No.184 - 2022: Fourth Session, Sixth Legislature

**GAUTENG PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE**

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS,**

**TABLINGS AND**

**COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**========================**

Tuesday, 24 May 2022

# **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

none

# **TABLINGS**

none

**COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**1. The Chairperson of the Oversight Committee on the Office of the Premier and the Legislature (OCPOL), Hon. B W Dhlamini, tabled the Committee’s Oversight Report on the Detail of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature (GPL) Budget Vote 02 of the Gauteng Provincial Appropriation Bill *[G001-2022]* for the 2022/23 FY, as follows:**

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**COMMITTTE OVERSIGHT REPORT ON THE GAUTENG PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE’S BUDGET FOR 2022/23 FINANCIAL YEAR**

 *In line with the Oversight Model of the South African Legislative Sector “SOM”*

| **Committee Details** | **Department Details** |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of Committee** | **Oversight Committee on the Office of the Premier and the Legislature (OCPOL)** | **Name of Department** | **Gauteng Provincial Legislature** |
| **Which Financial Year** | **2022/23** | **Budget Vote Nr.** | **2** |
|  |  | **Name of MEC** | **Hon. L Mekgwe** |
| **Committee Approvals** |
|  | **Name** | **Signed** | **Date** |
| **Hon. Chairperson** | **BW Dlamini** |  | Wednesday, 18th May 2022 |
| **Adoption and Tabling** |
| **Date of Final Adoption** | **Scheduled date of House Tabling** |
| Wednesday, 18th May 2022 | Wednesday, 25th May 2022 |

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Full Wording** |
| APP | Annual Performance Plan |
| CFO | Chief Financial Officer |
| COVAC | Committees Oversight and Accountability Framework |
| CPA | Commonwealth Parliamentary Association  |
| FAMLA | Financial Management Act of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature  |
| GPL | Gauteng Provincial Legislature |
| HR | Human Resources |
| HRD | Human Resources Development |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IKM | Information and Knowledge Management |
| LIMS | Legislature Information Management System |
| LSB | Legislature Services Board |
| MPL | Member of the Provincial Legislature |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NCOP | National Council of Provinces |
| NCSL | National Council of State Legislatures |
| OCPOL | Oversight Committee on the Premiers Office and the Legislature |
| PP | Public Participation |
| PPP | Public Participation and Petitions |
| SOM | Sector Oversight Model |

The Chairperson of the Oversight Committee on the Premier’s Office and the Legislature (OCPOL), Hon. BW Dlamini tables the Committee Oversight Report on the Gauteng Provincial Legislature’s (GPL) Budget Vote 2 of the Gauteng Provincial Appropriation Bill for the 2022/23 Financial Year (FY) as follows:

1. **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The budget oversight includes a number of activities that aim to measure whether public resources have been used appropriately, effectively, and efficiently. The budget for 2022/23 FY is tabled two years after the start of the COVID pandemic and follows when budget cuts were made because of having to reprioritize. The Committee noted that the budget allocation for GPL increased by 3,7% from previous financial year. The GPL received a budget of R825.2 million to finance its programmes and strategic projects and this allocation increased by R29.5 million (3.7 %) from a budget amount of R795.7 million that was allocated during the 2021/22 financial year.

With this allocation, the Committee expects the GPL to deliver on its Core Mandate which include Oversight, Law-Making, and Public Participation. Furthermore, the GPL should develop and implement laws that create an enabling environment to better the lives of the Gauteng citizens. This allocation will cater for Personnel Costs, Increased Public Outreach programmes, House and Committee activities, implementation of Institutional Operational Projects, Priority Building projects as well as the Security Insourcing Project**.**

In terms of budget allocation per programme, the Committee noted that the budget for Programme 1: Leadership and Governance increased from R29.8 million to R59.7 million (100%) due to the resumption of travel and parliamentary exchange programmes, Programme 2: Office of the Secretary received a decreased budget of R26.6 (31 %) from the R32.2 million that was allocated in 2021/22 financial year.

