

Report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament on activities undertaken during the 6th Parliament (May 2019 – March 2024)

OVERVIEW OF REPORT

1. Reflection on committee programme per year and on whether the objectives of such programmes were achieved

The Committee did not adopt annual plans or perform annual reviews.

2. Committee's focus areas during the 6th Parliament

2.1 During the Sixth Parliament, the Committee focussed, in the main, on:

- applying pressure to ensure the filling of strategic positions to ensure leadership stability within the administration;
- meeting its obligations to oversee the implementation of Parliament's Strategic Plan for the Sixth Parliament, and associated annual performance plans;
- meeting its obligations in respect of considering and reporting on Parliament's quarterly, mid-year and annual performance;
- overseeing the successful implementation of the FMPPLA, and the development of regulations;
- ensuring Parliament was adequately resourced to meet its constitutional and obligations, and that financial liabilities were attended to; and
- overseeing the restoration of the buildings affected by the 2022 fire on the parliamentary precinct.

3. Key areas for future work

3.1 The Committee proposes that the JSCFMP of the Seventh Parliament pursue key issues that had not yet been resolved by the end of its term. These include:

- strengthening the JSCFMP's capacity for oversight through the adoption of a committee strategic plan and annual plans to direct the Committee's oversight, regular reviews of the Committee's progress as far as achieving identified objectives, and investigating how similar committees in parliaments in Africa and the rest of the world perform their functions;
- overseeing the implementation of the project to restore the buildings affected by the 2022 fire, and modernise the parliamentary infrastructure;
- applying pressure to ensure that all challenges associated with the allocation and management of Parliament's budget are addressed to ensure that Parliament could meet its constitutional obligations;
- overseeing the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) and ensuring that it functions in line with its legislated mandate; and
- establishing a management committee that will support the implementation of the Committee's strategic plan.

1. Introduction

1.1 Department/s and entities falling within the committee's portfolio

Parliament of the RSA

1.1.1 The JSCFMP oversees the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa in terms of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures ACT, No 9 of 2010.

Parliamentary Budget Office

- 1.1.2 The PBO was established in 2013 in terms of the section 15 of the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act, No 9 of 2009 (the Money Bills Act). It is a juristic entity of Parliament's with a director serving as its accounting officer, and is funded through a transfer from Vote 2 (Parliament).
- 1.1.3 The accounting officer is accountable to the NA and the NCOP through the Executive Authority. Additionally, the PBO is required to consult an advisory board comprising the House Chairpersons responsible for the committees of the NA and the NCOP, and the chairpersons of the Finance committees in the NA and the NCOP, on specific governance and management matters.
- 1.1.4 The PBO is required to provide independent, professional, and objective research, analysis, and advice to support Parliament's fiscal oversight processes.

1.2 Functions of committee

- 1.2.1 Parliamentary committees are mandated to:
 - monitor the financial and non-financial performance of government departments and their entities to ensure that national objectives are met;
 - process and pass legislation; and
 - facilitate public participation in Parliament relating to issues of oversight and legislation.
- 1.2.2 The Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act 10 of 2009 (the Act) was promulgated to:
 - promote and maintain a high standard of professional ethics in the financial management of Parliament and provincial legislatures;
 - promote the efficient, economic, and effective use of resources allocated to Parliament and provincial legislatures; and
 - ensure the transparent, accountable, and sound management of the revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Parliament and provincial legislatures.
- 1.2.3 Section 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of an oversight mechanism to maintain oversight of the financial management of Parliament. The legislation provides that the oversight mechanism should:
 - consider instructions in terms of section 37(5) i.e. executive directives with financial implications that are likely to result in unauthorised expenditure;
 - consider Parliament's annual report tabled and referred in terms of section 60;
 - consider instructions issued by the Executive Authority in terms of section 66 for the purposes of the implementing the Act; and
 - perform any functions specified in the Act and by the rules of Parliament, and that are consistent with the objectives of the Act.
- 1.2.4 The JSCFMP was established in terms of the Joint Rules of Parliament to be the above-mentioned oversight mechanism to oversee the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. The committee has the powers afforded to parliamentary committees under sections 56 and 69 of the Constitution.
- 1.2.5 Broadly speaking, the JSCFMP:
 - interrogates the governance documents referred to it,
 - manages stakeholder involvement;
 - manages collaboration;
 - makes recommendations to the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces; and
 - monitors the implementation of the legislation and policies governing the institution, as well as the implementation of its recommendations to the Executive Authority.

