Thursday, 3 September 2026]

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PARLIAMENT

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

THURSDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER 2026

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Assembly

The Speaker

1. Introduction of Bills

(1) **The Minister of Home Affairs**

(a) **Electoral Laws Amendment Bill** [B24–2026] (National Assembly – proposed sec 76) [Explanatory summary of Bill and prior notice of its introduction published in ***Government Gazette*** No. 55283 of 28 August 2026.]

Introduction and referral to the **Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs** of the National Assembly, as well as referral to the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) for classification in terms of Joint Rule 202.

In terms of Joint Rule 196 written views on the classification of the Bill may be submitted to the JTM. The Bill may only be classified after the expiry of at least seven parliamentary working days since introduction.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

1. Report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament on the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa's 2026/27 First Quarter Report, dated 28 August 2026

The Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament having considered the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa's performance in the first quarter of 2026/27, reports as follows:

1. Introduction

1.1 Section 4 of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, No. 10 of 2009 (the FMPPLA) provides for the establishment of an oversight mechanism to maintain oversight of the financial management of Parliament. The Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament (JSCFMP) was established in terms of the Joint Rules of Parliament. The Committee has the powers afforded to parliamentary committees under sections 56 and 69 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution).

1.2 Section 52 of the FMPPLA requires that the accounting officer must, within 30 days of the end of each quarter, report to the executive authority on Parliament's quarterly performance in respect of the implementation of the annual performance plan (APP). The executive authority in turn, and in terms of section 54 of the FMPPLA, must table each quarterly report within five working days of receiving it, for the consideration of the oversight mechanism i.e., the JSCFMP. The 2026/27 first quarter report was accordingly tabled on 4 August 2026, and referred to the JSCFMP on 5 August 2026.

1.3 The executive authority and the senior management team led by the Secretary to Parliament appeared before the JSCFMP in a meeting held on 14 August 2026 during which the institution's performance in the period under review was interrogated.

1.4 This report comprises five parts:

- Part A, the background to the work of 7th Parliament;
- Part B, an overview of performance across programmes;

- Part C, a summary of the performance of the International Relations and Protocol division;
- Part D, a summary of the performance in respect of the Human Capital division;
- Part E, a summary of the institution's financial performance information for the period under review; and
- Part F, the JSCFMP's observations and recommendations.

1.5 This report should be read along with the Seventh Parliament Strategic Plan for 2024-2029, the 2026/27 APP and budget, and the JSCFMP's reports in respect thereof.

PART A

2. Background to the work of the 7th Parliament

2.1 Mandate

2.1.1 Parliament derives its mandate from:

- Chapter 4 of the Constitution which sets out its composition, powers and functions;
- the FMPPLA which regulates the institution's financial management;
- the Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act No 4 of 2004 which defines and declares the national and provincial legislatures' powers, privileges and immunities;
- the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act No 9 of 2009 (Money Bills Act) which provides procedures to amend money bills;
- the National Council of Provinces (Permanent Delegates Vacancies) Act No 17 of 1997 which provides for the processing of vacancies among the permanent delegates in the National Council of Provinces (NCOP);
- the Determination of Delegates (National Council of Provinces) Act No 69 of 1998 which provides for processes around the determination of delegates to the NCOP;

- the Mandating Procedures of Provinces Act No 52 of 2008 which provides for a uniform procedure in terms of which provincial legislatures confer authority on their delegations to cast votes on their behalf, as required by section 65(2) of the Constitution; and
- the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act No 20 of 1998 which provides for a framework for determining the salaries and allowances of public office bearers.

2.2 Mission and vision

2.2.1 The 7th Parliament has as its vision to be a transformative and activist Parliament that improves the quality of life of South Africans and ensures enduring equality in society.

2.2.2 The 7th Parliament's mission is to represent the people and to ensure government by the people in fulfilling its constitutional functions of passing laws and overseeing executive action.

2.2.3 To execute its vision and mission, Parliament has adopted the following values: openness, responsiveness, accountability, integrity, professionalism, teamwork, and mutual respect.

2.3 Priorities

2.3.1 The medium-term development plan (MTDP) 2024-2029 is built on three strategic priorities, namely inclusive growth and job creation; reducing poverty and addressing the high cost of living; and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

2.3.2 The MTDP provides targets and measures for each strategic priority. These indicators will equip Parliament and provincial legislatures to monitor the service delivery and the overall impact of the MTDP on society. To assist in the attainment of these targets, Parliament must:

- strengthen its oversight of the executive to ensure government accountability;
- facilitate meaningful public participation and involvement in legislative processes, and collaboration with civil society to ensure that government actions reflected citizens' needs and concerns;
- improve processes for appointments to public institutions; and
- ensure that the state maximises the value of its international participation.

2.3.3 In pursuit of the above, the 7th Parliament has identified the following strategic priorities:

- strengthening oversight mechanisms;
- enhancing the legislative process and public involvement;
- improving public office appointments; and
- improving international engagement.

PART B

3. 2026/27 First Quarter Performance

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The institution assessed its performance against 17 targets of which 12 were met in the period under review. The institution had thus reported an overall performance of 70.59 per cent. Table 1 below summarises the targets met and not met in the period under review.

Indicator		Quarter 1 performance
1.1	Automation of core parliamentary processes	Met
1.2	Resolutions monitoring and tracking system deployed and operationalised	Not Met
1.3	Transformative Human Capital Strategy implemented	Met
1.4	Integrated Security Strategy annual initiatives implemented	Not Met
1.5	Facilities Management Strategy and implementation plan developed	Met
1.6	Principal Risk mitigation actions implemented	Met
2.1	Executive Responsiveness to House Resolutions	Met
2.2	Development of Accountability Standards	Met
2.3	Oversight Priority Plan Implementation	Not Met
2.4	Committee Planning, Budgeting, Framework implemented	Not Met
2.5	Standardised Appointment and Removal Processes	Met
3.1	Public Participation Improvements	Met
3.2	Sectoral Parliament Implementation	Met
3.3	Sectoral Parliament Resolution Monitoring	Not Met
4.1	Members' Capacity Building Programme Implemented	Met
4.2	Integrated Capacity Building Strategy and Implementation Plan	Met
5.1	Legislative Impact Assessments	Met

Table 1: Overall performance per indicator (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

3.1.2 The under-performance is ascribed to the delay in the development of strategies and associated authorisations, and inadequate portfolios of evidence. The unmet targets will be monitored weekly to ensure recovery during the second quarter.

The quarter 2 performance monitoring will focus I corrective actions, assurance completeness, and alignment between achievement and evidence portfolios.

3.2 Programme-by-programme summary of performance information

Paragraphs 3.2.1 to 3.3.39 provide a summary of the institution's performance across programmes.

Programme 1: Administration

3.2.1 Programme 1 provides strategic leadership, management, and corporate services to Parliament. It comprises the following sub-programmes: Executive Authority; Office of the Secretary to Parliament; Corporate and Support Services. The functions under this programme are essential to the institution's mandate and designed to ensure operational excellence, institutional effectiveness, and responsiveness to parliamentarians and the public.

3.2.2 Four of the six indicators measured under this programme were achieved. Table 2 below reflects the performance across Programme 1: Administration.

No	Output (and indicator)	Annual Target				
			Quarter 1 target	**Actual Performance**	**Reason for Variance**	**Remedial action**
1.1	Automation of core parliamentary processes. <u>Indicator</u> Number of systems designed and developed to automate core parliamentary processes	Design and develop three systems to automate core parliamentary processes: - Online Bill tracking - Digital Service Delivery Dashboards - Online submissions for public office bearers' nominations	Complete analysis and initial design for these systems: - Online bill tracking - Online submissions for public office bearers' nominations	**Achieved** Analysis and initial design completed for these systems: - Online bill tracking - Online submissions for public office bearers' nominations	No variance	N/A
1.2	Resolutions monitoring and tracking system deployed and operationalised <u>Indicator</u>	100% deployment and operationalisation of Resolutions monitoring and tracking system for: •	Deployment plan developed	**Not achieved** Deployment plan developed but not approved	Deployment Plan developed but finalisation of quality assurance	The Final Deployment Plan to be confirmed and approved during July.

	Percentage of Resolutions monitoring and tracking system deployed and operationalised	House Resolutions • International Resolutions & Agreements			processes and approval of the plan were outstanding.	
1.3	Transformative Human Capital Strategy implemented <u>Indicator</u> Percentage implementation of annual Human Capital strategy initiatives.	100% implementation of annual Human Capital Strategy initiatives: • Philosophy and Total Rewards Initiatives • Integrated Talent Management Initiatives	30% implementation of the annual human capital strategy initiatives	**Achieved** Completed: - Remuneration policy drafted - Remuneration benchmarking report - Draft Remuneration Panel TOR - Graduates enrolled on the online learning programme - Succession planning guidelines - Leadership development service	No variance	N/A
1.4	Integrated Security Strategy annual initiatives implemented <u>Indicator</u> Percentage annual implementation of Integrated Security Strategy initiatives	100% implementation of the annual integrated security strategy initiatives	Integrated security strategy approved by the accounting officer	**Not achieved** Integrated security strategy developed but not approved	The variance is linked to outstanding governance approvals for the developed strategy	Accelerate finalisation and approval of the integrated security strategy; conform milestones and track remaining implementation actions through a monitored action plan
1.5	Facilities Management Strategy and implementation plan developed and approved by the accounting officer <u>Indicator</u> Facilities Management Strategy and	Development of Facilities Management Strategy and Implementation Plan for approval by the accounting officer	Data collection and scanning of the macro-environment	**Achieved** **Data collection and scanning of the macro-environment completed**	None	N/A

	implementation plan					
1.6	Principal Risk mitigation actions implemented Indicator Percentage prioritised annual principal risk mitigation actions implemented	100% of prioritised annual principal risk mitigation actions implemented	Development of implementation plan for mitigation actions	**Achieved** Developed an implementation plan for the annual principal risk mitigation actions	None	N/A

Table 2: Parliament of the RSA performance across Programme 1: Administration ((Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

Automation of core parliamentary processes

3.2.3 Progress was made in the automation of core parliamentary processes. Activities to support the future implementation of the online bill tracking system and the online submissions for public office bearers' nominations systems were undertaken.

3.2.4 The completion of the business requirements analysis and business process mapping has resulted in a clear understanding of the relevant business needs, existing processes, and future requirements thus establishing a sound basis for the functional design, technical development, and implementation of these systems. The business process documentation in respect of existing standard operating documentation and established parliamentary business processes was developed thus ensuring alignment with current operational practices and institutional requirements. Key stakeholders were engaged to validate the documented processes including the Core Business Services (CBS) division, the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) division, the Constitutional and Legal Services Office and the Bills Office.

3.2.5 The documentation is currently undergoing the formal consideration and authorisation. Further engagements are planned with the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) and the National Assembly (NA) division. The documentation has been circulated to relevant stakeholders for additional comments and refinement. Their feedback will be incorporated into the final business requirements and process documentation and will inform the functional and technical design of the proposed solutions.

Deployment of the resolution monitoring and tracking system

3.2.6 While the deployment plan for the resolution monitoring and tracking system was developed, the quality assurance processes and approval of the plan were not achieved.

3.2.7 The plan provides a structured approach to achieving the annual target of 100 per cent deployment and operationalisation of the system for monitoring and tracking house resolutions, international resolutions and agreements. It provides the key activities, responsibilities, timelines and implementation requirements necessary to support the effective roll-out, and the adoption of the system. The system is anticipated to strengthen the monitoring of resolutions, improve access to current and reliable information, enhance accountability for follow-up actions, and support more efficient reporting on the implementation of parliamentary decisions.

Transformative Human Capital Strategy

3.2.8 In respect of the graduate development programme, the target for enrolling graduates in the online learning programme was achieved. The programme follows the comprehensive orientation and induction process undertaken to support graduates' transition into Parliament and to facilitate their effective integration into their respective business areas. It assist the graduates to develop a sound theoretical understanding of Parliament's constitutional mandate, governance framework, legislative and oversight functions, and institutional processes. Tis understanding allows them to engage more effectively within their assigned areas and perform their roles with greater confidence and institutional awareness.

3.2.9 Succession planning guidelines were developed to provide an institutional framework for the identification, development and placement of internal talent within the succession planning programme. The guidelines are intended to promote an institution-wide consistent and standardised approach while maintaining sufficient flexibility to accommodate the operational requirements and circumstances of individual business areas. Implementation will support organisational continuity, strengthen the internal leadership pipeline, and facilitate the systematic development of employees for future critical and leadership roles.

3.2.10 In support of Parliament's integrated leadership development, talent management and succession planning framework, a leadership coaching programme was implemented

as a targeted organisational capability-building intervention. The programme will enhance leadership effectiveness, strengthen management capability and support the continued development of executive and middle management leaders.

3.2.11 An intensive implementation process covering the identification of participants, targeted coaching to support individual development objectives, leadership responsibilities, and organisational performance requirements, the appointment of a service provider who was engaged on the programme objectives, governance arrangements, reporting obligations and implementation deliverables. Following the above, the matching and placement process was initiated to allocate appropriately qualified coaches to identified participants. The matching process established the foundation for the rollout of individual and group coaching interventions.

Integrated Security Strategy annual initiatives implemented

3.2.12 Although the target was not achieved, the strategy was developed and was undergoing quality assurance ahead of its final approval. Meaningful progress was made in strengthening the security environment, including governance alignment, review of security policies, risk-based mitigation planning, emergency preparedness, and operational support to parliamentary activities.

Development of the Facilities Management Strategy

3.2.13 The target in respect of this strategy was achieved. Data collection and scanning of the macro environment which will inform the development of the strategy and implementation plan was completed. Further, extensive preparatory work was undertaken in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and infrastructure (DPWI) including data collection activities on the condition of Parliament's facilities and assets, a review of facilities management approaches used by comparable institutions, and a scan of the legislative, policy and standards environment relevant to facilities, heritage, security, asset management, occupational health and safety, and environmental management.

3.2.14 The benchmarking work considered a range of institutions and precinct-management models from across the world to draw lessons on the management of historic parliamentary estates, heritage-sensitive modernisation, sustainable and smart building systems, integrated precinct management, security-controlled access, visitor

operations, and high-quality occupant experience. To support this work, legislation such as the Government Immovable Asset Management Act No 19 of 2007 (GIAMA), the National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999, Critical Infrastructure Protection Act No 8 of 2019; and good-practice standards including asset lifecycle management approaches were also considered. Partnerships were also initiated with the Centre for Public Service Innovation, the University of Pretoria's Department of Asset Integrity Management, and Cape Peninsula university of Technology's Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment.

Risk mitigation actions implemented

3.2.15 The implementation plan for the annual principal risk mitigation actions was developed. It provides a structured basis for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of prioritised risk mitigation actions in the 2026/27 financial year. It also sets out the required actions, responsible business areas, implementation timelines and monitoring arrangements necessary to support the achievement of the annual target of implementing 100 per cent of the prioritised principal risk mitigation actions. The plan will strengthen institutional risk management, support proactive responses to identified principal risks and enhance accountability for the management of risks that may affect the achievement of Parliament's strategic and operational objectives.

Programme 2: Legislation and Oversight

3.2.16 Programme 2: Legislation and Oversight provides procedural, information, content and administrative support to the houses and their committees. The programme comprises the following sub-programmes: NA, NCOP, public participation, and external relations; shared services; and sectoral parliaments and joint business. The functions under this programme are crucial to strengthening Parliament's oversight, legislative, and accountability functions.

3.2.17 Eight of the eleven indicators measured under this programme were achieved. Table 3 below summarises performance in respect of this programme.

