KWAZULU-NATAL LEGISLATURE

AN ACTIVIST, PEOPLE-CENTRED LEGISLATURE

ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

KWAZULU-NATAL **LEGISLATURE**

AN ACTIVIST, PEOPLE-CENTRED LEGISLATURE

Honourable
Nontembeko Nothemba Boyce (MPL)
Speaker of the
KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Honourable
Mmabatho Tembe (MPL)
Deputy Speaker of the
KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Description
AG	Auditor-General
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus
ANC	African National Congress
AOP	Annual Oversight Plan
APP	Annual performance plan
Arco	Audit and Risk Committee
BranCo	Branch Committee
CAE	Chief Audit Executive
CBOs	Community-based organisations
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPA	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
CPFs	Community Policing Forums
DA	Democratic Alliance
Dirco	Department of International Relations and Co-operation
DoPW	Department of Public Works
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act
EFF	Economic Freedom Fighters
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ExCo	Executive Committee
FISs	Focused Intervention Studies
FMPPLA	Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practise
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IA	internal Audit
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Individual Development Plans
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IPRS	Indicator Protocol Reference Sheets
IR	International Relations
ISAs	International Standards on Auditing
KZNPL	KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature
STACOV	Standing Committee on Oversight

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FOREWORD

Honourable Ms Nontembeko Nothemba Boyce

Speaker of the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

We are proud to table the 2024/25 Annual Report for the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature especially because most of the Annual Performance Plan targets were effectively achieved. It is important to state this because the past two financial years were affected by the 2024 national and provincial electioneering that impacted the Legislature's Programme. In the year under review, the closure of the sixth Legislature and the advent of the Seventh Legislature activities ran parallel with the actual execution of the mandate of the Legislature. Members were running thin on the ground, yet the essential strategic objectives and governance matters were effectively pursued. It is also pleasing to report that the few targets that were not met in the year under review have been adequately accounted for and remedial plans are already underway as well as to ensure an even better performance in the ensuing year and beyond.

It is also important to report to all our stakeholders that as required by the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (FMPPLA), the Legislature ran effective strategic planning sessions out of which a five-year Strategic Plan and 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan were developed and tabled in the House. As we celebrate the 2024/25 achievements, we are thankful to Academic and Chapter 9 institutions, as well as other service providers that partnered with us in charting our impact and outcomes-based five-year strategy aimed at improving the quality of life in our Province. One of the strategic targets for the term is to inspire public confidence in the work of the Legislature by at least focussing on constituency work by Members of the Legislature. In the year under review, a process of reviewing the Constituency Allowance policy to ensure that constituency work strengthens the execution of the Legislature's Constitutional mandate.

One of the tasks that were not fully executed because of inadequacy of time due to this year's on-boarding activities, were the Section 132 and MSA Section 47 Hearings on Municipality Annual Reports. This is an area that through our Portfolio Committee on COGTA, the Legislature committed to contribute to improving service delivery by our Municipalities, especially regarding those that are struggling to come out of poor audit outcomes. This is an area, together with that on resolution tracking, that the sector audit insights are recommending that improvement initiatives be effected. Having relaunched the Provincial Speakers' Forum as well as fast-tracking the filling of additional research positions, the Legislature is gradually being capacitated to enhance its oversight prowess in at least addressing this local government performance.

While the Legislature's finances remained constrained, we are happy to report that the year closed with a positive expenditure confirming that our cost savings measures were effective. Most importantly, processes of amending FMPPLA and concluding on the Regulations as well as the enacting of the long-awaited Sector Bill have begun to roll. These prescripts are important instruments that if correctly amended and enacted, will create an environment for the sector to better fight for adequate funding required to address the financial woes of the sector and by implication of this Legislature. The fight for more resources is not an isolated one, we are aware of the impact of geopolitical instabilities on our national and provincial economies at a time when global warming has left mostly our coastal communities devastated by floods. Across party lines, the call is that the Legislature continues to morally act in a manner that communicates hope to our citizens.

As one of the ways of keeping the Legislature connected to the people, the Speaker's Social Responsibility Programme continued to demonstrate compassion, empathy and responsive to real issues in communities. The programme is more than handing out aid, it drives civic education on at least the understanding of human rights, people's democratic role in using their voices to shape their own communities. in a democracy, and how they can use their voices to shape communities. The programme continued its engagements amongst others, through community dialogues, school visits, and broadening partnerships with government departments, NGOs, and the private sector. It through this programme that the Legislature keeps alive the teachings of President Oliver Tambo and President Sam Nujoma, who true to their revolutionary character championed the elevation of women into positions of responsibility and power so that even the marginalised groups can be given an opportunity to redress their own circumstances.

It is important to state that in the year under review, the administration continued to work effectively with organised labour to maintain and grow stable labour relations in this Legislature. Efforts made by management and Members of the Legislature in complying with the Legislature's policies as monitored by our risk and audit committee is always appreciated and encouraged. The oversight role played by Stacov to keep the Legislature focussed on its work has led to yet another clean audit outcome. This is a culture worth sustaining as it inspires public confidence in the Legislature as well as providing a model that other public institutions can follow.

As we move on with the National Democratic Revolution into the ensuing financial year, we implore all our stakeholders to join us in putting hands on the plough as we entrench unity and constitutionality in this Province. This unity government continues as a strategic arrangement seeking create a better live for all despite political diversity and persuasions. This is one of those strategic and unique characteristics of this Province we view as a competitive advantage in our pursuit of new and higher performance horizons.

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The Honourable Ms N. N. Boyce
Speaker of the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY BY THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature for the year 2024/25 to the Executive Authority in terms of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, Act no 10 of 2009.

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Ms N Naidoo
Secretary to the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

INTRODUCTION BY THE SECRETARY

Ms Nerusha Naidoo

Accounting Officer: KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

One of the Legislature's objectives in the sixth term was to attain a culture of clean audit outcomes, that was achieved. One of the governance goals for the Seventh Legislature is to maintain a state of clean administration that sustains clean audit outcomes. Having opened the term with an inspiring audit report is already directing the institution's energies on defending, sustaining and embracing growth in the institution's controls. Working under tight and fast changing political environment, Legislature continued to anchor itself on an integrity culture. The quarterly management meetings to review matters of performance, compliance and execution of Stacov resolutions as well as providing progress in dealing with audit findings and addressing the institution's risk registers were valuable. Beyond the clean audit opinions given by the Auditor-General, the Legislature has embraced the fact that there will always be room for improvement. Each audit season is viewed as an opportunity to reflect and focus on new horizons. It is this attitude by both Members and employees of the Legislature that resulted in fewer and minor audit findings on the 2024/25 annual report of the Legislature.

As the Legislature enters the Seventh term, it does so under a constrained financial situation. Despite its dwindling resources, the Legislature pursued its constitutional mandate and requisite support was given to both the House and its Committees. One of the strategic decisions from the 2025 – 2030 strategy sessions held in the year under review, was to focus on improving institutional efficiencies as a contribution towards addressing the institution's financial health. We are happy to report that strategic conversations between management, political leadership and the recognised labour are underway to prepare and develop an approach to be followed not only to execute an efficiency improvement project but to inculcate a culture of innovation and efficiency improvement. The investment already made through the digitisation strategy implemented during the Covid-19 hard lockdown period are one of the areas that will be points of leverage in this regard. A draft policy framework to regulate these initiatives is set to be approved within the first half of the ensuing year. This is expected to complement the process of aligning institutional performance management with individual performance especially for managers and use of operational plans to manage performance across the institution. The role of organised labour in such matters remains pivotal.

As we pursue Outcomes, the administrative arm of the Legislature has been hard at work pursuing projects linked to modernisation. One of these was a smooth and seamless migration from SAP to SAGE which is our new ERP system. Continuous training especially for staff on the use of this new system remains in force to ensure effective utilisation and usage of the system. We are also happy to report that great strides were made towards piloting the long-awaited Digital Voting. The system has been demonstrated to Executive Management. In the ensuing year, the different structures of the House will be taken through before the decision to Implement is taken. In the area of public participation, social media continued to be harnessed to widen our outreach to cater for those that cannot physically participate in our processes. Reverse-Billing has further widened our encashment area particularly for those who can't afford the cost of data.

This year saw the Legislature formalise strategic partnerships with academic and research institutions, especially the National School of Government as well as accessing the CPA Academy. Training offerings—many at no cost—are now accessible via the Training and Development unit under the Human Capital Management Division. This collaboration with NSG is set to help bridge the funding gap for international benchmarking especially for Members. Plans are underway for some Members to participate in one of People's Republic of China's exchange programme in the ensuing year. The Legislature is, however, continuing to honour its bursary commitments for Members and Employees already sponsored by the Legislature.

The Legislature continues to ensure a safe working environment for both Members and employees. Provision of office accommodation was unfortunately affected by the flooding of the Senate Chambers following heavy rains in September 2024. This regrettably damaged several offices allocated to Members of the House. Immediately, the Department of Works and Amafa were contacted and work to restore the said offices is set to conclude in the ensuing year.

At a sector level, the Legislature continues to participate through the National Speakers' Forum of South Africa, Secretaries' Forum and in various sector task-teams. It is in these forums that the work to process draft amendments to FMPPLA; the development of FMPPLA Regulations and the processing of the Sector Bill was deliberated on. It is important to state that because of vast experience in sector matters, this Legislature is represented in most of the strategic sector task teams. Furthermore, relevant activities of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) were attended within budget provisions.

It is against this background that as the Accounting Officer of the Legislature, I forward the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature's 2024/25 annual report.

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Ms N Naidoo
Secretary to the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature

VISION STATEMENT

An Activist, People-Centred Legislature

MISSION STATEMENT

To deepen democracy in KwaZulu-Natal through robust oversight, effective public involvement, progressive and efficient law-making

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: CORE BUSINESS

OVERSIGHT

The NDP, Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTSF) targets and priorities of Government inform the oversight approach for the current five- year strategy. This includes focusing effectively on the achievement of outcomes of government programmes. This is a research dependent type of oversight that must be provided in context of struggling economic environment. Efficiencies of government processes need to be overseen to ensure optimum utilization of government resources. It is for this reason that the Legislature adopted the following oversight strategic objective:

Provide an efficiency and research-driven oversight

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

As an activist institution and in terms of its constitutional mandate, the Legislature seeks to improve its partnership with communities as well as to become more visible and responsive to the needs of citizens. This is why the current strategy places a strong emphasis on public education and engagements with marginalized sectors of our communities. It is for this reason that the Legislature adopted the following public participation strategic objective:

Provide formidable and strategic partnerships with citizens, communities and civil society organisations

LAW-MAKING

On law-making, the Legislature seeks to ensure that it enacts provincial laws that are not only compliant with the Republic of South Africa's constitutional provisions and requirements but are also consulted as well as transformative. Further, the Legislature seeks to create adequate technical capacity to develop draft bills and evaluate impact process them into Acts. To achieve this, the Legislature adopted the following strategic objectives:

To provide an impact-based and consultative law-making process

GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

To improve governance and leadership, the Legislature adopted the following five Strategic Objectives:

i. Improved institutional performance management.

ii. Improved institutional fiscal discipline and implementation of financial and supply chain prescripts.

iii. Improved corporate (Human Capital, Communications, Security & Facilities) management services.

iv. Good governance, internal controls and integrity management.

v. Improved intergovernmental and international relations (IGR).

vi. Enhanced Legislature efficiencies through utilisation of digital platforms and provision of Information Communication Technology services.

CORE VALUES

In an effort to continuously improve institutional culture and climate, the Legislature adopted the following institutional values:

i.	Ethical behaviour	:	To act honestly and with integrity
ii.	Discipline	:	To act in accordance with established rules, norms and standards
iii.	Excellence	:	Continuous improvement in performance and quality/standards
iv.	Professionalism	:	Demonstrating competence, decisiveness and proficiency acting within professional norms and standards
v.	Transparency	:	Being straightforward, accountable, sincere and candid
vi.	Caring	:	Feeling and exhibiting concern and empathy for others
vii.	Altruism	:	A deliberate pursuit of the welfare of others
viii.	Respect of Diversity	:	Promoting diversity in all its forms

MANDATE

Constitutional Mandates

The mandate and authority of the Legislature is set out in Chapter 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996, as amended. The Legislature, among other issues, is given a Mandate to:

- Consider, amend, pass or reject provincial laws;
- Consider, reject and or approve budgets for Provincial departments;
- Conduct oversight over the Provincial Executive Council; and
- Facilitate public participation in its legislative processes.

Legislative Mandates

The legislative obligations of the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature are clearly set out in the legislation identified below:

- Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, Act No. 10 of 2009 as amended.
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act No. 2 of 2000.
- Labour Relations Act, Act No. 66 of 1995 as amended.
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Act No.75 of 1997.
- Skills Development Act, Act No. 78 of 1998.
- Employment Equity Act, Act No. 55 of 1998.
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act No. 5 of 2000.
- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act No. 53 of 2002.
- State Information Technology Agency Act, Act No. 38 of 2002 (SITA Act).
- Public Finance Management Act; and
- Municipal Finance Management Act.

Policies & Frameworks

The functions of the Provincial Legislature are governed mainly by the following policies and regulations:

- The Standing Rules of the Legislature.
- Resolutions of the Standing Committee on Oversight of the Legislature and the House.
- KZN Legislature Conditions of Employment.
- KZN Supply Chain Management Policy Framework.
- Applicable Treasury Regulations.
- Supply Chain Management Regulations

RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

There were no applicable court rulings for the year under review.

PART 1:

GENERAL INFORMATION

The KwaZulu-Natal Legislature executed the following projects and/or activities during the 2024/25 financial year:

1. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In terms of Section 118 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the main objectives of Public

Participation, Involvement and Petitions include the following:

i. Improved citizen engagement and participation in legislative processes; and

ii. Improved public and civic education programmes to empower the citizens of KwaZulu-Natal.

To fulfil this constitutional mandate during the 2024/25 financial year, the Legislature embarked on a series of activities that encouraged public participation, which included the following main programmes:

1.1. Sector Parliaments, Symposia, TLtP and Official Opening of the Legislature

Sector Parliaments can be viewed as important mechanisms for enhancing public participation and deepening democracy through the involvement of targeted groups of youth, women, workers, faith formations, senior citizens and people with disabilities. These public engagements were held as indicated in ***Table 1*** below.

