

Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

19 March 2013

1. Socio Economic Outlook

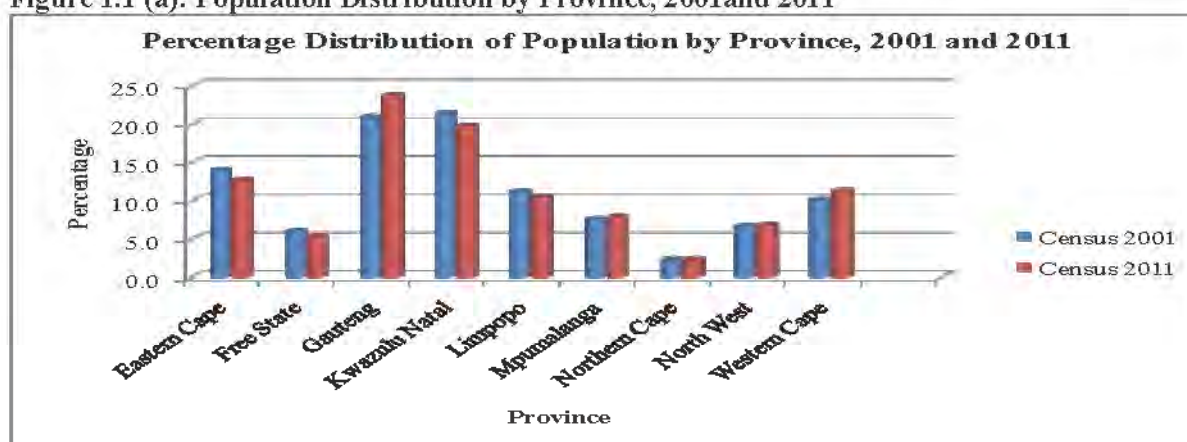
Uncertain economic conditions will continue to hamper additional tax revenue; however the government will continue to allocate limited resources effectively, efficiently and equitably to meet the growing needs of the citizens.

Therefore, resource allocation should be directed into addressing socio economic challenges of the province. Based on that, it is imperative to analyse the socio economic condition of the Province using the following indicators, demography, access to services, human development index and Gini Coefficient, economy and labour status.

1.1. Demographic Profile

Figure 1.1 (a) below shows the population distribution per province according to census 2001 and 2011. The Gauteng province and Kwa-Zulu Natal have the largest population according to census 2001 and 2011.

Figure 1.1 (a): Population Distribution by Province, 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA, Census 2001 and 2011

The population of Eastern Cape, Free State, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Limpopo decreased between 2001 and 2011 while the population for the other five provinces increased. Gauteng and Western Cape had the highest population increase with an annual year-on-year growth at 2.71 and 2.56 per cent respectively for the period 2001-2011 while Free State had the least at 0.14 per cent. The Northern Cape Province continues to have the smallest population amongst all the provinces although it had an average year-on-year growth at 1.45 per cent for the period under study.

Table 1.1.1 below shows population size and distribution for all the districts in the Northern Cape Province for 2001 and 2011.

Table 1.1.1 Population Size and Distribution by Districts, 2001 and 2011

Northern Cape Regions	2001		2011		% Change
	Total Population	%	Total Population	%	
Namakwa District Municipality	113 401	10.93	132 166	11.25	1.54
Pixley ka Seme District Municipality	174 102	16.78	190 407	16.20	0.90
Siyanda District Municipality	212 181	20.45	250 116	21.28	1.66
Frances Baard District Municipality	339 406	32.71	386 616	32.90	1.31
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (Kgalagadi)	198 477	19.13	215 883	18.37	0.84
Total Northern Cape Population	1 037 567	100	1 175 189	100	1.25

Source: Global Insight, 2012

According to table 1.1.1 above, Frances Baard had the highest population share for both 2001 and 2011 at 31.71 and 32.90 per cent respectively while Namakwa had the least at 10.93 and 11.25 per cent. Even though Namakwa had the lowest population share, it had the highest year-on-year growth at 1.54 per cent for the years 2001 and 2011. John Taolo Gaetsewe had the least average annual increase of 0.84 per cent for the period under review. Overall the total Northern Cape population increased by 137 622 which is an average year-on-year increase of 1.25 per cent for the period 2001 to 2011.

Table 1.1.2 below shows changes in the Northern Cape Demographic profile from 2001-2011

Table 1.1.2: Northern Cape Population Profile and number of Households, 2001 and 2011

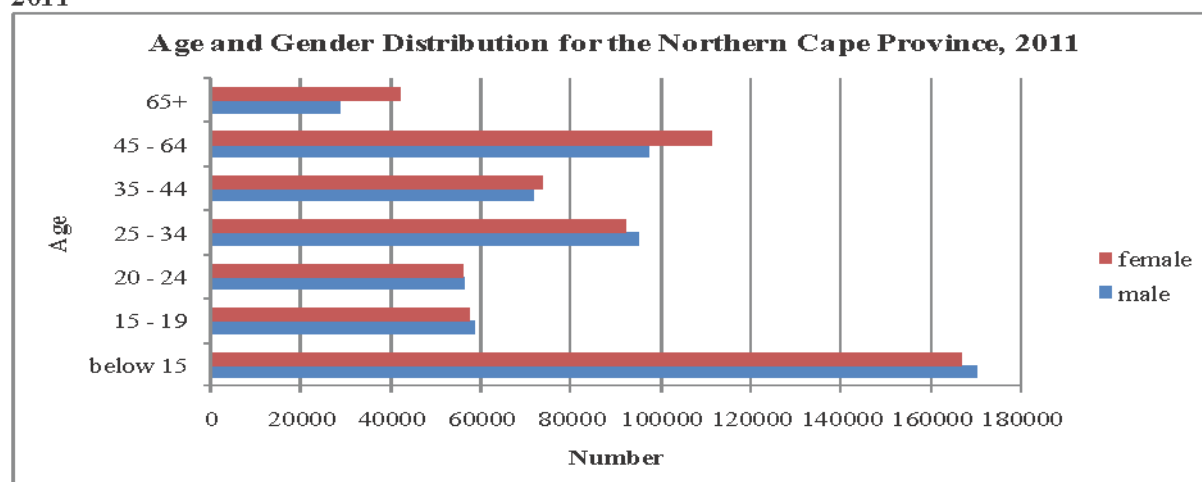
Year	Population	Number of Households	Average Number of People per House Holds
2001	991919	270 123	3.7
2011	1145861	322 536	3.6

Source: StatsSA and Global Insight, 2012

According to census 2001 and 2011, the population of the Northern Cape increased from 991 919 to 1 145 861 while the number of households increased from 245 086 to 301 405. The average number of people per households decreased from 4 in 2001 to 3.8 in 2011.

Figure 1.1 (b) below shows population distribution by age and gender for the province in 2011.

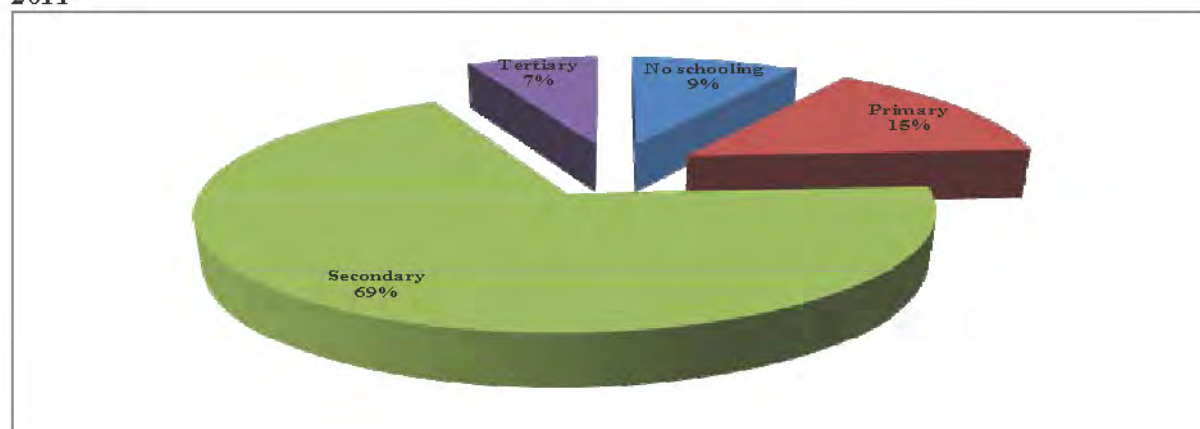
Figure 1.1 (b): Population Distribution by Age and Gender for the Northern Cape Province, 2011



Source: Global insight, 2012

The Northern Cape Province had the young population of below 19 years of around 38.5 per cent in 2011. The population group of above 65 year of age was the least in the province when compared to other age cohorts at 6 per cent in 2011. There were more females at 51 per cent as compared to males at 49 per cent for the period under study.

Figure 1.1 (c): Education Attained by the People Older than 20 in the Northern Cape Province, 2011



Source: Global Insight, 2012

The percentage of people who attained secondary education was the highest at 69 per cent followed by primary at 15 per cent, no schooling at 10 per cent and the tertiary which was the lowest at 7 per cent in 2011.

1.2. Socio-economic indicators

The types of dwelling in the Northern Cape for 2001 and 2011 are shown below in table 1.2.1.

Table 1.2.1: Types of Dwelling in the Northern Cape Province, 2001 and 2011

Types of Dwelling	2001	2011
Formal	70.6	72.6
Informal	15.6	14.6
Traditional	8.2	4.5
Other dwelling type	5.6	8.3

Source: Global Insight, 2012

The percentage of people living in formal housing increased from 70.6 per cent in 2001 to 72.6 per cent in 2011 whereas the percentage of those living in other dwelling types increased from 5.6 per cent in 2001 to 8.3 per cent in 2011. The number of people living in informal and traditional housing expressed as percentage, decreased by only one per cent and 3.7 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

Table 1.2.2: Households with Access to Water in the Northern Cape Province, 2001 and 2011

	2001	2011
Piped Water	95.7	92.1
No Formal Water	4.3	7.9

Source: Global Insight, 2012

According to table 1.2.2 above, the percentage of households with access to piped water was 95.7 in 2001 and 92.1 in 2011 while that of no formal water increased from 4.3 in 2001 to 7.3 in 2011.

The percentage of households with access to toilet facilities for 2001 and 2011 are shown in table 1.2.3 below.

Table 1.2.3: Households with Access to Toilet Facilities in the Province, 2001 and 2011

Toilet Facilities	2001	2011
Flush toilet	62.1	73.4
Ventilation Improved Pit(VIP)	6.6	4.0
Pit toilet	9.0	15.4
Bucket system	9.9	1.3
No toilet	12.4	5.9

Source: Global Insight, 2012

The number of households with access to flushing toilets increased from 62.1 in 2001 to 73.4 per cent in 2011 however that of ventilation improved pit (VIP) decreased from 6.6 to 4.0 per cent in 2001 and 2011. Households that used pit toilet increased from 9 to 15.4 per cent from 2001 to 2011. On the contrary, households that used the bucket system decreased from 9.9 per cent in 2001 to 1.3 per cent in 2011. In 2001, 12.4 per cent of households had no access to toilets whereas in 2011 it decreased to 5.9 per cent.

Table 1.2.4: Households with Access to Refuse Removal in the Northern Cape, 2001 and 2011

Refusal Removal	2001	2011
Removed weekly by authority	68.5	75.1
Removed less often than weekly by authority	2.8	1.1
Removed by community members	2.1	2.0
Personal removal (own dump)	21.5	17.5
No refuse removal	5.1	4.3

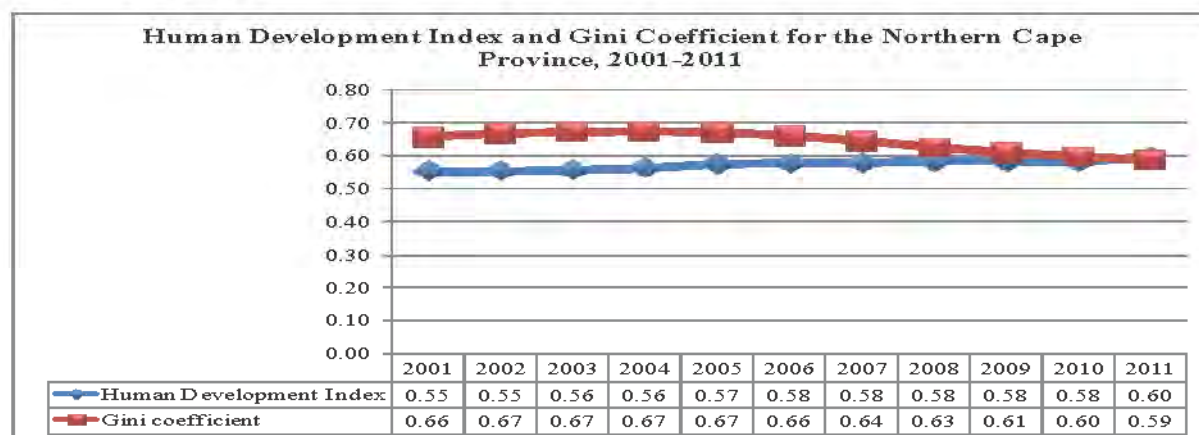
Source: Global Insight, 2012

Table 1.2.4 above shows the percentage of households with access to refuse removal in the province for 2001 and 2011. Households with access to refuse removed weekly by authority increased from 68.5 per cent in 2001 to 75.1 per cent in 2011. Refuse removed by community members decreased slightly from 2.1 per cent in 2001 to 2 per cent in 2011. Household with no access to refuse removal also decreased by 0.8 per cent for the years assessed.

