislature applied the following broad assumptions when compiling the budget:

- All inflation related increases are based on CPI projections.
- Over the 2021/22 MTEF, National Treasury has not provided provinces with the budget for the cost of living adjustment. This is because they won the court case where they were taken to court by the unions with regard to implementing the last leg of the 2018/19 agreement. In this regard, National Treasury reduced the province's baseline against *Compensation of employees* in respect of freezing salary increases, as well as additional reductions implemented to support fiscal consolidation. Although departments had to make provision for the 1.5 per cent pay progression, it is noted that this pay progression is not applicable to the Legislature sector. Also, although the *Compensation of employees'* budget cuts are based on the wage freeze in respect of government employees, it is noted that provincial legislatures are not part of the DPSA negotiation process. For instance, in 2020/21 an increase of 6.5 per cent was agreed to for Legislature staff below management level, and approximately 3 per cent was agreed to for management level. As such, the wage freeze cuts mean that the MTEF allocations are insufficient to cater for existing staff, hence the *Compensation of employees'* budget will need to be reviewed in-year and in the next budget process to ensure that the growth is sufficient to cater for existing staff, as well as to fund the filling of further critical vacant posts that are currently not budgeted for. Thus, the Legislature may need to undertake reprioritisation from other areas to increase *Compensation of employees* to a more realistic level.
- Although the Legislature is not bound by Provincial Executive Council decisions, it will continue to try and adhere to the expanded cost-cutting measures, as far as possible (as reissued by Provincial Treasury in 2019/20, in conjunction with National Treasury Instruction Note 03 of 2017/18: Cost-containment measures).
- With regard to public participation, one TLTP sitting, five sectoral parliaments and an Interfaith Symposium were catered for. The cost of each event may vary, depending on location and population. The costs will only be determined once the venues are finalised.

8.2 Amendments to provincial and equitable share funding: 2019/20 to 2021/22 MTEF

Table 2.2 shows amendments to provincial and equitable share funding received by the Legislature over the 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 MTEF periods. The carry-through allocations for the outer year (i.e. 2023/24) are based on the incremental percentage used in the 2021/22 MTEF.

Table 2.2 : Summary of amendments to provincial allocations for the 2019/20 to 2021/22 MTEF

R thousand	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
2019/20 MTEF period	(1 764)	(1 871)	(1 904)	(1 988)	(2 075)
Budget cut in respect of the remuneration of public office bearers	(1 764)	(1 871)	(1 904)	(1 988)	(2 075)
2020/21 MTEF period		14 176	8 043	(1 080)	(1 128)
Implementation of Job Evaluation results		8 000	8 000	-	-
Funding to ease pressure resulting from increasing PPF		10 000	10 700	11 100	11 588
Fiscal consolidation and PES formula updates budget cuts		(1 720)	(8 442)	(12 180)	(12 716)
Adjustment to COE (due to revised CPI inflation projections)		(2 104)	(2 215)	-	-
2021/22 MTEF period			(54 395)	(62 442)	(88 433)
Implementation of Job Evaluation results			-	8 000	8 000
Fiscal consolidation budget cut			(19 892)	(20 967)	(37 921)
Compensation of employees budget cut (wage freeze and fiscal consolidation)			(34 503)	(49 475)	(61 018)
Adjustment to outer year			-	-	2 506
Total	(1 764)	(35 951)	(48 256)	(65 510)	(91 636)

In the 2019/20 MTEF, the Legislature's statutory allocation (Members' remuneration) was cut by R1.764 million in 2019/20, with carry-through. In this regard, the President announced that there would be minimal or no annual salary increases in 2018/19 for public office bearers. In the case of provincial executives, Premiers, MECs and Speakers did not receive salary increases, while MPLs received a 2.5 per cent increase. The savings realised from this announcement were cut from provinces in line with fiscal consolidation efforts.

In the 2020/21 MTEF, the following allocations were made:

- Additional funding of R8 million was allocated in both 2020/21 and 2021/22 to cater for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts against Programme 1 (R3.172 million) and Programme 2 (R4.828 million), as mentioned. This amount was added to the two outer years in the 2021/22 MTEF budget process, as explained below.
- Additional funding of R10 million was allocated in 2020/21, with carry-through, to ease the pressure on the Legislature's budget resulting from increasing the PPF from R30 million to R40 million per annum since 2017/18. The additional funding was allocated to Programme 1 (R500 000 with carry-through) and Programme 2 (R7 million with carry-through) to assist with pressures relating to public participation costs. The balance of R2.500 million, with carry-through, was allocated to Programme 2 to offset pressure on the secretarial allowances paid to political parties, as mentioned.
- The Legislature's budget was reduced by R1.720 million, R8.442 million and R12.180 million over the 2020/21 MTEF as a result of the fiscal consolidation and PES formula updates budget cuts, aimed at reducing spending levels across all three spheres of government. The Legislature effected these budget cuts proportionately across Programmes 1 and 2, largely against *Goods and services*, in respect of items such as advertising and catering costs, consultants' costs, training and development, travel and subsistence and contractors' costs.
- The Legislature's *Compensation of employees* budget was reduced by R2.104 million and R2.215 million in 2020/21 and 2021/22, respectively, due to the CPI inflation projections being revised downward from 5.5 to 4.8 per cent. The reductions were effected equally against Programme 1, Programme 2, and the statutory Members' remuneration.

In the 2021/22 MTEF, the following adjustments were made:

- Additional funding of R8 million was allocated in both 2022/23 and 2023/24 to cater for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts, and this forms part of the Legislature's baseline from 2022/23 onward, as mentioned.
- The budget was reduced by fiscal consolidation cuts of R19.892 million in 2021/22, R20.967 million in 2022/23 and R37.921 million in 2023/24. The Legislature effected these cuts proportionately across Programmes 1 and 2 (i.e. the operational budget), and entirely against *Goods and services*.
- The *Compensation of employees*' budget cuts in respect of the wage freeze and fiscal consolidation total R34.503 million in 2021/22, R49.475 million in 2022/23, and R61.018 million in 2023/24. The Legislature effected these cuts against *Compensation of employees*, proportionately across Programmes 1 and 2, as well as the statutory Members' remuneration.
- R2.506 million was allocated in 2023/24 relating to an adjustment made to the outer year. This is allocated to Programme 1 against *Goods and services*.

8.3 Summary by programme and economic classification

The services rendered by the Legislature are categorised under two programmes, which are largely aligned to the uniform budget and programme structure of the Legislature sector. The Members' remuneration forms a direct charge on the Provincial Revenue Fund, and so is not included as a programme, but as *Direct charge on the Provincial Revenue Fund*.

Tables 2.3 and 2.4 provide a summary of the Vote's expenditure and budgeted estimates, by programme and economic classification, respectively. It is noted that the Legislature's budget was not cut in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation, neither to provide for the provincial Covid-19 response, nor in respect of the cost-of-living wage cut implemented by National Treasury. The fiscal consolidation cuts and the *Compensation of employees* budget cuts total R54.395 million in 2021/22, R70.442 million in 2022/23 and R98.939 million in 2023/24, and the implications of these cuts are explained in Section 9 below.