1.3 Method of work of the committee

1.3.1 In light of its mandate, the Committee agreed that it would only meet to:

- develop its strategic and annual plans;
- consider Parliament's quarterly, mid-year and annual financial performance;
- have discussions with the Executive Authority as required; and
- receive quarterly updated on progress made in the restoration of the parliamentary building affected by the January 2022 fire, and related matters

1.4 Purpose of the report

1.4.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an account of the work of the Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament during the 6th Parliament and to inform the members of the new Parliament of key outstanding issues pertaining to the Parliament of the RSA.

1.4.2 This report provides an overview of the activities the Committee undertook during the Sixth Parliament, the outcome of key activities, as well as any challenges that emerged during the period under review, and issues that should be considered for follow up during the Seventh Parliament. It summarises the key issues for follow-up and recommendations to strengthen operational and procedural processes to enhance the committee's oversight and legislative roles in future.

2. Key statistics

2.1 The table below provides an overview of the number of meetings held, legislation and international agreements processed, and the number of oversight trips and study tours undertaken by the committee, as well as any statutory appointments the committee made, during the 6th Parliament:

Activity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Meetings held	19	13	11	10	19	72
Legislation processed	None					
Oversight trips undertaken	None					
Study tours undertaken	None					
International agreements processed	None					
Statutory appointments made	None					
Interventions considered	None					
Petitions considered	None					

3. Stakeholders

3.1 Auditor-General of South Africa

3.1.1 The Committee received briefings from the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) each year during the consideration of Parliament's annual reports.

4. Briefings and/or public hearings

4.1 The Committee received briefings on, amongst others:

- Parliament's strategic and annual plans, quarterly and annual performance reports;
- Parliament's budget and annual performance plans;
- issues related to Parliament's budgetary constraints;
- the investigation into the 2022 fire, and restoration of the affected buildings;
- the review of the Act and the development of regulations; and
- the organisational realignment project.

4.2 The Committee did not hold any public hearings in the period under review.

5. Legislation

5.1 The Committee did not process any legislation in the period under review however it has taken a keen interest in the development of regulations to the FMPPLA.

6. Oversight trips undertaken

6.1 The Committee had applied to visit the parliamentary precinct following the January 2022 fire which had destroyed the National Assembly Building and much of the Old Assembly Building to witness for itself the extent of the destruction at that time, and to make a preliminary assessment of the extent of the restoration that would be required. In addition, the Committee wished to visit the alternative site identified for the State of the National Address (SONA) to ascertain its suitability.

6.2 The application was not approved.

7. Study tours undertaken

7.1 The Committee applied, unsuccessfully, for permission to undertake a study tour to France and Belgium in September 2023 to assist the Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament in:

- developing an effective methodology for holding the Executive Authority accountable for the institution's financial management;
- participating effectively in the process of allocating Parliament's budget; and
- through a visit to the site of the Notre Dame Cathedral reconstruction site, overseeing the reconstruction of the parliamentary buildings affected by the 2022 fire, to ensure that the project is delivered within the timeframes and budget, and the desired quality.

8. International Agreements

None.

9. Statutory appointments

None.

10. Interventions

None.

11. Petitions

None.

12. Obligations conferred on committee by legislation

12.1 Section 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of an oversight mechanism to maintain oversight of the financial management of Parliament. The legislation provides that the Committee should:

- consider instructions in terms of section 37(5) i.e. executive directives with financial implications that are likely to result in unauthorised expenditure;
- consider Parliament's annual report tabled and referred in terms of section 60;
- consider instructions issued by the Executive Authority in terms of section 66 for the purposes of the implementing the Act; and
- perform any functions specified in the Act and by the rules of Parliament, and that are consistent with the objectives of the Act.

13. Summary of outstanding issues

The Committee has identified the outstanding matters listed below which should be pursued in the 7th Parliament.

13.1 *Review of the FMPPLA, and its regulations*

13.1.1 The Act came into operation in 2009 but to date, no regulations have been developed to cement its operation. Considering the above, the Committee had prioritised oversight of the process to develop and implement the regulations. Although draft regulations were tabled and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance in 2021, the process was halted pending the review of the Act.