Table 1

Event	Venue	Dates
Women's Parliament	Bergville Sports Complex Comlex\\	08 August 2024
Senior Citizens' Parliament	Hlanganani Community Hall	17 October 2024
Taking Legislature to the People (TLtP)	Mandeni LM: Sibusisiwe Hall	31 Oct – 01 Nov 2024
People with Disabilities' Parliament	Richmond Indoor Sports Centre	04 December 2024

The above targeted public participation events are ideally planned to coincide with the national days of recognition. Most of these sessions (Sector Parliaments) provide for representative structures to convene and run pseudo parliaments, assuming roles of parliamentarians to raise real issues of concern. The programme for these parliaments involves setting up of commissions, which deliberate on issues raised during the sitting and formulate resolutions for adoption by respective sector parliament sittings. The resolutions that are taken by these Sector Parliament Sittings are by design forwarded to Provincial Government Departments through relevant Portfolio Committees for consideration and action where applicable. Respective Portfolio and Standing Committees then drive oversight activities to ensure the implementation of resolutions thereof.

As in the sixth term, the Seventh Legislature maintained a public participation strategic objective that seeks to create closer partnership with communities and to become even more visible in communities through constituency work by deployed Members of the Legislature. This means more constituency periods will be provided for in the Legislature Programme to enable Members to be more visible and available to members of their constituencies. The Office of the Chief Whip, which is charged with the coordination of constituency outreach programme and monitoring of the Constituency Allowance Policy, has begun a process of reviewing the policy to ensure that there is increased performance reporting in this area. The digitisation programme of the Legislature has remained on track and means will be explored to see how digitisation may be applied to enhance constituency work.

1.2 Public & Civic Education

The Legislature has a critical constitutional obligation of facilitating public involvement in legislative matters in line with Section 118 of the Constitution. In this regard, the Legislature persistently endeavoured to enhance the knowledge of ordinary citizens about legislative matters, processes and their right to information and participation. Being an election year, the Legislature continued with its voter education programme that started in 2023/24 targeting the May 2024 general elections.

In the first quarter of the year under review, the Legislature partnered with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in conducting voter education in the following areas:

i. **18 April 2024** Municipality: eThekwini Municipality next to Umndeni Meats Butchery.

ii. **19 April 2024** Municipality: Harry Gwala/ Dr Nkosazana-Dlamini- Zuma Municipality at Sonyongwane High School and uMzimkhulu TVET College.

iii. **25 April 2024** Municipality: iLembe/ Ndwedwe at Ndwedwe Shopping Centre.

iv. **29 April 2024** Municipality: uThukela/ Inkosi Langalibalele at Drakensberg Secondary and Forderville Hall (Estcourt).

v. **08 May 2024** Municipality: Ugu/ Ray Nkonyeni at Tholimfundo Secondary School (Ezingolweni) and Enyanisweni Primary School (KwaXolo).

vi. **17 May 2024** Municipality: eThekwini at Umlazi Q Hall.

Voter education remains a critical activity of the Legislature in its bid to address low voter turnout as reported especially during the last Local Government elections. While all citizens are eligible to attend voter education sessions, the Legislature targeted areas with the bulk of unregistered qualifying citizens, voters on the move and first voter groups. Working with the IEC and STATSSA in the Province, the Voters' Roll and available population statistics were used to decide on towns, villages, schools, colleges/universities that were visited.

During the fourth quarter the Legislature successfully partnered with Msunduzi Municipality and Democracy Development Program (DDP) to conduct Ward Committee Capacity Building workshops. The workshops took place from the ***28th of January to 04th February 2025*** at Tatham Art Gallery Hall. The targeted stakeholders were Ward Committee members from 5 zones within Msunduzi local municipality.

Apart from the above stated civic education empowerment sessions, the Legislature also conducts Legislature precinct tours especially for groups such as schools, churches etc. In the year under review, a total of thirty-one (31) Legislature tours were conducted. In addition, a total of forty-eight (48) community radio slots were successfully arranged for Committee Chairpersons and or Strategic Leadership team to communicate with citizens in the Province.

It is here stated that the year 2024/25 was an election year and as such, the first two quarters of the year were mostly occupied with both sixth term closure and seventh term on-boarding activities. This explains why most of the activities were in the third and fourth quarter.

1.3 Public Hearings

Public hearings remain one of the strategic public involvement requirements in the processing of bills and amongst other means, through their constituencies, members of the public continued to have a right to make their inputs. The Legislature processed a total of seven bills (see table 2 later) that required public hearings.

2. COMMUNICATIONS

To enhance the public profile of the work of the Legislature, especially that of its committees, the Legislature maintained its allocation of Communication Officers to Committees. During the year under review, Communications continued to work closely with the Public Participation & Petitions Division to ensure dissemination of legislature information to citizens in the Province. Efforts to improve and make the Legislature's website more accessible, educational and informative continue. Utilising social media platforms, the Legislature continued to stream all Legislature Sittings, Sector Parliaments, Multi-Party & Public Hearings, including Oversight Visits and Functionality Programmes. As already reported above, the Legislature continued to make use of radio slots and print media in communicating the work of the Legislature.

3. COMMITTEES AND OVERSIGHT

3.1 Partnerships with Chapter 9 and 10 Institutions

Chapter 9 and 10 institutions continued to be strategic partners with the Legislature particularly in making presentations at strategy planning sessions for strategic leadership as well as at Committee levels. They were also utilised during Sector Parliaments and briefings to Committees. They have always played a role in strategy development and review sessions of the Legislature especially Statistics South Africa, the Public Service Commission and the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). In partnership with Academic Institutions (UKZN and University of Pretoria) their participation was used to influence strategy development, targeting and performance indicator crafting. One of the strategic areas targeted for partnership improvement is on the development on an outcomes-based oversight approaches aimed at raising service delivery levels in the province and ensuring that laws pasted are impactful. A greater focus on baseline information as part of enhancing performance monitoring and reporting is one of the outcomes of the said partnerships. Such a baseline is required to enhance oversight work of the Legislature.

3.2 Sector Oversight Model Implementation

To enhance implementation of the Sector Oversight Model (SOM) by the Legislature, the customised SOM was packaged and presented to Members as part of the induction programme that was held in the first half of the year under review. The Committee Annual Oversight Plans (AOPs) are an instrument that the Legislature continues to use to implement SOM and as such, Committees followed its dictates to develop the 2025/26 Committee AOPs. Most of the activities required to implement SOM have already been mapped and in the ensuing year, an efficiency project will be rolled out to determine and confirm efficiency levels of applicable business processes and the required resource allocation. The said customised SOM is not only addressing issues of oversight but covers every Committee work including public participation and law-making as well as House Operations.

3.3 Sector Audit

In its efforts to improve service delivery, the Legislature fully participated in the sector – audits conducted by the AGSA. These audits are focussed on reviewing performance of Committees of the House especially regarding resolution tracking, oversight over strategic infrastructure projects in the Province and implementation of Committee AOPs. In the year under review, these audits focussed mostly on testing the processes followed by the House and Committee especially regarding resolution tracking. This mostly focussed on testing oversight conducted on reports by the MEC for COGTA on the tabling of Municipal Annual reports in the Legislature and their processing by the COGTA Portfolio Committee.

The said audit included an assessment of the mandate, effectiveness of governance and oversight by the Legislature and used the following Committees : -

- KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Department of Health (DoH).
- KZN Department of Education (DoE).
- KZN Department of Transport (DoT).
- KZN Department of Public Works (DPW).
- KZN Department of Human Settlements (DoHS).
- Office of the Premier (OTP).
- KZN Provincial Treasury (PT).

While the section 131 (MFMA) reports relating to the 2023-24 MFMA audit outcomes were submitted by the MEC of COGTA and tabled in the House in terms of MFMA, no resolutions were taken by the House on non-performing municipalities, as the processes were yet to unfold. Section 131 Hearings by the COGTA Portfolio Committee on dysfunctional municipalities were yet to occur at the time of compiling this report. As already stated above, the Legislature Committee work was delayed because of on-boarding and strategy planning sessions especially in the first half of the year. Most of the sector audit work was therefore carried over for execution in the ensuing year.

A strategic learning point out of these sector audit procedures was that the adoption of sections 47, 131 and 132 reports, which are submitted by the MEC of COGTA to the Legislature need a vigorous oversight process by the COGTA Portfolio Committee. This is required to assist the MEC for COGTA to conduct a more effective oversight over non-performing municipalities and help them to improve. Out of these insights by the AGSA, the Legislature will in the ensuing year look into employing digital instrument on resolution tracking.

3.4 Functionality Monitoring Programme

During the year under review, the Legislature continued with its Functionality Monitoring Programme albeit at a low level to accommodate on-boarding and strategy planning sessions as already stated. Mainly it's the School Functionality Monitoring that was executed. This programme is structured as a tool of overseeing the implementation of NDP/PGDP in the Province as was indicated in past years. All Functionality Monitoring Programmes are now direct instruments of strengthening oversight over the implementation of the NDP/PGDP.

4. RESEARCH

4.1 Focused Intervention Studies (FISes) & Oversight Visits

As part of implementing SOM, the Legislature is expected to conduct FISes, however, because of scarcity of time, most Committees could not conclude on the work they had started in this regard. At least three Committees managed to complete and adopt applicable FIS reports and in terms of SOM, these Committees will be tabling their reports in the House in the 2025/26 financial year. The rest of the Committees had to carryover their work for completion in the ensuing year. In terms of the new oversight strategic objective that pursues outcomes, considerations are underway to adapt the concept of FIS an instrument of monitoring and reporting on oversight outcomes in the Seventh Term.

In the first half of the year, no oversight visits were held because of the on-boarding and strategy planning sessions. Committees became very active in the third and fourth quarters wherein they undertook oversight visits in terms of their AOP targets. The purpose of these visits is mainly to verify reported performance especially on identified projects, establishments and communities. Such visits provide an opportunity to exercise robust oversight to develop resolutions aimed at improving observed situation/s and even enforce remedial actions where necessary.

While the target on quarterly reports on oversight visits in terms of SOM was met, Committees without dedicated research capacity continued to lag. What is, however, relieving is the fact that Treasury has made financial provision to fill some of the vacant Researcher posts. There is therefore hope that in the ensuing years, this target will be better supported. Despite the willingness to address this matter by the Legislature, budget constraints were not permitting. It is also important to state that while oversight visits are strategic, the need to ensure an equitable distribution of these visits across the Province is pursued. At quarterly meetings of the Committee of Chairpersons, a report on this matter needs to be raised and discussed at Committee of Chairpersons' meetings.

4.2 Oversight Analysis Reports

Supported by the Researchers and Economic and Content Analysts, Committees were in the fourth and quarter able to conduct oversight on the work of the Provincial Executive in terms of SOM. Despite the shortage of Researchers, this target was met mainly because the inactivity of Committees in the first half of the year, enabled the few Researchers some additional time to analyse more reports which they would have not be able to under normal circumstances. These reports are provided as advisory notes to strengthen the oversight work of Committees. In a bid to implement an outcomes-based oversight, these reports are tabled before applicable Committees at Briefing meetings or at least circulated to Members a few days before the actual meeting with respective Departments.

As indicated above, the role of Chapter 9 & 10 institutions as well as academic and research institutions will continue to be utilised in the oversight work of the Legislature as well as in the determination of Committee Annual Oversight Plans (AOPs) priorities. Committee Annual Oversight Plans draw their priorities from NDP/PGDP as well as draft APPs and Budgets of departments. An MOU with University of KwaZulu-Natal is to be signed and implemented during the incoming financial year as a means of enhancing research capacity of the Legislature.

4.3 Capacity Building; Committee Performance and Budget Monitoring

The performance and quality of work outputs of Committees largely depends on the effectiveness and capacity of Committee Chairpersons. As part of the induction programme, Chairpersons of Committees and Whips received focussed capacity building workshops. As driven by the Deputy Speaker, capacity building programme ensured that all Committees were inducted as part of their AOP development process. These capacity building sessions included taking all Members of the House through the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature Standing Rules of the House. Linked to the afore said, the Legislature is in partnership with the National School of Governance (NSG) to ensure continuous empowerment for both Members and employees of the Legislature.

4.4 International Empowerment Programme

The tight financial situation of the Legislature, coupled by realisation that expenditure against this programme can be replaced by an effective use of online capacity building platforms such as Webnars. Having entered partnerships with NSG and other academic institutions such as UKZN, benefits from this type of empowerment programme can still be obtained through such alternative means and as such, this target has since been terminated.

4.5 Library Services

The Legislature's library continued to service and respond to the needs of the Members and staff of the Legislature through allowing access to useful and empowering information relevant to their work and personal development. To ensure a continued service, the library successfully renewed all its online library subscriptions which included: South African Institute of Race Relations, Juta Law, Sabinet and EBSCO Host. It continued to liaise with external agencies for updating library systems and to consistently scan, store and disseminate newspaper articles to all Committees and staff members on topical issues affecting all spheres of government.

