



THE PRESIDENCY

ANNUAL REPORT

2024/2025



THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



A **NATION** 
THAT **WORKS** FOR **ALL** 



VOTE NO. I



SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

To the President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa,
I have the honour of submitting to you, in terms of Section 40 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA),
1999 (Act 1 of 1999), the Annual Report of The Presidency for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Phindile Baleni (Ms)
Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet



Chief Justice Raymond Zondo administers the Oath of Office to President Cyril Ramaphosa during the Presidential Inauguration at the Union Buildings on 19 June 2024. President Ramaphosa had been re-elected by Parliament on 14 June 2024, following the general election of 29 May.



PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

I. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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President Cyril Ramaphosa is joined by Minister of Health Dr Joe Phaahla as he signs into law the National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill at a stakeholder ceremony at the Union Buildings on 15 May 2024.





AfCTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
B-BBEE	Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment
BEEAC	Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CCI	FNB/BER Consumer Confidence Index
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
COO	Chief Operations Officer
DDM	District Development Model
DG	Director-General
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors-General
G20	Group of 20
GBV&F	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
GBV&F-NSP	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide National Strategic Plan
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GW	Gigawatt
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOD	Head of Department
HRDC	Human Resource Development Council
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
JET	Just Energy Transition
LBPL	Lower Bound Poverty Line
LOGB	Leader of Government Business
MANCO	Management Committee
MOA/U	Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MPSA	Ministry of Public Service and Administration
MRM	Moral Regeneration Movement
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024
MW	Megawatt
NACAC	National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NECOM	National Energy Crisis Committee
NHI	National Health Insurance
NHTL	National House of Traditional Leaders
NLCC	National Logistics Crisis Committee
NMOG	National Macro Organisation of Government
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSFAS	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
NSG	National School of Government
NT	National Treasury
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OSD	Occupation Specific Dispensation
PCAS	Policy Coordination and Advisory Services
PCC	President's Coordinating Council
PCCC	Presidential Coordinating Commission on Climate Change
PEAC	Presidential Economic Advisory Council
PEP	Public Employment Programme
PERSAL	Personnel Salary System
PES	Presidential Employment Stimulus
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission
PMO	Project Management Office
PRS	Policy and Research Services
PSEC	Presidential State-Owned Enterprises Council
PSR	Public Service Regulations
PWD(s)	Persons With Disability/ies
PYEI	Presidential Youth Employment Intervention
RMC	Risk Management Committees
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAS	Special Audit Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEIAS	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SIU	Special Investigating Unit
SMS	Senior Management Service
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSA	State Security Agency
Stats	Statistics South Africa
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
The Constitution	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
TVET	Technical Vocational and Education Training
UBPL	Upper Bound Poverty Line
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
US/USA	United States of America
WEEP	Presidential Women Economic Empowerment Programme
WIP	Work in Progress
YES	Youth Employment Services



3. INTRODUCTION BY THE MINISTER

Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni, MP | Minister in The Presidency

The 2024/25 financial year established a broad range of beacons on the landscape of our democratic dispensation and state, given the historic 30th anniversary of our liberation and the transition to the Seventh Administration in the form of a Government of National Unity (GNU).

During this period, the nation reflected on three decades of freedom and democracy and the benefits that accrued to all South Africans.

As this was an election year, it provided citizens with the opportunity to assess government's performance and the state of the nation, and to express their views at the ballot.

The outcome of this national assessment was a transition to a GNU coalesced around a Statement of Intent that outlined the foundational principles of upholding the Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic, and the advancement of socio-economic conditions for all South Africans.

The Presidency played a crucial role in managing the transition from the Sixth to the Seventh Administration – this process demonstrated the maturity of South Africa's democracy and affirmed to voters that their voices were heard.

Amid these unprecedented circumstances, President Cyril Ramaphosa appointed Deputy President Paul Mashatile in September 2024 as Chairperson of the GNU Clearing House Mechanism – a platform for ensuring that contentious policy considerations are deliberated without hindering or delaying the focus of the Administration.

The Mechanism continues to function as a resource through which parties in the GNU pursue political coordination to build consensus on contentious policy matters.

Administratively, the political transition was supported by the capability of a corps of public servants who, regardless of rank

or role, remained true to the dictates of our Constitution and to the demands and standards of ethical and efficient governance.

The nation, in turn, experienced the transition as a disciplined and stabilising phenomenon.

This stability enabled South Africans from all walks of life to pursue their interests and showcase their ingenuity and innovation. This was evident in the launch of new businesses, victories in international sport – such as the Springbok Rugby or Banyana Banyana Women's Africa Cup of Nations (WAFCON) and recognition on global platforms such as the Grammys.

The GNU adopted a strategic focus on securing economic growth and creating jobs; lowering the cost of living and reducing poverty, and building a capable and ethical state.

Within this framework, The Presidency undertook initiatives and interventions aimed at addressing key challenges in our society.

A priority focus was gender-based violence and femicide, with government and social partners advancing a shared vision that was reinforced through the President's enactment of the Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Bill.

In a different area, The Presidency coordinated and exercised oversight over the implementation of government's response to the recommendations of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture.

This coordination revealed the tireless efforts of law enforcement agencies and relevant departments to prosecute individuals and entities for fraud and corruption committed by parties in the public and private sectors alike, and to recover state funds or freeze suspected ill-gotten assets.



In support of these efforts, the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council convened a multi-sectoral consultative conference to mobilise all sectors of society towards the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

In a context of persistent, low economic growth and high levels of unemployment, particularly among young people, The Presidency sustained the Presidential Employment Stimulus which, since 2020, had created 2.2 million job opportunities across the country, with 67 percent of women and 72 percent of young people benefitting.

Concurrently, Operation Vulindlela, working through various departments, continued to drive reforms in the visa regime, electricity, efficiency of our rails and ports, telecommunications and other key sectors.

As we pursue our efforts to grow the economy, we also need a healthy and productive society with access to quality health care. To this end, President Ramaphosa assented to the National Health Insurance Bill, while under Deputy President Mashatile's leadership of the South African National AIDS Council, South Africa achieved 96-79-94 against the Joint United Nations Programme (UNAIDS) 95-95-95 targets for indicating Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) diagnosis, treatment, and viral suppression.

We will continue through coordination of government programmes and social compacting to ensure good governance, coherent policies and seamless delivery of services within the District Delivery Model.

During 2024/25 financial year The Presidency initiated strategic interventions and established working groups to address challenges in key municipalities to ensure that citizens receive better services and that investors, domestic and international, are able to thrive and contribute to inclusive economic growth in these localities.

As South Africans who carry an identity of pursuing peaceful negotiations and upholding human rights, we continue to campaign on the global stage for a transformed and inclusive system of global governance that respects the equality of nations and is directed towards the sustainable development of all nations.

Against this background, South Africa assumed the year-long Presidency of the G20 in December 2024 with the theme *"Solidarity. Equality. Sustainability"*.

South Africa will sustain its vision for a better Africa and better world which upholds the fundamental rights of all people and nations and protects our valued yet vulnerable planet.

As we reflect on a momentous year, we are in the midst of making 2025 another historic period in the life of our nation. One light on our horizon is our endeavour to deliver a successful and memorable G20 Presidency which ends in November 2025.

I wish to thank the Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet, Ms Phindile Baleni for her excellent leadership, and I appreciate the commitment and talent of every member of The Presidency staff for making our 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan the success we document in this Annual Report.

Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni, MP
Minister in The Presidency



4. FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Phindile Baleni (Ms) | Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet

The period under review has been one of reflection, realignment, and renewed purpose. 2024 was an extraordinary year as South Africa commemorated thirty years of freedom and democracy and also saw the introduction of a multi-party government, the Government of National Unity (GNU), which was formed after the national elections.

When the Seventh Administration took office, The Presidency was tasked with ensuring continuity in the delivery of government's mandate, while laying the foundations for a transformed, capable, and responsive state under the GNU, guided by the three priorities for the 2024-2029 term, namely, inclusive growth and job creation, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living, and building a capable, ethical, and developmental state. The Presidency as the core of the centre of government has remained resolute in its role as the custodian of the National Development Plan (NDP), steering the entire machinery of state towards the realisation of Vision 2030.

This Annual Report captures the collective effort of The Presidency to advance the national agenda, particularly through its leadership in coordination, oversight, strategic planning ensuring policy coherence and driving delivery from the centre of government.

In the 2024/25 financial year, as part of managing transition of administrations, The Presidency played a leading role in planning and delivering the 2024 Presidential Inauguration, a symbol of South Africa's maturing democracy and constitutional order. The Presidency was also entrusted with implementing the changes announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa to several national portfolios through the National Macro-Organisation of Government (NMOG) process.

The economy remained at the centre of government's agenda through the economic reform programme that was launched in 2020 and led jointly by The Presidency and National

Treasury under Operation Vulindlela. The review of Operation Vulindlela in 2024 demonstrated the success of this initiative in policy implementation, as evidenced by the progress achieved across targeted sectors such as energy, logistics, water, and telecommunications, including reforms to the visa system. It further confirmed what a collaborative approach between the public and private sectors can accomplish.

Good progress has been registered in the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy which is aimed at improving the capacity and integrity of the state. This was achieved through the work of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC), a body established to advise government on measures to combat fraud and corruption in South Africa, which reached its mid-term milestone during the reporting period.

The Presidency continued to exercise its oversight role in monitoring the implementation of the sixty actions outlined in the President's response to the recommendations of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector including Organs of State (the Zondo Commission). At the end of the 2024/25 financial year, the status of implementation reflected that 29 actions (48 percent) were completed or substantially completed with some further work ongoing, 14 actions (23 percent) were on track, and 17 actions (29 percent) were delayed or required attention.

Although the Public Administration Management Amendment (PAMA) Bill and the Public Service Amendment (PSA) Bill, which is meant to constitute the Director-General in The Presidency as the Head of Public Administration (HOPA), were both adopted by the National Assembly and sent to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) towards the end of the 2023/24 financial year, the bills lapsed in May 2024 in terms of NCOP Rules. These bills were revived in July 2024 and remain under consideration.



This Annual Report also outlines steps taken towards the digital transformation of government, improved procurement integrity, and evidence-based governance. These are not merely administrative functions, they are instruments of transformation that will strengthen government's ability to respond more effectively to the needs of citizens.

We also continued to champion intergovernmental cooperation through the District Development Model (DDM). The engagement visits and iZimbizo conducted by the President and Members of the Executive had proven to be an effective instrument to enhance cooperative governance and collaboration and to also address service delivery challenges in communities. In the year under review, we continued with the second round of these forums of popular participation. The President also established Presidential Working Groups for eThekwin and the City of Johannesburg respectively as part of an inter-governmental collaborative approach to address challenges in local government, with the active participation of the three spheres of government, the private sector, State-Owned Enterprises, organised labour and civil society.

The President took further steps to strengthen intergovernmental relations and improve coordination between national and provincial governments by introducing structured engagements with provincial executive councils to discuss development priorities and address service delivery challenges. Provinces covered during the period under review include Limpopo; Mpumalanga; KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.

Internationally, South Africa remains committed to the principle of resolution of conflicts through negotiation and peaceful means and in the Russia-Ukraine conflict it has steadfastly advocated for a peace process that includes the full participation of both Russia and Ukraine. South Africa has been a strong proponent to ending the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a peaceful resolution that upholds the tenets of international law and advances social justice.

South Africa also assumed the G20 Presidency on 1 December 2024 and will host the G20 Leaders' Summit from 22-23 November 2025. This Presidency takes place at a time of a fractured geopolitical context, but it also presents an opportunity to reinforce the country's commitment to multilateralism, global equity, and sustainable development. It is for this reason that the country adopted its G20 theme "*Solidarity, Equality and Sustainability*", building on the efforts and successes of the three previous G20 presidencies of Indonesia, India and Brazil respectively, to champion the developmental agenda.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Minister in The Presidency, Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni, for her leadership, and to our two Deputy Ministers, Mr Kenneth Morolong and Ms Nonceba Mhlauli, for their support. I also extend my appreciation to President Cyril Ramaphosa, Deputy President

Paul Mashatile, the Chief Operations Officer, Mr Rory Gallocher, and all the Deputy Directors-General (DDGs) for their stewardship in managing the organisation. Furthermore, I wish to thank the dedicated staff of The Presidency, our colleagues across the public service, and the many stakeholders whose contributions continue to shape a better South Africa.

We remain guided by the President's vision of a state that serves with humility, treats all people with dignity, and builds a future rooted in equal quality opportunity and inclusion. A great debt of gratitude is owed to the President and Deputy President for their steadfast leadership.

We look ahead with resolve and optimism, knowing that the work we do today lays the foundation for generations to come.

Phindile Baleni (Ms)

Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet



5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Mr Rory Gallocher | Chief Operations Officer

One of the defining moments of the 2024/25 financial year was the seventh National General Election, held on 29 April 2024, which marked the conclusion of the Sixth Administration and the beginning of the Seventh Administration through the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU). The Presidency played a pivotal role during this period of unprecedented transition, acting as a bridge between the two administrative eras by providing leadership and ensuring continuity and stability in governance.

The newly established GNU convened its inaugural Cabinet Lekgotla in July 2024, during which it adopted a Minimum Programme of Priorities, guided by the multi-party Statement of Intent. The Lekgotla approved the translation of this programme into the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2024-2029, with a focus on:

- Promoting inclusive growth and job creation,
- Addressing poverty and the high cost of living,
- Building a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

Throughout the year under review, considerable effort was dedicated to drafting, refining and finalising the MTDP for 2024-2029, which was officially approved on 26 February 2025, thereby confirming its status as a comprehensive government roadmap for the next five years.

The year 2025 also marks the final year of The Presidency's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan, and the culmination of efforts toward achieving the five strategic outcomes that shaped the institution's work over the previous five years, namely:

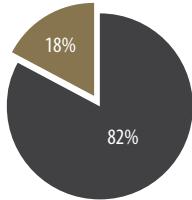
1. *Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.*
2. *Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.*

3. *Facilitated investment, trade promotion, economic growth, and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.*
4. *Advanced South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.*
5. *Functional, effective and integrated Presidency administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.*

This Accounting Officer's report therefore highlights the progress made in the final year of the Sixth Administration, demonstrating The Presidency's role in advancing the broader government agenda and leading and coordinating government efforts to fulfil the vision of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030.



Below are the recorded performance highlights of The Presidency, organised per strategic outcome:



1.
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERFORMANCE TARGETS ACHIEVED:
36 out of 44

Total achieved: 36
Total not achieved: 8



2.
OPERATION VULINDLELA ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMME

OV has made remarkable strides in executing structural economic reforms to boost the country's economy and played a critical role in driving the implementation of existing reforms across key sectors. These sectors include energy, logistics, telecommunications, water, and visa policy.

Operation Vulindlela Phase II was officially launched on 7 May 2025 by the President



3.
PRESIDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT STIMULUS

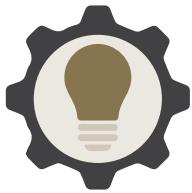
Since its inception in 2021, the National Pathway Management Network now reaches more than 4.78 million young people. Young people have been supported to access just over 1.67 million earning opportunities – including those delivered through the Presidential Employment Stimulus, the revitalised National Youth Service, and private sector efforts such as the Youth Employment Service.

For the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI), 340 175 earning opportunities secured on the national pathway management network, 65 130 number of workplace placements and 94 740 number of financial and non-financial support received.



4.
FIGHT AGAINST GBV

A significant legislative milestone was also reached in the 2024/25 financial year with the signing into law of the National Council on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Bill on 24 May 2024. This landmark legislation enables the establishment of a statutory body tasked with providing strategic leadership in the fight against GBVF.



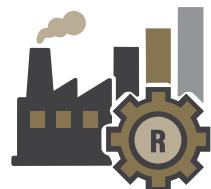
5.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE CAPTURE COMMISSION ACTION PLAN



6.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION UNIT (SIU) REFERRALS



7.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (SEIAS)



8.

STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA) COMMITMENTS

In the 2024/25 financial year, the SEIAS Unit provided feedback on 93 reports (93%) within an average turnaround time of 9 working days, exceeding the feedback turn-around target of 80% within 14 working days.

From the 2024 SONA, The Presidency identified 132 required actions tabulated in a Presidency 2024 SONA Matrix. Of these, 51 were identified for focused attention and progress monitoring and only 47 meet the required standard, constituting 36% of the total commitments.



