

VOTE 2

Provincial Legislature

Operational budget	R 379 920 000
Remuneration of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker	R 3 253 000
Statutory amount (Members' remuneration)	R 82 321 000
Total budget	R 465 494 000
Total to be appropriated (excl. Members' remuneration)	R 383 173 000
Responsible MEC	Speaker of the Provincial Legislature
Administering department	Provincial Legislature
Accounting officer	Secretary: Provincial Legislature

1. Overview

Vision

The vision of the Provincial Legislature (hereafter referred to as the Legislature) is: *To be an activist, people-centred Legislature.*

Mission statement

The Legislature's mission statement is: *To deepen democracy and entrench activism in KwaZulu-Natal through robust oversight, effective public participation and efficient law-making.*

Strategic objectives

Strategic policy direction: By focussing on its oversight role and by encouraging public participation, the Legislature seeks to align its operations and strategic position with the overall aim of government to achieve accountability and effective service delivery for all citizens of the province in the following areas: access to quality education and health care, prevention of crime and eradication of corruption, creation of decent work and expansion of work opportunities, and agrarian reform and rural development.

Law-making

To be an effective, efficient and visible law-maker through:

- Improved technical capacity on law-making by the Legislature.
- Constitutionally compliant laws enacted by the Legislature.

Oversight

To ensure effective execution of oversight on service delivery, governance and implementation of laws (and conventions) by the Provincial Executive Council through:

- Improved oversight on compliance and accountability by provincial organs of state in terms of relevant legislative prescripts and protocols.
- Improved oversight on service delivery targets set in the NDP, PGDP and MTSF and on the achievement of government outcomes.
- Acceleration of economic transformation in the province.

Public participation

To ensure enhanced public participation in all legislative processes of the Legislature through:

- Improved citizen engagement and participation in the legislative processes.
- Improved public and civic education programmes to empower the citizens of KwaZulu-Natal.

Governance and leadership

To ensure improved leadership and governance of the Legislature through:

- Improved institutional performance, efficiencies, communication and transformation.
- Improved institutional fiscal discipline and implementation of financial and supply chain prescripts.
- Improved corporate and human capital management services.
- Improved institutional internal controls and governance practices.
- Improved intergovernmental and international relations.

Core functions

In order to achieve the above strategic objectives, the Legislature is responsible for carrying out the following core functions:

- To maintain the highest standards in drafting, amending and passing legislation.
- To timeously consider, pass, amend or reject legislation referred to the Legislature by the Executive Council or the National Council of Provinces (NCOP).
- To maintain oversight over the provincial executive authority in the province, including the implementation of legislation.

Legislative mandates

The following mandates clearly define the duties and the requirements of the Legislature:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended) and Treasury Regulations
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)
- Labour Relations Act (Act No. 66 of 1995)
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act No. 75 of 1997)
- Employment Equity Act (Act No. 55 of 1998)
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act No. 5 of 2000)
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (Act No. 53 of 2002)
- State Information Technology Agency Act (Act No. 38 of 2002)
- KZN Petitions Act (Act No. 3 of 2004)
- KZN Funding of Political Parties' Act (Act No. 7 of 2008)
- Financial Management of Parliament Act (Act No. 9 of 2009)
- Financial Management of Parliament Amendment Act (Act No. 34 of 2014)

It is noted that the Financial Management of Parliament Amendment Act was enacted in 2014. This is commented on in further detail in Section 2 below. In addition to the above, the Legislature's functions are governed by the Standing Rules and the Resolutions of the Legislature Executive Committee.

2. Review of the 2014/15 financial year

Section 2 provides a review of 2014/15, outlining the main achievements and progress made by the Legislature, as well as providing a brief discussion on challenges and new developments.

2014 general elections

The 2014/15 financial year saw the establishment of the Fifth Legislature, following the 2014 general elections. The new leadership undertook a strategic planning exercise which resulted in changes to public

involvement initiatives like Taking Legislature to the People (TLTP) and sector parliaments. Because of the timing of the strategic planning exercise, these changes will mainly impact on 2015/16 going forward, as explained in the outlook below. In recent years, the TLTP initiatives have been held in all district municipalities in the province. The Legislature has enough data on deficits in service delivery areas and, hence, the current term will be dedicated to giving feedback on all issues raised by the public.

Organisational structure

A review of the Legislature's organisational structure was finalised and approved by the Rules Committee in November 2012. The revised structure aims to ensure that the Legislature has sufficient capacity to implement the new financial management arrangements of provincial legislatures. This revised structure also takes into account the roll-out of all modules of the SAP system (explained below), as well as full implementation of the sector oversight model, aimed at strengthening the administrative support provided to the Members, particularly the various portfolio committees. Taking into account financial constraints, a decision was taken that only critical posts could be filled, in a phased-in process. Accordingly, the implementation of the revised structure commenced, utilising funds reprioritised in-year from areas of identified savings.

Public participation

Public participation initiatives continued in 2014/15, and the Legislature also continued with its active use of community radio slots to educate members of the public about its roles and functions. The following public participation events were held in 2014/15:

- Workers' Parliament.
- Youth Parliament.
- Women's Parliament.
- Learners' Parliament.
- Peoples' Assembly.
- Senior Citizens' Parliament.
- People with Disability Parliament.
- One TLTP event.

Revamping of the Legislature buildings

The long awaited upgrading of the toilets in the main chamber area of the Legislature building was completed in 2014/15. The Legislature advertised bids for the revamping of the audio-visual systems in the main chamber and it is anticipated that work will commence in March 2015.

Revival of the Legislature complex feasibility study

The Legislature is currently experiencing accommodation constraints in the city centre, both in terms of office space, as well as limitations in respect of the main chamber. Some of the Legislature's requests for alteration, such as changing the main chamber seating arrangements, cannot be accommodated in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act. Accordingly, in line with the revival of the feasibility study of the government office precinct project, the Legislature was allocated a once-off amount of R5 million in 2014/15 to resuscitate the Legislature complex project, and the transaction advisor commenced with updating the feasibility study. However, the government office precinct project, including the Legislature complex project, has again been put on hold, in view of the fiscal consolidation cuts implemented across all three spheres of government over the next few years.

Improved Hansard production

Although the Legislature has a fully functional Hansard and Language services unit, it requires a more efficient and effective system for recording/transcription processes of proceedings and live debates in the main chamber. Currently, the turnaround time is very slow, taking one to one-and-a-half weeks for a single debate. However, there is technology which can produce unedited versions of Hansard at the end of a meeting or sitting, and edited versions within 24 hours. Accordingly, the Legislature was allocated once-

off additional funding of R14 million in 2014/15 to improve its Hansard production and distribution. Because the required procurement processes have taken far longer than envisaged, it is anticipated that both the contractor and system equipment will be on site from March 2015, which means that the bulk of the expenditure will be incurred in 2015/16.

Financial Management Framework

After several years of uncertainty regarding the issue of separate legislation for the financial management of provincial legislatures, the Financial Management of Parliament Act was finally amended to include all nine legislatures in the country. The Financial Management of Parliament Amendment Act, which was enacted in 2014, has the following aims, among others:

- To deal with the financial management of provincial legislatures.
- To amend the provisions dealing with the oversight mechanism.
- To align the provisions dealing with reporting and auditing with the PFMA, 1999.
- To delete certain references to “provincial legislatures” in the PFMA, etc.

One of the main implications of the Act is that the financial management of the Legislative sector of South Africa is no longer regulated by the PFMA. Also, the Speaker’s Office is now the Treasury for the Legislature and, as such, there is a need for capacity within the Speaker’s Office to give support and advice to the Legislature, similar to that which is currently given by Provincial Treasury. Guidelines and processes need to be established in order to fully implement the Act and, therefore, toward the end of 2014/15, the Legislature and Provincial Treasury established a task team to review the areas that require change. This will be one of the main focus areas of the Legislature in 2015/16.

Roll-out of the SAP system

The Legislature purchased the Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing Enterprise Resource Planning system (hereafter referred to as SAP) in March 2012, with the intention that SAP would replace PERSAL, BAS and HARDCAT. Following a year of intense training and change management, the Legislature went live on SAP in April 2013, and continued the roll-out in 2014/15. Many of the initial problems experienced with SAP were resolved during 2014/15. The one area that is receiving ongoing attention is the fact that SAP is accrual-based, whereas National Treasury’s IYM model is not. Following difficulties with the compilation of the Legislature’s 2013/14 AFS, latest indications are that the A-G’s office has suggested that the Legislature report on an accrual basis, and the practicalities are currently being investigated.

3. Outlook for the 2015/16 financial year

Section 3 looks at the key focus areas of 2015/16, outlining what the Legislature is hoping to achieve, as well as briefly looking at challenges and proposed new developments. The bulk of the Legislature’s budget relates to the areas of law-making and oversight, as well as public participation. The Legislature will aim to improve its oversight over, among others, departments and entities during the year. Also, as explained in further detail below, the Legislature will use 2015/16 to review its public involvement events in line with the need for fiscal consolidation while, at the same time, will focus on examining whether the present public participation methods used are effective, efficient and meaningful. In addition, the Legislature will focus on procedures and processes that need to be reviewed and/or changed to facilitate the roll-out of the new financial management arrangements of provincial legislatures, as outlined below.

Financial Management Framework

As mentioned, the Financial Management of Parliament Amendment Act was enacted in 2014, and the Legislature and Provincial Treasury established a task team to review the areas that require change. For instance, the Legislature’s accounting processes are now accrual-based, whereas provincial departments are still on a cash-basis. This task team will focus on addressing these issues in 2015/16, with a view to the Act being implemented as far as possible in 2016/17. It is anticipated that the full implementation of the Act will take some time, bearing in mind that the Legislature has been under the PFMA since its enactment, and therefore 2015/16 will be a transitional period.

Organisational structure

The revised organisational structure will be re-aligned with the Legislature's new 2014 to 2019 strategy. Before continuing with the implementation of the revised structure, the Legislature will undertake productivity and work system investigations to ascertain levels of personnel and other resources utilisation. This will entail the use of business process management tools to improve business efficiencies. The reprioritisation of funds to fill vacant posts will therefore be undertaken in-year, after being informed by the said processes, and taking into account the moratorium on the filling of non-critical posts.

Cost-containment plan

In December 2014, to address in-year spending pressures, the Legislature devised and implemented a cost-containment plan aimed at curbing its spending in the last few months of 2014/15 to avert year-end over-spending. It is envisaged that this plan will be fully rolled out in 2015/16, particularly in view of the fiscal consolidation cuts being implemented across all three spheres of government over the next few years. The resultant savings will be utilised to alleviate in-year spending pressures, such as rising personnel costs. The areas of cost-containment include scaling down on the purchase of furniture and equipment, curtailing travel, overtime and catering costs, reviewing public participation events (as explained below), placing a moratorium on job evaluations, freezing all non-critical posts, etc.

Public participation

As mentioned, following the 2014 general elections, and in line with the above-mentioned cost-containment plan, the new leadership took a decision to make changes to public involvement initiatives like TLTP and sector parliaments, with most of the changes impacting on 2015/16 going forward. For instance, the structure of the TLTP has been changed to take place as a report-back session on only one day, with no sitting. Sector parliaments have also been reduced in number, with the People's Assembly and Learners' Parliaments being taken out of the programme. The participants in the Learners' Parliament will be catered for in the Youth Parliament. The following public participation events are thus scheduled to be held in 2015/16:

- Workers' Parliament.
- Youth Parliament.
- Women's Parliament.
- Senior Citizens' Parliament.
- People with Disability Parliament.
- Two TLTP events.