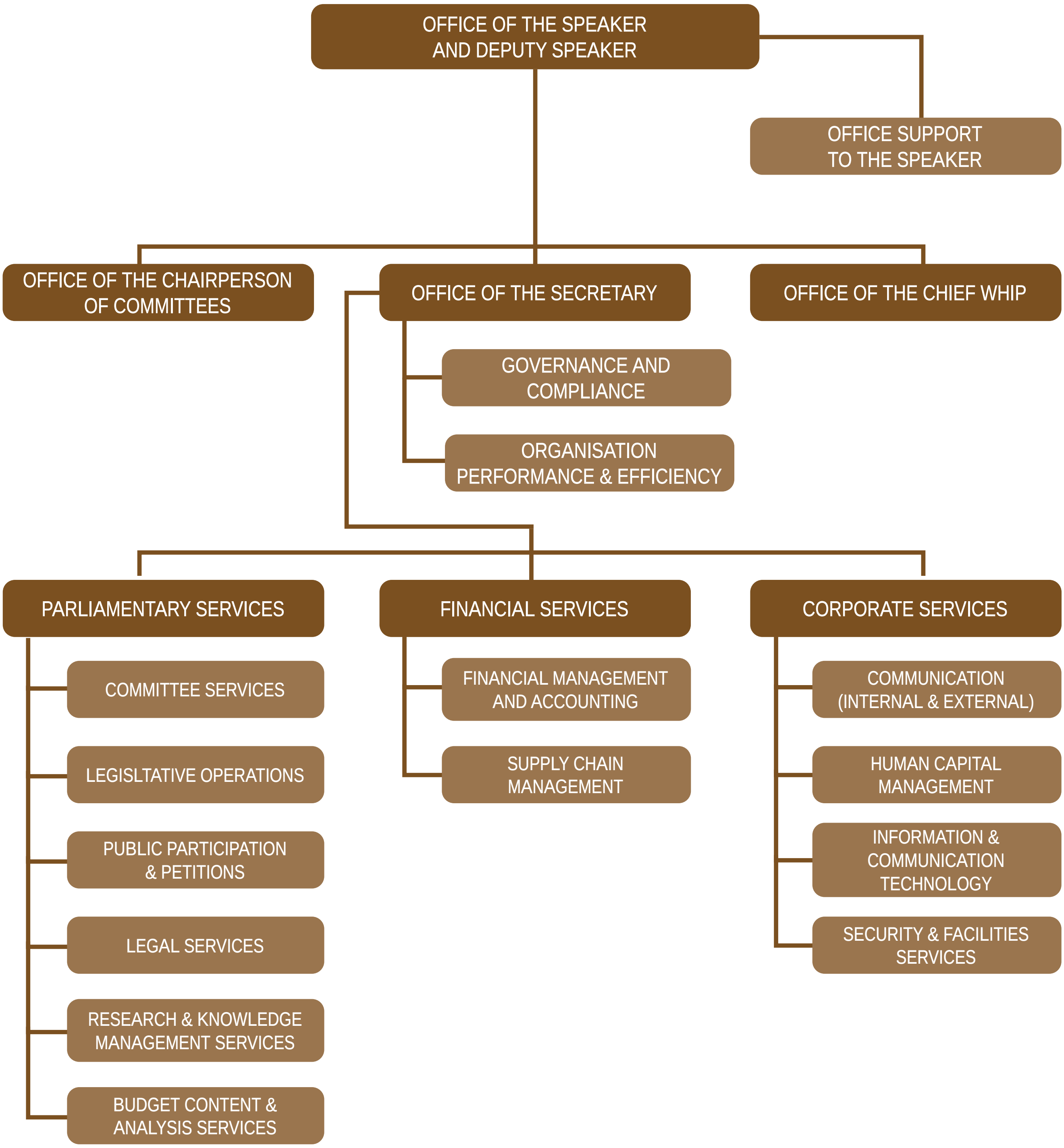
Furthermore, in keeping up with the digitisation agenda, the Legislature's PressReader services continued to afford Members of the Legislature with easy access to newspapers online using their smart phones and gadgets. Having launched a digital records management system, even reading library books online will soon be a culture within the Legislature.

5. ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Organogram Implementation

During the year under review, the Legislature operated as per the 2018/19 organisational structure (see ***Fig 1 below***).

FIG 1 ORGANISATION AND ESTABLISHMENT KZN LEGISLATURE



6. BUDGET CONTENT & ANALYSIS SERVICES

As was reported last year (2023/24), by their very nature, the Job Evaluation process that led to the implementation of above organogram gave rise to several CCMA cases that were successfully defended. At the close of the year under review, the last case was concluded with a ruling against the Employer (Legislature). The Legislature is however, challenging the ruling at the Labor Court. This means this case is still before legal platforms and an annual update will therefore be made through annual reports.

6.2 Review and Implementation of Policies

The review of institutional policies is an on-going activity and update reports continue to be at the quarterly meetings of the risk and audit committee. Some of the strategic policy reviews are on the Constituency Allowance policy and the repealing of the KZN Provincial Petitions Act to be replaced by a policy. These will be concluded in the ensuing financial year.

7. LAW-MAKING

7.1 Finalisation of Regulations to FMPPLA

The process of finalizing FMPPLA Amendments and its Regulations as well as the Legislative Sector Bill has been on the roll for over three terms to date. It is, however, comforting that the National Speakers' Forum has reignited processes to ensure that these are finalised soon.

7.2 Money Amendment Bills

The other strategic Bill under processing is the Money Amendment Bill. The Legislature is has completed the drafting and is now working on the logistics required to implement the Bill before passing it. Lessons are being drawn from other Legislatures that have passed but have struggled to implement such a Bill. An update will be provided in the next annual report.

7.3 Laws and Bills

The Legislature remained committed to delivering on its mandate of law-making, and during the 2024/25 financial year a total of seven (7) bills were processed (see ***Table 2*** below).

Table 2

First Quarter	KZN Economic Regulatory Authority Bill, 2024
	KZN Growth Fund Agency Bill, 2024
	KZN Moses Kotane Research Institute Bill, 2024
	KZN Tourism and Film Authority Bill, 2024
Second Quarter	KZN Appropriations Bill, 2024
Third Quarter	KZN Adjustments Appropriation Bill, 2024
Fourth Quarter	KZN 2nd Adjustments Appropriations Bill, 2025

PART 2:

ACCOUNTING OFFICERS REPORT

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

1. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

To address what was an ongoing uncertainty regarding the issue of separate legislation for the financial management of Provincial Legislatures, the fifth Parliament finalised the processes of ensuring that all Legislatures and Parliament became subject to a common national financial management regime. Parliament therefore passed the Financial Management of Parliament Amendment Bill, that led to the current Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (FMPPLA).

The Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, after consultation with the Speakers of Provincial Legislatures, collectively recommended to the President the fixed date for operation as 1 April 2015. Since then, the Legislatures and Parliament have been implementing this legislation on matters of financial management.

1.1 Budgeting Process

The MTEF budget was prepared to ensure effective implementation of the priorities as contained in the Legislature's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan and 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the KZN Legislature. Although the Legislature is not regulated by the PFMA, the guidelines given by Provincial Treasury are considered to facilitate the preparation of the MTEF budget submission. In addition, responsibility managers develop priorities in terms of their respective areas of jurisdiction and costed procurement plans. Therefore, the priorities, budget requests and inputs from various units were used to inform the overall budget for the KZN Legislature through the Budget Committee.

The budget inputs were interrogated and evaluated by the Finance and the Planning units to ensure alignment with the APP. These are then tabled before the Standing Committee on Oversight (Stacov). Furthermore, funding constraints and their effects on allocations were considered through the budget reprioritisation process with a view to fund part of the initiatives from within the baseline budget.

1.2 Budget Allocation

The final budget for KwaZulu-Natal Legislature for 2024/25 was R853m, made up as follows:

- Main appropriation of the Legislature was R782m in 2024/25, including the statutory Members' remuneration (direct charge) of R96m;
- During the 2024/25 mid-year budget adjustment the following amounts were re-appropriated to the legislature increasing the main appropriation from R782 million to R853 million an increase of R71 million.
- R28.546m towards MPLs exit gratuities.
- R4. 057m towards MPLs remuneration increases
- R1.023 Revenue overcollection from 2023/24
- R20m towards SAGE ERP system
- R9m towards tools of trade for staff
- R2m towards new chairs for Chamber and Committee rooms
- R6m towards IT infrastructure

Table 3: Summary of Expenditure Analysis by Programme

Description (R'000)	Budget	Actual	Available	% Spent
Administration	274 330	255 334	18 996	93%
Parliamentary Business	449 961	447 401	2 560	99%
Members Remuneration (Direct Charge)	128 450	120 922	7528	94%
Total	**852 741**	**823 657**	**29 084**	**97%**

Table 4: Summary of Expenditure Analysis by Economic Classification

Description (R'000)	Budget	Actual	Available	% Spent
Members Remuneration	128 450	120 922	7 528	94%
Compensation of Employees	298 878	298 878	-	100%
Goods and Services	178 906	170 361	8 545	95%
Transfer and subsidies	226 289	223 641	2 648	199%
Payments for Capital Assets	20 218	9 855	10 363	49%
Total	**852 741**	**823 657**	**29 084**	**97%**

1.3 Expenditure Analysis

In exercising its constitutional obligations, the KZN Legislature spent a total of R824 million or 97% of its final budget in the financial year under review. The major cost drivers for goods and services were as follows:

- Public participation programmes and taking Legislature to the People, which cover wide and remote rural areas of the KwaZulu-Natal Province;
- Standing and Portfolio Committee meetings and related costs; and
- Operational costs such as IT services, maintenance and repairs, rent and municipal services, security services and cleaning services.

1.4 Expenditure vs Final Appropriation

The Legislature 2024/25 Annual Financial Statements (AFS) were reported on an accrual basis in line with the Financial Management of Parliament and Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act No. 10 of 2009). In the above tables, the year-end position is reflected on a cash basis. Accordingly, Tables 1 and 2 above reflect a comparison of the actual expenditure against the final budget with an under-expenditure of R29m equating to 3% of the total allocated budget.

Spending in respect of economic classification is summarised as follows:

(i) Compensation of employees was within budget.

(ii) Goods and services underspending was attributed to scaling down of activities in preparation for elections, delay in the resumption of activities due to onboarding of the 7th administration, cost containment measures put in place by management

(iii) Members' remuneration underspending was attributed to funds provided for members' exit gratuity being more than actual gratuity payouts.

(iv) Transfers and subsidies underspending was mainly attributed to the reduction of represented political parties under the 7th administration, from eight to six, following May 2024 election results.

(v) Payments for capital assets underspending was attributed mainly to funds provided for tools of trade for staff that were not utilised during the financial year, the expenditure is planned for 2025/26 financial year

1.5 Political Parties Funding

Section 236 of the Constitution promotes multiparty democracy and funding of political parties participating in provincial legislatures on an equitable and proportional basis.

The KZN Legislature holds onto the belief that an election is only fair if the electorate can make an informed choice. Hence, the need for public funding of political parties is an essential component of deepening our democracy.

It is envisaged that enhanced party funding in the Provincial Legislature will help to deepen democracy. This will also help counter any tendencies of distancing political leaders from the electorate and entrench a people-centred democracy. Political parties are vital public institutions to enhance citizens' participation in their own governance and in democracy.

A total amount of R223m was transferred to political parties. Details of transfers to parties as at the end of the year are reflected in ***Table 5*** below:

Table 5: Party Funding from the Legislature

Allowance (R'000)	MK	IFP	ANC	DA	EFF	NFP	MF	ACDP	ATM	Total
Research	4 584	2 340	2 957	1 560	903	780	124	124	124	13 496
Secretarial	4 221	2 148	2 734	1 440	834	720	114	114	114	12 439
Constituency	76 605	36 130	46 161	27 072	7 261	2460	390	390	390	196 859
Total	85 410	40 618	51 852	30 072	8 998	3 960	628	628	628	222 794

1.6 Enhanced Financial Management

The planning and budget units continued to meet with the Responsibility Managers and provides guidance on business planning and budget implementation. Responsibility Managers were also regularly provided with expenditure reports showing budget and payments made to date. The expenditure projections are updated monthly and reasons for any deviations are provided together with remedial actions. Budget analysts meet with responsibility managers on a regular basis to discuss the spending trends of the respective business units. This process allowed managers to identify gaps timeously and institute the necessary plans to achieve the identified objectives. ExCo and Office of the Speaker met quarterly to discuss amongst other ExCo reports, the financials of the institution.

Good financial reporting practices were also applied throughout. A report on actual expenditure and projections was submitted to the Executive Authority and Provincial Treasury within fifteen days after the end of each month. These reports were also tabled at the Oversight structures (e.g. Stacov and Arco).

2. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Since the promulgation of Supply Chain Management regulations applicable to the Legislative Sector, the KZN Legislature has constantly monitored and reviewed its SCM policies to ensure alignment and coherence in supply chain management practices in keeping with the ethos of the regulations. The KZN Legislature remains committed to the broader achievement of socio-economic goals through applicable procurement prescripts.

2.2 Asset Management

The KZN Legislature continued to strengthen its Asset Management improvements plans developed in 2020/21 in its efforts to ensure amongst other governance objectives, maintenance of positive audit outcomes. Such plans were also aimed at ensuring GRAP compliance and included, but not limited to, ensuring that all assets within the Legislature are physically verified through asset count exercises and the clearing of any disposal backlogs that could have accumulated. The outcome of physical count is reconciled to accounting records to ensure completeness and accuracy. The review of useful lives and valuation of assets is done to ensure compliance with the relevant standards.

3. CONSTRAINTS

As part of the Legislature's digitalization agenda, the provision of ERP remains in the centre of its ICT initiatives. The utilisation of SAP remained in the review process with a possibility of either renewing or replacing SAP. Progress in this area will be reported at the end of the 2023/24 financial year.

4. GOOD GOVERNANCE

The KZN Legislature is committed to entrenching the highest levels of good governance and continues to make significant progress in implementing structures, policies and procedures aimed at strengthening good governance. The KZN Legislature is always striving to rigorously adhere to the principles of good governance and in the year under review, a significant improvement in its audit outcome was realised.

4.1 Standing Committee on Oversight (Stacov)

Through Stacov, the philosophy of ethical leadership continues to provide a strong foundation for values, which are central to the way business of the Legislature is conducted. The Legislature continued to appear before Stacov amongst other matters, to table its draft Budget, draft Annual Performance Plan and Quarterly as well as Annual Report. This is a FMPPLA compliance matter wherein Stacov reviews the Legislature's pursuit of its financial and non-financial performance objectives. ***Table 6*** below indicates when Stacov met to oversee the work of the Legislature.

Table 6: Stacov Meetings

<table>
<tr><th>First Quarter
(Apr-Jun 2024)</th><th>Second Quarter
(Jul-Sep 2024)</th><th>Third Quarter
(Oct-Dec 2024)</th><th>Fourth Quarter
(Jan-Mar 2025)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"></td><td rowspan="3">06 Aug 2024</td><td>16 Oct 2024</td><td>19 Feb 2025</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">26 Nov 2024</td><td>04 Mar 2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>25 Mar 2025</td></tr>
</table>

4.2 Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARCO) continued to operate in terms of its charter, to ensure transparency and consistency in the appointment, membership and roles and responsibilities of all Audit Committee members. ARCO continued to review the effectiveness of internal control systems, the effectiveness of the internal audit function and the risk areas of operations of the Legislature. ARCO did its best to ensure adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial and non-financial information produced by the Legislature in its bid to enhance accountability based on issues identified by internal and external audits.

The committee is independent, reports to the Accounting Officer and is accountable to the Executive Authority. Both internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the committee, which ensures that their independence is in no way impaired. Members of the Executive Committee (ExCo) of the Legislature do attend ARCO meetings to support the Secretary of the Legislature in her capacity as the Accounting Officer. In turn, ARCO provides valuable support to the Office of the Secretary in relation to financial management and accountability. The ARCO advises the KZN Legislature on risk management and independently monitors the effectiveness of the system of risk management.

The Legislature has a Risk Management Committee whose mandate is to oversee and co-ordinate the risk management process of the KZN Legislature. The Committee consists of heads of divisions who are responsible for the identification, assessment and management of risks. The committee ensures that the Risk Management Plan is widely disseminated throughout the Legislature and integrated as part of its day-to-day activities. The Risk Management Committee continuously advises management and staff on the overall system of risk management, especially the mitigation of unacceptable levels of risk and the progress made in reducing risks to the accepted tolerance level.