9.
FINALISATION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON COALITION GOVERNMENTS

Following the National Dialogue on Coalition Governments held on 4–5 August 2023, the two professors from Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (Mistra) and the Dullah Omar Institute – working in collaboration with The Presidency to develop the Framework- presented their final draft on 3 April 2024. The document was submitted to the Deputy President, the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, and the Minister of Home Affairs. Given the alignment between the draft Framework and the proposed amendments to the Municipal Structures Act, it was decided that the Framework would be handed over to the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs for finalisation and institutionalisation.



10.
PROCESSING OF PRIORITY LEGISLATION AND BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT

On 26 February 2025, Cabinet approved the 2025 Legislative Programme, which includes sixty (60) Bills. During the period under review, five (5) of the sixty (60) Bills were submitted to and approved by Cabinet for submission to Parliament.



11.
CLEAN AUDIT OUTCOME FOR 2024/25

The Presidency has received a clean audit from the Auditor-General 2024/25 financial year, marking a significant milestone in the Government's efforts to strengthen financial management and good governance within Government. A clean audit confirms that The Presidency's financial statements are free from material misstatements and fully comply with relevant legislation, reflecting sound accountability and transparency in its operation and with no material findings.

Overview of the financial results of the department

The allocated budget to fund The Presidency's work and support programmes, projects, activities, and initiatives for the 2024/25 financial year, was R637 million. The Presidency Spent 102 percent of its allocated budget in the 2024/25 financial year.

Programme Expenditure

PROGRAMME NAME	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
Administration	556 421	596 290	(39 869)	590 880	588 416	2 464
Executive Support	53 918	27 750	26 168	66 621	58 307	8 314
Policy and Research Services	19 209	19 209	107	18 752	15 268	3 484
Statutory Appropriation	7 709	6 875	834	14 091	12 385	1 706
TOTAL	637 257	650 017	(12 760)	690 344	674 376	15 968

The Presidency's revenue is generated from rental dwellings, staff parking, transport fees, and garnishees. For the 2024/2025 financial year, the revenue was estimated at R439 000, while the actual amount collected was R407 000, resulting in an under-

collection of R32 000. The department collected less revenue than planned due to lower debt recovery for the year under review (2024/2025) compared to the previous financial year.

Departmental receipts

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	Estimate R'000	Actual Amount Collected R'000	(Over)/Under Collection R'000	Estimate R'000	Actual Amount Collected R'000	(Over)/Under Collection R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	272	279	(7)	260	273	(13)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	17	20	(3)	31	19	12
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	150	108	42	501	341	160
TOTAL	439	407	32	792	633	159

Overspending in Administration was mainly due to expenditure on compensation of employees and on goods and services, arising from unfunded mandates associated with newly established Ministry of Electricity and the two Deputy Ministries in The Presidency. While no budget was allocated in the 2024/25 financial year, additional allocation has since been made available for the 2025/26 financial year and over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period.

Underspending in Executive Support is due to underspending on goods and services occasioned by the ongoing negotiations with State Information Technology Agency (SITA) on the costs of the e-Cabinet system, which exceeded the allocated budget. The negotiations resulted in delays in signing the Service Level Agreement (SLA) in the current financial year.

Underspending on transfer and subsidies is due to less expenditure incurred as compared to the allocated budget. Payment for transfers and subsidies is dependent on the number of employees exiting the department. Underspending in Executive Support was also attributable to delays in procurement and delivery of photocopier machines which were delivered towards the end of the financial year, which resulted in savings.

Underspending in Policy and Research Services (PRS) was on transfer and subsidies and is due to less expenditure incurred as compared to the allocated budget. The payment of transfer and subsidies (leave gratuities) is dependent on the number of employees exiting the department. Underspending on payment of capital assets was due to the delay in the procurement and delivery of photocopier machines.

Underspending in Statutory Appropriation is due to compensation of employees. This is a result of a slightly higher allocation for principals (President and Deputy President) as compared to the actual budget. As this is a direct charge against the revenue fund, the department does not have control over the expenditure.

Virements

R4 689 000 was moved from Programme 2: Executive Support and R1 184 000 was moved from Programme 3: Policy and Research Services (PRS) to augment expenditure in Programme 1: Administration.

Roll overs

R7 693 000 was rolled over to the 2024/25 financial year for the e-Cabinet system (Programme 2: Executive Support) to provide user training to members of the executive, heads of department and executive support staff.

Unauthorised expenditure

During the reporting period, The Presidency incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R39.9 million, which exceeded the amount appropriated under the department's vote. This resulted from the costs incurred for the Ministry of Electricity in the first quarter and the costs incurred for the two deputy ministries throughout the financial year.

Irregular, Fruitless, and Wasteful expenditure

The Presidency incurred irregular expenditure of R1.8 million during the reporting period, primarily due to non-compliance with procurement processes for catering services in the previous financial year. In addition, R3.7 million in irregular expenditure from the prior year was removed from the register, as guided by the National Treasury.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period amounted to R14 000, arising from officials not utilising booked accommodation. Furthermore, R28 000 in fruitless and wasteful expenditure from the prior year was written off, with R7 000 recovered.



Public Private Partnerships

There were no Public Private Partnerships entered into for the year under review.

Discontinued key activities/activities to be discontinued

On 5 January 2024, the Minister of Electricity and the Minister of Public Enterprises formally concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which outlined the respective roles in providing leadership and oversight of Eskom. Under the terms of the MoU, the Minister of Electricity was granted authority to exercise oversight over the Eskom Board and executive management. This included a clear mandate to drive implementation of the Energy Action Plan and to take decisive action to end load shedding.

The arrangement was designed to ensure focused and coordinated leadership during a period of critical intervention in the electricity sector. It facilitated operational alignment and enabled the Minister of Electricity to play a central role in crisis response and energy system stabilisation.

The MoU was a time-bound agreement and which lapsed in May 2024. Following the end of the Sixth Administration.

After the elections, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy was established as a separate departmental vote from The Presidency. It has been tasked with overseeing Eskom's shareholder compact and the MoU. This work has thus been discontinued as part of The Presidency's Plan.

New or proposed key activities and reasons for new activities

The Presidency introduced the following new activities in the 2024/25 financial year as part of its ongoing work:

- On 18 July 2024, the President delivered the Opening of Parliament Address, which marked the commencement of the new parliamentary cycle. In his address the President assigned the additional key responsibility to The Presidency of establishing the Presidential eThekwini Working Group. Chaired by the Director-General in The Presidency, this group adopted an intergovernmental collaborative approach to tackle local government challenges in eThekwini with participation from all spheres of government, including the private sector, state-owned enterprises, organised labour, and civil society.
- The Presidential Johannesburg Working Group (PJWG) was established on 7 March 2025 through a strategic engagement involving the President, members of the national and provincial executives, and the leadership of the City of Johannesburg.
- On 1 October 2024, President Cyril Ramaphosa launched on behalf of government the second phase of the Business and

Government Partnership. The partnership was established with the aim of securing progress in energy, transport and logistics, and the combating of crime and corruption as enablers of economic growth and the creation of jobs. Oversight of the progress made on joint priorities has been provided through the Joint Strategic Oversight Committee (JSOC) which is chaired by the Director-General in The Presidency.

- The President appointed the Deputy President in September 2024 as Chairperson of the Government of National Unity (GNU) Clearing House Mechanism, which was established to resolve policy disagreements within the 10-member GNU.

The Presidency proposed the following new activities in 2024/25 for the 2025/26 financial year as part of its work:

- The Deputy President has been delegated three new Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs) to chair, each supported by a Technical Task Team of Directors-General, chaired by the Director-General in The Presidency, including:
 - National Dialogue IMC.
 - The resuscitation of the Public Employment Programme IMC.
 - IMC on the Hydrogen Economy.
- On 27 July 2024, the Union Buildings was officially designated as a United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Site, thereby being recognised as part of the Mandela Legacy Sites. A proposal introduced in the 2024/25 financial year paved the way for the development and implementation of a master plan that will not only align the site with World Heritage stipulations but also strengthen its role as the Seat of the Capital.

Supply Chain Management (SCM)

The Presidency did not have unsolicited bid proposals concluded for the year under review. Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes and systems are monitored, and controls are continuously enhanced to prevent irregular expenditure.

Challenges experienced in SCM and resolutions

SCM played an important role in achieving the organisation's goals through effective procurement and demand management practices, despite challenges in carrying out the procurement plan, which resulted in delays in meeting some project deadlines. The Presidency remains dedicated to continuously enhancing its SCM practices, ensuring that they align with the organisation's objectives and support the delivery of high-quality services through implementation of the Turnaround Plan, notwithstanding capacity constraints.

Gifts and Donations received in kind from non-related parties

Donations received

In the 2024/25 financial year, The Presidency received donations in the form of secondment of employees from 20 organisations including government departments, State-Owned Entities, and private sector companies. The value of the donations could not be measured as the seconded employees' salaries were paid for by the seconding organisations.

Sponsorships

Sponsorships relate to a total amount of R10.7 million which was received from 15 organisations to cover travel and accommodation for the Private Office of the President (POP) and Policy Research Services (PRS), as well as the expenditure related to the 2024 Presidential Inauguration. The sponsorships supported officials to attend the following events:

- Salzburg Global Seminar.
- The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).
- World Health Summit.
- 2024 Presidential Inauguration.

Gifts made in cash

The amount of R20 000 was paid to the bereaved families of two employees who passed on during the 2024/25 financial year. These payments are made as a gesture of goodwill in terms of the Funeral and Bereavement Policy in The Presidency.

Gifts and Sponsorships made in kind

Gifts and sponsorship made in kind relate to the amount of R72 000 used to buy gifts and sponsor the following:

- Sponsorship to support 30 years of Democracy Conference - University of Johannesburg.
- Wreaths for employees who passed on or lost their loved ones during the 2024/25 Financial Year.

Donations of furniture

Furniture and equipment were donated to one organisation in terms of asset disposal policy.

Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

There was no exemption from the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) or Treasury regulation (TR). While we strive for full compliance, there were instances of deviation from standard procurement processes due to non-responsiveness from the market for certain procurement requirements. These

deviations were managed in accordance with the applicable regulations and guidelines. The Presidency remains committed to upholding the principles of good governance, transparency, and accountability in financial management and procurement practices and reasonable steps were taken to ensure compliance with regulations.

Events after the reporting date

Adjusting events

The Presidency concluded the signing of the e-Cabinet Service Level Agreement (SLA) in May 2025. The associated costs have been accounted for as accruals and provisions in the financial statements for the reporting period. The delay in finalising the SLA was primarily due to the high cost of the e-Cabinet system, which exceeded the allocated budget. This required careful consideration and negotiation to ensure that The Presidency's financial obligations were managed effectively.

Non-Adjusting events

There are currently no non-adjusting events after reporting date for the current year under review.

Other

There are no other material facts or circumstances that may affect the understanding of the financial position, not addressed elsewhere in this report.

Acknowledgement/s or Appreciation Approval and sign off:



Mr Rory Gallocher
Chief Operations Officer



6. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.
- The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.
- The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.
- The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.
- The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.
- In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Mr Rory Gallocher
Accounting Officer







President Cyril Ramaphosa addresses the SA-US Interactive Business Forum at the New York Stock Exchange on 24 September (Heritage Day) 2024. President Ramaphosa engaged with business leaders as part of his drive to attract foreign direct investment for South Africa.

SEPTEMBER 23, 2024

NYSE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE



7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

OUR VISION	
Excellence in governance and in providing leadership to the state and society.	
OUR MISSION	
As the apex of government in South Africa, The Presidency strives to fully realise the strategic agenda of government and to lead: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to support economic transformation and job creation. • Efforts to improve access to education, skills, and health. • Efforts to consolidate the social wage through reliable and quality basic services. • Efforts to enhance spatial integration and local government service delivery. • Efforts to mobilise society and build social cohesion and safe communities. • Efforts to build a capable, ethical, and developmental state; and • Efforts to advance South Africa's national interests and to build a better Africa and better world. 	
OUR VALUES	
In working towards the achievement of its vision and mission, The Presidency subscribes to the following organisational values, which are in line with the Batho Pele principles:	
DEDICATION/DILIGENCE	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate commitment. • Do what is needed to get the work done; and • Be selfless, resolute, purposeful, and steadfast.
DISCIPLINE	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise self-control and work with decorum. • Display punctuality, reliability, dependability, and a commitment to meet deadlines. • Work with courtesy and respect; and • Seek to make all stakeholders feel valued.
ETHICAL LEADERSHIP/INTEGRITY	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value openness, honesty, consistency, and fairness. • Act in good faith in all day-to-day activities and display humility. • Have a commitment to ethics and focus on justice and fairness; and • Exercise care not to disclose confidential information.
ACCOUNTABILITY	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take responsibility and act in a transparent manner; and • Create communication channels for stakeholder engagement.
SERVICE EXCELLENCE	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be results-oriented and cost effective in its work. • Understand customer needs, respond timely, efficiently, and effectively to customer queries and requests; and • Strive for quality and high performance.
INNOVATION	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be creative and provide new ideas.
RESPONSIVENESS	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take initiative in providing solutions. • Adapt to changing realities; and • Be creative and provide new ideas.
PROFESSIONALISM	Living this value means that The Presidency will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit competency in discharging duties and responsibilities; and • Demonstrate ethical values and honesty.

8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

8.1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The core mandate of The Presidency is derived from the following sections of the Constitution. The Presidency's primary role is to support the President, Deputy President, Minister and Deputy Ministers in fulfilling their constitutional and statutory duties and responsibilities.

Constitutional provisions include:

- Section 83 of the Constitution states that the President:
 - is the Head of State and head of the national executive,
 - must uphold, defend and respect the Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic, and
 - promotes the unity of the nation and that which will advance the Republic.

- Section 84 of the Constitution outlines in more detail the powers and functions of the President,
 - The President has the powers entrusted by the Constitution and legislation, including those necessary to perform the functions of Head of State and head of the national executive.
 - 2) The President is responsible for,
 - assenting to and signing Bills,
 - referring a Bill back to the National Assembly for reconsideration of the Bill's constitutionality,
 - referring a Bill to the Constitutional Court for a decision on the Bill's constitutionality,
 - summoning the National Assembly, the National Council of Provinces or Parliament to an extraordinary sitting to conduct special business,
 - making any appointments that the Constitution or legislation requires the President to make, other than as head of the national executive,
 - appointing commissions of inquiry,
 - calling a national referendum in terms of an Act of Parliament;
 - receiving and recognising foreign diplomatic and consular representatives,
 - appointing ambassadors, plenipotentiaries, and diplomatic and consular representatives,
 - pardoning or reprieving offenders and remitting any fines, penalties or forfeitures, and
 - conferring honours.
- Section 85 of the Constitution sets out the responsibilities of the President as head of the national executive. It states that the executive authority of the Republic is vested in the President and that the President exercises this executive authority, together with the other members of the Cabinet, by
 - implementing national legislation except where the Constitution or an Act of Parliament provide otherwise,
 - developing and implementing national policy,
 - coordinating the functions of state departments and administrations,
 - preparing and initiating legislation; and
 - performing any other executive function provided for in the Constitution or in national legislation.
- In accordance with Section 91 of the Constitution, the Cabinet consists of the President, as head of the Cabinet, a Deputy President and Ministers. The President appoints the Deputy President and Ministers, assigns their powers and functions, and may dismiss them.
- The President must select the Deputy President and must appoint a member of the Cabinet to be the leader of government business in the National Assembly. Currently, the practice is that the Deputy President is appointed as the leader of government business. Furthermore, the Deputy President must assist the President in the execution of the functions of government.
- Section 92 of the Constitution sets out the accountability and responsibilities of the Cabinet. It states that the Deputy



President and Ministers are responsible for the powers and functions of the executive assigned to them by the President. Members of the Cabinet are accountable collectively and individually to Parliament for the exercise of their powers and the performance of their functions.

- In terms of Section 93 of the Constitution, the President may appoint any number of Deputy Ministers. They are also accountable to Parliament for the exercise of their powers and the performance of their functions.
- There are other provisions in the Constitution that have implications for the functions of the President, and the capabilities required to support him/her, such as Section 97 (Transfer of functions) and Section 100 (National supervision of provincial administration).
- Section 85 of the Constitution bestows the executive authority of the Republic upon the President. The strategic stance of The Presidency aligns with these roles of the President and the National Executive under his leadership.
- Chapter 3, Section 41(1) sets out the relationship and principles underlying cooperation and assigns functions between the various spheres of government.

