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**VOTE 1**  
The Presidency

**ESTIMATES  
OF NATIONAL  
EXPENDITURE** **2011**



**national treasury**

Department:  
National Treasury  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



# **Estimates of National Expenditure**

## **2011**

**National Treasury**

**Republic of South Africa**

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The *Estimates of National Expenditure 2011* e-publications are compiled with the latest available information from departmental and other sources. Some of this information is unaudited or subject to revision. More comprehensive coverage of goods and services, donor funding, transfers and subsidies, public entities and lower level institutional information, is provided in this publication where applicable.

The *Estimates of National Expenditure 2011* e-publications are available on [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za)

# Foreword

When this publication was introduced in 2001, we stated that “The Estimates of National Expenditure represents a significant step forward in national budget transparency.” Since then, the national budget process has undergone continued reform. The Budget preparation for 2011 saw a shift from budgeting by department to budgeting by function of government, thus enabling a more strategic focus on a smaller number of key outcomes. Using the functional approach, there is better transparency and coordination in budgeting due to participation by stakeholders responsible for delivery across all spheres of government, including the various agencies. Ongoing efforts to reform non-financial performance information have led to a systematic improvement in the veracity of this information. These reforms will lead to greater accountability and control.

Budgets are the link between the outcomes targeted by government and the services that are ultimately delivered. Government’s adoption of the outcomes approach in 2009 started the process of closer cooperation and improved coordination across government departments and agencies towards the attainment of 12 clearly stated outcomes that are of considerable importance to the country’s development. This approach started with the re-organisation of national government departments and was further re-enforced by signed agreements concluded between the president and ministers of national departments.

Budgets proposed for each of the votes in this publication give consideration to the initiatives focused on the 12 outcomes. One of the outcomes warranting a special mention is that of job creation. 2011 has been declared the year of job creation. A key aim of the new growth path is to achieve job creation on a significant scale through economic transformation and inclusive growth.

There is a focus on the reprioritisation of existing budgets, in addition to the allocation of new money made available by the main Budget framework. This publication indicates details per vote of savings amounting to R30.6 billion over the period ahead. This year, specific detail has been included on: the outcomes which institutions contribute towards and the output and other performance measures supporting them; personnel budgets, employee numbers and spending trends; and the purpose and key activities of each sub-programme within a vote. Compared to the abridged version of the Estimates of National Expenditure, the e-publications for each vote contain more comprehensive coverage of goods and services, transfers and subsidies, public entities, lower level expenditure information and information on donor funding.

The independent Open Budget Index assessment of budget transparency began in 2006. It is conducted every two years to measure the availability and comprehensiveness of key budget documents. In 2010, South Africa achieved first place among all the 94 countries surveyed across the world, scoring 92 per cent. South Africa’s score on the index rose from 86 per cent in 2006 (when 59 countries were surveyed), and 87 per cent in 2008 (when 85 countries surveyed).

The detailed expenditure estimates of departments set out in this publication are the result of an arduous executive and administrative process. Executive approval of additional spending allocations and savings takes place under the political guidance of the ministers’ committee on the Budget and follows a wide ranging intergovernmental consultative process led by a committee of senior officials in central government departments.

A special word of thanks is due to all our colleagues from other departments for their contributions. I also wish to express my appreciation to the National Treasury team, which worked tirelessly to produce a document of which we are rightly proud.



**Lesetja Kganyago**  
**Director-General: National Treasury**



# Introduction

South Africa has once again achieved international recognition for meeting budget transparency and accountability standards. The International Budget Partnership ranks South Africa first among 94 countries in the 2010 Open Budget Survey. The quality and usability of budget documents such as the Estimates of National Expenditure have made a significant contribution to this achievement. Moreover, the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act (2009) has increased Parliament's oversight over the Budget proposal as it sets out the procedure in terms of which the proposal must be considered for possible amendment. The parliamentary procedure involves canvassing the opinion of civil society groups and lends itself to more participatory budgeting. The increased transparency of budgets and the increased scrutiny make it possible for South African public servants to be held more accountable for their management of resources and performance over the period ahead.

The 2011 Estimates of National Expenditure is a comprehensive publication that provides details of the spending plans of all national departments and agencies for the next three financial years (2011/12 to 2013/14), expenditure outcomes for the past three years (2007/08 to 2009/10), and revised estimates for the current year (2010/11). Information is also provided on legislation, policies, outcomes and performance targets over the seven-year period. Any changes in these areas are explained in relation to trends in planned expenditure. The Estimates of National Expenditure e-publications per vote give more extensive coverage of transfers and subsidies, public entities, goods and services, donor funding and lower level institutional information than does the abridged version of the Estimates of National Expenditure. This more detailed information for each vote is available at [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za).

In keeping with the ongoing budget reform improvements to the way that public finances are managed and reported, changes have also been made in the 2011 Estimates of National Expenditure. Information on the outcomes that departments and government agencies contribute to and the related outputs included in delivery agreements is briefly discussed in the strategic overview section. Departments will also provide more information on the key functions of each subprogramme on a vote, particularly regarding its transfers and subsidies, personnel complement, volume of work carried out and the composition of spending. A new section on personnel information has been introduced under the expenditure trends section, including a table that provides information on posts funded on budget, vacancies and the number of posts in the department by salary level, as well as by programme and unit cost.

## Budgeting for outcomes

Over the past decade, strong growth in public spending has not always been matched with a concomitant improvement in service delivery. If government's development and economic objectives stipulated in the new growth path are to be met, it is stated in the new growth path framework that public service delivery must improve significantly. Better public services require a culture of efficiency, effectiveness and stewardship of public resources, obliging government to become more responsive to the needs of citizens.

This objective is supported by various reform initiatives which have been and continue to be undertaken. At the outset, in 2009 the national macro organisation of the state project effected the reorganisation of national government departments to enhance their efficiency and improve on service delivery. Following on from this, the outcomes approach was adopted and 12 outcome targets were agreed upon for government, and signed ministerial performance agreements and interdepartmental and interagency delivery agreements followed. The outcomes approach provides a platform for achieving greater efficiency in the public service as it is aimed at addressing the weaknesses identified in coordination and cooperation across government. The five major budget priorities over the medium term expenditure framework period are expressed in terms of the 12 government outcomes. Budget decisions are informed by an agreed set of outputs and activities to the extent that they are organised around the 12 government outcomes and elaborated upon in delivery agreements.

Government has taken a different approach in reviewing its spending baseline to realign expenditure with the government outcomes and to make existing resources work with greater efficiency. Government's consumption expenditure (including wages as well as goods and services) has to be managed more efficiently to obtain greater value for money. Over recent years, there have been significant increases in overall personnel costs,

although expenditure on frontline personnel has not increased markedly. Government is targeting the reduction of large administrative budgets in favour of increasing frontline personnel and infrastructure investment, to channel more resources towards the actual delivery of key services.

In developing the 2011 medium term expenditure framework there was a shift towards budgeting by function rather than by department. The functional approach focuses on the purpose (the function) for which funds are to be used, and groups together national, provincial and local government, and government agencies, in terms of the function of government they perform. In this way a consolidated functional expenditure amount can be calculated, and monies transferred from one sphere of government to another can be more easily offset against each other. In support of the reprioritisation of funds in line with outcomes, more effective comparison of allocations with service delivery trends, and assessment of spending proposals, including the trade-offs between different options, are carried out in a given function. This approach provides more transparency and better coordination in the budgeting process. The table below shows the functional classification and, for each function, the national department(s) involved and the outcomes each function supports.

#### Functional classification of national departments and related outcomes

Functional Classification	Department(s)	Outcome(s)
Economic affairs	Government Communication and Information System [9], Public Enterprises [11], Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [26], Economic Development [28], Energy [29], Environmental Affairs [30], Mineral Resources [32], Rural Development and Land Reform [33], Science and Technology [34], Tourism [35], Trade and Industry [36], Transport [37]	<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Decent employment through inclusive economic growth</p> <p><b>Outcome 5:</b> A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path</p> <p><b>Outcome 6:</b> An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network</p> <p><b>Outcome 7:</b> Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all</p> <p><b>Outcome 10:</b> Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced</p>
Housing and community amenities	Human Settlements [31], Water Affairs [38]	<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Decent employment through inclusive economic growth</p> <p><b>Outcome 7:</b> Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all</p> <p><b>Outcome 8:</b> Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life</p> <p><b>Outcome 9:</b> A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system</p>
Education	Basic Education [15], Higher Education and Training [17]	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved quality of basic education</p> <p><b>Outcome 5:</b> A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path</p>
Health	Health [16]	<b>Outcome 2:</b> A long and healthy life for all South Africans
Social protection	Women, Children and People with Disabilities [8], Labour [18], Social Development [19]	
Recreation, culture and sport	Arts and Culture [14], Sport and Recreation South Africa [20]	<b>Outcome 12:</b> An efficient, effective and development orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship
Public order and safety	Correctional Services [21], Independent Complaints Directorate [23], Justice and Constitutional Development [24], Police [25]	<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> All people in South Africa are and feel safe</p> <p><b>Outcome 11:</b> Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World</p> <p><b>Outcome 12:</b> An efficient, effective and development orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship</p>
Defence	Defence and Military Veterans [22]	<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> All people in South Africa are and feel safe</p> <p><b>Outcome 11:</b> Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World</p>
General public service	Presidency [1], Parliament [2], Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs [3], Home Affairs [4], International Relations and Cooperation [5], Performance Monitoring and Evaluation [6], Public Works [7], National Treasury [10], Public Service and Administration [12], Statistics South Africa [13], Communications [27]	<p><b>Outcome 9:</b> A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system</p> <p><b>Outcome 11:</b> Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World</p> <p><b>Outcome 12:</b> An efficient, effective and development orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship</p>

The functional groups that have been used are derived from the Classification of the Functions of Government published by the United Nations, but are modified for the South African budgeting context. All decisions on savings and spending in relation to each function were reached as part of a broad consultative process between different stakeholders in the sector, including the medium term expenditure committee of senior officials in central government departments which leads this process, the provincial technical and executive forums, the ministers' committee on the budget, Cabinet and Parliament. These decisions comprise the Budget proposal tabled on Budget day for Parliament's consideration.

## Savings and reprioritisation of budgets

While the global economy has been showing signs of recovery, international opinion on the economy is still cautious, on the grounds of perceived uncertainties. In addition to the macroeconomic situation, in line with achieving government's outcomes targets the composition of government expenditure needs to change to ensure that there is value for money. To sustain public expenditure in South African in the long run, a moderation in spending growth over the period ahead is necessary. This necessitates a rigorous review of budget baseline expenditure and an assessment of the:

- capacity of departments and public entities to spend and manage resources appropriately
- strength of the link between expenditure and the outcomes approach as well as with government departmental mandates
- expenditure trade-offs between the different budget options proposed
- non-performing/ underperforming projects/ programmes and entities
- sourcing of funds through savings and reprioritisation initiatives
- alternative revenue raising capacity, cost recovery efforts and donor funding availability.

This year's budget preparation focused extensively on finding savings within the departmental and agency budget baselines linked to a given functional grouping. Departments were able to decrease spending on non-core goods and services, restrict expenditure on low priority programmes, reschedule expenditure, effect savings on foreign exchange rate projections, reduce transfers to certain public entities, improve financial management and reduce expenditure on administration. Savings identified per function over the medium term in this exercise are presented in the table below.

### Savings realised per function over the medium term

R thousand	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Total
Economic affairs	1 387 674	1 645 222	1 232 355	4 265 251
Housing and community amenities	1 970 233	2 618 510	2 314 474	6 903 217
Education	24 157	24 418	25 590	74 165
Health	44 000	44 000	544 000	632 000
Social protection	1 273 468	1 021 306	519 124	2 813 898
Recreation, culture and sport	28 222	25 571	56 858	110 652
Public order and safety	293 940	1 768 802	1 860 911	3 923 653
Defence	404 824	458 919	434 034	1 297 777
General public service	933 163	1 187 437	875 382	2 995 982
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 359 682</b>	<b>8 794 185</b>	<b>7 862 728</b>	<b>23 016 595</b>

Savings realised over the three years on national votes amounted to R23 billion, of which R6.4 billion is in 2011/12, R8.8 billion in 2012/13 and R7.9 billion in 2013/14. Of these savings, R21.6 billion is reprioritised within functional budget baselines towards meeting existing outcomes commitments. The remainder of R1.4 billion is added to the policy reserve for reallocation. The major savings and reprioritisation areas identified over the medium term are presented in the table below.

## Major areas of savings and reprioritisation

Function	Savings identified	Savings redirected
Economic affairs	Non-core goods and services (R2 billion) Underperforming programmes (R1.3 billion)	Road maintenance (R950 million) Expansion of public transport infrastructure and system grant (R580 million) Rural development and land reform (R1.3 billion)
Housing and community amenities	Underperforming programmes (R600 million) Non-core goods and services (R478 million) Rescheduling of expenditure (R759 million) Expanded public works programme: Infrastructure (R688 million)	Completion of De Hoop Dam and a portion of bulk distribution system (R1 billion) Regional bulk infrastructure (R600 million) Expanded public works programme Social sector (R825 million)
Social protection	Non-essential items such as catering and consultation fees (R927 million)	Old age grants - means threshold increased (R280 million) Efficient and effective grant payment model (R535 million)
Public order and safety	Non-essential items (R555 million)	Anti-retroviral drugs for prisoners and additional police personnel (R465 million)
Defence	Non-core goods and services (R1.3 billion)	New remuneration dispensation (R1.3 billion)

In addition to the initial exercise, a further reduction of 0.3 per cent on the budgets of provincial and national departments was also effected; this yielded an additional R6 billion in savings.

## Policy reserve

In line with the change to functional budgeting, the additional allocation made available through the national Budget framework was divided per function and a policy reserve was also retained. In the 2011 Budget process the policy reserve was created to fund key government priorities over the next three years. Including the initial identified savings of R1.4 billion that was not reprioritised and the R6 billion identified later, a policy reserve amounting to R33 billion was created. The table below shows how the policy reserve was allocated.

### Allocation of the policy reserve

R thousand	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Total
<b>For various functions</b>				
Job creation and youth employment	2 000 000	3 000 000	4 000 000	9 000 000
<b>Economic affairs</b>				
Economic regulatory capacity	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Green economy: allocated	200 000	-	-	200 000
: unallocated	-	300 000	500 000	800 000
Broadband information and communication technology: universal access	100 000	150 000	200 000	450 000
Rural development and farmer support	150 000	350 000	600 000	1 100 000
Public transport	200 000	400 000	600 000	1 200 000
Agro-Processing Competitiveness Fund	34 000	108 000	108 000	250 000
Khula Direct	55 000	-	-	55 000
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>				
Human settlement upgrading	200 000	400 000	600 000	1 200 000
Water infrastructure and quality	50 000	150 000	200 000	400 000
<b>Education</b>				
School infrastructure	700 000	1 500 000	2 300 000	4 500 000
Further education and training colleges expansion and National Students Financial Aid Scheme	1 949 990	2 714 188	3 075 595	7 739 773
<b>Health</b>				
Public health services	600 000	1 400 000	2 000 000	4 000 000
<b>Public order and safety</b>				
Police capacity and border control	100 000	400 000	900 000	1 400 000
<b>Defence</b>				
Border control	100 000	200 000	300 000	600 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 488 990</b>	<b>11 122 188</b>	<b>15 433 595</b>	<b>33 044 773</b>

The largest allocation from the policy reserve amounts to R9 billion and targets job creation and youth employment, which is allocated on the National Treasury vote. It will be allocated to line departments that provide proposals for projects that meet the objectives of the fund. Of the R1 billion allocation for the green economy, R800 million is currently unallocated to any specific vote but will be announced in the 2011 Budget

as available for appropriation over the medium term. Other major allocations in the policy reserve include R7.7 billion for further education and training colleges and the National Student Financial Aid Scheme, R4.5 billion for school infrastructure and R4 billion for public health services.

