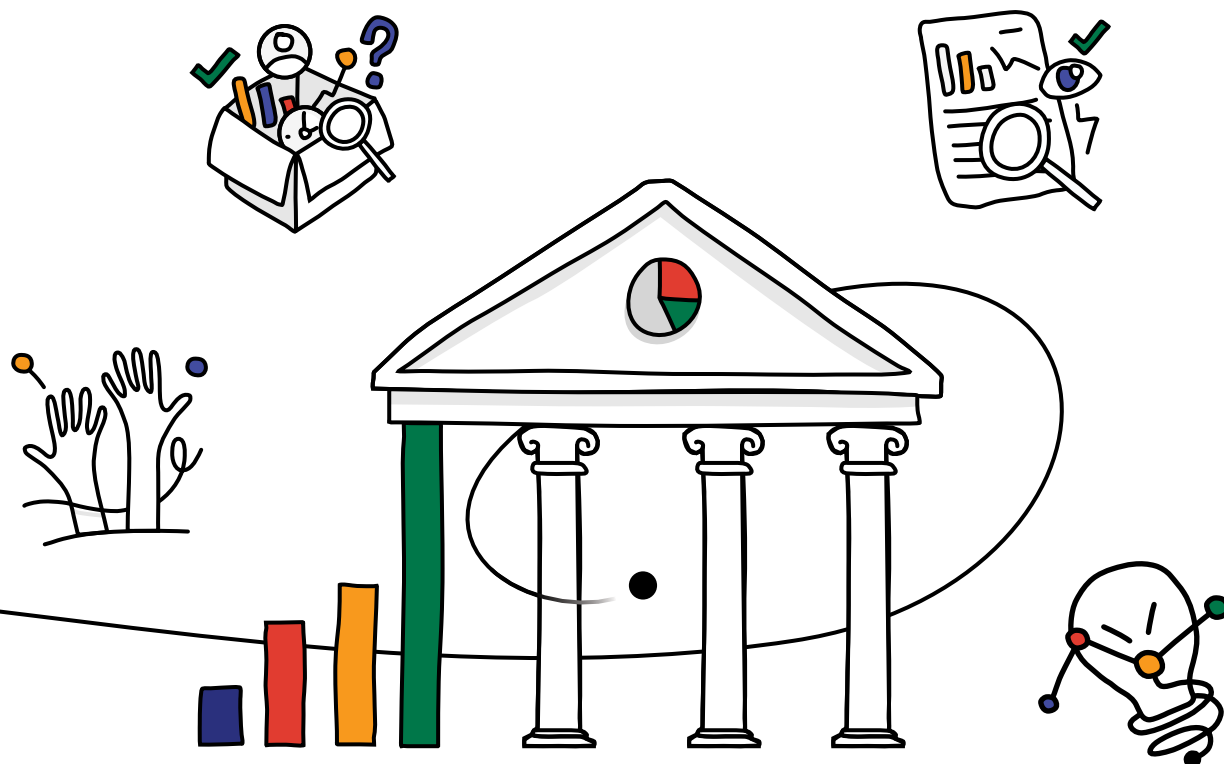




ParliMeter Resource booklet:

Abbreviations and Glossary



Co-funded by
the European Union

PMG PARLIAMENTARY
MONITORING GROUP
OUTA openup:
ORGANISATION UNDOING TAX ABUSE

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Acknowledgements

In 2024, the Organisation Undoing Tax Abuse (OUTA) partnered with OpenUp and the Parliamentary Monitoring Group (PMG) to develop the ParliMeter Dashboard, co-funded by the EU Delegation in South Africa, under their Enhancing Accountability Programme towards promoting accountability and transparency in South Africa. This open-source platform aims to enhance transparency and real-time monitoring of parliamentary activities. The dashboard will serve as a tool for assessing parliamentary performance, with a focus on inclusivity, data accessibility, and public engagement.

The collaboration will provide stakeholders and citizens with greater insights into the legislative process and the performance of their representatives. This Resource Booklet seeks to make available, within one resource, a vast collection of Parliamentary-related abbreviations and glossary. Due to the complexity of Parliamentary ecosystems, it is argued that it is helpful to have a resource that can guide researchers and Parliamentarians alike.

List of Abbreviations

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
ACSA	Airports Company of South Africa
AfCFTA	Agreement on African Continental Free Trade Area
AG	Auditor-General
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ALHA	Agricultural Land Holding Account
ANC	African National Congress
APP	Automated Passport Processing
APP	Annual Performance Plans
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ASRI	African Space Research Institute
ASSAf	Academy of Science of South Africa
ATC	Announcements, Tablings and Committee
ATNS	Air Traffic Navigation Services
BBI	Broadband Infraco
BCOE	Basic Conditions of Employment
BDM	Broadcasting Digital Migration
BEP	Bucket Eradication Programme
BMA	Border Management Authority
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa- inter-governmental organisation
BRP	Business Rescue Practitioners
BRRR	Budgetary Review & Recommendations Report
BSA	Brand South Africa
CACH	Central applications clearing house
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBRTA	Cross- Border Road Transport Agency
CCMA	Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration

CEDAW	Convention On The Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women
CEF	Central Energy Fund
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET	Community Education and Training
CGE	Commission for Gender Equality
CGS	Council for Geo-Science
CHE	Council on Higher Education
CMS	Council for Medical Schemes
CoCT	City of Cape Town
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPA	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CRL	Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTICC	Cape Town International Convention Centre
CV	Curriculum Vitae
CWP	Community Works Programme
DA	Democratic Alliance
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DARDLEA	Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs
DCDT	Department of Communications and Digital Technologies
DCOG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DDM	District Development Model
DG	Director-General
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training

DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DLTC/VTC	Driving License Testing Centre/Vehicle Testing Centre
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DPO	Designated Police Officer
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DSI	Department of Science and Innovation
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DUT	Durban University of Technology
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
ECLB	Eastern Cape Liquor License
EFF	Economic Freedom Fighters
EMB	Electoral Management Body
ERA	Electricity Regulation Amendment
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
EU	European Union
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FOI	Freedom of Information
FPB	Film and Publications Board
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Units
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVF	Gender-based violence and femicide
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GPW	Government Printing Works
HDA	Housing Development Agency
HFCT	Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies
HQ	Head Quarter

HR	Human Resource
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
HySA	Hydrogen South Africa
ICASA	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa
ICTs	Information Communication Technologies
IDEA	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IDP	Indicators For Democratic Parliaments
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IF	Institutional Forum
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party
IGR	intergovernmental relations
IPTN	Integrated Public Transport Network
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISD	Institution Supporting Democracy
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
KPMG	Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler
KZN DARD	KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, asexual, and the + (expanding and new understanding of different parts of the very diverse gender and sexual identities.)
LHWP	Lesotho Highlands Water Project
LOGB	Leader of Government Business
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDB	Municipal Demarcation Board
MDDA	Media Diversity and Development Agency
MISA	Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent
MPs	Members of Parliament
MTBPS	Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement

MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
MUT	Mangosuthu University of Technology
MWCF	Mines and Works Compensation Fund
NA	National Assembly
NACI	National Advisory Council on Innovation
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Service Corps
NCGBVF	National Council on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDP	National Development Plan
NECSA	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation
NEHAWU	National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NHI	National Health Insurance
NHLS	National Health Laboratory Service
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIHSS	National Institute for Humanities and Social Sciences
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NPL	Northam Platinum Limited
NRF	National Research Foundation
NSF	National Skills Fund
NSFAS	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
NSI	National System of Innovation
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
OBP	Onderstepoort Biological Products
OHO	Office of the Health Ombud

OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
OHSC	Office of Health Standards Compliance
OSBP	One-Stop Border Post
OTP	Office of the Premier
OUTA	Organisation Undoing Tax Abuse
OVAC	Parliament's Oversight and Accountability Model
OVG	Office of the Valuer-General
PA	People's Assembly
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PARI	Public Affairs Research Institute
PBO	Parliamentary Budget Office
PC	Portfolio committee
PCI	Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry
PCJPS	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services
PCPE	Portfolio Committee on Public Enterprises
PESI	Presidential Employment Stimulus Initiative
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PLS	Post-Legislative Scrutiny
PMG	Parliamentary Monitoring Group
PPECB	Perishable Products Export Control Board
PPU	Public Participation Unit
PR	Proportional Representation
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
PRMG	Provincial Road Maintenance Grant
PSA	Public Servants Association
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSET	Post-School Education and Training

PTNG	Public Transport Network Grant
QCTO	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
R&D	Research and Development
RADP	Recapitalization and Development Programme
RDI	Research, Development and Innovation
RMIPPPP	Risk Mitigation Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
RRT	Rapid Response Teams
RSR	Railway Safety Regulator
RTIA	Road Traffic Infringement Agency/Authority
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SA	South Africa
SAA	South African Airways
SAAO	South African Astronomical Observatory
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SACAA	South African Civil Aviation Authority
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHPRA	South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SALT	Southern African Large Telescopes
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
Samsa	South African Maritime Safety Authority
SANCO	South African National Civics Organisation
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SANEDI	South African National Energy Development Institute
SANRAL	South African National Roads Agency Limited

