



Standing & Select
Committees on
Finance
Public Hearings

04 Nov 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **01** Current situation
- 02 Critical risks: Known
- 03 Critical risks: Unknown
- 04 Recommendations





CURRENT SITUATION: OVERVIEW



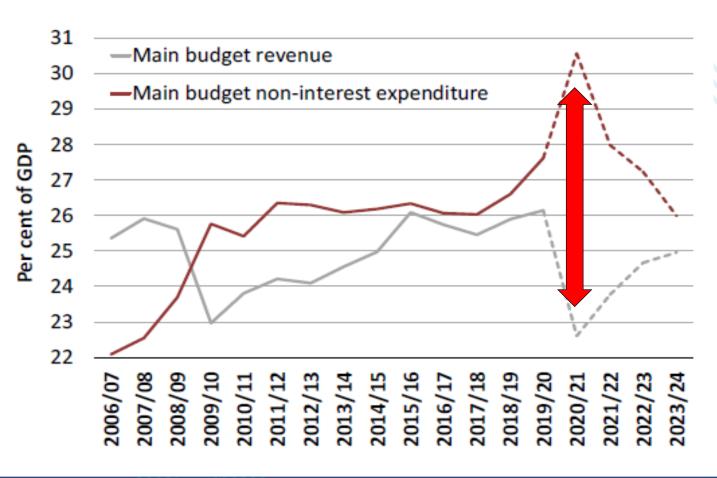




"Our problem is that we spend more than we earn. It is as simple as that."

Mboweni (2019 Budget)

Figure 3.3 Main budget primary balance**





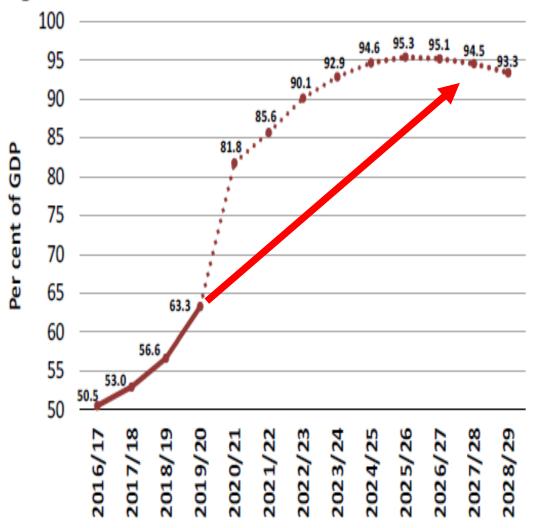






DEBT

Figure 3.2 Gross debt-to-GDP outlook*



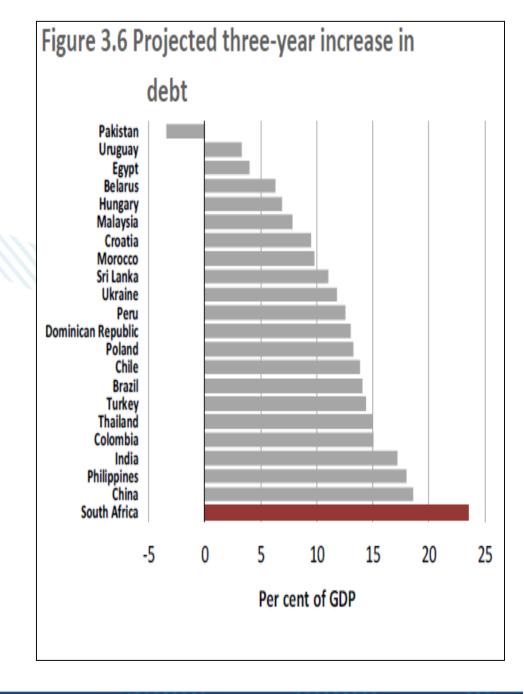
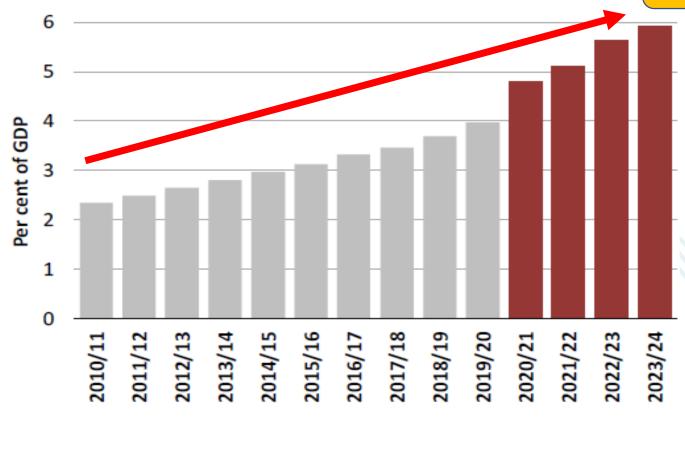




