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**TUESDAY, 07 JUNE 2022**

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***PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES***

\_\_\_\_

The Council met at 14:01.

The House Chairperson (Mr A J Nyambi) took the Chair and

requested members to observe a moment of silence for prayers

or meditation.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr A J Nyambi): Hon delegates, before

we proceed, I would like to remind you of the following: The

virtual sitting constitutes a sitting of the National Council

of Provinces, the place of the sitting is deemed to be Cape

Town where the seat of the National Council of Provinces is.

Delegates in the virtual sitting enjoy the same powers and

privileges that apply in a sitting of the National Council of

Provinces. For purposes of the quorum, all delegates who are

logged on to the virtual platform shall be considered present.

Delegates must switch on their videos if they want to speak.



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Delegates should ensure that the microphones and gadgets are

muted and must always remain muted. The interpretation

facility is active, and permanent delegates, special delegates

and Salga representatives are requested to ensure that the

interpretation facility on their gadgets are properly

activated to facilitate access to the interpretation services.

Any delegate who wishes to speak must use the “raise hand”

function. Any delegate who wishes to raise a point of order

should, in accordance with Rule 69(3), indicate terms of which

Rule he or she is rising.

Hon delegates, I have been informed that there will be no

Notices of Motion or Motions Without Notice. Before we proceed

to the first order, I would like to take this opportunity to

welcome the Acting Minister of Public Service and

Administration, Acting Minister Nxesi, Deputy Minister of

Public Service and Administration, MEC and all special

delegates present to the House. Hon Delegate, we will now

proceed to the first order, Policy debate on Budget Vote 2:

Parliamentary Appropriation Bill. I will now call upon the hon

Masondo, Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, to

open the debate.

**APPROPRIATION BILL**



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(Policy debate)

Vote No 2 — Parliament:

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Greetings to everybody. Deputy

Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, hon House

Chairpersons and Chief Whip of Council, hon permanent

delegates, Ministers and Deputy Ministers on the platform,

representatives of the South African Local Government

Association, Salga, ladies and, after every storm there is a

rainbow. Having emerged from two years of the Covid-19

pandemic, we are now better positioned to intensify the work

of Parliament, and to consolidate the gains we have made so

far under our democratic order.

Parliament is an organ of people’s power and a critical

instrument for the transformation of our society. Yes, we felt

the impact of the pandemic, the shocks caused by the July 2021

unrest, the fire damage done to our own buildings of

Parliament, and the damage wrought by the heavy rains and

flooding in at least three of our provinces recently. As has

been said before, life’s roughest storms prove the strength of

our anchors. While these disasters wreaked havoc and caused



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the loss of many lives, they have also given us the

opportunity to build back better.

On the overview of the work of the National Council of

Provinces, the resumption of our physical work in the

provinces, evidenced by the Provincial Week programme, is a

signal of our readiness to build again. The following forms

part of the work we undertook representing the interests of

the provinces and supporting municipalities in the previous

financial year:

We processed and adopted 19 Bills looking, amongst other

things, at their impact on the provinces. We processed 42

reports from committees, including reports on the allocation

of nationally raised revenue to the three spheres of

government. We dealt with 12 interventions by the provinces in

the municipalities. The national government began a phased

process of pulling out from the North West, while ensuring

continued support. We recorded and followed up on 64 executive

undertakings. We convened and followed up on some of the

issues which emanated from the 10 Ministerial Briefings we

held, which focused on matters of national importance. We held

the executive to account through a total of 865 oral and

written questions, 670 of which were answered by the end of



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March this year. We led, together with the National Assembly,

the sectoral parliament programme to unlock opportunities for

socioeconomic advancement. A critical development in this

regard, which the Deputy Chairperson, hon Lucas, will

elaborate on, is the deepening of our efforts to empower

women. Of course, we must do more.

On key achievements in the past financial year, the previous

financial year occurred during the second year of the Covid-19

pandemic. Although the country and the world continued to face

the scourge of this pandemic, Parliament proved its

resilience.

On law-making, House Chairperson, Parliament’s law-making

mandate was successfully executed. Key among the legislation

we dealt with related to the national Budget which, amongst

other things, focuses on spending priorities, and sets out the

detail on how government intends to address the developmental

needs of the public. Furthermore, upon the assessment of the

Electoral Amendment Bill, in February already we requested

more time beyond the June 2022 deadline to do more justice to

this important legislation.



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On oversight, s an activist people’s Parliament we continued

to strengthen measures aimed at ensuring greater

accountability and oversight over the executive. The

parliamentary committees held 1 217 virtual meetings,

conducted budget reviews, and monitored the implementation of

legislation. Parliamentary committees also embarked on ...

[Inaudible.] ... oversight visits and conducted 155 public

hearings on different Bills. Both Houses held sittings that

dealt with debates on issues of national importance, reports,

policy, and Bills.

On public participation, with the gradual lifting of the

Covid-19 restrictions, we have now begun to use physical

meetings to interact with the public.

On co-operative governance, House Chairperson, the state needs

to address apparent weaknesses in planning, which include the

lack of alignment of plans in the different spheres of

government. The challenges which have been brought to the

attention of the NCOP include, among others, the following:

That there is insufficient evidence-based planning, that there

is fragmentation of the planning system and inadequate

alignment and coherence across the three spheres, and that at



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times, a plethora of ineffective intergovernmental forums are

established.

While pursuing the resolution of these challenges, we cannot

over-emphasise the importance of co-operation and proper co-

ordination in the planning and implementation of government

policies and programmes. The workshop on Co-operative

Governance and Intergovernmental Relations, hosted by the NCOP

in February this year, went a long way in equipping us for our

oversight role in this regard.

On international engagement, a number of our challenges as a

nation can only be addressed through improved international

and regional co-operation. For example, risks such as

infectious diseases, climate action failure, extreme weather

patterns, biodiversity loss, geo-economic confrontation, debt

crises, trade barriers, cyber security failures, and natural

resource crises will all require greater co-operation and

collaboration at global level. As such, we continue to use

international fora to deal with these challenges and more. We

will continue to take advantage of the improving conditions

for physical engagements ... [Inaudible.] ... in the conduct

of parliamentary ... [Inaudible.]. During 2021 Parliament

continued with its work on regional, continental and



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international platforms. The engagements included the 49th

Southern African Development Community’s Parliamentary Forum

Plenary Assembly, the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Pan-

African Parliament, the 143rd Inter-Parliamentary Union

Assembly, the Seventh Parliamentary Speaker’s Summit, the 51st

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, CPA, Conference. As we

speak, we are part of the CPA Africa Region Conference taking

place here in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Africa and its

development remain the central objective of South Africa’s

international perspective and policy.

On audit outcomes, Parliament continued to achieve a clean

audit for the seventh consecutive year. Worth noting is that

despite the declining fiscal allocations caused by

deteriorating economic conditions, the control environment

remained strong, as the Audit Committee, internal audit and

the risk management capacity progressively improved.

On the Parliamentary Institute, to accelerate the development

of the human capital, in December last year the South African

legislative sector launched the South African Parliamentary

Institute. We hope that its board of directors, among them the

deputies of our two Houses, will help steer this important

initiative in the right direction.



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On policy priorities of the Sixth Parliament, House

Chairperson, improving the quality of life of South Africans

remains our ultimate goal. In pursuing this societal impact,

government developed the National Development Plan, NDP),

which sets out how quality of life will be improved by 2030.

The plan reflects the objectives and measures to increase

employment, eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. The

Medium-Term Strategic Framework, MTSF, for the 2019-24

electoral period elaborates government’s plan towards the

achievement of the goals set out in the NDP. The following are

some of the priorities: Building a capable, ethical and

developmental state, economic transformation and job creation,

education, skills and health, spatial integration, human

settlements and local government, a better Africa and world.

The Sixth Parliament’s strategy and Annual Performance Plan,

APP, has set out the required change initiatives which include

an oversight plan to co-ordinate oversight priorities and

activities of committees, Houses, and legislatures; a public

participation strategy to enhance public information, access

and participation; a knowledge management strategy to manage

information and knowledge for the benefit of members, the

institution and stakeholders; the digital strategy to allow

the implementation of modern technology; a human resources



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strategy to unleash capacity and skills; and a facilities

management strategy to rebuild and modernise the precinct of

Parliament.

On Parliament Budget 2, House Chairperson, the 2022-23 budget

for Parliament is set against the backdrop of declining

budgets in the state as a whole. The present downward trend is

forecast to continue during the medium-term. In dealing with

the current budget shortfall, we were assisted by the under-

expenditure during the Covid-19 period. However, without

taking steps to correct the allocation or reduce expenditure,

a significant budget shortfall could occur in the 2024-25

financial year.

The total budget for Parliament is R 2,7 billion. However, the

total allocation received from the National Treasury is R

2,6 billion. The shortfall in the amount of R74 million will

be funded through retained earnings and revenue of Parliament.

The three different programmes are to receive allocations as

follows: Administration R776 million, legislation and

oversight R754 million, and associated services and transfer

payments to political parties R755 million.



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There are of course other pressures. They include inflation

which is expected to increase by more than 6%, the expected

rise in the cost of our goods and services due to the lifting

of the Covid-19 restrictions, and funding for the effective

functioning of the Parliamentary Budget Office. Therefore,

Parliament will need to engage the National Treasury on the

impending shortfalls.

In conclusion, the financial resources availed to Parliament

are not sufficient to sustain the expenditure levels seen in

the pre-Covid-19 years. This poses challenges as we seek to

ensure the sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the

institution.

House Chairperson, let me thank the Speaker of the National

Assembly, the Leader of Government Business, the presiding

officers of Parliament and provincial legislatures for a great

working relationship. The support of the Deputy Chairperson of

the NCOP, hon Lucas, the House Chairpersons hon Nyambi and hon

Ngwenya, the Chief Whip of the NCOP, hon Mohai, has been

immense. We also saw permanent and special delegates

increasing their robustness in the debates.



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The work of the Acting Secretary to Parliament, Ms Baby Tyawa,

speaks for itself. We thank her for holding the fort all these

years, and we extend appreciation to the Secretary to the

NCOP, Adv Modibedi Phindela, and the entire parliamentary

administration for their support to this House. We are

confident that the appointment of the new Secretary to

Parliament, Mr Xolile George, will help us to consolidate the

gains we have made so far and to move to higher ground. Thank

you very much, hon Nyambi.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr A J Nyambi): Thank you very much,

hon Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Ntate

Masondo, you have put the bar high in terms of the time.

Hopefully other speakers will be like you and have speeches

that will be according to their time allocated. Thank you very

much, Chair of the NCOP, Ntate Masondo.

Mr T J BRAUTESETH: Thank you, hon House Chairperson. Hon House

Chairperson, hon members and fellow South Africans, it is

common cause that the Constitution of the Republic of South

Africa forms the basis of our democracy. It is not only the

cornerstone and foundation of our country, but also the roof

under which we shelter and are protected. It is, therefore, a

priceless asset that should be protected at all costs.



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Parliament is the primary protector of the Constitution

alongside the Constitutional Court.

House Chairperson, the institution conducts this business in

line with following values: Openness, responsiveness,

accountability, teamwork, professionalism and integrity. We

have, however, seen a steady erosion of the budget allocated

to Parliament to the point where the five programmes that used

to drive budget expenditure in Parliament have been

dramatically reduced to only three programmes. We are now left

with administration, legislation and oversight and associated

services. The programmes that have been removed are strategic

leadership and governance and core business.

The Zondo Commission has strongly criticised the strategic

leadership and governance of Parliament and so it is

conceivable that, under a cloud of embarrassment, this

government has moved this programme into the shadows until it

one day rediscovers its moral compass. However, what of the

other orphan child, the core business programme? What is the

Core Business of Parliament? In short it is procedural and

legal advice, analysis, information and research, language,

content and secretarial legislative drafting services for

meetings of the National Assembly, National Council of



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Provinces and their committees. Public education, information

and access to support public participation. Analysis, advice,

content, protocol and other administrative support for

parliamentary international engagements.

It can be argued that this programme is the most important, as

it forms the intellectual backbone of Parliament. It is the

foundation of knowledge that will help this House which should

be primarily focused on reviewing, amending or creating

legislation that will find practical and effective purchase on

the ground and amongst our people. Without this programme,

this House is doomed to be the lackey of the National

Assembly, rubber stamping its decisions and feverishly

emulating their activities. The abandonment of this programme,

core business, simply precludes this House from its core,

constitutionally mandated function.

The recent oversight visits of the flood stricken areas of

South Africa are a case in point. Whilst the National Assembly

members of that committee function to bring attention to the

infrastructural and social work government must do to restore

normality, the members of this House, the NCOP, should be

considering what legislative amendments or innovations are

necessary to plan for and mitigate future catastrophes. This



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is important work and this should be our mandate. However, it

is cut off at the knees by removing a programme that provides

research and expert facilities required for such a task.

Instead, the budget allows for R694 million for

administration. Perhaps they were planning for Mr George’s

demand of R5 million per year ... [Inaudible.] ... the fact is

that more of the budget of Parliament is ... [Inaudible.]

administration and remuneration and then anything else.

This budgetary adjustment point to us ... [Inaudible.] ... to

the ability of this Parliament to protect our democracy.

Whilst not oblivious to the contraction of the economy and

with that the painful exercise of tightening belts, the

funding of core functions should absolutely be non-negotiable.

Parliament is like a house, the shelter of our democracy. You

may consider not painting it for a period time or not

upgrading the kitchen, but you certainly should always

maintain the roof, the windows and keep the foundation in tip

top condition. Therefore, you certainly should not install a

new Jacuzzi and then not pay the water bill. To illustrate

this point and the distortion of priorities of Parliament

serving its administration and members, the institution

recently embarked on a members’ satisfaction survey. The

results of this survey found that 70% of members were, on



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average, satisfied with the service given to them. This was

based on a survey of 49 out of 490 members, the reason being

is that Parliament insists on using the parliamentary email

addresses which very few members use. The absurdity is plain

for all to see.

However, Parliament in our meeting trumpets these results in

every report and they miss a fundamental point. The

satisfaction survey of Parliament should be amongst the people

of South Africa, not the members. Would the people of South

Africa be happy with the inaction of Parliament throughout the

Zuma years, the pandering visits during the Durban riots and

the floods? The promise of R1 billion by Treasury that has

evaporated like the mist before the morning sun. Would they be

happy with our key performance indicator, the ability to hold

the executive to account? No wonder Parliament was

disrespected by the mayor and deputy mayor of eThekwini in our

recent floods oversight visit there. If we keep eroding our

institution, it will become a paper tiger, not worthy of any

respect.

Simply put, hon House Chairperson, we need to shift

priorities. We need to focus on the core business of

Parliament. We need to hire eager and fiery young researchers



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determined to hold the executive accountable rather than third

rate researchers who simply summarise documents and provide

inane comments that members know anyway. We need to use that

research to change committee meetings from chummy engagements

to tough inquisitorial hearings with structure and purpose

where no quarter is offered or given. We need to shift funds

to making Parliament even more accessible to South Africans

with an additional channel on the public broadcaster to screen

our business to the people.

All of the suggestions above, of course, rest on the premise

that the governing party actually want Parliament to work. It

does however appear that this ANC government is, however,

quite content to let this fine institution slide down a

slippery slope to the insignificant and status of a lapdog to

the executive. After all, we all know that the ANC comes

first. It is time to protect the people of South Africa from

this narcissistic organisation and restore the true

constitutional purpose of Parliament. The DA is committed to

that ideal and will fight tooth and nail for it. I thank you.

Ms D G MAHLANGU: Hon House Chairperson, the Chairperson and

the Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP, Minister and the Deputy

Ministers on the platform, MEC and Speakers, permanent and



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special delegates, SA Local Government Association, Salga,

delegates ...

*IsiNdebele*:

... sitjhaba sekhethu seSewula Afrika, lotjhani.

*English*:

Hon House Chairperson, as the ANC enters this debate, we are

conscious of the fact that a Budget of Parliament is whether

the transformation project of Parliament is on track? And

whether we have the necessary financial resources to take that

project to a higher level over the next 12 months?

The ANC orientation therefore, is to transform the state

machinery to serve the course of social change. This is true

of Parliament as it is central to contributing to the

democratic transition of our country as a tribune of the

people. We are tasked to ensure that through our oversight and

legislative role, there is a speedy roll out of meeting the

needs of our people. That appropriate legislation that speaks

directly to the needs of the people and will benefit them must

be past.



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Hon House Chairperson, our role is one that oversight is a

continuous fact in which there is the re-enforcement of

working relationship between the legislature and the

executive. Ensuring that the ANC-led government policies and

programmes are implemented effectively and efficiently.

In assessing the work of the administration, its performance

and programmes, we are guided by Parliament strategic plan of

2019 to 20224. Assessing performance means that we need to use

indicators of which nine of the 12 indicators that Parliament

use are new and do not have a benchmark established to ensure

them.