SANSA	South African National Space Agency
SAPO	South Africa Post Office
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council
SAX	South African Express Airways
SCOPA	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	Sanitary Dignity Programme
SETAs	Sector Education and Training Authorities
SFF	Strategic Fuel Fund
SG	Secretary General
SIP 11	Strategic Integrated Project for agro-logistics
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SIU	Special Investigating Unit
SKA	Square Kilometre Array
SKAO	Square Kilometre Array Observatory
SOCs	State-owned companies
SOE	State-owned enterprise
SOE	State-owned entity
SPU	Sol Plaatje University
SRV	Sundays River Valley
SRVGA	Sundays River Valley Growers Association
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
STI	Science, Technology, and Innovation
SWHP	Solar Water Heater Programme
TCC	Thuthuzela Care Centre
TCTA	Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority
TIA	Technology Innovation Agency

TKLA	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership
TUT	Tshwane University of Technology
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
UIFW	Unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
UL	University of Limpopo
UMP	University of Mpumalanga
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIVEN	University of Venda
UniZulu	University of Zululand
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAf	Universities South Africa
VBS	Venda Building Society
VUT	Vaal University of Technology
WEGE	Women Empowerment and Gender Equality
WFD	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation

Glossary

Access for Persons with Disabilities	The provision of physical, informational, and communication infrastructure to ensure people with disabilities can participate fully in parliamentary activities.
Accountability Framework	A structured approach to ensuring that all actors in an organisation or system are held responsible for their actions and decisions.
Accountability Gaps	Areas in governance or public institutions where there is insufficient responsibility, oversight, or transparency, leading to inefficiencies or potential corruption.
Accountability Mechanisms	Systems put in place to ensure that government officials and public institutions are answerable for their actions, including financial audits, oversight committees, and independent investigations.
Accountability	The obligation of government officials, institutions, or organisations to be answerable for their actions, particularly regarding public funds and policies.
Accountable parliament	A system in which parliamentary actions and spending are transparent and subject to oversight.
Ad Hoc Committees	Temporary committees formed to address specific issues or challenges, which disband once their task is complete.
Adjournment Debate	A debate held at the end of a parliamentary sitting, often focusing on specific issues raised by individual members of parliament that may not require formal legislation.
Administrative Autonomy	Refers to parliament's independence in managing its internal operations, staffing, and resources without interference from external bodies.
Administrative Capacity Tracker	A monitoring tool measuring the effectiveness of parliament's internal operations, including staffing, resource management, and decision-making.
Administrative Efficiency	The ability of an organisation or government body to perform its tasks and duties in a timely, cost-effective, and efficient manner.
Air Traffic and Navigation Services	An entity that provides air navigation services in South Africa.

Airports Company South Africa	A state-owned entity responsible for managing South Africa's airports.
Annual PAC Reports	Summaries of activities, findings, and recommendations issued by the Public Accounts Committee to parliament.
Annual Reports on Budget Transparency	Documents published by parliament detailing how transparent and participatory the budget processes were throughout the fiscal year.
Anti-Corruption Measures	Legislative and institutional efforts to detect, prevent, and punish corruption, ensuring that public officials are held accountable for misuse of public office.
Audit Compliance Records	Documents tracking adherence to financial auditing standards and recommendations from previous audits of government departments.
Audit Report Timelines	Schedules detailing the deadlines for government departments to submit financial audits and for parliament to review these reports.
Audit Reports	Official documents produced by auditors to assess and review the financial practices, records, and operations of government bodies, departments, or organisations.
Auditor-General of South Africa	The independent institution responsible for auditing government departments and providing reports to SCOPA on how public funds are spent.
Autonomy	Parliament's ability to operate independently from the executive branch, with self-governed procedures and administrative functions.
Bailouts	Financial assistance provided by the government to failing businesses or entities, often state-owned companies, to prevent their collapse and stabilise the economy.
Benchmarking Best Practices	The process of comparing parliamentary operations and performance against established best practices or international standards.
Bicameral System	A legislative system in which parliament is divided into two separate chambers or houses, typically an upper and a lower house. For example, the South African parliament has two chambers: the National Assembly (lower house) and the National Council of Provinces (upper house). Each chamber usually has different roles

and powers, contributing to a more comprehensive legislative process.

Bill Tracker	A tool within ParliMeter that tracks the progress of legislative bills, helping citizens stay informed about parliamentary developments.
Blockchain Technology	A secure, decentralised method of recording data, suggested for integration into ParliMeter to ensure the integrity and security of the data presented.
Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa	An association of five major emerging economies, which cooperate on political, economic, and development issues at a global level.
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment	A policy aimed at increasing economic participation by black South Africans in the formal economy, particularly in business and ownership opportunities.
Bucket Eradication Programme	A project aimed at eliminating the use of bucket toilets, which are still used in some areas in South Africa.
Budget Constraints	Limitations on the number of financial resources available for spending or allocation, often leading to difficult choices about which priorities to fund.
Budget Reallocation Records	Documentation of changes made to budget allocations during the fiscal year, providing insights into financial management and priorities.
Budget Review and Recommendations Reports	Annual reports submitted by portfolio committees to assess government departments' performance and make budgetary recommendations to the National Treasury.
Budgetary Autonomy	The authority of parliament to manage and approve its own budget, ensuring sufficient resources for its functions, including members of parliament compensation and operational costs.
By-election	A special election held to fill a parliamentary seat that has become vacant between general elections, often due to resignation or death of a member of parliament.
Capacity Building	The process of improving the skills, abilities, and resources of individuals, institutions, or organisations to enhance their performance and effectiveness.

Caucus	A group of members of parliament or a political party who meet to discuss and coordinate their policies, strategies, and decisions. Caucuses are often formed based on party lines or shared interests within a party, allowing members to align their efforts on legislative issues and debate party positions before engaging in formal parliamentary sessions.
Censure	A formal disapproval or condemnation of the actions of a government minister or the government itself by parliament, which can lead to political consequences such as resignation.
Civic Technology	Digital tools and platforms designed to enhance public participation, improve transparency, and make government data more accessible and actionable for citizens.
Civic Voluntarism Model	A theory suggesting that technology empowers individuals to participate more actively in civic activities, enhancing their engagement with democratic processes.
Civil Service	The permanent professional branches of government administration, excluding elected officials and the military, responsible for implementing policies and administering public services.
Civil Society Engagement	Efforts to involve non-governmental organisations, advocacy groups, and the public in the legislative process, ensuring that policy development reflects a wide range of interests and concerns.
Civil Society Organisation	Non-governmental organisations that advocate for various social, economic, and political issues, playing a key role in monitoring government actions and policies.
Code of Conduct	A set of rules that governs the behaviour of members of parliament, ensuring they act in the public interest and uphold parliamentary integrity.
Cognitive Load	The mental effort required to process and understand information. In the context of ParliMeter, reducing cognitive load involves making complex data easier to interpret.
Commitment	A strong dedication or pledge to a particular cause, policy, or responsibility, often in the context of public duty or governance.

Committee Hearings	Public or closed sessions where parliamentary committees engage with stakeholders, experts, and the public to gather input on legislation or investigate specific issues.
Committee of Inquiry	A special committee set up by parliament to investigate specific issues, often related to government misconduct or policy failures.
Committee on Section 194 Enquiry	A parliamentary committee responsible for investigating allegations of misconduct and considering the removal of high-ranking public officials, such as the Public Protector, through a formal inquiry process.
Committee Stage	A phase in the legislative process where a bill is examined in detail by a parliamentary committee. The committee may suggest amendments, consult experts, or hold hearings before reporting back to the full parliament.
Committees	Parliamentary subgroups tasked with specific oversight responsibilities, such as scrutinising legislation, budgets, and the executive's actions.
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	An association that supports parliamentary democracy, offering training and collaboration between parliamentarians from Commonwealth countries.
Community Works Programme	A program that provides community members with short-term work opportunities.
Community Works Programme	A South African initiative that provides short-term work opportunities for unemployed individuals.
Compliance Reports on Conflict of Interest	Documents evaluating whether members of parliament and staff adhered to rules requiring the declaration of financial or other interests that might affect their impartiality.
Compliance Scorecard	A tool used to evaluate adherence to rules, laws, or policies, often displayed visually to show where performance meets or fails expectations.
Compliance	The act of adhering to laws, regulations, standards, or guidelines set by governing bodies or authorities.
Confidence and Supply Agreement	An arrangement where a minority government secures support from another party to remain in power by agreeing to specific policies or budget measures.