Strengthening oversight

The Legislature will continue to strengthen oversight through giving support to committees and expanding their reach within communities. The adoption of the sector oversight model means that the Legislature must, among others, conduct independent focused intervention studies to better understand service delivery deficits, challenges, etc. This will not only improve committees' oversight, but will assist members to improve their skills' base and better understand the challenges facing communities. The support staff to committees will need to conduct community surveys in 2015/16 to determine levels of service delivery, and this will entail an increase in the number of support staff visits to all districts in the province. This will be one of the costs accommodated from the additional once-off funding allocated in 2015/16 for strengthening oversight.

Revamping of the Legislature buildings

The revamping of the audio-visual systems in the main chamber is envisaged to commence in March 2015, and work will continue in 2015/16. The Law Society building, owned by the Legislature, was damaged by fire in 2014/15. This building needs to be repaired, and the network cables and office furniture must be replaced. The Department of Public Works (DOPW) is currently undertaking an assessment in this regard.

In line with its aim to intensify its oversight role, the Legislature intends to cut down on some of its activities in order to give more days to committee meetings. Accordingly, it is intended to hold parallel budget hearings going forward to cut down the usual number of nine days to only five days. These parallel hearings will be held in the main chamber and the majority party caucus room. In order to achieve this, the caucus room, which has a small gallery, needs to be re-configured to hold the maximum number of visitors and departmental officials. There will also be planned improvements to the video conferencing room, to enable independent link-up with other legislatures or any other institution that has the facility. In this way, the video conference facility can be used by committees (and provincial departments' HODs) to share experiences without leaving the province, thereby saving costs. This project will be funded from the additional once-off allocation in 2015/16 for IT infrastructure, and will continue into 2016/17.

4. Receipts and financing

4.1 Summary of receipts and departmental receipts collection

Table 2.1 below shows the sources of funding and own receipts of Vote 2 over the seven-year period 2011/12 to 2017/18. The table also compares actual and budgeted receipts against actual and budgeted payments. Details of departmental receipts are presented in *Annexure – Vote 2: Provincial Legislature*.

Table 2.1 : Summary of receipts and financing

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Treasury funding									
Equitable share	374 732	401 748	416 457	436 628	436 628	436 628	455 259	479 578	503 557
Conditional grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts: Treasury funding	374 732	401 748	416 457	436 628	436 628	436 628	455 259	479 578	503 557
Departmental receipts									
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	77	73	107	49	49	81	51	54	57
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	920	449	802	413	413	1 111	432	455	478
Sale of capital assets	437	564	-	-	-	485	-	-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	120	1 245	3 015	241	241	846	252	265	278
Total departmental receipts	1 554	2 331	3 924	703	703	2 523	735	774	813
Total receipts	376 286	404 079	420 381	437 331	437 331	439 151	455 994	480 352	504 370
Total payments	380 588	431 718	460 929	491 186	483 590	483 590	465 494	480 352	504 370
Surplus/(Deficit) before financing	(4 302)	(27 639)	(40 548)	(53 855)	(46 259)	(44 439)	(9 500)	-	-
Financing									
of which									
Surplus own revenue surrendered	(953)	(1 702)	(3 261)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus own revenue from prior year	3 509	953	1 702	-	263	263	-	-	-
Provincial cash resources	22 531	27 712	35 998	53 855	45 996	45 996	9 500	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after financing	20 785	(676)	(6 109)	-	-	1 820	-	-	-

Summary of departmental receipts

The Legislature collects revenue in the form of interest earned on positive cash balances in the bank against *Interest, dividends and rent on land*, commission on insurance, waste paper in respect of *Sale of goods and services other than capital assets*, as well as recoveries of debts and other miscellaneous items reflected against *Transactions in financial assets and liabilities*.

Section 22(1) of the PFMA provides for provincial legislatures to retain any monies received (i.e. revenue collected). Therefore, in contrast to provincial departments, the Legislature retains its own departmental receipts, and is thus funded from two sources, namely Treasury funding (equitable share) and departmental receipts. In accordance with this legislation, the Legislature is allocated any surplus revenue collected in the prior year during the next year's Adjustments Estimate. This explains the surplus own revenue surrendered and surplus own revenue from the prior year reflected in the *Financing* section in Table 2.1. It is noted that the surplus own revenue from the prior year reflected in the 2014/15 Adjusted

Appropriation column is far lower than the surplus own revenue surrendered in 2013/14. The reason for this is that the revenue collected in 2013/14 included an amount of R2.998 million, being interest relating to the Political Parties' Fund (PPF). This amount was allocated back to the Legislature in the 2013/14 Adjustments Estimate to increase the PPF allocation in 2013/14, and is therefore excluded from surplus own revenue from the prior year in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation.

Sale of goods and services other than capital assets comprises revenue collected from items such as the sale of old printer cartridges and commission on pay-roll deductions such as insurance and garnishees. This revenue is difficult to predict, accounting for the fluctuations in the prior years.

The fairly high revenue in 2011/12 against *Interest, dividends and rent on land* was due to low spending by the Legislature during that period, and the fact that the Legislature retained unspent funding in its bank account relating to previous years, both of which resulted in more cash in the bank than anticipated. Similarly, the revenue reflected in 2013/14 and in the 2014/15 Revised Estimate is fairly high, largely due to the Legislature's under-spending in respect of the Members' remuneration up to and including 2013/14, which remained in its bank account. This category is difficult to predict with accuracy, accounting for the conservative amounts reflected over the 2015/16 MTEF.

Revenue collected against *Sale of capital assets* in 2011/12, 2012/13 and in the 2014/15 Revised Estimate relates to auction sales of redundant assets (mainly vehicles). Such auction sales are difficult to predict, and hence no revenue budget is provided for this category in 2014/15 and over the 2015/16 MTEF.

Revenue collected against *Transactions in financial assets and liabilities* is difficult to accurately estimate, as it relates to the collection of amounts owing from previous financial years, such as debts relating to both staff and Members, and this accounts for the fluctuating trend, and the conservative amounts reflected over the MTEF. The 2012/13 amount includes a refund of R1.180 million from the Office of the Premier in respect of shared costs for certain events held in 2011/12, including Women's Parliament, People with Disability Parliament, and the International Day of Disabled Persons. The 2013/14 collection includes prior years' interest of R2.998 million relating to the PPF, as explained above.

Summary of receipts and financing

Table 2.1 also compares total receipts and total payments. The Legislature's budget was substantially under-spent in 2011/12, although this was partly due to circumstances beyond its control. The situation was reversed in 2012/13 and in 2013/14, when the Legislature over-spent at year-end, as explained below.

In 2011/12, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R22.531 million. This relates to the Legislature's unspent operational budget from 2010/11, which was allocated back in terms of Resolutions 7/2011 and 8/2011 of the Finance Portfolio Committee (FPC). These resolutions stated that "any savings or under-expenditure the Legislature effected in 2010/11 be used to contribute to the funding of critical services and infrastructure needs of the Legislature", including the procurement of an enterprise resource planning system (i.e. SAP) and the Legislature building revamping projects. The 2011/12 budget was substantially under-spent, by R20.785 million. Of this amount, R3.036 million related to the Members' remuneration, which was over-provided for. The operational budget was under-spent by R17.749 million, largely due to the following:

- Some outstanding travel claims were not paid before year-end, pending a full reconciliation thereof. There were also delays in the submission of claims by political parties in respect of the PPF.
- There was slow progress on the building revamping projects due to delays in approval of plans by Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (Amafa) and delays by DOPW in appointing a service provider.
- The SAP system was ordered in 2011/12, but delivery and payment was only made in May 2012. Also, two generators were purchased and installed in the Legislature buildings in February 2012, but payment was only made in 2012/13 on receipt of the required source documentation.

In 2012/13, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R27.712 million as follows:

- The operational budget of R17.749 million that was unspent in 2011/12 was allocated back for spending in 2012/13. This was in line with a decision taken by Provincial Treasury and the FPC, that the Legislature be allowed to retain its surplus voted funds every year from 2012/13 onward.

- R2.755 million was allocated toward the higher than anticipated 2012 wage agreement for the Legislature staff.
- A once-off R7.208 million was allocated to assist with the implementation and roll-out of SAP.

For the first time in several years, the 2012/13 year-end spending of the Legislature was largely on track, with minimal over-spending of R676 000. However, the operational budget was over-spent by R3.815 million, largely because the purchase and installation of the SAP system was higher than anticipated. This was offset by under-spending of R3.139 million against the Members' remuneration due to continued over-provision in the baseline.

In 2013/14, the Legislature received provincial cash resources of R35.998 million, as follows:

- R2.998 million, being the interest earned on the PPF since its inception in 2005, was paid into the Provincial Revenue Fund (PRF) by the Legislature. This amount was formally appropriated back in the 2013/14 Adjustments Estimate, to be used to increase the PPF allocation for 2013/14 only, as mentioned earlier.
- R33 million relates to unspent voted funds that remained in the Legislature's bank account over the years. Following a detailed reconciliation from 2003/04, an amount of R33 million was paid into the PRF, and was formally allocated to the Legislature in the 2013/14 Adjustments Estimate, in line with the above-mentioned decision that the Legislature be allowed to retain its surplus voted funds every year. These funds were used to offset in-year spending pressures, including the building revamping projects and the upgrading and filling of critical posts in terms of the sector oversight model.

The Legislature's budget was over-spent by R6.109 million at the end of 2013/14. In this regard, the operational budget was over-spent by R11.064 million, but this was offset by under-spending of R4.955 million in respect of the Members' remuneration due to the ongoing over-provision in the baseline. The over-spending in respect of the operational budget was largely due to the following:

- Costs relating to the roll-out of SAP were higher than anticipated, partly due to the support and change management services required.
- There were higher than expected costs in respect of public participation events.
- There was spending pressure from the upgrading of posts in terms of the sector oversight model, and the annual wage adjustment for Legislature staff was higher than budgeted for.

In the 2014/15 Main Appropriation, the Legislature received once-off provincial cash resources of R53.885 million as follows:

- R7 million was allocated to assist with observing and monitoring the 2014 general elections.
- R27.855 million was allocated for the special allowance to be paid to those Members whose tenure of office could be affected by these elections. This formed part of the statutory allocation.
- R5 million was allocated for the feasibility study in respect of the proposed new Legislature complex (in line with the revival of the government office precinct project at the time).
- R14 million was allocated for the improved Hansard production project.

In the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation, the provincial cash resources of R53.855 million were reduced by R7.859 million as follows:

- The Members' remuneration allocation was reduced by R19.227 million, being savings relating to the once-off funding for exit packages for Members after the 2014 general elections. Of this, R8.753 million was allocated back to offset in-year spending pressures in the operational budget, and this is therefore not evident in Table 2.1. This balance of R10.474 million was reallocated as follows:
 - R974 000 was suspended from Vote 2 to Vote 6: Provincial Treasury for the payment of the former MEC for Finance's exit package after the 2014 general elections.
 - R9.500 million was suspended from 2014/15 and was reallocated to Vote 2 in 2015/16 for strengthening oversight and IT infrastructure, being additional funding requests submitted by the Legislature during the 2015/16 MTEC process, as explained in the outlook above.