## **Additional allocations**

Including policy reserve funding, a total addition of R94.1 billion is allocated to government institutions in terms of the revised national Budget framework to fund government's key priorities over the next three years. Of the R94.1 billion, national departments receive R48.8 billion (51.9 per cent): R9.9 billion in 2011/12, R14.7 billion in 2012/13 and R24.2 billion in 2012/13. Provinces and municipalities receive the remainder: R40.2 billion (42.7 per cent) to provinces and R5.1 billion (5.4 per cent) to municipalities over the medium term. Conditional grants to provinces and municipalities are reflected on both national budgets and the budgets of provinces or municipalities, and are included in the discussion below.

A summary of additional allocations in line with government's policy priorities is provided below by national vote. It is important to note that the discussion on increases in the budget excludes all direct charges against the National Revenue Fund and the amounts of the local and provincial equitable share. Details are only provided for national votes receiving relatively large additional allocations for implementing new programmes or extending existing programmes. The amounts per vote in the discussion below correspond with those in table 2. They represent the gross additional allocations, before the baseline savings and reprioritisation have been effected. The total amounts may therefore be bigger than the overall net change in the budget of a specific vote. In the discussion below, these gross amounts will be referred to as the allocations received for the coming three year medium term expenditure framework period. In certain instances, the savings on a particular vote exceed the gross total allocation to that vote and the overall net change in the budget of that vote is actually negative.

## **Economic affairs**

Taking into account the policy and practical budgeting considerations within this government function in the South African context, this function has been disaggregated broadly into four areas that are each discussed in turn.

### **Transport**

For the **Department of Transport** for the medium term expenditure framework period, R2.7 billion is provided for the public transport infrastructure and systems conditional grant to municipalities to develop integrated public transport networks. The South African National Roads Agency is allocated R2.7 billion for the maintenance of roads and R1.4 billion is allocated to the Passenger Rail Agency South Africa to upgrade and replace Metrorail's signalling infrastructure.

### **Energy and environmental protection**

Over the medium term, the **Department of Environmental Affairs** receives an additional R191 million to implement measures that will address wildlife trafficking, air quality, waste and coastline management, and oil spill disasters. For climate change mitigation and the establishment of a green fund for South Africa, R1 billion is provided. This will be announced in the 2011 Budget as an amount largely not appropriated to any specific vote, except for the R200 million in funding that is allocated to host the 2011 United Nations Conference on Climate Change in 2011/12.

### **Industrial development**

An allocation to the **Economic Development Department** of R250 million is for the Competition Commission to group its work on anti-competitive practices in four priority sectors and to form a specialised cartel investigation unit.

### **Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and land affairs**

An amount of R1.1 billion is the gross allocation to the **Department of Rural Development and Land Reform** for the comprehensive rural development programme.

The **Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries** receives R500 million for the comprehensive agriculture support programme grant and the land care programme grant.

Also, a gross allocation of R450 million is made available to the **Department of Communications** for broadband services information and communication technologies infrastructure, and universal access in underdeveloped or rural areas in the country.

#### Housing and community amenities

This function's budget is dominated by transfer payments. Over the MTEF period, an additional R2.1 billion is allocated to the **Department of Human Settlements** for informal settlements upgrading through the new urban settlements development grant. The Social Housing Regulatory Authority receives R972 million to increase the delivery of affordable rental housing.

The **Department of Water Affairs** is allocated a gross addition of R3.7 billion, of which R1 billion is for the completion of the De Hoop Dam and the provision of some bulk infrastructure pipelines, R952 million is for regional bulk infrastructure, R520 million for the completion of the Nandoni pipeline and R450 million for emergency drought relief in the Nelson Mandela Bay municipality.

#### Education

This function receives the biggest gross total allocation of R33.9 billion. The **Department of Basic Education** receives R8.2 billion, most of which is for transfers to provinces. The funds are mostly for school buildings for the eradication of inappropriate infrastructure structures and to ensure that more schools have water, sanitation and electricity. For bursaries for mathematics and science teachers, R596 million is allocated.

The **Department of Higher Education and Training** receives R3.6 billion for the National Student Financial Aid Scheme for funding higher education students, R300 million for establishing universities in Mpumalanga and Northern Cape, R3.9 billion for a state bursary scheme that will increase poor learners' access to further education and training colleges, and R1.4 billion to further education and training colleges to increase the number of students they enrol.

#### Health

The gross total allocation to the health function over the medium term is R18.5 billion. Most of this funding is allocated by means of the provincial equitable share. An amount of R1.4 billion is allocated to the national **Department of Health** towards increasing HIV counselling and circumcisions. To improve health facilities and medical equipment in preparation for national health insurance, the department receives a further R1.6 billion.

#### Social protection

The **Department of Social Development** is allocated R870 million for the South African Social Security Agency to implement a new grants application process that will reduce beneficiary waiting times and fraud.

#### Recreation, culture and sport

The **Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa** receives a gross allocation of R136 million to provide increased support to national sporting federations to enhance sports development and transformation, particularly in the participation of previously disadvantaged communities.

For the development of the local film industry R135 million is allocated to the National Film and Video Foundation under the **Department of Arts and Culture's** vote and R37 million is also allocated to capacitate the National Library of South Africa.

#### Public order and safety

Additional funding of R2.1 billion is made available to this function for the **Department of Police's** vote for the recruitment of additional policing personnel in the areas of visible policing, detective services and crime intelligence services. The number of police personnel will increase to 202 260 in 2013/14.

The **Department of Justice and Constitutional Development** receives additional funding of R490 million for the construction of two new high courts in Nelspruit and Polokwane, which will bring the total number of high courts to 16.

The **Department of Correctional Services** is allocated R460 million over the medium term for the upgrading of information technology that will enhance the functioning of the criminal justice system.

## Defence

In this function, an amount of R600 million is allocated to the **Department of Defence** to deploy soldiers to the country's borders and upgrade and improve border facilities and equipment.

## General public service

An amount of R500 million is added to the budget of **Statistics South Africa** for the 2011 Census, towards the costs of 120 000 field workers and to ensure greater coverage of the population than in the 2001 Census.

The **Department of Public Works** receives an additional R2.2 billion for municipal and accommodation charges payable.

To deal with the post recovery and reconstruction effects of the flooding disaster, R600 million has been allocated under the **National Treasury** vote. The National Treasury also receives R1.5 billion to fund increases in amounts payable to the Political Office Bearers' Pension Fund, as well as increases in costs related to post-retirement benefits and injury-on-duty benefits.

For the new conditional grants to deal with immediate disaster effects, R1.8 billion is allocated over the medium term under the **Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs**' vote. Of this, R675 million is for the provinces and R1.2 billion is allocated to municipalities.

## Overview of expenditure

The main Budget, including state debt costs, provides for total expenditure of R888.9 billion in 2011/12, R968.1 billion in 2012/13 and R1.1 trillion in 2013/14, reflecting a nominal growth rate of approximately 9.1 per cent on average over the medium term expenditure framework period. Non-interest expenditure comprises on average 89.3 per cent of total main Budget expenditure, growing at an average annual rate of 7.6 per cent over the period. These budgeted estimates provide for a contingency reserve set aside to deal with unanticipated events, amounting to R4.1 billion in 2011/12, R11.4 billion in 2012/13 and R23.4 billion in 2013/14.

The allocations in the main Budget are detailed in the pages of this publication, with a high level overview provided in the summary tables below.



## Summary tables

Table 1: Main budget framework 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 2: Additional allocation to national votes 2011/12 to 2013/14

Table 3: Expenditure by national vote 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 4: Expenditure by economic classification 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 5: Amounts to be appropriated from the National Revenue Fund for 2011/12

Table 6a: Conditional grants to provinces 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 6b: Conditional grants to municipalities 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 7: Training expenditure per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 8: Infrastructure expenditure per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 9: Personnel expenditure per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14

Table 10: Departmental receipts per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14

**Table 1 Main budget framework 2007/08 to 2013/14**

R million	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Revenue (National Revenue Fund)</b>							
Tax revenue (gross)	572 814.6	625 100.2	598 705.4	672 200.0	741 620.0	827 310.0	927 960.0
Departmental and other receipts, and repayments	12 693.0	12 616.0	8 889.0	12 254.0	10 000.9	11 540.0	12 351.1
Less: Southern Africa Customs Union payments	-24 712.6	-28 920.6	-27 915.4	-14 991.3	-21 763.2	-32 431.8	-35 997.4
Other adjustment <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-2 900.0	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>560 795.1</b>	<b>608 795.5</b>	<b>579 679.0</b>	<b>666 562.7</b>	<b>729 857.6</b>	<b>806 418.2</b>	<b>904 313.7</b>
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	<i>27.0%</i>	<i>26.3%</i>	<i>23.7%</i>	<i>25.0%</i>	<i>25.0%</i>	<i>25.2%</i>	<i>25.6%</i>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
State debt cost	52 877.1	54 393.7	57 129.2	66 570.4	76 578.7	90 807.7	104 036.2
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>
Current payments <sup>2</sup>	88 512.0	103 376.4	117 130.0	135 313.3	147 760.3	156 210.6	166 884.0
Transfers and subsidies	391 929.9	458 702.2	532 182.3	578 332.9	648 496.9	695 554.1	740 738.6
Payments for capital assets <sup>2</sup>	7 018.5	8 508.4	9 202.2	8 817.0	11 206.9	13 823.7	17 464.5
Payments for financial assets	1 105.9	10 972.6	31 553.0	20 889.7	750.1	0.1	0.1
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	40.0	330.0	530.0
Contingency reserve	-	-	-	-	4 090.4	11 405.4	23 375.2
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>541 443.4</b>	<b>635 953.3</b>	<b>747 196.8</b>	<b>809 923.3</b>	<b>888 923.3</b>	<b>968 131.7</b>	<b>1 053 028.6</b>
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	<i>26.0%</i>	<i>27.5%</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>30.4%</i>	<i>30.5%</i>	<i>30.2%</i>	<i>29.8%</i>
<b>Budget deficit<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>19 351.6</b>	<b>-27 157.8</b>	<b>-167 517.7</b>	<b>-143 360.6</b>	<b>-159 065.7</b>	<b>-161 713.5</b>	<b>-148 714.9</b>
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>-1.2%</i>	<i>-6.9%</i>	<i>-5.4%</i>	<i>-5.5%</i>	<i>-5.1%</i>	<i>-4.2%</i>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>2 078 822.0</b>	<b>2 312 965.0</b>	<b>2 442 593.0</b>	<b>2 666 893.9</b>	<b>2 914 861.7</b>	<b>3 201 299.3</b>	<b>3 536 001.5</b>

1. Payment to SACU partners in respect of a previous error in calculation of the 1969 agreement.

2. Excludes conditional grants to provinces and local government, which are included in transfers and subsidies.

3. A positive number reflects a surplus and a negative number a deficit.

**Table 2 Additional allocation to national votes 2011/12 to 2013/14<sup>1</sup>**

R million	Medium-term expenditure estimates			Total
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
<b>Central Government Administration</b>	<b>1 948.2</b>	<b>2 277.4</b>	<b>2 923.5</b>	<b>7 149.1</b>
1 The Presidency	90.5	131.3	126.4	348.3
2 Parliament	30.4	31.3	32.4	94.1
3 Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	964.1	873.0	1 250.8	3 087.9
4 Home Affairs	176.9	444.8	600.2	1 221.9
5 International Relations and Cooperation	145.2	162.2	170.1	477.4
6 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	37.4	97.5	114.5	249.3
7 Public Works	493.7	522.3	609.1	1 625.1
8 Women, Children and People with Disabilities	10.0	15.0	20.0	45.0
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>	<b>4 067.9</b>	<b>4 190.0</b>	<b>5 261.1</b>	<b>13 519.0</b>
9 Government Communication and Information System	10.1	10.6	9.9	30.6
10 National Treasury	3 442.3	4 048.0	5 097.8	12 588.1
11 Public Enterprises	44.8	4.6	4.6	53.9
12 Public Service and Administration	34.9	44.2	55.0	134.0
13 Statistics South Africa	535.8	82.7	93.8	712.3
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>4 043.4</b>	<b>7 691.7</b>	<b>14 993.2</b>	<b>26 728.2</b>
14 Arts and Culture	66.9	83.1	105.7	255.8
15 Basic Education	826.4	2 574.4	5 649.7	9 050.4
16 Health	442.0	692.0	2 236.0	3 370.0
17 Higher Education and Training	2 215.3	3 560.3	4 403.6	10 179.2
18 Labour	131.7	170.3	187.3	489.3
19 Social Development	312.1	543.3	2 322.5	3 177.9
20 Sport and Recreation South Africa	49.0	68.3	88.4	205.7
<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>	<b>3 740.6</b>	<b>5 760.1</b>	<b>7 583.9</b>	<b>17 084.7</b>
21 Correctional Services	579.9	1 046.7	1 147.8	2 774.3
22 Defence and Military Veterans	1 180.2	1 552.8	1 863.6	4 596.6
23 Independent Complaints Directorate	7.9	9.1	10.1	27.1
24 Justice and Constitutional Development	477.0	1 098.6	1 196.9	2 772.4
25 Police	1 495.7	2 052.9	3 365.5	6 914.2
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>	<b>6 550.4</b>	<b>8 755.2</b>	<b>10 874.5</b>	<b>26 180.1</b>
26 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	194.1	405.7	512.4	1 112.2
27 Communications	105.7	155.9	206.1	467.7
28 Economic Development	101.6	156.0	166.1	423.7
29 Energy	307.9	29.2	32.6	369.7
30 Environmental Affairs	297.9	146.0	186.4	630.3
31 Human Settlements	657.5	1 215.8	1 757.2	3 630.6
32 Mineral Resources	43.2	53.6	34.1	130.9
33 Rural Development and Land Reform	610.4	838.5	1 113.9	2 562.8
34 Science and Technology	14.6	139.9	404.1	558.6
35 Tourism	52.5	42.4	44.9	139.8
36 Trade and Industry	527.6	621.7	646.3	1 795.6
37 Transport	2 180.8	3 689.9	4 786.2	10 656.9
38 Water Affairs	1 456.6	1 260.4	984.2	3 701.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 350.6</b>	<b>28 674.3</b>	<b>41 636.1</b>	<b>90 661.1</b>

1. Excludes additional allocations on provincial equitable share and other direct charges against the National Revenue Fund.