Programme 3 : Corporate Support Service decreased from R422.5 million in 2021/22 to R420.4 million, Programme 4: Core Business increased from R253.69 million in 2021/22 to R259.42 million in 2022/23 due to a once-off allocation for the Digital Parliament and the Communication Strategy and Programme 5: Office of the Chief Financial Officer received a budget allocation of R58.9 million in the 2022/23 FY from R57.5 million that was allocated in the 2021/22 FY.

In terms of budget per economic classification, the Committee noted that Current Payments received the largest share of the budget at R645.03 million and this translates into R35.47 million increase from the R609.55 million that was allocated during the 2021/22 FY. Compensation of Employees is allocated an amount of R389.82 million and this shows an increase of R3.10 million from an adjusted amount of R386.71 million. The budget will cater for salaries, pay progression, medical aid subsidy, long service rewards, leave provision, insourcing of 25 Security Officers, relocation costs, acting allowance, and 29 internship positions.

The budget for Goods and Services increased by 15 % from R222.8 million allocated in 2021/22 to R255.2 million for 2022/23 FY. The budget will cater for the implementation of institutional operational projects, reincorporation of accommodation and the use of external venues as well as the Committee travel suspended in the 2021/22 FY due to COVID 19 pandemic. Transfers and subsidies received R158.01 million from R159.9 million in 2020/21, representing a decrease of R1.9 million. This decrease is due to once- off supplementary funding of R1.5 million to each political party in 2021/22 FY and support to political party work which decreased by R4.6 million from R103 million in 2021/22 FY to R98.4 million 2022/23 FY.

Payments for Capital Assets received the least share of R22.1 million and this shows a decrease of R4.1 million from the R26.2 million that was allocated during the 2021/22 financial year. The decrease is due to once-off allocations in 2021/22 FY relating to roll-overs for Digital Parliament and Laptops. This allocation will cater for Priority Building Projects such as Building Management System and Rehabilitation of Waterproofing and Roofing in the Main Building. The allocation will further cater for Laptops, Motor Vehicles and Security Capital Requirements.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of the assessment of Budget Vote 2 was to ascertain if the allocations correspond with the priorities as set out in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) for the 2022/23 FY. And this includes planning, budgeting, financial management and reporting by GPL. In line with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), the Public Finance Management Act (1999) creates the basis on which oversight by Legislatures should be exercised. It clearly outlines areas of service delivery that should be reported on, including the responsibilities of officials and the role of the Legislature in cases where reports must be tabled. This report primarily focuses on examining whether the budget allocated to the GPL is aligned to key strategic priorities. Furthermore, the report assesses whether the objectives of the GPL correlate with the intended outputs as well as outcomes.

The Legislature plays a very critical role during the budget process as it has a responsibility to promote good governance and fiscal transparency[[1]](#footnote-1). This is achieved through exercising budgetary oversight on the allocated resources. The 2022/23 GPL budget process has to respond to effective implementation of the 2020-25 term priorities that were adopted at the beginning of this political term. The Legislature will achieve this through:

* Playing Oversight over the Executive
* Facilitating law-making
* Encouraging the public to participate in the legislative processes
* Cooperative Governance.

The GPL’s oversight methodology stipulates that when analysing the budget, the variables of the Sector Oversight Model (SOM) must be considered. Given that SOM variables are interrelated, this means that priorities, inputs (capital and current), outputs and outcomes should be considered.