Conflicts of Interest	Members of parliament are required to declare financial interests and avoid situations where their personal interests' conflict with their duties as public representatives.
Consensus	General agreement or shared understanding among a group, often reached through discussion and negotiation.
Consequence Management Systems	Mechanisms within parliament to ensure accountability for misconduct or failure to meet performance standards, including disciplinary actions.
Constituencies	A constituency refers to a group of people represented by a particular political leader or organisation. In a political context, it can mean the residents of an electoral district who elect a representative to government. However, in a broader sense, it can refer to any group of stakeholders or citizens who have a common interest and seek representation in policymaking processes. These groups may range from geographic regions to socio-economic or interest-based groups.
Constituency	A body of voters or residents in a specific area who elect a representative to parliament or another legislative body.
Constituency Engagement	Activities through which members of parliament interact with their constituencies to gather public input and represent their interests in parliament.
Constituency Periods	Time allocated to members of parliament to engage with their constituents, respond to their needs, and provide updates on legislative developments.
Constitutional Amendment Bill	A bill aimed at changing the provisions of South Africa's constitution, typically to address emerging challenges, expand rights, or improve governance structures.
Constitutional Amendment Tracker	A tool monitoring the progress of proposed amendments to the constitution, including key milestones and approval status.
Constitutional Amendments	Special processes that allow for changes to a nation's constitution, often requiring a supermajority in parliament and public consultations.
Constitutional Integrity	The adherence to and respect for the Constitution as the highest legal framework in a country, ensuring that laws, policies, and actions align with constitutional principles.

Constitutional Mandate	The responsibilities and duties given to government officials or institutions as outlined in the country's constitution, which dictates their powers and obligations.
Constitutional Oath	A pledge made by public officials to uphold the Constitution and perform their duties with integrity and responsibility.
Constitutional Review Committee	A parliamentary committee tasked with reviewing South Africa's constitution and making recommendations for amendments to ensure it remains relevant and reflective of the nation's democratic values.
Constitution-making and Amendment	The process through which parliament or a constituent assembly drafts, debates, and enacts changes to the national constitution.
Convention On The Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women	An international treaty aimed at eradicating discrimination against women in all forms.
Corruption Networks	Organised systems or groups involved in corrupt practices, often influencing government or institutional decisions for personal gain.
Corruption Prevention	Measures taken to reduce or eliminate corrupt practices within organisations or governments, including transparency initiatives, enforcement of laws, and ethical standards.
Corruption	The abuse of entrusted power for personal or corporate gain, often involving bribery, fraud, or other illicit activities.
Crisis Management	The process of managing and addressing situations that pose a significant risk to the stability or effectiveness of an organisation or government, particularly during emergencies or unforeseen events.
Crisis Procedures	Special rules or processes applied by parliament during emergencies to ensure legislative continuity and appropriate responses to crises.
Cross-Cutting Issues	Topics or problems that affect multiple sectors or areas of governance, such as gender inequality, poverty, or climate change, and require coordinated efforts across different domains to address effectively.
Cross-party Group	An informal group of members of parliament from different political parties who come together to discuss or advocate for specific policy issues, such as environmental concerns or human rights.

Cross-Sector Collaboration	The act of different sectors or government departments working together to address complex issues that span across multiple areas of governance, such as poverty, education, and health.
Cybersecurity in Parliament	Measures taken to protect parliament's digital assets and infrastructure from unauthorised access, ensuring secure operations for members of parliament and staff.
Data Visualisation Tools	Features that represent data graphically to make complex information more understandable and accessible to users.
Department of Higher Education and Training	The South African government department responsible for higher education and vocational training.
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	The department overseeing mining, energy policy, and regulation in South Africa.
Digital Accessibility Standards	Guidelines ensuring that parliamentary websites, documents, and digital platforms are usable by people with disabilities and accessible to the public.
Digital Divide	The gap between those who have easy access to digital technology and the internet and those who do not, often due to economic, geographic, or social factors.
Digital Governance	The use of digital tools and platforms to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of government processes and services.
Digital Literacy	The ability to use digital technology effectively, a focus within parliamentary reforms to ensure that all citizens and government officials are equipped to engage with digital tools and platforms.
Digital Technologies in Parliament	Tools and platforms used to enhance legislative processes, communication, and public engagement, such as dashboards and virtual meeting tools.
Disciplinary Case Logs	Records of misconduct cases and disciplinary actions taken against members of parliament or parliamentary staff for breaches of conduct.

Discretionary	The ability to make decisions or take actions based on personal judgment or preference, rather than following strict rules or guidelines.
Disruption	A disturbance or interruption in a process or system that causes it to function improperly or less efficiently, often used in the context of governance or service delivery failures.
Dissolution	The formal process by which a parliament is disbanded, usually leading to new elections. Clear guidelines for dissolution are often established in a country's legal framework. It may occur at the end of a parliamentary term or after a vote of no confidence.
Document Archiving System	A structured repository for managing parliamentary documents, ensuring easy access to past reports, legislative records, and session transcripts.
Dysfunctional	Not operating or functioning as intended, often leading to inefficiency, ineffective results, or operational failure.
Effective Parliament	Refers to a parliament that operates autonomously, follows procedural rules, and carries out legislative functions independently of external influences.
Efficacy	The ability to produce a desired or intended result, particularly in relation to government actions, policies, or programs.
Efficiency Gains	Improvements made to processes or systems that result in better performance, such as reducing costs, increasing productivity, or speeding up service delivery.
Election Rights Compliance Reports	Assessments documenting whether elections meet international standards for fairness, accessibility, and transparency.
Electoral Amendment Bill	Legislation aimed at amending South Africa's electoral laws, particularly focusing on enhancing the independence of candidates and improving the electoral system's inclusivity and transparency.
Electoral Integrity	Ensuring elections are conducted fairly and transparently, with equal access and rights for all citizens to vote and participate in democratic processes.
Electoral Management Body	The authority responsible for managing electoral processes, including planning, and conducting elections.

Electoral Reform	Changes made to the system of elections and voting to improve fairness, representation, and efficiency, such as reforms to voting procedures, party representation, or candidate selection.
Emergency Session Procedures	Rules for convening and managing parliamentary sessions during national emergencies, ensuring timely responses to crises.
Engaged Citizenship	The active participation of citizens in political and civic life, including monitoring government actions, providing feedback, and contributing to decision-making processes.
Environmental Oversight Activities	Parliamentary initiatives focused on monitoring environmental policies, climate action, and sustainability practices within government programs.
Ethical Breaches by Members of Parliament	Violations of parliamentary codes of conduct, including conflicts of interest, misuse of public resources, or failure to declare financial interests.
Ethical Standards	The expected conduct for members of parliament and parliamentary staff, which includes maintaining integrity, accountability, and impartiality in all parliamentary activities.
EU Enhancing Accountability and Transparency Programme	A European Union-funded initiative aimed at supporting governance reforms, including the development of tools like ParliMeter for enhancing transparency.
Evidence-Based Decision Making	The practice of making decisions, policies, or laws based on data, research, and empirical evidence, rather than on assumptions or political ideologies.
Executive Accountability	The responsibility of government leaders (e.g., the President, Cabinet Ministers) to be answerable to parliament and the public for their decisions and actions.
Executive	Refers to the President, Deputy President, and the Cabinet Ministers, responsible for implementing laws, policies, and decisions made by parliament.
Executive Summoning in Committee	The practice of calling members of the executive branch to appear before parliamentary committees to answer questions or provide information.

Expanded Public Works Programme	A government initiative to provide temporary work opportunities, particularly for marginalised groups, in public infrastructure and services, aiming to reduce poverty and unemployment.
Expenditures	The act of spending money, particularly in reference to government funds allocated to specific projects, departments, or activities.
Extortion	The act of obtaining something, often money, through force, threats, or coercion.
Failure to Comply	When an individual, organisation, or government body does not follow established rules, regulations, or laws.
Fast-Track Legislation	A special process that allows urgent laws to be passed more quickly than usual, often with limited debate or committee scrutiny. This is typically used during emergencies.
Feedback Loops	Systems that capture and incorporate user feedback to improve a platform or service over time, ensuring that it evolves based on the needs and experiences of its users.
Filibuster	A tactic used by members of parliament or senators to delay or obstruct the passage of legislation by extending debate, often by speaking for long periods.
Financial Administration Amendment Bill	Legislation intended to revise or improve the management of public finances within parliament, ensuring transparency, accountability, and compliance with budgetary standards.
Financial Independence Scores	Indicators that evaluate the extent to which parliament controls its own budget and financial decisions, independent of the executive.
Financial Mismanagement	The improper or inefficient handling of financial resources, often resulting in waste, fraud, or corruption.
Financial Transparency	The open and clear reporting of financial information and expenditures, ensuring that the public and relevant stakeholders can access and evaluate the use of government funds.
Fiscal Discipline	The practice of maintaining control over government spending and ensuring that it aligns with budgetary constraints and long-term economic sustainability.