**Table 3 Expenditure by national vote 2007/08 to 2013/14**

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Central Government Administration</b>				
1 The Presidency	649.4	308.8	659.1	766.9
2 Parliament	849.8	1 071.5	1 009.0	1 201.6
3 Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	28 359.9	33 386.0	33 661.6	41 748.5
4 Home Affairs	3 241.7	4 666.6	5 195.4	5 834.4
5 International Relations and Cooperation	4 069.7	5 472.3	5 417.4	4 715.8
6 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	2.0	3.6	10.4	40.5
7 Public Works	3 402.3	4 197.0	5 533.6	7 364.8
8 Women, Children and People with Disabilities	52.5	61.9	77.5	106.2
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>				
9 Government Communication and Information System	380.9	427.5	495.4	550.2
10 National Treasury	12 569.3	23 762.8	53 240.6	38 704.9
11 Public Enterprises	4 604.0	3 265.1	3 983.3	555.5
12 Public Service and Administration	609.6	630.6	670.8	658.7
13 Statistics South Africa	1 054.3	1 323.1	1 555.8	2 101.4
<b>Social Services</b>				
14 Arts and Culture	1 585.8	2 114.5	2 224.9	2 441.2
15 Basic Education	4 799.5	6 384.0	7 854.3	10 924.3
16 Health	13 578.6	16 424.5	19 168.6	23 132.5
17 Higher Education and Training	15 999.1	18 767.8	20 684.4	23 776.2
18 Labour	1 431.5	1 507.2	1 698.7	1 835.8
19 Social Development	67 191.4	76 096.7	85 318.2	95 941.1
20 Sport and Recreation South Africa	5 048.0	4 871.4	2 866.4	1 255.5
<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>				
21 Correctional Services	11 122.4	12 822.6	13 687.3	15 427.5
22 Defence and Military Veterans	25 180.1	27 801.3	31 324.2	30 442.6
23 Independent Complaints Directorate	80.9	99.3	106.2	131.4
24 Justice and Constitutional Development	7 194.0	8 244.4	9 653.5	10 787.3
25 Police	36 525.9	41 635.2	47 662.5	53 529.7
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>				
26 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3 957.2	3 564.9	3 961.8	4 003.9
27 Communications	1 911.8	2 328.6	2 301.9	2 138.0
28 Economic Development	245.1	220.4	314.6	449.8
29 Energy	2 229.8	2 961.7	3 690.9	5 648.7
30 Environmental Affairs	1 564.5	1 789.9	2 124.3	2 438.5
31 Human Settlements	10 503.0	13 269.5	16 407.4	19 305.9
32 Mineral Resources	717.5	768.3	853.8	995.8
33 Rural Development and Land Reform	5 896.6	6 669.8	5 863.8	7 293.4
34 Science and Technology	3 127.3	3 703.5	4 183.9	4 128.0
35 Tourism	1 056.0	1 202.2	1 145.6	1 183.8
36 Trade and Industry	5 050.2	4 836.7	5 923.3	6 194.2
37 Transport	19 155.9	28 161.7	28 664.0	30 380.8
38 Water Affairs	4 802.9	5 797.8	7 188.6	8 203.2
<b>Total appropriation by vote</b>	<b>309 800.8</b>	<b>370 620.6</b>	<b>436 383.5</b>	<b>466 338.6</b>
Plus:				
<b>Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund</b>				
President and Deputy President salary (The Presidency)	2.3	4.0	3.8	4.6
Members remuneration (Parliament)	240.7	304.2	398.8	392.7
State debt costs (National Treasury)	52 877.1	54 393.7	57 129.2	67 606.9
Provincial equitable share (National Treasury)	171 053.7	201 795.6	236 890.8	265 139.4
General fuel levy sharing with metros (National Treasury)	-	-	6 800.1	7 542.4
Skills levy and Setas (Higher Education and Training)	6 284.3	7 234.1	7 815.6	8 424.2
Judges and magistrates salaries (Justice and Constitutional Development)	1 184.5	1 601.1	1 774.9	1 929.9
<b>Total direct charges against the National Revenue Fund</b>	<b>231 642.6</b>	<b>265 332.8</b>	<b>310 813.2</b>	<b>351 040.0</b>
Unallocated	-	-	-	-
Contingency reserve	-	-	-	-
Projected underspending	-	-	-	-1 700.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>541 443.4</b>	<b>635 953.3</b>	<b>747 196.8</b>	<b>815 678.6</b>

Table 3 Expenditure by national vote 2007/08 to 2013/14

Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimates			R million
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
				<b>Central Government Administration</b>
766.9	815.0	887.5	924.2	The Presidency
1 201.6	1 265.3	1 315.9	1 387.6	Parliament
41 748.5	47 933.6	53 842.8	57 120.8	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
5 834.4	5 464.1	5 249.7	5 864.3	Home Affairs
4 715.8	4 796.8	5 154.9	5 569.3	International Relations and Cooperation
40.5	75.8	141.0	160.4	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
7 138.7	7 819.3	8 061.2	8 900.1	Public Works
106.2	117.9	129.5	140.8	Women, Children and People with Disabilities
				<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>
550.2	496.4	524.4	552.0	Government Communication and Information System
38 375.4	22 598.2	23 469.1	25 578.9	National Treasury
555.5	230.2	199.7	210.4	Public Enterprises
656.7	690.1	726.2	774.5	Public Service and Administration
1 741.7	3 240.9	1 698.3	1 717.7	Statistics South Africa
				<b>Social Services</b>
2 339.7	2 468.6	2 625.1	2 784.7	Arts and Culture
9 093.0	13 868.1	16 557.9	20 409.6	Basic Education
22 218.7	25 731.6	27 610.8	30 136.7	Health
23 757.2	28 228.6	31 318.5	33 688.2	Higher Education and Training
1 793.2	1 981.5	2 098.5	2 221.7	Labour
94 841.0	104 732.7	113 524.0	122 075.5	Social Development
1 249.6	802.7	852.3	915.5	Sport and Recreation South Africa
				<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>
15 232.5	16 559.2	17 805.0	18 827.8	Correctional Services
30 442.6	34 605.0	37 371.2	39 702.2	Defence and Military Veterans
131.4	151.6	161.0	170.4	Independent Complaints Directorate
10 742.3	11 413.5	12 674.3	13 409.3	Justice and Constitutional Development
53 529.7	58 061.5	62 077.6	66 696.7	Police
				<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>
4 003.9	4 719.7	5 312.0	5 503.2	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
2 138.0	1 889.1	1 721.7	1 851.7	Communications
384.5	594.5	674.7	713.3	Economic Development
5 648.7	6 089.9	5 575.3	4 304.8	Energy
2 359.8	2 846.1	2 399.3	2 643.0	Environmental Affairs
19 305.9	22 578.5	24 875.1	26 674.7	Human Settlements
995.8	1 036.2	1 107.5	1 178.7	Mineral Resources
7 293.4	8 124.2	8 674.1	9 381.1	Rural Development and Land Reform
4 128.0	4 404.6	4 887.4	5 510.1	Science and Technology
1 183.8	1 242.9	1 273.9	1 345.3	Tourism
6 075.5	6 786.9	7 366.9	7 572.4	Trade and Industry
29 989.4	35 084.0	38 204.4	41 198.9	Transport
7 609.7	9 936.2	10 231.5	10 883.5	Water Affairs
<b>459 919.7</b>	<b>499 480.9</b>	<b>538 380.2</b>	<b>578 700.1</b>	<b>Total appropriation by vote</b>
				Plus:
				<b>Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund</b>
4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	President and Deputy President salary (The Presidency)
392.7	409.6	430.1	453.8	Members remuneration (Parliament)
66 570.4	76 578.7	90 807.7	104 036.2	State debt costs (National Treasury)
265 139.4	288 492.8	305 725.4	323 604.4	Provincial equitable share (National Treasury)
7 542.4	8 573.1	9 039.7	9 613.4	General fuel levy sharing with metros (National Treasury)
8 424.2	9 148.7	9 606.1	10 134.5	Skills levy and Setas (Higher Education and Training)
1 929.9	2 104.2	2 401.9	2 575.7	Judges and magistrates salaries (Justice and Constitutional Development)
<b>350 003.5</b>	<b>385 312.0</b>	<b>418 016.1</b>	<b>450 423.3</b>	<b>Total direct charges against the National Revenue Fund</b>
-	40.0	330.0	530.0	Unallocated
-	4 090.4	11 405.4	23 375.2	Contingency reserve
-	-	-	-	Projected underspending
<b>809 923.3</b>	<b>888 923.3</b>	<b>968 131.7</b>	<b>1 053 028.6</b>	<b>Total</b>

**Table 4 Expenditure by economic classification 2007/08 to 2013/14**

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Current payments</b>				
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	56 221.9	64 819.2	75 276.3	88 740.8
Salaries and wages	46 758.3	53 869.3	62 806.6	74 671.9
Social contributions	9 463.6	10 949.9	12 469.7	14 068.9
<b>Goods and services</b>	32 272.1	38 522.2	41 695.1	47 989.9
<b>Interest and rent on land</b>	52 895.1	54 428.7	57 287.8	67 615.5
Interest (Incl. interest on finance leases)	52 893.9	54 428.5	57 280.1	67 614.7
Rent on land	1.2	0.2	7.7	0.8
<b>Total current payments</b>	<b>141 389.1</b>	<b>157 770.1</b>	<b>174 259.2</b>	<b>204 346.3</b>
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>				
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>	243 233.6	289 395.9	344 774.7	387 557.9
<b>Provinces</b>	204 668.3	243 851.9	293 163.8	326 000.2
Provincial revenue funds	204 668.3	243 851.9	293 163.8	326 000.2
<b>Municipalities</b>	38 565.4	45 544.0	51 610.8	61 557.8
Municipal bank accounts	38 565.4	45 544.0	51 610.8	61 557.8
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	44 609.0	53 708.8	57 458.8	56 035.9
Social security funds	8.5	2 508.7	9.7	11.6
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	44 600.5	51 200.1	57 449.1	56 024.3
<b>Universities and technikons</b>	12 004.1	13 897.7	15 443.5	17 576.1
<b>Foreign governments and international organisations</b>	935.6	1 010.6	1 366.4	1 357.1
<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>	19 485.7	20 188.1	21 704.6	20 492.5
<b>Public corporations</b>	14 887.2	14 723.0	19 325.2	18 180.6
Subsidies on products or production	6 293.0	8 060.3	8 477.2	9 836.7
Other transfers to public corporations	8 594.1	6 662.6	10 848.0	8 343.9
<b>Private enterprises</b>	4 598.5	5 465.1	2 379.4	2 311.9
Subsidies on products or production	4 111.4	5 193.5	2 009.5	1 848.5
Other transfers to private enterprises	487.1	271.7	369.9	463.4
<b>Non-profit institutions</b>	1 006.7	1 222.2	1 220.3	1 470.9
<b>Households</b>	70 655.2	79 279.0	90 214.0	98 316.7
Social benefits	65 169.0	73 588.0	84 842.8	92 538.4
Other transfers to households	5 486.3	5 690.9	5 371.2	5 778.3
<b>Total transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>391 929.9</b>	<b>458 702.2</b>	<b>532 182.3</b>	<b>582 807.0</b>
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>				
<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>	3 631.3	5 331.6	5 712.2	5 975.7
Buildings	3 356.9	4 860.4	4 598.8	4 757.1
Other fixed structures	274.4	471.2	1 113.4	1 218.5
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	3 161.5	2 926.7	3 127.6	3 298.6
Transport equipment	1 538.2	1 510.2	1 524.2	1 769.1
Other machinery and equipment	1 623.4	1 416.5	1 603.4	1 529.5
<b>Heritage assets</b>	-	0.1	0.2	-
<b>Specialised military assets</b>	-	-	83.1	19.0
<b>Biological assets</b>	10.6	2.7	2.1	2.0
<b>Land and subsoil assets</b>	27.4	49.0	83.9	0.1
<b>Software and other intangible assets</b>	187.7	198.3	193.2	40.8
<b>Total payments for capital assets</b>	<b>7 018.5</b>	<b>8 508.4</b>	<b>9 202.2</b>	<b>9 336.2</b>
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	1 105.9	10 972.6	31 553.0	20 889.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>541 443.4</b>	<b>635 953.3</b>	<b>747 196.8</b>	<b>817 378.6</b>
Unallocated	-	-	-	-
Contingency reserve	-	-	-	-
Projected underspending	-	-	-	-1 700.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>541 443.4</b>	<b>635 953.3</b>	<b>747 196.8</b>	<b>815 678.6</b>

Table 4 Expenditure by economic classification 2007/08 to 2013/14

Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimates			R million
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
<b>88 324.0</b>	<b>94 788.4</b>	<b>100 350.8</b>	<b>107 316.5</b>	<b>Current payments</b>
				<b>Compensation of employees</b>
74 278.1	79 661.6	84 435.8	90 409.3	Salaries and wages
14 046.0	15 126.9	15 914.9	16 907.2	Social contributions
<b>46 980.3</b>	<b>52 944.2</b>	<b>55 829.0</b>	<b>59 536.1</b>	<b>Goods and services</b>
<b>66 579.3</b>	<b>76 606.4</b>	<b>90 838.6</b>	<b>104 067.6</b>	<b>Interest and rent on land</b>
66 578.5	76 605.4	90 837.4	104 066.4	Interest (Incl. interest on finance leases)
0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	Rent on land
<b>201 883.7</b>	<b>224 339.0</b>	<b>247 018.3</b>	<b>270 920.2</b>	<b>Total current payments</b>
				<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>
<b>384 334.3</b>	<b>428 131.5</b>	<b>457 512.2</b>	<b>486 602.9</b>	Provinces and municipalities
<b>323 080.3</b>	<b>357 928.6</b>	<b>380 449.6</b>	<b>404 251.4</b>	<b>Provinces</b>
323 080.3	357 928.6	380 449.6	404 251.4	Provincial revenue funds
<b>61 254.0</b>	<b>70 202.9</b>	<b>77 062.5</b>	<b>82 351.5</b>	<b>Municipalities</b>
61 254.0	70 202.9	77 062.5	82 351.5	Municipal bank accounts
<b>55 866.1</b>	<b>68 241.9</b>	<b>73 170.5</b>	<b>78 537.2</b>	<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>
11.6	12.4	13.0	13.7	Social security funds
55 854.6	68 229.5	73 157.5	78 523.5	Departmental agencies (non-business entities)
<b>17 571.1</b>	<b>19 365.4</b>	<b>20 766.7</b>	<b>21 953.2</b>	<b>Universities and technikons</b>
<b>1 358.2</b>	<b>1 463.4</b>	<b>1 723.6</b>	<b>1 830.5</b>	<b>Foreign governments and international organisations</b>
<b>20 459.5</b>	<b>23 642.9</b>	<b>25 011.7</b>	<b>25 561.1</b>	<b>Public corporations and private enterprises</b>
<b>18 180.6</b>	<b>20 434.1</b>	<b>21 742.4</b>	<b>22 063.1</b>	<b>Public corporations</b>
9 836.7	9 879.4	9 997.1	8 896.9	Subsidies on products or production
8 343.9	10 554.7	11 745.4	13 166.3	Other transfers to public corporations
<b>2 278.9</b>	<b>3 208.8</b>	<b>3 269.3</b>	<b>3 498.0</b>	<b>Private enterprises</b>
1 813.5	2 718.2	2 663.9	2 856.4	Subsidies on products or production
465.4	490.6	605.4	641.6	Other transfers to private enterprises
<b>1 461.7</b>	<b>1 500.4</b>	<b>1 874.8</b>	<b>2 099.0</b>	<b>Non-profit institutions</b>
<b>97 282.0</b>	<b>106 151.3</b>	<b>115 494.5</b>	<b>124 154.6</b>	<b>Households</b>
91 514.5	101 279.1	110 239.7	118 596.5	Social benefits
5 767.5	4 872.3	5 254.9	5 558.1	Other transfers to households
<b>578 332.9</b>	<b>648 496.9</b>	<b>695 554.1</b>	<b>740 738.6</b>	<b>Total transfers and subsidies</b>
				<b>Payments for capital assets</b>
<b>5 615.9</b>	<b>7 845.0</b>	<b>10 560.6</b>	<b>14 057.6</b>	<b>Buildings and other fixed structures</b>
4 479.1	5 486.6	7 813.1	11 078.5	Buildings
1 136.8	2 358.3	2 747.6	2 979.1	Other fixed structures
<b>3 144.0</b>	<b>3 302.7</b>	<b>3 202.5</b>	<b>3 344.4</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment</b>
1 699.1	1 922.9	1 645.0	1 697.5	Transport equipment
1 444.9	1 379.8	1 557.5	1 646.9	Other machinery and equipment
0.0	-	-	-	Heritage assets
19.0	20.7	21.3	22.4	Specialised military assets
2.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	Biological assets
0.1	-	-	-	Land and subsoil assets
35.9	38.3	39.1	39.9	Software and other intangible assets
<b>8 817.0</b>	<b>11 206.9</b>	<b>13 823.7</b>	<b>17 464.5</b>	<b>Total payments for capital assets</b>
<b>20 889.7</b>	<b>750.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>Payments for financial assets</b>
<b>809 923.3</b>	<b>884 792.9</b>	<b>956 396.3</b>	<b>1 029 123.4</b>	<b>Total</b>
-	40.0	330.0	530.0	Unallocated
-	4 090.4	11 405.4	23 375.2	Contingency reserve
-	-	-	-	Projected underspending
<b>809 923.3</b>	<b>888 923.3</b>	<b>968 131.7</b>	<b>1 053 028.6</b>	<b>Total</b>