Hon House Chairperson, what we can say is that the strategic

leadership and governance programme has witnessed far greater

progress. The coherency of the Office of the Chairperson and

the Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP, has been extremely helpful

and the support structures that surround them. We have

expressed ourselves at length over the past year on the matter

of the Parliamentary Budget Office, PBO, what is lacking is

the reference group, to advice the executive authority on

areas of work, programmed, research, etc given that it reports

to the executive authority.



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Equally, the governance structures of the PBO needs to

demonstrate far greater leadership and guidance. We welcome

the appointment in the Treasury Advice Office and are

encouraged by the recent advisory support coming from this

office.

With regards to the core business programme of Parliament, we

can only assess its performance in broad terms. The

methodology of assessing performance in Parliament is not a

qualitative way of measuring performance. Instead of using a

conventional way of measuring performance, we are given a

model that is deeply flawed that of member satisfaction. Until

we move back to a methodology that is standard qualitative way

of assessing performance all the 100% achieved, etc will

remain very hollow.

Hon House Chairperson, more attention needs to be given

Parliament, to ensure that members master the subject matter

that they have oversight responsibility for. This means

Parliament needs to identify courses that will build

capability of committee members in their subject matters. In

this way, Parliament will be ensuring a qualitative higher

level of oversight. It is insufficient for Parliament, in its



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core business programme to say we seek to enhance oversight

capacity when the evidence thereof is lacking.

With regard to advisory research and information services, we

welcome the legal support that has been given to committees,

we want to suggest that far more time be given to legal

interpretation. More advice in the area of legal

interpretation is very necessary. Not just legal explanation.

Since this is well litigation against transformative

legislation that we need to pass is contested.

Hon House Chairperson, we have just emerged from the ANC

caucus mid-term review where we discussed at length, moving

Parliament to an enhanced oversight model. An enhanced

oversight is about a qualitative shift in the oversight

approach to focus on outcomes and impact assessment. This is

done through the use of appropriate oversight tools and

indicators; for the ANC the nonattainment of policy outcome

and poor impact can be traced to the weakness of performance

information and reporting.

This lead to oversight structures being more reactive than

proactive due to lack of relevant and strategic information.



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The fact that oversight is largely after the fact result in

adequate monitoring and performance.

The 2017 54th National Conference of the ANC on the oversight

role of Parliament noted that and I quote:

The oversight role of Parliament will be re-examined so as

to ensure an ANC progressive and consistent agenda is

implemented in Parliament. We want to ensure consistency

and robustness of Parliament’s oversight role. In addition

to exercising oversight over the executive, Parliament must

also turn its attention to matters affecting broader

society.

Hon House Chairperson and fellow South Africans, the critical

question is how we move oversight to outcomes and impact

assessment. The legislative sector oversight model is

inadequate in this regard. Two things need to happen;

Parliament must move towards an outcome-based reporting system

and not just target-based on client satisfaction. Currently,

we have a Parliament system geared towards outputs.

In addition, enhanced oversight means oversight over

implementation which should be outcome and impact orientation.



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Hon House Chairperson, on the current matters before

Parliament, which have an impact on the budget of Parliament

are the proposed amendments of the Financial Management of

Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act. We are very

cautious that this process has been going on since 2017 and

that the Speakers Forum has an established position. Whilst

the matter was referred in a sitting of the National Assembly,

to the Standing Committee on Finance, who originally initiated

the Bill back in 2005, the implications for oversight requires

that the Joint Standing Committee on Financial Management of

Parliament needs to be involved. It is not the Standing

Committee on Finance that has oversight authority on the

performance of Parliament.

On the budget of Parliament, we have stated it before that the

current arrangement is not only unsustainable and demeaning to

the institution of Parliament. We cannot be treated as a Vote

of funds, rather Parliament must be part of determining its

budget internal priorities and alignment of its needs.

There are specific line items that create a shortfall in the

budget of Parliament. This needs to be addressed before the

February budget next year when the estimates of national

expenditure are tabled. These matters are not with the control



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of Parliament, but sit as line items in the budget of

Parliament without Parliament having a say over the matters

and are a major cause of the shortfall in the budget of

Parliament.

Hon House Chairperson and hon members, there is Parmed Medical

Aid Scheme, travel entitlements of former members of the

executives, loss of office gratuity and political party

allowance. We call on for the speedy resolution of these

matters with the National Treasury to enable Parliament to

have a budget that addresses the actual needs of the

institution, members and the people of South Africa

specifically. Currently, the budget of Parliament is

determined through consultation with the National Treasury and

the executive authority. This creates a challenge in the

budget process. Greater attention needs to be given to

alignment of the budgetary calendars of both Parliament and

the National Treasury.

With regard to Parmed, the reality is that there has been a

200% increase in main member’s contribution since 2008. Yet

the actual increase in the salaries of members is a fraction

of this, since 2008. Therefore, in real terms, members are



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getting the worst deal every year and the matter is just

compounding itself.

It is grossly unfair for Parliament to have to fund the

obligations related to previous members of provincial

legislatures. Parliament must provide the National Treasury

with the breakdown of Parmed’s responsibility so that the

National Treasury can engage provincial legislatures about

their responsibilities.

With regard to political party allowances, the problem

statement lies in where the political party allowance funding

responsibility should reside. Currently, it rests with

Parliament and there are contradictions in this area besides

where it should lie, the actual internal parliamentary formula

has to reviewed.

With regard to the matter of loss of office gratuity, this

places a huge strain on Parliament’s budget and it will result

in the end of the Sixth Parliament with a large outflow of

funds.

Hon House Chairperson, the entity in this case Parliament,

from which a matter finally exist is liable for a full service



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of the member, irrespective of where they have served in

government.

Between 2009 and 2021 Parliament has paid out R273 million in

the loss of office gratuities. It is recommended that a Kepil

system be introduced.

With regards to entitlement of former Members of Parliament

and the executive, it is clear that new policy provision must

prevail in order to reduce the current expenditure of

R46 million last calculated between 2015 and 2020.

Hon House Chairperson, in conclusion, the unsustainable

expenditure levels coupled with the structure and composition

of the Parliament Vote of funds added to the key risks and

constrains and the budget reduction all require major

interventions between now and 2023 Budget. The Joint Standing

Committee on Financial Management of Parliament must be ceased

with these issues raised going forward. We look forward to

seeing a qualitative change in the quarterly reports that will

be tabled going forward. Without these change, we are on an

unstable path as we speak.



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Hon House Chairperson, let me take this opportunity on behalf

of the ANC to support Vote No 2 – Parliament.

*IsiNdebele*:

Akhesithokoze abonobesa nabosobesa, ukobona badlulise kuhle

amagwabo njengombana iKosi ithabile. Siyathokoza.

Mr M S MOLETSANE: Chairperson, the EFF rejects the proposed

budget for Parliament. We reject the budget of a Parliament

which fails to fulfill its constitutional mandate of

representing the interests of our people, as well as the

interests of provinces in the national sphere of government.

Section 55(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South

Africa of 1996 stipulates the role of Parliament to oversee

the activities of government and any organs of state so as to

realise a better quality of life for all the people of South

Africa. However, Parliament has been unable to fulfill its

primary responsibility of holding the Executive to account for

the many challenges faced by our people. Instead, Parliament

sits by and watches idly as the country continues on a

downward spiral.



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Perhaps, there exists no greater challenge than the high

unemployment crisis which we currently face. As we enter into

youth month, we are faced with the stark reality of a youth

which continues to bear the brunt of unemployment, with an

unemployment rate higher than the national average. This is

irrespective of educational attainment.

The high unemployment rate, creates a perfect storm for other

social ills, such as crime, gender-based violence and social

unrest. We know this to be true as our crime continues to

spiral at alarming rates, as in the Eastern Cape’s Lusikisiki,

Inanda in KwaZulu-Natal and Delft in the Western Cape recorded

the highest incidents of rape for this quarter. The law is

not enforced and there exists little to no repercussions for

those who break the law.

The current condition of South Africa is of a society where

thousands of people face severe problems in accessing even the

most basic services, such as health, water, sanitation,

electricity and refuse removal. This House has been unable to

hold the executive to account for their destructive actions

and the role which they continue to play in pushing the

country into a failed state.



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Members of Parliament are continually caught between

responding to the needs of the communities or their political

parties. The reality being that political needs often

outweigh those of the people. There exists a protective

relationship with the ANC. Members of Parliament use this

House as opportunities to defend their corrupt ministers. The

truth of the matter stands that this Parliament has become the

greatest enabler of the looting and destruction that has been

going on in this country for a while.

This House has also failed to initiate or prepare legislation

and there exists no plan to build state capacity. This House

has failed to amend the Constitution to allow for land

expropriation without compensation. It failed to amend the

South African Reserve Bank Act to nationalise the central

bank. It failed to amend the Banks Act of 1990 to allow state-

owned companies to apply for a full commercial banking

license. It has failed to amend the National Health Act to

allow for clinics to open 24 hours. And, it has failed to

amend the Liquor Act to ban alcohol advertising.

Parliament lacks capacity to facilitate the development of all

these Bills, and it fails to listen to reason on alternative

methods of building capacity and preparing legislation by



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Members of Parliament. Parliament has faced so many challenges

throughout the years, that it has placed doubt on its primary

function of passing legislation and overseeing the executive.

It has failed to deliver the needs of communities.

In a country of so much inequalities, unemployment,

exploitation and the general moral degeneration reflected by

those who lead the state, as the EFF, we reject the budget of

a Parliament which sits by, watches and does nothing to change

the condition of our people.

We reject the budget of a Parliament which failed to establish

a joint-steering committee to oversee the implementation of

crime prevention measures with specific focus on gender-based

violence, as the EFF has on many occasions requested. We

reject the budget of a Parliament which consistently refuses

to take the increasing pandemic of rape and sexual assault

seriously. Chairperson, we reject this Budget Vote.

*Sesotho*:

Ke a leboha!

Ms C LABUSCHAGNE: Hon Chairperson and hon members, the role of

the NCOP as part of Parliament is spelled out in the supreme



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law of the country, the Constitution. Two of the main

functions, is: To present the interests of provinces in being

a forum where issues affecting provinces are debated publicly;

and law making.

The Strategic plan of Parliament determines three indicators

to focus on, namely poverty, unemployment and inequality. It

also defined seven ways of doing so. Due to time concerns, I

am focusing on two of the most important ones: Increase

accountability by strengthening oversight over executive and

oversight in general; and increased public demand for greater

involvement.

The first concern about the aspiration of increased oversight

is that the time allocated in the NCOP program framework to

oversight visits for committees has been ironically reduced

from two weeks to one. No explanation; no reasons given! It

might be not to discover more of the same - total collapsing

of local governments, as well as looting sprees of provincial

and national government.

Another function of oversight is to increase the

responsiveness and accountability of parliament. How is it

supposed to work? For one, feedback of oversight findings and



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recommendations must inform the strategic plans and budget for

the next cycle. Well, the oversight reports are written, ATC’d

and most of the time forgotten. The report on state capture or

Zondo Commission report as we know it, clearly states the

failure of Parliament in fulfilling its oversight role.

We cannot get different outcomes and results in doing the same

things, the same way, year after year. A quick glance at the

number of interventions referred to the NCOP over the 5th and

6th Parliament up till now reveals that 78 municipalities were

referred for section 139 interventions. Another nine has been

referred, but not being decided on - that is 31% of

municipalities.

Is it not time that we have a dedicated select committee

focusing on local government and interventions? Such a select

committee should be more than a tool in the hands of the ANC

to try and sort out factional fights. A dedicated committee

for Cogta should: Focus on the co-operative and

intergovernmental roles and functions of the provincial

governments requesting these interventions; indicate the lack

of support; help that should have been given by provinces or

national government before interventions are being approved;

and when approved, monitor and guide the process in such a way



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that it serves the citizens of that municipality with better

service delivery, contributing to better lives.

An in-depth look at our program will reveal the little time

we’ve spend in this Parliament on debates - the platform where

we need to debate provincial or, in other words, issues that

matters to the people, in the public. It is one space where

the Ministers should debate, and not give presentations.

Hon Chair, the second aspect of how to address the strategic

plan indicators is increased public demand for involvement.

Public involvement is most important in our lawmaking process

– also spelled out in the Constitution. Sec 76 Bills can be

introduced in the NCOP. Provincial interests can be addressed

first hand via public participation. Even more so, the same

amount of time that is being spent on Bills in the NA could be

done in the NCOP as well.

I am requesting and challenging the Presiding Officers and

Whippery to take a stand to address the leaders of government

business, LOGB, and Premiers of provinces on this matter. The

mandating Act, as is, does not provide clear guidelines nor

does the Rules on exactly the manner in which proposed

amendments should be dealt with in committees. The result is



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very few Bills are being amended in the NCOP, despite the time

and huge amount of money spent on public participation.

The NCOP cannot claim that we really know what the impact of

new legislation or policies are on the quality of life of our

people. A good example of that is the court case on the Small

Scale Fishery Policy. We only become aware of the impact when

a high level panel is appointed to do the job that the NCOP

should have done.

Hon Chair, it is clear that the only way poverty, unemployment

and inequalities will be successfully addressed by Parliament,

is to change the ruling party of Parliament in the 2024

General Elections. I thank you.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Hon House

Chairperson, Mr Nyambi, Chairperson of the NCOP, House

Chairpersons, Chief Whip of the NCOP, permanent and special

delegates, Acting Minister and Minister Nxesi, who is present

on the Virtual platform, as well as the Deputy Minister

Pilane-Majake, Acting Secretary to Parliament - Secretary to

the NCOP, distinguished guest ladies and gentlemen, fellow

South Africans, let me right at the beginning start by saying



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it is really an honour for me to have the opportunity to speak

on the occasion of the tabling of the Parliament Budget Vote.

The Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial

Legislature Act, Act 10 of 2009, FAMPLA, requires the

Executive Authority to oversee the preparation of Parliament’s

Annual Performance Plan and budget. The proposed expenditure

set out in Budget Vote 2 will support the execution of the 6th

Parliament strategy, through our Annual Performance Plan, APP,

as tabled in June 2021. This plan specifies performance

measures and indicators for assessing Parliament’s performance

in achieving the objectives and outcomes detailed in the

strategic plan.

Chairperson, as we are tabling the Parliament’s budget, the

African continent remains at a crossroads. The world is

uncertain, volatile, dangerous, and indeed unjust. A number of

international political and economic factors have shaped the

contemporary world order. Acting together, these factors have

engendered growing uncertainty in the world and destabilised

our global governance.

In the context of increasingly open and contested markets that

are a feature of the globalised international economy,



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competition from these influential emerging economies is

regarded as a threat by many industrialised countries. In

practical terms, this has been illustrated by growing

opposition to further trade reforms in many countries, and has

been underlined by the failure to conclude the Doha Round of

multilateral trade negotiations.

Chairperson, the World Economic Forum indicated that the

coronavirus pandemic was not an outlier, but that it is part

of the new normal of our interconnected and viral world.

Epidemics will become more common with an increasingly

connected world. These social risks will require more and

better collaboration and co-operation on international and

regional levels.

Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic,

Parliament’s multi-party delegation to the 143rd Inter-

Parliamentary Union, IPU, Assembly in Madrid in 2021,

supported the IPU African Group’s proposed resolution,

“Harnessing global parliamentary support for vaccine equity in

the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.”



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In the discussion, parliamentarians pointed to a clear

discrepancy between Africa and the rest of the world in the

global roll-out of vaccines.

According to the World Bank and the World Health Organization,

less than 2% of people living in Africa’s low-income countries

have been fully vaccinated and less than 10% in lower-middle-

income countries. In comparison, over 60% of the population in

advanced economies is vaccinated. The resolution called on the

international community to ensure timely, equitable and

universal access to safe, affordable, quality and effective

vaccines, with particular regard to the needs of low and

middle-income countries and the most affected regions. It

implored parliamentarians to work with their national

governments to exert a global and collective influence on the

World Trade Organization, WTO, to eliminate all export

restrictions and any other trade barriers on COVID-19 vaccines

and the inputs involved in their production. It insisted on

the fact that both national and international efforts to raise

awareness regarding the effectiveness of vaccines, to engage

communities, and to reduce vaccine hesitancy are indispensable

to attain a sufficient degree of immunization around the world

and that considerably more efforts in this field are required.



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The abovementioned resolution was referred to the Portfolio

Committee on Health for action, particularly on engaging

communities to reduce COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and on

working with the national government to exert a global and

collective influence on the WTO to eliminate all export

restrictions and any other trade barriers on COVID-19 vaccines

and the inputs involved in their production.

Hon members, collectively we must continue to reject moves to

politicise scientific research in the interests of an

imperialist global agenda. In this era of pandemics,

scientific collaborations across our globe is critical for

progress and for the protection of humanity. Scientific fields

of origins or source-tracing of viruses, is a critical

instrument in the campaign against their spread.