Fiscal Responsibility	The principle of managing government finances in a way that ensures sustainable spending, efficient use of resources, and the avoidance of excessive debt.
Freedom Of Information	Refers to laws or regulations that allow public access to government-held information.
Freedom of Information Compliance	The extent to which parliament and other public institutions fulfil their legal obligations to provide requested information to the public.
Gamification	The application of game-like elements in non-game contexts, such as creating rewards or challenges in ParliMeter to engage users.
Gantt Chart for Budget Processes	A type of bar chart illustrating the timeline and key stages of budget formulation, review, and approval in parliament.
Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project	An infrastructure project designed to improve and expand the Gauteng freeway system.
Gender Mainstreaming	The integration of a gender perspective in all aspects of law-making and budgeting, promoting equality between men and women.
Gender Parity Initiatives	Programs or policies aimed at achieving equal representation and participation of women in parliamentary and political activities.
Gender-Based Violence	Violence that is directed at an individual based on their gender, particularly violence against women and children, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse.
Gender-Responsive Budgeting	An approach to budgeting that takes gender equality into account, ensuring that resources are allocated in ways that promote equitable outcomes for all genders.
Governance Capacity Building	The process of strengthening the skills, resources, and systems of governance bodies to improve their ability to manage resources, make decisions, and effectively serve the public.
Governance Challenges	Problems or obstacles that hinder the effective management, oversight, and operation of public institutions or governance structures.
Governance Failures	Situations where government institutions or leaders fail to meet their responsibilities or perform their duties effectively, leading to poor outcomes for citizens or the public sector.

Governance Framework	A structured set of principles, rules, and processes that guide the management and operation of an organisation, including how accountability and oversight are maintained.
Governance Reforms	Changes made to improve the functioning, transparency, and accountability of governance systems, often in response to failures or inefficiencies.
Governance Structures	The frameworks or systems within which decisions are made and executed in an organisation or government, including roles, processes, and authority distribution.
Governance	The processes, systems, and rules that guide and control an organisation or institution, ensuring that it operates effectively, efficiently, and ethically.
Government Delays	The postponement or slow response to administrative tasks, legislative processes, or service delivery, often due to inefficiency, resource limitations, or mismanagement.
Government Institutions	Formal organisations or bodies that are part of the public sector, such as ministries, departments, agencies, and other entities responsible for implementing government policies and programs.
Government Oversight	The process by which the actions and decisions of government officials and institutions are monitored and reviewed, often with the aim of ensuring accountability and preventing corruption.
Hansard	The official, verbatim transcript of parliamentary debates. It provides a detailed record of all discussions, questions, and speeches made in parliament.
High-Level Panel	A committee formed to review and propose improvements for significant national policies or strategies.
Human Resource	The department or function within an organisation responsible for managing personnel and related administrative tasks.
Human Rights Impact Reports	Assessments focused on ensuring that laws, policies, or actions comply with human rights principles and contribute to their promotion.
Human Rights in Law-making	Ensuring that all legislation aligns with the Constitution's Bill of Rights, protecting citizens' rights through the law-making process.

Hybrid and Virtual Meeting Models	New approaches to parliamentary meetings and sessions that incorporate both in-person and digital participation, allowing for broader involvement, especially in response to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.
Impact Assessment Logs	Records tracking the evaluations performed to determine the socio-economic, environmental, or human rights impacts of proposed or enacted legislation.
Impact Assessment	The process of evaluating the potential or actual effects of a policy, program, or project on various stakeholders, often conducted to gauge its success or identify areas for improvement.
Impeachment	A parliamentary process in which the Head of State, government officials, or ministers may be removed from office for unlawful conduct or breaches of constitutional duties.
Implementation Gaps	Areas where policies, programs, or strategies are not being fully or properly implemented, often leading to inefficiency or failure to achieve intended outcomes.
Implementation	The process of putting decisions, plans, or policies into effect, ensuring that they are carried out as intended.
Impunity	The exemption from punishment or consequences for illegal or unethical actions, often occurring when institutions or individuals are not held accountable for wrongdoing.
Incentives	Rewards or motivations designed to encourage specific behaviour or actions, often used in the context of public policy to promote certain outcomes.
Inclusive Governance	A form of governance where all groups, including marginalised or disadvantaged communities, are represented and have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes.
Inclusive Parliament	Promotes participation and representation of diverse groups, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, in legislative and oversight processes.
Incompatibility Regulations for Members of Parliament	Rules that prevent members of parliament from holding positions or offices that could conflict with their legislative responsibilities.

Incompetent Leadership	Leadership that fails to effectively guide, manage, or address issues within an organisation or government, often resulting in poor outcomes or inefficiency.
Independent Communications Authority of South Africa	The regulatory authority for broadcasting, telecommunications, and postal services.
Independent Electoral Commission	A body tasked with overseeing elections in South Africa, ensuring they are free, fair, and conducted in accordance with the country's constitution.
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	An independent government agency responsible for investigating complaints against the police, particularly cases involving misconduct or abuse of power.
Indicators for Democratic Parliaments	A comprehensive self-assessment tool for evaluating a parliament's performance and capacity against established democratic standards, focusing on effectiveness, accountability, transparency, and other democratic characteristics.
Ineffectiveness	The lack of ability or capacity to achieve intended results or goals, particularly in the context of government actions, public services, or legislation.
Inefficiency	The failure to achieve a desired outcome using the least number of resources, time, or effort, often due to poor management, lack of accountability, or systemic issues.
Inequality	The state of not being equal, particularly in terms of wealth, opportunities, or treatment, often used to describe social and economic disparities.
Information Communication Technology	Encompasses technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications, including the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums.
Information Overload	A situation where users are overwhelmed by excessive amounts of information, making it difficult to process and extract meaningful insights. Simplified visualisations and summaries can help mitigate this issue.
Infrastructure	The fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, such as transportation, communication, power supply, and public services.

Inquiries	Investigative processes conducted by parliamentary committees or other bodies to examine specific issues, actions, or policies.
Institute For Democracy And Electoral Assistance	An international organisation that supports sustainable democracy worldwide through providing comparative knowledge, assisting in reform processes, and influencing policies.
Institutional Autonomy Index	A measure that assesses the degree of freedom parliament has from external interference in its operations and governance.
Institutional Autonomy	Parliament's legal ability to represent the people's interests by convening sessions, managing its committees, and passing laws independently.
Institutional Capacity for Public Participation	Parliament has established frameworks, such as the Public Participation Services, to facilitate citizen involvement in legislative and oversight processes.
Institutional Development of Parliament	Continuous efforts to strengthen the capacity, structures, and effectiveness of Parliament, often through reforms and strategic planning.
Institutional Integrity	A measure of a parliament's independence, professionalism, and resistance to external influences, ensuring fair decision-making processes.
Institutional Reforms	Changes made within the structures or processes of an institution, such as government bodies, to improve their operations, effectiveness, and accountability.
Institutional Strengthening	The process of improving the performance and functionality of an institution, organisation, or government body, particularly through reform, capacity building, and better management.
Institutional Weaknesses	Gaps or deficiencies within organisations or systems that hinder their ability to function effectively, often due to poor management, lack of resources, or corruption.
Institutionalisation	The process of embedding a practice or tool into the standard operations of an institution or system, ensuring its long-term sustainability and integration into daily functions.

Integrated ICT Backbone	A robust infrastructure system for integrating information and communication technology across various sectors within parliament, aimed at improving efficiency, data-sharing, and service delivery.
Integrated ICT System	A system that integrates various information and communication technologies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of parliamentary operations and service delivery.
Integrated Legislative System	A technology-driven system aimed at modernising parliamentary functions, allowing for better management of legislation, procedures, and parliamentary records.
Interactive Engagement	Features within platforms like ParliMeter that allow users to actively interact with the content, such as participating in discussions, giving feedback, or contributing to data analysis.
Interactive Features	Elements of a platform that encourage active participation, such as discussion forums, voting tools, or interactive maps, designed to engage users and facilitate collaboration.
Interactive Voting Margins Chart	A visual tool showing the breakdown of voting results for each bill or motion, highlighting margins and party-line voting trends.
Intergovernmental Coordination	The process of ensuring that different levels of government (national, provincial, local) work together effectively to achieve common goals and implement policies.
Internal Controls	Procedures and policies implemented within an organisation or government entity to ensure accountability, safeguard assets, and ensure that activities are conducted in accordance with established laws and regulations.
International Parliamentary Forums	Platforms where national parliaments meet to discuss and address global issues, such as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the Pan-African parliament, fostering collaboration and shared solutions.
Inter-Pares Programme	An international initiative promoting peer learning between parliaments, helping them strengthen their institutional capabilities and democratic practices.
Inter-Parliamentary Collaboration Agreements	Formal arrangements between parliaments from different countries or regions to share knowledge and coordinate on policy issues.