1. **PROCESS FOLLOWED**
2. Vote 2 of the Schedule of the Provincial Appropriation Bill was formally referred by the Speaker to the Committee for consideration and reporting, after tabling by the MEC of Finance.
3. On Tuesday, 3rd May 2022, the Committee Researcher, Mr. O Mogole presented an analysis of the Budget Vote 2 to the Committee.
4. The GPL presented its Budget Vote 2 to the Committee on Thursday, 12th May 2022.
5. The Committee deliberated and adopted its oversight report o Budget Vote 2 on Wednesday, 18th May 2022.
6. **SOCIO- ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2022/23 FY**

The global economic activity has taken a significant knock amid the impact of COVID-19 related restrictions. As countries embarked on lockdowns across the world to contain the spread of the virus, economic activity came to a standstill, particularly during the first half of 2020. The second half of 2020 saw some rebound in activity as restriction measures were lifted and economies reopened. Even so, the rebound was nowhere near the pre-COVID-19 levels. There was a slight improvement and optimism during 2021 but these were short-lived with the discovery of the Omnicron variant. Therefore, the global economy entered 2022 in a very weaker position. In its January 2022 World Economic Update, the IMF forecasted a global economy rise by 4.4 per cent in 2022, although the projection is still subjected to high levels of uncertainty; it expects growth to moderate to 3.8 per cent in 2022.

In South Africa, the National Treasury estimates the domestic economic growth to have contracted by 7.2 per cent in 2020 and forecasts a recovery of 2.1%. The weak economic outlook that remains uncertain, in addition to the increased public spending for COVID-19 response, has had a marked impact on the country’s fiscal prospects. In this regard, government’s policy priorities over the medium-term are economic recovery and fiscal consolidation. It should be noted that South Africa continues to face devastating and deepening levels of unemployment which is one of the barriers to poverty reduction.

a) Gauteng

As the economic hub of the country and most populous province, the economic impact of COVID-19 has been severe on the economy of Gauteng. For 2020, GDP-R is reported to have contracted by 7.2 per cent, surpassing the contraction that was experienced in 2009 during the global financial crisis.

However, the growth rate is expected to recover by 2.2.per cent in 2022, before it moderates to 2.1 per cent in 2023 as presented by the Provincial Treasury. It is important to mention that the COVID-19 pandemic has severely contracted South Africa’s economic growth. The GDP is expected to remain below pre-pandemic levels up until 2022. The strict lockdown in the second quarter of 2020, combined with the broader global economic distress induced by the pandemic, led to a sharp fall in output. South Africa’s economic output had already been contracting in quarter-on-quarter terms since the third quarter of 2019, due to a number of factors. A recovery has ensued since the gradual lifting of the lockdown during the third quarter. However, there is also a 5.4% economic growth required to support the National Development Plan for the country to make meaningful contribution to tackle the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality, and poverty. It should be noted that these economic growth projections were done before the coronavirus hit our shores.

**5. POLICY FRAMEWORK**

This section outlines the policy framework within which this analysis was made**.**

**5.1 The Doctrine of Separation of Powers**

The modern design of the doctrine of separation of power is to be found in the constitutional theory of John Locke (1632-1704), when he wrote in the second treaties of civil government[[2]](#footnote-2). However, it is the French philosopher Montesquieu (1689-1755) who is credited with the formulation of this doctrine. He was advocating for the three pillars of state authority, which includes the executive, legislature, and judicial functions[[3]](#footnote-3). This doctrine means that specific functions, duties, and responsibilities are allocated to distinctive institutions with a defined means of competence and jurisdiction. The objective of this is to “prevent the abuse of power within different spheres of government” as argued by Mojapelo, 2012:37.

The doctrine of separation of powers is a central feature of the South Africa’s constitutional order as a way of ensuring that different branches of government do not abuse their power and encroach on one another. Simply put, it limits the power and ensure accountability.

**5.2 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides an oversight mechanism. Section 114(2) states that: A provincial legislature must provide mechanism-

1. to ensure that all provincial executive organs of state in the province are accountable to it; and
2. to maintain oversight of-
3. the exercise of provincial executive authority in the province, including the implementation of legislation; and
4. any provincial organ of state[[4]](#footnote-4).

**5.3 Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act 10 of 2009 as amended in 2014.**

The financial management processes of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature are derived from Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act 10 of 2009 as Amended in 2014. This legislation aims to ensure transparency, accountability and sound management of revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures[[5]](#footnote-5). This legislation is consistent with the constitutional status of both Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

Section Three (3) (19) of the Act further states that:

The Executive Authority must-

1. Oversee the Preparation of Parliament’s strategic plan, annual performance plan, budget, and adjustments budget in accordance with this Chapter,
2. Table the strategic plan and annual performance plan in Parliament[[6]](#footnote-6).

