

# VOTE 2

## Provincial Legislature

Operational budget	R554 480 000
Statutory amount (Members' remuneration)	R 89 842 000
Of which: Remuneration of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	R 3 578 000
Total budget	R644 322 000
Total to be appropriated (excl. Members' remuneration)	R554 480 000
Responsible MEC	Speaker of the Provincial Legislature
Administering department	Provincial Legislature
Accounting officer	Secretary: Provincial Legislature

### 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.*

#### 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)
- 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)

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 2021/22 financial year**

Section 2 provides a review of 2021/22, 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. 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 Risk Management team headed by Senior Manager: Governance and Compliance, but the internal audit function remained outsourced during the year. The establishment of this unit was at an advanced stage at year-end, with three critical posts at the shortlisting stage. It is anticipated that these posts, which include the Manager post and Senior and Junior Audit Supervisor posts, will be filled in the first quarter of 2022/23.

A focus area in 2021/22 continued to be the compilation of the Legislature's AFS on an accrual basis, in line with the requirements of the FMPPLA and recommendation from the A-G's office. At the same time, the Legislature complied with the requirements of National Treasury, and compiled the monthly IYMs on a cash basis. For the first time in nine years, the Legislature obtained a clean audit opinion for 2020/21.

Most provinces agree 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 continued 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 2021/22 but, because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant national lockdown and restrictions on the size of gatherings, the Legislature continued to hold these events in hybrid settings. As such, the following public participation events were held in 2021/22:

- Interfaith Symposium – hybrid setting in April 2021.
- Sex Workers Symposium – hybrid setting in April 2021.
- LGBTIQ+ Symposium – hybrid setting in April 2021.
- Workers' Parliament – hybrid setting in May 2021.
- Youth Parliament – hybrid setting in June 2021.
- Women's Parliament – hybrid setting in August 2021.
- Senior Citizens' Parliament – hybrid setting in September 2021.
- People with Disability Parliament – hybrid setting in December 2021.
- One TLTP event – held on a virtual basis in November 2021.

#### ***Repairs of the Legislature main chamber roof***

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. 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 delays and disruptions caused by the need to have Legislature sittings. The completion date was therefore anticipated to be July 2021. However, in 2021/22, work was again delayed by the need for the project to be expanded, taking into account these delays, as well as additional requirements from KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute (Amafa) regarding the replacement of a portion of the roof. The expansion of the project required Provincial Treasury approval, and this was received in January 2022. The contractor is now in a position to proceed with the project, which is anticipated to continue into 2022/23. The updated estimated cost of the project is R34.718 million and, to date, R22.013 million has been spent on the project, and this is dependent on invoices received from DOPW.

#### ***Structural repairs to the Albertina Sisulu Administration building***

In the 2020/21 Second Adjustments Estimate, the Legislature identified savings of R11.703 million, largely due to the nationwide lockdown resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, which impacted on the activities of the Legislature. These savings were used for the structural repairs to the Albertina Sisulu Administration building, including under-pinning of the basement. The project commenced in the second half of 2020/21, and was completed during September 2021. The total estimated cost of the project is R17.031 million, and the final account is awaited from DOPW.

### ***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 2021/22, the Legislature sittings, portfolio committee meetings, as well as sectoral parliaments and events continued to be held in hybrid settings, resulting in some savings in these areas. These savings were utilised to fund in-year spending pressures within *Goods and services*.

### ***Political Parties' Fund***

The President determined that the Political Party Funding Act, 2018, must commence on 1 April 2021. Following this determination, the KZN Legislature took steps to repeal the KwaZulu-Natal Funding of Represented Political Parties Act of 2008. The Repeal Act was assented to by the Premier on 31 March 2021. The repeal was processed to ensure compliance with both the national act and the Constitution. The national act provides 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 (not provincial legislation). In terms of the Repeal Act, the Political Parties' Fund (PPF) was then wound-up and disestablished. The R40 million previously provided for the PPF was re-allocated in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate within *Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions* to increase the remaining allowances (research, secretarial and constituency allowances) in terms of the updated policies. This adjustment to the funding for political parties has been continued in the 2022/23 MTEF budget.

## **3. Outlook for the 2022/23 financial year**

Section 3 looks at the key focus areas of 2022/23, 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. This oversight will include the ongoing school and police station functionality monitoring programmes, as well as other oversight work. 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. As mentioned, 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 2022/23, 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 2022/23, although they are likely to be held in hybrid settings for the first part of the year, taking into account the ongoing impact of the pandemic. The following public participation events are scheduled to be held in 2022/23, although the venues will only be confirmed at the start of the financial year:

- Interfaith Symposium.
- Sex Workers' Symposium.
- LGBTIQ+ 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 on the main chamber roof 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 delays and disruptions caused by the need to have Legislature sittings. As mentioned, in 2021/22, work was again delayed by the need for the project to be expanded, and Provincial Treasury approved the expansion of the project in January 2022. The contractor is now in a position to proceed with the project, which is anticipated to continue into 2022/23. The project was budgeted for in 2021/22, and the unspent funds will be allocated back to the Legislature in the 2022/23 Adjustments Estimate in line with the relevant legislation, to fund the completion of the project.

***Oversight activities***

The Legislature will continue to intensify its oversight work, taking into account the lockdown regulations and restrictions on the size of gatherings. Toward this end, the following programmes will be undertaken:

- Individual committee oversight visits (minimum of six visits per committee per annum).
- Committee Focused Intervention Studies (FIS) (1 FIS per committee).
- Schools Functionality Monitoring Programme involving all MPLs (twice a year).
- Police Stations Functionality Monitoring Programme involving all MPLs (once a year).
- War-rooms Functionality Monitoring Programme involving all MPLs (once a year).
- Health Institutions Functionality Monitoring Programme involving all MPLs (once a year).
- Action Work Groups oversight visits (once a year).
- Committee Stakeholder Sessions on departmental APP and budget processes (one per committee).
- Multiparty oversight visits and meetings involving all MPLs (two days in a year).

The committees' empowerment programmes (previously known as overseas study tours) and international engagements were put on hold in 2020/21 and 2021/22 because of the Covid-19 pandemic. In November 2021, though, the Committee of Chairpersons took a resolution to resuscitate these empowerment programmes. Internal reprioritisation will be undertaken to fund this programme over the 2022/23 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 functions 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 addition, the Multiparty reports that get debated during the TLTP sittings will continue to be used, together with the sector parliaments and functionality programmes, as instruments of monitoring progress in implementing the NDP/PGDS.

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

On this note, it is important to state that the functionality monitoring programmes continue to prove their effectiveness and, in the coming year, these programmes will be used to gather information on the implementation of NDP/PGDS in the province. In the past, only the School Functionality Monitoring Programme was used for this purpose but, going forward, the Health, Police and possibly the War-rooms functionality programmes will be included in this area.

The Legislature will also be considering various approaches aimed at better utilisation of Constituency Offices in driving its mandate. This will be done especially by engaging communities to draw public inputs in the monitoring and execution of oversight over the implementation of manifesto as expressed in the NDP/PGDS and provincial priorities.

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 due to 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 further reprioritisation over the 2022/23 MTEF in respect of its operational budget.

However, in an attempt to offset some of the pressures against *Compensation of employees*, amounts of R5 million per annum over the three years of the 2022/23 MTEF were reprioritised from the statutory Members' remuneration and moved to the Legislature's operational budget. These savings were identified against the statutory budgets for *Compensation of employees* (R3 million) and *Goods and services* (R2 million) largely because there was no annual salary increase in 2021/22 for public office bearers, and MPLs' telephone allowances were over-budgeted for. These savings were moved to offset pressures in *Compensation of employees* in Programme 2, mainly in respect of Budget Analyst and Public Participation posts that were under-budgeted for following the upgrading of these posts in 2020/21. It is noted that this reprioritisation is a carry-through of the adjustment effected in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate.

