

Budget Formats Guide for the Preparation of the
**ESTIMATES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE
AND EXPENDITURE 2014**



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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For any enquiries regarding the guide, please contact:

Chief Directorate: Provincial Budget Analysis
National Treasury
Private Bag X115
Pretoria
0001
South Africa
Tel: +27 12 315 6564
Fax: +27 12 315 5045
E-mail: edgar.sishi@treasury.gov.za

Preface

The Budget Formats Guide for the preparation of the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure is updated annually and forms the basis for communicating a Provincial Government budget to a wide range of stakeholders, which include the citizens of a Province, the general public of the country, researchers and the international community. It further provides valuable insight into the priority areas of Government, focuses on resource allocation and attempts to capture the main outputs these funds are buying.

Budget Council, since adopting a first guide in 2002, acknowledged that the process of developing a comprehensive and meaningful guide is evolutionary and that incremental changes would be effected annually as we develop smarter information systems.

This Provincial Budget Formats Guide forms a basis for comparable provincial information. Minimal changes to the Guide are proposed as this will provide a degree of stability, while at the same time focus on improving the quality and consistency of budget documents across provinces.

The foreword offers the MEC responsible for Finance within a province with an opportunity to present the political priorities on which the budget is based together with general information on economic and financial developments within the province. This reiterates the fact that the budget is more than just about numbers. It explains how the budget reflects government's policies and priorities, and shows how these will translate into service delivery. The MEC also endorses the budget and provides a commitment to supporting and ensuring its implementation.

The Guide consists of three main sections, Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure and formats for budgets to be published in government gazettes in line with the 2014 Division of Revenue Act. These are supported by excel tables and an excel database, which allows for electronic aggregation and eliminates calculation errors. National Treasury, in its vision for uniformity in financial management practices introduced the terms *Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure* and *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure* replacing the terms Budget Statement 1 and Budget Statement 2 respectively. These adjustments afford a closer linguistic alignment between national and provincial budget documentation.

The first section describes the Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, which is the sole responsibility of a Provincial Treasury. It gives a snapshot of the socio-economic and demographic profile of the province and illustrates how these, link to the various Provincial Growth and Development Strategies. It provides an overview of the Provincial Budget, budget process and discusses current and anticipated medium term budget trends. Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure offers a detailed analysis of provincial receipt and payment performance, covering infrastructure; transfers to public entities and local government. It provides information on payments by municipality, district and ward; personnel numbers and costs; and payments on training. Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure further assigns a section to analysing the province's fiscal performance over recent years and draws attention to the fiscal challenges confronting the province.

Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure allows departments to compile and communicate their budgets, provides current and anticipated medium term budget trends, provide an overview of departmental estimates based on the standardised budget and programme structures for a particular sector, focuses on strategic service delivery and gives a high level overview of performance measures and targets as defined in departmental Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans.

The estimation of revenue and expenditure present a valuable research resource and give effect to relevant legislation, which include amongst others the Constitution, Public Finance Management

Act and the Right to Access of Information Act. It is for this reason that uniform budget documents are a prerequisite. The inclusion of photographs (especially of persons) in budget documents detracts from the quality and integrity associated with Budget documents across the world and is thus unacceptable.

Careful consideration needs to be given to the format of numbers in all budget documentation. A full stop is employed for the decimal point, while the use of the space as the delimiter for thousands, will be continued to be used. This practice will ensure that our number format is aligned to most countries, newspapers, computer programmes and scientific references.

Examples are listed in the table below.

Proposed format
62.6
1 908.5
5.4 per cent
R1 987.4 million
R3.4 million
The increase in GDP last year was 5.1 per cent.

An example of the proposed method is illustrated in the tables below.

Table: Details of departmental receipts

R thousand	Outcome			Main Budget	Adjusted Budget 2011/12	Estimated Actual	Medium-term estimates		
	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10	Audited 2010/11				2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	Tax receipts	677 051	822 356				953 871	981 515	981 515
<i>Casino taxes</i>	128 530	162 073	194 038	192 089	192 089	234 335	254 652	275 024	297 026
<i>Horse racing taxes</i>	29 002	31 982	38 174	40 610	40 610	42 103	44 671	49 138	52 086
<i>Liquor licences</i>	3 691	3 999	3 760	3 816	3 816	3 816	4 045	4 348	4 609
<i>Motor vehicle licences</i>	515 828	624 302	717 899	745 000	745 000	751 000	825 830	887 822	954 408
Sale of goods and services other than capital	226 064	198 036	218 176	231 196	231 196	228 666	250 277	274 056	294 253
Transfers received	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	21 625	19 253	19 734	28 030	28 030	32 696	30 031	33 733	35 757
Interest, dividends and rent on land	181 729	93 461	176 232	140 923	140 923	175 985	142 329	152 506	167 995
Sales of capital assets	19 041	20 222	7 972	16 670	16 670	16 719	18 703	20 977	22 236
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	43 942	73 939	70 132	24 807	24 807	51 449	21 186	21 741	21 875
Total	1 169 452	1 227 267	1 446 117	1 423 141	1 423 141	1 536 769	1 591 724	1 719 345	1 850 245

Provinces have indicated a preference, in certain cases, towards the use of the word ‘billion’ in text as apposed to ‘million’. National Treasury supports the practice that when a number exceeds R1000 million that it be expressed as billions of rands.

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Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

This statement is prepared by the provincial treasury and provides a high-level overview of the main components of the Budget. It comprises tables of main aggregates and narratives explaining the provincial government's strategic policy objectives and shows how this is met from budgeted funding. This section also includes:

- Political prioritisation linked to the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS);
- Present conditions (Socio-economic outlook);
- Size and sources of receipts to meet the prioritised objectives;
- Funding of the deficit or utilisation of the surplus, if applicable; and
- Estimates and payments according to the functional and economic classifications of the budget.

1. Socio-economic outlook

This section provides a snapshot of the socio-economic profile of the province. The outline below is just an example, as there is no prescribed format. Provinces should collect information from approved sources to give a more realistic picture of economic and social conditions.

1.1 Demographic profile

The objective here is to discuss how demographic factors affect the development and economy of the province, using data from the latest Census (2011) and other available sources. Recently released data sources include amongst others:

- Community Survey, 2007 released on 24 October 2007;
- Annual mid-year population estimates
- Census 2011 (population numbers, rural/urban divide, disability occurrence);
- Income and expenditure survey (IES) (expenditure quintiles);
- Annual General Household Survey –(GHS) (medical aid data, etc.);
- Gross Domestic Product – by region (GDP-R) (provincial economic activity); and
- Other relevant data for specific sectors, e.g. school enrolment.

Table 1.1: Population size and distribution between regions

Region	Total population	Percentage
A	0	%
B	0	%
C	0	%
D	0	%
E	0	%
F	0	%
Total	0	%

Provinces are encouraged to include a comparative analysis with other provinces of key demographic indicators such as expected population growth; gender and age distribution; the level

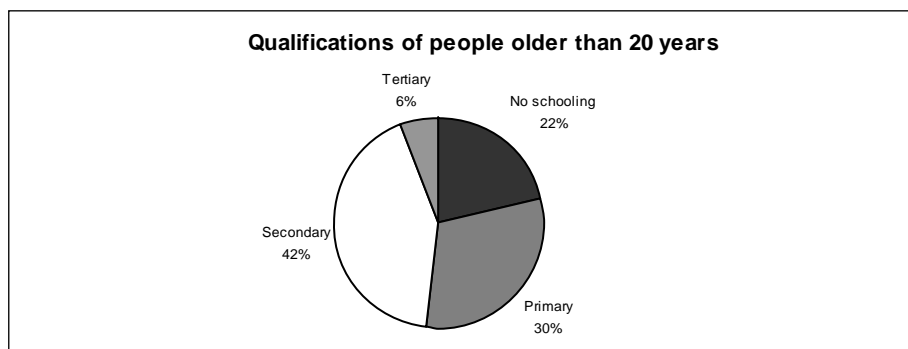
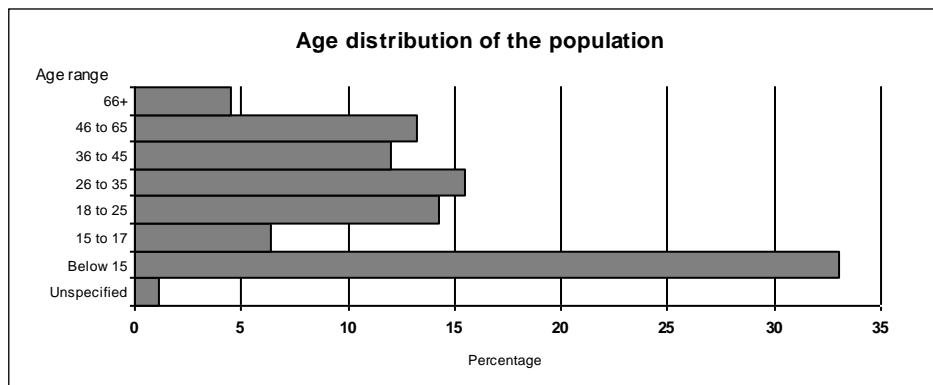
of education, literacy rates, and level of skills base, to provide a more enhanced demographic profile of their province/regions as per the examples below.

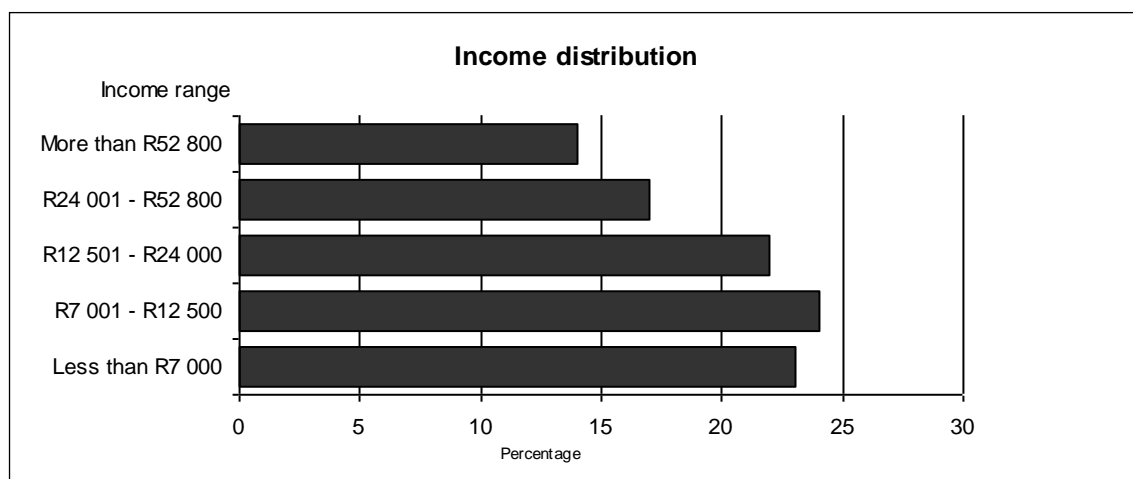
Table 1.2: Example of changes in provincial demographic profile, 1996 – 2001

Description	Period	Effective change
Population growth	1996 – 2001	2% per annum; 40.4 million to 44.8 million
Population increase	1996 – 2001	Increase of 4.4 million or 11%
Number of households	1996	9.1 million
	2001	11.8 million (30% increase)
Average household size	1996	4.5
	2001	3.8

Table 1.3: Gender and age distribution

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Unspecified	0	0	0	%
Below 15	0	0	0	%
15 to 17	0	0	0	%
18 to 25	0	0	0	%
26 to 35	0	0	0	%
36 to 45	0	0	0	%
46 to 65	0	0	0	%
66 +	0	0	0	%
Total	0	0	0	%





1.2 Socio-economic indicators

In this section, data from the most recent household surveys could be used to indicate the quality of life of provincial households. A comparison could be drawn between the proportion of households with specified services and the average for the country. The development indices of Statistics South Africa serve as a good example to indicate the availability of services such as water, electricity and pipe latrines. The following services could for example be chosen:

- House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard (represented by “House” on the graph below)
- Piped water in the dwelling (“Water”)
- Flush toilet or chemical toilet (“Flush toilet”)
- Refuse removal by local authority at least once a week (“Refuse”)
- Telephone in the dwelling/cellular phone (“Telephone”)

1.3 Economic indicators

Similarly, economic indicators could be selected from the latest household survey, such as income distribution, gross geographic product and level of investment. The latter can explore, for example, the possibility of new direct investment (local and foreign) expected per sector and envisaged new job opportunities.

Table 1.4: Income distribution

Annual income per household	Number of households	Percentage of households
Less than R7 000	0	%
R7 001 to R12 500	0	%
R12 501 to R24 000	0	%
R24 001 to R52 800	0	%
More than R52 800	0	%

Table 1.5: Gross geographic product by sector

Sector	Percentage
Mining and quarrying	%
Agriculture and fisheries	%
Manufacturing	%
Electricity and water	%
Construction	%
Trade: Wholesale, retail and accommodation	%
Transport, storage and communication	%
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	%
Government and community services	%
Other	%
Total	%

2. Budget strategy and aggregates

2.1 Introduction

Government provides basic services and progressively aim to improve the quality of life and opportunities of all South Africans. Despite this challenge, Government is also tasked to eradicate the dualistic nature of the South African economy through effective integration, coordination and alignment of the actions of its three constituting spheres. Over the last decade this intention has found expression in a wide range of acts, policies, strategies, development planning instruments, integration mechanisms and structures aimed at ensuring intergovernmental priority setting and resource allocation.

In implementing its development agenda, government proceeds from the premise that coordinated government priority setting, resource allocation and implementation require:

- Alignment of strategic development priorities and approaches in all planning and budgeting processes as good budgeting is about the choices we make when allocating resources to spending programmes;
- A shared agreement on the nature and characteristics of the space economy; and
- Strategic principles for infrastructure investment and development spending.

This section sets out the provincial government's main strategic policy direction underlying the budget and PGDS linked to the initiatives of the NSDP as a common platform of which:

- The Premier's Address in line with the State of the Nation's Address issued by the President;
- Provide direction for decisions on infrastructure investment and development spending;
- Assist role players to acknowledge that the area of need may not be the place where the need can be addressed;
- Ensure that fixed investment is focused in areas where greatest development potential and greatest need coincide;
- Promote investment in people, in areas with little or no potential, to give them more opportunities;
- The ruling party's election manifesto; and
- Other major policy decisions of the Executive Council that have been publicly announced.

The statement should include only major policy statements and directions, as well as a brief description of new payment and receipt initiatives that provide the resources for these policies. In particular, it should refer to the overall service delivery outputs and outcomes envisaged under these initiatives. Brief service delivery outputs/strategic objectives as contained in the strategic and performance plans, should be presented in the programme presentation of each Vote.

2.2 Aligning provincial budgets to achieve government's prescribed outcomes

The Presidency has identified 12 outcomes in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) to address the main strategic priorities as part of the change agenda in government. Provinces are required to reflect the outcomes (where applicable) in this section and which department/s are responsible for it. This would also be an appropriate place to supply information on the processes the province followed to incorporate resources towards the achievement of the outcomes.

2.3 Summary of budget aggregates

Table 1.6 should provide a summary of estimates of the main budget components (receipts and payments, budget surplus or deficit). The economic classification presented is in accordance with the *Economic Reporting Format* issued by the National Treasury in September 2009.

The table should not include provincial extra-budgetary agencies (i.e. agencies that are controlled by the government and receive a significant proportion of their funding from it). Entities that form part of the general government sector should be included in the provincial budget only to the extent that they conduct transactions with departments (transfers and subsidies to these entities).

The receipt and payment estimates of public financial institutions and non-financial public enterprises (i.e. government-owned or controlled bodies, often corporate in structure, that provide goods and services to the public on a large scale) should not be included. They similarly affect budget statistics only to the extent that they conduct transactions with line departments (transfers and subsidies to these institutions and enterprises).

However, departments are required to provide separate detail on financial information, which relate to receipt and payment estimates for all public entities falling within the governance framework of the department, as described in Section 7.6.1 to Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of this guide.