Continued integration of risk management into key decision-making processes was pursued through explicit inclusion of risk management principles into strategic and business planning processes. All business plans have risks explicitly articulated as part of the plans documented in the strategic and operational risk registers. The KZN Legislature further recognises risk management as part of responsible management and has, therefore, adopted a comprehensive approach to the management of risks. The features of this process are outlined in the Risk Management Framework, which further provides a framework for governing and managing the affairs of the KZN Legislature to identify, manage, control, reduce or eliminate business, financial and operational risks that may adversely affect performance. Risk management was consolidated and amplified throughout the various programmes and levels via the combined assurance plan, which also considered the work of Internal and External Audit. All risks identified in operations were captured on the specific operational risk registers for each division. The risk register was updated in line with the outcome of the high-level risks based on strategic priorities, which informed the development of the annual internal audit plan.

4.3 Internal Audit

The out-sourced internal audit function of the KZN Legislature is made up of an in-house Chief Audit Executive (CAE) and independent Audit Committee Members who have continued to operate in line with the approved terms of reference and associated service level agreement. Internal audits are performed on critical risk areas as reflected in the approved internal audit three-year rolling plan and annual plan to determine the adequacy of the system of internal control within the organisation. The results of internal audit reviews are regularly reported to management, Exco, the Risk Management Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee. Follow-ups were also made on the implementation of IA and AG findings by management. The year 2024/25 has seen a marked improvement in this regard as well as an overall improvement in SCM processes. The internal audit function provided objective and independent assurance to management and the Audit and Risk Committee on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes.

4.4 Fraud Prevention Plan

The KZN Legislature acknowledges that fraud prevention is imperative for the responsible management of public funds to ensure effective protection of public interest and maintenance of public trust. A Fraud Prevention Plan aligned to the risk management strategy is in place. Fraud prevention activities get carried out during the year. As part of the fraud prevention activities, the whistleblowing hotline introduced in 2014 remains a key part of the plan. All matters reported are investigated by the CAE and a forensic service provider and results of investigations get reported to ARCO and the Accounting Authority.

Matters relating to fraud prevention are by design considered as part of the standing item at Risk Management Committee meetings. The coordination of financial disclosure has remained in place and key management personnel are actively responding to their legal and ethical obligations of disclosing interests.

Through Human Capital Management, employees of the KZN Legislature submit their financial disclosure forms as KZN Legislature officials are required to disclose their interest in any contract as part of the Legislature's transparent procurement bidding processes.

5. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

To ensure effective management of performance information, the current procedure manual on reporting performance information clearly states and elaborates on the following:

i. Reporting templates/formats;

ii. Reporting dates/times;

iii. Roles of each line function/division manager;

iv. The coordination and checking responsibilities of branch heads;

v. The facilitation and collation of planning and performance information functions of the Organisational Performance & Efficiency Unit;

vi. The discussion of the quarterly reports at Executive Committee (ExCo) meetings, and

vii. The approval of reports by the Secretary and submission of such to the Office of the Speaker.

To ensure that performance reporting is based on targets stated in the Legislature's APP, Unit Operational Plans (uAOPs) are developed at unit level while Committee AOPs are developed at Committee level with the support of Committee Cluster Managers. Monthly/Quarterly reports are submitted to the Organisational Performance & Efficiency Unit in terms of the applicable prescripts.

6. POLICY DECISIONS AND STRATEGIC ISSUES

The post Covid-19 pandemic continues to push the Legislature to move even faster in the direction of its digitalization agenda. Virtual Committee meetings and House Sittings are fast becoming a new normal and as such, operations of the Legislature are being forced to adapt. The ICT, Communications and Public Participation strategies have come into the center stage and as such reprioritization in this area remains on the cards. The House Rules continued to be adapted and reviewed to accommodate virtual and hybrid meetings. Linked to this is the work from home concepts that are currently being implemented through the policy on remote working. Several institutional policies will continue to be reviewed especially to respond to digitisation.

Some of the policy decisions and strategic issues that the institution had to attend to in the year under review included the following:

6.1 Procurement of Office Accommodation for the Legislature

The need to build a new precinct for the Legislature remains strategic goal as the current one continues to be outgrown by the Legislature's growing operations. Office accommodation particularly for political parties

Housed in Greenes Chambers are in a bad state due to roof leaks. Constant attempts at refurbishment through the landlord has become a continuous shifting target. Furthermore, challenges in trying to transform and digitise the current old buildings is exacerbated by the tedious requirements by Amafa regarding heritage buildings. The Legislature literally and figuratively continued to 'hit a brick wall' in this area. The project of building a new precinct has remained in abeyance especially due to the Province's financial constraints. During the year under review, the MEC for Public Works continued to engage with the Legislature and Treasury in pursuit of an amicable funding and implementation approach for this dream to come true. This is a long-term project whose progress will be annually reported on accordingly. It is, however, encouraging that having passed and implemented a 'remote working policy', some of the Office Space pressure has been absorbed.

6.2 Performance Management and Development System (PMDs)

While the approved Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) policy was workshopped as part of preparing for the final roll-out for all employees of the Legislature, the incentives matter has remained unresolved. This left the policy being implemented only at management level and deliberations remain underway. It is however important to report that a process of aligning individual performance with institutional performance was initiated for implementation in the ensuing financial year. It is envisaged that unit operational plans be utilised as part of staff performance management system.

6.3 Public Involvement: TLtP/Sector Parliaments/Stakeholder Engagements/Symposia

As an activist Legislature, public participation and involvement remained a pivotal instrument of maintaining principles of our democracy in the Province. As a means of engaging with the communities and causing the Provincial Executive to account to the people, Sector Parliaments, Taking Legislature to the People (TLtP) and symposia are additional vehicles used by the Legislature to meet this objective.

The Sector Parliaments Programme has provided for representative structures to convene pseudo parliamentary sessions, where representatives assume roles of parliamentarians to raise real issues of concern in particular sectors of the community. As already indicated, the power of this programme is in that Members of the Executive Council (MECs) are invited to attend commissions structured to mirror the five clusters of the Executive Council. The commissions receive briefings on government programmes by MECs or departmental officials, allowing delegates to ask questions and/or make inputs on government programmes as delegates gain a better understanding of their government efforts to address their issues especially on service delivery.

Commissions come up with resolutions, which are consolidated, tabled and adopted at plenary. Reports of all sector parliaments are adopted by relevant committees and tabled in the House for debate. The House adopts the resolutions and refers them to relevant committees for tracking as part of their normal oversight role. On dates when the reports are debated, representatives from the sector are invited to attend the sitting to listen and witness their matters being debated.

The Quality-of-Life Standing Committee and the Public Participation Standing Committees receives reports from appropriate committees on responses to the resolutions from government departments. This new approach has further enriched these public participation initiatives. In its efforts to improve Sector Parliaments, the Legislature assessed this programme through a service provider. The assessment report was processed by the leadership of the Legislature and is yet to be referred to the relevant Committees to develop implementation of applicable recommendations.

As has already been alluded to earlier, 2024/25 was a peculiar year because of the 2024 elections and onboarding activities for the Seventh Legislature. There was therefore limited time for the Legislature to hold all its usual public participation and involvement events and as such, only five (5) events (see ***Table 7*** below).

Table 7 : Legislature Events

Event	Venue	Dates
Women's Parliament	Bergville Sports Complex Comlex\\	08 August 2024
Senior Citizens' Parliament	Hlanganani Community Hall	17 October 2024
Taking Legislature to the People (TLtP)	Mandeni LM: Sibusisiwe Hall	31 Oct 2024 – 01 Nov 2024
People with Disabilities' Parliament	Richmond Indoor Sports Centre	04 December 2024

Public Involvement and Consultation

In terms of *Section 118* of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996 as amended, public consultations/hearings were conducted as part of the process of processing of bills by the Legislature. ***Table 8*** below indicates bills that were processed in 2024/25.

Table 8

First Quarter	KZN Economic Regulatory Authority Bill, 2024
	KZN Growth Fund Agency Bill, 2024
	KZN Moses Kotane Research Institute Bill, 2024
	KZN Tourism and Film Authority Bill, 2024
Second Quarter	KZN Appropriations Bill, 2024
Third Quarter	KZN Adjustments Appropriation Bill, 2024
Fourth Quarter	KZN 2nd Adjustments Appropriations Bill, 2025

Taking Legislature to the People (TLtP)

The Legislature successfully held one TLtP, that was held in the Mandeni Local Municipality at Sibusisiwe Hall as stated ***Table 8***. This Programme is used as one of the instruments of monitoring the implementation of NDP/PGDP and has since graduated as a platform for providing feedback to communities on issues raised during earlier TLtP sittings and Multiparty visits. The execution of this programme followings an approach laid out as follows:-

i. Develop a project plan five months before the feedback session;

ii. Approach the Legislature Speaker's Office to arrange a political leadership meeting between the Speaker and identified district's political leadership to secure buy-in for the programme;

iii. Planning Team to start addressing logistical arrangements four months before the feedback session;

iv. Research team to analyse multiparty delegation reports to identify issues to follow up three months before the feedback session;

v. Based on the reports, the Research Team to do preliminary visits to check on the identified projects two months before the feedback session;

vi. Community Readiness and Awareness Workshop, whose sole purpose is to sensitise and educate community leaders about the impending Legislature programme, to be held two-to-three months before the feedback session;

vii. Instead of multiparty visits, oversight teams comprising six MPLs each to be organised. The number of teams is equal to the number of local municipalities under the district to be visited. Oversight visits are conducted where the teams visit projects and areas identified by the researchers. A Chairperson will lead each team and all oversight visits will take place on the same day across the district. Oversight visits will take place 1-2 months before the feedback session;

viii. Each team will then compile a report that the chairpersons/leaders of oversight teams will send to the Executive and municipalities one month before the feedback session for them to start preparing responses and progress reports to be tabled at the feedback session;

ix. A month after the reports have been sent to the Executive and municipalities, only a single day will be earmarked for the TLtP feedback session.

The feedback session no longer takes the form of a sitting; it now has the following programme:

i. Each oversight team leader will table the report;

ii. The Executive and municipalities will be given a chance to respond; and

iii. Lastly, the public will be given a chance to further interrogate, until all locals are covered.

Speaker's Social Responsibility Programme (SSR)

The Speaker's Social Responsibility Programme is one of the ways the Legislature stays connected to the people of KwaZulu-Natal. It's a reminder that governance isn't just about policies and procedures, it's about compassion, presence, and responding to real issues in our communities. This programme has never been just about handing out aid. It's rooted in civic education, helping people understand their rights, their role in a democracy, and how they can use their voices to shape communities. This is particularly important for the youth, where we've seen worrying levels of disengagement. Through community dialogues, school visits, and partnerships, we want to change that to empower communities who are informed, active and hopeful.

In the year under review and going forward in this term, this programme continued to focus on education, healthcare, and social services, especially in rural areas where access remains a challenge. We are also deepening our commitment to the vulnerable, including the elderly, disabled people, the LGBTQIA+ community, and the unemployed. These are not just sectoral priorities; they are a moral obligation.

The Legislature alone cannot carry all of this. That is why there has been a continual formation of partnerships with government departments, NGOs, and the private sector to sustain this programme. With shared resources and aligned priorities, more can be achieved. At its core, the Speaker's Social Responsibility Programme is about making the Constitution real in people's lives. Through education, oversight, advocacy, and care the Legislature used this programme to continue to build a democracy that includes everyone.

7. SERVICES RENDERED BY THE LEGISLATURE

7.1 Deliverables

The services rendered by the Legislature are reported and shown in Part 2 of this report, which deals with performance information. It is important to state, however, that the Legislature does not render services directly to the public. The core functions of this Institution are to:

- Consider, pass, amend or reject legislation referred to the Provincial Legislature;
- Maintain oversight over the Provincial Executive Authority, including the implementation of legislation; and
- Involve the public in the legislative processes at the Legislature.

7.2 Tariff Policy

The Legislature renders services based on its constitutional mandate and as such does not have a tariff policy.

7.3 Free Services

The nature of services rendered by the Legislature may not be sold nor attract a fee.

8. TRADING AND PUBLIC ENTITIES

The Legislature does not have trading and or public entities.

9. APPLICATION OF GRAP

The AFS have been prepared in accordance with the effective standards of GRAP, including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board. The AFS have, therefore, been prepared on an accrual basis, which necessitated adoption of accounting policies consistent with GRAP. Introduction of new standards, where applicable, have been stated in the notes to the AFS. The accounting policies for the year under review are consistent to the previous financial year.

10. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no post-reporting date events that have a significant impact on the AFS, as reported.

11. OTHER

There were no other factors or circumstances that may have an effect on the KZN Legislature's financial state of affairs.

12. DONOR FUNDING

Not applicable

13. APPROVAL

The AFS set out in Part 6 on pages 59 to 85 and the Annual Performance Report in Part 5 on pages 45 to 54 of this annual report were approved by the Accounting Officer.

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MS NERUSHA NAIDOO
Secretary to the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature

PART 3:

REPORT OF THE AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

For the year ended 31 March 2025: Quarter four financial year 2024/2025

REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE TO THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

We are pleased to present our Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

OBJECTIVE

The Audit and Risk Committee serves as an independent body to assist the Accounting Officer with its responsibility for safeguarding assets, maintaining effective and efficient internal controls, risk management, reviewing the financial information and overseeing the preparation of the financial statements among other tasks.

ATTENDANCE AND MEMBERSHIP

The Audit and Risk Committee consisted of the members listed below. All members are independent and non-executive. In the 2024/25 financial year the Committee held four (4) meetings in line with the Audit and Risk Committee Charter. The table below shows members and attendance:

Names	Number of meetings attended	Total meetings held
Mr. F Docrat - Chairperson^	4	4
Ms Pumla Mzizi	4	4
Mrs. A Badimo#	2	4
Mrs. K Mahlangu*	4	4

^Mr F Docrat was appointed as Chairperson to the AC on the 1 February 2024.
**Mrs. K Mahlangu was appointed as a member to the AC on the 1 February 2024.*
#Mrs A Badimo resigned on the 4 February 2025

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Committee is pleased to report that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 48 (1)(c) of the FMPPLA. The ARC also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Charter and has managed and regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter.

In the conduct of its duties and as mandated in compliance with section 48 (1) (c) the committee hereby reports as follows:

REVIEW OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report before submission to the Auditor General on 30 May 2025 and made recommendations. The Committee further reviewed the audited Annual Financial Statements and Performance Report for inclusion in the Annual Report.