## **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. As part of pursuing effective budget management, the Supply Chain Management unit facilitates the development and implementation of an institutional procurement plan. In compliance with applicable procurement policies and regulations, a quarterly report is produced on the implementation of the procurement plan, as well as indicating progress made in clearing risk and audit findings. The major procurement to be undertaken in 2022/23 and over the MTEF will be the ongoing repairs to the main chamber roof of the Legislature building, as mentioned, as well as the SAP ERP system, looking at either upgrading SAP or implementing an alternative system.

## **7. Receipts and financing**

### **7.1 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 2018/19 to 2024/25. 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 and financing

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Treasury funding</b>									
Equitable share	532 089	563 971	644 146	618 776	621 776	621 776	643 264	648 325	677 497
Conditional grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total receipts: Treasury funding</b>	<b>532 089</b>	<b>563 971</b>	<b>644 146</b>	<b>618 776</b>	<b>621 776</b>	<b>621 776</b>	<b>643 264</b>	<b>648 325</b>	<b>677 497</b>
<b>Departmental receipts</b>									
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	68	71	72	70	70	73	73	76	79
Transfers received	-	105	235	-	-	2	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	555	2 434	2 956	594	594	3 483	623	650	679
Sale of capital assets	802	309	-	-	-	1 836	-	-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	247	154	2 355	345	345	206	362	378	395
<b>Total departmental receipts</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>3 073</b>	<b>5 618</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>1 153</b>
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>533 761</b>	<b>567 044</b>	<b>649 764</b>	<b>619 785</b>	<b>622 785</b>	<b>627 376</b>	<b>644 322</b>	<b>649 429</b>	<b>678 650</b>
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>572 277</b>	<b>631 031</b>	<b>587 598</b>	<b>627 785</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>644 322</b>	<b>649 429</b>	<b>678 650</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before financing</b>	<b>(38 516)</b>	<b>(63 987)</b>	<b>62 166</b>	<b>(8 000)</b>	<b>(107 851)</b>	<b>(103 260)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financing</b>									
Surplus own revenue surrendered	(812)	(2 166)	(4 662)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus own revenue from prior year	3 813	812	2 166	-	4 662	4 662	-	-	-
Provincial cash resources	54 786	105 610	44 843	8 000	103 189	103 189	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after financing</b>	<b>19 271</b>	<b>40 269</b>	<b>104 513</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 591</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 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 fluctuating amounts were collected against *Transfers received* in 2019/20 and the 2021/22 Revised Estimate relating to refunds of fees paid in respect of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), as well as interest transferred from the PPF relating to prior years, in 2020/21.

*Interest, dividends and rent on land* comprises interest earned each month on cash in the Legislature's bank account. The revenue collected in 2019/20 and 2020/21 was high, largely due to under-spending in the prior years. 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 2021/22, 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 2022/23 Revised Estimate. In this regard, the Legislature's operational budget was under-spent by R95.189 million in 2020/21 (as per the audited AFS) and, hence, the Legislature accumulated higher interest than projected because of these unspent funds, accounting for the high Revised Estimate. 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. The 2021/22 Revised Estimate reflects a collection of R1.836 million, which was

not budgeted for. This related to the auction sale of 10 redundant vehicles, as well as old office furniture. Such auction sales are difficult to predict, hence no revenue is budgeted for over the 2022/23 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 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 (including a 2 per cent cut of R658 000 effected against this adjustment).
- 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. These surplus operational funds from 2017/18 resulted from the restructuring and job evaluation exercise not being finalised by year-end.
- 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 equitable share 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 was 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 for 2019/20 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. 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 audited IYM for 2020/21 was compiled on a cash basis, in line with National Treasury's requirements, and reflected under-spending of R104.513 million, as follows:

- The Members' remuneration was under-spent by R9.324 million, largely because there were no annual salary increases in 2020/21 for public office bearers, and MPLs' telephone allowances were over-budgeted for.
- The operational budget was under-spent by R95.189 million largely against contractors' costs. In this regard, although the main chamber roof repairs project commenced in 2019/20, progress in 2020/21 was slower than anticipated because of the nationwide lockdown, as well as heavy rains. Furthermore, there was significant under-spending on several urgent maintenance and repair projects, namely structural repairs to the Albertina Sisulu Administration building, as well as the air conditioner maintenance/replacement project and the security upgrade project in respect of both the Albertina Sisulu Administration building and the main chamber. There was also under-spending in respect of catering and advertising costs, communication costs, travel and subsistence costs, venues and facilities, etc. largely due to the nationwide lockdown, because the Legislature sittings, portfolio committee meetings and public participation activities continued to be held in a virtual/ hybrid setting, resulting in lower than budgeted spending in respect of these items. Also contributing was the fact that critical vacant posts were filled later than anticipated.

In 2021/22, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R103.189 million, as follows:

- In the Main Appropriation, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R8 million, to cater for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts. This adjustment is included as part of the Legislature's equitable share baseline from 2022/23.
- In the Adjustments Estimate, the Legislature received a further R95.189 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:
  - R20.801 million was allocated to *Compensation of employees*. Of this, R8.801 million was allocated to fund the proposed insourcing of cleaning services and the internal audit function, which are currently outsourced. The remaining R12 million was allocated to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient, hence the budget was reviewed in-year to ensure that the growth is sufficient to cater for existing staff, including critical vacant posts that were recently filled.
  - R52.550 million was allocated to *Goods and services* against contractors' costs to fund the continuation of existing and undertaking of infrastructure projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process (R49.050 million), and other in-year spending pressures (R3.500 million). A more detailed breakdown of these projects is included in Sections 8.5 and 9.1.
  - R6.500 million was allocated to *Goods and services* to fund outstanding 2020/21 commitments relating to various costs for oversight committee meetings that were held in March 2021, including advertising and contractors' costs, transport provided: departmental activity, travel and subsistence, as well as venues and facilities costs.
  - R20 million was allocated to *Software and other intangible assets* to fund several IT related projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process, as detailed in Section 4.1.
- Also in the Adjustments Estimate, an additional R3 million was allocated to *Compensation of employees* in Programme 1 (R2 million) and Programme 2 (R1 million) for the 2021 wage agreement, reflected against the equitable share. National Treasury allocated additional funding for the non-pensionable cash allowance of provincial departments and, while the Legislature is not bound by this agreement, it was understood that the Legislature sector was in wage negotiations at the time. As such, R3 million was allocated to the Legislature in this regard. Subsequently, the wage agreement for the Legislature sector was determined in line with the public sector agreement.

The Legislature is projecting a balanced budget at year-end, based on the December IYM. The projected year-end surplus of R4.591 million reflected in the table relates to the projected over-collection in respect of departmental receipts against *Interest, dividends and rent on land*.

The Legislature's budget shows a marked decrease from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23, mainly due to the surplus unspent funding allocated back to the Legislature in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate. Disregarding the once-off allocations in prior years, the Legislature's budget shows below inflationary growth from 2022/23 to 2023/24, largely as a result of the baseline cuts effected in the 2021/22 MTEF, with these cuts being far higher in 2023/24. These budget cuts are reflected in Table 2.2, and are detailed in the 2021/22 *EPRE*. There is growth of 4.5 per cent in the outer year, in line with National Treasury guidelines.

## **7.2 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 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 2022/23 MTEF, National Treasury has provided provinces with the budget for the cost of living adjustment, but this is not yet allocated to departments until the current wage agreement (2022) is finalised. Allocations will take place in-year after assessing how much is needed per Vote and taking into account savings from vacancies. With regard to the non-implementation of the last leg of the 2018/19 agreement, the government won this matter in court, and the unions lost their appeal to the Constitutional Court, thus the wage freeze remains in place. In this regard, National Treasury reduced the province's baseline against *Compensation of employees* over the 2021/22 MTEF in respect of freezing salary increases, as well as additional reductions implemented to support fiscal consolidation. Additional funds were allocated in 2021/22 by National Treasury when an agreement was reached with the unions that there would be increases. However, only the non-pensionable cash allowance was funded, and the Legislature received R3 million in this regard, as mentioned.
- Although departments had to make provision for the 1.5 per cent pay progression, it is noted that this annual pay progression is not applicable to the Legislature sector, although the 2021 wage agreement for the sector included a 1.5 per cent increase to be in line with the Public Service. Also, although the *Compensation of employees* 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 meant that the MTEF budget is insufficient to cater for existing staff. Although the Legislature reprioritised R5 million per annum over the 2022/23 MTEF from the statutory allocation to offset some of the pressure against the operational *Compensation of employees* budget, the budget will need to be reviewed in-year and in the next budget process to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing staff, the insourcing of the internal audit and cleaning services functions, as well as to fund the filling of critical vacant posts that are currently not budgeted for. Thus, the Legislature will 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 2021/22, 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 three symposiums 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: 2020/21 to 2022/23 MTEF

Table 2.2 shows amendments to provincial and equitable share funding received by the Legislature over the 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 MTEF periods. The carry-through allocations for the outer year (i.e. 2024/25) are based on the incremental percentage used in the 2022/23 MTEF.

