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OF THE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNOUNCEMENTS,

TABLINGS AND

COMMITTEE REPORTS

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY 2026

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COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Assembly

1. REPORT OF THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND MILITARY VETERANS ON THE MILITARY DISCIPLINE SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES AMENDMENT BILL [B31A-2025], DATED: 6 May 2026

The Portfolio Committee on Defence and Military Veterans (“the Committee”) having considered the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Amendment Bill [B31-2025], referred to it and classified by the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) as a section 75 Bill, reports as follows:

1. Background and Referral of the Bill

On 16 July 2025, Parliament’s Constitutional and Legal Services Office (CLSO) presented to the Committee lacunae identified in the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Act, 1999 (Act 16 of 1999) as declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in the 2024 O’Brien N.O. v Minister of Defence Constitutional Court judgment (“O’ Brien judgment”). The Committee subsequently invited the Minister of Defence to provide an update on the progress to rectify the legislation, and the Committee subsequently requested the Minister to develop the requisite amendments to the Act within a specific timeline to ensure adherence to the timelines set by the Court.

On 20 November 2025, in accordance with ATC No 203—2025 of the Seventh Parliament, the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Amendment Bill [B31-2025] was introduced and referred to the Portfolio Committee on Defence and Military Veterans of the National Assembly, as well as to the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) for classification in terms of Joint Rule 202. The Bill was tagged as a section 75 Bill.

2. Objects of the Bill

The Bill seeks to amend the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Amendment Act to ensure compliance with the O'Brien judgment. The Bill is required to provide for the establishment of the Military Judicial Advisory Committee; provide for the assignment and removal of military judges and senior military judges; and provide for matters connected therewith.

3. Parliamentary process

3.1 Section 59 of the Constitution states that “the National Assembly must facilitate public involvement in the legislative and other processes of the Assembly and its committees”. Having received a referral on the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Amendment Bill, the Committee advertised the Bill on 09 December 2025 on Parliament’s Website. It further advertised the Bill on all parliamentary social media platforms on 12 January 2026 and in national newspapers on 23 January 2026, inviting interested individuals, organisations, academia, and relevant stakeholders to submit written comments. The advert closed on 31 January 2026 with nine submissions received.

3.2 National Assembly Rule 286(4)(i) requires that “the Committee, after due deliberation, must consider a “Motion of Desirability” on the subject matter of the Bill and, if rejected, must immediately table the Bill and its report. The Committee Support Staff presented the Report on the Motion of Desirability, which was unanimously agreed to.

3.3 Having agreed to the motion of desirability, the Committee proceeded to consider the public submissions and deliberated on the content of the Bill. The Committee further commenced with clause-by-clause deliberations on the Bill on 4 March 2026. Public hearings were not held, as the Bill did not generate much public interest and only nine public submissions were received in respect of the Bill. The Bill only makes provision for compliance with the O’ Brien judgment and the public submissions received were clear and oral hearings were therefore not necessary. The Committee agreed with all clauses but requested various technical amendments. On Clause 4 of the Bill, it requested the CLSO and Department to redraft the clause for more clarity and further

deliberation. Final deliberations on the clause was held on 21 April 2026 and the committee agreed to the redrafted clause.

- 3.4** On 6 May 2026, the Committee adopted the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Amendment Bill as introduced, subject to amendments set out in the A-list. It also considered the B-Bill for submission to the House.

4. Recommendation

The Portfolio Committee on Defence and Military Veterans, having considered the Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Amendment Bill [B31A-2025] referred to, and amended by, the Portfolio Committee, and classified by the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) as a section 75 Bill, recommends that the House adopts the report and approves the second reading of the Bill.

Report to be considered.

2. REPORT OF THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ON BUDGET VOTE 22 AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN FOR 2026/27, INCLUDING APP AND BUDGET OF THE JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, DATED 05 MAY 2026.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Department of Correctional Services and the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services presented their Annual Plans and the Budget allocations for 2026/27 financial year on 21 April and 24 April 2026 respectively. The briefings took place at Parliament and on Zoom platform for JICS.
- 1.2. The DCS's mandate is derived from the Correctional Services Act (No. 111 of 1998), as well as the White Paper on Correctional Services (2005) and the White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014). The legislation and policies inform all the efforts towards achieving the safe and human detention of offenders and remand detainees, rehabilitation and social reintegration into the community.
- 1.3. The DCS's planning documents are also informed by the government-wide Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2025-2030, which is geared towards the implementation of the National Development Plan's Vision 2030 (NDP).

2. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES' STRATEGIC FOCUS

- 2.1. The DCS's mission is to contribute to a just, peaceful and safer South Africa through the effective and humane incarceration of inmates, and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders. The DCS is committed to playing its role to ensure that the MTSF and the NDP's strategic outcomes are achieved. The overarching goal is to build a safer South Africa where all people are and feel safe.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE DCS BUDGET: 2026/27

- 3.1. The DCS will receive R30.939 billion in 2026/27. This is an increase of 5.87% or R1.716 billion from 2025/26 allocation. The allocation is projected to increase to R32.8 billion over the medium term (2028/29). Of the total allocation for 2026/27, 70% (or R21.6 billion) goes towards Compensation of Employees.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION FOR 2022/23-2028/29

Programmes	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26`	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
R'000	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Adjusted appropriation	Medium term estimates	Medium term estimates	Medium term estimates
Administration	4,768.1	4,895.3	5,138.5	5,233.4	6,085.8	6,242.5	6,462.2
Incarceration	15,812.3	16,133.0	17,167.7	17,922.6	18,451.5	18,792.3	19,213.9
Rehabilitation	2,144.4	2,319.0	2,232.5	2,233.8	2,401.4	2,559.3	2,675.9
Care	2,511.3	2,670.8	2,706.1	2,587.1	2,731.2	2,941.4	3,114.1
Social Reintegration	1,193.1	1,167.1	1,190.2	1,246.3	1,269.6	1,318.4	1,378.0
Total expenditure	26,429.2	27,185.2	28,436.1	29,223.2	30,939.6	31,854.0	32,844.0

Source: Estimates of National Expenditure 2026

- 3.2. The DCS budget is distributed across five programmes: Administration (R6.1 billion), Incarceration (R18.5 billion), Rehabilitation (R2.4 billion), Care (R2.7 billion), and Social Reintegration (R1.3 billion).
- 3.3. A combined 79% of the allocation goes towards the Administration and Incarceration programmes. The Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration programmes together receive only 12% of the overall budget for 2026/27, while the Care programme receives 9%.

4. OVERVIEW OF ALLOCATIONS AND PLANS PER PROGRAMME

4.1. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

- 4.1.1. The Administration programme provides for the functions that underpin the DCS's service delivery and comprises administrative, management, financial, information communication and technology, research, policy co-ordination and good governance support functions. The sub-programmes under this programme are: Ministry, Management, Human Resources, Finance, Information Technology, Assurance Services and Office Accommodation.

4.1.2. An amount of R6.1 billion has been allocated to the Administration programme for the 2026/27 financial year. This amounts to 20% of the total Departmental budget. This is the second largest programme in the Department in terms of budget allocation. This programme has been increased by 16.29% or R852.4 million in nominal terms.

4.1.3. The allocation to sub-programmes, as a percentage of the allocation to the Administration programme, is as follows: Finance – R2 billion; Human Resources – R2, 3 billion; Management – R1 billion; Information Technology – R402.7 million; Assurance Services – R165 million; Office Accommodation –R120.9 million; and the Ministry – R76.2 million.

4.1.4. In terms of the Annual Performance Plan, the department intends to have 85% of investigations finalised for reported allegations in the 2026/27 financial year. The target for IIMS has been set at 1 for Remand Detention while the target for youth employment is 40% in the 2026/27 period.

Table 2: Programme 1: Administration

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand change	Real Rand change
Programme 1: Administration	5 233.4	6 085.8	16.29%	12,46%	852.4	652.3
Sub- programmes						
Ministry	73.4	776.2	3.81%	0.40%	2.8	0.3
Management	917.9	1 001.3	9.09%	5.50%	83.4	50.5
Human Resources	2 198.2	2 314.4	5.29%	1.82%	116.2	40.1
Finance	1 371.9	2 005.3	46.17%	41.36%	633.4	567.5
Assurance Services	179.1	165.0	-7.87%	-10.90%	-14.1	-19.5
Information Technology	377.4	402.7	6.70%	3.20%	25.3	12.1
Office Accommodation	115.6	120.9	4.58%	1.15%	5.3	1.3

4.2. PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION

4.2.1. The Incarceration programme provides for services and physical infrastructure that supports secure conditions of incarceration for inmates. The Incarceration programme has four (4) sub-programmes.