1.3. Human Development Index and Poverty Levels

Overall the level of development in the Northern Cape has improved while inequality has slightly narrowed for the period 2001 to 2011. Figure 3.3 below show the Human Development Index and Gini Coefficient for the Northern Cape Province from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 1.3(a): Human Development Index and the Gini Coefficient for the Northern Cape Province 2001-2011



Source: Global Insight, 2012

For the period 2001 to 2011, human development index averaged 0.57 which means the province was semi developed, while the Gini Coefficient decreased from 0.66 to 0.59 meaning that the distribution of income between high and low earning households narrowed.

1.4. Economic indicators

Economic Performance

Table 1.4.1 below shows the Annual Income Distribution for the Northern Cape for 2001 and 2011.

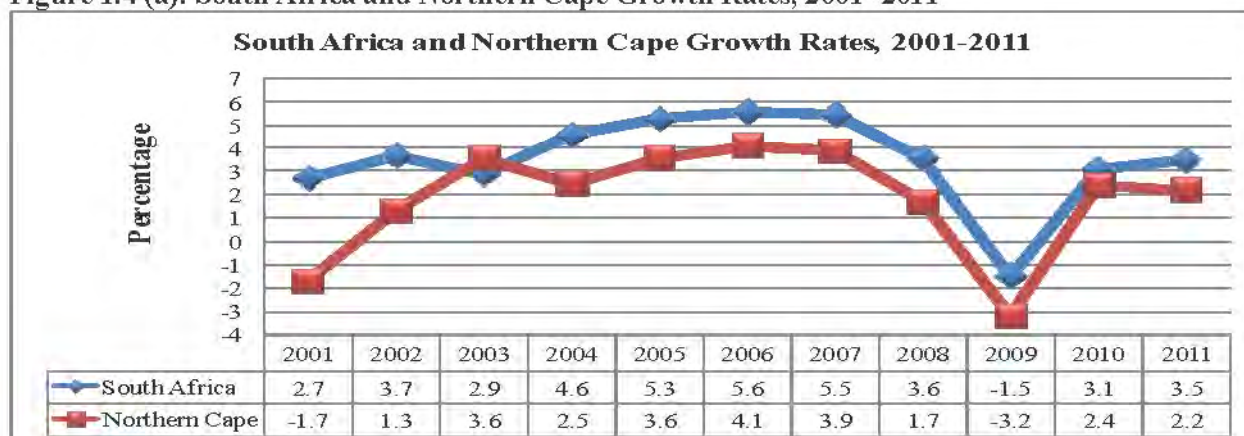
Table 1.4.3 Annual Income Distribution for the Northern Cape Province, 2001 and 2011

	2001	2011	% change
0-2400	6752	1	-60.43
2400-12000	72714	8302	-19.51
12000-30000	85688	52422	-4.80
30000-54000	43873	72915	5.21
54000-96000	22216	71466	12.39
96000-192000	21133	59205	10.85
192000-360000	12030	31327	10.04
360000-600000	4182	16174	14.49
600000-1200000	1289	8447	20.68
1200000-2400000	217	2049	25.17
2400000+	29	227	22.88

Source: Global Insight, 2012

Households that earned between R0-2400; R2400-1200 and R12000-30000 decreased yearly by 60.43; 19.51 and 4.8 per cent. The households earning between R1200000-2400000 and above R2 400 000 had the highest year-on-year increase at 25.17 and 22.88 respectively for the period 2001-2011.

The global economy is projected to grow moderately in 2013; however risks in the Euro zone and weak growth in advanced economies are a cause for concern. Figure 1.4(a) below shows growth rates for South Africa and Northern Cape.

Figure 1.4 (a): South Africa and Northern Cape Growth Rates, 2001- 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa, P0441 3rd Quarter 2012

The economy of the Northern Cape improved from a -1.7 per cent in 2001 to 2.2 per cent in 2011 while that of South Africa increased by 0.8 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The province had the highest growth in 2006 and 2007 at 4.1 and 3.9 per cent. The Northern Cape had an annual average growth rate of 1.8 per cent for the period under study.

Table 1.4.2 below shows the Northern Cape's Sector Contribution, 2001-2011.

Table 1.4.2 Northern Cape's Sector Contribution, 2001-2011

Sectors	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary Industries	34.6	34.6	33.3	32.1	30.4	31.6	32.8	35.2	33.0	33.3	32.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.0	5.6	8.5	8.2	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.0
Mining and quarrying	28.6	28.9	24.8	23.9	23.8	24.7	25.3	27.6	25.7	26.5	26.7
Secondary Industries	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.7	6.8	7.3	6.9	6.7
Manufacturing	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.1
Electricity, gas and water	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.0
Construction	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6
Tertiary Industries	49.3	49.9	50.8	50.8	52.4	50.4	50.4	48.4	50.1	50.3	50.3
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	9.3	9.1	10.5	10.7	10.6	11.0	10.8	9.6	10.0	10.3	9.9
Transport, storage and communication	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.8
Finance, real estate and business services	11.5	11.9	10.9	12.2	12.2	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.4	12.4	11.6
Personal services	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.1	8.0	8.2	8.1
General government services	12.2	12.2	12.5	11.1	12.6	10.3	10.6	11.7	12.5	12.4	12.8
All industries at basic prices	90.9	90.9	90.7	89.6	89.2	88.5	88.9	90.3	90.5	90.4	89.8
Taxless subsidies on products	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.4	10.8	11.5	11.1	9.7	9.5	9.6	10.2
GDP at market prices	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics South Africa P044 3rd Quarter, 2012

Table 1.4.2 above shows that secondary sector contributed the least towards the GDP of the province with an annual average of 6.7 per cent for the period 2001-2011 while the tertiary sector was the main contributor at 50.3 per cent. The mining and the general government services industries were the highest contributors of all the finished goods and services produced in this region for the period 2001-2011.

Labour Analysis

The Northern Cape Labour Status for (Q1-Q4) of 2012 is presented in table 1.4.3 below.

Table 1.4.3: Northern Cape Labour Status, 2012 Q1-Q4

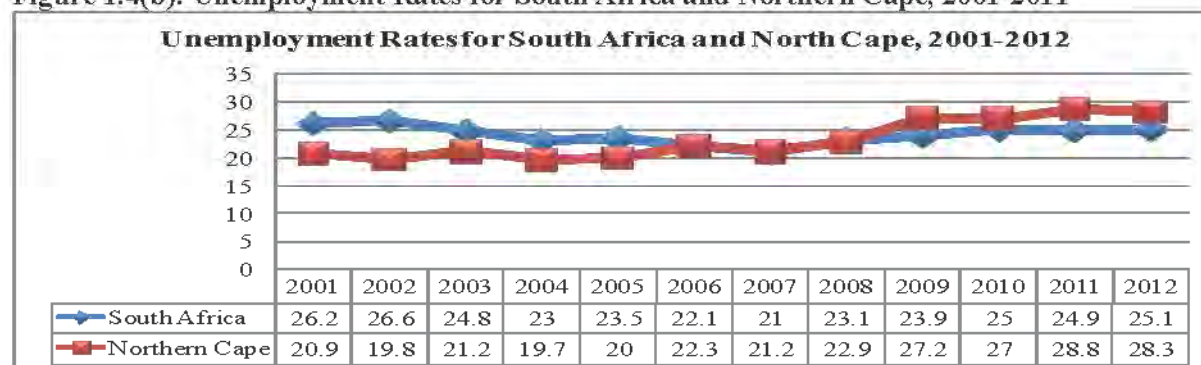
Labour Market ('000)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Employed	286	281	290	292
Unemployed	95	120	124	116
Economically Active	381	401	414	408
Labour Activity				
Economically Active	381	401	414	408
Not Economically Active	343	327	315	342
Population 15-64	724	728	729	750

Source: Statistics South Africa, QLFS 2012

Table 1.4.3 above shows that the total number of people employed from the economically active population increased by 6 000 from Q1 to Q4 of 2012 while for those unemployed increased by 21 000. The total number of people eligible to work in the province increased from 724 000 in Q1 to 750 000 in Q4 of 2012. The number of people not economically active decreased by a thousand for the period assessed.

The global environment remains highly uncertain, main part of Europe is in recession and financial risks cloud the global economic outlook and this affects the country and the Northern Cape's unemployment negatively.

Figure 1.4(b): Unemployment Rates for South Africa and Northern Cape, 2001-2011



Source: Statistics South Africa, LFS & QLFS, 2012

South Africa and Northern Cape experienced high unemployment rates in 2002 and 2011 at 26.6 and 28.8 per cent respectively. Both experienced the lowest unemployment rates in 2007 and 2004 respectively.

2. Budget strategy and aggregates

2.1. Introduction

The Northern Cape Fiscal Framework is characterised by continuous reductions in the equitable share, and the 2013 MTEF is no exception in this regard. This trend persists despite the fact that the Northern Cape gained additional equitable share as a result of the 2011 Census data update, whilst we have benefitted as a province, we've had to contend with a general baseline reduction that National Treasury has implemented across all provinces over the 2013 MTEF to fund some of the national priorities.

Up to thus far, provincial departments have managed to deal with the impact of these sustained reductions without necessarily compromising service delivery programmes, it is clear however that if these reductions were to continue unabated moving forward, core programmes of government might be adversely affected to the detriment of quality services.

In addition to the above, personnel expenditure will have to be contained and managed effectively as it represents the single most unsustainable expenditure item in departments, especially in instances where additional appointments are done without first securing adequate resources to carry through those posts over the long term. The second area of risk relates to the inability of departments to manage accruals. Provincial Treasury noted the recent practice in some departments where accruals are accumulated and deferred to the subsequent financial year. This practice is wrong as it tantamount to overspending with disastrous consequences in managing the overall cash flow in the province.

As part of the Debt Redemption Strategy, Provincial Treasury has been building and accumulating reserves to clear the unauthorised expenditure of the province, a substantial amount is available to redeem a significant portion of the debt. The necessary processes are underway and it is envisaged that the Provincial Legislature will pass the Finance Act early in the 2013/14 financial year to conclude the process.

With regard to funded priorities in the 2013 MTEF, Improvements in Conditions of Services (ICS) has been fully provided for including the increase in night shifts allowance, recognition of long service and educational qualifications where applicable. Office of the Premier has been provided with additional resources for the establishment of the Provincial Aids Council Secretariat. The Department of Social Development has been provided with additional resources for the absorption of Social Work graduates.

Important changes in the 2013 Division of Revenue Bill (DORB) framework relate to the consolidation of all health infrastructure grants (health infrastructure, hospital infrastructure and the nursing colleges grants) into one grant (hospital facilities and revitalization grant) with separate grant components. It is envisaged that this combination will give greater flexibility to the Department of Health to shift funds between the three grant components, with the approval of National Treasury, to avoid under-over spending in any one area of health infrastructure. The Devolution of Property Rate grant in the Department of Public Works has been phased into the equitable share from the 2013 MTEF.

2.2. Aligning provincial budgets to achieve government's prescribed outcomes

The Office of the Premier is at an advance stage of procuring a Monitoring and Evaluation tool coupled with the appointment of additional staff members. These initiatives will result in an improved overall monitoring of Government programmes both at a provincial and local government level. The five years strategic plans of all provincial departments tabled in 2009 are aligned to the outcomes; however, the challenge is to determine whether expenditure gives adequate expression to the attainment of the prescribed outcomes. The Office of the Premier will continue to take lead for Monitoring and Evaluation which should improve significantly in view of the additional resources made available for this responsibility.

2.3. Summary of Budget Aggregates

Table 2.3 below outlines the summary of the revenue, payments and own financing components of the budget.