Table 2.3 : Summary of payments and estimates by programme: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1. Administration	220 480	187 645	214 490	231 276	293 927	293 927	217 065	220 628	218 127
2. Parliamentary Business	306 530	296 909	300 837	325 121	301 479	301 479	317 658	328 852	334 798
Direct charge on the Provincial Revenue Fund									
Members' remuneration	87 924	87 723	115 704	96 705	96 705	96 705	93 062	94 842	96 504
Total	614 934	572 277	631 031	653 102	692 111	692 111	627 785	644 322	649 429
Of which:									
Departmental receipts	4 626	1 672	3 073	956	956	2 429	1 009	1 058	1 104

Table 2.4 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Current payments	385 826	365 249	390 520	432 460	464 619	465 996	404 431	414 857	412 379
Compensation of employees	190 500	194 509	225 289	260 877	276 797	276 797	248 881	253 546	257 498
Goods and services	195 326	170 740	165 231	171 583	187 822	189 199	155 550	161 311	154 881
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	109 578	112 315	114 128	113 752	115 402	115 402	120 047	125 787	131 321
Provinces and municipalities	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	428	515	297	269	269	269	284	300	313
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Non-profit institutions	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Households	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
Payments for capital assets	31 606	6 990	10 679	10 185	15 385	14 008	10 245	8 836	9 225
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	24 923	4 349	9 594	6 047	6 447	6 447	6 379	6 730	7 026
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	6 683	498	1 085	4 138	8 938	7 561	3 866	2 106	2 199
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	527 010	484 554	515 327	556 397	595 406	595 406	534 723	549 480	552 925
Members' remuneration	87 924	87 723	115 704	96 705	96 705	96 705	93 062	94 842	96 504
Of which:									
Compensation of employees	84 350	85 302	113 340	92 201	92 201	92 201	88 310	90 008	91 457
Goods and services	3 574	2 421	2 364	4 504	4 504	4 504	4 752	4 834	5 047
Adjusted total (incl. Members' remuneration)	614 934	572 277	631 031	653 102	692 111	692 111	627 785	644 322	649 429
Of which:									
Departmental receipts	4 626	1 672	3 073	956	956	2 429	1 009	1 058	1 104

The following comments are made with regard to the Members' remuneration allocation, details of which are reflected at economic classification level in the rows beneath the Total in Table 2.4:

- With regard to *Compensation of employees*:
 - The low growth from 2017/18 to 2018/19 was because there were minimal or no annual salary increases in 2018/19 for public office bearers, with Members receiving an increase of 2.5 per cent.
 - The peak in 2019/20 relates to the fact that additional funds of R27.450 million were allocated to fund the special allowance paid to Members whose tenure of office was affected by the 2019 general elections, accounting for the drop in 2020/21 and over the 2021/22 MTEF.
 - The reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22 is explained by the fact that a portion of the wage freeze and fiscal consolidation cuts were effected against the Members' remuneration allocation over the MTEF. In this regard, the Members' remuneration was cut by R9.036 million and R13.271 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through. Although the 2021/22 allocation is far lower than 2020/21, the Revised Estimate is likely to be some R5 million lower than projected as there has been no annual salary increase for 2020/21, at this stage. As such, the cuts are unlikely to have much impact, but the 2021/22 allocation will be reviewed in-year, if necessary.
- The amounts against *Goods and services* relate to the telephone allowances of Members.

With regard to the Legislature's operational budget (i.e. the two programmes excluding the Members' remuneration), the following paragraphs summarise the trends, while further detail is given in Section 9.

Programme 1 shows a fluctuating trend, largely because the Legislature's major procurement costs and various once-off projects are centralised under this programme. The fluctuations can also be explained by the fact that Programme 1 was significantly under-spent in the prior years, and any unspent funds are allocated back in the ensuing financial year. For instance, the budget was under-spent in 2019/20, as mentioned, and the bulk of the unspent funds was allocated back to Programme 1 in the 2020/21 Second Adjustments Estimate, accounting for the increase in the Adjusted Appropriation, to fund the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, contractors' costs for the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building and the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project, among others. In addition, savings of R30.528 million were reprioritised from Programme 2 (as explained below) to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical, namely structural repairs to the Lindiwe Sisulu Administration building, the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project and the security upgrade project in respect of both the Lindiwe Sisulu Administration building and the main chamber complex. Again, this largely once-off expenditure partly accounts for the significant reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22. Also contributing to the reduction and the fairly low growth in the outer years are the fiscal consolidation budget cuts of R10.773 million and R11.384 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, with carry-through, effected against *Goods and services*, as well as the wage freeze budget cuts of R12.493 million and R17.770 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, with carry-through, effected against *Compensation of employees*. These budget cuts were marginally offset by a portion of the additional funding allocated for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts, as well as the upward adjustment of R2.506 million in the outer year which was allocated against this programme. The MTEF allocations provide for ongoing support services to the Legislature, including SAP support services, maintenance of the Legislature buildings, administrative support for public participation events, travel and subsistence, overseas study tours, etc.

Programme 2 also fluctuates in the prior years. This programme includes substantial provision for public participation initiatives, overseas study tours undertaken by portfolio committees, as well as support for political parties in the form of research and legal services, constituency and secretarial allowances, as well as the PPF. The fluctuations can be explained by the fact that Programme 2 was under-spent in prior years, although to a lesser extent than Programme 1, and any unspent funds were allocated back in the ensuing financial year. For instance, the budget was under-spent in 2019/20, and a portion of the unspent funds was allocated back to Programme 1 in the 2020/21 Second Adjustments Estimate, accounting for the increase in the Adjusted Appropriation, to cater for the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, outstanding commitments from 2019/20 in respect of budget sittings, as well as higher than anticipated costs as many legislature sittings were held in alternative venues so that the main chamber roof repairs project was not disrupted. This was offset by the reprioritisation of savings of R30.528 million to Programme 1 to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical. These savings emanated from travel and subsistence, transport provided: departmental activity, venues and facilities and catering, largely because the nationwide lockdown impacted on the Legislature's activities. The reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22 and the fairly low growth in the outer years are due to the fiscal consolidation budget cuts of R9.119 million and R9.583 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, with carry-through, effected against *Goods and services*, as well as the wage freeze budget cuts of R12.974 million and R18.434 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, with carry-through, effected against *Compensation of employees*. These budget cuts were marginally offset by a portion of the additional funding for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts. The MTEF allocations provide for ongoing support to the House and portfolio committees, research and legal services, the PPF, constituency and secretarial allowances, public participation events, overseas study tours, etc.

Compensation of employees in Table 2.4 relates to the Legislature staff only, excluding the Members' remuneration (which was discussed above). The category reflects a steady increase from 2017/18 to 2020/21. As mentioned, the Legislature took a decision not to fill posts in 2017/18 and 2018/19, pending the outcome of the restructuring and job evaluation exercise. As such, the category was under-spent by some R14 million in 2018/19, accounting for the sharp increase from 2018/19 to 2019/20. The upgrading of existing posts was implemented in April 2019, funded from internal reprioritisation of R8 million from

Goods and services, as well as additional funding of R8 million allocated per year from provincial cash resources and from the provincial fiscus, with both amounts now carried through in the baseline. In addition, the process of filling critical funded posts commenced in 2019/20 and continued in 2020/21, accounting for the increase in the Main Appropriation. The increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation provides for the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, which was once-off expenditure. Growth over the MTEF is very low, taking into account the wage freeze budget cuts of R25.467 million and R36.204 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, that were effected against the operational *Compensation of employees* budget over the 2021/22 MTEF, as mentioned, offset to some extent by the additional R8 million per annum allocated for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts. The *Compensation of employees'* budget will need to be reviewed over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing posts, as well as the filling of critical new posts, which may have to be funded through further internal reprioritisation.