**Table 2.2 : Summary of amendments to provincial and equitable share allocations for the 2020/21 to 2022/23 MTEF**

R thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>2020/21 MTEF period</b>	<b>14 176</b>	<b>8 043</b>	<b>(1 080)</b>	<b>(1 128)</b>	<b>(1 178)</b>
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	12 110
Fiscal consolidation and PES formula updates budget cuts	(1 720)	(8 442)	(12 180)	(12 716)	(13 288)
Adjustment to COE (due to revised CPI inflation projections)	(2 104)	(2 215)	-	-	-
<b>2021/22 MTEF period</b>		<b>(54 395)</b>	<b>(62 442)</b>	<b>(88 433)</b>	<b>(92 772)</b>
Implementation of Job Evaluation results		-	8 000	8 000	8 000
Fiscal consolidation budget cut		(19 892)	(20 967)	(37 921)	(39 627)
Compensation of employees budget cut (wage freeze and fiscal consolidation)		(34 503)	(49 475)	(61 018)	(63 764)
Adjustment to outer year		-	-	2 506	2 619
<b>2022/23 MTEF period</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 176</b>	<b>(46 352)</b>	<b>(63 522)</b>	<b>(89 561)</b>	<b>(93 951)</b>

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 2022/23 and 2023/24 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*.

No adjustments were made to the Legislature's budget in the 2022/23 MTEF.

### **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.

As mentioned, over the 2021/22 MTEF, the Legislature's budget was reduced by the fiscal consolidation cuts and the *Compensation of employees* budget cuts. These cuts were far higher in 2023/24 than in 2022/23, and were not effected against the funding for political parties. This accounts for the negative growth in 2023/24 and the fluctuating trend over the MTEF in respect of Programme 1 and *Goods and services*, while Programme 2 and *Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions* shows inflationary growth.

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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1. Administration	187 645	214 490	211 975	217 065	308 416	308 416	220 628	218 127	227 941
2. Parliamentary Business	296 909	300 837	288 242	317 658	334 158	334 158	333 852	339 798	354 862
<b>Direct charge on the provincial revenue fund</b>									
Members' remuneration	87 723	115 704	87 381	93 062	88 062	88 062	89 842	91 504	95 847
<b>Total</b>	<b>572 277</b>	<b>631 031</b>	<b>587 598</b>	<b>627 785</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>644 322</b>	<b>649 429</b>	<b>678 650</b>
Of which:									
Departmental receipts	1 672	3 073	5 618	1 009	1 009	5 600	1 058	1 104	1 153

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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>365 249</b>	<b>390 520</b>	<b>380 935</b>	<b>404 431</b>	<b>492 282</b>	<b>492 282</b>	<b>419 857</b>	<b>417 379</b>	<b>435 933</b>
Compensation of employees	194 509	225 289	263 664	248 881	277 682	277 682	258 546	262 498	274 086
Goods and services	170 740	165 231	117 271	155 550	214 600	214 600	161 311	154 881	161 847
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>112 315</b>	<b>114 128</b>	<b>114 566</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>125 787</b>	<b>131 321</b>	<b>137 230</b>
Provinces and municipalities	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	515	297	313	284	284	284	300	313	327
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Non-profit institutions	111 778	113 766	114 232	119 560	119 560	119 560	125 273	130 785	136 670
Households	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>6 990</b>	<b>10 679</b>	<b>4 716</b>	<b>10 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>8 836</b>	<b>9 225</b>	<b>9 640</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 349	9 594	1 946	6 379	6 379	6 379	6 730	7 026	7 342
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	498	1 085	2 770	3 866	23 866	23 866	2 106	2 199	2 298
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>484 554</b>	<b>515 327</b>	<b>500 217</b>	<b>534 723</b>	<b>642 574</b>	<b>642 574</b>	<b>554 480</b>	<b>557 925</b>	<b>582 803</b>
<b>Members' remuneration</b>	<b>87 723</b>	<b>115 704</b>	<b>87 381</b>	<b>93 062</b>	<b>88 062</b>	<b>88 062</b>	<b>89 842</b>	<b>91 504</b>	<b>95 847</b>
Of which:									
Compensation of employees	85 302	113 340	84 928	88 310	85 310	85 310	87 008	88 457	92 573
Goods and services	2 421	2 364	2 453	4 752	2 752	2 752	2 834	3 047	3 274
<b>Adjusted total (incl. Members' remuneration)</b>	<b>572 277</b>	<b>631 031</b>	<b>587 598</b>	<b>627 785</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>644 322</b>	<b>649 429</b>	<b>678 650</b>
Of which:									
Departmental receipts	1 672	3 073	5 618	1 009	1 009	5 600	1 058	1 104	1 153

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 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.
  - As mentioned, a portion of the wage freeze and fiscal consolidation cuts were effected against the Members' remuneration allocation over the 2021/22 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. However, as there was no annual salary increase for 2020/21, the cuts had little impact.
  - Also as mentioned, an amount of R3 million was reprioritised from the Members' remuneration allocation in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate and moved to the Legislature's operational budget. These savings were moved to offset pressures in *Compensation of employees* in Programme 2, and this accounts for the reduction from the 2021/22 Main to Adjusted Appropriation in respect of both economic categories. This reprioritisation from the Members' remuneration was continued over the 2022/23 MTEF, with R3 million per annum moved to the operational budget.
- The amounts against *Goods and services* relate to the telephone allowances of Members, and the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation and the MTEF allocations include the reprioritisation of R2 million per annum to the operational budget, as mentioned.

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 2020/21, and the bulk of the unspent funds was allocated back to Programme 1 in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate, accounting for the increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation, to fund the proposed insourcing of cleaning services and the internal audit function, which are currently outsourced, as well as to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient, hence the budget was reviewed in-year to ensure that the growth is sufficient to cater for existing staff, including critical vacant posts that were recently filled. The bulk was added to fund contractors' costs for the continuation of existing and undertaking of infrastructure projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process, as detailed in Section 8.5, as well as to cater for several IT related projects, as listed under *Software and other intangible assets*. Also, an additional R2 million was allocated to Programme 1 toward the 2021 wage agreement, being a portion of the R3 million allocated for this purpose. Again, this largely once-off funding partly accounts for the significant reduction from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. Also contributing to the reduction and the low, fluctuating growth in the outer years are the fiscal consolidation budget cuts effected against *Goods and services*, as well as the wage freeze budget cuts 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, routine maintenance of the Legislature buildings, administrative support for public participation events and committee oversight visits, travel and subsistence, etc. However, the budget for Programme 1 will need to be reviewed in-year in 2022/23 and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for these activities, as well as the filling of critical vacant posts, especially taking into account the negative growth in 2023/24, as mentioned.