Table 1.6: Provincial budget summary

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Provincial receipts									
Transfer receipts from national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equitable share									
Conditional grants									
Provincial own receipts									
Total provincial receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial payments									
Current payments									
Transfers and subsidies									
Payments for capital assets									
Payments for financial assets									
Unallocated contingency reserve									
Total provincial payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/(deficit) before financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing									
Provincial roll-overs									
Other (Specify)									
Other (Specify)									
Other (Specify)									
Surplus/(deficit) after financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The table further requires that provinces indicate receipts, payments, budgeted deficit and how it is financed or in the case of surpluses, how it is to be utilised. The 2013/14 financial year makes provision for three columns, which includes Main Appropriation, Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimates. The numbers included in 2013/14 under the revised estimates column refer to the estimated actual position, which could be described as the actual expenditure and collection as at 31 December 2013 and projections up to 31 March 2014.

2.4 Financing

This section covers estimated surpluses or deficits of the province. It highlights a number of scenarios departments or the province would employ to provide for these:

Deficit

- The method of financing of a proposed deficit, i.e. whether through a bank overdraft or a draw-down of cash balances or deposits;
- Any bridging finance used for temporary liquidity purposes;
- Any other changes in financing not influenced by the budget result, e.g. using cash balances to reduce overdrafts; and
- A statement of the total debt position of the provincial government, including a table of debt types, maturity dates (per debt), interest rate payments/instalments, where appropriate.

Surplus

- The use of funds generated by an estimated surplus, i.e. to increase cash balances or deposits, or to lower bank overdrafts and reduce accumulated unauthorised expenditure;
- To provide for over expenditure of a previous financial year;
- To build up cash reserves for future major capital outlays; and
- To equalise expenditure patterns.

3. Budget process and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

This section explains the provincial strategic planning and budget process. It describes the respective roles and responsibilities of the provincial treasury and line departments, the appropriation process, key assumptions made and legislature 'scrutiny of the budget, including relevant legislature committees.

The value of a Strategic and Performance Plan is largely determined by the extent to which staff had been involved in its development. It is contended that when staff (policy and line managers) have played a meaningful role in developing a Strategic and Performance Plan, they are more likely to take ownership of it and thus actively work towards its implementation.

For this reason it is recommended that departments describe the processes they have followed to develop their Strategic and Performance Plans. This will enable legislators and the public to evaluate the quality of the department's commitment to the Strategic and Performance Plan and therefore the likelihood of it being implemented.

4. Receipts

4.1 Overall position

This section should include a general discussion on total provincial receipts (referring to growth rates, real growth rates and comparisons). Provincial treasuries should complete Table 1.7 and briefly describe changes between the estimated receipts for the 2013/14 financial year and receipts over the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period. **Agency payments from national government should be treated outside the provincial budget and not included in the receipts total.** Receipts collected on an agency basis by local authorities (e.g. motor vehicle licences) should be included in provincial own receipts under the appropriate category.

The provincial own receipts classification distinguishes between tax receipts; sales of goods and services other than capital assets; transfers received; fines, penalties and forfeits; interest, dividends and rent on land; sales of capital assets; and financial transactions in assets and liabilities.

A brief description of the different kinds of receipts and reasons for changes between the estimated receipts for the 2013/14 financial year and the MTEF years should be included. Provinces should provide an explanation in instances where own receipt items experience a negative real growth between financial years and indicate any once-off receipt items that need to be considered in the analysis of revenue trends.

Table 1.7: Summary of provincial receipts

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Transfer receipts from National									
Equitable share									
Conditional grants									
Total transfer receipts from National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial own receipts									
Tax receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casino taxes									
Horse racing taxes									
Liquor licences									
Motor vehicle licences									
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets									
Transfers received									
Fines, penalties and forfeits									
Interest, dividends and rent on land									
Sales of capital assets									
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities									
Total provincial own receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total provincial receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The detailed information on provincial own receipts is presented in Table A.1 in the Annexure to the Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

4.2 Equitable share

In this subsection, the allocation of the equitable share from National Government is discussed. It should refer to the amount of equitable share funding in the 2013 Budget and the nominal and percentage increase from the 2013/14 financial year to the 2014/15 financial year and further over the MTEF.

4.3 Conditional grants

This section includes a discussion on conditional grants providing details of:

- Total conditional grants available over the 2014 MTEF;
- Priority spending areas to be addressed by conditional grants; and
- Analysis of discrepancies between budgets, actual transfers and actual payments.

Table 1.8 provides for a summary of conditional grants (transfer receipts from National) by Vote and grant. The numbers in this table should reflect actual transfers received for the 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 financial years.

For the 2013/14 financial year the Main Appropriation should reflect the amounts gazetted in the Division of Revenue Act, 2013 and the Adjusted Appropriation should reflect amounts gazetted in the Division of Revenue Amendment Act, 2013. The revised transfer estimates should reflect the transfers for the 2013/14 financial year from national departments administrating conditional grants, including any amounts reflected in subsequent gazettes issued before the end of the 2013/14 financial year for stopping and re-allocating of conditional grants. The 2014 MTEF should cover the conditional grants available over the period.

The detailed information, which includes spending on these conditional grants, is presented in Table A.2 in the Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Table 1.8: Summary of conditional grants by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 1									
Grant name									
Grant name									
Vote 2									
Grant name									
Grant name									
Vote									
Grant name									
Grant name									
Total conditional grants									

4.4 Total provincial own receipts (own revenue)

This section should include a trend analysis of provincial own receipts by Vote. Table 1.9 provides a summary of provincial own receipts by Vote.

It is recommended that provinces provide an explanation in instances where Votes experience a negative real growth rate between the 2013/14 revised estimates and the 2014/15 budget and indicate any once-off receipt items that need to be considered in analysis of revenue trends on the various Votes.

Table 1.9: Summary of provincial own receipts by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier									
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									
....									
Vote xx:									
Total provincial own receipts by Vote									

4.5 Donor funding

Should a province receive any foreign aid assistance, details should be presented here, indicating amounts and purposes. Please include a table on foreign aid assistance (as this differs across provinces we could not provide a standardised table), which provide details of any terms and conditions attached to the funding. It should however be noted that funding from donors does not form part of a province's appropriation and should be dealt with in accordance with the Reconstruction and Development Programme Fund Act as amended.

5. Payments

5.1 Overall position

This section includes a discussion on total provincial payments and priority spending areas for the province as a whole (referring to nominal growth rates, real growth rates and comparisons). Provincial treasuries should complete Table 1.10 and briefly describe changes between the estimated payments for the 2013/14 financial year and over the MTEF. It should also specify the total outlays for provincial programmes that are budgeted for during:

- Financial year 2014/15: in R thousand
- Financial year 2015/16: in R thousand
- Financial year 2016/17: in R thousand

5.2 Payments by Vote

Table 1.10 summarises the total budget for each Vote. This may include a brief discussion on expenditure trends within departments, specifically relating these trends with the policy priorities of government (both provincial and national).

Table 1.10: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier									
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									
....									
Vote xx:									
Total provincial payments and estimates by Vote									

5.3 Payments by economic classification

The economic classification presented is in accordance with the latest *Economic Reporting Format* (ERF) issued by the National Treasury in September 2009 and was implemented in all national and provincial departments as part of instilling the revised set of accounts that were introduced in April 2008.

In developing the classification, National Treasury adopted the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) classification standards as well as the accounting standards set by the International Federation of Accountants as the basis for the reform. The classification is a South African version of international standards, and provides for the classification of receipts, payments, financing and debt. It also shows the impact of transactions relating to these items on the cash flow and balance sheet of government.

Table 1.11 shows the audited outcome for the period 2010/11 to 2012/13, Main Appropriation, Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimates for 2013/14 and budgets for the MTEF by economic classification.

Table 1.11: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments									
Compensation of employees									
Goods and services									
Interest and rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Universities and technikons									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
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 economic classification									

In addition, Table A.3 (a) in the Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure makes provision for the expansion of economic classification of payment items to be included under the category: “Goods and Services” (*the level 4 items no longer the “of which items” as 90 per cent of these are already appearing as the level 4 items*). Level 4 items is a complete list of items contained at the “Item Segment” in the Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) which makes provision for all possible transactions at this level. The purpose of the expansion still applies for these level 4 items, providing a summary of the bigger spending items under “Goods and Services” in the Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure or may also include items that are politically sensitive. These items bring prominence to a number of payment items and foster improved transparency with regard to some of the relevant detail.

Note that Table A.3 (a) is not required as a standalone table; rather the Goods and Services level 4 item break-down should be included in Table A.3.

“Transfers and Subsidies” include all unrequited payments made by the government unit. A payment is unrequited provided that provincial departments do not receive anything directly in return for the transfer to the other party. Both current and capital transfers should be included in this item. However, capital transfers should be accounted for as a note in Table A.3 in the Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure and detailed information is required in the provincial database provided to provinces, where a distinction is made between current and capital transfers.

‘Payments for Financial Assets’ was introduced in the payments side of the budget format. Payments for financial assets give rise to a financial obligation from the other party and are therefore normally not included in payments. It is necessary to provide for payments associated with certain purchases of financial assets, in order to expense the transactions in the modified cash environment. Most purchases of financial assets are not considered payments, but it is sensible to consider them as payments when the government lends to public corporations or makes equity investments in them for policy purposes in order to advance its service delivery agenda. Policy

purposes are different from market-oriented purposes. A policy purpose implies that the government uses a financial instrument to assist the recipient of the funds and/or advance its own agenda.

Lending for policy purposes is always on concessionary terms. A further requirement to be classified under Payments for Financial Assets is that the transaction must directly affect government's financial asset position. An example of payments for financial assets is: loans from government to public corporations to enable them to maintain its workforce or to promote activities which are highly regarded by government.

Infrastructure and the economic classification

With the implementation of an updated version of the reference guide to the economic reporting format and standard chart of accounts on 1 April 2013, one of the major changes was the standardisation of the infrastructure segment and allocation of the Economic Classification in the infrastructure segment. This was done to improve on infrastructure reporting and item classification to name just a few. Project segment will be used exclusively for just listing projects.

Transacting and reporting using the Economic Classification is not possible to do within a single dimension of the standard chart of accounts, due to the complexity of transactions (multi-dimensional) and the nature of the Economic Classification. The chart provides for the implementation of the Economic Classification across three different segments: the Item, Infrastructure and Asset segments. A further dimension to this change was the differentiation of what the Item segment is and what the Economic Classification is.

In the previous version of the chart, the Item segment directly mirrored the Economic Classification, and in many instances practitioners used the Item segment to directly derive the Economic Classification for purposes of budget and financial reporting and the annual financial statements.

However, this limited the usefulness of the Item segment as it was not possible to capture transactions when items were inputs used in other projects, for example own-account transactions. In such transactions the items purchased as part of the project are viewed as inputs into the project and the total cost of the project is classified in terms of the Economic Classification. This implies that items that were bought as "current" items will end up being classified as part of a capital project in terms of the Economic Classification.

This is best explained by an example. If bricks are bought as part of a construction of a new school building, the project to construct the building will be classified as a capital project in terms of the rules distinguishing current from capital payments. However, the bricks are bought from the item *inventory*, which forms part of *goods and services* on the item list, which in the previous version of the chart of accounts would have resulted in such items being recorded as "current" payments, even though they form part of a capital project. This anomaly made it very difficult for departments to correctly report on the ultimate use of funds in the Economic Classification.

Notwithstanding the above, it is important to note that the Item segment still separates current spending items from capital spending items. This is because many items bought and recorded in the Item segment end up being classified in the Economic Classification in a similar way. This is because for these items the immediate¹ use is the same as the ultimate² use. In other words, something is bought for a certain purpose, which is similar to the description / form of the item.

¹ This provides for the description of the item being bought and refers to the actual form of the item being bought. Please refer to the reference guide to the economic reporting format, September 2009 for a more detailed explanation.

From the details outlined above, the National Treasury suggests that a department start budgeting from the infrastructure level, the reason for that is merely so that a department can differentiate firstly if they are budgeting either infrastructure related or non-infrastructure related or a non-infrastructure /stand-alone³. Secondly by budgeting from the infrastructure level it assist a department upfront in determining the economic classification of payments, i.e. current, capital or transfer. This is quite important as the budget format and the economic classification runs hand in hand.

As explained by the example above it is very important that a department therefore allocate payments to the correct economic classification label as per the budget format and in this instance the bricks purchased from the item *inventory*, which forms part of *goods and services* on the item list will be allocated as *payments for capital assets, buildings and other fixed structures* in the economic classification of the budget format.

5.4 Payments by functional area

In the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, payments are not only classified according to the economic classification, but also in terms of its functional type. The functional classification is sometimes called a “government purpose classification” or “payments by policy area”, and is designed to reflect the distribution of spending among the various services provided. As such, it is a useful tool for tracing the implementation and direction of government policies. Further details on this classification are provided in the Guide for Implementing the New Economic Reporting Format, September 2009. This classification is done at the lowest possible functional level (activity level) and incorporated into the objective structure of the financial systems. Also refer to the 2014 MTEF Treasury Guidelines for the functional classification of government institutions and the link to the related outcomes.

To assist provincial departments with guidance and in attaining a better alignment between current budget and programme structures and the functional categories we have included the functional classification table (refer to Table 4 in the Examples and Definitions section) prepared by the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Treasury as a good practice. This Treasury has done extensive work on the transition to the functional classification approach and serves as a useful interim guide until a standardised approach has been developed by the National Treasury.

Table 1.12 shows the audited outcome for the period 2010/11 to 2012/13, Main Appropriation, Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimates for 2013/14 and budgets for the MTEF, by government purpose or functional area. Each programme should be classified, and its payments shown, according to the functional area within the table. The detailed classification will depend on the programme and sub-programme structure of the Votes in a province. Where a programme spans more than one function, the payments should be assigned by sub-programme and not only by programme. A bridging table (Table A.4 (a) in the Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure) may be useful in this regard. The development of payments and budgets for the different functional areas should also be discussed.

² Defines the eventual purpose that the item being bought will be used for, thus not looking at the form of the item being bought, but the eventual intended use of the item. Please refer to the reference guide to the economic reporting format, September 2009 for a more detailed discussion.

³ Expenditure on stand-alone items occurs when government buys individual goods or services from outside units, provided that such purchases are not part of a project. For example, the government buying computers or vehicles, is not part of a project, and therefore constitutes expenditure on stand-alone items. The government paying an institution to train government employees is another example of expenditure on a stand-alone item. Refer to the reference guide to the economic reporting format, September 2009 version for more details on stand-alone items.

The detailed information on the payments by functional area is presented in Table A.4 (b) in the Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Table 1.12: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by functional area

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
General public services									
Public order and safety									
Economic affairs									
Environmental protection									
Housing and community amenities									
Health									
Recreation, culture and religion									
Education									
Social protection									
Total provincial payments and estimates by policy area									

5.5 Infrastructure payments

The Budget Cycle is a three year cycle consisting of planning, implementation and closure processes being undertaken in each year. It is clear that in any single year, departments will concurrently be dealing with these different activities of the MTEF, namely:

- Closure activities for the previous year's implementation;
- Implementation activities for the current years implementation; and
- Planning activities for next years' implementation.

There is a need, therefore, to allocate sufficient time for planning, design and tendering to take place from the time that the approved projects list is given to the implementing agent and before implementation starts. After the User Asset Management Plan (U-AMP) has been updated the client department prepares or updates an (Infrastructure Programme Management Plan) IPMP. In addition an updated Annual Performance Plan (APP) must also be prepared. The client department first enters into a Service Delivery Agreement (SDA) with its implementing agents based on an agreement of the functions to be performed by each party.

It is proposed that the submission of projects from the client department to the implementing agent be improved by means of a formal process in which all parties agree to do exactly what needs to be done, where, by whom, when, and at what cost. To facilitate the process of agreement between parties, three plans have to be put in place:

- The IPMP by the client department;
- The Construction Procurement Strategy; and
- The Infrastructure Programme Implementation Plan (IPIP) by the implementing agent.

The IPMP stipulates what the client department intends to achieve in the next 3 years of implementation. The implementing agent responds to the IPMP through the development of an IPIP which validates the implementing agents' understanding of what needs to be done and explicitly indicates how this will be achieved, when and by whom.

