

## Paying the Present, Powering the Future: Responsible Spending and Accountability for Tomorrow's Prosperity

South Africa's is a country with one of best constitutions that are in place to guide people and improve daily lives of individuals lives, but one of biggest problem is Accountability. The allocation of funds should be spending for change and greater return and not spending for greater expenses. My proposed strategy is allocation on each sector should make government stronger and profitable not only financial, but also in terms of better government state of living for citizens. My proposed strategy is spending decisions should be guided by lessons learned from previous fund allocations, with a stronger focus on achieving measurable value.

To achieve this government should allocate funds that enable them to have stronger state-owned entities that make government a lucrative business, by strengthening regulations and laws in every sector as the goal is to be profitable in manner that benefits citizens . A Government business that fixes its state-owned entities by enforcing accountability is able to solve majority of the problems we have and can create systems that help to uplift citizens and have enough money for effective service delivery.

Let the 2027 budget not be structured in a manner of covering basic expenses but that foresees the future, be being constantly checked and updated. The budget should not be done at the beginning and forgone during the year as that causes a gap for wasteful expenditure. It should be monthly reconciled with actual results and adjusted accordingly. Economic indicators should be a driving budgeting force.

My area of concern is the rules that guide the tender allocation process to companies that Bid as well private sector ,allocating funds for one and same projects that end up not being completed is wasteful expenditure and the owners of those companies get to continue to bid for more tenders and not held accountable ,should be amended .The courts should be granted the privileged to pierce the corporate veil and hold the company and owners accountable in form that they pay back the states money allocated to them if the service is done poorly or not even completed .These companies are able to provided evidence as if they are working to meet the requirements but only to find that no work is being done of which the tender system is

supposed to be notified of such . The government should spend more money on internal controls as they are the measures put in place to make sure that everything is done in a manner that is objective.

The government must make means to stabilise the private sector in a manner that we build connections and meet each other half-way, to avoid the private sector from dominating the government and having the upper hand. Government should also enforce some public requirements for this sector to make sure that we are able to benefit not only from taxes but also to help with other economic problems such as quality education, unemployment and quality service delivery and quality of life.

The segregation of duties is also a major concern in every sector of Government which is part of problems we face. One person must not be the one doing everyone on their own, as we are prone to be influenced to mistakes and fraud. The rotation of people and sharing of duties makes accountability easier to enforce. Spend more in areas that force segregation of duties gives you more rand value and attracts potential investors as this gives them reasonable assurance.

Governance being giving to people based on popularity and wealth and not basic qualifications and history of leadership or even work. Amending the rules so that people must have the basic education qualifications for the positions, this should also be confirmed as when they are still candidates because another part of the people is having unsuitable leaders that don't know anything and are easily tricked, run over and manipulated by outside people for their own agender. Independent service provides should be granted protection the same way constitutional judges have their own protection. Let us not focus on changing the way we spend money but on what the money spent does as this is the most creatures real time value .

The Gender Based Violence declared as a national disaster .Government should step in in terms allocating funds to help survivors get the necessary support , spending more in advanced evidence collector kits . Establishing task teams to investigate in the police, in law , education and health care. The fast tracking of their cases and as well as more personalised courts that attend this matter with due diligence. The use of community authoritative figures to help spend awareness for e.g. King MisuZulu calls men to educate them about GBV and the his wives do the same for females. Get

more psychosocial support 24 hours to help people and provide them with adequate shelter and protection.

### The government Administration

To ensure government functions effectively, it starts from the bottom up. Local services delivery should be spent on as people depend on these services for daily living. In spending for the upcoming year, each town should have a yearly targets for which should be met and inspected by an independent auditor of which if the target is not met, that town should qualify for a forensic audit, because as government you have all the rights to inquiry as to what happens with the money that you issue out . Investing more on administrative systems ,we need more people in HR to people with segregation of duties and keeping update with all duties of HR department as they help keep track of everything .E.g. hiring more people in HR to work in the SASSA grant sector will help identify people who don't qualify and are fraudulently receiving the states money and those need who don't receive the money as well as making these sector more workable and accommodative for south Africans , people use their lasts cents and ride taxis only to get there with unstaffed and offline systems . Spending more money on systems to work mostly and making them easier and more reliable, because with booking system used by Home Affairs people bookings sometimes don't reflect. If system will be offline an SMSs should be sent.

