

# C

**2023 MTBPS**  
**TECHNICAL**  
**ANNEXURE**



**national treasury**

Department:  
National Treasury  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



## IN-YEAR ADJUSTMENTS TO MAIN BUDGET NON-INTEREST EXPENDITURE

Table C.1 shows in-year adjustments to the main budget non-interest expenditure since the 2023 *Budget Review*.

**Table C.1 In-year adjustments to the main budget non-interest expenditure**

R million	Appropriation (ENE) 2023 Budget	Adjustments appropriation (AENE)	Revised
<b>Allocated expenditure</b>	<b>1 687 615</b>	<b>2 440</b>	<b>1 690 055</b>
Provisional allocations not assigned to votes	1 505	-1 505	–
Contingency reserve	5 000	-4 642	358
<b>Upward adjustments</b>		<b>29 422</b>	
National government allocation for 2023/24 wage increase		6 000	
Unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure		1 748	
2023 Budget earmarked allocation to SARS		1 000	
Rollovers		578	
Self-financing expenditure		1 963	
Direct charges adjustments <sup>1</sup>		18 133	
<i>President and deputy president salaries</i>		6	
<i>Section 70 PFMA (1999) payment: Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa</i>		502	
<i>Judges' salaries</i>		114	
<i>Provincial equitable share: 2023/24 wage increase</i>		17 558	
<i>National Revenue Fund payments</i>		267	
<i>Skills levy and sector education and training authorities</i>		-314	
<b>Downward adjustments</b>		<b>-26 983</b>	
Declared unspent funds		-1 960	
Baseline reductions		-21 726	
National government projected underspending		-797	
Local government repayment to the National Revenue Fund		-2 500	
<b>Main budget non-interest expenditure</b>	<b>1 694 120</b>	<b>-3 707</b>	<b>1 690 412</b>
In-year adjustments to the main budget non-interest expenditure since 2023 Budget			-3 707

1. Excludes the unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure allocated through the provincial equitable share

Source: National Treasury

## CHANGES TO MAIN BUDGET NON-INTEREST EXPENDITURE FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS

Table C.2 presents changes to main budget non-interest expenditure since the 2023 Budget for the next two years.

**Table C.2 Changes to main budget non-interest expenditure**

R million	2024/25	2025/26	Total
<b>Non-interest expenditure (2023 Budget)</b>	<b>1 775 105</b>	<b>1 869 432</b>	<b>3 644 536</b>
<b>Additions to baselines and provisional allocations</b>	<b>62 913</b>	<b>65 437</b>	<b>128 350</b>
2023/24 wage increase carry-through costs	27 886	29 285	57 171
Provincial departments <sup>1</sup>	21 604	22 712	44 315
National departments <sup>2</sup>	6 283	6 573	12 856
COVID-19 social relief of distress grant	33 587	–	33 587
Provisional allocation for social protection	–	35 169	35 169
Olifants management model: Phase 2b and 2b+	1 440	983	2 422
<b>Downward non-interest spending adjustments</b>	<b>-100 170</b>	<b>-113 174</b>	<b>-213 344</b>
Reductions to baselines and provisional allocations	-63 721	-69 853	-133 575
Change in reserves and other adjustments <sup>3</sup>	-35 009	-42 338	-77 347
Drawdown of Infrastructure Fund for Olifants management model	-1 440	-983	-2 422
<b>Revised non-interest expenditure (2023 MTBPS)</b>	<b>1 737 848</b>	<b>1 821 695</b>	<b>3 559 543</b>
Change in non-interest expenditure from 2023 Budget	-37 256	-47 737	-84 994

1. Departments of education and health

2. Departments of police, defence and correctional services

3. Includes drawdown of 2023 Budget unallocated reserves, increase in 2025/26 contingency reserve and revisions to skills development levy projections

Source: National Treasury

## MAIN BUDGET EXPENDITURE CEILING

**Table C.3 Adjustments to expenditure ceiling**

R million	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Non-interest expenditure</b>	<b>1 556 420</b>	<b>1 619 208</b>	<b>1 700 698</b>	<b>1 690 412</b>	<b>1 737 848</b>	<b>1 821 695</b>	<b>1 913 333</b>
<b>Technical adjustments</b>							
Skills development levy	-12 413	-19 012	-20 809	-22 713	-24 500	-26 441	-28 582
Eskom funding provisions	-56 000	-31 693	-21 857	–	–	–	–
NRF payments	-588	-2 173	-263	-317	–	–	–
International Oil	–	-3	-2	-13	-13	-14	-14
Pollution Compensation Fund							
<b>Expenditure ceiling</b>	<b>1 487 419</b>	<b>1 566 327</b>	<b>1 657 767</b>	<b>1 667 370</b>	<b>1 713 335</b>	<b>1 795 241</b>	<b>1 884 736</b>