No	Output (and indicator)	Annual Target	Quarter 1 target	Actual Performance	Reason for Variance	Remedial action
2.1	Reports on the responsiveness rate of the executive to house resolutions <u>Indicator</u> Number of quarterly reports on the responsiveness rate of the executive to house resolutions.	Produce 4 quarterly reports on the responsiveness rate of the executive to house resolutions	Quarterly report on executive responsiveness to house resolutions	**Achieved** Quarterly report on executive responsiveness to house resolutions produced	None	N/A
2.2	Accountability standards report submitted for the consideration by relevant governance structure <u>Indicator</u> Submission of accountability standards report for consideration by relevant governance structure	Submit 1 accountability standards report for the consideration by relevant governance structures	Stakeholder consultation plan developed	**Achieved** Stakeholder consultation plan developed	None	N/A
2.3	Implementation Reports on the oversight priority plans for identified committees. <u>Indicator</u> Percentage annual implementation of the oversight priority plans for identified committees	90% annual implementation of oversight priority plan for identified committees and implementation reports produced per quarter	20% annual implementation plan of oversight priority plan for identified committees. Produce quarterly implementation report	**Not achieved** 18,9% implementation of oversight priority plan for identified committees completed. Quarterly implementation plan produced.	Two activities (Public Works and Social Developm ent) were postponed due to the unavailabil ity of the ministers	The affected committee activities to e programmes during quarter 2
2.4	Committee Planning and Budgeting Framework implemented across identified committees.	100% implementation of the committee planning, budgeting framework across identified committees	Framework reviewed, updated and implementation plan developed	**Not achieved** Framework review not completed	Competing operational priorities affected the implement ation of the	The framework review is scheduled for completion in July 2026

	Indicator Percentage Committee planning budgeting framework implemented across identified committees				planned review	
2.5	OISD guidelines on the ISD-related statutory appointments and removal procedures and submission to the Rules Committee Indicator Guidelines on the ISD-related statutory appointments and removal procedures developed and submitted to the Rules Committee	Develop Guidelines on the ISD-related statutory appointments and removal procedures and sub it to the Rules Committee	Draft guidelines on the statutory appointments and removal procedures developed	**Achieved** Draft guidelines on statutory appointments and removal procedures developed	No variance	N/A
3.1	Annual implementation of identified public participation improvements Indicator Percentage implementation of identified annual public participation improvements	100% implementation of identified annual public participation improvements	Develop annual implementation plan for identified public participation improvements. Implement 30% identified annual public participation improvements	**Achieved** Annual implementation plan for identified public participation improvements developed 30% identified annual public participation improvements implemented	No variance	N/A
3.2	Sectoral Parliaments implemented and annual implementation report submitted Indicator Number of sectoral parliament programmes	Implementation two sectoral Parliament programmes and submit one annual implementation report to the Executive Authority	Implement one sectoral Parliament	**Achieved** Youth Parliament implemented	No variance	N/A

	implemented and submission of annual implementation report					
3.3	Quarterly monitoring reports on sectoral Parliaments <u>Indicator</u> Number of quarterly monitoring reports on the implementation of sectoral Parliament resolutions produced	Produce four quarterly monitoring reports on the implementation of annual sectoral Parliament resolutions	Develop monitoring tracking plan for sectoral Parliament resolutions. Quarterly monitoring report on implementation of sectoral Parliament resolutions submitted to the Executive Authority	**Not achieved** Monitoring and tracking plan not completed. Quarterly monitoring report on implementation of sectoral Parliament resolutions prepared but not submitted to the Executive Authority	The under-achievement is attributable to the absence of an approved mechanism for processing and submitting the report through the relevant presiding officers responsible for overseeing the implementation of sectoral Parliament programmes and resolutions.	Engagements are underway with the relevant stakeholders to clarify and formalise the reporting and submission proves. Once the mechanism has been agreed upon the report will be sub mitted through the prescribed channels.
4.1	Implementation of annual member capacity building programme <u>Indicator</u> Percentage implementation of members capacity building programme	Implement 70% of annual member capacity building programme	Develop annual member capacity building programme	**Achieved** Annual member capacity building programme developed	No variance	N/A
4.2	Implementation of the annual integrated member capacity-building strategy initiatives <u>Indicator</u>	100% implementation of annual integrated member capacity-building strategy initiatives	Develop annual integrated member capacity-building strategy implementation plan 30% implementation of the annual integrated member	**Achieved** Annual integrated member capacity-building strategy implementation plan developed 30% annual integrated member capacity-building	No variance	N/A

	Percentage implementation of annual integrated member capacity-building strategy initiatives		capacity-building strategy initiatives	strategy initiatives implemented		
5.1	Legislative impact assessments and quarterly progress reports <u>Indicator</u> Number of legislative impact assessments conducted and quarterly progress reports produced	Conduct ten legislative impact assessments on identified bills/acts and produce quarterly progress reports	Develop pre-post legislative impact assessments implementation plan Four legislative impact assessments conducted on identified bills/acts and quarterly progress report produced	**Achieved** Pre-post legislative impact assessments implementation plan developed Four legislative impact assessments conducted	No variance	N/A

Table 3: Parliament of the RSA performance across Programme 2: Legislation and Oversight (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

Improved Oversight and Executive Accountability

3.2.18 The Quarter 1 report on house resolutions and executive responsiveness for both the NA and the NCOP, which records approved house resolutions communicated during the reporting period and assesses responses due from the executive, was completed. In the period under review none of the resolutions requiring an executive response had reached the 75-working-day deadline in the NA, and thus no responses were due for assessment. In the NCOP, a total of seven responses were received from the members of the national executive and provincial executive, relating to resolutions adopted between July 2025 and November 2025, as well as one resolution adopted in November 2024.

Setting of Standards of Accountability

3.2.19 A stakeholder consultation plan for the accountability standards project was developed. Preparatory work included project planning, refinement of the consultation approach and alignment of implementation arrangements. The activities establish the foundation for stakeholder engagement and position the accountability standards report for submission to the relevant governance structures in accordance with the approved project milestones.

Implementation of the oversight priority plan

3.2.20 The target in respect of the implementation of the oversight priority plan was not achieved. This notwithstanding, the number of participating committees was expanded from nine to twelve. The required implementation plans, supporting documentation and reporting mechanisms were finalised. Committees devoted much of the quarter to the processing of departmental budget votes and implementation of the plan continued through departmental briefings, oversight visits and other committee engagements aligned with identified oversight priorities.

Committee Planning and Budgeting Framework

3.2.21 The quarterly target was not achieved because The planned review and updating of the framework were not completed during the reporting period and this the target was not achieved. Progress in respect of the review was adversely affected owing to competing operational priorities. The review is scheduled for completion in July 2026. The revised framework will support implementation across the identified committees.

Standardised appointment and removal processes for public office bearers

3.2.22 The institution developed the draft guidelines on statutory appointment and removal procedures for Institutions Supporting Democracy (ISDs) thus achieving the quarterly target. The guidelines establish the basis for standardising these procedures before submission to the Rules Committee.

Meaningful and adequate public participation

3.2.23 The annual implementation plan for identified public participation improvements was developed, 30 per cent of the planned interventions was achieved. Progress in the period under review included developing a process flow for the public interface system to support law-making, initiating stakeholder inputs towards relevant standard operating procedures, and implementing civic education programmes in partnership with the Department of Basic Education (DBE). These initiatives strengthened the foundation for more accessible, coordinated and meaningful public participation in parliamentary processes.

Sectoral Parliament Implementation

3.2.24 Parliament successfully hosted the Youth Parliament on 15 June 2026 at the Johannesburg City Hall thus achieving the quarterly target. The programme, themed

"Youth Empowerment for a Sustainable Future," attracted 298 participants and provided a platform for engagement on education, youth unemployment, economic participation and sustainable development. A Youth Month build-up event, which reached approximately 250 participants, was also held in the Good Hope Chamber on the Parliament's precinct.

Sectoral Parliament Resolutions Tracked

3.2.25 The monitoring and tracking plan for sectoral Parliament resolutions was not developed and the required monitoring report was therefore not submitted to the executive authority. This delayed the establishment of a structured mechanism for tracking the implementation of resolutions arising from sectoral Parliament programmes.

Implementing the members' capacity building programme

3.2.26 The annual member capacity-building programme was developed as planned. The programme provides the basis for coordinating and implementing learning and development interventions for members of Parliament during the 2026/27 financial year. It outlines the planned academic programmes, short learning interventions, bursary opportunities, internal training and peer-learning initiatives intended to strengthen members' legislative, oversight, representative and leadership capabilities. The programme will guide the delivery and monitoring of development activities throughout the financial year.

Implementation of an integrated capacity building strategy

3.2.27 An annual integrated member capacity-building strategy implementation plan was developed to guide the coordinated implementation and monitoring of planned initiatives. In addition, 30 per cent of the annual strategy initiatives were implemented during the period under review. Progress included the development of the South African parliamentary institute governance framework, the Parliament governance and central coordination mechanism, and a proposal on how to fund capacity-building programmes for members of parliament and employees.

Impactful law-making

3.2.28 The implementation of the legislative impact assessment framework progressed in the period under review. Key activities included the continued application of the revised framework, refinement of implementation tools, identification of legislation and committees for assessment, and the development of implementation plans.

3.2.29 Four legislative impact assessments were conducted. The assessments supported Parliament's objective of promoting evidence-based law-making and strengthening the assessment of legislative outcomes and impact.

3.2.30 The following committees conducted legislative impact assessment on selected pieces of legislation using a chosen approach:

- the Portfolio Committee on Communications and Digital Technologies on the Electronic Communications amendment bill;
- the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs on section 24A of the Electoral Commission Act No 51 of 1996;
- the Select Committee on Security and Justice on the One Stop Border Post bill; and
- the Select Committee on Public Infrastructure on the National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998.

3.3 Summary of the work of Parliament

Summary of the activities of the NA and the NCOP

3.3.1 Table 4 below summarises the activities in both houses in the period under review.

Area	**National Assembly**	**National Council of Provinces**
Oral questions	150	65
Replies to oral questions	125	65
Written questions	1 843	314
Replies to written questions	992	221

Number of sittings	66	21
Debates in terms of house rules	50	4
Debates on bills or statements	Included above	4
Bills passed/adopted	5	4
Statutory appointment processes or recommendations	8	1
Scheduled members; and executive statements	2	0
House resolutions adopted/approved	164	22
Executive undertakings communicated	_	5
Committee reports adopted	_	33
Petitions processed or received	10	3
Section 139 intervention notices	_	2
Section 106 written statements	_	0
Municipal consolidated reports	_	2
Taking Parliament to the People	_	1
International Agreements considered	0	0

Table 4: Summary of activities in the NA and the NCOP in the first quarter (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

Law-making

3.3.1 In the period under review, the National Assembly passed five bills: two section 75 bills, one section 76 bill, and two section 77 (money) bills. The legislative programme reflected a strong focus on the national budget, the equitable distribution of revenue and the governance of the defence sector.

3.3.2 The NCOP considered and adopted four bills: two section 76 bills affecting the provinces, and two were section 77 money bills. The consideration of the Division of Revenue bill and Public Service Commission bill ensured that provincial interests were incorporated into legislation affecting inter-governmental finance and public administration.

Oversight

3.3.3 The NCOP and NA exercised their oversight through questions to the national and provincial executive, debates, statements, house resolutions, statutory appointments, executive undertakings, and consideration of committee reports.

Questions to the executive

3.3.4 In the NA, five plenary sessions were held to process questions for oral reply during which members interrogated the executive on economic growth, employment, land reform, food security, public safety, immigration, water supply, gender-based violence, corruption and the use of state resources.

3.3.5 Written questions allowed members to pursue oversight in respect of, for example, electricity tariffs, housing compliance, hospital infrastructure, ministerial expenditure, foot-and-mouth disease, corruption prevention, township and rural tourism, unemployment, trade, public infrastructure and immigration reform.

3.3.6 In the NCOP 65 oral and 314 written questions were posed. The questions focussed on national priorities relating to housing, water, electricity and sanitation (118); safety and security (80); social protection (71); education and skills development (63); and health care (47). While all oral questions were responded to, only 221 of the 314 written questions received response.

Debates and statements

3.3.7 Debates are an important mechanism for political engagement and oversight. The NA recorded 79 sittings comprising plenaries as well as mini-plenaries to debate legislation, budget votes, national commemorative events, and committee reports. These were held in physical, virtual and hybrid formats.

3.3.8 The NCOP held seventeen hybrid and four virtual sittings to process questions, debates, motions, legislation, condolences and committee reports. The four debates held in the period under review provided a platform for provincial interests, public policy concerns and service-delivery challenges to be considered in the national sphere.

Statutory appointments

3.3.9 The NA approved eight reports recommending candidates or initiating appointment processes to the following statutory and public institutions: the National Lotteries Commission, the Transport Economic Council, the Small Enterprises Ombud, the Aviation Safety Investigation Board, the Independent Tribunal for Social Assistance Appeals, the National Nuclear Regulator, the Information Regulator, and the Commission for Gender Equality.

3.3.10 Parliament's role in these processes support the transparent appointment of suitably qualified persons to institutions responsible for regulation, oversight, social protection and public accountability.

3.3.11 In the NCOP only one statutory appointment was processed in the period under review. The relevant committees were requested to recommend suitable candidates for appointment to the Central Drug Authority. The NCOP recommended 20 candidates from which the Minster of Social Development could select to fill the 13 positions on the authority.

House Resolutions and Executive Undertakings

3.3.12 The NCOP adopted 22 house resolutions in the period under review. Twelve required responses from the executive but only seven were received. The NCOP continues to emphasise the need for clearly framed and outcome-oriented resolutions to improve executive follow-through and accountability.

3.3.13 Executive undertakings provide a mechanism for monitoring commitments and assurances made by members of the executive during NCOP proceedings. In the period under review five undertakings were recorded and communicated to the following executive authorities: Minister of Basic Education, Minister of Agriculture, Minster of Electricity and Energy, Minister of Employment and Labour, Minister of Home Affairs.

Public Participation

3.3.14 Petitions allow citizens and communities to bring service-delivery, environmental and historical justice matters to Parliament for consideration.

3.3.15 The NA facilitated public participation through the receipt, referral and processing of petitions and representations in respect of public health, policing, environmental governance, municipal demarcation, housing, water provision, immigration control and infrastructure development. Of the ten petition-related matters that were were processed in the period under review nine were referred to parliamentary committees and one was referred to the relevant executive authority.

3.3.16 The NCOP received three petitions related to public concerns about environmental governance, electricity infrastructure, and historical land and compensation matters.

Cooperative Governance and Intern-governmental relations

3.3.17 Cooperative governance is central to the work of the NCOP. Provincial special delegates and representatives of organised local government participated in NCOP proceedings to ensure that provincial and municipal interests were represented in national deliberations.

3.3.18 On average, the attendance rate of provincial special delegates was 39 per cent and their average participation in debates, 57 per cent. The Limpopo (60%), Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga (52%) provinces recorded the strongest attendance, while the Eastern Cape, Limpopo (88%) and Western Cape (83%) recorded the highest participation. The NCOP acknowledges that the varied attendance across provinces demanded strengthened coordination to support consistent provincial representation in its proceedings.

Taking Parliament to the People

3.3.19 The NCOP hosted one Taking Parliament to the People (TPTTP) session held from 12 to 15 May 2026 in Matlosana Local Municipality in the North-West, province. The theme for the session was “Ensuring a people-centred local government towards building better communities”.

Section 139 interventions

3.3.20 The NCOP received two notices of intervention in terms of section 139(1)(b) of the Constitution from the Impendle Local Municipality in Kwazulu Natal, and the Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality in the Northern Cape. The interventions related to the

municipalities being unable to fulfil executive obligations, manage financial commitments or maintain effective governance and service delivery.

3.3.21 The consideration of these interventions supports constitutional oversight and ensures that provincial interventions are justified and appropriately implemented.

Municipal Consolidated Performance Reports

3.3.22 Municipal consolidated performance reports support the NCOP's monitoring of municipal performance through providing information on municipalities that have not achieved planned targets and the measures required to address identified shortcomings.

3.3.23 The NCOP received the following two municipal consolidated performance reports: Consolidated Annual Municipal Performance Report for the 2024/25 financial year; and Consolidated Annual Municipalities Performance Report for 2024/25.

International Relations

3.3.24 The NA was not required to ratify any international agreements, etc in the period under review. In the case of the NCOP too, no international agreements were referred to it and council members did not participate in any international engagements.

Parliamentary committees: summary of activities

3.3.25 Committees of Parliament advance the institution's constitutional mandate across law-making, oversight, public participation and cooperative governance. In the main committee work focused on the consideration of departmental strategic plans, and annual performance plans and budgets. Table 5 below, summarises committee activities over the period under review.

Activity	**April**	**May**	**June**	**Quarter 1 2026/27**
Physical meetings	19	62	19	100
Virtual meetings	43	115	43	201
Oversight visits	4	14	2	20
Quarterly performance reports considered	3	0	6	9
Legislative processes	2	3	2	7
Public hearings on bills	2	1	1	4

Statutory appointments	1	5	3	9

Table 5: Summary of activities of parliamentary committees in the first quarter (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

3.3.26 The institution reported key achievements in this period, including the expansion and implementation of the oversight priority plan, the conducting of legislative impact assessments, the implementation of public participation improvements, and strengthened monitoring of sectoral Parliament resolutions.