We are pleased with the unqualified (clean) audit outcome that has been maintained for the past five consecutive years and commend management on further strengthening the internal control environment, compliance posture and management of risks. We are also pleased with the improvement in Performance Management reporting, which has yielded no findings during the annual audit.

We note with concern the reduced annual Legislature budget and the subsequent impact on the finances of the institution. We recommend that management put in place austerity measures to curb expenditure whilst engaging Treasury pertaining to the budget requirements of the Legislature.

The Audit and Risk Committee concurs with and accepts the conclusion of the Auditor-General on the Annual Financial Statements.

During the financial year, the committee reviewed and assessed the adequacy, reliability and integrity of management's reports, including operational and financial information, through quarterly presentations at its meetings.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL AND INTERNAL AUDIT

The system of internal control employed by the entity over its financial, compliance and risk management processes are effective, efficient and transparent as per the King Code recommendations. The Committee observes this through various reports from Internal Audit and the Auditor General.

Internal Audit:

The objective of the internal audit function of the Legislature is to provide management with independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and to continuously improve the operations of the KZN Legislature (KZNL). It assists KZNL to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes.

The key activities of the internal audit function are to evaluate whether the Legislatures system of governance, risk management, compliance and internal control, as designed by management, is adequate and functioning in a manner that ensures, amongst others, that:

- Risks, including ICT and Cyber risk, are appropriately and timely identified and managed.
- Significant financial, managerial, and operational information is accurate, reliable, and timely.
- There is compliance with policies, standards, procedures, and applicable laws and regulations.
- Significant legislative or regulatory issues impacting the Legislature are recognized and addressed appropriately.

The Audit and Risk Committee approved the internal audit strategic, operational, and annual coverage plans at the beginning of the 2024/2025 financial year. The Internal Audit Annual Coverage Plan was comprehensively implemented and consulting work emanating from top management and Audit and Risk Committee resolutions were also completed.

The Audit and Risk Committee is satisfied with the work of internal audit.

RISK MANAGEMENT

During the year, the Audit and Risk Committee provided assurance regarding the development and review of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policies, Strategies and Plans. The Committee also reviewed the Strategic Risk register and monitored the implementation of risk mitigation plans on a quarterly basis. Risk Management is a standing agenda item at all Audit Committee meetings, and this also covers the review of Ethics, Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption matters.

ICT GOVERNANCE

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) governance remains a key focus for the Legislature as part of its digitisation drive and the Committee is responsible for ICT governance.

The Senior Manager ICT is responsible for executing on ICT governance. The Committee reviews his report, which includes the results of all reviews and testing conducted by management and internal audit, at each meeting.

ICT and Cyber security are key components of ICT governance and forms part of the Legislatures ICT governance and risk agenda.

CONCLUSION

The Audit and Risk Committee remains committed to supporting the Accounting Officer and Management in pursuit of its mandate and in maintaining a clean administration. The Audit and Risk Committee expresses its sincere appreciation to the Honorable Speaker, the Secretary, Management, Internal Audit, and the AGSA for their co-operation in enabling the Committee to fulfil its responsibilities.

MR FAIZAL DOCRAT
Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee
KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature
Date: 19 August 2025

PART 4:

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Report of the auditor-general to the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature on vote no. 2: KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature set out on pages 59 to 85, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act 10 of 2009 (FMPPLA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the legislature in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Underspending of the budget

7. As disclosed in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and in note 33 to the financial statements, the legislature materially underspent its budget by a total of R29,08 million. The majority of the underspending of R19 million related to the administration programme, which was mainly due to the scaling down of the parliamentary activities as a result of the 2024 elections.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

8. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with GRAP and the requirements of FMPPLA; and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the legislature's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the legislature or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

10. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at pages six and seven, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programme presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.

13. I selected the following programme presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 for auditing. I selected a programme that measures the legislature's performance on its primary mandated functions and that is of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Parliamentary business	49-54	Law-making: To provide an impact-based and consultative law-making process. Oversight: To provide an efficiency and research-driven oversight. Public participation and involvement: To provide public participation and involvement through formidable and strategic partnerships with citizens, communities and civil society organisations.

14. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programme against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the legislature's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

15. I performed procedures to test whether:

    - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
    - there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any overachievement or underachievement of targets.

16. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

17. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programme.

Other matter

18. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

19. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for overachievements or underachievements.

20. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 45 to 54.

Parliamentary business programme

Targets achieved: 79% *Budget spent: 99,4%*		
Key indicator not achieved	**Planned target**	**Reported achievement**
2.9 - number of reports on Scopa hearings conducted	2	1
2.12 - number of quarterly reports on international empowerment programme	2	0
2.14 - bi-annual reports on the implementation of the initiatives aimed at enhancing public interaction with the legislature through constituency offices	2	1

Report on compliance with legislation

21. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the legislature's compliance with legislation.

22. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

23. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the legislature, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

24. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Other information in the annual report

25. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.

26. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

27. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

28. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected, this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

29. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General

Pietermaritzburg
22 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the legislature's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the legislature's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the legislature to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a legislature to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act 10 of 2009	Section 7(b); 7(e); 14(1); 14(2)(a); 14(2)(b); Section 14(2)(c); 14(2)(d); 14(2)(e); 15(1); Section 15(2)(a); 15(2)(b); 15(2)(c); 15(2)(d); Section 20(5); 21(2); 33(2)(a); 33(2)(b); 33(2)(e); Section 35(1)(a); 35(1)(b); 36(a); 41(b); 44; 46; Section 52; 53(1); 53(1)(b); 53(1)(c); 56(1); Section 57(a); 67(2)(a); 67(2)(b); 68(2)(a); Section 68(2)(b)
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004 (Precca)	Section 34(1)
Financial Management of Parliament Act - SCM Regulations 2015	Regulation 6(1)(c); 6(3)(e); 6(6); 6(6)(a)(i); Regulation 6(6)(a)(v); 6.7; 6(7)(a)(i); 6(7)(a)(ii); Regulation 6(8)(a)(ii); 6(8)(b)(ii); 6(8)(b)(iii); Regulation 6(8)(f)(iv); 6(9)(a)(i); 6(9)(a)(ii); Regulation 6(9)(a)(iii); 6(9)(a)(iv); 6(9)(a)(v); Regulation 6(11); 6(11)(b); 6(11)(d)(i); 6(11)(d)(ii); Regulation 6(11)(d)(iii); 6(11)(d)(iv); 6(11)(d)(v); Regulation 6(11)(d(vi); 6(11)(e)(i); 6(11)(e)(ii); Regulation 6(11)(e)(iii); 6(11)(d)(vii); 7(8)(a); Regulation 7(9)(a)(vi); 7(9)(c)(i); 8; 8(1); 8(2); 9; Regulation 9(1)(c); 11(2); 11(2)(c); 11(3)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 05 of 2000	Sections 1(i); 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.4; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.4; 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2
Preferential Procurement Regulations 2022	Paragraphs 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Paragraphs 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4

PART 5:

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

ANNUAL INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE REPORT: 2024/25
(April 2024 – March 2025)

The services and performance targets in the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan for the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature are organised and budgeted for under Programme 1 (Administration) and Programme 2 (Parliamentary Business). The actual performance against each indicator is contained in the table below.

SUMMARY

1. The original total number of targets for the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan (APP) was twenty-four (**24**), this target was dropped to twenty-three (**23)** during the mid-year reviews. The performance target that was dropped because of financial constraints was the *conduction of an impact assessment on passed laws*.

2. All nine **(9)** targets in *Programme 1* were achieved and eleven **(11)** out of fourteen **(14)** were achieved in *Programme 2.* This puts the annual institutional performance at **86.97%** (20 out of 23). The following three (**13.03%)** targets were missed: -

   (i) **Indicator 2.9**: The tight Legislature Programme led to Scopa Hearings being completed after the close of the fourth quarter. This will be made good as soon as possible in the incoming financial year (2025/26).

   (ii) **Indicator 2.12**: Apart from financial constraints, the value-add drawn from the International Empowerment Programme has since been dropped from reprioritised performance targets. In the past years, this target was funded through a combination of Legislature savings and the reprioritisation of budget. The dwindling of savings has made it even more difficult to pursue this programme and as such, no achievements were realised and going forward, it will no longer be pursued.

   (iii) **Indicator 2.14**: A review in the Constituency work approach and development of new reporting modalities has delayed the finalisation of the fourth quarter report. This will be made good in the new financial year (2025/26).

3. While the following two targets were reported as achieved, it is important to state the following: -

   (i) **Indicator 2.5**: School Functionality report on NDP/PGDP oversight could only be processed after March 2025 because priority shifted to 2025/26 Budget Hearings. This will, however, be made good in the incoming financial year (2025/26). This underachievement suggests that the annual target of two (2) reports would be missed, however, there was an additional report against this target in the second quarter. It is this report that has made good what would have been an underachievement against the annual target.

   (ii) **Indicator 2.8**: The completion of the targeted fourth quarter 2025/26 Budget Finance Hearings were missed because the tabling of the 2025/26 National Budget Framework took longer than was panned. This will therefore be processed in the new financial year. This means the annual target has been missed, however, because the 2024/25 Budget Finance Hearings that were meant to be completed in the last quarter of 2023/24 were only tabled in 2024/25 its report has thereof accounted for the reported annual achievement against this target.

Table 9:

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Programme 1: Administration			
Strategic Objective: Good governance internal controls and integrity management			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.1 Achieved clean audit by 2024/25. **Performance Indicator** Quarterly reports on follow-up audits on management efforts towards achieving a clean audit **Service Delivery** Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4	4		Note should be made that there was an intra-misalignment in how this Output was captured in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) and the Quarterly Report. To correct this, the APP is being *corrected and re-tabled* in time for the Fourth Quarter and Annual reporting.
Strategic Objective: Improved institutional performance management			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.2 Improved Institutional performance, planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation **Performance Indicator** Quarterly and Annual Institutional Reports detailing implementation of the 2024/25 APP and Annual Oversight Plan (AOP) targets, as well as progress in the development of the 2025/26 APP, AOP in compliance with FMPPLA and SOM and the clearing of applicable audit and risk issues. **Service Delivery** Annual target – 5 Actual performance – 5	5		Although this target is on track, note must be made that in the Second Quarter report, the target for this indicator was *erroneously* captured as one (1) instead of two (2). This is because there was an intra-misalignment in the Annual Performance Plan (APP). This has however been corrected in the revised APP.
Strategic Objective: Improved Institutional fiscal discipline and implementation of financial and supply chain prescripts**.**			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.3 Improved management of the Legislature's budget and expenditure **Performance Indicator** Quarterly budget performance reports detailing implementation of 2024/25 budget as well as progress in the development of the 2025/26 budget in compliance with FMPPLA and the clearing of applicable audit and risk issues. **Service Delivery** Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4	4		

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Strategic Objective: Improved institutional fiscal discipline and implementation of financial and supply chain prescripts			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.4 An implemented Procurement Plan aligned to the Legislature's Budget	4		
Performance Indicator Quarterly reports on the implementation of the procurement plan in compliance with SCM prescripts, as well as clearing of applicable audit and risk issues			
Service Delivery Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4			
Strategic Objective: Improved corporate (Human capital, Communications, Security & Facilities management services).			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.5 Improved human resources management and development	4		
Performance Indicator Quarterly reports on the provision of Human Capital management services and clearing of applicable audit and risk issues			
Service Delivery Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.6 Improved provision of Security and Facilities Services	4		
Performance Indicator Quarterly reports on the provision of Security and Facilities Services and clearing of applicable risk matters			
Service Delivery Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4			

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Strategic Objective: Enhanced legislature efficiencies through utilisation of digital platforms and provision of information and communication technology services.			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.7 Improved ICT management, services and support	4		
Performance Indicator Quarterly reports on the digitisation of the Legislature in terms of the ICT plan and clearing of applicable audit and risk issues.			
Service Delivery Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4			
Strategic Objective: Improved corporate (Human capital, Communications, Security & Facilities management services).			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.8 Improved Communication Services	4		
Performance Indicator Quarterly reports on the implementation of the Communication strategy and plan			
Service Delivery Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4			
Strategic Objective: Improved intergovernmental and international relations services			
Output (Measurable Objective) 1.9 Improved management of the Speaker's office	4		
Performance Indicator Quarterly reports on the implementation of the Provincial Speakers' Forum, Speaker's Social Responsibility Programme, as well as the work of the Rules and Programming Committees			
Service Delivery Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4			

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Programme 2: Parliamentary Business			
Strategic Objective: Provide formidable and strategic partnerships with citizens, communities and civil society organizations			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.1 Improved provision of public participation and petitions services **Performance Indicator** Quarterly Reports on the implementation of the public/civic education strategy **Service Delivery** Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4	4		
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.2 Enhanced oversight, law-making and accountability **Performance Indicator** Quarterly reports on House sittings and resolution tracking **Service Delivery** Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4	4		
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.3 Improved tracking of implementation of resolutions and answers to questions **Performance Indicator** Quarterly progress reports on implementation of Committee Resolutions **Service Delivery** Annual target – 2 Actual performance – 3	2	To accommodate Committee Induction Workshops that took longer than was originally anticipated, the original annual target of 4 was in the mid-year reviews erroneously revised to 2 (two) instead of 3 (three). What therefore appears as an overachievement is due to this error.	Going forward, quality assurance on similar amendments will be exercised.

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research - driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.4 Improved oversight over departmental and committee planning. **Performance Indicator** Number of reports on the development and adoption of committee 2025/26 AOPs and Committee Annual Operational Plans (CAOPs) **Service Delivery** Annual target – 2 Actual performance – 2	2	Although the targeted number of reports was met, out of 19 Committees, only seven (7) were able to adopt their AOPs before close of the financial year. The process of adopting AOPs flows out of the Committee's analysis of Departmental draft APPs, draft Budgets and stakeholder sessions. It will be recalled that Committee work effectively commenced in the third quarter and part of these processes only begun in the fourth quarter instead of the third quarter. The uncertainties in the processing of the 2025/26 National& Provincial Budgets also had a negative impact on this target.	The outstanding AOPs are now set to be adopted in the first quarter as soon as certainties in the National & Provincial Budget processes have been confirmed.
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.5 Improved oversight over the implementation of the NDP/PGDP by provincial departments **Performance Indicator** No. of oversight reports on achievements in the implementation of NDP/PGDP (Electoral mandate) tabled in the House. **Service Delivery** Annual target – 2 Actual performance – 2	2	The tight Legislature Programme in the fourth Quarter didn't allow the Education Committee to both process and table the targeted School Functionality Monitoring Report. However, the annual achievement is because of overachievement in the earlier quarters.	This outstanding report will now be tabled in the first quarter.