Once the client department has approved the IPIP submitted by the implementing agent, the implementing agent is able to continue with detailed project designs, followed by the project tendering process. Multi-year project implementation for projects planned in Year 0 of the MTEF would typically start in Year 2 of that MTEF allowing for one year lead for project design and tendering. These phases should take up most of the following year resulting in a detailed U-AMP with associated realistic costing, timeframes and cash flows for each project. The detailed planning and design undertaken would assist in establishing exactly what multi-year commitments are required to complete the projects.

Table 1.13(a) provides a summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates that need to be presented for each Vote. Table 1.13(b) presents a summary of infrastructure payments by categories. Table 1.13(c) presents a summary of infrastructure payments by source of funding. The totals for the three tables must be the same.

Table 1.13 (a): Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier									
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									
....									
Vote xx:									
Total provincial infrastructure payments and estimates									

Table 1.13(b): Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by Category

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
New infrastructure assets									
Existing infrastructure assets									
Upgrading and additions									
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment									
Maintenance and repair									
Infrastructure transfers									
Current									
Capital									
Total provincial infrastructure payments and estimates									

1. Total provincial infrastructure is the sum of "Capital" plus "Recurrent maintenance".

Table 1.13(c): Summary of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates by Source of Funding

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Provincial Equitable Share									
Conditional grants¹									
Education Infrastructure Grant									
Health Infrastructure Grant									
Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant									
.....									
Own revenue									
Total provincial infrastructure payments and estimates²									

1. Include all relevant Conditional Grants per sector

2. Total provincial infrastructure is the sum of "Capital" plus "Recurrent maintenance".

Maybe provide info on Education and Health infrastructure grant bidding process.

Provinces are requested to present details of infrastructure investment estimates in the relevant Vote, as referred to in Table B.5 in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure in this document. This should be consistent with that of the infrastructure reporting model (IRM) that forms the basis of the quarterly provincial infrastructure reports.

Flexibility is provided in cases where provinces have, as a practice, completed a separate Budget Statement 3 or Estimates of Capital Expenditure as in the case of Gauteng province. To preserve consistency, it is however requested that those provinces that complete separate Estimates of Infrastructure or Capital Expenditure, still comply with the information requirements as per the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

5.5.1 Maintenance of provincial infrastructure

The stock of infrastructure that is owned by government and its agencies are vast and is increasing at a rapid rate. However the maintenance of this stock varies greatly from sector to sector and sometimes, also from institution to institution. Infrastructure assets should be planned and budgeted for throughout their life-cycle, from planning through to disposal. This will ensure that assets operate efficiently and are maintained cost effectively. Unless maintenance is improved in these sectors, funds to address the cost of repairs and unplanned replacements will have to be sourced from capital budgets. This will severely limit the programme for addressing maintenance backlogs and expanding service delivery.

The existence of an asset management system, updated regularly, through condition assessments on existing facilities, will guide proper planning and budgeting for maintenance. Section 38(1) (d) of the PFMA states that, the accounting officer for a department, trading entity or constitutional institution is responsible for the management, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of the assets of the department, trading entity or constitutional institution.

Infrastructure maintenance is a strategic tool, as it offers outstanding opportunities for economic stimulation and as jobs are created, capital expenditure expanded and sustainable delivery achieved while community aspirations can be met.

Departments are also required to provide detail on maintenance in the infrastructure table (Table B5). Providing detail on maintenance affords increased transparency and allows for effective financial management.

5.5.2 Provincial infrastructure transfers

Provincial infrastructure payments or estimates by vote must include transfers made for the delivery of provincial infrastructure. Hence, aggregation on the vote table must equal that on the infrastructure by category table.

5.6. Provincial Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects

South Africa is amongst the leading countries in the world in terms of the law, policies and systems we have established for Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

In this section, a summary of all provincial PPP projects under implementation and proposed projects are presented. The details thereof are to be presented in the relevant Vote as referred to in Section 5.5 of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure in this document. In addition, a short narrative about the manner in which the PPP provides an affordable, cost effective solution for a service should be presented. Thereafter, a table is set forth, Table 1.14: Summary of provincial Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects.

To limit incorrect assumptions regarding the possible existence of PPP projects, provinces are advised to indicate in the write up if there are no PPPs i.e. “This province does not have any PPP projects”.

Table 1.14: Summary of provincial Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects

R'000	Annual cost of project Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Projects signed in terms of Treasury Regulation 16									
PPP unitary charge ¹									
of which:									
for the capital portion (principal plus interest)									
for services provided by the operator									
Advisory fees ⁴									
Project monitoring cost ²									
Revenue generated (if applicable) ³									
Contingent liabilities (information) ⁵									
Projects in preparation, registered in t									
Advisory fees	-	-	-				-	-	-
Project team cost									
Site acquisition									
Capital payment (where applicable) ⁶									
Other project costs									
Total									

5.7. Transfers

Transfers to selected entities should be presented here, which is as follows:

- Transfers to public entities falling within the governing framework, by transferring department;
- All transfers to development corporations, by entity, including those transfers already incorporated in the “transfers to public entities” category; and
- Transfers to local government (municipalities), by category A, B and C.
- It is advised that should there be no transfers for either of the above, that this indication be presented in the narrative under that section, i.e. (“There are no transfers for *Public Entities* or *Local Government*”)

The details thereof are to be presented in the relevant Vote as referred to in Section 5.5 of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure in this document.

5.7.1 Transfers to public entities

A summary of all transfers to public entities is presented and summarised by transferring department. The details thereof are to be presented in the relevant Vote as referred to in Section 5.6.1 of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure in this document.

Table 1.15: Summary of provincial transfers to public entities by transferring department

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier									
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									
....									
Vote xx:									
Total provincial transfers to public entities									

5.7.2 Transfers to development corporations

A summary of transfers to development corporations, by entity, including those transfers already incorporated in the “transfers to public entities” category is presented here.

Table 1.16: Summary of provincial transfers to development corporations by entity

Entity	Provincial department	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
R thousand										
Entity 1	Vote 01: ...									
Entity 2	Vote 02:									
...									
Entity xx	Vote xx:									
Total provincial transfers to development corporations										

5.7.3 Transfers to local government

A summary of all transfers to local government, by category, is presented here.

Table 1.17: Summary of provincial transfers to local government by category

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Category A										
Category B										
Category C										
Total provincial transfers to local government										

The detailed information on the transfers to local government is presented in Table A.5 in the Annexure to the Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. An insightful example of how this should be treated is seen from the KwaZulu-Natal Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2011 which is attached to this document under “Definitions and Examples” referred to as Table 2, transfers to municipalities.

National Treasury proposes a consistent categorisation and classification of provincial payments and estimates into category A, B and C municipalities, districts and ultimately municipal wards (although this is the direction that we have embarked on, it may not currently be practical for inclusion in Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure). In this regard ultimately monitoring allocations by municipal ward is where we are heading to in the future.

A high level summary of provincial payments and estimates by, district and local municipality (where the money has been spent and to be spent over the MTEF), is presented in Table A.6 in the Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. An insightful example of how this should be treated is seen from the Western Cape Provincial Government Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditures, 2011 which is attached to this document under “Definitions and Examples” referred to as Table 3. There is however no standard approach to exactly how expenditure should be allocated. For example, there are matters such as how to apportion expenditure of Head Offices and District offices as it will skew expenditure in more economically active areas if allocated strictly geographically. More discussion will be taken on this matter and provinces are encouraged to provide National Treasury with inputs.

Tables A7, A8 (a) and A8 (b) have been added in the Annexure to Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. This will provide a reference point for the updated tables for gazetting of allocations to schools and hospital budgets as required by the annual DoRA. It may not be advisable to include these tables in the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure as the amounts will not be gazetted at the time of the tabling of the budget and is not formally approved by the legislature as yet.

The SCOA Technical Committee and the OAG conducted a detailed review of the chart items, to cater separately for the classification of inventory and consumables. According to SCOA classification circular 3 of 2013, “Inventory comprises of goods that are core to the achievement of the department’s service delivery objectives. All other goods are classified as consumables”. Further detailed explanation in this regard is contained in the circular.

5.8. Personnel numbers and costs

Provincial treasuries should in Table 1.18 provide a summary of personnel numbers and the cost thereof by Vote, while a further breakdown by programme would be required in Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (Section 7.3.1).

The unit cost (R thousand) is calculated by dividing the actual payments by the number of full time employees as at 31 March of the financial year in consideration.

Table 1.18: Summary of personnel numbers and costs by Vote¹

Personnel numbers	As at 31 March 2011	As at 31 March 2012	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2014	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017
Vote 01: Office of the Premier							
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature							
....							
Vote xx:							
Total provincial personnel numbers							
Total provincial personnel cost (R thousand)							
Unit cost (R thousand)							

1. Full-time equivalent

Table 1.19 presents a further breakdown to personnel numbers and costs for Human Resources and Finance components, and for full time, part-time and contract workers. It provides information on the number of persons (head count) and the cost associated to the Human Resources and Finance Divisions as well as for full time, part-time and contract workers within a province as at 31 March over a seven year horizon.

Table 1.19: Summary of provincial personnel numbers and costs

	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total for province									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Human resources component									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Finance component									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Full time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Part-time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Contract workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									

Furthermore, it is also intended to highlight risks with regard to vacancies and the ability to deliver in line with the mandates assigned to these functions. A further breakdown by department would

be required in Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. Compensation of employees is ordinarily a major component of each department's budget and if budgeted for more accurately, the budget on the whole should be more precise.

5.9. Payments on training

Training constitutes the group of items that provide detail about staff development and the related costs in terms of external training or the development of training materials and manuals for internal training.

A summary of payments on training is presented here. Table 1.20 requires a presentation of training payments by Vote, which should include subsistence and travel, registration, payments on tuition, etc. Detailed information by programme for payments on training will be required in Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (Section 7.3.2).

Table 1.20: Summary of provincial payments on training by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier									
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									
....									
Vote xx:									
Total provincial payments on training									

6. Provincial database for the 2014 Budget

Provincial treasuries are provided with an electronic Excel database file, which complements this document. Please note that detailed information is required in the database but should not necessarily be part of the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. One such example is the "Transfers and subsidies" category which should only be shown as indicated in Table 1.11, Table A.3, Table 2.4 and Table B3 but detailed information is required in the database where a distinction is made between current and capital transfers and subsidies.

The value of such a database is not only confined to the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure but could also be extended to the data process supporting the Provincial Budget and Expenditure Review and the Provincial Benchmarking Exercise, to name but a few.

The database does not provide for all the information laid out in the Guide (as the file might become less easily manageable) but caters for receipts, payments, personnel numbers and cost, payments for training, transfers to municipalities, transfers to public entities and detail on public entities. It has been based on a number of principles to ensure correctness of numbers, assist with easy consolidation on a higher level and easy interaction with other spread sheets and applications. Following are notes of principles on which the database was built, pointers for completion and the structure of the database.

One key principle in developing a database is to limit the duplication of data. In addition to this is to improve the ability to extract meaningful data, specifically with regards to new priorities, for monitoring Government expenditure. The following aspects could contribute to this and was taken into account with the development of the database:

6.1 There should only be one point of data entry:

The ideal is that a number for a specific item should not be captured in more than one location. Links can be used from that central point to populate other tables and files. This will ensure easy

and effective maintenance of the database and consistency in numbers of the same item published in separate tables.

To illustrate by way of an example, if payments for programme 1 in education are captured in two different places in the database, the possibility of making a typing error between the two places does exist. If the number changes, the user have to remember that both cells have to be corrected. It is very difficult to keep track of where it should be changed and also if all the cells that need to be changed have in fact been changed.

6.2 Linking between files:

The database has been developed to assist in the easy linking of files. A very useful way of preventing capturing errors is by making use of links between files. In order to streamline the linking process, the structure of the files is very important.

The database has been developed to cater for 20 departments, 20 programmes and 20 sub-programmes which then rolls up to different summary sheets. Although not all 20 departments/programmes/sub-programmes are ever used, provision is made for this amount as the links to other tables can then be put in place long before the data is captured. This type of structure also contributes greatly to easy consolidation of numbers.

Having a 'master' set of numbers will also make the updating of links between files much less complicated.

6.3 Naming conventions:

In order to streamline the linking process and updating of links between files, it is suggested that a standard set of naming conventions be developed. For instance, the National Treasury uses the same set of abbreviations for provinces in file names namely EC, FS, GT, etc. By doing this, files do not have to be re-linked but only the source of the links be changed and this can be done in a few seconds.

For more information please refer to Provincial Database, 2013 in particular the “Comments” sheet.

Annexure to the Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

Table A.3: Details of information on provincial payments and estimates

Table A.3: Details of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments									
Compensation of employees									
Salaries and wages									
Social contributions									
Goods and services									
<i>Show all 38 level 4 items (See Table A.3.(a))</i>									
Administrative fees									
....									
Rental and hiring									
Interest and rent on land									
Interest									
Rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to¹:									
Provinces and municipalities									
Provinces ²									
Provincial Revenue Funds									
Provincial agencies and funds									
Municipalities ³									
Municipalities									
<i>of which: Regional service council levies</i>									
Municipal agencies and funds									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Social security funds									
Provide list of entities receiving transfers ⁴									
Universities and technikons									
Transfers and subsidies to¹: - continued									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises ⁵									
Public corporations									
Subsidies on production									
Other transfers									
Private enterprises									
Subsidies on production									
Other transfers									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
Social benefits									
Other transfers to households									
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 economic classification									

Of which: Capitalised compensation⁶

Table A.4 (a): Details of payments by functional area

Table A.4(a): Payments summary by functional area (simple example of bridging table)

Function	Category	Department	Programme
General public services	Legislative	Premier	Administration Management services
		Provincial Legislature	Administration National Council of Provinces Management services
	Financial and fiscal affairs	Finance	Administration Financial planning and resource management Financial management Procurement Management services
Public order and safety	Police services	Provincial Safety and Liaison	Administration
Economic Affairs	General economic affairs	Economic Affairs	Administration Trade, industry and tourism development Economic and development services Consumer protection and inspectorate services Management services
			Agriculture
	Transport	Transport	Roads Road traffic and law enforcement Transport
	Communication	Tourism	Tourism
Environmental Protection	Environmental protection		Conservation management Environmental management Specialist environmental services
Housing and community amenities	Housing development	Housing	Technical service Planning and development
Health	Outpatient service	Health	District health services Primary nutrition programme
	R&D health (CS)		Health science
	Hospital services		Provincial hospital services Specialised hospital services
Recreation, culture and religion	Recreational and sporting services	Sport, recreation, arts and culture	Sport and recreation
	Cultural services		Art, culture and heritage Facility development
Education	Pre-primary and primary	Education	Pre-primary Primary
	Secondary education		Secondary
	Subsidiary service to education		Provision of subsidiary
	Education not definable by level		ABET
Social protection	Social security services	Social service and population development	Administration Social security Social assistance Social welfare services Social development Population development Management services

Table A.4 (b): Details of payments by functional area

Table A.4(b): Details of provincial payments and estimates by functional area

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
General Public Services									
Executive and Legislature									
Office of the Premier									
RDP									
Provincial Legislature									
Financial and Fiscal Services									
Provincial Treasury									
General Services (Public Works, Local Government)									
Total: General Public Services									
Public Order and Safety									
Police Services									
Safety and Liaison									
Total: Public Order and Safety									
Economic Affairs									
General Economic Affairs									
Dept of Economic Affairs									
Agriculture									
Dept of Agriculture Affairs									
Transport									
Department of Transport									
Total: Economic Affairs									
Environmental Protection									
Environmental Protection									
Total: Environmental Protection									
Housing and Community Amenities									
Housing Development									
Department of Housing									
Total: Housing and Community Amenities									
Health									
Outpatient services									
R and D Health (CS)									
Hospital Services									
Total: Health									
Recreation, Culture and Religion									
Sporting and Recreational Affairs									
Sport, Arts and Culture									
Total: Recreation, Culture and Religion									
Education									
Pre-primary & Primary Phases									
Secondary Education Phase									
Subsidised Services to Education									
Education not defined by level									
Total: Education									
Social protection									
Social Security Services									
Social Services and Population Development									
Total: Social protection									
Total provincial payments and estimates by functional area									

