

The Presidency

Budget summary

R thousand	2008/09				2009/10	2010/11
	Total to be appropriated	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital assets	Total	Total
MTEF allocation						
Administration	183 980	173 009	4 107	6 864	188 143	199 485
Communications	22 812	22 759	–	53	24 174	25 545
Executive Co-ordination	83 248	58 751	24 333	164	90 652	84 145
Total	290 040	254 519	28 440	7 081	302 969	309 175
Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund	2 455	2 455	–	–	2 578	2 707
Total expenditure estimates	292 495	256 974	28 440	7 081	305 547	311 882
Executive authority	Minister in the Presidency					
Accounting officer	Chief Operating Officer in the Presidency					
Website address	www.thepresidency.gov.za					

Aim

The aim of the Presidency is to lead, manage and develop the strategic agenda of government and oversee and ensure its realisation by government as a whole.

Programme purposes, objectives and measures

Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide effective leadership, management and administrative support to the principals and branches of the Presidency.

Programme 2: Communications

Purpose: Provide a comprehensive communication, research, knowledge and information management service to enable the Presidency to communicate effectively with all its stakeholders, including the public and government.

Objectives and measures:

- Ensure a well co-ordinated public relations strategy by providing communication research, and drafting and publication services for speeches, reports, brochures, articles and letters to the media.
- Improve public participation, events management and public relations services through outreach events such as izimbizo and visits to the union buildings.
- Implement a communication strategy through the production of publications, internal communications and the provision of information services such as internal newsletters, electronic bulletins, annual reports and branding.

Programme 3: Executive Co-ordination

Purpose: Strengthen the strategic management and leadership capability of government through facilitating the alignment of the strategies of all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises.

Objectives and measures:

- Improve government planning and policy making by reviewing and updating the medium term strategic framework every year to include outcomes, interventions and progress, monitoring government policies, and giving regular advice.
- Ensure alignment in the development plans of the three spheres of government by rolling out all three phases of the national spatial development perspective to 29 districts over 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- Report on the progress of government's programme of action by leading and facilitating a co-ordinated government wide monitoring and evaluation system and publishing a standardised set of development indicators every year.
- Mainstream gender, disability, child and youth issues by co-ordinating focal points in the offices of premiers and mayors and in departments.
- Strengthen the leading role of the Presidency in global governance, bilateral and multilateral relations, South-South co-operation, and implementing the African Agenda by engaging in international forums.
- Ensure that strategies and plans for accelerated and shared economic growth are implemented by facilitating and co-ordinating initiatives such as the Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA) and the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA).

Strategic overview and key policy developments: 2004/05 – 2010/11

The Presidency's main objective is to develop and lead government's strategic agenda and ensure that it is realised. The Presidency thus strives to enable the national executive to act in collaboration with society to create conditions that will ensure integrated development countrywide through economic growth and inclusion, as well as to achieve the goal of halving poverty and unemployment by 2014.

In terms of its functions, the Presidency facilitates the implementation of a coherent developmental strategy, evaluates the impact of this strategy against desired outcomes, and ensures that systems and resources are in place to enable the implementation of government's programme of action. Furthermore, it intervenes, when necessary, to remove implementation constraints, and acts to improve or change strategy where desired outcomes have not been achieved. The Cabinet Office and Policy Co-ordinating and Advisory Services facilitate the integration of policy processes across government and provide strategic, technical and administrative support to the five directors-general clusters.

The priority imperatives which continue to shape the outputs of the Presidency are as follows:

- Lead and facilitate the development, maintenance and implementation of a co-ordinated government wide monitoring and evaluation system.
- Facilitate participatory and democratic governance systems that contribute to the mobilisation of society, in a way that achieves nation building and social cohesion, and gives effect to the People's Contract (the partnership between government and the citizenry). Unmediated interaction between government and the citizenry will continue to be achieved through the reviewed izimbizo system, the key tool for institutionalising public participation.
- Facilitate an integrated approach to governance and accountability across government for accelerated service delivery. The focus of the Presidency and government in the next two years will be to fast-track the implementation of government's programmes, in particular the 24 apex priority projects (projects across government to improve its ability to deliver on its larger programme of action and to improve social cohesion in the build-up to the 2010 FIFA World Cup).
- Strengthen strategic management and leadership capability across government as well as integrated planning and co-ordination. The medium-term strategic framework and the national planning framework for all spheres of government have been developed. Together with the national spatial development perspective (NSDP), these aim to bring about and guide integrated planning in departments and clusters. The aim of the NSDP is to align provincial and local government plans to ensure integrated planning.
- Ensure sound macroeconomic policies and sustainable socioeconomic development, which will result in the achievement of government's objective of creating jobs and eradicating poverty. The long-term vision and