8.2. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE DEFINING THE SPECIFIC ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENCY AND THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR THE REMUNERATION OF PUBLIC OFFICE BEARERS

The secretariat of the Independent Commission is located within The Presidency. The Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers legislation provides a framework for determining the salaries, benefits and allowances of public office bearers. The following legislation applies in this regard:

- Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1997 (Act 92 of 1997).
- The Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998, as amended).

Executive Members' ethics

The Executive Members' Ethics Act, 1998 (Act 82 of 1998), along with the Executive Ethics Code, outlines several key responsibilities for The Presidency:

- Publication of the Code of Ethics: The President is required to publish a code of ethics by proclamation in the Gazette, after consulting with Parliament.
- Promotion of Ethical Standards: The code of ethics must prescribe standards and rules aimed at promoting open, democratic, and accountable government. This includes ensuring that Cabinet members, Deputy Ministers, and members of provincial Executive Councils (MECs) act in good faith and in the best interest of governance.
- Prohibition of Conflicts of Interest: The code includes provisions to prevent conflicts of interest, such as prohibiting Cabinet members from undertaking other paid work, using

their position for personal gain, or acting in ways that compromise the integrity of their office.

- These measures are designed to ensure that the executive branch operates transparently and ethically, maintaining public trust in the government. This is governed by the Executive Members Ethics Act, 1998 (Act 82 of 1998), including the Executive Ethics Code.

Legislation administered by others but with a direct bearing on the work of The Presidency

The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005) – the “IGR Act”, establishes a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations and to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes. The “IGR Act” further seeks to promote cooperative governance as espoused by Chapter 3 of the Constitution of South Africa and informed the formation of the Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), the Cabinet Cluster System, the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) and the formation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs) that are also specifically aimed at enhancing coordination and integration across government.

8.3. POLICY MANDATES OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, VISION 2030 (NDP)

The NDP is the blueprint of government's vision and development route for South Africa, with business and society as collaborative partners, seeking to grow the economy, eliminate poverty and sharply reduce inequality by 2030. As the strategic centre of government and as custodian of the NDP, The Presidency plays a critical leadership and supervision role in galvanising the whole of government and indeed society towards the attainment of the vision of the NDP.

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024-2029

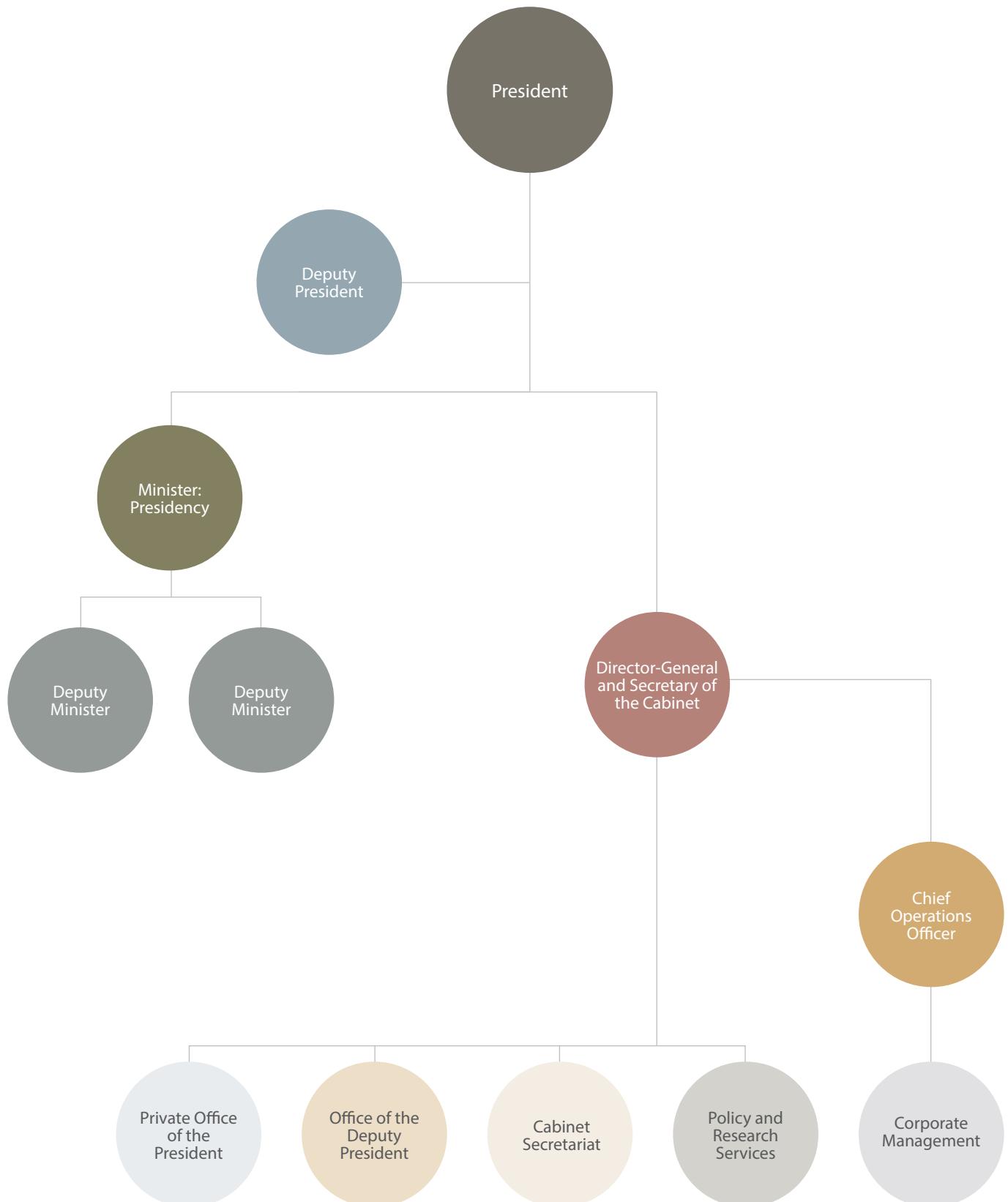
Cabinet Lekgotla on 13 - 14 July 2024 agreed on a minimum Programme of Priorities (based on the Statement of Intent of the GNU) and approved that this be translated into the draft MTDP 2024-2029 as a more detailed plan.

The MTDP will thus serve as the 5-year medium-term plan for the Seventh Administration of the Government.

Key policy developments and legislative changes

In the 2024/25 financial year, The Presidency did not undertake any key policy and/or legislative changes that may have affected its operations during the reporting period.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE





10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

Entities reporting to the Minister are each allocated a separate vote in the budgeting process.



President Cyril Ramaphosa, Grand Patron of the National Orders, bestows the Order of Ikhambana in Silver on celebrated artist Ma Sophie Mzoziswa Mahlangu during the National Orders ceremony held at the Sefako M. Makgatho Presidential Guesthouse in Pretoria on 30 April 2024. The Order of Ikhambana is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism, or sport.



Mr Rory Gallocher
Chief Operations Officer



Ms Roshene Singh
Deputy Director-General:
Private Office of the President



Mr Mduduzi Mbada
Deputy Director-General,
Office of the Deputy President



Mr Mpumelelo Thamsanqa Ngwenya
Acting Deputy Director-General:
Policy and Research Services



Ms Lusanda Mxenge
Deputy Director-General
of Cabinet Office



Ms Matsietsi Mekoa
Deputy Director-General:
Corporate Management



Mr Khathutshelo Mashapha
Acting Chief Financial Officer
(1 July 2022 to November 2024)



Ms Beverly Nkwana
Chief Financial Officer
(December 2024 to date)

I. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with no material findings on the reported performance information identified.

Refer to page 108 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1. Service Delivery Environment

During the 2024/25 reporting period, The Presidency operated in a dynamic and evolving environment, influenced by the national elections and the establishment of a Government of National Unity (GNU). This political shift introduced new governance arrangements and coordination demands. As the apex institution of government, The Presidency provided strategic leadership in implementing the Programme of Action of government, overseeing economic reform initiatives,

managing high-level policy coordination and supporting the work of Cabinet and the Executive. The department continued to play a pivotal role in driving cross-cutting programmes such as Operation Vulindlela, the Just Energy Transition, and the Presidential Employment Stimulus, among others. These required agile planning, stakeholder collaboration, and robust institutional alignment.

Although not a traditional frontline service delivery department, The Presidency played a direct role in initiatives with tangible public impact. Through the Presidential Employment Stimulus and youth development interventions, millions of work opportunities were created or supported, addressing unemployment, particularly among young people. The department also facilitated public engagement through Presidential Imbizos and community outreach, enabling direct citizen feedback. In support of transparency and accountability, The Presidency led oversight of anti-corruption reforms, including implementation of the Zondo Commission recommendations, and coordinated policy actions on energy security, infrastructure development, and service delivery improvements.

The Presidency's service delivery environment was further shaped by external developments that affected both the demand for services and the department's ability to deliver them. The post-election period and the formation of the

GNU significantly increased the department's coordination, advisory, and administrative responsibilities. In addition, South Africa's assumption of the G20 Presidency increased international engagement and elevated policy expectations, requiring additional planning, resourcing, and interdepartmental coordination. Challenges related to climate change and energy security also demanded high-level policy leadership and programme management.

Despite these pressures, The Presidency continued to demonstrate institutional resilience, adaptability, and commitment to service excellence. The department remains focused on strengthening its internal systems, deepening partnerships, and improving its capacity to deliver on the strategic priorities of the Seventh Administration.

3. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

3.1. PROGRAMME I: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: To provide strategic, technical, and operational support to the President and the Deputy President in their roles of leading and overseeing the implementation of the government programme and the electoral mandate, and to ensure enhanced service delivery to the people of South Africa. To provide strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department.

Sub-Programme:

1. **Private Office of the President:** To provide strategic, executive and personal support services to the President in the execution of his constitutional responsibilities and to lead the work of government.
2. **Office of the Deputy President:** To provide strategic, executive and personal support to the Deputy President in the execution of his delegated responsibilities towards the attainment of the electoral mandate and The Presidency's mission.
3. **Management:** To provide leadership, strategic management and administrative support within The Presidency in fulfilment of its mandate and mission.
4. **Ministry:** To provide executive, strategic and administrative support to the ministers and deputy ministers in The Presidency.

Programme I contributes to the following Strategic Outcomes of The Presidency:

1. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
4. Advance South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
5. Functional, effective and integrated Presidency's administrative systems established for towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes

Actual Achievements against each Strategic Outcome

- A. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

Programme priorities

During the 2024/25 financial year, The Presidency focused on the following key programmes designed to tackle South Africa's most urgent social challenges.

- Combating Gender-Based Violence and Femicide by ensuring the implementation of government's National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (NSP-GBVF).
- Monitoring the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- Engaging with the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC), which played a crucial role in leading the country's integrated response to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Tuberculosis (TB), and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) by ensuring collaboration in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB, and STIs (2023-2028).
- Engaging with business on strategic programmes of government.
- Enhancing national pride by celebrating and recognising outstanding achievements through the National Orders Programme.

Achievements

Combating Gender-Based Violence and Femicide by ensuring the implementation of government's National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (NSP-GBVF).

The 2024/25 financial year marked the fifth year of implementation since the launch in 2020 by the President, of the 10-year National Strategic Plan (NSP) on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) which comprised 6 pillars focusing on accountability; coordination and leadership; prevention; social justice; women's economic power; research and information system. These pillars were broken down into 203 indicators, which were tracked through regular reporting by line function departments. The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) compiled bi-annual reports and an annual



review, which analysed the status of each pillar and focussed on challenges and recommendations to strengthen accountability and reporting by government departments.

Despite a range of interventions, service delivery improvements, and sector-specific efforts from both public and private sectors, GBVF remains among South Africa's most pervasive and entrenched social challenges. The fifth annual review of the NSP-GBVF presented a critical opportunity to recalibrate collective actions, enhance coordination between all sectors, and better integrate local-level initiatives with national strategies.

A significant legislative milestone was achieved in the 2024/25 financial year with the signing into law of the National Council on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Bill on 24 May 2024. This landmark legislation enables the establishment of a statutory body tasked with providing strategic leadership in the fight against GBVF. The multi-sectoral National Council on GBVF will unite stakeholders from civil society, labour, and business to foster a more inclusive, targeted, and better-resourced national response. This development signals government's commitment to strengthening institutional capacity and accountability, and to advancing a safer, more just society for women and children.

Monitoring the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

In the 2024/25 financial year, the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) produced a series of evidence-based advisories to the President aimed at strengthening public procurement systems, mitigating risks associated with party-political funding, and advancing reforms related to whistle-blower protection and support policies. In partnership with the Public Service Commission (PSC), NACAC hosted the International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2024 and the National Dialogue on 10 December 2024, both of which attracted over 500 participants from across state and non-state sectors. These inclusive engagements enabled a critical assessment of the institutionalisation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS), with stakeholder reflections playing a pivotal role in informing this annual review and prioritising interventions in the NACS 2020–2030 Implementation Plan.

A Monitoring and Reporting Framework to review the implementation of NACS and provide recommendations was also developed in the year under review and tabled at the Steering Committee meeting of 17 March 2025.

A notable legislative development during the period was the enactment of the Public Procurement Act on 23 July 2024. Section 15 of the Act outlines comprehensive procedures for the disbarment of bidders or suppliers who contravene its provisions.

Additionally, the registration of beneficial ownership through the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission was introduced to promote greater transparency in procurement processes. Joint initiatives between state institutions and the private sector further strengthened efforts to prevent and combat corruption and related crimes by leveraging combined capacity.

Engagements with the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB, and STIs (2023-2028).

During the 2024/25 financial year, The Presidency remained committed to promoting nation-building and social cohesion by supporting public health and development initiatives through the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC), under the leadership of the Deputy President. These engagements were central to spearheading the country's integrated response and fostering collaboration in the executing of the National Strategic Plan for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Tuberculosis (TB), and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) (2023-2028).

A major development in this area was the publication of findings from the Sixth South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, Behaviour and Communication Survey (SABSSM VI). According to the report, HIV prevalence declined from 14.0 percent in 2017 to 12.7 percent in 2022, representing a reduction of approximately 107 000 people living with HIV—from 7.9 million to 7.8 million. This reflects positive momentum in reducing new infections and extending life expectancy through treatment. Nonetheless, HIV prevalence remains alarmingly high among certain demographics, including women aged 40–44 (38 percent) and men aged 45–49 (23 percent), warranting continued focus on gendered and age-specific interventions.

The UNAIDS set a global target of 95-95-95 aimed at ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030, by focussing on three key areas: 95 percent of people living with HIV should know their HIV status; 95 percent of those who know their status should be on treatment; 95 percent of those on treatment should have a suppressed viral load indicating that the virus is being effectively controlled. As of October 2024, South Africa achieved 96-79-94 against the UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets, indicating substantial progress in HIV diagnosis, treatment, and viral suppression. However, at the same time, concerning trends were also observed in that it was reported that the number of patients receiving treatment in January 2024 (the Total Remaining on ART (TROA)) was lower than in December 2023, representing a break from the hitherto typical pattern of annual increases. The stats indicate an unusual plateau between October and November 2024 followed by a sharp decline, which would seem to indicate the potential for programmatic or systemic weaknesses in ART retention.

The Presidency, working through SANAC, remains resolute in integrating HIV prevention and treatment within broader nation-building strategies to promote resilience, inclusivity, and sustainable development. These efforts align with South Africa's commitment to the 2030 global HIV targets and the realisation of a healthier, more equitable society.

Engaging with business on strategic programmes of government

Following the President's call for enhanced collaboration with social partners, The Presidency initiated a structured engagement programme with organised business to support national interventions in key economic sectors, energy, transport and logistics, and crime and corruption. These engagements are coordinated through high-level meetings chaired by the President and attended by Cabinet Ministers from the Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESEID) cluster, business leaders, Directors-General, state-owned enterprise (SOE) executives, and other key officials. This partnership represents a significant step toward leveraging combined public and private capabilities to address systemic constraints and accelerate economic recovery.

Oversight of the partnership is provided by the Joint Strategic Oversight Committee (JSOC), chaired by the Director-General in The Presidency, and composed of senior business executives and key government administrators. The JSOC coordinates the implementation of workstreams led by sector-specific bodies: the National Energy Crisis Committee (NECC) on energy; the National Logistics Crisis Committee on freight and transport; and the Joint Initiative on Crime and Corruption, law enforcement and accountability. The Director-General chairs all three structures to ensure strategic coherence and alignment across sectors.

