

# USUAL Y

courtesy Heinrich Böll Stiftung



## PARLIAMENT'S YEARLY CYCLE

**THE BRRRS**

On the basis of the structural quarterly finance reports, committees must assess how well departments provided services and how efficiently they used their resources.

These reports are called the Budget Review and Recommendation Reports (BRRRS). Importantly, they may also make recommendations on how the department must use its money in future.

**THE MINI BUDGET**

This is also known as the Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS).

This document tells us how much money the government expects to have in the next 3 years, how this will impact service delivery and the main priorities for these funds.

**COMMITTEE PR**  
decide on their priorities (1-January)  
The committee program oversight takes events noted here.  
Citizens should lobby included in the program

**CITIZENS CAN:**

- tell MPs and the media their views on the decisions set out in the mini budget
- look into who is getting extra money and for what purpose.

**THE 'MINI- BUDGET'**

The finance minister presents spending plans for the next three years. At this time the Adjustments Budget is also presented. This means that some departments get extra money for the current year. (1-October-November)

**CITIZENS CAN:**

- ask committees to hold public hearings where they can give their own views of how departments have performed
- make recommendations for the BRRRS
- let other people, the committee and the media know if the BRRRS do not include important issues.

**REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORTS AND PREPARATION OF BRRRS**

Parliamentary committees discuss ARs and whether departments used their money well to make a difference. Many committees have public hearings to hear what citizens think of departments' work. Committees write the BRRRS. (1-October-November)

**ANNUAL REPORTS**

All provincial and national departments must submit annual reports for the financial year that ended March 31. These are due 30 September.

**CITIZENS CAN:**

- lobby for the agenda of the sectoral parliament to reflect issues of concern to them
- ask to attend the sectoral parliament or send delegates
- note the recommendations made and follow up on promises made
- ask for the reports on the events.

**COMMITTEE PROGRAMME** Committees decide on their priorities and schedule for the fourth term (1-September)

**SECTORAL PARLIAMENTS**

In June many of the legislatures host a 'Youth Parliament' and in August many of the legislatures host a 'Women's Parliament'.

**SPECIAL OVERSIGHT**

During this time of the year embark on study tours, or oversight or legislative

**CITIZENS CAN:**

- lobby for the common oversight of issues
- once oversight visit find out where the in those locations
- ask to participate in regarding oversight issues of concern
- ask for the report undertaken.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT (AR)**

This report tells us how well a department managed to achieve the goals it set for itself in the year that ended on March 31. The AR must:

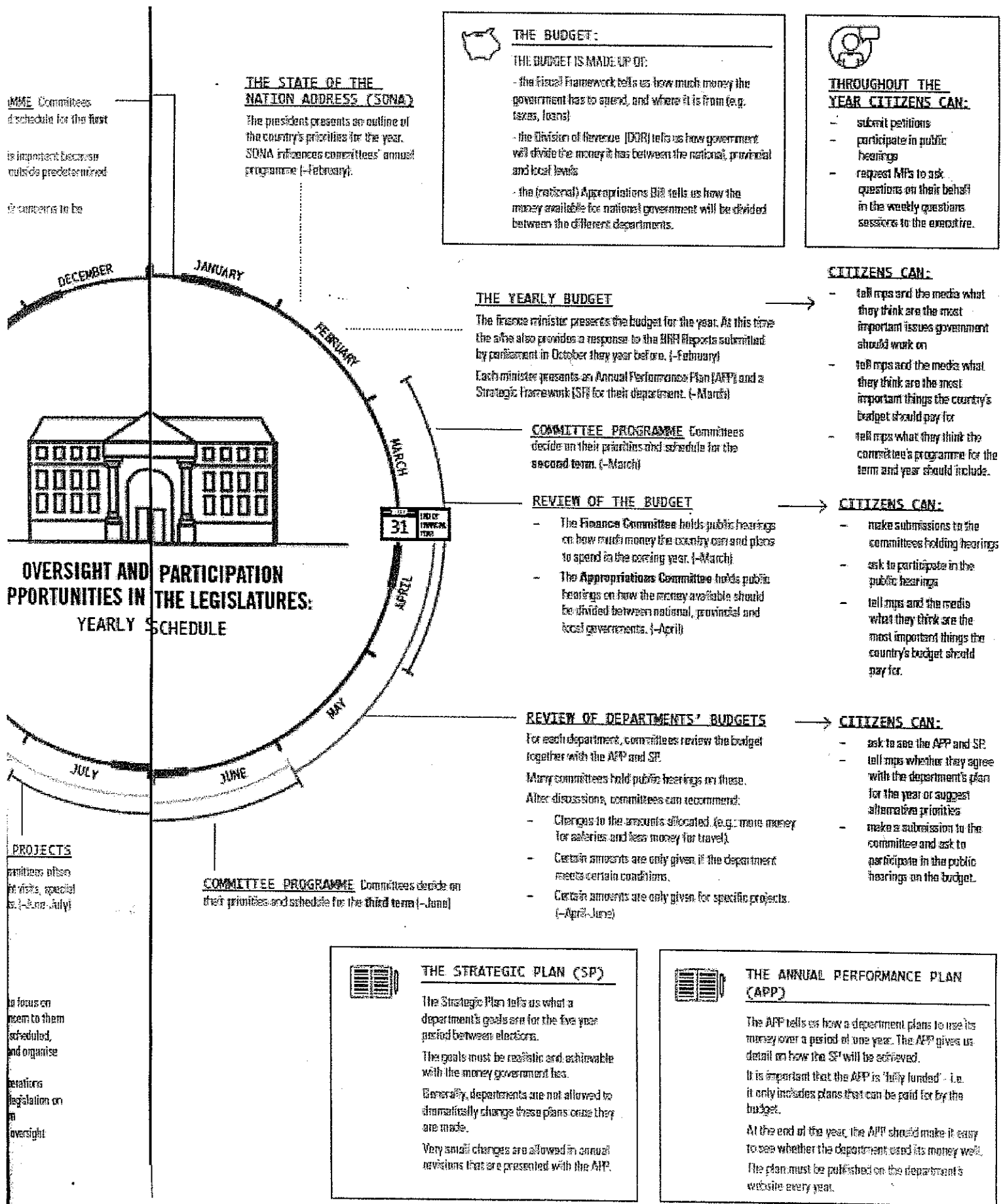
- fairly present the state of affairs of the department
- document how much money was lost through corruption
- document whether actions were taken against people linked to corruption.