Programme 2 also fluctuates in the prior years, although to a less extent. This programme includes substantial provision for public participation initiatives, overseas study tours undertaken by portfolio committees (in the prior years), as well as support for political parties in the form of research and legal services, constituency and secretarial allowances. 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 2020/21, and a portion of the unspent funds was allocated back to Programme 2 in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate, accounting for the increase in the Adjusted Appropriation, to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the budget being insufficient to cater for existing staff, as mentioned, as well as to fund outstanding commitments from 2020/21 relating to various costs for oversight committee meetings that were held in March 2021, including advertising and contractors' costs, transport provided: departmental activity, travel and subsistence, as well as venues and facilities costs. Also, an additional R1 million was allocated to Programme 2 toward the 2021 wage agreement, being a portion of the R3 million allocated for this purpose. Again, this largely once-off funding partly accounts for the slight reduction from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. The fairly low growth in the outer years is due to the fiscal consolidation and the wage freeze budget cuts. These budget cuts were marginally offset by a portion of the additional funding for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts, as well as the reprioritisation of R5 million per annum from the statutory Members' remuneration to Programme 2, commencing in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation. Despite this reprioritisation and the fact that the funding for political parties was protected from the cuts, the growth from 2022/23 to 2023/24 is below inflation, at 1.8 per cent. The MTEF amounts provide for ongoing support to the House and portfolio committees, research and legal services, funding for political parties, constituency and secretarial allowances, public participation events, committee oversight visits, etc. Again, the budget for Programme 2 will need to be reviewed in-year and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for these activities, and taking into account the need to provide for the committees' empowerment programmes which are currently not funded over the MTEF, as mentioned.

*Compensation of employees* in Table 2.4 relates to the Legislature staff only, excluding the Members' remuneration (which was discussed above). As mentioned, the Legislature took a decision not to fill posts in 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 further increase in that year. Also contributing to the increase in 2020/21 was the payment of the backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, which was once-off expenditure. This once-off expenditure, as well as the wage freeze budget cuts effected against *Compensation of employees* over the 2021/22 MTEF, account for the reduction from 2020/21 to the 2021/22 Main Appropriation. The budget cuts were marginally offset by the additional funding of R8 million per annum for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts. The increase of R28.801 million in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the reprioritisation of savings and the allocation of a portion of the unspent surplus funds from 2020/21 to cater for the proposed insourcing of cleaning services and the internal audit function, which are currently outsourced, as well as to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient, as mentioned, and this includes the reprioritisation of R5 million from the statutory Members' remuneration for this purpose. Also included in this amount is the additional R3 million allocated toward the 2021 wage agreement. Some of this funding was once-off, accounting for the drop from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. Growth over the MTEF is low due to the impact of the carry-through of the budget cuts, and also taking into account that the Legislature has not yet reprioritised funds to this category over the MTEF to cater for the insourcing of the cleaning services function. In this regard, the Legislature is still reviewing the issue of insourcing cleaners, as fewer staff may be required taking into account the new work from home arrangements. As such, the *Compensation of employees* budget will need to be reviewed in-year in 2022/23 and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing posts, the insourcing of the cleaning services function, as well as the filling of critical vacant posts, such as Manager: Internal Audit, Senior and Junior Audit Supervisors, Committee Co-ordinator, Cluster Manager: Committees, Executive Manager: Corporate Services, etc.

*Goods and services* fluctuates from 2018/19 to 2022/23, 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. 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 significant reduction from 2019/20 to 2020/21 relates to under-spending in respect of catering and advertising costs, communication costs, travel and subsistence costs, venues and facilities, etc. largely due to the nationwide lockdown, because the Legislature sittings, portfolio committee meetings and public participation activities continued to be held in a virtual/ hybrid setting, as mentioned. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation partly relates to the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation, with the bulk of these funds utilised to fund contractors' costs for the continuation of existing and undertaking of infrastructure projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process, as well as to fund outstanding commitments from 2020/21 relating to various costs for oversight committee meetings that were held in March 2021, as mentioned. This accounts for the reduction from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. The fairly low fluctuating growth over the MTEF is due to the fiscal consolidation budget cuts effected against *Goods and services*, with the cuts in 2023/24 being far higher than 2022/23, as mentioned. The MTEF includes provision for property payments and operating leases, travel and subsistence costs, other administrative costs relating to the Legislature's oversight activities, external audit fees, SAP support services, as well as routine maintenance and repairs to the Legislature and administrative buildings. The *Goods and services* budget will need to be reviewed in-year and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for these activities, including the committees' empowerment programmes, especially taking into account the negative growth from 2022/23 to 2023/24, as explained earlier.

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. Minimal accident claims were received in prior years.
- *Non-profit institutions*, comprising the constituency and secretarial allowances, as well as the PPF in prior years, shows an 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.

The 2018/19 amount against *Buildings and other fixed structures* relates to the canteen upgrade project in the Legislature. Since 2019/20, the Legislature's infrastructure projects are classified as current in nature, as 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 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. 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. The increase of R20 million in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the unspent surplus funds from 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation to fund various IT related projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process. These include the Dube TradePort offsite replication system, relating to offsite data storage, the Cyber security plan implementation project, the SAP ERP system, looking at either upgrading SAP or implementing an alternative system, the server room monitoring solution, aimed at monitoring the temperature, humidity, movement, hardware and software, etc., as well as business process mapping and modelling. 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 over the seven years, as it is dependent on the nature of the work required, 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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Existing infrastructure assets</b>	11 038	11 845	21 099	5 871	54 921	54 921	6 034	6 299	6 582
Maintenance and repair: Current	8 895	11 845	21 099	5 871	54 921	54 921	6 034	6 299	6 582
Upgrades and additions: Capital	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refurbishment and rehabilitation: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>New infrastructure assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Infrastructure transfers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers: Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Infrastructure: Payments for financial assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Infrastructure: Leases</b>	4 944	5 513	5 694	6 149	6 149	5 872	6 641	6 933	7 245
<b>Non infrastructure<sup>1</sup></b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 982</b>	<b>17 358</b>	<b>26 793</b>	<b>12 020</b>	<b>61 070</b>	<b>60 793</b>	<b>12 675</b>	<b>13 232</b>	<b>13 827</b>
Capital infrastructure	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current infrastructure	13 839	17 358	26 793	12 020	61 070	60 793	12 675	13 232	13 827

1. Total infrastructure is the sum of "Capital" plus "Recurrent maintenance". This includes non infrastructure items



*Maintenance and repair:* Current spending in 2018/19 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, which commenced in that year. The increase in 2020/21 comprises internal reprioritisation of savings, largely due to the nationwide lockdown, as well as a portion of the surplus funds from 2019/20 allocated back to the Legislature in line with legislation, 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 Albertina 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. Similarly, the increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation includes a portion of the surplus funds from 2020/21 allocated back to the Legislature in line with legislation to fund the continuation of these projects, as these are at various stages of the procurement process. 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 is continuing in 2022/23, 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 No. 27, 28 and 29 Chancery Lane behind the Legislature complex, which are used as offices by political parties, as well as offices in the NCOP Constitution House in Cape Town. The MTEF growth 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 2018/19 to 2024/25.

**Table 2.6 : Summary of transfers to public entities and other entities**

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Transfers to public entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other entities	40 515	40 297	40 313	40 284	284	284	300	313	327
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	515	297	313	284	284	284	300	313	327
Political Parties' Fund	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 515</b>	<b>40 297</b>	<b>40 313</b>	<b>40 284</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>327</b>

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 growth over the MTEF is inflationary.

As mentioned, the PPF was wound-up and disestablished at the beginning of 2021/22, in line with the presidential determination that the Political Party Funding Act, 2018 should commence on 1 April 2021. Following this determination, the KZN Legislature took steps to repeal the KwaZulu-Natal Funding of Represented Political Parties Act of 2008. The Repeal Act was assented to by the Premier on 31 March 2021. The repeal was processed to ensure compliance with both the national act and the Constitution. The national act provides 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 (not provincial legislation). In terms of the Repeal Act, the PPF was wound-up and disestablished. The R40 million previously provided for the PPF was re-allocated in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate within *Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions* to the remaining allowances (secretarial and constituency allowances) in terms of the updated policies, hence the reduction in the Adjusted Appropriation. This adjustment to the funding for political parties is evident in Table 2.7 below, and has been continued in the 2022/23 MTEF budget.