**Table 5 Amounts to be appropriated from the National Revenue Fund for 2011/12**

R million	Appropriated (including direct charges) 2010/11	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital assets 2011/12	Payments for financial assets	To be appropriated	Increase/ Decrease	
<b>Central Government Administration</b>								
1	The Presidency	706.8	417.5	387.8	14.5	-	819.8	113.0
2	Parliament	1 571.9	1 383.1	287.9	3.9	-	1 674.9	103.0
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	41 096.9	691.3	47 222.4	19.8	0.1	47 933.6	6 836.7
4	Home Affairs	5 719.6	4 437.4	1 000.1	26.7	-	5 464.1	-255.5
5	International Relations and Cooperation	4 824.4	3 703.1	809.9	283.7	-	4 796.8	-27.7
6	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	20.4	72.8	-	3.0	-	75.8	55.4
7	Public Works	6 446.3	2 265.4	4 010.3	1 543.6	-	7 819.3	1 372.9
8	Women, Children and People with Disabilities	97.8	60.5	55.2	2.3	-	117.9	20.2
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>								
9	Government Communication and Information System	546.2	334.8	159.2	2.4	-	496.4	-49.8
10	National Treasury	378 589.1	78 015.4	317 463.8	13.7	750.0	396 242.8	17 653.7
11	Public Enterprises	350.6	188.1	40.8	1.4	-	230.2	-120.4
12	Public Service and Administration	651.5	396.5	290.9	2.7	-	690.1	38.6
13	Statistics South Africa	1 973.4	3 188.8	10.5	41.7	-	3 240.9	1 267.5
<b>Social Services</b>								
14	Arts and Culture	2 406.7	392.9	2 069.3	6.4	-	2 468.6	61.9
15	Basic Education	10 918.5	2 136.9	11 025.3	706.0	-	13 868.1	2 949.7
16	Health	22 967.9	1 209.3	24 489.3	32.9	-	25 731.6	2 763.6
17	Higher Education and Training	32 144.9	455.8	36 913.4	8.1	-	37 377.3	5 232.4
18	Labour	1 783.9	1 349.9	599.4	32.1	-	1 981.5	197.6
19	Social Development	95 929.1	543.7	104 177.1	11.9	-	104 732.7	8 803.6
20	Sport and Recreation South Africa	1 245.6	222.5	574.1	6.0	-	802.7	-442.9
<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>								
21	Correctional Services	15 129.0	15 342.1	31.3	1 185.8	-	16 559.2	1 430.2
22	Defence and Military Veterans	30 715.3	27 278.4	6 978.0	348.6	-	34 605.0	3 889.6
23	Independent Complaints Directorate	129.3	147.6	0.1	4.0	-	151.6	22.3
24	Justice and Constitutional Development	12 180.4	10 933.7	1 791.1	792.9	-	13 517.7	1 337.3
25	Police	52 556.4	54 596.4	464.6	3 000.5	-	58 061.5	5 505.1
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>								
26	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3 708.0	2 039.4	2 567.8	112.5	-	4 719.7	1 011.8
27	Communications	2 114.0	585.2	1 299.6	4.3	-	1 889.1	-224.9
28	Economic Development	418.6	123.2	464.8	6.5	-	594.5	175.9
29	Energy	5 535.4	297.2	5 784.9	7.8	-	6 089.9	554.5
30	Environmental Affairs	2 557.8	1 119.1	1 219.0	508.0	-	2 846.1	288.3
31	Human Settlements	19 215.6	642.2	21 700.6	235.7	-	22 578.5	3 362.9
32	Mineral Resources	1 030.0	587.6	438.4	10.1	-	1 036.2	6.2
33	Rural Development and Land Reform	6 769.6	2 524.1	5 564.7	35.4	-	8 124.2	1 354.7
34	Science and Technology	4 615.5	369.7	4 031.6	3.3	-	4 404.6	-210.9
35	Tourism	1 151.8	268.2	968.0	6.7	-	1 242.9	91.0
36	Trade and Industry	6 150.1	1 172.4	5 600.4	14.1	-	6 786.9	636.8
37	Transport	30 178.0	841.8	34 238.0	4.1	-	35 084.0	4 906.0
38	Water Affairs	7 996.6	4 005.2	3 767.2	2 163.9	-	9 936.2	1 939.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>812 142.9</b>	<b>224 339.0</b>	<b>648 496.9</b>	<b>11 206.9</b>	<b>750.1</b>	<b>884 792.9</b>	<b>72 650.0</b>	

1. A positive number reflects an increase and a negative number a decrease.

Table 6a Conditional grants to provinces 2007/08 to 2013/14<sup>1</sup>

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Central Government Administration</b>								
3	–	29.7	–	214.4	214.4	305.0	180.0	190.0
7	836.6	889.3	1 466.0	2 252.9	2 181.3	2 270.9	2 504.8	2 778.5
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>								
10	–	–	4 200.0	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Social Services</b>								
14	163.2	344.6	440.6	512.7	512.7	543.4	570.8	602.2
15	4 012.9	5 215.6	6 460.1	8 683.6	7 107.4	10 546.4	11 330.6	11 953.7
16	12 368.6	14 988.7	17 523.8	21 363.7	20 483.0	23 947.7	25 746.5	28 175.2
17	2 435.3	3 005.8	3 155.3	3 804.0	3 804.0	4 326.0	4 705.1	5 262.4
20	194.0	293.7	402.3	426.4	426.4	452.0	474.6	500.7
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>								
26	761.7	898.0	973.7	1 166.9	1 166.9	1 487.1	1 683.9	1 866.9
31	6 988.5	8 727.6	10 819.3	13 032.1	13 032.1	14 941.5	15 599.4	16 457.4
37	5 853.7	7 663.3	10 832.1	9 404.1	9 012.8	10 615.9	11 928.5	12 860.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 614.6</b>	<b>42 056.3</b>	<b>56 273.0</b>	<b>60 860.7</b>	<b>57 940.8</b>	<b>69 435.8</b>	<b>74 724.2</b>	<b>80 647.0</b>

1. Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act (2011).

Table 6b Conditional grants to municipalities 2007/08 to 2013/14<sup>1</sup>

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Central Government Administration</b>								
3	7 167.2	7 186.4	8 988.3	9 726.7	9 726.7	12 132.9	14 474.2	15 272.1
7	–	–	100.5	623.0	551.4	679.6	665.7	779.5
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>								
10	716.5	361.5	808.1	1 394.6	1 186.6	1 184.6	1 279.3	1 326.1
<b>Social Services</b>								
20	4 605.0	4 295.0	2 168.7	512.6	512.6	–	–	–
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>								
29	462.5	589.1	1 074.6	1 240.1	1 240.1	1 376.6	1 151.4	1 214.8
31	2 948.3	3 572.4	4 418.2	5 157.6	5 157.6	6 267.0	7 409.5	8 126.8
37	1 174.0	2 928.7	2 431.0	3 709.9	3 709.9	4 838.8	5 037.2	5 602.9
38	732.9	994.6	902.4	990.5	966.3	1 010.8	399.0	420.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 806.4</b>	<b>19 927.6</b>	<b>20 891.8</b>	<b>23 354.9</b>	<b>23 051.2</b>	<b>27 490.3</b>	<b>30 416.4</b>	<b>32 743.1</b>

1. Detail provided in the Division of Revenue Act (2011).

**Table 7 Training expenditure per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14**

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Central Government Administration</b>							
1 The Presidency	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8
2 Parliament	10.6	11.9	10.1	10.4	14.2	15.0	16.8
3 Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	5.0	5.2	5.5
4 Home Affairs	32.4	34.0	26.4	48.5	37.2	37.5	39.6
5 International Relations and Cooperation	13.1	8.1	12.4	19.6	16.6	17.8	20.0
7 Public Works	15.2	15.2	22.0	27.5	24.8	24.8	26.1
8 Women, Children and People with Disabilities	–	–	–	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>							
9 Government Communication and Information System	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.3
10 National Treasury	16.1	16.9	10.0	20.0	10.8	11.6	12.2
11 Public Enterprises	1.3	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4
12 Public Service and Administration	2.2	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
13 Statistics South Africa	11.9	14.0	21.2	38.5	21.4	22.5	23.7
<b>Social Services</b>							
14 Arts and Culture	3.1	4.5	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
15 Basic Education	2.8	6.5	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
16 Health	9.5	1.8	4.5	5.5	4.0	4.5	4.9
17 Higher Education and Training	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
18 Labour	6.5	8.9	8.3	8.9	11.8	12.0	12.7
19 Social Development	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
20 Sport and Recreation South Africa	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>							
21 Correctional Services	125.6	76.0	89.5	64.0	100.5	105.6	111.0
22 Defence and Military Veterans	87.4	117.7	113.6	145.6	131.9	133.0	141.2
23 Independent Complaints Directorate	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
24 Justice and Constitutional Development	18.3	37.5	86.4	78.9	83.6	89.4	94.0
25 Police	966.0	1 124.0	1 253.4	1 386.6	1 449.0	1 514.2	1 590.0
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>							
26 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	20.3	24.2	16.4	20.0	13.1	14.9	25.5
27 Communications	3.7	6.0	9.0	5.9	6.7	7.3	7.7
28 Economic Development	–	–	–	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
29 Energy	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.3
30 Environmental Affairs	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	4.1	4.2	4.3
31 Human Settlements	1.2	2.9	2.3	14.1	4.0	4.3	4.5
32 Mineral Resources	1.7	3.8	9.1	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.4
33 Rural Development and Land Reform	9.0	9.4	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.9	–
34 Science and Technology	1.7	2.0	3.2	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9
35 Tourism	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
36 Trade and Industry	1.0	2.5	9.3	11.0	13.4	14.1	14.9
37 Transport	3.2	1.8	3.9	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.5
38 Water Affairs	38.9	40.8	50.6	56.7	62.4	68.6	75.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 421.9</b>	<b>1 595.3</b>	<b>1 801.5</b>	<b>2 021.3</b>	<b>2 069.6</b>	<b>2 164.4</b>	<b>2 277.3</b>

**Table 8 Infrastructure expenditure per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14<sup>1</sup>**

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
<b>Central Government Administration</b>								
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	6 967.2	6 969.0	8 727.5	9 514.7	11 500.2	13 983.1	14 752.2
4	Home Affairs	122.9	136.0	102.0	131.1	209.8	215.8	248.0
5	International Relations and Cooperation	649.9	926.7	165.3	267.9	250.9	318.2	319.2
7	Public Works	488.0	988.4	1 253.6	1 376.0	1 443.9	1 474.7	1 724.7
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>								
10	National Treasury	41.2	373.5	578.1	1 155.0	853.6	880.0	855.0
<b>Social Services</b>								
14	Arts and Culture	281.2	448.6	449.7	447.8	455.6	483.0	509.5
15	Basic Education	2 636.0	3 101.5	3 884.7	4 832.3	6 398.3	8 408.2	11 617.3
16	Health	5 507.8	3 361.4	3 720.5	5 403.0	5 838.1	6 156.9	5 989.0
18	Labour	64.4	37.6	26.9	28.5	44.2	10.5	7.6
20	Sport and Recreation South Africa	4 605.0	4 295.0	2 168.7	512.6	-	-	-
<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>								
21	Correctional Services	1 005.3	948.5	833.6	950.9	968.3	1 016.8	1 072.7
22	Defence and Military Veterans	8.1	621.3	665.0	732.7	1 058.4	1 085.7	1 118.0
24	Justice and Constitutional Development	361.1	479.5	590.1	631.4	759.4	1 105.0	1 161.7
25	Police	732.5	991.2	1 070.1	1 118.2	1 235.3	1 544.6	1 629.5
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>								
26	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	105.3	110.3	131.7	181.7	260.1	239.3	141.0
27	Communications	646.0	750.0	920.0	540.9	404.0	317.0	376.1
29	Energy	1 435.6	1 739.9	2 400.3	4 239.9	4 334.4	4 533.5	3 200.3
30	Environmental Affairs	603.7	405.4	477.5	637.7	647.8	149.7	187.5
31	Human Settlements	9 936.8	12 300.0	15 087.4	18 155.9	21 440.0	23 488.4	25 101.5
33	Rural Development and Land Reform	5.6	6.3	2.8	6.9	21.2	11.3	4.2
34	Science and Technology	272.0	408.0	699.3	236.9	254.2	473.1	595.2
36	Trade and Industry	911.0	967.5	1 407.3	1 224.4	827.4	839.6	629.9
37	Transport	10 889.1	13 915.3	16 955.1	19 747.4	23 128.1	25 592.1	27 901.4
38	Water Affairs	930.4	1 904.1	2 212.8	2 764.0	4 123.8	4 455.1	5 064.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>49 206.1</b>	<b>56 185.0</b>	<b>64 530.2</b>	<b>74 837.7</b>	<b>86 457.1</b>	<b>96 781.5</b>	<b>104 206.1</b>

1. Amounts include mega infrastructure projects and programmes (over R300 million per year for a minimum of three years, or R900 million total project cost), large projects and programmes (between R300 million and R50 million per year within a given MTEF period), small projects and programmes (less than R50 million per year). Infrastructure transfers to other spheres, agencies and entities, fixed installations transferred to households and maintenance and repair projects are also included. Details are provided in the additional tables in each vote.