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.6 Improved input by the committees into the departmental APPs and Budgets	14		
Performance Indicator No. of analysis reports on the consideration of 2025/26 departmental draft APPs and Budgets tabled at committee meetings			
Service Delivery Annual – 14 Actual performance – 14			
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.7 Improved oversight over the departments' performance against their APPs and budgets	60	The additional reports were because of Entities that were analysed separately.	Primarily, this indicator is focused on Provincial Departments, however, Entity reports do get analysed based on availability of the already stretched Researchers and or Economic & Content Advisors. Efforts to secure additional Researchers and or Economic & Content Advisors remains in force. This will enable report analysis of even more entities.
Performance Indicator No. of analysis reports on departmental quarterly and annual reports			
Service Delivery Annual target – 60 Actual performance – 66			

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.8 Improved oversight over financial management and performance of departments and public entities **Performance Indicator** No. of reports on Finance Committee hearings conducted **Service Delivery** Annual target – 2 Actual performance – 2	2	The quarter target was missed because of delays in the tabling of the National Budget Framework this delayed Provincial Budget Finance Hearings which only begun mid-March and could not be concluded timeously. What appears as an annual achievement is because the 2024/25 budget finance hearings report that was meant to be tabled in the fourth quarter of 2023/24 was missed and tabled in 2024/25 here reported as part of the annual performance against this target.	The outstanding tabling will now be done in the incoming 2025/26 financial year and going forward, this target may be set for the first quarter of the following year to accommodate the emerging trend of tight Legislature Programme in the fourth Quarter.
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research – driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.9 Improved oversight over departments and public entities in respect of the attainment of clean audit reports **Performance Indicator** No. of reports on Scopa hearings conducted **Service Delivery** Annual – 2 Actual performance – 1	2	The SCOPA Hearings were completed late in March 2025 and as such the tabling of the report could not be done within the 2024/25 financial year.	The outstanding tabling will now be done in the incoming 2025/26 financial year and going forward, this target will now be set for the first quarter of the following year to accommodate the emerging trend of tight Legislature Programme in the fourth Quarter.

Strategic Objective/Output *(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)*	Annual Target	Challenges *(Reason for Variance)*	Service Delivery Improvements
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.10 Enhanced oversight through focused intervention studies (FIS) and oversight visits **Performance Indicator** Quarterly progress reports on FIS conducted and adoption of reports thereof. **Service Delivery** Annual target – 2 Actual performance – 2	2		
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research- driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.11 Enhanced oversight through focused intervention studies (FIS) and oversight visits **Performance Indicator** No. of quarterly reports on oversight visits conducted **Service Delivery** Annual target – 2 Actual performance – 2	2		
Strategic Objective: Provide an efficiency and research – driven oversight			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.12 Empowered Committees to perform oversight **Performance Indicator** Number of quarterly reports on International Empowerment Programme. **Service Delivery** Annual target – 2 Actual performance – 0	2	As was reported in the third quarter, the value adds behind this indicator especially in the face of financial strain has since been dropped and as such, was not pursued in the quarter under review.	This indicator will not be pursued even in the outer years.
Strategic Objective: Provide an impact based and consultative law-making process			
Output (Measurable Objective) 2.13 Improved processing of bills and Standing Rules amendments **Performance Indicator** Quarterly reports on processing of bills and Standing Rules amendments **Service Delivery** Annual target – 4 Actual performance – 4	4		

<table>
<tr><th>Strategic Objective/Output
(Measurable Objective/Performance Indicator)</th><th>Annual Target</th><th>Challenges
(Reason for Variance)</th><th>Service Delivery Improvements</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Strategic Objective: Provide formidable and strategic partnerships with citizens, communities, and civil society organisations</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Please note that the original 2.14 Output (Measurable Objective) on impact assessment of laws passed by the Legislature was removed in the Mid-Term Adjustments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output (Measurable Objective)
2.14 Enhanced Legislature visibility (in communities) through Constituency Offices</td><td rowspan="3">2</td><td rowspan="3">As part of the seventh term strategy focus, the Legislature began to review its current operations in the constituency work. These adjustments include introducing a new reporting approach and process and as such, the report in the new format was still underway by the close of the quarter.</td><td rowspan="3">The missed report will now be tabled in the first quarter of new financial year.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance Indicator
Bi-Annual reports on the implementation of the initiatives aimed at enhancing public interaction with the Legislature through Constituency Offices.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Service Delivery
Annual target – 2
Actual performance – 1</td></tr>
</table>

PART 6:

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Oversight, law-making and public participation
Accounting officer	Ms. N. Naidoo
Registered office	244 Langalibalele Street Albertina Sisulu Building Pietermaritzburg 3201
Business address	244 Langalibalele Street Albertina Sisulu Building Pietermaritzburg 3201
Postal address	Private Bag X9112 Pietermaritzburg 3201
Bankers	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

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KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The Accounting Officer (the Secretary) is required by the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (10 of 2009) (FMPPLA), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Secretary to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Legislature as at the end of the reporting period and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Secretary acknowledges that she is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Legislature and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Secretary to meet these responsibilities, the Secretary sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Legislature and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Legislature’s business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Legislature is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Legislature. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Legislature endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Secretary is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The Secretary has reviewed the Legislature’s cash flow forecast for the period to 31 March 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, she is satisfied that the Legislature has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements set out on page 59 to 85, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and signed by the accounting officer on behalf of the Legislature.

Ms. N. Naidoo
Secretary: KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025

	Note(s)	2025 '000	2024 Restated* '000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	7 814	2 094
Receivables from exchange transactions	4	1 043	990
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5	505	951
Inventories	6	537	687
		9 899	**4 722**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	19 606	16 524
Intangible assets	8	15 115	14 544
		34 721	**31 068**
Total Assets		**44 620**	**35 790**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	9	10 287	27 836
Employees and members benefits obligations	10	24 658	26 026
Payables from non-exchange transactions	11	7 558	7 547
Finance lease obligation	12	1 959	1 860
Operating lease liability		25	10
		44 487	**63 279**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employees and members benefits obligations	10	2 276	2 348
Finance lease obligation	12	647	787
		2 923	**3 135**
Total Liabilities		**47 410**	**66 414**
Accumulated deficit		**(2 790)**	**(30 624)**
Accumulated deficit		(2 790)	(30 624)
Accumulated deficit		**(2 790)**	**(30 624)**

* See Note 25

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note(s)	2025 '000	2024 Restated* '000
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest received - bank		2 113	1 714
Other income	13	258	103
Total revenue from exchange transactions		**2 371**	**1 817**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Annual appropriation	14	722 115	680 630
Statutory appropriation	14	120 922	96 705
Service received in-kind: use of office building	23	13 513	12 833
Public contributions and donations		-	150
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		**856 550**	**790 318**
Total revenue		**858 921**	**792 135**
Expenditure			
Remuneration of employees	15	(300 379)	(289 239)
Remuneration of members of the legislature	16	(118 259)	(97 107)
Transfers and subsidies	17	(222 754)	(225 273)
Travel and accommodation	18	(38 379)	(55 234)
Public events	19	(30 478)	(41 626)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	20	(8 670)	(8 179)
Operating lease and rentals	21	(16 113)	(16 343)
General expenses	22	(96 055)	(105 999)
Total expenditure		**(831 087)**	**(839 000)**
Surplus (deficit) for the period		**27 834**	**(46 865)**

* See Note 25

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Accumulated surplus / deficit '000	Total net assets '000
Balance at 01 April 2023	**16 241**	**16 241**
Changes in net assets		
Deficit for the period as previously reported	(44 007)	(44 007)
Correction of errors (see note 25)	(2 858)	(2 858)
Total changes	(46 865)	(46 865)
Restated* Balance at 01 April 2024	**(30 624)**	**(30 624)**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	27 834	27 834
Total changes	27 834	27 834
Balance at 31 March 2025	**(2 790)**	**(2 790)**

* See Note 25

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Cash Flow Statement

	Note(s)	2025 '000	2024 Restated* '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Appropriation received		850 996	778 952
Interest income		2 113	1 714
Other income		62	76
		853 171	780 742
Payments			
Employee costs		(299 195)	(280 578)
Remuneration of members of the Legislature		(120 882)	(96 776)
Payment to suppliers		(192 176)	(193 250)
Transfers and subsidies		(222 754)	(225 273)
		(835 007)	(795 877)
Net cash flows from operating activities	24	**18 164**	**(15 135)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(8 941)	(1 823)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		919	56
Purchase of other intangible assets		(1 861)	(6 036)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(9 883)**	**(7 803)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(2 561)	(2 135)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**5 720**	**(25 073)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2 094	27 167
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	**7 814**	**2 094**

* See Note 25

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget '000	Adjustments (virements/shifts) '000	Final Budget '000	Actual amounts on comparable basis '000	Difference between final budget and actual '000	Reference
Revenue						
Budget and actual information presented by programme						
Administration	274 469	(139)	**274 330**	(255 334)	**18 996**	33
Parliamentary business	449 822	139	**449 961**	(447 401)	**2 560**	33
Direct charge on Provincial Revenue Fund (compensation of members)	128 450	-	**128 450**	(120 922)	**7 528**	33
	852 741	**-**	**852 741**	**(823 657)**	**29 084**	
Budget and actual information presented by economic classification						
Compensation of employees	288 948	9 930	**298 878**	(298 878)	**-**	
Goods and services	180 870	(1 964)	**178 906**	(170 361)	**8 545**	33
Transfers/subsidies to Provinces and Municipalities	56	-	**56**	(5)	**51**	
Transfers/subsidies to foreign governments and international	327	456	**783**	(783)	**-**	
Transfers/subsidies to private enterprises	42	-	**42**	(6)	**36**	
Transfers/subsidies to non-profit institutions	225 273	-	**225 273**	(222 757)	**2 516**	33
Transfers/subsidies to households	135	-	**135**	(90)	**45**	
Payments for capital assets: machinery and equipment	18 342	-	**18 342**	(7 979)	**10 363**	33
Payments for capital assets: software and other intangible assets	10 298	(8 422)	**1 876**	(1 876)	**-**	
Direct charge on Provincial Revenue Fund	128 450	-	**128 450**	(120 922)	**7 528**	33
	852 741	**-**	**852 741**	**(823 657)**	**29 084**	
Reconciliation of budget to cash flow						
Surplus per the budget compare statement				29 084		
Basis differences						
Revenue overcollection from previous year not cash backed				(1 023)		
Current year revenue overcollection				1 967		
Creditors from previous financial year settled with current year budget				(20 727)		
Other differences				(1 487)		
Cash and cash equivalents				**7 814**		

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

	Note(s)	2025 '000	2024 '000

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with section 56(1) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act (10 of 2009) (FMPPLA).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the Legislature and rounded off to the nearest thousand.

1.3 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the Legislature will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months. This is because the operations of the Legislature are wholly and adequately funded from appropriations from provincial revenue fund, therefore there is no doubt regarding the funding of the future operations of the Legislature and the ability to realise its assets and settle its liabilities.

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgements is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount and the original debt. The recoverable amount is the estimated amount that is still recoverable based on payment history of individual debtors or class of debtors with similar economic characters.

Useful lives of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment and software. This estimate is based on pattern in which an asset's future economic benefits or services potential are expected to be consumed by the entity. Refer to note 1.5 and 1.6 for details of useful lives.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets that are used for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Legislature; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Useful life (years)
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	3 - 19
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 - 12
Office equipment	Straight line	3 - 19
Computer equipment	Straight line	2 - 18
Audio visual equipment	Straight line	2 - 19
Security equipment	Straight line	3 - 18
Leased assets	Straight line	2
Kitchen equipment	Straight line	3 - 19

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the Legislature. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The Legislature assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the Legislature expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the Legislature revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.6 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the Legislature and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the Legislature intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the Legislature or from other rights and obligations.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Legislature; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are recognised at cost.

The Legislature assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets with definite useful life are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment loss. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are carried at cost and reassessed for impairment at every reporting date.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis to their residual values as follows:

Item	Useful life (years)
Computer software	3 - 11

1.7 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of the Legislature and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

A financial asset is:
- cash;
- a contractual right to:
  - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
  - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Legislature.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:
- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Legislature.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:
- the Legislature designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

Classification

The Legislature has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Cash	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

The Legislature has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Finance lease liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

The Legislature recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the Legislature becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Legislature recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Legislature measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Legislature measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:

- Financial instruments at amortised cost.

All financial assets measured at amortised cost, are subject to an impairment review.

Gains and losses

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, or through the amortisation process.

Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets

The Legislature assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence such as poor payment history and debtor's financial difficulty indicating that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Legislature derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The Legislature derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

The Legislature removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished — i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived.

Presentation

Losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

A financial asset and a financial liability are only offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Legislature currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.8 Statutory receivables

Statutory receivables consist of appropriation in terms of KwaZulu-Natal Appropriations Act and require settlement by the Provincial Revenue Fund (PRF) in cash.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Statutory receivables (continued)

The Legislature initially measures statutory receivables at the appropriated amount.

The Legislature measures appropriation receivable after initial recognition to reflect any impairment losses and amounts settled. This debt is less likely to be impaired as PRF has history of paying all appropriated funds.

The Legislature derecognises appropriation receivable when the rights to the cash flows from the receivable are settled.

1.9 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability. Operating lease payments for the remaining period of lease arrangements are disclosed as commitments in the notes to financial statements.

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are held for use on day to day business of the Legislature.

Inventories are initially measured at cost.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula.

Expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed.

1.11 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the Legislature receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Interest on positive bank balances

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

1.12 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, Legislature either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

Appropriated funds

Annual appropriation

Annual appropriation is appropriated by the Legislature to cover operational and capital expenditure included in the budget of that particular period. There are no stipulations imposed on this appropriation. The amount appropriated is recognised in the statement financial performance when the appropriation bill is enacted.

Statutory appropriation

Statutory appropriation is specifically appropriated for the remuneration of members of the Legislature. This appropriation is a direct charge against the Provincial Revenue Fund. Revenue from this funding is recognised as and when conditions are met i.e. expenditure for remuneration of the members is incurred.

Services in-kind

The Legislature recognise services in-kind that are significant to its operations and/or service delivery objectives as assets and recognise the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Legislature and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Estimated value for use of office buildings and chamber owned by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Public Works for no rental payment is recognised as revenue and expenditure in the period service is received. All other services received in-kind are not significant to Legislature's operations therefore only disclosed in the notes.