Goods and services fluctuates from 2017/18 to 2020/21, largely due to once-off projects, as well as the fact that this category was under-spent in prior years, and any unspent funds are allocated back in the ensuing financial year. There was under-spending of more than R50 million in 2016/17, mainly because the Legislature's activities were scaled down to accommodate the 2016 local government elections. The peak in 2017/18 was due to the fact that these unspent funds were allocated back to fund outstanding 2016/17 commitments, accounting for the reduction from 2017/18 to 2018/19. The reduction from 2018/19 to 2019/20 largely relates to once-off funding allocated to offset in-year spending pressures in respect of public participation events and new oversight initiatives, as well as for conducting voter education campaigns. The increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation partly relates to the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2019/20 allocated back in line with legislation, with these funds utilised for outstanding commitments and accruals from 2019/20, as well as contractors' costs for the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building and the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project, among others, as mentioned. The reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22 and the fairly low growth in the outer years are due to the fiscal consolidation budget cuts of R9.119 million and R9.583 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, with carry-through, effected against *Goods and services*.

The category *Transfers and subsidies* increases fairly steadily over the MTEF period, as follows:

- *Provinces and municipalities* caters for the payment of motor vehicle licences.
- *Foreign governments and international organisations* caters mainly for subscription fees and conference attendance costs in respect of the CPA.
- *Public corporations and private enterprises* caters for insurance claims for motor vehicle accidents relating to the Legislature's official vehicles. No accident claims were received in prior years.
- *Non-profit institutions*, comprising the constituency and secretarial allowances, as well as the PPF, shows a generally increasing trend, and these transfers are explained in Sections 8.7 and 8.8 below.
- *Households* caters for donations made under the Speaker's Social Responsibility programme, aimed at providing relief to poverty stricken families in KZN, and is therefore difficult to budget for.

In prior years, *Buildings and other fixed structures* related to capital building revamping projects, fluctuates depending on the nature of the work required, as well as progress made. The 2018/19 amount relates to the canteen upgrade project in the Legislature. Since 2019/20, though, the Legislature's infrastructure projects are all classified as current in nature, because the buildings are not on the Legislature's asset register, hence there are no allocations over the MTEF.

Machinery and equipment fluctuates significantly in the prior years due to several once-off costs. The high 2017/18 amount relates to unspent 2016/17 funds allocated back to fund the capital aspects of phase two of the audio-visual project, as well as outstanding costs of the upgrading of the Legislature's server. The increase in 2019/20 relates to the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2018/19 allocated back in line with legislation, which were used to fund the purchase of replacement laptops and desktops for staff. This relates to the replacement of computers, many of which had been in use for five years and were no longer efficient. In this regard, the purchase was under-budgeted for. The growth over the MTEF is largely inflationary, and caters for the purchase of furniture, vehicles and computers for both staff and Members.

Software and other intangible assets fluctuates, largely due to the roll-out of various SAP modules, especially in the prior years. The MTEF allocations cater for annual Microsoft and SAP licences, etc., and will be reviewed in-year, to ensure that the annual costs are adequately funded.

8.4 Summary of conditional grant payments and estimates – Nil

8.5 Summary of infrastructure payments and estimates

Table 2.5 provides a summary of infrastructure payments and estimates, reflecting the cost of renovations and repairs to the Legislature buildings, based on input from DOPW. Infrastructure spending fluctuates markedly over the seven years, as it is dependent on the nature of the work required to be done to the Legislature buildings, as well as the submission of invoices by DOPW. As mentioned, the MTEF infrastructure allocations are preliminary at this stage.

Table 2.5 : Summary of infrastructure payments and estimates by category

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Existing infrastructure assets	21 144	11 038	11 845	5 565	60 258	60 258	5 871	6 034	6 299
Maintenance and repair: Current	21 144	8 895	11 845	5 565	60 258	60 258	5 871	6 034	6 299
Upgrades and additions: Capital	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refurbishment and rehabilitation: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New infrastructure assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers: Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure: Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure: Leases	7 580	4 944	5 513	5 694	5 694	5 694	6 149	6 641	6 933
Non infrastructure¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28 724	15 982	17 358	11 259	65 952	65 952	12 020	12 675	13 232
Capital infrastructure	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current infrastructure	28 724	13 839	17 358	11 259	65 952	65 952	12 020	12 675	13 232

1. Non infrastructure is a stand-alone item, and is therefore excluded from Capital infrastructure and Current infrastructure, but is included in the overall total

Maintenance and repair: Current spending in 2017/18 was largely due to contractors' costs for phase two of the audio-visual project. The 2018/19 expenditure relates to contractors' costs for various projects, including the Law Society building renovations and the replacement of lifts in the Legislature complex. The 2019/20 amount includes expenditure relating to the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building. As mentioned, an additional R17.011 million was allocated in the 2019/20 Adjusted Appropriation for this project. Although the project commenced, the full amount was not spent by year-end. The increase of R54.693 million in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation comprises internal reprioritisation of R33.703 million funded by savings in respect of travel and subsistence, transport provided: departmental activity, venues and facilities and catering, largely due to the nationwide lockdown, which impacted on the Legislature's activities, as well as R20.990 million sourced from the surplus funds allocated back to the Legislature in line with the FMPPLA and the PFMA, as mentioned. These funds were allocated for the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building, as well as several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical, namely structural repairs to the Lindiwe Sisulu Administration building, the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project and the security upgrade project in respect of both the Administration building and the main chamber complex, as mentioned. Although maintenance projects are continuing, the extent and nature of the work to be done are still under review, hence the MTEF allocations are inflationary related, at this stage. For instance, the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building and the structural repairs to the Administration building are continuing in 2021/22, but this has not yet been catered for in the above table.

Upgrades and additions: Capital is explained under *Buildings and other fixed structures* in Section 8.3.

Infrastructure: Leases relates to leases paid by the Legislature for various buildings, including the second floor of the Post Office building, No. 27, 28 and 29 Chancery Lane behind the Legislature complex, which are used as offices by political parties, as well as the NCOP Constitution House in Cape Town. In 2017/18, payment was made relating to previous year invoices in respect of the Post Office building, accounting for the high spending in that year. The growth over the MTEF is largely inflationary.

8.6 Summary of Public Private Partnerships – Nil

8.7 Transfers to public entities (listed i.t.o. Schedule 3 of the PFMA) and other entities

Table 2.6 reflects *Transfers* made by the Legislature to other entities from 2017/18 to 2023/24.

Table 2.6 : Summary of departmental transfers to public entities (listed i.t.o. Schedule 3 of the PFMA) other entities

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Transfers to public entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other entities	40 428	40 515	40 297	40 269	40 269	40 269	40 284	40 300	40 313
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	428	515	297	269	269	269	284	300	313
Political Parties' Fund	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000
Total	40 428	40 515	40 297	40 269	40 269	40 269	40 284	40 300	40 313

Payments are made to the CPA mainly for subscription fees and attendance costs relating to CPA conferences, accounting for the fluctuations in the prior years.

The Legislature transfers funds annually to the PPF, in terms of the KZN Funding of Political Parties' Act. The PPF is aimed at assisting political parties to carry out their constitutional mandate of advancing the ideals of democracy. The allocation of money to the political parties is based on a prescribed formula. The PPF allocation remains at R40 million per annum. As mentioned in Section 3, the President has determined that the Political Party Funding Act, 2018 will commence on 1 April 2021, and this has resulted in the need to repeal the KZN Funding of Political Parties Act, 2008, and to put in place measures to ensure that any funding of political parties by the Legislature is fully compliant with the national Act and the Constitution. The repeal of this Act will impact on the PPF as an entity, but will not impact on the budget allocated for funding political parties over the MTEF. As such, the transfers reflected against the PPF will be moved in-year and in the next budget process to fund political parties in line with legislation.

8.8 Transfers to local government – Nil

The Legislature makes no transfer payments to local government. Although the payment of motor vehicle licences falls under *Transfers and subsidies to: Provinces and municipalities*, these funds will not be transferred to any municipality, and hence the table reflecting transfers to local government is excluded.