**Table 9 Personnel expenditure per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14**

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimates			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
<b>Central Government and Administration</b>									
1	The Presidency	117.1	141.7	181.9	209.5	209.5	237.4	251.4	275.6
2	Parliament	517.3	651.0	784.6	868.1	868.1	936.1	990.2	1 046.8
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	128.1	153.8	165.7	232.1	232.1	232.9	245.9	258.1
4	Home Affairs	1 087.0	1 296.0	1 637.1	1 971.1	1 971.1	2 206.6	2 317.5	2 443.5
5	International Relations and Cooperation	1 293.2	1 683.4	1 833.3	1 858.6	1 858.6	1 704.5	1 811.9	2 034.5
6	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	1.6	2.6	3.4	22.5	22.5	50.9	84.0	102.7
7	Public Works	721.5	801.0	976.1	1 200.9	1 200.9	1 242.1	1 241.2	1 305.1
8	Women, Children and People with Disabilities	4.8	5.9	9.8	24.1	24.1	34.6	39.9	46.3
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>									
9	Government Communication and Information System	116.2	114.0	138.7	150.7	150.7	165.4	173.4	183.2
10	National Treasury	272.7	321.0	402.1	552.6	511.2	605.9	637.7	672.2
11	Public Enterprises	56.0	70.4	75.2	90.3	90.3	96.5	101.0	106.2
12	Public Service and Administration	115.8	129.1	156.8	183.6	183.6	208.8	229.5	250.5
13	Statistics South Africa	472.0	700.7	879.2	978.7	931.6	1 531.0	1 165.0	1 185.0
<b>Social Services</b>									
14	Arts and Culture	107.2	126.8	146.3	152.9	152.9	164.8	174.3	183.7
15	Basic Education	150.4	186.3	225.2	271.1	271.1	325.6	349.3	371.7
16	Health	258.6	292.5	333.0	385.0	385.0	424.0	465.0	492.0
17	Higher Education and Training	146.2	174.8	201.8	251.6	249.6	301.5	334.1	359.7
18	Labour	497.9	491.3	576.5	744.8	701.9	786.3	865.8	915.2
19	Social Development	133.6	184.1	220.1	254.9	254.9	267.8	285.1	300.4
20	Sport and Recreation South Africa	43.4	54.5	61.3	75.8	74.3	79.9	84.0	88.4
<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>									
21	Correctional Services	6 799.2	8 077.8	9 065.5	10 247.5	10 247.5	10 964.9	11 522.8	12 191.7
22	Defence and Military Veterans	9 735.9	10 620.0	12 705.6	16 219.0	16 219.0	16 770.7	17 700.5	18 787.8
23	Independent Complaints Directorate	45.7	58.0	65.1	75.8	75.8	86.6	91.8	97.2
24	Justice and Constitutional Development	4 250.9	5 326.2	6 028.1	7 262.9	7 224.1	7 631.2	8 382.2	8 850.6
25	Police	25 610.6	29 147.4	33 771.5	38 416.1	38 416.1	41 070.3	43 643.2	47 181.7
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>									
26	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	811.1	931.3	1 082.2	1 199.6	1 199.6	1 273.0	1 395.3	1 474.5
27	Communications	97.7	108.0	129.6	164.6	164.6	171.7	179.3	188.0
28	Economic Development	-	-	7.9	57.7	33.7	79.2	91.8	96.5
29	Energy	85.5	103.0	133.3	147.9	147.9	181.7	192.4	218.3
30	Environmental Affairs	182.5	197.7	254.0	333.1	333.1	405.2	426.6	451.1
31	Human Settlements	103.5	134.2	166.9	289.0	289.0	319.0	331.9	346.8
32	Mineral Resources	210.1	231.0	275.1	343.7	343.7	377.6	401.0	421.8
33	Rural Development and Land Reform	476.4	614.2	760.9	1 196.8	1 196.8	1 395.7	1 523.3	1 608.9
34	Science and Technology	102.1	141.6	167.5	223.7	223.7	225.3	237.6	259.6
35	Tourism	130.8	106.4	89.6	101.1	101.1	141.9	158.4	169.4
36	Trade and Industry	327.5	383.1	437.7	569.8	533.3	602.2	644.2	676.4
37	Transport	131.3	182.6	228.1	266.2	266.2	294.4	309.9	326.5
38	Water Affairs	880.5	875.6	899.8	1 147.3	964.8	1 195.4	1 272.4	1 348.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>56 221.9</b>	<b>64 819.2</b>	<b>75 276.3</b>	<b>88 740.8</b>	<b>88 324.0</b>	<b>94 788.4</b>	<b>100 350.8</b>	<b>107 316.5</b>

**Table 10 Departmental receipts per vote 2007/08 to 2013/14<sup>1</sup>**

R million	Audited outcome			Adjusted estimate	Revised estimate	Medium-term receipts estimates			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
<b>Central Government Administration</b>									
1	The Presidency	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	Parliament	43.4	45.9	38.5	15.5	15.5	11.9	11.5	11.2
3	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
4	Home Affairs	421.1	355.7	442.2	455.3	455.3	482.6	506.7	557.4
5	International Relations and Cooperation	65.1	43.6	23.2	22.0	31.2	22.9	24.0	25.3
6.	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Public Works	95.8	28.5	39.6	30.9	30.9	38.7	40.6	42.6
8	Women, Children and People with Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial and Administrative Services</b>									
9	Government Communication and Information System	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
10	National Treasury	5 095.8	5 270.4	2 543.6	3 204.2	2 842.2	1 233.2	2 391.4	2 746.0
11	Public Enterprises	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
12	Public Service and Administration	2.7	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
13	Statistics South Africa	17.7	2.8	8.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
<b>Social Services</b>									
14	Arts and Culture	0.4	3.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
15	Basic Education	1.9	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2
16	Health	41.2	31.2	45.2	31.5	31.5	32.8	32.9	36.2
17	Higher Education and Training	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0
18	Labour	8.4	28.9	12.9	16.1	16.1	22.4	24.3	25.5
19	Social Development	237.0	16.5	30.6	218.3	0.2	10.1	10.1	10.1
20	Sport and Recreation South Africa	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</b>									
21	Correctional Services	136.3	80.5	108.5	143.4	120.4	126.1	132.3	139.2
22	Defence and Military Veterans	551.9	629.4	699.9	902.5	902.5	803.5	843.7	885.9
23	Independent Complaints Directorate	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
24	Justice and Constitutional Development	317.0	356.8	382.9	377.6	377.6	399.8	422.5	443.7
25	Police	345.1	376.5	347.6	272.9	280.3	263.9	258.7	257.1
<b>Economic Services and Infrastructure</b>									
26	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	121.1	254.0	250.5	119.3	119.3	121.5	118.2	123.6
27	Communications	3 007.4	3 520.1	1 344.8	1 398.7	898.9	913.4	928.0	943.4
28	Economic Development	229.3	244.4	456.0	230.0	366.3	243.8	250.0	263.8
29	Energy	1.2	3.3	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2
30	Environmental Affairs	4.7	8.5	2.1	4.1	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.8
31	Human Settlements	0.7	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
32	Mineral Resources	267.1	261.3	212.7	99.0	99.0	27.6	28.0	28.3
33	Rural Development and Land Reform	176.4	64.2	44.0	41.7	41.7	69.0	64.5	68.3
34	Science and Technology	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
35	Tourism	-	-	0.7	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
36	Trade and Industry	94.2	64.9	52.6	108.3	90.3	115.0	120.3	121.5
37	Transport	362.5	215.8	106.1	266.7	266.7	137.4	144.3	151.5
38	Water Affairs	0.1	26.6	76.3	42.1	42.1	22.9	24.3	25.9
<b>Total departmental receipts as per Estimates of National Expenditure</b>									
Total departmental receipts as per Estimates of National Expenditure									
Less: Parliament (retained departmental receipts)									
Plus: Direct receipts into the National Revenue Fund (National Treasury) <sup>2</sup>									
Plus: South African Revenue Service departmental receipts collection									
<b>Total departmental receipts as per Budget Review</b>									
Total departmental receipts as per Budget Review									

1. Departmental receipts exclude extraordinary receipts which are deposited into the National Revenue Fund. Extraordinary receipts are included in the Budget Review.

2. Direct receipts into the National Revenue Fund in this instance refer to Levy accounts/exchange control forfeits collected by the South African Reserve Bank.



# Information contained in each chapter

The Estimates of National Expenditure publication describes in detail the planned spending of all national government departments for three years going forward: that is, the years of the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF). The Estimates of National Expenditure is tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance on the day the main Budget is tabled. It provides details about the allocation of expenditure to all national departments set out in the Appropriation Bill, which is tabled on the same day.

The main divisions of the Appropriation Bill are divided into votes. A vote generally specifies the total amount appropriated per department, but more than one department may be contained within a single vote. Each chapter in the Estimates of National Expenditure relates to a vote. By appropriating funds from the National Revenue Fund through the approval of the Appropriation Bill, Parliament authorises expenditure.

Votes are arranged into the following functional groupings to facilitate analysis of interdepartmental initiatives and service delivery.

- central government administration
- financial and administrative services
- social services
- justice, crime prevention and security
- economic services and infrastructure.

These functional groupings are informal and are not the same as either the government's cluster system groupings or the standard chart of accounts' more rigorous classification of government functions. In the functional budgeting approach linked to the outcomes approach which has been adopted, these groupings are disaggregated further.

More detailed information for each vote is available on [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). More comprehensive coverage of vote specific information, particularly about goods and services, transfers, donor funding, public entities and lower level institutional information is provided.

The chapter for each vote contains the following information:

## Budget summary

This table shows the budgeted expenditure for the vote for the three-year MTEF period.

R million	2011/12					2012/13	2013/14
	Total to be Appropriated	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital assets	Payments for financial assets	Total	Total
<b>MTEF allocation</b>							
Programme name							
Programme name							
Programme name							
<b>Subtotal</b>							
<b>Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund</b>							
Item							
Item							
<b>Total expenditure estimates</b>							
Executive authority	Minister						
Accounting officer	Director-General / Chief Operating Officer						
Website address							

*Due to rounding off, the figures do not necessarily add up to the total. Figures are mostly denoted in rand million unless otherwise indicated.*

The **2011/12 total to be appropriated** shows the expenditure allocation per programme and the aggregated amount for 2011/12 and corresponds with the information in the 2011 Appropriation Bill.

The totals to be appropriated by Parliament are categorised by economic classification into **current payments, transfers and subsidies, payments for capital assets** and **payments for financial assets**.

**Current payments** are payments made by a department for its operational requirements.

**Transfers and subsidies** are payments made by a department for which the department does not directly receive anything in return.

**Payments for capital assets** are payments made by a department for an asset that can be used for more than one year and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow.

**Payments for financial assets** mainly consist of payments made by departments as loans to public corporations or as equity investments in public corporations. The reason for expensing the payments rather than treating them as financing is that, unlike other financial transactions, the purpose of the transaction is not profit oriented. This column is only shown in votes where such payments have been budgeted for. Payments for theft and losses are included in this category; however, these payments are not budgeted for and will thus only appear in the historical information, which can be seen in the expenditure estimates table.

Estimates for the two outer years of the expenditure framework, **2012/13** and **2013/14**, are also shown. These estimates are not included in the 2011 Appropriation Bill as they are still only indicative of actual expenditure levels in the outer years of the MTEF period. Parliament typically only appropriates or authorises expenditure for one financial year at a time. These forward estimates or indicative allocations do, however, form the basis for the planning of the 2012 Budget.

**Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund** are amounts spent in terms of statutes and do not require parliamentary approval and thus are not contained in the Appropriation Bill. They are not budgeted for under any programme on a particular vote and include, for example, state debt costs.

**Total expenditure estimates** are the sum of the expenditure on programmes and direct charges, classified into current payments, transfers and subsidies, payments for capital assets and payments for financial assets.

The last lines of the table provide accountability information: the vote's executive authority, accounting officer and website address.

## Aim

*The aim of the vote captures the department's mandate, strategic objectives or administrative functions, and corresponds with the aim stated in the Appropriation Bill.*

## Programme purposes

Each vote is comprised of several programmes. The activities and functions performed by a department are typically divided into these programmes. Programme 1 is the *Administration* programme, which houses the administrative activities and functions required to keep the department operating. Each vote programme is listed individually with its purpose, as stated in the Appropriation Bill. The programme purpose outlines the activities and functions of the particular programme as per the approved budget programme structure, in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (1999).

## Strategic overview: 2007/08 – 2013/14

This section describes the department's strategic direction over the period under review. It includes policy and mandate developments, legislative changes, a discussion on how the department will contribute towards the achievement of outcomes that are attributed to it and the related outputs listed in the service delivery agreements, as well as a table of selected quantitative and trendable performance indicators.

## Savings and cost effectiveness measures

In this section, departments discuss details of the reprioritisation of budgets and savings and cost reduction measures to be effected over the MTEF period.

These typically emanate from reduced expenditure on non-core goods and services, the rescheduling of expenditure over time in the case of delays, reduced transfers to certain public entities, improved financial management, reduced expenditure on administration in favour of frontline services and through seeking alternative sources of financing.

## Selected performance indicators

Indicator	Programme	Past			Current	Projections		
		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14

The table presents only a selected set of a department or entity's performance information and is not intended to provide a comprehensive view of performance. It should, however, contain key performance indicators that form part of the service delivery agreements.

An **indicator** is a numerical measure that tracks a department's or entity's progress towards its goal. An indicator may measure inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes or in certain instances explanatory information relating to the internal or external environment.

The **programme** column links the indicator to the vote programme associated with it.

## Expenditure estimates

This table shows expenditure outcomes and estimates over a seven-year period, by vote programme and by economic classification item.

Programme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R million								
1. Programme name								
2. Programme name								
3. Programme name								
<b>Subtotal</b>								
<b>Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund</b>								
Item								
Item								
<b>Total</b>								
Change to 2010 Budget estimate								

### Economic classification

<b>Current payments</b>			
Economic classification item			
Economic classification item			
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Economic classification item			
Economic classification item			
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>			
Economic classification item			
Economic classification item			
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>			
<b>Total</b>			

Expenditure is set out first by **programme** and then by **economic classification** over a seven-year period.

For comparability, where programme structures have been changed in recent years, expenditure has, where possible, been reallocated to the new approved programme structure for all seven years.

**Audited outcomes** are presented as they appear in the department or entity's annual financial statements, with amounts reallocated for any subsequent approved budget programme structure changes.

**Adjusted appropriation** includes any changes made to the appropriation voted in the main 2010 Budget for the financial year, with amounts reallocated for any subsequent approved programme structure changes. Changes are generally made mid-year at the time of the adjustments budget. These adjustments can only be made in terms of the circumstances listed in section 30 of the Public Finance Management Act (1999). Adjustments were included in the Adjustments Appropriation Bill, which Parliament approved before expenditure could take place, and the details were published in the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure publication.

The **revised estimate** for 2010/11 represents National Treasury's current estimate, in consultation with the department, of expenditure outcomes. This does not imply a change in the amounts voted to departments in the 2010/11 adjusted appropriation; it is merely a more recent estimate of what the department is likely to spend in this financial year.

The **medium-term expenditure estimates** are shown for 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14. The spending figures for 2011/12 constitute the proposed appropriation to be funded from the National Revenue Fund that is contained in the main Appropriation Bill, which has to be considered by Parliament after it has been tabled. The medium-term expenditure estimates for 2012/13 and 2013/14 are indicative allocations, and will form the basis for planning the 2012 Budget.

**Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund** are amounts spent in terms of statutes and do not require parliamentary approval and thus are not contained in the Appropriation Bill. They are not budgeted for in terms of a programme on a particular vote and include, for example, state debt costs.

The **totals**, which are the sum of the expenditure on programmes and direct charges, are also classified into current payments, transfers and subsidies, payments for capital assets and payments for financial assets.

## Expenditure trends

The main expenditure trends and vote programme structure changes from 2007/08 to 2013/14 are described. Trends are generally represented over the MTEF period between 2010/11 and 2013/14, or over the entire period between 2007/08 and 2013/14.

An explanation of the spending focus over the MTEF period in relation to the strategic objectives and the performance targets that will be achieved over the period is given. Expenditure growth in the historical period is also typically compared to expenditure anticipated over the MTEF period. Reasons are given for trends that are identified, and the significant increases or decreases in expenditure are explained in terms of the underlying policies that inform the trends. A summary of the new (additional) allocations to the vote programme's baseline budget is given. The baseline is derived from the previous year's forward estimates after consideration of savings, cost reduction and reprioritisation opportunities.

Generally, unless otherwise indicated, average annual growth rates are reflected in nominal, not real, terms. Where inflationary growth has been excluded from the calculation and real growth estimates are provided, the consumer price index has been used to deflate the growth rate.

### Personnel information

A brief summary of the personnel posts per programme by salary level is given.

### Infrastructure spending

Expenditure on existing, new and mega infrastructure is discussed.

## Departmental receipts

Departmental anticipated (non-tax) receipts for the MTEF period are described in relation to receipts for 2010/11.

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted estimate	Revised estimate	Medium-term receipts estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Departmental receipts								
Economic classification item								
Economic classification item								
<b>Total</b>								

## Information on each programme

Each programme section (with the exception of the *Administration* programme) opens with the purposes and activities of the subprogrammes that form that programme. Key functions, activities and transfers are highlighted by subprogramme. The work carried out by the subprogramme is explained in relation to the personnel responsible, the spending allocation of the funding, and outputs achieved.

