

Parliamentary

Second Special Appropriations Bill, 15 September 2021

Budget
Office



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Introduction

- The Second Special Appropriations Bill aims to address the impact of the recent unrest and the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic
- It provides for additional urgent funding allocations in the 2021/22 financial year, to the National Treasury, Social Development, Defence, Police, and Trade, Industry and Competition
- It also includes allocations already authorised in terms of section 16 of the PFMA:
 - For Social Relief of Distress: R10.013 billion
 - For Trade, Industry and Competition: R1.3 billion
- The Parliamentary Budget Office prepared this presentation focusing on providing background on the government fiscal policy framework and its risks additional information on the Second Special Appropriations Bill to assist Members with the approval, amendment or rejection of the Second Special Appropriations Bill
- It includes a summary of:
 - National revenue, expenditure and budget balances to illustrate the effect on the budget balance
 - Preliminary outcomes of expenditure in 2020/21, which should be considered in budget adjustments, whether urgent or during the normal budget cycle
 - Expenditure as at the end June 2021 and additional funding proposed for relevant National departments, to assist Members to determine the urgency of the approval of some of the proposed additional appropriations in 2021/22
 - Per vote budget structures, to illustrate the technical changes to the budget

Background

- The first special appropriation bill (2020) was due to unavoidable Covid-19 pandemic related health, social and economic effects
- In the second special appropriation bill 2021, the questions that the MPs should consider are
 - Whether, this special appropriation bill may have been avoidable if government had reassessed fiscal consolidation stance; and
 - Whether reassessment would have allowed government to take into account warnings about the fragile social fabric and the impact of the 3rd wave of Covid-19 infections
- Reassessment rather than extension of fiscal consolidation would have allowed government to provide continued relief to poor households who were suffering before the pandemic and faced even greater hardship during 2020 and into 2021
- The question is whether, the devastating effects of inadequate social security on social infrastructure, private property, businesses, the economy and political stability caused by the events of July 2021 may have been avoided if social relief had been extended had fiscal consolidation not caused government to self-limit expenditure on social security and economic transformation
- Lessons from other governments' responses who said that they would "do all that it takes" to deal with the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 are still to be fully taken into account in South Africa

Background

- Several years of fiscal consolidation have had a cumulative negative impact on employment, investment and economic growth
- This policy choice imposes self-limitations on government's ability to develop longer-term, sustainable and just solutions to the key socio-economic problems in the country and achieving the socio-economic rights within the Constitution
- It also self-limits government's choice of approach to addressing the growth limiting structural problems in the economy
- It has caused government to break social compacts that seemed to have supported social stability
- It has caused government to break labour agreements (when it should have implemented a longer-term, negotiated plan) and thereby broken trust within public sector labour relations
- Overall, the policy choice of fiscal consolidation seems to be increasing social and political instability

Fiscal Policy Framework and Existential Risks

- The PBO has cautioned repeatedly about the:
 - risks faced by South African society that have to be taken into account within the fiscal policy framework, budget allocations and government's long term budget planning
 - fragility of the social fabric due to the worsening quality of life and suffering related to extremely high structural unemployment and extraordinary levels of inequality
 - Women, black women in particular and youth are some of those vulnerable and are worse affected in the society and the economy
- The ongoing social and service delivery protests across the country leads to real destruction of community infrastructure assets
- Even if the July 2021 events were initially orchestrated the outcomes show us the political and economic damage of extreme poverty and the negative costs of extraordinary levels inequality
- To regain economic stability and rebuild the economy government has to also provide households with more stability and assurance in the form of a more comprehensive social security system
- The cost of instability at a household level is not only related to macroeconomic stability but also political stability and democracy

Fiscal Policy Framework and Existential risks

- Fiscal consolidation forces government to focus only on solutions to deep structural problems in the economy that are micro-economic, supply-side problems that require limited government expenditure
- This approach is based on a false dichotomy of the role of State and market in the economy; that the State should limit itself to creating the conditions for the private sector to take the lead in the economy particularly with regard to job creation
- The approach disregards the multiple roles the State actually plays within the economy with regard to, providing services, employing a large share of the workforce, owning assets and enterprises, developing policies, regulating behavior of economic agents inside and outside of markets, international trade diplomacy and ultimately partnerships with private sector economic actors
- The State also plays roles in the economy that the private sector does not play to address:
 - Market imperfections and externalities
 - Important gaps in key areas in infrastructure, social and welfare provisioning that private firms in the market cannot or will not provide
 - Inequality through measures to address inequality that support social and political stability
 - Relief and recovery in the face of pandemics, natural disasters and economic and financial crises,
 - Longer-term economic planning, particularly in a global economy where corporations are footloose and institutional investors and activist shareholders pressure them to focus on short-term returns rather than long-term nurturing of investment