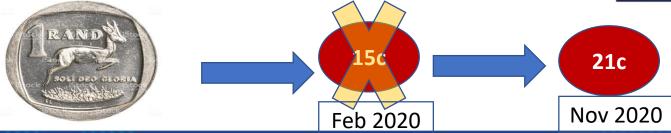
Figure 1.6 Debt-service costs

INTEREST ON DEBT





Source: National Treasury







CRITICAL RISKS: KNOWN





CRITICAL RISKS

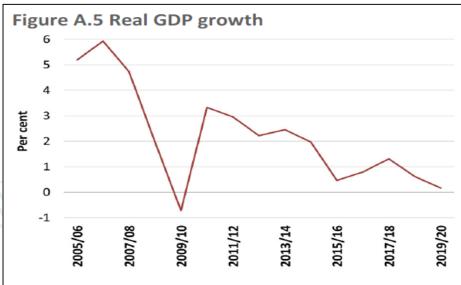
LOW GROWTH RATE

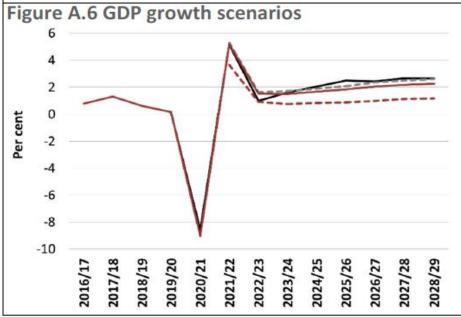
EXCESSIVE PUBLIC SECTOR COMPENSATION

UNSUSTAINABLE SOEs ~_

FAILING MUNICIPALITIES

HIGH DEBT LEVELS









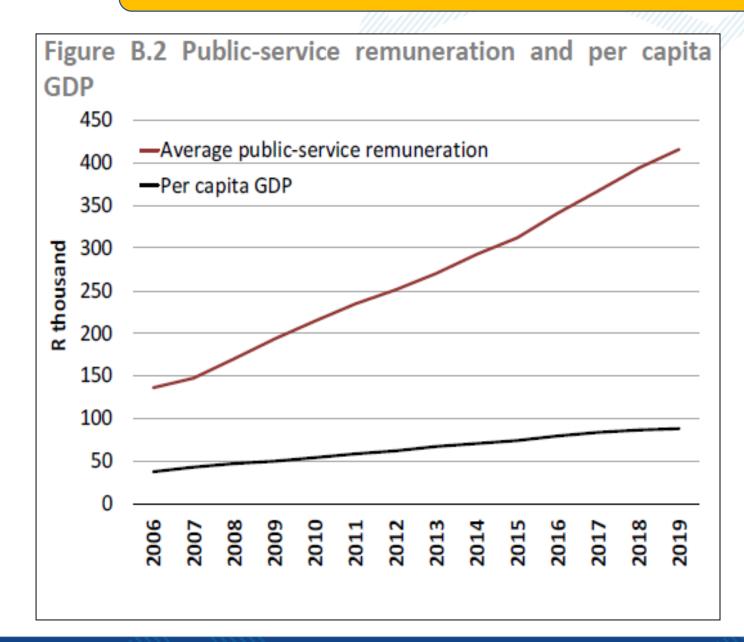
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION





PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION





Reaching 50.1% of total revenue (2020/21)

Real increases over the last 10 years:

- 50% of employees received > 44%
 - 25% = > 71%
- Small % > 1000%

Outpaced private sector growth





GOVERNMENT'S REDUCTION PLAN

Table 4.3 Reductions to compensation of employees

	•				
R million	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Function					
Community development	-632	-1 636	-2 294	-1 545	-6 107
Economic development	-1 676	-4 469	-6 084	-4 112	-16 341
General public services	-1 268	-4 064	-5 444	-3 765	-14 542
Health	-8 987	-19 147	-27 388	-17 202	-72 723
Learning and culture	-14 007	-30 038	-42 948	-27 207	-114 199
Peace and security	-9 185	-21 644	-28 848	-18 863	-78 541
Social development	-760	-2 190	-3 065	-2 116	-8 132
Total	-36 515	-83 187	-116 071	-74 811	-310 585
Course Mational Treasury					