Table A.7: School allocation formats

Table: School allocation format

Name of School	District	EMIS number	Primary Secondary Combined	Quintile	No Fee Status (Yes/No)	Section 21 Status (Yes/No)	Nr.of Educators	Nr.of non-Educators	Nr. of Learners	Allocation per learner 2014	Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
														R thousand		
														2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Example 1 (My School)	District 1	86122255	Primary	1	Yes	No	50	10	400	905 ¹	362	362	362	362	362	362
Example 2 (Our School)	District 2	86125255	Primary	1	Yes	No	60	10	600	905 ²	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total							110	20	1000		662	662	662	662	662	662

Footnote:

¹ Provide reason for deviation from minimum per learner allocation threshold

² Provide reason for deviation from minimum per learner allocation threshold

Table A8 (a): Hospital budget format

NAME of HOSPITAL: _____ TYPE: _____

Hospital budget summary

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Receipts									
Transfer receipts from national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equitable share									
Conditional grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Health Facility Revitalisation Grant</i>									
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Health Infrastructure Grant component</i>									
<i>Hospital Revitalisation Grant component</i>									
<i>Nursing Colleges and Schools Grant component</i>									
<i>Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Grant</i>									
<i>Health Professions Training and Development Grant</i>									
<i>National Tertiary Services Grant</i>									
<i>National Health Insurance Grant</i>									
Funds from Provincial Own Revenue									
Total receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments									
Current payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensation of employees									
Goods and services									
<i>of which</i> ¹									
<i>Consultants and professional services: Laboratory Services</i>									
<i>Contractors</i>									
<i>Agency & support/outsourced services</i>									
<i>Medical supplies</i>									
<i>Medicine</i>									
<i>Food and food supplies</i>									
<i>Fuel, Oil and Gas</i>									
<i>Other (Specify)</i> ²									
Interest and rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Municipalities									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Higher education institutions									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
Payments for capital assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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									
Unallocated contingency reserve									
Total Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/(deficit) before financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing									
Roll-overs									
Other (Specify)									
Surplus/(deficit) after financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: ¹ Definitions are available in the latest SCOA

² If the department wants to indicate any other relevant level 4 items not listed above

Table A 8(b): Hospital Budget format: Summary of personnel numbers and costs

Summary of personnel numbers and costs

Personnel numbers	As at 31 March 2011	As at 31 March 2012	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2014	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017
Professional							
Medical Practitioners	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Medical Specialists							
Total doctors	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional Nurses							
Nursing assistants and pupil nurses							
Student nurses							
Total Nurses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentists, dental therapy, oral hygiene							
Ambulance personnel							
Pharmacists							
Pharmacy assistants							
Radiographers							
Dieticians							
Environmental health							
Health sciences, medical technicians and researchers							
Occupational therapists							
Optometrists							
Physiotherapists							
Psychologists							
Speech and hearing therapists							
Administrative							
Levels: 13 - >							
Levels: 11 - 12							
Levels: 10 - <							
Total hospital personnel numbers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total personnel cost (R thousand)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Unit cost (R thousand)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

Introduction

Departmental inputs are provided in Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure and are the culmination of a comprehensive budget process, involving the discussion of policy priorities and matching available resources to costed plans. The matching of resources to plans assists in better alignment of service delivery commitments and multi-year budgets, as published in Provincial Estimates of Revenue and Expenditures.

Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure is considered a summary of the departmental Strategic and Performance Plan to a level at which the legislature and the public can engage the provincial departments. It further contains a detailed analysis of departmental receipt and payment performance; covering infrastructure payments; transfers to public entities and local government; personnel numbers and costs; and payments on training. It also provides departments with an opportunity to analyse the various trends and provide a narrative thereto.

One of the key aims of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure is to provide a minimum set of information on receipts, payments, budget and programme structures together with departmental objectives and service delivery measures up to sub-programme level.

This document also makes provision for the presentation of budget information in instances where a Vote represents a “combination of departments” for which uniform budget and programme structures have been agreed upon. In such cases, budget information should be provided at a sub-sub-programme level. Examples of such combined departments are the following: Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs; Sports, Arts and Culture; Public Works, Roads and Transport; Agriculture and Environmental Affairs. The Budget and Programme Structure guide gives examples of such combined departments. An example of how this should be treated could also be sourced from the KwaZulu-Natal Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditures, 2004 and is presented in Section 7 of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, Table 2.11. The exception to this rule relates to cases in the social services (Education, Health and Social Development) sector. Where these departments are combined, as it is sometimes the case with Health and Social Development, it is required that two separate Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure documents be compiled and presented.

The standardised budget and programme structure and definitions for the main departmental budgets must be used. Fourteen sectors have agreed upon uniform budget and programme structures, which apart from the Social Services Sectors (Education, Health and Social Development) include: Agriculture; Environmental Affairs; Human Settlements; Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs; Public Works; Economic Development; Office of the Premier; Transport; Sport, Arts and Culture; Provincial Legislatures, Tourism and Provincial Treasuries, some of which were successfully implemented since the 2005 Budget. As part of the budget and programme structure review process a new structure was developed for the Rural Development sector. The budget and programme structure guide will be amended with the agreed structures as soon as it has been formally signed off by the relevant sector authority.

This document further alludes to uniform classification of own receipts received by provincial legislatures and proposes how this should be brought into the budget process.

Each Vote per programme should include a summary of the economic classification, which is compatible with GFS and according to the Economic Reporting Format. In cases where programmes are broken down to sub-programme and sub-sub-programme level, the economic classification should be presented per programme only.

In Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure and its Annexure, the Economic Reporting Format must be presented inclusive of empty / blank lines, which will provide a more enhanced and detailed description of Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. In the case of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure and its Annexure, only relevant information

(tables) and certain lines within tables providing data should be disclosed. This will add significant quality to the document as more detail is reflected in Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure and its Annexure while irrelevant tables and lines within tables are omitted from Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure and its Annexure.

Programme 1 of each Vote normally provides administrative and management support functions to the Office of the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) and head of department, but this may differ for the Provincial Legislature. Only the payments and estimates of this programme should be presented for each Vote.

The aim of the budget reform programme is to ensure budgeting for the full cost of a programme. Therefore, provinces should ensure that appropriations for Programme 1 are minimised as far as possible, by allocating administrative costs to the appropriate programme. Programmes similar to administration such as corporate services should also be treated in this manner.

The numbers in the tables included in the 2013/14 financial year under the revised estimates column should refer to the actual position as at 31 December 2013 and as accurate as possible projections for the remaining months of the financial year.

Votes

The information in the following section should be provided for each Vote.

Department of (Name)	Vote number
To be appropriated by Vote in 2013/14	R xxx xxx 000
Direct Charge	R x xxx 000 (Legislature only)
Responsible MEC	MEC of (department/s)
Administrating Department	Department of (name)
Accounting Officer	Title and department (no names of persons)

1. Overview

In this section the department should provide the following information:

- A brief description of the core functions and responsibilities of the department, as well as its vision and mission statements (strategic objectives and strategic policy directions);
- A short overview of the main services that the department intends to deliver, with details of the quantity and the quality of service;
- Where relevant, a brief analysis of the demands for and expected changes in the services, and the resources (financial, personnel, infrastructure, etc.) available to match these;
- The Acts, rules and regulations the department must consider; and
- Brief information on external activities and events relevant to budget decisions.

1.1. Aligning departmental budgets to achieve government's prescribed outcomes

To enhance the change agenda in government, the Presidency has identified 12 outcomes in the MTSF to address the main strategic priorities for government.

Departments need to carefully consider the outcomes identified by the Presidency and determine a strategy towards the achievement of these outcomes within the resources available. In this regard, a *short narrative* is required by provincial departments to *briefly illustrate significant achievements towards the realization of these* outcomes. Departments also need to *highlight briefly* how they will reprioritize their activities and align their budgets to contribute to these outcomes.

2. Review of the current financial year (2013/14)

This section corresponds with the "Outlook for the coming budget year" as presented in last year's Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. It should report on the implementation of new policy priorities, main events, and challenges from the past.

In all tables, the 2013/14 financial year has three columns (Main Appropriation, Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimates). It addresses problems experienced in the past, which relate to establishing/determining the departmental "bottom line" for purposes of the Budget Review, Medium Term Budget Policy Statement and Intergovernmental Fiscal Review.

3. Outlook for the coming financial year (2014/15)

This section reviews the activities of the department for the coming year, focuses on new policy priorities, significant events and challenges. Only matters of an external nature should be discussed. Sections 1 to 3 should not cover more than 2 or 3 pages depending on the extent of the budget appropriated to a department.

4. Reprioritisation

This section is currently optional pending further discussion by provinces, but the intention is to provide a narrative on how the department was able to reprioritise funds to augment allocations toward national and provincial priority and core spending activities.

5. Procurement

This section is also optional pending further discussion by provinces. The department will be required to provide a high level summary of planned major procurement for the upcoming budget year of which the detail can be found in the procurement plan submitted to the provincial treasury.

This section will also afford the department the opportunity to briefly make mention of initiatives to improve Supply Chain Management and deal with capacity deficiencies.

6. Receipts and financing

The following sources of funding are used for the Vote:

6.1. Summary of receipts

Departments are requested to note that the item, classified under departmental receipts in Table 2.1 refers to total departmental receipts. A further requirement is that departments need to individually specify the allocations for the different conditional grants. This is to ensure that transparency is apparent for conditional grants received by the departments. To further accommodate this, an optional annexure Table B.3a depicting the conditional grants per programme and economic classification has been added, this will assist to afford the stakeholders in identifying how the grant will be spent and prompting discussions etc.

Table 2.1: Summary of receipts: (name of department)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Equitable share									
Conditional grants									
Grant name									
Grant name									
...									
Grant name									
Departmental receipts									
Total receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrangements with regard to the allocation of revenue within provinces differ. In some provinces the summary of departmental receipts are differentiated in terms of equitable share, conditional grants and departmental receipts, while in others departmental revenue comprises only of two sources, i.e. treasury allocation (equitable share) and conditional grants. To provide for this, a simple approach is proposed. Provinces that allocate revenue based only on treasury allocation (equitable share) and conditional grants are requested to only complete those items in Table 2.1

and not show the departmental receipts line, while those that differentiate between equitable share, conditional grants and departmental receipts are required to complete the entire Table 2.1. It is envisaged that departments would migrate to a position whereby they retain a certain portion of their departmental receipts, in line with a revenue retention policy within the province.

6.2. Departmental receipts collection

Table 2.2 gives a summary of the receipts the department is responsible for collecting.

Table 2.2: Departmental receipts: (name of department)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Tax receipts									
Casino taxes									
Horse racing taxes									
Liquor licences									
Motor vehicle licences									
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets									
Transfers received									
Fines, penalties and forfeits									
Interest, dividends and rent on land									
Sales of capital assets									
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities									
Total departmental receipts									

The classification of departmental receipts distinguishes between tax receipts; sales of goods and services other than capital assets; transfers received; fines, penalties and forfeits; interest, dividends and rent on land; sales of capital assets; and transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

A brief description of the different kinds of receipts and reasons for changes between the estimated receipts for the 2012/13 financial year and the MTEF years should be included. Departments should provide an explanation in instances where own receipt collection items experience a negative real growth rate between 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years and indicate any once-off receipt items that needs to be considered in analysis of revenue trends.

Departments should also provide a narrative on how they have arrived at their own revenue estimations, highlighting the once-off receipts, assumptions and why they have made adjustments from the previous year's estimate.

Departments are further required to provide more detail on receipts, which are presented in Table B.1, in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. For the discussion with regard to revenue retention by legislatures, refer to Section 6 of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure in this document.

7. Payment summary

This section contains information by programme (Table 2.3), economic classification in the ERF (Table 2.4), etc. It presents the main programmes, structure changes and expenditure trends in the Vote over the 7-year period and also reflects policy developments and departmental priorities. It is important to note that any proposed structural changes to departments, programmes and sub-programmes within departments (where there have been function shifts or shifts as it relates to the rationalisation of programmes) for the 2013 Budget should also be adjusted in the historical and current financial years (2009/10 to 2012/13) and be adjusted accordingly going forward.

With regard to the tables, the numbers included in 2012/13 under the revised estimates column should refer to the actual position as at 31 December 2012 and realistic projections for the remaining months of the financial year.

7.1. Key assumptions

Certain broad assumptions are determined, which establish the basic foundation for crafting a budget. These assumptions provide a framework to government officials for setting priorities, determining service levels and allocating limited financial resources.

The following general assumptions are actual examples taken from the 2007 Budget in guiding the development of a budget which are mainly driven by policy decisions:

- Education budgets should make adequate provision for pay progression and incentives targeted at school-based educators and a scarce skills allowance for mathematics and science teachers in schools in the bottom two quintiles as well as adequate funding for personnel.
- Social Development budgets must make adequate provision for the improved salary dispensation for social workers.
- Assumptions for salary increases should be taken into account, amongst others, adjustments contained in the wage agreement.
- Assumptions for inflation related items should be based on CPI projections.

It is proposed that for the 2013/14 Budget, provinces should provide a list of assumptions which underpin the basic foundation for developing their budgets. The details thereof should be presented as part of each Vote.

7.2. Programme summary

Table 2.3 contains information by programme for the department. In instances where the MEC's remuneration is included it should be disclosed as a footnote.

Table 2.3: Summary of payments and estimates: (name of department)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Programme 1: Administration									
Programme 2: (name)									
.....									
Programme xx: (name)									
Total payments and estimates:									

Uniform treatment of the salary of the MEC: National Treasury would further like to promote uniform treatment of expenditure with regard to the salary of Political Office Bearers and in particular that of the Member of the Executive Council (MEC). The treatment of these payments is prescribed in the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Amendment Act, 2000 (Act 9 of 2000).

Section 6, sub-section 8 states that the amount payable in respect of salaries and allowances shall:

- a) in respect of a Premier or a member of the Executive Council be paid from monies appropriated by the provincial legislature concerned for that purpose; and
- b) in respect of other members of the provincial legislature annually form a direct charge against the Provincial Revenue Fund concerned as provided for by section 117(3) of the Constitution.

Current practice dictates that the salary of Political Office Bearers is regarded as a statutory payment, in which case it would either be a direct charge against the Provincial Revenue Fund or a first charge against the departmental equitable share in which case it would form part of the appropriated allocation as indicated above.

Provinces should appropriate the funds whereby the salary of the MEC becomes a first charge on the departmental equitable share. National Treasury is of the view that the approach that leads to a first charge against the departmental equitable share, provides for clearer accountability with regard to spending of that particular Vote. It further promotes better planning and budgeting for expenditure, which include amongst others: Travel allowances, hotel accommodation, subsistence and the payment of allowances other than that of the salary of the MEC.

Furthermore, inclusion of the relevant information on members of Legislature' remuneration as a direct charge is mandatory according to the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA, Section 27.3(f)) and in line with disclosure in the Estimates of National Expenditure.

7.3 Summary of economic classification

The economic classification presented in Table 2.4 is reported in accordance with the *Economic Reporting Format* issued by the National Treasury in September 2009 and was implemented for all national and provincial departments as part of instilling the revised set of accounts as of April 2008.

Table 2.4: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification: (name of department)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments									
Compensation of employees									
Goods and services									
Interest and rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Universities and technikons									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
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 economic classification:									

Departments are required to provide more detail on payments and estimates, which are presented in Table B.3, in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. It makes provision for the expansion of economic classification of payments items to be included under the category: "Goods and Services" ("Level 4 items"). To simplify the reporting on these items National Treasury decided to request departments to include the full set of 35 Level 4 items (Table B4 Goods & Services level 4 items in the annexure) in their budget documentation. The Table B4 should not be a separate table, but rather the content should form part of Table B3. This allows for

consistency between the tabled budget, the budget database, the budget captured on the financial system and the in year reporting by provinces.

“Transfers and Subsidies” include all unrequited payments made by the government unit. A payment is unrequited provided that the department does not receive anything directly in return for the transfer to the other party. Both current and capital transfers should be included in this item. However, capital transfers should be accounted for as a note in Table B.3 in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue & Expenditure and detailed information is required in the provincial database provided to provinces, where a distinction is made between current and capital transfers.