Law-making

3.3.27 In the period under review the committees considering bills across fiscal, governance, justice, communications, energy, water, labour, public administration and other policy sectors. Table 6 below, summarises the legislative activity during the period under review.

Legislative measure	Quarter 1 performance
Legislative processes supported by committees	7
Bills introduced	9
Bills passed by the NCOP for submission to the President	4
Bills assented to and signed into law	9
Public hearings held on Bills	4
Legislative impact assessments conducted	4

Table 6: Summary of legislative activity during the first quarter (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

3.3.28 Key fiscal legislation processed during the quarter included the Appropriation bill, the Division of Revenue bill and the Special Appropriation bill. Committees also processed sector-specific legislation including the Defence Amendment bill, the Public Service Commission bill and the South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency SOC Limited amendment bill.

3.3.29 The following nine bills were introduced in the period under review, including the Mine Health and Safety amendment bill, the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership bill, the Electronic Communications amendment bill, the Extradition bill, the Employment Services amendment bill and the South African Police Service amendment bill. In the NCOP four bills were passed for submission to the President for assent.

3.3.30 As reported above, the institution further continued to strengthen its law-making capacity through the progress in its conducting of legislative impact assessments.

Oversight

3.3.31 In the period under review oversight activities centred on the scrutiny of departmental strategic plans, annual performance plans and departmental budgets. In this regard, 55 budget vote reports were processed across the committees in both houses. The interrogation of these instruments allow committees to assess departmental priorities, performance indicators, institutional capacity, expenditure plans and the relationship between allocated resources and expected service-delivery outcomes.

3.3.32 Committees also conducted 20 across a broad range of sectors and service delivery areas including basic and higher education, healthcare, correctional services, home affairs, defence, transport, municipal infrastructure, public finance institutions, special economic zones, land reform and agriculture. Such visits allow committees to assess implementation on the ground, engage directly with affected stakeholders and identify constraints relating to governance, institutional capacity and service delivery.

3.3.33 Through their interrogation of departmental performance reports committees were able to assess progress in the implementation of approved programmes, progress in the implementation of corrective measures in response to areas of under-performance. In the period under review nine quarterly performance reports were considered.

3.3.34 Committees also considered statutory appointments, reports referred by the houses, petitions, stakeholder representations and other matters falling within their respective mandates.

Public Participation

3.3.35 Committees facilitated public involvement in law-making and oversight through public hearings, written comment, stakeholder engagements, colloquia, round-table discussions and consultations. Table 7 below summarises public participation activities undertaken in the period under review.

Public participation activity	**Quarter 1 performance**
Public education workshops and stakeholder engagements	194
Participants reached through workshops and engagements	14 707

Public hearings held on Bills	4
Educational tours conducted	39
Visitors participating in educational tours	1 085
Educational materials developed	36
Materials translated	13
Educational materials distributed	107 692

Table 7: Summary of public participation activities in the first quarter (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

3.3.36 The above-mentioned TPTTP session in Matlosana Local Municipality was a major engagement with the public. To ensure a wide reach, the institution under took various mobilisation efforts including 126 stakeholder workshops reaching approximately 5,856 participants, and the distribution of 11,047 invitations. The session attracted 4,743 participants.

3.3.37 Parliament hosted the Youth Parliament at Johannesburg City Hall on 15 June 2026 under the theme "Youth empowerment for a sustainable future." The youth parliament attracted 298 participants and allowed for engagement on education, youth unemployment, economic participation and sustainable development. Further, the Youth month build-up event held at Parliament in the Good Hope Chamber reached a further 250 participants.

3.3.38 Public education initiatives were strengthened through partnerships with the Department of Basic Education, organised labour, civil society, provincial legislatures, municipalities and academic institutions. Parliament participated in career-fair activities that reached more than 5,300 learners and educators, and launched a workers' education programme that reached more than 150 participants. Further, 43 public education workshops were conducted in relation to the Water Services amendment bill.

International Relations

3.3.39 Parliamentary committees participated in international benchmarking and knowledge-sharing engagements intended to strengthen oversight, legislative scrutiny and policy development. To this end, study visits were undertaken to the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Azerbaijan. The study visits provided comparative perspectives and

access to international experience relevant to social policy, correctional systems, human settlements and sustainable urban development.

Part C

4. International Relations and Protocol Division

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Parliament's international relations function advances parliamentary diplomacy, strengthens policy support and facilitates effective participation in regional and international forums.

4.1.2 All quarterly performance targets relating to policy advice, delegation reporting and protocol services were achieved. These included producing four delegation reports on the institution's participation in the 152nd Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly and related meetings, the Extraordinary Session of the Pan-African Parliament, the Fourth African Parliamentary Conference on Family, Sovereignty and Values, and the Forum for Parliamentarians with Disabilities.

4.1.3 Twenty policy briefs, advisory notes, speaking notes and related preparatory documents were produced during the reporting period, providing members parliamentarians and parliamentary delegations with timely strategic and substantive support for international engagements.

4.1.4 Parliament hosted the 30th South Africa–European Union Inter-Parliamentary Meeting in Cape Town from 24 to 25 June 2026. This presented a platform for strengthening political dialogue and parliamentary cooperation between South Africa and the European Union. Discussions centred on trade and investment, geopolitical and security challenges, climate change, food and maritime security, critical minerals, multilateralism and the broader Africa–European Union relationship.

4.1.5 Protocol services were delivered in full compliance with applicable state protocol requirements thus ensuring that engagements involving Parliament's executive authority, parliamentary leadership and international stakeholders were conducted in accordance with established diplomatic standards.

4.1.6 The parliamentary protocol manual was also endorsed during the quarter, strengthening the institutional framework for protocol arrangements at parliamentary ceremonies and engagements involving visiting and foreign dignitaries.

4.1.7 Progress continued towards strengthening the monitoring of resolutions and commitments arising from international forums, and the development of an appropriate tracking mechanism is underway.

PART D

5. Human Capital Report

5.1 Overview of performance

5.1.1 In the period under review, the Human Capital division implemented initiatives to strengthen institutional capability and support Parliament's transformation agenda. Quarterly targets relating to remuneration and total rewards, the graduate development programme, succession planning and leadership development were achieved. Operational activities also focused on employee development, onboarding, performance development planning, organisational realignment, and the continued implementation of the change management and culture reset programme.

5.2 Transformative human capital strategy

5.2.1 The quarterly target relating to the implementation of remuneration, total rewards and employee experience initiatives was achieved: a draft remuneration policy was developed; a remuneration benchmarking report was completed; and draft terms of reference were prepared for the remuneration panel. These lay the basis for a fair, transparent and credible remuneration framework that balances the recognition of performance and professional expertise with supporting consistent governance and institutional sustainability.

5.2.2 The quarterly target for enrolling graduates in the online learning programme was achieved. All 36 graduates were enrolled in the programme which is intended to deepen their understanding of Parliament's constitutional mandate and overall functioning. The programme is part of the institution's broader talent-management framework and supports the

establishment of a sustainable pipeline of employees with the technical knowledge and institutional understanding.

5.2.3 The quarterly target in respect of succession planning was achieved i.e. the succession planning guidelines were finalised. They provide an institutional framework for identifying, developing and positioning internal talent for consideration within the succession-planning programme. They further promote a standardised institution-wide approach while providing sufficient flexibility to accommodate the operational requirements of individual divisions and offices. The guidelines support organisational continuity, strengthen the internal talent pipeline, and support the development of potential successors for critical and leadership positions.

5.2.4 The quarterly target for the leadership coaching programme was achieved. Once the procurement process had been completed, a suitably qualified coaching service provider was appointed and onboarded. Prospective participants were identified through their personal development plans, leadership-development pipelines, succession-planning and talent-management engagements, and broader organisational development priorities. These processes lay the foundation for the rollout of individual and group coaching interventions.

5.3 Organisational realignment and culture reset

5.3.1 The institution focused on refining, consolidating and finalising the macro- and micro-design for the organisational realignment project. Preliminary engagement sessions were conducted to provide feedback on proposed business models, operating-model elements, capability-mapping outcomes and broader organisational design considerations. A change-readiness assessment was conducted to assist the institution in preparing for the implementation phase of the organisational realignment process.

5.3.2 The work-study and capacity-determination exercise continued in parallel with the above. In the period under review, the focus was on collecting, analysing and validating workforce information in collaboration with line managers. Outstanding project initiation and kick-off engagements were concluded with the remaining divisions.

5.3.3 The first quarter marked the start of the third year of the change management and culture reset programme. First quarter activities focused on assessing progress made in 2025/26, and planning the interventions required for the next phase of implementation. A pulse survey was conducted to assess progress towards Parliament’s desired organisational culture. The results reflected a positive shift towards the intended culture. Engagement workshops were also conducted with the change agent network in April and with line managers in June. The findings

and recommendations emerging from the survey and stakeholder engagements will inform the third-year action plan.

5.4 Talent management and development

5.4.1 By the end of the first quarter 840 or 66.8 per cent of Parliament's 1 256 employees had completed their personal development plans. Completion rates varied across branches continued management attention will be required to improve completion levels.

5.4.2 The quarterly operational target in respect of the learning and development programmes was achieved: learning and development interventions were provided to 473 employees with the largest area of participation in respect of digital-skills training. A total of 372 employees participated in digital skills programme on artificial intelligence in Parliament, the international certification of digital literacy citizenship, Microsoft SharePoint and enterprise resource-planning systems.

5.4.3 Additional training interventions included management and supervisory training (37 participants), safety, health and environmental training (28 participants), and behavioural and ethics training (11 participants), financial and remuneration training (8 participants), knowledge and information-management training (7 participants), legislative training (4 participants), communication and language training (3 participants), human-resource training (2 participants), and supply-chain management training for (1 participant).

5.4.4 The development programme also included training on the Protection of Personal Information Act No 4 of 2013, institutional ethics and disclosure of interests, occupational health and safety, the Constitution and modern legislative tools. These interventions supported specialist competence, regulatory compliance and the development of digital capabilities required for a transformed Parliament.

5.4.5 The quarterly onboarding target was achieved: 24 newly-appointed employees participated in on-boarding programmes to integrate them through familiarising them with Parliament's mandate, operations, institutional values and organisational culture.

5.5 Risks and mitigation measures

5.5.1 Parliament's reduced budget allocation remains a key risk to the implementation of human capital programmes. In an attempt to mitigate these risks planned human capital development activities were reviewed to align them to the approved budget. In this process priority was given to mandatory and high-impact deliverables, and existing internal capacity, online platforms and approved service providers were utilised to contain costs while still maintaining continuity of critical programmes.

5.5.2 The resignation of the remuneration manager has been identified as an emerging risk. The mitigation plan provides for the temporary reassignment of remuneration responsibilities to suitably skilled human capital officials under senior-management oversight. Simultaneously, recruitment has been expedited.

PART E

6. Financial Performance

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 Parliament received a budget of R 6,376 billion in 2026/27. Included in the budget allocation is the amount of R2,674 billion towards the rebuilding project.

6.1.2 In the period under review the institution spent R908 million or 85 per cent of the R1,064 billion first quarter budget which amounts to 14 per cent of the R6,376 billion annual budget. Excluding the rebuilding fund R838,1 million or 101 percent of the R832,1 million first quarter budget was spent. This represented 23 per cent or R838,1 million of the R3,702 billion annual budget for the financial year.

6.1.3 Table 8 below outlines the spending across across programmes during the period under review.

		April - June 2026				Annual (2026/27)			
Main Division		**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Administra-tion	Operational	197 950	202 817	(4 867)	102	1 037 608	202 817	834 791	20
	Rebuilding	232 115	69 871	162 244	30	2 674 241	69 871	2 604 370	3
	Total	**430 065**	**272 688**	**157 377**	**63**	**3 711 849**	**272 688**	**3 439 161**	**7**
Legislation and Oversight		271 513	261 251	10 262	96	1 147 741	261 251	886 490	23
Associated Services		226 978	233 778	(6 800)	103	973 792	233 778	740 014	24
Sub-Total		**928 556**	**767 717**	**160 839**	**83**	**5 833 382**	**767 717**	**5 065 665**	**13**
Direct Charges		135 678	140 328	(4 650)	103	542 712	140 328	402 384	26
TOTALS		**1 064 234**	**908 045**	**156 189**	**85**	**6 376 094**	**908 045**	**5 468 049**	**14**

Table 8: Expenditure across programmes during the first quarter (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

Programme 1:Administration

6.1.4 R272,6 million or 63 per cent of the R430 million first quarter budget for the Administration programme was spent. This means that at the end of the first quarter R272,6 million or 7 per cent of the R3,712 billion annual budget had been spent.

6.1.5 In respect of the rebuild fund, R69,8 million or 30 per cent of the R232,1 million first quarter budget was spent. This means that at the end of the first quarter R69,8 million or 3 per cent of the R2,674 billion annual budget had been spent.

6.1.6 The institution ascribes the lower than anticipated spending in respect of this programme to spending in respect of the rebuilding fund. Had the rebuilding fund been

excluded expenditure in respect of this programme would have stood at 102 per cent by the end of the quarter.

Programme 2:Legislation and Oversight

6.1.7 R261,2 million or 96 per cent of the R271,5 million first quarter budget for this programme was spent. This means that by the end of the first quarter R261,2 million or 23 per cent of the R1,148 billion annual programme budget has been spent.

Programme 3:Associated Services

6.1.8 By the end of the first quarter R233,7 million or 103 per cent of the R226,9 million budget for this programme had been spent. This means that R233,7 million or 24 per cent of the R973,8 million annual programme budget has been spent. Members Entitlement spending depends on Members' utilisations of their entitlements and resulted in the 3 percent overspending for the quarter.

6.1.9 Expenditure on direct charges in respect of members' remuneration stood at R140,3 million or 103 per cent of the R135,6 million first quarter budget. This means that by the end of the first term R140,3 million or 26 per cent of the R542,7 annual budget had been spent.

6.2 Summary of appropriation statement by economic classification

6.2.1 Table 9 below illustrates the expenditure across economic classification.

	April - June 2026				**Annual (2026/27)**			
Economic classification	**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Compensation of Members	135 678	140 328	(4 650)	103	542 712	140 328	402 384	26
Compensation of Members (PARMED)	32 101	32 095	6	100	103 726	32 095	71 631	31
Compensation of Employees	323 778	320 094	3 684	99	1 476 558	320 094	1 156 464	22
Goods and Services (APP)	147 503	145 035	2 468	98	673 466	145 035	528 431	22

Goods and Services (Members entitlements)	34 842	49 622	(14 780)	142	229 813	49 622	180 191	22
Transfers	156 143	147 943	8 200	95	624 573	147 943	476 630	24
Capital: APP	2 260	3 682	(1 422)	163	61 763	3 682	58 081	6
Capital : Rebuilding Fund	231 929	69 246	162 683	30	2 663 483	69 246	2 594 237	3
TOTAL	**1 064 234**	**908 045**	**156 189**	85	**6 376 094**	**908 045**	**5 468 049**	**14**

Table 9: Expenditure in terms of economic classification (Source: Parliament FY2026/27 Quarter 1 Performance Report – 31 July 2026)

Compensation of Members

6.2.2 R140,3 million or 103 per cent of the R135,6 million first quarter budget was spent. Thus, by the end of the first quarter 26 per cent of the R542,7 million annual budget had been spent. The overspending is ascribed to loss of office and special exit gratuities paid during the first quarter. The R4,6 million spent will be requested during the adjustment budget as the payment of members' remuneration is a direct charge against the National Revenue Fund.

Compensation of employees (PARMED: Medical Aid for former Members)

6.2.3 R32 million or 100 per cent was spent in the first quarter on medical aid contributions for former members of Parliament and provincial legislatures. This expenditure represents 31 per cent of the R 103,7 million annual budget.

Compensation of employees

6.2.4 R320 million or 99 per cent of the R323,7 million first quarter budget was spent. This represents 22 per cent of the R1,477 billion annual budget for compensation of employees.

Goods and services (APP)

6.2.5 R145 million or 98 per cent of the R147,5 million first quarter budget for goods and services related to the APP was spent. This represented 22 per cent of the R673,4 million annual budget.

Goods and services (Members' entitlements)

6.2.6 R49,6 million or 142 per cent of the R34,8 million first quarter budget for members entitlements in line with the members' handbook was spent. This represented 22 per cent of the R229,8 million annual budget.