Source: National Treasury



Table 4.2 Consolidated expenditure by economic classification¹

Table 4.2 Consolidated expelluiture	by economi	C Classific	ation				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Average	
•	Outcome	Revised ²	Mediur	n-term estin	nates	annual	
						growth	
						2020/21 –	
R billion						2023/24	4
Current payments	1 087.7	1 138.3	1 196.2	1 256.1	1 302.0	4.6%	
Compensation of employees	626.1	639.3	639.1	646.5	655.0	0.8%	
Goods and services	246.9			-		2.5%	
Interest and rent on land	214.8	V	VAGE I	FREEZI		15.5%	
of which: debt-service costs	204.8		6/4.0	31/1/	7777	16.1%	



Cosatu: 'We're not going to entertain an acrossthe-board wage freeze'

Plan to slash public-sector wage bill needs to focus on 'overpaid senior executives and politicians'.

By Suren Naidoo 30 Oct 2020 @ 00:01

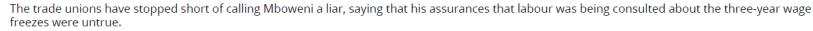


The #MTBPS2020 has left @SadtuNational with no joy. It is a slap in the face to hardship working educators and public servants. Treasury is clearly not prepared honour the last of Collective Agreement 1 of 2018. We won't take this lying down. @_cosatu @SABCNews @SA_Labour_News

SADTU National. (@SadtuNational) October 29, 2020







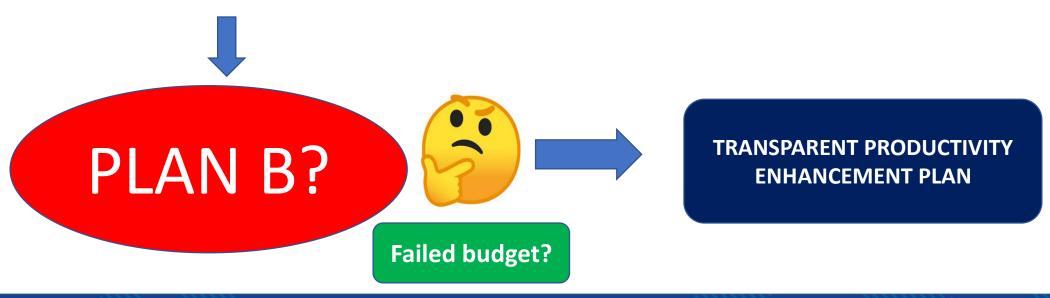


GOVERNMENT'S REDUCTION PLAN



Achieving these targets will require large reductions in non-interest spending over the next three years, amounting to R300 billion relative to projections set out in the 2020 Budget Review. The majority of these reductions will be applied to the wage bill. Government will aim to protect funding for infrastructure investment.

Some municipalities already increased wages by 6,3% from July 2020











SOEs













CONCERNS:



Insufficient funds for operational expenses

Insolvent

Guarantees and contingent liabilities

How strategically aligned to policy framework?





BORROWING REQUIREMENT

Table 8.3 Borrowing requirement of selected state-owned companies¹

	2017	7/18	201	8/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23 ²
R billion	Budget Outcome		Budget Outcome		Revised	Medium-term estimates		
Domestic loans (gross)	70.1	54.4	61.8	46.1	46.6	51.2	32.3	27.1
Short-term	17.9	29.4	20.1	13.9	13.2	14.2	10.6	7.0
Long-term	52.2	25.0	41.7	32.2	33.4	37.0	21.7	20.1
Foreign loans (gross)	65.0	48.8	52.0	39.7	37.7	37.4	38.6	39.9
Long-term	65.0	48.8	52.0	39.7	37.7	37.4	38.6	39.9
Total	135.1	103.2	113.8	85.8	84.3	88.6	70.9	67.0
Percentage of total:								
Domestic loans	51.9%	52.7%	54.3%	53.7%	55.3%	57.8%	45.6%	40.4%
Foreign loans	48.1%	47.3%	45.7%	46.3%	44.7%	42.2%	54.4%	59.6%