**5.4 Legislature Sector Oversight Model**

The South African Legislative Sector took a decision to develop the oversight model to set standards and norms to guide oversight processes in the country. This is aimed at enhancing effectiveness of Legislatures in discharging their responsibilities aimed at improving service delivery. Chapter seven (7) of the SOM identifies the following variables as key during the budget process in the legislative budget consideration:

1. Priorities (***P***)
2. Inputs (***K, C***)
3. Outputs (***S***)
4. Outcomes (***R)***

Furthermore, the following SOM Tools were used to conduct the analysis:

* *Budget Variance Study***:** this study examines the variance between estimates, budgets, adjustments, and actual expenditure with a view to ascertain the quality of a departments planning in respect of a programme and subprogrammes.
* *Information Level Test*: this tool gauges the quality and level of information delivered by a Department against that of another Department.
* *Programmatic Continuity*: this tool measures the lifespan of programmes and sub-programmes tabled in the budget. It provides a measure of consistency in a Department’s budget.
1. **OVERSIGHT ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**
	1. **APP/BUDGET CONTRACTING**

As per the Sector Oversight Model (SOM) requirement, the GPL must submit draft APPs/Budgets to the Committee for comments before MEC sign-off. However, the GPL has not adhered to the above as it sends a finalised APP and Budget to the Committee and the latter only interacts with finalised documents.

* 1. **PRIORITIES**

The 2020-25 political term and beyond has been isolated for building a seamlessly integrated, social cohesive, sustainable, and economically inclusive Gauteng City Region that will achieve higher levels of growth, prosperity, and social progress. Growing Gauteng Together is part of deepening the implementation of the National Development Plan in pursuit of South Africa envisioned in the Freedom Charter, Constitution and the Sustainable Development Goals as outlined in the African Union Agenda 2063. As part of the roadmap to Growing Gauteng Together 2030, the following areas were prioritised:

* Economy, Jobs, and Infrastructure
* Education, Skills Revolution and Health
* Integrated Human Settlements and Land Release
* Safety, Social Cohesion and Food Security
* Building a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State.

It is within this context that the GPL identified six (6) pillars to implement as a way of repositioning itself to strengthen its oversight mechanisms.

Central to the programmes of the Legislature, focus will be on:

**Pillar 1: Transformation of the Legislature’s governance processes**

The GPL must enhance public confidence in the governance and leadership of the Legislature by being the most accountable and responsible legislature. The GPL must also improve the effectiveness of the oversight function for enhanced service delivery.

**Pillar 2: Modernisation of the Legislature business of oversight, public participation, and law-making practices**

The GPL must take advantage of the technologies at its disposal to modernise the Legislature business to an e-legislature environment.

**Pillar 3: Re-engineered public participation beyond slogans**

The GPL’s public participation processes must be more meaningful and should increase the confidence of the people in their public representatives. The public participation processes must assist the people of Gauteng in using democratic governance processes to improve their lives, resolve their problems, and hold their elected public representatives accountable.

**Pillar 4: Transformation of the legislative sector in the context of integrated global city region and connected government**

The GPL must work closely with municipal councils in Gauteng in a manner that promotes one provincial government serving the same community and thereby achieving a connected legislative arm of government in the province that is able to plan jointly, and subsequently achieve province-wide government accountability, transparency and public involvement. The GPL’s public participation, oversight and law-making processes must be the same throughout the province and legislative business processes must connect with the legislative processes of the municipalities in Gauteng.

**Pillar 5: Transformation of the legislature’s law-making processes**

The GPL must do more to achieve a transformative legislative framework that must propel the democratic developmental state to achieve its objectives. This includes actively seeking appropriate legal instruments to facilitate the accelerated implementation of the programmes of the government. Oversight and public participation should also be used to identify gaps in existing laws and policies.