Biological Assets was added under the economic category: Payments for Capital Assets. Biological assets are animals and plants that are expected to be used during more than one reporting period and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow, provided that they were worth more than the capitalisation threshold when originally purchased, e.g. dairy cattle and wool producing animals or plants such as trees, vines, nuts, etc.

Payments for Financial Assets was added as it has become necessary to provide for payments associated with certain purchases of financial assets in terms of expending these transactions. Most purchases of financial assets are not considered payments, but it is sensible to do so when the government lends to public corporations or makes equity investments in them for policy purposes in order to advance its service delivery agenda. A further requirement to be classified under Payments for Financial Assets is that the transaction must directly affect government’s financial asset position. An example of payments for financial assets is: loans from government to public corporations to enable them to maintain its workforce or to promote activities which are highly regarded by government.

7.4. Infrastructure payments

In this section, details of provincial infrastructure payments and estimates need to be presented for the Vote as well as Public-Private Partnership projects summarised by “projects under implementation” and “new projects”.

7.4.1 Departmental infrastructure payments

Departments are requested to present detail on infrastructure investment estimates in the relevant Vote as referred to in Table B.5 in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue & Expenditure in this document. The project list contained in the table (annexure B5) should thus be consistent with the costed project list required as part of the planning Infrastructure Reporting Model (IRM).

Departments are required to provide detail on the number of jobs created in the infrastructure table (Table B 5). Providing detail at this level affords increased transparency and allows for effective financial management with regard to the number of jobs created. It is envisaged that the budgets for infrastructure development must enhance the application of labour intensive methods in the construction and maintenance of provincial facilities in order to maximise job creation and skills development.

7.4.2 Maintenance (Table B 5)

The stock of infrastructure that is owned by government and its agencies is major and is increasing at a rapid rate. However the maintenance of this stock varies greatly from sector to sector and sometimes, also from institution to institution within a sector. Unless maintenance is improved in these sectors, funds to address the cost of repairs and unplanned replacements as opposed to planned, preventative measures will have to be found from capital budgets, which will severely limit the programme for addressing backlogs and expanding service delivery.

Infrastructure maintenance is a strategic tool, as it offers outstanding opportunities for economic stimulation as jobs are created, capital expenditure expanded and sustainable delivery achieved while community aspirations can be met.

Departments are also required to provide detail on maintenance in the infrastructure table (Table B 5). Providing detail on maintenance affords increased transparency and allows for effective financial management.

7.5 Departmental Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects

In this section, a summary of all departmental Public-Private Partnership projects under implementation and proposed projects are presented. In addition a short narrative about the manner in which the PPP provide an affordable, cost effective solution for a service should be presented. Table 2.5 below provides for a summary of departmental Public-Private Partnership projects. An annexure table B6 with guiding footnotes has been included to provide further transparency in this regard.

To limit incorrect assumptions regarding the possible PPP projects, departments are advised to indicate in the write up if there are no PPPs i.e. "This department does not have any PPP projects".

Table 2.5: Summary of departmental Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects

R'000	Annual cost of project Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Projects signed in terms of Treasury Regulation 16									
PPP unitary charge ¹									
of which:									
for the capital portion (principal plus interest)									
for services provided by the operator									
Advisory fees ⁴									
Project monitoring cost ²									
Revenue generated (if applicable) ³									
Contingent liabilities (information) ⁵									
Projects in preparation, registered in t	-	-	-			-	-	-	-
Advisory fees									
Project team cost									
Site acquisition									
Capital payment (where applicable) ⁶									
Other project costs									
Total									

7.6 Transfers

In this section, transfers to selected categories should be presented here, which is as follows:

- Departmental transfers to public entities falling within the governing framework, by entity;
- All other departmental transfers to entities other than transfers to public entities and local government, for example transfers to Non-Government Organisations (NGO's), by entity (in

cases where disaggregating make sense). It is an important issue to have a sense to what extent the department is making use of NGO's, etc. So in instances where aggregation provides logistical challenges, it is recommended that the department give a sense as it relates to trends and type of services for which these transfers are made; and

- Departmental transfers to local government (municipalities), by category A, B and C.
- It is advised that an indication need to be made in a form of text if there are no transfers under each of the sections be it *public entities, other entities, NGOs* etc.

7.6.1 Transfers to public entities

Departments should in Table 2.6 provide information on the transfers to public entities falling within their governing framework, by entity.

Table 2.6: Summary of departmental transfers to public entities

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Entity 1 (name)									
Entity 2 (name)									
....									
Entity .. (name)									
Total departmental transfers to public entities									

National Treasury has extended the coverage of the general government account by including not only departmental payments and estimates, but also more information on the wider public sector accounts. This represents the continuation of an ongoing reform process with the ultimate aim of producing consolidated budgets for departments, including their financial data and that of associated entities.

Public entities however receive sizeable transfer payments from Government and are often the front-line providers of services. It is therefore important to understand the impact of these services on the community.

The contents of Table B.7 and one of the more recent financial reforms as envisaged by the Public Finance Management Act has been the compilation of consolidated financial statements. To facilitate the successful consolidation it is proposed that the consolidated budget of a department shows all trading accounts and transfers to entities under control of the department. It therefore imposes departmental accountability for public entities under the control of the department.

Departments are therefore required to provide detailed financial information separately on receipt and payment estimates for all public entities falling within its governing framework. This information is compulsory, drive accountability, forms part of the budget reform agenda and should be presented in Table B.7, in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue & Expenditure.

The table further represents the summary format of a more detailed schedule included as part of the provincial database. The information in the table must be adjusted to be compatible with departmental financial years and to be consistent with the financial statements published by the entity.

The first part of the table consists of a summary of the income statement of the entity, followed by a cash flow summary. The last part of the table provides information from the balance sheet. Cash flow and balance sheet information relating to the Medium Term Estimates should be provided.

The income statement, cash flow and balance sheet parts of the schedules are further expanded to include additional detailed information. Entities should use the definitions provided in the *Guide for Implementing the Economic Reporting Format* when completing these items, which can be obtained from the relevant department or Provincial Treasury.

7.6.2 Transfers to other entities

Table 2.7 provides for all other departmental transfers to entities (by entity). This information has become necessary due to numerous requests as a result of the political sensitivity surrounding such transfers and is supported by ongoing budget reforms. Transfers to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations, etc. in (where disaggregation makes sense) particular for the provincial departments of Social Development proves to be examples of such transfers. Departments are required to provide detail on the transfers to other entities by the type of service in Table 2.7.

A detailed breakdown of transfers to each entity is required per sub-programme in Table B 7.1 in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Table 2.7: Summary of departmental transfers to other entities (for example NGOs)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Type of service									
Type of service									
....									
Type of service									
Total departmental transfers to public entities									

7.6.3 Transfers to local government

Table 2.8 provides for transfers to municipalities by transfer type and category (A, B and C).

Table 2.8: Summary of departmental transfers to local government by category

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Category A									
Category B									
Category C									
Total departmental transfers to local government									

Detailed information on departmental transfers to local government by transfer/grant type, category and municipality should be presented in Table B.8 in the Annexure to Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure. An insightful example of how this should be treated could be sourced from the KwaZulu-Natal Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2011/12 which is attached to this document under “Definitions and Examples, Table 2” referred to as Table 7 L - N.

8. Receipts and retentions: Provincial legislatures

In this section, National Treasury provides guidance on the treatment of receipts and retention thereof in respect of the provincial legislature.

In terms of sections 13(1) and 22(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA), all money received by the national and provincial government must be paid into the relevant Revenue

fund, except money received by Parliament or a Provincial legislature within a province. Money received by Parliament or a provincial legislature must, in terms of sections 13(5) and 22(5), be paid into a bank account opened by the relevant legislature. The responsibility and procedure for receipts collection, deposits, retention and spending of moneys within provincial departments are clear. Within legislatures, there however exists uncertainty with regards to what categories of receipts can be retained and the processes to be followed for spending purposes.

To ensure a uniform approach for the retention of receipts and spending against receipts collected, the following are proposed:

- Legislatures should be allowed to retain all categories of receipts as listed above. This is in accordance with sections 13(1) and 22(1) of the PFMA and would simplify the administration process for the retention of receipts;
- Budget submissions from Legislatures to the relevant treasuries, as required in terms of annual budget circulars, should include information on both estimated receipts and payments and should form part of the normal evaluation and budget allocation process; and
- Estimates of payments to be tabled in the legislature should indicate total payments of the legislatures to be funded from appropriations as well as from receipts collected.

The following tables should be presented for the Vote: Provincial Legislature with regards to receipt and payment and estimates:

Table 2.9(a): Summary of receipts: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Treasury funding									
Equitable share									
Conditional grants									
Other (Specify)									
Total receipts: Treasury funding									
Departmental receipts									
Tax receipts									
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets									
Transfers received									
Fines, penalties and forfeits									
Interest, dividends and rent on land									
Sales of capital assets									
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities									
Total departmental receipts									
Total receipts: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									

Table 2.9(b): Summary of payments and estimates: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Programmes									
Programme 1: Administration									
Programme 2: (name)									
....									
Programme xx: (name)									
Direct charge on the Provincial Revenue Fund									
Members remuneration									
Other (Specify)									
Total payments and estimates: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									
LESS:									
Departmental receipts not surrendered to Provincial Revenue Fund ¹									
(Amount to be financed from revenue collected in terms of Section 13 (2) of the PFMA)									
Adjusted total payments and estimates: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									

1) Should complement departmental receipts in table 2.10(a).

Table 2.9(c): Summary of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments									
Compensation of employees									
Goods and services									
Interest and rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Universities and technikons									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
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 economic classification: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									
LESS:									
Departmental receipts not surrendered to Provincial Revenue Fund ¹									
(Amount to be financed from revenue collected in terms of Section 13 (2) of the PFMA)									
Adjusted total economic classification: Vote 02: Provincial Legislature									

1) Should complement departmental receipts in table 2.9(a).

9. Programme description

The different programmes are presented in this section, beginning with an overall description of respective programmes and their objectives. Policy developments specific to each programme should be detailed here. Most of the information in this section should relate to the information in the strategic and annual performance plans.

Each programme is listed individually alongside its purpose, as in the Appropriation Bill. The main strategic objectives should also be included, in terms of section 27(4) of the PFMA.

Programme 1: Administration has an internal focus. It performs a support function to the various programmes within a particular Vote, while all the other programmes deliver particular services to communities. It is therefore proposed that Programme 1 only presents amounts. A specific presentation can be motivated in instances where Programme 1 performs very specific functions related to the activities of other programmes.

After the introduction of the programme, each sub-programme should be discussed briefly, showing the receipt and payment estimates.

Table 2.10 provides a summary of departmental payments by sub-programme where Table 2.12 provides for the breakdown of payments by economic classification. Please refer to Section 5.3 of Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure for more information on the economic classification.

Table 2.10: Summary of payments and estimates: Programme (number and name)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Sub-programme 1: (name)									
Sub-programme 2: (name)									
....									
Sub-programme n: (name)									
Total payments and estimates									

In instances where a Vote represents a combination of departments for which uniform budget and programme structures have been prescribed, information should be provided at a sub-sub-programme level. A good example of how this should be treated is seen from the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditures, 2004 and is presented in Table 2.11.

Table 2.12: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification: Programme (number and name)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments									
Compensation of employees									
Goods and services									
Interest and rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Universities and technikons									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
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 economic classification: Programme (number and name)									

9.1 Description and objectives

In this section the discussion focuses on the following: Purpose, service rendered, policy changes, payment pressures, and receipts collection, among other issues. At this level consideration is given to two types of strategic objectives:

- Objectives regarding changes in policies, structures, service establishments, geographic distributions of service, etc.; and
- Strategic objectives for the planned output in terms of quantity and quality (all this information should be found in the strategic planning document).

9.2 Service delivery measures

The strategic goal and objective of the programme must be expressed in this section. The use of non-financial data in the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditures should be limited as detailed non-financial data is available in the Annual Performance Plans. A cross reference to the Annual Performance Plan is recommended for more detail on non-financial data to eliminate duplication of performance information.

However, should a department still prefer to express the full complement of performance indicators they have the prerogative to do so. In this case, the same set of standardised sectoral performance measures and provincial specific performance measures which are reflected in the APP should be reflected in the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Those departments who prefer to disclose the full set of performance indicators must ensure that it is reflected under the applicable programme/sub-programme to ensure the logical flow of information within each vote. Further to this, departments within a province should decide on the route to take in terms of whether or not there will be a provision of performance indicators. The crucial issue is to ensure that there is uniformity or consistency across all the votes in this regard.

Sector	Estimated Annual Targets		
	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Programme / Subprogramme / Performance measures			
Provincial Education Sector			
Number of children of compulsory school going age that attend schools			
Number of youths above compulsory school going age attending schools and other educational institutions			
Public expenditure on the poorest learners as a percentage of public expenditure on the least poor learners			
Years input per FETC graduate			
Average highest school grade attained by adults in population			
Adult literacy rate			
Programme 1: Administration			
Number of schools implementing the School Administration and Management System			
Number of schools that can be contacted electronically by the department			
Number of black women in senior management positions			
Percentage of current expenditure going towards non-personnel items			

9.3 Other programme information

9.3.1 Personnel numbers and costs

Personnel numbers per programme for full-time equivalent positions need to be disclosed at the end of each departmental chapter for the previous and current financial years, along with estimates over the MTEF.

In preparing departmental budgets, departments must take account of the full cost of all aspects of personnel policy. This includes general salary adjustments for pay progression, overtime, medical aid, homeowners allowance and any other allowances that may apply. The full carry through effects of the 2011 salary increase must also be factored into departmental budgets. The unit cost (R'000) is calculated by dividing the actual payments by the number of full time employees as at 31 March of the financial year in consideration.

Table 2.13: Personnel numbers and costs¹: (name of department)

Personnel numbers	As at 31 March 2011	As at 31 March 2012	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2014	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017
Vote 01: Office of the Premier							
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature							
....							
Vote xx:							
Total provincial personnel numbers							
Total provincial personnel cost (R thousand)							
Unit cost (R thousand)							

Table 2.14 presents a further breakdown to personnel numbers and costs for Human Resources and Finance components, and for full time, part-time and contract workers. It provides information on the number of persons (head count) and the cost associated to the Human Resources and Finance

Divisions as well as for full time, part-time and contract workers within a provincial department as at 31 March over a seven year horizon.

Furthermore, it is also intended to highlight risks with regards to vacancies and the ability to deliver in line with the mandates assigned to these functions. Compensation of employees is ordinarily a major component of each department's budget and if budgeted for more accurately, the budget on the whole should be more precise.

The Education sector indicated that it would want to provide a little more information on their personnel expenditure, in line with what had been agreed for the "Of which" items. Indications are that a better sense is required as it relates to Compensation of Employees (ES and CS educators and their Social Contributions).

Table 2.14: Summary of departmental personnel numbers and costs

	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total for province									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Human resources component									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Finance component									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Full time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Part-time workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									
Contract workers									
Personnel numbers (head count)									
Personnel cost (R thousands)									
Head count as % of total for province									
Personnel cost as % of total for province									

9.3.2 Training

Departments are required by the Skills Development Act to budget at least 1 per cent of its personnel payments on staff training. This requirement gives credence to Government policy on Human Resource Development. To facilitate this process, departments have been affiliated to their line function Sectoral Education and Training Authorities (SETA's).

In the absence of a line functioning SETA, government departments can undertake specific and functional training through the Public Services Education and Training Authority (PSETA). The Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA) are mandated by legislation to manage generic or transversal training. PALAMA has incorporated the PSETA to assist with this task. Government departments that do not contribute towards the SETA's are not eligible for grants for training. Table 2.15(a) reflects departmental spending on training per

programme. It provides for actual and estimated payments on training for the period 2009/10 to 2012/13 and budgeted payments for the period 2013/14 to 2015/16. It might be possible that while several departments are not in a position to meet this requirement in the short to medium-term, every effort should be made to increase payments on skills development, within the broader context of existing Human Resource Development policies.

Table 2.15(a) provide for a high level aggregation of departmental spending on training, while the structure of the standard chart facilitates the aggregation of payments on training at item level.