8.9 Transfers and subsidies

Table 2.7 reflects spending on *Transfers and subsidies* by programme and main category. The category as a whole shows a generally steady increase from 2017/18 to 2023/24, as detailed below the table.

Table 2.7 : Summary of transfers and subsidies by programme and main category

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1. Administration	465	537	362	461	461	461	487	514	536
Provinces and municipalities	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Motor vehicle licences	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Foreign government and international organisations	428	515	297	269	269	269	284	300	313
Commonwealth Parliamentary Organisation	428	515	297	269	269	269	284	300	313
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Insurance companies	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Households	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
Speaker's Social Responsibility programme	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
2. Parliamentary Business	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Non-profit institutions	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Funding for political parties (e.g. constit. allowance)	69 113	71 778	73 766	73 291	74 941	74 941	79 560	85 273	90 785
Political Parties' Fund	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000
Total	109 578	112 315	114 128	113 752	115 402	115 402	120 047	125 787	131 321

The category *Transfers and subsidies* under Programme 1 includes the following:

- *Provinces and municipalities* caters for the payment of motor vehicle licences.
- *Foreign governments and international organisations* provides for CPA subscription fees and conference attendance costs.

- *Public corporations and private enterprises* caters for insurance claims for motor vehicle accidents relating to the Legislature's official vehicles.
- *Households* comprises donations made as part of the Speaker's Social Responsibility programme.

Under Programme 2, *Transfers and subsidies* comprises *Non-profit institutions*, as follows:

- Funding for political parties, including the constituency and secretarial allowances. The increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation was to fund in-year spending pressure in respect of the secretarial allowances. The pressure resulted from there being eight political parties following the 2019 general elections, as opposed to six political parties in the fifth Administration. Although the Legislature reprioritised funds in the Main Appropriation for this pressure, the shortfall was not fully provided for. The MTEF allocations show an inflationary increase. Details of the allowances are as follows:
 - Constituency allowances are paid to political parties represented in the Legislature to set up offices for the benefit of constituents.
 - Secretarial allowances provide financial and administrative assistance to each political party represented in the Legislature, in proportion to its representation, to enable the party and its leader to perform their functions in the Legislature effectively.
- The PPF, which is discussed in more detail in Section 8.7.

9. Programme description

The uniform budget and programme structure for all Provincial Legislatures consists of two programmes, namely Programme 1: Administration and Programme 2: Parliamentary Business. The payments and budgeted estimates for these two programmes are summarised in terms of economic classification below, details of which are given in *Annexure – Vote 2: Provincial Legislature*.

9.1 Programme 1: Administration

The objective of Programme 1 is to provide strategic management of the institution and to provide quality corporate support services to the Legislature. Various costs relating to the Vote as a whole, including SCM costs, are centralised under the Financial Management sub-programme, while the Corporate Services sub-programme caters for capital and other major procurement projects. Tables 2.8 and 2.9 summarise payments and estimates for Programme 1 from 2017/18 to 2023/24. Programme 1's budget was reduced by R23.266 million and R29.154 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, as mentioned. These cuts were marginally offset by additional funding of R3.175 million per annum over the MTEF, being portion of the R8 million allocated for the upgrading of posts, as well as the upward adjustment of R2.506 million in the outer year, as mentioned. The cuts were effected against all four sub-programmes, but mainly against Corporate Services which has the biggest budget allocation. The impact of these cuts is discussed at economic classification level below.

Table 2.8 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Administration

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1. Office of the Speaker	21 205	23 280	26 730	29 924	31 582	31 582	27 966	28 500	28 265
2. Office of the Secretary	27 052	27 347	28 244	38 680	33 136	33 136	36 637	36 657	36 343
3. Financial Management	39 688	40 845	43 118	52 587	52 457	52 457	50 173	51 107	50 992
4. Corporate Services	132 535	96 173	116 398	110 085	176 752	176 752	102 289	104 364	102 527
Total	220 480	187 645	214 490	231 276	293 927	293 927	217 065	220 628	218 127

Table 2.9 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Administration

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Current payments	188 409	180 118	203 449	220 630	278 081	279 458	206 333	211 278	208 366
Compensation of employees	92 080	91 706	106 461	127 964	135 848	135 848	122 092	123 680	125 623
Goods and services	96 329	88 412	96 988	92 666	142 233	143 610	84 241	87 598	82 743
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	465	537	362	461	461	461	487	514	536
Provinces and municipalities	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	428	515	297	269	269	269	284	300	313
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
Payments for capital assets	31 606	6 990	10 679	10 185	15 385	14 008	10 245	8 836	9 225
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	24 923	4 349	9 594	6 047	6 447	6 447	6 379	6 730	7 026
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	6 683	498	1 085	4 138	8 938	7 561	3 866	2 106	2 199
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	220 480	187 645	214 490	231 276	293 927	293 927	217 065	220 628	218 127

The Office of the Speaker provides political and administrative leadership to the Legislature, ensures the provision of protocol services to Members, and the provision of support services to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. This sub-programme is responsible for policy implementation, and includes the Speaker's Social Responsibility programme, as well as provision for the ongoing implementation of the FMPPLA, including the building of capacity in anticipation of the functions to be undertaken by the Office of the Speaker (as the Treasury). The increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the procurement of masks, gloves, soap and sanitisers to cater for the outreach aspect of sectoral parliaments, in line with the Speaker's social responsibility programme. The 2020/21 and MTEF allocations include ongoing provision for the various functions required in terms of FMPPLA, such as the Internal Audit function, which is largely being outsourced to consultants, as mentioned above. This sub-programme was cut by amounts of R3.144 million and R4.040 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts.

The sub-programme: Office of the Secretary, which shows a generally steady increase, manages and supports the line function components of the Legislature in achieving their goals by co-ordinating and providing corporate strategy, performance monitoring and evaluation, policy management, transformation and communication, and overseeing internal control, risk management and governance processes. The decrease in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the reprioritisation of savings to offset spending pressures in the Office of the Speaker sub-programme, as mentioned above, as well as the Corporate Services sub-programme to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical. The savings were largely due to the nationwide lockdown, which impacted on the activities of the Legislature, as mentioned. The MTEF allocations cater for the costs of the Office of the Secretary, and the Organisational Performance, Governance and Compliance, Transformation and Communication units. This sub-programme was cut by amounts of R4.050 million and R5.207 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts.

Financial Management aims to provide efficient and effective financial management, and includes the CFO's office, financial management services, as well as SCM services, accounting for the fluctuations in the prior years. The main purpose is to plan the Legislature's budget, as well as to monitor and evaluate expenditure and revenue collection. In addition, various costs relating to the Vote as a whole are centralised here, such as cell-phone, land-line, printing and publication costs, etc. This sub-programme was cut by amounts of R5.206 million and R6.783 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts. The MTEF allocations include provision for the above-mentioned centralised costs.

Corporate Services includes ICT, communication, human resources management and institutional support (fleet services, etc.), security and facilities management, property payments and operating leases. Capital

building renovation costs and other major procurement costs are centralised under this sub-programme, such as the purchase and roll-out of SAP, the Law Society building renovations, and the roof repairs to the main chamber building, accounting for the size of the budget, as well as the fluctuations in trends. The increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation partly relates to the fact that the bulk of the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2019/20 was allocated to this sub-programme, to fund the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, contractors' costs for the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building and the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project, among others. In addition, savings were reprioritised from Programme 2, as explained, to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical. These once-off projects partly account for the significant reduction from the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation to 2021/22. Also contributing was the fact that this sub-programme was cut by amounts of R10.866 million and R13.124 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts. The MTEF allocations include provision for the above-mentioned activities, including increased property payments and operating leases.