Source: National Treasury

Table C.3 shows technical adjustments to the main budget non-interest expenditure to calculate the expenditure ceiling. The ceiling excludes payments directly financed by dedicated revenue sources and others not subject to policy oversight. These include:

- **Payments for financial assets financed by asset sales in the same financial year:** Revenue from the sale of assets, particularly for equity investments, generally offsets the increases in associated spending levels, so these increases do not require adjustments to departmental allocations. Financial support for Eskom is not included in the expenditure ceiling. This support is viewed as a balance sheet transaction.
- **Payment transactions linked to the management of debt:** These include premiums paid on new loan issues, bond switches and buy-back transactions, revaluation profits or losses on government's foreign exchange deposits at the Reserve Bank when used to meet government's foreign-currency position commitments, and realised profits and losses on the Gold and Foreign

Exchange Contingency Reserve Account. These items relate to debt and currency transactions not financed through main budget appropriations.

- **Direct charges related to specific payments made in terms of legislation that provides for the collection and transfer of such receipts outside of the main budget:** These include skills development levy contributions and the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund. Skills development levy contributions are paid to the National Skills Fund and the sector education and training authorities. The payment schedule to the National Skills Fund is generally revised to align it directly with anticipated receipts from the levy.

**Table C.4 Main budget expenditure ceiling<sup>1</sup>**

R million	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
2021 MTBPS	1 487 388	1 570 890	1 552 268	1 558 725	1 627 154		
2022 Budget Review	1 487 399	1 575 002	1 630 905	1 613 671	1 686 932		
2022 MTBPS	1 487 385	1 566 490	1 667 118	1 665 349	1 744 762	1 832 678	
2023 Budget Review	1 487 419	1 566 498	1 653 459	1 671 030	1 750 276	1 842 572	
<b>2023 MTBPS</b>	<b>1 487 419</b>	<b>1 566 327</b>	<b>1 657 767</b>	<b>1 667 370</b>	<b>1 713 335</b>	<b>1 795 241</b>	<b>1 884 736</b>

1. The expenditure ceiling differs from main budget non-interest expenditure

Source: National Treasury

## REVISIONS TO MAIN BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATES

Table C.5 shows revisions to the main budget revenue estimates since the 2023 Budget.

**Table C.5 Revisions to main budget revenue estimates**

R billion	2023/24		2024/25		2025/26	
	2023 MTBPS	Deviation from the 2023 Budget	2023 MTBPS	Deviation from the 2023 Budget	2023 MTBPS	Deviation from the 2023 Budget
<b>Revenue</b>						
Gross tax revenue	1 730.7	-56.8	1 854.0	-53.7	1 975.8	-67.6
Non-tax revenue	41.6	1.1	29.2	-12.2	31.1	-12.2
SACU <sup>1</sup>	-79.8	–	-89.9	-3.4	-85.6	-5.6
National Revenue Fund receipts	22.4	11.3	8.8	3.3	0.4	-0.6
<b>Main budget revenue</b>	<b>1 714.8</b>	<b>-44.4</b>	<b>1 802.1</b>	<b>-66.0</b>	<b>1 921.7</b>	<b>-86.0</b>

1. Southern African Customs Union. Amounts made up of payments and other adjustments

Source: National Treasury

## CHANGES TO THE MAIN BUDGET FRAMEWORK SINCE THE 2023 BUDGET

Table C.6 summarises the changes to the main budget fiscal framework compared with the 2023 Budget estimates. The budget balances for 2023/24 to 2025/26 have worsened, mainly due to lower-than-expected revenue projections and higher debt-service costs, which are partially offset by lower main budget non-interest expenditure.

**Table C.6 Revisions to main budget framework since 2023 Budget**

R million	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Main budget revenue</b>			
Revised	1 714 846	1 802 079	1 921 720
2023 Budget estimates	1 759 229	1 868 080	2 007 707
<b>Difference</b>	<b>-44 383</b>	<b>-66 001</b>	<b>-85 988</b>
<b>Main budget non-interest expenditure</b>			
Revised	1 690 412	1 737 848	1 821 695
2023 Budget estimates	1 694 120	1 775 105	1 869 432
<b>Difference</b>	<b>-3 707</b>	<b>-37 256</b>	<b>-47 737</b>
<b>Debt-service costs</b>			
Revised	354 516	385 878	425 523
2023 Budget estimates	340 460	362 840	397 074
<b>Difference</b>	<b>14 056</b>	<b>23 038</b>	<b>28 449</b>
<b>Main budget primary balance</b>			
Revised	24 434	64 231	100 025
2023 Budget estimates	65 109	92 976	138 275
<b>Difference</b>	<b>-40 675</b>	<b>-28 744</b>	<b>-38 250</b>
<b>Main budget balance</b>			
Revised	-330 082	-321 646	-325 498
2023 Budget estimates	-275 351	-269 864	-258 799
<b>Difference</b>	<b>-54 731</b>	<b>-51 782</b>	<b>-66 699</b>