13.1.2 At the time of the adoption of this report the administration had developed regulations for party funding, cash management, and investment and debtor management. The supply chain management policy had also been converted into regulation format, and the outstanding regulations provided for in section 65 of the Act had been drafted. Chief financial officers, legal advisers and provincial legislatures were consulted in the drafting of the regulations. Concerns raised during these consultations revealed that the legislation itself required review. The Speakers Forum accordingly resolved that a review was necessary, and that the regulations would be finalised after such review. The review would be conducted, and the regulations finalised, during the Seventh Parliament.

13.1.3 *The Seventh Parliament should ensure that the Act was reviewed with the necessary urgency, and that the regulations are processed simultaneously. As illustrated above, the Act is the backbone for ensuring that Parliament's finances are managed effectively and efficiently, and compliance with it is integral to the institution's financial performance.*

13.2 *Vote 2: Parliament*

- 13.2.1 Parliament is a distinct arm of the State, and its budget is developed on that basis. This nevertheless includes interactions between Parliament and the National Treasury each year.
- 13.2.2 In the past, Parliament's budget was discussed in a multi-party subcommittee of the Joint Rules Committee. This structure was replaced by the Parliamentary Oversight Authority (POA). The POA ceased to exist with the adoption of Act in 2009. While the Act provides for oversight of Parliament's appropriated budget, it does not prescribe a process or structure for the development of the draft budget. At the time of reporting the institution was in the process of establishing a special forum mandated to scrutinise the development of Parliament's budget vote including regularisation engagements between Parliament and the National Treasury.
- 13.2.3 The Act provides the following mechanisms for the appropriation/adjustment of Budget Vote 2:
- section 16(d), requiring Parliament to, with explanations, develop a budget and motivate its use for the funds required;
 - section (17)(2)(b-c), indicating that the budget and supplementary budget must be prepared a month before submission to the National Treasury; and
 - section (18)(3), requiring that any revision of an appropriation or approval in terms of subsection (1)(b) of the Act must be approved by Parliament.
- 13.2.4 The Money Bills Act was passed in 2009. It gave effect to section 77(3) of the Constitution which requires the adoption of an act of Parliament to establish a procedure to amend money bills. Owing to technical challenges in the original legislation Parliament amended the legislation and passed the Money Bills and Related Matters Amendment Bill in 2019. Following the promulgation of the Money Bills Amendment legislation, Parliament updated its rules and established a Parliamentary PBO to facilitate the implementation of the legislation. To date, however, the legislation has not been fully applied for reasons including that several processes in the legislation require that the parliamentary rules be expanded. The sub-committee on the Review of National Assembly Rules has drafted rules in this regard. At the time of reporting, the administration indicated that represented political parties would be consulted on the draft rules with the intention of passing the rules before the end of the Sixth Parliament.
- 13.2.5 The Money Bills Amendment legislation provides the following mechanisms in respect the appropriation of Budget Vote 2:
- section 8(1) requires Parliament to refer the fiscal framework and revenue proposals to the finance committees in the NA and the NCOP;
 - section 8(3) directs the above-mentioned committees to report to the NA and the NCOP on the fiscal framework and revenue proposals;
 - section 8(4) directs that the above-mentioned reports should include a clear statement of either acceptance or amendment of the fiscal framework and revenue proposals; and
 - section 8(5) requires that the above-mentioned statement should reflect an appropriate balance between revenue, expenditure and borrowing, debt level, debt interest and costs.
- 13.2.6 In March 2024 the Secretary to Parliament presented to the Committee the impact of the current budget allocation process, in which Parliament had no meaningful input, on the institution's operations:
- Parliament was required to fund current as well as previous members of Parliament and provincial legislatures' contributions to the PARMED Medical Scheme, and these have increased by almost 200 per cent;
 - Parliament funded retired members' loss of office gratuities—R273 million since 2009—from its baseline budget which, due to the institution's low levels of retained earnings, may cause liquidity problems in 2024/25;
 - Parliament's obligations in respect of the funding of political party allowances was a cause for concern too, and the National Treasury undertook to investigate the most appropriate vehicle for funding such allowances;
 - although funding has been made available for the reconstruction of the infrastructure destroyed in the 2022 fire, contingencies needed to be considered due to variations in the pricing of materials, labour and fuel;