medium-term plans will be informed in part by work already under way in various sectors, including strategies such as: ASGISA and the integrated infrastructure strategy (economic sector); a comprehensive social security and anti-poverty strategy (social sector); the intergovernmental review and assessment of the macro-organisation and capacity of the state (governance and administration sector); and the review of the criminal justice system and crime prevention (justice sector).

- Strategically position South Africa globally. Implement a co-ordinated approach to marketing South Africa to advance its political, economic, and peace and security objectives.
- Facilitate South Africa's role in Africa and the world for improved conditions of peace, stability, security, democracy and good governance, towards sustainable development. In the international relations, peace and security sector, the Presidency will facilitate assessments and projections for regional, continental and global environments, and South Africa's role in this. Work will continue with the various interdepartmental task teams on the main pillars of South Africa's international engagements, such as the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Summit, the bi-national commissions, the South Africa-European Union strategic partnership and South Africa's participation in other forums in Africa and the world. Efforts will continue to strengthen the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU) and its structures, giving support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), post-conflict reconstruction and development in Africa, as well as efforts to promote peace and stability in Africa.
- The Presidency is developing policies and processes aimed at ensuring a seamless transition to the government that will be elected in 2009.

Recent achievements

The Presidency facilitated the implementation of the government wide monitoring and evaluation system and promoted the use of appropriate performance indicators to measure delivery. Progress to date includes the re-establishment of the monitoring and evaluation task team and the creation of a co-ordinated policy platform for monitoring and evaluation across government. The Presidency publishes annual development indicators that allow an assessment of the progress of South African society.

On an annual basis, government announces a set of priority programmes - the Programme of Action - and progress on these priorities is reported to Cabinet bi-monthly. In 2007, 278 activities were monitored through a series of project cards and a web-enabled central repository. After stabilising the IT platform, the focus in 2008 will be on developing clear outcome based measures of progress.

Particular achievements in 2007/08 include increased efficiency in managing the work of the leader of government business through co-ordination with government and Parliament. Furthermore, processes towards implementing the pilot project for the regularity impact assessment have been consolidated.

The Presidency also continued to provide strategic and administrative support to the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) and continued its izimbizo programmes. In the past year, in particular, the izimbizo programmes recorded modest progress in addressing local economic development, alignment between local, provincial and national strategies and the availability of skills.

The deputy president successfully led national government engagements with provincial executive councils. This platform provides the government with a rare opportunity to review progress towards fulfilling the electoral mandate, in particular to raise pertinent issues that impact on their service delivery efforts. Progress was recorded in the implementation of the intergovernmental relations system, that is support and co-operation between spheres of government.

The Presidency has assisted in bringing together labour, government and business in a strategic partnership meant to create a favourable environment for higher economic growth and shared development through ASGISA, and in JIPSA, jointly expected to contribute to improving the quality of life of all South Africans.

The first wave of the national income dynamics study, which measures changes in the conditions of the poor by gaining a better understanding of household dynamics in relation to consumption and expenditure decisions, and the impact of government, was launched by the Presidency in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, the Presidency contributed to:

- the conclusion of the peace agreement in Côte d'Ivoire, especially facilitating the disarmament process
- the launch of the Pan African Infrastructure Development Fund
- facilitating dialogue in Zimbabwe between the government (ZANU-PF) and the opposition (MDC) as mandated by SADC
- the development of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) report, and its presentation to and acceptance by the AU.