Capital expenditure APP

6.2.7 R3,6 million or 163 per cent of the R2,2 million quarterly budget for capital expenditure relating to the execution of the APP was spent. This represented 6 per cent of the R61,7 million annual budget. The over-expenditure was due to the ICT division spending more than projected on computer-related items.

Capital Expenditure Rebuilding Fund

6.2.8 R69,2 million or 30 per cent of the R231,9 million quarterly budget was spent. This represented 3 per cent of the R2,663 billion annual budget. The under-expenditure is ascribed to unused rebuilding fund finds that will be used later in the financial year.

Transfers

6.2.9 R147,9 million or 95 per cent of the R156.1 million first quarter budget was spent. This represented 24 per cent of the R624,5 million annual budget for transfer to represented political parties. The under-expenditure is ascribed due to delays in the submission of the annual financial statements by political parties.

PART F

7. Observations and Recommendations

The executive authority should provide the JSCFMP with a response to the recommendations below within 30 days of the adoption of this report by the NA and the NCOP.

7.1 Resolution monitoring and tracking mechanism

7.1.1 Strengthening oversight mechanisms is one of the Seventh Parliament's strategic priorities. The delay in the implementation of the resolution monitoring and tracking mechanism, which promises to be an invaluable tool for reporting on executive accountability, is therefore a serious concern.

7.1.2 *While the committee accepts that manual tracking remains in place, it looks forward to the challenges in respect of the automating the system being resolved. A detailed report on the*

challenges experienced and efforts to address these should be submitted before the end of the third quarter. The report should include a timeline of activities towards achieving the targets in this regard.

7.2 Executive responsiveness

7.2.1 The target in respect of executive responsiveness had been met i.e. the quarterly report on executive responsiveness to house resolutions was produced. Concerns about the lack of impact of various measures to compel members of the executive to respond to written and oral questions, particularly in the National Assembly, remained. The intervention to direct the matter to the Rules Committee is welcomed. The committee should process the matter with the necessary urgency. *The quarterly reports on executive responsiveness to house resolutions should be shared with the committee, and monthly written updates should be provided in respect of the Rules Committee's efforts to address the matter through amendments of the parliamentary rules.*

7.3 Legislative impact assessment framework

7.3.1 The important work to assess certain legislation passed by Parliament for the impact is welcomed. This initiative should also go a long way towards identifying and addressing some of the shortcomings identified over the years in Parliament's legislative process. *The committee should receive a detailed report on the process of selecting and assessing the selected legislation, the insights gleaned from assessments underway, and future plans for institutionalising such assessments.*

7.4 Filling of funded vacancies

7.4.1 As previously reported, the Committee remains concerned about the slow filling of vacancies in key posts such as the Registrar of Members Interests, Member Support Services division manager, and deputy secretary posts. Of further concern is that the remuneration manager post has also become vacant in the period under review. *The institution should provide quarterly updates on the filling of all posts including reasons for the slow progress, and how the slow progress in filling impacted institutional performance and expenditure.*

7.5 E-petitions system

7.5.1 The Committee is pleased with the progress reported in respect of the development of the e-petitions system which would contribute to broadening public access to Parliament. Of concern, however, is whether the system will be broadly accessible, even by citizens in the most far-flung communities in the country. *The Committee should receive a detailed report and*

demonstration of how the system will work, specifically how the developers will ensure accessibility.

7.6 Organisational realignment project

7.6.1 The Committee notes further progress reported in respect of the organisational re-alignment project, but concerns remain about the lack of transparency related to the project, and delays in its finalisation. Organisational uncertainty had the potential to disrupt labour relations and therefore every effort should be made to ensure that consultations are thorough and broad. *The Committee reiterates that the institution should provide it with a detailed report on the history to the project, the timeline for implementation, consultations and their outcome, and the full details of the new organogram including its costing. In addition, a report on the change-readiness assessment which was conducted to assist the institution in preparing for the implementation phase of the organisational realignment process, and its findings should be provided.*

7.7 Constituency Offices

7.7.1 Constituency offices, funded through the transfers to represented political parties and managed by those political parties, are essential in ensuring that citizens are able to access Parliament through their public representatives. *The institution should provide the JSCFMP with a detailed report on progress made during the Seventh Parliament in the establishment of constituency offices by represented political parties including their expenditure and challenges experienced in this regard. The report should include a breakdown of the location and functioning of all constituency offices, and compliance with the applicable accounting requirements and regulations.*

7.8 Multi-Party Budget Forum

7.8.1 The Committee welcomes progress made towards the establishment of the multi-party budget forum it had previously recommended. The forum would be essential in ensuring even greater transparency in respect of decisions regarding Parliament's budget, and efforts to ensure that Parliament is funded in a manner that recognises its constitutional obligations as a separate arm of state. *The Committee should receive regular quarterly updates on this and other interventions geared at arriving at a more appropriate funding model, and adequate funding to support Parliament's obligations.*

Report to be considered.

2. Report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament on the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa's 2025/26 Second to Fourth Quarter Reports (including the 2025/26 mid-year performance report), dated 28 August 2026

The Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament having considered the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa's performance in the second to fourth quarters of 2025/26 (including the 2025/26 mid-year performance report), reports as follows:

1. Introduction

1.1 Section 4 of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, No. 10 of 2009 (the FMPPLA) provides for the establishment of an oversight mechanism to maintain oversight of the financial management of Parliament. The Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament (JSCFMP) was established in terms of the Joint Rules of Parliament. The Committee has the powers afforded to parliamentary committees under sections 56 and 69 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution).

1.2 Section 52 of the FMPPLA requires that the accounting officer must, within 30 days of the end of each quarter, report to the executive authority on Parliament's quarterly performance in respect of the implementation of the annual performance plan (APP). The executive authority in turn, and in terms of section 54 of the FMPPLA, must table each quarterly report within five working days of receiving it, for the consideration of the oversight mechanism i.e., the JSCFMP. The reports which form the subject of this report were accordingly referred to the JSCFMP as follows:

- 2025/26 Second Quarterly Report tabled on 3 November 2025, and referred on 4 November 2025;
- 2025/26 Mid-Year Report tabled on 4 November 2025, and referred on 5 November 2025;

- 2025/26 Third Quarterly Report tabled on 30 January 2026, and referred on 2 February 2026; and

- 2025/26 Fourth Quarterly Report tabled on 5 May 2026, and referred on 8 May 2026.

1.3 The executive authority and the senior management team led by the Secretary to Parliament appeared before the JSCFMP in a meeting held on 22 May 2026 during which the institution's performance from 1 July 2025 to 31 March 2026 was presented.

1.4 This report comprises five parts:

- Part A, the background to the work of Seventh Parliament;

- Part B, an overview of performance across programmes;

- Part C, a summary of the performance in respect of the Human Capital Division;

- Part D, a summary of the institution's financial performance information for the period under review; and

- Part E, the Committee's observations and recommendations.

1.5 This report should be read along with the Seventh Parliament Strategic Plan for 2024-2029, the 2025/26 APP and budget, and the JSCFMP's report in respect thereof.

PART A

2. Background to the work of the Seventh Parliament

2.1 Mandate

2.1.1 Parliament derives its mandate from:

- Chapter 4 of the Constitution which sets out its composition, powers and functions;
- the FMPPLA which regulates the institution's financial management;

- the Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act No 4 of 2004 which defines and declares the national and provincial legislatures' powers, privileges and immunities;
- the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act No 9 of 2009 (Money Bills Act) which provides procedures to amend money bills;
- the National Council of Provinces (Permanent Delegates Vacancies) Act No 17 of 1997 which provides for the processing of vacancies among the permanent delegates in the National Council of Provinces (NCOP);
- the Determination of Delegates (National Council of Provinces) Act No 69 of 1998 which provides for processes around the determination of delegates to the NCOP;
- the Mandating Procedures of Provinces Act No 52 of 2008 which provides for a uniform procedure in terms of which provincial legislatures confer authority on their delegations to cast votes on their behalf, as required by section 65(2) of the Constitution; and
- the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act No 20 of 1998 which provides for a framework for determining the salaries and allowances of public office bearers.

2.2 Mission and vision

2.2.1 The Seventh Parliament has as its vision to be a transformative and activist Parliament that improves the quality of life of South Africans and ensures enduring equality in society.

2.2.2 The Seventh Parliament's mission is to represent the people and to ensure government by the people in fulfilling its constitutional functions of passing laws and overseeing executive action.

2.2.3 To execute its vision and mission, Parliament has adopted the following values: openness, responsiveness, accountability, integrity, professionalism, teamwork, and mutual respect.

2.3 Priorities

2.3.1 The medium-term development plan (MTDP) 2024-2029 is built on three strategic priorities, namely inclusive growth and job creation; reducing poverty and addressing the high cost of living; and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

2.3.2 The MTDP provides targets and measures for each strategic priority. These indicators will equip Parliament and provincial legislatures to monitor the service delivery and the overall impact of the MTDP on society. To assist in the attainment of these targets, Parliament must:

- strengthen its oversight of the executive to ensure government accountability;
- facilitate meaningful public participation and involvement in legislative processes, and collaboration with civil society to ensure that government actions reflected citizens' needs and concerns;
- improve processes for appointments to public institutions; and
- ensure that the state maximises the value of its international participation.

2.3.3 In pursuit of the above, the Seventh Parliament has identified the following strategic priorities:

- strengthening oversight mechanisms;
- enhancing the legislative process and public involvement;
- improving public office appointments; and
- improving international engagement.

PART B

3. 2025/26 Second to Fourth Quarter Performance

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The 2025/26 APP comprises 18 targets of which 8 are measured annually and 10 are measured quarterly. Of the 10 quarterly targets 2 are contained under Programme 1 (Administration), and 8 are under Programme 2 (Legislation and Oversight).

3.2 Programme-by-programme summary of performance information

Paragraphs 3.2.1 to 3.3.52 provide a summary of the institution's performance across programmes.

Programme 1: Administration

3.2.1 Programme 1 provides strategic leadership, management, and corporate services to Parliament. It comprises the following sub-programmes: Executive Authority; Office of the Secretary to Parliament; Corporate and Support Services. The functions under this programme are essential to the institution's mandate and are designed to ensure operational excellence, institutional effectiveness, and responsiveness to parliamentarians and the public.

3.2.2 Table 1 below reflects the annual and quarterly targets related to outcome 1 under Programme 1.

No	Output indicator	Annual Target (2025-26)	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
1.1	Number of systems developed to automate core parliamentary processes	3 systems to automate core parliamentary processes developed: - online committee submissions; - digital committee dashboard - resolutions monitoring and tracking	Complete analysis and design for online committee submissions and resolutions tracking systems	System designs and proof of concept completed for online committee submissions and resolutions monitoring and tracking systems Analysis and functional requirements for digital committee dashboard completed	Initial systems development completed, and data sources identified	3 systems to automate core parliamentary developed: - online committee submissions; - digital committee dashboard; - resolutions monitoring and tracking
1.2	Human Capital Strategy and implementation plan developed and approved	Human Capital Strategy and implementation plan developed and approved by the accounting officer	Human Capital Strategy Framework developed	Stakeholder consultations conducted	Draft Human Capital Strategy and implementation plan developed and submitted to stakeholders for comments	Human Capital Strategy and implementation plan developed and approved by accounting officer

Table 1: Outcome 1 Quarterly Targets (Source: Parliament 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan)

Automation of core parliamentary processes

3.2.3 Digital transformation is required to re-engineer the institution's business processes and optimise information flows to support parliamentarians work and strengthen oversight.

3.2.4 All targets set for quarters two, three and four were met in the period under review i.e. by the end of quarter 4, three systems had been developed to automate the following core parliamentary processes: online committee submissions; digital committee dashboard; and resolutions monitoring and system.

Improved Employee Engagement Levels

3.2.5 Improved human capital management and an improved institutional culture are required as Parliament's ability to deliver on its mandate is dependent on a skilled, motivated, and high-performing workforce.

3.2.6 In the second quarter stakeholder consultations were to be conducted in respect of the human capital strategy and implementation plan. This target was not met owing to the delay in the stakeholder engagements as a result of scheduling dependencies, and other complementary processes such as policy reforms and organisational design reviews which were still pending in that period. To remedy this a structured implementation plan was implemented to allow for phased engagement sessions and strengthened coordination.

3.2.7 By the end of the third quarter performance was back on track thus the target to draft the strategy and implementation plan and submit it to stakeholders for comment was achieved.

3.2.8 The fourth quarter target—the approval of the human capital strategy and implementation plan by the Secretary to Parliament—was also achieved.

Programme 2: Legislation and Oversight

3.2.9 Programme 2: Legislation and Oversight provides procedural, information, content and administrative support to the houses and their committees. The programme comprises the following sub-programmes: NA, NCOP, public participation, and external relations; shared services; and sectoral parliaments and joint business. The functions under this

programme are crucial to strengthening Parliament's oversight, legislative, and accountability functions.

3.2.10 Table 2 below reflects quarterly targets in respect of the outcomes under Programme 2.

No	Output indicator	Annual Target (2025-26)	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Outcome 2						
2.1	Report on Executive Responsiveness to House Resolutions	Report on Executive Responsiveness to House Resolutions submitted to Executive Authority.	Report on Executive Responsiveness to House Resolutions	Report on Executive Responsiveness to House Resolutions	Report on Executive Responsiveness to House Resolutions	Report on Executive Responsiveness to House Resolutions submitted to Executive Authority.
2.2	Accountability Standards gap analysis and recommendations report development	Accountability Standards gap analysis and recommendations Report developed	Research and benchmarking on local and international best practices on enforcement of parliamentary oversight	Analysis report on accountability standards	Conduct stakeholder consultations on accountability standards	Accountability Standards gap analysis and recommendations Report developed
2.3	Percentage implementation of Oversight Priority Plan for identified Committees	70% implementation of Oversight Priority Plan for identified Committees	Oversight Priority Plan updated with MTDP targets	Committees and oversight thematic areas identified for implementation	50% implementation of Oversight Priority Plan for identified Committees	70% implementation of Oversight Priority Plan for identified Committees
2.4	Standardised appointment and removal processes for statutory public office bearers (ISDs)	Standardised appointment and removal processes developed for public office bearers (ISDs)	Gap analysis of public office appointment and removal processes conducted	Stakeholder consultations conducted	Standardised public office appointment and removal processes drafted	Standardised appointment and removal processes developed for public office bearers (ISDs)
Outcome 3						
3.1	Percentage annual implementation of identified public participation improvements	90% annual implementation of identified public participation improvements	Report on Gap analysis of constitutional court judgements	Public Participation Improvement Plan developed 40% implementation of annual identified public participation improvements	70% implementation of annual identified public participation improvements	90% annual implementation of identified public participation improvements
Outcome 4						
4.1	Percentage of annual Member capacity-building programme implemented	70% of annual Member capacity-building programme implemented	Annual Member capacity-building	25% of annual Member capacity-building	50% of annual Member capacity-building	70% of annual Member capacity-building programme implemented

			programme developed	programme implemented	programme implemented	
4.2	Integrated Member capacity-building strategy and implementation plan development	Integrated Member capacity-building strategy and implementation plan developed	Terms of Reference (TOR) for Member capacity-building Strategy review and development	Data gathering and draft report (draft Review Report)	Stakeholder consultation conducted.	Integrated Member capacity-building strategy and implementation plan developed
Outcome 5						
5.1	Number of legislative impact assessments conducted	Six (6) legislative impact assessments conducted on identified Bills/Acts	Impact Legislative Assessment Framework updated	Committees and applicable legislation for assessment identified Two (2) legislative impact assessments conducted on identified Bills/Acts	Four (4) legislative impact assessments conducted on identified Bills/Acts	Six (6) legislative impact assessments conducted on identified Bills/Acts

Table 2: Outcomes 2-5 Quarterly Targets (Source: Parliament 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan)

Executive responsiveness to house resolutions

3.2.11 Executive responsiveness to house resolutions requires that the executive authority monitor the response rate of the executive, and where appropriate, initiate appropriate action. The second, third and fourth quarter targets to submit reports on executive responsiveness to the executive authority were achieved.

Development of Accountability Standards

3.2.12 The accountability standards aim to address the non-responsiveness of the executive in relation to oversight performed by the National Assembly (NA), the NCOP and their committees. In 2025/26 a report will be developed containing the accountability standards gap analysis and recommendations. The target for the second quarter was to complete the analysis of the accountability standards. This target was achieved.