Programme 1 is always *Administration*, which includes spending on the ministry, the director-general's office and central corporate services. The Ministry subprogramme includes spending on the ministerial and deputy ministerial offices.

## Objectives and measures

Objectives and measures are indicated for each programme. Objectives should include an explanation of strategic intent as well as specific interventions and progress measures. (Programme 1 (*Administration*) is generally exempt from providing objectives and measures.)

For example: Improve the provision of specified services and products to eligible citizens and residents (strategic intent/objective) by reducing the time taken to issue passports and travel documents (specific intervention) from 10 days in 2010/11 to 5 days in 2013/14 (progress measure).

## Expenditure estimates (per programme)

Tables for each programme set out expenditure by subprogramme and economic classification over a seven-year period.

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R million							
Subprogramme name							
Subprogramme name							
Subprogramme name							
<b>Total</b>							
Change to 2010 Budget estimate							
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>							
Economic classification item							
Economic classification item							
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>							
Economic classification item							
Economic classification item							
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>							
Economic classification item							
Economic classification item							
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>							
<b>Total</b>							

## **Expenditure trends (per programme)**

Important expenditure trends for each programme are explained. The scope of the information provided in this section is similar to what is provided for the entire vote.

## **Public entities and other agencies**

The scope of information contained in the write-up on public entities is similar to what is reported for the department.

Information on each of the public entities generally consists of the following:

- key legislative mandates in terms of which the entity was established and within which it operates as well as the outcomes and related outputs as stated in service delivery agreements
- selected performance indicators relating to the entity's mandate
- planned deliverables for the next MTEF period
- key achievements during the previous reporting periods
- financial data tables for the entity, focusing on the sources of funding for the entity, key spending areas and expenditure trends, and, if applicable, an analysis of some of the more important items on the entity's balance sheet that relate to the key activities being carried out
- reprioritisation, savings and cost effectiveness measures implemented
- personnel expenditure by salary level
- a list of other entities for which more detail appears on [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za) appears at the end of each chapter together with a short description of what the entity does and its total budget.

## **Additional tables**

Additional tables appear at the end of the vote. These include:

### **Summary of expenditure trends and estimates per programme and economic classification**

This table shows the budgeted expenditure and the revised estimate for 2010/11 as well as the audited outcome for 2009/10.

### **Details of approved establishment and personnel numbers per salary level**

Employment information is provided in respect of the department. The amount spent by a department on compensation of employees is shown.

Information is provided on the **number of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment** in the department at different salary levels **per programme** as at 30 September 2010.

**Number of posts on approved establishment** refers to the number of departmental employment positions approved by the Department of Public Service and Administration.

**Number of funded posts** refers to the number of departmental employment positions which are provided for within the budget.

**Number of posts additional to the establishment** typically refers to additional employment positions that have been allocated on an ad hoc basis and that do not form part of the approved departmental establishment.

### **Summary of expenditure on training**

Information is provided on the funds spent on training as a proportion of compensation of employees, and the number of people trained by the department.

### **Summary of conditional grants to provinces and municipalities**

A conditional grant refers to an allocation made by the national government, from its nationally raised revenue, to a province, local government or municipality, on condition that certain requirements or services are met.

## Summary of departmental public private partnerships projects

Disclosure notes with additional details are provided for the projects signed in terms of Treasury Regulation 16.

Public private partnerships refer to contractual arrangements in which a private party performs part of a government function and assumes the associated risks. In return, the private party receives a fee according to predefined performance criteria. A public private partnership may also be a project in which a private party uses state assets for its own commercial purposes, and government benefits from the profits generated by the enterprise.

A signed project is a public private partnership project which has reached financial close and is being implemented.

Projects in preparation are in some stage of inception, feasibility or procurement, but have not yet reached financial close.

**Unitary charge or fee** refers to the total payment made to the private party for the provision of the various services.

**Advisory fees** are costs related to the hiring of transaction advisors who assist government with feasibility studies and procurement in the public private partnership project process.

**Project monitoring cost** is associated with the ongoing evaluation and monitoring of public private partnerships in operation.

## Summary of donor funding

Donor funding is funding received by departments over and above the allocations provided in the South African government's appropriation legislation.

Donor funding comprises official development assistance and other local and international donations.

Official development assistance is an official resource flow from the international donor community to the South African government in the form of grants, technical cooperation and financial cooperation.

The **programme** column links the donor funding to the vote programme that is associated with it.

The **spending focus** shows what the department aims to achieve by using the funding.

## Summary of expenditure on infrastructure

The infrastructure table includes new and replacement assets, maintenance and repairs, upgrades and additions, and rehabilitation, renovation and refurbishment of assets.

**Departmental infrastructure** refers to direct spending by a department on infrastructure assets which the department will own.

**Infrastructure transfers to other spheres, agencies and departments** refers to transfers and grants to other government institutions for expenditure on infrastructure.

**Fixed installations transferred to households** shows the transfer of funds to individual South Africans to be used for the construction of fixed 'on-site' structures that enhance the welfare of households.

**Maintenance** refers to all maintenance, repairs and refurbishment expenditure on infrastructure that prolongs the life and retains the value of the infrastructure asset. This item does not include day-to-day maintenance.

**In all expenditure and revenue tables a dash ( - ) indicates that information is unavailable or zero.**



# **The Presidency**

**National Treasury  
Republic of South Africa**



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# Vote 1

## The Presidency

### Budget summary

R thousand	2011/12				2012/13	2012/14
	Total to be appropriated	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital assets	Total	Total
<b>MTEF allocation</b>						
Administration	345 308	328 870	1 970	14 468	386 150	407 8020
National Planning	83 822	83 822	-	-	96 187	88 924
National Youth Development Agency	385 853	-	385 853	-	405 146	427 429
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>814 983</b>	<b>412 692</b>	<b>387 823</b>	<b>14 468</b>	<b>887 483</b>	<b>924 155</b>
<b>Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund</b>						
Salary of the President	2 531	2 531	-	-	2 658	2 804
Salary of the Deputy President	2 279	2 279	-	-	2 393	2 525
<b>Total expenditure estimates</b>	<b>819 793</b>	<b>417 502</b>	<b>387 823</b>	<b>14 468</b>	<b>892 534</b>	<b>929 484</b>
Executive authority	Minister in the Presidency					
Accounting officer	Chief Operations Officer in the Presidency					
Website address	<a href="http://www.thepresidency.gov.za">www.thepresidency.gov.za</a>					

### Aim

*Facilitate a common programme towards the achievement of the electoral mandate and the enhanced integrity of the State through considered planning, coordination, oversight, mobilisation and support.*

### Programme purposes

#### Programme 1: Administration

**Purpose:** Provide effective leadership, strategic management and administrative support services to the principals and branches of the Presidency in fulfilment of the Presidency's mission and mandate.

#### Programme 2: National Planning

**Purpose:** Develop the country's long term vision and national strategic plan and contribute towards better outcomes in government through better planning, better long term plans, more policy coherence and clear articulation of long term goals and aspirations.

#### Programme 3: National Youth Development Agency

**Purpose:** Facilitate the transfer of funds to the National Youth Development Agency in order that the agency may initiate, implement, facilitate and monitor youth development interventions aimed at reducing youth unemployment and promoting social cohesion.

### Strategic overview: 2007/08 – 2013/14

As the institution at the apex of government, the Presidency's mandate is derived from the constitutional mandate of the president, and is mainly to enable the president to exercise his authority and duties as executive and head of state, as outlined in chapter 5 of the Constitution. The Presidency is thus mandated to oversee the successful implementation of government's strategic agenda and facilitate a common programme that is carried

out across government. Through planning, coordination, oversight, mobilisation, support, and monitoring and evaluation, the Presidency ensures that government delivers on its electoral mandate.

### Government's 12 outcomes and ministerial service delivery agreements

In terms of government's 12 outcomes, the Presidency contributes directly towards the achievement of an efficient, effective and development orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship (outcome 12), specifically through tackling corruption in the public service (output 4). This specific task has been assigned to the Minister of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, who is also responsible for ensuring the implementation of the outcomes approach. Cabinet adopted the new outcomes approach in January 2010 and part of this process has involved the development of 12 strategic outcomes, with measurable outputs and targets that are outlined in detailed delivery agreements with departments. Through the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, the Minister of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation needs to facilitate the process of regular reporting and monitoring of progress against the agreed outputs and targets in the delivery agreements. The minister is also responsible for providing public service oversight.

### Strategic priorities over the medium term

In line with the ministerial service delivery agreements, the following are the prioritised outputs planned for delivery over the MTEF period:

#### *Development of Vision 2025*

A key priority for the Presidency over the medium term includes the development of a draft long term vision and strategic plan for South Africa. This is to be a key output from the newly established National Planning Commission.

The lack of an integrated long term plan for government has undermined its ability to provide clear and consistent policies and limited its capacity to mobilise society in pursuit of clear developmental objectives. This is evident in the lack of real social partnerships to resolve key development challenges and it has also hampered efforts to allocate resources in line with government's policy priorities. Furthermore, weaknesses in the coordination of government programmes have led to policy inconsistencies and, in several cases, poor service delivery outcomes. The lack of a unifying vision has also resulted in policy incoherence, with some policies showing competing objectives. A guiding framework such as Vision 2025 will sequence and streamline key policy reforms.

A long term, unifying national vision will strengthen government's strategic management and leadership capability over the medium term. The vision will be backed up by solid technical plans around which programmes, policy priorities and budgets can be shaped to achieve greater programme coherence. It will also facilitate the overall alignment of all spheres of government programmes, towards the successful delivery of the electoral mandate.

#### *Spatial planning norms*

The National Planning Commission, with the ministers of human settlements, cooperative governance and traditional affairs, rural development and land affairs, and environmental affairs, is facilitating a process to determine a common position on spatial planning norms and land use management. The commission will lead the development of appropriate spatial planning norms for South Africa, design the instruments for implementing them, and establish the governing legal and regulatory framework.

#### *Review of state owned enterprises*

State owned enterprises form a significant part of the key industries that drive the country's economy, providing crucial services such as electricity, transportation and telecommunications. These sectors are drivers of the formal sector of the economy, and provide for the bulk of economic growth. The state owned enterprises deliver a range of social goods and services to contribute to quality of life for all South Africans.

The enterprises are also extremely important for job creation, developing and retaining skills and contributing to government's developmental and transformation agenda. To ensure that they are efficient and viable businesses and delivering on their public mandate in meeting social and infrastructural goals, the Presidency will review all state owned enterprises over the medium term. A component of the review will be the assessment of their governance and control systems and structures. The review will be carried out by the presidential state owned

enterprises review committee, with the specific objective of strengthening the role of the enterprises in delivering on a clearly defined public mandate and supporting government's developmental priorities.

### The presidential hotline

Over the medium term, the Presidency will continue to provide an interface with the public through the presidential hotline. It will continue to improve communication and turnaround time in responding to queries. The hotline will also be an important source of information for monitoring government performance in relation to service delivery.

## Savings and cost effectiveness measures

Following a Cabinet decision in December 2010 to cut departmental budgets, the Presidency has identified savings of R2.1 million in 2011/12, R2.3 million in 2012/13 and R2.4 million in 2013/14, mainly in goods and services and relating to travel and subsistence, communication, and agency and support services. The Presidency will use the most economic modes of transport and communication and replace temporary staff with permanent officials. These savings will not impact on service delivery.

## Selected performance indicators

Table 1.1 The Presidency

Indicator	Programme	Past			Current	Projections		
		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Number of new districts' integrated development plans aligned with the national spatial development perspective and provincial growth and development plans	National Planning	10	15	14	0	-	-	-
Number of households surveyed on income, consumption and expenditure in the national income dynamics study	National Planning	8 000	7 305	0 <sup>1</sup>	9 600	0 <sup>1</sup>	12 000	0 <sup>1</sup>
Number of research reports per year	National Planning	-	-	-	-	0	1	1

1. The national income dynamics survey is conducted every two years.

## Expenditure estimates

Table 1.2 The Presidency

Programme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R thousand								
Administration	200 433	257 495	289 919	318 903	318 903	345 308	386 150	407 802
National Planning	28 387	21 887	40 288	49 044	49 044	83 822	96 187	88 924
National Youth Development Agency	420 614	29 413	328 925	398 973	398 973	385 853	405 146	427 429
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>649 434</b>	<b>308 795</b>	<b>659 132</b>	<b>766 920</b>	<b>766 920</b>	<b>814 983</b>	<b>887 483</b>	<b>924 155</b>
Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund	2 316	3 999	3 830	4 550	4 550	4 810	5 051	5 329
Salary of the President	1 270	2 107	2 100	2 394	2 394	2 531	2 658	2 804
Salary of the Deputy President	1 046	1 892	1 730	2 156	2 156	2 279	2 393	2 525
<b>Total</b>	<b>651 750</b>	<b>312 794</b>	<b>662 962</b>	<b>771 470</b>	<b>771 470</b>	<b>819 793</b>	<b>892 534</b>	<b>929 484</b>
Change to 2010 Budget estimate				44 307	44 307	42 827	76 976	69 070
<b>Economic classification</b>								
Current payments	222 034	270 364	321 490	353 738	353 738	417 502	470 079	483 871
Compensation of employees	117 103	141 708	181 928	209 506	209 506	237 433	251 404	275 552
Goods and services	104 931	128 656	139 562	144 232	144 232	180 069	218 675	208 319
<i>of which:</i>								
Administrative fees	353	94	148	174	174	155	279	276

Table 1.2 The Presidency (continued)

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>222 034</b>	<b>270 364</b>	<b>321 490</b>	<b>353 738</b>	<b>353 738</b>	<b>417 502</b>	<b>470 079</b>	<b>483 871</b>
<i>Advertising</i>	997	1 380	1 562	1 708	1 708	1 647	2 869	2 897
<i>Assets less than the capitalisation threshold</i>	2 611	3 992	2 397	3 306	3 306	3 777	6 206	6 419
<i>Audit cost: External</i>	778	1 616	2 169	3 350	3 350	6 989	9 773	10 145
<i>Bursaries: Employees</i>	2 228	1 182	819	1 449	1 449	2 374	2 514	2 755
<i>Catering: Departmental activities</i>	3 582	3 259	2 814	2 956	2 956	3 158	4 554	4 628
<i>Communication</i>	10 474	11 896	13 452	14 598	14 598	7 447	13 629	13 241
<i>Computer services</i>	2 015	4 891	3 894	12 194	12 194	13 124	19 892	20 609
<i>Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services</i>	19 621	6 381	20 414	36 297	36 297	61 086	43 963	30 108
<i>Consultants and professional services: Legal costs</i>	445	10 131	11 582	936	936	835	1 501	1 482
<i>Contractors</i>	3 050	1 986	3 011	4 213	4 213	4 197	7 428	7 505
<i>Agency and support / outsourced services</i>	9 168	14 475	12 237	8 009	8 009	8 877	15 363	15 311
<i>Entertainment</i>	–	52	107	243	243	285	375	380
<i>Fleet services (including government motor transport)</i>	–	–	9	2	2	3	3	3
<i>Inventory: Food and food supplies</i>	1 734	1 058	1 077	951	951	1 074	1 827	1 933
<i>Inventory: Materials and supplies</i>	–	–	132	28	28	30	40	40
<i>Inventory: Other consumables</i>	394	1 416	1 086	1 238	1 238	1 379	2 353	2 432
<i>Inventory: Stationery and printing</i>	2 376	3 299	3 362	3 397	3 397	3 457	5 632	5 653
<i>Lease payments</i>	3 057	3 887	4 930	3 573	3 573	3 490	4 871	4 891
<i>Property payments</i>	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–
<i>Travel and subsistence</i>	34 882	48 166	49 200	41 606	41 606	50 911	67 610	69 014
<i>Training and development</i>	–	–	346	1 012	1 012	940	1 511	1 567
<i>Operating expenditure</i>	4 877	2 791	3 132	1 545	1 545	3 430	4 590	5 134
<i>Venues and facilities</i>	2 289	6 704	1 682	1 427	1 427	1 404	1 892	1 896
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>425 057</b>	<b>35 634</b>	<b>331 915</b>	<b>401 057</b>	<b>401 057</b>	<b>387 823</b>	<b>407 265</b>	<b>429 665</b>
Provinces and municipalities	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	424 614	33 413	328 925	400 943	400 943	387 823	407 265	429 665
Households	441	2 219	2 987	114	114	–	–	–
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>4 659</b>	<b>6 796</b>	<b>9 475</b>	<b>16 675</b>	<b>16 675</b>	<b>14 468</b>	<b>15 190</b>	<b>15 948</b>
Machinery and equipment	4 659	6 796	9 475	16 675	16 675	14 468	15 190	15 948
Payments for financial assets	–	–	82	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>651 750</b>	<b>312 794</b>	<b>662 962</b>	<b>771 470</b>	<b>771 470</b>	<b>819 793</b>	<b>892 534</b>	<b>929 484</b>

## Expenditure trends

Over the MTEF period, the spending focus will continue to be on the provision of support services to the president, deputy president, ministers and deputy minister in the execution of their duties. The activities of the presidential state owned enterprises review committee will be finalised in 2011/12. The purpose of the committee is to ensure that the state owned enterprises respond to a clearly defined public mandate and support government's aspirations for a developmental state.