Selected performance indicators

Indicators	Annual performance						
	Past			Current	Projected		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of households surveyed on income, consumption and expenditure in the national income dynamics study	–	–	–	8 000	–	10 000	–
Number of districts and municipalities where gender, disability, children and youth mainstreaming were conceptualised and advocated	–	–	15	200	255	274	274
Number of advisory, strategic and research-based submissions made to principals in the Presidency	210	200	220	220	220	230	240
Number of meetings of presidential working groups and advisory committees	8	12	14	18	18	18	18
Percentage of project cards reported on per Programme of Action cycle	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of districts' integrated development plans aligned with the national spatial development perspective and provincial growth and development plans	–	–	13	10	15	14	–

Expenditure estimates

Table 1.1 The Presidency

Programme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
R thousand								
1. Administration	114 474	128 600	157 962	172 099	163 360	183 980	188 143	199 485
2. Communications	10 008	10 984	14 106	18 500	16 369	22 812	24 174	25 545
3. Executive Co-ordination	43 212	50 507	64 206	81 502	85 828	83 248	90 652	84 145
Subtotal	167 694	190 091	236 274	272 101	265 557	290 040	302 969	309 175
Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund	2 001	2 012	2 154	2 219	2 219	2 455	2 578	2 707
Salary of the president	1 130	1 117	1 181	1 197	1 197	1 346	1 413	1 484
Salary of the deputy president	871	895	973	1 022	1 022	1 109	1 165	1 223
Total	169 695	192 103	238 428	274 320	267 776	292 495	305 547	311 882
Change to 2007 Budget estimate				17 360	10 816	27 117	31 330	22 861

Economic classification

	147 889	158 536	202 766	241 964	235 420	256 974	268 684	272 743
Current payments								
Compensation of employees	83 915	89 698	104 309	118 886	121 202	143 851	151 175	157 757
Goods and services	63 672	68 477	98 317	123 078	114 218	113 123	117 509	114 986
<i>of which:</i>								
Communication	7 401	7 631	9 597	8 689	8 689	9 242	9 545	11 020
Computer services	2 998	3 067	1 504	7 578	4 078	4 208	4 338	4 672
Consultants, contractors and special services	4 327	5 171	14 131	21 535	21 535	15 670	17 842	8 515
Inventory	3 424	5 109	4 983	4 806	4 806	4 959	5 112	6 006
Maintenance, repairs and running costs	1 215	1 472	900	1 091	1 091	1 124	1 159	1 245
Operating leases	1 631	2 112	2 684	1 955	1 955	2 017	2 079	2 240
Travel and subsistence	21 101	24 450	39 769	30 485	30 485	37 207	34 849	36 461
Venues and facilities	4 552	1 855	8 578	2 145	2 145	2 210	2 394	3 325
Mint of decorations/medals	3 524	2 152	219	1 874	1 874	1 937	1 997	2 136
Audit fees	–	1 452	1 115	1 075	1 075	785	1 095	1 114
Legal fees	–	1 895	471	794	794	854	914	930
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	302	361	140	–	–	–	–	–

Table 1.1 The Presidency (continued)

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Transfers and subsidies	17 030	27 436	27 938	24 792	24 792	28 440	29 200	31 016
Provinces and municipalities	266	295	81	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	16 357	26 183	23 228	24 614	24 614	28 333	29 088	30 897
Public corporations and private enterprises	7	200	3 246	102	102	107	112	119
Foreign governments and international organisations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	400	758	943	76	76	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	4 776	6 131	7 724	7 564	7 564	7 081	7 663	8 123
Machinery and equipment	3 879	5 875	7 228	6 395	6 395	6 577	7 116	7 543
Software and other intangible assets	897	256	496	1 169	1 169	504	547	580
Total	169 695	192 103	238 428	274 320	267 776	292 495	305 547	311 882

Expenditure trends

Between 2004/05 and 2007/08, expenditure increased at an average annual rate of 17.5 per cent to create administrative capacity at senior management level, advance government's programme of action and increase the transfer to the National Youth Commission. Goods and services increases by 25.2 per cent in 2007/08 due to costs for the relocation of certain units in the Presidency to other offices and the settling of outstanding administrative commitments from 2006/07. Expenditure is estimated to grow from R274.3 million in 2007/08 to R311.9 million in 2010/11, at a moderate average annual rate of 4.3 per cent.

