



2019
BUDGET
ESTIMATES OF
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

VOTE
2
PARLIAMENT



national treasury
Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Estimates of National Expenditure

2018

National Treasury

Republic of South Africa



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The 2018 Estimates of National Expenditure is compiled with the latest available information from departmental and other sources. Some of this information is unaudited or subject to revision.

The Estimates of National Expenditure e-publications for individual votes are available on www.treasury.gov.za. Compared to this Estimates of National Expenditure publication, the e-publications for each vote contain more comprehensive coverage of all public entities. Also included are tables containing information on programme specific personnel expenditure, conditional grants to provinces and municipalities, public private partnerships and information on donor funding. Expenditure information at the level of site service delivery is included, where appropriate.

Foreword

When the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) publication was launched in 2001, we referred to it as “a significant step forward in national budget transparency”. Since then, even though the national budget has undergone many reforms, the ENE publications remain a key indicator and embodiment of the candour of the budgeting process.

The publications provide the media, civil society, the public, Parliament, departments, public entities and ministers with information about how taxpayers’ money is being spent: what it buys and for what purpose. Do not be concerned by the magnitude of this publication. Instead, let us use it as a reference to keep government institutions accountable and ensure that the expenditure of public funds achieves its intended policy outcomes to improve the welfare of citizens.

In the current economic climate, spending priorities and the sequencing of programme implementation are subject to a number of trade-offs. The focus of the 2018 Budget has solely been on the reprioritisation of existing baseline funding. The abridged ENE provides a coherent and summarised account of the priorities, spending plans and service delivery commitments of all 40 national votes and of government agencies. The e-publications for each vote contain more detail on, for example, goods and services, transfers and subsidies, donor funding, public entities, and lower-level spending information on service delivery.

The ENE’s presentation of the detailed expenditure estimates of departments are the result of a lengthy executive and administrative process involving wide-ranging intergovernmental consultation. This process is led by a committee of senior officials in central government departments, under the political guidance of the Ministers’ Committee on the Budget. 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 that worked tirelessly to produce a document of which we are rightly proud.

The independent Open Budget Survey assessment of budget transparency commenced in 2006. It is conducted every two years to measure the accessibility and comprehensiveness of key budget documents and information across the world. In 2010, South Africa was ranked first out of 94 countries surveyed, scoring 92 per cent. In the latest iteration of the survey, which measured 115 countries, South Africa was ranked first again, tied with New Zealand, with a score of 89 per cent. Our country is one of only 11 that publish comprehensive, timely information in all the required budget documents.

Budgets link the outcomes targeted by government with the services that are ultimately delivered. In addition to South African budgets having become more transparent, recent efforts to increase public participation in budgeting are gaining momentum. South Africans are invited to scrutinise budget information and provide opinions on government service delivery. We rely on this participation to strengthen our budgeting system and make it even more reliable.



Dondo Mogajane
Director-General: National Treasury

Introduction

The Estimates of National Expenditure publications

The Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) publications describe in detail government's expenditure plans over the next three financial years, also known as the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) period. The 2018 MTEF period is from 2018/19 to 2020/21.

The ENE publications contain information on how government institutions have spent their budgets in previous years. They explain how these institutions intend to use their allocations over the medium term to achieve their goals, and the outputs and outcomes their spending is expected to lead to. The publications include tables depicting non-financial performance indicators and targets, departmental receipts, personnel, significant as well as detailed expenditure trends and estimates by programme, subprogramme and economic classification for each department and for entities that report to the vote's executive authority. Explanatory narratives detail the institution's mandate, purpose (and that of its programmes), together with programme-level objectives and descriptions of subprogrammes. A more in-depth narrative analyses the institution's expected expenditure over the MTEF period. Summary data tables at the end of each vote contain data on provincial and municipal conditional grants, public private partnerships, donor funding, infrastructure, and expenditure at the level of site service delivery, where applicable.

A separate 2018 ENE Overview publication is also available on www.treasury.gov.za and summarises the ENE information across all votes. The 2018 ENE Overview contains a narrative explanation and budget-wide summary tables; and it also has a write-up on how to interpret the information that is contained in each section of the publications.

Parliament

National Treasury

Republic of South Africa



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Parliament

This is the executive's proposal for Parliament's budget. The final budget will be determined by Parliament in accordance with the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (2009).

Budget summary

| R million | 2019/20 | | | | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
|--|---|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total | Current payments | Transfers and subsidies | Payments for capital assets | Total | Total |
| MTEF allocation | | | | | | |
| Strategic Leadership and Governance | 105.7 | 105.6 | – | 0.2 | 127.8 | 138.7 |
| Administration | 118.5 | 117.6 | – | 0.9 | 195.0 | 174.3 |
| Core Business | 642.9 | 641.5 | – | 1.4 | 701.1 | 776.0 |
| Support Services | 421.9 | 412.7 | – | 9.1 | 441.3 | 482.5 |
| Associated Services | 704.4 | 241.1 | 463.3 | – | 748.5 | 795.5 |
| Subtotal | 1 993.5 | 1 518.5 | 463.3 | 11.6 | 2 213.7 | 2 366.9 |
| Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund | | | | | | |
| Members' Remuneration | 527.5 | 527.5 | – | – | 507.2 | 541.0 |
| Total expenditure estimates | 2 521.0 | 2 046.0 | 463.3 | 11.6 | 2 720.8 | 2 907.9 |
| Executive authority | Speaker of the National Assembly and Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces | | | | | |
| Accounting officer | Secretary to Parliament | | | | | |
| Website address | www.parliament.gov.za | | | | | |

Vote purpose

Provide the support services required by Parliament to fulfil its constitutional functions, assist political parties represented in Parliament to secure administrative support and service constituents, and provide members of Parliament with the necessary facilities.

Mandate

The mandate of Parliament is based on the provisions of chapter 4 of the Constitution, which establishes Parliament and sets out the functions it performs. Parliament is elected to represent the people, ensure government by the people under the Constitution, and represent the interests of provinces in the national sphere of government. Members of Parliament elect the president, provide a national forum for the public consideration of issues, pass legislation, and scrutinise and oversee executive action.

Parliament's policy priorities set out long-term policy and outcomes. These are aligned with the priorities and outcomes of the National Development Plan. To ensure that these outcomes are met over feasible timeframes, 5-year, 10-year and 15-year milestones have been set.



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