Source: Reserve Bank and National Treasury

## MAIN BUDGET FRAMEWORK AND FINANCING REQUIREMENTS

Table C.7 indicates government's financing gap. A detailed discussion of the main budget framework and financing requirements is in Chapter 3.

**Table C.7 Main budget framework and financing requirements**

Macroeconomic projections R billion/percentage change	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Real GDP growth	-6.8%	6.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%
Nominal GDP growth	-1.7%	12.4%	6.5%	4.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.5%
CPI inflation	2.9%	5.2%	7.2%	5.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
<b>GDP at current prices (R billion)</b>	<b>5 615.9</b>	<b>6 312.0</b>	<b>6 721.8</b>	<b>7 008.6</b>	<b>7 442.9</b>	<b>7 898.6</b>	<b>8 415.5</b>
Main budget framework R billion/percentage of GDP	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Revenue</b>							
Personal income tax	487.0	554.0	600.4	646.7	698.1	753.0	812.7
Corporate income tax	202.1	320.4	344.7	300.3	308.6	325.6	344.2
Value-added tax	331.2	390.9	422.4	445.8	475.3	502.3	534.7
Other tax revenue	146.4	186.0	184.6	198.1	225.7	239.8	254.8
Customs and excise duties	82.9	112.4	134.6	139.6	146.2	155.2	165.6
SACU transfers	-63.4	-46.0	-43.7	-79.8	-89.9	-85.6	-84.0
Non-tax revenue	26.3	40.4	51.0	41.6	29.2	31.1	30.1
National Revenue Fund receipts <sup>1</sup>	25.8	6.1	5.2	22.4	8.8	0.4	0.6
<b>Main budget revenue</b>	<b>1 238.4</b>	<b>1 564.3</b>	<b>1 699.2</b>	<b>1 714.8</b>	<b>1 802.1</b>	<b>1 921.7</b>	<b>2 058.5</b>
	22.1%	24.8%	25.3%	24.5%	24.2%	24.3%	24.5%
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Expenditure ceiling	1 487.4	1 566.3	1 657.8	1 667.4	1 713.3	1 795.2	1 884.7
Baseline and provisional allocations	1 487.4	1 566.3	1 657.8	1 667.0	1 708.3	1 787.6	1 870.2
Contingency reserve	–	–	–	0.4	5.0	7.6	14.5
Other non-interest expenditure <sup>2</sup>	69.0	52.9	42.9	23.0	24.5	26.5	28.6
<b>Non-interest expenditure</b>	<b>1 556.4</b>	<b>1 619.2</b>	<b>1 700.7</b>	<b>1 690.4</b>	<b>1 737.8</b>	<b>1 821.7</b>	<b>1 913.3</b>
Debt-service costs	232.6	268.1	308.5	354.5	385.9	425.5	455.9
<b>Main budget expenditure</b>	<b>1 789.0</b>	<b>1 887.3</b>	<b>2 009.2</b>	<b>2 044.9</b>	<b>2 123.7</b>	<b>2 247.2</b>	<b>2 369.2</b>
	31.9%	29.9%	29.9%	29.2%	28.5%	28.5%	28.2%
<b>Main budget balance</b>	<b>-550.6</b>	<b>-323.0</b>	<b>-309.9</b>	<b>-330.1</b>	<b>-321.6</b>	<b>-325.5</b>	<b>-310.7</b>
	-9.8%	-5.1%	-4.6%	-4.7%	-4.3%	-4.1%	-3.7%
<b>Primary balance</b>	<b>-318.1</b>	<b>-54.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>145.2</b>
	-5.7%	-0.9%	-0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
<b>Borrowing requirement</b>							
Main budget balance	-550.6	-323.0	-309.9	-330.1	-321.6	-325.5	-310.7
Redemptions	-67.6	-65.3	-90.3	-155.5	-171.8	-187.7	-167.5
Eskom debt-relief arrangement	–	–	–	-78.0	-66.2	-110.2	–
<b>Gross borrowing requirement</b>	<b>-618.3</b>	<b>-388.3</b>	<b>-400.3</b>	<b>-563.6</b>	<b>-559.6</b>	<b>-623.4</b>	<b>-478.2</b>
	-11.0%	-6.2%	-6.0%	-8.0%	-7.5%	-7.9%	-5.7%
<b>Government debt</b>							
<b>Gross loan debt</b>	<b>3 935.7</b>	<b>4 277.5</b>	<b>4 765.4</b>	<b>5 238.0</b>	<b>5 641.3</b>	<b>6 133.4</b>	<b>6 524.9</b>
	70.1%	67.8%	70.9%	74.7%	75.8%	77.7%	77.5%
<b>Net loan debt</b>	<b>3 601.8</b>	<b>4 011.1</b>	<b>4 516.3</b>	<b>5 088.4</b>	<b>5 548.8</b>	<b>6 060.5</b>	<b>6 444.0</b>
	64.1%	63.5%	67.2%	72.6%	74.6%	76.7%	76.6%