Between 2007/08 and 2010/11, expenditure increased from R651.8 million to R771.5 million, at an average annual rate of 5.8 per cent. The growth was mainly due to the increase in expenditure on compensation of employees and on goods and services, the result of changes to the departmental structure and the appointment of the Minister for National Planning and support staff. Expenditure decreases from R651.8 million in 2007/08 to R312.8 million in 2008/09, mainly due to the restated expenditure of the National Youth Development Agency, which was formed from the merger between the Umsobomvu Youth Fund and National Youth Commission.

Over the MTEF period, the Presidency receives additional allocations of R90.5 million in 2011/12, R131.3 million in 2012/13 and R126.4 million in 2013/14, mainly for compensation of employees, consultants, and machinery and equipment. Expenditure is projected to increase to R929.5 million in 2013/14, at an average annual rate of 6.4 per cent, due to the expanded capacity in the National Planning Commission, additional political advisors, and expenditure on state owned enterprises.

The Budget provides additional funds of R90.5 million, R131.3 million and R126.4 million over the medium term for:

- capacity in internal auditing to be shared with the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (R12.4 million in 2011/12, R50.2 million in 2012/13 and R51.4 million in 2013/14) in the *Administration* programme
- additional political advisors and support services to the deputy president (R10.3 million in 2011/12, R9.6 million in 2012/13 and R10.2 million in 2013/14)
- appointing the deputy minister and related support staff (R5.3 million in 2011/12, R6 million in 2012/13 and R8 million in 2013/14)
- the newly formed state owned enterprise committee for (R24 million 2011/12)
- the expanded structure of the National Planning Commission and the appointment of researchers and advisors (R29 million in 2011/12, R35.5 million in 2012/13 and R46 million in 2013/14)
- improvements in conditions of service (R7.7 million in 2011/12, R8 million in 2012/13 and R8.3 million in 2013/14)
- the national income dynamic study phase 3 (R20 million in 2012/13)
- the Commonwealth youth programme subscription fee (R1.7 million in 2011/12, R2.0 million in 2012/13 and R2.5 million in 2013/14).

Expenditure on consultants amounts to R135.2 million over the MTEF period, mainly for the presidential state owned enterprises review committee, the national income dynamics study and research for the National Planning Commission. Expenditure on consultants increases from R36.3 million in 2010/11 to R61.1 million in 2011/12, due to once-off funding of R24 million for the state owned enterprises review committee. Expenditure on consultants decreases to R43.9 million in 2012/13 and R30.1 million in 2013/14, because the national income dynamics study will be in its last phase in 2012/13 and research in the National Planning Commission will be decreasing in 2013/14.

Administrative costs equate to 46 per cent of line function programme costs.

### Personnel information

The department has an establishment of 708 posts, of which 659 are funded and 49 are additional to the approved establishment. Filled posts increased from 410 in 2007/08 to 592 in 2010/11, and are expected to increase to 647 over the MTEF period. There are 116 vacancies, of which the majority (48 per cent) are at salary levels 13 to 16. A phased in approach to filling vacancies is followed, and every vacancy is evaluated in terms of its contribution to the Presidency's mandate.

The ratio of administrative to line function staff is 1:8.

## Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts consist mainly of recovered advances and debts, and receipts from renting out state property. Revenue decreased from R625 000 in 2009/10 to R451 000 in 2010/11, due to the once-off sale of official vehicles in 2009/10. Receipts over the MTEF period are expected to remain relatively stable. They are mainly from parking fees based on the number of employees for the Presidency and the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. The decrease in the sale of capital assets over the medium term is mainly due to the once-off car auctions held in 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Table 1.3 Departmental receipts

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted estimate	Revised estimate	Medium-term receipts estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Departmental receipts</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>338</b>
Sales of goods and services produced by department	99	131	126	252	252	266	279	280
Sales of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest, dividends and rent on land	19	4	14	16	16	19	13	13
Sales of capital assets	32	–	308	140	140	–	–	–
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	134	97	177	43	43	46	45	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>338</b>

## Programme 1: Administration

### Expenditure estimates

Table 1.4 Administration

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R thousand							
Ministry <sup>1</sup>	12 883	19 940	21 556	30 245	35 155	38 677	43 939
Management	132 286	166 990	198 399	199 725	201 540	257 027	264 658
Support Services to President	16 967	25 982	25 870	31 189	30 260	33 230	36 454
Support Services to Deputy President	19 929	24 584	24 154	27 365	34 281	35 818	38 960
Cabinet Services	18 368	19 999	19 940	20 379	20 072	21 398	23 791
Commission on State Owned Enterprises	–	–	–	10 000	24 000	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>200 433</b>	<b>257 495</b>	<b>289 919</b>	<b>318 903</b>	<b>345 308</b>	<b>386 150</b>	<b>407 802</b>
Change to 2010 Budget estimate				9 288	13 958	21 671	33 468

1. From 2008/09, the current payments relating to the total remuneration package of political office bearers are shown. Before this, only salary and car allowance are included. Administrative and other subprogramme expenditure may in addition include payments for capital assets as well as transfers and subsidies.

#### Economic classification

<b>Current payments</b>	<b>191 355</b>	<b>244 596</b>	<b>278 367</b>	<b>300 249</b>	<b>328 870</b>	<b>368 841</b>	<b>389 618</b>
Compensation of employees	106 205	125 933	163 695	186 506	199 707	209 691	230 373
Goods and services	85 150	118 663	114 672	113 743	129 163	159 150	159 245
<i>of which:</i>							
Administrative fees	353	94	148	174	155	279	276
Advertising	965	1 370	1 442	1 708	1 547	2 719	2 697
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	2 588	3 882	2 371	3 306	3 037	5 211	5 169
Audit cost: External	778	1 616	2 169	3 350	6 989	9 773	10 145
Bursaries: Employees	2 173	1 546	819	1 314	2 374	2 514	2 755
Catering: Departmental activities	3 418	3 035	2 612	2 871	2 758	3 949	3 878
Communication	10 262	11 590	12 984	9 570	6 298	12 059	11 506
Computer services	2 015	4 891	3 894	12 194	12 124	18 492	18 909
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	2 883	2 070	1 779	15 317	27 086	6 263	5 656
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs	445	10 131	11 581	936	835	1 501	1 482
Contractors	3 050	1 985	2 036	4 213	3 787	6 768	6 685

Table 1.4 Administration (continued)

R thousand	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<i>Agency and support / outsourced services</i>	9 168	13 353	12 059	7 009	7 177	12 843	12 681
<i>Entertainment</i>	–	52	78	243	285	375	380
<i>Fleet services (including government motor transport)</i>	–	–	–	2	3	3	3
<i>Inventory: Food and food supplies</i>	1 522	1 058	1 077	951	900	1 564	1 545
<i>Inventory: Materials and supplies</i>	–	–	130	28	30	40	40
<i>Inventory: Other consumables</i>	394	1 415	1 086	1 238	1 119	1 973	1 952
<i>Inventory: Stationery and printing</i>	2 204	3 000	3 207	3 397	3 294	5 366	5 324
<i>Lease payments</i>	3 057	3 809	4 877	3 443	3 030	4 321	4 191
<i>Travel and subsistence</i>	32 966	45 286	46 033	38 697	41 011	55 774	56 164
<i>Training and development</i>	–	–	323	862	840	1 361	1 367
<i>Operating expenditure</i>	4 685	2 606	2 932	1 493	3 180	4 260	4 744
<i>Venues and facilities</i>	2 224	5 874	1 035	1 427	1 304	1 742	1 696
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4 443</b>	<b>6 221</b>	<b>2 765</b>	<b>2 084</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>2 119</b>	<b>2 236</b>
Provinces and municipalities	2	2	3	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	4 000	4 000	–	1 970	1 970	2 119	2 236
Households	441	2 219	2 762	114	–	–	–
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>4 635</b>	<b>6 678</b>	<b>8 705</b>	<b>16 570</b>	<b>14 468</b>	<b>15 190</b>	<b>15 948</b>
Machinery and equipment	4 635	6 678	8 705	16 570	14 468	15 190	15 948
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>200 433</b>	<b>257 495</b>	<b>289 919</b>	<b>318 903</b>	<b>345 308</b>	<b>386 150</b>	<b>407 802</b>
<b>Details of transfers and subsidies</b>							
<b>Departmental agencies and accounts</b>							
<b>Departmental agencies (non-business entities)</b>							
Current	4 000	4 000	–	1 970	1 970	2 119	2 236
Isigodlo	3 000	3 000	–	1 970	1 970	2 119	2 236
South African Chapter of the Renaissance	1 000	1 000	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Households</b>							
<b>Households social benefits</b>							
Current	441	2 219	2 762	114	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	441	2 219	2 762	114	–	–	–
<b>Provinces and municipalities</b>							
<b>Municipalities</b>							
<b>Municipal bank accounts</b>							
Current	2	2	3	–	–	–	–
Municipal services	2	2	3	–	–	–	–

## Expenditure trends

The spending focus over the MTEF period will be on: providing support services to the political principals and the presidential state owned enterprises review committee (in 2011/12); building capacity in internal auditing and the National Planning Committee; and supporting Cabinet and its structures.

Expenditure increased from R200.4 million in 2007/08 to R318.9 million in 2010/11, at an average annual rate of 16.7 per cent. The growth was mainly due to expanding the programme, with the additional tasks allocated to the minister, and establishing the presidential hotline. Transfers and subsidies to departmental agencies decreased from R4 million in 2007/08 to R2 million in 2010/11 as a result of the cut in the transfers to the Isigodlo Trust. The agreement to fund the trust came to an end in 2009/10.

Expenditure over the medium term is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 8.5 per cent, from R318.9 million in 2010/11 to R407.8 million in 2013/14.

The *Administration* programme receives additional allocations of R61.5 million in 2011/12, R95.8 million in 2012/13 and R80.4 million in 2013/14, mainly in compensation of employees under the *Management* subprogramme, for costs relating to the presidential state owned enterprises review committee and the last phase of the national income dynamic study, and also to cater for the deputy minister and support staff.

Expenditure on compensation of employees will increase from R199.7 million in 2011/12 and R230.4 million in 2013/14, mainly as a result of an increase in staff in the *Management* subprogramme.

## Programme 2: National Planning

- *Ministry* develops the country's long term vision and national strategic plan, and contributes to better outcomes in government through better planning, better long term plans, more policy coherence and clearly articulated long term goals and aspirations. 11 employees fall under this subprogramme, and 57 per cent of its budget is spent on compensation of employees.
- *Research and Policy Services* manages and facilitates research and policy process on long term developmental issues and provides technical support to the National Planning Commission. This entails: producing reports and discussion papers on identified cross cutting issues that affect long term development; translating sector plans to inform South Africa's long term vision and national strategic plan; and providing advice to departments on areas in which the quality of policies, operational plans and implementation strategies need to be improved. The unit publishes South Africa's development indicators each year and a research report based on the national income dynamic study. 34 employees fall under this subprogramme, and 36 per cent of its budget is spent on compensation of employees.
- *Communication and Public Participation* provides support services to the National Planning Commission and its secretariat. This entails providing financial management services, human resource management and development services, supply chain and logistical services, ICT services, and legal advice and contract management services. The unit provides briefings and seminars on national planning publications. 24 employees fall under this subprogramme, and 6 per cent of its budget is spent on compensation of employees.

### Objectives and measures

- Improve long term planning and development to ensure the achievement of Vision 2025 by:
  - producing a vision statement and a national development plan for the next 20 years
  - setting out the key challenges that South Africa faces in achieving government's vision over the next 20 years and describing the key trade-offs that would have to be made
  - advising on the sequencing of policies over the next 20 years to achieve government's goals within its means.
- Manage risks to the national development plan by producing cross-cutting sectoral reports on a continuous basis that are likely to impact on the long term trajectory.
- Enhance engagements at all levels by providing support and advice on communication, public participation and parliamentary liaison services through campaigns, seminars and conferences.

## Expenditure estimates

Table 1.5 National Planning

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R thousand							
Ministry	28 387	21 887	40 288	49 044	61 273	71 387	60 286
Research and Policy Services	–	–	–	–	15 000	18 000	20 238
Communication and Public Participation	–	–	–	–	7 549	6 800	8 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 387</b>	<b>21 887</b>	<b>40 288</b>	<b>49 044</b>	<b>83 822</b>	<b>96 187</b>	<b>88 924</b>
Change to 2010 Budget estimate				6 019	28 869	55 305	35 602
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>28 363</b>	<b>21 769</b>	<b>39 293</b>	<b>48 939</b>	<b>83 822</b>	<b>96 187</b>	<b>88 924</b>
Compensation of employees	8 582	11 776	14 403	18 450	32 916	36 662	39 850
Goods and services	19 781	9 993	24 890	30 489	50 906	59 525	49 074
<i>of which:</i>							
Advertising	32	10	120	–	100	150	200
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	23	110	26	–	740	995	1 250
Bursaries: Employees	55	(364)	–	135	–	–	–
Catering: Departmental activities	164	224	202	85	400	605	750
Communication	212	306	468	5 028	1 149	1 570	1 735
Computer services	–	–	–	–	1 000	1 400	1 700
Consultants and professional services: Business and advisory services	16 738	4 311	18 635	20 980	34 000	37 700	24 452
Consultants and professional services: Legal costs	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Contractors	–	1	975	–	410	660	820
Agency and support / outsourced services	–	1 122	178	1 000	1 700	2 520	2 630
Entertainment	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Food and food supplies	212	–	–	–	174	263	388
Inventory: Materials and supplies	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Other consumables	–	1	–	–	260	380	480
Inventory: Stationery and printing	172	299	155	–	163	266	329
Lease payments	–	78	53	130	460	550	700
Property payments	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	1 916	2 880	3 167	2 909	9 900	11 836	12 850
Training and development	–	–	23	150	100	150	200
Operating expenditure	192	185	200	52	250	330	390
Venues and facilities	65	830	647	–	100	150	200
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Households	–	–	225	–	–	–	–
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Machinery and equipment	24	118	770	105	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 387</b>	<b>21 887</b>	<b>40 288</b>	<b>49 044</b>	<b>83 822</b>	<b>96 187</b>	<b>88 924</b>
<b>Details of transfers and subsidies</b>							
<b>Households</b>							
<b>Households social benefits</b>							
Current	–	–	225	–	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	–	–	225	–	–	–	–

## Expenditure trends

Spending over the MTEF period will focus on planning and coordinating interventions that increase the effectiveness of existing policies and programmes.