- the establishment of the Seventh Parliament will impact parliamentarians' remuneration and may result in overpayment due to the payment of loss of office and exit gratuities which will affect Parliament's cashflows negatively should there be delays the National Treasury refunding the institution for those payments; and
 - annual shortfalls in Parliament's budget because of the shortfalls in the National Treasury's allocation for the compensation of parliamentarians.
- 13.2.7 The Executive Authority of Parliament and the Minister of Finance met on 15 February 2024 to discuss the concerns around Parliament's budget. Parliament was advised that the 2024/25 budget process had already been finalised and that no additional funds could therefore be allocated to Parliament. The Minister committed to in writing, provide Parliament with an alternative solution to its immediate challenges. At the time of reporting the letter had not yet been received.
- 13.2.8 The Committee remains concerned that Parliament, although it is a separate arm of the State, is funded in the same manner as the Executive/government departments. That Parliament is reliant on the Executive it is obligated to hold to account, is untenable. The slow progress in negotiations with the Minister of Finance towards a funding process that is appropriate for Parliament as a separate arm of State, remains of grave concern as it impacts Parliament's ability to execute its constitutional obligations of law-making, oversight of the executive, and meaningful public participation.
- 13.2.9 *The Committee has since 2019 consistently recommended that Parliament's budget should be allocated in a separate process from that according to which the budgets of government departments and entities were allocated. In a meeting with the National Treasury held on 21 May 2021, it was agreed that as the appropriate process for the allocation of Parliament's budget was a policy matter, the discussions should most appropriately be between the Minister of Finance and Parliament's Executive Authority.* Although Parliament's Executive Authority has since that meeting consistently reported discussions between the two parties were progressing well, the Committee's efforts to receive a joint briefing by both parties on progress made, have been unsuccessful.
- 13.3 *Parliamentary Medical Aid Scheme (Parmed)*
- 13.3.1 The Committee remains concerned about the liability posed by Parliament's obligations in respect of the contributions to Parmed Medical Aid Scheme for former members of Parliament and provincial legislatures. The Committee is concerned about the lack of progress as far as negotiations with the National Treasury to transfer this liability away from Parliament and towards more appropriate vehicles.
- 13.3.2 At the time of reporting Parliament financial position was in net liability amounting to R1,1 billion due to the post medical provision for the former members of Parliament and provincial legislatures. Without the Parmed liability, Parliament would have a healthy financial position with a net asset result of R167 million.
- 13.3.3 In 1999 Parliament approved that it would pay the medical aid contribution for former members of Parliament and provincial legislatures. By the end of 2023/24 1,007 former members received the subsidy, and the contribution made by Parliament in that period amounted to R78 Million funded from the appropriated budget.
- 13.3.4 Parliament had on numerous occasions, unsuccessfully, approached the National Treasury, for the latter to assume responsibility for the management and payment of this benefit. In November 2023 the director-general of the National Treasury committed to review and address the concerns in 2024/25 financial year. Further engagements with the Parmed Board and the National Treasury, as well as an assessment of the feasibility of provincial legislatures bearing responsibility for the contributions of their own members, were required.
- 13.3.5 Parliament has included Parmed matter in its funding model and costing model project. Parliament's treatment of this liability will be compared to the processes applied by other parliaments through a benchmarking exercise. Additionally, legal opinion will be sought on the legality of Parliament being placed in a technically insolvent position over several years without any commitment to address the matter.