**Pillar 6: Consolidating the Legislature’s oversight practices**

Oversight visits must involve the people affected by the services and the GPL must intensify the use of field-based oversight approaches and explore avenues through which constituency issues could be raised and processed in the House for the Legislature to reinforce its representational and oversight role.

1. **BUDGET OVERSIGHT**

**7.1 Macro Analysis**

The Committee noted that the GPL received a budget of R825.2 million to finance its programmes and strategic projects. This allocation increased by R29.5 million (3.7 %) from a budget amount of R795.7 million that was allocated during the 2021/22 financial year. It is noted that the GPL receives its allocation from the provincial equitable share since it is not a revenue generating institution.

In terms of budget per economic classification, the Committee noted that current payments received the largest share of the budget at R645.03 million and this translates into R35.47 million increase from the R609.55 million that was allocated during the 2021/22 FY. Compensation of Employees is allocated an amount of R389.82 million and this shows an increase of R3.10 million from an adjusted amount of R386.71 million. The budget will cater for salaries, pay progression, medical aid subsidy, long service rewards, leave provision, insourcing of 25 Security Officers, 2 relocation costs, acting allowances, and 29 internship positions.

The budget for Goods and Services increased by 15 % from R222.8 million allocated in 2021/22 to R255.2 million for 2022/23 FY. The budget will cater for the implementation of institutional operational projects, reincorporation of accommodation and the use of external venues and Committee travel suspended in 2021/22 FY due to COVID 19 pandemic.

Transfers and subsidies received R158.01 million from R159.9 million in 2020/21, representing a decrease of R1.9 million. This decrease is due to once- off supplementary funding of R1.5 million to each political party in 2021/22 FY and support to political party work which decreased by R4.6 million from R103 million in 2021/22 FY to R98.4 million 2022/23 FY.

Payments for Capital Assets received the least share of R22.1 million and this shows a decrease of R4.1 million from the R26.2 million that was allocated during the 2021/22 financial year. The decrease is due to once-off allocations in 2021/22 FY relating to roll-overs for Digital Parliament and Laptops. This allocation will cater for Priority Building projects such as the Building Management System and Rehabilitation of Waterproofing and Roofing in the Main Building. The allocation will further cater for Laptops, Motor Vehicles and Security Capital Requirements

* 1. **Micro Analysis**

This section provides an assessment of the GPL’s budget based on the allocation for its five (5) programmes, namely: Programme 1: Leadership and Governance, Programme 2: Office of the Secretary, Programme 3: Corporate Support Services, Programme 4: Core Business and Programme 5: Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

* + 1. **Programme 1: Leadership and Governance**

This programme is charged with the responsibility of providing overall political and strategic leadership within the GPL. The programme further manages the programme of the House and Committees. This includes ensuring that the legislative processes are aligned to the policy priorities of this political term; serves as the custodian of law-making process; ensuring that there is a well-functioning Presiding Officers forum; approval of the institutional budget; interacting with relevant stakeholders; participates in various forums and conferences such as Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; mainstreaming public participation; adherence to good corporate governance.

The Committee noted that the budget for this Programme increased from R29.8 million to R59.7 million (100%) due to the resumption of travel and parliamentary exchange programmes. In terms of the non-financial targets, this programme supports the GPL through the implementation of four strategic objectives which relates to *Improved Accountability by the Executive to the Legislature.* This programme will provide four quarterly oversight reports on the performance of Committees.

The second strategic objective relates to *Improved Meaningful Public Involvement in the Legislature Business.* This programme will provide four quarterly oversight reports on the feedback provided to communities. The assumption drawn here is that there will be community engagements every quarter. Through the third strategic objective, *Fostered Coherent and Coordinated Legislative Sector,* this programme will produce four reports on fostering coherent legislature sector by MPLs. However, it is not clear as to how this will be measured.