- There was a reduction of R2.340 million relating to previous years' irregular expenditure. Cabinet approved that, where departments were unable to provide sufficient justification for the irregular expenditure, it had to become a first charge against the vote.
- These reductions were offset by an amount of R4.955 million, being unspent statutory funds relating to prior years that remained in the Legislature's bank account. These were allocated to offset spending pressures in the Legislature's operational budget, as follows:
 - R2.998 million was allocated to increase the PPF allocation. As mentioned, this amount relates to prior year interest on the PPF, which was allocated back to the Legislature in the 2013/14 Adjustments Estimate to increase the PPF allocation in 2013/14. This amount was inadvertently not transferred to the PPF in that year, though. As these funds were specifically and exclusively appropriated for this purpose, this adjustment was undertaken to correct this oversight.
 - R1.957 million was allocated to offset in-year spending pressures, including outstanding 2013/14 commitments.

The above-mentioned once-off allocations account for the peak in 2014/15 when compared to 2015/16 and 2016/17. Taking into account these once-off allocations, as well as the fact that the Legislature implemented a cost-containment plan in December 2014 in an attempt to address in-year spending pressures, as mentioned previously, the Legislature is anticipating to end 2014/15 with a balanced budget. The surplus of R1.820 million in the Revised Estimate relates to the fact that the Legislature is anticipating to over-collect revenue by this amount in 2014/15, as explained above.

The Legislature's budget shows a steady increase over the 2015/16 MTEF. The provincial cash resources of R9.500 million in 2015/16 relate to funds suspended from 2014/15, which have been reallocated to the Legislature in 2015/16 for strengthening oversight and IT infrastructure, as mentioned above.

4.2 Donor funding

The Legislature receives no direct funding in respect of the Legislature Support programme, which is funded by the European Union (EU), with the aim of contributing to the strengthening of democracy and good governance. Instead, the programme funds projects which support the entire Legislative sector, mainly aimed at achieving constitutional imperatives. The specific purpose is to support South African Legislatures to fulfil their constitutional mandates in a citizen-oriented manner. The allocation of any EU funding and the payment and monitoring thereof is undertaken centrally at a national level on behalf of the nine provinces.

5. Payment summary

This section summarises the expenditure and budgeted estimates for the vote in terms of programmes and economic classification. Details of the economic classification per programme are given in *Annexure – Vote 2: Provincial Legislature*.

5.1 Key assumptions

The Legislature applied the following broad assumptions when compiling the budget:

- National Treasury imposed fiscal consolidation cuts on the equitable share and conditional grant allocations of provinces for 2015/16 and 2016/17. In KZN, the bulk of the equitable share cut is absorbed by reducing the Contingency Reserve, stopping of the Strategic Cabinet Initiatives Fund, etc. As part of the fiscal consolidation, National Treasury has not provided any funding for the carry-through costs of the 2014 wage agreement, and the Legislature therefore had to fund these by internal reprioritisation and lowering growth of non-essential item budgets.
- All inflation related increases are based on CPI projections.
- Provision was made for the carry-through costs of the 2014 wage agreement (which, in the case of the Legislature, was higher than provincial departments) and an inflationary wage adjustment of 5.6, 5.5 and 5 per cent for each of the three years of the 2015/16 MTEF, respectively.

- Although the Legislature is not bound by Cabinet decisions, it has indicated that, over the 2015/16 MTEF, it will try and adhere to, as far as possible, the expanded cost-cutting measures, as reissued by Provincial Treasury in 2014/15, in conjunction with National Treasury Instruction 01 of 2013/14: Cost-containment measures. The provincial cost-cutting measures have been updated to include those that were adopted by the Committee of Heads of Departments (COHODs) in December 2014.
- No provision was made for the filling of vacant posts in terms of the revised organisational structure. As mentioned, the Legislature will first undertake productivity and work system investigations before continuing to fill posts. The required budget adjustments will be made in-year to fund the filling of critical posts, as well as associated costs, in line with the Legislature's cost-containment plan.
- Provision was made for ongoing training and change management relating to the roll-out of SAP. SAP training will have to be provided to any new staff members on an ongoing basis.
- With regard to public participation, two TLTP sittings were catered for, as well as six sectoral parliaments and one symposium. The cost of each of these events will vary slightly, depending on location and the population of the area.

5.2 Additional allocations for the 2013/14 to 2015/16 MTEF

Table 2.2 shows additional funding received by the Legislature over the three MTEF periods: 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16. The purpose of such a table is two-fold. Firstly, it shows the quantum of additional funding allocated to the Legislature in the past and current MTEF periods. Secondly, it indicates the policies and purposes for which the additional funding was allocated. The carry-through allocations for the 2013/14 and 2014/15 MTEF periods (i.e. for the financial year 2017/18) are based on the incremental percentage used in the 2015/16 MTEF.

Table 2.2 : Summary of additional provincial allocations for the 2013/14 to 2015/16 MTEF

R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
2013/14 MTEF period	(5 751)	22 996	(14 711)	(15 388)	(16 157)
Census data update and 1%, 2% and 3% baseline cuts	(5 751)	(11 859)	(14 711)	(15 388)	(16 157)
Observing and monitoring the 2014 elections	-	7 000	-	-	-
Exit packages for MPLs	-	27 855	-	-	-
2014/15 MTEF period		19 963	1 860	2 149	2 256
Legislature complex - feasibility study		5 000	-	-	-
Improved Hansard production		14 000	-	-	-
Carry-through of previous wage agreements		963	1 860	2 149	2 256
2015/16 MTEF period			9 500	-	-
Unspent statutory funding suspended from 2014/15 for strengthening oversight and IT infrastructure			9 500	-	-
	(5 751)	42 959	(12 851)	(13 239)	(13 901)

In the 2013/14 MTEF, a once-off amount of R34.855 million was allocated in 2014/15, comprising R7 million toward observing and monitoring the 2014 general elections, and R27.855 million to provide for the special allowance to Members whose tenure of office might be affected by these elections. Also in the 2013/14 MTEF, National Treasury took a decision to impose 1, 2 and 3 per cent baseline cuts on all spheres of government (i.e. National, Provincial and Local) in order to curb the national deficit as public spending is growing faster than revenue collection. In addition, KZN received reduced equitable share allocations as a result of the reduced proportion in terms of population numbers as reported in the 2011 Census data results. The effect of this on the Legislature was a substantial reduction over the entire period.

In the 2014/15 MTEF, additional funding was allocated for the carry-through costs of the 2013 wage agreement for Legislature staff. Also, a once-off amount of R19 million was allocated in 2014/15, comprising R5 million for the revived feasibility study in respect of the proposed new Legislature complex and R14 million for improved Hansard production project.

In the 2015/16 MTEF, a once-off amount of R9.500 million was allocated in 2015/16. Savings were incurred in 2014/15 relating to the once-off allocation for exit packages for Members after the 2014 general elections. These savings were suspended to 2015/16 and reallocated for strengthening oversight and IT infrastructure, as mentioned previously.

5.3 Summary by programme and economic classification

Tables 2.3 and 2.4 below provide a summary of the vote's expenditure and budgeted estimates over the seven-year period, by programme and economic classification, respectively.

Table 2.3 : Summary of payments and estimates by programme: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Administration	123 066	148 503	168 686	152 395	155 570	165 526	142 716	141 083	148 563
2. Parliamentary Business	191 921	216 055	221 148	230 323	241 779	231 823	240 457	253 479	266 577
Direct charge on the Provincial Revenue Fund	65 601	67 160	71 095	108 468	86 241	86 241	82 321	85 790	89 230
Members' remuneration	65 601	67 160	71 095	108 468	86 241	86 241	82 321	85 790	89 230
Total	380 588	431 718	460 929	491 186	483 590	483 590	465 494	480 352	504 370
of which:									
Departmental receipts	1 554	2 331	3 924	703	703	2 523	735	774	813

Table 2.4 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	227 427	262 322	290 402	280 672	292 305	293 554	286 324	294 687	310 272
Compensation of employees	95 707	130 132	153 015	144 280	152 625	156 625	153 269	162 826	171 816
Goods and services	131 720	132 083	137 387	136 392	139 680	136 929	133 055	131 861	138 456
Interest and rent on land	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	73 872	78 199	82 436	83 464	86 462	86 364	87 372	92 528	97 154
Provinces and municipalities	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	173	233	221	198	198	189	207	217	228
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Non-profit institutions	73 028	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Households	631	224	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
Payments for capital assets	13 688	24 037	16 996	18 582	18 582	17 431	9 477	7 347	7 714
Buildings and other fixed structures	138	2 853	4 181	813	813	1 680	850	895	940
Machinery and equipment	5 150	15 352	6 332	15 391	15 391	13 373	7 139	4 885	5 129
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	8 400	5 832	6 483	2 378	2 378	2 378	1 488	1 567	1 645
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	314 987	364 558	389 834	382 718	397 349	397 349	383 173	394 562	415 140
of which:									
Departmental receipts	1 554	2 331	3 924	703	703	2 523	735	774	813
Adjusted total	314 987	364 558	389 834	382 718	397 349	397 349	383 173	394 562	415 140
Members' remuneration	65 601	67 160	71 095	108 468	86 241	86 241	82 321	85 790	89 230
Adjusted total (incl. Members' remuneration)	380 588	431 718	460 929	491 186	483 590	483 590	465 494	480 352	504 370

The Members' remuneration forms a direct charge on the PRF, and so is not included as a programme, but is reflected as *Direct charge on the Provincial Revenue Fund*. The following comments are made with regard to the Members' remuneration allocation:

- The 2011/12 amount includes a once-off R2.037 million for the payment of Members' exit packages.
- The 2014/15 Main Appropriation is high because it includes the above-mentioned amount of R27.855 million for the special allowance to Members following the 2014 general elections.
- The 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation shows a reduction of R22.227 million, as follows:
 - Only R8.628 million was paid out in respect of the special allowance to Members following the 2014 general elections. The unspent balance of R19.227 million was reallocated as follows:
 - R974 000 was suspended from Vote 2 to Vote 6 for the payment of the former MEC for Finance's exit package after the 2014 general elections.
 - R9.500 million was suspended from 2014/15 and was reallocated back to Vote 2 in 2015/16 for strengthening oversight and IT infrastructure.

- R8.753 million was redirected to the 2014/15 operational budget to offset in-year pressures.
 - o There was a reduction of R3 million, relating to an over-provision in the Members' remuneration baseline, continued from previous years. This amount was redirected toward offsetting in-year pressures in the Legislature's operational budget relating to the revised organisational structure.
- This reduction in the Members' remuneration baseline, relating to an over-provision, was continued over the 2015/16 MTEF, with amounts of R2 million, R3 million and R4 million in each year of the MTEF being redirected to the Legislature's operational budget. This reduction will be reviewed and adjusted in-year in the Adjustments Estimate, if necessary.
- The drop in the Members' remuneration from the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation to the 2015/16 allocation relates to the fact that the 2014/15 amount includes the above-mentioned pay-out of R8.628 million in respect of the special allowance to Members following the 2014 general elections.