- 13.3.6 *Discussions around how to resolve the Parmed matter be expedited to ensure Parliament did not bear the liability. The Seventh Parliament should receive regular progress reports on the funding and costing models project and should ensure that the project is delivered in a reasonable timeframe, and with due regard for the urgency of the situation.*
- 13.4 *Restoration of buildings affected by the 2022 fire, and related matters*
- 13.4.1 In 2022 the National Assembly and Old Assembly buildings were destroyed in a fire that started on 2 January 2022. Although the South African Police Service had investigated the fire, Parliament took several months before it performed its own investigation. The outcome of the investigation has to date not been shared. The key findings and recommendations, especially as relates to the institutional weaknesses that may have led to the disaster, should be shared for the implementation of remedies to be tracked and overseen.
- 13.4.2 Initially the Committee was informed that the National Treasury had committed R2 billion to be made available over approximately 24 months, starting from 2023, to fund the restoration. To ensure that the restoration project was completed on time and within budget, the Development Bank of South Africa was appointed as the implementing agent. The Seventh Parliament should continue the quarterly progress report briefings to track developments in the restoration and should review the oversight programme as necessary.
- 13.4.3 In March 2024, however, the Secretary to Parliament explained that the Executive Authority had at the start of the restoration effort presented an initial outline that required funding to the amount of R2 billion. The Minister of Finance allocated the funds in the October 2022 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement. In addition to the R2 billion, Parliament requested R118 million towards managing, for example, the office shortage that resulted from the fire. In 2023/24 Parliament therefore received R2, 118 billion towards the restoration and for managing disruptions caused by the fire. The above-mentioned R2 billion allocation was merely to start the restoration and was not the final estimated cost. At the time of reporting, the detailed design was at 41 per cent completion. Parliament has also taken the decision to include ICT replacements and modernisations in the project necessitating an additional allocation of R943 million. At the time of reporting the estimated cost of the project, at 41 per cent design completion, was R3 billion. The final estimated cost of the project would only be known once the detailed design had been completed. The estimated cost would then be presented to Parliament, the National Treasury, and the above-mentioned gateway review panel. The project is estimated to have been completed by November 2025.
- 13.4.4 In early March 2024 only R124 million of the projected R400 million that should have been spent by that time, had been spent. Once the actual construction commenced spending would accelerate.
- 13.4.5 At the last engagement on the project, the Committee endorsed the following:
- progress and challenges in the infrastructure delivery programme as presented;
 - progress and challenges with leaner uptake on the WIL programme, as presented;
 - plans for method 2 and method 4 skills development for TVET colleges and professional registration;
 - the hoarding and laydown plan (which will have minimal disruption to the operation of Parliament);
 - the inclusion of the Gardeners Cottage in the scope of work for establishment of a daycare centre;
 - the decanting of the presidency from the Gardeners Cottage to the Conservation Centre (subject to the outcome of negotiations with the Presidency); and
 - the implementation of a budget adjustment to incorporate the ICT replacement, upgrade, and modernisation programme (estimated at R943 million).
- 13.4.6 *The Seventh Parliament should ensure that the administration commits to real-time audits of the project throughout as this would ensure that challenges in respect of the spending and completion of the project were highlighted in sufficient time for the to be addressed without resulting in unnecessary cost escalations and delays.*

13.4.7 *When the restoration effort commenced it was decided that the JSCFMP would be the committee overseeing delivery in respect of the project. Given that the JSCMFP will require public works-related expertise to oversee the project, the administration should make such research and specialist content support available to it.*

13.5 *Organisational re-alignment project*

13.5.1 The Committee notes interventions underway to professionalise the parliamentary service but remains concerned about the lack of progress in respect of the organisational re-alignment which was started in the Fifth Parliament.

13.5.2 At the time of reporting, the institution was in the process of completing the third phase—the design—of the five-phase project. According to the reports provided the project was on track and would be completed by the end of the 2024/25 financial year.

13.5.3 *The Committee recommends that the institution reports on progress in respect of the organisational re-alignment project on a quarterly basis highlighting delays and how these would be remedied. Every effort should be made to fast-track the long-overdue completion to ensure that the Seventh Parliament macro-structure was well-supported.*

13.6 *Public Participation*

13.6.1 Constituency offices must be supported effectively to ensure that they operated effectively as the link between the public and Parliament, and must be adequately funded. In addition, constituency offices must be quipped to account for the funds allocated to them in terms of the FMPPLA.

13.6.2 *The Committee notes the lower-than-expected performance in respect of public participation, which is central to Parliament's activities, and one of its main constitutional obligations. Constituency offices are citizens' most immediate point of access to Parliament and public representatives, and are key structures to advance public participation in Parliament. The Seventh Parliament should prioritise the finalisation of the interventions to ensure that constituency offices were resourced in manner that allowed them to operate effectively.*

13.6.3 *Shortcomings in Parliament's management of participation must be addressed early in the Seventh Parliament to ensure public participation is maximised. Progress in respect of public participation-related targets should be monitored closely, and the administration should implement remedies to address under-performance immediately.*

13.7 *Parliamentary Budget Office*

13.7.1 In March 2024, the director of the PBO reiterated the challenges facing the PBO. These included:

- inadequate financial and human resources rendering the PBO unable to give full effect to section 15 of the Money Bills Amendment legislation which outlines the office's mandate;
- inadequate financial and human capacity to fulfil governance and reporting responsibilities;
- the current recruitment process and lack of financial resources negatively impacted the PBO's ability to attract and recruit talent;
- the PBO's planning processes were compromised because Parliament did not have a formalised and clearly documented budget process; and
- low morale among PBO staff owing to the failure to address the longstanding challenges.