Table 2.15(a): Payments on training: (name of department)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Programme 1: Administration									
<i>of which</i>									
Subsistence and travel									
Payments on tuition									
Programme 2: (name)									
Subsistence and travel									
Payments on tuition									
....									
Programme n: (name)									
Subsistence and travel									
Payments on tuition									
Total payments on training									

Training constitutes the group of items that provide detail about staff development and the related costs in terms of external training or the development of training materials and manuals for internal training. Examples of specific items included under training would be: subsistence and travel, registration, payments on tuition, etc. This section should also reflect the payments to institutes (SAGO, IPAC, SAICA, etc.) to attend seminars, workshops and training sessions. A more detailed definition is referenced in the SCOA classification system.

In this section a narrative in support of capacity building programme could be provided. It should speak to the needs analysis, decision on what training should be provided for whom and by when will the challenges of capacity be addressed. This section should assess whether spending on training has made an impact on the skills or capacity challenges within the department.

It has now also become important that we provide information on the number of persons trained and those to be trained in the budget year and over the MTEF. Cabinet agreed that departments should allocate at least 1 per cent of its personnel budget to learner- and internships annually. A DPSA training guide for the public service as well as the Skills and Human Resource Development Strategies, which place pressure on government departments and provinces to train existing staff and unemployed persons either as interns, learners or volunteers, etc.

Table 2.15(b) provides for information on the number of persons trained, gender profile of the persons trained and to be trained, number of bursaries awarded (both internally and externally to be able to bring that distinction to the forefront and ensure transparency), interns, learner ships and the mode of training. This section on training provides for introspection and opportunity for provinces to conclude that to be able to provide services effectively, it is quite critical that it spends on skills development and training in order to enhance capacity.

The information contained within table 2.15(b) should be reflected in the aggregate for the department and need not be presented at programme level.

Table 2.15(b): Information on training: (name of department)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of staff									
Number of personnel trained									
of which									
Male									
Female									
Number of training opportunities									
of which									
Tertiary									
Workshops									
Seminars									
Other									
Number of bursaries offered									
Number of interns appointed									
Number of learnerships appointed									
Number of days spent on training									

9.3.3 Reconciliation of structural changes

Structural changes between programmes in the department or between a programme in the department and another department should be indicated, as per the table below. Such changes may occur when an MEC approves the transfer of responsibility for the provision of services between programmes or between departments. This might be particularly the case where departments have adopted uniform budget and programme structures, which are different from those in previous years. Good programme reporting and accountability is enhanced when departments then retrospectively classify those programmes and sub-programmes accordingly. This is good budgeting practice and a stern requirement of the various international conventions in this regard. Departments are therefore required to ensure that this practice is upheld.

Both the 2013/14 and 2014/15 financial years should be completed and in the case when the change takes place within a particular department the changes to the affected programmes and sub-programmes as well as the budgeted amounts should be reflected. In the case of function shifts between Votes the same principle applies and the table should be present in the Estimates of Revenue and expenditure of both Votes with an accompanied narrative.

Table 2.16: Reconciliation of structural changes: (name of department)

2013/14		2014/15	
Vote/Department	R'000	Vote/Department	R'000
Programme		Programme	
Sub-programme		Sub-programme	
Sub-programme		Sub-programme	
Programme		Programme	
Sub-programme		Sub-programme	
Sub-programme		Sub-programme	

Annexure to the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure

Table B.2: Receipts: Sector specific “of which” items

The following specific sectors’ “of which” items must be presented as part of Table B.1:

Table B.2: Receipts: Sector specific “of which” items to be included in Table B.1

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Education									
Tax receipts									
.....									
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets									
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)									
Sales by market establishments									
.....									
Other sales									
Of which									
<i>External examinations</i>									
<i>Other (Specify)</i>									
.....									
Total departmental receipts									
Agriculture									
Tax receipts									
.....									
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets									
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)									
Sales by market establishments									
.....									
Other sales									
Of which									
<i>Tuition fees</i>									
<i>Laboratory services (soil and animal testing)</i>									
<i>Sale of surplus agricultural produce</i>									
<i>Other (Specify)</i>									
.....									
Total departmental receipts									
Housing									
Tax receipts									
.....									
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets									
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)									
Sales by market establishments									
.....									
Other sales									
Of which									
<i>Rental</i>									
<i>Loan repayments (individuals, entities)</i>									
<i>Other (Specify)</i>									
.....									
Total departmental receipts									
Public Works, Roads and Transport									
Tax receipts									
.....									
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets									
Sale of goods and services produced by department (excluding capital assets)									
Sales by market establishments									
.....									
Other sales									
Of which									
<i>Rental of buildings, equipment and other services produced</i>									
<i>Other (Specify)</i>									
.....									
Total departmental receipts									

Table B.3: Payments and estimates by economic classification

The following table must be presented for each programme:

Table B.3: Payments and estimates by economic classification: Programme (number and name)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments									
Compensation of employees									
Salaries and wages									
Social contributions									
Goods and services									
<i>Show all items</i>									
<i>Specify level 4 item</i>									
<i>Specify level 4 item</i>									
<i>Specify level 4 item</i>									
Interest and rent on land									
Interest									
Rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to¹:									
Provinces and municipalities									
Provinces ²									
Provincial Revenue Funds									
Provincial agencies and funds									
Municipalities ³									
<i>of which: Regional service council levies</i>									
Municipal agencies and funds									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Social security funds									
Provide list of entities receiving transfers ⁴									
Universities and technikons									
Transfers and subsidies to¹: - continued									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises ⁵									
Public corporations									
Subsidies on production									
Other transfers									
Private enterprises									
Subsidies on production									
Other transfers									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
Social benefits									
Other transfers to households									
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 economic classification: Programme (number and name)									

Of which: Capitalised compensation⁶

Of which: Capitalised goods and services⁶

1) Details of capital transfers to be included in a note to the budget statement.

2) Includes all grants to provinces and grants from national departments to provincial entities.

3) Includes all grants to local government and grants from national departments to local government entities.

4) This only includes national agencies grouped into various categories, e.g. regulatory, SETA's, etc. - no business entities included here.

5) Category exclusively for business like entities, National Treasury to decide which entities to be included.

Table B.3a: Payments and estimates by economic classification: Conditional grant (Programme name)

Table B.3a: Payments and estimates by economic classification: Conditional grant (Programme name)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments									
Compensation of employees									
Salaries and wages									
Social contributions									
Goods and services									
of which									
Specify level 4 item									
Specify level 4 item									
Specify level 4 item									
Interest and rent on land									
Interest									
Rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies to¹:									
Provinces and municipalities									
Provinces ²									
Provincial Revenue Funds									
Provincial agencies and funds									
Municipalities ³									
Municipalities									
of which: Regional service council levies									
Municipal agencies and funds									
Departmental agencies and accounts									
Social security funds									
Provide list of entities receiving transfers ⁴									
Universities and technikons									
Transfers and subsidies to¹: - continued									
Foreign governments and international organisations									
Public corporations and private enterprises ⁵									
Public corporations									
Subsidies on production									
Other transfers									
Private enterprises									
Subsidies on production									
Other transfers									
Non-profit institutions									
Households									
Social benefits									
Other transfers to households									
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 economic classification: Programme (number and name)									
<i>Of which: Capitalised compensation⁶</i>									
<i>Of which: Capitalised goods and services⁶</i>									

1) Details of capital transfers to be included in a note to the budget statement.

2) Includes all grants to provinces and grants from national departments to provincial entities.

3) Includes all grants to local government and grants from national departments to local government entities.

4) This only includes national agencies grouped into various categories, e.g. regulatory, SETA's, etc. - no business entities included here.

5) Category exclusively for business like entities, National Treasury to decide which entities to be included.

6) Category exclusively for business like entities, National Treasury to decide which entities to be included.

Table B.5: Details on infrastructure

The following information for infrastructure must be presented in annexure to each Vote

Table B.5(a): Education - Payments of infrastructure by category

No.	Project name	Municipality / Region	SIP Category	Type of infrastructure		Project duration		Source of funding	Budget programme name	Targeted number of jobs for 2014/15	Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	MTEF Forward estimates		
				School - primary/ secondary/ specialised; admin block; water; electricity; sanitation/toilet; fencing etc)	Units (i.e. number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish						2014/15	MTEF 2015/16	MTEF 2016/17
R thousands															
1. New and replacement assets															
1															
...															
n															
Total New infrastructure assets															
2. Upgrades and additions															
1															
...															
n															
Total Upgrades and additions															
3. Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments															
1															
...															
n															
Total Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments															
4. Maintenance and repairs															
1															
...															
n															
Total Maintenance and repairs															
5. Infrastructure transfers - current															
1															
...															
n															
Total Infrastructure transfers - current															
6. Infrastructure transfers - capital															
1															
...															
n															
Total Infrastructure transfers - capital															
Total Education Infrastructure															

Table B.5(b): Health - Payments of infrastructure by category

No.	Project name	Municipality / Region	SIP Category	Type of infrastructure		Project duration		Source of funding	Budget programme name	Targeted number of jobs for 2014/15	Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	MTEF Forward estimates				
				Regional/District/Central Hospital; Clinic; Community Health Centre; Pharmaceutical Depots, Mortuary etc	Units (i.e. number of beds or facilities)	Date: Start	Date: Finish						2014/15	MTEF 2015/16	MTEF 2016/17		
R thousands																	
1. New and replacement assets																	
1																	
...																	
n																	
Total New infrastructure assets																	
2. Upgrades and additions																	
1																	
...																	
n																	
Total Upgrades and additions																	
3. Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments																	
1																	
...																	
n																	
Total Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments																	
4. Maintenance and repairs																	
1																	
...																	
n																	
Total Maintenance and repairs																	
5. Infrastructure transfers - current																	
1																	
...																	
n																	
Total Infrastructure transfers - current																	
6. Infrastructure transfers - capital																	
1																	
...																	
n																	
Total Infrastructure transfers - capital																	
Total Health Infrastructure																	

Table B.5(c): Social Development - Payments of infrastructure by category

No.	Project name	Municipality / Region	SIP Category	Type of infrastructure		Project duration		Source of funding	Budget programme name	Targeted number of jobs for 2014/15	Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	MTEF Forward estimates		
				Secure Care Centre; Community Centre; Old-age home; Day Care Centre etc	Units (i.e. number of facilities)	Date: Start	Date: Finish						2014/15	MTEF 2015/16	MTEF 2016/17
R thousands															
1. New and replacement assets															
1															
...															
n															
Total New infrastructure assets															
2. Upgrades and additions															
1															
...															
n															
Total Upgrades and additions															
3. Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments															
1															
...															
n															
Total Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments															
4. Maintenance and repairs															
1															
...															
n															
Total Maintenance and repairs															
5. Infrastructure transfers - current															
1															
...															
n															
Total Infrastructure transfers - current															
6. Infrastructure transfers - capital															
1															
...															
n															
Total Infrastructure transfers - capital															

Table B.5(d): Roads and Transport - Payments of infrastructure by category

No.	Project name	Municipality / Region	SIP Category	Type of infrastructure		Project duration		Source of funding	Budget programme name	Targeted number of jobs for 2014/15	Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	MTEF Forward estimates			
				Surfaced; gravel (include earth and access roads); public transport; bridges; drainage structures etc	Units (i.e. number of kilometers/ square meters/ facilities)	Date: Start	Date: Finish						Total available	MTEF 2015/16	MTEF 2016/17	
R thousands																
1. New and replacement assets																
1																
...																
n																
Total New infrastructure assets																
2. Upgrades and additions																
1																
...																
n																
Total Upgrades and additions																
3. Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments																
1																
...																
n																
Total Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments																
4. Maintenance and repairs																
1																
...																
n																
Total Maintenance and repairs																
5. Infrastructure transfers - current																
1																
...																
n																
Total Infrastructure transfers - current																
6. Infrastructure transfers - capital																
1																
...																
n																
Total Infrastructure transfers - capital																
Total Roads and Transport Infrastructure																

Table B.5(e): Agriculture - Payments of infrastructure by category

No.	Project name	Municipality / Region	SIP Category	Type of infrastructure		Project duration		Source of funding	Budget programme name	Targeted number of jobs for 2014/15	Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	MTEF Forward estimates		
				Irrigation scheme; borehole; storage and marketing facility; fencing; animal housing facility; access road etc	Units (i.e. number of facilities/ square meters/ kilometers)	Date: Start	Date: Finish						2014/15	MTEF 2015/16	MTEF 2016/17
R thousands															
1. New and replacement assets															
1															
...															
n															
Total New infrastructure assets															
2. Upgrades and additions															
1															
...															
n															
Total Upgrades and additions															
3. Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments															
1															
...															
n															
Total Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments															
4. Maintenance and repairs															
1															
...															
n															
Total Maintenance and repairs															
5. Infrastructure transfers - current															
1															
...															
n															
Total Infrastructure transfers - current															
6. Infrastructure transfers - capital															
1															
...															
n															
Total Infrastructure transfers - capital															
Total Agriculture Infrastructure															

Table B.6: Detailed information for PPP's

The following information below presents the requirement on information for PPP's and must be completed for each PPP project.

Table B6: Detail on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects

R'000	Annual cost of project			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Projects signed in terms of Treasury Regulation 16									
PPP unitary charge ¹									
of which:									
for the capital portion (principal plus interest)									
for services provided by the operator									
Advisory fees ⁴									
Project monitoring cost ²									
Revenue generated (if applicable) ³									
Contingent liabilities (information) ⁵									
Projects in preparation, registered in t	-	-	-			-	-	-	-
Advisory fees									
Project team cost									
Site acquisition									
Capital payment (where applicable) ⁶									
Other project costs									
Total									

* Only projects that have received Treasury Approval

Explanatory notes:

- The Unitary Charge is set forth in the PPP Agreement. It is typically escalated at CPI. It may be reduced by penalty deductions assessed against the private party service provider as allowed by the PPP Agreement.
- External advisors, or an outsourced contractor manager, fees and other amounts should be entered for full fiscal years preceding the current fiscal year. If the advisory contract extends to the current fiscal year, the amount, plus overheads, should be the current year's amount. The applicable proportion of non-full time PPP contract years.
- Some PPPs require payment by the private sector or concessionaire to government. Other PPPs involve the sharing of revenue generated by the PPP. National Treasury requires PPP the current year unitary charge should be entered in full for fiscal years an estimate of the amounts to be received during the current fiscal year, escalated to reflect the current year unitary charge.
- Capital payment is an upfront payment by Department to partly cover building costs in order to reduce the capital payment

Table B.7: Detailed financial information for public entities

The following information below presents the requirement on detailed financial information for public entities and must be completed for each public entity. This table represents the summary format of a more detailed schedule included as part of the provincial database. The information in the table must be adjusted to be compatible with departmental financial years and to be consistent with the financial statements published by the entity.

Table B.7: Financial summary for the (name of public entity)

R thousand	Outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Revenue							
Tax revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-tax revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>							
Admin fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales by market establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-market est. sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-tax revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses							
Current expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax and Outside shareholders Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to Fair Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned reserves (social security funds only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow summary							
Adjust surplus / (deficit) for accrual transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for:							
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (profit) / loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating surplus / (deficit) before changes in working capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in working capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Decrease) / increase in accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease / (increase) in accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Decrease) / increase in provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow from operating activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which: Capital</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
: <i>Current</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow from investing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other flows from Investing Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Sheet Data							
Carrying Value of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables and Prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital & Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Retirement Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managed Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingent Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B.7.1: Summary of departmental transfers to other entities (e.g. NGOs)

Table B.7.1: Summary of departmental transfers to other entities

R thousand	Sub Programme	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Entity 1 (name)										
Entity 2 (name)										
....										
Entity .. (name)										
Total departmental transfers to other entities										

Table B.8: Details on transfers to local government

The following information for transfers to local government must be presented in annexure to each Vote:

Table B.8: Transfers to local government by transfer / grant type, category and municipality: (name of department)

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Type of transfer/grant 1 (name)									
Category A									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Category B									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Category C									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Type of transfer/grant n (name)									
Category A									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Category B									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Category C									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Total departmental transfers/grants									
Category A									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Category B									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									
Category C									
Municipality 1 (name)									
Municipality 2 (name)									
Municipality n (name)									

Definitions and Examples

Table 1: Definitions

Table 1: Definitions

This list of definitions is not exhaustive. The final version will be presented when the national norms and standards for service delivery measures have been finalised. The sector specific strategic and performance plans developed to date should be use as a point of reference. Provinces are advised to read this in conjunction with the Treasury Guide: Preparing budget submissions and the Guide for Implementing the New Economic Reporting Format.