4.2.2. Being the largest DCS programme, the Incarceration programme is allocated an amount of R18, 451.5 billion for 2026/27, an increase of 2.95% in nominal terms compared to the previous financial year. The programme receives 59% of the total budget allocation to the Vote. A total of 75% (R13, 942.4 billion) of the allocation for this programme goes towards Compensation of Employees.

4.2.3. The largest allocation under this programme goes to the Security Operations sub-programme which received R10.1 billion, constituting 55% of the total allocation for the Incarceration programme. In contrast, the Remand Detention sub-programme receives only R950.8 million or five percent of the total allocation to the programme and is the smallest sub-programme. The allocation to the remaining sub-programmes is as follows: Facilities - R4.5 billion; Offender management - R2.9 billion, and JICS -R129.8 million.

4.2.4. For the 2026/27 financial year, the department plans to have less than 0.011% of escapes from their correctional facilities, and less than 2.77% of inmates injured as a result of assaults in correctional facilities. The percentage of unnatural death is expected to be less than 0.032% in the 2026/27 financial year. In terms of infrastructure projects, the department plans to complete 5 infrastructure projects in the current financial year and reduce overcrowding to less than 50% in the same period.

Table 3: Programme 2: Incarceration

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand Change	Real Rand change
Programme 2: Incarceration	17 922.6	18 451.5	2.95%	-0.43%	528.9	-77.8
Sub-programmes						
Security Operations	9 714.6	10 192.0	4.91%	1.46%	477.4	142.3
Facilities	4 483.9	4 316.9	-3.72%	-6.89%	-167.0	-308.9
Remand Detention	879.6	950.8	8.09%	4.54%	71.2	39.9
Offender Management	2 723.3	2 862.0	5.09%	1.64%	138.7	44.6

JICS	121.2	129.8	7.10%	3.57%	8.6	4.3
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4.3. PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION

4.3.1 The Rehabilitation programme provides for needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate offenders' rehabilitation and eventual reintegration to society. It comprises three sub-programmes: Correctional Programmes, Offender Development and Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services.

4.3.2 The Rehabilitation Programme is allocated an amount of R2.4 billion, receiving 9% of the overall allocation to the Vote. A total of 78% (R1.8 billion) of the allocation to the programme is for Compensation of Employees. In nominal terms, the allocation for the programme was increased by 7.50% when compared to the 2025/26 allocation.

4.3.3 In terms of the allocations to sub-programmes, the largest allocation is to Offender Development (R1 3 billion); Psychological, Social and Spiritual programme (R622.2 million); and Correctional programme (R499.6 million).

4.3.4 Under rehabilitation programmes, the department intends to have 88% pass rate in the Grade 12 National Senior Certificate and to have 75% of offenders completed Further Education and Training. In addition, 75% of offenders are expected to work in DCS farms in the 2026/27 financial year.

Table 4: Programme 3: Rehabilitation

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % Changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand change	Real Rand change
Programme 3:Rehabilitation	2 233.8	2 401.4	7.50%	3.97%	167.6	88.6
Sub-programmes						
Correctional Programmes	449.1	499.6	11.24%	7.59%	50.5	34.1
Offender Development	1 195.1	1 279.6	7.07%	3.55%	84.5	42.4
Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services	589.6	622.2	5.64%	2.16%	33.2	12.7

4.4. PROGRAMME 4: CARE

4.4.1. The Care programme provides for needs-based programmes and services aimed at maintaining the personal well-being of offenders. It comprises two sub-programmes; Nutritional Services and Health and Hygiene Services.

4.4.2. The Care programme is allocated R2, 731.2 billion for 2026/27, which is an increase by 5.57% in nominal terms from 2025/26 allocation. This programme comprises 9% of the total allocation to the Department in the 2026/27 financial year. Compensation of employees takes up 44% (R1, 187.4 billion) of the total allocation to the programme.

4.4.3. The bulk of the budget for the programme is allocated to the Health and Hygiene Services sub-programme (R1, 300.0 billion). The remaining amount (R1, 270.0 billion) is allocated to Nutrition Services.

4.4.4. The target under care programme includes, having 100% of inmates who are on prescribed diet benefitting from therapeutic diets, 96% of inmates cured for TB and 100 % of inmates initiated on treatment for hypertension.