Table 2.3: Provincial budget summary

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Provincial receipts									
Transfer receipts from national	8 233 781	9 540 614	10 612 590	11 320 450	11 490 982	11 490 982	12 295 062	12 874 248	13 885 909
Equitable Share	6 396 473	7 201 470	7 827 173	8 255 155	8 356 001	8 356 001	9 021 508	9 620 556	10 264 595
Conditional grants	1 837 308	2 339 144	2 785 417	3 065 295	3 134 981	3 134 981	3 273 554	3 253 692	3 621 314
Provincial own receipts	181 845	216 340	225 664	219 873	224 894	252 699	245 507	261 468	278 531
Total Provincial receipts	8 415 626	9 756 954	10 838 254	11 540 323	11 715 876	11 743 681	12 540 569	13 135 716	14 164 440
Provincial Payments									
Current payments	6 162 852	7 013 372	7 992 239	9 075 463	9 233 378	8 828 952	9 975 980	10 539 817	11 173 196
Transfers and subsidies	1 018 519	1 323 262	1 348 847	1 201 415	1 375 248	1 402 047	1 341 478	1 187 851	1 289 301
Payments for capital assets	987 913	939 395	1 506 373	1 078 522	1 186 586	1 347 310	930 855	942 555	1 077 674
Payments for financial assets	9 648	21 612	1 452	-	58	58	-	-	-
Unallocated contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Provincial Payments	8 178 932	9 297 641	10 848 911	11 355 400	11 795 270	11 578 367	12 248 313	12 670 223	13 540 171
Surplus/(deficit) before financing	236 694	459 313	(10 657)	184 923	(79 394)	165 314	292 256	465 493	624 269
Financing									
Provincial roll-overs	47 675	64 141	62 311	113 915	101 089	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	139 118	126 292	242 169	-	181 251	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after financing	423 487	649 746	293 823	298 838	202 946	165 314	292 256	465 493	624 269

The Northern Cape equitable share allocation for the 2013/14 financial year has increased by 7 per cent to R9.022 billion. Conditional grants have increased by 4 per cent to R3.274 billion. The revenue generated within the province shows a decrease of 3 per cent to R245.507 million from a revised estimate of R252.832.

The total provincial receipts amount to R12.541 billion for the financial year 2013/14. The two outer medium term years increase to R13.136 billion and R14.164 billion respectively. The remaining surpluses after factoring provincial payments out amount to R292.256 million in 2013 and R1.090 billion two outer medium term years.

2.4. Financing

The province's budget is mainly finance through transfers from national (equitable share and conditional grants) and provincial own revenue which constitute only 2 per cent of the total provincial budget.

Surplus

In total, the province has budgeted for a surplus amount of R1.382 billion over the MTEF. In each year, an amount of R130 million is set aside for Debt Redemption Strategy, a total of R390 million over the MTEF. This is a restatement to its original amount after it was reduced to R125 million per annum in the previous financial year due to reductions in the equitable share baseline of the province.

Also included in the surplus is the amount of R41.459 million in respect of advance recoupment from provincial departments. This advance was for funding of Provincial White Fleet from the Debt Redemption during adjustments in 2011.

Other unallocated funds in the surplus include the following:

- For 2013/14, a further draw down of R10 million from the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs for the Presidential Projects (Township revitalisation), R45.768 million of unallocated ICS, unallocated technical adjustment amount of R52.050 as well as unallocated revenue amounting to R12.980 million.
- Included in the unallocated funds for 2014/15 are; unallocated ICS for the second year of the MTEF amounting to R80.439 million, GEMS funding of R21.353 million, more unallocated technical adjustments amounts to R154.262 million as well as unallocated revenue amounting to R31.684 million.
- For 2015/16, unallocated ICS is at R164.442, GEMS funding amounts to R22.399 million, technical adjustment amounts to 184.160 while unallocated revenue amounts to R73.592 million.
- The unallocated amounts are earmarked for the operationalization of the Gordonia hospital in Upington to cater for additional personnel and equipment. The hospital is projected to be completed in August 2013.

3. Budget Process and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

The purpose of the budget process is mainly to allow the Executive Council to become actively involved during the implementation of the budget. Provincial Treasury presents regular reports to keep the Executive Council informed, especially as it relates to risks identified in the budgets of various departments. To this end, the Treasury Committee as a technical committee of the Executive Council, endorsed the establishment of Joint Budget Committee consisting of Provincial Treasury, Office of the Premier and Health in assisting in the turn around and financial recovery plan of the Department of Health.

The MTEF principle is no longer underpinned by certainty in forward planning and therefore the three year rolling are no longer guaranteed. This is evident with the technical adjustment which has led to the provincial equitable reductions in the recent past years; these factors have compromised planning to an extent that departments are no longer guaranteed their indicative future allocations.

The provincial treasury as the implementer of the budget process continues its critical role in terms of Section 215 of the Constitution which recognises the importance of the Budget and the budget process, by stating that “national, provincial and municipal budgets and budget processes must promote transparency, accountability and the effective financial management of the economy, debt and the public sector”. Chapter 4 in both the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) give effect to this provision, by requiring transparency in the budget process and budget documents.

Section 26 of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 requires each provincial legislature to appropriate money for each financial year to fund the services it provides to the community. The final tabling of the budget is therefore a consultative process between all provincial departments (including national departments in terms of sector priorities funded at a national level).

Municipal Finance Management Budget Process Highlights

Government programs to improve the quality of lives of our people are felt at local government level. The challenge is that this is the weakest link in the performance of government. The national government continues to fund a number of programs at that level to improve the access of services to the communities. All reports on the performance of local government indicate that the province must continue supporting it. Municipalities must on their part demonstrate a willingness to improve their performance.

One of the challenges that our municipalities must address is their planning capacity. Most of our municipalities are unable to spend the conditional grants that they receive, resulting in them having to refund the unspent amounts to the national revenue fund. Some of the municipalities face the challenge of being unable to pay this with the result that these amounts being off-set against their equitable share.

Twenty eight municipalities under-spent their capital budgets during the 2011/12 financial year. The situation seems not to have improved during their current financial year. In aggregate municipalities have spent 41 per cent of their budgets as at 31 December 2012. The situation is even worse on the spending of their capital budgets, which stood at 31 per cent for the same period. Majority of our municipalities are dependent on conditional grants to fund their capital budgets.

Local municipalities in the John Taolo Gaetsewe district are to receive the new municipal water infrastructure grant to accelerate the delivery of clean water to communities that do not have access to basic water services. This is in addition to the municipal infrastructure grant that all local municipalities in the province are receiving.

It is important that the municipality table their budgets according the regulated format in terms of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, as prescribed in terms of Section 168 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003

4. Receipts

4.1. Overall position

Table 4.1 shows the actual and projected total receipts of the province for the historical and MTEF from 2009/10-2015/16 financial years.

The total provincial receipts consist of the equitable share, conditional grants and provincial own receipts. The equitable share and conditional grants are transfers from the national government in terms of the Division of Revenue Act. The provincial own revenue is raised by the province in terms of Section 228 of the Constitution.

Table 4.1: Summary of provincial receipts

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Equitable share	6 396 473	7 201 470	7 827 173	8 255 155	8 356 001	8 356 001	9 021 508	9 620 556	10 264 595
Conditional grants	1 837 308	2 340 182	2 785 417	3 082 244	3 134 981	3 134 981	3 273 554	3 253 692	3 621 314
Total transfer receipts from National	8 233 781	9 541 652	10 612 590	11 337 399	11 490 982	11 490 982	12 295 062	12 874 248	13 885 909
Provincial own receipts									
Tax receipts	116 022	131 443	143 833	139 976	140 879	147 050	155 219	164 427	174 789
Casino taxes	13 305	13 706	15 154	17 163	17 714	16 200	17 472	20 017	23 383
Horse racing taxes	533	616	723	625	821	908	1 030	1 041	1 051
Liquor licences	1 259	1 070	3 612	1 095	1 251	3 490	3 654	3 654	3 654
Motor vehicle licences	100 925	116 051	124 344	121 093	121 093	126 452	133 063	139 715	146 701
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	43 680	54 586	61 945	72 958	76 262	76 151	81 827	87 623	93 912
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2 772	3 403	3 763	2 459	2 459	2 149	2 542	2 639	2 733
Interest, dividends and rent on land	11 847	22 407	11 858	822	822	21 230	808	850	894
Sales of capital assets	2 919	1 568	1 233	1 794	1 794	167	1 554	195	200
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	4 604	2 933	3 034	1 864	5 970	6 085	3 557	5 734	6 003
Total provincial own receipts	181 944	216 340	225 666	219 873	228 186	252 832	245 507	261 468	278 531
Total provincial receipts	8 415 625	9 757 992	10 838 256	11 557 272	11 719 168	11 743 814	12 540 569	13 135 716	14 164 440

The total projected receipts for the 2013 MTEF are R12.541 billion, R13.136 billion and R14.164 billion, respectively. The biggest share of the total receipts is made up of transfers from National to the Northern Cape Province of which equitable share is R9.022 billion in 2013/14, R9.621 billion in 2014/15 and R10.265 billion in 2015/16. The conditional grants add further by R3.274 billion, R3.254 billion and R3.621 billion over the MTEF period.

The remaining part of the total receipts is derived from provincial own revenue, which forms a small proportion of the overall receipts of the province. There is a slight decrease in the share of the provincial own revenue collected from 2009/10 to 2015/16 financial years due to national transfers increasing at a faster rate than own revenue. Despite this, own revenue is showing a steady increase in nominal terms over the MTEF period. The financial year 2013/14, provincial own revenue is projected at R245.507 million, rising to R261.468 million and R278.531 million in 2014/15 and 2015/16, respectively.

4.2. Provincial Equitable share

The provincial equitable share is nationally raised revenue and is divided amongst the three spheres of the government based on the equitable share formula. The formula comprises of six components which are Education, Health, Basic Share, Poverty, Economic Activity and Institutional. The six components of the formula are updated annually with the release of official data.

The equitable share is the largest source of funding and the biggest contributor of provincial receipts over the MTEF period in the Northern Cape government. The equitable share is R9.022 billion and is equivalent to 72.2 per cent of the total provincial receipts for 2013/14, R9.621 billion for 2014/15 or an equivalent of 72.5 per cent and R10.265 billion for 2015/16 or an equivalent of 73.7 per cent. This represents an annual growth rate of 3.2 per cent in 2013/14, 4.2 and 6.3 per cent over the MTEF.

4.3. Conditional grants

Conditional grants are the second-largest source of funding for the Northern Cape and averaging 25.5 per cent of the Province's total revenue envelope over the next three years. For 2013/14 the conditional grants amount to R3.274 billion or an equivalent of 26 per cent, R3.254 billion for 2014/15 or an equivalent of 25 per cent, and for the 2015/16, the conditional grants amount to R3.621 billion or an equivalent of 26 per cent of the total provincial revenue.

It is critical that we draw attention to its limited flexibility. In the main, conditional grant funding is designed to fund national priorities and compensate provinces like the Northern Cape for cross boundary flows in respect of specialized services.

The funding source remains very centralized and inhibited by stringent conditions. The end result is that provincial flexibility to respond to local-specific circumstances is significantly reduced. Nonetheless, the conditional grants remain a key source of revenue. The challenges are many like streamlining conditionality, improving the flow of funding and enhancing the level of liaison between national departments and the provinces.

The latter is critical in terms of ensuring appropriate funding levels and conditions to achieve desired service levels and outcomes, particularly in response to new policy developments or changes to the governing policy frameworks.

Table 4.3 below shows an increase of 14 per cent from the revised estimate to 2013/14; a reduction of 0.6 per cent from 2013/14 to 2014/15 and an increase of 11.3 per cent from 2014/15 to 2015/16. The average increase over the MTEF is 8.2 per cent.