1. Mainly revaluation profits on foreign-currency transactions and premiums on loan transactions

2. Technical adjustments explained in Table C.3

Source: National Treasury

## TAX REVENUE OUTLOOK

Table C.8 Tax revenue and tax bases

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
R million/percentage change	Outcome			Estimate	Projections		
<b>Personal income tax</b>	<b>487 011</b>	<b>553 951</b>	<b>600 367</b>	<b>646 739</b>	<b>698 130</b>	<b>752 965</b>	<b>812 671</b>
Wage bill <sup>1</sup>	-3.0%	8.2%	4.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%
Buoyancy	2.55	1.68	2.02	1.14	1.20	1.14	1.10
<b>Corporate income tax</b>	<b>202 123</b>	<b>320 447</b>	<b>344 660</b>	<b>300 329</b>	<b>308 642</b>	<b>325 631</b>	<b>344 162</b>
Net operating surplus	1.2%	18.5%	8.5%	-2.6%	4.2%	4.5%	5.4%
Buoyancy	-3.71	3.16	0.89	4.98	0.67	1.23	1.06
<b>Net value-added tax</b>	<b>331 197</b>	<b>390 895</b>	<b>422 416</b>	<b>445 844</b>	<b>475 265</b>	<b>502 287</b>	<b>534 727</b>
Household consumption	-5.0%	12.6%	9.5%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	6.5%
Buoyancy	0.90	1.43	0.84	0.83	0.99	0.97	0.99
<b>Domestic VAT</b>	<b>392 936</b>	<b>448 760</b>	<b>486 437</b>	<b>521 426</b>	<b>556 038</b>	<b>588 779</b>	<b>627 078</b>
Household consumption	-5.0%	12.6%	9.5%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	6.5%
Buoyancy	0.32	1.12	0.88	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Import VAT</b>	<b>166 454</b>	<b>204 552</b>	<b>254 984</b>	<b>277 308</b>	<b>291 314</b>	<b>309 604</b>	<b>330 758</b>
Nominal imports	-13.0%	27.1%	32.7%	8.1%	5.1%	6.3%	6.8%
Buoyancy	0.58	0.84	0.75	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>VAT refunds</b>	<b>-228 193</b>	<b>-262 417</b>	<b>-319 005</b>	<b>-352 889</b>	<b>-372 087</b>	<b>-396 095</b>	<b>-423 109</b>
Nominal exports	1.2%	26.9%	12.5%	1.1%	5.4%	6.5%	6.8%
Buoyancy	-1.60	0.56	1.72	10.06	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Customs duties</b>	<b>47 290</b>	<b>57 994</b>	<b>73 945</b>	<b>77 742</b>	<b>81 668</b>	<b>86 795</b>	<b>92 726</b>
Nominal imports	-13.0%	27.1%	32.7%	8.1%	5.1%	6.3%	6.8%
Buoyancy	1.13	0.83	0.84	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Specific excise duties</b>	<b>32 273</b>	<b>49 705</b>	<b>55 155</b>	<b>55 252</b>	<b>58 920</b>	<b>62 389</b>	<b>66 448</b>
Household consumption	-5.0%	12.6%	9.5%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	6.5%
Buoyancy	6.26	4.27	1.15	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Skills development levy</b>	<b>12 250</b>	<b>19 336</b>	<b>20 892</b>	<b>22 713</b>	<b>24 500</b>	<b>26 441</b>	<b>28 582</b>
Private-sector wage bill	-5.5%	9.6%	4.4%	7.3%	7.9%	7.9%	8.1%
Buoyancy	6.16	6.02	1.82	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Fuel levy</b>	<b>75 503</b>	<b>88 889</b>	<b>80 473</b>	<b>92 020</b>	<b>99 316</b>	<b>106 458</b>	<b>113 425</b>
Nominal GDP	-1.7%	12.4%	6.5%	4.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.5%
Buoyancy	3.44	1.43	-1.46	3.36	1.28	1.17	1.00
<b>Ad valorem excise duties</b>	<b>3 386</b>	<b>4 725</b>	<b>5 520</b>	<b>6 620</b>	<b>5 644</b>	<b>5 989</b>	<b>6 381</b>
Nominal GDP	-1.7%	12.4%	6.5%	4.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.5%
Buoyancy	10.58	3.19	2.59	4.67	-2.38	1.00	1.00
<b>Other<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>58 678</b>	<b>77 812</b>	<b>83 268</b>	<b>83 413</b>	<b>86 899</b>	<b>90 963</b>	<b>95 792</b>
Nominal GDP	-1.7%	12.4%	6.5%	4.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.5%
Buoyancy	5.59	2.63	1.08	0.04	0.67	0.76	0.81
<b>Gross tax (pre-proposals)</b>	<b>1 249 711</b>	<b>1 563 754</b>	<b>1 686 697</b>	<b>1 730 673</b>	<b>1 838 984</b>	<b>1 959 918</b>	<b>2 094 914</b>
Nominal GDP	-1.7%	12.4%	6.5%	4.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.5%
Buoyancy	4.62	2.03	1.21	0.61	1.01	1.07	1.05
Announced tax policy measures <sup>3</sup>					15 000	15 918	16 960
<b>Gross tax</b>	<b>1 249 711</b>	<b>1 563 754</b>	<b>1 686 697</b>	<b>1 730 673</b>	<b>1 853 984</b>	<b>1 975 837</b>	<b>2 111 874</b>
Nominal GDP	-1.7%	12.4%	6.5%	4.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.5%
Buoyancy	4.62	2.03	1.21	0.61	1.15	1.07	1.05