Based on the successful foundation laid in the first year of implementation, government and business jointly identified priority actions for the 2024/25 financial year. These priorities are being implemented and are progressing in accordance with the agreed timelines, thereby reinforcing the collaborative model for problem-solving and national renewal.

Promotion of National Pride and Recognition of Excellence through the National Orders Programme

On 30 April 2024, The Presidency hosted the National Orders Awards Ceremony at the Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guesthouse, to acknowledge and celebrate extraordinary individuals whose work has shaped and enriched the South African democratic project.

The event honoured recipients selected from 158 public nominations received in 2023, reflecting broad societal recognition of excellence across various fields. The National Orders are the highest honours bestowed by the country

recognising both citizens and international allies who have significantly contributed to the achievement of freedom, justice, and prosperity.

The awards acknowledge not only personal accomplishments but also collective efforts to build a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, and prosperous South Africa. The ceremony served not only as a platform for recognising excellence but also as a reaffirmation of South Africa's core constitutional values. Through these awards, The Presidency continues to cultivate a sense of national pride and unity, and to encourage all South Africans to contribute to the country's ongoing transformation.

B. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts

Policy and Programme priorities

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policy/programmes to enhance governance, state capacity and service delivery:

- Monitoring of Special Investigating Unit (SIU) referrals.
- Implementation of the State Capture Commission Action Plan.
- Facilitate interventions in identified areas that have governance challenges and service delivery failures.
- Oversee the implementation of the District Development Model and conduct oversight visits.
- Strengthen executive accountability to the legislature.
- Strengthen the development and implementation of the Legislative Programme.

Achievements

Monitoring of Special Investigating Unit (SIU) referrals

As part of efforts to enhance accountability and transparency, The Presidency produced quarterly tracking reports that provide updates on the status of recommendations made in Special Investigating Unit (SIU) reports.

In the reporting period, a total of 784 SIU reports were tracked and categorised according to their implementation status. Of these, 196 reports were marked as received, indicating that the relevant authorities have acknowledged and begun processing the recommendations. A further 87 reports were partially received, meaning only some aspects of the recommendations have been acted upon. A total of 419 reports remain outstanding, representing the largest category and indicating that action is still pending from the relevant stakeholders.

Additionally, 80 reports fall under the not applicable category, which refers to SIU reports that either contain no recommendations or are classified as Interim Reports.



Two reports are noted as delayed, primarily due to the recommendations being subjected to ongoing judicial review processes. The remaining reports are still in process and currently under assessment, and therefore listed as blank in the tracking system.

This tracking exercise serves as a vital oversight mechanism to ensure that the outcomes of SIU investigations lead to timely and appropriate action, thereby strengthening public sector integrity and governance.

Implementation of the State Capture Commission Action Plan

The Presidency has consistently supported the work of the State Capture Commission and remains committed to overseeing the implementation of its extensive recommendations. These efforts form part of broader measures to restore public trust, strengthen institutions, and promote accountability within the state.

As outlined in the President's Response Plan, government committed to undertaking 60 specific actions in response to the 352 recommendations contained in the State Capture Commission report. As of the end of Quarter four, progress tracking indicates that just under half of these actions, 44 out of 60, have been recorded as either complete or complete with further work required. This demonstrates meaningful progress in addressing the Commission's findings, while acknowledging that continued effort and interdepartmental coordination are required to fully implement the remaining actions.

Facilitate interventions in identified areas that have governance challenges and service delivery failures

In response to South Africa's growing water challenges, President Cyril Ramaphosa delegated the Deputy President to lead the newly established Water Task Team. This strategic intervention aims to strengthen government's coordination efforts to resolve water supply-related issues, particularly at the local government level.

The key objective of the Water Task Team is to address institutional capacity weaknesses that hinder the effective management and delivery of water services. The urgency of this intervention is underscored by the reality that existing water infrastructure in urban and peri-urban areas is overburdened and often inadequate to meet the demands of growing populations. Ageing and poorly maintained infrastructure, and ineffective management by water service authorities, particularly in smaller towns and municipalities, compound the situation. These challenges have led to inconsistent water supply and compromised water quality for both domestic and industrial use. The focus on water supply is thus critical, as the failure to ensure reliable water provision poses a significant threat to water security, economic development, and industrial growth

ultimately undermining the country's broader development goals and the quality of life of its citizens.

In fulfilment of his delegated role and part of a broader outreach programme to address water shortages and interruptions in specific localities, the Deputy President led a site visit by the Water Task Team to eThekwini Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal on 12 April 2024. The visit aimed to engage with provincial and local leadership on pressing water supply issues and to explore urgent, sustainable solutions. During the visit, the team assessed key water infrastructure, including supply lines and reservoirs, to determine their capacity to meet the needs of the surrounding communities and to identify immediate and long-term interventions required to improve service delivery.

The District Development Model (DDM) and oversight visits conducted

The District Development Model (DDM) is a coordinated approach designed to ensure that all three spheres of government, the national, provincial, and local work together to address the concerns of communities and accelerate development. It aims to eliminate the fragmentation or 'silo mentality' which often hampers service delivery, by promoting joint planning and implementation.

As the national champion of the DDM, President Cyril Ramaphosa is responsible for ensuring effective intergovernmental cooperation and continues to lead efforts to strengthen oversight in this area. During the Sixth Administration, the President expanded DDM oversight engagements to include visits to all nine provinces, engaging directly with provincial leadership on their strategic development priorities.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the President undertook two DDM Oversight visits in the first half of the year: the first in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality in the Northern Cape on 9 May 2024, and the second in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in Gauteng on 23 August 2024. In addition, the President held four oversight engagements with provincial executives: Limpopo on 1 November 2024, KwaZulu-Natal on 7 November 2024, Mpumalanga on 9 December 2024, and Gauteng on 6 March 2025.

In addition to oversight visits, the President conducted an Imbizo on 8 November 2024 in Umgababa, eThekwini, KwaZulu-Natal, to engage citizens and stakeholders on local service delivery challenges. On 7 November 2024, he also held a specialised DDM engagement with business, labour, and civil society representatives to provide a report-back on the work of the Presidential eThekini Working Group (PeWG).

Building on the lessons learned from this initiative, the fourth quarter saw the launch of the Presidential Johannesburg Working Group (PJWG). This structure was formally established

on 7 March 2025 through a strategic engagement involving the President, members of the national and provincial executives, and the leadership of the City of Johannesburg. These engagements reflect the President's ongoing commitment to institutionalising the DDM as a vehicle for effective, integrated governance and improved service delivery nationwide.

Strengthening executive accountability to the legislature.

In line with section 85(2)(d) of the Constitution, the President exercises executive authority together with Cabinet members by preparing and initiating legislation. A key aspect of this function is the development of the Executive's Legislative Programme and the monitoring of its implementation in Parliament. As part of strengthening executive accountability to the legislature, the Deputy President, in his capacity as Leader of Government Business (LOGB), presents a report at every Cabinet meeting. This report provides updates on the Executive's engagements in Parliament in accordance with the agreed Parliamentary Programme, the status of bills before Parliament, and, as part of Parliament's oversight of the Executive, the progress on outstanding parliamentary questions, both oral and written.

During the year under review, the Deputy President actively fulfilled his parliamentary responsibilities. The Deputy President appeared before the National Assembly on 5 September and 31 October 2024, and before the National Council of Provinces on 7 November, 5 December 2024, and 27 March 2025. In total, the Deputy President appeared five times to respond to questions for oral reply, answering 12 questions in the National Assembly and 18 in the National Council of Provinces.

Furthermore, in September 2024, the President appointed the Deputy President as Chairperson of the Government of National Unity (GNU) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). The CHM as a structure was established to resolve policy disagreements within the 10-member GNU. The Office of the LOGB was designated as the secretariat of the CHM, with responsibility for providing administrative and technical support to the CHM and its sub-committees. Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for the CHM have been developed.

Since its inception, the GNU Clearing House Mechanism convened five times, which reflects significant progress in improving coordination, coherence in policy implementation, and the overall strengthening of executive accountability.

Strengthening the development and implementation of the Legislative Programme

Following a request made in November 2024 for legislative proposals from Cabinet Ministers for the 2025 Legislative Programme, as well as for the full term of the Seventh Administration, the Deputy President submitted the cabinet-approved Legislative Programme of the Executive to

Parliament on 3 March 2025. The LOGB will continue to oversee the introduction and processing of priority legislation throughout the 2025 Parliamentary session and indeed, the full Parliamentary term.

The President addressed Parliament at the Opening of Parliament in July 2024 and again delivered the State of the Nation Address (SONA) on 6 February 2025. In addition to these, the President was also required to undertake a special address on the urgent concern surrounding foodborne illnesses, on 15 November 2024. In the special address, the President spoke of the devastating impact of the outbreak of foodborne illnesses, which included the tragic loss of more than 23 children. His message emphasised the importance of food safety and the measures needed to prevent further tragedies.

C. Facilitated investment, trade promotion, economic growth, and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

Policy and Programme priorities

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policy/programmes in advancement of the achievement of strategic outcome three.

1. Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) and Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI).
2. Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC).
3. Implementation of the Operation Vulindlela Economic Reform Programme (OV).
4. Implementation of the National Logistics Crisis Committee on freight and transport (NLCC) intervention on the Freight Logistics Roadmap.
5. Oversee the Implementation of the Just Energy Transition (JET) Implementation Plan.
6. Fast-tracking land reform and strengthening of agricultural support programmes.

Achievements

Presidential Employment Stimulus and Presidential Youth Employment Intervention

The Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) was created to address the severe economic fallout of the coronavirus pandemic. However, the issue of unemployment predates the pandemic and remains an ongoing challenge post the pandemic.

Since its launch in October 2020, the Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES), together with the Public Employment Programmes (PEPs) and livelihood support interventions, has been scaled up significantly. Its largest programme, the Basic Education Employment Initiative, has placed young people as school assistants in over 23 000 schools, making it the country's



largest youth employment programme. Beyond the impact of the scale of programme and its numbers, the PEPs have already delivered significant qualitative outcomes. In the first instance, meaningful work experience - for young people in particular, and many of whom had never worked before – the absence of which has long been reported as a key barrier to labour market entry. In addition, the work undertaken in the PEPs constitute real social value, providing support to people engaged in livelihood activities and forms of self-employment, in sectors such as, agriculture, early learning schooling, the creative arts and other youth enterprises.

The Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI) concluded the 2024/25 financial year with significant progress made towards its stated targets. Established in 2021, the National Pathway Management Network now reaches more than 4.6 million young people. Young people have been supported to access just over 1.57 million earning opportunities, including those delivered through the Presidential Employment Stimulus, the revitalised National Youth Service, and private sector efforts such as the Youth Employment Service. A significant achievement of the PYEI is that the vast majority of earning opportunities have been accessed by the traditionally most excluded youth.

Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC)

In October 2019, President Cyril Ramaphosa established the Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC), comprising leading economists to provide expert economic policy advice directly to the President. The importance of advice was particularly pertinent in the context of the country's pressing challenges of low economic growth, high unemployment, and persistent inequality. These domestic issues would be further compounded by unexpected global shocks, including the Covid-19 pandemic and the economic fallout from the Russia-Ukraine conflict, as well as local crises such as the July 2021 unrest and economic effect of the ongoing electricity supply disruptions. While councillors were initially appointed to serve for an initial three-year term, this was later extended to coincide with the end of the current government's term.

In the year under review, the PEAC's work included the preparation of detailed advisory papers for the President and the formulation of a comprehensive work plan aimed at tackling South Africa's critical economic challenges while identifying emerging opportunities for sustainable development.

Implementation of the Operation Vulindlela Economic Reform Programme

Operation Vulindlela Economic Reform Programme (OV) has made remarkable strides in executing structural economic reforms to boost the country's economy and played a critical role in driving the implementation of existing reforms

across key sectors. These sectors include energy, logistics, telecommunications, water, and visa policy. The Operation Vulindlela Phase I Review Report, published on 22 May 2024, provided a comprehensive assessment of the progress made in implementing economic reforms between 2020 and 2024.

Significant progress was made in the energy sector to unlock private investment and improve energy security. The landmark Electricity Regulation Amendment Act 4 of 2024, which came into effect on 1 January 2025, established South Africa's first competitive wholesale electricity market and set out the roles and responsibilities of the newly introduced Transmission System Operator (TSO).

Additionally, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approved two critical frameworks: the Net Billing Framework in January 2025 and the National Wheeling Framework in March 2025. Both frameworks aim to incentivise private sector participation in electricity generation and were developed collaboratively under the National Energy Crisis Committee (NECOM), with support from Operation Vulindlela (OV). A dedicated work stream has also been established under NECOM to focus on Electricity Distribution Industry (EDI) reform. This team is currently developing an EDI Reform Roadmap, scheduled for completion by June 2025. The roadmap will address existing challenges in distribution networks and improve the operational and financial sustainability of electricity distributors.

Progress in the logistics sector has centred on opening the rail network to private operators. A major milestone was achieved with the publication of the final Network Statement by Transnet on 19 December 2024. This document governs how train-operating companies can access the rail network and promises to be a key enabler for private competition in the rail sector.

The water sector has also seen key institutional reform with the National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency Act 23 of 2024 coming into effect on 7 February 2025. The Act establishes a new agency responsible for developing and managing national water infrastructure. Importantly, the agency will have the capacity to mobilise private financing for infrastructure projects, using innovative funding models to address critical gaps in water resource development.

Reforms in the hemp and cannabis sector are advancing with the development of regulations under the Cannabis for Private Purposes Act 7 of 2022. The finalisation of these regulations is essential for the Act's implementation and will provide a comprehensive legal framework for the growth of the hemp and cannabis industry in South Africa.

Progress has also been made in modernising South Africa's visa system. On 18 October 2024, the Minister of Home Affairs gazetted the criteria for the new Points-Based System for work

visa adjudication. This system introduces greater flexibility and responsiveness in attracting skilled professionals and investment into the country.

Operation Vulindlela (OV) Phase II will be officially launched on 7 May 2025 by the President. This phase of OV is designed to further fast-track economic reforms, with a particular focus on spatial inequality, local government efficiency, and digital transformation.

Implementation of the NLCC intervention on the Freight Logistics Roadmap

In response to persistent challenges in South Africa's freight logistics system, Cabinet adopted the Freight Logistics Roadmap in December 2023, which is the strategic plan to address structural inefficiencies and unlocking growth within the sector. The plan sets out a comprehensive framework for reforming logistics infrastructure, systems, and operations. Further to the plan, Cabinet established the National Logistics Crisis Committee (NLCC) as a central mechanism to drive and coordinate the urgently required reforms. The NLCC brought together key government departments and agencies in a unified effort to oversee the implementation of the Freight Logistics Roadmap aimed at restoring efficiency, enhancing competitiveness, and improving resilience across the country's logistics value chain. The roadmap includes measures aimed at improving operational performance at ports, revitalising the rail network, enhancing road freight efficiency, and increasing private-sector participation.

A significant component of the reform programme has been the opening of rail access to third-party operators to promote competition in the sector, while the rail infrastructure remains a state asset under state ownership. A key milestone in this regard was the publication of the 2024/25 Network Statement on 20 December 2024, which provided updated guidelines for third-party access to the rail network. Recommendations from the Interim Rail Economic Regulatory Capacity (IRERC) are set to be incorporated into the 2025/26 Network Statement to further strengthen regulatory oversight. The application process for third-party access was extended to 27 February 2025, with the rail network now open across all corridors. Additionally, the process for applying proposed rail access tariffs for 2025/26 for rail operators is currently underway. A major operational milestone in the plan was achieved with the successful 100 percent migration of relevant Transnet staff to the new Transnet Rail Infrastructure Manager. To modernise port operations and enhance throughput capacity at the country's largest container terminal - the Durban Container Terminal 2 - a private-sector preferred bidder has been identified to invest in and manage operations.

Oversee the implementation of the JET Implementation Plan

The year 2024 marked a significant milestone in South Africa's climate and energy reform agenda, as it was the first year of implementing the Just Energy Transition (JET) following the Cabinet's approval of the JET Implementation Plan 2023–2027 (JET IP) in November 2023. The implementation of the JET IP laid the foundation for a comprehensive and inclusive transition towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy, while ensuring that the transition is socially just and economically inclusive.

Under the Seventh Administration, the President reconstituted the Just Energy Transition (JET) Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to provide political leadership and coordination for the JET programme. The IMC comprises ten Cabinet Ministers and is chaired by the Minister of Electricity and Energy. This high-level committee ensures alignment across government and provides oversight for the execution of JET interventions across sectors.

