

Parliamentary

NCOP : The Committees Review & Planning Session 28 February 2023

Dr Dumisani Jantjies

Director

Ms Sibusisiwe Sibeko

Finance Analyst

Budget
Office



Minister section
fiscal
Bill

Outline

Part A

- Introduction
- Money Bills Act and the role of PBO
- Research and analysis requests workflow process

Part B

- PBO research and analysis
 - 2023 Budget Analysis
 - Underspending brief
 - Legacy of the 6th Parliament?
 - Activities currently underway/planned for budget 2023

Introduction

- The Parliamentary Budget Office is a juristic entity of Parliament and headed by a Director as an Accounting Officer
- The Office was established in terms of section 15 of the Money Bills and Related Matters Act 2009
- To support the implementation of the Money Bills and Related Matters Act of 2009; in particular support to Finance and Appropriations Committees in both Houses; but other Committees and Members of Parliament (MPs) subject to the availability of capacity
- The Money Bills and Related Matters Act guides the approval of money bills and related matters, including amending the budget
- The Director is accountable to Parliament, the Executive Authority, the Speaker of NA and the Chairperson of the NCOP
- The Director, required to consult the Office Advisory Board (Houses Chairpersons, Finance and Appropriations Chairs) on specific matters

Introduction

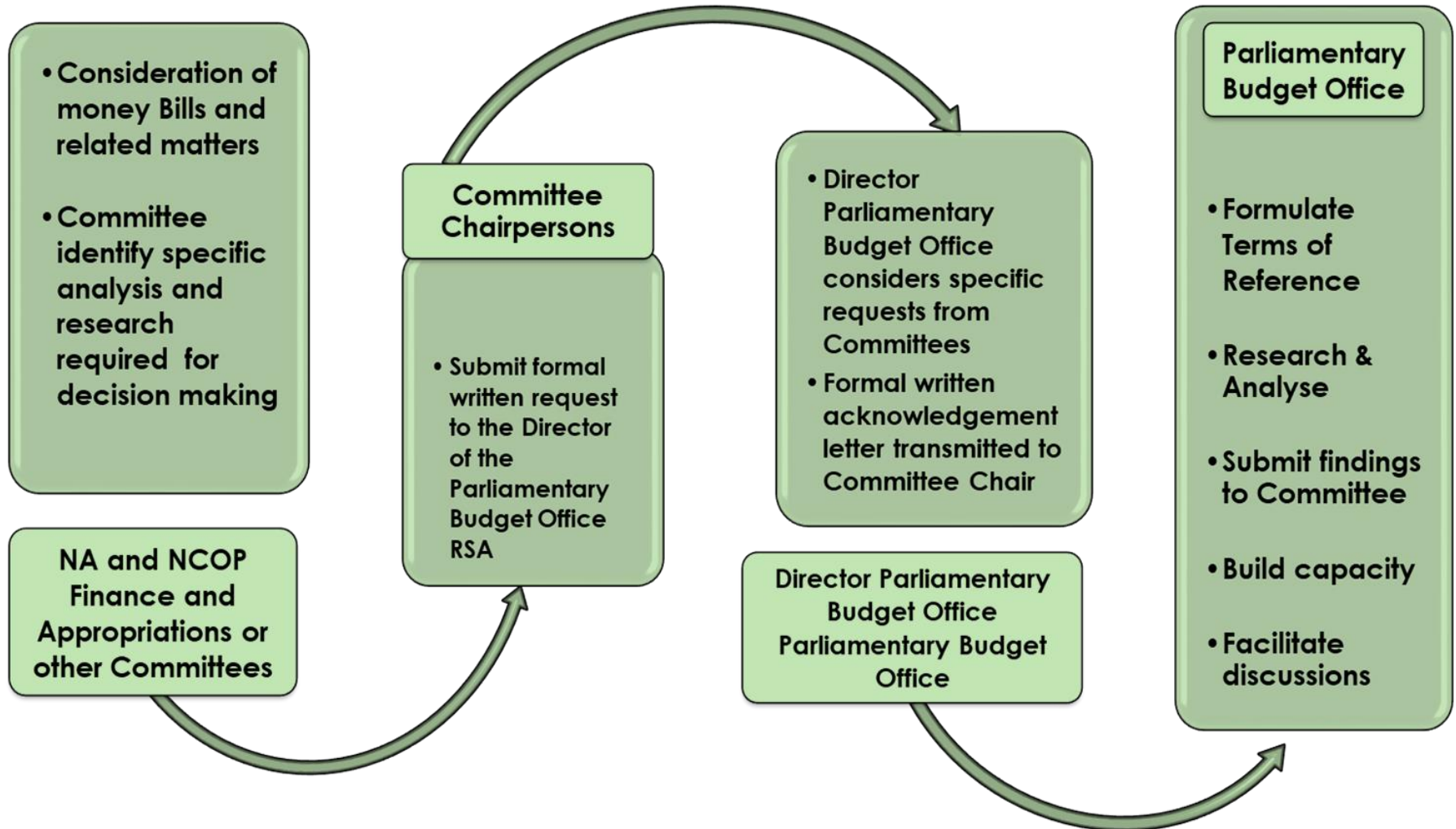
- The Office offers independent and objective analysis and advice to Parliament on money bills and other bills presented by the Executive; and any other documentation or reports with fiscal implications

The Act states that when amending the fiscal framework, a money Bill or taking any decision in terms of this Act, Parliament and its committees must—

- ensure that there is an appropriate balance between revenue, expenditure and borrowing;
- ensure that debt levels and debt interest cost are reasonable;
- ensure that the cost of recurrent spending is not deferred to future generations;
- ensure that there is adequate provision for spending on infrastructure development, overall capital spending and maintenance;
- consider the short, medium and long -term implications of the fiscal framework, on the long-term growth potential of the economy and the development of the country;
- take into account cyclical factors that may impact on the prevailing fiscal position; and
- take into account all public revenue and expenditure, including extra-budgetary funds, and contingent liabilities.

Committees research and analysis requests workflow process

Research and Analysis Requests Workflow Process



Parliament Committees and Parliamentary Budget Office

Standing Committee on Appropriations (NA):

- Spending issues
- Division of Revenue Bill, Appropriation Bill
- Supplementary Appropriation Bills, Adjustments Appropriation Bill
- Recommendations of the Financial and Fiscal Commission
- Reports or statements on actual expenditure published by the National Treasury

Select Committee on Appropriations (NCOP):

- Spending issues
- Division of Revenue Bill, Appropriation Bill
- Supplementary Appropriation Bills, Adjustments Appropriation Bill
- Recommendations of the Financial and Fiscal Commission
- Reports or statements on actual expenditure published by the National Treasury

PBO Primary Committees as per Money Bills Act

Standing Committee on Finance (NA): Budget Review (February) and MTBPS (October)

- Macroeconomic and fiscal policy;
- Fiscal framework, revised fiscal framework;
- Revenue proposal (including taxes) and actual revenue published by government;

Select Committee on Finance (NCOP): Budget Review (February) and MTBPS (October)

- Macroeconomic and fiscal policy;
- Fiscal framework, revised fiscal framework;
- Revenue proposal (including taxes) and actual revenue published by government;

PBO research and analysis

Research and analysis from 01 April 2022

Activities currently underway/planned

Research and Analysis	Description of the Research and Analysis
Pre-Budget and Pre-MTBPS briefs	Provide analysis to Parliament on the status of the economy and public finance and government performance before the presentation of the National Budget (February) and Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (October)
Budget and MTBPS analysis, Fiscal Framework, Division of Revenue and Appropriations Bill	Subsequent to the presentation by the Minister of Finance and before Parliament adopts or amends or rejects the budget and MTBPS proposals, the PBO provides analysis on economic and fiscal issues to be taken into account
Policy Analysis on National Development Plan (MTSF)- Policy Briefs	Several analyses on the implementation of the National Development Plan, vision 2030 (2019-2024 MTSF) in terms of content, context and progress made with implementation
Quarterly Economic and Fiscal Briefs	Quarterly Economic Brief, the PBO provides parliament with an analysis of the economic outlook as the economic performance affects public finances outlook. Fiscal Brief appraises MPs on the status of the government's performance in relation to the budget allocated, and these updates are given within six months (pre-MTBPS) of the financial year and just after the end of a financial year
In-year revenue forecast and Forecast Audits on government forecasts Currently strengthening the economy modelling capability	In-year revenue forecast, within the first six months of the financial year, PBO provides an estimate of whether government revenue targets for that year will be realised. The PBO estimates are based on historic trends and including first five months of the year's outcomes being forecasted. Forecast Audits, annually provide an analysis of the government growth estimates. This analysis gives indications of the likelihood of realising forecasted growth given historic performance of the forecasts
Briefs on Taxation and Revenue Matters	On request from finance committees, PBO provides an analysis of taxation proposals made during the budget reviews
Research and Analysis Requests from Committees	During the financial year Committees may request an analysis on a particular issue with public finance implications. E.g., Votes budget analysis, SOEs financial analysis, Electricity generation technology choices: Costs and considerations, Public Sector Wage Bill, Free Fee HE Costing Analysis, Business incentives for development
Costing Estimate Analysis	Traditional costing models have largely focused on the fiscal implications of the policy and have not sufficiently accounted for the macroeconomic, socioeconomic and environmental effects of policy. The Office costing model proposes a framework in which fiscal implications are considered in tandem with macroeconomic effects, socioeconomic implications and environmental considerations