The Legislature's operational budget (i.e. the two programmes excluding the Members' remuneration), reflects several marked fluctuations over the seven years, mainly relating to additional, largely once-off allocations, which have already been explained. In addition, the fluctuations across programmes and economic classifications in the 2014/15 Revised Estimate pertain to the in-year spending pressures that were addressed by the previously mentioned cost-containment plan. The following paragraphs summarise the trends at programme and economic level, while further detail is given in Section 6.

Programme 1: Administration shows a fluctuating trend, largely because the budget for various once-off projects, such as building renovations and other major procurement costs, is centralised under this programme. For instance, the peak in 2013/14 can be ascribed to the continued roll-out of SAP and several building revamping projects, such as the Tatham Art Gallery parking and renovations to the Speaker's cottage. This accounts for the reduction from 2013/14 to 2014/15. There was also higher than budgeted for spending in 2013/14 resulting from the upgrading of staff in terms of the implementation of the Job Evaluation (JE) review results. The 2014/15 Main Appropriation makes provision for the continued roll-out of SAP, the purchase of tools of trade (such as lap-tops) for all new Members following the 2014 general elections, the purchase of motor vehicles for the Speaker's Office, the revived Legislature complex feasibility study, as well as procurement costs in respect of the improved Hansard production project. These largely once-off amounts explain the reduction from 2014/15 to 2015/16. The slight increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation is due to savings reallocated from the statutory allowance relating to Members' exit packages after the 2014 general elections, to offset spending pressures in the operational budget. The 2014/15 Revised Estimate is far higher than the Adjusted Appropriation due to in-year spending pressures, largely relating to the revised organisational structure, higher than budgeted wage adjustment, as well as the payment of prior year commitments in respect of SAP and the building revamping projects. In line with the Legislature's cost-containment plan, equivalent savings were identified under Programme 2 to offset this projected over-expenditure (as explained below), and post-Adjustments virements will be undertaken to address these variances. The 2015/16 allocation includes a portion of the once-off funding allocated for strengthening oversight and IT infrastructure, accounting for the slight decrease from 2015/16 to 2016/17, whereafter the growth is inflation related.

Apart from some fluctuations in 2014/15, Programme 2: Parliamentary Business shows reasonable growth over the seven years. This programme includes substantial provision for public participation initiatives, overseas study tours undertaken by portfolio committees, as well as support for political parties in the form of constituency and secretarial allowances, and the PPF (which is capped at R30 million). It is noted that prior years' interest of R2.998 million relating to the PPF was formally allocated back to the Legislature as a once-off amount in the 2013/14 Adjustments Estimate, specifically to increase the 2013/14 PPF allocation (as mentioned in section 4.1 above). This amount was inadvertently not transferred, though, and so provision was made for this transfer in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation. The 2014/15 Main Appropriation includes the once-off amount for observing and monitoring the general elections, as well as the balance of the improved Hansard production funding. The 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation includes funds reallocated from the statutory special allowance to Members following the 2014 general elections, to offset in-year spending pressures. The 2014/15 Revised Estimate is lower than the Adjusted Appropriation in line with the cost-containment plan, whereby enforced savings were

identified in Programme 2 to offset Programme 1's projected over-expenditure. These enforced savings include scaling down in respect of public involvement initiatives and associated travel costs, as well as limiting expenditure on non-essential *Goods and services* items, such as catering costs. The 2015/16 amount includes the balance of the once-off funding for strengthening oversight. The programme shows steady growth over the MTEF.

Compensation of employees in Table 2.4 relates to the Legislature staff only, and excludes the Members' remuneration, which has already been explained above. *Compensation of employees* fluctuates from 2013/14 to 2015/16. The fluctuations can be attributed to the implementation of the JE review results (with substantial back-pay in most instances), the implementation of the sector oversight model, the roll-out of the revised organisational structure, as well as the annual sale of leave (leave encashment). For instance, the 2013/14 amount includes significant back-pay relating to the upgrading of posts, accounting for the reduction from 2013/14 to the 2014/15 Main Appropriation. The increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation, and further increase in the Revised Estimate, relates to the revised organisational structure, as well as annual leave encashment. The increase in the 2014/15 Revised Estimate was funded from enforced savings, largely on non-essential *Goods and services* items, in line with the Legislature's cost-containment plan. It is noted that the 2015/16 allocation is lower than the 2014/15 Revised Estimate. This is because the MTEF allocations exclude provision for the filling of posts. As mentioned previously, only critical posts will be filled over the MTEF, once the productivity and work system investigations have been undertaken, and the required budget adjustments will be made in-year to fund these critical posts. The MTEF allocations also do not make provision for several contract workers employed to assist with the roll-out of SAP, as it is envisaged that their expertise will no longer be required.

The fluctuations in *Goods and services* can largely be ascribed to the roll-out of SAP, the building revamping projects, as well as other once-off projects, such as the improved Hansard production project and the Legislature complex feasibility study, which are largely catered for under this category. The high spending in 2013/14 can be attributed to outstanding 2012/13 commitments relating to public participation events, the building revamping projects, as well as costs relating to the SAP implementing agent. These costs resulted in the vote being over-spent in 2013/14, accounting for the reduction from 2013/14 to the 2014/15 Main Appropriation. The 2014/15 Main Appropriation includes the once-off funding for observing and monitoring the 2014 general elections, the Legislature complex feasibility study, as well as a portion of the funding allocated for improved Hansard production. These largely once-off allocations account for the reduction from 2014/15 to 2015/16. The slight increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation is due to savings reallocated from the statutory allowance relating to Members' exit packages after the 2014 general elections, to offset spending pressures in the operational budget. The 2014/15 Revised Estimate is lower than the Adjusted Appropriation in line with the Legislature's cost-containment plan, which largely affects non-essential *Goods and services* items. The 2015/16 amount includes the once-off additional funding allocated for strengthening oversight, accounting for the reduction from 2015/16 to 2016/17.

The category *Transfers and subsidies* increases steadily over the seven-year period, as follows:

- *Provinces and municipalities* caters for the payment of motor vehicle licences. The fluctuations in prior years relates to the erratic submission of invoices by the Department of Transport.
- The 2012/13 amount reflected against *Departmental agencies and accounts* relates to a transfer to SARS in respect of overdue PAYE dating back to prior years. When the Legislature moved from the VIP system to PERSAL in 2003, the balance in the old SARS account was inadvertently not cleared.
- *Foreign governments and international organisations* caters mainly for subscription fees in respect of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). The high spending in 2012/13 and 2013/14 comprises higher than budgeted travel and subsistence costs relating to CPA conferences. The MTEF amounts are based on the actual fees paid in 2014/15.
- *Public corporations and private enterprises* caters for insurance claims for motor vehicle accidents relating to the Legislature's official vehicles. No accident claims were received in prior years.

- *Non-profit institutions*, which comprises the secretarial and constituency allowances, as well as the PPF, shows a steady increase over the seven years, despite the PPF being capped at R30 million, as agreed to by Cabinet. The 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation includes the once-off R2.998 million relating to prior year interest earned on the PPF, as explained previously. The inflationary growth over the MTEF relates to the secretarial and constituency allowances.
- *Households* caters for donations made as part of the Speaker's Social Responsibility programme, as well as staff exit costs, both of which are difficult to predict.

Buildings and other fixed structures, which relates to the Legislature building revamping projects, fluctuates depending on the nature of the work required – i.e. whether the work is classified as current maintenance and repairs, rather than capital renovations. The 2012/13 and 2013/14 amounts are largely made up of the costs of the Tatham Art Gallery parking for Members. The high 2014/15 Revised Estimate includes the payment of outstanding invoices relating to prior year projects. Although the building revamping projects are continuing over the MTEF (such as the revamping of the audio-visual systems in the main chamber), the extent and nature of the work to be done is still under review. As such, the bulk of the funding is reflected as current infrastructure under *Goods and services*.

Machinery and equipment shows a fluctuating trend in the prior years due to several once-off purchases made under this category. The 2012/13 high spending can be ascribed to the purchase and installation of SAP, as well as the payment for generators that were procured in 2011/12 but not paid for by year-end. The high 2014/15 allocation includes provision for outstanding SAP commitments, the purchase of tools of trade for all new Members following the 2014 general elections, as well as portion of the improved Hansard production project funding. These various once-off amounts account for the fluctuations from 2011/12 to 2014/15, and the negative growth from 2014/15 to 2017/18. The 2015/16 allocation remains fairly high as it includes the additional funding for IT infrastructure, accounting for the decrease from 2015/16 to 2016/17, whereafter the growth is lower. The MTEF allocations provide for the purchase of furniture, vehicles and computers for staff and Members.

Software and other intangible assets fluctuates in the prior years, largely due to the roll-out of the various SAP modules, which went live in 2013/14 (hence the high spending in prior years). There is a decreasing trend from 2013/14 to 2015/16, as the SAP roll-out will be in its final stages.

5.4 Summary of conditional grant payments and estimates – Nil

5.5 Summary of infrastructure payments and estimates

Table 2.5 below provides a summary of infrastructure payments and estimates, reflecting the cost of renovations and repairs to the Legislature buildings over the seven-year period, based on input received from DOPW. Further infrastructure details are given in *Annexure – Vote 2: Provincial Legislature*.

Table 2.5 : Summary of infrastructure payments and estimates by category

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Existing infrastructure assets	1 514	4 796	11 338	4 685	4 685	5 552	4 900	4 990	5 110
Maintenance and repair: Current	1 376	1 943	7 157	3 872	3 872	3 872	4 050	4 095	4 170
Upgrades and additions: Capital	138	2 853	4 181	813	813	1 680	850	895	940
Refurbishment and rehabilitation: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New infrastructure assets: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers: Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfers: Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure: Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure: Leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 514	4 796	11 338	4 685	4 685	5 552	4 900	4 990	5 110
<i>Capital infrastructure</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>2 853</i>	<i>4 181</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>1 680</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>940</i>
<i>Current infrastructure</i>	<i>1 376</i>	<i>1 943</i>	<i>7 157</i>	<i>3 872</i>	<i>3 872</i>	<i>3 872</i>	<i>4 050</i>	<i>4 095</i>	<i>4 170</i>

Infrastructure spending fluctuates markedly over the seven years, as it is dependent on the nature of the work required to be done to the Legislature buildings. As mentioned, the MTEF infrastructure allocations are preliminary at this stage. *Maintenance and repair: Current* spending in the prior years relates mainly to routine office repairs, including projects such as partitioning in the Administration building to accommodate new staff, etc. From 2013/14 onward, the building revamping projects are included under both *Upgrades and additions: Capital* and *Maintenance and repair: Current*.

Maintenance and repair: Current in 2013/14 includes repairs undertaken to the Speaker's cottage and offices of the Deputy Speaker, as well as the revamping of the toilets in the main chamber area. The MTEF allocations provide for, among others, lift maintenance, day-to-day maintenance, as well as the painting of the Legislature buildings.