The JET Project Management Unit (PMU), housed in The Presidency, has been established and is now fully operational. The PMU has put in place a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework, ensuring that implementation is tracked effectively and transparently. An informative JET website has been launched to enhance public communication, and an online JET Grants Register has been developed to increase transparency in the allocation of transition-related funding.

A key achievement in 2024 was the operationalisation of the JET Funding Platform, which is designed to link eligible JET projects with appropriate grant financing. This platform is a critical tool to mobilise resources and support priority projects aligned with the JET IP. The second submission window for project proposals for the platform closed on 21 February 2025, reflecting growing engagement from stakeholders and implementers.

Institutional structures within key state institutions have also been established to drive progress across the six priority JET portfolios. These portfolios cover critical sectors such as electricity infrastructure, economic diversification in Mpumalanga, electric vehicles, green hydrogen, municipal governance and support, and new energy vehicles.

Progress in these areas is foundational to achieving South Africa's just and equitable energy transition objectives.

A significant legal and policy advancement was the signing into law of the Climate Change Act 15 of 2024 on 23 July 2024. This landmark legislation provides a statutory framework to guide South Africa's response to climate change and strengthens the legal basis for climate governance, including the implementation of JET-related policies and commitments.



Fast-tracking land reform and strengthening of agricultural support programmes

The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Land Reform and Agriculture plays a critical role in providing political oversight and strategic direction for the implementation of Cabinet decisions related to land reform, agrarian transformation, and anti-poverty interventions. Its primary objective is to enhance institutional coordination and accelerate the pace of land reform while supporting efforts to build an inclusive and thriving agricultural sector.

As part of ongoing efforts to celebrate progress and engage with stakeholders, the Deputy President, in his capacity as Chairperson of the IMC, conducted a high-level engagement with approximately 400 local farmers, agricultural stakeholders, and commodity groups. The engagement focused on discussing strategies to expand the agricultural sector, stimulate economic growth, and create sustainable job opportunities within the Free State province.

D. Advanced South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

Policy and Programme priorities:

South Africa continues to advance its global and continental relations through effective leadership and strategic coordination, positioning itself as a key actor in regional, continental, and international diplomacy. Central to this approach is the alignment of foreign policy with national interests and development priorities, while contributing meaningfully to broader continental objectives. The country remains committed to asserting its political leadership, upholding its moral authority, and deepening integration into the global economy. These efforts not only reinforce South Africa's standing on the world stage but also contribute to shaping international discourse in ways that support inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Achievements

Throughout the year, President Cyril Ramaphosa and Deputy President Paul Mashatile, along with designated representatives, engaged in a wide range of bilateral and multilateral fora. These diplomatic engagements were instrumental in influencing key foreign policy discussions and forging partnerships that align with South Africa's socio-economic goals and national interests.

A notable milestone was South Africa's assumption of the G20 Presidency for the year 2025, a historic moment that places the country at the forefront of global economic governance. As G20 President, South Africa will host a series of high-level engagements, culminating in the G20 Leaders' Summit in November 2025. This position offers South Africa a significant platform to advance the interests of the Global South, advocate

for inclusive global economic reform, and promote sustainable development within multilateral frameworks.

In support of regional economic development, President Ramaphosa led South Africa's delegation to the 44th Ordinary Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), held on 17 August 2024 in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Summit, themed "Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustained Economic Growth and Development towards an Industrialised SADC", focused on harnessing innovation to advance regional industrialisation. The event also marked the 30th anniversary of South Africa's membership in SADC, reflecting its enduring commitment to regional integration. The President participated in key discussions on food and nutrition security, public health, and the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. Importantly, President Ramaphosa signed two regional legal instruments: the SADC Declaration on Accelerating Action to End AIDS as a Public Health Threat in the Region by 2030, and the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, both of which are strongly aligned with South Africa's national development agenda.

On the continental front, President Cyril Ramaphosa was among 51 African Heads of State and Government who participated in the 2024 Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). This high-level gathering addressed shared opportunities and challenges between China and Africa regions that together comprise a third of the global population. The Summit adopted the FOCAC Beijing Action Plan (2025–2027), which underscores the mutual commitment to advancing human development, ensuring collective security, and fostering respect for cultural diversity. As part of its commitment, China pledged R900 billion over the next three years to support ten partnership initiatives aligned with both the Belt and Road Initiative and the African Union's Agenda 2063. These initiatives encompass trade, healthcare, green development, rural revitalisation, industrial chain cooperation, connectivity, people-to-people exchanges, and shared security.

President Cyril Ramaphosa travelled to Kazan in the Russian Federation to lead South Africa's participation in the XVI BRICS Summit. The summit was held from 22 to 24 October 2024 under the theme: "Strengthening Multilateralism for Just Global Development and Security."

South Africa played a significant role in peacekeeping missions in 2024, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mozambique. The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was actively involved in the **Southern African Development Community Mission in the DRC (SAMIDRC)**, which had its mandate extended until December 2025. In addition, South Africa contributed to the Southern African Development Community Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM).

South Africa continued to be actively involved in international discussions regarding the conflict in Gaza. In 2024, South Africa filed a case against Israel at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), accusing it of genocide in Gaza. The ICJ ruled that Israel must take measures to prevent harm to Palestinians.

E. Functional, effective and integrated Presidency administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.

Policy and Programme priorities:

In the year under review, The Presidency has provided strategic and administrative support within The Presidency in fulfilment of its mandate and mission, in the following areas:

1. Macro-reconfiguration of government.
2. Optimisation of The Presidency service delivery model and macro-structure.
3. Inauguration 2024 project.

Achievements

Macro-reconfiguration of Government

Constitutionally, The Presidency plays a critical role in ensuring smooth transitions and the effective functioning of government pursuant to an election or any event occasioning a transition of political power. It helps shape the structure of a new administration, ensuring that it aligns with the new leadership's vision for governance. By overseeing institutional transitions, The Presidency fosters continuity, strengthens accountability, and supports the establishment of a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

This process is essential for maintaining stability, preventing disruptions in public service delivery, and promoting efficient governance. A well-structured administration can address national priorities effectively, ensuring that policies are implemented in a way that benefits citizens.

As part of the National Macro-Reorganisation of Government (NMOG) process, a multi-departmental task team was initially responsible for developing proposals regarding the configuration of the Seventh administration for the President's consideration. This initiative aimed to enhance government efficiency, align structures with national priorities, and support the broader vision of a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

The second phase of the project has focused on implementing the changes introduced by the President regarding the reconfiguration of government, as announced in 2024 to enhance the effectiveness of the government in delivering on its mandate.

Optimisation of The Presidency service delivery model and structure

The Presidency has undertaken a comprehensive review of its institutional capacity to effectively fulfil its constitutional and policy mandates. These mandates include key functions such as policy coordination, accelerating economic reforms, managing national security, and facilitating service delivery.

The review revealed that The Presidency's organisational structure—shaped more by historical evolution than by deliberate design—was not fully equipped to meet the demands of a modern, strategic, and responsive centre of government. The review identified challenges in policy agility, data and technology integration, government-wide coordination, and the ability to drive outcomes efficiently and at scale.

To address these shortcomings, The Presidency launched an institutional reform process aimed at developing a fit-for-purpose structure aligned with its strategic role at the centre of government. Central to this transformation was the creation of a revised Service Delivery Model (SDM), designed to correct past inefficiencies and promote integration, responsiveness, and adaptability. The new SDM is anchored on principles of cross-government coordination, improved service delivery, policy coherence, and strategic resource allocation for measurable impact.

A significant milestone in this reform agenda was the approval of the SDM in December 2024, followed by the finalisation of the aligned Business Case in March 2025 supported by accompanying macro and micro functional structures. This Business Case outlines the implementation plan and resourcing strategy required to implement the new SDM and organisational structure of The Presidency. Together, these reforms form the foundation of a modernised, high-performing institution, enabling The Presidency to function as a strategic hub that effectively supports the President and Deputy President in leading and coordinating national priorities across all spheres of government.

Additionally, these reforms will strengthen The Presidency's role in supporting the Head of the Public Administration (HOPA) function of building a professional public service. This emerging responsibility will oversee the coordination of operational and administrative matters pertaining to the career incidents, knowledge gaps, state capacity and delivery of services of all national Directors-General.

Ultimately, these changes aim not only to enhance The Presidency's internal capacity but also to ensure that government as a whole is more responsive, citizen-focused, and accountable in executing its mandate.



Additionally, as part of the optimisation project, The Presidency is embarking on a digital transformation initiative. A digital transformation specialist has been procured to support the full modernisation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and drive the organisation's overall digital transformation. A comprehensive master plan will be developed, implemented, and monitored by the newly established Digital Transformation Committee.

Inauguration 2024 project

The Seventh democratic National Election in South Africa was held on 29 April 2024. The inauguration of the President pursuant to this, was a significant event marking the official start of the Seventh Administration since the advent of democracy and the new Presidential term of office.

Preparations for the inauguration had begun in 2023 with the establishment of an Inauguration Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), comprising relevant ministers and chaired by the Minister in The Presidency. In mid-2023, the IMC set up a Strategic Planning Committee (SPC), made up of Directors-General from key departments and chaired by the Director-General in The Presidency, to oversee detailed planning and coordination. The SPC was supported by an Inauguration Project Office, led by senior Presidency staff, supported by seasoned project managers seconded from government departments and parastatals.

On 19 June 2024 the President-elect was inaugurated at the Nelson Mandela Amphitheatre of the Union Buildings. The ceremony was witnessed by South African and international guests, including South African royalty, Members of Parliament, representatives of political parties, leaders of organised labour, business and civil society organisations, religious leaders and South Africans who have excelled in various capacities and endeavours.

Table 3.I.1: Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
1. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	1.1. Review of the implementation of the GBV&FNSP (Including actions to promote economic inclusion of women, prevention, criminal justice, response and research)	1.1.1. Number of reviews of the implementation of the GBV&FNSP, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability	Review on the implementation of the NSP on GBV with recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability conducted by March 2023	1x review produced of the implementation of the GBV&FNSP, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability, conducted by March 2024	1x review of the implementation of the GBV&FNSP, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability, conducted by March 2025	1 review of the implementation of the GBV&FNSP, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability, conducted by March 2025	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.2. Public engaged to promote nation building and social cohesion	1.2.1. Number of public engagements to promote nation building and social cohesion	10 engagements conducted to mobilise society, promote social cohesion and accelerate social transformation	7x engagements conducted to mobilise society, and promote nation building and social cohesion	4x public engagements to promote nation building and social cohesion	9 public engagements were conducted to promote nation-building and social cohesion	The indicator was overachieved by 5	The number of engagements are ascertained by the requests forwarded to the President subsequent to the finalisation of the Plan
	1.3. Stakeholders engaged to promote the country's social transformation agenda (e.g., SANAC, civil society partners, HRDC, military veterans, traditional leaders, business sector, inter-faith sector, moral regeneration)	1.3.1. Number of engagements with stakeholders to promote the country's social transformation agenda	24 engagements conducted On implementation With partners and Stakeholders to promote the country's social transformation agenda (e.g., SANAC, Engagement with Social Partners, HRDC, COVID-19 Vaccines IMC and mobilisation efforts, Military Veterans)	27 engagements conducted with partners and stakeholders to promote the country's social transformation agenda	16x engagements with stakeholders to promote the country's social transformation agenda	36 engagements with stakeholders to promote the country's social transformation agenda	The target was overachieved by 20	The overachievement on this indicator is due to the increased interest in the work of The Presidency as it relates to working with social partners, the Deputy President being assigned the role of chairing the GNU Clearing House Mechanism and the upcoming convening of the National Dialogue.
	1.4. Dashboards tracking the implementation of the business partnership action plan (i.e.: focal areas of energy, logistics and crime and corruption)	1.4.1. Number of dashboards tracking progress on the implementation of the business partnership action plan	-	4 synthesis reports produced on the engagements with business on the strategic programmes of government	4x dashboards tracking progress on the implementation of the business partnership action plan	4 dashboards produced tracking progress on the implementation of the business partnership action plan produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.5. National Orders Ceremony hosted	1.5.1. Annual National Orders Ceremony implemented	-	2023 National Orders Ceremony was held on 28 April 2024	2024 National Orders Ceremony implemented	The national orders ceremony was held on 30 April 2024.	None. Target met	None. Target met
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.1. Dashboards tracking the recommendations arising from the reports issued by the SIU	2.1.1. Number of Dashboards tracking the recommendations arising from the reports	4 reports produced on the SIU proclamations issued	4 monitoring reports on received SIU reports	2x dashboards tracking the recommendations arising from the reports issued by the SIU	2 dashboards produced tracking the recommendations arising from the reports issued by the SIU	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.2. Progress in the implementation of the President's response to the recommendations of the State Capture Commission	2.2.1. Percentage of State Capture Commission response actions completed or on track	-	2x monitoring reports on implementation of State Capture Commission Action Plan	60% of State Capture Commission response actions completed or on track	73% of State Capture Commission response actions completed or on track	The target was overachieved by 13	The overachievement was due to the new expanded tracking method with no previous baseline resulted in higher performance scores than anticipated.
	2.3. Review of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy	2.3.1. Number of reviews of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability	-	2 monitoring reports produced on implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) workplan	2x reviews of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability	2 reviews conducted of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability, conducted.	None. Target met	None. Target met



Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.4. Interventions to support implementation of the District Development Model (DDM)	2.4.1. Number of facilitated interventions in support of DDM implementation	4 facilitated intervention undertaken	4 facilitated interventions conducted in identified areas with governance challenges and service delivery failures	4x facilitated interventions in support of DDM implementation	5 facilitated intervention conducted in support of DDM implementation	The target was overachieved by 1.	The service delivery interventions undertaken in the year under review were informed by the need to prioritise the resolution of water and sanitation challenges in municipalities. The establishment of the Water Task Team, chaired by the Deputy President, necessitated that the Water Task Team undertake oversight visits in support of resolving water challenges being experienced across the country.
	2.5. District oversight visits on the DDM model and local government interventions	2.5.1. Number of synthesis reports on the district oversight visits conducted	Annual Report on the Performance of Districts against the strategic indicators	2 synthesis reports produced on the district oversight visits conducted	2x synthesis reports on the district oversight visits conducted	2 synthesis reports produced on the district oversight visits conducted	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.6. Reports on the Leader of Government Business' work to strengthen Executive accountability	2.6.1. Number of reports on the Leader of Government Business' work to strengthen Executive accountability	Annual report produced on strengthening Executive and parliamentary accountability	2 reports produced on the Leader of Government Business' work to strengthen Executive accountability	2x reports on the Leader of Government Business' work to strengthen Executive accountability	2 Reports produced on the Leader of Government Business' work to strengthen Executive accountability	None. Target met	None. Target met
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	3.1. Advisory papers prepared by the Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC)	3.1.1. Number of compilations of advisory papers prepared by the PEAC	-	2 synthesis reports produced on advisory papers prepared by the Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC)	1x compilation of advisory papers prepared by the PEAC in the 2023/24 financial year	1 compilation of advisory papers prepared by the PEAC in the 2023/24 financial year was produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
	3.2. Dashboards tracking the implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) and Presidential Youth Employment (PYEI) programme	3.2.1. Number of dashboards tracking the implementation of the PES and PYEI programme	670 989 employment opportunities facilitated, including the number of youth supported through the Presidential Employment Stimulus and Presidential Youth Employment Intervention	2 tracking reports produced on employment opportunities and livelihoods supported through the Presidential Employment Stimulus and Presidential Youth Employment Intervention	2x dashboards tracking the implementation of the PES and PYEI programme	2 dashboards tracking the implementation of the PES and PYEI programme produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
	3.3. Dashboards tracking implementation of the Operation Vulindlela Economic Reform Programme (Including: energy, telecommunication, ports and rail, critical skills, visas, water sector, title deeds)	3.3.1. Number of dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of the Operation Vulindlela reforms	4 Report produced on the implementation of Operation Vulindlela economic reform programme	2 tracking reports produced on the implementation of Operation Vulindlela Reform Programme	2x dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of the Operation Vulindlela reforms	2 dashboards tracking progress produced in the implementation of the Operation Vulindlela reforms produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
	3.4. Dashboards tracking implementation of the Energy Action Plan	3.4.1. Number of dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of the Energy Action Plan	-	-	4x dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of the Energy Action Plan	4 dashboard tracking progress produced in the implementation of the Energy Action Plan.	None. Target met	None. Target met