3.2.13 The third quarter target—to conduct stakeholder consultations on accountability standards—was not achieved. The following goals were met however: development of a stakeholder plan, and two task team meetings which took place in November 2025. The under-performance was ascribed to the re-appointment of a “project champion” which could only be done in late November 2025.

3.2.14 The consultation was rescheduled to February 2026 and the institution succeeded in meeting the fourth quarter target i.e. the accountability standards gap analysis was performed, and the recommendations report was developed.

Oversight Priority Plan for identified Committees

3.2.15 The development and implementation of an oversight priority plan (OPP) will strengthen the cumulative impact of committees' oversight work. In 2025/26 the institution intends to reach 70 per cent implementation of the plan for identified committees. The second quarter target of identifying committees and oversight thematic areas for implementation was achieved.

3.2.16 The third quarter target of implementing 50 per cent of the OPP for identified committees was achieved: 95,8 per cent of the plans for identified committees was implemented. Of the 24 activities planned, 23 were implemented. The over-achievement was ascribed to early planning and the commitment of all stakeholders.

3.2.17 The fourth quarter target to achieve 70 per cent implementation of the OPP for identified committees was exceeded by 14 per cent. The 84 per cent implementation was possible as a result of improved coordination, planning and execution across committees.

Standardised Appointment and Removal Processes for ISDs

3.2.18 Standardising the appointment and removal processes for institutions supporting democracy (ISDs) will enhance uniformity in handling such appointments. In 2025/26 the institution intended to standardise the appointment and removal processes developed for public office bearers in ISDs. The second, third and fourth targets were all achieved.

Public Participation Improvements

3.2.19 Improvements to the public participation processes will enhance the legislative process as well as public involvement in the business of Parliament. In 2025/26 the institution intended to achieve 90 per cent annual implementation of identified improvements.

3.2.20 The second quarter targets of developing a public participation improvement plan, and achieving 40 per cent implementation of annual identified improvements was partially

achieved. The public participation improvement plan was developed, but only 4 of the 8 identified improvement initiatives commenced with implementation. The 40 per cent under-performance was ascribed to time constraints. To remedy the under-performance the implementation schedule has been revised, and additional resources have been allocated to expedite execution.

3.2.21 The third quarter target to achieve 70 per cent implementation of identified public participation improvements was not met. Only 68 per cent of identified improvement initiatives were achieved i.e. 22 of the 29 quarterly deliverables were achieved. The 2 per cent under-performance was ascribed to the concept document on the use of digital technologies not being completed due to human resource constraints. To remedy the under-performance additional human resource capacity was allocated to finalise the concept document.

3.2.22 The fourth quarter target to achieve 90 per cent implementation of the annual identified public participation improvements was exceeded by 10 per cent. The over-achievement was possible through improved coordination and resource allocation to implement the recovery plan developed to compensate for the previous two quarters' under-performance.

Members' Capacity Building Programme

3.2.23 The members' capacity building programme will include a focus on equipping parliamentarians with relevant skills to fully embrace a transformed Parliament. In 2025/26 the institution intended to implement 70 per cent of the annual member capacity-building programme.

3.2.24 The second quarter target to implement 25 per cent of the annual member capacity-building programme was exceeded by 8 per cent: 4 of the 12 programmes were implemented. The over-performance is ascribed to the continued implementation of the postgraduate diploma in governance and public leadership.

3.2.25 The third quarter target to implement 50 per cent of the annual member capacity-building programme was not achieve: only 5 of the 12 programmes were implemented resulting in only 42 per cent implementation. The under-achievement was due to poor intake of members in respect of the University of Johannesburg programmes. To

improve intake the institution opted to re-advertise and to secure new dates for the programmes.

3.2.26 The fourth quarter target to implement 70 per cent of the annual member capacity-building programme could not be attained: only 8 of the 12 programmes were implemented resulting in 3.3 per cent under-performance. The under-achievement was the result of delays in the implementation of programmes because of the changes to delivery dates. The under-performance will be remedied by improving coordination with all stakeholders, and better scheduling of member capacity building programmes in the programming schedule.

Integrated Capacity Building Strategy and Implementation Plan

3.2.27 As part of the integrated capacity-building strategy and implementation plan the institution will perform a situational analysis and review of the member capacity-building capability and its resourcing. In 2025/26 the institution intended to develop an integrated member capacity-building strategy and implementation plan.

3.2.28 All targets set for the period under review were achieved i.e. in the second quarter target to gather data and compile the draft review report was achieved; the third quarter the targeted stakeholder consultation was conducted; and in the fourth quarter the planned integrated member capacity-building strategy and implementation plan was developed.

Legislative Impact Assessments

3.2.29 Legislative impact assessments will enhance Parliament's law-making function and contribute to ensuring that the legislation passed will have the desired impact. In 2025/26 the institution intended to conduct six assessments of certain identified pieces of legislation.

3.2.30 The second quarter target of identifying committees and applicable legislation for assessment was achieved: three legislative impact assessments were conducted by the portfolio committees on Police, and Defence and Military Veterans respectively in respect of the Domestic Violence Act No 116 of 1998, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act No 2 of 2011, and the Military Veterans Act No. 18 of 2011.

3.2.31 The third quarter target to perform four legislative impact assessments on identified pieces of legislation was exceeded by one. The five pieces of legislation reviewed were assessed, however the details were not provided. The over-achievement was possible because one of the identified committees was able to conduct one additional impact assessment.

3.2.32 The fourth quarter target to conduct six impact assessments on identified pieces of legislation was achieved. The following pieces of legislation were assessed: the Domestic Violence Act No 116 of 1998; the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act No 2 of 2011; the Military Veterans Act No 18 of 2011; the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act No 96 of 1998; the Broadcasting Act No. 4 of 1999; the Companies Second Amendment Act No. 17 of 2024; and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002.

3.3 Summary of the work of Parliament

Houses: summary of activities

3.3.1 Table 3 below summarises the activities in both houses in the period under review.

Area	**National Assembly**			**National Council of Provinces**		
	Q 2	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**
Number of Sittings (Virtual & Hybrid)	80	24	23	18	15	13
Number of debates	69	48	34	1	3	6
Number of Bills Passed	5	5	4	5	7	6
Statutory Appointments	1	4	0	0	0	0
Number of Statements	1	6	4	-	-	-
Notices of Interventions in terms of section 139 of the Constitution, 996	-	-	-	1	1	3
Written statements in terms of section 106 of the Local Government (Act 96 of 2000)	-	-	-	4	0	3

Table 3: Summary of activities in the NA and the NCOP (Source: Presentations by Parliament on the 2025/26 Second, Third and Fourth Quarter Performance Report, 2026)

Houses: Parliamentary questions

National Assembly

3.3.2 Of the 61 oral questions asked in the NA in the second quarter, 60 were responded to by the executive i.e. 98 per cent of oral questions were answered. In the third quarter 132 oral questions were posed to the executive and 98.5 per cent or 130 were responded to. In the fourth quarter 116 oral questions were posed and only 88 or 75.9 per cent were responded to.

3.3.3 Of the 1 394 written questions posed in the NA in the second quarter 100 per cent were responded to. Although 1 914 written questions were posed in quarter three, 2 167 responses were received, including responses posed before the third quarter. Of the 1 958 written questions posed in the fourth quarter only 883 or 45,1 per cent were responded to.

3.3.4 There was a notable decline in responsiveness of the executive in the fourth quarter. Key recommendations were made in the report on executive responsiveness to strengthen the parliamentary rules so as to improve compliance. The recommendations will be implemented as of 2026/27.

National Council of Provinces

3.3.5 All of the oral questions posed in the NCOP in the second quarter (18 questions), third quarter (78 questions), and the fourth quarter (99 questions) were responded to.

3.3.6 Of the 335 written questions posed in the NCOP in the second quarter, 320 or 95.5 per cent were responded to. In the third quarter the response rate improved marginally to 95.6 per cent i.e. 350 of the 366 written questions were responded to. In the fourth quarter the response rate declined somewhat to 89.1 per cent i.e. 212 of the 238 written questions were responded to.

Parliamentary committees: summary of activities

3.3.7 Committees play a key role in ensuring government accountability through in-depth scrutiny and evaluation of policies, service delivery, and governance. Table 4 below summarises the activities of committees in the period under review.

Committee Activity	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Oversight visits	0	2	3	19	10	2	0	22	3	61
Quarterly reports	1	0	23	1	13	2	0	2	5	47
Budgetary Review and Recommendation Reports	24	0	0	28	4	2	0	0	0	58
Committee meetings (physical)	84	0	51	60	71	9	12	32	73	392
Committee meetings (virtual)	44	8	73	91	106	47	7	63	116	555

Table 4: Summary of activities of parliamentary committees (Source: Presentations by Parliament on the 2025/26 Second, Third and Fourth Quarter Performance Reports, 2026)

Law-making

3.3.8 In the second quarter NA committees processed 3 section 74 bills (constitutional amendments); 14 section 75 bills (bills not affecting the provinces); 8 section 76 bills (bills affecting the provinces); and 2 section 77 bills (money bills). In the same period, NCOP committees processed 2 section 75 bills; 4 section 76 bills; and 1 section 77 bill.

3.3.9 In the second quarter the Office of the Leader of Government Business (OLGB) tracked 44 updates related to executive business in Parliament. Six bills were formally introduced to the NA, and referred to the relevant portfolio committees. In total, 26 bills were under consideration, passed, or assented to in this period. These included four bills signed into law by the President and six bills finalised by committees.

3.3.10 In the third quarter the NA processed four section 74 bills, 14 section 75 bills, 10 section 76 bills and 1 section 77 bill. The following seven bills were finalised bills in this period: the One Stop Border Post Bill; the Performing Animals Protection Amendment Bill; the Public Service Amendment Bill; Marine Oil Pollution (Preparedness, Response and Cooperation) Bill; the Rates and Monetary Amounts and Amendment of Revenue Laws Bill; the Tax Laws Amendment Bill; and the Tax Administration Laws Amendment Bill.

3.3.11 In the same period, the NCOP processed two section 75 bills and 4 section 76 bills. In that period the NCOP finalised the following four bills: the Public Service Amendment

Bill; the Public Administration Management Amendment Bill; the Immigration Amendment Bill; and the Economic Regulation of Transport Amendment Bill.

3.3.12 In the fourth quarter the following nine bills were introduced: the National Water Amendment Bill; the South African National Petroleum Company Bill; the Special Appropriation (2025/2026 financial year) Bill; the Appropriation Bill; the Division of Revenue Bill; the Gas Bill; the Public Procurement Amendment Bill; the Special Pensions Amendment Bill; and the Public Procurement Second Amendment Bill.

3.3.13 In the same period the following six bills were passed by the houses: the Special Appropriation Bill; the Adjustments Appropriation Bill; the Rates and Monetary Amendment of Revenue Laws Bill; the Tax Administration Laws Amendment Bill; the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill; and the South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency SOC Ltd Amendment Bill.

3.3.14 In the fourth quarter the President assented to the following five pieces of legislation: the Revenue Laws Amendment Act No. 6 of 2025; the Special Appropriation Act No.1 of 2026; the Adjustments Appropriation Act No.2 of 2026; the Division of Revenue Act No.2 of 2025; and the Economic Regulation of Transport Amendment Act No. 10 of 2025.

Public Participation: quarter 2 performance

3.3.16 In the second quarter the Public Participation section advanced Parliament's public participation model through conducting 93 stakeholder engagements and educational workshops which reached 2 839 participants. The engagements covered, amongst others, the Marriage Bill, Women's Parliament, youth and voting, deaf awareness month, and the gender-based violence and femicide imbizo.

3.3.17 Notably, the dialogue on the National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (on women, peace and security) was hosted by the Western Cape provincial legislature and the Institute for African Alternatives (IFAA). The dialogue emphasised strengthening partnerships between civil society and legislatures, and recommended similar engagements across all provinces.

3.3.18 Sixteen public hearings were also held. The NCOP's Local Government Week which took place from 16 to 19 September 2025 focussed on educating communities about local government functions.

3.3.19 Lastly, the Select Committee on Petitions and Executive Undertakings conducted an inspection in KwaZulu-Natal and resolved to hold a hearing and follow-up engagements with key stakeholders to address their concerns.

Public Participation: quarter 3 performance

3.3.20 In the third quarter 42 stakeholder engagement sessions and public education workshops were held, reaching 3 615 participants. The activities supported key processes including the Marriage Bill, the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS), the NCOP's Provincial Week 2025 and Local Government Week 2025, the Children's Parliament, and a stakeholder engagement session hosted by six portfolio aimed at raising awareness around statutory rape

3.3.21 In the same period Parliament engaged civil society and the government education sector to strengthen collaboration in support of public participation and Parliament's education mandate. Participants included the Organisation Undoing Tax Abuse (OUTA), the Budget Justice Coalition, the Green Connection, the FW De Klerk Foundation, the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, and the Department of Basic Education.

3.3.22 Collaboration with the legislative sector was strengthened through hosting of a benchmarking visit by senate officers from the Kenyan Parliament during which the institution shared its public participation model. Parliament also hosted a benchmarking visit from the Northern Cape provincial legislature involving the committees sections from both legislatures. In addition, Parliament is working with the Western Cape provincial legislature to co-host public education workshops for civil society stakeholders in the province.

3.3.23 Between 27 October and 28 November 2025 10 public hearings and stakeholder engagements were held across portfolio and standing committees. These engagements covered key legislative and policy matters including the Marriage Bill, gender-based violence, the fiscal framework, and tax and revenue legislation. Hearings were held

through a mix of in-person engagements in the Western Cape, Gauteng and Eastern Cape, as well as through virtual platforms thereby ensuring broader public access.

3.3.24 The NCOP Provincial Week programme was held from 18 to 21 November 2025.

Public Participation: quarter 4 performance

3.3.25 In the fourth quarter public participation activities expanded significantly reflecting a more strategic and integrated approach to citizen engagement. The Public Participation section implemented all four pillars of the public participation model (inform, involve, consult, and feedback) which resulted in Parliament's broader reach and impact.

3.3.26 The institution held 139 stakeholder engagement sessions and educational workshops, reaching 10 084 participants thus significantly exceeding quarterly targets. The engagements targeted a wide range of stakeholders including youth, women, civil society organisations, people with disabilities, traditional leaders, and educational institutions.

3.3.27 Public hearings were conducted in support of legislative and budgetary processes including hearings on the Marriage Bill, the Special Appropriation Bill, the Division of Revenue Bill, and the fiscal framework and revenue proposals thereby ensuring that the views of the public were considered during committee deliberations.

3.3.28 The institution's public education initiatives were further strengthened through the following: 10 radio and television programmes reaching approximately 1,38 million people; the development and distribution of public education materials; maintaining and enhancing the public participation portal and interactive Google map; and improving transparency, coordination, and early-warning capabilities.

3.3.29 The achievements notwithstanding, the following constraints were identified: limited physical tours due to the infrastructure restoration project, and challenges in materials distribution. These did not significantly detract from the overall performance in respect of public participation which reflects a maturing and increasingly impactful public participation function.

Petitions

3.3.30 In the second quarter the institution reported that engagements reflected an increase in direct correspondence between the Speaker and petitioners, underscoring the responsiveness of Parliament to public concerns. Eleven petitions ranging from environmental management and criminal justice to economic regulation and municipal infrastructure were formally referred to portfolio committees for further consideration. Three petitions were referred to the ministers of Health, Human Settlements, and Transport respectively. Ten petitions, mostly about service delivery issues, were responded to directly by the Speaker.

3.3.31 In the third quarter the Daveyton Rail Corridor petition was processed by the Portfolio Committee on Transport. The petition called for an investigation into vandalism, and the restoration of the rail corridor linking Daveyton to Springs, Benoni, and Johannesburg. In its report the committee emphasised the recovery of the corridor and protection of state assets.

Cooperative governance and Inter-Government Relations: quarter 2 performance

3.3.32 Cooperative governance remains central to Parliament's mandate to enable collaboration across national, provincial, and local government.

3.3.33 In the second quarter the NCOP received one notice of intervention under section 139(1)(c) of the Constitution regarding Knysna Local Municipality. After an inspection and stakeholder engagement, the NCOP disapproved the dissolution of the municipal council recommending provincial support instead.

3.3.34 Additionally, four notices were received under section 106(1)(a) of the Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 for the Merafong City, Emfuleni, Nkomazi, and Beaufort West municipalities prompting investigations into allegations of maladministration and corruption.