The 2008 Budget includes additional funds of R27.1 million (2008/09), R31.3 million (2009/10) and R22.9 million (2010/11) for:

- costs for the relocation of certain units in the Presidency to other offices and the building of administrative capacity (R18 million over the medium term)
- branding, the inauguration and additional costs for presidential travelling (R10.8 million over the medium term)
- activities around monitoring and evaluation and projects such as the national income dynamics study, the national spatial development perspective, and the inclusion of deputy ministers in Cabinet meetings (R27.6 million)
- compensation of personnel in terms of the 2007 Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council resolution (R11.5 million)
- the National Youth Commission to improve internal controls, for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the national youth policy, and for inflation adjustments (R10 million)
- personnel inflation adjustments for the salaries of the president and deputy president and other non-personnel inflation adjustments (R3.4 million).

Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts come mainly from recovered advances and debts and the renting out of state property. The increase in revenue from the sale of capital assets in 2006/07 is due to the sale of official vehicles. The increase in financial transactions in 2004/05 and 2006/07 is due to the recovery of debt. Receipts are deposited into the National Revenue Fund.

Table 1.2 Departmental receipts

R thousand	Audited outcome			Estimate 2007/08	Medium-term receipts estimate		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Departmental receipts	509	126	1 738	119	123	125	132
Sales of goods and services produced by department	67	69	76	93	95	96	102
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Transfers received	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest, dividends and rent on land	5	3	4	8	8	8	8
Sales of capital assets	–	–	1 076	–	–	–	–
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	415	54	578	18	20	21	22
Total	509	126	1 738	119	123	125	132

Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide effective leadership, management and administrative support to the principals and branches of the Presidency.

Expenditure estimates

Table 1.3 Administration

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation 2007/08	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
R thousand							
Minister ¹	791	841	885	951	1 019	1 072	1 127
Management	82 401	86 878	105 463	127 698	129 521	134 812	143 476
Support Services to President	20 467	30 941	38 591	30 027	37 566	36 939	38 192
Support Services to Deputy President	10 815	9 940	13 023	13 423	15 874	15 320	16 690
Total	114 474	128 600	157 962	172 099	183 980	188 143	199 485
Change to 2007 Budget estimate				14 195	13 599	10 803	13 157

1. Payable as from 1 April 2007. Salary: R761 053. Car allowance: R190 262.

Economic classification

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Current payments	108 288	113 276	141 913	161 242	173 009	177 602	188 491
Compensation of employees	58 670	61 967	71 473	80 295	95 592	100 369	103 646
Goods and services	49 432	51 090	70 362	80 947	77 417	77 233	84 845
<i>of which:</i>							
Communication	6 532	6 816	8 502	7 732	8 096	8 359	9 732
Computer services	2 903	3 067	1 504	7 510	4 138	4 266	4 594
Consultants, contractors and special services	3 328	3 863	7 286	5 138	5 151	5 285	7 257
Inventory	3 103	3 918	3 809	4 184	4 317	4 450	5 293
Maintenance, repairs and running costs	1 199	1 464	769	1 007	1 039	1 071	1 153
Operating leases	1 156	1 601	1 923	1 496	1 544	1 592	1 715
Travel and subsistence	15 923	18 211	28 351	21 483	27 598	24 935	25 762
Venues and facilities	807	1 015	6 481	289	298	337	1 163
Mint of decorations/medals	3 524	2 152	219	1 874	1 937	1 997	2 136
Audit fees	–	1 452	1 115	1 075	785	1 095	1 114
Legal fees	–	1 895	471	794	854	914	930
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	186	219	78	–	–	–	–

Table 1.3 Administration (continued)

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Transfers and subsidies	1 587	9 367	8 688	4 178	4 107	3 112	3 119
Provinces and municipalities	195	214	59	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 000	8 200	4 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	3 000
Public corporations and private enterprises	7	200	3 246	102	107	112	119
Non-profit institutions	–	–	440	–	–	–	–
Households	385	753	943	76	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	4 599	5 957	7 361	6 679	6 864	7 429	7 875
Machinery and equipment	3 702	5 742	6 884	6 187	6 360	6 882	7 295
Software and other intangible assets	897	215	477	492	504	547	580
Total	114 474	128 600	157 962	172 099	183 980	188 143	199 485