National revenue, expenditure and budget balance

National revenue, expenditure and budget balance

- Preliminary outcomes for 2020/21 shows that:
 - Revenue collected is 2.94 per cent more than the revised estimates
 - Expenditure is 0.9 per cent less than the revised estimates
 - The main budget balance is 8.5 per cent less than the revised estimate
- First quarter outcomes for 2021/22 shows that:
 - Revenue collected is at 28.5 per cent of budget
 - Expenditure is at 22.3 per cent of budget
- 2021/22 Main budget balance
 - Original main budget balance (R482 580 025)
 - Main budget balance including the second special appropriations (R519 505 828), all other numbers kept the same

R thousand	2020/21	2021/22		
	Preliminary difference	Budget estimate	Year to date Q1	Percentage spent
Revenue	2.94%	1 351 672 125	385 540 354	28.5%
Expenditure	-0.90%	1 834 252 150	408 199 361	22.3%
Appropriation by vote	-1.38%	980 583 908	238 210 594	24.3%
Direct charges against the NRF	-0.27%	830 023 039	169 988 767	20.5%
<i>Debt-service costs</i>		269 741 139	32 516 846	12.1%
<i>Provincial equitable share</i>		523 686 351	130 921 587	25.0%
<i>General fuel levy sharing with metropolitan municipalities</i>		14 617 279	-	0.0%
<i>Payments in terms of Special Appropriation Act no. 11 of 2021</i>		4 075 803		
<i>South African Airways</i>			45 000	1.1%
<i>Payments in terms of Second Special Appropriation Act no. 17 of 2021</i>		32 850 000		
<i>Skill Levy and SETAs</i>		17 812 863	4 492 046	25.2%
<i>Other costs</i>		4 165 407	2 013 288	48.3%
Provisional reduction to fund Land Bank allocation		(5 000 000)	-	
Provisional allocation not assigned to votes		12 645 203	-	
Infrastructure Fund not assigned to votes		4 000 000	-	
Contingency reserve		12 000 000	-	
Main budget balance	-8.5%	(482 580 025)	(22 659 007)	
		(519 505 828)		

Preliminary outcome for 2020/21 of a selection of votes (below 97%)

Percentage	Preliminary outcome 2020/21
1 The Presidency	93.20%
5 Home Affairs	96.34%
6 International Relations and Cooperation	96.53%
8 National Treasury	99.04%
9 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	96.79%
11 Public Service and Administration	91.87%
12 Public Service Commission	95.29%
15 Traditional Affairs	96.75%
19 Social Development	100.24%
21 Civilian secretariat for the Police Services	96.87%
23 Defence	98.94%
28 Police	95.90%
29 Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	92.72%
31 Employment and Labour	95.65%
32 Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	83.79%
34 Mineral Resources and Energy	94.94%
39 Trade, Industry and Competition	97.48%
41 Water and Sanitation	89.11%

- Preliminary outcomes for 2020/21 shows that:
 - Total vote expenditure amounts to 98.6 per cent
 - 14 Departments spent less than 97 per cent
 - 5 Departments have spent more than 100 per cent
 - The 5 Departments affected by the second special appropriations are shown in green, of which 3 did not spend the entire budget
 - These unspent funds could be surrendered to the NRF or rolled over for expenditure in 2021/22 during the adjusted budget period

Expenditure as at end June 2021 and additional funding proposed for relevant National departments

- A provision of R3.9 billion additional funding has been included in the Bill to provide for a required capital injection should SASRIA exceed its limits. It is unclear whether this funding is urgent i.t.o the purpose of this Bill
- Defence has spent only 22.2 per cent of current payments in the first quarter
- Police has spent only 23.7 per cent of current payments including COE in the first quarter and are in the process of restructuring
- The availability of more information on actual expenditure might assist government with making better informed decisions about the requirements for Defence and Police
- Amounts for Social Relief of Distress and Trade, Industry and Competition have already been authorised i.t.o section 16 of the PFMA