1. Total remuneration in the formal non-agriculture sector

2. Other includes dividends tax, interest on overdue income tax, taxes on property, stamp duties and fees, departure tax, electricity levy, plastic bag levy and all other minor taxes

3. Unspecified tax policy measures - details to be announced in the 2024 Budget. Tax increases are carried through into the following years at the same rate as nominal GDP growth

Source: National Treasury



## SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION REVENUE POOL

Payments to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) for 2022/23 and 2023/24 remain unchanged from the 2023 Budget estimates. The SACU revenue-sharing formula adjusts for forecast errors with a two-year lag. As a result, the projected 2024/25 SACU payments include the forecast error adjustment for 2022/23 based on the outcomes of the common revenue pool estimates. Compared with the 2023 Budget, SACU payments projections have been revised higher by R3.4 billion in 2024/25 and R5.6 billion in 2025/26. The revisions to SACU payments are mainly due to higher common revenue pool estimates than projected in the 2023 *Budget Review*.

## FISCAL FRAMEWORK ASSUMPTIONS FOR LONG-TERM MAIN BUDGET BASELINE

The long-term main budget fiscal framework assumptions that underpin the long-term debt outlook include the following:

- The gap between gross tax and main budget revenue averages 0.67 per cent of GDP per year from 2027/28 onwards.
- In real terms, non-interest expenditure (excluding the Infrastructure Fund) grows by 1.5 per cent per year from 2027/28 onwards.
- The Infrastructure Fund amounts are R14.6 billion in 2024/25, R12.9 billion in 2025/26, R17.2 billion in 2026/27, R22.2 billion in 2027/28 and R23.1 billion in 2028/29. Over a decade from 2019/20, the Infrastructure Fund remains at R100 billion, as announced in the 2019 *Medium Term Budget Policy Statement*.
- Beyond the medium term, real GDP growth averages 2.1 per cent.

## 2022/23 OUTCOMES AND 2023/24 MID-YEAR ESTIMATES

Table C.9 summarises national and provincial appropriated expenditure outcomes for 2022/23 and estimates for the first half of 2023/24. Tables C.10 and C.11 present additional details.

In 2022/23, national expenditure amounted to R2.01 trillion, which was R14.3 billion lower than the adjusted budget estimate. For the first six months of 2023/24, national departments spent R1.03 trillion or 50.5 per cent of their adjusted budgets. Provinces spent R305.6 billion or 42 per cent of their original budgets for the first five months of the fiscal year. Provinces are primarily responsible for delivering social services, including basic education and health. Compensation of employees is the largest spending item in provincial budgets, accounting for 60.8 per cent of spending in the first five months of 2023/24.