Chairperson, the strategy map of the 6th Parliament sets out

our desired long-term impact. Improving quality of life is the

ultimate goal and impact that Parliament wishes to see. In

pursuing this societal impact, government developed the

National Development Plan, NDP, setting out how quality of

life will be improved by 2030. The plan reflects objectives

and measures to increase employment, eradicate poverty and

reduce inequality.



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The Medium-Term Strategic Framework, MTSF, is government’s

strategic plan for the 2019-2024 electoral term. It stipulates

the outcomes to be achieved, which includes high-level

development indicators for each outcome. That is where they

had set out the seven priorities, with related outcomes and

indicators.

The development targets set out in the MTSF enable Parliament

to monitor progress of implementation, and hence, the overall

impact on society. Parliament’s oversight role must be

pronounced by the manner in which these development targets

and indicators are scrutinised, and how the executive is

required to account for delivery to the people of South

Africa. When reflecting on the development targets of the 6th

Parliament, it has become evident that there is a need to

ensure a targeted oversight focus on the economy, so as to

ensure that the previously marginalised have access to a

better quality of life, through their participation in the

economy.

Research has shown that the confinement of the knowledge

economy has momentous consequences for the economy and the

society. Today, it has become the single most important cause

of both economic stagnation and economic inequality. To



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overcome this confinement by moving in the direction of an

inclusive vanguardism, would be to reignite accelerated growth

and to begin redressing the sources of extreme inequality in

the hierarchical segmentation of the economy.

Structural constraints in the economy, continue to create

barriers to entry and meaningful economic participation. The

current epoch of struggle hence demands a targeted focus on an

advancement of inclusive economic growth, by paying special

attention to the economic cluster, so as to ensure that the

most vulnerable and marginalised are able to meaningfully

participate in the economy. Our sectoral work and sectoral

focus, has primarily been underpinned by a focus on the

advancement of inclusive economic growth, particularly as

articulated in the provisions of the Economic Reconstruction

and Recovery Plan, ERRP, which is principally aimed at growing

an inclusive economy, that is able to address the multifaceted

social challenges faced by ordinary South Africans.

The Secretary to Parliament has carved significant inroads

since the beginning of the 6th Parliament, effecting a

paradigm shift for reporting on sectoral issues across

provinces, metros and districts, while strengthening social

compacts, with stakeholders across various sectors of society.



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We have also been able to assist Parliament to determine its

oversight and policy agenda, by highlighting issues of

significant importance, which have the ability to

significantly impact the developmental trajectory of our

country.

Furthermore, given the fact that sectoral issues are

inextricably linked to other interrelated factors of

governance and policy issues, it has become evident that

sectoral matters cannot be addressed without firstly

addressing the prevailing conditions that hamper meaningful

change in the lives of the poor and marginalised.

Critical policy and governance matters have emerged as driving

factors to enable meaningful material change, which includes

the need to focus on the state of the economy and its ability

to create mass employment. Issues of unemployment, poverty and

the widening gap between the rich and poor cannot be

overlooked, as these conditions are maintained by the current

structure of the economy, which makes it very difficult for

the previously marginalised to participate in the economy. We

also cannot ignore issues relating to joblessness and the

precarious nature of work in the informal economy, which

mostly affects the poor and marginalised.



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In addition to these pertinent issues, matters relating to the

capacity of the state to implement key development catalysing

policy priorities, more so given the impact of the COVID-19

pandemic on the living conditions of ordinary South Africans.

As we began our public participation trajectory at the

beginning of the 6th Parliament, we were mindful of these

factors, and employed every effort to shape not only the

landscape of public engagement, but also to define the

intervals for sustained report back.

On the Women’s Charter for Accelerated Development, Parliament

has successfully completed its nation-wide “25-Year Review of

the Women’s Charter for Effective Equality Effective

Equality.” Through the country wide review sessions, we were

able to gather information and findings, which have now become

the basis upon which sustained engagements with provinces,

metros and districts will continue, particularly for the

advancement of gender equality, through strategic oversight

mechanisms.

The newly adopted 2021 Women’s Charter for Accelerated

Development, which encompasses 15 strategic objectives and

sets out a roadmap of broad priority actions, appropriately



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encompasses the invaluable inputs received from all sectors of

society concerning gender equality.

In seeking to address all the pertinent issues raised during

the review process, Parliament has established a social

compact with provincial governments across all provinces,

including local government, Chapter Nine Institutions and

civil society organizations, in order to monitor on a

quarterly basis, the progress made in implementing the

provisions of the charter. This is by far a significant

achievement for Parliament, as we continue to ensure that the

gender transformation agenda, remains firmly embedded in

government’s on-going development trajectory.

From a policy perspective, issues relating gender-based

violence and femicide, GBVF, women’s equitable access to land,

women’s participation in the economy, are some of the critical

issues anchoring the charter. Furthermore, a process to

engender the provincial growth and development strategies of

provinces as well as the Integrated Development Plan, IDPs and

Local Economic Development, LEDs, of municipalities is

underway, which will significantly reshape and inculcate a

gender perspective in the planning and budgeting processes of

provinces and local government.



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Parliament, through its sectoral work is embarking on a

sustained and targeted oversight and accountability campaign,

in order to oversee the implementation of the 2021 Women’s

Charter through quarterly engagement and report back sessions.

As articulated during the Women’s Charter review process,

Parliament will continue to embark on a process to track

progress made in implementing the provision of the charter to

enable measurable progress in the realisation of gender

equality. Two provinces have already been visited and those

provinces are the North West and Limpopo province. On the 10th

of June 2022, we will be in the Gauteng province.

One of the key pillars of the Women’s Charter review process,

was its underpinning law reform pillar, through which we

sought to identify key policies and legislation for review, as

guided by their centrality in the process to advance gender

equality. The principle intention was to identify gaps in key

policies and legislation that are employed for realizing

gender equality.

In order to advance recommendations for the amendment of such

key policies and legislative instruments, Parliament is now

implementing the next phase of the law reform process, which

is to engage important stakeholders on the amendment of key



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policies and legislation, so as to effectively advance gender

equality. To this end, one of the key policy instruments that

were highlighted as requiring urgent and extensive review and

amendment, is the National Gender Policy Framework,

particularly given the evolved policy and developmental

landscape in South Africa, which has further been impacted by

the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also recommendation emanating

from the review process, to amendment the Money Bills

Amendment Act, in order to address the none-binding nature of

gender responsive budgeting, which currently is not mandatory

to implement. Amendment of this crucial Act, will also ensure

that the budget is not passed without segmenting clearly, a

multi-sectoral development portion, which must be allocated

towards the development of women.

We have now formed men’s Parliaments which is an integral part

of the GBVF oversight approach, as Parliament continues to

build strategic social compacts to ensure an effective

response to GBVF across communities.

Given the current state of GBVF in the country and

particularly after the President’s announcement of the

National Strategic Plan on GBVF, the issues relating to GBVF

have been placed firmly on Parliament’s agenda, across the



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relevant committees, including the Sector Parliaments Planning

Session programme.

We continue to agitate that our courts be constantly reminded

that as the final arbiters in matters involving GBVF, they

have the power to protect women and children and to

effectively punish the offenders. In so doing send a clear

message to perpetrators that such conduct will not be

condoned. That they have the inherent ability to ensure that

court room policies and procedures are sensitive to the

victim, and that the victim who go through the legal system

are not subjected to secondary trauma in the form of harsh,

humiliating and unnecessary cross-examination.

On the 19th April 2022, Parliament through Sector Parliaments

Planning Session hosted a three-sphere planning session. The

objective of the programme was to tighten Parliament’s role in

monitoring and evaluating executive undertakings, and be more

effective in tracking the implementation of strategic policies

and programmes, by strengthen three-sphere planning, co-

ordination and Oversight through a targeted policy focus for

accelerated implementation.



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That planning process was meant to assist Parliament to

strategically align its overarching oversight trajectory to

clearly delineate policy priorities of the electoral mandate,

MTSF and the NDP.

In building a capable developmental state, academics have

strongly asserted that South Africa has not lacked policies,

it has lacked dynamic capabilities inside the public sector to

implement those policies. Three inter-related areas have been

highlighted by the head of the Wits School of Governance and

these includes the following. The dynamic capabilities needed

to improve implementation of chosen strategic missions and

related programmes, including digital capabilities, innovation

in public service, especially with respect to co-ordinating

activities that yield outcomes in a defined locality, but very

much driven by a set of missions, and the idea of a

developmental state whose aim is to achieve both greater

efficiencies and equity outcomes.

State capability is a critical enabling factor in advancing

South Africa’s transformation agenda. Parliament has an

obligation to ensure that it begins to build the appropriate

oversight systems, that respond to the inherent institutional

factors, which hamper the transformation drive in our country.



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We will continue to focus on these matters through our

sectoral programme, in order to ensure that we systemically

and meticulously begin to identify systemic blockages to

accelerated transformation and move South Africa forward.

Parliament’s constitutional mandate of law-making has been

executed partially successfully. We passed more than 20 Bills

during this period. Key among the Bills which Parliament

passed, were Gender-Based Violence Bills that are aimed at

enhancing government’s fight against the abuse of women and

children. Which included the Criminal and Related Matters

Amendment Bill, the Criminal Law, Sexual Offences and Related

Matters Amendment Bill, and the Domestic Violence Amendment

Bill.

We have been allocated a budget of R2,683 billion for 2022-23

financial year. However, expenditure levels seen in the pre-

covid years are not sustainable anymore, and a possible

shortfall is forecasted for 2024-25.

The strategic plan and annual performance plan for the 6th

Parliament sets out its journey of change and transformation.

It provides a roadmap to ensure the sustainability,

effectiveness and efficiency of the institution, guaranteeing



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that Parliament continue to represent the people, and to

ensure government by the people, under the Constitution.

Given the reach and impact of the Sector Parliaments

programme, it is imperative that we put mechanisms in place to

effectively segment the unique contribution made to the work

of Parliament through this programme. We must ensure that this

programme is properly funded and effectively resourced, in

order to ensure that this programme continues to bring about

the desired impact, through the strategic engagement of the

three spheres of government.

Chairperson, in conclusion through our sectoral work, we have

sought to ensure agile governance that is adaptive, which

acknowledges that policy development is no longer limited to

governments but rather is an increasingly multi-stakeholder

effort. Hence, we would like to take this opportunity to thank

all stakeholders who are continuing to add value to our work.

From the academics we invite to our Lecture Series, to Chapter

Nine Institutions such as the Commission for Gender Equality,

Statistics South Africa, Financial and Fiscal Commission, FFC

and the Parliamentary Budget Office and many others. We are

pioneering new ways of conducting strategic oversight and

gaining deeper insights through your strategic analysis and



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guidance. Through these kind of social compacts, we will

significantly continue to carve out a path to accelerate the

country’s transformation agenda.

Hon Members, as we welcome Parliament’s budget, we hope and

believe it will assist us in emphasizing the imperatives of

mainstreaming gendered perspectives and priorities into

government’s planning and state machinery arrangements, across

the three spheres of government, so as to improve state

capacity to implement gender sensitive policies and

programmes.

Let me express our appreciation to the Chairperson of the

NCOP, the House Chairpersons, the Chief Whip of the Council,

all members as well as the administration for consistent

support in making sure that we can execute our programmes.

Thank you very much.

Mr M QOBOSHIYANE (Eastern Cape): Hon Chairperson, Deputy

Chairperson of the NCOP, the Delegates of the NCOP here and

hon Minister ...

*IsiXhosa*:



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... mandithathe eli thuba kule nyanga yamagorha namaqhawe,

yolutsha olwayibamba intsimbi itshisa, lwajongana ngqo

notshaba, lusilwa lwaze lashukumisa iziseko zengcinezelo.

*English*:

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr A J Nyambi): The interpreter, is

audible.

Mr M QOBOSHIYANE (Eastern Cape): Ooh sorry ...

*IsiXhosa*

Ubunzima ababejongene nabo ngelo xesha sade saba

siyaphumelela. Ndifuna ukuthi ubunzima ababejongene nabo

abantu abatsha, namhlanje butshintshile ngenxa yokusetyenziswa

kobuchule bethekhnoloji. Umhlambi ongenamgqeku awunakamva.

*English*:

Let me welcome the budget vote as presented by the Chairperson

of the NCOP. It is also important to commend the NCOP for

adapting the during this period under review and continue to

carry out the constitutional mandate with diligence despite

the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic and the

unfortunate fires that ravaged our Parliament earlier this

year. Hon Deputy Chairperson, as you reflect on the



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achievements and the challenges of the previous financial

year, we should remember as hon members our staff that have

lost their lives during this period of the pandemic. The

continued strain on the public purse and the difficulties on

the economic environment remain a risk to the funding of the

Parliament and legislature.

Therefore, the smooth functioning of these organisations and

the fulfilment of their constitutional mandate, the role of

Parliament and legislatures in building capable, ethical and

developmental state remains at risk with the current finding

model of funding of Parliament and the legislatures. Hon

Chair, we should commend the NCOP for being responsive to the

plight of our people and responding to the scourge of gender-

based violence and femicide by passing Gender-Based Violence

Bills in the period under review.

The committees are primary vehicles for oversight and primary

increasing the participation in the legislative and other

processes of the NCOP. To this end, former Speaker of the NA

Max Sisulu, stated that:

It is in the legislature that instruments have fashioned

to create a better life for all. It is here that



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oversight of government must be exercised. It is here

that our society in all its formations has had an

opportunity to influence policies and its

implementations.

We should therefore, always strive to try to strengthen the

committees in order to deepen our understanding and

relationship with the executive within the context of

oversight for effectiveness of our oversight on the Executive.

It is also important that the public and the various sectors

of the communities see an impact of our oversight.

Hon members, the NCOP should at all times work closely with

the provincial legislatures from planning stages to

implementation of the public participation programmes in

particular the public hearings. Hon Deputy Chairperson, allow

to congratulate both Houses for achieving the clean audit in

period under review. This is very much encouraging and a good

example for the departments that we also oversight.

In conclusion, despite the difficulties of the economic

environment and the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic,

I would like to congratulate the NCOP for successfully

implementing its constitutional mandate. I also like to



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implore the legislative sector to expedite the efforts in

concluding the funding model of this sector. As the Eastern

Cape province, we once again welcome the Budget Vote 2 as

presented by the Chairperson on behalf of the NCOP.

*IsiXhosa*:

Isizwe samaMpondo, Sihlalo, nephondo laseMpuma Koloni,

uMzantsi Afrika jikelele, siphantsi kwenzila yokukhothama

kweKumkani uZanozuko. Aah Zanazuko! Sifuna ukuthi ke kuye,

hamba kakuhle Faku, hamba Ziqelekazi, hamba Thahla kaNdayeni,

Mahlamba ngobubende, Matshob’ endlovu.

*English*:

Rest well, Your Majesty, your strides shall forever be

emulated by those that are coming after you. Thank you very

much Chair.

Mr N M HADEBE: Hon Chairperson, I suppose, I am audible Chair?

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr A J Nyambi): Yes, you are.

Mr N M HADEBE: Hon Chairperson and hon members the

unprecedented restrictions imposed on our democracy due to the

Covid-19 pandemic have had disastrous effects in our



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communities and their participation in government. The essence

of our work in Parliament is to be one that is reflecting the

people and be responsive to their interests. Covid-19 pandemic

placed tremendous stress on our ability to execute our mandate

in terms of our oversight, accountability and transparency of

our government’s affairs but we did not give up.

We did our best to continue working under the most exhaustive

Covid-19 pandemic lockdown. This necessitated the co-ordinated

plan by all of us in Parliament to use digital and

technologies to continue our work. Many of us who have not

come from privilege background or even a more useful approach

to technology were thrown in the proverbial deep end of the

Fourth Industrial Revolution. Then at the beginning of this

year, the parliamentary precincts were predictably set aflame.

The inferno took fire fighters three days to bring under

control and finally extinguished.

The extent of the structural damage is still uncertain but I

think it is safe to say that it will be years before the

damaged part of the precinct which houses the NCOP, Old

Assembly Chamber and NA would be operational once again. Faced

with these mammoth challenges it is thanks to the will of all

of us here today who have found a way to attempt and providing



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the best providing reach of our mandate. Special mention must

go to the tireless efforts of our Chairperson, all the

parliamentary staff, Parliamentary IT and the Table Staff who

has made it their duty to walk besides us in our duty to the

people of South Africa.

Without the staff working in the background so diligently, we

would not see such smooth flow of parliamentary plenaries yet

again. The IFP thanks you for your service. Hon Chairperson,

we must bring to the lights that parts of parliamentary

communication remain out of service such as telephones. This

must be prioritised as it hinders members and parliamentary

staff in the fulfilment of their duties.

Hon Chair, this is the People’s Parliament and it must be

opened, accessible and business as usual as soon as possible.

Virtual meetings are not accessible to a large majority of the

South Africans. Additionally, it becomes difficult for all

South Africans to engage and hold government’s officials to

account. Government’s lack of attention towards the provision

of electricity and affordable data to South Africans leaves

many of the voices of South Africans mute in terms of

development.