Table 4.3: Summary of Conditional Grant by Grant

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2008/10	2010/11	2011/12				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Agriculture	67 366	94 270	270 269	504 723	504 723	252 625	434 176	434 151	473 232
Agricultural Disaster Management Grant	5 000	-	131 862	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	49 232	58 275	72 052	424 999	424 999	172 901	371 539	374 686	391 923
Ilima/Letsema Projects Grant	5 656	30 000	60 000	63 000	63 000	63 000	70 034	72 003	75 500
Land Care Programme Grant: Poverty Relief and Infrastructure Development	7 500	5 995	6 355	12 724	12 724	12 724	12 055	7 462	7 809
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	4 000	4 000	4 000	550	-	-
Education	59 516	144 144	480 493	516 814	520 732	517 814	509 099	558 629	713 339
Dinaledi Schools Grant	-	-	2 380	3 391	3 391	3 391	3 577	3 782	3 956
Education Disaster Management Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Infrastructure Grant	-	-	289 158	307 609	307 609	307 609	316 934	358 035	502 966
HIV and Aids (Life Skills Education) Grant	3 828	4 084	4 357	4 579	4 754	4 579	5 205	5 059	5 281
National School Nutrition Programme Grant	55 690	84 536	105 116	113 136	113 136	113 136	119 859	134 645	142 724
Technical Secondary Schools Recapitalisation Grant	-	3 423	7 667	12 500	12 500	12 500	13 188	13 978	14 663
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	5 845	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	6 159	-	-	-	3 932	-	-
Further Education and Training College Sector Grant	-	52 101	65 656	76 599	78 342	76 599	40 519	43 130	45 749
Health	705 632	914 774	1 037 067	1 046 497	1 064 279	1 063 636	1 096 236	1 154 860	1 239 367
Comprehensive HIV and Aids Grant	113 703	182 306	212 923	248 372	248 372	248 372	302 468	352 864	400 033
Forensic Pathology Services Grant	20 187	22 868	24 240	-	641	-	-	-	-
Health Professions Training and Development Grant	58 304	61 802	65 510	68 583	72 902	72 902	72 356	76 697	80 225
Health Facility Revitalization Grant	340 197	420 218	496 393	455 841	477 518	477 518	426 278	426 572	446 661
Health Infrastructure Grant	-	-	89 501	98 258	101 038	101 038	90 154	103 029	108 320
Hospital Revitalisation Grant	340 197	420 218	406 882	346 083	364 980	364 980	331 274	316 543	330 944
National Health Insurance Grant	-	-	-	11 500	11 500	11 500	4 850	7 000	7 397
National Tertiary Services Grant	173 241	225 948	235 948	266 621	277 766	277 766	282 618	298 727	312 468
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	1 632	-	1 000	1 000	1 000	3 000	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	2 073	-	-	-	9 516	-	-
Nursing Colleges and Schools Grant	-	-	-	6 080	6 080	6 080	-	-	-
Human Settlements	325 011	447 260	332 969	339 551	339 551	339 551	395 724	206 186	204 899
Housing Disaster Relief Grant	-	-	10 350	16 949	16 949	16 949	17 190	-	-
Human Settlements Development Grant	325 011	447 260	322 639	322 602	322 602	322 602	378 534	206 186	204 899
National Treasury	492 366	596 847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Grant to Provinces	492 366	596 847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Public Works	37 796	40 767	416 943	529 532	540 632	540 632	662 484	684 484	751 326
Devolution of Property Rate Funds Grant to Provinces	37 298	39 600	41 754	43 911	55 011	55 011	-	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	500	1 167	4 810	1 915	1 915	1 915	3 000	-	-
Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-	-	308 760	483 706	483 706	483 706	659 484	684 484	751 328
Transport Disaster Management Grant	-	-	61 219	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport, Art and Culture	76 506	89 670	96 272	101 366	101 430	93 672	107 442	151 902	169 646
Community Library Services Grant	58 620	65 943	69 900	72 395	73 026	65 723	75 596	118 396	154 467
Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant	19 686	23 927	26 372	27 404	27 404	27 404	30 806	33 506	35 181
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	506	550	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	567	-	239	490	-	-
Transport	22 159	30 370	37 565	39 255	40 561	40 561	41 396	43 480	45 481
Gautrain Rapid Rail Link Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overload Control Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Transport Operations Grant	22 159	30 370	37 565	39 255	40 561	40 561	41 390	43 480	45 481
Transport, Safety And Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	1 100	-	-
Economic Development And Tourism	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	550	-	-
Environment And Nature Conservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	1 038	5 658	1 506	-	1 506	5 745	-	-
Social Development	-	1 038	5 658	1 506	-	1 506	5 745	-	-
Total conditional grants	1 766 400	2 361 340	2 676 676	3 062 244	3 132 906	2 870 199	3 273 594	3 293 692	3 621 314

There are two main amendments that have been made to the Health Infrastructure as well as the National Health Insurance (NHI) grant. Firstly, all conditional grants in the health sector with a focus on infrastructure have been consolidated into one grant with separate grant components, namely the Health Facility Revitalisation Grant. The combination gives greater flexibility to the Department of Health to shift funds between the three grant components, with the approval of the National Treasury, so that they can avoid under- or over-spending in any one area of health infrastructure.

In aggregate, the allocation towards the grants under this consolidation has been reduced by R159.410 million over the 2013 MTEF. These grants include the Health Infrastructure, Hospital Revitalisation as well as the National Health Insurance Grants. The Nursing Colleges and Schools grant have also been reduced by an amount of R84.252 million over the MTEF.

Secondly, a new indirect (grant-in-kind) grant has been created by dividing the consolidated health infrastructure grant and NHI grant into direct and indirect components. This grant will be spent by the National Department of Health on behalf of provinces. Additional clauses have been included in the 2013 Division of Revenue Bill to cater for these reforms. The conditional grant framework linked to the newly established indirect grant will be designed in such a manner to ensure that the constitutional mandate of provinces with respect to the primary health care function is respected.

The Human Settlement and Development Grant reduce by R166.112 million and R167.399 million in the 2014/15 as well as 2015/16 financial years respectively. This is as a result of updates to the grant with data from the 2011 Census. The 2011 Census results have shown large shifts in the need for housing towards larger urban centres.

The current formula for this grant does not necessarily sufficiently respond to these shifts which will necessitate a review of the formula. The full amount will be allocated in 2013/14, and half the allocations will be allocated to provinces in 2014/15 and 2015/16 (the remainder of the allocations for the two outer-years will remain unallocated in the interim).

The Devolution of Property Rates Fund Grant will be phased into the equitable share from the 2013/14 financial year. National Treasury is of the view that sufficient progress has been made in ensuring that all provinces have records of their properties and liabilities for municipal property rates. In this regard, conditional grants have been reduced by an amount of R144.508 million over the MTEF, while the equitable share was increased by R147.565 million to this effect.

A new allocation formula has been developed for Provincial Roads Maintenance grant (PRMG) from 2013 MTEF onwards. Increased allocations through the new formula are allocated to Free State, followed by Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. To this effect, the for the Northern Cape Province is R157.424 million in 2013/14, R161.986 million in 2014/15 and R228.830 million in 2015/16.

Other grants to include earmarked funding for the repair of flood damage are the Human Settlement Development Grant as well as the Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant.

4.4. Provincial Own Revenue

Table 4.4: Summary of provincial own receipts by Vote

Rthousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Vote 1: Office of the Premier	1 477	469	96	189	189	197	200	211	222
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	1 989	2 762	3 233	2 761	2 761	2 761	2 427	2 548	2 665
Vote 03: Transport, Safety and Liaison	112 392	129 543	140 657	134 271	137 271	142 909	151 361	162 580	172 608
Vote 04: Education	5 336	5 312	6 720	4 650	9 120	7 019	6 545	6 655	6 766
Vote 05: Roads and Public Works	4 531	4 153	4 349	4 436	4 436	4 019	4 961	5 469	6 064
Vote 06: Economic Development	15 171	15 783	19 786	19 018	19 861	20 668	22 340	24 896	28 272
Vote 07: Sport, Arts and Culture	625	804	617	395	395	221	151	156	161
Vote 08: Provincial Treasury	9 242	20 760	9 464	620	620	20 647	888	874	910
Vote 09: Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs	469	543	744	452	452	446	477	502	528
Vote 10: Health	24 422	29 691	33 887	48 048	48 048	48 839	50 595	51 794	54 331
Vote 11: Social Development	657	892	737	400	400	554	623	654	687
Vote 12: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	2 195	3 491	2 291	1 752	1 752	2 671	1 848	1 941	2 049
Vote 13: Environment and Nature Conservation	3 338	2 137	3 085	2 881	2 881	1 881	3 091	3 188	3 268
Total provincial own receipts by Vote	181 844	216 340	225 666	219 873	228 186	252 832	245 507	261 468	278 531

Provincial own revenue is revenue raised by the province given effect by section 228 of the Constitution. The trend analysis of provincial own revenue collection from 2009/10 to 2011/12 shows that revenue collection has been steadily growing from R181.844 million, to R216.340 million and R225.666 million respectively. This illustrates a year on year growth of 10 per cent, 19 per cent and 4 per cent from 2009/10 to 2011/12 financial year. The changes in the growth was caused by the increase in Motor Vehicle licences fees, interest from positive bank balances and patient fees under sale of goods and services other than capital assets.

The departments that contributed to the growth rate of the collection are Transport, Safety and Liaison, Health, Economic Development and tourism and Provincial Treasury.

In 2013/14, provincial own revenue is projected to yield R245.507 million, rising to R261.468 million and R278.531 million in 2014/15 and 2015/16 respectively. It is projected to increase by 7.6 Per cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14, by 6.5 per cent from 2013/14 to 2014/15 and by 6.5 per cent from 2014/15 to 2015/16 financial year.

The Northern Cape Province has limited revenue-raising capacity. It is critical that we examine each revenue source in turn, analysing the source, considering ways in which to optimize revenue and understanding how best to target each source. The total provincial revenue over the 2013 MTEF, provincial own revenue remains a smaller, yet still significant supplementary revenue source and is a 2 per cent share of the total provincial receipts.

During current year 2012/13, the Provincial Treasury issued a revenue guideline to all departments requesting them to set out relevant measurable revenue performance targets, indicators and outcomes that will ensure that the revenue forecast for the MTEF should be credible. In the absence of scientific methodology, the revenue drivers, key assumptions and formula used to arrive at the projections are included.

Departments still budget conservatively for own revenue, a trend that has not been consistent. For enhancing the revenue, the provincial revenue strategy that the Provincial Treasury developed is aimed at ensuring that Northern Cape departments optimise revenue collection. Therefore the Northern Cape Provincial Treasury is at present implementing various initiatives in order to achieve this objective. Provincial Treasury continue to makes strides to improve and to make revenue collection more efficient.

The above initiatives relate to prudent revenue optimization strategy that is perfecting basic administrative functions in respect of revenue and debt management and collection. In a few instances, enhanced information and technology solutions and supportive human capabilities and infrastructure are able to ratchet up collections.

Every department's end objective is the same, to optimize all sources of provincial own revenue, boosting the Northern Cape resource envelope so that the province is able to adequately finance spending initiatives. The provincial Treasury had issued a practice note for the surrendering of funds by public entities; the money collected will be used to fund other provincial priorities.

Own revenue budget preparations

In order to assist departments in the preparations of revenue budgets, a provincial revenue guideline was issued which outlines the following:

- Revenue forecast for the MTEF should be on credible scientific methods of estimation with reasonable assumptions.
- The forecast should be established by using the previous year's collection as a base.
- Consequently, the revenue cannot be below the total revenue collected in the preceding financial year, unless the preceding year included the once-off collections which are not repetitive in nature.
- It is not always the case that the over-collection is construed as good performance. Conservative budgeting approach should be avoided. It is not acceptable that the revenue forecast is less than the previous year's actual collection. All departments should continuously seek ways to enhance revenue through efficient means and by way of new initiatives.
- In the exceptional case where a department forecasts revenue that is less than the previous years' level of collection or the projected end-of-year collection for the current year, the rationale for the forecast should be provided.

Major Revenue collecting departments

The departments that contribute the bulk of the provincial own revenue are the departments of Transport, Safety and Liaison, Health as well as Economic Development and Tourism. Their own revenue combined account for R205.180 million in 2012/13 which is equivalent to 89.9 per cent of the total provincial own revenue budget. In 2013/14, the three departments project to contribute R224.296 million, increasing to R239.270 million in 2014/15 and to R255.211 million in 2015/16 with an annual year on year growth of 9.3 per cent, 6.7 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively.

Transport, Safety and Liaison

Table 4.4 shows that the Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison continues to be the main contributor to total provincial own revenue, accounting for an average of 62 per cent of total provincial own revenue over the 2013/14 to 2015/16 MTEF. Motor vehicle license taxes are the main contributor to the own revenue of the department and the province. These taxes constitute 53.3 per cent of the total 2012/13 revised estimated revenue of the department of R142.909 million.

Revenue from motor vehicle license fees has been showing growth increasing from R100.925 million in 2009/10 to R126.452 million in the 2012/13 Revised Estimates. This increase is set to continue to R133.063 million in 2013/14 financial year, R139.715 million in 2014/15 financial year and R146.701 million in 2015/16 financial year, growing at an annual average rate of 5 per cent over the MTEF period. These increases are linked to the net growth of the motor vehicle live population, coupled with the annual increase in motor vehicle licence fees.

The other revenue derivable from the motor vehicles is the fines issued by the traffic officers. The fines will be administered by the Adjudicative Administration of Roads Traffic Offence (AARTO). AARTO processes are still being piloted in certain provinces, and its implementation will impact the department's future revenue collection.

The department also requested Provincial Treasury's assistance for finances so they can re-structure the revenue unit of the department. This will ensure the existence of sufficient revenue officials and will as a result increase the revenue of the department.

The department has started with quarterly visits to the municipalities with the aim to ensure that municipality's reconciliation correspond to the department's ones and to speed up the processes of payments of the monies due to the department by the municipalities.

The department requested and was approved to get an amount of R2 million for the ENatis clean-up project. The aim of this project is to obtain the services from a consulting firm to perform the following deliverables:

- Cleaning up of the ENATIS system that will determine the recoverability of outstanding debt;
- Collection of recoverable debt and write-off of non-recoverable debt.

This project will further increase the revenue of the department and the province as a whole.

Health

The department of health remains the second largest contributor towards the own revenue of the province. The department projects to contribute over the adjusted revenue budget R50.595 million which is equal to 20.8 per cent in 2013/14, R51.794 million or 19.8 per cent in 2014/15 and R54.331 million or 19.5 per cent in 2015/16. The department contributes an average of 20 per cent over the MTEF to provincial own revenue.