**Table C.9 National and provincial expenditure outcomes and mid-year estimates**

R billion	2022/23			2023/24			
	Adjusted appropriation <sup>1</sup>	Audited outcome	Over(-)/Under(+)	Main budget	Adjust-ments appropriation	Adjusted appropriation <sup>2</sup>	Actual spending April to September <sup>3</sup>
<b>National appropriation</b>	<b>1 104.0</b>	<b>1 088.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1 077.4</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>1 065.0</b>	<b>545.7</b>
<b>Direct charges</b>	<b>919.4</b>	<b>921.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>950.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>982.8</b>	<b>488.5</b>
Debt-service costs	307.2	308.5	-1.3	340.5	14.1	354.5	172.5
Provincial equitable share	570.9	570.9	–	567.5	17.6	585.1	297.2
Other direct charges	41.4	41.6	-0.3	42.6	0.6	43.2	18.7
<b>National votes</b>	<b>2 023.4</b>	<b>2 009.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2 028.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2 047.9</b>	<b>1 034.2</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
Compensation of employees	187.9	188.6	-0.6	183.6	7.1	190.7	96.2
Goods and services	83.5	78.2	5.3	83.3	-3.3	80.0	36.9
Transfers and subsidies	1 359.8	1 349.5	10.3	1 400.2	2.8	1 403.0	720.6
Payments for capital assets	16.9	16.4	0.4	18.4	-1.2	17.2	6.0
Payments for financial assets	68.0	67.8	0.2	2.0	0.3	2.3	1.7
Provisional allocation not assigned to votes	–	–	–	1.5	-1.5	–	–
Contingency reserve	–	–	–	5.0	-4.6	0.4	–
National government projected underspending	-15.8	–	-15.8	–	-0.8	-0.8	–
Local government repayment to the National Revenue Fund	-3.6	–	-3.6	–	-2.5	-2.5	–
<b>Main budget expenditure</b>	<b>2 004.0</b>	<b>2 009.2</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>2 034.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2 044.9</b>	<b>1 034.2</b>
<b>Provincial expenditure</b>	<b>719.1</b>	<b>706.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>728.2</b>			<b>305.6</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
Compensation of employees	431.6	428.9	2.7	438.2	n/a	n/a	185.9
Goods and services	156.4	150.5	5.9	154.9	n/a	n/a	65.6
Transfers and subsidies	93.9	91.7	2.2	94.2	n/a	n/a	41.5
Payments for capital assets	37.1	34.7	2.4	40.9	n/a	n/a	12.6

1. The 2022/23 adjusted appropriation includes allocations made in the Second Adjustments Appropriation Act (2023)

2. Provinces will table an adjusted budget during November 2023

3. Provinces' actual expenditure is for April to August 2023

Source: National Treasury

Table C.10 Expenditure by vote

R million	2022/23			2023/24			
	Adjusted appropriation <sup>1</sup>	Audited outcome	Over(-)/Under(+)	Main budget	Adjust-ments appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Actual spending April to September
1 The Presidency	618	543	76	617	-11	606	284
2 Parliament <sup>2</sup>	2 367	2 367	—	3 423	-215	3 209	—
3 Cooperative Governance	115 027	110 709	4 318	121 698	-1 325	120 374	49 251
4 Government Communication and Information System	730	724	6	751	-7	744	367
5 Home Affairs	11 096	10 398	698	10 863	1 317	12 180	5 694
6 International Relations and Cooperation	6 784	6 708	77	6 694	137	6 831	3 751
7 National School of Government	231	220	11	229	-8	221	110
8 National Treasury	38 838	37 491	1 346	34 889	-539	34 350	16 071
9 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	481	443	39	476	-10	465	198
10 Public Enterprises	34 145	33 888	257	303	-28	275	126
11 Public Service and Administration	550	516	34	553	-12	542	241
12 Public Service Commission	296	279	17	292	-3	289	158
13 Public Works and Infrastructure	8 153	7 910	243	8 782	-306	8 476	4 329
14 Statistics South Africa	2 999	3 798	-798	2 692	-49	2 643	1 391
15 Traditional Affairs	180	174	6	193	—	193	95
16 Basic Education	29 693	29 427	267	31 783	-1 754	30 029	18 638
17 Higher Education and Training	109 738	109 275	463	110 782	-2 951	107 830	80 917
18 Health	64 556	62 896	1 660	60 111	-1 561	58 550	29 521
19 Social Development	247 855	241 722	6 133	263 029	-2 135	260 894	128 804
20 Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	992	983	8	1 036	-43	994	551
21 Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service	156	153	3	154	—	154	76
22 Correctional Services	26 536	26 429	107	26 027	544	26 571	13 860
23 Defence	51 602	54 597	-2 995	51 124	1 344	52 468	26 169
24 Independent Police Investigative Directorate	364	359	5	364	—	364	174
25 Justice and Constitutional Development	20 482	20 356	126	20 794	-286	20 508	10 173
26 Military Veterans	670	616	54	895	-48	846	212
27 Office of the Chief Justice	1 363	1 295	68	1 305	-10	1 295	660
28 Police	102 555	102 500	55	102 138	3 338	105 476	52 513
29 Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	17 534	17 106	428	17 254	-497	16 758	8 068
30 Communications and Digital Technologies	5 328	5 221	106	3 512	-200	3 312	1 555
31 Employment and Labour	4 108	3 897	211	4 092	-76	4 017	1 885
32 Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	8 995	8 827	168	9 874	-335	9 539	4 726
33 Human Settlements	33 478	32 858	621	34 942	-3 184	31 758	13 597
34 Mineral Resources and Energy	10 448	10 119	329	10 701	-430	10 271	4 686
35 Science and Innovation	9 145	9 121	24	10 874	-311	10 563	5 517
36 Small Business Development	2 533	2 514	19	2 575	-45	2 529	1 451
37 Sport, Arts and Culture	6 305	6 237	69	6 358	-268	6 089	3 055
38 Tourism	2 502	2 474	29	2 524	-64	2 461	931
39 Trade, Industry and Competition	10 914	10 798	115	10 923	-213	10 710	6 793
40 Transport	95 134	94 543	591	79 552	-1 270	78 282	39 319
41 Water and Sanitation	18 555	17 693	862	22 257	-881	21 376	9 789
<b>Total appropriation by vote</b>	<b>1 104 036</b>	<b>1 088 182</b>	<b>15 853</b>	<b>1 077 438</b>	<b>-12 396</b>	<b>1 065 042</b>	<b>545 708</b>