The growth in *Compensation of employees* in the prior years was largely in respect of the annual wage agreements, as the filling of critical posts was put on hold, pending the outcome of the restructuring and job evaluation exercise. As mentioned, the Legislature took a decision not to fill posts in 2017/18 and 2018/19, pending the outcome of the restructuring and job evaluation exercise. As such, the category was under-spent by some R14 million in 2018/19, accounting for the sharp increase from 2018/19 to 2019/20. The upgrading of existing posts was implemented in April 2019, funded from internal reprioritisation from *Goods and services*, as well as additional funding of R3.175 million per year (being a portion of the R8 million allocated from provincial cash resources). In addition, the process of filling critical funded posts commenced in 2019/20 and continued in 2020/21, accounting for the increase in the Main Appropriation. The increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation provides for the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, which was once-off expenditure. Growth over the MTEF is very low, taking into account the wage freeze budget cuts of R12.493 million and R17.770 million, with carry-through, that were effected against Programme 1's *Compensation of employees* budget over the 2021/22 MTEF. The *Compensation of employees*' budget will need to be reviewed over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing posts, as well as the filling of critical new posts, which may have to be funded through further internal reprioritisation.

Goods and services includes provision for several once-off projects, including the audio-visual project and current building revamping projects, accounting for the fluctuations in the prior years. The increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2019/20 allocated back in line with legislation, to fund the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, contractors' costs for the roof repairs to the main chamber of the Legislature building and the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project, among others. The reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22 and the fairly low growth in the outer years are due to the fiscal consolidation budget cuts of R10.773 million and R11.384 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, with carry-through, effected against *Goods and services*. The cuts were effected by reducing items such as training, consultants' and contractors' costs, advertising and communication costs, travel and subsistence costs, fleet services and venues and facilities costs. The impact of the cuts will be that either fewer public participation events and sectoral parliaments will be held, or they will have to be held on a virtual platform, or at a lower level of service, such as fewer attendees, cheaper venues, minimal catering, etc. The MTEF includes provision for property payments and operating leases, travel and subsistence costs, external audit fees, SAP support services, as well as routine maintenance and repairs to the Legislature and administrative buildings.

The category *Transfers and subsidies* includes the following categories:

- *Provinces and municipalities* reflects the payment of motor vehicle licences.
- *Foreign governments and international organisations* caters for transfers to the CPA.
- *Public corporations and private enterprises* caters for insurance claims for motor vehicle accidents relating to the Legislature's official vehicles. This category is difficult to budget for.
- *Households* caters for donations made as part of the Speaker's Social Responsibility programme.

Buildings and other fixed structures caters for capital building projects in respect of both the Legislature and the administrative building, and the trends are discussed in more detail in Section 8.3. As mentioned, the Legislature’s infrastructure projects are now classified as current, because the buildings are not on the Legislature’s asset register, hence there are no allocations against this category over the MTEF.

Machinery and equipment fluctuates significantly in the prior years due to several once-off costs. The high 2017/18 amount relates to unspent 2016/17 funds allocated back to fund the capital aspects of phase two of the audio-visual project, as well as outstanding costs of the upgrading of the Legislature’s server. The increase in 2019/20 relates to the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2018/19 allocated back in line with legislation, which were utilised to fund the purchase of replacement laptops and desktops for staff, as mentioned. The growth over the MTEF is largely inflationary, and caters for the purchase of furniture, vehicles and computers for both staff and Members.

Software and other intangible assets fluctuates, largely due to the roll-out of various SAP modules, especially in the prior years. The MTEF allocations cater for annual Microsoft and SAP licences, etc., and will be reviewed in-year and in the next budget process, to ensure that the annual costs are adequately provided for.

Service delivery measures: Administration

Table 2.10 illustrates the service delivery measures pertaining to Programme 1. The Legislature sector does not have standardised service delivery measures. Note that, following a strategic workshop, the wording of one performance indicator has changed from the 2020/21 *EPRE*, and one new output has been introduced, as indicated by “New”.

Table 2.10 : Service delivery measures: Administration

Outputs	Performance indicators	Estimated performance			
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1. Achieved clean audit by 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports on follow-up audits on management efforts towards achieving a clean audit 	4	4	4	4
2. Improved institutional performance, planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and APPs detailing implementation of 2021/22 APP and Annual Oversight Plan (AOP) targets, as well as progress in the development of the 2022/23 APP, AOP in compliance with FMPPLA and the clearing of applicable audit and risk issues 	5	5	5	5
3. Improved management of the Legislature’s budget and expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly budget performance reports detailing implementation of the 2021/22 budget, as well as progress in the development of the 2022/23 budget in compliance with FMPPLA and the clearing of applicable audit and risk issues 	4	4	4	4
4. An implemented procurement plan aligned to the Legislature’s budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports on the implementation of the procurement plan in compliance with SCM prescripts, as well as clearing of applicable audit and risk issues 	4	4	4	4
5. Improved human resources management and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports on the provision of Human Capital Management Services and clearing of applicable audit and risk issues 	4	4	4	4
6. Improved provision of Security and Facilities Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports on the provision of Security and Facilities Services and clearing of applicable risk matters 	New	4	4	4
7. Improved ICT management, services and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports on the digitisation of the Legislature in terms of the ICT plan and clearing of applicable audit and risk issues 	4	4	4	4

9.2 Programme 2: Parliamentary Business

The objective of this programme is to provide effective procedural and related support to the House and to committees, and to facilitate public participation. The programme largely conforms to the customised budget structure for the sector, but the Legislature does not use the sector sub-programme: Co-operative Governance. The Legislature took a decision not to establish a Co-operative Governance unit, but rather establish an Auxiliary Services unit under the sub-programme: Corporate Services in Programme 1, to oversee transversal activities, such as facilities and security management.

Tables 2.11 and 2.12 reflect payments and estimates for the period 2017/18 to 2023/24. Programme 2's budget was reduced by R22.093 million and R28.017 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, as mentioned. These cuts were marginally offset by additional funding of R4.825 million per annum over the MTEF, being portion of the R8 million allocated for the upgrading of posts, as mentioned. The cuts were effected against three sub-programmes, namely Law-making, Oversight and Public Participation. The impact of these cuts is discussed at economic classification level below.

Table 2.11 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Parliamentary Business

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1. Law-making	47 326	49 707	61 238	64 627	64 715	64 715	61 285	64 389	64 116
2. NCOP	1 113	480	1 800	1 422	296	296	1 534	1 611	1 682
3. Oversight	105 633	88 217	83 967	99 245	95 834	95 834	93 318	95 313	97 378
4. Public Participation	35 607	38 591	32 599	39 024	22 111	22 111	35 385	36 787	35 116
5. Members' Facilities	116 851	119 914	121 233	120 803	118 523	118 523	126 136	130 752	136 506
Total	306 530	296 909	300 837	325 121	301 479	301 479	317 658	328 852	334 798

Table 2.12 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Parliamentary Business

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Current payments	197 417	185 131	187 071	211 830	186 538	186 538	198 098	203 579	204 013
Compensation of employees	98 420	102 803	118 828	132 913	140 949	140 949	126 789	129 866	131 875
Goods and services	98 997	82 328	68 243	78 917	45 589	45 589	71 309	73 713	72 138
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	306 530	296 909	300 837	325 121	301 479	301 479	317 658	328 852	334 798

The sub-programme: Law-making focusses on passing effective and relevant laws in KZN, and also incorporates the functions of House Proceedings, Language Services and Hansard. This sub-programme was cut by amounts of R6.874 million and R8.950 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, accounting for the reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22. The sub-programme includes provision for the Executive Manager: Parliamentary Services (COO), Legislative Operations (staff) and Legislative Operations (Members).