Inter-Parliamentary Union	An international organisation of national parliaments, promoting democracy, peace, and cooperation among member states through dialogue and shared experiences.
Interpellation	A formal procedure where members of parliament ask detailed questions to government ministers, often requiring a debate or explanation of a particular government action or policy.
Intervention	An action taken to address a problem, correct an issue, or change a situation, particularly in governance or public policy.
Inviolability of Members of Parliament	A principle ensuring that members of parliament are protected from legal actions for speeches made or votes cast within parliamentary proceedings.
Joint Rules Committee	A parliamentary committee responsible for setting and overseeing the rules and procedures that govern the functioning of both the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces.
Judicial Commission of Inquiry	A formal investigation by a commission established to examine a particular issue or set of issues, often involving allegations of misconduct, corruption, or systemic failure in government or public institutions.
Konrad Adenauer Stiftung	A German political foundation active globally, including in South Africa, focused on promoting democracy, rule of law, and sustainable development.
Law-making	The core function of parliament, which involves the introduction, debate, amendment, and passing of legislation. It includes various stages such as the first reading, committee review, and final vote.
Legal Compliance	The act of adhering to laws, regulations, and established rules in the execution of government or organisational tasks, ensuring that actions are within legal frameworks.
Legislation	Laws and regulations enacted by parliament or another legislative body to govern the country or region.
Legislative Agenda	The set of legislative priorities or objectives that a government or legislative body aims to accomplish within a particular time frame.

Legislative Committees	Subdivisions of parliament focused on specific areas of public policy or government operations, tasked with reviewing legislation, conducting investigations, and making recommendations for action.
Legislative Deadlock	A situation in which there is no progress or agreement on passing legislation, typically due to political disagreements or a lack of consensus.
Legislative Delays	The postponement or slow progress of legislative actions, such as passing laws, debating policies, or responding to national issues, often due to political gridlock or inefficiency.
Legislative Drafting	The process of creating new laws or amending existing ones. This involves drafting clear, precise legal texts that can be debated and approved by parliament.
Legislative Framework	The structure of laws and regulations that govern a country, such as the Constitution, Acts of parliament, and other legal documents, which guide the functioning of government and the protection of citizens' rights.
Legislative Gridlock	A situation where there is an inability to pass or make progress on laws or policies due to political disagreement or opposition, often resulting in inaction or stagnation.
Legislative Independence Scores	Metrics measuring the autonomy of parliament from executive influence, reflecting the extent of independent law-making capacity.
Legislative Outcome Summaries	Reports summarising the results of parliamentary votes, debates, and the enactment of legislation.
Legislative Procedure	The formal process through which laws are proposed, debated, amended, and passed in parliament. It includes committee stages, plenary debates, and voting.
Legislative Process Tracker	A feature on the ParliMeter dashboard that monitors and displays the progress of bills, from introduction to enactment.
Legislative Processes	The steps involved in making and enacting laws, including drafting, debating, amending, and passing laws through a parliamentary system.
Legislative Reforms	Changes made to existing laws or regulations in order to improve their effectiveness or address emerging issues.

Legislative Scrutiny	The process of carefully reviewing, questioning, and analysing proposed laws, policies, and government actions to ensure they are in the best interest of the public and aligned with legal frameworks.
Legislative Transformation	The process of evolving legislative frameworks to be more inclusive, responsive to public needs, and aligned with democratic principles, including legal reforms like the amendment of the constitution.
Legislative Transparency	The practice of making legislative processes and outcomes clear and understandable to the public, enabling citizens to monitor the activities of their representatives.
Legislature Tourism Oversight Forum	A forum designed to enhance oversight by promoting accountability in government tourism activities and ensuring effective use of state resources in the sector.
Lesotho Highlands Water Project	A large-scale project that involves the construction of dams and tunnels to provide water to South Africa from Lesotho.
LGBTQI+	An inclusive term referring to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, and Intersex persons, and other sexual minorities.
Lobbying Registry	A public database where lobbying activities are recorded, ensuring transparency in interactions between parliament and interest groups.
Maladministration	The inefficient or improper management of public affairs or services, often involving mismanagement, neglect, or misuse of power.
Mandates	Official orders or instructions given to individuals or institutions, particularly by government bodies, outlining their responsibilities or authority.
Marginalised Groups	Marginalised groups are those that experience disadvantage or exclusion from mainstream social, economic, or political opportunities. These groups are often sidelined due to factors such as race, gender, disability, income, or geographic location. Marginalisation can result in limited access to resources like education, employment, healthcare, or political representation, further perpetuating inequality.

Media Access to Parliament	Accredited journalists are allowed to report on parliamentary activities, ensuring transparency through media coverage.
Medium-Term Strategic Framework	A government plan detailing South Africa's strategic goals for a five-year period.
Member of Parliament	An elected or appointed representative serving in the South African parliament, responsible for legislating, oversight, and representing public interests.
Mismanagement of Funds	The improper handling or use of financial resources, often leading to waste, inefficiency, or corruption.
Mismanagement Reports	Documents produced to highlight cases of inefficiency, corruption, or misappropriation of resources in government operations, often reviewed by parliament.
Mismanagement	The improper or inefficient handling of resources, tasks, or policies, often resulting in wasted funds, poor outcomes, or failed projects.
Mobile Optimisation	Designing platforms to be easily accessible and functional on mobile devices, particularly important in regions with high mobile internet usage but limited access to desktop devices.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The ongoing process of assessing the progress, outcomes, and impact of policies, programs, or initiatives to ensure they are achieving their intended goals.
Monitoring of Parliamentary Diplomacy Initiatives	A system for tracking the outcomes and impact of international engagements led by parliament.
Monitoring	The continuous process of observing and checking the progress or performance of an organisation, project, or system to ensure it is functioning as intended.
Motion of No Confidence	A parliamentary motion used to express that the current government no longer has the support of the majority of members of parliament, which can lead to its resignation or dissolution of parliament.
MP Attendance Tracker	A feature in ParliMeter that monitors and displays the attendance of members of parliament, promoting transparency in their participation.

Multilingual Engagement	Strategies Plans to provide parliamentary information and services in multiple languages to ensure inclusivity and accessibility.
Multi-Party Women's Caucus	A parliamentary group composed of female parliamentarians from different political parties, focused on advancing gender equality and addressing issues affecting women in South Africa.
Multi-Year Research Plan	A long-term strategic plan designed to guide and prioritise research within parliament, focusing on areas critical for policy development, legislative effectiveness, and national development.
National Assembly	One of the two houses of South Africa's parliament, representing the people of the country, and tasked with legislating and holding the executive accountable.
National Council of Provinces	The second house of South Africa's parliament, which represents provincial interests and ensures that national legislation considers the impact on provincial governments.
National Democratic Institute	A non-profit organisation that works to strengthen democratic institutions worldwide through civic engagement, governance support, and election assistance.
National Development Plan	A long-term strategy to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality in South Africa by 2030 through various socio-economic reforms.
National Health Insurance	A proposed system aimed at providing affordable healthcare to all South Africans, regardless of their financial status, through a centralised, government-managed fund.
National Human Rights Institution	A state-mandated body that works to protect and promote human rights at the national level.
National Prosecuting Authority	An independent body tasked with prosecuting criminal cases on behalf of the state, ensuring that individuals suspected of criminal activity, including corruption, are held accountable.
National Student Financial Aid Scheme	A South African government initiative that provides financial assistance to disadvantaged students in higher education.
Non-Accountability of Members of Parliament	A provision granting members of parliament immunity from prosecution for actions or statements made in the course of their official duties.

Non-compliance	Failure to adhere to established rules, laws, regulations, or guidelines, often leading to consequences or penalties.
Non-Partisan Parliamentary Analysis	Research and data provided by independent bodies like the Parliamentary Budget Office, ensuring impartial insights into legislative issues.
Open Data	Data that is freely accessible and usable by anyone, typically provided by government institutions or organisations to encourage transparency and public engagement.
OpenUp	One of the organisations involved in the development of ParliMeter, focused on promoting transparency and accountability through open data initiatives.
Operational Efficiency	The ability of an organisation or government entity to use its resources in the most effective way possible to achieve its goals, without unnecessary waste or delays.
Opposition	The political parties in parliament that do not form the government. They play a crucial role in holding the government accountable through debate, questions.
Organisation Undoing Tax Abuse	A South African civil society organisation that advocates for transparent governance and monitors public spending and parliamentary activities.
Outreach Programs for Marginalised Groups	Initiatives aimed at engaging communities that are traditionally underrepresented in parliamentary processes, such as youth and persons with disabilities.
Oversight and Accountability Model	A system adopted by parliament to ensure accountability in the executive branch and strengthen parliamentary oversight.
Oversight Committees	Specific groups within a parliamentary system tasked with ensuring that government actions, policies, and programs are being implemented effectively and in accordance with the law.
Oversight Mechanisms	Systems and processes designed to monitor and ensure that government or organisational activities are conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and ethical standards.