Activities	Actions or steps taken to carry out a programme or produce an output.
Category A municipality	A metropolitan municipality that has exclusive executive and legislative authority in its area.
Category B municipality	A local municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls
Category C municipality	A district municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality
Effectiveness	The extent to which policy objectives, operational goals and other intended effects are achieved.
Input	A resource used by a department to produce its outputs; this includes labour, other goods and services, capital assets, financial assets and intangible assets.
Objective	<p>A statement of specific results to be achieved over a specified period. An objective can be “to provide public ordinary school education to 456 789 learners during the next financial year”. It can also be “to increase the pass rate by 6 per cent”.</p> <p><i>Strategic objectives</i> are defined as specific, quantifiable outcomes that can be achieved within a foreseeable time period. They serve as a roadmap for achieving the department’s goals and define the actual impact on the public rather than focussing on the level of effort that is expended. They are tools to assess the effectiveness of an agency’s performance and the public benefit that is derived.</p> <p>At this stage, it is worth explaining the various components of the above description. Strategic objectives are described as quantifiable outcomes, as opposed to outputs</p>
Strategic Objectives	An objective for the most important measurable results that will be achieved in terms of service delivery. “To provide public ordinary school education for 456 789 learners” is a key measurable objective for the department of education. A key measurable objective can also be “an increase in the pass rate of 6 per cent”.
Maintenance and repairs - current	Maintenance and repairs are the activities related to the performance of routine, preventative, predictive, scheduled, and unscheduled actions aimed at preventing the facility failure or decline with the goal of maintaining its efficiency, reliability, and safety in the delivery of the service. A preventive maintenance programme refers to the organised and planned performance of routine maintenance activities in order to prevent system or production problems or failures from occurring. This is in direct contrast to renovation, rehabilitation, refurbishments, upgrade or additions. The maintenance action implies that the asset is kept in its original condition without enhancing its capacity, or the value of the asset. Such transactions are classified as current payments.
New or replaced infrastructure asset - capital	<p>New infrastructure includes any construction of structure such as new building, new school, new clinic, new hospital, new community health care centre, new tarred & gravel roads etc. It does not include additions to existing structures</p> <p>Replaced infrastructure asset refers to the replacing of the existing old structure with a new structure, for example demolition or relocation of a school or health facility to build the new one.</p> <p>When a new asset has been created or an old asset replaced, the expenditure is classified as capital expenditure (payments of capital assets).</p>
Output	Outputs are the final goods and services produced or delivered by departments to clients that are external to the departments. Outputs may be defined as the ‘what’ departments deliver or provide, contributing towards meeting the outcomes that government wants to achieve.
Outcome	Outcomes are the end social and economic result of public policies or programmes, and mainly refer to changes in the general state of well being in the community. Examples include a safe and secure environment, healthy citizens, reduction in repeat offenders, reduced poverty levels and stable and self-sufficient families.
Performance measure	A quantitative parameter used to measure expected outcomes in terms of the general performance dimensions of quantity, quality, cost and timeliness. “To provide public ordinary school education to 456 789 learners” is a quantitative performance measure. “To increase the pass rate” is a quality measure.
Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments - capital	Activities that are required due to neglect or unsatisfactory maintenance or degeneration of an asset. The action implies that the asset is restored to its original condition, thereby enhancing the capacity and value of an existing asset that has become inoperative due to the deterioration of the asset. Such transactions are classified as payments for capital assets.
Service delivery measure	Quantitative information about how much service a programme has delivered. “To have provided public ordinary school education to 456 789 learners” is a measure of output.
Service delivery indicators	Should it be impossible to quantify the service delivery, an indicator can be used – generally an outcomes measure that verifies the result of service delivery. For road safety issues, the “improvement in road safety” may be a more relevant measurable objective than “the number of speed traps” or “information campaigns”. The “improvement in road safety” will be the service delivery indicator for the road safety programme. A service delivery indicator can also be defined

	as a performance indicator.
Quality indicators	The quality of a service can rarely be quantified. Indicators such as the teacher/learner ratio pass rate or drop-out rates must be used to give some impression of quality.
Upgrade and additions - capital	This involves activities aimed at improving the capacity and effectiveness of an asset above that of the initial design purpose. The decision to upgrade or enlarge an asset is a deliberate investment decision which may be undertaken at any time and is not dictated by the condition of the asset, but rather in response to a change in demand and or change in service requirements. Upgrades and additions are classified as payments for capital assets.

Table 2: Example: KwaZulu-Natal Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2011/12: Health Transfers to Local Government

Table 7.L: Summary of transfers to municipalities (RSCL, Municipal Clinics, Environmental Health)

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A KZN2000 eThekweni	36 483	36 406	42 612	44 540	44 540	44 540	47 212	49 573	52 300
Total: Ugu Municipalities	2 670	1 493	4 207	6 252	13 485	12 966	6 627	6 959	7 341
B KZN211 uLamohlo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN212 Umdoni	879	651	1 248	2 049	4 551	4 032	2 172	2 281	2 406
B KZN213 Umzumbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN214 uMkuziwebenzu	462	153	771	867	1 682	1 682	919	965	1 018
B KZN215 Ezinqoleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN216 Hibiscus Coast	1 329	689	2 188	3 336	7 252	7 252	3 536	3 713	3 917
C DC21 Ugu District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities	1 180	-	-	11 756	40 435	40 230	12 461	13 085	13 804
B KZN221 uMhshathi	-	-	-	443	1 597	1 597	470	493	520
B KZN222 uMgeni	652	-	-	1 270	4 122	4 122	1 346	1 414	1 491
B KZN223 Mpotane	525	-	-	923	2 907	2 702	978	1 027	1 084
B KZN224 Impendle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN225 Msunduzi	3	-	-	9 120	31 809	31 809	9 667	10 151	10 709
B KZN226 Mkhambethini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN227 Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C DC22 uMgungundlovu District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Uthukela Municipalities	7 489	-	10 876	8 604	14 401	14 401	9 120	9 576	10 103
B KZN232 Ennambithi/Ledysmith	5 475	-	5 999	5 156	10 756	10 756	5 465	5 739	6 054
B KZN233 Indeka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN234 Umhlati	1 239	-	2 848	2 134	2 161	2 161	2 262	2 375	2 506
B KZN235 Okhahlamba	775	-	2 029	1 314	1 484	1 484	1 393	1 462	1 543
B KZN236 Imbebezane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C DC23 Uthukela District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities	2 332	3 953	7 136	3 650	1 573	2 092	1 667	1 751	1 847
B KZN241 Endumeni	1 669	2 820	3 382	2 077	-	519	-	-	-
B KZN242 Ngutu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN244 Mzingo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN245 Umvoti	663	1 133	3 754	1 573	1 573	1 573	1 667	1 751	1 847
C DC24 Umzinyathi District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Amajuba Municipalities	1 142	-	1 385	1 827	3 345	3 345	1 937	2 034	2 145
B KZN252 Newcastle	810	-	1 385	1 193	1 816	1 816	1 265	1 328	1 401
B KZN253 eMedlengeneni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN254 Dannhauser	332	-	-	634	1 529	1 529	672	706	744
C DC25 Amajuba District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Zululand Municipalities	671	-	-	1 063	3 006	3 006	1 127	1 183	1 248
B KZN261 eDumbe	203	-	-	452	1 278	1 278	479	503	531
B KZN262 uPhongolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN263 Abequluzi	468	-	-	611	1 728	1 728	648	680	717
B KZN265 Nongoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN266 Ulundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C DC26 Zululand District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN271 Umhlabuyalingane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN272 Jozini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN273 The Big 5 False Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN274 Hibiscus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN275 Mubelube	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C DC27 Umkhanyakude District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: uThungulu Municipalities	6 319	4 726	9 137	7 835	8 309	8 309	8 305	8 721	9 200
B KZN281 Umfolozi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN282 uMhlatuze	4 159	4 086	4 348	4 609	4 609	4 609	4 886	5 130	5 412
B KZN283 Ntambanane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN284 uMleazi	1 496	-	4 016	2 289	2 461	2 461	2 426	2 548	2 688
B KZN285 Mhonyeni	660	640	773	937	1 239	1 239	993	1 043	1 100
B KZN286 Nkandla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C DC28 uThungulu District Municipality	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Iembe Municipalities	4 060	3 891	5 705	5 393	6 162	6 162	5 717	6 002	6 332
B KZN291 Mendeni	943	707	471	1 064	1 833	1 833	1 128	1 184	1 249
B KZN292 KwaDukuza	3 117	3 184	5 234	4 329	4 329	4 329	4 589	4 818	5 083
B KZN293 Nkvedwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN294 Mephumulo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C DC29 Iembe District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Sisonke Municipalities	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN431 Ingwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN432 Kwa Sani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN433 Meteliele	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN434 Greater Kokstad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN435 Ubuhlebezwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN436 Umzimkulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C DC43 Sisonke District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated	148	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62 810	50 493	81 058	90 920	135 256	135 051	94 173	98 884	104 320

Table 7.M: Transfers to municipalities - Municipal Clinics

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main	Adjusted	Revised	Medium-term Estimates		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Appropriation	Appropriation	Estimate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A KZN2000 eThekweni	36 483	36 406	42 612	44 540	44 540	44 540	47 212	49 573	52 300
Total: Ugu Municipalities	2 670	1 493	4 207	6 252	13 485	12 966	6 627	6 959	7 341
B KZN211 Vukemelelo	879	651	1 248	2 049	4 551	4 032	2 172	2 281	2 406
B KZN212 Umdoni									
B KZN213 Umzambe	462	153	771	867	1 682	1 682	919	965	1 018
B KZN214 uMuzwabentlu									
B KZN215 Ezingoleni	1 329	689	2 188	3 336	7 252	7 252	3 536	3 713	3 917
B KZN216 Hibiscus Coast									
C DC21 Ugu District Municipality									
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities	1 180	-	-	11 756	40 435	40 230	12 461	13 085	13 804
B KZN221 uMshwathi	-	-	-	443	1 597	1 597	470	493	520
B KZN222 uMngeni	652	-	-	1 270	4 122	4 122	1 345	1 414	1 491
B KZN223 Mpotene	525	-	-	923	2 907	2 702	978	1 027	1 084
B KZN224 Impendle									
B KZN225 Mvundazi	3	-	-	9 120	31 809	31 809	9 667	10 151	10 709
B KZN226 Mkhambathini									
B KZN227 Richmond									
C DC22 uMgungundlovu District Municipality									
Total: Ukhukela Municipalities	7 489	-	10 876	8 604	14 401	14 401	9 120	9 576	10 103
B KZN232 Ennambithi/Ledysmith	5 475	-	5 999	5 156	10 756	10 756	5 465	5 739	6 054
B KZN233 Indaka									
B KZN234 Umhazazi	1 239	-	2 848	2 134	2 161	2 161	2 262	2 375	2 506
B KZN235 Okhehlamba	775	-	2 029	1 314	1 484	1 484	1 393	1 462	1 543
B KZN236 Imbebezane									
C DC23 Ukhukela District Municipality									
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities	2 332	3 953	7 136	3 650	1 573	2 092	1 667	1 751	1 847
B KZN241 Endumeni	1 669	2 820	3 382	2 077	-	519	-	-	-
B KZN242 Ngutu									
B KZN244 Mbinga									
B KZN245 Umvoti	663	1 133	3 754	1 573	1 573	1 573	1 667	1 751	1 847
C DC24 Umzinyathi District Municipality									
Total: Amajuba Municipalities	1 142	-	1 385	1 827	3 345	3 345	1 937	2 034	2 145
B KZN252 Newcastle	810	-	1 385	1 193	1 816	1 816	1 265	1 328	1 401
B KZN253 eMedlengeri									
B KZN254 Dannheuser	332	-	-	634	1 529	1 529	672	706	744
C DC25 Amajuba District Municipality									
Total: Zululand Municipalities	671	-	-	1 063	3 006	3 006	1 127	1 183	1 248
B KZN261 eDumbe	203	-	-	452	1 278	1 278	479	503	531
B KZN262 uPhongolo									
B KZN263 Abequlusi	468	-	-	611	1 728	1 728	648	680	717
B KZN265 Nongoma									
B KZN266 Ulundi									
C DC26 Zululand District Municipality									
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN271 Umhlebuyalingana									
B KZN272 Jozini									
B KZN273 The Big 5 False Bay									
B KZN274 Hlabisa									
B KZN275 Mubatuba									
C DC27 Umkhanyakude District Municipality									
Total: uThungulu Municipalities	6 242	4 726	9 137	7 835	8 309	8 309	8 305	8 721	9 200
B KZN281 Umfolozi	4 086	4 086	4 348	4 609	4 609	4 609	4 886	5 130	5 412
B KZN282 uMhlethuze									
B KZN283 Ntambanane									
B KZN284 uMlelezi	1 496	-	4 016	2 289	2 461	2 461	2 426	2 548	2 688
B KZN285 Mthonjaneni	660	640	773	937	1 239	1 239	993	1 043	1 100
B KZN286 Nkandla									
C DC28 uThungulu District Municipality									
Total: Iembe Municipalities	3 939	3 891	5 705	5 393	6 162	6 162	5 717	6 002	6 332
B KZN291 Mendeni	943	707	471	1 064	1 833	1 833	1 128	1 184	1 249
B KZN292 KwaDukuze	2 996	3 184	5 234	4 329	4 329	4 329	4 589	4 818	5 083
B KZN293 Nkwedwe									
B KZN294 Mephumulo									
C DC29 Iembe District Municipality									
Total: Sisonke Municipalities	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN431 Ingwe									
B KZN432 Kwa Seni									
B KZN433 Metabiele	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN433 Greater Kokstad									
B KZN434 Ubuhlebezwe									
B KZN435 Umsimkulu									
C DC43 Sisonke District Municipality									
Unallocated	148	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62 612	50 493	81 058	90 920	135 256	135 051	94 173	98 884	104 320

Table 7.N: Transfers to municipalities - Environmental Health

R thousand	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation 2010/11	Adjusted Appropriation 2010/11	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
A KZN2000 eThekweni									
Total: Ugu Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN211 Vumehlo									
B KZN212 Umdoni									
B KZN213 Umzambe									
B KZN214 uMuziwebentu									
B KZN215 Ezinqoleni									
B KZN216 Hibiscus Coast									
C DC21 Ugu District Municipality									
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN221 uMshwathi									
B KZN222 uMngeni									
B KZN223 Mporane									
B KZN224 Impendle									
B KZN225 Msunduzi									
B KZN226 Mkhambethini									
B KZN227 Richmond									
C DC22 uMgungundlovu District Municipality									
Total: Uthukela Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN232 Emnambithi/Ladysmith									
B KZN233 Indaka									
B KZN234 Umhhezi									
B KZN235 Okhahlamba									
B KZN236 Imbebezane									
C DC23 Uthukela District Municipality									
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN241 Endumeni									
B KZN242 Ngutu									
B KZN244 Mbingo									
B KZN245 Umvol									
C DC24 Umzinyathi District Municipality									
Total: Amajuba Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN252 Newcastle									
B KZN253 eMedlengeri									
B KZN254 Dannhauser									
C DC25 Amajuba District Municipality									
Total: Zululand Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN261 eDumbe									
B KZN262 uPhongolo									
B KZN263 Abequluzi									
B KZN265 Nongoma									
B KZN266 Ulundi									
C DC26 Zululand District Municipality									
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN271 Umhlabuyalingane									
B KZN272 Jozini									
B KZN273 The Big 5 False Bay									
B KZN274 Hlabisa									
B KZN275 Mubelube									
C DC27 Umkhanyakude District Municipality									
Total: uThungulu Municipalities	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN281 Umfolosi	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN282 uMhletshuze									
B KZN283 Ntambanane									
B KZN284 uMleazi									
B KZN285 Mhonyameni									
B KZN286 Ntandla									
C DC28 uThungulu District Municipality									
Total: Ilembe Municipalities	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN291 Mendeni	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN292 KwaDukuza									
B KZN293 Ndlwedwe									
B KZN294 Mephumulo									
C DC29 Ilembe District Municipality									
Total: Sisonke Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B KZN431 Ingwe									
B KZN432 Kwa Sani									
B KZN433 Greater Kokstad									
B KZN434 Ubuhlebezwe									
B KZN435 Umzimkulu									
C DC43 Sisonke District Municipality									
Unallocated									
Total	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3 Example: Western Cape Overview of
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2011:
Chapter 6, Transfers and provincial payments
to Local Government (Table 6.2)**