The NCOP sub-programme is responsible for facilitating NCOP liaison services. Parliament consists of two Houses, namely National Assembly and NCOP, which represent provinces to ensure that all interests are taken into account in the national sphere of government. The budget provides mainly for the travel and subsistence costs relating to attendance at NCOP meetings, but the salaries for the NCOP support staff are paid from the Oversight sub-programme. The MTEF allocations show an inflationary increase and cater for scheduled NCOP meetings.

The Oversight sub-programme is responsible for executing and conducting effective oversight of the Executive Committees, and providing research and legal services. The core functions include providing legal advice and support services to the Office of the Speaker, the Office of the Secretary, all office bearers, all committees of the Legislature (including management, portfolio and standing committees) and other units within the Legislature, and rendering legislative drafting services. This sub-programme was cut

by amounts of R10.459 million and R13.687 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, accounting for the reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22.

The aim of the Public Participation sub-programme is to address complaints through the petitions' system, and to create awareness of legislative processes through public education and the promotion of public involvement. Public participation includes the involvement of the public or communities in legislative processes, oversight, and issues of governance affecting their lives (Acts, Bills and public hearings). Public participation gives members of the public an opportunity to express their views and be informed on government processes and programmes. The reduction in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation largely relates to the reprioritisation of savings to Programme 1 to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical. These savings, the bulk of which emanated from this sub-programme, were in respect of travel and subsistence, transport provided: departmental activity, venues and facilities and catering, largely because the nationwide lockdown impacted on the Legislature's activities. This sub-programme was cut by amounts of R4.760 million and R5.380 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, with carry-through, as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, accounting for the reduction from the 2020/21 Main Appropriation to 2021/22.

The sub-programme: Members' Facilities provides benefits and facilities in respect of Members and offers support to political parties, and therefore includes no provision for *Compensation of employees*. This sub-programme caters for the constituency and secretarial allowances, as well as the PPF, as explained in Sections 8.7 and 8.8. The sub-programme also includes travel and subsistence costs relating to Members, in line with the "Quota of journeys" benefits prescribed in the Members' Handbook. The MTEF allocations cater for the continued implementation of the sector oversight model, as well as support staff, such as researchers, which are contract based, and are not on the Legislature's organisational structure. These allowances are in line with guidelines from Parliament.

The growth in *Compensation of employees* in the prior years caters mainly for the annual wage agreements, as the filling of critical posts was put on hold, pending the outcome of the restructuring and job evaluation exercise. As mentioned, *Compensation of employees* in Programme 2 was cut by R12.974 million and R18.434 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, due to the wage freeze cuts. The *Compensation of employees*' budget will need to be reviewed over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing posts, as well as the filling of critical new posts, which may have to be funded through further internal reprioritisation.

Goods and services largely caters for both staff and sectoral public participation costs, overseas study tours, committee costs, etc., and the bulk of the budget is allocated to travel and subsistence costs, advertising and communication, contractors (events co-ordinators), as well as venues and facilities. The reduction in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation largely relates to the reprioritisation of savings to Programme 1 to fund several urgent maintenance and repair projects identified by DOPW as critical, as mentioned. These savings emanated from travel and subsistence, transport provided: departmental activity, venues and facilities and catering, largely because the nationwide lockdown impacted on the Legislature's activities. The reduction from 2020/21 to 2021/22 and the fairly low growth in the outer years are due to the fiscal consolidation budget cuts of R9.119 million and R9.583 million in 2021/22 and 2022/23, respectively, with carry-through, effected against *Goods and services* by reducing items such as contractors' costs, advertising and communication costs, travel and subsistence costs, and venues and facilities costs. The impact of the cuts will be that either fewer public participation events and sectoral parliaments will be held, or they will have to be held on a virtual basis or at a lower level of service, such as fewer attendees, cheaper venues, minimal catering, etc.

Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions comprises the constituency, secretarial and research allowances payable to political parties, as well as the PPF, as explained in Sections 8.7 and 8.8 above.

Service delivery measures: Parliamentary Business

Table 2.13 illustrates the main service delivery measures relating to Programme 2. The Legislature sector has not yet agreed on standardised service delivery measures. Note that, following a strategic workshop,

the wording of several outputs and performance indicators has changed from the 2020/21 *EPRE*, and several new outputs have been introduced, as indicated by “New”.

Table 2.13 : Service delivery measures: Parliamentary Business

Outputs	Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1. Improved provision of public participation and petitions services	• Quarterly reports on the implementation of the public/civic education strategy	New	4	4	4
	• No. of review reports on the implementation of the KZN Legislature Public Participation Programme	New	1	1	1
2. Enhanced oversight, law-making and accountability	• Quarterly reports on House sittings and resolution tracking	4	4	4	4
3. Improved tracking of implementation of resolutions and answers to questions	• Quarterly progress reports on implementation of Committee Resolutions	4	4	4	4
4. Improved oversight over departmental and committee planning	• No. of reports on the development and adoption of Committee 2022/23 AOPs and Committee Annual Operational Plans (CAOPs)	21	2	2	2
5. Improved oversight over the implementation of the NDP/PGDP by provincial departments	• No. of oversight reports on achievements in the implementation of NDP/PGDP (electoral mandate) tabled in the House	2	2	2	2
6. Improved input by the Committees into the departmental APPs and budgets	• No. of analysis reports on the consideration of 2022/23 departmental draft APPs and budgets tabled at committee meetings	4	15	15	15
7. Improved oversight over the departmental performance against their APPs and budgets	• No. of analysis reports on departmental quarterly and annual reports	55	60	60	60
8. Improved oversight over financial management and performance of departments and public entities	• No. of reports on Finance Committee hearings conducted	2	3	3	3
9. Improved oversight over departments and public entities in respect of the attainment of clean audit reports	• No. of reports on SCOPA hearings conducted	2	2	2	2
10. Enhanced oversight through focused intervention studies (FIS) and oversight visits	• Quarterly progress reports on FIS conducted and adoption of reports thereof	2	4	4	4
	• No. of quarterly reports on oversight visits conducted	4	4	4	4
11. Empowered Committees to perform oversight	• No. of quarterly reports on study tours	4	4	4	4
12. Improved processing of Bills and Standing Rules Amendments	• Quarterly reports on processing of Bills and Standing Rules amendments	4	4	4	4
	• No. of assessment reports on the impact made by Provincial Laws	New	1	1	1
13. Enhanced Legislature visibility (in communities) through Constituency Offices	• Bi-annual reports on the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing public interaction with the Legislature through Constituency Offices	2	2	2	2

10. Other programme information

10.1 Personnel numbers and costs

Table 2.14 reflects personnel information pertaining to the Legislature. Note that the table includes information relating to the Legislature staff only, and information relating to the Members of the Legislature is included as a footnote.