The revenue of the department is mainly derived from Patient Fees which is contributing an average of 87.8 per cent over the MTEF to the total revenue of the department. Health Patient fees are the second largest revenue source of the province. The department is focusing on improving patient billing for revenue collection. One of the major objectives is to eliminate leakages in the system, and to shorten patient payment intervals. More attention is being paid to the assessment of patients' ability to pay, the correct billing of patients and the timeous recovery of debts from patients and other third parties, such as medical aids. The department with the assistance of Provincial Treasury also continue with staff training at the various institutions with the aim of enhancing revenue collection.

In order to increase revenue collection the department also needs to continue to focus on clearing, *inter alia*, all medical aid and Road Accident Fund accounts that are accumulating. Revenue collection processes are also affected by the use of manual processing of claims, with only seven hospitals currently operating a computerised patient claim processing system. The system will be implemented in the remaining hospitals as part of the plan in 2013/14 financial year. Even though Nootroclin system has its own challenges, shortage of staff working on the system has a huge impact in ensuring accuracy and reliability of the information captured and retrieved from the system.

Lastly, the department should strengthen and properly manage the rental of accommodation by staff occupying nursing homes and ensure that proper tariffs are charged and contract agreements are clear between the parties.

Economic Development and Tourism

Casino Taxes

Casino taxes are the third biggest revenue source in the province. They contribute 7.7 per cent to the total own revenue of the province; and contributes 78.2 per cent of 2013/14 total budget of the department. The third casino is currently not in operation and the department projects that revenue will start being generated from it in the 2014/15 financial year. From 2014/15 financial year, the Department will generate additional revenue from a third casino and Limited Pay-out Machine (LPM) taxes resulting in casino taxes increasing by 14.57 per cent in 2014/15 and 16.82 per cent in 2015/16 financial years.

Revenue from casino taxes has been showing growth rising from R13.306 million in 2009/10 to R16.2 million in the 2012/13 Revised Estimates. This increase is set to continue to R17.472 million in 2013/14 financial year, R20.017 million in 2014/15 financial year and R23.383 million in 2015/16 financial year.

Liquor Licenses

Liquor Licenses is one of the main revenue sources in the province. This item is the second collecting revenue source of the department contributing 16.3 per cent of 2013/14 total revenue of the department. Liquor License fees shows no increase per annum over the MTEF due to the assumption that the fees and number of licenses will remain constant as the fees are enacted on the Liquor Act. Revenue from liquor licenses has been showing strong growth rising from R1.25 million in 2009/10 to R3.49 million in the 2012/13 Revised Estimates. This increase is set to continue to R3.65 million in 2013/14 financial year, and then remain constant over the remainder of the MTEF period.

Provincial Treasury

Provincial Treasury generates a significant portion of own revenue through interest earned on positive cash balances in the CPD (Corporation for Public Deposits) and the PMG accounts. Revenue generated by Provincial Treasury increase from R9.242 million in 2009/10 to R20.760 million in 2010/11 and decreased to R9 464 million in 2011/12. It is projected to further increase to R20.647 million in the 2012/13 Revised Estimate.

The department collects the bulk of its own revenue from interest earned on the CPD account and the PMG account, which is reflected against the category Interest, dividends and rent on land. The fluctuations over the seven-year period under review are directly linked to the amount of cash on hand and changes in interest rates. During that period, the funds available for investment in the CPD account decreased significantly, hence the low revenue collected.

The significant improvement in 2010/11 and the substantial increase in the 2012/13 Revised Estimate is due to the slow spending by provincial departments resulting in higher closing balances, largely due to stringent cash flow measures implemented by Provincial Treasury.

The department has significantly decreased its projections over the 2013 MTEF based on the fact that it is difficult to budget for interest. This decrease is, however, lower than the 2012/13 Revised Estimate, as mentioned in more detail above.

5. Payments

5.1. Overall Position

Financial year 2013/14: R12.248 billion
Financial year 2014/15: R12.670 billion
Financial year 2015/16: R13.540 billion

5.2. Payments by Vote

Table 5.2: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	129 087	151 536	151 090	153 937	160 495	160 495	167 828	173 610	180 463
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	112 319	115 805	126 521	132 596	135 423	135 329	138 785	143 421	148 954
Vote 03: Transport, Safety and Liaison	218 141	242 339	257 285	280 038	291 040	291 040	299 255	312 476	324 889
Vote 04: Education	3 102 803	3 418 734	4 077 770	4 193 805	4 289 242	4 312 032	4 448 073	4 702 010	5 112 833
Vote 05: Roads and Public Works	683 227	720 018	1 055 695	953 066	1 057 490	1 062 853	1 146 915	1 190 936	1 277 696
Vote 06: Economic Development	122 096	214 205	206 956	207 281	235 234	235 233	223 028	230 354	239 336
Vote 07: Sport, Arts and Culture	169 240	200 458	268 610	223 566	236 689	231 688	235 837	286 298	329 262
Vote 08: Provincial Treasury	124 072	115 849	117 844	151 624	180 653	163 604	195 660	175 185	182 043
Vote 09: Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs	541 091	697 702	589 541	582 761	594 511	594 511	652 413	475 042	484 057
Vote 10: Health	2 205 223	2 541 010	3 006 731	3 121 589	3 247 233	3 276 420	3 341 990	3 530 228	3 736 147
Vote 11: Social Development	420 016	478 233	522 687	525 897	531 995	531 995	603 823	633 888	672 631
Vote 12: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	269 676	311 362	369 638	730 345	732 517	480 419	690 023	705 833	736 620
Vote 13: Environment and Nature Conservation	81 941	90 390	98 543	98 895	102 748	102 748	104 683	110 942	115 240
Total provincial payments and estimates by Vote	8 178 932	9 297 641	10 948 911	11 355 400	11 795 270	11 578 367	12 248 313	12 670 223	13 540 171

The above table shows an annual average growth for the provincial payments over the MTEF at 5.4 per cent. The growth in Education is higher than the average growth of the province, which demonstrates that more investment is directed to this sector. The share of Education is the highest at 36 per cent of the total provincial budget, followed by the department of Health at 27 per cent and the department of Roads and Public Works at 9 per cent which mainly relates to infrastructure investments.

5.3. Payment by Economic Classification

Table 5.3: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Current Payments	6 162 852	7 013 372	7 992 239	9 075 463	9 233 376	8 826 952	9 975 960	10 539 817	11 173 196
Compensation of employees	4 448 323	5 043 978	5 551 766	6 252 639	6 187 059	6 141 490	6 645 373	7 061 803	7 454 146
Goods and services	1 710 975	1 967 640	2 437 042	2 821 479	3 044 796	2 685 908	3 329 359	3 476 679	3 717 612
Interest and rent on land	3 555	1 755	3 430	1 345	1 523	1 554	1 248	1 335	1 438
Transfers and subsidies to:	1 018 519	1 323 262	1 348 847	1 201 415	1 375 246	1 402 047	1 341 478	1 187 851	1 289 301
Provinces and municipalities	130 975	119 128	119 071	70 960	139 731	133 634	82 225	85 684	88 844
Departmental agencies and accounts	28 555	45 262	140 917	60 608	100 819	101 147	69 884	73 877	76 559
Universities and technikons	18 285	2 242	1 326	2 731	2 731	2 724	3 018	3 164	3 303
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	14 275	95 140	81 992	87 475	85 442	86 042	91 328	95 088	98 754
Non-profit institutions	441 395	523 049	579 814	595 285	613 444	640 861	647 773	671 366	762 256
Households	385 034	538 441	425 927	384 356	433 081	437 639	447 250	258 672	259 585
Payments for capital assets	987 913	939 395	1 506 373	1 078 522	1 186 586	1 347 310	930 855	942 555	1 077 674
Buildings and other fixed structures	881 973	795 214	1 252 744	908 474	959 860	1 173 324	799 768	806 972	943 783
Machinery and equipment	101 330	137 793	250 823	169 279	224 680	171 695	130 358	134 833	133 178
Heritage assets	-	-	39	-	-	80	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	1 763	1 173	743	-	500	636	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	2 847	5 177	2 024	769	1 546	1 575	729	750	713
Payments for financial assets	9 646	21 612	1 452	-	58	58	-	-	-
Total economic classification	8 178 932	9 297 641	10 848 911	11 355 400	11 795 270	11 578 367	12 248 313	12 670 223	13 540 171

5.4. Payments by Policy Area

Table 5.4: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by policy area

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
General public services	1 048 705	1 103 208	1 451 150	1 391 223	1 534 061	1 522 281	1 649 188	1 683 132	1 789 156
Public order and safety	41 045	45 910	50 449	59 797	64 460	64 940	64 592	67 377	71 326
Economic affairs	568 868	721 996	783 430	1 157 867	1 194 331	941 752	1 147 714	1 181 286	1 229 519
Environmental protection	81 941	90 390	98 543	98 895	102 748	102 748	104 683	110 942	115 240
Housing and community amenities	541 091	697 702	589 541	582 761	594 511	594 511	652 413	475 042	484 057
Health	2 205 223	2 541 010	3 006 731	3 121 589	3 247 233	3 276 420	3 341 990	3 530 228	3 736 147
Recreation, culture and religion	169 240	200 458	268 610	223 566	236 689	231 688	235 837	286 298	329 262
Education	3 102 803	3 418 734	4 077 770	4 193 805	4 289 242	4 312 032	4 448 073	4 702 010	5 112 833
Social protection	420 016	478 233	522 687	525 897	531 995	531 995	603 823	633 888	672 631
Total provincial payments and estimates by policy area	8 178 932	9 297 641	10 848 911	11 355 400	11 795 270	11 578 367	12 248 313	12 670 223	13 540 171

5.5. Infrastructure Payments

The commitment of our provincial government through investment in infrastructure development is demonstrated by the fact that since 2009/10 a total amount of R 5.075 billion has been spent on infrastructure. The total infrastructure budget of the province for the 2013/14 financial year amounts to R1.949 billion; which is an increase of R 44.204 million or 3 per cent from the 2012/13 financial year. The total provincial budget for infrastructure over the 2013 MTEF amounts to R5.929 billion.

Table 5.5(a) shows Capital Infrastructure by Vote.

Table 5.5(a): Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Vote 04: Education	92 716	112 578	314 554	307 609	325 454	326 592	306 934	348 035	492 966
Vote 05: Roads and Public Works	439 460	463 483	582 434	631 298	674 023	673 839	795 725	817 708	882 864
Vote 07: Sport, Arts and Culture	29 321	18 746	35 168	23 985	29 426	20 071	15 087	21 620	21 644
Vote 10: Health	347 203	425 890	492 327	463 093	504 984	408 732	444 686	443 206	463 127
Vote 11: Social Development	6 159	11 940	6 903	3 852	5 994	5 994	3 500	3 650	3 822
Vote 12: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Developm	70 227	75 110	99 249	414 578	414 578	182 480	382 732	369 890	111 650
Total provincial infrastructure payments and estim	985 086	1 107 747	1 530 635	1 844 415	1 954 459	1 617 708	1 948 664	2 004 109	1 976 073

Table 5.5(a) gives an indication that the department of Roads and Public Works, Health and Education accounts for the bulk of the infrastructure budget as compared to the other three departments.

The table shows an increase of R 122 million or 18 per cent for the Department of Roads and Public Works from the adjusted appropriation of 2012/13 and the percentage growth remaining relatively steady for 2014/15 to 2015/16. The table also shows a reduction of R 18.250 million or 6 per cent for Education from the adjusted appropriation of 2012/13 with the percentage growth remaining steady for 2014/15 to 2015/16.

Table 5.5(b) shows Capital Infrastructure by Category.

Table 5.5(b): Summary - Payments and estimates of provincial infrastructure by category

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
New and replacement assets	516 747	600 423	831 341	682 083	826 618	723 444	689 104	710 171	808 551
Existing infrastructure assets	410 913	462 929	681 769	1 162 332	1 076 841	842 269	1 259 560	1 293 938	1 167 522
Upgrades and additions	318 955	338 078	385 762	637 889	589 226	472 487	482 459	481 982	230 456
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	18 110	34 497	131 301	73 902	45 652	45 652	44 137	36 620	68 544
Maintenance and repairs	73 848	90 354	164 706	450 541	441 963	324 130	732 964	775 336	868 522
Infrastructure transfers	57 426	44 395	17 525	-	51 000	51 995	-	-	-
Current	57 426	44 395	17 525	-	51 000	51 995	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total provincial infrastructure	985 086	1 107 747	1 530 635	1 844 415	1 954 459	1 617 708	1 948 664	2 004 109	1 976 073

Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Programme (IDIP)

In 2001 the National Treasury commissioned a review of provincial service delivery systems with the view to enhance infrastructure delivery. The review identified various deficiencies that impact negatively on the effective and efficient delivery of infrastructure by provinces. The review recommended, amongst others, that a framework be developed to guide and structure the management of infrastructure delivery and that support be provided to provincial departments to develop their capacity to plan, manage and sustain infrastructure delivery.