Details of major transfers and subsidies

Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	1 000	8 200	4 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	3 000
South African Chapter on the African Renaissance	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	–	–
Isigodlo Trust	–	4 200	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
Africa Institute of South Africa	–	3 000	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises							
Public corporations							
Other transfers							
Current	–	–	3 101	–	–	–	–
Development Bank of Southern Africa	–	–	3 101	–	–	–	–

Expenditure trends

Between 2004/05 and 2007/08, expenditure increased at an average annual rate of 14.6 per cent to accommodate additional staff and related administrative costs. Over the MTEF period, growth is estimated to slow down to 5 per cent. The decline in spending in *Support Services to the President* between 2006/07 and 2007/08 is due to the once-off allocation in 2006/07 for the celebrations commemorating the 30th anniversary of 16 June 1976.

Between 2007/08 and 2010/11, spending in the *Support Services to the President* and *Support Services to the Deputy President* subprogrammes grows at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. The highest increase for the two subprogrammes, of 25.1 per cent and 18.3 per cent respectively in 2008/09, is due to the provision made for communication activities at the end of 2008/09 for the inauguration of the new president and for the cost of transporting support staff when the presidential plane will be out of commission while it is serviced.

Programme 2: Communications

Purpose: Provide a comprehensive communication, research, knowledge and information management service to enable the Presidency to communicate effectively with all its stakeholders, including the public and government.

The programme is structured around the following functions:

- research, drafting, speech writing, monitoring, external communication and writing services

- communication support to the principals and external stakeholders on behalf of the Presidency
- public relations services and support for outreach events, including the izimbizo programmes and visits to the Presidency, and events management
- branding of the Presidency and the production of publications and information services to the Presidency staff and the public, including the Presidency newsletter, the annual report, the intranet, the Presidency website, the library, and information management services.

Expenditure estimates

Table 1.4 Communications

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted	Medium-term expenditure estimate			
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	appropriation	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
R thousand								
Communications	10 008	10 984	14 106	18 500	22 812	24 174	25 545	
Total	10 008	10 984	14 106	18 500	22 812	24 174	25 545	
Change to 2007 Budget estimate				(834)	711	796	869	

Economic classification

	9 963	10 963	14 051	18 450	22 759	24 117	25 485
Current payments							
Compensation of employees	6 940	6 809	7 323	11 808	16 504	17 377	18 193
Goods and services	3 023	4 121	6 695	6 642	6 255	6 740	7 292
<i>of which:</i>							
Communication	432	294	437	440	612	635	695
Computer services	95	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consultants, contractors and special services	383	138	699	95	98	101	109
Inventory	147	409	432	300	310	320	345
Maintenance, repairs and running costs	2	1	128	40	40	42	42
Operating leases	95	48	75	95	98	101	109
Travel and subsistence	1 649	1 526	3 516	1 932	2 153	2 223	2 405
Venues and facilities	55	62	121	16	17	68	73
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	–	33	33	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	21	21	5	–	–	–	–
Provinces and municipalities	21	21	5	–	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	24	–	50	50	53	57	60
Machinery and equipment	24	–	31	50	53	57	60
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	19	–	–	–	–
Total	10 008	10 984	14 106	18 500	22 812	24 174	25 545

Expenditure trends

Spending in *Communications* shows average annual growth of 22.7 per cent between 2004/05 and 2007/08 and 11.4 per cent over the medium term. The largest portion of growth over both periods is in compensation of employees, and goods and services. This is in line with the process started in 2006/07 to improve capacity in the communications unit, expand the izimbizo programme, further develop the Presidency website, improve the library service and implement a branding strategy for the Presidency.

Programme 3: Executive Co-ordination

Purpose: Strengthen the strategic management and leadership capability of government through facilitating the alignment of the strategies of all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises.