2023 Budget Analysis

Budget 2023 in context

Budget in Context

- According to the Budget, government is prioritising stable and clear policies that promote economic growth and fiscal health in the midst of an uncertain outlook. The 2023 Budget proposes a major debt-relief arrangement for Eskom to address its persistently weak financial position and enable it to conduct necessary investment and maintenance
- Government proposes to realise primary balance earlier than anticipated period announced during the mid-term budget. Our concern is what has been the cost of balancing the books, looking at fact that, by government own admission, we are unlikely to realise many of the NDP outcomes. But also given that the economy has not seen required real investment which has been the argument that stabilising debt will lead to real investment in the economy
- The 2023 Budget proposes measures to support 2019-2024 MTSF priorities. However, progress has been slow in supporting realization of some of the priorities, e.g. Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state, Priority 2: economic transformation and job creation, Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
- The budget fall short in responding to the UN 2023 advise to developing countries; for developing country governments to embark on “bold, targeted and timely” fiscal expansion and support from developed countries to support their recovery and stimulus

Budget in Context

- Extraordinarily high levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality, market concentration, financialisation and misallocation of capital, and inadequate state capacity to deliver infrastructure projects all point toward continued poor investment and economic growth performance- GDP per capita in 2022 was lower than 2007 and is expected to worsen over the medium term- 2025
- Even if global growth improves more than forecast, South Africa's growth prospects over the medium term remain poor because serious risks, including electricity and water availability, will very likely persist and government's fiscal policy framework is contractionary
- More government spending, particularly to support struggling households, service delivery and upgrading of services infrastructure could boost aggregate demand and form part of a strategy for structural transformation of the economy
- According to government, fiscal consolidation is “critical policy stance” to stabilize debt improves market sentiment. But, it hurts the real economy, erodes the state's capacity to deliver services and risks higher debt. As it means less resources for teachers, doctors, nurses and police to serve a growing population- Real per capita spending on these functions is expected to continue to decline over the medium term

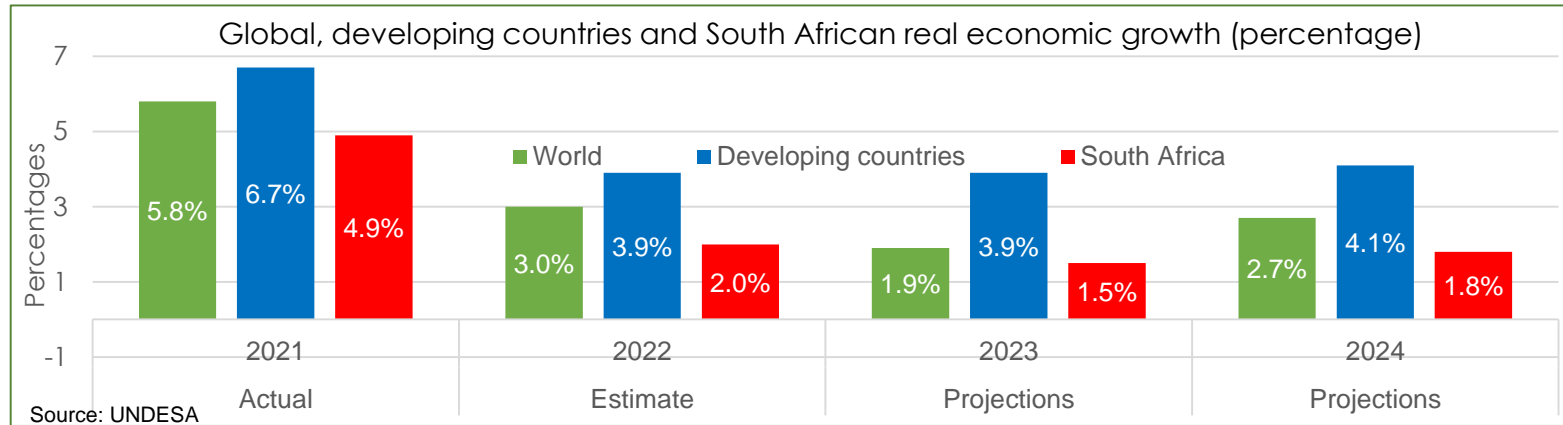
Macroeconomic overview

Global economic performance

Economic analysis of the budget

GDP growth requires more government spending

Global economic performance

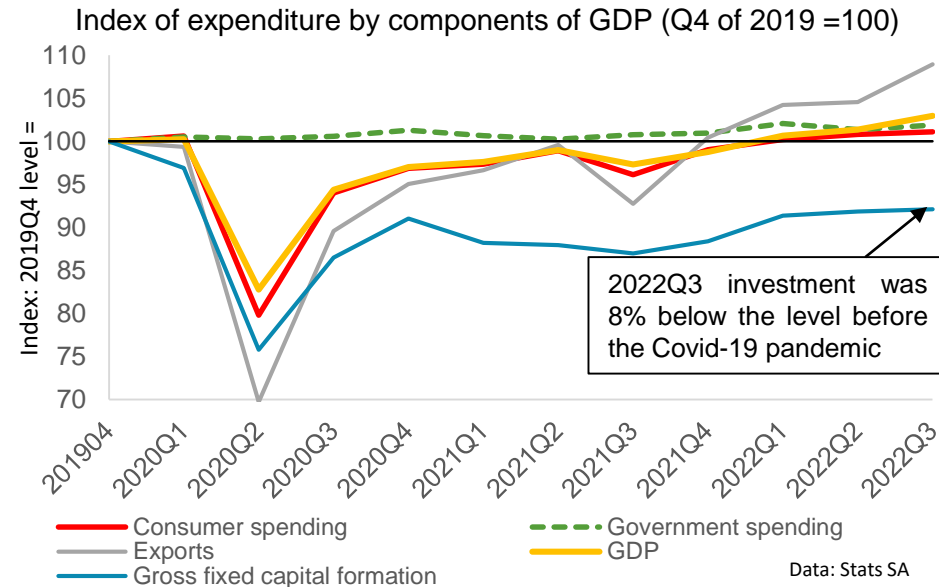


- Global growth forecasts have improved in early 2023, however there is much uncertainty related to (amongst others):
 - Positive impacts of China reopening, recovery in value chains and freight transport, and lower inflation
 - Negative impact of higher interest rates, environmental risks, war in Ukraine and other geopolitical risks
- According to the 2023 Global Risk Report of the World Economic Forum:
 - Present and future risks can interact with each other to form a ‘polycrisis’ – a cluster of related global risks with compounding effects, such that the overall impact exceeds the sum of each part
 - Examples are: energy supply crisis, food supply crisis, inflation crisis and cost of living crisis
- Developing countries, incl. South Africa, have been affected by the cumulative effects of crises. The high likelihood of more crises points to greater hardships ahead
- In 2023 the UN Secretary General advocated for developing country governments to embark on “bold, targeted and timely” fiscal expansion and support from developed countries to support their recovery and stimulus

GDP growth requires more government spending

Macroeconomic performance and projections

Percentages	Actual			Estimate	Forecast		
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Final household consumption	1.2	-5.9	5.6	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.8
Final government consumption	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	-2.2	0.4	0.0
Gross fixed-capital formation	-2.1	-14.6	0.2	4.2	1.3	3.8	3.5
Gross domestic expenditure	1.4	-8.0	4.8	3.8	0.9	1.5	1.8
Exports	-3.4	-11.9	10	8.8	1.0	2.2	2.9
Imports	0.4	-17.4	9.5	14.0	1.1	2.3	2.9
Real GDP growth	0.3	-6.3	4.9	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.8