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Chairperson, the IFP Caucus would like to thank you Sir and

the Speaker for her open door approach during the recent

engagements with opposition party leaders. The strategy and

decision-making discussions will go a long way in building

unity of reaching the goals of the National Development Plan,

NDP Vision 2030. While surveys show that public confidence in

Parliament is only around 27%, if these engagements can

realise fruitful outcomes for the people of the country, then

I am sure that we will see greater trust in Parliament.

Hon Chairperson, in conclusion, I wish to say that the IFP

supports the budget vote. I thank you.

Mr M NHANHA: Thank you hon Nyambi, hon members. Our

Constitution allows for three arms of state, namely the

judiciary, the executive and the legislature. Each of these

arms is independent from each other and are designed to

strengthen our fledgling democracy. We all know the importance

each arm plays in ensuring that none of the three overreaches

or abuse its authority.

Again hon members, we all know Parliament’s primary mandate is

to enact laws and oversight over the executive. So, in

essence, Parliament should position itself as a people’s



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House, set on serving the nation and safeguarding of the

people’s civil liberties. The House of Parliament should be

viewed by the electorate as theirs, and so too are their

elected representatives.

Occasionally in Parliament, I have hosted visitors from the

Eastern Cape and elsewhere in the country. It is during these

visits that I realised the meaning of Parliament to ordinary

South Africans. I could see the excitement, the joy, the sense

of belonging, the sense of ownership, whilst taking

photographs in front of the buildings of Parliament. Selfies

next to the statue of the First Democratic President, Mr.

Nelson Mandela, and that to be finished off with a scrumptious

lunch at either New Wing or Marks building restaurant.

I have further observed South Africa’s love for their

Parliament. When we were still recovering from New Year's Day

babalaas, we were we were awoken to unsavoury news that the

House of Parliament was in flames. There was a real sense of

sorrow amongst a vast majority of South Africans. Of course,

except opportunists and populists who sought to use such a sad

moment in the history of our country, by calling for the

relocation of Parliament to Pretoria.



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Hon members, scale up the 13 stairs going into the National

Council of Provinces building. Those stairs are littered with

truly amazing words such as freedom and democracy, equality

and diversity, unity and reconciliation, openness and

participation, oversight and accountability, reconstruction

and development and co-operative governance, which by all

accounts this is what Parliament should be about.

Hon members, it is about time that as Parliament we must take

a hard look at ourselves, whether we have lived up to the

truly amazing words littered on the stairs in front of them in

front of the National Council of Provinces building. I am

afraid the answer will not be so encouraging. The House of

Parliament which should be a shield for ordinary South

Africans has not covered itself in glory.

During the nine wasted years of state capture by former

President Jacob Zuma and his enablers by the way, who some of

them are still members of this House, Parliament slept on the

job. Parliament failed to do its work. Parliament sat on it on

its hands. In fact, put it bluntly, those like the DA who

called for action by Parliament, instead the ANC used its

majority to shut it down those voices. The ANC looked away and

close ranks behind their President. As hon Brauteseth earlier



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said: “To them it is party first and South Africans are less

important”

Hon members, by extension Parliament was complicit in the

theft of our country’s resources. This is confirmed by Judge

Zondo’s Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State

Capture Report. Months after Judge Zondo released his report

directing Parliament to implement remedial actions, presiding

officers are once again refusing to act in the same in the

same manner in which they did during the Zuma years. They are

citing frivolous excuses that they are awaiting President

Ramaphosa to table that report before Parliament.

Parliament’s own legal advisors agreed with the DA that, the

presiding officers did not have to wait for another arm of

state. Hon members, Parliament’s refusal to process the report

is an attempt to protect those Members of Parliament who are

implicated in the Zondo Commission of Inquiry into Allegations

of State Capture. Thank goodness with the DA around, you won’t

get away with it. A charge led by the DA’s Deputy Chief Whip

hon Siviwe Gwarube who took the presiding officers head on

before they could agree to table the Zondo report to

Parliament.



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The legislature is an arm of the state is independent of the

other two arms, and therefore we are no lapdog of the

executive. The presiding officers must without delay table

this report, and all remedial actions are undertaken in their

totality.

Hon Mahlangu, I do not know who wrote your speech because I

write my speeches, but there seems to be contradictions in

terms. For some reason you seem to think that, oversight is

exercised to ensure that the executive implements ANC

resolutions, you are wrong my sister. The best definition of

oversight - I just hope you were listening to hon Labuschagne,

that is the best definition of oversight. It has got nothing

to do with your party’s resolutions.

Secondly, hon Lucas I agree with you, we must hold the

executive to account. But tell me, how do we do it if the

chairpersons of portfolio committees, if the chairpersons of

select committees prevent us from holding those in the

executive to account? How do we do it? Therefore, the buck

still stops with you. Get your house in order as the ANC

Caucus we are here to help you to your work successfully.

Thank you very much.



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The CHIEF WHIP OF THE NCOP: Hon House Chair Nyambi, allow me

to start on a personal note in memory of the 1976 June 16

youth. As we celebrate the 46th anniversary of the 1976 youth

uprising this month, it is worth noting that over this past

weekend one of the former members of uMkhonto weSizwe, a

generation of the 1976 uprising and a long-serving member of

the State Security Agency until 2021, Comrade Ronnie Khoabane

was laid to permanent rest after a sudden illness. Comrade

Ronnie was one of the most professional and dedicated public

servants, with unquestionable loyalty to the Constitution, a

loyal cadre of the ANC till the end. May his soul rest in

peace.

House Chair, Deputy Chairperson hon Sylvia Lucas,

distinguished special delegates and hon members, this Budget

Policy debate affords us an opportunity to take the public

into confidence about how we have spent the budget allocated

to us as this august House. It is an opportunity to take stock

of the route we have traversed over the last financial year,

what strides we have made in executing the constitutional

mandate of this House, and most critically, how all our

activities have impacted on the lives of our people.



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This is critically so when this Budget Policy debate takes

place midway into the sixth democratic administration and

within the global context of the declining capacity of

democracy and its institutions, especially Parliament, to push

back the escalating crises of poverty, unemployment and

inequality.

Contrary to some cynics who believe that the low voter turnout

is unique to South Africa and attributes it to the so-called

poor service delivery by the governing ANC, the literature on

democratic renewal is replete with empirical evidence that

political apathy, as evidenced by low voter turnout, is an

international phenomenon driven by the disenchantment of the

masses with the failure of neoliberal democracy and its

institutions to address the persistence of deepening levels of

poverty, unemployment and inequality. Despite this pervasive

international crisis, many leading and international research

institutions single out South Africa as amongst the leading

countries in the world with high voter turnouts.

Most critically, the Budget Policy debate also takes place

against the domestic backdrop of the qualitative setbacks and

reversals of our democratic gains occasioned by three critical

developments of the recent past. Firstly, the outbreak of



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COVID-19 and its continued persistence; secondly, the 2021

July unrest in some parts of KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng; and

lastly, the recent outbreak of the devastating floods in

KwaZulu-Natal and some parts of the Eastern Cape. Against this

background, the critical question that arises is whether we as

the National Council of Provinces have risen to the occasion

and seized the moment to inspire our people about a better

future.

Critical to answering this question is how have our programmes

set the national agenda that responds to the needs of our

people. As the common course, the agenda of the NCOP is set by

the programming committee led by the Chair, which sits

regularly to consider and sequence a range of activities for

the House and its committees. At the core of these activities

are the consideration of legislation, oversight and public

consideration of issues that affect the provinces.

The Whips’ Forum, which is convened by the Chief Whip, plays a

critical role in the political management of the business of

the NCOP by facilitating the inputs of provinces and the

political parties represented in the NCOP in determining the

programme of this House. The multiparty Whips’ Forum serves as

a political and strategic clearing house of all contentious



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issues to ensure that by the time the programme serves before

the programming committee, there is some minimum consensus. In

its modus operandi, the Whips’ Forum always seeks to arrive at

its decisions by consensus, shaped by political debates,

mutual compromises, trade-offs and counter trade-offs. It is

worth reaffirming the fundamental principle of democracy that

where consensus is not reached, the voice of the democratic

majority must prevail.

In pursuance of the strategic mandate of this House as a

catalyst for integrated co-operative governance, we have

adopted three key high level flagship programmes. Firstly, the

NCOP Provincial Week; secondly, the NCOP Local Government

focus Week; and thirdly, the NCOP’s Taking Parliament to the

People.

These programmes are standardised in the annual plan of the

NCOP to give effect to the three inter-related strategic goals

respectively: to connect the NCOP’s permanent delegates with

their provincial legislatures in terms of section 113 of the

Constitution; to give a structured voice of local government

in the NCOP in terms of section 67 of the Constitution; and to

facilitate public engagement with the three spheres of

government under one roof.



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It is worth noting that the NCOP is the first House of

Parliament in the whole world to design and implement a robust

public engagement model in the form of the NCOP’s Taking

Parliament to the People. To this end, we stand proud that the

2022 Global Parliamentary Report**,** jointly sponsored by the UN

Development Programme and the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

identifies public engagement as a critical pillar of

democratic renewal and consolidation in the current epoch.

Through these programmes, we have been able to identify the

gaps in terms of the unintended impacts of national policy on

the provinces and local government, integrate the voices of

provinces and local government in national policy-making, and

solicit the views and feedback of our people about the impact

of national policy on their lives.

As part of our integrated response to the disruptions and

restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, we have piloted

and adopted a new way of doing business in the NCOP through

what is referred to as Ministerial plenary briefings. Contrary

to some initial cynicism against this initiative, the idea

behind the new way of doing business was informed, first and

foremost, by the recognition that the COVID-19 pandemic and

its impact cuts across all sector departments; and secondly,



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the capacity of these kinds of briefings to bring ... once the

three spheres of government under one roof.

As Amilcar Cabral teaches, “Tell no lies, Claim no easy

victories”. To paint our past as completely rosy without

setbacks and reversals borne out of subjective weaknesses,

will be tantamount to telling lies and claiming easy

victories. Looking back over the last two and a half years,

there are many critical lessons worth pointing out if we are

to claim the future. Critical amongst these is the

synchronisation between the programme of the National Assembly

and the National Council of Provinces, the capacity of the

House to follow through ... its own decisions and the

executive’s commitments and lastly, the review of our flagship

programmes.

The NCOP and National Assembly have distinct constitutional

mandates, although complementary. The Questions for Oral

Reply, Questions to the President and Deputy President, and

the Budget Vote processes always occur simultaneously or too

close to each other. For instance, this robs the NCOP of the

opportunity to review the impact of the previous budget on the

provinces and local government, thus defeating the strategic

agenda of this august House of forging integrated co-operative



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governance. More often, the Questions for Oral Reply to the

President and Deputy President in the NA is always followed by

the same process within a period — at times a week — in the

National Council of Provinces.

The NCOP has various exciting programmes through which it

engages with the executive. More often, critical issues are

raised that require careful and thorough processing and follow

up, but this has not been the case and in the process critical

issues are lost as a rush to grapple with new issues ensues. A

glaring example is our annual Local Government focus Week,

where we go without even a review of decisions/recommendations

of the previous focus week. It is my submission that we need

to explore intermediate processes of engagement to process and

follow through our decisions as a standard operating

procedure.

I am sure that hon members would agree that the conditions

have changed drastically since the design and adoption of our

flagship programmes. Since the adoption of these programmes,

new realties have emerged and insight gained in terms of how

these programmes can be enhanced and improved. For instance,

among the critical questions we must ask is whether the

provincial legislatures feel part and co-owners of the



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Provincial Week and Taking Parliament to the People

programmes, from the planning and actual implementation of

these programmes, or as invited guests. We are raising these

questions because at the end of the day, and more often,

governance and service-delivery challenges are borne out of

omissions and commissions by the provincial government which

the NCOP has no power to oversee. Without the active

participation and follow up by the legislatures on key issues

emanating from these programmes, our impact as the NCOP is not

possible.

To conclude, allow me to express my gratitude as the Chief

Whip of the National Council of Provinces ... the provincial

Whips and the leaders of different political parties for their

continued and constructive involvement in the Whippery. I must

also thank the presiding officers for their guidance and

support. I therefore move in support of the Vote. Thank you.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr A J Nyambi): Thank you, hon Chief

Whip, tata Mohai. Hon members, that concludes the debate. I

wish to thank the Chairperson tata Masondo, Deputy Chairperson

me Lucas, Chief Whip tata Mohai, Deputy Speaker of the Eastern

Cape legislature and all delegates for their participation in

this very important debate.



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Hon delegates, I have been informed that there will be one

debate on Orders Two, Three and Four. We therefore proceed to

the Second, Third and Fourth Orders - Policy debate on Budget

Vote 11: Public Service and Administration, Policy debate on

Budget Vote 12: Public Service Commission and Policy debate on

Budget Vote 7: National School of Government.

Hon members, allow me now to call upon hon Nxesi, the acting

Minister of Public Service and Administration, to open the

debate. Hon minister Nxesi? Then hon Deputy Chairperson me

Lucas will continue chairing whilst hon Nxesi takes the

platform. Hon Minister?

Debate concluded.

**APPROPRIATION BILL**

(Policy debate)

Vote No 11 – Public Service and Administration:

AND

**APPROPRIATION BILL**

(Policy debate)



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Vote No 7: National School of Governance:

AND

**APPROPRIATION BILL**

(Policy debate)

Vote No 12: Public Service Commission:

The ACTING MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION (Mr T

W T Nxesi): Thank you very much, House Chair of the NCOP, hon

Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP, members of

the House, the Deputy Minister for Public Service and

Administration, Dr Chana Pilani-Majake, Minister and Deputy

Ministers, hon Chairperson and members of the select

committee, the Chief Whip of the NCOP, the premiers and

representatives of the provinces, the SA Local Government

Association, Salga, representatives, acting chairperson and

commissioners of the Public Service Commission, the

chairperson and the board of trustees of the Government

Employees Medical aid Scheme, GEMS, chairperson of the Public

Sector Education and Training Authority, chairperson of the

African Peer Review Mechanism National Governing Council, the

heads of the institutions within the portfolio of Public



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Service and Administration, esteemed guests, and ladies and

gentlemen.

On the 4th of April 2022, President Cyril Ramaphosa appointed

me to act as Minister for Public Service and Administration.

The Minister of Public Service and Administration is

constituted by four entities: The Department of Public Service

and Administration, Vote 11, led by the Director-General Ms

Yoliswa Makhasi; the National School of Governance, Vote 7,

led by the principal Professor Busani Ngcaweni; the Government

Employees Medical Scheme, GEMS, which generates its own income

and not covered in the Budget Vote and is led by the principal

officer Dr Stan Moloabi and the Centre for Public Service

Innovation led by the Acting Director, Ms Lydia Sebokedi.

The Public Service Commission, PSC, is an independent

institution for which I shall also table its Budget Vote 12

established in terms of chapter 10 of the Constitution. The

PSC, Public Service Commission, is currently chaired in an

acting capacity my Professor Somadoda Fikeni and

administratively led by Advocate Dinkie Dube.

The Deputy Minister hon Pilani-Majake will speak to the role

of the Centre for Public Service and Innovation. Our apex



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priority for the current administration as the country and the

department is to build a capable, ethical and developmental

state.

As articulated in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework, MTSF,

a capable state is the one which has the required human

capabilities, institutional capacity, service processes and

technological platforms to deliver services to the people.

An ethical state is one which is driven by constitutional

values and principles of public administration and the rule of

law focused on progressive realisation of economic rights and

social justice as outlined in the Bill of Rights.

A developmental state is one which aims to meet the people’s

needs through interventionist, developmental, participatory

public administration leading to an active citizenry through

partnership with all sectors of the society.

This sphere marks 25 years since our government adopted Batho

Pele principles championed by the first postapartheid Minister

for Public Service and Administration, the late Comrade Dr

Zola Skweyiya, who wrote that, I quote:



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The transformation of our public service is to be judged

by the practical difference that people see in their

everyday lives.

These principles remain relevant today.

The DPSA has the task of creating conditions, policies and

procedures and norms and standards but promote a capable

ethical and develop oriented public service to strengthen

service delivery.

Flowing from the 2019 to 2024 Medium-Term Strategic Framework,

the department adopted priority programmes: Firstly, the

revitalised implementation of Batho Pele; secondly, the

implementation of Public Administration Management Act,

thirdly, stabilising the public service; fourthly, fighting

corruption; and lastly, effective implementation of public

service policies.

In relation to the effective implementation of Batho Pele,

Cabinet has approved the Batho Pele revitalisations strategy

to promote a people focused public service. The Public

Administration Management Act, PAMA, is aimed at harmonising

all three spheres of government to ensure uniformity and



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synergy and its implementation will go a long way towards the

realisation of a capable state as envisioned by the National

Development Plan, NDP.

Central to the stabilising efforts, will be the effective and

efficient management of the public service finances. The fight

against corruption is ongoing. Corruption and other aspects of

poor governance and weak institutions have substantial adverse

effects on economic growth.