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	3.5. Dashboards tracking progress in the responsibilities arising from the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Minister for Electricity and the Minister of Public Enterprises	3.5.1. Number of dashboards tracking progress in the responsibilities arising from the MOU	-	-	4x dashboards tracking progress in the responsibilities arising from the MOU	The dashboard were not produced.	The target was underachieved by 4	The MoU expired in May 2024, and following the 7th Administration, the Minister of Electricity assumed responsibility as the Shareholder for Eskom.
	3.6. Dashboards tracking implementation of the interventions under the National Logistics Crisis Committee (NLCC) focus on the Freight Logistics Roadmap	3.6.1. Number of dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of NLCC interventions on the Freight Logistics Roadmap	-	-	2x dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of NLCC interventions on the Freight Logistics Roadmap	2 dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of NLCC interventions on the Freight Logistics Roadmap produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
	3.7. Progress updates on the Just Energy Transition (JET) Implementation Plan	3.7.1. Number of progress updates on the JET Implementation Plan	-	-	2x progress updates on the JET Implementation Plan	2 progress updates produced on the JET Implementation Plan.	None. Target met	None. Target met
	3.8. Stakeholders engaged on government's land reform and agricultural support programme	3.8.1. Number of engagements with stakeholders on government's land reform and agricultural support programme	2 x performance monitoring reports on the implementation of decisions emanating from the Cabinet and the IMC on Land Reform	2x monitoring reports on the government's programme with respect to fast-tracking land reform and strengthening of agricultural support programmes/interventions	4x engagements with stakeholders on government's land reform and agricultural support programme	4 engagements conducted with stakeholders on government's land reform and agricultural support programme.	None. Target met	None. Target met
4. Advanced South Africa's global and continental relations through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	4.1. Multilateral or bilateral forums either hosted by South Africa, or where South Africa engages, to advance the National interest	4.1.1. Number of multilateral or bilateral forums either hosted by SA, or where SA engages actively to shape the agenda and outcomes of South Africa's foreign policy	4 multilateral forums convened either hosted by SA, or where SA engages actively to shape the agenda and outcomes of South Africa's foreign policy	10x multilateral or bilateral forums convened either hosted by South Africa, or where South Africa engages to shape the agenda and outcomes of South Africa's foreign policy	8x multilateral or bilateral forums either hosted by South Africa, or where South Africa engages, to advance the National interest	11 multilateral or bilateral forums conducted	The target was overachieved by 3	Requests for bilateral and multilateral engagements, along with their approval, are conducted on a monthly basis and consequently cannot be incorporated into the APP
	4.2. Report on Deputy President's delegated regional and international relations responsibilities	4.2.1. Number of reports on the delegated regional and international relations responsibilities	1x annual report on the Deputy President's role as the Special Envoy to South Sudan	1 report produced on the delegated regional and international relations responsibilities	1x report on the delegated regional and international relations responsibilities	1 report produced on the delegated regional and international relations responsibilities	None. Target met	None. Target met
5. Functional, effective and integrated Presidency's administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.	5.1. External Audit outcome maintained	5.1.1. Audit outcome opinion expressed by the Auditor-General	The Presidency received a clean Audit outcome by the Auditor-General for the 2021/22 financial year.	The Presidency received a clean Audit outcome by the Auditor-General for the 2022/23 financial year.	Clean audit outcome opinion by Auditor-General	Unqualified Audit outcome	Material misstatements identified	Material misstatements of current liabilities and accrual disclosure notes were identified by the auditors in the financial statements
	5.2. Employment equity on transformation and diversity in The Presidency	5.2.1. Percentage of SMS women in Presidency against national targets	50.79% women representation at SMS level	43% women representation at SMS level	50% women representation at SMS level	46% women representation at SMS level	The target was underachieved by 4%	Very few posts were filled during the period under review
		5.2.2. Percentage of PWD employed in Presidency against national targets	2.11% of PWD	2.5% PWD employed	2.5% PWD employed	2.23% PWD employed	The target was underachieved by 0, 27	Very few posts were filled during the period under review



Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
5. Functional, effective and integrated Presidency's administrative systems towards an organisation enabled to achieve its outcomes.	5.3. Payment of suppliers with valid invoices	5.3.1. Turnaround time for payments to suppliers	99.94% of valid invoices paid within 30 days from date of receipt	17 days	30 calendar days on average	15 calendar days on average	The target was overachieved by 15 calendar days on average	The improved payment processes and the use of the credit card facility for travel-related invoices.
	5.4. Targeted procurement	5.4.1. Percentage of procurement spent on businesses owned by women	-	-	40% procurement spent on businesses owned by women	5% procurement spent on businesses owned by women	The target was underachieved by 35%	The main cost drivers for The Presidency are COE, travel and IT, which makes it difficult to meet the 30% women ownership requirement
	5.5. Policy Review	5.5.1. Policy review plan approved for implementation	-	-	2024 Policy Review Plan approved for implementation in Quarter 1	The Plan was presented at MANCO and approved by the COO on 28 June 2024	None. Target met	None. Target met
		5.5.2. Percentage implementation of the Policy Review Plan	-	-	100% implementation of the 2024 Policy Review Plan	32% implementation of the 2024 Policy Review Plan	The target was underachieved by 68%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays by the DBC Consultation Process – Presidency and Organised Labour. • No compliance function to assist managers with policy reviews. • Insufficient HR capacity in business units affects document review. • Inadequate consequence management for missed review deadline
	5.6. Master plan for Presidency ICT modernisation implemented	5.6.1. Level of implementation of a master plan for Presidency ICT modernisation	4 Quarterly Progress Reports produced on the implementation of the ICT business process automation and infrastructure upgrade	4 business processes automated through the implementation of the ICT Modernisation Project	Master plan for Presidency ICT modernisation approved and implemented	The master plan has not yet been approved	No master plan in place	The lack of internal capacity and skills.
	5.7. Optimal delivery model and aligned business case for a fit for purpose Presidency	5.7.1. Business case for a fit for purpose Presidency, aligned to the optimal delivery model, approved for implementation	-	The business case has not been finalised. However, there are consultations taking place towards the development of the Business Case.	Business case for a fit for purpose Presidency, aligned to the optimal delivery model, submitted for approval	The Business Case was finalised and presented to Top Management	None. Target met	None. Target met
	5.8. Progress reports on the Inauguration Project Master Plan	5.8.1. Number of progress reports on the implementation of the Inauguration Project Master Plan	-	3 progress reports produced on the implementation of the Inauguration Project Master Plan	2x progress reports on the implementation of the Inauguration Project Master Plan	2x progress reports on implementation of the Inauguration Project Master Plan produced.	None. Target met	None. Target met
	5.9. Concept for National Macro Organisation of Government (NMOG) 2024	5.9.1. Concept document for NMOG 2024 approved	-	The concept for NMOG developed	Approved NMOG 2024 concept document	Concept document not approved	No evidence of the approval of the Concept Document.	Delay in submitting evidence on the approval of the Concept Document.

Linking performance with budget

The primary cost drivers for the Private Office of the President and the Office of the Deputy President pertain to compensation of employees as well as travel and subsistence for officials. Project and programme leaders are entrusted with specific mandates to support the execution of the President's and Deputy President's responsibilities. Advisors to the President and Deputy President

play a pivotal role in facilitating the execution of commitments and decisions resulting from the engagements of the President and Deputy President.

The administration experienced an increase in expenditure on the compensation of employees due to the salaries and wages associated with appointments of personnel supporting the two new Deputy Ministers.

Sub-programme expenditure

SUB- PROGRAMME NAME	2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
1. Management	434 773	432 309	2 464	408 512	410 785	(2 273)
2. Support services to President	90 009	90 009	-	85 175	85 129	46
3. Support services to Deputy President	66 098	66 098	-	62 213	64 805	(2 574)
4. Ministry	-	-	-	503	35 571	(35 068)
TOTAL	590 880	588 416	2 464	556 421	596 290	(39 869)

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

To strengthen gender equity within The Presidency and in alignment with the Employment Equity Plan, a targeted recruitment strategy is being implemented to increase the representation of female officials across all race groups. Job advertisements for current vacancies will indicate that preference will be given to female candidates, in accordance with the Department's recruitment policy. Furthermore, in instances where a post has been vacated by a female official, efforts will be made to ensure that the position is preferably filled by another female, maintaining progress towards gender equity targets.

In support of The Presidency Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Modernisation Plan, key actions are underway to accelerate implementation. A major milestone has been the appointment of a Digital Transformation Expert, tasked with strengthening the capacity of The Presidency to address digital transformation requirements in a focused and strategic manner. In addition, a Digital Transformation Project Committee has been established to oversee implementation, monitor progress, identify potential risks, and ensure the successful delivery of modernisation initiatives.

To improve the implementation of the Integrated Policy Review Plan, The Presidency is enhancing accountability mechanisms by ensuring that the performance agreements of policy custodians include a key responsibility area specifically focused on the timely review and approval of policies. Custodians will be assessed against this key responsibility area (KRA) to ensure continuous progress. In addition, all overdue policies will be reported to the relevant business managers, to reinforce oversight and ensure regular monitoring and accountability within their respective branches.

In line with recommendations from National Treasury's 2023 review, The Presidency has taken concrete steps to improve procurement efficiency and promote inclusive practices. The use of the Central Supplier Database (CSD) has been optimised, and the procurement approach for Requests for Quotations and tenders has been adjusted to ensure greater inclusion of targeted groups. The Presidency is working closely with National Treasury to explore ways to customise the CSD reporting, ensuring it accurately captures procurement data in alignment with transformation targets. Identified gaps in the current reporting capabilities are being addressed collaboratively to enhance monitoring and reporting effectiveness.

To strengthen audit outcomes, The Presidency has implemented internal controls and introduced additional review processes to improve financial oversight. Emphasis has been placed on providing clear, structured responses to audit findings, with each response detailing corrective actions, responsible individuals, and timelines for resolution. A system-wide process has been implemented to ensure that audit recommendations are implemented timeously, supported by regular monitoring and follow-up. These combined efforts are aimed at fostering a culture of accountability, improving audit outcomes, and ensuring sustained financial integrity across the Department.



3.2. PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

The purpose of this programme is to provide strategic and administrative support to enable Cabinet and the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) to foster accountability and policy coherence through integrated planning, policy coordination and the implementation of the strategic agenda of government.

Sub-Programme:

- I. Cabinet:** To provide strategic and administrative support to enable the Cabinet and FOSAD to foster accountability and policy coherence through integrated planning, policy coordination and the implementation of the strategic agenda of government.

3.2.1 Programme 2 contributes to the following Strategic Outcome of The Presidency:

- Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

Actual Achievements against each Strategic Outcome

A. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

Programme priorities

F. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts

Policy and Programme priorities

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policy/programmes to enhance governance, state capacity and service delivery:

- Strengthen executive accountability to the legislature.
- Strengthening the strategic agenda setting of Cabinet and Cabinet Clusters, and of FOSAD.
- Strengthen the development and implementation of the Legislative Programme.

Achievements

Strengthening executive accountability to the legislature.

During the reporting period, Executive Support provided strategic and administrative support to enable Cabinet and the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) to foster accountability and policy coherence. This was achieved through integrated planning, policy coordination, and support

for the implementation of government's strategic agenda. A key milestone was the timely approval of the Annual Cabinet Programme, which ensured alignment with national priorities and enabled coordinated execution of policy initiatives. To further support intergovernmental coordination, the Annual FOSAD Programme was approved. Monitoring efforts for both programmes were strengthened through the production of four quarterly reports on the implementation of both programmes. These reports enabled consistent oversight, informed decision-making, and timely interventions where necessary.

Institutional oversight was further enhanced through the production of two monitoring reports on the implementation of the Cluster System Improvement Plan. These reports facilitated the evaluation of progress across FOSAD clusters, supported the identification of challenges, and informed corrective measures to improve coordination and delivery across sectors.

Strengthening the strategic agenda setting of Cabinet and Cabinet Clusters, and of FOSAD

The Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) was established in 1998 to foster an integrated approach to governance, aimed at improving government planning, proper coordination, decision-making and ultimately the delivery of government services. FOSAD operates through five Clusters that are aligned to the five Cabinet Committees. While the system operated reasonably well, it was evaluated in 2014 to address shortcomings and improve efficiencies. A second assessment of the Cluster system was done in 2021 by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) from which a Cluster Improvement Plan (CIP) emerged.

The CIP aims to enhance coordination, strengthen capacity, and improve executive decision-making and strategic agenda-setting in government. The continued implementation of the revised CIP will commence in the new financial year. During the year under review, the Auditor-General held regular meetings with FOSAD to present the annual 2023/2024 National and Provincial Government PFMA Audit Outcomes.

The Director-General in The Presidency, in the capacity of Chairperson of FOSAD, convened a FOSAD Workshop on the Economy, with a view to reflect on the key priority actions for immediate implementation for the seventh administration of the democratic governance and options for policy responses. The workshop was led by respected experts in their respective fields.

This was followed by another FOSAD Workshop on the draft Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), 2024 – 2029, which was subsequently approved by Cabinet during the year under review.

In preparation for the general elections and the transition, the Chairperson of FOSAD convened a special FOSAD meeting on the Transition to the 7th Administration. Amongst others, inputs were made by Sir Chris Wormhold, the Permanent Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Care, United Kingdom, who shared his knowledge and expertise on developing mechanisms and plans towards servicing a multi-party Cabinet/Executive Council in the UK. This was followed by a presentation by Professor Mashupye Maserumule from the Tshwane University of Technology (TUT), and a Commissioner from the National Planning Commission (NPC), who made inputs on the Political Administrative Interface and the Government of National Unity.

Strengthening the development and implementation of the Legislative Programme

In the area of legislative planning, four quarterly reports on the implementation of the Legislative Programme were submitted

to the Office of the Leader of Government Business (LOGB), ensuring continued executive accountability to Parliament and responsiveness to evolving governance priorities.

On 7 August 2024, the Deputy President, in his capacity as the Leader of Government Business in Parliament informed Cabinet that he wrote to the Speaker of the National Assembly informing her about the list of Bills that lapsed in the 6th Administration, most of which were already before relevant National Assembly Portfolio Committees and Select Committees of the National Council of Provinces for processing. He further recommended that all sixteen (16) lapsed Bills that were before the NA and NCOP Committees in the 6th Administration be revived at the stage where they lapsed.

On 26 February 2025, the Cabinet approved a Legislative Programme for 2025 comprising 60 Bills.

Table 3.2.2: Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan

PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.7. Approved annual Cabinet and FOSAD programmes	2.7.1. Annual Cabinet Programme approved by Cabinet, by Q3	2023 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme approved by Cabinet, by Q3	2024 Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme approved by Cabinet and FOSAD Workshop respectively, by Q3	2025 Annual Cabinet Programme approved by Cabinet, by Q3	Programme approved by the DG on 13 December 2024	None. Target met	None. Target met
		2.7.2. Annual FOSAD Programme approved by FOSAD MANCO, by Q3			2025 Annual FOSAD Programme approved by FOSAD MANCO, by Q3	Programme approved by the DG on 13 December 2024	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.8.1. Number of quarterly reports on implementation of the Cabinet Programme	2.8.1. Number of Quarterly reports on Implementation of the Cabinet Programme	4 quarterly reports produced on the implementation of the Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme	4 quarterly reports produced on the implementation of the Annual Cabinet and FOSAD Programme	4x quarterly reports on Implementation of the Cabinet Programme	4 quarterly reports produced on implementation of the Cabinet Programme	None. Target met	None. Target met
		2.8.2. Number of Quarterly reports on Implementation of the FOSAD Programme			4x quarterly reports on Implementation of the FOSAD Programme	4 quarterly Reports produced on implementation of the FOSAD Programme	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.9. Report on implementation of the Annual Legislative Programme to the Office of the LOGB	2.9.1. Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Annual Legislative Programme submitted to the Office of the LOGB	4 quarterly reports produced on the implementation of the Legislative Programme and were submitted to the Office of the LOGB.	4 quarterly reports produced on the implementation of the Legislative Programme and were submitted to the Office of the LOGB.	4x quarterly reports on the implementation of the Legislative Programme submitted to the Office of the LOGB	4 quarterly Reports produced on the implementation of the Legislative Programme submitted to the Office of the LOGB	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.10. Monitoring reports on the implementation of the Cluster System Improvement Plan	2.10.1. Number of monitoring reports on implementation of the Cluster System Improvement Plan	-	No report produced on the implementation of the CSIP	2x monitoring reports on implementation of the Cluster System Improvement Plan	2 monitoring Reports produced on implementation of the Cluster System Improvement Plan	None. Target met	None. Target met



Linking performance with budgets

The underspending in Executive Support occurred under the goods and services budget and was primarily due to an unsigned Service Level Agreement, which resulted in the non-payment of e-Cabinet invoices.