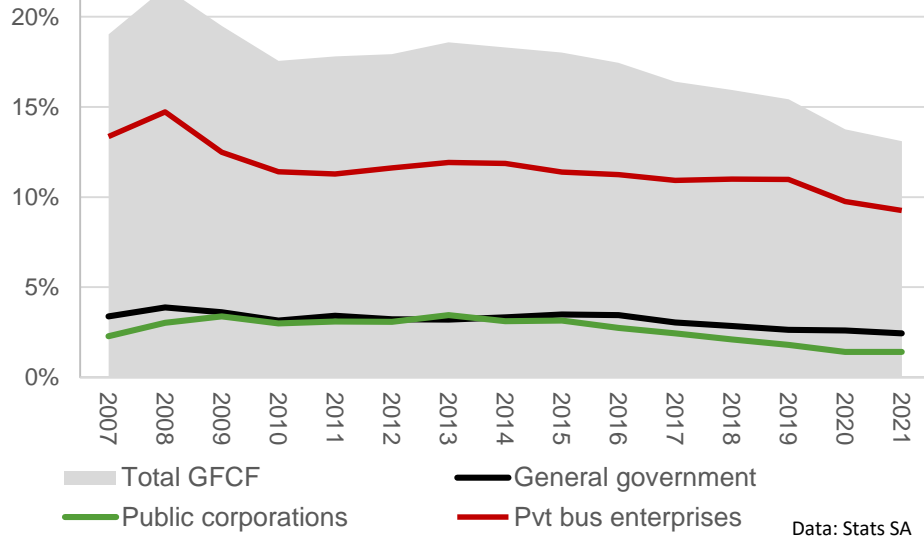


Source: National Treasury 2023 Budget Review

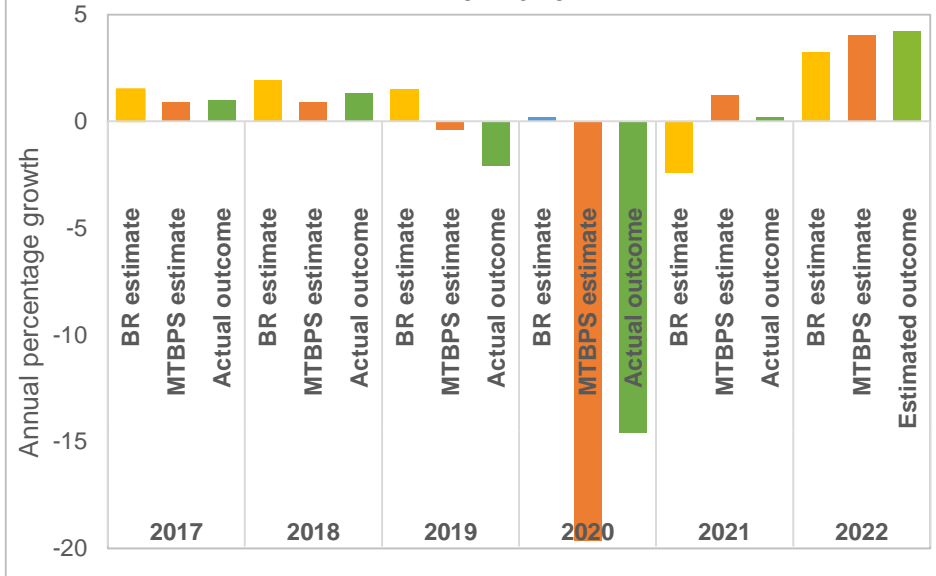
- Government projections explain how fiscal consolidation hinders GDP growth: Projected government consumption expenditure is forecast to decline by an average of 0.6 % annually over the MTEF
- Government's projections for investment have consistently been too high and again seem unjustifiably high in the 2023 Budget given problems such as load shedding, freight bottlenecks, higher interest rates, fiscal consolidation and low household demand
- For the economy to grow, household consumption, which contributes about 60% of GDP, has to grow, however, household demand and associated investments are expected to remain low
- More government spending, particularly to support struggling households, service delivery and upgrading of services infrastructure could boost aggregate demand and form part of a strategy for structural transformation of the economy

Investment not contributing much to GDP growth

Gross fixed capital formation (investment) by general government, public enterprises and private business enterprises (% of GDP)



Estimated vs Actual outcomes of Gross fixed capital formation



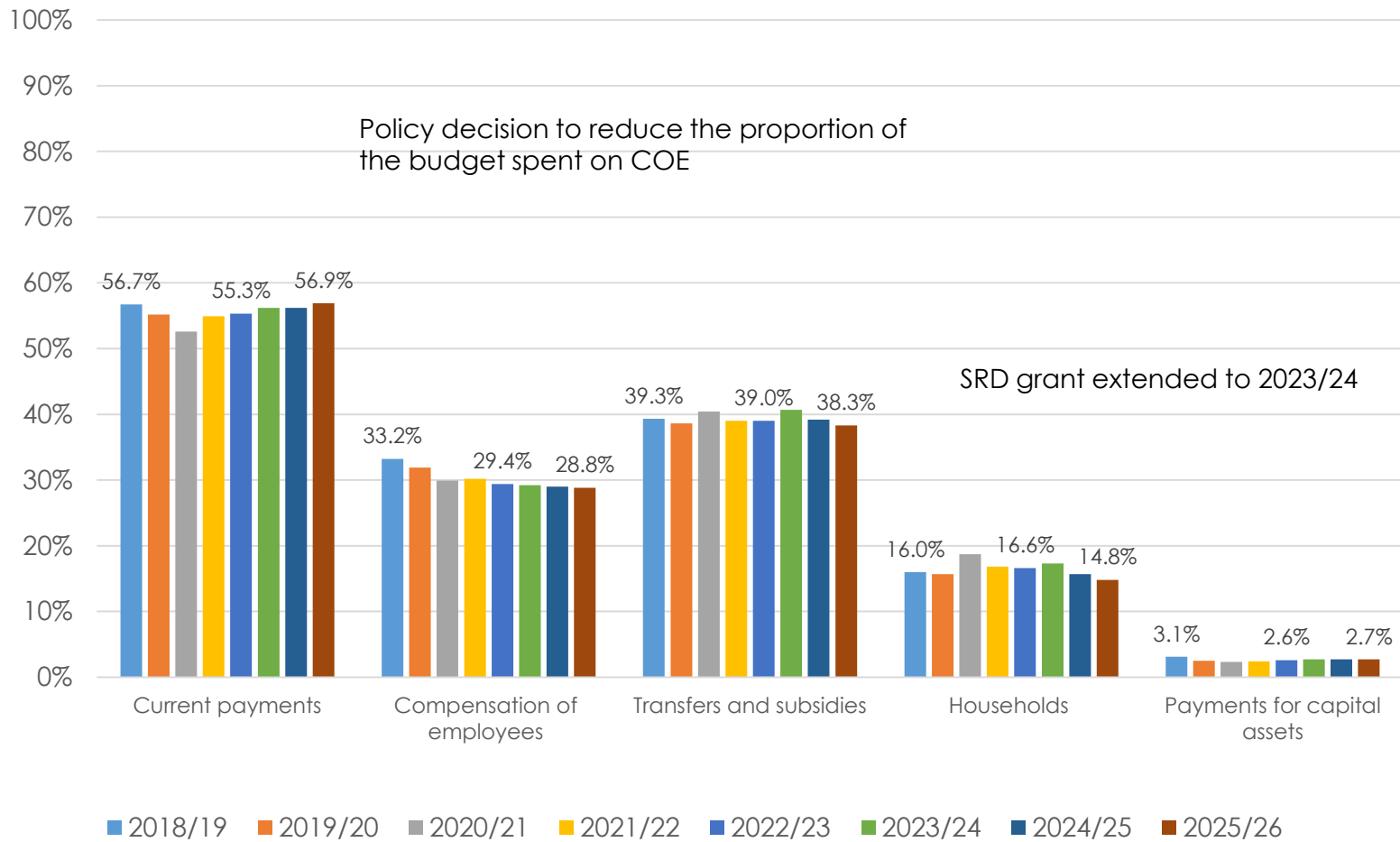
- Both private and public sector investments have declined since the global financial crisis of 2008
- The 2023 Budget's growth forecasts over the MTEF depends largely on projected investment growth
- The government projects investment to grow at an average of nearly 3 % over the MTEF mainly driven by private sector energy projects which NT hopes will ease the energy constraint, improve overall business sentiment and stimulate fixed investment, however, SA's fixed investment track record has been poor
- The structural reforms proposed by the NT do not fundamentally address the deeper structural challenges that hamper investment & growth in the economy