Table 2.14 : Summary of personnel numbers and costs by component

	Audited Outcome						Revised Estimate				Medium-term Estimates						Average annual growth over MTEF		
	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21				2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2020/21 - 2023/24		
	Pers. nos ¹	Costs	Pers. nos ¹	Costs	Pers. nos ¹	Costs	Filled posts	Addit. posts	Pers. nos ¹	Costs	Pers. nos ¹	Costs	Pers. nos ¹	Costs	Pers. nos ¹	Costs	Pers. growth rate	Costs growth rate	% Costs of Total
R thousands																			
Salary level																			
1 – 7	64	10 679	64	11 881	64	12 133	64	-	64	49 320	64	49 921	64	51 388	64	53 649	-	2.8%	19.6%
8 – 10	83	98 263	83	96 102	81	111 679	83	-	83	105 856	83	90 699	83	92 751	83	92 891	-	(4.3%)	37.0%
11 – 12	35	39 680	35	43 838	35	51 615	39	-	39	55 593	39	53 431	39	54 456	39	54 835	-	(0.5%)	20.9%
13 – 16	26	41 878	26	42 688	24	49 862	30	-	30	66 028	30	54 830	30	54 951	30	56 123	-	(5.3%)	22.5%
Total	208	190 500	208	194 509	204	225 289	216	-	216	276 797	216	248 881	216	253 546	216	257 498	-	(2.4%)	100.0%
Programme																			
1. Administration	107	92 080	107	91 706	103	106 461	111	-	111	135 143	111	122 092	111	123 680	111	125 623	-	(2.4%)	48.8%
2. Parliamentary Business	101	98 420	101	102 803	101	118 828	105	-	105	141 654	105	126 789	105	129 866	105	131 875	-	(2.4%)	51.2%
Total*	208	190 500	208	194 509	204	225 289	216	-	216	276 797	216	248 881	216	253 546	216	257 498	-	(2.4%)	100.0%
* Excl. Members' remuneration	69	84 350	69	85 302	69	113 340	-	69	69	92 201	69	88 310	69	90 008	69	91 457	-	(0.3%)	34.7%

1. Personnel numbers includes all filled posts together with those posts additional to the approved establishment

It is noted that the Legislature's salary structure is very different to that of the Public Service. For the most part, the Legislature's salary levels are higher than Public Service counterparts. This position is exacerbated by the fact that, in some years, the annual wage adjustments for the administrative staff has been higher than the Public Service wage agreements.

As mentioned, the restructuring and job evaluation exercise (including the appeal phase) were finalised in 2018/19. The upgrading of the existing posts was implemented with effect from April 2019. Of the 12 posts advertised to be filled in 2019/20, six were filled in the first half of 2020/21, as mentioned, and the remaining six posts were at various stages of the recruitment process by the end of the third quarter.

Growth over the MTEF is low, taking into account the wage freeze budget cuts of R25.467 million and R36.204 million in 2020/21 and 2021/22, with carry-through, that were effected against the operational *Compensation of employees* budget over the 2021/22 MTEF, as mentioned, offset to some extent by the additional R8 million per annum allocated for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts. Although the *Compensation of employees'* budget cuts are based on the wage freeze in respect of government employees, it is noted that provincial legislatures are not part of the DPSA negotiation process. For instance, an increase of 6.5 per cent was agreed to in 2020/21 for Legislature staff below management level. As such, the wage freeze cuts mean that the MTEF allocations are insufficient to cater for existing staff, hence the *Compensation of employees'* budget will need to be reviewed in-year and in the next budget process to ensure that the growth is sufficient to cater for existing staff, as well as to fund the filling of further critical vacant posts that are currently not budgeted for. Thus, the Legislature may need to undertake reprioritisation from other areas to increase *Compensation of employees* to a more realistic level.

10.2 Training

Table 2.15 gives a summary of spending and information on training per programme over the seven-year period. It is noted that the Legislature's training budget caters for both staff and Members. As such, the table illustrates the number of staff and Members affected by the various training programmes and initiatives, and this accounts for the number of staff reflected in Table 2.15 being higher than the personnel numbers reflected in Section 10.1. The Skills Development Act is not applicable to provincial legislatures. The amounts reflected relate to specific training courses that will assist in capacitating the Members and various components of the Legislature. The slight increase in the 2020/21 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the reprioritisation of funds to cater for capacity building for researchers. A portion of the fiscal consolidation budget cuts was effected against the training budget in 2021/22, accounting for the reduction in that year. The MTEF allocations provide for ongoing SAP and SCM training to both staff and Members, as well as training on the implementation of the FMPPLA.

Table 2.15 : Information on training: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of staff	277	277	273	285	285	285	285	285	285
Number of personnel trained	70	74	78	82	82	82	82	82	82
of which									
Male	24	25	27	28	28	28	28	28	28
Female	46	49	51	54	54	54	54	54	54
Number of training opportunities	54	58	62	65	65	65	65	65	65
of which									
Tertiary	16	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19
Workshops	16	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19
Seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	22	24	26	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of bursaries offered	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of interns appointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of learnerships appointed	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of days spent on training	142	142	142	150	150	150	150	150	150
Payments on training by programme									
1. Administration	1 312	534	1 820	3 065	4 030	4 030	1 755	3 212	3 353
2. Parliamentary Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 312	534	1 820	3 065	4 030	4 030	1 755	3 212	3 353

ANNEXURE – VOTE 2: PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Table 2.A : Details of receipts: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	64	68	71	66	66	72	70	73	76
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)	64	68	71	66	66	72	70	73	76
Sale by market establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sales	64	68	71	66	66	72	70	73	76
<i>Of which</i>									
<i>Commission</i>	64	64	71	66	66	72	70	73	76
Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods (excluding capital assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers received from:	145	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other governmental units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	4 396	555	2 434	563	563	2 273	594	623	650
Interest	4 396	555	2 434	563	563	2 273	594	623	650
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	21	802	309	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital assets	21	802	309	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	-	247	154	327	327	84	345	362	378
Total	4 626	1 672	3 073	956	956	2 429	1 009	1 058	1 104

Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

Table 2.B: Payments and estimates by economic classification: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main	Adjusted	Revised	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Appropriation	Appropriation	Estimate	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Current payments	385 826	365 249	390 520	432 460	464 619	465 996	404 431	414 857	412 379
Compensation of employees	190 500	194 509	225 289	260 877	276 797	276 797	248 881	253 546	257 498
Salaries and wages	166 178	169 299	195 993	229 504	240 035	240 035	215 782	218 644	221 059
Social contributions	24 322	25 210	29 296	31 373	36 762	36 762	33 099	34 902	36 439
Goods and services	195 326	170 740	165 231	171 583	187 822	189 199	155 550	161 311	154 881
Administrative fees	828	158	969	1 652	1 166	1 166	1 679	1 767	1 845
Advertising	13 320	7 543	7 156	9 134	10 353	10 353	8 691	9 181	9 020
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit cost: External	2 757	5 002	3 759	3 641	3 641	3 641	3 841	3 347	2 955
Bursaries: Employees	163	350	-	1 446	1 446	1 446	1 526	1 606	1 677
Catering: Departmental activities	10 082	12 209	12 497	10 931	5 693	5 693	10 944	11 458	10 862
Communication (G&S)	9 166	7 506	5 823	11 327	9 994	9 994	10 015	10 541	10 202
Computer services	10 877	10 845	15 737	6 226	6 226	7 603	6 568	5 577	4 789
Cons. and prof. serv.: Bus. and advisory serv.	20 506	13 549	14 995	15 594	13 416	13 416	13 200	12 165	11 659
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	327	274	1 257	707	707	707	746	787	822
Contractors	14 879	15 807	14 444	11 149	63 372	63 372	9 062	9 577	7 833
Agency and support / outsourced services	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	83	-	30	517	517	517	546	540	599
Fleet services (including govt. motor transport)	1 466	1 787	1 409	2 236	1 736	1 736	1 999	2 109	1 911
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	113	118
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medisas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	2 456	2 071	2 227	3 193	3 193	3 193	3 368	3 137	2 154
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 974	991	1 786	3 277	2 364	2 364	3 460	3 640	3 800
Operating leases	8 771	7 016	6 590	7 242	7 242	7 242	7 640	8 060	8 415
Property payments	8 893	11 649	12 969	10 329	10 329	10 329	10 897	11 495	12 001
Transport provided: Departmental activity	4 960	4 953	3 838	4 394	1 464	1 464	3 654	4 638	4 842
Travel and subsistence	68 397	53 266	47 064	47 677	24 820	24 820	38 510	42 438	38 305
Training and development	1 312	534	1 820	3 065	4 030	4 030	1 755	3 212	3 353
Operating payments	4 669	5 483	2 796	7 779	9 437	9 437	8 206	8 649	9 028
Venues and facilities	9 435	9 747	8 065	10 067	6 676	6 676	9 136	7 274	8 691
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	109 578	112 315	114 128	113 752	115 402	115 402	120 047	125 787	131 321
Provinces and municipalities	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Provinces	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entities receiving transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	428	515	297	269	269	269	284	300	313
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Non-profit institutions	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Households	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
Payments for capital assets	31 606	6 990	10 679	10 185	15 385	14 008	10 245	8 836	9 225
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	24 923	4 349	9 594	6 047	6 447	6 447	6 379	6 730	7 026
Transport equipment	4 552	-	1 492	2 658	2 658	2 658	2 804	2 958	3 088
Other machinery and equipment	20 371	4 349	8 102	3 389	3 789	3 789	3 575	3 772	3 938
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	6 683	498	1 085	4 138	8 938	7 561	3 866	2 106	2 199
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	527 010	484 554	515 327	556 397	595 406	595 406	534 723	549 480	552 925
Members' remuneration	87 924	87 723	115 704	96 705	96 705	96 705	93 062	94 842	96 504
Of which:									
Compensation of employees	84 350	85 302	113 340	92 201	92 201	92 201	88 310	90 008	91 457
Goods and services	3 574	2 421	2 364	4 504	4 504	4 504	4 752	4 834	5 047
Adjusted total (incl. Members' remuneration)	614 934	572 277	631 031	653 102	692 111	692 111	627 785	644 322	649 429
Of which:									
Departmental receipts	4 626	1 672	3 073	956	956	2 429	1 009	1 058	1 104