R thousand	Total	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital	Payments for financial	Total
8 National Treasury	41 055 707	16.4%	23.4%	19.1%	4.2%	17.9%
Payment for financial assets	3 900 000					
19 Social Development	205 226 920	21.8%	26.6%	26.2%		26.6%
Transfers and subsidies	26 700 000					
23 Defence	46 268 680	22.2%	26.3%	15.9%		22.3%
Current Payments	700 000					
28 Police	96 355 531	23.7%	37.0%	3.2%		23.1%
Current payments (COE)	250 000					
39 Trade, Industry and Competition	9 736 573	17.9%	32.9%	0.9%		29.9%
Transfers and subsidies	1 300 000					
Total appropriation by vote	980 583 908	22.6%	23.9%	8.2%	43.8%	24.3%

Detail per Vote

Vote 8: National Treasury

Vote 19: Social Development

Vote 23: Defence

Vote 28: Police

Vote 39: Trade , Industry and Competition

Vote 8: National Treasury expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programme	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2020/21 - 2023/24
R million						
1. Administration	539.1	530.7	535.8	537.7	-0.1%	0.1%
2. Economic Policy, Tax, Financial Regulation and Research	142.6	153.8	157.1	157.5	3.4%	0.0%
3. Public Finance and Budget Management	2 794.0	3 929.9	3 844.4	3 801.3	10.8%	0.4%
4. Asset and Liability Management	3 030.8	5 117.9	1 118.3	1 118.8	-28.3%	0.3%
Second Special Appropriation (SASRIA)		3 900.0				
5. Financial Accounting and Supply Chain Management Systems	808.7	1 082.9	1 122.2	1 075.8	10.0%	0.1%
6. International Financial Relations	6 526.3	7 286.2	2 306.2	2 347.9	-28.9%	0.5%
7. Civil and Military Pensions, Contributions to Funds and Other Benefits	5 469.3	6 409.5	7 012.1	7 039.0	8.8%	0.8%
8. Revenue Administration	10 271.9	11 295.2	10 527.8	10 657.6	12%	12%
9. Financial Intelligence and State Security	4 942.9	5 249.5	5 381.0	5 411.6	3.1%	0.6%
Subtotal	34 525.7	41 055.7	32 004.8	32 147.3	-2.4%	4.1%
Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund	768 270.3	808 174.4	847 508.1	879 451.5	4.6%	95.9%
Total	802 795.9	849 230.1	879 512.9	911 598.8	4.3%	100.0%
Economic classification						
Current payments	234 957.8	272 726.0	311 075.0	341 662.3	13.3%	33.7%
Transfers and subsidies	558 601.7	565 658.5	566 759.7	568 228.5	0.6%	65.6%
Payments for capital assets	68.6	36.5	31.4	32.7	-21.8%	0.0%
Payments for financial assets	9 167.8	10 809.0	1 646.7	1 675.2	-43.3%	0.7%
Second Special Appropriation		3 900.0				
Total	802 795.9	849 230.1	879 512.9	911 598.8	4.3%	100.0%

South African Special Risk Insurance Association

- SASRIA: Is a public enterprise listed under schedule 3B of the Public Finance Management Act No 1 of 1999
- Purpose: Sasria is the only short-term insurer in South Africa that provides cover against special risks such as civil commotion, public disorder, strikes, riots and terrorism
- SASRIA's balance sheet showed total actual equity and liabilities as at 31 March 2021 of R10.48 billion and the forecast for end March 2022 is R11.57 billion.
- Early estimates by SASRIA is that claims emanating from the 21 July events could be between R20 billion and R25 billion
- Claims will be settled with insurance companies over 2 financial years
- For SASRIA to maintain a 100 per cent regulatory solvency rate, the entity estimated that they will require a capital injection of R15 billion
- The Second Special Appropriation Bill, however, only provides a capital injection of R3.9 billion to SASRIA should it exceed its limits
- To be able to accommodate future shocks, it is not clear whether SASRIA has undertaken a review to streamline operations and implement cost savings to increase operating profit and improve solvency