Policy Priorities

Budget priorities over the MTEF

Changes of spending priorities over the MTSF

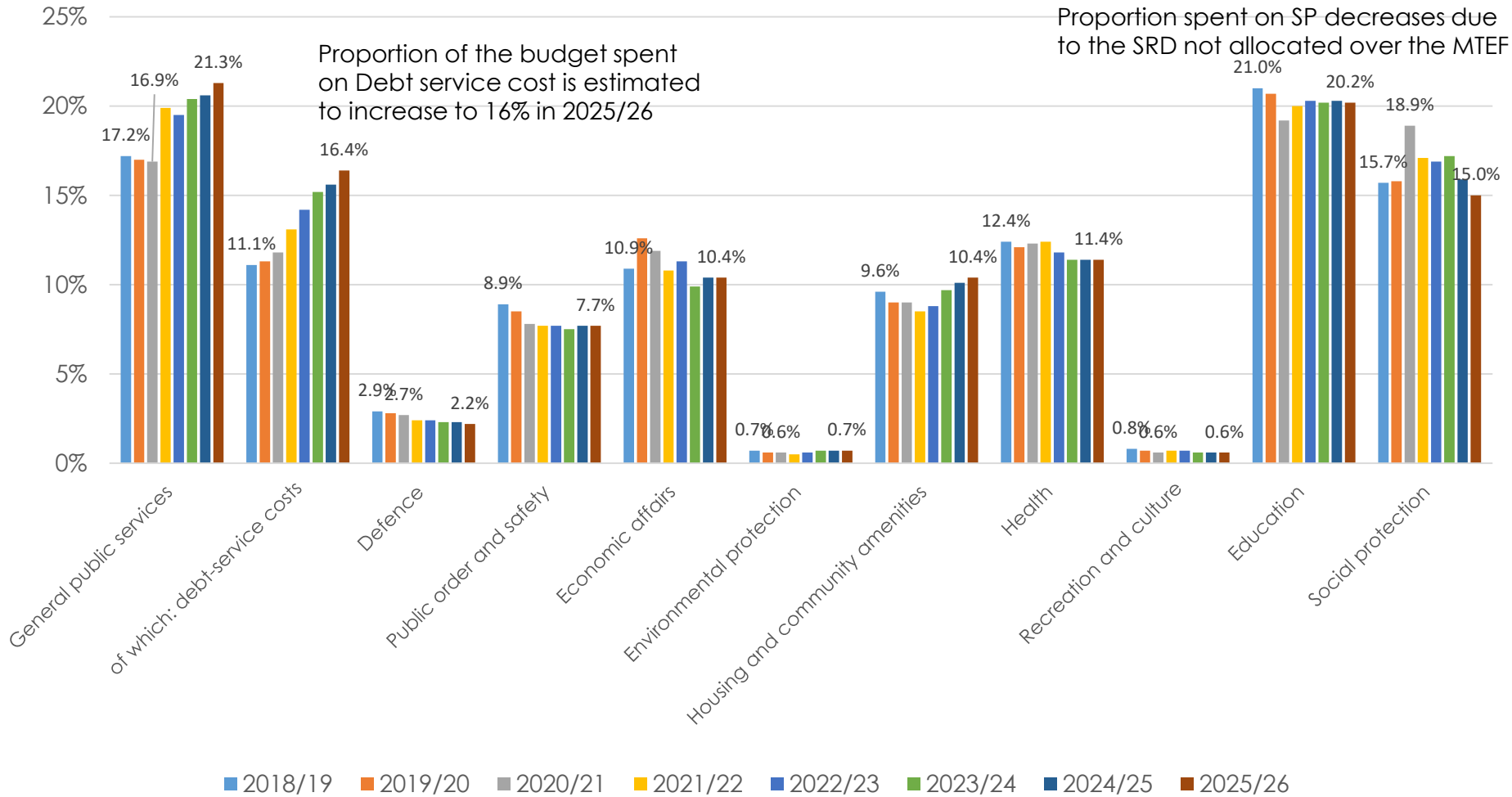
Proportions of the consolidated budget allocated per economic classification



Source: National Treasury

Note: The consolidated budget includes the main budget framework and spending by provinces, social security funds and public entities financed from their own revenue sources. (BR T8)

Proportions of the consolidated budget per function group



Source: National Treasury

Note: The consolidated budget includes the main budget framework and spending by provinces, social security funds and public entities financed from their own revenue sources. (BR T8)

Changes to the fiscal framework

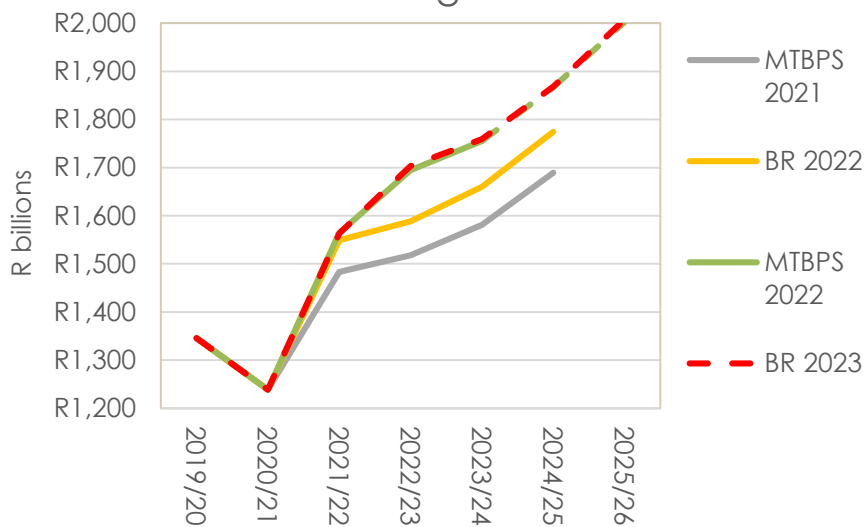
Budget balance

Contributors to stabilising debt

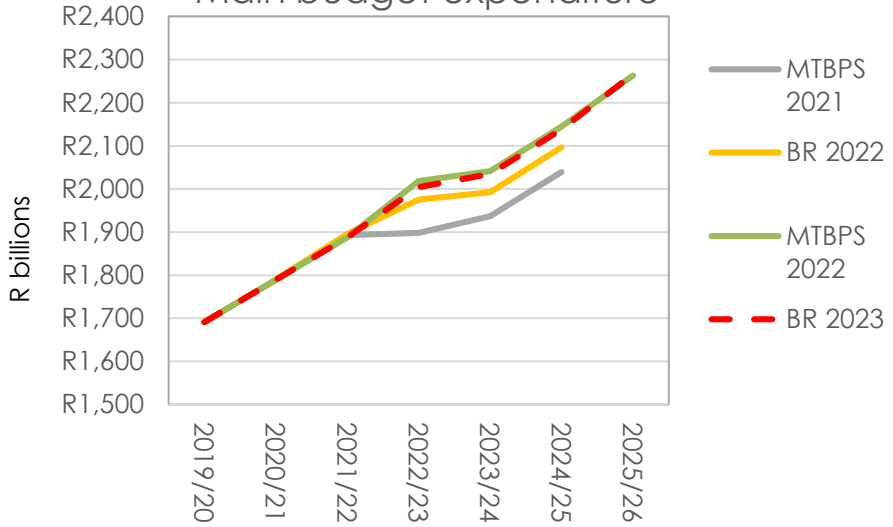
Contingent liabilities and risks

A primary budget surplus but at what cost?