Table 5: Programme 4: Care Programme

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand change	Real Rand change
Programme 4: Care	2 587.1	2 731.2	5.57%	2.10%	144.1	54.3
Sub-programmes						
Nutritional Services	1 270.0	1 382.0	6.22%	2.73%	79.0	34.6
Health & Hygienic Services	1 300.0	1 382.0	6.31%	2.81%	82.0	36.6

4.5. PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

- 4.5.1. The Social Reintegration programme provides for services focussed on offenders' preparation for release, for the effective supervision of parolees, and for offenders' reintegration into society upon their release. It comprises three sub-programmes: Supervision, Community Reintegration, and Office Accommodation (Community Corrections).
- 4.5.2. This programme has been allocated an amount of R1,269.6 billion for the 2026/27 financial year, which is an increase of 1.87% (or R23.3 million) as compared to the previous financial year. This programme comprises only 4% of the total budget of the Department for this financial year. The biggest part (89%) of the programme's budget is allocated to compensation of employees.
- 4.5.3. In terms of sub-programmes, the bulk of the allocation is directed towards Supervision (R1.135,7 billion), followed by Community Reintegration (R80.0 million), and Office Accommodation: Community Corrections (R53.9 million).
- 4.5.4. Under Social Reintegration, the targets include having 97% of parolees not violating their parole conditions, 97% of probationers not violating their parole conditions, and facilitating 650 economic opportunities for offenders, parolees and probationers.

Table 6: Programme 5: Social Reintegration

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % Changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand change	Real Rand change
Programme 5: Social Reintegration	1 246.3	1 269.6	1.87%	-1.48%	23.3	-18.4
Sub-programmes						
Supervision	1 106.6	1 135.7	2.63%	-0.74%	29.1	-8.2
Community Reintegration	88.1	80.0	-9.19%	-12.18%	-8.1	-10.7
Office Accommodation: Community Corrections	51.6	53.9	4.46%	1.02%	2.3	0.5

5. THE JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES' STRATEGIC GOALS

- 5.1. The JICS's mission is to independently monitor conditions and uphold rights for all in the correctional environment without fear, favour or prejudice.

5.2. To this end the JICS has identified the following three government priority areas they will contribute to:

- Driving inclusive growth and job creation
- Reducing poverty and tackle the high cost of living
- Building a capable, ethical and developmental state enabling delivery of services to citizens: a safe and secure environment.

6. OVERVIEW OF THE JICS BUDGET AND PLANS FOR 2026/27

6.1. The JICS will receive R129.8 million in 2026/27. This is an increase of R8.6 million from 2025/26 allocation. The allocation is projected to increase to R139.7 million over the medium term (2028/29). Of the total allocation for 2026/27, 67% (or R86 million) goes towards Compensation of Employees.

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION FOR 2024/25-2028/29

Programmes	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28`	2028/29
R'000	Audited outcome	Adjusted appropriation	Medium term expenditure	Medium term expenditure	Medium term expenditure
Administration	51.2	59.2	57.2	62.0	62.0
Inspection and Compliance Monitoring	14.4	18.8	23.1	23.2	25.0
Regional Coordination and Oversight	34.1	43.2	49.5	50.2	52.7
Total expenditure	99.7	121.2	129.8	135.4	139.6

Source: Estimates of National Expenditure 2026

6.2. The JICS budget is distributed across three programmes: Administration (R57.2 million), Inspection and Compliance Monitoring (R23.1 million), Regional Coordination and Oversight (R49.5 million).

6.3. A combined 82% of the allocation goes towards Administration and Regional Coordination and Oversight. Programme Inspection and Compliance Monitoring, on the other hand, received 18% of the total budget.

7. OVERVIEW OF ALLOCATION PER PROGRAMME

7.1. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

7.1.1. The Administration programme provides strategic leadership, management and support services to the government component. This is the largest programme in the Inspectorate in terms of budget allocation and has received R57.2 million in the 2026/27 financial year and accounts for 44% of the total allocation for the inspectorate.

7.1.2. This programme consists of five (5) sub-programmes. In terms of budget allocations for sub-programmes, the Human Resources sub-programme has been allocated 41% of the total budget of the Administration programme, while the Management sub-programme is allocated 16% of the programme's budget. Information Technology sub-programme has been allocated 21% of the programme's budget, Finance received 16%, while Strategic Management received 6% of the Administration budget.