The last strategic objective, *Enhanced Public Confidence in the Governance and Leadership of the Legislature,* this programme will produce one initiative conducted to promote ethical conduct in the GPL**.**

* + 1. **Programme 2: Office of the Secretary**

The Office of the Secretary is responsible for the overall administrative functions within the GPL. The strategic objective of this programme is to, ensure the implementation of the legislative programme; identify best practice on parliamentary oversight; ensure that the GPL implements all applicable legislations; manage relations with both internal and external stakeholders.

The Committee noted that the Office of the Secretary received a decreased budget of R26.6 (31 %) from the R32.2 million that was allocated in 2021/22 financial year. The budget decline is attributed to the once-off allocation for the recruitment of senior management which was concluded. During 2020/21, the Programme’s budget was adjusted upwards by R5.5 million to finance the Digital Legislature project. The project was introduced to streamline and migrate GPL business to online and virtual platforms in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the fourth industrial revolution.

In terms of the non-financial targets, this programme supports the implementation of the strategic objective, *Enhanced Public Confidence in the Governance and Leadership of the Legislature,* which is divided into two annual targets and that is, Production of Four Quarterly Reports on the Progress made in the Implementation of the APP. The second target relates to the Publication of Four Quarterly Reports on Mainstreaming of Transversal Capacity Development Initiatives.

* + 1. **Programme 3: Corporate Support Services (CSS)**

This programme gives support within areas of Human Resources, ICT, Security, Building and Administration. This programme is sub-divided into four sub-programmes, namely: Office of the Executive Director, Members Affairs, Institutional Support Services and Operational Support Services.

During the 2020/21 financial year, the programme budget increased by R18.7 million from R382.6 million to R401.3 million to fund the COVID-19 response and roll-overs relating to the replacement of laptops, ICT strategy and the rehabilitation of the concrete sheet roof and tiled portion in the main building. The adjusted budget also catered for capital requirements for the security insourcing project. The Committee noted that in 2022/23 FY, the budget for the Programme decreased from R422.5 million in 2021/22 to R420.4 million.

This programme supports the GPL in implementing one strategic objective, Modernised Business Practices Towards Supporting the Functions of the Legislature and will provide a biannual report on the completion of the business enhancement plan.

* + 1. **Programme 4: Core Business**

The purpose of the Core Business Programme is to support the House and its Committees to make laws for the Gauteng Province, conduct oversight over the Executive and facilitate co-operative governance for aligned decision-making in the Province. Core Business also supports public participation in the operations of the Legislature by the people of Gauteng. The Programme ensures that platforms for effective participation are created through public participation initiatives.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Programme’s budget was adjusted downwards by R26 million in the 2021/22 FY due to suspension of travel and some of the activities that required direct contact with stakeholders. The Programme also realised savings from conducting activities virtually. The unspent funds were redirected to Programme 3: Corporate Support Services to fund emerging priorities and relieve spending pressures.

The Committee noted that in the current financial year, the budget for the Programme increased from R253.69 million in 2021/22 to R259.42 million in 2022/23 due to a once-off allocation for the Digital Parliament and the Communication Strategy.

**7.2.5 Programme 5: Office of the Chief Financial Officer**

The purpose of the Programme is to provide professional financial, risk and SCM services to stakeholders for the realisation of the institutional strategic goals and objectives. The Office strives to allocate financial resources equitably to ensure adequate funding for implementation of the GPL Strategic Plan whilst promoting effective financial management of revenue, expenditure, assets, and liabilities.

The Committee notes that this Programme received a budget allocation of R58.9 million in the 2022/23 FY from R57.5 million that was allocated in the 201/22 FY which constitutes an increase of 2%.

1. **OVERSIGHT ON MEANINGFUL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

A total of 10 stakeholders were invited to participate during the consideration of Budget Vote 2 to make written/verbal submissions in line with the mandate of the GPL, on fostering public participation in the activities of the Committee and no submission was received.