There was minimal *Upgrades and additions: Capital* spending in 2011/12, pending the outcome of the Legislature's infrastructure needs assessment report compiled by DOPW. The 2012/13 spending includes costs relating to the Tatham Art Gallery parking for Members. This project was completed by the end of December 2012, but the Legislature is dependent on DOPW for the submission of invoices and supporting documentation. The total cost of the parking project was approximately R6 million, and the bulk was paid in 2013/14, with a small balance in 2014/15 (accounting for the high 2014/15 Revised Estimate). The MTEF allocations provide for, among others, the revamping of the audio-sound systems in the main chamber, as well as the upgrading of the fire alarm system in the Legislature building. It is noted that the once-off additional funding of R2.500 million allocated in 2015/16 for IT infrastructure improvements relating to the video conferencing room is excluded from this table.

5.6 Summary of Public Private Partnerships – Nil

5.7 Transfers to public entities listed in terms of Schedule 3 of the PFMA – Nil

5.8 Transfers to other entities – Nil

5.9 Transfers to local government – Nil

The Legislature makes no transfer payments to local government. Although the payment of motor vehicle licences falls under *Transfers and subsidies to: Provinces and municipalities*, these funds will not be transferred to any municipality, and hence the table reflecting transfers to local government is excluded.

5.10 Transfers and subsidies

Table 2.6 reflects spending on *Transfers and subsidies* by programme and main category. The category as a whole shows a steady increase from 2011/12 to 2017/18, details of which are provided above and below the table.

The category *Transfers and subsidies* under Programme 1 includes the following:

- *Provinces and municipalities* caters for the payment of motor vehicle licences, as mentioned above.
- The 2012/13 amount against *Departmental agencies and accounts* relates to a transfer to SARS for overdue PAYE dating back to prior years, as explained previously.
- *Foreign governments and international organisations* caters mainly for CPA subscription fees. The fairly high 2012/13 and 2013/14 amounts cater for higher than budgeted travel and subsistence costs relating to CPA conferences. The MTEF amounts are based on the actual fees paid.
- The amounts against *Public corporations and private enterprises* cater for insurance claims for motor vehicle accidents relating to the Legislature's official vehicles.
- *Households* caters for donations made as part of the Speaker's Social Responsibility programme, as well as staff exits, both of which are difficult to predict, accounting for the fluctuations.

Table 2.6 : Summary of transfers and subsidies by programme and main category

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Administration	793	743	237	544	544	446	592	1 149	1 206
Provinces and municipalities	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Motor vehicle licences	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to SARS	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign government and international organisations	173	233	221	198	198	189	207	217	228
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	173	233	221	198	198	189	207	217	228
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Insurance companies	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Households	580	224	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
Social benefits	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	580	161	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
2. Parliamentary Business	73 079	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Non-profit institutions	73 028	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Funding for political parties (e.g. Const. allow.)	43 028	47 456	52 199	52 920	52 920	52 920	56 780	61 379	65 948
Political Parties' Fund	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	32 998	32 998	30 000	30 000	30 000
Households	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	73 872	78 199	82 436	83 464	86 462	86 364	87 372	92 528	97 154

The category *Transfers and subsidies* under Programme 2 includes the following:

- *Non-profit institutions*, which comprises the secretarial and constituency allowances, as well as the PPF, shows a steady increase over the seven-year period, despite the capping of the PPF at R30 million. The 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation includes the once-off R2.998 million relating to prior year interest earned on the PPF, as explained previously. The secretarial and constituency allowances show inflationary growth over the MTEF.
- *Households* caters for staff exit costs, which are difficult to predict.

6. Programme description

The uniform budget and programme structure for all Provincial Legislatures consists of two programmes, namely Programme 1: Administration and Programme 2: Parliamentary Business. The payments and budgeted estimates for these two programmes are summarised in terms of economic classification below, details of which are given in *Annexure – Vote 2: Provincial Legislature*.

6.1 Programme 1: Administration

Programme 1 consists of four sub-programmes, as follows:

- Office of the Speaker provides political and administrative leadership to the Legislature, and ensures the provision of protocol services to Members. This sub-programme caters for the running costs of the Office of the Speaker, as well as the Speaker's Responsibility programme.
- Office of the Secretary co-ordinates planning, performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and ensures effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance processes.
- Financial Management aims to provide efficient and effective financial management, and includes the CFO's office, financial management services, as well as SCM services. The main purpose is to plan the departmental budget, as well as to monitor and evaluate expenditure and revenue collection. In addition, various costs relating to the vote as a whole are centralised under this sub-programme, such as cell-phone, land-line and all current maintenance costs.
- Corporate Services renders corporate services through ICT, communication, human resources management and institutional support (i.e. records management, library services, fleet services, security services, etc). Capital building renovation costs and other major procurement costs are centralised under this sub-programme, accounting for the size of the budget, as well as the fluctuations in trends.

Tables 2.7 and 2.8 below summarise payments and estimates for Programme 1 for the financial years 2011/12 to 2017/18. As mentioned, the 2014/15 Revised Estimate for this programme is far higher than the Adjusted Appropriation due to in-year spending pressures, largely relating to the revised organisational structure, outstanding commitments from the prior year and the continued roll-out of SAP. In line with the Legislature's cost-containment plan, equivalent savings have been identified under Programme 2 to offset this projected over-expenditure, and the Legislature will undertake post-Adjustments virements to ensure that the budget is in line with spending.

Table 2.7 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Administration

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Office of the Speaker	19 824	29 855	28 707	23 500	24 443	22 350	22 867	24 383	25 940
2. Office of the Secretary	11 854	13 437	16 530	13 564	16 620	17 566	17 298	16 193	17 049
3. Financial Management	44 330	52 260	54 176	52 650	51 190	57 574	50 483	50 771	53 336
4. Corporate Services	47 058	52 951	69 273	62 681	63 317	68 036	52 068	49 736	52 238
Total	123 066	148 503	168 686	152 395	155 570	165 526	142 716	141 083	148 563

Table 2.8 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Administration

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	108 585	123 723	151 453	133 269	136 444	147 649	132 647	132 587	139 643
Compensation of employees	49 105	64 971	84 589	69 999	74 386	78 659	74 669	79 515	83 916
Goods and services	59 480	58 645	66 864	63 270	62 058	68 990	57 978	53 072	55 727
Interest and rent on land	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	793	743	237	544	544	446	592	1 149	1 206
Provinces and municipalities	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	173	233	221	198	198	189	207	217	228
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	580	224	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
Payments for capital assets	13 688	24 037	16 996	18 582	18 582	17 431	9 477	7 347	7 714
Buildings and other fixed structures	138	2 853	4 181	813	813	1 680	850	895	940
Machinery and equipment	5 150	15 352	6 332	15 391	15 391	13 373	7 139	4 885	5 129
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	8 400	5 832	6 483	2 378	2 378	2 378	1 488	1 567	1 645
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	123 066	148 503	168 686	152 395	155 570	165 526	142 716	141 083	148 563

The substantial increase in the sub-programme: Office of the Speaker, particularly in 2012/13 and 2013/14, can largely be attributed to outstanding commitments from prior years relating to public participation events, as well as the building of capacity in anticipation of the functions that will be allocated to the Office of the Speaker (such as establishing an internal audit unit), in line with the new financial management arrangements for provincial legislatures. This included largely once-off costs such as establishing systems and skills development, accounting for the dip in the 2014/15 Main Appropriation and low growth in 2015/16. The slight increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation includes reprioritisation of funds to this sub-programme relating to the revised organisational structure. The reduction in the Revised Estimate relates to enforced savings made in line with the cost-containment plan.

Similarly, the Office of the Secretary sub-programme increased in 2012/13 and 2013/14 to cater for outstanding commitments from prior years, resulting in the decrease in the 2014/15 Main Appropriation. The increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation and further increase in the Revised Estimate relates to savings reprioritised to this sub-programme, largely from Programme 2, to fund in-year spending pressures. The 2015/16 amount includes a portion of the additional funding allocated for strengthening oversight, as well as provision for strengthening the Legislature's organisational performance functions, accounting for the dip in 2016/17.

As mentioned, various costs relating to the vote as a whole, including current maintenance costs, are centralised under the Financial Management sub-programme, while the Corporate Services sub-programme caters for capital and other major procurement projects. This means that some projects, such as SAP, are catered for under both sub-programmes. Many of these projects have largely once-off costs, accounting for the fluctuating trend. With regard to the Financial Management sub-programme, the slight fluctuations relate to the Legislature building revamping projects, while the peak in the 2014/15 Revised Estimate is largely due to the payment of some SAP invoices relating to prior years, as mentioned previously. The service provider had to show improvement in some areas before the Legislature would pay the invoices. The Corporate Services sub-programme fluctuates markedly due to various once-off procurement costs. For instance, the fluctuations in the prior years can largely be ascribed to the purchase and roll-out of SAP. The 2014/15 Main Appropriation is higher than 2015/16 as it includes provision for the purchase of tools of trade for all new Members and motor vehicles for the Speaker's Office, following the 2014 general elections. Also included is a portion of the once-off funding for the procurement of the new Hansard system. The 2015/16 amount includes a portion of the additional funding allocated for strengthening oversight, accounting for the dip in 2016/17. The fairly low growth over the MTEF in respect of both of these sub-programmes can be ascribed to the fact that the SAP roll-out will be in its final stages and there should be a reduced need for support by the service provider.

Compensation of employees increases substantially in the prior years, largely due to the annual wage agreements for the Legislature staff, the implementation of the JE review results (with back-pay), the revised organisational structure, as well as the annual leave encashment. The peak in 2013/14 is due to significant once-off back-pay relating to the upgrading of posts, accounting for the reduction from 2013/14 to the 2014/15 Main Appropriation. The increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation, and further increase in the Revised Estimate, relates to the revised organisational structure, as well as back-pay relating to the upgrading of posts, as mentioned previously. This increase was funded from a portion of the funds reallocated to offset operational spending pressures from the once-off special allowance to Members following the 2014 general elections, as well as from enforced savings, largely on non-essential *Goods and services* items, in line with the cost-containment plan. As mentioned, the 2015/16 allocation is lower than the 2014/15 Revised Estimate, because the MTEF allocations exclude provision for the filling of posts, as well as contract workers employed to assist with the roll-out of SAP, as explained above.

The fluctuations in *Goods and services* can be ascribed to the fact that once-off projects, including the roll-out of SAP, some of the building revamping projects and the Legislature complex feasibility study, are largely catered for under this category. The high 2011/12 amount includes payment of outstanding travel claims and prior year commitments in respect of public participation events. The 2013/14 amount relates to outstanding 2012/13 commitments, including building revamping projects, as well as the further roll-out of SAP. The 2014/15 Main Appropriation includes the once-off R5 million for the Legislature complex feasibility study. The 2014/15 Revised Estimate is higher than the Adjusted Appropriation as a result of in-year spending pressures, partly relating to the payment of some SAP invoices relating to prior years. As mentioned, these spending pressures will be addressed in line with the Legislature's cost-containment plan, which largely affects non-essential *Goods and services* items under Programme 2. The 2015/16 amount includes a portion of the additional funding for strengthening oversight, accounting for the reduction from 2015/16 to 2016/17, whereafter the growth is largely inflation related.