## 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 2018/19 to 2024/25, 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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>1. Administration</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>560</b>
Provinces and municipalities	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Motor vehicle licences	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Foreign government and international organisations	515	297	313	284	284	284	300	313	327
Commonwealth Parliamentary Organisation	515	297	313	284	284	284	300	313	327
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Insurance companies	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Households	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
Speaker's Social Responsibility programme	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
<b>2. Parliamentary Business</b>	<b>111 778</b>	<b>113 766</b>	<b>114 232</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>125 273</b>	<b>130 785</b>	<b>136 670</b>
Non-profit institutions	111 778	113 766	114 232	119 560	119 560	119 560	125 273	130 785	136 670
Funding for political parties (e.g. constit. allowance)	71 778	73 766	74 232	79 560	119 560	119 560	125 273	130 785	136 670
Political Parties' Fund	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 315</b>	<b>114 128</b>	<b>114 566</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>125 787</b>	<b>131 321</b>	<b>137 230</b>

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:

- As detailed in Section 8.7, the PPF was wound-up and disestablished at the beginning of 2021/22, hence the movement of the R40 million in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation and over the MTEF. These funds were moved in the 2021/22 Adjustments Estimate within *Non-profit institutions* to the remaining allowances (e.g. secretarial and constituency allowances) in terms of the updated policies.
- The funding for political parties was not impacted on by the budget cuts but reflects steady growth over the MTEF, and includes the following allowances, among others:
  - 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.

## 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 2018/19 to 2024/25.

As mentioned, the budget cuts over the 2021/22 MTEF were far higher in 2023/24 than in 2022/23, and were not effected against the funding for political parties under *Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions* in Programme 2. This impacted on the cuts effected against Programme 1, and explains the negative growth in 2023/24 and the fluctuating trend over the MTEF in respect of all sub-programmes and *Goods and services*.

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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1. Office of the Speaker	23 280	26 730	24 855	27 966	29 966	29 966	28 500	28 265	29 536
2. Office of the Secretary	27 347	28 244	25 562	36 637	39 751	39 751	36 657	36 343	37 978
3. Financial Management	40 845	43 118	50 317	50 173	54 673	54 673	51 107	50 992	53 286
4. Corporate Services	96 173	116 398	111 241	102 289	184 026	184 026	104 364	102 527	107 141
<b>Total</b>	<b>187 645</b>	<b>214 490</b>	<b>211 975</b>	<b>217 065</b>	<b>308 416</b>	<b>308 416</b>	<b>220 628</b>	<b>218 127</b>	<b>227 941</b>

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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>180 118</b>	<b>203 449</b>	<b>206 925</b>	<b>206 333</b>	<b>277 684</b>	<b>277 684</b>	<b>211 278</b>	<b>208 366</b>	<b>217 741</b>
Compensation of employees	91 706	106 461	121 419	122 092	140 893	140 893	123 680	125 623	131 276
Goods and services	88 412	96 988	85 506	84 241	136 791	136 791	87 598	82 743	86 465
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>560</b>
Provinces and municipalities	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	515	297	313	284	284	284	300	313	327
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>6 990</b>	<b>10 679</b>	<b>4 716</b>	<b>10 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>8 836</b>	<b>9 225</b>	<b>9 640</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 349	9 594	1 946	6 379	6 379	6 379	6 730	7 026	7 342
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	498	1 085	2 770	3 866	23 866	23 866	2 106	2 199	2 298
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187 645</b>	<b>214 490</b>	<b>211 975</b>	<b>217 065</b>	<b>308 416</b>	<b>308 416</b>	<b>220 628</b>	<b>218 127</b>	<b>227 941</b>

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 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to a portion of the unspent funds from 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation to increase the Speaker's social responsibility programme budget, taking into account commitments relating to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. The MTEF allocations show a fluctuating growth as a result of the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, and include ongoing provision for the various functions required in terms of FMPPLA.

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 low spending in 2020/21 relates to savings due to the nationwide lockdown, which impacted on the activities of the Legislature, as mentioned. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to a portion of the unspent funds from 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation to fund the proposed insourcing of the internal audit function, which is currently outsourced, and this accounts for the dip from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. As mentioned, the Manager: Internal Audit post and Senior and Junior Audit Supervisor posts are anticipated to be filled in the first quarter of 2022/23, but these have not been adequately catered for over the MTEF. As such, the Legislature will need to review the MTEF

budget, and undertake reprioritisation to ensure that this insourcing is adequately provided for. The MTEF allocations show a fluctuating growth due to the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, and cater for the costs of the Office of the Secretary, and the Organisational Performance, Governance and Compliance, Transformation and Communication units.

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. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to a portion of the unspent funds from 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient for existing staff, as mentioned. The MTEF allocations show a fluctuating growth due to the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, and include provision for the above-mentioned centralised costs. The budget of this sub-programme will need to be reviewed in-year in 2022/23 and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing posts, taking into account the decrease from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23.

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, 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 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation partly relates to the fact that the bulk of the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2020/21 was allocated to this sub-programme, to fund contractors' costs for the continuation of existing and undertaking of infrastructure projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process, to cater for several IT related projects, as well as to fund the proposed insourcing of cleaning services, as mentioned. Also, an additional R2 million was allocated to this sub-programme toward the 2021 wage agreement, being a portion of the R3 million allocated for this purpose. Again, this largely once-off funding partly accounts for the significant reduction from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. The MTEF allocations show a fluctuating growth due to the fiscal consolidation and wage freeze cuts, and cater for the above-mentioned activities, including increased property payments and operating leases. The budget of this sub-programme will need to be reviewed in-year in 2022/23 and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient to cater for existing posts, as well as the insourcing of cleaning services, taking into account the decrease from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23 (even after excluding the once-off costs), as well as the negative growth from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

The growth in *Compensation of employees* in the prior years was largely in respect of the annual wage agreements, as well as the implementation of the results of the restructuring and job evaluation exercise, as mentioned. The high 2020/21 amount includes the payment of backpay relating to the upgrading of posts, which was once-off expenditure. This once-off expenditure, as well as the wage freeze budget cuts effected against *Compensation of employees* over the 2021/22 MTEF, account for the low growth from 2020/21 to the 2021/22 Main Appropriation. The budget cuts were marginally offset by the additional funding allocated for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the reprioritisation of savings and the allocation of a portion of the unspent surplus funds from 2020/21 to cater for the proposed insourcing of cleaning services and the internal audit function, as well as to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient, as mentioned. Also included in this amount is the additional R2 million allocated toward the 2021 wage agreement. This accounts for the drop from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. The growth over the MTEF is low due to the impact of the carry-through of the budget cuts, and also taking into account that the Legislature has not yet reprioritised funds to this category over the MTEF to cater for the insourcing of the cleaning services and the internal audit functions, as mentioned. As such, the *Compensation of employees* budget will need to be reviewed in-year in 2022/23 and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing posts, the filling of critical new posts, as well as the insourcing of cleaning services and the internal audit function.

*Goods and services* fluctuates from 2018/19 to 2022/23, 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. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation partly relates to the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation, with the bulk of these funds utilised to fund contractors' costs for the continuation of existing and undertaking of infrastructure projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process, as well as to fund various IT related projects that are currently at various stages of the procurement process, as mentioned. This accounts for the reduction from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. The fairly low fluctuating growth in the outer years is due to the fiscal consolidation budget cuts effected against *Goods and services*, which were far higher in 2023/24 than in 2022/23, and account for the negative growth in 2023/24, as explained earlier. 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 *Goods and services* budget will need to be reviewed in-year and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for these activities, especially taking into account the negative growth from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

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. 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 increase in 2019/20 relates to the purchase of replacement laptops and desktops for staff, many of which had been in use for five years and were no longer efficient. 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* reflects an increase of R20 million in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relating to the unspent surplus funds from 2020/21 allocated back to fund various IT related projects, as mentioned. The MTEF caters for annual Microsoft and SAP licences, and will be reviewed in-year, to ensure that the annual costs are adequately funded.

### Service delivery measures: Administration

Table 2.10 shows the service delivery measures pertaining to Programme 1. The Legislature sector does not have standardised service delivery measures, and has introduced three new measures over the MTEF.