7.1.3. In terms of the Annual Performance Plan, the inspectorate intends to resolve AG-SA audit findings resolved by the end of financial year, to have 50% of women representation at senior management services and to have 30% of youth represented in the Inspectorate.

Table 8: Programme 1: Administration

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand change	Real Rand change
Programme 1: Administration	59.2	57.2	-3.38%	-6.56%	-2.0	-3.9
Sub- programmes						
Management	17.1	9.0	-47.37%	-49.10%	-8.1	-8.4
Human Resources	19.2	23.5	22.40%	18.37%	4.3	3.5
Finance	11.2	9.2	-17.86%	-20.56%	-2.0	-2.3
Information Technology	2.4	3.3	37.50%	32.98%	0.9	0.8
Strategic Management	9.4	12.3	30.85%	26.55%	2.9	2.5

7.2. PROGRAMME 2: INSPECTION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING

- 7.2.1. This programme manages and administers complaints and mandatory reports to ensure that inspections and investigations are conducted timeously. This programme has been allocated R23.1 million for the 2026/27 financial year which amounts to 18% of the total budget allocation for the Inspectorate. A total of 86% (R19.9 million) of the allocation for this programme goes towards compensation of employees.
- 7.2.2. The Inspection and Compliance Monitoring has only one (1) sub-programme namely; Legal and Special Operations. This sub-programme has been allocated the same amount as the main programme of R23.1 million.
- 7.2.3. For 2026/27 financial year, the Inspectorate plans to conduct 150 inspections, and this target will increase to 160 in the medium term. In addition, the Inspectorate plans to have 70% of reported incidents investigated within 90 days.

Table 9: Programme 2: Inspection and Compliance Monitoring

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand Change	Real Rand change
Programme 2: Inspection and Compliance Monitoring	18.8	23.1	22.87%	18.83%	4.3	3.5
Sub-programmes						
Legal and Special Operations	18.8	23.1	22.87%	18.83%	4.3	3.5

7.3. PROGRAMME 3: REGIONAL COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT

- 7.3.1 This programme manages and coordinates regional functions and activities to ensure effective oversight. For the 2026/27 financial year, this programme has been allocated an amount of R49.5 million which is a nominal increase of 14.58% as compared to the

2025/26 allocation. A total of R45 million (or 91%) of this allocation goes to Compensation of Employees.

7.3.2 This programme has only one (1) sub-programme namely, Operations which has been allocated the same amount as the main programme of R49.5 million.

7.3.3 Under this programme, the Inspectorate plans to have 100% of unresolved inmates complaints dealt with at the VC meetings and referred to the relevant stakeholders. In addition, the Inspectorate plans to record and refer a total of 54 000 inmates' complaint monthly to DCS.

Table 10: Programme 3: Regional Coordination and Oversight

	2025/26 (R'000)	2026/27 (R'000)	Nominal % Changes	Real % change	Nominal Rand change	Real Rand change
Programme 3: Regional Coordination and Oversight	43.2	49.5	14.58%	10.82%	6.3	4.7
Sub-programmes						
Operations	43.2	49.5	14.54%	10.82%	6.3	4.7

8. COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Department of Correctional Services:

8.1. **Targets for employment.** The Committee notes the increase in the percentage of youth employed in the Department of Correctional Services over the MTEF period from 40% (in 2026/27) to 42% (in 2028/29). The Committee has committed to monitor the performance of DCS on this target.

8.2. **Equity target:** The Committee is also pleased with the 50% equity plans especially on females at SMS Level. The Department is encouraged to maintain this target or where possible even increase it.