Oversight	The process of monitoring and supervising the actions of the executive (government), typically by parliament or other governing bodies, to ensure transparency and proper functioning.
Oversight Visits	Official visits conducted by portfolio committees or other parliamentary bodies to observe the implementation of policies, check on government performance, and ensure that services are delivered effectively.
Pan-African Parliament	The legislative body of the African Union (AU), consisting of members from each AU member state, focusing on promoting peace, democracy, and economic integration across the continent.
Parliamentary Autonomy	Refers to the independence of parliament in managing its own affairs, including setting its rules, procedures, and agenda, without interference from the executive branch.
Parliamentary Budget Cycle	The stages through which parliament scrutinises, amends, and approves the national budget, ensuring transparency and accountability in financial decisions.
Parliamentary Calendar	A schedule that outlines the dates for parliamentary sittings, debates, committee meetings, and other official activities throughout the legislative session.
Parliamentary Committee	A group of members of parliament appointed by parliament to focus on specific legislative areas, such as law-making, oversight of government actions, or financial scrutiny.
Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry	A special committee set up to investigate specific issues of national interest or potential misconduct within the government or executive branch.
Parliamentary Constituency Offices	Offices established to serve as a link between members of parliament and the communities they represent, providing support for constituents and facilitating parliamentary functions at the grassroots level.
Parliamentary Democracy Offices	Offices established to promote democratic engagement and participation, ensuring that parliamentary activities are accessible and inclusive, particularly in underserved areas.
Parliamentary Diplomacy	The practice of members of parliament engaging in international relations through dialogue, mediation, and cooperation to foster understanding between nations.

Parliamentary Effectiveness	The capacity of parliament to carry out its duties, such as passing laws, overseeing the executive, and ensuring that the government acts in the public's best interests.
Parliamentary Ethics	The moral and ethical standards that members of parliament are expected to uphold, including transparency in the use of public resources and the avoidance of conflicts of interest.
Parliamentary Expenditure	Refers to the financial management and accountability of how parliament spends its budget, including members of parliament's salaries, allowances, and office expenses.
Parliamentary Immunity	Legal protections granted to members of parliament, allowing them to speak freely in parliamentary sessions without fear of prosecution or lawsuits for their statements.
Parliamentary Income Reports	Documents detailing the financial benefits, allowances, and resources provided to members of parliament to ensure transparency regarding public expenditure on parliamentary activities.
Parliamentary Inviolability	A form of legal protection for members of parliament that prevents them from being arrested, detained, or searched without the consent of parliament, usually related to actions performed in their official capacity.
Parliamentary Majority	The political party or coalition with the most seats in parliament, typically forming the government. They usually have the power to pass legislation and set the parliamentary agenda.
Parliamentary Monitoring Group	A South African organisation that tracks parliamentary activities and provides insights into legislative processes. The information provided includes detailed records of South African parliamentary committee meetings, enhancing transparency and public access to parliamentary proceedings.
Parliamentary Oversight Report	An annual publication by OUTA evaluating the performance of parliament in holding the executive accountable.
Parliamentary Oversight	The process by which parliament monitors and evaluates the actions of the executive to ensure accountability, transparency, and compliance with laws and policies.

Parliamentary Participation Scorecards	Visual tools that track and display the levels of participation by members of parliament, committees, or political groups in parliamentary processes.
Parliamentary Privilege	Special legal immunities and protections granted to members of parliament, allowing them to perform their duties without interference, such as freedom of speech within parliamentary debates.
Parliamentary Procedures	The rules and guidelines that govern how members of parliament conduct debates, make decisions, and maintain records within the legislative framework. These procedures ensure that members of parliament fulfil their legislative duties responsibly.
ParliMeter	A digital platform developed to enhance transparency in South Africa's parliamentary processes by providing real-time data on parliamentary activities, such as members of parliament attendance and legislative progress.
Participation Rates in Oversight Hearings	Metrics tracking how actively members of parliament and the public engage in parliamentary oversight activities such as hearings and inquiries.
Participatory Democracy	A form of democracy in which citizens have the power to actively participate in decision-making processes, beyond just voting in elections, often facilitated by technology.
Participatory Innovation	The process of engaging citizens in the co-creation and development of tools or policies, ensuring that they are involved in the decision-making process and have a stake in the outcomes.
Participatory Parliament	Encourages active citizen engagement in the legislative process through public participation, hearings, and consultations.
Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa	The state-owned company that operates the country's rail services.
People's Assembly RepLocator	An online tool that allows citizens to identify their elected representatives based on location or constituency.
People's Assembly	An initiative designed to bring together citizens and parliamentarians, fostering dialogue, understanding, and participation in the legislative process.

Performance Indicators	Metrics used to evaluate the effectiveness or success of policies, programs, or actions, often based on predetermined goals or targets.
Performance Metrics	Quantifiable indicators used to measure the effectiveness and success of government programs, projects, or departments in meeting established goals.
Performance Reviews	The process of assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of the work performed by an individual, department, or organisation, often with the goal of improvement or accountability.
Petitions	Formal written requests or appeals made to a governing body, typically by citizens, to demand action on specific issues or policies.
Plenary Sessions	The full assembly of parliament, where key decisions and votes on legislation are made. It is the most visible part of parliamentary work.
Policy Advocacy	The act of supporting or promoting specific policies or legislative changes, often carried out by civil society organisations, researchers, or citizens seeking to influence government decision-making.
Policy Evaluation	The process of assessing the effectiveness and impact of policies after they have been implemented, identifying any unintended consequences or areas for improvement.
Policy Formulation	The process of creating or designing policies, strategies, and frameworks to address specific issues, objectives, or challenges within a governance system.
Policy Gaps	Areas where existing policies fail to address certain issues, leaving room for inefficiencies or unaddressed problems that require new or amended policies.
Policy Implementation Challenges	Difficulties faced when attempting to put policies into practice, often due to a lack of resources, poor coordination, or resistance from stakeholders.
Policy Integration	The process of combining or aligning different policies to ensure they work together harmoniously and do not contradict each other.

Policy Misalignment	The situation where policies do not align with the objectives, needs, or goals of a government or society, often leading to inefficiency or unproductive outcomes.
Policymaking	Policymaking refers to the process through which governments, organisations, or institutions develop and implement laws, regulations, and guidelines that affect the public. This process involves identifying issues, setting agendas, formulating policies, adopting them, implementing, and evaluating their outcomes. It is influenced by a range of stakeholders including elected officials, civil servants, interest groups, and the public.
Political Accountability Mechanisms	Systems or processes that ensure political leaders and institutions are answerable for their decisions and actions, and that they are held responsible for their performance and conduct.
Political Accountability	The responsibility of political leaders and government officials to answer to the public and other governing bodies for their actions and decisions.
Political Dynamics	The forces and interactions that shape political behaviour, decisions, and structures, including relationships between political parties, leaders, and institutions.
Political Group Representation	Refers to the distribution and participation of political parties or groups within parliament and their roles in decision-making processes.
Political Groups	Formal groups of members of parliament organised by party or political affiliation to coordinate activities and pursue shared legislative objectives.
Political Infighting	Internal conflicts and struggles for power within a political group or organisation, often hindering decision-making and policy implementation.
Political Instability	A situation where political systems or institutions experience disruption, often resulting in uncertainty, conflict, or an inability to make decisions effectively.
Political Neutrality	The principle that public institutions and officials should remain impartial and avoid being influenced by political considerations when making decisions or carrying out duties.

Political Patronage	The practice of granting government positions, contracts, or benefits in exchange for political support or loyalty, often leading to inefficiency or corruption.
Political Point-Scoring	The act of using political situations or decisions to gain political advantage or favour, often at the expense of addressing the actual issue or need.
Political Stability	The condition in which political systems and institutions are functioning effectively and without disruption, allowing for consistent governance and policy implementation.
Political Willpower	The commitment and determination of political leaders to take actions or make decisions necessary to address pressing issues, often in the face of challenges or opposition.
Portfolio Committees	Groups within parliament that oversee the work of government departments and agencies, ensuring accountability and performance.
Post-Legislative Scrutiny	A parliamentary process that reviews the implementation and impact of laws after they have been enacted to ensure they are functioning as intended. A process through which parliaments review and assess the implementation and impact of legislation after it has been enacted.
Presidency Oversight Committee	A specialised parliamentary committee responsible for monitoring the executive branch, including the President, ensuring adherence to governance and accountability standards.
Presidium	A collective governing body in parliament that organises parliamentary work, drafts agendas, and coordinates committee activities. It usually includes the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and committee chairs.
Presidium Composition Guidelines	Policies outlining the roles and representation of members within the parliamentary presidium, ensuring balanced leadership.
Private Member's Bill	A bill introduced by a member of parliament who is not part of the government, usually from the opposition or backbenchers. These bills have less likelihood of becoming law but are important for raising issues.