The Government decided to promote the recommendations of the review report by means of a multi-sector and multi-partner capacity building programme – the Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Programme (IDIP). Implementation of the pilot phase commenced in July 2004 with the establishment of IDIP partnership agreements between the National Treasury, the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), and the national Departments of Education and Public Works. A Programme Management Unit (PMU) was established in National Treasury and a programme manager was appointed.

In 2006 the programme was rolled out to all the provincial departments of Education and Public Works and later Health. This phase was reviewed in 2009 and a number of recommendations were made, the main one being that the programme be continued and gradually decentralized to provinces in the context of improved capacity at this sphere.

IDIP Phase 3 commenced on the 25 January 2010 with the confirmation of funding for the next three years which would come to an end on 31 March 2013. Technical assistants were appointed in September 2010 for the Provision of Technical Assistance Services to the Northern Cape Provincial Treasury, and subsequently to the department of Education, Health and Public Works in November 2010 as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Programme in terms of National Treasury Generic Terms of Reference

The infrastructure Delivery Improvement Programme (IDIP) has been a valuable source of learning for government in the understanding by departments of the principles embodied in the IDMS Toolkit focusing on Portfolio; Programme and Operations and Maintenance Management.

Through the assistance that was received from the Technical Assistants appointed by National Treasury at the Department the province was able to capacitate the department of Education and Health Infrastructure units with the allocation of R 10 million for capacitation from the infrastructure Conditional grant in the Division of Revenue Act, to enable them to better coordinate, integrate and focus on implementation of infrastructure Management within our province.

The National Treasury will through the IDIP programme focus on the further capacitation of the Roads directorate and Public Works in the coming financial year. The Northern Cape Provincial Treasury was also able to fully capacitate the Infrastructure unit to facilitate the enhancing of quality public service delivery by being a catalyst for efficient; effective value for money best practice methodologies for the management of the provincial infrastructure portfolio.

The Provincial Technical Assistant team has also developed the Northern Cape Code of Practice for Infrastructure Delivery Management System (NC IDMS) which provides a documented body of knowledge and standard operating procedures that represent generally recognized best practices focused on the delivery and life cycle management of public sector infrastructure. This system will form the backbone for infrastructure delivery and it will be managed through the web based system namely PROMAN to ensure institutionalisation of the NC IDMS process to ensure the effective management of infrastructure in our province

IDIP phase three has subsequently being extended to culminate on the 31 March 2014, hence the respective departments within provinces were requested to motivate for the extension based on 4 different scenarios.

Specific requirements with respect to the respective Infrastructure Conditional Grants have been added to the 2013 Division of Revenue Bill which Provincial Treasury took note of. There are two main amendments that have been made to the conditional grant system funding the provision of health infrastructure and the National Health Insurance (NHI) pilots. Firstly, all conditional grants in the health sector with a focus on infrastructure have been consolidated into one grant with separate grant components.

Secondly, a new indirect (grant-in-kind) grant has been created by dividing the consolidated Health Infrastructure Grant (HIG) and NHI Grant into direct and indirect components. Additional clauses have been included in the 2013 Division of Revenue Bill to cater for these reforms. The conditional grant framework linked to the newly established indirect grant will be designed in such a manner to ensure that the constitutional mandate of your department with respect to the primary health care function is respected.

A new allocation formula has been developed for Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant (PRMG) from 2013 MTEF onwards. The new formula results in significant increases in the MTEF i.e. R659.484 million in 2013/14, R684.484 million in 2014/15 and R751.328 million in 2015/16.

5.5.1. Maintenance of Provincial Infrastructure

The table 5.5(b) above shows that the province has spent a total amount of R653.038 million on infrastructure maintenance during the period between 2009/10 until the 2012/13 financial years. This amount is set to increase by R2.377 billion over the 2013 MTEF period.

Infrastructure maintenance must be regarded as a strategic tool to promote improved service delivery, to unlock funding to extend infrastructure to historically disadvantaged communities, and to support the province economy. It is the primary means of ensuring that the life cycle expenditure on infrastructure remains in the province. Maintenance of existing assets should therefore not be seen as being of secondary importance to the apparently more attractive prospect of new infrastructure.

While there has been much emphasis on “delivery” of infrastructure in the past, it should be noted that delivery does not end with the commissioning of an infrastructure asset. Delivery needs to be universally understood as embracing not only construction of infrastructure, but the appropriate operation and maintenance of the said infrastructure throughout its intended life cycle. If the appropriate infrastructure services have been provided and these services are effectively managed, they promote economic growth, equity, access to services, sustainable social and cultural development, effective environmental management and sustainable job creation.

In addition, maintenance is usually highly labor intensive, and there are opportunities for contributing to the scaling up of the Expanded Public Works Programme through increased maintenance. Expansion of the maintenance industry will also support initiatives to improve the rural economic environment as ongoing maintenance is required where immovable assets are located.

5.5.2. Provincial Infrastructure Transfers

The table 5.5(b) above gives an indication that the total amount for transfers amounted to R171.341 million in the period between 2009/10 to 2012/13. The table also shows that no infrastructure transfers were budgeted for over the 2013 MTEF.

5.6. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects

The Northern Cape Provincial Treasury has gone through a rigorous process of capacitating the Public Private Partnership unit to enable the province to leverage the full alternative potentials that the PPP process provides to assist the province in managing infrastructure at provincial and local government more effectively. A PPP is therefore defined in South African Law as: A contract between a government institution and private party, where:

- the private party performs an institutional function and/or uses state property in terms of output specifications
- substantial project risk (financial, technical, operational) is transferred to the private party
- the private party benefits through: unitary payments from government budgets and/or user fees

A PPP is a facilitating framework that enables sustainable development by effectively leveraging limited public funds, integrating scale with efficiency, reducing life cycle costs, harnessing national

resources and applying best practices, to achieve a social purpose. A PPP provides a format in which all the important stakeholders are incentivized to come together in achieving the community development goals enshrined in the project. To that effect, a PPP is more than a joint venture.

Treasury Regulations are not prescriptive about the financing structure of a PPP. It is assumed that this will vary widely from project to project and sector to sector, and will be closely linked to the funding sources that can be secured for each deal.

However, PPPs usually involve the private party raising both debt and equity to finance the project. In most PPPs, a dedicated business entity is set up by the private party. This is called a special purpose vehicle (SPV), whose sole purpose is to deliver the project.

PPPs may involve some capital contribution by government to the initial costs of the project. Some PPP projects do not involve debt finance at all, being initially funded either wholly through corporate finance or by a combination of government funds and private equity. In end-user-pay projects, there may also be some government funding for either or both the capital and operating costs of the project.

The concept of a PPP is where Government needs infrastructure and services, but the annual budget does not allow for this type of expense. Private sector through the PPP process gets involved in the provision of this infrastructure and government can pay this over a concession period. Certain services are linked to manage this infrastructure during this period of payment for physical infrastructure. The private sector interest is enhanced since there is big enough value and the private sector can look after the capital investment until government takes full ownership which is at the end of concession agreement.

The current status of PPP projects within the province are as follows:

Northern Cape Renal Replacement Therapy with the Department of Health: Reg No: P134

In the Northern Cape there is one Tertiary Hospital i.e. Kimberley Hospital Complex and two new referral hospitals namely the new Upington and De Aar hospitals. For the optimal functioning of these Hospitals in the Northern Cape Province, it is imperative that the Renal Replacement Service be available at the above mentioned institutions.

A renal replacement service has been identified as a potential Public Private Partnership (PPP) and the Department of Health Head of Department requested that the project be registered as a PPP with Provincial and National Treasury. This project has subsequently been registered with National Treasury PPP Unit on the 12th March 2013 with the reference number P134. The appointment of the transaction advisor is in process.

Renosterberg Municipality: Vanderkloof Tourism PPP project: M064

The Renosterberg Local Municipality identified the development of the Vanderkloof Holiday Resort into a 'preferred destination resort' in order to attain a position as a high potential tourism area of South Africa. The Municipality proposes to modernise and develop this resort through a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) with the objective of maximizing the high developmental potential of the area arising out of its scenic location and strategic eco-tourism positioning. This project has been registered with National Treasury PPP Unit on the 06th September 2010 with the reference number M064.

Transaction Advisor fees granted from Project Development Facility on the 13th December 2010 amounted to R400 000.

PD Naidoo & Associates Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd (PDNA) was appointed on 25th August 2011, by the Renosterberg Local Municipality as the transaction advisor for the PPP project. The feasibility study was completed and the close-out report was submitted.

Proposed PPP Projects

Siyathemba Municipality: Prieska – The “Die Bos” Resort as a potential PPP

The Die Bos Resort was identified as a potential Public Private Partnership (PPP) and registration thereof with National Treasury as a PPP was endorsed by the municipal council with a council resolution reference number 4.3 and 4.4 taken on the (08/08/2012).

The rationale behind the registration of this project is the various challenges that the municipality is faced with regards to the proper management and revenue collection from this asset. This is caused by the lack of human resources capital at the municipality. The PPP procurement initiative will make the municipality realise effective and efficient management of this particular asset. The municipality does not have the funding within their budget allocation for the operations and maintenance of the resort. To generate additional revenue for the municipality, it will be viable to go the PPP route.

The province however, does not have a functioning PPP project however there are potential projects that have been registered with the view of implementing them utilising PPP methodologies.

5.7. Transfers

5.7.1. Transfers to Public Entities

Table 5.7.1: Summary of provincial transfers to public entities by transferring department

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	n	n		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Vote 06: Economic Development	13 347	29 980	39 365	35 312	34 061	35 325	42 338	43 238	44 842
Vote 12: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Dev	-	-	3 200	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 550	2 550	2 550
Total provincial transfers to public entities	13 347	29 980	42 565	37 712	36 461	37 725	44 888	45 788	47 392

5.7.2. Transfer to Local Government

Table 5.7.2: Summary of provincial transfers to local government by category

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Category A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category B	66 553	70 265	116 201	69 946	87 141	80 964	78 449	81 500	84 172
Category C	63 180	49 728	17 525	-	50 000	50 000	3 000	3 150	3 308
Total provincial transfer to local government	129 733	119 993	133 726	69 946	137 141	130 964	81 449	84 650	87 479

5.8. Personnel Numbers and Costs

Table 5.8: Summary of personnel numbers and costs by Vote¹

Personnel numbers	As at 31 March 2010	As at 31 March 2011	As at 31 March 2012	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2014	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2016
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	202	213	230	240	265	265	265
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	149	154	155	155	160	160	160
Vote 03: Transport, Safety and Liaison	298	300	353	369	395	395	395
Vote 04: Education	12 924	12 520	12 368	12 237	12 345	12 416	12 454
Vote 05: Roads and Public Works	556	572	766	1 008	998	998	998
Vote 06: Economic Development	122	133	175	141	191	191	191
Vote 07: Sport, Arts and Culture	655	642	511	363	418	418	569
Vote 08: Provincial Treasury	262	249	217	254	272	272	272
Vote 09: Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlement and	568	506	516	579	628	671	671
Vote 10: Health	5 848	6 094	6 395	6 960	6 777	6 782	6 784
Vote 11: Social Development	858	966	940	948	997	1 014	1 031
Vote 12: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	468	550	602	577	595	600	600
Vote 13: Environment and Nature Conservation	211	208	227	226	232	234	234
Total provincial personnel numbers	23 121	23 107	23 455	24 057	24 273	24 416	24 624
Total provincial personnel cost (R thousand)	4 448 323	5 043 978	5 551 766	6 141 490	6 187 059	6 141 490	6 645 373
Unit cost (R thousand)	192	218	237	255	255	252	270

1. Full-time equivalent

Table 5.8.1: Summary of provincial personnel numbers and costs

	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total for province									
Personnel numbers (head count)	23121	23107	23455	23814	23745	24057	24273	24416	24624
Personnel cost (R thousands)	4 448 323	5 043 978	5 551 766	6 252 639	6 187 059	6 141 490	6 645 373	7 061 803	7 454 146
Human resources component									
Personnel numbers (head count)	322	322	338	356	360	364	369	369	389
Personnel cost (R thousands)	65 507	69 800	75 204	87 115	84 189	87 576	98 470	102 609	106 468
Head count as % of total for province	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Personnel cost as % of total for province	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Finance component									
Personnel numbers (head count)	425	400	434	461	463	458	475	480	485
Personnel cost (R thousands)	53 265	69 309	77 896	97 008	92 407	94 310	105 898	111 557	116 806
Head count as % of total for province	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Personnel cost as % of total for province	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Full time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)	21 598	21 462	22 051	22 649	22 711	23 048	23 161	23 299	23 366
Personnel cost (R thousands)	3 978 238	4 517 952	5 017 778	5 660 013	5 604 642	5 615 686	6 015 201	6 371 512	6 693 816
Head count as % of total for province	93.4%	92.9%	94.0%	95.1%	95.6%	95.8%	95.4%	95.4%	94.9%
Personnel cost as % of total for province	89.4%	89.6%	90.4%	90.5%	90.6%	91.4%	90.5%	90.2%	89.8%
Part-time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)	75	105	54	55	52	35	66	71	71
Personnel cost (R thousands)	14 265	22 930	8 710	13 562	11 163	8 896	15 251	17 083	17 899
Head count as % of total for province	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Personnel cost as % of total for province	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Contract workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)	991	1 028	802	674	539	528	526	526	677
Personnel cost (R thousands)	65 922	71 078	64 613	72 196	53 873	52 706	56 823	59 490	96 512
Head count as % of total for province	4.3%	4.4%	3.4%	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%
Personnel cost as % of total for province	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%