13.7.2 In an attempt to manage the challenges the Director of the PBO in consultation with the Executive Authority and the PBO Advisory Board proposed that, in the interim, the PBO should co-share the Parliament administration corporate function through a service level agreement with the following conditions:

- that the PBO would build its own corporate function providing human resource management, finance management, legal services, risk and compliance management, etc; HR, Finance, SCM, Legal and risk and compliance, and etc;
- that the PBO would set a clear strategic approach to collaborate with Parliament's administrative, research and other structures;

- that the PBO would fulfil governance and reporting requirements, while developing its own polices and processes in line with the Money Bills Amendment legislation.
- 13.7.3 At the time of reporting the PBO had developed and put in place a governance and reporting framework, and a business operation and management framework.
- 13.7.4 *The Executive Authority should investigate the impediments to the full implementation of the provisions of the Money Bills Amendment legislation relating to the PBO, and should early in the Seventh Parliament report on how these will be addressed to ensure that the PBO is able to fulfil its mandate and support parliamentary committees as envisioned.*
- 13.7.5 *In addition, clarity should be provided around the role and responsibilities of the PBO Advisory Panel.*

14. Other matters referred by the Speaker/Chairperson

- 14.1 The Zondo Commission was established in July 2018, and over a period of four years inquired into various allegations of state capture and fraud in the public sector. The report emanating from these inquiries was submitted and made public in several volumes between March and October 2022.
- 14.2 The report included observations and recommendations relating to Parliament's capacity to meet its constitutional obligations in respect of performing oversight of the executive, and holding the executive to account. On 31 January 2023 the Speaker of the National Assembly (NA) tabled Parliament's implementation plan to give effect to the recommendations.
- 14.3 Amongst others, the Zondo Commission recommended that Parliament ensures that adequate funds are allocated, particularly to portfolio committees, to enable effective parliamentary oversight. The implementation plan states that Parliament has consistently made submissions for more funds to the National Treasury and the Ministry of Finance to improve the execution of all its core mandates. Parliament has requested more funding to resource all parliamentary committees. Due to the clustering of portfolios in the NCOP, select committees in particular, require more resources. Parliament has designated the responsibility for ensuring the implementation of this recommendation to the Executive Authority, the Accounting Officer, and the Joint Standing Committee on the Financial Management of Parliament.
- 14.4 Parliament has identified the JSCFMP as the committee to monitor and report on the engagements between the National Treasury and Parliament aimed at determining the most appropriate way to give effect to the Commission's recommendations relating to the resourcing of Parliament, specifically with respect to its capacity to hold the Executive to account.
- 14.5 The parliamentary committees that have been identified to monitor and report progress made in the implementation of the Zondo Commission's recommendations are required to develop action plans and to report to the house chairpersons for committees in the NA and the NCOP on a quarterly basis.
- 14.6 The Committee has since 2019 consistently recommended that Parliament's budget should be allocated in separate process from that according to which the budgets of government departments and entities were allocated. In a meeting with the National Treasury held on 21 May 2021, it was agreed as the appropriate process for the allocation of Parliament's budget required policy decision, the discussions should most appropriately be between the Minister of Finance and Parliament's Executive Authority. Although Parliament's Executive Authority has since that meeting consistently reported discussions between the two parties were progressing well, the Committee's efforts to receive a briefing on progress made, have been unsuccessful.

15. Recommendations

The Committee recommends that the Seventh Parliament pursues the matters in paragraph 13.

16. Committee strategic plan

16.1 Efforts to hold a strategic planning session were unsuccessful. The Committee did not develop a strategic plan.

17. Master attendance list

17.1 Please refer to the annexures 1 below for the attendance registers for: 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23, and 2023/24.