Vote 19: Social Development expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programme	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/Total (%)
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		
R million						
					2020/21 - 2023/24	
1. Administration	426.6	413.2	418.8	420.1	-0.5%	0.2%
2. Social Assistance	220 606.6	195 516.4	205 294.6	206 083.3	-2.2%	95.1%
Second Special Appropriation		26 200.0				
3. Social Security Policy and Administration	7 585.8	7 576.0	7 613.0	7 684.4	0.4%	3.5%
Second Special Appropriation		500.0				
4. Welfare Services Policy Development and Implementator	1842.3	1367.3	1508.0	1561.1	-5.4%	0.7%
5. Social Policy and Integrated Service Delivery	346.1	353.9	357.6	358.9	1.2%	0.2%
Subtotal	230 807.3	205 226.9	215 192.1	216 107.8	-2.2%	99.7%
Direct charge against the National Revenue Fund	2 825.8	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.3%
Section 16 of the PFMA payment: Social Relief of Distress grant	2 825.8	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.3%
Total	233 633.1	205 226.9	215 192.1	216 107.8	-2.6%	100.0%
Economic classification						
Current payments	999.5	916.9	928.0	931.8	-2.3%	0.4%
Compensation of employees	630.8	510.7	501.3	503.5	-7.2%	0.2%
Goods and services	368.7	406.2	426.7	428.3	5.1%	0.2%
Transfers and subsidies	232 621.6	204 297.5	214 250.8	215 162.1	-2.6%	99.6%
Households	223 453.5	195 518.1	205 296.3	206 085.1	-2.7%	95.4%
Second Special Appropriation		26 700.0				
Payments for capital assets	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.9	5.2%	0.0%
Total	233 633.1	205 226.9	215 192.1	216 107.8	-2.6%	100.0%

Social Grants: Preliminary performance

National Treasury indicated that:

- Approximately 13.2 million people will be eligible to receive the special SRD grant based on:
- 7 360 011 caregivers (individual caregivers who receive a CSG will now be able to access this R350 grant as well as asylum seekers)
- 5 853 661 previous grant recipients

R million	2020/21 Revised estimate	2020/21 Preliminary outcome	2020/21 Percentage spent	2021/22 MTEF
Social protection expenditure	256 813			229 354
<i>of which:</i>				
<i>Social grants</i>	220 607	199 190	90.3%	195 516
<i>of which:</i>				
<i>Child support</i>	84 886	85 591	100.8%	73 318
<i>Old age¹</i>	83 107	81 026	97.5%	86 488
<i>Disability</i>	24 390	23 032	94.4%	23 579
<i>Foster care</i>	5 046	4 783	94.8%	4 338
<i>Care dependency</i>	3 569	3 446	96.6%	3 658
<i>Grant-in-aid</i>	1 632	1 312	80.4%	1 600
<i>Social relief of distress</i>	17 977	19 768	110.0%	2 536
<i>Special Appropriation</i>				2 826
<i>Second Special Appropriation</i>				26 700
Total	256 813			229 354
<i>Social grants as percentage of GDP</i>	4.5%			3.7%
Social grant beneficiary numbers by grant type (thousands)				
<i>Caregivers</i>				7 360
<i>SRD Covid-19</i>		5 542		5 854
<i>Grant-in-aid</i>		268		
<i>Child support</i>	13 009	12 993	99.9%	13 261
<i>Old age¹</i>	3 741	3 723	99.5%	3 860
<i>Disability</i>	1 001	998	99.7%	999
<i>Foster care</i>	315	310	98.4%	284
<i>Care dependency</i>	151	151	99.7%	156
Total	18 218	18 441	101.2%	18 559

Challenges identified with the SRD grant

- In the 2020 Supplementary Budget Review it was identified that the rollout of Covid-19 social relief has been rapid in programmes that use existing infrastructure, such as the child support grant and tax relief programmes
- The social relief of distress grant (to partially compensate for income lost as a result of restrictions on economic activity) has, however, taken longer to reach recipients
- The South African Social Security Agency also told the Select Committee on Health and Social Services (1 September 2021) that:
 - The AG's findings on the R350 special relief grant indicated the lack of data integration across government
 - Grants being paid to individuals who are not distressed: 67 770 grants were paid to individuals who did not qualify. Although this number seems to be small (less than R25m) given the scale of relief being provided, it should be prevented
 - SASSA has approximately opened 241 criminal cases against government employees and 657 against company directors