Expenditure in the *National Planning* programme increased from R28.4 million in 2007/08 to R49 million in 2010/11, at an average annual rate of 20 per cent. The growth is mainly for providing strategic support and advice to principals in the Presidency.

Expenditure is expected to increase from R49 million in 2010/11 to R88.9 million in 2013/14, at an average annual rate of 21.9 per cent. This is as a result of expanding the structure of the programme and appointing researchers and advisors. Researchers and advisors are appointed on an ad hoc basis, depending on the expertise needed.

Administrative costs equate to 31 per cent of line function programme costs.

## Programme 3: National Youth Development Agency

- *National Youth Development Agency* transfers funds to the National Youth Development Agency, which initiates, implements, facilitates and monitors youth development interventions aimed at reducing youth unemployment and promoting social cohesion.

The National Youth Development Agency is discussed in the public entities section below.

Table 1.6 National Youth Development Agency

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
R thousand							
National Youth Development Agency	420 614	29 413	328 925	398 973	385 853	405 146	427 429
<b>Total</b>	<b>420 614</b>	<b>29 413</b>	<b>328 925</b>	<b>398 973</b>	<b>385 853</b>	<b>405 146</b>	<b>427 429</b>
Change to 2010 Budget estimate				29 000	-	-	-
<b>Economic classification</b>							
Transfers and subsidies	420 614	29 413	328 925	398 973	385 853	405 146	427 429
Departmental agencies and accounts	420 614	29 413	328 925	398 973	385 853	405 146	427 429
<b>Total</b>	<b>420 614</b>	<b>29 413</b>	<b>328 925</b>	<b>398 973</b>	<b>385 853</b>	<b>405 146</b>	<b>427 429</b>
<b>Details of transfers and subsidies</b>							
Departmental agencies and accounts							
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)							
Current	420 614	29 413	328 925	398 973	385 853	405 146	427 429
National Youth Development Agency	420 614	29 413	328 925	398 973	385 853	405 146	427 429

## Public entities and other agencies

### National Youth Development Agency

#### Strategic overview: 2007/08 – 2013/14

The National Youth Development Agency was established in 2009 in terms of the National Youth Development Agency Act (2008). Established through the merger of the National Youth Commission and the Umsobomvu Youth Fund, the organisation has absorbed all the activities, assets, liabilities, and staff of both organisations. The agency derives its mandate from the act, the 2009-2014 national youth policy, and the 2006 draft integrated youth development strategy. Its main role is to initiate, implement, facilitate and monitor youth development interventions aimed to reduce youth unemployment and promote social cohesion. To achieve this, the agency's concrete responsibilities include: lobbying and advocating for the integration and mainstreaming of youth development in all spheres of government, private sector and civil society; initiating, implementing, facilitating and coordinating youth development programmes; monitoring and evaluating youth development interventions; and mobilising the youth for active participation in civil society engagements.

Agency activities and interventions are also aligned with key national priorities such as those articulated in the Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa, the national youth development policy and framework,

the expanded public works programme, the human resources development strategy, the national skills development strategy, the South African Qualifications Authority Act (1995) and the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (2003).

### Savings and cost effectiveness measures

No savings were identified by the National Youth Development Agency over the MTEF period.

### Selected performance indicators

Table 1.7 National Youth Development Agency

Indicator	Programme/Activity	Past			Current	Projections		
		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Total number of young people assisted through youth advisory centres	All programmes	485 961	546 508	495 146	800 000	800 000	840 000	880 000
Total number of young people accessing information through youth advisory centres (full service points, call centre interaction and kiosks)	All programmes	44 272	55 934	-	-	-	-	-
Number of young people enrolled in entrepreneurship education programmes per year	Provide education opportunities to young people	-	-	37 764	15 150	10 000	10 000	10 000
Number of young people acquiring skills through national youth service projects per year	All programmes	66 130	69 512	18 142	50 000	50 000	55 000	58 000
Number of young people provided with career guidance information and counselling in individual and group sessions and events per year	Provide skills development opportunities to young people	800	1750	-	-	-	-	-
Number of loans issued per year	Other administration, operating and employee costs	19 682	21 809	29 440	8 150	8 410	9 250	10 150
Number of jobs created or sustained through entrepreneurship programme interventions per year	Facilitate job creation and employment opportunities for young people	41 002	38 304	43 303	14 888	16 376	18 013	19 814

### Details of programmes/activities/objectives

The main thrust of the National Youth Development Agency is to promote the coordination of youth development matters. Ongoing projects include advancing youth development through guidance and support, and promoting economic participation through job placements and income generating activities. Recent achievements include 68 610 youth enrolled in entrepreneurship education and skills development programmes. The agency will facilitate 59 334 job placements.

### Expenditure estimates

Table 1.8 National Youth Development Agency

R thousand	Audited outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
To facilitate and provide business and Financing support to young people	133 275	140 638	48 857	29 015	14 000	14 500	17 000
To provide education opportunities to young people	246	1 479	-	7 114	7 980	8 778	9 234
To provide skills development opportunities to young people	60 837	91 921	32 172	49 790	34 000	37 400	41 140
To increase access and availability of information to young people	4 437	6 655	992	3 600	8 000	8 800	9 680
Other objectives	187 470	250 494	192 764	275 553	326 656	347 790	367 501
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>386 265</b>	<b>491 187</b>	<b>274 784</b>	<b>365 072</b>	<b>390 636</b>	<b>417 268</b>	<b>444 555</b>

Table 1.9 National Youth Development Agency

Statement of financial performance				Revised estimate	Medium-term estimate		
R thousands	Audited outcome				2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10				
<b>Revenue</b>							
<b>Non-tax revenue</b>	345 988	265 940	17 656	10 232	11 501	13 568	17 125
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	3 559	5 624	751	332	-	-	-
<i>of which:</i>							
<i>Admin fees</i>	3 559	5 624	751	332	-	-	-
<i>Other non-tax revenue</i>	342 429	260 316	16 905	9 900	11 501	13 568	17 125
<b>Transfers received</b>	22 952	31 060	278 598	398 973	385 853	405 146	427 429
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>368 940</b>	<b>297 000</b>	<b>296 254</b>	<b>409 205</b>	<b>397 354</b>	<b>418 714</b>	<b>444 554</b>
<b>Expenses</b>							
<b>Current expense</b>	<b>386 265</b>	<b>491 187</b>	<b>272 841</b>	<b>365 072</b>	<b>390 636</b>	<b>417 268</b>	<b>444 554</b>
Compensation of employees	30 172	43 411	66 173	145 758	187 522	198 961	209 904
Goods and services	348 633	436 010	200 713	203 515	194 484	206 839	220 188
Depreciation	6 938	11 698	5 955	15 799	8 629	11 468	14 462
Interest, dividends and rent on land	522	68	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	-	-	1 943	-	-	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>386 265</b>	<b>491 187</b>	<b>274 784</b>	<b>365 072</b>	<b>390 636</b>	<b>417 268</b>	<b>444 554</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>(17 325)</b>	<b>(194 187)</b>	<b>21 470</b>	<b>44 133</b>	<b>6 718</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Statement of financial position</b>							
Carrying value of assets	32 135	46 820	43 450	43 573	51 885	58 392	62 894
<i>of which: Acquisition of assets</i>	20 561	25 349	4 395	15 922	16 941	17 975	18 963
Investments	121 781	40 079	16 207	16 207	16 207	16 207	16 207
Inventory	179	154	11	11	11	11	11
Loans	148 816	177 893	88 353	82 358	72 136	42 039	4 998
Receivables and prepayments	7 111	35 009	2 881	2 881	1 881	881	81
Cash and cash equivalents	396 315	28 890	24 371	37 530	15 474	12 042	19 967
Assets not classified elsewhere	-	-	919	919	919	919	919
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>706 337</b>	<b>328 845</b>	<b>176 192</b>	<b>183 479</b>	<b>158 513</b>	<b>130 491</b>	<b>105 077</b>
Accumulated surplus/deficit	624 914	243 561	81 553	125 686	132 404	133 850	133 850
Trade and other payables	63 072	62 713	69 706	32 860	20 860	10 860	860
Provisions	16 202	21 840	23 825	23 825	13 825	5 825	5 825
Liabilities not classified elsewhere	3 811	731	1 108	1 108	68	68	68
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>707 999</b>	<b>328 845</b>	<b>176 192</b>	<b>183 479</b>	<b>167 157</b>	<b>150 603</b>	<b>140 603</b>

## Expenditure trends

The National Youth Development Agency's medium term spending focus will be on operations at provincial and local level that facilitate the mainstreaming of youth development. The agency will also facilitate easy access to agency products and services by the youth, including loans and entrepreneurship skills.

The main source of funding for the agency is a transfer payment from the Presidency and interest income from bank deposits.

Revenue increased from R368.9 million in 2007/08 to R444.6 million in 2013/14, at an average annual rate of 6.4 per cent. Over the same period, expenditure increased from R386.3 million to R444.6 million, at an average annual rate of 4.8 per cent. This was due to adjustments resulting from merging the Umsobomvu Youth Fund and the National Youth Commission.

Over the MTEF period, the transfer payment is expected to increase from R385.9 million in 2011/12 to R405.1 million in 2012/13 and R427.4 million in 2013/14, year-on-year increases of 5 per cent in 2012/13 and 5.5 per cent in 2013/14 for inflation.

Administrative costs equate to 46 per cent of line function programme costs.

## Personnel information

The National Youth Development Agency has an establishment of 339 in 2010/11, which grows by 24 posts in 2011/12 for operations in the provincial and local structures. All posts are funded over the MTEF period, during which the personnel numbers remain the same.

**Table 1.10 National Youth Development Agency**

	Post status as at 30 September 2010			Number of posts filled on funded establishment						
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of funded posts (establishment)	Number of vacant posts	Actual			Mid-year <sup>1</sup>	Medium-term estimate		
				2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Board members	6	6	–	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Executive management	13	13	–	16	16	16	16	13	13	13
Senior management	119	119	16	120	128	103	103	119	119	119
Middle management	43	43	7	44	46	36	36	43	43	43
Professionals	8	8	1	9	10	7	7	8	8	8
Semi-skilled	165	165	3	168	170	162	162	165	165	165
Very low skilled	9	9	–	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>363</b>
Compensation (R thousand)				30 172	43 411	66 173	145 758	187 522	198 961	209 904
Unit cost (R thousand)				81	113	195	430	517	548	578

1. As at 30 September 2010.

## 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	2009/10		2009/10	2010/11			2010/11
Administration	238 344	320 139	289 919	283 549	35 354	318 903	318 903
National Planning	38 001	45 732	40 288	48 708	336	49 044	49 044
National Youth Development Agency	328 925	328 925	328 925	369 973	29 000	398 973	398 973
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>605 270</b>	<b>694 796</b>	<b>659 132</b>	<b>702 230</b>	<b>64 690</b>	<b>766 920</b>	<b>766 920</b>
<b>Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund</b>	<b>4 284</b>	<b>4 284</b>	<b>3 830</b>	<b>4 550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 550</b>	<b>4 550</b>
Salary of the President	2 254	2 254	3 830	2 394	-	2 394	2 394
Salary of the Deputy President	2 030	2 030	-	2 156	-	2 156	2 156
<b>Total</b>	<b>609 554</b>	<b>699 080</b>	<b>662 962</b>	<b>706 780</b>	<b>64 690</b>	<b>771 470</b>	<b>771 470</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>							
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>270 227</b>	<b>353 975</b>	<b>321 490</b>	<b>322 662</b>	<b>31 076</b>	<b>353 738</b>	<b>353 738</b>
Compensation of employees	154 501	187 448	181 928	205 930	3 576	209 506	209 506
Goods and services	115 726	166 527	139 562	116 732	27 500	144 232	144 232
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>331 904</b>	<b>334 377</b>	<b>331 915</b>	<b>371 943</b>	<b>29 114</b>	<b>401 057</b>	<b>401 057</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	331 904	331 904	328 925	371 943	29 000	400 943	400 943
Households	-	2 473	2 987	-	114	114	114
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>7 423</b>	<b>10 728</b>	<b>9 475</b>	<b>12 175</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>16 675</b>	<b>16 675</b>
Machinery and equipment	7 423	10 728	9 475	12 175	4 500	16 675	16 675
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>609 554</b>	<b>699 080</b>	<b>662 962</b>	<b>706 780</b>	<b>64 690</b>	<b>771 470</b>	<b>771 470</b>

Table 1.B Detail of approved establishment and personnel numbers according to salary level<sup>1</sup>

Department	Personnel post status as at 30 September 2010			Number of personnel posts filled / planned for on funded establishment						
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Mid-year <sup>2</sup>	Medium-term estimate		
				2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Department</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>595</b>
Salary level 1 – 6	259	259	36	236	219	297	248	248	248	248
Salary level 7 – 10	166	166	6	108	116	243	183	184	184	184
Salary level 11 – 12	111	111	9	30	30	103	85	85	85	85
Salary level 13 – 16	163	119	11	36	46	101	78	78	78	78
<b>Administration</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>578</b>
Salary level 1 – 6	252	252	36	233	216	294	248	248	248	248
Salary level 7 – 10	157	157	5	107	115	242	183	183	183	183
Salary level 11 – 12	103	103	1	29	29	102	83	83	83	83
Salary level 13 – 16	119	75	11	31	41	96	64	64	64	64
<b>National Planning</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
Salary level 1 – 6	7	7	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Salary level 7 – 10	9	9	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Salary level 11 – 12	8	8	8	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Salary level 13 – 16	44	44	-	5	5	5	14	14	14	14

1. Data has been provided by the department and may not necessarily reconcile with official government personnel data.

2. As at 30 September 2010.

Table 1.C Summary of expenditure on training

	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Compensation of employees (R thousand)	117 103	141 708	181 928	209 506	237 433	251 404	275 552
Training expenditure (R thousand)	2 296	1 414	1 874	2 095	2 374	2 514	2 755
Training as percentage of compensation	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total number trained in department (head count)	97	93	-	-			
<i>of which:</i>							
<i>Employees receiving bursaries (head count)</i>	35	63	56	-			
<i>Learnerships trained (head count)</i>	12	11	-	-			
<i>Internships trained (head count)</i>	17	10	-	-			

Table 1.D Summary of departmental public private partnership (PPP) projects

Project description:	Project annual unitary fee at time of contract	Budgeted expenditure	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
R thousand		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Phakisa World					
Projects signed in terms of Treasury Regulation 16	-	16 670	18 337	19 621	21 387
PPP unitary charge <sup>1</sup>	-	16 670	18 337	19 621	21 387
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16 670</b>	<b>18 337</b>	<b>19 621</b>	<b>21 387</b>

1. Phakisa fleet services public private partnership. Disclosure notes for this project can be viewed in the public private partnership table of the Department of Transport's chapter.

Table 1.E Summary of donor funding

Donor	Project	Departmental programme name	Amount committed	Main economic classification	Spending focus	Audited outcome			Estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
						2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
R thousand												
Foreign In cash												
European Union	Programme to support pro-poor policy development in South Africa	National Planning	58 983	Goods and services	Research grants and commissioned research on poverty and inequality	1 630	4 448	37 893	5 680	1 111	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>58 983</b>			<b>1 630</b>	<b>4 448</b>	<b>37 893</b>	<b>5 680</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>





**ESTIMATES  
OF NATIONAL  
EXPENDITURE** **2011**

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