Effective implementation of the public policies is about

service delivery. Public policy is the translation of public

needs into action. We are committed to an integrated approach

which fosters partnership of all government institutions

across the spheres, which fosters collaboration of

institutions within the public service and administration

portfolio and through engagement of labour, civil society and

business as we endeavour to improve the service delivery.

The work we do as government relies on having a cadre of

dedicated, skilled and hardworking public servants who are

responsive, innovative and committed to help realise

government objectives. Let me repeat this. We are not

apologetic. And I want to emphasize, we are not apologetic



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about this. The work we do as government relies on having a

cadre of dedicated, skilled and hardworking public servants

who are responsive, innovative and committed to help realise

government objectives.

Ongoing implementation efforts to improve the performance of

the public service municipalities, public entities require the

development of an intervention’s framework from government,

modernising of the public administration, strengthening of

government monitoring and evaluation and other systems,

systematising human resources and organisational development

and Batho Pele initiatives all to ensure that government

machinery can contribute to the promise of a better life for

all.

Strengthening service delivery is not just about technical

exercise, it is about transformation. Pillar 1 of the White

Paper on the rights of persons with disabilities refers to

removing to barriers access and participation.

The framework on the gender responsive planning, budgeting,

monitoring and evaluation and auditing requires institutions

to reserve specific budget for gender matters. South Africa is

party to the convention on elimination of all forms of



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discrimination against women which seeks to ensure the

protection of the rights of women at the workplace.

The Public Sector Wage Bill is under severe pressure due to

the general constraints faced by the South African economy.

The situation has been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. It

has become increasingly important to develop a new

remuneration framework for the public sector including a wage

sector mechanism to better manage the Public Sector Wage Bill

and ensure a greater degree of alignment in remuneration

between the various paths of the public sector.

We convened with unions a timely Public Service Summit on the

collective bargaining on the 28-30 March 2022, where all

parties engaged in a frank exchange but we were able to agree

on a number of areas in the final declaration with regard to

resourcing, reconfiguration aligned to job security,

anticorruption, the fight against poverty, unemployment and

inequality and the principle of centralised collective

bargaining. Parties to the Public Service Co-ordinating

Bargaining Council, PSCBC, have agreed in principle to align

wage negotiations to the government’s planning and budgeting

sector.



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The National School of Governance, NSG, has the mandate to

provide or facilitate the provision of education, training and

development interventions in the public sector. The school’s

five-year strategy is unfolding in a dynamic manner coinciding

with the events like the COVID-19 pandemic and harnessing the

potential of the rapidly expanding digital transformation

responding to the challenges of unemployment and inequality

and constraint budgets.

The National School of Governance implements the National

Digital and Future Skills Strategy which government adopted in

2020, and recognises that the digital skills are required for

public servants to directly address service delivery and

overcome the log jam caused by limited physical capacity to

service a large number of citizens particularly in remote

areas.

The NSG achievements include the following: 135 000 e-learner

enrolments; rolling out programmes in the areas of effective

governance, gender and transformation, leadership induction

and policy regulation; hosting successful leadership

development interventions including economic governance

schools, the programme of ethical leadership and executive

oversight and the induction programmes for boards of public



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entities. The NSG provides training to local government and

recently signed training agreements with the City of Cape Town

metropolitan municipality and the Gauteng provincial

government.

Today, I am encouraged that elected representatives and

appointed officials are going back to class. In March 2021,

President Ramaphosa together with members of the executive and

other officials joined a master class. I am encouraged that

mayors and state entity board members are being inducted on

ethical leadership and executive oversight. I am encouraged by

the thousands of public servants including our teachers who

are completing courses on ethics.

Hon members, professionalising the public administration is

one of the key imperatives for the state capacity.

The President in the Sona indicated that we are now at an

advanced stage of finalisation of the professionalization

framework with an emphasis on pre-entry, recruitment,

selection, induction, continuous learning and career

progression of the public servants.



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I wish to assure you that the framework has now been finalised

consideration by Cabinet. It proposes radical public sector

reforms which include more decisive intervention on consequent

management especially in dealing with mediocrity, unethical

behaviour, corruption and criminal acts.

Instruments to undertake integrity testing before any

individual joins the public sector. Stabilizing the political

administrative interphase across the public service with

regard to the tenure of the head of departments, HODs. We

shall consider increasing the period of tenure to 10 years,

subject to performance. Repurposing the role of the Public

Service Commission for insulating of recruitment and selection

practices from parties and influence and manipulation for the

appointment of the director-generals and their deputies.

Review and strengthening recognition of learning for the youth

in the public sector. The Public Service Commission remains a

critical institution committed to establishing sound and good

governance in the public service based on principles of

accountability, participation, responsiveness to the needs of

the people, transparency and the rule of law.

In relation to the goal of development orientation, the PSC

has found that South African planning system turns to be



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geared towards reporting and auditing rather than resolution

of development programmes necessary to combat poverty,

unemployment and inequality.

The PSC’s 2021 state of the public service report reveals a

lot of variable income capacity and performance across the

public service with major deficiencies in departments existing

side by side with pockets of strengths and excellence. So, the

report makes proposals on the need to build institutional

capability.

The PSC annually conducts announced and unannounced

inspections of service delivery sites to evaluate service

delivery from the perspectives of the citizens and identify

service delivery challenges that can be addressed immediately.

In the last year, included in the sites to provinces of the

North West, Eastern Cape as well as 57 Home Affairs points

across the country.

The PSC participated in the mission to Waterberg District

Municipality in 2021 as part of the partnership between the

United Nations and the Department of Co-operative Governance

and Traditional Affairs initiative to support the

implementation of the District Development Model. A critical



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programme building the state capacity and ensuring improved

responsiveness to the community needs.

The PSC’s citizen’s forum is distinctly South African method

of engaging citizens. It involves government working with

citizens to propose critical measures to improve service

delivery. The PSC continues to monitor the performance of the

departments in terms of payment of invoices of the suppliers

within 30 days’ timeframe stipulated in the Public Finance

Management Act.

Further to this, the PSC continue to intervene in the matters

of unresponsiveness by the public institutions. These

interventions include, as an example, requiring the SAPS

forensic services to release the forensic report to enable a

grieving family to bury their loved ones, the issuance of

matric certificates and payments of the Sassa COVID-19 relief

funds during 2021-22 financial year. The PSC has continued to

contribute towards the improvement of the sound labour

relations in public service through investigating grievances

that could be resolved between the departments and their

employees.



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The PSC’s final report on effectiveness of the continuous

employee development in the public service will assist the

departments to develop and review their training and

development policies in response to the Fourth Industrial

Revolution or 4IR skills needs in order to support the

government operations and service delivery.

The national anticorruption hotline assists members of the

public service to report corruption and fraud occurring in the

public service. The PSC has witnessed an increase in the level

of the utilisation of the hotline from 872 to 1 563 calls in

the 2021-22 financial year, resulting in the recovery of

monies fraudulently obtained and punishing of wrongdoers.

The PSC conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the

complaints management system in the public service. The study

found that there is no consistency in the management of

complaints in the public service and that the monitoring the

evaluation of complaints lacks vigour. The PSC has made

recommendations aimed at assisting departments in this area of

work.

One of the flagship projects of the PSC is the assessment of

the effectiveness of government support to service delivery



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with a particular focus on information and communication

technology as well physical accommodation of the government to

deliver.

In supporting Parliament to exercise its oversight role and

hold executives accountable, the PSC will conduct inspections

in partnership with Parliament. The PSC will contribute

towards the professionalization of the public service,

continue to conduct investigations in the public

administration malpractices and address the underlying causes

of ineffective discipline management in the public service.

Legislation will be tabled to strengthen the independence of

the PSC as a Chapter 9 institution.

The following budget has been allocated in the respective

programmes and entities. The DPSA budget allocation for 2022-

23 financial year is R540 million, an increase of 1,6% from

the final allocation for 2021-22.

The DPSA programmes have been allocated the following

resources: Programme 1, which is administration has been

allocated R245 million; Programme 2, the human resource

management and development is allocated R53,6 million;

Programme 3, negotiation labour relations and remuneration



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management is allocated R106,9 million; Programme 4, e-

government services and information management is allocated

R32,3 million; and Programme 5, government services access and

improvement which also the transfer of payment to the Centre

for Public Service and Innovation is allocated R102,3 million.

The budget for the NSG for this financial year is R228 million

as the NSG has to generate an additional revenue for its

financial sustainability. The training trading entity has

budgeted to raise income from the course fees of R101 million.

The PSC budget allocation for 2022-23 financial year is

R280 million.

In summary, our task is to change the lives of South Africans

for the better through an ethical, capable and developmental

public service.

Let me finally thank the Deputy Minister, the director-

general, the officials of the DBSA and the entities for their

commitment and the hard work, and for also inducting me as the

Acting Minister. I hereby table the budget of the DPSA, its

entities and the PSC for 2022-23 financial year. Thank you

very much, House Chair.



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Mr K M MMOEIMANG: Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP, Mme [Ms]

Sylvia Lucas, allow me to also extend a word of greetings to

the National Chair, Ntate [Mr] Masondo, and the two House

Chairs, the Chief Whip of the NCOP and also the Minister

together with the Deputy and also greetings to the permanent

delegates and special delegates.

Hon Deputy Chair, allow me on behalf of the ANC to voice my

support to the three votes as tabled by the hon Minister,

particularly with regard to locating the role of these three

institutions within our broader developmental agenda,

precisely by virtue of the fact that as we celebrate June

month we need to remind ourselves that those callant young

people, when they rose against the system they were conscious

of the fact that they expect us as the current generation of

leaders to confront the legacy of colonialism of a special

type and that colonialism and apartheid created a particular

relations of capitalism which created landless majority,

propertyless and unskilled labouring class and we, therefore,

agree with the Minister that we need a state that is

unapologetic to the captain of industry, but be bold to lead a

long concerted effort drive for the economic growth and ensure

that the resources are mobilised for developmental purpose

like the East Asian economies did in the past.



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The National Development Plan, NDP, commits us to this vision

of building an ethical, capable and developmental state. This

state was defined as having the capacity to mobilize the

private sector, the working class and all sections of society

towards a developmental agenda aimed at resolving the triple

challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequalities.

Therefore, the developmental state that we referred to is

rooted in the realities of a mixed economy wherein the state

has to be interventionist in its nature for a strong and

vibrant public and private sector, and also protect the poor

and the working class from the excesses of the market. For the

state to be able to undertake this mammoth task, with

identified in the NDP, that there is a need to build

capabilities and inculcate progressive values in the public

service which mirror those envisaged in the Constitution.

The Constitution of our country outlines, in section 159(1),

that the public service must be governed by democratic values

and principles enshrined in the Constitution, among others (a)

a high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and

maintained, and also that (c) public service must be

development orientated, and have a (h) good-human resource



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management and career development practices to maximize human

potential, which has to be cultivated.

We remain committed to the implementation of the steps that

were identified in the NDP to promote the values and

principles of public administration as enshrined in the

Constitution. Therefore, the NDP highlights that in order to

address the challenges of poverty and inequality there is a

need for a well-run and effectively coordinated state

institutions with skilled public servants who are committed to

the public good and capable of delivery consistently high-

quality services, while prioritizing the nation’s

developmental objectives.

Furthermore, as the ANC we believe that in building human

capital we need to ensure that this is done through the

development of retention of qualified and capable public

service, which is quite important for the developmental state

because it allows it to pursue its developmental objectives in

order to foster sustainable and more inclusive growth.

The capable public service also has the ability to be

innovative and resolve modern day challenges in a manner that

saves time, energy and resources. This means that we can



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foster a culture of specialization and focus on maximizing

areas where the public service has a competitive edge. With a

capable public service, the limited resources of government

will be channelled towards better service delivery and the

pursuit of developmental objectives.

Hon Chairperson and hon members, unevenness in capacity tends

to leads to uneven performance in the public service. This

unevenness is caused by a complex set of factors, including

tensions in the interface between political and administrative

institutions, instability also at administrative level, the

skills deficits insufficient attention, the erosion of

accountability and authority, poor organizational design and

also low staff morale.

Therefore, we appreciate the steps are being taken by the

democratic state, led by the ANC, to strengthen skills,

enhance morale, clarify lines of accountability and building

an ethical of public service. These steps are guided by the

need for a long-term policy stability as well as awareness of

potentially adverse effects of over-regulation.

The democratic state, led by the ANC, has already promulgated

legislation which lay the basis for what we seek to achieve in



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the public service. First, we must ensure that public servants

are not pursuing narrow business interests at the expense of

the public. However, we take comfort in the fact that in 2016

the Public Service Regulations, in which regulation 13c

prohibits public service employees from doing business with

the state or any of its organs. Furthermore, section 8 of the

Public Administration Management Act of 2014 criminalizes the

conducting of business with the state for public

administration and for advisors.

We continue to monitor the implementation of these provisions

in order to ensure that we root out rent seeking elements in

the public service. For example, in Eskom, it was discovered

that there are 3 812 employees who were doing business with

the entity and we have to begin a process of ensuring that

there is consequence management applied.

Furthermore, section 18 of the Public Management Act provides

for the Disclosure of Financial Interests and setting up the

Ethics, Integrity and Discipline Technical Assistance Unit as

well as the Office of Standards and Compliance Regulations.

This is also one of the basis why as the ANC we are supporting

this budget. Because this has been implemented through the

introduction of the new and improved Z83 form which requires



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those interested in the public service to satisfy these

requirements. Our role is to ensure that there is full

compliance around these provisions and where there is no

transparency, proper consequence management must be meted out.

There is also a need for the implementation of electronic

systems for self-diagnostics and compliance audits through the

measurement instruments of the Office of Standards and

Compliance. The Organisational Functionality Assessment Tool

is being consolidated to measure institutional governance, as

well as organizational administration.

Globally, the trends in public service is gravitating towards

the 4th Industrial Revolution and this has an effect in terms

of how the old and outdated methods of public service will be

effective. So, therefore, the department will be leading

digital transformation and digitization transformation of the

public service. Some of the key interventions in this regard

will include developing required prescripts to enable and

support the digital transformation of the public

administration. This will ensure that government is a key

economic enabler and player that positively benefits from the

digitalization and the digitization.



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The improvement in service delivery requires that we deepen

the professionalization of the public service framework, as

raised by the Minister in his debate. This requires us to

return to the Batho Pele principles and the Public Service

Charter and strict monitoring thereof. In addressing the gaps

and the weaknesses, the department will, over the Medium-Term

Expenditure Framework, MTEF, period, institutionalize a number

of integrated interventions which include, amongst others, the

strengthening of the implementation of the Operations

Management Framework and Service Delivery Improvement Plans as

well as a revised programme to strengthen the implementation

of the Batho Pele Programme. Hence the ANC supports this

budget.

Professionalizing the public service requires a nonpartisan

approach. Because as the ANC we believe that it is in the

interest of the national democratic revolution for the public

service to be nonpartisan. For this to be realized, the public

service must be depoliticized and government departments must

be insulated from the politics or political parties’

micromanagement. Because the bureaucracy must continue to

loyally and diligently implement the political mandate set by

the voters and the party, but to refrain from being political

actors themselves. This requires us to inculcate a culture of



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meritocracy in the public service that encourages the

development and retention of the most capable and skilled

public servants; this has been a serious challenge because the

most capable minds are lost to the private sector. In order to

address this, we must make public service to be a more

attractive career choice with proper reward systems; this is

much more critical at the local government level.

One of the driving factors for the degeneration at local

government is the lack of human resources. This was

highlighted in the Auditor-General’s Municipal Finance

Management Finance, MFMA, 2018-19 audit report which was

titled ‘Not enough to go around, yet not the right hands at

the till’. This report basically highlighted that finance

departments in municipalities are staffed to capacity and yet

there is an overreliance on consultants to do the work. This

is because of tendencies such as nepotism in the recruitment

processes.

We need to synchronize the interventions which have been made

with regard to the professionalization of the public service

with the work being done at local government level.



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The intentions of a developmental state are to provide

direction to capital and all other sections of the society by

driving investment into productive sectors of the economy;

these are sectors that are labour intensive and ensure that we

employ our people. Hence my opening statement, hon Deputy

Chair. This starts with investment in public service.

The developmental state must first invest in the development

of skills and expertise in the public service which will be

innovative and creative in the prosecution of the public

mandate and service delivery, this will be attractive to

private investment.

We must also reflect on this question within the broader

context of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan that

was announced by the President as a response to negative

impact COVID-19 global pandemic. The developmental state with

technical and political capacity to lead development and

transform the economy is identified as one of the pillars

required to drive economic reconstruction and recovery.

In conclusion, the plan also reflected on the reconstruction

and transformation of the economy, this, it explained entailed

as inclusive of building a sustainable, resilient and



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inclusive economy. The plan identified priorities such as

interventions to be made, and these include employment of

orientated strategic localization and export promotion, and

gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth. The

public service must be at the forefront of these intervention

and it must suggest innovative ways in which these must be

carried out at all levels of the state. One of these

interventions should be the implementation of the Gender-Based

Violence and Femicide National Strategic Plan, GBVFNSP, which

proposes, amongst others, streamlining and budgeting on

budgeting for gender interventions. The ANC leads, ANC lives.