**Table 2.10 : Service delivery measures: Administration**

Outputs	Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1. Achieved clean audit by 2022/23	• 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	• Quarterly and APPs detailing implementation of 2022/23 APP and Annual Oversight Plan (AOP) targets, as well as progress in the development of the 2023/24 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	• Quarterly budget performance reports detailing implementation of the 2022/23 budget, as well as progress in the development of the 2023/24 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	• 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	• Quarterly reports on the provision of Human Capital Management Services and clearing of applicable audit and risk issues	4	4	4	4

Table 2.10 : Service delivery measures: Administration

Outputs	Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
6. Improved provision of Security and Facilities Services	• 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	• 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	
8. Improved Communication Services	• Quarterly report on the implementation of the Communication strategy and plan	New	4	4	4	
9. Improved management of the Speaker's office	• Quarterly reports on the implementation of the Provincial Speakers' Forum, Speaker's Social Responsibility Programme, as well as the work of the Rules and Programming Committees	New	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 2018/19 to 2024/25. As mentioned, the budget cuts over the 2021/22 MTEF were far higher in 2023/24 than in 2022/23, and were not effected against the funding for political parties under *Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions*. This explains the negative growth in 2023/24 and the fluctuating trend over the MTEF in respect of the sub-programmes: Law-making and Public Participation, as well as *Goods and services*.

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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1. Law-making	49 707	61 238	58 305	61 285	64 351	64 351	67 055	66 782	69 667
2. NCOP	480	1 800	155	1 534	1 534	1 534	1 611	1 682	1 758
3. Oversight	88 217	83 967	94 828	93 318	107 781	107 781	96 426	98 491	102 873
4. Public Participation	38 591	32 599	19 110	35 385	37 706	37 706	38 008	36 337	37 916
5. Members' Facilities	119 914	121 233	115 844	126 136	122 786	122 786	130 752	136 506	142 648
<b>Total</b>	<b>296 909</b>	<b>300 837</b>	<b>288 242</b>	<b>317 658</b>	<b>334 158</b>	<b>334 158</b>	<b>333 852</b>	<b>339 798</b>	<b>354 862</b>

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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>185 131</b>	<b>187 071</b>	<b>174 010</b>	<b>198 098</b>	<b>214 598</b>	<b>214 598</b>	<b>208 579</b>	<b>209 013</b>	<b>218 192</b>
Compensation of employees	102 803	118 828	142 245	126 789	136 789	136 789	134 866	136 875	142 810
Goods and services	82 328	68 243	31 765	71 309	77 809	77 809	73 713	72 138	75 382
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>111 778</b>	<b>113 766</b>	<b>114 232</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>125 273</b>	<b>130 785</b>	<b>136 670</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	111 778	113 766	114 232	119 560	119 560	119 560	125 273	130 785	136 670
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>296 909</b>	<b>300 837</b>	<b>288 242</b>	<b>317 658</b>	<b>334 158</b>	<b>334 158</b>	<b>333 852</b>	<b>339 798</b>	<b>354 862</b>

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. The sub-programme includes provision for the Executive Manager: Parliamentary Services (COO), Legislative Operations (staff) and Legislative Operations (Members). The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to a portion of the unspent funds from 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient to cater for existing staff. Also contributing was a portion of the funds reprioritised from the statutory Members' remuneration and moved to the operational budget to cater for posts that were under-budgeted for following the upgrading of these posts in 2020/21, with this reprioritisation carried through over the MTEF. The MTEF shows largely inflationary growth, and includes ongoing provision for above-mentioned functions.

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 attendance of the 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. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to a portion of the unspent funds from 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation to fund outstanding commitments from 2020/21 relating to various costs for several oversight committee meetings that were held in March 2021, as mentioned, as well as to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient to cater for existing staff. Also contributing was a portion of the funds reprioritised from the statutory Members' remuneration and moved to the Legislature's operational budget to cater for posts that were under-budgeted for following the upgrading of these posts in 2020/21, with this reprioritisation carried through over the MTEF. There was also a virement of savings from the sub-programme: Members' Facilities, as mentioned below. The MTEF shows an inflationary growth, and includes ongoing provision for the above-mentioned functions.

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 increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to a portion of the unspent funds from 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts, as mentioned. Also contributing was a portion of the funds reprioritised from the statutory Members' remuneration and moved to the operational budget to cater for posts that were under-budgeted for following the upgrading of these posts in 2020/21, with this reprioritisation carried through over the MTEF. The MTEF allocations include ongoing provision for the above-mentioned functions. However, the budget will need to be reviewed in-year and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for these functions, especially taking into account the negative growth from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

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 funding for political parties, including the constituency and secretarial allowances, as well as the PPF in the prior years, 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 reduction in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to savings in respect of catering and travel and subsistence costs, as meetings continued to be held on a virtual or hybrid platform during the national lockdown. These were moved to offset pressures largely in the sub-programme: Oversight relating to higher than budgeted advertising and communication costs. The MTEF shows inflationary growth, largely because the budget cuts were not effected against the

funding for political parties, as mentioned. The growth caters for ongoing funding for political parties, 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 well as the implementation of the restructuring and job evaluation exercise. As mentioned, the increase in 2020/21 included the payment of backpay relating to the upgrading of posts. This once-off expenditure, as well as the wage freeze budget cuts effected against *Compensation of employees* over the 2021/22 MTEF, account for the reduction from 2020/21 to the 2021/22 Main Appropriation. The budget cuts were marginally offset by the additional funding allocated for upgrading the Legislature's existing posts. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation relates to the reprioritisation of savings and the allocation of a portion of the unspent surplus funds from 2020/21 to offset the impact of the wage freeze budget cuts which resulted in the reduced budget being insufficient, as mentioned. Also included in this amount is the R5 million reprioritised from the statutory Members' remuneration and moved to the Legislature's operational budget to cater for posts that were under-budgeted for following the upgrading of these posts in 2020/21, with this reprioritisation carried through over the MTEF, as well as the additional R1 million allocated toward the 2021 wage agreement. This accounts for the drop from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. Thereafter growth over the MTEF is largely inflationary. However, the *Compensation of employees* budget will need to be reviewed in-year in 2022/23 and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for existing posts, as well as the filling of critical vacant posts, such as the Cluster Manager: Committees, which is anticipated to be filled in the first quarter of 2022/23.

*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. *Goods and services* fluctuates from 2018/19 to 2022/23, largely because this category was under-spent in prior years, and any unspent funds are allocated back in the ensuing financial year. The significant reduction from 2019/20 to 2020/21 relates to under-spending due to the nationwide lockdown, because the Legislature activities continued to be held in a virtual/ hybrid setting, as mentioned. The increase in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation partly relates to the surplus funds and revenue over-collected in 2020/21 allocated back in line with legislation, with the bulk of these funds utilised to fund outstanding commitments from 2020/21 relating to various costs for oversight committee meetings that were held in March 2021, as mentioned. This accounts for the reduction from the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation to 2022/23. The fairly low fluctuating growth in the outer years is due to the fiscal consolidation budget cuts effected against *Goods and services*, as mentioned. The MTEF includes provision for both staff and sectoral public participation costs, committee costs, etc., travel and subsistence costs, advertising and communication, contractors (events co-ordinators), as well as venues and facilities. However, the budget will need to be reviewed in-year and over the MTEF to ensure that the growth is sufficient for these costs, especially taking into account the negative growth from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

*Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions* comprises the constituency, secretarial and research allowances payable to political parties, 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.

**Table 2.13 : Service delivery measures: Parliamentary Business**

Outputs		Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1.	Improved provision of public participation and petitions services	• Quarterly reports on the implementation of the public/civic education strategy	4	4	4	4
		• No. of review reports on the implementation of the KZN Legislature Public Participation Framework	1	1	1	1



Table 2.13 : Service delivery measures: Parliamentary Business

Outputs	Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
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 2023/24 AOPs and Committee Annual Operational Plans (CAOPs)	2	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	3	3	3	
6. Improved input by the Committees into the departmental APPs and budgets	• No. of analysis reports on the consideration of 2023/24 departmental draft APPs and Budgets tabled at committee meetings	15	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	60	60	60	60	
8. Improved oversight over financial management and performance of departments and public entities	• No. of reports on Finance Committee hearings conducted	3	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	4	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	1	1	1	1	
13. Enhanced Legislature visibility (in communities) through Constituency Offices	• Bi-annual reports on 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. 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.