Sponsorship and donations

Sponsorship and donations relate to financial assistance received towards hosting the state of the province address. Revenue is recognised when conditions attached to the sponsorship have been met.

1.13 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Legislature in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits includes:
- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences and leave days that are converted to cash; and
- service bonus.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.13 Employee benefits (continued)

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The Legislature measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Legislature expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Legislature recognises the expected cost of service bonus when the Legislature has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the Legislature has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Long service award

The Legislature provides leave and monetary award to employees who have completed 10 and 20 years of service. The award is as follows:

- five leave days for 10 years of service; or
- seven leave days and R10 899 for 20 years of service.

The projected unit credit method has been used to value this liability.

Contribution to defined contribution plan

Retirement benefits are provided by membership of the Government Employees Pension Fund and Political Office Bearers Pension Fund which are defined benefit funds. The Legislature's responsibility regarding the funding of the pension funds is limited to the current contributions made on behalf of its employees. The obligation of the fund is guaranteed by the National Revenue Fund.

1.14 Transfers and subsidies

Transfers and subsidies represent allowances to represented political parties. Amounts paid are determined in line with the requirements of the policies for allowances to the political parties.

1.15 Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Legislature.

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 27.

1.16 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been restated where applicable.

1.17 Related party transactions

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Legislature and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.17 Related party transactions (continued)

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Legislature, including those charged with the governance of the Legislature in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

The Legislature discloses all transactions, balances and commitments it incurred during the year from its dealings with its related parties.

1.18 Segment information

The Legislature does not have reportable segments. It is geographically located in KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg. Its geographical location is not considered relevant for decision making for purposes of segment reporting.

1.19 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

Unauthorised expenditure incurred is disclosed in the financial statements. The disclosure note updated for any unauthorised expenditure authorised, written-off, recovered, transferred to debt account or confirmed not to be unauthorised upon further investigation.

1.20 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred is disclosed in the financial statements. The disclosure note is updated for any fruitless and wasteful expenditure written-off, recovered, transferred to debt account or confirmed not to be fruitless and wasteful upon further investigation.

1.21 Budget information

The approved budget is prepared on a cash basis and presented by programmes and economic classification linked to performance objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

The budget is for the Legislature only.

Reasons for variances above R500 000 of the final budget are provided.

1.22 Events after reporting date

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The Legislature will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The Legislature will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 '000	2024 '000

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The Legislature has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published.

Standard:	Effective date: years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• GRAP 1: Presentation of Financial Statements	Not determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 104: Financial Instruments	01 April 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Cash on hand	5	5
Bank balances	7 809	2 089
	7 814	**2 094**

The Legislature had the following bank balances

Account number / description	Bank statement balances 31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Standard Bank - Business current account- 252681797	1 014	707	1 194
Standard Bank- Retail deposit account - 358479355001	6 795	1 382	25 968
Total	**7 809**	**2 089**	**27 162**

4. Receivables from exchange transactions

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Prepayments	928	766
Staff and members debtors	115	224
	1 043	**990**

Staff and members' debts consist of salary related advances and recoveries. These are recovered through payroll on monthly basis.

Financial assets included in receivables from exchange transaction

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Staff and members debtors	115	224

Credit quality of financial assets included in receivables from exchange transactions

The credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed as good based on historical rate of recovery.

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

4. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

At 31 March 2025,R115 (2024:R224) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

	2025	2024
One to two months past due	-	2
More than three months past due	115	222
	115	**224**

5. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

	2025	2024
Statutory receivables	-	431
Recoveries	626	725
Other receivables	-	151
Allowance for irrecoverable debt	(121)	(356)
	505	**951**

Financial assets included in receivables from non-exchange transaction

	2025	2024
Trade and other receivables (3 months past due)	505	150

Reconciliation of allowance for irrecoverable debts

	2025	2024
Opening balance	356	1 599
Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	(1 243)
Reversal of the allowance	(235)	-
	121	**356**

6. Inventories

	2025	2024
Consumable stores	537	687
Inventories recognised as an expense during the year	2 780	3 113

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

7. Property, plant and equipment

	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
IT equipment	34 712	(28 978)	5 734	33 007	(27 701)	5 306
Audio visual equipment	18 824	(15 977)	2 847	18 663	(15 012)	3 651
Motor vehicles	11 482	(7 079)	4 403	7 837	(6 393)	1 444
Security equipment	15 385	(13 752)	1 633	15 389	(13 567)	1 822
Furniture and fixtures	10 970	(8 688)	2 282	10 900	(9 442)	1 458
Leased assets : cell phones	4 889	(2 357)	2 532	4 604	(2 044)	2 560
Kitchen equipment	2 343	(2 212)	131	2 336	(2 118)	218
Office equipment	419	(375)	44	419	(354)	65
Total	**99 024**	**(79 418)**	**19 606**	**93 155**	**(76 631)**	**16 524**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 31 March 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
IT equipment	5 306	3 694	(658)	(2 608)	5 734
Audio visual equipment	3 651	165	(1)	(968)	2 847
Motor vehicles	1 444	3 644	-	(685)	4 403
Security equipment	1 822	24	(1)	(212)	1 633
Furniture and fixtures	1 458	1 401	(85)	(492)	2 282
Leased assets: cell phones	2 560	2 520	(253)	(2 295)	2 532
Office equipment	65	-	-	(21)	44
Kitchen equipment	218	13	(1)	(99)	131
	16 524	**11 461**	**(999)**	**(7 380)**	**19 606**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
IT equipment	6 613	1 224	(103)	(2 428)	5 306
Audio visual equipment	4 334	331	-	(1 014)	3 651
Motor vehicles	2 069	-	-	(625)	1 444
Security equipment	2 085	-	-	(263)	1 822
Furniture and fixtures	1 678	251	-	(471)	1 458
Leased assets: cell phones	1 984	2 751	-	(2 175)	2 560
Office equipment	92	-	-	(27)	65
Kitchen equipment	311	17	-	(110)	218
	19 166	**4 574**	**(103)**	**(7 113)**	**16 524**

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Expenditure incurred to repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment: contractual services

	2025	2024
IT equipment	4	42
Audio visual equipment	-	674
	4	**716**

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	2025	2024
IT equipment	-	32
Audio visual equipment	324	-
	324	**32**

Change in estimates: re-assessment of useful lives

The useful lives of certain assets accross all classes were extended, from 1 April 2024, based on physical condition and planned use. The effect of this extension is a reduced depreciation in the current period by R1.078 million and an increase in future periods by same amount as follows:

	2025	2024
IT equipment	124	-
Audio visual equipment	51	-
Motor vehicles	335	-
Security equipment	20	-
Furniture and fixtures	503	-
Office equipment	2	-
Kitchen equipment	43	-
	1 078	**-**

8. Intangible assets

	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	41 133	(26 018)	15 115	39 272	(24 728)	14 544

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 31 March 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Impairment	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	14 544	1 861	(245)	(1 045)	15 115

Impairment included in depreciation, amortisation and impairment line item in the statement of financial performance relates to old ERP system which is no longer useful.

Reconciliation of intangible assets -31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Impairment	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	4 448	11 161	-	(1 065)	14 544

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

8. Intangible assets (continued)

Details of intangible assets (computer software) in the process of development

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Amount recognised	-	10 268
Contractual commitments	-	1 861
	-	**12 129**

Software in the process of development was the new enterprise resource planning system (SAGE).

Details of computer software with indefinite useful life

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Sage ERP systems	12 129	-

There is no foreseeable limit to the period of use based on assessment of usefulness to operations and support from developers.

9. Payables from exchange transactions

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Trade payables	10 287	27 836

10. Employees and members benefits obligations

31 March 2025

	Current	Non-current	Total
Service bonus	5 780	-	5 780
Leave pay	18 528	-	18 528
Long service award	257	2 276	2 533
Salaries and other allowances	93	-	93
Members of the Legislature loss of office and exit gratuity	-	-	-
	24 658	**2 276**	**26 934**

31 March 2024

	Current	Non-current	Total
Service bonus	5 973	-	5 973
Leave pay	17 318	-	17 318
Long service award	112	2 348	2 460
Salaries and other obligations	2 623	-	2 623
Members of the Legislature loss of office and exit gratuity	-	-	-
	26 026	**2 348**	**28 374**

Reconciliation of the obligation- 31 March 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Settlement/reduction	Closing balance
Service bonus	5 973	15 792	(15 985)	5 780
Leave pay	17 318	15 869	(14 659)	18 528
Long service award	2 460	73	-	2 533
Salaries and other obligations	2 623	93	(2 623)	93
	28 374	**31 827**	**(33 267)**	**26 934**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 '000	2024 '000

10. Employees and members benefits obligations (continued)

Reconciliation of the obligation- 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Settlement/reduction	Closing balance
Service bonus	6 079	15 194	(15 300)	5 973
Leave pay	16 632	14 377	(13 691)	17 318
Long service award	1 927	566	(33)	2 460
Salaries and other benefits	2 292	2 623	(2 292)	2 623
	26 930	**32 760**	**(31 316)**	**28 374**

Expenses recognised and actuarial assumptions applied in valuing the long service award obligation

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

	2025	2024
Current service cost	240	113
Interest cost	338	153
Actuarial (gains) losses	(393)	(32)
	185	**234**

Key assumptions used

	2025	2024
Discount rates used	9.50 %	13.50 %
CPI (consumer price inflation)	4.20 %	8.00 %
Net discount rate (cash awards)	5.10 %	5.10 %
General earnings inflation rate	5.20 %	9.00 %
Net discount rate (leave awards)	4.10 %	4.10 %

There is a multi year agreement with labour union from 2023/24 to 2025/26 financial period. Based on this agreement, salary increment is capped at 7.5% per annum. In 2023/24 it was 7.5%, in 2024/25 it was 6.55%, and 4.8% for 2025/26.

Contribution to defined contribution plans

Retirement benefits are the Government Employees' Pension Fund and Political Office Bearers' Pension Fund which are defined benefit funds. The Legislature's responsibility regarding the funding of the pension funds is limited to the current contributions made on behalf of its employees and members. The obligation of the fund is guaranteed by the National Revenue Fund. Contributions paid during the year amounted to:

	2025	2024
Government Employees' Pension Fund	24 581	23 596
Public Office Bearers' Pension Fund	12 359	12 397
	36 940	**35 993**

Members of the Legislature loss of office and exit gratuity

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature has scanned the environment with regards to Members' loss of office and exit gratuity and there are no Members anticipated to exit the Legislature. Most Members (78%) of the Legislature started during the seventh term, even if they exit, they will not qualify for exit gratuity as they would have served less than 5 years. Exit obligation only arises when a member has served more than 5 years as per proclamation 52 of 12 November 2008. Most exits take place during the end of term of office. The ad hoc exits during the 5-year term are catered for in terms of an arrangement with KZN Provincial Treasury. As and when the obligation arises the Legislature will alert KZN Provincial Treasury to fund the exit gratuity within a reasonable time. Therefore, there is no need to raise a provision.

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

11. Payables from non-exchange transactions

Amounts payable to payroll third parties	30	7 547
Statutory appropriation (direct charge) payable	7 528	-
	7 558	**7 547**

12. Finance lease obligation

Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	1 959	1 860
- in second to fifth year inclusive	647	787
	2 606	**2 647**
Current liabilities	1 959	1 860
Non-current liabilities	647	787
	2 606	**2 647**

The Legislature leases cellphones under finance leases. The lease term was 2 years.

13. Other income

Recovery of debts written-off / revision of debt impairment	196	27
Commission from garnishee administration	62	76
	258	**103**

14. Appropriation

Annual appropriation: operating	722 115	680 630
Statutory appropriation (members remuneration)	120 922	96 705
	843 037	**777 335**

Increase in annual appropriation resulted from additional appropriation to fund acquisition and customisation of the ERP system and acquisition of IT equipment. Increase in statutory appropriation resulted from additional funds allocated for payment of loss of office gratuity paid to qualifying former members.

15. Employee related costs

Basic salaries	191 772	186 009
Social contributions	40 683	39 105
Leave pay	15 869	14 379
Service bonus	15 818	15 192
Housing allowance	15 580	15 073
Other allowances (car allowance and others)	20 657	19 481
	300 379	**289 239**

Remuneration of the Accounting Officer (Ms. N. Naidoo)

Basic salary	2 069	1 952
Car allowance	530	500
Service bonus	172	163
Housing allowance	77	73
Leave encashment	174	174
Secretary's allowance	312	294
Employer contribution to unemployment insurance, medical and pension funds	271	256

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

15. Employee related costs (continued)

	3 605	**3 412**

Remuneration of Executive Manager: Financial Services: (Mr. MR. Nkopane)

Basic salary	1 641	1 541
Car allowance	500	469
Service bonus	137	128
Housing allowance	79	74
Leave encashment	129	122
Employer contribution to unemployment insurance, medical and pension funds	293	304
	2 779	**2 638**

Remuneration of Executive Manager: Parliamentary Services (Mr. ZN. Memela)

Basic salary	1 641	1 541
Car allowance	500	469
Service bonus	137	128
Housing allowance	79	74
Leave encashment	143	133
Employer contribution to unemployment insurance, medical and pension funds	318	281
	2 818	**2 626**

Remuneration of Executive Manager: Corporate Services (Mrs. N. Mkhize) - appointed 1 March 2024

Basic salary	1 641	128
Car allowance	500	39
Service bonus	137	11
Housing allowance	79	6
Leave encashment	84	-
Employer contribution to unemployment insurance, medical and pension funds	278	17
	2 719	**201**

16. Remuneration of members of the Legislature

Basic salary	54 910	55 096
Non-pensionable salary	36 651	36 887
Tools of trade allowances	2 993	2 707
Loss of office gratuity	23 705	2 417
	118 259	**97 107**

Remuneration of the Executive Authority and her deputy

The Speaker (Hon. N.N. Boyce)

Pensionable salary	1 323	1 297
Non-pensionable salary	884	864
	2 207	**2 161**

The Deputy Speaker (Hon. M. Tembe) - Term of office started 29 May 2024

Pensionable salary	1 013	-
Non-pensionable salary	681	-
	1 694	**-**

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

16. Remuneration of members of the Legislature (continued)

The Deputy Speaker (Hon. R. T. Mthembu) - Term of office ended 28 May 2024

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Pensionable salary	198	1 050
Non-pensionable salary	132	699
Loss of office gratuity	2 696	-
	3 026	**1 749**

17. Transfers and subsidies

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Constituency allowance to political parties	196 859	196 859
Secretariat and research assistance to political parties	25 895	28 414
	222 754	**225 273**

18. Travel and accommodation

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Accommodation and flights	24 212	32 026
Reimbursed road travel expenses	11 491	18 390
Incidental and daily allowances	2 676	4 818
	38 379	**55 234**

The decrease is attributed to scaling down of activities in preparation for elections, delay in the resumption of activities due to onboarding of the 7th administration and cost containment measures.