Table 2.C : Payments and estimates by economic classification: Administration

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Current payments	188 409	180 118	203 449	220 630	278 081	279 458	206 333	211 278	208 366
Compensation of employees	92 080	91 706	106 461	127 964	135 848	135 848	122 092	123 680	125 623
Salaries and wages	80 622	79 859	92 640	112 513	116 776	116 776	105 791	106 499	107 685
Social contributions	11 458	11 847	13 821	15 451	19 072	19 072	16 301	17 181	17 938
Goods and services	96 329	88 412	96 988	92 666	142 233	143 610	84 241	87 598	82 743
Administrative fees	647	158	831	1 171	871	871	1 172	1 234	1 289
Advertising	4 130	2 167	1 952	2 996	4 996	4 996	2 465	2 599	2 148
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit cost: External	2 757	5 002	3 759	3 641	3 641	3 641	3 841	3 347	2 955
Bursaries: Employees	138	201	-	937	937	937	989	1 043	1 089
Catering: Departmental activities	891	719	693	1 265	1 265	1 265	1 334	1 401	1 462
Communication (G&S)	6 489	6 304	5 821	9 304	7 304	7 304	7 863	8 293	7 855
Computer services	10 877	10 845	15 737	6 226	6 226	7 603	6 568	5 577	4 789
Cons. and prof. serv.: Bus. and advisory serv.	20 157	13 271	14 835	15 268	12 522	12 522	12 856	11 802	11 280
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	11 910	11 711	12 265	7 219	61 912	61 912	4 895	5 210	3 273
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	53	-	10	371	371	371	392	412	430
Fleet services (including govt. motor transport)	1 466	1 787	1 409	2 236	1 736	1 736	1 999	2 109	1 911
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	113	118
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	2 038	1 917	2 004	2 600	2 600	2 600	2 743	2 477	1 465
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 162	508	771	2 225	1 122	1 122	2 347	2 471	2 579
Operating leases	8 771	7 016	6 590	7 242	7 242	7 242	7 640	8 060	8 415
Property payments	8 902	11 649	12 969	10 329	10 329	10 329	10 897	11 495	12 001
Transport provided: Departmental activity	199	227	108	234	234	234	247	259	270
Travel and subsistence	11 011	10 624	12 684	11 155	6 555	6 555	8 664	10 727	10 051
Training and development	1 312	534	1 820	3 065	4 030	4 030	1 755	3 212	3 353
Operating payments	3 264	2 907	2 510	4 279	7 437	7 437	4 514	4 755	4 964
Venues and facilities	155	865	220	903	903	903	953	1 002	1 046
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	465	537	362	461	461	461	487	514	536
Provinces and municipalities	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Provinces	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	37	22	13	46	46	46	49	52	54
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entities receiving transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	428	515	297	269	269	269	284	300	313
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	7	34	34	34	36	38	40
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	45	112	112	112	118	124	129
Payments for capital assets	31 606	6 990	10 679	10 185	15 385	14 008	10 245	8 836	9 225
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	24 923	4 349	9 594	6 047	6 447	6 447	6 379	6 730	7 026
Transport equipment	4 552	-	1 492	2 658	2 658	2 658	2 804	2 958	3 088
Other machinery and equipment	20 371	4 349	8 102	3 389	3 789	3 789	3 575	3 772	3 938
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	6 683	498	1 085	4 138	8 938	7 561	3 866	2 106	2 199
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	220 480	187 645	214 490	231 276	293 927	293 927	217 065	220 628	218 127

Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

Table 2.D : Payments and estimates by economic classification: Parliamentary Business

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Current payments	197 417	185 131	187 071	211 830	186 538	186 538	198 098	203 579	204 013
Compensation of employees	98 420	102 803	118 828	132 913	140 949	140 949	126 789	129 866	131 875
Salaries and wages	85 556	89 440	103 353	116 991	123 259	123 259	109 991	112 145	113 374
Social contributions	12 864	13 363	15 475	15 922	17 690	17 690	16 798	17 721	18 501
Goods and services	98 997	82 328	68 243	78 917	45 589	45 589	71 309	73 713	72 138
Administrative fees	181	-	138	481	295	295	507	533	556
Advertising	9 190	5 376	5 204	6 138	5 357	5 357	6 226	6 582	6 872
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit cost: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	25	149	-	509	509	509	537	563	588
Catering: Departmental activities	9 191	11 490	11 804	9 666	4 428	4 428	9 610	10 057	9 400
Communication (G&S)	2 677	1 202	2	2 023	2 690	2 690	2 152	2 248	2 347
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons. and prof. serv.: Bus. and advisory serv.	349	278	160	326	894	894	344	363	379
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	327	274	1 257	707	707	707	746	787	822
Contractors	2 969	4 096	2 179	3 930	1 460	1 460	4 167	4 367	4 560
Agency and support / outsourced services	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	30	-	20	146	146	146	154	128	169
Fleet services (including govt. motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Leamer and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medgas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	418	154	223	593	593	593	625	660	689
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	812	483	1 015	1 052	1 242	1 242	1 113	1 169	1 221
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	4 761	4 726	3 730	4 160	1 230	1 230	3 407	4 379	4 572
Travel and subsistence	57 386	42 642	34 380	36 522	18 265	18 265	29 846	31 711	28 254
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	1 405	2 576	286	3 500	2 000	2 000	3 692	3 894	4 064
Venues and facilities	9 280	8 882	7 845	9 164	5 773	5 773	8 183	6 272	7 645
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entities receiving transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	109 113	111 778	113 766	113 291	114 941	114 941	119 560	125 273	130 785
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	306 530	296 909	300 837	325 121	301 479	301 479	317 658	328 852	334 798