- 8.3. **Target on Unnatural deaths:** The Committee is concerned that the target on the percentage of unnatural deaths has not been reduced while the Department managed to reduce the target on inmates injured in correctional centres. The Committee could not understand why the Department is able to put measures to reduce targets on inmates injured as a result of assaults but cannot put measures to reduce unnatural deaths in correctional centres. The Department is encouraged to ensure that measures are in place to prevent unnatural deaths of inmates in correctional centres.
- 8.4. **Targets on Infrastructure.** The Committee is again concerned that the APP only highlights the number of infrastructure projects (5) but it is not specific on which projects are those. This makes it difficult for the Committee to monitor those projects and hold the Department accountable. The AG always indicates that the targets should be specific and measurable. The Committee further calls upon the Department to ensure regular maintenance of their infrastructure.
- 8.5. **Targets under rehabilitation.** The Committee notes and appreciates that there is an increase in a number of targets under rehabilitation programme which is the core mandate of the Department of Correctional Services. The Department is encouraged to ensure quality of those programmes and that they should result in meaningful changes to offending behaviors.
- 8.6. **Reduction in parolees and probationers participating in Community initiatives:** The Committee is concerned with the huge reduction in the number of parolees and probationers participating in community initiatives from 21 295 (in 2024/25) to a target of only 13 113 (in 2026/27). The Department is encouraged to ensure that significant number of parolees and probationers participate in community initiatives as this will assist in the smooth reintegration into the community.
- 8.7. **Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability:** The Committee again calls upon the Department of Correctional Services to put more effort into improving the Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability in correctional centres through filling of vacancies especially those of artisans, to train inmates and to increase offender participation in workshops and agriculture production.
- 8.8. **Overcrowding:** Overcrowding remains the biggest risk and a challenge facing the Department of Correctional Services and remand detainees are the main contributor in this

regard. The Committee is concerned about the target remaining at below 50% without a bold strategy to reduce it drastically. The Department is urged to look for more creative ways to reduce overcrowding in correctional centres.

Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services:

- 8.9. **Vacancies:** The Committee is concerned about vacancies in general and in particular that of the CFO. The JICS is urged to put more effort in the current financial year to ensure that this position is filled. The Committee will monitor developments in this regard quarterly.
- 8.10. **Targets on Youth employment:** The Committee is pleased to note the target of 30% on youth employment. JICS is encouraged to ensure career growth for these young people and not only remain as ICCVs for long.
- 8.11. **Alignment of Budget and APP:** The Inspectorate is encouraged to ensure alignment between budget and its APP targets. In addition, spending should be closely monitored to avoid under or over expenditure in the current period. The Committee will be monitoring JICS' performance in this regard on quarterly basis.
- 8.12. **Risks and Mitigations:** The Committee appreciate the proactiveness of JICS in identifying risks and coming up with mitigation measures to address those risks.
- 8.13. **Structure of the APP:** The Committee is pleased to see that the APP of JICS is well structured and honest. JICS is encouraged to ensure that it is not only administratively compliant while operationally it is weak.
- 8.14. **Performance targets:** The Committee urges JICS to ensure that its performance targets translate to real interventions in ensuring conditions of detention for inmates that are consistent with human dignity and in preventing and reporting any violation of inmates' rights.
- 8.15. **JICS BILL:** The Committee is eagerly waiting to receive the JICS' Bill and will appreciate regular updates on progress. The Committee acknowledges that, without this piece of legislation, JICS will not be fully independent.

- 8.16. **Collaboration with NGOs:** The Committee acknowledges that from time-to-time JICS will collaborate with civil society organizations as well as NGOs. However, the Committee cautions JICS to ensure vetting of those stakeholders so that their relationship is not unduly compromised.
- 8.17. **Reports on the following:** The Committee requests JICS to provide in writing the following:
- i. A detailed costed plan to deal with underspending
 - ii. Quarterly reports on DCS' implementation of the recommendations of JICS
 - iii. A list of NGOs that JICS is engaging with
 - iv. A comprehensive retention and career progression strategy for ICCVs.

9. Appreciation

- 9.1. The Committee wishes to thank the following for their assistance in this process:
- 9.1.1. The Minister of Correctional Services, Dr Groenewald; the Deputy Minister, Ms Lindiwe Ntshalintshali; and officials of the Ministry.
- 9.1.2. The National Commissioner, Mr Makgothi Thobakgale, and the officials of the Department of Correctional Service.
- 9.1.3. The Inspecting Judge, Justice L J Bozelak and officials of the Inspectorate.

10. Recommendations

- 10.1. Having considered the Annual Performance Plan for 2026/27 of the Department of Correctional Services and JICS, it is recommended that the National Assembly approves the Annual Performance Plan for 2026/27.

10.2. Having considered Budget Vote 22: Correctional Services, and budget of JICS, it is recommended that the National Assembly approves Budget Vote 22.

Report to be considered.