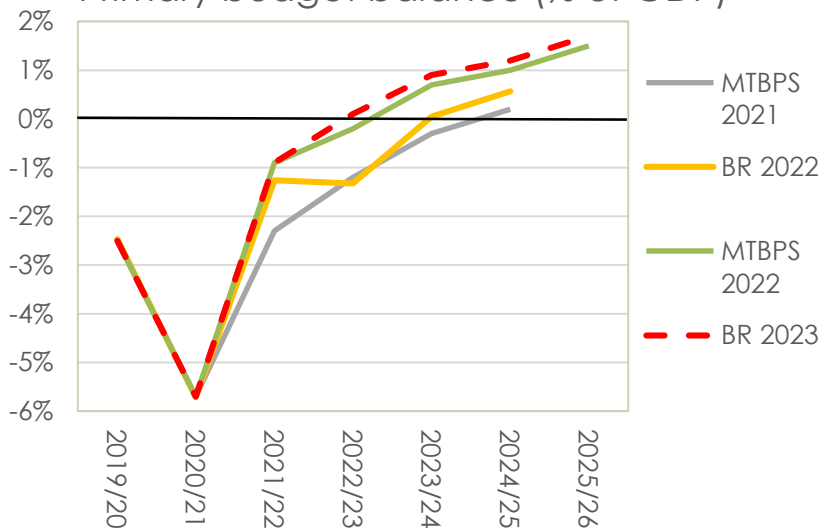
Main budget revenue



Main budget expenditure



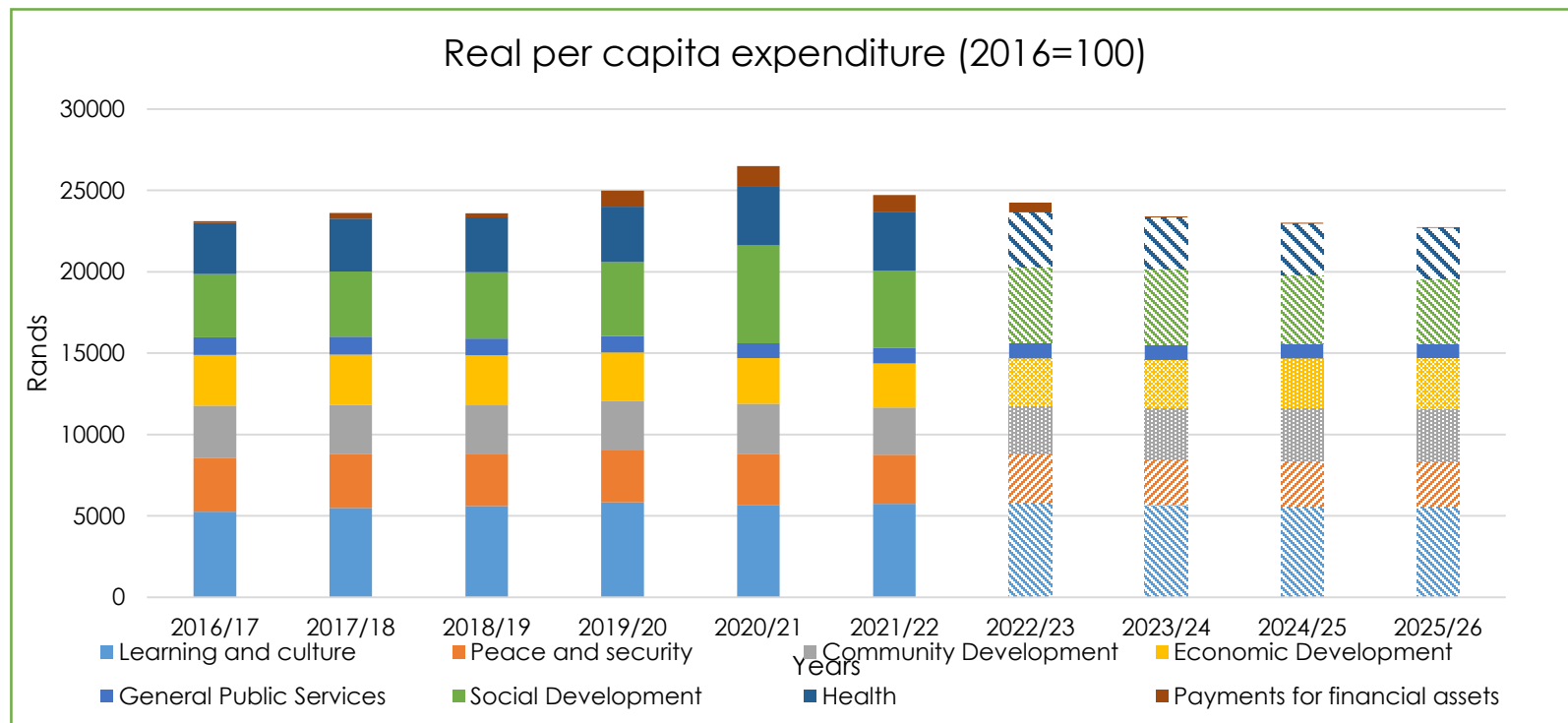
Primary budget balance (% of GDP)



- The 2023 Budget maintains government's long-standing fiscal consolidation stance through reducing government consumption spending
- It pursues primary fiscal surplus that is unlikely to be achieved in the current fiscal year and over the MTEF
- According to the NT, this "critical policy stance" to stabilise debt improves market sentiment
- But, it hurts the real economy, erodes the state's capacity to deliver services and risks higher debt
- It means less resources for teachers, doctors, nurses and police to serve a growing population
- The risks to the credibility of the fiscal policy framework listed by the NT are far outweighed by the socio-economic risk of not adequately investing in society

Real per capita spending per function group

- Total real per capita expenditure declines in the medium term
- Only expenditure on economic development and community development increase marginally in real terms
- In 2016/17 total real expenditure per capita was R23 116, by 2025/26 this will decline to R22 747
- In 2023/24, total real per capita spend is R23 402, a decline from the projected R24 255 in 2022/23