Proactive Engagement	The act of taking deliberate and planned actions to address issues or opportunities before they become problems or crises.
Procedural Autonomy	Parliament's authority to adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, ensuring its operations are independent of the executive branch.
Procedural Delays	Delays caused by the administrative or procedural steps required to complete a task or process, such as legislative actions or government decision-making.
Professional Development of Members of Parliament	Training and capacity-building activities aimed at improving the skills and effectiveness of parliamentarians in fulfilling their roles.
Professionalism Feedback from Members of Parliament	Evaluations provided by members of parliament regarding the support they receive from parliamentary staff, focusing on efficiency, responsiveness, and professionalism.
Promotion of Access to Information Act	A South African law that guarantees citizens the right to access information held by the state to promote transparency and accountability.
Promulgation	The formal process by which a law, after being passed by parliament, is signed by the Head of State (e.g., President) and officially enacted or put into effect.
Protection of Personal Information Act	A South African law aimed at protecting personal information held by public and private bodies, balancing transparency with privacy.
Proxy Voting	A system that allows members of parliament to have their votes cast by another member of parliament if they are unable to attend the parliamentary session.
Public Access Incident Reports	Records of issues encountered by the public in accessing parliamentary premises or information, used to improve accessibility.
Public Accountability Framework	A set of principles, tools, and processes designed to hold public officials, government entities, and organisations accountable for their actions, especially regarding the use of public resources.
Public Accountability	The principle that public officials are accountable to the public for their actions, which can be monitored through transparent systems and accessible data.

Public Accounts Committee	A parliamentary committee tasked with examining public spending, ensuring that government resources are used efficiently and accountably.
Public Accounts Follow-Up Actions	Steps taken by parliament to ensure that government departments implement the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee.
Public Budget Consultation Sessions	Open forums or meetings where citizens and stakeholders can provide input or feedback on budget proposals before their approval in parliament.
Public Education Office	A body responsible for educating the public about parliamentary functions and promoting public participation in legislative processes.
Public Engagement Feedback Summaries	Reports consolidating feedback received from public consultations, hearings, or outreach events.
Public Engagement	The active participation of the public in governance, decision-making, and accountability processes, aimed at improving the responsiveness and legitimacy of government actions.
Public Finance Management Act	South African legislation that regulates financial management in the public sector, ensuring efficient and effective use of resources.
Public Health Crises	Events or situations that significantly affect public health, such as pandemics, disease outbreaks, or inadequate healthcare systems, requiring urgent government response and intervention.
Public Hearings	Sessions held by parliamentary committees or plenaries to gather public input on specific issues, bills, or policies.
Public Involvement Index	A tool used to measure the level of public participation in parliamentary processes, aiming to improve engagement and ensure that legislative actions reflect the needs of the population.
Public Participation in Oversight	The involvement of citizens in monitoring parliamentary oversight activities, often through public hearings and consultations.
Public Participation Mechanisms	The structures or methods through which the public can engage with and contribute to government decision-making processes, such as consultations, hearings, or surveys.

Public Participation Model	A proposed framework to ensure that citizens have a meaningful opportunity to participate in legislative processes, enabling greater transparency and inclusivity in decision-making.
Public Participation	Public participation involves the process by which individuals or groups engage in decision-making activities, particularly in the context of governance and policymaking. It allows citizens to contribute their perspectives, ensuring that policies reflect the needs and priorities of diverse groups, especially marginalised communities. This can occur through public consultations, hearings, community forums, or collaborative policymaking processes.
Public Participation Services	A unit within parliament designed to enhance public engagement, allowing citizens to participate in legislative processes through hearings and submissions.
Public Participation Standards	Guidelines for involving the public in legislative and policy-making processes, ensuring that citizens have a meaningful opportunity to provide input on decisions affecting their lives.
Public Participation	The involvement of citizens in decision-making processes, especially in the context of government, policy development, and public services.
Public Procurement Compliance	Refers to the adherence to procurement processes that ensure transparency, fairness, and efficiency in the use of public funds for goods and services.
Public Procurement	The processes parliament uses to acquire goods and services, which must be transparent, competitive, and in line with legal guidelines.
Public Protector of South Africa	An independent institution established to investigate complaints of maladministration, abuse of power, and violations of rights within government institutions.
Public Scrutiny	The process of examining, investigating, or inspecting the actions, decisions, or policies of the government or organisations by the public and media.
Public Sector Capacity Gaps	The difference between the required capabilities of government institutions and their actual ability to perform tasks or deliver services, often due to insufficient resources, training, or staff.

Public Sector Capacity	The resources, skills, and systems that government agencies and institutions have at their disposal to carry out their mandates and deliver services to the public.
Public Sector Reform	Changes made to improve the efficiency, accountability, and responsiveness of government organisations and services, aimed at delivering better outcomes for citizens.
Public Services	Services provided by the government or state to its citizens, including education, healthcare, sanitation, and public safety.
Public Sphere Theory	A theoretical framework that suggests open communication between the state and the public enhances democratic governance by allowing citizens to participate in deliberation and oversight.
Public Submissions	A process where citizens and stakeholders can provide input on proposed laws, ensuring public participation in the legislative process.
Public Trust Erosion	The gradual loss of confidence by citizens in their government or public institutions, often due to corruption, inefficiency, or a lack of transparency.
Public Trust	The confidence that citizens have in government institutions to act in the public's best interest, often enhanced by transparency, accountability, and effective communication.
Public Works Programme	A government initiative to create work opportunities for vulnerable groups by engaging them in community development projects aimed at improving public infrastructure and services.
Question Time	A dedicated period during parliamentary sessions when members of parliament are allowed to ask questions to the Prime Minister, ministers, or other members of the executive, holding them accountable for their actions.
Questions to Ministers	A formal mechanism allowing members of parliament to question government ministers, holding them accountable for their departments' actions and decisions.
Quorum Failure	Occurs when the minimum number of members required to hold a parliamentary session is not met, invalidating proceedings.

Quorum	The minimum number of members of parliament required to be present for parliamentary business to be conducted legitimately.
Real-Time Attendance Tracker	A dashboard feature monitoring and displaying members of parliament' presence or absence during ongoing parliamentary sessions.
Real-Time Data	Information that is delivered immediately after collection, without delay, allowing users to track ongoing processes, such as parliamentary activities, as they happen.
Real-Time Quorum Counter	A feature of the parliamentary dashboard that monitors and displays quorum status during active sessions to ensure compliance.
Re-assessment	The process of evaluating or reviewing something again to determine if adjustments or changes are necessary.
Recurrent Issues	Problems or challenges that repeatedly arise and require consistent attention, often highlighting gaps in the system or governance.
Reform	A change or improvement made to a system, policy, or process to make it more effective or fair.
Regulatory Environment	The set of rules, laws, and regulations that govern how organisations, businesses, and governments operate, especially in relation to their responsibilities to the public.
Regulatory Framework	A system of rules, regulations, and standards designed to guide and control the actions of government entities, businesses, or other institutions.
Regulatory Oversight	The process of monitoring and enforcing compliance with laws, regulations, and standards set by government agencies or regulatory bodies.
Representation of Political Diversity	Ensures that parliament reflects the political diversity of the population through proportional representation in elections.
Representative Parliament	Aims to reflect the diversity of the population, including political, gender, age, and community representation.
Resource Allocation	The distribution or assignment of available resources (e.g., financial, human, material) to different sectors, departments, or projects based on priority and needs.

Resource Mobilisation	The process of gathering and managing resources (financial, human, or material) to support programs, projects, or policies, ensuring that adequate resources are available for their execution.
Resource Scarcity	The condition in which there is insufficient availability of resources, such as funds, personnel, or materials, to meet the needs of programs or services.
Resources Allocation	The distribution or assignment of financial, human, or material resources to various programs, departments, or activities within an organisation or government.
Responsive Parliament	Engages with the public's concerns and responds to emerging issues through legislative and policy-making actions.
Road Traffic Infringement Agency	An entity that manages and enforces road traffic violations in South Africa.
Road Traffic Management Corporation	A state-owned corporation responsible for road traffic safety and enforcement in South Africa.
Rules of Procedure	Formal guidelines that govern the conduct, structure, and processes of parliamentary sessions, including debates, voting, and the passing of legislation.
Sanctions	Penalties or measures taken against individuals, groups, or entities that fail to comply with laws, rules, or regulations.
Second Reading	A key stage in the legislative process where the general principles and purpose of a bill are debated in parliament. It is often followed by a vote on whether the bill should proceed.
Sector Education and Training Authorities	Bodies responsible for managing skills development within specific sectors of the South African economy.
Sector Oversight Model	A strategic framework designed to enhance the oversight function of parliament by providing clear guidelines and methods for monitoring and evaluating government performance across different sectors.
Security Legislation Logs	Records of all bills and laws related to national security, including their development, debate, and outcomes.