5.9. Payments on Training

Table 5.9: Summary of provincial payments on training by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	770	833	892	838	838	838	897	952	999
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	4 992	3 239	4 693	4 862	4 862	7 671	8 055	8 196	8 512
Vote 03: Transport, Safety and Liaison	1 821	1 024	454	1 106	948	383	1 174	1 168	1 190
Vote 04: Education	13 513	12 210	13 079	16 477	24 652	22 851	14 118	14 724	16 276
Vote 05: Roads and Public Works	1 266	1 901	1 127	2 233	2 233	1 831	2 247	2 385	2 501
Vote 06: Economic Development	1 694	1 322	1 330	2 038	2 038	1 100	5 392	5 409	5 586
Vote 07: Sport, Arts and Culture	694	1 090	296	1 025	2 525	1 842	630	713	770
Vote 08: Provincial Treasury	1 738	2 251	1 585	2 837	1 365	1 245	1 369	1 506	1 657
Vote 09: Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlement	1 322	1 241	1 100	2 398	2 398	2 398	2 517	2 643	2 709
Vote 10: Health	5 650	14 892	10 801	16 883	16 883	6 981	17 253	16 041	21 155
Vote 11: Social Development	1 876	2 242	1 328	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 617	2 749	2 874
Vote 12: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	938	1 257	1 570	1 660	1 660	1 660	1 760	1 848	1 939
Vote 13: Environment and Nature Conservation	866	806	1 287	1 364	1 364	1 488	1 455	1 510	1 521
Total provincial payments on training	37 140	44 308	39 540	56 056	64 101	52 623	59 484	59 844	67 688

Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Estimates

Table A.1: Details of total provincial own receipts

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Revised estimate			Medium-term estimates		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Tax receipts	116 022	131 443	143 833	139 976	140 879	147 030	155 219	164 427	174 769
Casino taxes	13 305	13 706	15 154	17 163	17 714	16 200	17 472	20 017	23 383
Horse racing taxes	533	616	723	625	821	908	1 030	1 041	1 051
Liquor licences	1 259	1 070	3 612	1 095	1 251	3 490	3 654	3 654	3 654
Motor vehicle licences	100 925	116 051	124 344	121 093	121 093	126 452	133 063	139 715	146 701
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	43 680	54 368	61 845	72 998	76 262	76 151	81 827	87 623	93 912
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)	43 677	54 357	61 825	72 998	76 262	76 151	81 757	87 558	93 838
Sales by market establishments	6 337	9 607	12 109	8 175	7 809	6 218	12 418	13 245	14 157
Administrative fees	14 512	15 546	18 898	15 973	19 663	19 985	23 009	25 593	28 550
Other sales	22 828	29 204	31 018	48 810	48 790	49 998	46 340	48 720	51 129
Of which:									
Health patient fees									
Other (Specify)									
Other (Specify)									
Sales of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods (excluding capital assets)	3	229	120	-	-	-	60	65	76
Transfers received from:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other governmental units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2 772	3 403	3 763	2 459	2 459	2 149	2 542	2 639	2 733
Interest, dividends and rent on land	11 847	22 407	11 658	822	822	21 230	808	850	894
Interest	10 062	21 446	9 805	821	821	21 174	807	849	893
Dividends	42	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Rent on land	1 743	961	2 053	-	-	56	-	-	-
Sales of capital assets	2 919	1 568	1 233	1 794	1 794	167	1 554	195	200
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-
Other capital assets	2 919	1 568	1 233	1 794	1 794	93	1 554	195	200
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	4 604	2 933	3 034	1 854	5 070	6 085	3 557	5 734	6 003
Total provincial own receipts	181 844	216 340	225 666	219 873	228 185	232 832	245 507	261 468	278 531

Table A2: Information relating to Conditional grants

Vote and Grant	Adjusted appropriation	Actual transfer	Audited expenditure	Adjusted appropriation	Actual transfer	Audited expenditure	Adjusted appropriation	Actual transfer	Audited expenditure	Adjusted appropriation	Actual transfer	Audited expenditure	Adjusted appropriation	Revised transfer estimate	Revised expenditure estimate	Million m met mtes
R thousand	2010/11	2010/11	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12	2011/12
Agriculture	80 810	80 810	80 810	86 704	86 704	86 704	279 260	120 407	142 802	120 407	120 407	142 802	120 407	120 407	120 407	2010/11 2011/12 2011/12
Agricultural District Management Grant	5 046	5 046	5 046	1 804	1 804	1 804	9 144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	51 319	51 319	51 319	54 215	54 215	54 215	15 445	12 452	15 445	15 445	15 445	15 445	15 445	15 445	15 445	15 445
Immunisation Projects Grant	9 441	9 441	9 441	34 888	34 888	34 888	29 432	44 904	44 904	44 904	44 904	44 904	44 904	44 904	44 904	44 904
Land Care Programme Grant: Poverty Relief Fund: Infrastructure Development	3 424	3 424	3 424	5 395	5 395	5 395	12 441	4 355	1 199	4 355	4 355	4 355	4 355	4 355	4 355	4 355
Infrastructure Grants: Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	69 610	69 610	69 610	144 940	144 940	144 940	478 620	421 477	420 928	420 928	420 928	420 928	420 928	420 928	420 928	2010/11 2011/12 2011/12
Director of Schools Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 344
Education District Management Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Infrastructure Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 424	29 424	29 424	29 424	29 424	29 424	29 424	29 424	29 424	29 424
HR and Skills (LRA Skills Education) Grant	3 424	3 424	3 424	4 444	4 444	4 444	43 171	43 171	43 171	43 171	43 171	43 171	43 171	43 171	43 171	43 171
National School Nutrition Programme Grant	15 444	15 444	15 444	143 144	143 144	143 144	95 194	95 194	95 194	95 194	95 194	95 194	95 194	95 194	95 194	95 194
Technical Secondary Schools Re-evaluation Grant	-	-	-	3 424	3 424	3 424	1 441	1 441	1 441	1 441	1 441	1 441	1 441	1 441	1 441	1 441
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Further Education and Training College Sector Grant	-	-	-	52 241	52 241	52 241	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444
Health	718 702	718 702	718 702	542 774	542 774	542 774	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	2010/11 2011/12 2011/12
Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Grant	18 144	18 144	18 144	94 344	94 344	94 344	15 144	15 144	15 144	15 144	15 144	15 144	15 144	15 144	15 144	15 144
Forensic Pathology Services Grant	3 124	3 124	3 124	22 444	22 444	22 444	24 444	24 444	24 444	24 444	24 444	24 444	24 444	24 444	24 444	24 444
Health Professions Training and Development Grant	54 344	54 344	54 344	4 444	4 444	4 444	45 144	45 144	45 144	45 144	45 144	45 144	45 144	45 144	45 144	45 144
Health Facility Rehabilitation	144 144	144 144	144 144	35 144	35 144	35 144	5 144	5 144	5 144	5 144	5 144	5 144	5 144	5 144	5 144	5 144
Health Infrastructure Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 144	9 144	9 144	9 144	9 144	9 144	9 144	9 144	9 144	9 144
Hospital Rehabilitation Grant	144 144	144 144	144 144	35 144	35 144	35 144	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444
National Health Insurance Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Tuberculosis Services Grant	10 144	10 144	10 144	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444	22 444
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	1 444	1 444	1 444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing Colleges and Schools Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	125 011	125 011	125 011	447 200	447 200	447 200	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	2010/11 2011/12 2011/12
Housing District Risk Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 344	14 344	14 344	14 344	14 344	14 344	14 344	14 344	14 344	14 344
Human Settlements Development Grant	125 011	125 011	125 011	447 200	447 200	447 200	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770	1 062 770
National Treasury	480 202	480 202	480 202	610 822	610 822	610 822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Grants: Provinces	480 202	480 202	480 202	610 822	610 822	610 822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Public Works	47 202	47 202	47 202	48 702	48 702	48 702	424 180	424 180	424 180	424 180	424 180	424 180	424 180	424 180	424 180	2010/11 2011/12 2011/12
Devolution of Property Risk Funds Grant to Provinces	11 344	11 344	11 344	34 444	34 444	34 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444	44 444
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	544	544	544	1 444	1 444	1 444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 444	114 444	114 444	114 444	114 444	114 444	114 444	114 444	114 444	114 444
Transport District Management Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144
Sport, Art and Culture	38 241	38 241	38 241	101 241	101 241	101 241	100 174	100 174	100 174	100 174	100 174	100 174	100 174	100 174	100 174	2010/11 2011/12 2011/12
Community Library Services Grant	54 444	54 444	54 444	11 344	11 344	11 344	13 444	13 444	13 444	13 444	13 444	13 444	13 444	13 444	13 444	13 444
Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant	34 344	34 344	34 344	22 444	22 444	22 444	24 344	24 344	24 344	24 344	24 344	24 344	24 344	24 344	24 344	24 344
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	22 168	22 168	22 168	30 070	30 070	30 070	37 444	37 444	37 444	37 444	37 444	37 444	37 444	37 444	37 444	2010/11 2011/12 2011/12
Outrigger Rapid Rail Link Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead Control Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Transport Operations Grant	12 168	12 168	12 168	34 344	34 344	34 344	11 444	11 444	11 444	11 444	11 444	11 444	11 444	11 444	11 444	11 444
Small Ports Roads Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Safety and Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total conditional grants	1 007 000	1 007 000	1 007 000	2 008 144	2 008 144	2 008 144	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427	2 771 427

OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table A3 (a): Details of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification