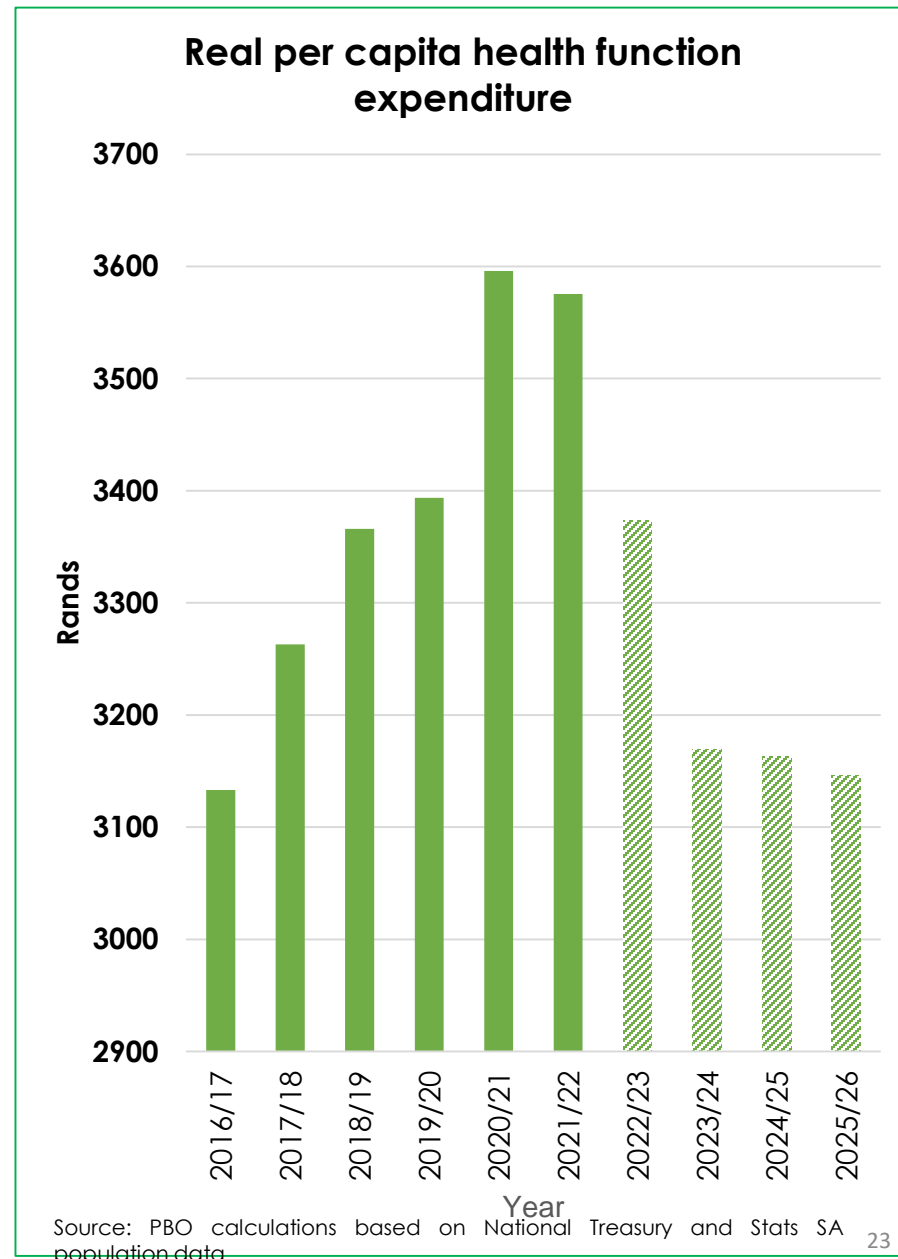


Source: PBO calculations using Budget 2023 data

Tuesday, 28 February 2023

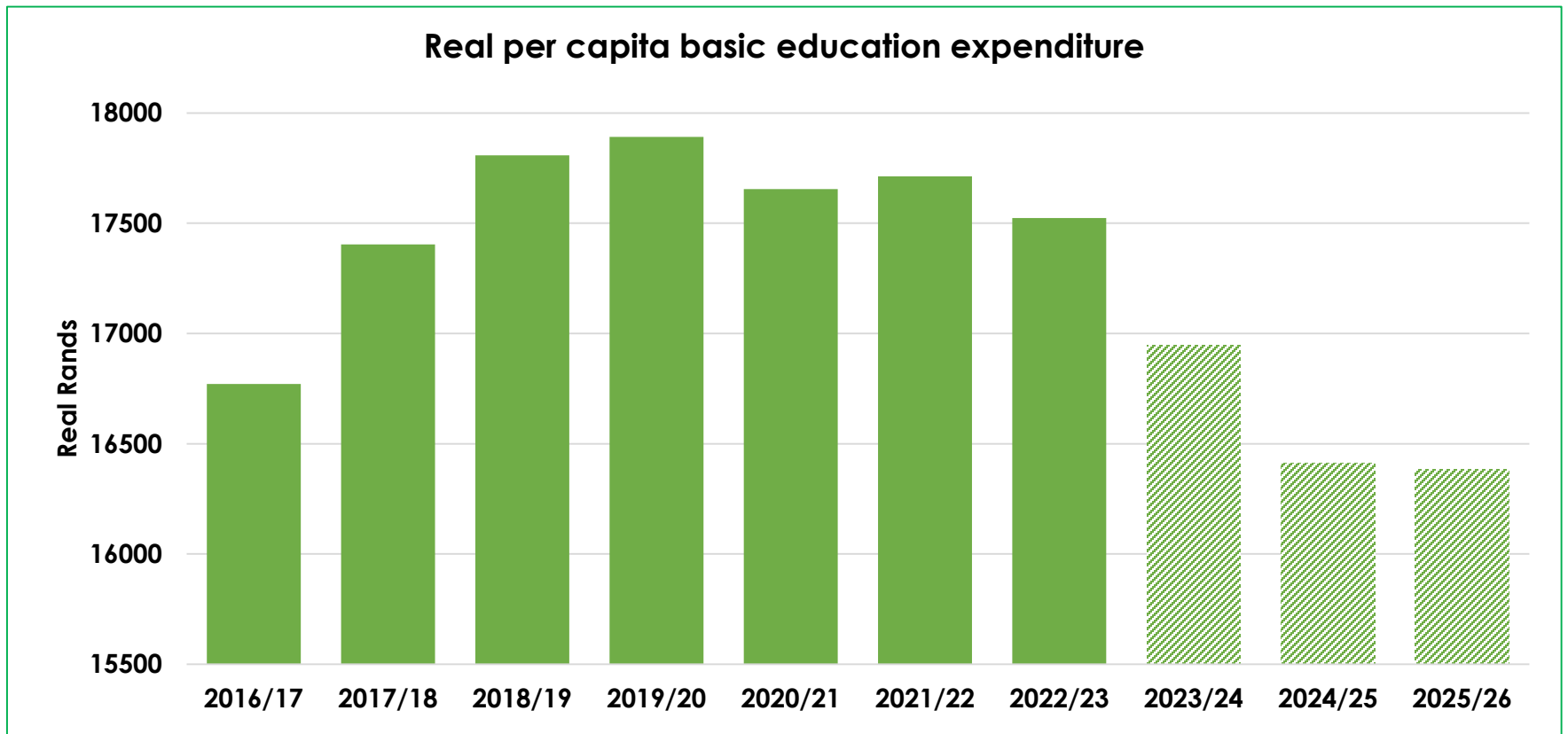
Trends health expenditure (2022 MTBPS)

- The public healthcare system remains overstretched and underfunded
- For example: According to the South African Nursing Council, the current nurse-to-patient ratio is 1:218 patients while the ideal ratio is 1:16
- In March 2022, Health Minister Joe Phaahla revealed that there are 10 831 vacancies in state hospitals citing budget cuts as a significant challenge
- The Minister also highlighted that the doctor to patient ratio was 0.79:1000 in 2019
- Despite these challenges, real per capita spending on the health function declines over the medium term period
- Real declines are likely higher given that medical price inflation is higher than CPI
- It must be asked how this spending could support the requirements for implementing NHI?



Trends in basic education (2022 MTBPS)

- In real per capita terms, the government will be spending less per student in 2025/26 than it did in 2016/17
- In 2016/17, the government spent R16 772 per learner. Projected spend per learner in 2025/26 is R16 384



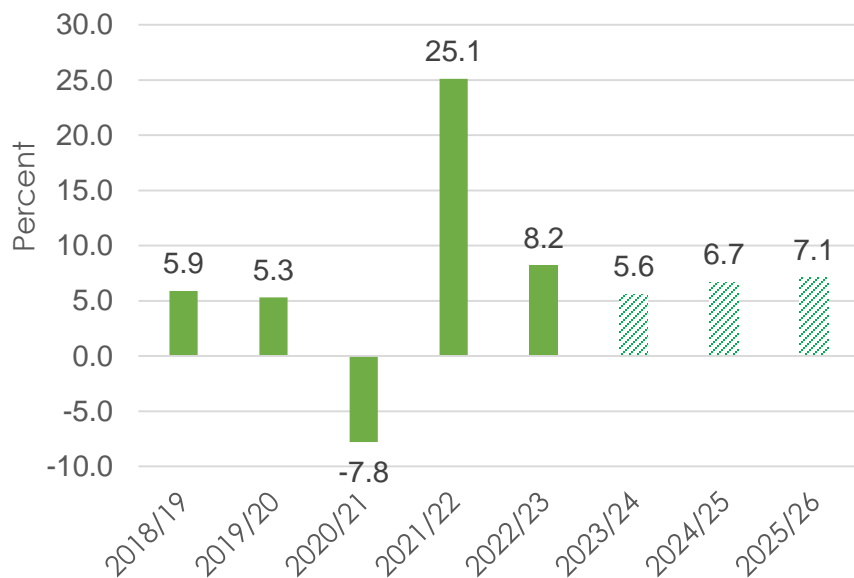
Government revenue

Revenue collection has increased

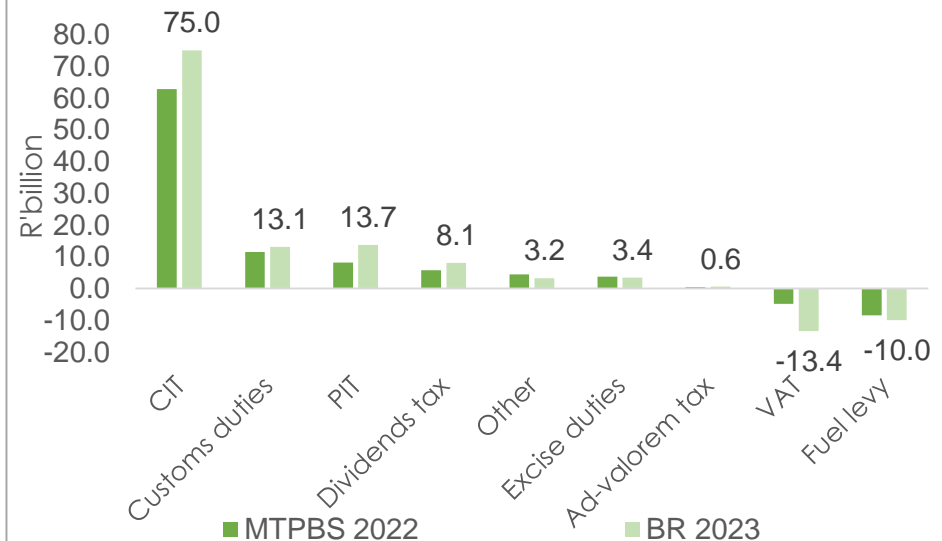
Revenue collection continues to be higher than expected

- Both the tax-to-GDP ratio and nominal revenue collections continues to recover and are now expected to be higher than pre-COVID projections
- The gross tax revenue collection estimates is R10.3 billion higher than the MTBPS 2022 estimates, and R93.7 billion more than the Budget 2022 estimates
- All other tax instruments have been revised upward relative to Budget 2022, except for VAT, General Fuel levy and Excise duties
- Government projects an average growth rate of 6.5% in gross tax revenue over the medium term