Select Committee	A parliamentary committee appointed to investigate and report on specific issues, such as public administration or human rights. Select committees play a vital role in scrutinising government activities.
Service Backlog	The accumulation of unmet demands or delayed services, often due to inefficiencies, resource shortages, or system failures.
Service Delivery	The provision of public services to citizens, including essential services such as water, sanitation, education, and healthcare.
Session Agenda Logs	Detailed records of items scheduled and discussed during parliamentary sessions, ensuring transparency and documentation.
Session Convening Policies	Guidelines outlining the procedures for calling and organising parliamentary sessions, ensuring orderly legislative business.
Social Contract	The unwritten agreement between the government and its citizens, where the government agrees to protect and serve the public while the citizens agree to abide by the laws and contribute to societal well-being.
Social Media Outreach Metrics	Tools tracking parliament's engagement with the public via social media platforms, including reach, interactions, and sentiment analysis.
Socio-Economic	Socio-economic refers to the interrelationship between social and economic factors. This term is often used to describe issues where both social and economic elements are at play, such as poverty, unemployment, income inequality, and access to education or healthcare. Policies aimed at addressing socio-economic disparities often focus on improving economic opportunities and social welfare for disadvantaged populations.
South African Airways	The national airline of South Africa.
South African Broadcasting Corporation	The state-owned public broadcaster in South Africa.
South African National Parks	An organisation that manages national parks in South Africa.
Speaker	The presiding officer of parliament, responsible for maintaining order during debates, ensuring that parliamentary rules are followed, and representing the authority of parliament.

Speaker's Ruling Logs	Records documenting the decisions and rulings made by the Speaker of parliament during sessions, ensuring procedural fairness and order.
Speaker's Ruling	A formal decision made by the Speaker of parliament on matters of procedure or conduct within the chamber, ensuring that parliamentary rules are followed.
Special Investigating Unit	A government agency tasked with investigating and preventing corruption and other serious financial misconduct within state bodies.
Specialised Committees	Parliamentary committees focused on specific areas such as defence, health, or finance, tasked with scrutinising related government activities and ensuring accountability.
Stakeholder Consultation Timelines	Schedules detailing when and how public or stakeholder consultations will occur during legislative, budget, or policy processes.
Stakeholder Engagement	The process of interacting with individuals, groups, or organisations that have an interest in or are affected by a particular policy or decision, in order to inform and guide decision-making.
Stakeholder Feedback Mechanism	Systems put in place by parliament to collect opinions, suggestions, and concerns from citizens, civil society, and other stakeholders.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, or organisations with an interest in a particular issue, policy, or project, including the public, government bodies, businesses, and civil society organisations.
Standing Committee	A permanent committee in parliament responsible for reviewing and scrutinising specific areas of legislation or government functions.
State Capture	A form of systemic corruption where private interests influence state decision-making for personal gain. It was widely discussed in the context of the Zondo Commission and its findings.
State Failure	A situation in which a government is unable to meet the basic needs of its citizens, maintain control over its territory, or ensure public safety and order.

State-Owned Companies	Entities owned and operated by the government, often involved in key industries like energy, transport, and telecommunications, which are subject to parliamentary oversight to ensure proper governance and accountability.
State-Owned Entities	Companies or organisations that are owned or controlled by the government, typically involved in providing essential public services or infrastructure.
Strategic Oversight	A form of oversight that focuses on ensuring that government or organisational strategies and objectives are being achieved effectively, often through periodic reviews and assessments.
Strategic Oversight Planning	The process of organising and structuring oversight activities to align with long-term goals and priorities, ensuring that resources are used effectively to monitor government performance.
Strategic Planning	The process of defining long-term goals and determining the best course of action to achieve those goals, often used in the context of governance and policy development.
Strategic Priorities	Key goals or objectives that an organisation or government sets as a focus for its efforts, often identified as critical for long-term success or addressing major issues.
Structural Reform	Fundamental changes to the way an organisation or government operates, often aimed at improving efficiency, accountability, or addressing systemic issues.
Substantive Oversight	A form of oversight focused on the effectiveness and outcomes of government actions, policies, and programs, rather than just procedural or technical checks.
Supplementary Question	A follow-up question asked by a member of parliament during question time, often to clarify or challenge the response provided by a government minister.
Supreme Audit Institution	An independent body responsible for auditing government finances, including parliament's expenditures, to ensure proper use of public funds.
Sustainability in Civic Technology	The ability of a digital tool to adapt over time, maintaining relevance and functionality while responding to evolving user needs, technological advancements, and governance challenges.

Sustainable Development Goals	A set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations, aiming at ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all by 2030.
Sustainable Funding Models	Approaches for ensuring that projects, programs, or government initiatives have sufficient and reliable funding over the long term, often through diverse sources or financial strategies.
Systemic Inefficiencies	Problems within an organisation or system that arise due to fundamental flaws in structure, processes, or operations, hindering overall performance and effectiveness.
Systemic Issues	Problems that arise from the way a system or institution operates, affecting its overall functioning, and often requiring structural changes to resolve.
Systemic Reforms	Large-scale changes aimed at addressing the underlying causes of systemic issues within institutions, organisations, or governance frameworks.
Taking Parliament to the People	An outreach initiative where parliament engages directly with citizens by holding sessions in various regions, promoting inclusivity.
Technical and Vocational Education and Training	Education and training that is focused on practical skills and vocational knowledge.
Third Reading	The final stage in the parliamentary debate on a bill, focusing on the final text, after which a final vote is held to either pass or reject the bill.
Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority	A government agency involved in overseeing water projects like the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.
Transparency Checkpoints	Specific points in legislative and budgetary processes where information must be made publicly available to ensure openness and accountability.
Transparency Metrics	Key performance indicators used to measure how open and accessible parliamentary processes are to the public and stakeholders.
Transparency of Parliamentary Work	Refers to the openness of parliamentary operations, where decisions, processes, and information are made available to the public.

Transparency of the Legislative Process	Ensuring the public has access to parliamentary debates, reports, and legislative proceedings through broadcasts, public hearings, and the parliamentary website.
Transparency	The quality of being open and clear about actions, decisions, and policies, allowing the public to be informed and involved in governance processes.
Transparency Tools	Methods or technologies used to increase visibility and openness of government activities, often through digital platforms or public reports.
Transparent Parliament	Ensures public access to parliamentary debates, processes, and records to maintain openness and accountability.
Treasury Advice Office	An office within parliament that provides guidance and advice on financial matters, including budgeting, expenditures, and financial governance, to support effective decision-making.
Underfunded	When a program, department, or project does not receive sufficient financial resources to carry out its activities effectively.
Unfunded Mandates	Obligations or responsibilities assigned to government bodies or organisations without providing the necessary financial resources to fulfil them.
Unicameral System	A parliamentary structure with a single legislative chamber responsible for passing laws, as opposed to a bicameral system.
Universal Periodic Review	A process conducted by the United Nations Human Rights Council to review the human rights records of all UN Member States.
User Engagement	The degree to which users interact with and remain involved in a platform over time, influenced by factors such as accessibility, relevance, and interactivity.
User-Centered Design	A design approach that focuses on the needs, preferences, and limitations of end-users, ensuring that digital tools are intuitive and accessible to a diverse audience.
Vote of Confidence	A parliamentary vote to determine whether the executive (government) still has the support of the majority of members of parliament. If the vote fails, it may lead to the resignation of the government or a dissolution of parliament.

Voting Procedure Guidelines	Documentation detailing the rules governing how votes are conducted in parliament, including quorum requirements, and voting methods.
Voting Records	Documentation of how individual members of parliament or political groups voted on specific bills, providing transparency and accountability in legislative decisions.
Westminster Foundation for Democracy	A UK-based organisation that promotes democratic governance and supports the development of political systems and parliamentary institutions.
Whip	A party official responsible for maintaining party discipline in parliament, ensuring that members attend important votes and vote according to party policy.
Whistleblower Protection Guidelines	Policies designed to protect individuals who report corruption or misconduct from retaliation, ensuring a safe environment for disclosure.
Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	A parliamentary committee focused on the rights and issues of women, youth, and people with disabilities.
Workforce Diversity	Ensuring that parliamentary staff reflect the diverse racial, gender, and socio-economic makeup of the country.
Youth and Gender Empowerment	Legislative efforts focused on improving opportunities for young people and women, addressing issues like employment, education, and gender-based violence, and promoting equal participation in society.
Youth Inclusion	The involvement of young people in parliamentary processes, both through youth representation in parliament and through platforms such as Youth parliament.
Youth Participation Dashboard	A feature for the parliamentary dashboard that tracks and visualises the involvement of young people in parliamentary processes and outreach activities.
Zondo Commission	Officially known as the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture, this was a commission of inquiry set up to investigate allegations of corruption in South Africa's government and state-owned enterprises.