Table 2.14 : Summary of personnel numbers and costs by component

Table 214: Summary of personnel numbers and costs by component																			
	Audited Outcome						Revised Estimate				Medium-term Estimates						Average annual growth over MTEF		
	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22				2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2021/22 - 2024/25		
	Pers. nos <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Pers. nos <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Pers. nos <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Filled posts	Addit. posts	Pers. nos <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Pers. nos <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Pers. nos <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Pers. nos <sup>1</sup>	Costs	Pers. growth rate	Costs growth rate	% Costs of Total
R thousands																			
Salary level																			
1 – 7	64	11 881	64	12 133	64	28 914	95	-	95	61 366	66	49 873	66	50 711	66	52 378	(11.4%)	(5.1%)	20.2%
8 – 10	83	96 102	81	111 679	83	113 129	102	-	102	126 615	101	121 720	101	125 491	101	131 485	(0.3%)	1.3%	47.1%
11 – 12	35	43 838	35	51 615	39	55 593	27	-	27	46 182	26	45 073	26	45 459	26	46 979	(1.3%)	0.6%	17.0%
13 – 16	26	42 688	24	49 862	30	66 028	21	-	21	43 519	20	41 880	20	40 837	20	43 244	(1.6%)	(0.2%)	15.7%
Total	208	194 509	204	225 289	216	263 664	245	-	245	277 682	213	258 546	213	262 498	213	274 086	(4.6%)	(0.4%)	100.0%
Programme																			
1. Administration	107	91 706	103	106 461	111	121 419	141	-	141	140 893	109	123 680	109	125 623	109	131 276	(8.2%)	(2.3%)	48.9%
2. Parliamentary Business	101	102 803	101	118 828	105	142 245	104	-	104	136 789	104	134 866	104	136 875	104	142 810	-	1.4%	51.1%
Total*	208	194 509	204	225 289	216	263 664	245	-	245	277 682	213	258 546	213	262 498	213	274 086	(4.6%)	(0.4%)	100.0%
*Excl. Members' remuneration	69	85 302	69	113 340	69	84 928	-	69	69	85 310	69	87 008	69	88 457	69	92 573	-	2.8%	32.7%

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

The peak in the number of posts in the 2021/22 Revised Estimate relates to the planned insourcing of the internal audit and cleaning services functions (three and 29 posts, respectively). As this stage, although the three internal audit posts have been advertised, the MTEF budget has not been adjusted to take into account the proposed insourcing of these functions, hence the post numbers decrease to 213 over the MTEF. In this regard, the Legislature is still reviewing the issue of insourcing cleaners, as fewer staff may be required taking into account the new work from home arrangements. As such, the budget will need to be reviewed to ensure that the growth is sufficient for the insourcing of these functions.

Growth over the MTEF is low, taking into account the wage freeze budget cuts 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, as well as the reprioritisation of R5 million per annum from the statutory Members' remuneration to the operational budget, commencing in the 2021/22 Adjusted Appropriation, as mentioned. 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, and also do not have annual pay progression. 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 (i.e. 213 posts), as well as to fund the filling of further critical vacant posts that are currently not budgeted for, including the insourcing of the internal audit and cleaning services functions. In this regard, seven critical vacant posts were advertised towards the end of 2021/22, and are anticipated to be filled in the first quarter of 2022/23. These include the Manager: Internal Audit, Senior and Junior Audit Supervisors, Committee Co-ordinator, Cluster Manager: Committees, Executive Manager: Corporate Services, and Senior Manager: Human Capital Management. 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 decrease in 2020/21 relates to reduced capacity building for researchers, taking into account the impact of the pandemic. 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. The increased allocations take into account that the SAP system is likely to be upgraded or changed, as mentioned, hence the need for further training in this regard.

**Table 2.15 : Information on training: Provincial Legislature**

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of staff	277	273	285	285	314	314	282	282	282
Number of personnel trained	74	78	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
of which									
Male	25	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Female	49	51	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Number of training opportunities	58	62	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
of which									
Tertiary	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Workshops	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Other	24	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of bursaries offered	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of interns appointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of learnerships appointed	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Number of days spent on training	142	142	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
<b>Payments on training by programme</b>									
1. Administration	534	1 820	234	1 755	1 755	1 547	3 212	3 353	3 504
2. Parliamentary Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>3 212</b>	<b>3 353</b>	<b>3 504</b>

# 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		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Tax receipts</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sale of goods and services other than capital assets</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)	68	71	72	70	70	73	73	76	79
Sales by market establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sales	68	71	72	70	70	73	73	76	79
Of which									
Commission	64	71	72	70	70	73	73	76	79
Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods (excluding capital assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers received from:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Other governmental units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fines, penalties and forfeits</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Interest, dividends and rent on land</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2 434</b>	<b>2 956</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>3 483</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>679</b>
Interest	555	2 434	2 956	594	594	3 483	623	650	679
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sale of capital assets</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital assets	802	309	-	-	-	1 836	-	-	-
<b>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>2 355</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>3 073</b>	<b>5 618</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>1 153</b>

# Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

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

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>365 249</b>	<b>390 520</b>	<b>380 935</b>	<b>404 431</b>	<b>492 282</b>	<b>492 282</b>	<b>419 857</b>	<b>417 379</b>	<b>435 933</b>
Compensation of employees	194 509	225 289	263 664	248 881	277 682	277 682	258 546	262 498	274 086
Salaries and wages	169 299	195 993	227 261	215 782	244 144	244 144	223 644	226 059	236 007
Social contributions	25 210	29 296	36 403	33 099	33 538	33 538	34 902	36 439	38 079
Goods and services	170 740	165 231	117 271	155 550	214 600	214 600	161 311	154 881	161 847
Administrative fees	158	969	240	1 679	1 679	1 684	1 767	1 845	1 928
Advertising	7 543	7 156	9 755	8 691	14 641	18 393	9 181	9 020	9 425
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit cost: External	5 002	3 759	3 807	3 841	4 291	4 291	3 347	2 955	3 088
Bursaries: Employees	350	-	281	1 526	1 476	1 476	1 606	1 677	1 752
Catering: Departmental activities	12 209	12 497	3 176	10 944	8 744	7 320	11 458	10 862	11 351
Communication (G&S)	7 506	5 823	6 735	10 015	11 515	9 281	10 541	10 202	10 661
Computer services	10 845	15 737	8 623	6 568	6 568	8 531	5 577	4 789	5 005
Cons. and prof. serv.: Bus. and advisory serv.	13 549	14 995	11 517	13 200	13 200	12 225	12 165	11 659	12 184
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	274	1 257	134	746	746	343	787	822	859
Contractors	15 807	14 444	24 828	9 062	60 112	60 085	9 577	7 833	8 185
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	30	-	546	466	466	540	599	626
Fleet services (including govt. motor transport)	1 787	1 409	1 331	1 999	1 999	1 999	2 109	1 911	1 997
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Chemicals, fuel, oil, gas, wood and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medias inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	2 071	2 227	1 377	3 368	3 368	3 794	3 250	2 272	2 373
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	991	1 786	1 927	3 460	5 720	5 146	3 640	3 800	3 970
Operating leases	7 016	6 590	4 450	7 640	7 640	7 640	8 060	8 415	8 794
Property payments	11 649	12 969	11 583	10 897	10 897	10 897	11 495	12 001	12 541
Transport provided: Departmental activity	4 953	3 838	919	3 654	4 804	5 038	4 638	4 842	5 060
Travel and subsistence	53 266	47 064	14 253	38 510	35 507	34 366	42 438	38 305	40 028
Training and development	534	1 820	234	1 755	1 755	1 547	3 212	3 353	3 504
Operating payments	5 483	2 796	9 863	8 206	9 336	9 990	8 649	9 028	9 434
Venues and facilities	9 747	8 065	2 238	9 136	10 136	10 088	7 274	8 691	9 082
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>112 315</b>	<b>114 128</b>	<b>114 566</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>120 047</b>	<b>125 787</b>	<b>131 321</b>	<b>137 230</b>
Provinces and municipalities	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Provinces	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entities receiving transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	515	297	313	284	284	284	300	313	327
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Non-profit institutions	111 778	113 766	114 232	119 560	119 560	119 560	125 273	130 785	136 670
Households	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>6 990</b>	<b>10 679</b>	<b>4 716</b>	<b>10 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>8 836</b>	<b>9 225</b>	<b>9 640</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 349	9 594	1 946	6 379	6 379	6 379	6 730	7 026	7 342
Transport equipment	-	1 492	-	2 804	2 804	2 804	2 958	3 088	3 227
Other machinery and equipment	4 349	8 102	1 946	3 575	3 575	3 575	3 772	3 938	4 115
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	498	1 085	2 770	3 866	23 866	23 866	2 106	2 199	2 298
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>484 554</b>	<b>515 327</b>	<b>500 217</b>	<b>534 723</b>	<b>642 574</b>	<b>642 574</b>	<b>554 480</b>	<b>557 925</b>	<b>582 803</b>
<b>Members' remuneration</b>	<b>87 723</b>	<b>115 704</b>	<b>87 381</b>	<b>93 062</b>	<b>88 062</b>	<b>88 062</b>	<b>89 842</b>	<b>91 504</b>	<b>95 847</b>
Of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	85 302	113 340	84 928	88 310	85 310	85 310	87 008	88 457	92 573
Goods and services	2 421	2 364	2 453	4 752	2 752	2 752	2 834	3 047	3 274
<b>Adjusted total (incl. Members' remuneration)</b>	<b>572 277</b>	<b>631 031</b>	<b>587 598</b>	<b>627 785</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>730 636</b>	<b>644 322</b>	<b>649 429</b>	<b>678 650</b>
Of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental receipts	1 672	3 073	5 618	1 009	1 009	5 600	1 058	1 104	1 153