The category *Transfers and subsidies* fluctuates over the seven-year period, as explained below:

- *Provinces and municipalities* reflects the payment of motor vehicle licences, as mentioned.
- The 2012/13 amount reflected against *Departmental agencies and accounts* relates to a transfer to SARS in respect of overdue PAYE dating back to prior years, as explained earlier.
- *Foreign governments and international organisations* caters mainly for subscription fees in respect of the CPA, as mentioned previously.
- *Public corporations and private enterprises* caters for insurance claims for motor vehicle accidents relating to the Legislature's official vehicles. No accident claims were received in prior years.
- *Households* caters for donations made as part of the Speaker's Social Responsibility programme, as well as staff exits, both of which are difficult to predict.

Buildings and other fixed structures, which relates to the various Legislature building revamping projects, fluctuates depending on the nature of the work required, as mentioned previously. There was minimal capital infrastructure spending in 2011/12, pending the outcome of the infrastructure needs assessment report compiled by DOPW. The 2012/13 and 2013/14 amounts comprise mainly the Tatham Art Gallery parking for Members. The high 2014/15 Revised Estimate includes carry-through costs of some prior year projects. Although various other revamping projects (such as the revamping of the audio-visual system) are planned, the MTEF allocations are still preliminary. At this stage, the bulk of the funding is reflected as current infrastructure under *Goods and services*.

Machinery and equipment shows a fluctuating trend in the prior years due to several once-off purchases. The high 2012/13 spending can be ascribed to the purchase and installation of SAP, as well as the payment for two generators that were procured in 2011/12 but not paid for by year-end. The 2013/14 amount included the purchase of pool vehicles, as well as computers and furniture (both replacement and for new staff). The high 2014/15 allocation includes provision for outstanding SAP commitments, the purchase of tools of trade for all new Members following the 2014 general elections, as well as a portion of the improved Hansard production project funding. The reduction in the 2014/15 Revised Estimate is in line with the Legislature's cost-containment plan. The above-mentioned once-off amounts account for the fluctuations from 2011/12 to 2014/15, and the negative growth from 2014/15 to 2017/18. The 2015/16 allocation includes the additional funding allocated for IT infrastructure, accounting for the decrease from 2015/16 to 2016/17, whereafter the growth is inflationary related. The MTEF allocations provide for the purchase of furniture, vehicles and computers for Members and staff.

Software and other intangible assets fluctuates in the prior years, largely due to the roll-out of the various SAP modules, which went live in 2013/14 (hence the high expenditure in the prior years). There is a decreasing trend over the MTEF, as the SAP roll-out will be in its final stages.

Service delivery measures – Programme 1: Administration

Table 2.9 illustrates the main service delivery measures pertaining to Programme 1. It is noted that the Legislature sector has not yet agreed on standardised service delivery measures. Following the previously mentioned strategic planning session, the Legislature reviewed its service delivery measures and introduced a new one with effect from 2015/16, and this is indicated by “New” in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 : Service delivery measures – Programme 1: Administration

Outputs	Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1. Improved performance monitoring and reporting	• No. of performance reports against Annual Oversight Plans (AOP) and APP targets	9	9	9	9	
2. Improved monitoring of institutional performance reflected in AOPs / APPs	• No. of reports on performance against AOPs and APPs	4	4	4	4	
3. Improved functioning of the Legislature Executive Committee (LexCo)	• No. of reports detailing levels of implementation of LexCo decisions	4	4	4	4	
4. Sustained clean audit by 2015	• Quarterly review reports on key controls, audits and risk issues	4	4	4	4	
5. Improved risk management function and compliance	• No. of reports on all risk management matters including findings, risk positions and recommendations to relevant stakeholders	4	4	4	4	
6. Implemented transformation legislation and conventions	• No. of progress reports on the implementation of employment equity, Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (PEPUDA)	1	4	4	4	
7. Improved management of the Legislature's image, branding and communications	• Approved and implemented annual publicity plan	New	Approved plan by June 2015, 3 quarterly reports	4	3	
8. Improved efficiencies using SAP	• No. of reports on system efficiencies	4	4	4	4	
9. Improved human resources management and development	• No. of reports on implementation of performance management and development system	4	4	4	4	

6.2 Programme 2: Parliamentary Business

This programme consists of six sub-programmes, conforming to the customised budget structure for the sector. The main objectives and services of these sub-programmes are as follows:

- **Law-making:** To pass effective and relevant laws in the province. This sub-programme also incorporates the functions of House Proceedings and Hansard.
- **NCOP:** To facilitate NCOP liaison services.
- **Oversight:** To execute and conduct effective oversight of the Executive Committees, and to provide research and legal services.
- **Public Participation:** To address complaints through the petitions' system, and to create awareness of legislative processes through public education and the promotion of public involvement. This sub-programme combines both staff and sectoral public participation costs.
- **Members' Facilities:** To provide benefits and facilities in respect of Members and to offer support to political parties. This sub-programme makes provision for the constituency and secretarial allowances, as well as the PPF.
- **Co-operative Governance:** To strengthen inter-parliamentary relations.

Tables 2.10 and 2.11 below summarise payments and estimates for Programme 2 for the financial years 2011/12 to 2017/18.

Table 2.10 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Parliamentary Business

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Law-making	24 494	25 881	37 956	28 207	38 388	41 444	35 609	40 341	42 848
2. NCOP	1 001	1 058	275	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 962	2 066	2 170
3. Oversight	27 200	46 518	61 383	66 768	70 724	64 031	66 757	62 920	67 817
4. Public Participation	28 669	30 182	29 890	36 080	32 380	28 189	33 994	36 789	36 811
5. Members' Facilities	105 908	107 684	91 644	92 640	96 459	96 459	97 272	106 219	111 530
6. Co-operative Governance	4 649	4 732	-	4 928	2 128	-	4 863	5 144	5 401
Total	191 921	216 055	221 148	230 323	241 779	231 823	240 457	253 479	266 577

Table 2.11 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Parliamentary Business

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	118 842	138 599	138 949	147 403	155 861	145 905	153 677	162 100	170 629
Compensation of employees	46 602	65 161	68 426	74 281	78 239	77 966	78 600	83 311	87 900
Goods and services	72 240	73 438	70 523	73 122	77 622	67 939	75 077	78 789	82 729
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	73 079	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	73 028	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Households	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	191 921	216 055	221 148	230 323	241 779	231 823	240 457	253 479	266 577

Apart from the dip in the 2014/15 Revised Estimate, which results from the cost-containment plan compiled by the Legislature aimed at offsetting in-year spending pressures in Programme 1, Programme 2 shows reasonable growth over the seven-year period. This programme includes substantial funding for public participation events, overseas study tours undertaken by portfolio committees, as well as support for political parties in the form of constituency and secretarial allowances and the PPF. It is noted, too, that the implementation of the sector oversight model impacts mainly on this programme, particularly the sub-programmes: Oversight and Members' Facilities.

The sub-programme: Law-making shows steady growth in the prior years. The high 2013/14 amount includes provision for outstanding 2012/13 public participation commitments. The 2014/15 Main Appropriation includes a portion of the once-off funding for improved Hansard production, specifically for the roll-out of the system by the service provider. This sub-programme was inadvertently under-budgeted for in the 2014/15 Main Appropriation, accounting for the increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation. This increase was partly funded by the reprioritisation of funds from the sub-programme: Co-operative Governance, largely due to this new unit not being established yet (with the prior expenditure relating to set-up costs rather than filling of posts). In addition, unspent funds allocated for observing and monitoring of the 2014 general elections were redirected to further offset in-year operational spending pressures. The high Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimate largely pertains to the Legacy project, which was not fully budgeted for. This project relates to the compilation of an end-of-term handover project, entitled *Twenty Years of Democracy: A Legacy Report*, with the focus on ensuring a smooth transition between the fourth and fifth Legislatures. This will be funded in terms of the Legislature's cost-containment plan, as mentioned previously. This, together with the once-off Hansard funding, accounts for the decrease from the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimate to 2015/16. This sub-programme shows inflationary growth over the MTEF.

The NCOP sub-programme shows a steady increase, largely due to the annual wage agreements for Legislature staff. The dip in 2013/14 relates to staff turn-over, as well as the fact that there were fewer activities that related to NCOP in that year, in view of the build-up to the 2014 general elections.

The sub-programme: Oversight reflects significant increases from 2012/13 onward, in line with the implementation of the sector oversight model. Also contributing to the high spending, particularly in 2012/13, was the payment of outstanding public participation commitments, including outstanding travel claims. This sub-programme increases substantially from 2013/14 onward to provide for the continued roll-out of the sector oversight model. The 2014/15 Revised Estimate is low when compared to the 2014/15 Main and Adjusted Appropriation due to the previously mentioned cost-containment plan, including the decision taken by the Legislature to revise the number of public participation events planned for the remainder of the financial year, as well as to reconfigure the format of those public participation events, to curtail costs. The 2015/16 allocation is higher than 2016/17, as it includes a portion of the once-off additional funding allocated for strengthening oversight.

With regard to the sub-programme: Public Participation, which combines both staff and sectoral public participation costs, there is a generally steady increase over the seven years. The 2011/12 and 2012/13 amounts are fairly high, as they include payment of outstanding public participation commitments relating to prior years. The 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimate amounts are low when compared to the Main Appropriation due to the above-mentioned cost-containment plan.

The Members' Facilities sub-programme makes provision for the constituency and secretarial allowances, as well as the PPF, which is capped at R30 million. The prior years are high because they include payment of outstanding travel claims and prior year commitments in respect of public participation events, accounting for the reduction in 2013/14. The 2014/15 Main Appropriation includes the once-off allocation for observing and monitoring the 2014 general elections. The increase in the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation includes interest of R2.998 million earned on the PPF since its inception in 2005, which was formally appropriated back to the Legislature to increase the 2013/14 transfer to the PPF, as mentioned previously. This sub-programme shows good growth in the outer years of the MTEF, largely to cater for support to political parties in the form of constituency and secretarial allowances, public participation events, and the continued implementation of the sector oversight model.

The Co-operative Governance sub-programme fluctuates extensively. In the 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation, funds were reprioritised from this sub-programme due to the unit not being established yet. The prior years' spending relates to set-up costs, rather than recurrent staff costs.

Compensation of employees shows reasonable growth over the seven-year period as a result of the annual wage adjustments for the Legislature staff. The high growth from 2012/13 relates to the fact that the Legislature commenced implementing the sector oversight model in that year, as explained above. As mentioned earlier, the 2015/16 amount shows minimal growth compared to the 2014/15 Main Appropriation and Revised Estimate, because the MTEF allocations exclude provision for the filling of vacant posts. As mentioned, only critical posts will be filled over the MTEF, and the required budget adjustments will be made in-year to fund these critical posts.

The fluctuations in *Goods and services* can be ascribed to the previously mentioned once-off spending in prior years. For instance, 2011/12 and 2012/13 are fairly high, as they include payment of outstanding travel claims and prior year commitments in respect of public participation events. These were funded from the additional funds allocated to the Legislature during that period, as mentioned previously, and this accounts for the reduction from 2012/13 to 2013/14. The 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation is high, as it includes the additional once-off funding for observing and monitoring the 2014 general elections, as well as funds reprioritised to cater for the Legacy project mentioned above, which was not fully budgeted for. The reduction in the Revised Estimate relates to the above-mentioned cost-containment plan, where enforced savings were identified under Programme 2 to offset Programme 1's projected over-expenditure.