Table C.10 Expenditure by vote (continued)

R million	2022/23			2023/24			
	Adjusted appropriation <sup>1</sup>	Audited outcome	Over(-)/Under(+)	Main budget	Adjust-ments appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Actual spending April to September
<b>Total appropriation by vote</b>	<b>1 104 036</b>	<b>1 088 182</b>	<b>15 853</b>	<b>1 077 438</b>	<b>-12 396</b>	<b>1 065 042</b>	<b>545 708</b>
Plus:							
<b>Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund</b>							
President and deputy president salaries (The Presidency)	8	6	2	8	6	14	9
Members' remuneration (Parliament)	472	538	-67	472	–	472	–
Debt-service costs (National Treasury)	307 157	308 459	-1 302	340 460	14 056	354 516	172 545
Provincial equitable share (National Treasury)	570 868	570 868	–	567 528	17 558	585 086	297 240
General fuel levy sharing with metropolitan municipalities (National Treasury)	15 335	15 335	–	15 433	–	15 433	5 144
National Revenue Fund payments (National Treasury)	263	263	-0	51	267	317	317
Auditor-General of South Africa (National Treasury)	73	149	-76	123	–	123	123
Section 70 of the Public Finance Management Act (1999) payment: Land and Agricultural Development Bank of SA (National Treasury)	102	889	-788	–	502	502	502
PFMA section 70 payment: Denel (Public Enterprises)	205	205	–	–	–	–	–
Skills levy and sector education and training authorities (Higher Education and Training)	21 238	20 809	429	23 027	-314	22 713	10 947
Magistrates' salaries (Justice and Constitutional Development)	2 399	2 297	101	2 399	–	2 399	1 108
Judges' salaries (Office of the Chief Justice)	1 247	1 155	93	1 125	114	1 239	573
International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund (Transport)	12	2	10	13	–	13	–
<b>Total direct charges against the National Revenue Fund</b>	<b>919 377</b>	<b>920 974</b>	<b>-1 597</b>	<b>950 638</b>	<b>32 189</b>	<b>982 826</b>	<b>488 510</b>
Provisional allocation not assigned to votes	–	–	–	1 505	-1 505	–	–
Contingency reserve	–	–	–	5 000	-4 642	358	–
National government projected underspending	-15 827	–	-15 827	–	-797	-797	–
Local government repayment to the National Revenue Fund	-3 600	–	-3 600	–	-2 500	-2 500	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 003 986</b>	<b>2 009 157</b>	<b>-5 170</b>	<b>2 034 580</b>	<b>10 348</b>	<b>2 044 928</b>	<b>1 034 218</b>

1. The 2022/23 adjusted appropriation includes allocations made in the Second Adjustments Appropriation Act (2023)

2. Amendments to Parliament's budget are determined independently of the national government's budget processes in accordance with the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (2009), as amended