Vote 23: Defence expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programme	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2020/21 - 2023/24
R million						
1. Administration	5 445.1	5 514.1	5 623.4	5 640.2	12%	11.4%
2. Force Employment	4 620.7	3 596.5	3 586.4	3 606.2	-7.9%	7.9%
Second Special Appropriation		700.0				
3. Landward Defence	16 617.2	14 523.4	14 532.2	14 833.6	-3.7%	31.1%
4. Air Defence	7 536.2	5 969.2	5 914.7	5 902.5	-7.8%	13.0%
5. Maritime Defence	4 958.7	4 278.1	4 471.0	4 511.5	-3.1%	9.4%
6. Military Health Support	6 077.4	5 306.1	5 241.1	5 246.8	-4.8%	11.3%
7. Defence Intelligence	1 147.9	758.0	1 116.0	1 140.7	-0.2%	2.1%
8. General Support	7 798.2	6 323.1	6 292.1	6 278.3	-7.0%	13.7%
Total	54 201.3	46 268.7	46 777.0	47 159.8	-4.5%	100.0%
Economic classification						
Current payments	46 146.8	42 965.2	42 588.1	42 912.7	-2.4%	89.8%
Compensation of employees	30 984.9	29 346.6	29 366.5	29 649.0	-15%	61.4%
Second Special Appropriation		354.4				
Goods and services	15 162.0	13 618.6	13 221.6	13 263.7	-4.4%	28.4%
Second Special Appropriation		324.3				
Transfers and subsidies	6 835.9	2 697.7	3 535.6	3 595.2	-19.3%	8.6%
Payments for capital assets	1 218.6	605.7	653.3	651.9	-18.8%	1.6%
Total	54 201.3	46 268.7	46 777.0	47 159.8	-4.5%	100.0%

Vote 28: Police expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programme	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/Total (%)
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2020/21 - 2023/24	
R million						
1. Administration	19 007.1	19 936.1	19 948.3	19 987.6	1.7%	20.2%
2. Visible Policing	53 401.5	49 534.4	49 887.5	49 999.4	-2.2%	52.0%
Second Special Appropriation		250.0				
3. Detective Services	19 688.5	19 541.6	19 664.2	19 731.9	0.1%	20.2%
4. Crime Intelligence	4 200.1	4 111.5	4 116.4	4 119.2	-0.6%	4.2%
5. Protection and Security Services	3 263.7	3 232.0	3 241.2	3 245.4	-0.2%	3.3%
Total	99 560.9	96 355.5	96 857.6	97 083.6	-0.8%	100.0%
Economic classification						
Current payments	95 366.4	91 570.7	92 036.9	92 097.1	-1.2%	95.2%
Compensation of employees	76 147.0	75 300.5	75 299.7	75 297.1	-0.4%	77.5%
Second Special Appropriation		250.0				
Transfers and subsidies	1 613.7	1 333.5	1 258.4	1 267.2	-7.7%	1.4%
Payments for capital assets	2 580.8	3 451.3	3 562.3	3 719.3	13.0%	3.4%
Total	99 560.9	96 355.5	96 857.6	97 083.6	-0.8%	100.0%