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

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>180 118</b>	<b>203 449</b>	<b>206 925</b>	<b>206 333</b>	<b>277 684</b>	<b>277 684</b>	<b>211 278</b>	<b>208 366</b>	<b>217 741</b>
Compensation of employees	91 706	106 461	121 419	122 092	140 893	140 893	123 680	125 623	131 276
Salaries and wages	79 859	92 640	103 064	105 791	124 592	124 592	106 499	107 685	112 531
Social contributions	11 847	13 821	18 355	16 301	16 301	16 301	17 181	17 938	18 745
Goods and services	88 412	96 988	85 506	84 241	136 791	136 791	87 598	82 743	86 465
Administrative fees	158	831	240	1 172	1 172	1 172	1 234	1 289	1 347
Advertising	2 167	1 952	3 691	2 465	4 465	4 786	2 599	2 148	2 244
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit cost: External	5 002	3 759	3 807	3 841	4 291	4 291	3 347	2 955	3 088
Bursaries: Employees	201	-	241	989	989	989	1 043	1 089	1 138
Catering: Departmental activities	719	693	66	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 401	1 462	1 528
Communication (G&S)	6 304	5 821	6 538	7 863	7 863	7 865	8 293	7 855	8 208
Computer services	10 845	15 737	8 623	6 568	6 568	8 531	5 577	4 789	5 005
Cons. and prof. serv.: Bus. and advisory serv.	13 271	14 835	10 468	12 856	12 856	11 412	11 802	11 280	11 788
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	11 711	12 265	22 829	4 895	53 945	54 060	5 210	3 273	3 420
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	10	-	392	392	392	412	430	449
Fleet services (including govt. motor transport)	1 787	1 409	1 331	1 999	1 999	1 999	2 109	1 911	1 997
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Chemicals, fuel, oil, gas, wood and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	1 917	2 004	252	2 743	2 743	2 962	2 590	1 583	1 653
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	508	771	1 039	2 347	3 454	2 880	2 471	2 579	2 695
Operating leases	7 016	6 590	4 450	7 640	7 640	7 640	8 060	8 415	8 794
Property payments	11 649	12 969	11 583	10 897	10 897	10 897	11 495	12 001	12 541
Transport provided: Departmental activity	227	108	-	247	247	247	259	270	282
Travel and subsistence	10 624	12 684	3 601	8 664	8 214	8 551	10 727	10 051	10 503
Training and development	534	1 820	234	1 755	1 755	1 547	3 212	3 353	3 504
Operating payments	2 907	2 510	6 497	4 514	5 014	4 458	4 755	4 964	5 188
Venues and facilities	865	220	16	953	953	953	1 002	1 046	1 093
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>560</b>
Provinces and municipalities	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Provinces	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	22	13	21	49	49	49	52	54	56
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entities receiving transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	515	297	313	284	284	284	300	313	327
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	7	-	36	36	36	38	40	42
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	45	-	118	118	118	124	129	135
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>6 990</b>	<b>10 679</b>	<b>4 716</b>	<b>10 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>30 245</b>	<b>8 836</b>	<b>9 225</b>	<b>9 640</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	2 143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 349	9 594	1 946	6 379	6 379	6 379	6 730	7 026	7 342
Transport equipment	-	1 492	-	2 804	2 804	2 804	2 958	3 088	3 227
Other machinery and equipment	4 349	8 102	1 946	3 575	3 575	3 575	3 772	3 938	4 115
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	498	1 085	2 770	3 866	23 866	23 866	2 106	2 199	2 298
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187 645</b>	<b>214 490</b>	<b>211 975</b>	<b>217 065</b>	<b>308 416</b>	<b>308 416</b>	<b>220 628</b>	<b>218 127</b>	<b>227 941</b>

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

	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
R thousand	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>185 131</b>	<b>187 071</b>	<b>174 010</b>	<b>198 098</b>	<b>214 598</b>	<b>214 598</b>	<b>208 579</b>	<b>209 013</b>	<b>218 192</b>
Compensation of employees	102 803	118 828	142 245	126 789	136 789	136 789	134 866	136 875	142 810
Salaries and wages	89 440	103 353	124 197	109 991	119 552	119 552	117 145	118 374	123 476
Social contributions	13 363	15 475	18 048	16 798	17 237	17 237	17 721	18 501	19 334
Goods and services	82 328	68 243	31 765	71 309	77 809	77 809	73 713	72 138	75 382
Administrative fees	-	138	-	507	507	507	533	556	581
Advertising	5 376	5 204	6 064	6 226	10 176	13 607	6 582	6 872	7 181
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit cost: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	149	-	40	537	487	487	563	588	614
Catering: Departmental activities	11 490	11 804	3 110	9 610	7 410	5 986	10 057	9 400	9 823
Communication (G&S)	1 202	2	197	2 152	3 652	1 596	2 248	2 347	2 453
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons. and prof. serv.: Bus. and advisory serv.	278	160	1 049	344	344	813	363	379	396
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	274	1 257	134	746	746	343	787	822	859
Contractors	4 096	2 179	1 999	4 167	6 167	6 025	4 367	4 560	4 765
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	20	-	154	74	74	128	169	177
Fleet services (including govt. motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Chemicals, fuel, oil, gas, wood and coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	154	223	1 125	625	625	832	660	689	720
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	483	1 015	888	1 113	2 266	2 266	1 169	1 221	1 275
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	4 726	3 730	919	3 407	4 557	4 791	4 379	4 572	4 778
Travel and subsistence	42 642	34 380	10 652	29 846	27 293	25 815	31 711	28 254	29 525
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	2 576	286	3 366	3 692	4 322	5 532	3 894	4 064	4 246
Venues and facilities	8 882	7 845	2 222	8 183	9 183	9 135	6 272	7 645	7 989
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>111 778</b>	<b>113 766</b>	<b>114 232</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>119 560</b>	<b>125 273</b>	<b>130 785</b>	<b>136 670</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	111 778	113 766	114 232	119 560	119 560	119 560	125 273	130 785	136 670
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>296 909</b>	<b>300 837</b>	<b>288 242</b>	<b>317 658</b>	<b>334 158</b>	<b>334 158</b>	<b>333 852</b>	<b>339 798</b>	<b>354 862</b>