National Council of Provinces

1. REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY ON BUDGET VOTE 40: TRANSPORT, AND THE 2026/27 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, DATED 5 MAY 2025

The Select Committee on Public Infrastructure and Minister in the Presidency (“the Select Committee”), having considered the 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan and Estimates of National Expenditure (Vote 40) of the Department of Transport, reports as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Department of Transport (“the Department”) on 29 April 2026, briefed the Select Committee on its 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and 2026/27 Estimates of National Expenditure.
- 1.2. The Department is responsible for conducting research and formulating legislation and policies to a set sector wide strategic direction for pipelines, roads, airports, harbours and for intermodal operations of public transport and freight. The implementation of transport functions at the national level takes place through public entities that are overseen by the Department. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, (“the Constitution”) and transport legislation also assigns transport responsibilities to other spheres of government, and the Department regulates the sector through setting norms and standards and monitoring implementation.
- 1.3. In the introductory remarks, the Chairperson noted the candour in the APP’s situational analysis, particularly its recognition of deteriorated rail infrastructure, port inefficiencies, escalating logistics costs, and excessive dependence on road

transport. The Chairperson drew attention to systemic governance and accountability weaknesses within the broader transport ecosystem, especially among state-owned entities. The experience of South African Airways was cited as a cautionary example of the consequences of governance failure, inadequate oversight, and delayed accountability, resulting in significant fiscal losses and erosion of public trust.

2. ALIGNMENT BETWEEN BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND STRATEGIC PLAN

2.1. The Department's total budget over the next 3 years is projected to be R313.5 billion, with expenditure increasing at an average annual rate of 1,6% from R107 billion in 2025/26 to R112 billion in 2028/29.

2.2. Transfers and subsidies to its entities account for an estimated 94.4% (R296 billion) of the Department's budget. Transfer allocations are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.4% from R98.4 billion in 2025/26 to R105.5 billion in 2028/29.

2.2.1. A total of R99,9 billion has been allocated to the South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd (SANRAL) over the medium term as follows:

- i. R63.9 billion for the non-toll network,
- ii. R2.4 billion for the Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project,
- iii. R4.4 billion for the N2 Wild Coast project,
- iv. R3.3 billion for the R573 (Moloto Road) development corridor and
- v. R25.9 billion for agency's operations.

2.2.2. Under the Provincial Road Maintenance Grant, an additional allocation of R1.5 billion has been ring fenced for reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by natural disasters in June 2025. Of this additional funding, Eastern Cape is expected to receive R707.6 million and Limpopo is expected to receive R803.9 million.

- 2.2.3. Total transfers to the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) amounts to an estimated R95,6 billion over medium term, with R19,6 billion towards the rolling stock renewal programme and R31,7 billion towards signaling.
- 2.3. Programme 1: Administration, is positioned as an enabler for all other programmes, which makes its effectiveness critical. However, expenditure growth is very low (0.3% average annual growth), while expectations remain high, particularly around digital transformation and skills development. This creates a potential mismatch between performance and available resources.
- 2.4. Programme 2: Integrated Transport Planning expenditure is also modest and has been allocated R119.2 million for 2026/27, with expectations of 11.3% growth per annum. This includes R18.2 million towards the establishment of the Transport Economic Regulator (TER). The Programme focuses on integrated land-use and transport planning, economic corridors, regional integration and climate responsiveness is strongly aligned with national development and climate commitments.
- 2.5. Programme 3: Rail Transport, is pivotal to economic recovery and logistics reform. The scale of funding under this programme is significant with R98 billion budgeted over the medium term, largely transferred to PRASA and Transnet. Expectations for passenger growth (up to 250–350 million trips over the medium term) are ambitious and hinge on infrastructure recovery and operational stability.
- 2.6. Programme 4: Road Transport, holds the largest expenditure and directly affects public safety and freight efficiency. Priorities around road safety are justified by high fatality levels (over 12,000 annually). Infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation are also correctly prioritised. The programme integrates job creation through labour-intensive approaches and aligns with priorities for Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.
- 2.7. Programme 5: Civil Aviation, shows declining expenditure over the medium term due to once-off allocations in earlier years. Planned performance focuses on regulatory strengthening, safety, skills development and sustainability. While the sector has largely recovered post-pandemic, structural challenges remain. The establishment of a National

Aviation Academy and Search and Rescue (SAR) asset strategy are strategically important.