19. Public events

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Hire of venues and facilities	9 480	11 515
Hire of equipment and other services	8 292	16 686
Catering	12 706	13 425
	30 478	**41 626**

The decrease is attributed to scaling down of activities in preparation for elections, delay in the resumption of activities due to onboarding of the 7th administration and cost containment measures.

20. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Property, plant and equipment	7 380	7 113
Intangible assets	1 290	1 066
	8 670	**8 179**

21. Operating lease rentals

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Operating lease and rentals	2 600	3 510
Consumption of service received in-kind: rental	13 513	12 833
	16 113	**16 343**

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

22. General expenses

Advertising	12 690	20 340
Auditors remuneration	5 423	6 287
Internet and connectivity costs	15 149	18 192
Consulting and professional fees	22 333	17 733
Consumables	2 780	3 113
Donations	3 332	4 164
Repairs and maintenance	6 913	5 965
Security	7 496	8 604
Training, development and wellness	4 695	4 423
Fleet maintenance	2 276	2 079
Cleaning and municipal services	8 131	7 434
Other administrative expenses	4 837	7 665
	96 055	**105 999**

Increase in consulting and professional fees is due to consulting services engaged during implementation of new ERP system.

23. Services received in-kind

KwaZulu-Natal Legislature occupies three buildings from Department of Public Works at no fee, estimated rental for year is R13 513 million (2024: R12 833 million). Furthermore, KwaZulu-Natal Legislature received protection services from South African Police Services and training of members and staff from South African Legislative Sector at a nominal fee.

24. Net cash flows from operating activities

Surplus (deficit)	27 834	(46 865)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	8 670	8 179
(Gain)/loss on assets disposal	80	47
Movements in operating lease liability	15	(94)
Movements in employees and members benefit liabilities	(1 440)	1 444
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	150	(238)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	446	1 563
Receivables from exchange transactions	(53)	3 279
Payables from exchange transactions	(17 549)	10 003
Payables from non-exchange transactions	11	7 547
	18 164	**(15 135)**

25. Prior period adjustments

Prior period adjustments identified during the year were corrected. The correction results in adjustments as follows:

Statement of financial position	Notes	Balance previously reported	Correction of errors	Restated balance
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5	520	431	951
Payables from exchange transactions	9	(25 000)	(2 836)	(27 836)
Employees and members benefits obligations - current liabilities	10	(23 403)	(2 623)	(26 026)
Accumulated deficit		25 596	5 028	30 624
		(22 287)	**-**	**(22 287)**

Statement of financial performance		Total previously reported	Correction of errors	Restated total
Statutory appropriation	14	(96 274)	(431)	(96 705)

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			2025 '000	2024 '000

25. Prior period adjustments (continued)

Remuneration of members of the legislature	16	94 484	2 623	97 107
General expenditure	22	105 333	666	105 999
Deficit for the period		(44 007)	(2 858)	(46 865)
		59 536	**-**	**59 536**

Disclosures		Disclosure previously reported	Correction of errors	Restated disclosure
Contingencies: Public office bearers' salary increases	27	2 681	(2 681)	-
Unauthorised expenditure	32	21 158	1 243	22 401

The adjustment in members remuneration, members benefits obligations and contingencies resulted from the revised salaries of members of the Provincial Legislatures effective from 1 April 2022. The Premier of KwaZulu-Natal published a notice in the provincial gazette to put this into effect after the annual financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 had been issued.

The adjustment in receivables from non-exchange transactions and statutory appropriation resulted from recovery of previous year's overspending in members remuneration.

The adjustment payables from exchange transactions and general expenditure resulted from previous years invoices presented in the current year.

Unauthorised expenditure of R1.243 million incurred in prior period was identified in the current period. This expenditure is yet to be tabled before the Standing Committee on Oversight

26. Operating lease commitments

Minimum lease payments due	2025	2024
- within one year	1 430	2 138
- in second to fifth year inclusive	901	2 218
	2 331	**4 356**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Legislature for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three years and rentals are escalating at average of 7% with the option to renew. No contingent rent is payable.

27. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	2025	2024
Labour dispute: job evaluation	3 780	15 870
Claim of damages	-	127
	3 780	**15 997**

In December 2024, the CCMA awarded R3.7m against KZN Legislature in the job evaluation matter, Mzelemu and others. However, KZN Legislature has taken the matter on review/appeal. The outcome of an review/appeal is awaited.

Claim for damages related to motor vehicle collision. The claimant alleges that driver of the Legislature's motor vehicle was at fault. The matter was removed from court.

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

28. Related parties

Relationships	
Legislative & oversight responsibility	All KwaZulu-Natal provincial departments and public entities

Related party transactions, balances and commitments

	2025 '000	2024 '000
KwaZulu-Natal Treasury / Revenue Fund		
Operating and statutory appropriation	(843 037)	(777 335)
Statutory appropriation payable	(7 528)	-
KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport		
Motor vehicle purchases / expenses	3 658	24
Amount payable	-	(2)
KwaZulu-Natal Department of Public Works		
Property expenses	5 127	4 396
Services received in-kind (rental)	(13 513)	(12 833)
Consumption of services received in-kind (rental)	13 513	12 833
Amount payable	(643)	(604)
KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health		
Medical services	158	123
Amount payable	-	(46)
KwaZulu-Natal Office of the Premier		
Shared expenses recovered	-	(405)
Amount receivable	319	-

Remuneration of management and the executive authority is disclosed in note 15 and 16 respectively.

29. Financial instruments risk management

Financial risk management

The Legislature's exposure to financial risk is minimal due to its nature of activities which are wholly funded from the provincial budget. The Legislature is not allowed to borrow funds and issue guarantees

Liquidity risk

The Legislature’s risk to liquidity as a result of the funds unavailable to cover future commitments is minimal. The Legislature manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and matching of its commitments to transfers from the Provincial Revenue Fund thereby ensuring that when liabilities fall due there are funds available to settle.

The composition and maturity dates of the Legislature's financial liabilities are set out below:

	2025 '000	2024 '000
Composition of financial liabilities		
Payables from exchange transactions	10 286	27 836
Payables from non-exchange transactions	17	7 547
Finance lease obligation	2 606	2 647
	12 909	**38 030**
Maturity		
Due in 1 to 3 months	10 303	35 383
Due later than 3 months	2 606	2 647
	12 909	**38 030**

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

29. Financial instruments risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits and other debtors. The Legislature only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing.

Receivables comprises of staff and members and government debt which are not subject to major credit risks.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	7 814	2 094
Receivables	620	374

30. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	106	99
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure identified - current	16	26
Add: amount written off	(79)	(16)
Less: amount recovered / transferred to receivables	(28)	(3)
Closing balance	**15**	**106**

Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Unused accommodation bookings	Under investigation	16	26

31. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance	**-**	**-**
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

32. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance	22 401	-
Add: Unauthorised expenditure incurred	-	21 158
Add: Unauthorised expenditure incurred - prior period	-	1 243
Less: amount transferred to appropriation receivable	(431)	-
Closing balance	**21 970**	**22 401**

Unauthorised expenditure relates to overspending of appropriated funds. Included in the balance is the amount of R20.727 million which has been authorised with funding and R1.243 million which is yet to be tabled before the Standing Committee on Oversight.

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	2025 '000	2024 '000

33. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts by programme

Administration

The underspending is attributed to scaling down of activities in preparation for elections, delay in the resumption of activities due to onboarding of the 7th administration and cost containment measures.

Parliamentary business

The underspending is attributed to scaling down of activities in preparation for elections, as well as delay in the resumption of activities due to onboarding of the 7th administration.

Direct charge (members' remuneration)

The underspending is attributed to funds provided for members' exit gratuity being more than actual gratuity payouts.

Material differences between budgeted and actual amounts by economic classification

Goods and services

The underspending is attributed to scaling down of activities in preparation for elections, delay in the resumption of activities due to onboarding of the 7th administration, cost containment measures put in place by management.

Transfers and subsidies

The underspending is mainly attributed to the reduction of represented political parties under the 7th administration, from eight to six, following May 2024 election results.

Payments for capital assets: machinery and equipment

The underspending is attributed mainly to funds provided for tools of trade for staff that were not utilised during the financial year, the expenditure is planned for 2025/26 financial year.

34. Events after the reporting date

There are no material events that took place between reporting period and authorisation of financial statement for issue that requires adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

PART 7:

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Table 10: Total Personnel expenditure by Programme

Programme	Total Budget (R'000)	Expenditure (R'000)	Expenditure as a % of personnel budget by programme	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R'000)
Support Services	147 972	132 462	90%	16	0
Core Services	150 906	167 917	111%		
Total	**298 878**	**300 379**	**100%**	**16**	**0**

Table 11: Personnel costs by salary band

Salary Band	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of Total Personnel Cost	Number of Employees	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R'000)
B1 - B5	11 180	3,72%	26	430
C1 - C5	186 804	62,19%	150	1 245
D1 - D5	90 339	30,08%	42	2 151
E1 - E5	12 056	4,01%	4	3 014
Total	**300 379**	**100%**	**222**	**1 353**

Table 12: Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Aid by Salary Band

Salary Band	Basic Salary		Overtime		Housing Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Basic as % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Housing Allowance as % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical Aid as % of Personnel Costs
B1 - B5	7 417	2%	0	0%	856	0%	648	0%
C1 - C5	125 762	42%	19	0%	11 278	4%	10 712	4%
D1 - D5	51 600	17%	0	0%	3 136	1%	4 076	1%
E1 - E4	6 993	2%	0	0%	310	0%	242	0%
Total	**191 539**	**64%**	**19**	**0%**	**15 580**	**0**	**15 678**	**5%**

Table 13: Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Aid by Programme

Programme	Basic Salary		Overtime		Housing Allowance		Medical Aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Basic as % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Housing Allowance as % of Personnel Costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical Aid as % of Personnel Costs
Support Services	83 750	28%	13	0	7 026	2%	7 193	2%
Core Services	108 022	36%	6	0	8 554	3%	8 485	3%
Total	**191 772**	**64%**	**19**	**0**	**15 580**	**5%**	**15 678**	**5%**

Table 14: Employment by Programme

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Staff	290	199	31,00%	
Total	**290**	**199**	**31,00%**	

Table 15: Employment by Salary Band

Salary Band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
A1 - A3	0	0	0%	
B1 - B5	31	18	42%	
C1 - C5	199	137	31%	
D1 - D5	56	40	29%	
E1 - E4	4	4	0	
Total	**290**	**199**	**31%**	

Table 16: Employment and vacancies by Critical Occupation

Directorate	Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
1. Office of the Secretary	Secretary of the Legislature	1	1	0%	-
2. Financial Governance	Chief Financial Officer	1	1	0%	-
3. Office of the Chief Operations Officer	Chief Operations Officer	1	1	0%	-
5. Research and Committees	Researchers,Budget and Content Analysts	25	20	20%	-
	Committee Cluster Manager	5	5	0%	-
	Committee Coordinator	21	19	10%	-
	Senior Managers	2	2	0%	-
6. Legal Services	Senior Legal Advisor	8	5	38%	-
	Senior Manager Legal Services	1	1	0%	-
7. Public Participation	Manager Public Participation	1	1	0%	-
	Public Participation Officer	4	3	25%	-
	Senior Public Participation Facilitator	5	5	0%	-
8. Legislative Operations	Manager Legislative Operations	1	1	0%	-
	Procedural Officer	1	0	100%	-
	Senior Manager Legislative Operations	1	1	0%	-
9. Hansard & Language Services	Control Editor	2	1	50%	-
	Manager Hansard & Language	2	1	50%	-
	Senior Language Practitioner	8	3	62%	-
	Transcriber	6	4	33%	-
	Total:	**96**	**75**	**22%**	

Table 17: Job Evaluation by Salary band

Salary Band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts Upgraded		Posts Downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
A1 - A3	0						
B1 - B5	31						
C1 - C5	199						
D1 - D5	56						
E1 - E4	4						
Total	**290**						

Table 18: Staff Turnover rates by salary band

Salary Band	Number of employees at the beginning of period	Appointments	Terminations	Turnover rate
A1 - A3	0	0	0	0%
B1 - B5	21	8	8	0.0%
C1 - C5	139	10	12	1%
D1 - D5	43	1	2	1%
E1 - E4	4	0	0	0%
Total	**207**	**19**	**22**	**1%**

Table 19: Annual turnover rates by critical occupation

Directorate	Critical occupation	Number of employees at the beginning of the period	Appointments	Terminations	Turnover rate
1. Office of the Secretary	Secretary of the Legislature	1	0	0	0,0%
2. Financial Governance	Chief Financial Officer	1	0	0	0,0%
3. Office of the Chief Operations Officer	Chief Operations Officer	1	0	0	0,0%
5. Research and Committees	Senior Manager Committees	1	0	0	0,0%
	Committee Cluster Manager	5	0	0	0,0%
	Researchers, Budget and Content Analyst	20	0	0	0,0%
	Committee Coordinator	21	0	2	9,5%
6. Legal Services	Senior Manager Legal Services	1	0	0	0,0%
	Senior Legal Advisor	5	1	1	0,0%
7. Public Participation	Senior Manager Public Participation	1	0	0	0,0%
	Senior Public Participation Facilitator	5	0	0	0,0%
	Public Participation Officer	3	0	1	33,0%
8. Legislative Operations	Senior Manager Legislative Operations	1	0	0	0,0%
	Manager Legislative Operations	1	0	0	0,0%
	Procedural Officer	0	0	0	0,0%
9. Hansard & Language Services	Manager Hansard & Language	2	0	1	50,0%
	Senior Language Practitioner	3	0	0	0,0%
	Control Editor	1	0	0	0,0%
	Transcriber	4	0	0	0,0%
Total:		**77**	**1**	**5**	**0,90%**

Table 20: Reasons why employees left the Legislature

Termination Type	Number	% Of Employees Who Left Employment
Dismissal	0	0.0%
Expiry of Contract	15	68.0%
Resignation	3	14%
Death	2	9%
Retirement	2	9%
Operational Req.	0	0.0%
Total	**22**	**100%**

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