Table 6.2 Provincial payments and estimates by district and local municipalities

Municipalities R'000	Outcome			Main appro- priation 2010/11	Adjusted appro- priation 2010/11	Revised estimate 2010/11	Medium-term estimate			
	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10				% Change from Revised estimate			
							2011/12	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14
Cape Town Metro	15 551 945	17 646 262	20 614 441	23 384 226	24 142 418	23 849 832	25 495 707	6.90	26 821 860	28 658 281
West Coast Municipalities	899 990	1 297 890	1 473 615	1 550 324	1 586 726	1 644 862	1 935 184	17.65	1 874 018	1 965 808
Matzikama	153 402	202 462	197 571	213 720	216 404	222 478	250 470	12.58	279 437	288 835
Cederberg	138 595	201 892	278 208	223 568	228 282	255 782	285 076	11.45	287 653	278 836
Bergvliet	80 101	110 931	136 028	122 187	127 675	140 675	184 364	31.06	175 803	245 526
Saldanha Bay	176 129	229 496	267 679	335 697	341 732	339 294	429 697	26.64	373 136	392 938
Swarland	248 472	433 691	396 577	418 754	431 760	445 760	516 217	15.81	486 211	476 269
Across wards and municipal projects	103 291	119 418	197 582	236 399	240 873	240 873	269 360	11.83	271 777	273 404
Cape Winelands Municipalities	2 518 549	3 218 415	3 706 609	4 097 486	4 239 709	4 226 786	4 577 645	8.30	4 993 501	5 329 245
Witzenberg	196 946	369 352	328 445	381 819	392 347	398 045	464 925	16.80	494 376	426 419
Drakenstein	703 214	845 434	1 039 706	1 237 482	1 305 452	1 312 452	1 308 168	(0.33)	1 355 264	1 510 825
Stellenbosch	505 485	595 483	711 736	730 892	742 439	742 041	817 451	10.16	972 427	1 076 889
Breede Valley	668 324	812 154	883 888	1 046 474	1 069 080	1 109 568	1 170 528	5.49	1 289 266	1 336 519
Langeberg	264 416	221 455	262 497	285 841	291 594	291 594	324 115	11.15	351 412	451 674
Across wards and municipal projects	180 164	374 537	480 336	414 977	438 797	373 085	492 458	32.00	530 756	526 919
Overberg Municipalities	561 725	735 592	936 264	1 039 750	1 056 282	1 066 773	1 188 901	11.45	1 230 428	1 244 283
Theewaterskloof	227 196	298 386	343 249	398 757	406 153	406 153	374 185	(7.87)	390 701	420 755
Overstrand	131 630	147 573	183 366	297 223	300 954	300 954	332 726	10.56	353 276	303 164
Cape Agulhas	75 709	97 395	166 061	113 297	115 671	124 671	140 608	12.78	129 728	138 589
Swellendam	69 275	96 055	101 833	114 388	115 954	117 268	127 774	8.96	157 765	145 360
Across wards and municipal projects	57 915	96 183	141 765	116 085	117 550	117 727	213 607	81.44	198 957	236 415
Eden Municipalities	1 678 835	2 284 092	2 860 350	2 690 250	2 899 361	3 006 364	3 066 625	2.00	3 266 646	3 443 706
Kannaland	60 299	89 091	99 181	82 617	84 180	79 629	92 217	15.81	139 387	120 531
Hessequa	91 791	140 857	205 240	180 028	184 588	218 784	179 346	(18.03)	182 568	196 115
Mossel Bay	175 183	219 150	260 613	268 873	274 567	286 950	343 518	19.71	393 845	412 199
George	696 341	917 445	988 064	1 051 634	1 067 702	1 076 897	1 207 208	12.10	1 284 863	1 388 942
Oudtshoorn	297 637	397 813	412 668	476 439	485 761	486 696	536 214	10.17	527 094	556 468
Bitou	70 591	65 129	143 474	108 554	117 127	159 134	153 126	(3.77)	171 857	162 456
Krystna	164 104	256 415	323 796	239 537	243 183	251 378	251 852	0.19	264 874	282 523
Across wards and municipal projects	122 889	208 192	427 314	282 569	442 253	446 906	303 144	(32.17)	302 157	324 472
Central Karoo Municipalities	293 872	398 449	484 633	451 104	457 842	453 953	544 388	19.92	638 158	654 610
Lalingsburg	14 904	16 518	18 929	21 651	22 318	21 438	24 471	14.15	25 945	27 949
Prince Albert	20 244	38 828	31 211	37 796	38 509	35 728	41 067	14.94	43 083	46 266
Beaufort West	234 328	298 066	357 990	358 872	364 306	364 078	409 844	12.57	421 485	472 351
Across wards and municipal projects	24 396	45 037	76 503	32 786	32 709	32 709	69 007	110.97	147 645	108 044
Other							250		50 085	53 445
Total provincial expenditure by district and local municipality	21 504 916	25 590 700	30 075 912	33 213 141	34 382 338	34 248 570	36 808 699	7.48	38 874 695	41 539 379

**Table 4 Example: KwaZulu-Natal Overview of
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, 2011/12:
Payments and Estimates by policy area**

Table 1.E(a): Payments and estimates by policy area

R thousand	Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation 2010/11	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	Audited 2007/08	Audited 2008/09	Audited 2009/10				2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	2 375 068	3 222 729	3 467 704	3 833 417	4 337 279	4 080 984	4 100 602	4 313 297	4 564 827
Executive & Legislative	390 769	450 358	494 606	559 153	587 560	577 408	639 327	681 178	718 132
Office of the Premier	27 459	17 259	29 399	33 005	31 181	31 181	33 458	35 426	37 374
Provincial Legislature (including all statutory payments and ministries)	324 196	385 246	424 800	482 303	509 230	499 078	550 841	586 318	616 693
The Royal Household	39 114	47 853	40 407	43 845	47 149	47 149	55 028	59 434	64 065
General Services	1 707 380	2 311 448	2 564 806	2 676 452	3 154 526	3 150 981	2 964 898	3 120 661	3 313 143
Office of the Premier	335 361	370 989	352 715	349 591	383 492	383 492	396 253	410 679	440 375
Transport	170 596	219 682	417 403	423 294	403 294	403 294	235 616	252 391	270 973
Public Works	473 181	724 978	788 826	858 575	1 324 194	1 320 649	1 210 845	1 283 893	1 365 351
Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	726 530	993 968	1 003 893	1 042 906	1 040 460	1 040 460	1 118 194	1 169 098	1 231 217
Agriculture, Environmental Affairs & Rural Dev	1 712	1 831	1 969	2 086	3 086	3 086	3 990	4 600	5 227
Financial and Fiscal Services	276 919	460 923	408 292	597 812	595 193	352 595	496 377	511 458	533 552
Provincial Treasury	276 919	460 923	408 292	597 812	595 193	352 595	496 377	511 458	533 552
PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	434 932	553 510	604 972	687 669	700 669	696 669	769 348	823 844	885 177
Police Services	78 797	109 287	125 272	140 744	140 744	136 744	150 139	157 048	165 637
Community Safety and Liaison	78 797	109 287	125 272	140 744	140 744	136 744	150 139	157 048	165 637
Traffic Control	356 135	444 223	479 700	546 925	559 925	559 925	619 209	666 796	719 540
Transport	356 135	444 223	479 700	546 925	559 925	559 925	619 209	666 796	719 540
EDUCATION	18 755 530	23 436 459	26 702 112	29 529 294	30 107 494	30 278 200	33 181 138	35 065 579	37 134 126
Pre-primary and Primary phases	9 346 891	11 383 113	13 126 257	14 227 701	14 444 704	14 779 613	15 729 642	16 698 987	17 684 878
Education	9 346 891	11 383 113	13 126 257	14 227 701	14 444 704	14 779 613	15 729 642	16 698 987	17 684 878
Secondary Education Phase	6 084 317	7 424 078	8 604 297	10 064 202	10 326 568	10 132 984	11 113 785	11 616 773	12 283 662
Education	6 084 317	7 424 078	8 604 297	10 064 202	10 326 568	10 132 984	11 113 785	11 616 773	12 283 662
Education Services not defined by level	1 349 837	1 835 676	1 931 033	2 126 211	2 148 250	2 236 855	2 585 804	2 761 355	2 994 121
Agriculture, Environmental Affairs & Rural Dev	33 237	56 341	58 217	72 330	76 474	76 474	79 391	83 751	88 357
Education	990 776	1 380 660	1 448 305	1 610 891	1 589 741	1 698 518	1 999 221	2 137 518	2 325 945
Health	325 824	398 675	424 511	442 990	482 035	461 863	507 192	540 086	579 819
Subsidiary Services to Education	1 974 485	2 793 592	3 040 525	3 111 180	3 187 972	3 128 748	3 751 907	3 988 464	4 171 465
Education	1 974 485	2 793 592	3 040 525	3 111 180	3 187 972	3 128 748	3 751 907	3 988 464	4 171 465
HEALTH	14 621 719	16 690 644	19 912 324	21 197 899	21 622 697	21 162 945	23 961 172	25 767 613	27 591 931
Outpatient Services	3 881 287	4 392 664	5 381 885	6 244 071	6 028 880	5 752 048	7 085 138	7 777 787	8 558 939
Health	3 881 287	4 392 664	5 381 885	6 244 071	6 028 880	5 752 048	7 085 138	7 777 787	8 558 939
R and D Health (CS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Services	10 740 432	12 297 980	14 530 439	14 953 828	15 593 817	15 410 897	16 876 034	17 989 826	19 032 992
Health	10 740 432	12 297 980	14 530 439	14 953 828	15 593 817	15 410 897	16 876 034	17 989 826	19 032 992
SOCIAL PROTECTION	1 006 950	1 221 705	1 349 437	1 654 661	1 654 673	1 654 116	1 938 496	2 030 124	2 123 775
Social Security Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services and Population Development	1 006 950	1 221 705	1 349 437	1 654 661	1 654 673	1 654 116	1 938 496	2 030 124	2 123 775
Social Development	1 006 950	1 221 705	1 349 437	1 654 661	1 654 673	1 654 116	1 938 496	2 030 124	2 123 775
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	1 522 181	1 876 146	2 492 647	3 111 613	3 192 556	3 112 556	3 053 315	3 189 503	3 363 874
Housing Development	1 522 181	1 876 146	2 492 647	3 111 613	3 192 556	3 112 556	3 053 315	3 189 503	3 363 874
Human Settlements	1 522 181	1 876 146	2 492 647	3 111 613	3 192 556	3 112 556	3 053 315	3 189 503	3 363 874
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	451 091	510 184	586 370	625 518	635 362	635 362	704 501	722 866	766 788
Environmental Protection	451 091	510 184	586 370	625 518	635 362	635 362	704 501	722 866	766 788
Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Dev	451 091	510 184	586 370	625 518	635 362	635 362	704 501	722 866	766 788
RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	387 348	527 198	535 250	692 015	703 749	703 249	755 029	878 120	1 044 050
Sporting and Recreational Affairs	387 348	527 198	535 250	692 015	703 749	703 249	755 029	878 120	1 044 050
Sport and Recreation	155 630	206 985	237 971	307 107	311 065	310 565	358 333	376 273	396 801
Arts and Culture	199 142	244 619	250 290	348 220	355 996	355 996	355 302	457 183	600 171
Office of the Premier	32 576	75 594	46 989	36 688	36 688	36 688	41 394	44 664	47 078
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	4 928 261	7 490 117	8 158 468	7 745 277	8 251 183	8 207 132	8 836 410	9 491 945	10 208 544
General Economic Affairs	1 584 004	1 967 832	2 588 437	1 613 194	1 771 376	1 727 325	1 472 796	1 545 851	1 647 438
Economic Development and Tourism	1 511 081	1 766 565	2 409 524	1 599 545	1 703 245	1 659 194	1 460 272	1 533 469	1 621 097
Provincial Treasury	72 923	201 267	178 913	13 649	68 131	68 131	12 524	12 382	26 341
Agriculture	758 029	1 169 839	1 312 136	1 476 106	1 500 235	1 500 235	1 658 164	1 770 567	1 888 545
Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Dev	758 029	1 169 839	1 312 136	1 476 106	1 500 235	1 500 235	1 658 164	1 770 567	1 888 545
Transport	2 586 228	4 352 446	4 257 895	4 655 977	4 979 572	4 979 572	5 705 450	6 175 527	6 672 561
Transport	2 586 228	4 352 446	4 257 895	4 655 977	4 979 572	4 979 572	5 705 450	6 175 527	6 672 561
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL FUNCTIONS	44 483 080	55 528 692	63 809 284	69 077 363	71 205 662	70 531 213	77 300 011	82 282 891	87 683 092

Table 1 E (b): Details of function

Function	Category	Department	Programme
General Public Services	Legislative	Office of the Premier	Administration
		Provincial Legislature	Administration Parliamentary Services Facilities for Members & Political Parties Members Remuneration
		All departments	Office of the MEC
		The Royal Household	Support Services - His Majesty the King Royal Household Planning and Development His Majesty, the King's Farms
	General Services	Office of the Premier	Administration Institutional Development Policy and Governance
		Transport	Administration
		Public Works	Administration Real Estate Provision of Buildings, Structures & Equipmt.
	General Policy & Administration	Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Administration Local Governance Development and Planning Traditional Institutional Management Urban and Rural Development Systems and Institutional Development Conservation
			Agric, Enviro Affairs & Rural Dev
Financial & Fiscal Services		Provincial Treasury	Administration Fiscal Resource Management Financial Management Internal Audit
Public Order & Safety	Police Services	Community Safety & Liaison	Administration Civilian Oversight Crime Prevention & Community Police Relations Transport Regulation
	Traffic control	Transport	
Education	Pre-primary & Primary Phases	Education	Public Ordinary School Education Early Childhood Development
	Secondary Education Phase	Education	Public Ordinary School Education
	Education Services not defined by level	Education	Further Education & Training Adult Basic Education & Training Public Special School Education Independent School Subsidies
		Agric, Enviro Affairs & Rural Dev	Agric Dev Services (Structured Agric Training) Health Sciences & Training
		Health	
	Subsidiary services to education	Education	Administration Public Ordinary School Education Public Special School Education Further Education & Training Early Childhood Development Auxiliary & Associated Services
Health	Outpatient services n.e.c	Health	District Health Services Health Facilities Management
	Hospital Services	Health	Administration District Health Services Emergency Medical Services Provincial Hospital Services Central Hospital Services Health Sciences & Training Health Care Support Services Health Facilities Management
Social Protection	Social Security Services	Social Development	
	Social Services and Population Development	Social Development	Administration Social Welfare Services Development and Research
Housing & Community Amenities	Housing Development	Human Settlements	Administration Housing Needs, Research and Planning Housing Development Housing Asset Management, Property Mgt.
Environmental Protection	Environmental Protection	Agric, Enviro Affairs & Rural Dev	Environmental Management Conservation
Recreational, Culture and Religion	Sporting and recreational affairs services	Sport and Recreation	Administration Sport and Recreation
		Arts and Culture	Administration Cultural Affairs Libraries and Archive Services Institutional Development
		Office of the Premier	
Economic Affairs	General Economic Affairs	Economic Development & Tourism	Administration Integrated Econ Dev Services Trade and Sector Development Business Regulation and Governance Economic Planning Growth and Development
		Provincial Treasury	
	Agriculture	Agric, Enviro Affairs & Rural Dev	Administration Agricultural Development Services
	Transport	Transport	Transport Infrastructure Transport Operations Community Based Programme