3.3.35 The NCOP also received four consolidated annual municipal performance reports from KwaZulu-Natal, North-West, Limpopo, and Western Cape, in line with section 47 of the same act to monitor municipal performance and service delivery.

3.3.36 During the second quarter attendance and participation by special delegates and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) representatives varied across provinces. Mpumalanga and SALGA recorded the highest attendance rates at 68 and 83 per cent respectively, while the Northern Cape and Free State had the lowest attendance rates at 10 and 17 per cent respectively. In terms of debate participation, Mpumalanga led with 19 contributions, followed by Eastern Cape and Limpopo with 16 each. KwaZulu-Natal had only seven contributions, and the Northern Cape, zero.

Cooperative governance and Inter-Government Relations: quarter 3 performance

3.3.37 One formal intervention under section 139 of the Constitution was processed in the third quarter. The Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Public Administration conducted an intervention visit to the Nala Municipality in North West, and recommended the invocation of section 139(1)(b) to restore administrative and financial stability in the municipality. The NCOP adopted the intervention report on 22 October 2025.

3.3.38 The NCOP received one notice of termination in respect of section 139 of the Constitution, namely, the termination of the section 139(1)(b) intervention in uMzinyathi District Municipality. Intervention was sought for the following reasons: the failure to meet executive obligations, including the provision of basic services; the inability to approve a budget or revenue-raising measures; a serious financial crisis such as an inability to meet financial commitments; and lack of capacity, poor leadership or political instability.

3.3.39 The NCOP also received one annual municipal consolidated report namely the Consolidated Annual Municipal Performance Report FY2023/24, Northern Cape.

3.3.40 In the third quarter attendance and participation by special delegates and SALGA representatives once again varied across provinces. SALGA and Mpumalanga recorded the highest attendance rates at 67 and 63 per cent respectively; with the lowest attendance recorded by the Free State and Northern Cape at 8 per cent each, and the Western Cape at 3 per cent.

3.3.41 Kwazulu Natal, Limpopo, and SALGA participated in all four debates, and Gauteng and Mpumalanga participated in three. The Eastern Cape and North West participated in one debate each, while the Northern Cape did not participate in any.

Cooperative governance and Inter-Government Relations: quarter 4 performance

3.3.42 In the fourth quarter cooperative governance remained a key focus of the NCOP, although attendance across provinces was, once again, uneven due to programme changes and structural constraints. Improved coordination and more consistent provincial participation are required to strengthen inter-governmental relations and accountability.

3.3.43 In the fourth quarter attendance of NCOP debates varied with the highest attendance from SALGA, North-West, Eastern Cape at 69, 33 and 28 per cent respectively; and the lowest from the Free State at 6 per cent, KwaZulu-Natal at 9 per cent. Gauteng and Limpopo's attendance stood at 19 per cent each, and the Western Cape's at 20 per cent. Participation in debates also remained uneven with the highest recorded by Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal at 86 per cent participation each, the Western Cape at 71 per cent participation; moderate participation from Limpopo at 57 per cent and Mpumalanga at 43 per cent; and the lowest from the Eastern Cape and the Free State at 14 per cent participation each. The Northern Cape did not participate in any debates.

3.3.44 The NCOP continued to exercise its oversight role, with three section 139 interventions relating to the Nketoane Local Municipality, the Masilonyana Local Municpality, and the Waterberg District Municipality. Three section 106 statements were also received from the Lekwa Local Municipality, the Tswaing Local Municipality, and the Madibeng Local Municipality.

International Cooperation: quarter 2 performance

3.3.45 No international agreements were processed by committees in the second quarter. Three members of the Portfolio Committee on Health participated in the South Africa–UK Parliamentary Exchange on Global Health which took place from 8 to10 September 2025, and which focused on global health issues including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and health security. The delegation engaged with parliamentarians, civil society, and development agencies to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

3.3.46 Parliament hosted the second P20 (G20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit) Women Parliamentarians Meeting and the inaugural P20 Meeting of Young Parliamentarians. The meeting took place in Kleinmond from 29 to 30 September 2025 and was aimed at integrating the voices of women and youth into the 11th P20 Speakers' Summit which took place from 1 to 3 October 2025. These two events, in which 70 per cent of G20 countries participated, fostered dialogue, experience-sharing, and strategic collaboration among global parliamentary leaders. The outcome statements from these meetings were included in the final declaration presented at the G20 Heads of State Summit in November 2025.

3.3.47 In the same quarter, the International Relations and Protocol (IRP) division produced four delegation reports and 48 policy briefs.

International Cooperation: quarter 3 performance

3.3.48 One international agreement was processed in the third quarter: the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition recommended the ratification of the Afreximbank Establishment Agreement.

3.3.49 Several committees undertook international visits:

- the Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs undertook a study visit to Denmark from 23 October to 4 November 2025 to learn more about effective and stable coalition governance systems;
- the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA), as part of the Southern African Association of Public Accounts Committees (SAAPAC) attended the 17th Annual Conference and 21st Annual General Meeting of the Southern African Development Community Organisation of Public Accounts Committees (SADCOPAC) held in Lesotho from 24 to 31 October 2025;
- the Portfolio Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and the Select Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Mineral Resources participated in COP30 from 11 to 20 November 2025 strengthening South Africa's contribution to global climate negotiations and providing insights to enhance domestic climate policy and parliamentary oversight; and
- the Portfolio Committee on Water and Sanitation attended the International Water Association (IWA) Water and Development Congress and Exhibition

2025 in Bangkok, Thailand during which it engaged global stakeholders on sustainable water, sanitation, and wastewater innovations.

3.3.50 Parliament hosted two major international events in the third quarter i.e. the 11th P20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit, and the 58th Southern African Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum Plenary Assembly. These events strengthened South Africa's parliamentary diplomacy and regional leadership.

3.3.51 Parliament also maintained a strong global and regional footprint through participation in the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly, G20 (Group of Twenty) parliamentary processes, SADC Parliamentary Forum, Pan-African Parliament, African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), and South Africa –European Union inter-parliamentary engagements. Participation in these fora reinforced Parliament's role in promoting democratic governance, peace, development, and human rights at continental and global levels.

International Cooperation: quarter4 performance

3.3.52 In the fourth quarter multiple international agreements, and parliamentary committees continued to actively participate in targeted international engagements to strengthen oversight and inform policy development:

- the Portfolio Committee on Water and Sanitation participated in the 10th International Water Regulators Forum in Bangkok, Thailand, gaining insights into global best practices in water regulation, institutional governance, and sustainable service delivery;
- the Standing Committee on Appropriations undertook a fact-finding tour to India to explore economic and fiscal oversight, ICT development, skills, and investment;
- the Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation undertook a tour to investigate the South Africa's diplomatic mission's performance in Zambia, and to assess progress in advancing economic diplomacy, tourism, and growth; and
- the portfolio committees on Human Settlements and Employment and Labour, investigated social policy and labour, as well as housing, unemployment

insurance and social protection in Brazil. The visit provided comparative perspectives to strengthen domestic policy and legislative frameworks.

PART C

4. Human Capital Report

4.1 Quarter 2 performance

4.1.1 During the second quarter the institution aligned people strategies with institutional goals, and advanced digital readiness and a high-performance culture.

4.1.2 In respect of the organisational realignment and culture reset the following were achieved: the structural design proposals were finalised across key divisions; the Change Agent Network was engaged; the organisational re-alignment and culture plan (ORP) dashboard was launched; and the E-learning pilot on change leadership was rolled out.

4.1.3 In respect of the digital transformation project, a digital job profiling solution, *SuccessFactors*, was implemented for dynamic job profiling. In addition, talent management, job grading, and workforce planning were enhanced.

Talent and Performance Management

4.1.4 The institution trained 351 employees as part of its talent development efforts. Employees were trained in governance and compliance, behavioural, technical, and digital skills, and targeted development programmes for unskilled/semi-skilled staff.

4.1.5 The graduate development programme was advertised and by the end of the second quarter screening had been underway.

4.1.6 In respect of performance management, 95 per cent of employees contracted in the 2025/26, and 88 per cent had completed the 2024/25 performance assessments by the end of quarter 2. The institution also focussed on the quality of, and compliance with personal development plans.

4.1.7 In respect of talent acquisition, 24 positions were filled in the quarter. Scheduling conflicts had caused some delays in recruitment processes.

4.1.8 The institution reported a low turnover rate of 0,58 per cent, with seven resignations reported in the second quarter.

Employee Wellness

4.1.9 The institution reported a 22.3 per cent wellness engagement rate in the second quarter. In that period 750 employees accessed on site health services including flu vaccines. Of the mental health cases reported, 33,3 per cent were addressed through mental health support.

4.1.10 Further to the above, the institution also provided occupational health services, and adult education and training (AET) classes.

4.1.11 Table 5 below, breaks down the events and participation in employee wellness events held during the second quarter.

Event Type	**Event Description**	**Number of Participants**	**Number of Managers**	**Number of Employees**
Managerial Training Sessions	Identifying an Employee at Risk	0	72	0
	Tenacity Building For Leaders	0	77	0
Lunch & Learn Psychoeducational Sessions	Gambling Awareness	19	0	0
	Financial Wellness Educational-	92	0	0
	Financial Wellness Week Expo	119	0	0
	Intentional Conversations at Work	26	0	0
TOTAL		**256**	**149**	**0**

Table 5: Participation in employee wellness events in the second quarter (Source: Parliament of the RSA presentation to the JSCFMP on the 2025/26 Second Quarter Performance, 2026)

Labour Stability and Employee Relations

4.1.12 In the second quarter nine misconduct cases such as insubordination, dishonesty and absenteeism, were initiated. Two new grievances were also lodged bringing the total to four unresolved grievances, and six pending grievances. The grievances related to victimisation, unfair treatment, and abusive management.

4.1.13 The National Bargaining Forum met on from 25 to 26 September 2025 and discussions to strengthen labour relations continued into the third quarter.

4.1.14 From 1 August 2025 the responsibility for managing staff disclosures transitioned to the Employee Relations function in order to improve oversight and accountability.

4.2 Quarter 3 performance

4.2.1 During the third quarter, the Human Capital function implemented initiatives supporting the institution's transformative agenda in line with the quarterly targets set out in Parliament's 2025/26 APP.

Highlights

4.2.2 Recognition and rewards for excellent performance are key to enhancing employee motivation and maintaining high-performance levels towards continued contribution to organisational achievements. The performance rewards of employees were paid at the end of the third quarter.

4.2.3 Further highlights include:

- the successful rollout of the Pension Scheme for Officers of Parliament (PSOP) benefit statements on the self-service portal;
- the implementation of the Sanlam Group Life revised rates;
- the rolling out of human resource records to SharePoint;
- system testing (patches and upgrades); and
- the successful on-boarding of the new total rewards resource.

Organisational Realignment

4.2.4 ORP feedback and capability mapping sessions were held with the Legislative Sector Support (LSS) and Committee Support branches. The ORP structure design engagements were held with division managers from the Committee Support, Institutional Support Services (ISS), Public Participation, Strategic Management and Governance (SMG), Member Support Services (MSS) and LSS branches. The ORP steering committee evaluated design proposals for the consideration of the Secretary to Parliament.

Culture Reset Initiatives

4.2.5 The change management and culture reset activities undertaken in the third quarter included change management and culture change e-learning modules launched among the change agents in October 2025. An article in *Masithethe* from the desk of the Chief People Officer (CPO) provided progress in the ORP project, change management and the intake of graduates. A suitable electronic digital job profiling solution was sourced to improve accuracy and consistency in job information to align with talent management processes and to integrate with other human resource systems, thus ensuring greater efficiencies.

Talent and performance management

4.2.6 A capability framework was developed in the third quarter to define the core skills and knowledge required to deliver the strategic objectives of the Seventh Parliament. The framework guides institutional learning and development interventions and ensures alignment with organisational priorities.

4.2.7 To support the digital transformation strategy, the Human Capital division is collaborating with key stakeholders to implement a comprehensive capacity development plan focused on improving ICT skills and digital literacy.

4.2.8 A total of 352 employees from the Core Business branch (144), Support Services branch (132) and the Administration branch (76).participated in targeted capacity-building interventions aligned to the Capability Framework.

Employee Wellness

4.2.9 The overall engagement rate, which includes uptake of all services provided, was 9.7 per cent during the period under review. Psycho-social support was provided to employees through therapy, with mental health accounting for 30 per cent of all difficulties. During the period under review two individuals presenting significant risk due to substance abuse also received intervention.

4.2.10 A number of health screenings were conducted in the third quarter and 444 employees benefited from the following services: occupational health services (43 employees); travel clinic services (13 employees); primary heath care (371 employees); emergency services (1 employee); incapacity assessments (6 employees); injury on duty incidents (7 employees); return to work assessments (3 employees).

4.2.11 Wellness/managerial consultancy services were provided to: 8 parliamentarians, 35 officials, and 15 managers. Bereavement support was provided to five officials.

Labour stability and employee relations

4.2.12 The Employee Relations (ER) function recorded six disciplinary cases in the third quarter. Of these three were finalised (one written warning issued; and two dismissals), and three progressed into the fourth quarter. Thirteen grievances were pending and all received attention to find sustainable solutions. Four matters were ongoing before the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA).

4.2.13 The Human Capital Division undertook a policy reform initiative to review certain institutional policies. This process will strengthen the institution’s human resources policy framework, ensure compliance with relevant legislation, strengthen the employee value proposition, and facilitate an institutional culture shift. Nine policies were revised during the period under review.

4.2.14 Table 6 below lists the policies reviewed and their status at the end of the third quarter.

No	Policy Title	Category
1	Acting Policy	Reviewed and updated
2	Bereavement Policy	Reviewed and updated
3	Harassment Policy	Newly developed
4	Hybrid Policy	Newly developed
5	Leave Policy	Reviewed and updated
6	Performance Management Policy	Reviewed and updated
7	Recruitment Policy	Reviewed and updated
8	Remunerative Work Outside Parliament Policy	Reviewed and updated
9	Overtime Policy	Reviewed and updated

Table 6: Policies reviewed in the third quarter (Source: Parliament of the RSA presentation on its performance in the third quarter of 2025/26, 2026)

4.3 Quarter 4 performance

Organisational Realignment & Culture Reset

4.3.1 Following the completion of the micro-level analysis and design work in the third quarter, additional refinement of the proposed structures was undertaken in the fourth quarter. The design team further conducted orientation and engagement sessions with newly-appointed divisional managers to socialise the organisational realignment project and proposed designs. Progress was also made in the macro-organisational structure with engagements held with the executive authority to ensure alignment with institutional priorities. In addition, the work study and capacity determination exercise were activated, with engagement and orientation sessions conducted across divisions to initiate data collection processes. A 67 per cent submission rate was achieved.

Culture Reset Initiatives

4.3.2 Change management and culture reset activities continued during the fourth quarter, including a session with the change agent network to provide updates on key initiatives. A reflective article on the change management and culture reset programme was published in the March edition of *Masithethe*. Further, a culture reset pulse survey was launched at the end of the quarter to assess organisational sentiment and inform ongoing change interventions.

Talent and Performance Management

4.3.3 Training and development interventions were provided to 253 employees in the fourth quarter to strengthen their knowledge and skills across key functional areas. The training initiatives were distributed as follows: communication and language services (78 attendees); compliance and governance (50 attendees); digital skills training (57 attendees); human resource training (6 attendees); induction (32 attendees); legislative training (15 attendees); management and leadership (3 attendees); and research training (12 attendees).

Graduate Development Programme

4.3.4 The three-year graduate development programme is a strategic initiative aimed at strengthening the institution's long term talent pipeline and ensuring the sustainability of the critical core business skills required to deliver on its mandate. The programme is also specifically designed to build core business competencies aligned to Parliament's oversight, law-making and public participation functions, and to enhance institutional capacity through structured learning, exposure and practical experience. The division has identified 36 graduate roles for placement as of March 2026.

4.3.5 In the fourth quarter 4 400 applications were received, screened and subjected to shortlisting. Interviews were scheduled to commence in January 2026 with the new cohort of graduates to commence their training in February 2026.

Talent Acquisition

4.3.6 In the fourth quarter, the talent acquisition team delivered targeted staffing interventions, resulting in the successful filling of 42 positions critical to the core business and committee support function, most notably within language services, research, and the committee secretariat environments.

4.3.7 Of the 42 appointments concluded 16 were effected through internal mobility demonstrating Parliament's commitment to career mobility, development and retention. In addition, 31 committee-support positions were at various stages of recruitment at the time of reporting. Focus has been on prioritising and advancing the recruitment of senior management positions with the objective of strengthening leadership capacity and consolidating the institutional leadership bench.