Sub-programme expenditure

SUB- PROGRAMME NAME	2023/2024			2024/25		
	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
1. Cabinet Service	66 621	58 307	8 314	53 918	27 750	26 168
TOTAL	66 621	58 307	8 314	53 918	27 750	26 168

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

No specific strategies are required, as all performance targets for the reporting period were successfully achieved. The Presidency will, however, continue to monitor performance closely to ensure sustained achievement and proactively identify any emerging risks that may impact future performance.

3.3. PROGRAMME 3: POLICY AND RESEARCH SERVICES

Purpose: To provide policy and research support to the Political Principals in The Presidency in the exercise of their Constitutional mandate and within the context of government priorities.

Sub-Programme:

1. Economy, Trade and Investment: To strengthen coherence between economic, trade, and investment policies and programmes.
2. Socio-economic Impact Assessment System: To provide support on policy initiatives, legislation and regulations; and to facilitate the strengthening of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS).

3.3.1. Programme 3 contributes to the following Strategic Outcomes of The Presidency:

1. Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.
3. Facilitated investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

Actual Achievements against each Strategic Outcome

Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.

Programme priorities

During the 2024/25 financial year, The Presidency focused on the following key programmes designed to tackle South Africa's most urgent social challenges.

- Strategic content support provided to the Principals

Achievements

Strategic content support provided to the Principals

During the reporting period, strategic content support was actively provided to the Principals to enhance their leadership and relationship management roles. A total of 33 strategic content support activities were undertaken, significantly exceeding the initial target. In addition, four quarterly synthesis reports were produced, offering consolidated insights to support strategic decision-making and high-level engagements.

Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts

Policy and Programme priorities

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policy/programmes to enhance governance, state capacity and service delivery:

- Improve the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS).
- Implementation of the State of the Nation Address (SONA) commitments.
- 30-Year Review of Democracy in South Africa.
- Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the public sector.

Achievements

Improve the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS)

The institutionalisation of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) continues to take root within

departments, evidenced by the significant number of SEIAS reports submitted on regulations and sector policies approved by Executive Authorities. However, in certain instances, certain departments apply SEIAS only towards the end of the policy development process, seemingly treating SEIAS as a compliance measure rather than an integral step in the public policy-making process. This both, puts pressure on the SEIAS Unit in that they have to, in turn, analyse reports within a constrained timeframe, and limits the time available for client departments to take on board feedback to improve their policy proposals before finalisation.

In total, 100 SEIAS reports were received in the year under review. By the end of March 2025, the SEIAS Unit provided feedback on 93 reports (93 percent) within an average turnaround time of 9 working days, exceeding the feedback turn-around target of 80 percent within 14 working days. The remaining 7 reports were pending analysis.

This performance reflects great efficiency by the SEIAS Unit, despite the challenges associated with late-stage submissions by some departments.

Implementation of the State of the Nation Address (SONA) commitments

In line with the Constitution of South Africa, The Presidency has a key responsibility in respect of the strategic coordination, leadership, and supervision of government activities in line with government's program. This responsibility is articulated in Section 85 of the Constitution, which mandates the President to deliver the annual State of the Nation Address (SONA) to a joint sitting of Parliament, as per Sections 42(5) and 84(2) (d). The commitments made by the President in the SONA represent critical elements and priorities of government's programme, and it is the responsibility of The Presidency to ensure their effective implementation. To manage this, The Presidency relies on key processes and structures such as the Government Cluster System, the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD), and the President's Coordinating Council (PCC).

From the 2024 SONA, The Presidency identified 132 required actions tabulated in a Presidency 2024 SONA Matrix. Of these, 51 were identified for focused attention and progress monitoring and only 47 meet the standards required, constituting 36 percent of the total commitments. To monitor implementation of these commitments and assess their impact, The Presidency developed an impact assessment questionnaire through which departments were to report on progress. By July 2024, 17 departments had responded. The reports have provided valuable insight into the progress made and challenges experienced in implementing the commitments made during the SONA.

30-Year Review of Democracy in South Africa

Progress was made on the 30-Year Review of Democracy in South Africa, with the development and completion of a synthesis report that consolidates reviews conducted by various government and non-governmental institutions. This report provides a broad perspective on the country's democratic gains, challenges, and lessons learned over the past three decades.

Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the public sector

In line with efforts to modernise the public sector, The Presidency produced four progress updates on the implementation of the Programme of Action for Digital Transformation. These updates reflected the advancement of digitisation and digitalisation initiatives, helping to track reform efforts and highlight areas requiring targeted support.



Table 3.3.2: Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan

PROGRAMME 3: POLICY AND RESEARCH SERVICES								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/23	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Planned Annual Target 2024/25	Actual achievement 2024/25	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/25	Reasons for deviations
1 Social cohesion, national unity and social transformation promoted through effective leadership and coordination of efforts.	1.6. Strategic content support provided to the principals	1.6.1. Number of activities on strategic content support provided to the principals	4 quarterly reports produced on strategic content support provided to the Principals to strengthen their relationship functions	4x synthesis reports produced on strategic content support provided to the principals	20x activities on the strategic content support provided to the principals	33 activities on the strategic content support provided to the principals	The target is overachieved by 13 activities	The strategic support is dependent on the nature of requests from the Principals.
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.11. Assessment of Socio-economic impact of SONA commitments	2.11.1. Percentage of SONA commitments assessed in terms of their Socio-economic impact	-	Only 1 tracking report was produced.	30% of SONA commitments assessed in terms of their Socio-economic impact	36% of SONA commitments assessed in terms of their Socio-economic impact	The target is overachieved by 6%	Some departments, such as Small Business Development and Basic Education, shared additional information on the impact assessment of SONA commitments, which was critical and could not be omitted from the consolidated impact assessment report
	2.12. Synthesis report on different reviews done by government and other institutions over a period of 30-years	2.12.1. Number of synthesis reports on different reviews done by government and other institutions over a period of 30-years		Draft 30-Year Review of Democracy in South Africa report developed but not finalised	1x synthesis report on different reviews done by government and other institutions over a period of 30-years	1 synthesis report produced on different reviews done by government and other institutions over a period of 30-years	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.13. Progress updates on Programme of Action for Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the public sector Public Sector implemented	2.13.1. Number of progress updates on the implementation of the Programme of Action for Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the public sector	-	4 progress reports produced on the implementation of the Programme of Action for Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the Public Sector	4x progress updates produced on the implementation of the Programme of Action for Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the public sector	4 progress updates produced on the implementation of the Programme of Action for Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the public sector	None. Target met	None. Target met
2. Enhanced governance, state capacity and service delivery through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	2.14. Feedback to departments on analysis of socio-economic impact assessments (SEIAS)	2.14.1. Percentage of SEIAS reports received from Departments analysed and feedback provided to respective Departments	2 reports produced on Socio-Economic Impact Assessment	2 assessment reports produced on received socio-economic impact assessment reports	80% of SEIAS reports received from Departments, analysed and feedback provided to the respective departments	91% of SEIAS reports received from Departments, analysed and feedback provided to the respective departments	The target is overachieved by 11%	Most of the reports were urgent to be processed through cabinet.
3. Facilitated Investment, trade promotion, economic growth and job creation through effective leadership and coordination of efforts	3.9. Dashboard tracking Investment commitments arising from the coordinated Presidential Investment Initiative	3.9.1. Number of dashboards tracking investment commitments arising from the coordinated Presidential Investment Initiative	Report produced on Stakeholder consultation conducted on the draft Country Investment Strategy	The CIS was submitted to Cabinet on 27 June 2023 and was approved by Cabinet on 5 July 2023	4x dashboards tracking investment commitments arising from the coordinated Presidential Investment Initiative	4 dashboards Tracking investment commitments arising from the coordinated Presidential Investment Initiative	None. Target met	None. Target met

Linking performance with budgets

The Policy and Research Services unit recorded underspending on the goods and services, primarily due to delays in the procurement of planned services. Additionally, there was underspending in the compensation of employees as a result of unfilled positions during the reporting period.

Sub-programme expenditure

SUB-PROGRAMME NAME	2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
1. Economy, Trade and Investment	12 129	9 470	2 659	13 118	13 026	92
2. Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System	6 623	5 798	825	6 091	6 076	15
TOTAL	18 752	15 268	3 484	19 209	19 102	107

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

No specific strategies are required, as all performance targets for the reporting period were successfully achieved. The Presidency will, however, continue to monitor performance closely to ensure sustained achievement and proactively identify any emerging risks that may impact future performance.

Programme of Action implementation tables

The Presidency plays a key role in providing strategic and administrative support to the Cabinet and FOSAD, aiming to enhance accountability and policy coherence through integrated planning, policy coordination, and the implementation of the government's strategic agenda. The Presidency serves as the administrative hub for supporting the Cabinet and Cabinet committee system, as well as the FOSAD, to facilitate integrated planning, strengthen discussions on cross-cutting sectoral priorities, enhance accountability, and align decision making processes.

Organisational environment

The Presidency experienced several institutional and capacity-related challenges during the year. A planned skills audit was not undertaken during the year as originally scheduled due to delays in finalising the reconfiguration of the organisational structure of the department. To mitigate this, the department has resolved to appoint a professional external service provider to conduct a comprehensive audit once the structure is in place. Furthermore, the ongoing government moratorium on the filling of posts negatively impacted operational efficiency and the department's ability to meet its employment equity targets. These constraints have limited The Presidency's ability to scale delivery capacity and support internal transformation. To address this, the department is exploring a phased approach to recruitment and capacity support interventions.

Extensive depth and scope of work consultations were undertaken during the 2024/25 financial year that secured (in principle) buy-in from The Presidency's management echelon for the review and reconfiguration of the functional and post establishment structure of The Presidency. An international benchmark exercise was undertaken and concluded, with the support of the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the findings of which were incorporated into a Service Delivery Model for The Presidency. The approvals process is currently underway with the proposal having been

presented for consideration, to The Presidency's delegated Executive Authority, after which concurrence will be sought from the Minister for Public Service and Administration, which is envisaged to be secured in the second quarter of the 2025/2026 cycle.

Furthermore, the major establishment disruptions were as follows:

- The Ministry of Electricity was transferred from The Presidency to the newly created Department of Electricity and Energy. The Presidency however ensured seamless support during the transfer of functions to ensure business continuity.
- The appointment of a Chief Financial Officer on 1 December 2024.
- The post of Director - Supply Chain Management (SCM) became vacant with effect from 1 December 2024. The filling of this post will be prioritised to ensure the continued professionalisation of the function.

The Presidency's total establishment currently sits at 687 as at 31 March 2025. The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) and National Treasury placed a moratorium on the filling of vacant posts, which resulted in, most vacant posts being frozen. This resulted in the department's vacancy rate remaining steady at 0.15 percent. The Presidency's vacancy rate is well below the maximum national target of 10 percent. To deliver on the President's priority projects, the Department relied on secondments from both the public and private sectors.

In addition managers were trained in chairing disciplinary hearings. Plans are in place to train these managers as investigators in the 2025/26 financial year. This will ensure that disciplinary cases are expeditiously finalised as the Department will no longer rely on external capacity.

The department's use of the Performance Management and Development System (PMDS), which is government's tool to manage and improve the performance of public service employees, was fully digitised during the year as part of The Presidency's digitisation project. Officials were trained in the 2024/25 performance cycle and the new e-PDMS will go live on 1 April 2025.



Approximately two hundred and five employees participated in the following sports and recreational activities as part of the Wellness Management programme: soccer, netball, tennis, hiking, athletics, chess & aerobics. This represents a substantial increase over the 2023/24 financial year. 84 employees participated in the 702 Walk the Talk Campaign. There were also 184 employees who participated in the Winter Games held on 30 August 2024. Employees and their immediate families' members participated in the Big Walk Campaign held on 28 July 2024 and October 2024. About 200 Presidency employees in Pretoria, and their immediate families, attended The Presidency's Colour Run and Wellness Day on 6 December 2024, while 60 Presidency employees in Cape town attended The Presidency's Colour Run and Wellness Day on 29 November 2024.

The Department experienced, amongst others, the following challenges in its organisational environment:

- The allocated 1 percent from the compensation budget for training was not fully utilised to its totality; training could not take place in the first quarter of 2024/2025 because of the election and inauguration as well as lack of accreditation for courses of the appointed Training Providers. The Department intends to work closely with Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning.
- The Skills Audit was not conducted as envisaged in the 2024/25 financial year because the reconfiguration of the organisational structure of The Presidency had not been finalised. The Presidency Top Management took a decision to solicit a professional external service provider to render a comprehensive skills audit.
- The filling of vacant posts remains a challenge because of the moratorium. This resulted in the Department failing to meet the 50 percent target for women at Senior Management Service and the 2 percent target for employment of people with disability.
- Disciplinary cases in the department were not finalised within the stipulated timeframes, mainly due to reliance on external support to initiate and chair disciplinary cases.





DENTIAL BIZO

MENT RAMAPHOSA



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

VOTER TURNOUT
58.61%

VALID VOTES CAST
16,025,198

SPOILT VOTES
212,518 (1.31%)



President Ramaphosa delivers remarks at the 2024 IEC National and Provincial Elections Announcement Ceremony at the Results Operations Centre in Midrand on 2 June 2024. The President hailed the election result as a victory for democracy and the constitutional order, for all the people of South Africa.



5. PROGRAMME OF ACTION IMPLEMENTATION TABLES

In the 2024/25 financial year, The Presidency provided support on the following activities:

CABINET AND CABINET COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2024/25

TYPE	NUMBER
Justice Crime Prevention and Security	4
Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development	7
Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development	11
Social Protection, Community and Human Development	7
International Cooperation, Trade and Security	8
Joint meetings of all Cabinet committees	3
Cabinet (including extended planning meetings: Makgotla)	17
Special Cabinet Meetings	10
Treasury Committee meetings	1
TOTAL	68

FOSAD CLUSTER AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2024/25

TYPE	NUMBER
Justice Crime Prevention and Security	9
Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development	5
Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development	7
Social Protection, Community and Human Development	7
International Cooperation, Trade and Security	10
FOSAD MANCO	8
FOSAD planning workshops	1
TOTAL	47

PRESIDENTIAL ACTS PROCESSED IN 2024/25

TYPE	NUMBER
Foreign visits by Ministers	247
Leave of absence by Ministers	17
Foreign visits by Deputy Ministers	131
Leave of absence by Deputy Ministers	15
Acts of Parliament assented to	45
TOTAL	455

PRESIDENTIAL MINUTES PROCESSED IN 2024/25

TYPE	NUMBER
Proclamations	95
Normal pardons	41
International agreements	21
Appointments	227
Employment of members of the Defence Force	13
TOTAL	397

BILLS SUBMITTED TO CABINET IN 2024/25

NAME OF MINISTRY	NAME OF THE BILL	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF BILL TO CABINET
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Amendment Bill	23 October 2024
	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill	18 September 2024
Justice and Constitutional Development	Judicial Matters Amendment Bill	4 December 2024
Mineral Resources and Energy	Mine Health and Safety Amendment Bill	9 October 2024
	South African National Petroleum Company (SANPC) Bill, 2023	9 October 2024
	Petroleum Products Bill, 2024	9 October 2024

NAME OF MINISTRY	NAME OF THE BILL	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF BILL TO CABINET
National Treasury	Division of Revenue Amendment Bill, 2024	18 October 2024
	Division of Revenue Bill	12 March 2025
	Appropriation Bill	12 March 2025
	Eskom Debt Relief Amendment Bill	12 March 2025
	Public Sector Pension and Related Payments Bill	12 March 2025
Transport	Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (AMSAR) Bill, 2024	21 August 2024
Department of Water and Sanitation	South African National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency	26 March 2025
	SOC Limited Amendment (NWRIA) Bill	