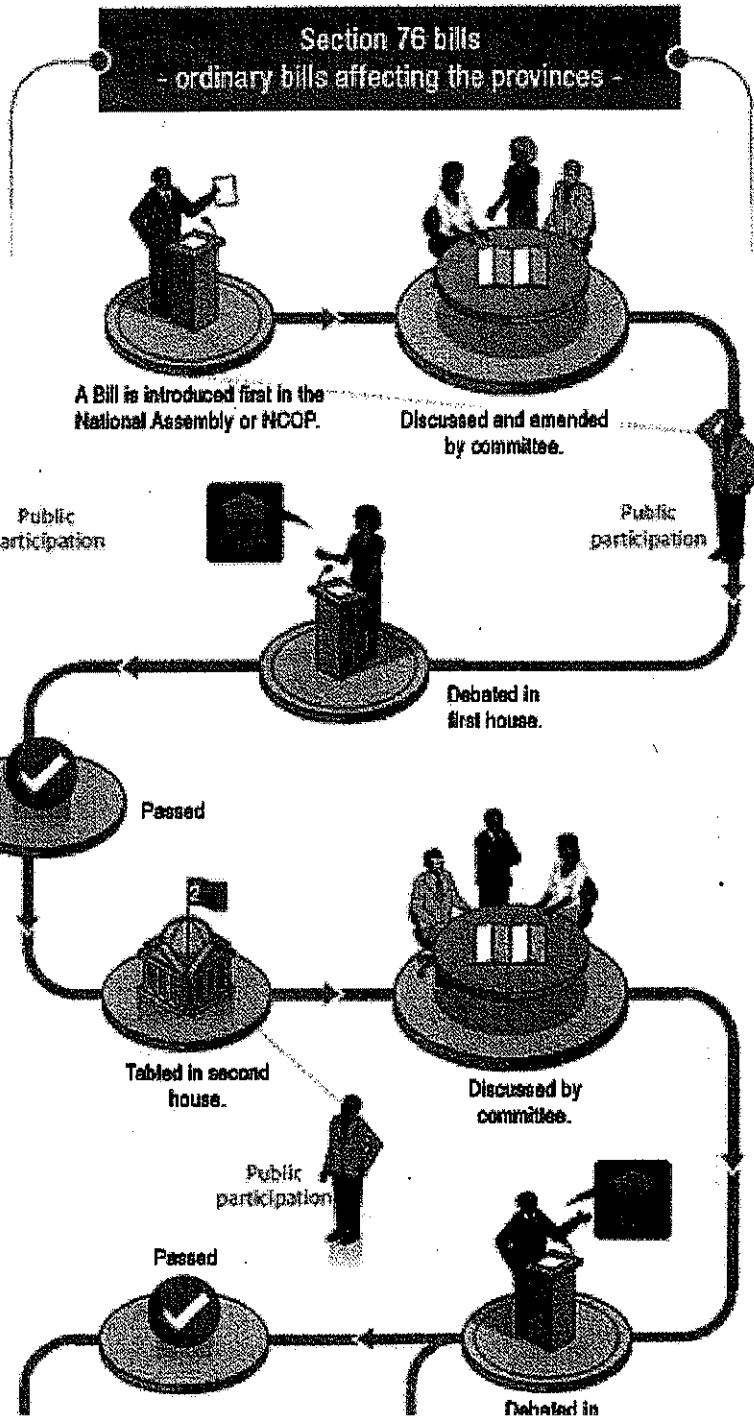
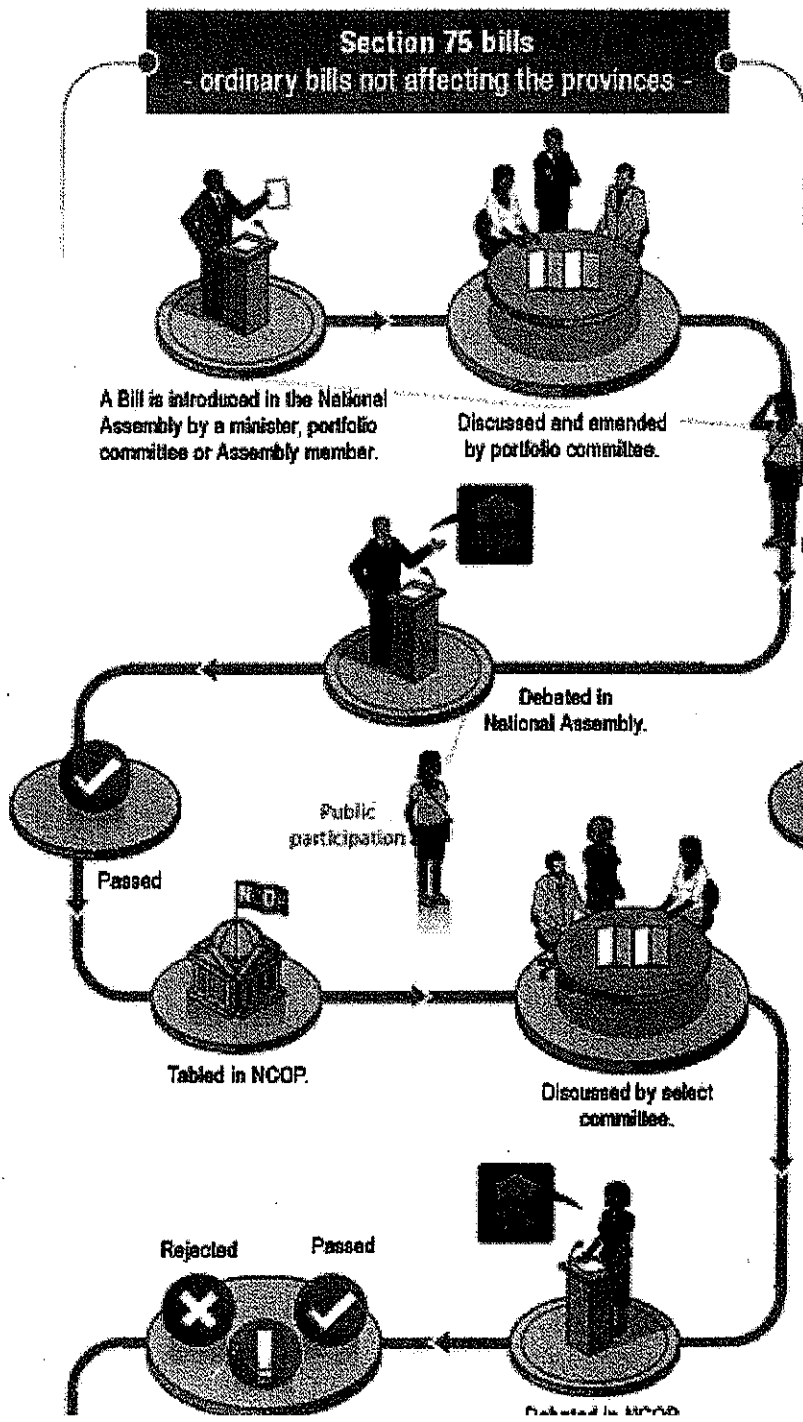
—	Parliament committee work	- All dates within 1-year committee.
.....	Executive action	- ARs: provincial parliaments follow a similar cycle, but so will with a two month delay
—	Constituency period	- Constituency periods vary from year to year



# EARLY CYCLE

## g: People's Power People's Parliament 2012





# LEGISLATIVE CYCLE

by Parliament Website