Transfers and subsidies to: Non-profit institutions comprises the secretarial and constituency allowances payable to political parties, as well as the PPF. The category shows a steady increase over the seven years, despite the capping of the PPF at R30 million. The 2014/15 Adjusted Appropriation is high as it provides for the once-off increase of R2.998 million, relating to interest earned on the PPF which was formally appropriated back to the Legislature for increasing the 2014/15 transfer to the PPF. This amount should have been transferred in 2013/14, but inadvertently was not, accounting for the increase.

Transfers and subsidies to: Households caters for staff exits, which are difficult to predict.

Service delivery measures – Programme 2: Parliamentary Business

Table 2.12 below illustrates the main service delivery measures relating to Programme 2. The Legislature sector has not yet agreed on standardised service delivery measures. Following the previously mentioned strategic planning session, the Legislature reviewed its service delivery measures and introduced a new one with effect from 2015/16, and this is indicated as such in the table below.

Table 2.12 : Service delivery measures – Programme 2: Parliamentary Business

Outputs		Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium term targets			
			2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1.	Increased level of awareness and knowledge of the Legislature and its core business	• No. of public education campaigns/workshops	20	20	20	20	
2.	Enhanced oversight, law-making and accountability	• No. of sittings facilitated	26	26	26	26	
3.	Improved oversight over departmental planning	• Final draft AOPs adopted by target date	19 Feb 2015	19 Feb 2016	20 Feb 2017	19 Feb 2018	
		• No. of progress reports and development of a Provincial Service Delivery Baseline	New	4	4	4	
4.	Improved input into the departmental APPs and budgets	• No. of analysis reports on 2015/16 APPs and budgets tabled at committee meetings	16	10	10	10	
5.	Improved oversight over departmental performance against their APPs and budgets	• No. of analysis reports on quarterly and annual reports	5 per committee	25	25	25	
6.	Improved tracking of resolutions	• Quarterly reports on resolutions	4	4	4	4	
7.	Improved oversight over financial management and performance of depts. and public entities	• No. of reports on Finance Committee hearings conducted	3	3	3	3	
8.	Improved oversight over depts. and public entities i.r.o. attainment of clean audit reports	• No. of SCOPA hearings conducted	2	2	2	2	

Table 2.12 : Service delivery measures – Programme 2: Parliamentary Business

Outputs	Performance indicators	Estimated performance	Medium term targets			
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
9. Enhanced oversight through focused intervention studies and oversight visits	• No. of focused intervention studies conducted	8	8	8	8	
	• No. of oversight visits conducted	48	48	48	48	
10. Empowerment of committees to perform oversight	• No. of study tours	1	3	5	5	
11. Improved processing of legislation before committees	• Percentage of Bills processed	100%	100%	100%	100%	

7. Other programme information

7.1 Personnel numbers and costs

Tables 2.13 and 2.14 reflect personnel information pertaining to the Legislature. Note that the tables relate to the Legislature staff only, and exclude information relating to the Members of the Legislature.

Table 2.13 : Personnel numbers and costs by programme

Personnel numbers	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	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018
1. Administration	126	155	148	118	118	118	118
2. Parliamentary Business	90	104	105	105	105	107	109
Total	216	259	253	223	223	225	227
Total personnel cost (R thousand)	95 707	130 132	153 015	156 625	153 269	162 826	171 816
Unit cost (R thousand)	443	502	605	702	687	724	757

Table 2.14 : Summary of personnel numbers and costs by component

	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total for the Legislature									
Personnel numbers (head count)	216	259	253	223	223	223	223	225	227
Personnel cost (R thousands)	95 707	130 132	153 015	144 280	152 625	156 625	153 269	162 826	171 816
Human resources component									
Personnel numbers (head count)	7	8	7	8	10	10	10	10	10
Personnel cost (R thousands)	3 983	4 917	5 335	5 628	5 628	5 628	5 887	6 199	6 199
Head count as % of total for Legislature	3.24	3.09	2.77	3.59	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.44	4.41
Personnel cost as % of total for Legislature	4.16	3.78	3.49	3.90	3.69	3.59	3.84	3.81	3.61
Finance component									
Personnel numbers (head count)	19	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24
Personnel cost (R thousands)	9 139	14 236	15 448	16 298	16 298	16 298	17 047	17 950	17 950
Head count as % of total for Legislature	8.80	8.88	9.09	10.31	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.67	10.57
Personnel cost as % of total for Legislature	9.55	10.94	10.10	11.30	10.68	10.41	11.12	11.02	10.45
Full time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)	193	200	210	210	210	210	210	212	214
Personnel cost (R thousands)	92 166	123 677	148 984	141 279	149 624	153 624	149 769	159 176	167 816
Head count as % of total for Legislature	89.35	77.22	83.00	94.17	94.17	94.17	94.17	94.22	94.27
Personnel cost as % of total for Legislature	96.30	95.04	97.37	97.92	98.03	98.08	97.72	97.76	97.67
Part-time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel cost (R thousands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head count as % of total for Legislature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel cost as % of total for Legislature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)	23	59	43	13	13	13	13	13	13
Personnel cost (R thousands)	3 541	6 455	4 031	3 001	3 001	3 001	3 500	3 650	4 000
Head count as % of total for Legislature	10.65	22.78	17.00	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.78	5.73
Personnel cost as % of total for Legislature	3.70	4.96	2.63	2.08	1.97	1.92	2.28	2.24	2.33

The personnel numbers from 2011/12 onward include the implementation of the JE review results, the implementation of the sector oversight model, the commencement of the roll-out of the revised organisational structure, as well as the annual leave encashment. The following points are noted:

- Following an investigation into personnel information resulting from SAP implementation, the prior years have been corrected, and therefore the information is slightly different to the 2014/15 *EPRE*.
- The peak in personnel numbers in 2012/13 and 2013/14 relates to the employment of 33 interns during each of those years, and this accounts for the similar increases in contract worker numbers.
- The contract workers shown in Table 2.14 include interns (in 2012/13 and 2013/14 only), Member drivers, a data-capturer, a stakeholder management practitioner, as well as two gender researchers
- As shown in Table 2.13, the unit cost is lower in 2015/16 when compared to 2014/15. This is because the MTEF amounts exclude provision for the filling of posts, as well as contract workers employed to assist with the roll-out of SAP, as explained previously.
- Only critical posts will be filled over the MTEF, once the productivity and work system investigations have been undertaken. The required budget adjustments and reprioritisation will be made in-year to fund these critical posts, taking into account the Legislature's cost-containment plan.

7.2 Training

Tables 2.15 and 2.16 give a summary of the Legislature's spending and information on training for the period 2011/12 to 2017/18. All training for the Legislature is centralised under Programme 1. Table 2.16 illustrates the number of staff affected by the various training programmes and initiatives. It also includes a gender breakdown, the types of training, and details of the number of bursaries and learnerships.

The Skills Development Act is not applicable to provincial legislatures. The amounts reflected relate to specific training courses that will assist in capacitating the various components of the Legislature. The high 2013/14 amount relates to the training that was conducted to ensure the smooth implementation of SAP and the sector oversight model. The 2015/16 amount includes provision for the training of new Members following the 2014 general elections.

Table 2.15 : Payments on training by programme

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1. Administration	3 362	3 576	4 484	3 937	3 937	3 647	5 084	3 964	4 163
Subsistence and travel	961	967	857	1 125	1 125	1 125	1 170	1 232	1 294
Payments on tuition	2 401	2 609	3 627	2 812	2 812	2 522	3 914	2 732	2 869
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parliamentary Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsistence and travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments on tuition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3 362	3 576	4 484	3 937	3 937	3 647	5 084	3 964	4 163

Table 2.16 : Information on training: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Number of staff	216	259	253	223	223	223	223	225	227
Number of personnel trained	203	137	102	176	176	176	184	194	204
of which									
Male	89	68	39	88	88	88	92	97	102
Female	114	69	63	88	88	88	92	97	102
Number of training opportunities	44	38	38	38	38	38	41	44	46
of which									
Tertiary	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	15	16
Workshops	13	15	15	13	13	13	14	15	16
Seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	19	11	11	12	12	12	13	14	15
Number of bursaries offered	12	17	20	21	21	21	22	23	24
Number of interns appointed	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of learnerships appointed	12	17	-	21	21	21	22	23	24
Number of days spent on training	50	53	56	53	53	53	73	63	63

ANNEXURE – VOTE 2: PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Table 2.A : Details of departmental receipts: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	77	73	107	49	49	81	51	54	57
Sale of goods and services produced by dept. (excl. capital assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales by market establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used current goods (excl. capital assets)	77	73	107	49	49	81	51	54	57
Transfers received from:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other governmental units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	920	449	802	413	413	1 111	432	455	478
Interest	920	449	802	413	413	1 111	432	455	478
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	437	564	-	-	-	485	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital assets	437	564	-	-	-	485	-	-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	120	1 245	3 015	241	241	846	252	265	278
Total	1 554	2 331	3 924	703	703	2 523	735	774	813

Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

Table 2.B : Payments and estimates by economic classification: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	227 427	262 322	290 402	280 672	292 305	293 554	286 324	294 687	310 272
Compensation of employees	95 707	130 132	153 015	144 280	152 625	156 625	153 269	162 826	171 816
Salaries and wages	85 217	116 522	132 552	125 496	132 727	136 886	133 021	143 842	151 886
Social contributions	10 490	13 610	20 463	18 784	19 898	19 739	20 248	18 984	19 930
Goods and services	131 720	132 083	137 387	136 392	139 680	136 929	133 055	131 861	138 456
Administrative fees	64	3 960	56	685	685	1 004	896	1 095	1 156
Advertising	10 436	6 529	8 550	8 289	7 382	6 205	9 006	7 485	7 847
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	927	1 282	165	1 688	1 588	782	727	285	349
Audit cost: External	1 822	1 425	2 617	2 248	2 652	3 508	2 251	2 019	2 120
Bursaries: Employees	282	549	598	597	597	496	643	756	794
Catering: Departmental activities	12 902	13 431	12 316	17 002	19 062	10 675	16 513	14 746	15 581
Communication (G&S)	8 117	8 150	11 010	8 284	6 127	7 662	5 660	8 320	8 740
Computer services	4 506	3 617	7 930	3 839	6 542	2 416	1 129	3 494	3 541
Cons & prof serv: Business and advisory services	2 379	1 137	3 630	18 735	13 139	17 430	2 209	2 963	3 124
Cons & prof serv: Infras and planning	-	-	-	3 000	3 000	1 000	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Scientific and tech services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Legal costs	209	27	402	225	225	515	294	290	305
Contractors	7 433	7 556	7 512	5 781	9 029	9 261	5 793	8 602	9 139
Agency and support / outsourced services	2 925	1 586	-	1 296	1 296	61	-	-	-
Entertainment	420	71	60	556	432	164	270	673	714
Fleet services (incl. govt motor transport)	1 113	1 666	2 110	1 577	1 726	1 371	1 709	1 558	1 635
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	550	9	-	266	1 047	870	646	187	28
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	452	329	269	382	382	382	400	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	95	39	101	129	129	64	135	84	88
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	5	5	4	5	7	7
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medias inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	293	541	1 226	364	458	698	364	1 101	1 156
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	679	776	1 167	957	957	879	948	1 169	1 239
Operating leases	4 284	5 857	7 008	4 662	5 963	10 764	4 758	5 083	5 108
Property payments	3 921	6 181	8 263	4 243	4 704	7 732	5 521	5 298	5 563
Transport provided: Departmental activity	5 036	5 996	4 570	3 285	2 465	2 668	3 430	6 993	7 247
Travel and subsistence	40 998	47 175	38 160	30 690	35 385	34 033	41 785	34 139	36 959
Training and development	2 401	2 609	3 627	2 812	2 812	2 522	3 914	2 732	2 869
Operating payments	6 439	3 295	3 845	6 418	6 623	4 022	9 835	9 764	10 360
Venues and facilities	13 037	8 179	12 195	8 377	5 268	9 741	14 214	13 018	12 787
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	73 872	78 199	82 436	83 464	86 462	86 364	87 372	92 528	97 154
Provinces and municipalities	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Provinces	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provide list of entities receiving transfers	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	173	233	221	198	198	189	207	217	228
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Non-profit institutions	73 028	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Households	631	224	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
Social benefits	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	631	161	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
Payments for capital assets	13 688	24 037	16 996	18 582	18 582	17 431	9 477	7 347	7 714
Buildings and other fixed structures	138	2 853	4 181	813	813	1 680	850	895	940
Buildings	-	-	4 181	813	813	1 680	850	895	940
Other fixed structures	138	2 853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	5 150	15 352	6 332	15 391	15 391	13 373	7 139	4 885	5 129
Transport equipment	1 827	1 340	1 821	3 654	3 654	3 654	2 039	2 147	2 254
Other machinery and equipment	3 323	14 012	4 511	11 737	11 737	9 719	5 100	2 738	2 875
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	8 400	5 832	6 483	2 378	2 378	2 378	1 488	1 567	1 645
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	314 987	364 558	389 834	382 718	397 349	397 349	383 173	394 562	415 140
of which:									
Departmental receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	314 987	364 558	389 834	382 718	397 349	397 349	383 173	394 562	415 140
Members' remuneration	65 601	67 160	71 095	108 468	86 241	86 241	82 321	85 790	89 230
Adjusted total (incl. Members' remuneration)	380 588	431 718	460 929	491 186	483 590	483 590	465 494	480 352	504 370

Table 2.C : Payments and estimates by economic classification: Administration

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	108 585	123 723	151 453	133 269	136 444	147 649	132 647	132 587	139 643
Compensation of employees	49 105	64 971	84 589	69 999	74 386	78 659	74 669	79 515	83 916
Salaries and wages	44 094	57 335	73 323	59 647	63 559	67 832	63 241	69 672	73 584
Social contributions	5 011	7 636	11 266	10 352	10 827	10 827	11 428	9 843	10 332
Goods and services	59 480	58 645	66 864	63 270	62 058	68 990	57 978	53 072	55 727
Administrative fees	60	3 834	51	646	646	853	855	831	877
Advertising	2 699	3 286	4 319	3 016	2 951	2 234	1 776	2 222	2 319
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	927	1 282	165	1 688	1 588	782	727	279	343
Audit cost: External	1 822	1 425	2 617	2 248	2 652	3 508	2 251	2 019	2 120
Bursaries: Employees	262	219	598	414	414	313	433	346	363
Catering: Departmental activities	1 175	2 813	1 591	2 017	2 104	2 060	1 556	1 100	1 170
Communication (G&S)	4 301	5 786	8 688	5 641	3 484	5 013	4 766	3 663	3 851
Computer services	4 506	3 617	7 856	3 839	6 542	2 327	1 129	3 494	3 541
Cons & prof serv: Business and advisory services	2 379	344	3 124	4 768	4 570	10 413	2 010	2 842	2 996
Cons & prof serv: Infras and planning	-	-	-	3 000	3 000	1 000	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Scientific and tech services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Legal costs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	3 794	4 205	3 199	4 082	4 166	6 794	4 290	3 520	3 795
Agency and support / outsourced services	2 698	955	-	1 296	1 296	11	-	-	-
Entertainment	224	64	30	407	407	139	214	335	358
Fleet services (incl. govt motor transport)	1 113	1 666	2 074	1 577	1 726	1 370	1 709	1 558	1 635
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	550	9	-	266	1 047	870	646	187	28
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	452	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	93	34	101	129	129	64	135	82	86
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	5	5	4	5	7	7
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medias inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	284	541	611	342	362	363	341	1 039	1 091
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	679	659	863	865	865	703	761	865	920
Operating leases	4 284	5 857	7 008	4 662	5 963	10 764	4 758	5 083	5 108
Property payments	3 916	6 181	8 162	4 243	4 704	7 732	5 521	5 288	5 553
Transport provided: Departmental activity	146	(4)	180	85	85	85	85	94	99
Travel and subsistence	14 911	8 993	8 654	7 900	5 919	6 981	12 981	11 429	11 268
Training and development	2 401	2 609	3 359	2 812	2 812	2 522	3 414	2 234	2 346
Operating payments	4 974	2 742	2 473	5 478	3 900	1 567	5 215	4 514	4 801
Venues and facilities	838	1 199	1 141	1 844	721	518	2 400	41	1 052
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	793	743	237	544	544	446	592	1 149	1 206
Provinces and municipalities	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Provinces	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	40	10	16	34	34	34	36	38	40
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provide list of entities receiving transfers	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	173	233	221	198	198	189	207	217	228
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	25	25	19	26	27	28
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	580	224	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
Social benefits	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	580	161	-	287	287	204	323	867	910
Payments for capital assets	13 688	24 037	16 996	18 582	18 582	17 431	9 477	7 347	7 714
Buildings and other fixed structures	138	2 853	4 181	813	813	1 680	850	895	940
Buildings	-	-	4 181	813	813	1 680	850	895	940
Other fixed structures	138	2 853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	5 150	15 352	6 332	15 391	15 391	13 373	7 139	4 885	5 129
Transport equipment	1 827	1 340	1 821	3 654	3 654	3 654	2 039	2 147	2 254
Other machinery and equipment	3 323	14 012	4 511	11 737	11 737	9 719	5 100	2 738	2 875
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	8 400	5 832	6 483	2 378	2 378	2 378	1 488	1 567	1 645
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	123 066	148 503	168 686	152 395	155 570	165 526	142 716	141 083	148 563

Table 2.D : Payments and estimates by economic classification: Parliamentary Business

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Current payments	118 842	138 599	138 949	147 403	155 861	145 905	153 677	162 100	170 629
Compensation of employees	46 602	65 161	68 426	74 281	78 239	77 966	78 600	83 311	87 900
Salaries and wages	41 123	59 187	59 229	65 849	69 168	69 054	69 780	74 170	78 302
Social contributions	5 479	5 974	9 197	8 432	9 071	8 912	8 820	9 141	9 598
Goods and services	72 240	73 438	70 523	73 122	77 622	67 939	75 077	78 789	82 729
Administrative fees	4	126	5	39	39	151	41	264	279
Advertising	7 737	3 243	4 231	5 273	4 431	3 971	7 230	5 263	5 528
Assets less than the capitalisation threshold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Audit cost: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	20	330	-	183	183	183	210	410	431
Catering: Departmental activities	11 727	10 618	10 725	14 985	16 958	8 615	14 957	13 646	14 411
Communication (G&S)	3 816	2 364	2 322	2 643	2 643	2 649	894	4 657	4 889
Computer services	-	-	74	-	-	89	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Business and advisory services	-	793	506	13 967	8 569	7 017	199	121	128
Cons & prof serv: Infras and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Scientific and tech services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cons & prof serv: Legal costs	208	27	402	225	225	515	294	290	305
Contractors	3 639	3 351	4 313	1 699	4 863	2 467	1 503	5 082	5 344
Agency and support / outsourced services	227	631	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Entertainment	196	7	30	149	25	25	56	338	356
Fleet services (incl. govt motor transport)	-	-	36	-	-	1	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	269	382	382	382	400	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	9	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	9	-	615	22	96	335	23	62	65
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	117	304	92	92	176	187	304	319
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	5	-	101	-	-	-	-	10	10
Transport provided: Departmental activity	4 890	6 000	4 390	3 200	2 380	2 583	3 345	6 899	7 148
Travel and subsistence	26 087	38 182	29 506	22 790	29 466	27 052	28 804	22 710	25 691
Training and development	-	-	268	-	-	-	500	498	523
Operating payments	1 465	553	1 372	940	2 723	2 455	4 620	5 250	5 559
Venues and facilities	12 199	6 980	11 054	6 533	4 547	9 223	11 814	12 977	11 735
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	73 079	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provide list of entities receiving transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	73 028	77 456	82 199	82 920	85 918	85 918	86 780	91 379	95 948
Households	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	191 921	216 055	221 148	230 323	241 779	231 823	240 457	253 479	266 577

Table 2.E: Provincial Legislature - Payments of infrastructure by category

Project name		Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Source of funding	Budget programme name	Targeted number of jobs for 2015/16	Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total available	MTEF Forward estimates	
School - primary/ secondary/ specialised; admin block; water; electricity; sanitation/toilet; fencing etc.				Date: Start	Date: Finish						2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
R thousands													
Existing infrastructure assets											4 900	4 990	5 110
<i>of which:</i>													
Maintenance and repair: Current											4 050	4 095	4 170
Ground maintenance	Legislature building	Msunduzi	1	01 April 2015	31 March 2016	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	30	-	-
	Legislature building	Msunduzi	1	01 April 2015	Ongoing	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	20	24	28
	Admin. building	Msunduzi	1	01 April 2015	Ongoing	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	50	56	63
	Admin. building	Msunduzi	1	01 April 2015	31 March 2018	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	330	300	300
	Admin. building	Msunduzi	2	01 April 2015	Ongoing	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	24	30	34
	Legislature and Admin. buildings	Msunduzi	2	01 April 2015	Ongoing	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	460	360	360
	Legislature and Admin. buildings	Msunduzi	2	01 April 2015	Ongoing	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	1 566	2 740	3 185
	Legislature and Admin. buildings	Msunduzi	2	01 April 2015	31 March 2018	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	550	160	200
	Legislature and Admin. buildings	Msunduzi	2	01 April 2015	31 March 2016	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	270	-	-
	Legislature building	Msunduzi	1	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	150	150	-
	Legislature and Admin. buildings	Msunduzi	2	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	200	195	-
	Admin. building	Msunduzi	1	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	400	80	-
	Upgrades and additions: Capital										850	895	940
	Capital revamping of Legislature building	Msunduzi	1	01 April 2012	Ongoing	Equitable share	Programme 1	-	-	-	850	895	940
	Refurbishment and rehabilitation: Capital										-	-	-
	New infrastructure assets: Capital												
<i>of which:</i>													
Infrastructure transfers: Current													
Infrastructure transfers: Capital													
Infrastructure: Payments for financial assets													
Infrastructure: Leases													
Total											4 900	4 990	5 110
Capital infrastructure											850	895	940
Current infrastructure											4 050	4 095	4 170