Employee Wellness

4.3.8 In quarter 4 employee wellness performance remained positive with continued implementation of proactive and holistic interventions to support employee well-being and productivity. Psycho-social support services, including therapy, were provided to employees thus contributing to improved mental health and overall functioning.

4.3.9 The utilisation of wellness services remained strong, with 607 employees accessing the on-site Wellness Centre, indicating sustained demand and the relevance of occupational health services. Overall, the wellness programme contributed to a safe, healthy, and supportive working environment, promoting a resilient and productive workforce.

Labour stability and employee relations

4.3.10 Performance targets were largely met in the fourth quarter; and no remedial action was required in the reporting period under review.

PART D

5. Financial Performance

5.1 Quarter 2 expenditure report

5.1.1 The Minister of Finance tabled the 2025/2026 budget and fiscal framework in the NA on 21 May 2025, and Parliament appropriated the 2025/26 budget of R5,084,670 billion on 1 July 2025.

5.1.2 On 29 August 2025 the executive authority further approved a virement to transfer funds from Programme 1 (Parliament Rebuild Funds) to cover the budget shortfall in various divisions. The R124,741 million virement transferred from the Rebuilding Fund to operations in 2024/25 was not used. The funds were allocated to the Rebuilding Fund in the 2025/26 approved budget until National Treasury was informed of the intention to use it to fund the operational budget shortfall.

Overview

5.1.3 Despite the low expenditure by the end of the second quarter (34 per cent), projections were that Parliament would spend the annual budget in full, excluding the budget for the remuneration of members (Direct Charge) and the rebuilding and restoration project. It is projected that there would be overspending of R422,1 million at the end of the financial year i.e. R396,8 million relating to the Rebuilding Fund, and R25,3 million in direct charges. The National Treasury was requested to consider adjusting Parliament's budget accordingly during the 2025 adjustment process.

5.1.4 Table 7 below summarises spending in terms of the appropriation fund at the end of the second quarter.

	July- September 2025				**Annual (2025/26)**			
Main Division	**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Administration: Operations	210 247	187 218	23 029	89	951 522	364 981	568 542	38
Rebuilding Fund	701 432	241 437	459 995	34	1 664 504	246 086	1 418 417	15
Administration: Total	911 679	428 655	483 024	47	2 616 026	611 067	2 004 959	23
Legislation and Oversight	235 700	193 165	42 535	82	1 027 066	382 756	644 309	37
Associated Services	232 615	226 754	5 861	97	922 495	445 704	476 791	48
Sub-Total	1 379 994	848 574	531 420	61	4 565 587	1 439 527	3 126 059	32
Direct Charges	137 862	133 951	3 911	97	519 083	272 214	246 869	52
Total per Programme	1 517 856	982 525	535 331	65	5 084 670	1 711 741	3 372 929	34

Table 7: Expenditure across programmes (Source: Presentation by Parliament on the 2025/26 Second Quarter Performance Report, 2026)

Summary of expenditure in respect the 2025/26 appropriated budget

5.1.4 By the end of the second quarter Parliament had spent R982,5 million or 65 per cent of the R1,517 billion second quarter. Thus, by the end of the quarter R1,711 billion or 34 per cent of the R5,084 billion annual budget had been spent.

5.1.5 Excluding the Rebuilding Fund, Parliament had spent R741,0 million or 91 per cent of the R816,4 million budget for the second quarter. Total spending, for the year, stood at R1,465 billion or 43 per cent of the R3,420 billion annual budget.

Programme 1:Administration

5.1.6 R187 million or 89 per cent of the R210 million budget of the Administration programme had been spent by the end of the quarter. Thus by the end of the second quarter R364,9 million or 38 per cent of the R951,5 million of the annual budget had been spent.

Rebuilding Fund

5.1.7 R241 million or 34 per cent of the R701,4 million Rebuild Fund budget for the second quarter had been spent. Work amounting to R139 million had been completed by the end of that quarter but the expenditure would only be reflected in the third quarter report. This meant that by the end of the second quarter R502,5 million or 30 per cent of the R1,664 billion annual rebuilding budget had been spent.

5.1.8 Parliament's projections indicated that there would be overspending of R396,8 million at the end of the financial year. The National Treasury was thus requested to adjust the budget for the Rebuilding Fund during the 2025 adjustment budget process based on the revised estimates for the restoration and rebuilding project.

5.1.9 As of 30 June 2025, Parliament had spent R729,2 million or 14 per cent (including direct charges and rebuilding expenses), of the R5,085 billion annual budget. Excluding the Rebuilding Fund, spending stood at 22 per cent or R724,5 million of the R3,295 billion annual budget.

Programme 2:Legislation and Oversight

5.1.10 R193,1 million or 82 per cent of the R235,7 million legislation and oversight budget for the second quarter was spent. By the end of that quarter expenditure stood at R382 million or 37 per cent of the R1,027 billion annual budget.

Programme 3:Associated Services

5.1.11 By the end of the second quarter R226,7 million or 97 per cent of the R232,6 million quarterly budget had been spent. Thus by the end of the quarter R445,7 million or 48 per cent of the R922,4 million annual budget had been spent.

Direct Charges

5.1.12 By the end of the second quarter expenditure on Direct Charges (Members' Remuneration) stood at R133,9 million or 97 per cent of the R137,8 million quarterly budget. Thus, by the end of the quarter, R272 million or 52 per cent of the R519,0 million annual budget had been spent. Projections were that there would be an overspending of R25,3 million at the end of the financial year, and therefore the National Treasury was requested to increase the budget during the 2025 adjustment budget process.

Summary of appropriation statement by economic classification

5.1.13 Table 8 below illustrates the expenditure across economic classification.

	July- September 2025				**Annual (2025/26)**			
Main Division	**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Compensation of Members	137 862	133 951	3 911	97	519 083	272 214	246 869	52
Compensation of Members (PARMED)	23 984	23 872	112	100	100 000	47 787	52 213	48
Compensation of Employees	314 541	316 713	(2 172)	101	1 383 180	624 715	758 465	45
Goods and Services (APP)	129 364	68 816	60 548	53	574 867	135 658	439 209	24
Goods and Services (Members entitlements)	53 739	54 747	(1 008)	102	201 737	103 455	98 282	51
Transfers	150 077	142 920	7 157	95	600 312	284 700	315 612	47
Capital Expenditure	708 289	241 506	466 783	34	1 705 491	243 212	1 462 279	14
TOTAL	**1 517 856**	**982 525**	**535 331**	**65**	**5 084 670**	**1 711 741**	**3 372 929**	**34**

Table 8: Expenditure in terms of economic classification (Source: Presentation by Parliament on the 2025/26 Second Quarter Performance Report, 2026)

Compensation of Members

5.1.14 In the second quarter, an amount of R133,9 million or 97 per cent of the R137,8 million quarterly budget for members remuneration was spent. Thus R272,2 million or 52 per cent of the R519,0 million annual budget had been spent by the end of that quarter. Indications were that R542,3 million would be spent by the end of the financial year resulting in projected overspending of R25,3 million. The National Treasury was requested to increase the budget during the 2025 adjustment budget process.

Compensation of Members (PARMED: Medical Aid for former Members)

5.1.15 An amount of R23,872 million or 100 percent was spent on medical aid contributions for former members of parliament and provincial legislatures. Indications were that the R100 million annual budget would be spent in full by the end of the financial year.

Compensation of employees

5.1.16 An amount of R316,7 million or 101 per cent of the R314,5 million quarterly budget had been spent by the end of the second quarter. Thus, R624,7 million or 45 per cent of the R1,383 billion annual budget for compensation of employees had been spent by the end of the quarter. The 1 per cent or R2,1 million variance reported in the second quarter was due to the payment of the 2025/26 general salary increase to managers which should have been paid in the first quarter.

Goods and services (APP)

5.1.17 An amount of R68,8 million or 53 per cent had been spent in the second quarter on goods and services related to the APP against the quarterly budget of R129,3 million. Thus, R135,6 million or 24 per cent of the R574,9 million annual budget had been spent by the end of quarter.

Goods and services (Members' entitlements)

5.1.18 An amount of R54,7 million or 102 per cent of the R53,7 million quarterly budget had been spent in the second quarter on members' entitlements in line with the Members' Handbook. Thus, R103,4 million or 51 per cent of the R201,7 million annual budget had been spent by the end of the period under review.

Transfers to political parties represented in Parliament

5.1.19 An amount of R142,9 million or 95 per cent was spent in the second quarter against the R150,0 million quarterly budget. Thus R284,7 million of the R600,3 million annual budget for transfers to represented political parties had been spent by the end of the quarter. The R7,1 million or 5 per cent variance was due to queried amounts: two political parties had not submitted their 2024/25 annual financial statements by the end of the quarter; and an increase in the allocation to represented political parties allowances which was only paid in October 2025.

Capital expenditure

5.1.20 An amount of R241,5 million or 34 per cent was spent against the R708,2 million budget. Work amounting to R139 million had been completed on the Rebuilding Project, but the expenditure reflected only in the third quarter report. Total spending for the quarter stood at R380,7 million or 54 per cent of the R708,2 million quarterly budget.

5.1.21 When the expenditure incurred but not yet processed in respect of the Rebuilding Project is considered, an amount of R504 million or 30 per cent of the R1,705 billion annual budget was spent.

5.1.22 Projections indicated that there would be overspending of R396,8 million at the end of the financial year. The National Treasury was requested to adjust the budget for the Rebuilding Fund during the 2025 adjustment budget process, based on the revised estimates for the restoration and refurbishment of parliamentary buildings.

Direct charges

5.1.23 An amount of R133,9 million or 97 per cent had been spent in the second quarter on Direct Charges which was for members' remuneration. Indications were that an amount of R542,3 million would be spent by the end of the financial year, resulting in projected overspending of R25,3 million. The National Treasury was requested to increase the budget during the 2025 adjustment budget process.

5.2 Quarter 3 expenditure report

5.2.1 On 29 August 2025 the executive authority approved a virement to transfer funds from Programme 1 (Parliament Rebuild Funds) to cover the budget shortfall in various divisions.

5.2.2 Parliament was allocated an additional amount of R430,864 during the 2025/26 adjustment budget process. The 2025/26 adjustment budget was approved on 27 January 2026 therefore the additional allocation was not yet reflected in the third quarter report.

Overview

5.2.3 Parliament had spent R919,0 million or 58 per cent of the R1,581 third quarter billion budget. Thus, by the end of the third quarter R2,630 billion or 52 per cent of the R5,085 billion annual budget (including spending in respect of the Rebuilding Fund) had been spent. Excluding the Rebuilding Fund, Parliament had spent R776,0 million or 89 per cent of the R874,9 million quarterly budget. Excluding the Rebuilding Fund, by the end of the third quarter R2,241 billion or 66 per cent of the R3,420 billion annual budget had been spent.

5.2.4 Revised projections for the rebuilding and restoration project indicated that an amount of R717,8 million would be spent during the fourth quarter. This would bring the total annual expenditure to R1,502 billion or 90 per cent of the R1,664 billion annual budget, resulting in projected underspending of R162,4 million. The adjustment budget was only approved in January 2026 thus the projected underspending was calculated before considering the additional amount of R381 million provided by the National Treasury in January 2026. If this amount were considered, there would be an underspending of R543 million at the end of the financial year for re-allocation to the Parliament Rebuild Fund during the 2026/27 financial year.

5.2.5 Table 9 below reflects an overview of the institution’s expenditure during the third quarter.

	October- December 2025				Annual (2025/26)			
Main Division	**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Administration	211 690	173 065	38 625	82	951 522	538 046	413 476	57
Legislation and Oversight	296 478	222 372	74 106	75	1 027 066	605 128	421 938	59
Associated Services	224 629	242 320	(17 691)	108	922 495	688 024	234 471	75
Sub-Total	**732 797**	**637 757**	**95 040**	**87**	**2 901 083**	**1 831 198**	**1 069 885**	**63**
Direct Charges	142 147	138 250	3 897	97	519 083	410 463	108 620	79
TOTAL (Excluding Rebuilding Fund)	**874 944**	**776 007**	**98 937**	**89**	**3 420 166**	**2 241 661**	**1 178 505**	**66**
Rebuilding of Parliament	706 359	143 093	563 266	20	1 664 504	389 179	1 275 325	23
TOTALS	**1 581 303**	**919 100**	**662 203**	**58**	**5 084 670**	**2 630 840**	**2 453 830**	**52**

Table 9: Expenditure across programmes (Source: Presentation by Parliament on the 2025/26 Third Quarter Performance Report, 2026)

Programme 1: Administration

5.2.6 The Administration programme spent R173,0 million or 82 per cent of the R211,7 million third quarter budget. Thus, by the end of the quarter, R538 million or 57 per cent of the R951,5 million annual budget had been spent. Included in this programme is R28 million that was allocated for the Voluntary Early Retirement Dispensation (VERD) which would not be utilised by end of the financial year. It also included a budget for vacancies amounting to R81,5 million which, following the approval of the adjustment budget, would be allocated to divisions which have filled their vacant posts.

5.2.7 Spending in respect of the Rebuild Fund stood at R143,0 million or 20 per cent of the R706,3 million third quarter budget. Additional work amounting to R395,0 million was completed and the expenditure would be reflected in the fourth quarter report. Total

spending for the quarter stood at R538 million or 76 per cent of the R706,3 million quarterly budget. Thus. by the end of the quarter, R784,2 million or 47 per cent of the R1,664 billion annual budget had been spent.

5.2.8 Revised projections for the rebuild and restoration project indicate that an amount of R717,8 million would be spent during the fourth quarter. This will bring the total expenditure for the year to R1,502 billion or 90 per cent of the R1,664 billion annual budget, resulting in projected underspending of R162,4 million. This projected underspending does not consider the additional amount of R381 million provided by the National Treasury during the 2025 adjustment budget process. If this amount is taken into account, underspending at the end of the financial year will amount to R543 million The unspent funds will be re-allocated to the Rebuild Fund in 2026/27.

Programme 2: Legislation and Oversight

5.2.9 The Legislation and Oversight programme spent R222,3 million or 75 per cent of the R296,4 million quarterly budget, and R605,1 million or 59 per cent of the R1,027 billion annual budget. Indications were that the Core Business Support(CBS) division would underspend on the funds allocated to committee work.

5.2.10 The committees of both the NA and NCOP were allocated R180,1 million in total. The spending by the end of the third quarter stood at 26 per cent or 47,6 million of the annual budget. Forty-five of these committees had spent between 1 to 31 per cent of their allocated budgets and indications were that they would underspend on their annual budgets.

Programme 3: Associated Services

5.2.11 The Associated Services programme spent R242,3 million or 108 per cent of the R224,6 million quarterly budget. Thus, by the end of the third quarter R688,0 million or 75 per cent of the R922,4 million annual budget had been spent. The overspending was due to the first and second transfers to two represented political parties only being paid in the third quarter after all the required information had been submitted.

5.2.12 Changes in the fund rules, which required PARMED contributions to be made one month in advance, also impacted spending. This resulted in Parliament having to pay monthly contributions for four instead of three months.

5.2.13 Spending on members' entitlements depended on members' utilisations of their entitlements. Projections were that there would be an overspend of R10 million at the end of the financial year. Virements to cover the shortfall were proposed in the 2025/26 adjustment budget but had not yet been approved by the end of the third quarter.

Summary of appropriation statement by economic classification

5.2.14 Table 10 below illustrates the expenditure across economic classification.

	October - December 2025				**Annual (2025/26)**			
Economic classification	**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Compensation of Members	142 147	138 250	3 897	97	519 083	410 463	108 620	79
Compensation of Members (PARMED)	23 573	31 905	(8 332)	135	100 000	79 692	20 308	80
Compensation of Employees	310 094	319 553	(9 459)	103	1 383 430	944 270	439 160	68
Goods and Services (APP)	195 375	79 154	116 223	41	581 795	214 810	366 985	37
Goods and Services (Members entitlements)	46 151	48 871	(2 720)	106	201 737	152 326	49 411	76
Transfers	150 077	156 939	(6 862)	105	600 312	441 638	158 674	74
Capital - APP	8 086	2 218	5 868	27	47 371	7 377	39 994	16
Capital - Rebuilding	705 800	142 212	563 588	20	1 650 942	380 264	1 270 678	23

TOTAL	**1 581 303**	**919 100**	**662 203**	**58**	**5 084 670**	**2 630 840**	**2 453 830**	**52**

Table 10: Expenditure in terms of economic classification (Source: Presentation by Parliament on the 2025/26 Third Quarter Performance Report, 2026)

Compensation of Members

5.2.15 R138,2 million or 97 per cent of the R142,1 million third quarter budget for members remuneration was spent by the end of the financial year. Thus, by the end of the third quarter, R410,4 million or 79 per cent of the R519 million annual budget had been spent. Indications were that there would be an overspending of R34,0 million at the end of the financial year. The National Treasury allocated R34 million during the 2025 adjustment budget process to increase the budget. The additional amount would be reflected in the fourth quarter.