- 2.8. Programme 6: Maritime Transport, aims to unlock maritime economic potential and position South Africa as an International Maritime Centre. Large expenditure fluctuations are mainly due to port infrastructure investments. Expenditure in this Programme is driven by one – off infrastructure grants for the Durban and Cape Town Container Terminals. Planned outputs focus on shipping capacity, coastal shipping, port governance and environmental protection. However, long-term sustainability depends on successful policy implementation and private sector response.
- 2.9. Programme 7: Public Transport, directly addresses spatial inequality and cost of living pressures. The winding down of the Public Transport Network Grant (PTNG) signals a strategic reset but also introduces uncertainty for municipalities. The programme relies heavily on reform rather than expansion, making governance and coordination critical.
- 2.10. Programme 8: State - Owned Companies (SOC) Governance Assurance and Performance, is essential for accountability across the transport portfolio. Planned performance focuses on oversight frameworks, shareholder compacts, governance compliance and risk management. While expenditure is modest, the influence of the programme is significant. Its effectiveness depends on implementation of remedial measure and consequence management.

3. DELIBERATIONS

- 3.1. The absence of targets for outputs or outcomes for PRASA’s General Overhaul Programme and the intended deployment of its legacy “yellow” fleet was noted. The Department responded that the legacy fleet would continue to be deployed on rail lines in rural areas and outside of urban centres, where the rail infrastructure allows.
- 3.2. Members sought progress on the implementation of Chapter 2: Electronic – Hailing Services in the amended National Land Transport Act, Act 5 of 2009 Regulations, which was gazetted for implementation in September 2025. This was raised in light of ongoing conflict between taxi operators and e-hailing services in areas in the

Western Cape, KwaZulu – Natal and the Eastern Cape. The Department indicated that in implementing the Regulations, Provincial Regulatory Entities are converting operating licences for e-hailing drivers. The Department is also preparing for the enforcement of regulations such as vehicle identification. It was acknowledged that one of the reported sources of conflicts was e-hailing services accepting cash payment. To allow taxi operators to meet commuter preference, the Department has piloted the introduction of an automated fare collection system.

- 3.3. The Department was requested to provide an update on the readiness of the Go! Durban Integrated Public Transport Network to commence operations. The Department reported that the contentious issues, including the market share split, have been resolved. The next step will be for the eThekweni Municipality to create a Vehicle Operating Company so that operations can commence, with Corridor C3 prioritised for operations.
- 3.4. The Committee requested the Department's view on how the RAF is addressing the claims backlog. The Department responded that since the appointment of the new Board there has been improvement in the payment of claims, with nearly R16 billion being disbursed in recent months. The Department however acknowledged that the underlying funding model for the RAF is unsustainable, with the entity operating with a shortfall of approximately R20 billion annually and it being dependent exclusively on the fuel levy for funding. For this reason, reform will be introduced through the Road Accident Benefit Scheme Bill, with reforms including blended funded for the Entity.
- 3.5. The Committee enquired as to the progress of the Moloto Corridor Rail Project. The Department responded that there has not been significant development in the Project and the focus over the past few years has been on finalising improvements on the adjacent road infrastructure in Limpopo and Mpumalanga.
- 3.6. Public transport affordability was raised as a critical issue, particularly for low-income and rural commuters amid rising fuel prices. The Department indicated that subsidies provided through public transport grants are intended to reduce fare pressures, even though they do not cover the full cost of transport operations.

- 3.7. Governance of state-owned entities featured prominently in deliberations. Members highlighted historic failures at South African Airways (SAA) and questioned what safeguards exist to prevent similar outcomes at PRASA, Transnet and other entities. The Department noted strengthened quarterly oversight engagements and post-audit action plans, while acknowledging that SAA continues to face financial and operational challenges and has been requested to submit a turnaround plan.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1. That the Minister of Transport ensures that the Department of Transport, by 31 July 2026:
- 4.1.1. Submit a report on the return on investment from department funded graduate and trainee programmes over the past five years. The Report to include the fields of study in which such graduates and trainees were registered and completed their studies, the dropout rate, if any, and the positions such graduates and trainees have been appointed at the Department, Public Entities or the private sector.
- 4.1.2. Submit a report showing the growth trajectory of emerging contractors (i.e. in terms of contract values or Construction Industry Development Board Rating) at its public entities over the past five years. This recommendation is linked to Section 17 of the Constitution which make provision for the preferential allocation of contracts and the protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.
- 4.1.3. A register of SANRAL concessions outlining concession lifespans, contract maturation dates and provisions for local participation and skills transfer in the current contracts.

Mr Nzimdande from MKP did support the report.

Report to be considered