Gross tax revenue growth



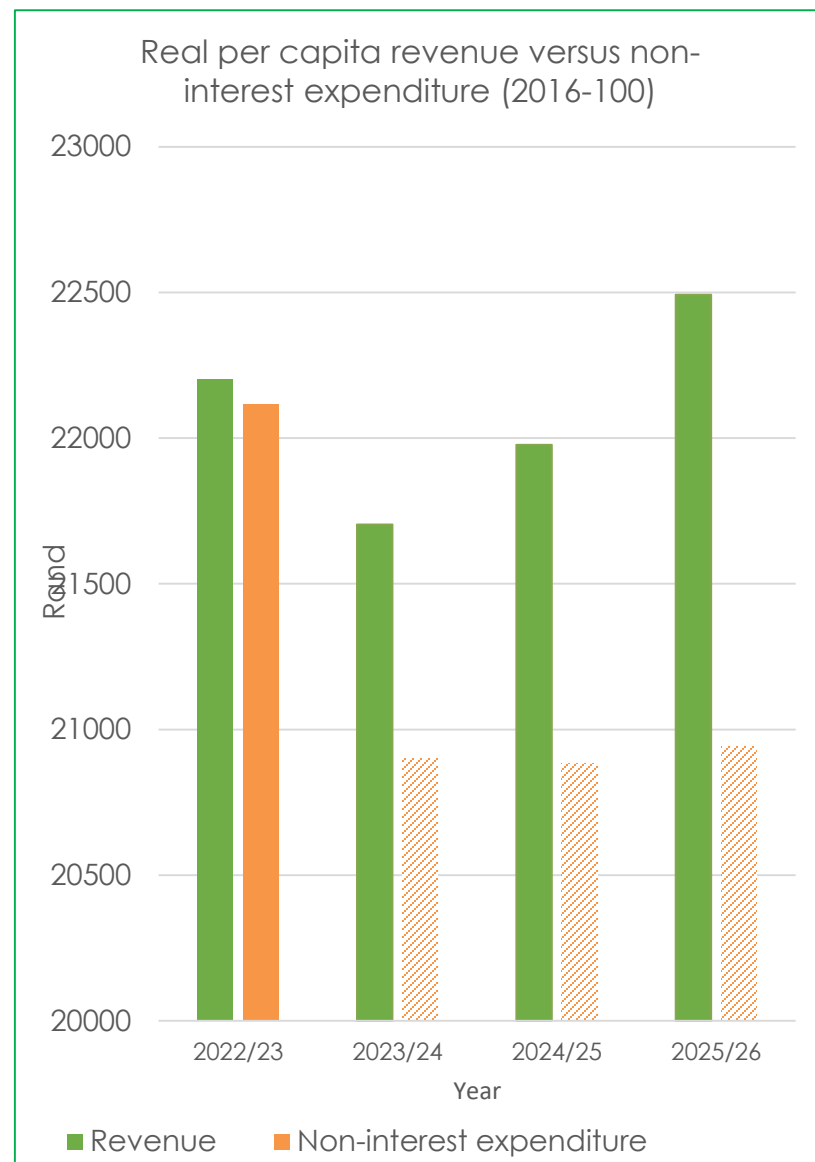
Deviation in tax collection (estimates for 2022/23)



Maximising domestic redistribution

- Fiscal policy is an important tool for the redistribution of income and wealth, that becomes even more important when there is extreme structural inequality
- Revenue is expected to exceed non-interest expenditure, yet at the same time there will be declines in per capita spending
- Fiscal consolidation has significant distributional impacts which the PBO has continuously highlighted. It threatens to deepen inequality
- The continued disinvestment in the expenditure of public goods and services threatens to erode the fiscal legitimacy of the state
 - According to a 2021 Afrobarometer survey, only 52.9 per cent of respondents agreed that “The government usually uses the tax revenues it collects for the well-being of citizens”
- It must be asked, again, if current levels of spending are sufficient to meet the goals of reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality

Tuesday, 28 February 2023



Source: PBO calculations using Budget 2023 data

SOEs and Contingent liabilities

SOEs, contingent liabilities and bailouts

The SOEs, the economy and public finances

- Ongoing troubles at SOEs have real economic implications for households and businesses
- Many SOEs remain unable to adequately fund their operations and debt obligations, and are even less able to optimally invest in infrastructure
- With regard to the 2 largest SOEs, the 2023 BR says Eskom relies on continued state support and Transnet has to make large-scale investment
- Major public entities as listed under Schedule 2 of the Public Finance Management Act (1999) are required to operate as sustainable profit-generating businesses that borrow on the strength of their balance sheets
- The NT is concerned that debt and bailouts of SOEs pose risks to the fiscal framework
- These developments raise important questions, particularly in light of concerns of the negative implications of an austerity mindset on broader socio-economic outcomes
 - Should the term credible be applied to a fiscal policy framework biased to achieving a primary surplus in the short-term even if that fiscal framework does not provide enough resources for key SOEs to avoid large-scale economic damage in the short-term and long-term viability?
 - The experience of Eskom raises the questions whether larger targeted and conditional financial support to Eskom by government several years ago could have prevented prolonged load shedding and the need for the current large debt relief
 - Should the PFMA requirement that Schedule 2 public entities operate as sustainable profit-generating businesses that borrow on the strength of their balance sheets be reconsidered given the state of key SOEs and socio-economic costs of their poor performance and high debt
 - Does NT have the specialized expertise to assess the unique, detailed operations of different SOEs to fulfill the important tasks of providing detailed requirements for SOEs to improve business efficiencies and finances?

Underspending brief

Analysis on underspend by vote (national and provincial) as well as an unpacking of the drivers of underspend

Underspending brief: Preliminary findings

The brief thus summarises some the following key issues for further considerations for oversight purposes by Parliament:

- Underspending of government budget phenomenon is not unique to South Africa, as literature shows that other countries do struggle with budget underspending as well
- The literature further shows that, weaknesses in budget planning and execution processes and procedures are a critical contributor to underspending government budget
- Complex procurement processes have been cited by many government entities as reasons for underspending. Promoting procurement best practices of supply chain management system should be prioritized within government departments and entities
- Delays in payment of suppliers invoices or claims by government departments and entities, is one of the major reasons for underspending in government. It is therefore worth highlighting that, delays in invoices payment is in breach on Treasury Regulation which states that “Unless determined otherwise in a contract or other agreement, all payments due to creditors must be settled within 30 days from receipt of an invoice or, in the case of civil claims, the date of settlement or court judgement”

Underspending brief: Preliminary findings

The brief thus summarises some the following key issues for further considerations for oversight purposes by Parliament:

- Vacancies in critical posts in government departments and entities has contributed to delays in spending budget
- Compensation of employees' expenditure is linked to government service delivery. Therefore, failure to fill critical posts has direct impact in government' ability to use the budget to delivery much required government services. For instance, it would be difficult to complete a project without having appointed a project manager to run and oversee the project implementation
- Interdepartmental systemic issues which drive inefficiencies in Interdepartmental projects, particularly infrastructure, need to be addressed.
 - Failing to comply to conditional grants conditions, leads underspending of the grant and funds being returned back to national department. Therefore, it is important to always link the conditional grants budget to specific service delivery goals
- Inadequate needs assessment and project planning, ineffective monitoring of project milestones and contractors/ implementing agents have all led to underspending budget in government departments and entities

Legacy of the 6th Parliament

Less than 10 working months before the end of 6th Parliament? Key policies and legislative matters for consideration

- Public Procurement Bill – reform? Minister of Finance to table by March 2023
 - Proposed bill will hinder government goal of social and economic transformation of the economy
 - Localization, local content, national framework of procurement, BBEEE weighted- all these must be retained in any national procurement bill
 - Localisation policies to gradually reduce import dependency ratios of some sectors by setting targets for a particular period
 - Local content requirements to provide clarity on the; extent of local ownership, market structure, and requirements to build technology capabilities
- Macroeconomic Policy Review - ?
 - Fiscal Policy –
 - How has fiscal consolidation supported the realization of the 2019-2024 MTSF goals?
 - Government and public corporations increase their investment in economic infrastructure, social infrastructure and economic services in line with the NDP targets

Less than 10 working months before the end of 6th Parliament?

Key policies and legislative matters for consideration

• Macroeconomic Policy Review - ?

• Monetary Policy –

- Reserve Bank revert back to its “flexible inflation targeting” regime and upgraded to a dual mandate of both targeting inflation and economic growth at 6%
- Adopt necessary measures to raise the annual growth of credit extension to the private sector productive sectors and SMME at a consistent rate annually
- Divert money to SMMEs and entrepreneurs willing to help diversify and transform the economy and to creating jobs

• Service delivery status-?

- District development model implementation to be streamlined
- Spending of core functions (education, healthcare, social development, human settlement, economic development, community development) must be protected from cuts, grow with inflation at least

- Grey-listing by FATF- 24 February 2023

- Parliament to consider government action plan to address concerns raised
- Regular or quarterly updates or monitoring on the progress to address concerns

Research currently underway/planned - 2023

Office research and analysis underway for 2023

- Post Budget 2023 Brief
- Underspending briefs: Analysis on underspend by vote (national and provincial) as well as an unpacking of the drivers of underspend
- Post budget analysis: Presentations to committees
- Quarterly Economic Briefs (March, June, September and December)
- Fiscal Brief: May and October
- Policy Briefs
- Research papers (TBC)

Thank you!