We support the budget. Thank you, Chair.

Mr T J BRAUTESETH: Hon Deputy Chairperson, hon Minister, hon

members and fellow South Africans, let me start by saying that

I have deep empathy for the Minister, he has been given the

unenviable task of supervising two massive departments, the

Department of Employment and Labour and the Ministry under

scrutiny today, the Department of Public Service and

Administration. On reflection, it would appear that hon

Ramaphosa has, however, seen employment and the public service

as essentially the same thing. After all, it is a perfect way

to ensure continued patronage amongst the workers towards the

governing party. In simple terms, the Minister has oversight



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of the Department of ANC Voter Affairs, a thinly disguised new

seat on the Cabinet table.

But this department is not only designed to ensure patronage

with mechanisms like the minimum wage. It is also perfectly

positioned to ensure the furtherance of corrupt activities. It

is common cause that to bite the hand that feeds you would be

career suicide. So why would you risk the future of yourself

and your family by biting back at the political hand that has

pointed out the corrupt favour required? I would like to

remind the Minister of the formula of corruption in academia.

Corruption equals power, plus discretion, minus ethics. Or

perhaps more appropriate in the South African context, power

plus discretion, minus ethics, equals corruption.

In an ethics-free environment, Minister, you have corruption

in its purest form. From 1994 onwards, the slow poison has

been quietly seeping into the system, cancer that could take a

young nation with a world on its feet, to literally being on

its knees in front of the world, Frantz Fanon reflected in his

*The Wretched of the Earth* how inevitably every post-colonial

country will always replace the previous bourgeoisie with a

new one. He predicted that the new class, like those before

it, would exploit their new power to extract benefits for



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themselves without actually creating anything. In its pressing

need to bolster their vote under this disguise of

transformation, the ANC began its programme of cadre

deployment. This policy first formulated in 1985, placed a

huge emphasis on loyalty to the party and not the state. The

policy of cadre deployment, confirmed by the President in the

Zondo Commission meant that suitably qualified individuals

were overlooked as a result of the policy. Legions of South

Africans were placed in government because of their

credentials and sacrifice in the struggle but many more were

deployed merely out of the pledge to the ideals of the

national democratic revolution, as espoused by the ANC. So the

slow poison referred to earlier took hold and departments

slowly became dysfunctional, not overnight, but in the slow

process that has taken almost three decades to manifest itself

fully.

The next ruinous effect to take hold was in the ugly head of

greedy cadres. Businessmen and businesswomen became alive to

the fact that with a little prompting, these deployed cadres

could be swayed to serve their interests. After all, these

cadres had power and discretion, and with a bit of

encouragement could be persuaded to compromise their ethics.

In their admirable effort to ward off these effects, the



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government promulgated a raft of anti-corruption legislation,

with the Public Finance Management Act, PFMA, being the

flagship. But the inherent weakness in such a well-regulated

environment lies in enforcement. The simple fact is that South

Africa is policy rich but implementation poor.

Any critique, any challenge to the state of affairs would be

vigorously rejected as counterrevolutionary and fought off at

all costs. Frantz Fanon reflected on the cognitive dissonance

of the time:

Sometimes people hold a core belief that is very strong.

When they are presented with information that works

against that belief, the new evidence cannot be accepted.

Let me be clear, the dissonance referred to by Fanon knew no

demographics or political persuasion. It is a human condition.

It is often said that the true definition of intelligence is

not the IQ test. It is the ability to adapt to change. There

is nothing wrong with acknowledging the mistakes of the past

and taking a new path. Minister, it is not a sign of weakness.

It is indeed a sign of courage. In this environment South

Africans were given hope when legislation like the Public

Administration and Management Act was promulgated in 2014,



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this Act gave rise to the Public Service Regulations of 2016.

Another feature of this legislation was to establish the

Public Administration, Ethics, Integrity, and Disciplinary

Technical Assistance Unit, quite a mouthful. This unit was

formally established in April 2021. There is still, however,

confusion about its role and any work accomplished to date. In

our last engagement in this committee where the Minister was

present, I requested an update on its work. A report was

promised on 11 May, almost a month later, I am still waiting.

Again, policy rich, implementation poor. The Annual

Performance Plan refers to the Public Administration and

Management Act being implemented by 2025. Talk about kicking

the can down the road to the next Minister of ANC Voter

Affairs. It also speaks to intensified, anti-corruption

activities. But again, no action to date. This budget totals

some R450 billion, which is a third of the nation’s fiscus. A

budget fit to ensure a massive amount of patronage and ensure

loyalty to the national democratic revolution and the

mothership. However, if only it were true.

The reality, Minister and members of the NCOP are that the

sands of our country are shifting under the feet of the

governing party. In academic circles, the whispers are growing

to a crescendo. Cadre deployment and broad-based black



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economic empowerment, BBBEE, are being rejected and seen for

what they are, cynical mechanisms for self-enrichment. The

people of our country are starting to express themselves, not

only in the dusty streets but also at the ballot box. The

electoral reversals for the ANC are coming quick and fast,

starting with the carnage in November 2021, to the most recent

landslide win for the DA in Kareeberg in the Northern Cape.

Voters are slowly starting to realise that the DA, obsessive

about appointing the public service on merit and not

allegiance, governs better to the benefit of all citizens

where they hold power. Where the DA governs, we govern well.

Our officials are committed. They work with the true values of

Batho Pele, and they take ownership of their work. When our

politicians and officials make a misstep, they take it on the

chin and they step aside without threats and legal action. The

question that remains is whether the Minister will remain

trapped in Fanon’s cognitive dissonance, or whether he will

break the chains and act to reform the public service in a

meaningful and effective manner. What will you do, hon

Minister? The time for change is now.

*IsiZulu*:

Siyabangena. [We are making our presence felt.]



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*English*:

I thank you.

Ms M L MAMAREGANE: Hon Deputy Chairperson, hon Minister, Deputy

Minister, hon Chief Whip, hon members, public servants are the

backbone of Public Service administration. They are the

implementation drivers in government, and it therefore becomes

crucial that the Public Service possess skilled and

experienced public servants. Our transformation agenda as the

ANC entails building a capable developmental state that serves

the interests of South Africans. Our approach has always been

people-centred. We are building a developmental state that

provides effective basic services and with capabilities to

take forward a far-reaching agenda of national economic

development whilst at the same time placing people and their

involvement at the centre. Building a developmental state

requires skilled, capacitated and experienced human resources

to put forward our transformation agenda. Public servants are

fundamental to ensure proper implementation of government

policies.

Hon Deputy Chairperson, when we speak about capable, we imply

a state capable to formulate policies that respond to the

rapid challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, and



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implement such policies to mitigate these challenges and

developmental in that those policies focus on overcoming the

root causes of poverty and inequality. However, we recognise

that building sate capacity is the most crucial step of all In

the National Development Plan, NDP. We recognised that uneven

collaboration and co-ordination in capacity in all three

spheres of government to be a weakness caused by a complex set

of factors including a skills deficit in the Public Service.

We note that a deficit in skills and professionalism affects

all elements of the Public Service from a senior, middle and

junior levels. We acknowledged that previously there was

insufficient focus on providing stimulating career paths that

ensured the production of skills and foster a sense of

professionalism.

As the ANC if we are to ensure the building of a capable and

developmental state at all three spheres of government, we

must also emphasise strengthening and professionalising public

administration, particularly top management and the delivery

sectors. Building the educational feeder system to produce

developmental skills, technical and professional personnel.

Noting all the characteristics and requirements of building a

capable developmental state, we must recognise the



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significance of the National School of Government to be the

main driver of driving capacitation in the Public Service.

When we speak about capacity we are making reference to human

resources and the required skills necessary in driving our

transformation agenda. The Public Service is tasked with

building a meritocratic and professional Public Service.

However, the National School of Government is responsible for

the development of technical and special professional skills

and appropriate career paths for technical specialists. The

National School of Government also plays a crucial role in

capacitation of public servants in all spheres of government

to ensure that we attain the goals of the national democratic

revolution. The National School of Government provides for

talent management across all spheres and therefore should

continue to provide guidance for appointments succession,

planning and career development.

The National School of Government must continue to ensure that

it provides training and development opportunities to public

servants and elect public representatives to fulfil their

responsibilities.

The National School of Government is the main driver of the

professionalisation framework of the Public Service. We are



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pleased to note that the process of public consultation has

taken place and we will be awaiting the finalisation of the

framework. We comment the National School of Government, NSG,

for the consultation of various groups such as civil society

organisations, institutions of higher learning, regulators,

policy departments, oversight institutions and quality

councils to name a few.

As the ANC we welcome the training programme offered by the

NSG at a local level, the local government leadership

programme. We commend the fact that the NSG is responsible for

capacitation in all levels of government and encourage public

servants at the local sphere to enrol in the course to further

strengthen their skills and capabilities. This is in response

to challenges that has been raised at a local government level

and therefore commend the NSG for heading to the call.

The National School of government has made impressive strides

to ensure quality education and training for its students

through the signing of agreements with higher education

institutions to expand learning opportunities for public

servants. These institutions include Fort Hare University,

Nelson Mandela University, University of Pretoria, Tshwane

University of Technology, University of Johannesburg, Rhodes



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Business School, North West University, Durban University of

Technology and Stellenbosch University. Key deliverables of

this partnership involves the development and review of

curriculum in various areas related to public sector

performance and development, quality assurance and joint

certification of programmes, codeveloped and delivery of NSG

programmes using the high education institutions, HEI’s human

resources expertise, provide expert input in

various education and training areas of relevant fields and

subject matters, undertake research projects with the NSG as

well as the provision of coaching and mentoring services to

various levels of public sector officials.

The partnership with the higher learning institutions enables

the NSG to provide the programmes throughout the country which

expands the scope of professional development for public

sector employees and leaders. In selected cases, the programme

will help participants with the recognition of prior learning

whilst also opening opportunities for further study in

relevant fields. Public servants, members of the executive,

employees, members of legislatures, councillors and employees

of all organs of state will be eligible to enrol for

programmes delivered through this partnership on a cost

recovery basis. This is not a public bursary scheme.



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We are pleased to know that provincial governments and local

governments such as the City of Cape Town are also

beneficiaries of the programmes and courses provided by the

National School of Government. Earlier this year in February,

the National School of Government and the City of Cape Town

Metropolitan Municipality entered into a memorandum of

agreement for the NSG to provide training programmes to the

employees of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality

on financial management and supply chain management amongst

other key education, training and development interventions.

The NSG will provide training on areas including contract

management, bid committee, ethics in local government and

municipal supply chain management. As the ANC we are pleased

to know that the DA government also utilises the services

offered by the National School of Government although they

reject its reports when tabled. We have to give credit where

it is due. The NSG has made visible strides in ensuring

professional capacitation of public servants where required.

Recently, the NSG has launched partnerships with the World

Economic Forum, WEF, in February. The partnership will enable

public servants to access information from WEF’s strategic

intelligence platform. The objective of the landmark



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partnership is to support public sector initiatives through

access to a wide array of research and insight.

As the ANC we recognise and commend the work that is done by

the National School of government, however, we would like for

the school to fast-track the finalisation of the

professionalisation framework for further implementation for a

more professional Public Service through the NSG. As the ANC

we are adamant in building and creating a skilled Public

Service cadre that serves and delivers on government’s mandate

diligently. We urge the National School of Government to work

in collaboration with the Centre for Public Service Innovation

to drive innovation in the Public Service and particularly in

the field of digitisation to provide learners with more

avenues and platforms when it comes to learning. We support

the Budget Vote. Thank you, Deputy Chairperson. I Thank You.

Ms G BROWN (Free State): Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP hon

Lucas, allow me to recognise Chairperson of the NCOP hon

Masondo, Minister Nxesi, Deputy Minister hon Pilane-Majake,

House Chairperson hon Nyambi, Chief Whip of the NCOP Hon

Mohai, chairperson of other committees present Members of

Parliament and provincial legislatures, MECs and the community

on the virtual parliamentary platform, good afternoon.



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Hon Chairperson, thank you for the opportunity to reply to the

debate on the budget vote speeches which was well delivered by

the Department of Public Service and Administration, DPSA,

National School of Government, NSG, and Public Service

Commission, PSC.

The ANC drafted this year’s manifesto with a priority on

policy directives to build a capable developmental state with

an effective and ethical public service that drives the

implementation of South Africa’s transformative agenda.

It is upon this premise that we will continue to have the

above departments a centre of governance and as a priority

framework in Cabinet by the ruling party.

As we enter the month of June, as we celebrate this youth

month, we are reminded that we will continue to employ young

people into the public sector not only in learnerships and

graduate programmes but also permanent positions within

various departments across all three spheres of government.

That is why we will support the entry level positions review

on entry level requirements.



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Hon members and members of the NCOP, this year marks 25 years

since our government adopted the Batho Pele principles,

championed by the first post-apartheid Minister for Public

Service and Administration, the late Dr Zola Skweyiya.

As Acting Minister Nxesi already quoted I wish to repeat

this quote as it is very relevant.

“In his foreword to the Batho Pele White Paper, Dr Skweyiya

pointed out that the transformation of our public service is

to be judged, rightly, by the practical difference people

see in their everyday lives. These principles remain

relevant today.”

In his speech Acting Minister also outlined that the apex

priority for the current administration as a country and the

department is to build a capable, ethical and developmental

state.

As articulated in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework; A

capable state is one that has the required human capabilities,

institutional capacity, service processes and technological

platforms to deliver services to the people.



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The Minister also articulated that an ethical state is one

that is driven by the constitutional values and principles of

the public administration and the rule of law, focused on the

progressive realization of socioeconomic rights and social

justice as outlined in the Bill of Rights.

He also outlined that a developmental state is one that aims

to meet people’s needs through interventionist, developmental,

participatory public administration leading an active

citizenry through partnerships with all sectors of society.

Hon Deputy Chair, ongoing implementation of efforts to improve

the performance of the public service, municipalities, and

public entities requires the development of interventions

framework for government, modernizing of public

administration, strengthening of government monitoring and

evaluation and other systems systematizing human resource and

organizational development within these Batho Pele initiatives

and implementation and build government machinery that can

contribute to the promise of a better life for all within the

Republic of South Africa.

Deputy Chair, we may have a short discussion about our

national fiscus as we are going to deal with the finances of



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this budget. Our national fiscus has been challenged, given

the global economic challenges, the Covid-19 pandemic and the

various constrained budgets over a period of five years or

more.

Our expenditure is greater than revenue by 15% as national

government has or as the national fiscus which has led to the

increase in debt to GDP to 69,9%.

The DPSA’s work thus far on the National Wage Bill as well as

norms and standards within the public service, the creation of

standardisation of organisational diagrams and other

optimisation programmes across all spheres of the public

sector are mechanisms to address increasing expenditure as the

government.

The benchmarking on cost of employment has been further

mechanisms to support the draft financial efficiencies towards

creation of lean and mean structures within the public

service.

The DPSA role on attrition rates within the public service has

also formed part of the enhancement exercises to bridge the

gap on expenditure. So as we all within the provinces are



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looking at cross containment exercises and measures, treasury

notes to deal with such challenges that we are experiencing,

you can see that the national department is leading when it

comes to policy setting on being able to create structures

within government that would be able to help a sustainable

fiscus.

Hon Deputy Chair, the National School of Government has a

mandate to provide and facilitate the provision of education,

training and development interventions as they do within the

public sector.

We should also be aware that the school’s five-year strategy

is unfolding in a dynamic manner, coinciding with events like

the Covid-19 and harnessing the potential of a rapidly

expanding digital transformation, responding to the challenges

of poverty, unemployment, inequality, constrained budgets and

responding to the changes in our global economy.

Deputy Speaker, the President in his State of the Nation

Address indicated that we are now at an advanced stage of the

finalisation of the professionalization framework which other

members have already outlined. If I can just touch on some of

those matters in terms of the framework, we are so excited



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about the proposed radical public sector reforms which will

include a more decisive action and consequence management

especially dealing with mediocrity, unethical behaviour,

corruption and criminal acts committed, instruments to

undertake integrity testing before any individual joins the

public sector, stabilizing the political-administrative

interface across the public sector with regard to the tenure

of HODs, heads of departments, as well as those SMS, senior

management service, members repurposing the role of the Public

Service Commission for insulation of recruitment and selection

practices from partisan influence as well as review and

strengthen recognition of prior learning within the public

sector.

Hon Deputy Chair, the Public Service Commission remains a

critical entity of the department committed to establishing

sound and good governance in the public service based on

principles of accountability, participation, and

responsiveness to the needs of the people, transparency and

the rule of law.

Hon members, the PSC’s 2021 State of the Public Service Report

reveals a lot of variability in capacity and performance

across all spheres of government with major deficiencies in



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departments existing side-by-side with pockets of strength of

excellence.