### Infrastructure and Transport

Allocate funds to update the transportation sector in such a manner that we upgrade what we have current and fund projects that can convey better and more efficient transportation roots. The most imperative part is that we need to not only fix but Implementing route fencing to enhance the security and safety of transportation corridors, this is because they are majority centred around communities, we need to put fences so that we protect our investments as well as citizens. Rehabilitate some government buildings that have been abandon for resale and some of them to use for

example some can be rehabilitate as skill training places, schools for special needs , mobile clinics and some to expand growing small businesses as they help a lot in regulating the high unemployment the country faces . Investing in Solar driven road signs that bigger and more coloured in manner that won't affect the eyes of drivers . Investing on the routes monitored by fixed speed enforcement cameras to promote compliance with speed limits and improve road safety on most roads and not just the main roads . Allocating more funds on maintenance in the past we have allocated too much in building and repairing, but to save us cost of constantly spending on starting again we need to maintain what we have not just by allocating funds as well as skills , knowledge and resources.

#### Health sector

Public healthcare funding should alleviate the burden of illness, not leave citizens feeling that the cost of healthcare is measured by the pain they endure before receiving adequate treatment. Too much money has been spent on healthcare that never reaches citizens, but no one is held accountable. Millions are living below the Gini coefficient of the country. Investing more in local pharmaceutical manufacturing would benefit South Africans from increased production of essential medicines domestically may improve access to treatment, reduce reliance on imports, strengthen medicine security, create jobs, and potentially lower healthcare costs. The health sector is one of the most important sector, which is important to have health regulations , especially on all these beauty and illness curing medicines that people subscribe to, this issue should be regulated and people must be educated and encouraged to use doctors and nurses ,as people steal the very same medicines and use them to manufacture medicines that are not checked and are harmful. Investing more in hospital transportation, people need more buses that can transport them as well as those buses to caterer for different patients. Increase spending on the train healthcare providers as they can reach deeper locations faster for rural development.

## Defence and Security

In terms of security this country needs real time change .The honest truth is that for defence and security to work you don't only need to be strong physiological but also physical ,there is supposed to be Regulations necessary trainings and fitness test and they should be done monthly as per the target of each police stations .This goes the same for all its different levels , the unfit people based on unemployment should work in the internal structures with adequate segregation of duties to minimise corruption and fraud .We need more police on the ground and in the streets than in the police stations , the wasteful expenditures of having security guard's that guard police officers . As well as the need for extensive security for ministers is wasteful expenditure. As outrages as this might sound one of a possible solution is that police and defence can learn from people called inkabi's, hitmen on how to do effectively do their job, to outsmart a criminal you have to think like one. Clearance should be evaluated each year and spend more money on training not only physical and also mentally .As well as therapy for these people, who are Brave men and women in critical service role. Dieticians should be deployed to monitor our defence and security teach them how to poorly eat. Stronger regulations on guns and the use of guns and state-owned vehicles as well as social media regulations for their own safety as well as the country's. Invest more in technologies to help gather intelligence as well as more funds for forensic services. Improving recruitment process for this sector this process must be selective to people with the skill , intelligence, cyber defence and specialise and optical security operations. Spending more on the boarder infrastructure, cause deploying SANDF to guard fences is not enough we need stronger borders and more improved technology. Allocating more funds to specialised task teams to combat corruption and improving witness protection.

## Agriculture and Rural Development

This is one of the most important sector that requires extensive funding and equipping with the best technological advances to combat all the problems they face and for them to be able to meet the supply and demand for the country investing in its small business and by helping them gain global penetration and attention. The focus should not only be on allocating funds but also global inclusion so that Government can be

able to capitalise on it. This sector should be considered as a sector in which government treats as a business. Help this sector grow, implement it in the education system that children have school gardens to also decrease the burden on government. Bring back the concept of community gardens to help aid poverty. Allocate more funds for vaccines that help fight diseases that have negative effects, strengthen regulations. Rural development is rooted in agriculture as they have better knowledge and expertise, enriching them is adding profitability for government. Funding more the research ideas as they can help us spend more for community projects an example would be funding a person who can create a seed that requires less water and can be planted once and grow over and over again. The better this sector is the better the food we serve to ordinary citizens. The environmental and Protection go hand in hand with this sector as we need to produce in a manner that harms the least number of people. Waste management is poor we need more recycling sites to help with waste management and, invest more in the bins that differentiate and our dumping sites need effective control. We need more town cleaners to help keep our town clean. Protect our environment as we not only get food but also in form of tourists attraction which is more money, by strengthening its security and borders and access.