- *Policy Co-ordination* works with government structures to co-ordinate and integrate activities, formulate policy, and monitor policy implementation.
- *Gender, Disability and Children* works with focal points in the offices of premiers, mayors and departments to bring gender, disability and children's (GDC) issues into the mainstream of governance processes, co-ordinates GDC activities and oversees GDC work in government.
- *Cabinet Office* provides strategic and administrative services to Cabinet, enabling it to plan, make decisions and ensure that government's agenda is implemented.
- *National Youth Commission* facilitates, co-ordinates and monitors policies and programmes to promote youth development. Funding for the National Youth Commission is provided via a transfer payment.

Expenditure estimates

Table 1.5 Executive Co-ordination

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
R thousand							
Policy Co-ordination	9 929	14 098	23 045	36 381	33 790	38 047	28 186
Gender, Disability and Children	11 144	11 131	11 892	12 882	13 815	13 704	14 554
Cabinet Office	6 782	7 295	10 041	11 625	11 310	12 813	13 508
National Youth Commission	15 357	17 983	19 228	20 614	24 333	26 088	27 897
Total	43 212	50 507	64 206	81 502	83 248	90 652	84 145
Change to 2007 Budget estimate				3 999	12 704	19 622	8 745

Economic classification

Current payments	27 637	32 285	44 648	60 053	58 751	64 387	56 060
Compensation of employees	16 304	18 910	23 359	24 564	29 300	30 851	33 211
Goods and services	11 217	13 266	21 260	35 489	29 451	33 536	22 849
of which:							
Communication	437	521	658	517	534	551	593
Computer services	–	–	–	68	70	72	78
Consultants, contractors and special services	616	1 170	6 146	16 302	10 421	12 456	1 149
Inventory	174	782	742	322	332	342	368
Maintenance, repairs and running costs	14	7	3	44	45	46	50
Operating leases	380	463	686	364	375	386	416
Travel and subsistence	3 529	4 713	7 902	7 070	7 456	7 691	8 294
Venues and facilities	3 690	778	1 976	1 840	1 895	1 989	2 089
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	116	109	29	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	15 422	18 048	19 245	20 614	24 333	26 088	27 897
Provinces and municipalities	50	60	17	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	15 357	17 983	19 228	20 614	24 333	26 088	27 897
Households	15	5	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for capital assets	153	174	313	835	164	177	188
Machinery and equipment	153	133	313	158	164	177	188
Software and other intangible assets	–	41	–	677	–	–	–
Total	43 212	50 507	64 206	81 502	83 248	90 652	84 145

Details of major transfers and subsidies

Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	15 357	17 983	19 228	20 614	24 333	26 088	27 897
National Youth Commission	15 357	17 983	19 228	20 614	24 333	26 088	27 897

Expenditure trends

Expenditure on *Executive Co-ordination* grew consistently between 2004/05 and 2007/08 at an average annual rate of 23.6 per cent, to expand policy co-ordination and capacity for improving the monitoring and evaluation of government policies. Over the medium term, the allocation only grows significantly in 2009/10 (8.9 per cent) to accommodate the second phase of the national income dynamics study and the pilot programme to promote the alignment of district integrated development plans with the national spatial development perspective.

The allocation for the National Youth Commission grows at an average annual rate of 10.6 per cent over the medium term. It was increased to accommodate the improvement of internal controls, the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the national youth policy and inflation adjustments.

Public entities and other agencies

The National Youth Commission

The National Youth Commission (NYC) is a statutory body established in terms of the National Youth Commission Act (1996) as amended. The commission was established on 16 June 1996 as part of government's plan to develop a comprehensive strategy to address the challenges facing young women and men in South Africa. The commission is increasingly focused on interventions to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable youth development agenda. It co-ordinates and monitors the mainstreaming and integration of youth development in government departments at national and provincial levels, and in the private sector.

Over the medium term, the youth commission's strategy identifies five broad focus areas: developing a youth policy; research; monitoring and evaluation; lobbying and advocacy; and co-ordinating programmes (such as the national youth service).

A youth policy, the development of which began in 2006/07, could result in a review of other policies and legislation which impact on youth development.