Hon Deputy Chair, as the Free State Province we are proud to

realise that the PSC continues to monitor the performance of

departments in terms of payment of invoices of suppliers

within the 30-day timeframe as stipulated by the Public

Finance Management Act.

The PSC also monitors the financial disclosures of senior

management official within all departments and provincial

governments and has successfully received 100% of financial

disclosures from all departments in the Free State this year.

Further to this, the PSC in its quest to be responsive to the

needs of the citizens and ensure accountability continued to

intervene in matters of unresponsiveness by public

institutions. We then allow and support the PSC with those

specific required services and the various support.

These interventions include, for example, the SAPS forensic

services release of a forensic analysis report to enable a

grieving family to bury their loved one and the issuance of a



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matric certificate, and payments of the Sassa Covid-19 relief

funds. Congratulations to the PSC for the work they have done.

In closing hon deputy chair, the PSC’s final report on the

effectiveness of continuous employee development in the public

service will assist departments to develop and or review their

training and development policies in response to the Fourth

Industrial Revolution skills needed in order to support

government operations and service delivery and remain relevant

within the technological changes within governments across the

globe.

All of the above can be achieved with a shared vision. Part of

the shared vision, is completing a skills audit and lifestyle

audits across all spheres of government, training on the

management of the political and administrative interface which

is also being conducted in various provinces.

These are various mechanisms to proactively address some of

the listed challenges that we heard before. Hon Deputy Chair,

as the province we support this budget.

*Sesotho:*

Ke a leboha.



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The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Thank you, Chair. Hon Chairperson of the NCOP, Ntate Amos

Masondo, the Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP, Mme Sylvia Lucas,

Members of the NCOP, the Chairperson of the Select Committee,

Ntate Mmoiemang, Acting Minister of Public Service and

Administration, hon Nxesi, the Premiers and members of the

judicial Executive Council present here with us today. Hon

Deputy House Chairperson, in considering the Strategy and

Annual Performance Plan of the entities of the Department of

Public Service and Administration, the committee emphasised

that, plans and budget allocations, must serve the needs and

aspirations of the citizens.

This was expressed to the understanding that all sufficient

budget allocations serve as a key instrument for government to

promote growth and development in South Africa. Budget

allocation plays a critical role as an economic instrument of

government across provinces, to reflect the country’s

socioeconomic policy and priorities. The budget, serves as a

vital tool to operationalise government programmes towards the

achievement of intended priorities. Without the budgets, the

annual performance plans remain a pipe dream. The Department

of Public Service and Administration is mandated by section

195(1) of the Constitution, which sets out our basic value and



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principles that the public service should adhere to, and the

Public Service Act has amended.

The Public Service Act of 1994 takes care of dissolution of

powers and control to provinces and molding responsibilities

of the Minister for Public Service and Administration, which

amongst others are these: The health and wellness of the

employees, electronic government and information management in

public service, integrity, ethics and anticorruption,

transformation reform, innovation and any other matter to

improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public service.

The problems of the Department of Public Service and

Administration talks to public administration, policy

formulation and implementation, regulation and improvement of

public service conditions of employment, technological

connectivity and digitisation of government, ensuring service

delivery, improvement through Batho Pele principles and

ethical norms and standards. Connectivity and digitisation of

government remains a huge challenge, that will be resolved by

finalising of Treasury engineered, technical integrated

financial management system.



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House Chairperson, I just want to address the paranoia that

some members of the opposition have when they actually made

their presentation in the House. Hon Brauteseth of the DA, has

actually continuously, but I think it’s not only him, whenever

the DA actually gets a platform, they talk about cadre

deployment in government, and that cadre deployment creates an

impression that the ANC only appoints people who are

associated with the ANC in government. This is not the case.

When South Africans look for jobs, there is public service

regulations that guide us that allows them to come into the

public service because we want all South Africans to have

public service as a career of choice.

Nobody has been asked to present a membership card of the ANC

when they enter into government, and the political party like

the DA knows it better, otherwise, we would have had a lot of

cases at the law of the courts by challenging ...

[Interjections.]

Mr M NHANHA: With due respect, Deputy Minister. You know that

what you are saying is not true.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Order, order, hon Nhanha.



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Mr M NHANHA: You are lying through your teeth, Deputy

Minister.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Order. Continue to debate,

hon Deputy Minister. Hon Nhanha, please, order.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Thank you, Deputy Chair. He had his opportunity to speak, now,

he wouldn’t allow me to speak and to clarify what is the

paranoia around this that confuses South Africans because this

is the platform to engage South Africans and to help them

understand how government is intending. Today, therefore, we

are looking at a budget, how much of money is there, and this

is what all other political parties are supposed to assist us

to do, instead of creating stories as if this is a platform

for campaigning.

Hon Deputy House Chairperson, this ANC-led government, through

the Department of Public Service and Administration has

intensified a fight against corruption by strengthening

anticorruption practices in public service in terms of setting

norms and standards for Public Service of SA, appointment of

ethics offices by all government departments, to monitor and

despond to corrupt practices, lifestyle audits for public



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servants, comparing employees’ salaries to assets they own, a

launch of disciplinary and integrity technical task team that

works jointly with civil society in building anticorruption

strategy in public service and the protection of

whistleblowers.

In this regard, I wish like to appreciate the legislative

amendments that have been put in place by the Department of

Justice and Constitutional Development, in strengthening

legislation that protects whistleblowers, and this is being

done in the form of the Amendment of the Protected Disclosures

Act. There is also a fusion center that brings together all

the security agencies to intensify the fight against

corruption. Anticorruption hotline that is operated by the

Public Service Commission, is but one of the other measures

that we have managed as government to put in place in order

for us to demonstrate and be in a position to manage to deal

with corruption.

There is also annual declaration of interests by public

servants, to ensure that they are not conflicted in doing

business with government. There is also an improved

consequence management practices, such as ensuring that public

servants who transgress the law and are sanctioned, do not



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manage to get their back into public service. Hon Deputy House

Chairperson, the Centre for Public Service Innovation, CPSI,

is established in terms of section 7(a) listed in Schedule 3A

of Public Service Act of 1994 as amended.

The mandate of the Center for Public Service Innovation is to

entrench solution-oriented culture and practice of innovation

in the public sector to improve public service delivery.

Through its mandate, the Centre for Public Service Innovation

contributes towards building of a capable, ethical and

developmental state through innovation or innovative

solutions. Some of the notable solutions for Centre for Public

Service Innovation are but not limited to:

Agritech solutions, COVID-19 induced e-learning solutions,

water-filtering systems, that improve on the quality of water,

fire prevention device for informal settlements that we know

are forever experiencing fire hazards, personal safety and

crime prevention such as memeza, which is an instrument that

is utilised by ordinary people, especially in informal

settlements, to manage to bring attention to themselves for

managing to alert their neighbors when there is something

wrong that is happening to them.



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There’s also Online Thusong Centre, the hackathons which are

forums which are utilised to bring together young people who

are technologically ensued to come together, and they are

given a problem to come up with solutions for public service.

A lot has been done in this regard. The CPSI unearths

innovation towards improved public service, it nurtures

innovation in public service and does the annual awards for

innovators, it continues to grow a number of in-house software

developers in government departments, building solutions

internally, in a fraction of a price normally charged.

The Government Employee Housing Scheme, GEHS, was established

after the negotiations between the employer and labour, which

culminated in the Public Service Council Bargaining Chamber,

PSCBC, Resolution 7 of 2015. The purpose of the scheme is to

assist government employees to access affordable housing

through various interventions, including administration of

housing allowance facilitating access to affordable housing

finance, facilitation of the provision of housing stock,

enrolling the employees into the scheme in order to aggregate

demand and offer advice, education and counselling of

employees, with the aim of improving their chances of

accessing homeownership.



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Deputy House Chairperson, as at 31 March 2022, employees who

are receiving housing allowance as homeowners, has increased

from 743 895 compared to 532 103 in 2015. Hon Deputy House

Chairperson, I wish to thank the Director-General and senior

management of the Department of Public Service and

Administration for the commitment they put in ensuring that

access to basic solution and economic services is possible for

all South Africans. To all South Africans, I would like to say

...

*Setswana*

... ka puo ya rona ya Setswana, puso ya lona ya Aforekiaborwa

e e tlisitseng tokologo, ke puso e e lo ratang, puso e e tla

netefatsang gore tsotlhe tse lo di batlang lo di fitlhelele.

Gone jaanong, ban aba tsena sekolo ntle le gore batsadi ba

duelele thuto ya bana, le maokelo ga a duelelwe, gape ga se

ban aba bahumi fele ba ba kgonang go fitlhelela thuto e e kwa

godimo, seno se diretswe bana botlhe gore ba kgone go e

fitlhelela. Ke a leboga, Motlatsamodulasetilo. [Nako e

fedile.]

Mr T APLENI: Deputy Chairperson, may I start by apologizing

for the video. I am in Ntabankulu and Telkom network is too

bad here. Thank you very much Deputy Chairperson.



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The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Can we just see is it

really you that is speaking? Just open the video for a moment,

so that we can see the real person.

Mr T APLENI: Oh, it’s me hon Deputy Chairperson, you cannot

doubt that, hello.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Continue, continue please.

Mr T APLENI: Hon Deputy Chairperson, the EFF rejects the

Budget Vote on Public Services and Administration. We reject

this proposed budget vote for the same reasons we rejected the

previous proposed budget votes, even if the ruling party

refuses to admit it.

The EFFs were correct about the current state of collapse and

incapacity of public services. South Africa, currently stands

as a country which lacks capacity, incapable of responding to

small every day challenges faced by its own people.

We are a state which stands fainting in face of pandemics. Our

health care facilities such as hospitals, clinics could not

even respond to demands of COVID-19 pandemic [Interjection.]

Hon Deputy Chair, can you protect me please.



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The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: I am sorry, ...

[Inaudible.] ... you may continue please.

Mr T APLENI: Thank you, Deputy Chairperson, we are a state

which stands shaking in face of pandemics. Our health care

facilities such as hospitals, clinics could not respond to

demands of COVID-19 pandemic, instead our people died,

including our nurses and doctors.

When floods hit KwaZulu-Natal disrupting everyday life

functioning of the province. The governing party lacks

capacity to respond to roads infrastructure, houses and

schools destroyed in eThekwini Municipality and other affected

areas, in Umlazi, Phoenix, Pinetown and other affected areas.

Because of the incapacity of the state.

Our people in KwaZulu-Natal are still waiting for water,

electricity, sanitation and health care services weeks after

the floods.

The living conditions of our people have been severely

affected and it has taken a long time to recover. As delayed

actions and announcements have been the order of the day. We

are a country that has no capacity. We are a nation which has



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swayed so away from the direction of economic development and

our state capacity continues to detoriate.

For the former liberation movement has surrendered its

developmental responsibility to private sector, which has on

countless occasions demonstrated that it has no obligation to

develop South Africa, as long proven this as it is motivated

to ... [Inaudible.] ... right of our resources.

Government has failed to increase skills levels and failed to

create jobs or tackle poverty. So much so that our country

stands far removed from any conception of developmental state.

Our people are battling with poverty, unemployment and

inequality.

Our state-owned entities, are in a state of disaster, plagued

by mismanagement and corruption. Corruption remains a serious

challenge, it severely cripples the ability of the state to

pursue its commitments to economic development by draining

resources away from economic development goals.

Corruption has been institutionalized, through deployment of

cadres throughout the government and public service training

institution. This has resulted in poor management, higher



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levels of financial and administrative corruption. I was so

surprised when the previous speaker just before me was denying

this fact. It’s a fact that cadre deployment is killing our

country.

Cadre deployment has worsened problems related to corruption,

poor procurement systems, wasteful expenditure and the

detoriating state of our local government. It contributes to

the state of disaster or chaos in local government, stands as

a threat in realizing developmental goals objectives in all

spheres of the economy.

Deputy Chairperson, what we need is a shift to a capable state

which will improve the capacity of the wealth, used in its

capacity [Interjection.] to ... [Inaudible.] ... hello mam.

Ms C LABUSCHAGNE: [Inaudible.]

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: No someone is speaking and

I saw hon Labuschagne and I was just asking her to mute so

that the shouldn’t be disturbance. You can continue.

Mr T APLENI: Thank you very much, Deputy Chairperson, what we

need is a shift to a capable state which will improve the



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quality of work and use its capacity to drive local

administration development of the economy.

A shift to a developmental state with state capacity which

will be able to intervene and stop the killings, kidnappings

and abduction of women and children. As parents are losing and

burying their children on a weekly basis.

What we need is a shift to a capable state, which will improve

the quality of work, use its capacity to drive local

industrialization and the development of the economy.

A developmental state which will have a capacity to ensure

reliable electricity generation, water and sanitation, enable

to build key institutions such as hospitals and clinics for

our people.

Our public service therefore must have its own capacity and

this is going to start by building state capacity and

insourcing workers. We know insourcing is practical and

implementable because, they did in the city of Johannesburg,

in Tshwane, in Nelson Mandela Bay, at South African Revenue

Service, SARS and many other state institutions that have

listened to the EFF guidance.



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We need to train public servants, so that they are dependable

and the national school of governance must build its own

capacity. We must increase their salaries to an acceptable

standard. Starting with our doctors, teachers, nurses, right

through the cashier workers, who are currently earning R3500

in retail stores, an embarrassment for a country like ours.

All temporary workers and interns employed in state

institutions must be hired on a permanent basis with a

benefits and pensions and that must happen. All government

employees who are doing businesses with the state must be

given 30 days to leave businesses or leave the state. That’s

the choice they have, if they don’t want to leave their

businesses, they must leave the state.

Unless we recognize public services according to these

implement agreement proposals, we will not support this budget

as the EFF. I hope the Deputy Minister who was speaking with

me was not dejected into South Africa last night. Because

anyone who has been a citizen of this country, knows very well

that cadre deployment is destroying our country. Thank you

very much, Deputy Chairperson.



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Mr M A P De BRUYN: Thank you, hon Deputy Chair. I am also

requesting that my video stays off down but I don’t have a

problem with that because my devise is with camera. It’s not

working today and I don’t know what’s went wrong.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms A Lucas): You may

continue.

Mr M A P De BRUYN: Thank you, hon Deputy Chair. The Department

of Public Service and Administration should be ensuring

effective service delivery of basic services. We have seen

year after year service delivery is the last thing that is

prioritised by this department and the ANC government.

Instead, unrealistic and sky high Wage Bill are rather seen as

priority number one. And because of cadre deployment and

political agendas, unqualified and inexperienced staff and

officials are being appointed. This department and every other

department under its oversight has deteriorated into yet

another bottom necks of corruption and failure under the ANC.

Service delivery in every department under the oversight of

this department is at all-time low and the taxpayers are the

ones that are pulling on the shorting.



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The Minister stated that the fight against corruption are

being prioritised but unfortunately no one in South Africa has

seen this so far. If this was actually the case, where all the

corrupt staff, officials and politicians that we should have

seen on orange suits by now. And if this department truly

prioritised the fight against corruptions every province in

South Africa would have a dedicated officials and politicians

by now.

Deputy Chair, regarding the mandate of labour relations, the

conditions of service and condition of employment practices

this department has also feel miserable and this is evidence

by the countless number of how many service strikes over the

last couple of years. Countless strikes that there is disrupts

delivery even further has cost millions in damages.

In short hon Chair, this department is not living even to a

single one of its mandate. There is no service delivery. There

is no labour relation. The health and wellness of employees

are not taken seriously. Integrity ethics and anticorruption

is nonexistence and an improvement and effectiveness of public

services is a joke.



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Deputy Chair, this department is failing in every aspect of

its mandate and it will continue to do so until the really

ethics appoint quality staff and officials and when

consequence management are taken seriously and persons guilty

of corruption are being placed behind bars. Chair, this will

only start the date effect after 2024 elections when the ANC

has lost its majority and a coalition government takes over.

And until then this budget cannot be supported. Thank you.

Ms H S BOSHOFF: Thank you very much, Deputy Chair. I am of the

opinion that government is not taking seriously the demands

being made by unions on behalf of public servants regarding

the increase in the public sector wage negotiations. Which if

not addressed could see many unions instructing their members

to lay down tools and bringing the public sector to a complete

standstill, which the governing party can sorely not afford.

The demands being made are way above consumer inflation rates.

Inflation rates have always been built into the structure of

wage adjustments in the past. Previous negotiations were

reneged on as the governing party won the court battle which

has now led to the unions changing their outlook regarding

their proposals on how remuneration will be negotiated going

forward.



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Unions will now only negotiate wage adjustments for a single

year. Past experiences have taught them that to enter into a

multi-year wage negotiation with government has cost them and

their members dearly, breaking the trust they once had with

the governing party.