Annexure 1

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF PARLIAMENT
ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR THE PERIOD 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020

Present = P

Absent = A

Apology = AP

Alternate Member = *

Blank space = Member has not yet joined committee within the year/ member has resigned or has been discharged from committee

Date	Mabe, BP (ANC)	Radebe, BA (ANC)	Diakude, DE (ANC)	Lesoma, RMM (ANC)	Qayiso, XS (ANC)	Mahlo, NP (ANC) *	Steenhuisen, JH(DA)	Julius, JWW (DA)	Mokwele, TJ (EFF)	Matiase, MS (EFF)	Singh, N (IFP)	Shaik Emam, AM (IFP) *	Mahlangu, DG (ANC)	Brauteseth, TJ (DA)	Moletsane, MS (EFF)	Nyambi, AJ (ANC)	Rayi, MI (ANC)
2019/07/11	P	P	P	AP	P		P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2019/07/19	P	A	AP	AP	AP		AP	P	AP		AP	AP	P	P	P	A	AP
2019/08/27 (1PM)	P	AP	AP	P	AP		P	AP			P	P	P	P	AP	A	P
2019/08/27	P	AP	AP	P	AP		P	AP			P	AP	P	P	AP	A	P

(5PM)																	
2019/08/28 (1PM)	P	AP	AP	P	P		P	AP			AP	AP	P	P	AP	A	P
2019/08/28 (5PM)	P	AP	AP	P	AP		P	AP			AP	AP	P	P	AP	A	P
2019/08/29	P	AP	AP	P	P		AP	AP			AP	AP	P	P	AP	A	P
2019/09/05	P	AP	AP	P	AP		P	AP			AP	AP	P	P	A	A	P
2019/09/11	P	AP	P	AP	AP	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	A	P	AP
2019/10/09	P	P	A	P	P	AP	P	P			AP	AP	P	P	AP	AP	AP
2019/10/30	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P			P	P	P	AP	P	A	AP

Date	Mabe, BP (ANC)	Radebe, BA (ANC)	Diakude, DE (ANC)	Lesoma, RMM (ANC)	Qayiso, XS (ANC)	Mahlo, NP (ANC) *	Steenhuisen, JH(DA)	Julius, JWW (DA)	Mazzone, NWA (DA)	Gardee, G (EFF)	Singh, N (IFP)	Shaik Emam, AM (IFP) *	Mahlangu, DG (ANC)	Brauteseth, TJ (DA)	Moletsane, MS (EFF)	Nyambi, AJ (ANC)	Rayi, MI (ANC)
2019/11/06 (1PM)	P	P	A	AP	P	P	A	AP			P	AP	AP	AP	P	AP	AP
2019/11/06 (6PM)	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	AP			P	AP	P	P	P	P	P
2019/11/13 (1PM)	P	P	A	AP	AP	AP	A	P			P	AP	P	P	P	AP	AP
2019/11/13 (4pm)	P	P	A	AP	P	AP		P			P	AP	P	P	P	AP	AP
2019/11/27	P	P	A	P	P	AP		P	A	A	AP	A	AP	AP	AP	A	P
2019/12/04	P	P	AP	P	P	P		P	A	A	A	A	P	AP	P	AP	P
2020/03/10	P	P	A	P	AP	P		P	A	A	P	A	P	P	AP	A	AP

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF PARLIAMENT

ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR THE PERIOD 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021

Present = P

Absent = A

Apology = AP

Alternate Member = *

Blank space = Member has not yet joined committee within the year/ member has resigned or has been discharged from committee

Date	Mabe, BP (ANC)	Radebe, BA (ANC)	Diakude, DE (ANC)	Lesoma, RMM (ANC)	Qayiso, XS (ANC)	Mahlo, NP (ANC) *	Mazzone, NWA (DA)	Julius, JWW (DA)	Maotwe, O (EFF)	Singh, N (IFP)	Shaik Emam, AM (IFP) *	Mahlangu, DG (ANC)	Brauteseth, TJ (DA)	Moletsane, MS (EFF)	Nyambi, AJ (ANC)	Rayi, MI (ANC)
2020/05/12	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P		P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2020/05/28	P	P	A	P	P	AP	A	P		P	AP	P	AP	AP	A	AP
2020/07/28	P	P	P	P	P	AP	A	P	P	P	AP	P	P	A	A	P
2020/08/28	AP	P	A	P	P	AP	A	AP	P	P	A	P	P	AP	A	P
2020/09/02	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	AP	P	P	P	AP	AP
2020/10/16	P	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	A	A
2020/10/23	P	P	AP	AP	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	AP	AP	AP
2020/11/04	P	AP	AP	P	P	P	A	P	AP	AP	P	P	P	P	AP	AP
2020/11/20	P	P	AP	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	AP	P	P	AP	AP	AP
2020/12/02	P	P	AP	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	AP	AP
2021/02/26	P	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	AP	AP	P	P	AP	AP
2021/03/05	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	AP	P	P	AP	P
2021/03/12	P	P	A	P	AP	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P	AP	P	A	P