Objectives and measures:

- Develop the national youth policy for adoption by Cabinet in 2008, advise government on the principles and guidelines for implementing the policy, and ensure its implementation in partnership with the Inter-departmental Committee on Youth Affairs.
- Undertake research in critical areas of youth development in order to influence public policy dialogue on issues affecting the youth, including:
 - undertaking research on government's progress in implementing the youth specific resolutions of the Growth and Development Summit (GDS) and convening a conference on youth economic participation to present such findings in preparation for the GDS Review Conference
 - conducting and publishing research on the state of the youth in South Africa
 - developing a knowledge management system that will serve as a database for youth related research for easy access by stakeholders and members of the public.
- Strengthen the NYC's monitoring and evaluation system, in order to monitor progress on the implementation of the youth policy and ensure compliance by state institutions, through:
 - developing a monitoring and evaluation framework with indicators for youth development, aligned to the government wide monitoring system
 - publishing an annual report (youth index) ranking the performance of state institutions on youth development and convening an annual Youth Parliament in partnership with departments so that selected state institutions will account for their progress
 - working closely with the joint monitoring committee on the improvement of the quality of life and status of children, youth and disabled persons to oversee the implementation of youth development by state institutions.

- Ensure the ongoing social mobilisation of young people by:
 - enrolling not less than 50 000 young people into the volunteer campaign in 2008 and ensuring their participation in major initiatives such as the national elections in 2009, local government elections in 2010, and the 2010 volunteer campaign
 - working closely with state institutions to ensure the upscaling of the implementation of the national youth service
 - hosting 2 national youth service capacity building workshops targeting provincial youth commissions, relevant public entities and national departments
 - developing a basic information booklet on the national youth service and distributing it to relevant entities
 - targeting not less than 100 000 youth to participate in the activities aimed at commemorating Youth Month, including the youth festival to be held from 14 to 16 June 2008.
- Lobby and advocate for the integration of youth development across all sectors and for increased investment in young people by the state and its social partners by:
 - participating in and shaping the agenda of the youth development forum (a forum to ensure private sector investment and support to youth)
 - ensuring direct representation of the National Youth Commission in key government structures.
- Improve media coverage and public awareness of the National Youth Commission by institutionalising a comprehensive communication and public relations strategy through activities such as publishing quarterly editions of *Batsha*, the youth newsletter, and convening monthly youth panels.
- Strengthen co-ordination of youth development in all spheres of government.

Selected performance indicators

Indicators	Annual performance						
	Past			Current	Projected		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of youth in category 1: structured learning for unemployed youth	–	–	–	10 000	11 000	12 000	13 000
Number of youth in category 2: further education and training, higher education, and training for student volunteers	–	–	–	10 000	11 000	12 000	13 000
Number of youth in category 3: voluntarism (non-sector specific)	–	–	–	50 000	55 000	60 000	66 000
Number of youth volunteering in national youth service activities	–	–	15 000	22 000	30 000	50 000	100 000

Expenditure estimates

Table 1.6 National Youth Commission

R thousand	Audited outcome			Estimated outcome	Medium-term estimate		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Revenue							
Non-tax revenue	46	87	107	–	–	–	–
Transfers received	17 740	20 029	20 936	22 421	25 088	26 715	28 524
Total revenue	17 786	20 116	21 043	22 421	25 088	26 715	28 524
Total expenses	18 764	18 656	22 381	22 421	25 088	26 715	28 524
Surplus / (Deficit)	(978)	1 460	(1 338)	–	–	–	–
Acquisition of assets	29	133	968	543	438	412	338

Expenditure trends

The National Youth Commission receives its funding mainly from the Presidency, and some donations, mainly from international donor organisations. Total transfers received grew at an average annual rate of 8.1 per cent

between 2004/05 and 2007/08, from R17.7 million to R22.4 million, mainly due to funding for co-ordinating the national youth service programme.

Additional funds of R10 million over the medium term were allocated in the 2008 Budget. Transfers received will thus continue to grow, at an average annual rate of 8.4 per cent, increasing to R28.5 million. This is mainly to improve internal controls and the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of youth policy at the provincial and local government levels, as well as to cater for inflation adjustments. This is reflected in the increase in goods and services at an average annual rate of 14.1 per cent over the medium term to reach R15.4 million in 2010/11.

Minor deficits in 2004/05 and 2006/07 were funded through cash surpluses on the balance sheet. The acquisition of assets in 2006/07 was for computer equipment and from 2007/08 onwards for furniture, office equipment and computer software.