^{1.} Airports Company South Africa, Eskom, SANRAL, SAA, Transnet and Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority

Source: National Treasury



Guarantee portfolio = R694bn







^{2.} ACSA and TCTA not included, as no forecast was provided

MUNICIPALITIES



Auditor-general releases municipal audit results under the theme

- "not much to go around, yet not the right hands at the till"





OVERALL AS IT OUTCOMES

OVERALL REGRESSION IN AUDIT ITCOMES



Regressed Improv



Outstanding audits

The audits of 28 municipalities were not finalised by 31 January 2020

Clean audits



(2017-18:7%)

Quality financial statements



48% (2017-18: 52%)

18% (43)

Municipalities submitted financial statements without material misstatements

Cost of consultants to assist in financial statement preparation

R1,26 billion *

59% (134)

Financial statements submitted for auditing included material misstatements in areas in which consultants did work

* Consultant costs include R741 million s completed by 31 and R522 million relating to out aing audits or audits subsequently finalis

No findings on performance reports



48% (109)

Achievement reported not reliable

No findings on compliance with legislation



(2017-18:8%)

Irregular expenditure



R32,06 billion**

(2017-18; R24,38 billion)

*Irregular expenditure includes R21,46 billion 017-18: R16,63 billion) for audits completed by I January 2020 and R10,60 billion 18: R7,75 billion) relating to outstanding udits subsequently final

MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES

6 material irregularities identified from 6 completed audits

R24 499 866 likely financial loss (R2 421 897 known and R22 077 969 estimated)

Nature of material irregularities



Payment for goods or services not received

33% (2)

R11 418 843



Assets not safeguarded resulting in theft/vandalism

50% (3)

R11 849 379



Unfair procurement leading to overpricing

17% (1)

R1 231 644



CONCERNS:



Deterioration in financial health

34% had a deficit (R6,29bn)

Not managing their finances correctly

BASIC SERVICES?

Fruitless & wasteful expenditure (R4,2 bn last 3 yrs), Irregular (R32bn)

Non-compliance with key governance laws





DEBT



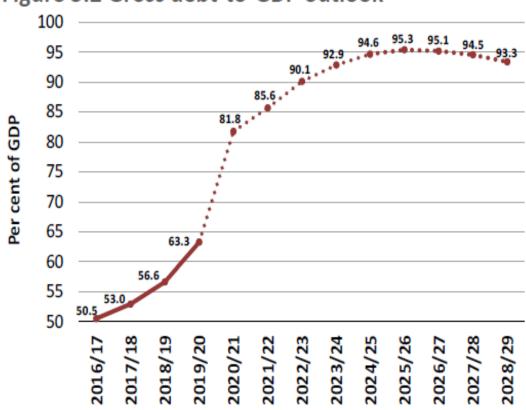


CONCERNS:



All the above concerns will only increase debt

Figure 3.2 Gross debt-to-GDP outlook*



Sovereign State?





CRITICAL RISKS: UNKNOWN





CONCERNS:



Contingent liabilities

Total – R1trn, Largest = RAF

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
billion Outcome			Estimate	Medium-term estimates			
Road Accident Fund							
Total assets	9.2	9.8	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9
Total liabilities	189.2	216.1	273.3	341.1	413.1	500.4	604.9
Net asset value	-180.0	-206.3	-262.1	-329.6	-401.4	-488.6	-593.0

GEPF

L/T liabilities underfunded





CONCERNS:



Changes to Regulation 28

Policy certainty needed

Potable water

- 37% lost due to dilapidated infrastructure
- 80% of municipal sewage works dysfunctional
- Rivers now part of sewage system
- No action by COGTA

Crime

Changes to legislation are meaningless if no action is taken if the law is broken!





WHAT IS NEEDED?

Expenditure

- Cuts & monitoring needed
- Performance monitoring

SOEs

- Expedite convictions
- Consider return on investment?

Municipalities

- Budget allocations only if
- Past performance satisfactory



WHAT IS NEEDED?

Municipalities

- COGTA assist Eskom/Water Boards
- Collect revenue from municipalities

Contingent liabilities

- Monitor continuously
- GEPF updated actuarial valuation

Overall

- Detailed action plan
- Restore credibility



THANK YOU QUESTIONS?



Iceberg – what lies below?



Economic growth & policy certainty needed