Vote 39: Trade, Industry and Competition expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programme	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2020/21 - 2023/24
R million						
1. Administration	829.9	857.7	873.3	873.1	1.7%	8.8%
2. Trade Policy, Negotiations and Cooperation	213.2	233.1	235.5	234.9	3.3%	2.3%
3. Spatial Industrial Development and Economic Transform	141.1	183.4	186.4	187.6	10.0%	18%
4. Industrial Competitiveness and Growth	1650.5	1759.0	1799.7	1775.8	2.5%	17.9%
5. Consumer and Corporate Regulation	304.2	333.3	338.6	339.2	3.7%	3.4%
6. Industrial Financing	4 915.0	4 871.1	5 018.0	5 155.2	16%	51.1%
Second Special Appropriation		1 300.0				
7. Export Development, Promotion and Outward Investment	420.8	443.9	445.8	442.2	1.7%	4.5%
8. Inward Investment Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare	57.2	70.2	72.7	74.7	9.3%	0.7%
9. Competition Policy and Economic Planning	686.1	906.3	930.6	939.5	11.0%	8.9%
10. Economic Research and Coordination	55.2	78.9	79.3	77.6	12.1%	0.7%
Total	9 273.3	9 736.6	9 979.8	10 099.7	2.9%	100.0%
Economic classification						
Current payments	1 759.5	1 875.4	1 883.3	1 853.6	1.8%	18.9%
Transfers and subsidies	7 497.0	7 824.8	8 058.4	8 206.4	3.1%	80.8%
Public corporations and private enterprises	6 273.8	6 345.2	6 545.7	6 678.3	2.1%	66.1%
Industrial Development Corporation						
Second Special Appropriation		1 300.0				
Payments for capital assets	16.7	36.4	38.1	39.8	33.5%	0.3%
Total	9 273.3	9 736.6	9 979.8	10 099.7	2.9%	100.0%

Further risks for medium-term budget consideration

- The social, economic and political risks associated with extraordinarily high inequality are not the only risks facing South Africa and the global community
- The ongoing pandemic and the risk of new devastating pandemics in the future has to be included in budget planning so that enough resilience is built within society to promote economic stability in the face of pandemics
- Climate change risks related to severe weather disasters and also prolonged droughts are not far off events but are occurring now and have to be planned and budgeted for immediately
- The impact of the fourth industrial revolution and also contagion from economic and financial crises elsewhere in the global economy require not only measures such as strategic capital controls and increased domestic manufacturing of key products but also planning and budgeting to enhance skills and foster resilience to disruption from technological change
- Consideration is required for increased government expenditure on comprehensive social security, national health insurance, improved education and training opportunities to promote solidarity across society and to ensure social stability that are pre-conditions for political and economic stability

Further risks for medium-term budget consideration

- Social and political instability can cause huge material damage in a very short period of time. Spending on stability is an investment in preventing this damage.
- Fiscal policy responses to planning for risks and uncertainty could include:
 - The enhancement of automatic stabilisers as part of a comprehensive social security system
 - Additional automatic stabilisers that kick in when there is a crisis
- A developing and growing South African economy requires the stability associated with building an inclusive economy, which means government's fiscal policy framework and long-term planning has to start increasing expenditure to ensure the socio-economic rights in the Constitution
- Decisions to increase taxes and when necessary to borrow more have to be seen as investments in the future and take into account that reconstruction and development cannot happen in an unstable environment

Conclusion

- In context of the special appropriations, the questions that the MPs should consider are
 - Whether, this special appropriation bill may have been avoidable if government had reassessed fiscal consolidation stance; and
 - Whether reassessment would have allowed government to take into account warnings about the fragile social fabric and the impact of the 3rd wave of Covid-19 infections seriously
- The draft Second Special Appropriation Bill, 2021 proposes additional urgent funding allocations of R32.850 billion
- This amount includes allocations already authorised in terms of section 16 of the PFMA:
 - For Social Relief of Distress: R10.013 billion
 - For Trade, Industry and Competition: R1.3 billion

Conclusion

- To assist Members with their deliberations and considerations to approve, amend or reject the Second Special Appropriations Bill, the PBO provided additional information on:
 - Preliminary outcomes for 2020/21 that shows over-collection on revenue and underspending on appropriations
 - First quarter outcomes for 2021/22 shows higher than expected revenue collection and slower spending according to a 25 per cent notional benchmark
 - The proposed special appropriation is expected to increase the main budget balance if all other amounts are kept the same
 - Preliminary outcomes for 2020/21 and expenditure in the first quarter of 2021/22 shows underspending in specific votes that submitted a request for an urgent special appropriation
- Social Development estimated that approximately 13.2 million people will be eligible to receive the special SRD Covid grant based on:
 - 5 853 661 previous grant recipients, which is in line with the 31 March 2021 SASSA report for 2020/21
 - It is, however, not clear how the numbers (7 360 011) of caregivers were estimated. Caregivers should be well defined. It would also assist if actual numbers of recipients of a caregiver grant could be provided