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF PARLIAMENT

ATTENDANCE REGISTER FOR THE PERIOD 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022

Present = P

Absent = A

Apology = AP

Alternate Member = *

Blank space = Member has not yet joined committee within the year/ member has resigned or has been discharged from committee

Date	Mabe, BP (ANC)	Radebe, BA (ANC)	Diakude, DE (ANC)	Lesoma, RMM (ANC)	Qayiso, XS (ANC)	Mahlo, NP (ANC) *	Mazzone, NWA (DA)	Gwarube, s (DA)	Julius, JWW (DA)	Maotwe, O (EFF)	Singh, N (IFP)	Shaik Emam, AM (IFP) *	Mahlangu, DG (ANC)	Brauteseth, TJ (DA)	Moletsane, MS (EFF)	Nyambi, AJ (ANC)	Rayi, MI (ANC)
2021/05/14	P	P	AP	P	P	P	AP		P	P	A	A	AP	A	P	A	P
2021/05/21	P	P	AP	A	P	P	A		P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
2021/05/28	A	P	AP	A	P	P	AP		A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2021/09/03	P	P	A	P	P	AP	A		P	A	A	AP	P	P	P	A	P
2021/11/10	P	P	P	P	P	P	A		P	A	AP	AP	P	AP	P	A	P
2021/11/26	P	P	AP	P	P	P	A		AP	AP	P	A	P	P	P	A	AP
2022/01/04	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P		P	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P
2022/01/14	P	P	AP	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
2022/01/28	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
2022/02/25	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P		P	P	AP	AP	AP	AP	A	P
2022/03/04	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P		A	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF PARLIAMENT

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2022/04/01	P	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P			P	P	P	AP	P	P	A	P
2022/05/20	P	AP	A	P	P	A	A	P			A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
2022/06/03	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P			AP	AP	AP	P	P	P	A	P
2022/08/25	P	P	AP	A	P	P	A	AP			A	P	P	AP	AP	P	A	P
2022/09/02	P	AP	A	P	P	P		P	P		A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2022/09/23	P	P	A	P	P	P		P	A		A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2022/10/21	P	P	A	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2022/12/02	P	AP	A	P	A	P		P	P		P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2023/02/24	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	AP	A	AP	P	P	A	AP
2023/03/03	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		A	P	P	AP	P	P	A	AP

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF PARLIAMENT

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2023/04/21	AP	P	P	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
2023/05/12	P	P	AP	P	P	P	P	P	AP	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2023/05/19	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	AP	A	P	P	P	A	P
2023/05/26	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2023/06/15	P	P	A	P	P	P	AP	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2023/09/22	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AP	A	P	P	P	A	P
2023/11/03	P	P	P	P	P	P	AP	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	AP
2023/11/08	AP	P	AP	P	P	P	P	P	P	AP	A	P	AP	P	A	P
2023/11/10	P	P	AP	P	P	P	AP	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
2023/11/14	P	P	AP	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
2023/11/24	P	P	P	P	P	P	AP	P	P	AP	A	AP	P	P	A	P
2023/11/28	AP	P	P	P	P	P	AP	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
2024/03/01	P	P	P	P	A	P	AP	P	A	P	A	AP	P	AP	A	P
2024/03/05	P	AP	AP	A	P	P	AP	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
2024/03/08	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	AP	A	P	P	P	A	P
2024/03/15	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	AP
2024/03/19	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	AP	A	P	A	P	A	P
2024/03/26	A	P	A	AP	A	P	AP	A	A	AP	A	P	P	P	A	P
2024/03/27	P	P	P	P	P	P	AP	A	A	AP	A	P	P	P	A	P