Additional tables

Table 1.A Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme and economic classification

Programme	Appropriation		Audited outcome	Appropriation			Revised estimate
	Main	Adjusted		Main	Additional	Adjusted	
R thousand	2006/07		2006/07	2007/08			2007/08
1. Administration	161 374	158 808	157 962	157 904	14 195	172 099	163 360
2. Communications	17 077	17 577	14 106	19 334	(834)	18 500	16 369
3. Executive Co-ordination	77 472	62 480	64 206	77 503	3 999	81 502	85 828
Subtotal	255 923	238 865	236 274	254 741	17 360	272 101	265 557
Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund	2 113	2 154	2 154	2 219	–	2 219	2 219
Salary of the president	1 140	1 181	1 181	1 197	–	1 197	1 197
Salary of the deputy president	973	973	973	1 022	–	1 022	1 022
Total	258 036	241 019	238 428	256 960	17 360	274 320	267 776

Economic classification

	2006/07	2006/07	2006/07	2007/08	2007/08	2007/08	2007/08
Current payments	225 352	210 272	202 766	225 357	16 607	241 964	235 420
Compensation of employees	122 076	108 123	104 309	131 350	(12 464)	118 886	121 202
Goods and services	103 276	102 149	98 317	94 007	29 071	123 078	114 218
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	–	–	140	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	26 407	24 350	27 938	24 716	76	24 792	24 792
Provinces and municipalities	82	82	81	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	23 228	23 228	23 228	24 614	–	24 614	24 614
Public corporations and private enterprises	3 097	97	3 246	102	–	102	102
Non-profit institutions	–	–	440	–	–	–	–
Households	–	943	943	–	76	76	76
Payments for capital assets	6 277	6 397	7 724	6 887	677	7 564	7 564
Machinery and equipment	6 127	5 942	7 228	6 395	–	6 395	6 395
Software and intangible assets	150	455	496	492	677	1 169	1 169
Total	258 036	241 019	238 428	256 960	17 360	274 320	267 776

Table 1.B Summary of personnel numbers and compensation of employees

	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
A. Permanent and full-time contract employees							
Compensation (R thousand)	81 914	87 686	101 345	115 767	140 512	147 384	153 634
Unit cost (R thousand)	194	208	166	183	198	198	200
Personnel numbers (head count)	423	421	611	633	709	745	767
B. Part-time and temporary contract employees							
Compensation (R thousand)	–	–	180	144	151	159	168
Unit cost (R thousand)	–	–	30	36	38	40	28
Personnel numbers (head count)	–	–	6	4	4	4	6
C. Interns							
Compensation of interns	–	–	630	756	630	945	1 158
Unit cost (R thousand)	–	–	30	36	30	32	33
Number of interns	–	–	21	21	21	30	35
Total for department							
Compensation (R thousand)	81 914	87 686	102 155	116 667	141 293	148 488	154 960
Unit cost (R thousand)	194	208	160	177	192	191	192
Personnel numbers (head count)	423	421	638	658	734	779	808
D. Learnerships							
Payments for learnerships (R thousand) (G&S)	–	–	170	108	113	119	125
Number of learnerships (head count)	–	–	11	12	12	15	15

Table 1.C Summary of expenditure on training

	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Compensation of employees (R thousand)	81 914	87 686	102 155	116 667	141 293	148 488	154 960
Training expenditure (R thousand)	886	900	1 477	860	1 414	1 486	1 551
Training as percentage of compensation	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total number trained in department (head count)	144	100	272	283			
<i>of which:</i>							
Employees receiving bursaries (head count)	90	124	35	35			
Learnerships trained (head count)	–	–	11	12			
Internships trained (head count)	–	–	21	21			

Table 1.D Summary of departmental public-private partnership projects

Project description: National fleet project	Project unitary fee at time of contract	Budgeted expenditure	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
R thousand					
Projects signed in terms of Treasury Regulation 16	–	14 400	15 120	15 876	16 670
PPP unitary charge ¹	–	14 400	15 120	15 876	16 670
Total	–	14 400	15 120	15 876	16 670

1. Phavis fleet services PPP. Disclosure notes for this project can be viewed in the PPP annexure table of the department of transport.