Source: National Treasury

Table C.11 Expenditure by province

R million	2022/23					2023/24	
	Main budget	Adjusted budget	Audited outcome	Over(-)/ Under(+)	Deviation from adjusted budget	Main budget	Actual spending April to August
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>86 428</b>	<b>89 533</b>	<b>88 673</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>91 620</b>	<b>39 580</b>
Education	38 559	39 696	39 288	408	1.0%	41 128	17 411
Health	27 362	28 252	28 189	62	0.2%	28 139	12 990
Social development	2 788	2 829	2 753	75	2.7%	2 834	1 241
Other functions	17 719	18 757	18 443	314	1.7%	19 519	7 938
<b>Free State</b>	<b>40 981</b>	<b>42 140</b>	<b>40 710</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>41 727</b>	<b>17 356</b>
Education	17 293	17 671	17 353	318	1.8%	17 558	7 818
Health	12 711	13 182	13 186	-4	-0.0%	12 759	5 487
Social development	1 179	1 218	1 216	2	0.1%	1 186	548
Other functions	9 797	10 069	8 954	1 115	11.1%	10 224	3 503
<b>Gauteng</b>	<b>152 985</b>	<b>155 347</b>	<b>150 322</b>	<b>5 025</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>158 945</b>	<b>66 218</b>
Education	59 736	60 286	59 820	466	0.8%	63 422	25 860
Health	59 426	61 352	58 640	2 712	4.4%	60 094	27 522
Social development	5 537	5 537	5 419	118	2.1%	5 551	2 212
Other functions	28 286	28 172	26 443	1 729	6.1%	29 879	10 624
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>140 375</b>	<b>146 535</b>	<b>145 633</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>146 041</b>	<b>63 071</b>
Education	57 481	60 670	60 342	329	0.5%	60 637	26 403
Health	49 610	51 534	51 528	6	0.0%	50 688	22 087
Social development	3 198	3 369	3 369	-	0.0%	3 260	1 450
Other functions	30 086	30 961	30 394	567	1.8%	31 456	13 131
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>74 230</b>	<b>77 933</b>	<b>76 491</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>79 163</b>	<b>32 694</b>
Education	36 445	37 627	37 084	543	1.4%	38 188	16 074
Health	22 726	23 518	23 414	103	0.4%	23 772	9 582
Social development	1 788	1 907	1 879	28	1.5%	1 946	816
Other functions	13 272	14 881	14 114	767	5.2%	15 257	6 222
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>56 443</b>	<b>57 198</b>	<b>56 731</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>58 708</b>	<b>24 351</b>
Education	24 273	24 546	24 225	322	1.3%	24 921	10 633
Health	16 825	17 034	17 009	25	0.1%	17 305	7 208
Social development	1 616	1 597	1 596	1	0.0%	1 676	710
Other functions	13 729	14 021	13 901	120	0.9%	14 806	5 800
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>19 599</b>	<b>20 571</b>	<b>20 205</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>20 806</b>	<b>8 998</b>
Education	7 672	7 932	7 948	-16	-0.2%	8 067	3 743
Health	5 894	6 051	5 907	144	2.4%	6 109	2 770
Social development	909	930	901	29	3.1%	946	389
Other functions	5 124	5 658	5 450	208	3.7%	5 684	2 097
<b>North West</b>	<b>49 712</b>	<b>51 722</b>	<b>49 954</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>50 856</b>	<b>21 117</b>
Education	20 346	20 779	19 613	1 166	5.6%	20 576	8 548
Health	15 186	15 751	15 747	5	0.0%	15 220	6 594
Social development	1 654	1 680	1 630	50	3.0%	1 713	676
Other functions	12 525	13 511	12 964	547	4.1%	13 348	5 299
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>77 383</b>	<b>78 078</b>	<b>77 495</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>80 372</b>	<b>32 224</b>
Education	28 033	28 166	28 129	37	0.1%	29 548	12 441
Health	29 094	29 095	28 915	180	0.6%	28 805	12 180
Social development	2 285	2 365	2 356	9	0.4%	2 461	1 066
Other functions	17 971	18 452	18 095	357	1.9%	19 558	6 538
<b>Total</b>	<b>698 135</b>	<b>719 057</b>	<b>706 214</b>	<b>12 843</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>728 239</b>	<b>305 609</b>
Education	289 838	297 374	293 800	3 573	1.2%	304 046	128 932
Health	238 834	245 768	242 534	3 234	1.3%	242 890	106 419
Social development	20 956	21 432	21 121	311	1.5%	21 572	9 106
Other functions	148 507	154 483	148 758	5 725	3.7%	159 731	61 153

Source: National Treasury

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