In 2006 the number of employees in the public sector was

1,2 million with a Wage Bill of R154 billion. In 2022 it

stands at 1,3 million employees and a Wage Bill of, listen to

this, R682,5 billion. Their pay has tripled in the last decade

which is ludicrous to say the least, especially in light of

the high levels of poverty being experienced by the majority

of the citizenry. We are all aware that government has

rejected the demand by the public sector trade unions for a

10% pay hike this year which would have cost the fiscus a

whopping R49,2 billion, money this government does not have.

We however see unions like the Federation of Unions of South

Africa, one of the largest federations in the country, already

warning government about a possible collision course with

workers getting agitated over low wages. They feel that public

servants are being treated unjustly and given a raw deal due

to government not implementing the last leg of the multi-term

wage agreement, resolution 1 of 2019.



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Furthermore, public service unions are adamant that they need

to see a 10% pay hike as they are emboldened by rising

inflation, food prices soaring, fuel and transport costs

increasing due to inter alia the Russian and Ukraine war and

the levies imposed on fuel prices.

Hon Deputy Chair, we need clear and decisive actions from the

Minister on how his party will address this issue to eliminate

the state being held hostage by the public sector, as

government and the unions are aware that Treasury has

committed to not award public servant inflation related wage

increases as it needs to bring down the Wage Bill to more

affordable levels.

Talks and negotiations which are set to start again in July

and end in September 2022 are going to need a tough stance by

the Minister to show that government is serious in cutting

down on the Public Sector Wage Bill to furthermore ensure that

this country does not find itself in more pernicious debt

crises. Your limits will be tested and how you act on them

will be the deciding factor for future negotiations, hon

Acting Minister.



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Please Minister, do not follow in the steps of the previous

Minister Ayanda Dlodlo, who recently saw it fit to award a

R450 million salary increase for millionaire managers in the

Public Service.

This was definitely an insult to the nearly 12 million

unemployed South Africans and the private sector, who at long

last were acknowledged by the President in his state of the

nation address debate in February 2022 as the creators of

jobs.

The country is watching these negotiations with an eagle eye

and 2024 is around the corner where your decision will be the

catalyst of this country seeing the voting in of a multi-party

coalition government, with the majority party, namely the DA,

who has a proven management track record, taking this country

forward to break the chain of poverty and create employment

and equality for all the people of South Africa. I thank you.

Mr N M HADEBE: Hon Chairperson, hon Acting Minister, the

Department of Public Service and Administration has one of the

most challenging mandates in government. The mandate to

improve the professionalism of the public service is important



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for setting an example of greater societal behaviour and how

our government conducts its business in terms of ethics.

Over the last few years, we have seen unprecedented economic

struggles and a severe spike in unemployment. The global

Covid-19 pandemic has brought about additional stress to our

employment and economic development. Unfortunately, if we are

honest, we have been experiencing an overall rate of decline

for several years.

There have been lasting effects of corruption within our

public sector and the slow response to root out the additional

fraud and maladministration. Public confidence in government

even before the looting and floods in KwaZulu-Natal is at an

all-time low, which has now branded South Africa as an open

supporter of such ills. The lack of ethical leadership in our

ruling party has tainted the image of our hard-fought

democracy.

The importance of the role of the Public Service Commission in

overseeing, monitoring, evaluating and investigating public

administration practices, as well as creating a capable,

ethical and developmental public service must be emphasised.



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The recent floods in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape saw

many lives lost, leaving many people destitute. The most

disappointing discussion amongst the people was their first

concern regarding the mismanagement of relief funds allocated

towards mitigating the devastation.

The Minister of Transport with nowhere to maneuver was forced

to reveal that in just one entity, Prasa, there were some 3

000 ghost employees. This shows the extent of the rot within

our public sector, in which salaries were being paid under a

fraudulent scheme - a scheme where foreign nationals, people

with criminal records or fraudulent documents all received

monies from the state.

Additional insult to injury, Prasa is riddled with ill-

conceived procurement processes that cost the taxpayer

billions of Rands. Prasa, as an example, with all its ills,

still feels as if it is entitled to receive a bailout from the

taxpayer. It is unacceptable that an entity of the public

sector does not feel that it is accountable to the public and

that it needs to meet profitability demands. It is equally

unacceptable that the same entity be riddled with corruption

and escape without serious sanction.



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Unfortunately, for the poor in South Africa, this suffering is

not temporary; it is relentless and accumulated. The

heartbreak manifests itself in their everyday struggles, while

those who already have plenty, get more.

We further wish to emphasise the need for the synchronisation

of all three levels of administration, in order to achieve

anticorruption objectives.

As the IFP, we support the Budget Vote, and we will continue

to work alongside the department, to ensure that the

professionalisation is truly fulfilled. The IFP supports the

budget. I thank you.

*Afrikaans*:

Mnr J J LONDT: Agb Adjunkvoorsitter, ...

*English*:

... hon Minister, hon members, hon Mmoimang, I am going to

start with you who serves as the Chair of the select

committee. I fully agree that one of the most important assets

for an organisation can and must be the human capital.



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I will go in a different direction and start by telling you

how it should work with something as simple as renewing your

driver’s license. Middle May, I went to the Mossel Bay

Municipality. On arrival, there was an official, Ms Jody

Isaacs, who stepped forward and greeted all the people who

arrived. She was friendly, had a proper knowledge of who needs

to go where and what they need and immediately created

positive experience, not just for herself and her municipality

but also for government in general.

The same experience was given to people every step along the

way, with other staff such as Ms Kannemeyer and Ms Mosterd and

many others doing exactly what you and the Minister spoke

about.

So, hon Minister, if you did your speeches today and referred

to public servants such as the Mossel Bay people that I

mentioned above, you would’ve been applauded. They are

dedicated and skilled, they are diligent and knowledgeable,

they are ethical, but unfortunately, they are by far a

minority. They are a minority because the majority of public

servants. Maybe, we should stop using the broad term. There

are true public servants and they deserve the title. Then

there are cadres.



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Honest public servants do not need courses in ethical

leadership, but cadres definitely need it. Ethics is within

you. It lives within you, and you cannot teach an old dog new

tricks. This old dog called the ANC is inherently corrupt, no

wonder those they deploy are also corrupt.

Hon Mamaregane, public servants are indeed the backbone.

However, our backbone now has cancer brought in by your cadres

and the cancer has spread into every national department,

national entity, provincial departments and entities across

provinces and local government. This ANC cancer has spread.

That is why I had a little chuckle when the ANC-deployed cadre

who chairs our select committee proclaimed that the ANC leads

and ANC lives. You are leading us down a path of no return,

and you barely still live, since you are not just riddled with

cancer, you are cancer itself.

There is no one that argues with your that there was a system

in place before 1994 that only looked after parts of the

country. But Hon Moimang, you should be ashamed of how you and

your cadre-filled party have failed the youth of today.

Twenty-eight years after the dawn of democracy, 80% of Grade 4

learners cannot read with comprehension. How do you expect



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them to then compete in the job market and to add to the

public service, as you proclaimed in this debate? It is

definitely no laughing matter and if you do want to joke about

it, with a hint of truth, I assume you wanted to get these

Grade 4s to read at the level of ANC MPs.

Finally, hon Minister, you referred to consequence management

in dealing with the corrupt. No one believes you. Not a single

person. Your party is corrupt. Your cadres that you deploy are

corrupt to the core, and as a country, we are fed up with the

corrupt.

You are dying, as the ANC, and we and history will not really

mourn you and we will not really remember you fondly for what

you’ve done to this beautiful country, since the dawn of

democracy. I do hope that we see the back of you very soon and

we, in the true sense of the word, get a competent public

service free from cadres that get deployed from a central

office that only looks after a party and not the citizens of

this country. I thank you.

Mr M DANGOR: Deputy Chairperson, it’s a bit difficult to

follow up after Londt. It would have been easier to follow up



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after hon Tim because at least, he makes an argument, he

doesn’t rant. Deputy Chairperson, hon Minister ...

Mr C F B SMIT: Ag shame!

Mr M DANGOR: ... Deputy Minister, hon Chief Whip, hon members,

the Public Service Commission is a constitutional body

responsible for the promotion of values and principles in the

public service. Including promoting a high standard of

professional ethics and to propose measures to ensure

effective and efficient performance within the public service.

As the National Development Plan, NDP suggests, we need to

continuously strengthen the role of the Public Service

Commission in championing norms and standards in the public

sector. The Public Service Commission is assigned an advisory

and oversight role, which includes promoting values of the

public service and investigating breaches of procedure.

To fulfil this role, the Public Service Commission needs to be

a robust champion of a meritocratic public service with a

strong oversight role. What would intensify the role of the

Public Service Commission even further is, if we were to

require departments to responds to the recommendations that



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have been put forward by the Public Service Commission. The

intern would improve accountability in the state. Part of the

challenges that we experience in the public service is lack of

practice such as conducting business with the state.

Corruption and lack of transparency are some of the critical

issues that we face as government.

However, as indicated, the ANC has aimed to deal with such

challenges in all three spheres of government and work has

been done in provinces to mitigate these challenges. We hope

that the provinces will fast-track good governance strategies.

Particularly, those provincial departments that have been

implicated in matters of corruption. Hon members, we must

uproot all forms of corruption as it impedes on the

credibility of government. As the ANC, we must lead the moral

generation in our society, we must mobilise communities and

society around the issues of corruption. We encourage members

of the public to utilise the Anti-Corruption Hotline to report

any incidents of corruption in the public service.

We acknowledge and recognised that there are consequence

management measures in place to deal with public servants that

have been implicated in corrupt practices or breaching the

code of conduct. We hope that more stringent consequence



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management measures will be put in place to deter public

servants and officials from committing such acts. Corruption

undermines good governance, which includes sound institutions

and the effective operation of government in South Africa.

In a democracy it is crucial for political leaders and public

officials to account to the citizens for their actions.

Transparency increases the already implemented things, and I

am glad that hon Tim has acknowledged that the ANC has put it

in place ... [Inaudible.] ... necessary to put these things

forward, but what he complains about is the implementation

thereof. What we all need to do collectively, him, I and the

rest of South Africa to ensure that we all implement these

measures.

The NDP sets out the criteria in obtaining an accountable

state, and as such, as the ANC, we are adamant in building an

accountable state through the building a resilient anti-

corruption strategy which was adopted from 2020 in which

government has implemented; strengthening accountability and

responsibility of public servants, which has been implemented

through stringent consequence management and the conducting of

lifestyle audits.



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Transparency is an important element of public accountability.

Dissatisfaction about lack of access to information on service

delivery is prominent in public protests. Section 32 of the

Constitution enshrines the right to information. The Batho

Pele Principles state that government should inform citizens

about the services they are entitled to and government

administration must be open and transparent.

The Public Service Commission must continue to promote values

and principle in the public service to ensure that public

servants fully embody the Batho Pele Principles which is a

people’s centred government, and must continue to make

recommendations for public servants to state what they are

doing and where they are doing it. As an example, I would like

to see the Batho Pele Principles at every police station,

promptly displayed in other areas where the public goes, where

they have access to the public to display what those

principles are.

Without a reliable, honest, efficient court system, there can

be no access to justice, no confidence on the part of

investors in the economy and little prospect of holding

powerful private and public actors to account. Also understand



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that private actors play a large role in some of the issues we

may have and what people may perceive to be wrong.

We therefore commend our judiciary for actively engaging and

dealing with maters of corruption decisively. As the ANC

government, we will continue to fight for the independence of

our judiciary system through improving the quality of judges

and upscaling judicial training. Hon members, building a

capable and developmental state encapsulates a whole arena of

factors, and they are all interlink. It requires a capable

government with capacitated human resources able to drive

government’s transformation agenda. It requires a government

that will actually use the interventions of the state to deal

with the challenges of the country and that of an unequal

society and to bring all people and all stakeholders to

benefit from the state.

I just want to turn to some experiences that I had somewhere

else. There is organ called the Ozarks Freedom Farm and the

Ozarks Freedom Farm trained young people and others into

conducting and undertaking what they then called the colour

revolutions in North Africa. They also trained the activists

in Hong Kong and make no mistake, Ukraine was started in 2014

when they trained the people there to go on a colour



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revolution there. My question is; who in South Africa has been

trained on a colour revolution? And our people planning a

colour revolution? Because if you had a PVC record that was

stuck, it said 2024 – 2024 – 2024. All we are hearing here is

that come 2024, now google said; if you repeat a lie often

enough it will become the truth. Maybe those that are

repeating 2024 wants that to become the truth. It will not

become the truth.

Mr J LONDT: You won’t be here in 2024. You would have retired.

Mr M DANGOR: That’s fine. I don’t intend to be anywhere.

Mr J LONDT: You are struggling to pronounce 2024 because you

are used to 1652.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE NCOP: Please Londt, respect hon Dangoor

... [Inaudible.]

Mr M DANGOR: ... [Inaudible.] ... really started in 1652,

which hon Londt will deny. He will deny that it wasn’t when

Jan Van Riebeeck came in. Robbed the poor people in the Cape

of their land. Raped and sold. He will deny that happened. It

never happened in his view. That is where it started and this



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building that I see behind me, the Parliament building, it is

our heritage. It is our collective heritage, but when they

break down, the graves of the Khoi and the San in Salt River,

that is also our heritage. We are concerned about the Khoi and

San heritage as we are about our collective heritage behind

us. I have gone away from what I intended to say but I just

hope that the repeat of 2024, is not from those that have been

trained to undertake the colour revolution. Colour revolutions

bring blood. Make no mistake and be careful. When you said you

have alliances, I listened to two of those alliance partners

today and one said we pray too much and the other one said we

pray too little, but they are going to form an alliance.

Our transformation agenda should always respond to the triple

challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Minister,

carry on with the good work. I thank you very much.

The ACTING MINISTER ON PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION (Mr T

W T Nxesi): Thank you, Deputy Chairperson. I hope you have

counted my minutes which I did not finish the first time. Hon

Brauteseth, you raised an important issue on policies,

however, the poor implementation in some areas is a problem. I

think that is fair. It is an issue that we must address

indeed. I take this as constructive criticism. We must



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definitely all of us – as some of the speakers have said -

deal with the corruption in both the public and the private

sector because there is a corruptor and a corruptee. The

private sector should not be spared here.

However, I cannot agree with the hon member when he accuses

the ANC of cadre deployment, which is exactly what they did

when they came to Cape Town leading what I would call the

white cadre deployment. What the DA did the first thing when

they came to Cape Town, when they took over, was to remove the

well-respected community leader, Dr Wallace Mgoqi, because he

was black. They continued with their terror of removing black

people with their white cadres. Nevertheless, they are

accusing us of cadre deployment.

They have been doing it and they continue to do it. You are

taking the country back by ensuring that you protect the white

apartheid inherited privileges. It cannot be accepted.

Exchanges between Tony Leon and some of his supporters like

Mike Waters in the Twitter with the Mayor Phalatse, of

Johannesburg, speaks for itself. You only want the black

people for votes. You do not want to give them space and

respect to lead. Where are the Maimanes? Where are the

Mazibukos? Where are the Mbali Ntulis? Where are the Van



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Dames? Many others are still following once you have used

them. Maybe, Mnqasela is also following.

Let me thank the hon members for their contribution in the

debate. Those who have contributed positively, we will take

some of the inputs into consideration. Nevertheless, we live

all the illogical, unsound and unreasoned groundless noise by

the EFF. They have never supported anything. Also, let me ask,

who is the DA to talk about Labour Relations for public sector

workers when they have and continue all the years arguing for

deregulated labour market. Do you want it for the public

sector but oppose it for the private sector, where there is

super exploitation in some of the sectors?

As we speak, it is the private white employers who in the

farms are employing foreign nationals without any benefit and

distorting the labour market by exploiting those desperate

economic refugees. Only to take us back by your apartheid

practices by treating the workers as slaves, but you have the

audacity to come here and talk about the government bargaining

processes which has been stable. Yet, you hardly say anything

about the slave condition in your farms. We cannot accept

that. With that said, Deputy Chairperson, we are moving

forward where people are constructive, but if people are



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starting to take us back, we will hit back very hard. Thank

you. [Applause.]

An HON MEMBER: ... [Inaudible.] ... only one clapping, uh!

An HON MEMBER: Tell them!

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: I am laughing because, hon

Chief Whip, they are allowing you to be the only one to

applaud the hon Minister. The problem is, I have got different

guides, so, I am looking for the final one before I can

conclude the business of the day. With that said, I want to

conclude the business of the day. The two Orders; debate on

Budget Vote 2: Parliament; and Budget Vote 11: Public Service

and Administration as well as Budget Vote 7: National School

of Government. Let me thank the Acting Minister; the Deputy

Minister; the members of the executive council, MECs; the

Deputy Speaker of the Eastern Cape to debate in the Vote;

special and permanent delegates; the Chairperson of the NCOP;

the Chief Whip; those who participated in the debate, let me

express our appreciation for the constructive debate,

sometimes not so constructive, but we have concluded the

business of the day. After thanking everyone, let me adjourn

the House. Thank you.



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Debate concluded.

The Council adjourned at 17:47