#### Culture, Sports and Recreation

Encourage more youth to participate in this sector as this has opportunities for employment and empowerment. This is not the only factor as well as it promotes wellness. This sector needs an effective maintenance plan to make sure that the recreation parks that are built and upgraded are not destroyed. Invest more in the sector to open opportunity for the youth in terms of culture and sports .More regulations to minima size the manipulation of government funds .The decrease on wasteful expenditures , especially on the number of delegates should be regulated when it comes to important meetings. The government should focus also on the maintenance.

and infrastructure development of the grounds. The government also owning a stake in F1 racing that is yet to come and other various sports. For an effective nation, we need to invest in their wellbeing. This sector does not only need money bit it need government help to get more global recognition . Art is luxury investment that should be prioritised and not manipulated. Equip them with the necessary technological advancement.

## Education, Economic Development and Industry and Science and Technology Sectors

The education system is currently failing us as students and demotivating us, because it's not equipped with the aim of teaching you so that you are job ready, but rather for you to look for experience and learn about your job. The regulations should be amended to making educated persons who are job ready and employable. Investing more in skills that are needed for that particular degree and as well as the use of artificial intelligence. The prospered strategy is to shift the economy from resource based economy to a high value knowledge-driven growth path, national research and development spending should reach 1.5% of GDP over a five-year fiscal period. The approach is based on an outcomes-based budget that links education, industry and innovation into a single value chain. Supporting the full life cycle of innovation from classroom skills to commercial market adoption, the state can create sustainable long-term economic momentum while protecting fiscal stability. Capital allocation is about three strategic pillars, not a set of disparate line items. 40% will be allocated to applied industrial R&D in high-multiplier sectors such as renewable energy, digital infrastructure and advanced manufacturing, with matching equity structures to de-risk private investment. A further 35% is for commercialisation and venture partnerships, assisting university spin-offs and startups to cross the "valley of death" from securing a patent to generating actual market revenue. The remaining 25% is for human capital and core infrastructure postgraduate bursaries in STEM, high-performance computing hubs and shared testing facilities, all in line with industry demand.

Tax policy should move away from slow, unmonitored grants and toward clear, rule based statutory incentives to mobilise private sector capital alongside public funds. The R&D super-deduction is bigger. Companies can take a 150% deduction of qualifying research costs against taxable income, plus a three-year accelerated depreciation schedule for research equipment that is specific to the research. An Innovation Box regime, which applies a reduced 15% corporate tax rate to income directly derived from newly patented, locally registered technologies, is designed to keep local intellectual property in the country. More incentives for private angel investors to back university for five years minimum, targeted tax credits for early-stage venture capital funds.

Turning research into real jobs & products match private funding: Create a national fund that adds R1 of public money for every R2 of private investment to help test and sell new technology. Help universities launch startups shift university offices away from legal fights so researchers can easily license their work and build new businesses. Buy local first reserve 5% of government tech purchases for domestic startups to give young companies reliable early business. Review tax perks re-evaluate all tax incentives every 5 years to make sure they deliver real economic benefits before extending them. The education sector needs more reliability and monitoring . Spending on effective internal controls to produce quality education and not Quantity .Equipping educators with the necessary skills and resources for them to effectively do their job.

As South Africans we can no longer afford the luxury of intentions without execution, nor can we trade our children's future for administrative neglect. Every rand allocated today is a binding contract with tomorrow; it must build our towns, secure our livelihoods, and protect our public purse from plunder. Let history record that this administration chose consequence over comfort, accountability over complacency, and true public service over privilege. We are paying the present to power the future, and we will hold every line until prosperity belongs to all.

**Proposed Government Budget Allocation by Sector**  
**'Paying the Present, Powering the Future'**