R thousand	Outcome			Adjusted appropriation			Revised estimate		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	6 162 592	7 013 372	7 992 239	9 075 463	9 233 376	9 325 992	9 975 980	10 539 617	11 173 196
Compensation of employees	4 448 328	5 045 978	5 551 706	6 252 639	6 187 059	6 141 480	6 645 373	7 061 803	7 454 146
Salaries and wages	3 856 091	4 333 197	4 876 441	5 389 644	5 323 715	5 279 599	5 794 783	6 164 804	6 519 209
Social contributions	592 232	710 781	675 325	862 995	863 344	861 891	850 590	896 999	935 937
Goods and services	1 710 975	1 957 640	2 437 042	2 321 479	3 044 796	2 635 905	3 329 359	3 476 679	3 717 612
Advertising	26 523	37 931	35 050	24 630	24 252	23 803	21 065	22 438	24 029
Assets <R5000	16 825	17 995	21 420	41 045	51 152	51 701	40 143	40 921	51 161
Audit cost: External	34 569	38 557	48 047	46 303	44 629	53 202	48 129	48 497	50 529
Bursaries (employees)	4 849	5 361	7 563	12 385	12 051	11 500	6 476	7 738	8 067
Catering: Departmental activities	21 373	31 140	43 679	33 100	37 361	38 319	30 203	29 429	30 908
Communication	50 082	50 272	56 220	60 693	65 657	59 386	56 580	63 883	66 876
Computer services	57 991	47 319	48 393	73 011	88 336	67 488	92 197	94 655	103 079
Cons./prof. business & advisory services	93 361	55 984	96 056	64 386	93 732	98 200	82 029	60 015	62 955
Cons./prof. Infrastructure & planning	12 549	16 014	16 832	54 891	70 985	44 481	46 937	57 333	76 668
Cons./prof. Laboratory services	72 657	106 139	102 608	92 267	92 271	63 848	135 032	159 623	183 338
Cons./prof. Legal cost	10 744	4 388	8 601	3 318	4 644	7 381	6 795	8 425	7 808
Contractors	102 556	91 221	111 804	512 131	809 047	537 360	1 035 249	1 122 981	1 217 914
Agency & support/outsource services	88 224	113 746	134 691	205 480	227 130	160 443	233 030	222 551	223 693
Entertainment	1 418	1 847	1 633	2 931	3 355	3 383	1 291	1 469	1 688
Fleet Services	12 416	22 630	6 625	20 734	24 220	48 876	7 779	8 328	8 866
Housing	2	835	5	43	43	(3 529)	15	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	58 800	61 871	47 125	56 446	56 272	10 640	49 611	54 333	63 438
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	54 305	95 456	64 661	54 202	57 368	17 637	109 307	110 901	116 860
Inventory: Learn & teacher support material	38 512	33 718	70 833	73 268	81 708	112 148	81 363	57 208	61 240
Inventory: Materials & supplies	20 918	6 065	41 448	8 364	11 318	10 289	11 048	11 704	12 112
Inventory: Medical supplies	179 618	210 279	18 263	72 327	72 272	81 974	92 570	121 206	121 423
Inventory: Medicine	37 389	665	197 020	124 385	211 803	185 545	213 609	226 305	257 923
Medias: inventory interface	-	-	56 416	80	80	20 026	12	569	620
Inventory: Military stores	119	1 670	999	27	27	11	103	326	351
Inventory: Other consumables	39 612	49 079	50 649	45 483	51 500	64 007	53 560	58 289	59 886
Inventory: Stationery and printing	54 629	79 588	54 582	61 506	59 417	50 790	50 482	56 783	57 083
Lease payments (incl. operating leases, excl. finance leases)	143 081	205 367	193 109	179 169	191 742	183 587	224 184	226 360	235 305
Rental & hiring	551	1 228	1 781	14 704	14 881	16 501	978	1 083	1 210
Property payments	182 018	188 741	393 867	511 660	148 630	169 227	173 557	208 473	218 692
Transport provided dept activity	119 968	104 689	211 485	59 035	60 609	100 775	52 232	55 627	53 521
Travel and subsistence	132 359	178 562	222 688	185 253	195 078	208 215	191 391	195 828	191 981
Training & staff development	33 880	44 676	55 400	59 543	61 354	83 309	41 929	45 374	48 634
Operating payments	14 277	22 939	26 303	21 962	39 612	25 365	52 280	58 028	65 883
Venues and facilities	17 692	19 078	30 869	23 275	39 063	28 328	20 769	21 431	23 233
Interest and rent on land	3 555	1 755	3 430	1 345	1 523	1 554	1 248	1 335	1 438
Interest	2 206	1 026	2 530	456	634	754	315	355	401
Rent on land	1 349	729	840	889	889	800	933	980	1 028
Transfers and subsidies to:	1 015 519	1 323 262	1 345 547	1 201 415	1 379 245	1 402 047	1 341 476	1 157 951	1 259 301
Provinces and municipalities	130 975	119 128	119 071	70 960	139 731	133 634	82 225	85 684	88 844
Provinces	52	2 238	5	-	-	8	-	7 686	8 063
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	52	2 238	5	-	-	8	7 313	7 686	8 063
Municipalities	130 923	116 890	119 066	70 960	139 731	133 626	74 912	77 998	80 781
Municipal bank accounts	105 505	97 936	105 773	62 625	123 725	123 847	66 488	69 163	71 473
Municipal agencies and funds	25 420	18 952	10 293	8 335	16 006	9 779	8 424	8 835	9 308
Departmental agencies and accounts	28 555	45 262	140 317	60 608	100 819	101 147	69 884	73 877	76 559
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	28 555	45 262	140 317	60 608	100 819	101 147	69 884	73 877	76 559
Universities and technicians	18 285	2 242	1 326	2 731	2 731	2 724	3 018	3 164	3 303
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	14 275	95 140	81 932	87 475	85 442	86 042	91 328	95 088	98 754
Public corporations	5 882	8 467	9 417	9 107	4 107	4 707	10 397	10 776	11 161
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	5 841	8 467	9 417	9 107	4 107	4 707	10 397	10 776	11 161
Private enterprises	8 393	86 673	72 515	78 368	81 335	81 335	80 931	84 312	87 593
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	28 858	36 239	39 255	40 561	40 561	41 590	45 480	45 480
Other transfers to private enterprises	8 393	57 815	36 276	39 113	40 774	40 774	39 341	40 832	42 113
Non-profit institutions	441 395	523 049	573 614	595 285	613 444	640 961	647 773	671 966	762 256
Households	365 034	538 441	425 927	394 356	493 081	437 639	447 250	238 672	259 585
Social benefits	27 916	14 238	10 851	5 400	7 014	7 084	10 558	9 830	10 147
Other transfers to households	357 118	524 143	415 076	378 956	486 067	429 955	436 692	248 842	249 438
Payments for capital assets	957 913	939 336	1 906 373	1 076 522	1 186 536	1 347 310	930 355	942 555	1 077 674
Buildings and other fixed structures	881 973	795 214	1 252 744	906 474	959 860	1 173 824	739 768	806 972	943 783
Buildings	580 766	501 046	860 868	302 931	354 906	363 420	314 148	348 478	485 723
Other fixed structures	301 207	294 168	391 876	605 543	604 954	809 904	425 620	458 494	448 060
Machinery and equipment	101 330	137 793	250 823	169 279	224 680	171 695	130 358	134 833	133 178
Transport equipment	17 734	27 504	77 423	2 960	38 183	38 359	14 402	15 572	16 519
Other machinery and equipment	83 536	110 289	173 334	166 319	186 497	133 336	115 956	119 261	116 660
Heritage assets	-	-	39	-	-	80	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	1 763	1 173	743	-	500	636	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	2 847	5 177	2 024	763	1 546	1 575	729	750	713
Payments for financial assets	9 645	21 612	1 452	-	55	55	-	-	-
Total economic classification	8 178 532	9 297 681	10 348 911	11 356 400	11 795 270	11 573 367	12 245 313	12 670 223	13 540 171

Table A4(b): Details of provincial payments and estimates by policy area

Outcome				Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
General Public Services									
Executive and Legislature	241 406	267 341	277 611	286 533	295 918	295 824	306 613	317 031	329 417
Office of the Premier	129 087	151 536	151 090	153 937	160 495	160 495	167 828	173 610	180 463
Provincial Legislature	112 319	115 805	126 521	132 596	135 423	135 329	138 785	143 421	148 954
Financial and Fiscal Services	124 072	115 849	117 844	151 624	180 653	163 604	195 660	175 185	182 043
Provincial Treasury	124 072	115 849	117 844	151 624	180 653	163 604	195 660	175 185	182 043
General Services (Public Works, Local Government)	683 227	720 018	1 055 685	953 066	1 057 490	1 062 853	1 146 915	1 190 936	1 277 686
Total: General Public Services	1 048 705	1 103 206	1 451 190	1 391 223	1 534 061	1 522 261	1 649 166	1 663 152	1 769 166
Public Order and Safety									
Police Services	41 045	45 910	50 449	59 797	64 460	64 940	64 592	67 377	71 326
Transport, Safety and Liaison	41 045	45 910	50 449	59 797	64 460	64 940	64 592	67 377	71 326
Total: Public Order and Safety	41 045	45 910	50 449	59 797	64 460	64 940	64 592	67 377	71 326
Economic Affairs									
General Economic Affairs	122 096	214 205	206 956	207 281	235 234	235 233	223 028	230 354	239 336
Dept of Economic Affairs	122 096	214 205	206 956	207 281	235 234	235 233	223 028	230 354	239 336
Agriculture	269 676	311 362	369 638	730 345	732 517	480 419	690 023	705 833	736 620
Dept of Agriculture Affairs	269 676	311 362	369 638	730 345	732 517	480 419	690 023	705 833	736 620
Transport	177 096	196 429	206 836	220 241	226 580	226 100	234 663	245 099	253 563
Department of Transport	177 096	196 429	206 836	220 241	226 580	226 100	234 663	245 099	253 563
Total: Economic Affairs	568 868	721 996	783 430	1 157 867	1 194 331	941 732	1 147 714	1 181 286	1 229 519
Environmental Protection									
Environmental Protection	81 941	90 390	96 543	98 885	102 748	102 748	104 683	110 942	115 240
Total: Environmental Protection	81 941	90 390	96 543	98 885	102 748	102 748	104 683	110 942	115 240
Housing and Community Amenities									
Housing Development	541 091	697 702	589 541	582 761	594 511	594 511	652 413	475 042	484 057
Department of Housing	541 091	697 702	589 541	582 761	594 511	594 511	652 413	475 042	484 057
Total: Housing and Community Amenities	541 091	697 702	589 541	582 761	594 511	594 511	652 413	475 042	484 057
Health									
Outpatient services	1 017 380	1 257 957	1 310 026	1 392 305	1 419 095	1 347 580	1 522 400	1 627 952	1 726 831
R and D Health (CS)	535 623	570 636	665 668	633 742	654 300	720 808	681 448	722 665	767 346
Hospital Services	652 220	712 417	1 031 037	1 095 542	1 173 838	1 208 032	1 138 142	1 179 611	1 241 970
Total: Health	2 205 223	2 541 010	3 006 731	3 121 589	3 247 233	3 276 420	3 341 990	3 530 228	3 736 147
Recreation, Culture and Religion									
Sporting and Recreational Affairs	169 240	200 468	268 610	223 566	236 689	231 688	235 837	286 298	329 262
Sport, Arts and Culture	169 240	200 468	268 610	223 566	236 689	231 688	235 837	286 298	329 262
Total: Recreation, Culture and Religion	169 240	200 468	268 610	223 566	236 689	231 688	235 837	286 298	329 262
Education									
Pre-primary & Primary Phases	1 612 061	1 718 612	1 919 436	1 939 288	2 032 745	2 049 964	2 087 700	2 266 758	2 336 186
Secondary Education Phase	751 087	841 895	934 367	1 034 516	956 516	956 631	1 091 511	1 080 267	1 219 780
Subsidised Services to Education	480 777	539 666	642 953	638 410	679 474	688 486	647 176	690 180	725 326
Education not defined by level	258 878	318 761	581 014	581 591	620 507	615 951	621 686	664 805	831 541
Total: Education	3 102 803	3 418 734	4 077 770	4 193 805	4 289 242	4 312 032	4 446 073	4 702 010	5 112 833
Social protection									
Social Security Services									
Social Services and Population Development	420 016	478 233	522 687	525 897	531 995	531 995	603 823	633 888	672 631
Total: Social protection	420 016	478 233	522 687	525 897	531 995	531 995	603 823	633 888	672 631
Total provincial payments and estimates by policy area									
	8 178 932	9 297 641	10 948 911	11 395 400	11 799 270	11 578 367	12 246 313	12 670 223	13 540 171

Table A5: Transfer to local government by category and Municipality

Table A2: Transfers to local government by category and municipality									
Entity	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
R thousand	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Type of transfer / grant name									
Category A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category B	66 600	73 606	116 978	69 960	87 669	81 487	78 463	81 515	84 188
!Kai Garib	1 024	2 043	2 882	2 172	2 172	2 172	2 222	2 265	2 343
!Kheis	240	222	979	373	373	373	360	360	361
//Khara Hais	1 527	3 657	3 218	3 392	3 477	2 183	3 538	3 595	3 721
Dikgatlong	519	817	950	1 056	1 056	1 056	825	825	825
Emthanjeni	1 024	2 798	1 994	2 412	2 412	1 411	2 510	2 568	2 659
Gamagara	419	1 894	590	568	568	568	604	604	609
Ga-Segonyane	801	1 266	1 203	1 484	1 484	1 484	1 526	1 526	1 553
Hantam	576	592	1 401	760	760	760	973	973	992
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	169	170	7 192	204	204	204	-	-	-
Kamiesberg	468	440	1 502	774	774	774	780	780	795
Kareeberg	714	721	1 573	1 136	1 136	1 136	1 274	1 274	1 297
Karoo Hoogland	473	486	1 333	982	982	982	939	939	941
Kgalagadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kgatelopele	146	1 585	1 087	922	922	922	979	1 008	1 035
Khai Ma	305	327	755	496	496	496	555	555	555
Magareng	8 022	4 300	6 383	508	508	508	481	481	481
Mier	131	324	1 098	548	548	548	569	569	577
Joe Morolong (Moshaweng)	292	489	710	445	445	446	436	436	436
Nama Khoi	579	250	1 752	1 176	1 176	1 176	1 089	1 089	1 089
Namakwa District Municipality	1	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phokwane	938	1 257	2 704	1 521	1 521	1 521	1 564	1 564	1 591
Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality	312	331	8 108	387	387	387	411	411	430
Renosterberg	372	774	2 123	738	738	738	648	648	653
Richtersveld	388	387	1 208	706	706	706	693	693	693
Siyancuma	808	896	696	1 129	1 129	1 129	1 166	1 166	1 191
Siyathemba	2 207	1 245	1 655	1 726	1 726	1 726	1 796	1 796	1 847
Sol Plaatje	42 043	38 928	55 969	39 279	56 389	52 506	47 144	49 923	51 914
Thembelihle	343	465	1 336	870	870	870	894	894	907
Tsantsabane	599	1 625	2 387	1 667	1 667	1 667	1 859	1 915	1 977
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category C	63 180	49 728	17 525	-	50 000	50 000	3 000	3 150	3 308
Frances Baard	8 886	8 211	2 033	-	17 500	17 500	600	630	662
John Taolo Gaetsewe	4 616	4 221	2 101	-	2 500	2 500	600	630	662
Namakwa	19 831	10 338	6 873	-	10 000	10 000	600	630	662
Pixley ka Seme	13 523	13 308	4 663	-	10 000	10 000	600	630	662
Siyanda	16 324	13 650	1 855	-	10 000	10 000	600	630	662
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transfers to local government	129 780	123 334	134 503	69 960	137 669	131 487	81 463	84 665	87 495