Compensation of employees (PARMED)

5.2.16 An amount of R31,9 million or 135 percent of the quarterly R23,5 million budget was spent in the third quarter on medical aid contributions for former members of Parliament and provincial legislatures. The overpayment was due to changes in the fund rules which required monthly contributions to be made in advance. This resulted in Parliament having to pay monthly contributions for four months instead of three during the quarter.

Compensation of employees

5.2.17 An amount of R319,5 million or 103 per cent was spent in the third quarter against the R310 million quarterly budget. Thus, R944,2 million or 68 per cent against of the R1,383 billion annual budget for compensation of employees had been spent by the end of the third quarter. The overspending during the third quarter was due to new budgeted appointments which were not included in the quarterly projections.

Goods and services (APP)

5.2.18 An amount of R79,1 million or 41 per cent of the R195,3 million quarterly budget for goods and services related to the APP was spent in the third quarter i.e. there was under-expenditure of R116,2 million. By the end of the quarter R214,8 million or 37 per cent of the R581,7 million annual budget had been spent. The underspending was ascribed

to slow spending on committees, and outstanding invoices related to the hosting of SADC-PF.

Goods and services (Members' entitlements)

5.2.19 An amount of R48,8 million or 106 per cent of R46,1 million quarterly budget for members entitlements in line with the Members' Handbook was spent in the third quarter. Expenditure by the end of the quarter was R152,3 million or 76 per cent of the R201,7 million annual budget. Projections were that there would be an overspending of R10 million at the end of the financial year. Virements were proposed in the 2025/26 adjustment budget but had not yet been approved at the end of the third quarter.

Capital expenditure – Rebuilding

5.2.20 An amount of R142,2 million or 20 per cent was spent against the R705,8 million budget.

Capital expenditure APP

5.2.21 An amount of R2,2 million or 27 per cent of the R8,1 million budget had been spent by the end of the quarter. Thus, by the end of the third quarter, R7,3 million or 16 per cent of the R47,3 million annual budget had been spent. Projections were that the full budget would be spent by the end of the financial year.

Transfers to represented political parties

5.2.22 An amount of R156,9 million or 105 per cent of the R150 million third quarter budget for transfer to political parties represented in Parliament was spent. Thus, by the end of the quarter, R441,6 million or 74 per cent of the R600,3 million annual budget had been spent. The variance of R6,9 million in the third quarter was due to transfers for the first and second quarters paid during the third quarter due to two political parties' late submission of their annual financial statements.

Direct Charges

5.2.23 Expenditure on Direct Charges (Members' Remuneration) was R138,2 million or 97 per cent of the R142,1 million quarterly budget. Thus, by the end of the quarter, R410,4 million of the R519 annual budget had been spent. Projections were that there would

be an overspending of R34 million at the end of the financial year. As indicated, the National Treasury allocated R34 million during the 2025 adjustment budget process to increase the budget. However, this amount was not reflected in this third quarter report as the 2025/26 adjustment budget had not yet been approved at the time of reporting.

5.3 Quarter 4 expenditure report

5.3.1 Parliament was allocated an additional amount of R430,864 million during the 2025/26 adjustment budget process comprising R34,017 million towards Direct Charges, and R396,847 million towards the Parliament Rebuild Project.

5.3.2 Parliament was further allocated R2,081,241 billion for the Rebuilding Project in the special adjustment and received the allocation letter on 10 March 2026. Thus, by the end of the quarter the institutional budget amounted to R7,596,776 billion.

Overview

5.3.3 Table 11 below reflects an overview of the institution's expenditure during the fourth quarter.

	January - March 2026				**Annual (2025/26)**			
Main Division	**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Administration	275 238	185 757	89 481	67	900 709	723 803	176 906	80
Legislation and Oversight	330 976	247 724	83 252	75	1 067 878	852 852	215 026	80
Associated Services	219 069	226 376	(7 307)	103	932 497	914 401	18 096	98
Sub-Total	**825 283**	**659 857**	**165 426**	**80**	**2 901 084**	**2 491 056**	**3 626 258**	**49**
Direct Charges	140 182	152 296	(12 114)	109	553 100	562 759	(9 659)	102
Total excluding Rebuilding Fund	**956 465**	**812 153**	**153 312**	**85**	**3 454 184**	**3 053 815**	**400 369**	**88**

Rebuilding of Parliament	1 181 167	536 600	644 567	45	4 126 765	925 779	3 200 986	22
Dome construction	15 827	583	15 244	4	15 827	583	15 244	4
TOTAL	**2 162 459**	**1 349 336**	**813 123**	**62**	**7 596 776**	**3 980 177**	**3 616 599**	**52**

Table 11: Expenditure across programmes (Source: Presentation by Parliament on the 2025/26 Fourth Quarter Performance Report, 2026)

5.3.4 Parliament spent R1,349 billion or 62 per cent of the R2,162 billion quarterly budget. Thus, by the end of the fourth quarter the total spending for the year was R3,980 billion or 52 per cent of the R7,596 billion budget allocated for the 2025/26 financial year.

5.3.5 Excluding the Rebuilding Fund and expenditure on the dome, the spending was R812,1 million or 85 per cent of the R965,4 million quarterly budget, and R3,053 billion or 88 per cent of the R3,454 billion annual budget.

Programme 1: Administration

5.3.6 R185,7 million or 67 per cent of the R275,2 million quarterly budget for this programme was spent. Thus, the total expenditure for the year was R723,8 million or 80 per cent of the R900,7 million annual budget.

5.3.7 Spending on the Rebuild Fund was R536,6 million or 45 per cent of the R1,181 billion quarterly budget. Thus, by the end of the quarter, spending stood at R925,8 million or 22 per cent of the R4,126 billion annual budget. Expenses to the value of R420,5 million for work done during the financial year but not yet capitalised will increase the actual spending on the Rebuilding Fund to R1 346,3 billion or 33 per cent of the annual budget. Underspent funds will be reallocated and spent in the 2026/27 financial year to complete the project.

5.3.8 The lower than anticipated spending was mainly due to:

- the Rebuilding Fund, as all the funds were allocated in the 2025/26 financial year even though Parliament's projection had indicated major funding would be required in 2026/27 in order to complete the project;
- ICT capital projects to the amount of R12,9 million that were not implemented, and R15,2 million in respect of the which at the time of reporting had not yet been accounted for; and

- R28,5 million for the the VERD which was not implemented, Compensation relating to Group Life, the delay in filling critical vacancies and exits during the year, and the R90.5 million performance bonus provision which could not be paid in the period under review.

Programme 2: Legislation and Oversight

5.3.9 R247,7 million or 75 per cent of the R330,9 million quarterly budget in respect of programme 2 was spent. Thus, by the end of the quarter, R852,8 million or 80 per cent of the R1,067 billion annual budget had been spent. The underspending was ascribed to:

- in respect of the CBS division, R104.7 million of the funds allocated to committee work was not used mainly due to deferred programme implementation, postponed or cancelled committee activities including international study tours, domestic oversight visits and public hearings;
- the postponement of the Taking Parliament to the People programme;
- R11,7 million not spent in respect of parliamentary programmes mainly as a result of savings from security services and accommodation;
- R18 million for venue hiring which was not required as the Dome became available for sittings; and
- R15,3 million of the LSS budget not spent on sector programmes which were deferred.

Programme 3: Associated Services

5.3.10 R226,3 million or 103 per cent of the R219 million quarterly budget for Programme 3 was spent. Thus, by the end of the quarter, R914,4 million or 98 per cent of the R932,4 million annual budget had been spent. The overspending for the quarter was due to:

- ttransfers relating to the first and second quarters only being paid during the fourth quarters as a result of the late submission of the audited annual financial statements by certain political parties;

- projections that were not revised after the payment of the increases to political parties in the third quarter; and

- spending on members' entitlements.

Direct Charges

5.3.11 Expenditure on direct charges (Members' Remuneration) in the fourth quarter amounted to R152,2 million or 109 per cent of the R140,1 million quarterly budget. Thus, by the end of the fourth quarter, R562,7 million of the R553,1 million annual budget had been spent resulting in a R9,6 million over-expenditure. Once the audited financial statements have been released, Parliament will request reimbursement in line with section 23(4) of the FMPPLA.

Summary of appropriation statement by economic classification

5.3.12 Table 12 below illustrates the expenditure across economic classification

	January - March 2026				**Annual (2025/26)**			
Economic classification	**Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Variance R'000**	**%**	**Annual Budget R'000**	**Actuals R'000**	**Budget available R'000**	**%**
Compensation of Members	140 182	152 296	(12 114)	109	553 100	562 759	(9 659)	102
Compensation of Members (PARMED)	15 715	16 302	(587)	104	100 000	95 994	4 006	96
Compensation of Employees	372 244	312 071	60 173	84	1 374 929	1 256 340	118 589	91
Goods and Services (APP)	209 522	121 580	87 972	58	577 970	336 391	241 579	58
Goods and Services (Members entitlements)	47 146	47 528	(382)	101	211 737	199 854	11 883	94
Transfers	150 228	158 522	(8 294)	106	600 312	600 160	152	100
Capital : APP	50 154	5 704	44 450	11	65 525	13 081	52 444	20

Capital Rebuilding Fund :	1 177 238	535 334	641 904	45	4 113 203	915 598	3 197 605	22
TOTAL	**2 162 459**	**1 349 336**	**813 123**	**62**	**7 596 776**	**3 980 177**	**3 616 599**	**52**

Table 12: Expenditure in terms of economic classification (Source: Presentation by Parliament on the 2025/26 Fourth Quarter Performance Report, 2026)

Compensation of Members

5.3.12 R152,2 million or 109 per cent of the R140.1 million fourth quarter budget was spent. Thus, R562,7 million or 102 per cent of the R553,1 million annual budget was spent. The overspending was due to loss of office and special exit gratuities, and the 3.8 per cent increase in members' remuneration in 2025/26 which was paid in January 2026. Once the audited financial statements have been released, Parliament will request reimbursement in line with section 23(4) of the FMPPLA.

Compensation of employees (PARMED: Medical Aid for former Members)

5.3.13 R16,3 million or 104 per cent of the R15,7 million quarterly budget, and R95,9 million or 96 per cent of the R100 million annual budget, was spent.

Compensation of employees

5.3.14 R312,0 million or 84 per cent of the R372,2 million quarterly budget was spent. Thus, R1,256 million or 91 per cent of the R1,374 billion annual budget. The underspending was ascribed to:

- delays in recruitment processes, and exits during the financial year (which also affected the Grouplife budget);
- the R28,1 million which was allocated by the National Treasury for the implementation of VERD, but which was not spent;
- the performance reward provision which would only be spent in 2026/27.

Goods and services (APP)

5.3.15 R121,5 million or 58 per cent of the R209,5 million quarterly budget for goods and services related to the APP was spent. Thus, by the end of the quarter, R336,3 million

or 58 per cent of the R557,9 million annual budget had been spent. The under-expenditure was ascribed to due to:

- slow spending on committee activities due to postponed or cancelled committee activities, including international study tours, domestic oversight visits and public hearings;
- the postponement of the NCOP's Taking Parliament to the People programme;
- savings from security services and accommodation for parliamentary programmes;
- the postponement of donor funding and sector programmes;
- venue hiring that was not required when Dome was made available for sittings; and
- delays in recruitment resulting in lower than anticipated spending on recruitment and relocation costs.

Goods and services (Members' entitlements)

5.3.14 Spending in respect of members' entitlement depends on members' utilisation. R47,5 million or 101 per cent of the R47,1 million quarterly budget for Members entitlements in line with the Members' Handbook was spent. This represents R199,8 million or 94 per cent of the R211,7 million annual budget.

Transfers

5.3.15 R158,2 million or 106 per cent of the R150,2 million fourth quarter budget for transfers to represented political parties was spent. This represents R600,1 million or 100 per cent of the R600,3 million annual budget. The overspending is attributed to transfers related to the first and second quarters only being paid during the fourth quarters. The delayed payments were due to the late submission of the audited financial statements of certain political parties, the delayed resolution of queries related to a political party, and projections that were not revised after the payment of the third quarter increases to political parties.

Capital expenditure APP

5.3.16 R5,7 million or 11 per cent of the R50,1 million quarterly budget, and R13 million or 20 per cent of the annual R65,5 million budget was spent. The variance is ascribed to under-spending on computer equipment and ICT capital projects which were not implemented.

Capital expenditure Rebuilding Fund

5.3.17 R535,3 million or 45 per cent of the R1,117 billion quarterly budget, and R915,5 million or 22 per cent of the R4,113 billion annual budget was spent. The institution also reported that expenses amounting to R420,5 million for work completed in the course of the financial year but not yet capitalised would increase the actual capital expenditure to R1 336 billion or 33 per cent of the annual budget. The underspent annual funds will be reallocated and spent in the 2026/27 financial year to complete the rebuilding project.

5.3.18 Further, it is also anticipated that spending on institutional projects, fleet replacement, the legal drafting system, computer equipment and the dome will be at 100 per cent by the end of the financial year.

PART E

6. Observations and recommendations

The executive authority should provide the JSCFMP with a response to the recommendations below within 30 days of the adoption of this report by the NA and the NCOP.

6.1 Parliamentary questions

6.1.1 The parliamentary website was a key platform allowing public access to the business of Parliament, and a key tool for use by members in their preparations for various oversight activities. Currently the website did not allow efficient access to the questions posed to the executive. *It is therefore recommended that the website be made more efficient to allow questions and executive responses to be searchable by subject.*

6.1.2 The notable decline in the responsiveness of the executive to questions posed in the NA in the fourth quarter is a cause for concern. *The JSCFMP supports the recommendation*

made in the report on executive responsiveness that the parliamentary rules should be strengthened in 2026/27 to improve executive compliance in this regard.

6.2 Rebuilding and reconstruction project

6.2.1 The administration reported significant underspending in respect of the project. This despite the National Treasury continually making available additional funds towards the project. Notwithstanding the administration's insistence that the project was proceeding well, concerns remain that the project will not be delivered by the November 2026 deadline. *Oversight of the real progress made will continue through the JSCFMP's site inspections, and the administration is encouraged to bring all challenges related to the project to the committee's attention.*

6.3 Filling of vacancies and organisational realignment

6.3.1 The Committee remains concerned about the slow filling of vacancies in key posts such as the Registrar of Members Interests, Member Support Services division manager, and deputy secretary posts. Of equal concern is the under-resourcing of the IRP division which plays a key role in supporting members participating in international engagements on Parliament's behalf. *The institution should provide quarterly updates on the filling of all posts including reasons for the slow progress, and how the slow progress in filling impacted institutional performance and expenditure.*

6.4 Organisational realignment project

6.4.1 The Committee notes the progress reported in respect of the organisational re-alignment project but remains concerned about the lack of transparency related to the project. The Committee further notes assertions that delays in the finalising of the organisational realignment efforts will likely impact the implementation of the Seventh Parliament Strategic Plan. *A detailed report is required on the history to the project, the timeline for implementation, consultations and their outcome, and the full details of new organogram including its costing.*

6.5 Equitable support to the houses of Parliament

6.5.1 Members noted disparities in the level of support provided to the NA and the NCOP observed in the period under review. The programmes and activities of the NA appear

to enjoy better funding and better marketing, for example. The concerns have been raised in various platforms and require urgent attention. *The JSCFMP therefore recommends that the commitments made to improve the resourcing of NCOP activities be honoured, and that the institution should ensure that the public is kept abreast of the activities of that house.*

6.6 Graduate programme

6.6.1 The Committee notes the overwhelming interest in the graduate internship programme which regrettably can only accommodate 30 candidates. *Given the interest, the institution should ensure fair representation across provinces, gender, and historically disadvantaged groups; and ensure that the programme is safeguarded against nepotism and favouritism.*

Report to be considered.