1. **RESOLUTIONS MANAGEMENT**

| **RESOLUTIONS MANAGEMENT** |
| --- |
| **RESOLUTIONS PASSED DURING THE LAST QUARTER** | **RESOLUTIONS / ACTION DUE DURING THE LAST QUARTER** | **RESOLUTIONS CLOSED** |
| ***Number of Resolutions passed during the last Quarter*** | ***Number of Resolution Responses / Action due in the last Quarter***  | ***From those due in the last Quarter, how many Resolutions are now closed*** |
| 4 resolutions were passed on the FIS report on the Petitions System of GPL | 4 | None |
| ***Nature of Resolutions*** | ***How many new and how many outstanding*** | ***Reasons for Resolutions not yet closed*** |
| Administration | 4 new | Resolutions were submitted on time and will be analysed before end of this quarter |
| ***With respect to the Resolutions / Action due during last Quarter but still Open, what measures has the Committee taken to ensure speedy Closure of these Resolutions*** |
| The Committee continues to monitor resolutions which are open. |

1. **OVERALL ASSESSMENT**

The Committee noted that the budget was developed in line with the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan and Operational Plans and is of the view that it responds adequately to the priorities as set out in the APP.The Committee acknowledges the budget allocation for 2022/23 FY and as part of its mandate, it will continue to conduct oversight on the GPL on a quarterly basis as determined by the House Rules and guidelines on how the allocated budget is utilized in realizing the planned targets.

Attention will be drawn to the implementation of Institutional Operational Projects which include Records Management, Money Bills and Organisational Development Exercise. Furthermore, the Committee will ensure oversight on Priority Building Projects as well as the Security Insourcing Project**.**

1. **CONCERNS/FINDINGS AND RECCOMENDATIOS**
	1. Committee concern

**11.1**.**1** The Committee has raised concerns around the GPL’s building management since the 4th Legislature and has noted that allocation under Capital Assets will cater for Priority Building projects such as the Building Management System ,Generator to support HVAC system, Rehabilitation of waterproofing and roofing among others.During the 5th Legislature, the Committee also undertook an FIS visit on the GPL building management, but the condition and safety of building remain unchanged.

**11.1**. Committee Recommendation

**11.1.2** The GPL should on a quarterly basis, provide the Committee with a progress report on the Priority Building Projects up until completion.

1. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Committee acknowledges the co-operation of the Speaker of Gauteng Provincial Legislature, Hon. NL Mekgwe, the Provincial Secretary, Mr. P Skosana and the Senior Management Team during the deliberation on Budget Vote 2 for 2022/23 FY.

I would like to thank Honourable Members of the Committee: ME Khumalo, F Hassan, B Mncube, LE Makhubela; ST Msimanga, JB Bloom, I Mukwevho, C Mabala, DK Adams and A Alberts.

The Committee would like to thank the Group Committee Co-ordinator, Ms. M. Vaas; Senior Committee Co-ordinators, Ms. N. Montisi and Ms. B. Makgato; Committee Researchers, Mr. O. Mogole and Mr K Mdakane, Senior Information Officer, Ms. A. Netshivhuyu, Committee Administrators, Mr. X Sithole and Ms E. Sonny; Hansard Recorders, Ms N Zondo and Ms R. Singh, Service Officer; Ms M. Katisi and Communication Officer, Mr S Simelane for the commitment they have shown during the process.

1. **ADOPTION**

After due consideration the Committee unanimously adopted its report on Budget Vote 2 for the 2022/22 FY. In terms Rule 164 the Committee presents to this House and recommends the adoption of the Committee’s Oversight Report

1. Liernet, I. 2010. Role of the Legislature in Budget Process: Technical Notes and Manuals. IMF: Fiscal Affairs Department. Washington. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. John Locke. 1632-1704. Vile Constitutionalism and the separation of powers. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Montesquieu. 1877. De la constitution d’ Angleterre. (Translated into English). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Financial Management Act of Parliament, Act no 10 of 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Gauteng Provincial Legislature. 2017. Selected Legislation. Unpublished [↑](#footnote-ref-6)