Dr Dumisani Jantjies
Director,
djantjies@parliament.gov.za,

4th Floor, Parliament Towers 103-107 Plein Street, Cape Town, 8000

<https://www.parliament.gov.za/parliamentary-budget-office>

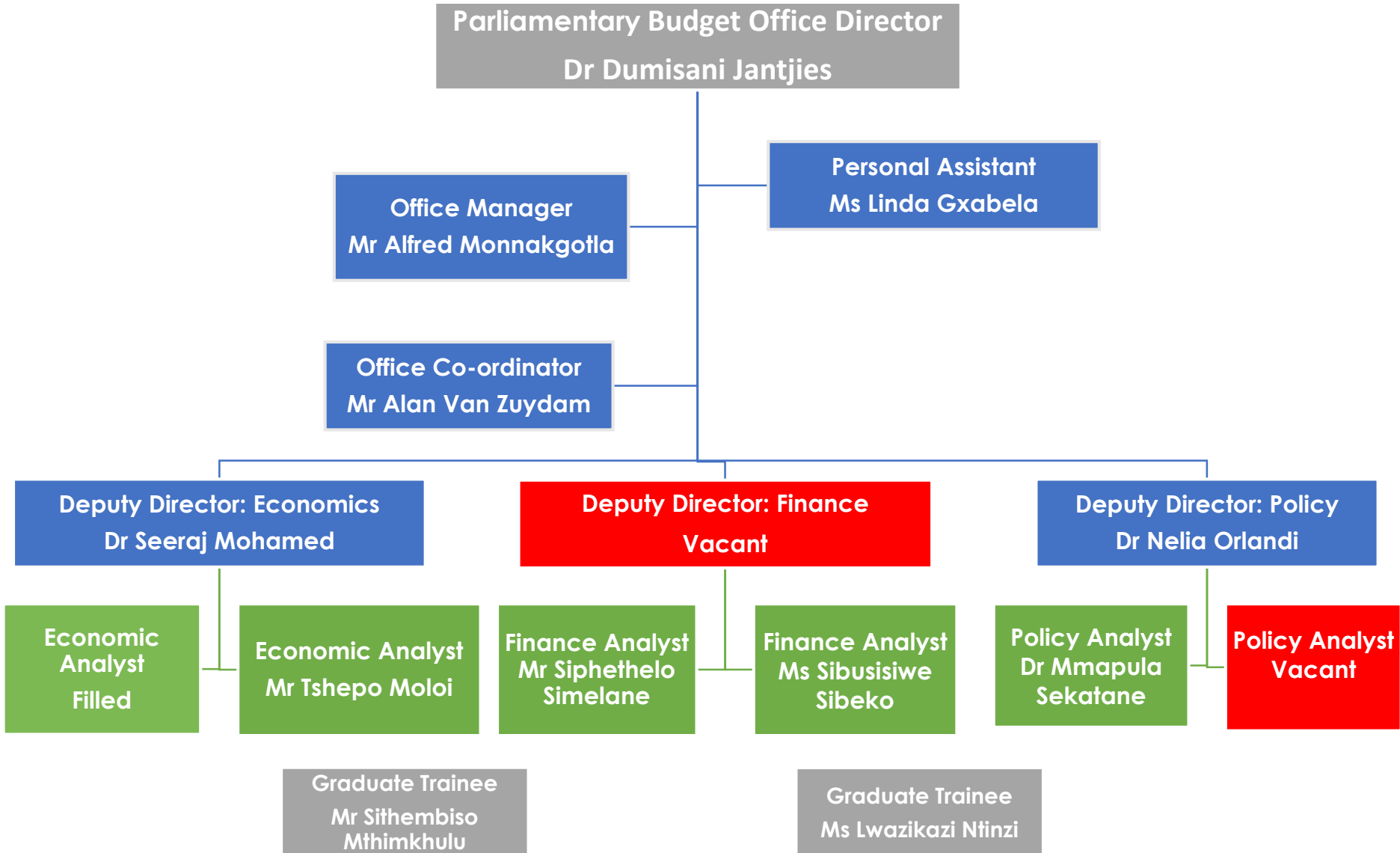
Accountability line for the Director

Parliament Executive Authority
Speaker of the National Assembly, and
Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces

Parliamentary Budget Office Advisory Board:
2 Houses Chairpersons (NCOP and NA)
2 Finance Committees Chairpersons (NCOP and NA)
2 Appropriations Committees Chairpersons (NCOP and NA)

Parliamentary Budget Office Director

Current Positional Structure



Strategy in Context



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Business Plan and Budget Estimates 2019-2024

*Independent Budgetary Analysis and Advise for Stronger
Fiscal oversight*

Parliamentary

Budget
Office

Strategic Execution from Conceptualization

National Level

Government Budget Addresses the Country's Socio Economic Developmental Needs that improve the quality of life- 2021 to 2024- The 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework has set-out seven Outcomes to be realized by 2024. Government will use the budget another policy instruments to realize these MTSF Outcome



Parliament Level

Parliament' oversight process in terms of Money Bills and Related Matters Act assess how government' proposed budgets contribute to the realisation of national aspirations (Increase Government's responsiveness and accountability). During this budget oversight process Parliament is required to take into account inputs from various stakeholders



Parliamentary Budget Office Role

Provide and advise based on research and analyses outputs to support Parliament's process of assessing the societal potential, economic and developmental impact of the budget. The PBO research and analyses outputs aim to provide relevant and necessary knowledge and insights that support and Empower MPs in their oversight role

Research and Analysis and Parliament Fiscal Oversight

Office to remain a strong and independent voice within the budget process in support Parliament's role of fiscal oversight, to ensure four fundamentals are attained and maintained

1. Our research, analysis, reports and briefs are reported and presented in a form that is accessible (readable) or understandable by an average MP
2. Good balance between responding to Committees' or MPs research or analysis requests, and ability for the Office to initiate own analysis or research
3. The Office has a fair, clear, transparent and practical workflow and analysis methodology in doing its analysis and research work
4. Office continues to be highly respected and remain independent, objective and professional; include the Director and the team members, in particular by the Executive and MPs

Strategy Execution Challenges

- Non-compliance with Money Bills and Related Matters Act by Parliament- e.g., Failure to transfer of funds in line with the Act requirement to fulfil the Office mandate-
- Inadequate funding for Parliamentary Budget Office to fulfil mandate
- Inadequate governance structure and operational and management process delays Parliamentary Budget Office processes
- Inadequate time allocation to prepare outputs and present or share Parliamentary Budget Office research with Committees
- Inadequate work flow arrangements and human resource capacity for the Office to deliver on its mandate
- Delayed Office transition toward fully implementing Money Bills and Related Matters Act (section 15), in particular Governance and Accountability Matters

Continuous Stakeholder Engagement

- The Parliamentary Budget Office has a broader pool of stakeholders to keep abreast with socioeconomic issues, macroeconomic and fiscal policy developments, and strengthen the Office technical capabilities
- Regular engagements with other research units in various Parliaments, and with civil society during public hearings and other platforms
- Engagement with provincial legislatures, over the years we made contributions for consideration in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Western Cape considerations towards their Money Bills processes
- Regular engagement and use of the work of fellow governance supporting bodies including, AGSA, DPME, NT and other stakeholders

Continuous Stakeholder Engagement

- Led the established African Network of Parliamentary Budget Offices (AN-PBO) at continental level. South African is the Convenor of the AN-PBO
- 5th Annual AN-PBO Meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe in 21-26 August 2022, adopted the AN-PBO Charter and Logo, and appoint Executive Council
- Engagements with other PBOs through the Global Network of PBO and the OECD Network of PBOs and Independent Fiscal Institutions
- Further engagements with Multilateral Institutions involved in establishing and capacitating PBOs

Recent research and analysis

- The Office research and analysis are circulated to Committees and are available to support Committees and MPs.
- The work is also available on <https://www.parliament.gov.za/parliamentary-budget-office>
- Below we highlight our outputs in Quarter 3, 2022:

February 2023 outputs:

- 2023 Budget pre and post analysis and briefs
- Analysis of government underspending of budget- National and Provinces
- Fiscal Brief
- Pre-MTBPS Presentation and Brief
- Policy Briefs - Performance on the 2019-2024 MTSF:
 - Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation
 - Priority 3- Education, Skills and Health
 - Priority 4- Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services
 - Priority 5- Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government
 - Priority 6- Social Cohesion and Safer Communities

Recent research and analysis

November 2022 outputs:

- DOR, Adjusted Appropriations & Special Appropriations for SCOA
- DOR Presentation to SeCOA
- MTBPS Discussion
- PBO Brief - 2022 MTBPS
- Tongaat-Hullett - PBO's written answer to the SCOA
- PBO Briefing on Vote 1 (Presidency) Oversight
- NCOP Legislative Review

December 2022 outputs:

- Quarterly Economic Brief