ADVISORS TO THE PRESIDENT 2024/25

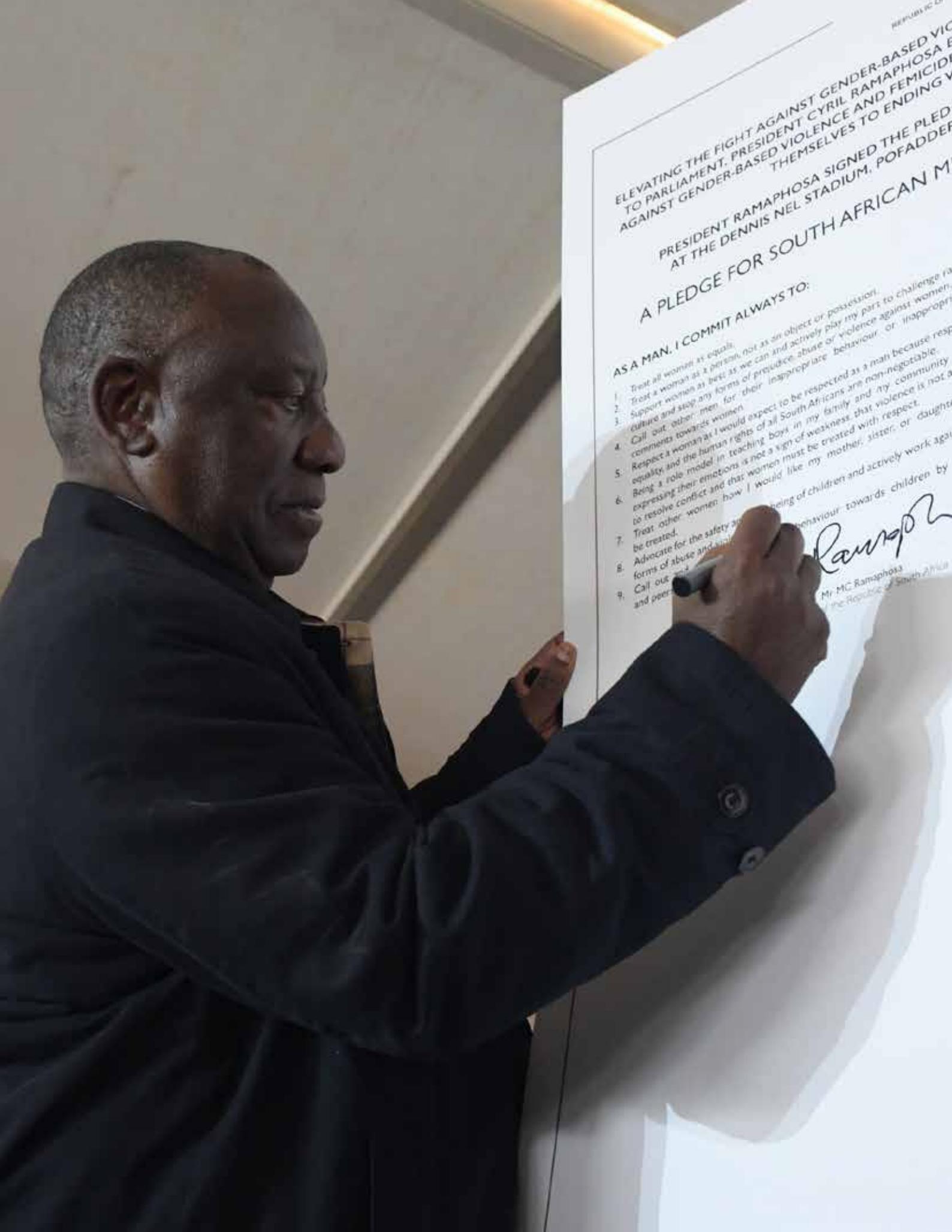
NAME	DESIGNATION
Adv Nokukhanya Jele	Legal and International Advisor
Mr Steyn Speed	Political Advisor
Prof. Olive Shisana	Social Policy Advisor (until Feb 2025)
Dr Sydney Mufamadi	National Security Advisor
Ms Donne Nicol	Special Advisor
Mr Ntuthuko Sibuya	Political Advisor (until July 2024)
Mr Vincent Magwenya	Special Advisor – Spokesperson from August 2024

ADVISORS TO THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT

NAME	DESIGNATION
Ms Nangamso Matebese	Special Advisor
Mr Madala Masaku	Special Advisor
Mr Keith Khoza	Special Advisor
Mr Mukoni Ratshitanga	Special Advisor
Dr Tshilidzi Ratshitanga	Special Advisor
Mr Arthur Mooti	Special Advisor
Mr Thulani Mdakane	Special Advisor

VISITS INVOLVING THE PRESIDENT

TRAVEL DATES	ENGAGEMENT	CITY/COUNTRY
3 April 2024	Courtesy Visit to the Kingdom of Eswatini	Mbabane, Eswatini
6 April 2024	Working Visit to the Republic of Rwanda	Kigali, Rwanda
14 April 2024	Working Visit by His Majesty King Mswati III of Eswatini	Pretoria, South Africa
16 April 2024	Working Visit to South Sudan	Juba, South Sudan
15 April 2024	Working Visit to Uganda	Kampala, Uganda
8 August 2024	Working Visit to the Republic of Angola	Luanda, Angola
17 August 2024	44th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government	Harare, Zimbabwe
1 – 8 September 2024	State visit to People's Republic of China Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)	Beijing, China (Transit in Singapore)
20 – 26 September 2024	79th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA79)	New York, USA
4 October 2024	Lesotho Independence Day and Bicentennial Celebration of the founding of the Basotho Nation	Mbabane, Lesotho
21 – 25 October 2024	XVI BRICS Summit	Kazan, Russian Federation
29 October 2024	Working Visit by the President of the Republic of Namibia, Dr Nangolo Mbumba,	Cape Town, South Africa
16 – 20 November 2024	G20 Leaders' Summit	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
3 December 2024	11th Session of the Bi-National Commission (BNC) between South Africa and the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Tuynhuys, Cape Town
5 – 8 December 2024	State Visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria 7th Session of the South Africa-Algeria Bi-National Commission (BNC)	Algiers, Algeria
15 January 2025	Inauguration Ceremony of President-Elect, HE Mr Daniel Francisco Chopo	Maputo, Mozambique
20 – 23 January 2025	2025 World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting	Davos-Klosters, Switzerland
31 January 2025	Extra-Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government	Harare, Zimbabwe
8 February 2025	Working Visit to Dar Es Salaam	United Republic of Tanzania
14 – 16 February 2025	African Union (AU) 38th Ordinary Session	Adis Ababa, Ethiopia
20 February 2025	Address by President Cyril Ramaphosa at the G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting,	Johannesburg, South Africa
26 February 2025	President Ramaphosa addressed the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors	Cape Town, South Africa
1 March 2025	State funeral of former President of the Republic of Namibia, Dr Samuel Shafishuna Nujoma.	Windhoek, Namibia



President Cyril Ramaphosa, Northern Cape Premier Dr Zamani Saul and other government officials sign a pledge against gender-based violence during the National Women's Day Commemoration at the Denis Nel Stadium in Pofadder, Northern Cape Province, on 9 August 2024.





TRAVEL DATES	ENGAGEMENT	CITY/COUNTRY
4 March 2025	Working Visit by President of Mozambique, President Daniel Chapo	Cape Town, South Africa
13 March 2025	President Cyril Ramaphosa co-chaired the 8th South Africa-European Union (SA-EU) Summit	Cape Town, South Africa
21 March 2025	Inauguration Ceremony of President-Elect	Windhoek, Namibia
24 March 2025	President Cyril Ramaphosa received Letters of Credence from Heads of Mission-Designate at a Credentials Ceremony	Pretoria, South Africa

VISITS INVOLVING THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT

DATE	PLACE	TYPE OF VISIT
22 – 25 April 2024	United Arab Emirates	Working Visit
31 August 2024	Cape Town	New Development Bank High-Level Energy Seminar
12 September 2024	Cape Town	Meeting with the African Union Commission's Panel of the Wise
8 November 2024	Botswana	Inauguration of the President-Elect of Botswana, HE Duma Boko
20 November 2024	Zimbabwe	SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit
11 December 2024	Pretoria	Courtesy Call by Deputy Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, HE Marian Jurečka
11 December 2024	Gauteng	Launch of Chinese Funded-Enterprises in South Africa (SACETA)
12 December 2024	Pretoria	Meeting United Nations Agencies based in South Africa
16 – 19 March 2025	Japan	Working Visit

LETTERS OF CREDENCE/COMMISSION PRESENTED

COUNTRY (DATE: 27 MARCH 2024)	NAME OF HEAD OF MISSION
Republic of Gabon	HE Mr Rod Ciangillan Rembendamby
Republic of Congo	HE Mr Jean Pierre Ossey
Russian Federation	HE Mr Roman Evgenievich Ambarov
People's Republic of Bangladesh	HE Mr Shah Ahmed Shafi
Canada	HE Mr James Christoff
Arab Republic of Egypt	HE Ibrahim Sharief
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	HE Mr Delil Kedir Bushra
Republic of Türkiye	HE Ms Kezban Nilvana Darama Yıldırımgec
Japan	HE Mr Fumio Shimizu
Mongolia	HE Mr Bulgan Enkhtuvshin
Republic of Portugal	HE Mr Carlos Antonio Rico Da Costa Neves
Republic of Panama	HE Mr Rodrigo Guillermo Chiari
Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal	HE Professor Kapil Man Shrestha
Republic of Senegal	HE Mrs Geneviève Faye Manel
COUNTRY (DATE: 22 AUGUST 2024)	NAME OF HEAD OF MISSION
Republic of Rwanda	HE Mr Emmanuel Hagegeka
Switzerland	HE Mr Mirko Manzoni
Malaysia	HE Mrs Rus Shazila Binti Osman
State of Qatar	HE Mr Mubarak Bin Nasser Mubarak Al-Khalifa
Republic of Italy	HE Mr Alberto Vecchi
United Republic of Tanzania	HE Mr James Gillawa Bwana
State of Kuwait	HE Mr Salem Rashed Alshebli
Republic of Belarus	HE Mr Igor G Bely
Dominican Republic	HE Ms Erika Ylonka Álvarez Rodríguez
Republic of Korea	HE Mr Dong-han Yang
Republic of Kenya	HE Ms Jane Wairimu Ndurumo
New Zealand	HE Mr Philip Richard Hewitt
Islamic Republic of Iran	HE Mr Mansour Shakib Mehr
Republic of Suriname	HE Ms Fidelia Graaand-Galon
Federal Republic of Somalia	HE Mr Mohamed Issak Ibrahim

CATEGORIES OF NATIONAL ORDERS

The Order of Mendi for Bravery	The Order of Mendi for Bravery is awarded to South African citizens who have distinguished themselves by displaying extraordinary acts of bravery in which their lives were endangered or lost, including by trying to save the life of another person or by saving property, in or outside the Republic of South Africa.
The Order of Ikhama	The Order of Ikhama is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the field of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism or sport.
The Order of the Baobab	The Order of the Baobab is awarded to South African citizens who have made exceptional and distinguished contributions in community service, business and the economy, science, medicine and technological innovation.
The Order of Luthuli	The Order of Luthuli is awarded to South African citizens in recognition of their outstanding contribution to the struggle for democracy, nation building, building democracy and human rights, justice and peace, and the resolution of conflict.
The Order of Mapungubwe	The Order of Mapungubwe is awarded to South African citizens who have accomplished excellence and exceptional achievements to the benefit of the Republic of South Africa and beyond.
The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo	The Order of The Companions of OR Tambo is awarded to eminent foreign nationals and those who have actively promoted the interests and aspirations of South Africa through excellent cooperation and active expression of solidarity and support.
The Order of the Republic of South Africa	The Order of the Republic of South Africa is awarded to foreign heads of state/government by the President of the Republic of South Africa as a reciprocal order.

NATIONAL ORDERS AWARDED IN 2024/25

The Order of Mendi for Bravery in Silver was bestowed on:

Ms Mawilliams Kekana: For her generosity and courageous act of sheltering freedom fighters during a time where it was illegal to align with revolutionaries. She offered her house as a safe haven for liberation stalwarts against hostilities of security police and opposition parties.

Ignatius "Iggy" Mthebule (Ph): For his gallant fight against an unjust system of Apartheid rule. Like many sons and daughters who, at the height of political resistance in the country, were brutally silenced for their opposition to injustice and racism, and whose remains are untraceable, Mthebule disappeared without a trace in the hands of the apartheid security police. Despite his disappearance, he left an indelible mark on his community, of courage and leadership.

Mr Makhwezi McDonald Mtulu (Ph): For his excellent contribution to the liberation of the people of South Africa. He responded to the brave call to establish a military dimension to the struggle, thereby forsaking the safety of his home to fight in unfamiliar territories for the freedom of all.

Mr Robert Anthony Basil Waterwitch (Ph): For courageously fighting against the oppressive apartheid government. He ultimately lost his life in the war against racism and inequality and in pursuit of the ideals of freedom and a new South Africa.

Ms Coline Denise Williams (Ph): For her fearless resistance to apartheid and her courageous fight against the oppressive system of apartheid government. She ultimately lost her life at a young age, in the course of her active resistance to Apartheid and struggle to realise her ideal of a free South Africa.

The Order of Ikhama in Gold was bestowed on:

Mr Angus Gibson: For his contribution to the filmmaking creative arts, he strived to provide a safe haven for black artists at a time when discrimination had been normalised and practiced with impunity. His collaborations produced iconic narratives of South African history and youth culture of the time.

Mr Emile Lester Jensen: For his contribution in the field of arts and hip-hop culture in South Africa. His artistry and activism formulated a unique lexicon now firmly known as Afrikaap explaining the African origins of hip hop.

Ms Saray Nkusi Khumalo: For being an inspiring path maker for many women through her quest to summit seven mountains. While reaching for her own dream, she raised funds for charitable causes, thereby inspiring countless African children to pursue what may seem to be impossible dreams.

Ms Sophie Msoziswa Mahlangu: For her excellent contribution to the development of the indigenous Ndebele arts. Passing on her knowledge and skill, Mahlangu has become a veritable bridge connecting the younger generations with age-old revered arts.

Ms Madosini Latozi Mpehleni (Ph): For her exceptional service in preserving and elevating indigenous South African musical traditions. In a rapidly changing world, she stood as a guardian of these ancient sounds, ensuring they were not forgotten. Her commitment to passing on her knowledge to younger generations was unmatched, thereby safeguarding the nation's identity and cultural heritage.

Mr Trevor Dundas Mweli Skota (Ph): For his contribution to literature on the African continent through trailblazing work which included a biographical dictionary of notable black figures on the continent.

The Order of Ikhama in Gold was bestowed on:

Ms Nontando (Noni) Helen Jabavu (Ph): For her excellent contribution in the field of journalism and scholarship in the history of liberation struggle. Her affinity to history and storytelling through journalism informed and enlightened the nation.

Mr Aggrey Klaaste (Ph): For his exceptional contribution to journalism, and for exposing the cruelties of apartheid through his craft. Klaaste had a vision of an equal and thriving society. He was a national builder who encouraged unity among the people of different political persuasions in the fight for liberation.



Mr Madala Muzwakhe Kunene: For his exceptional contribution to the Arts, especially in the field of jazz music. Kunene evolved an organic sound to his guitar which imbued a unique sound to his home brewed tunes.

The Order of the Baobab in Gold was bestowed on:

Ms Blanche Valeria La Guma (Ph): For her courageous fight for social justice and equality of all South Africans. She lived by the courage of her convictions and fought for the rights of workers and the liberation of the oppressed.

Ms Zukiswa Patricia Matolengwe: For her commitment to social justice for the homeless and downtrodden. Using the self-reliant mechanism of the stokvel, Matolengwe worked tirelessly for dignified living space for the homeless.

The Order of Luthuli in Gold was bestowed on:

Mr Mxolisi Dicky Jacobs (Ph): For making the ultimate sacrifice in the struggle for liberation and a just and equal society. His life was short, yet he remains a towering presence in his community as someone who laid down his life for the liberation of his people.

Mr Benjamin Langa (Ph): For making the ultimate sacrifice in the struggle for liberation and a just and equal society. He endured unimaginable pain, yet remained loyal to the cause until the end. His legacy remains a beacon of light and inspiration to many.

Mr Tobsy Madaka (Ph): For his gallant fight against the oppression of a people. He fearlessly spoke truth to power and eventually gave his life to bring democracy to South Africa. While he faced the wrath of the oppressive regime, nothing could stop him from living the courage of his convictions.

Mr Siphiwo Mtimkhulu (Ph): For his gallant fight against the oppression of a people. He fearlessly spoke truth to power and eventually gave his life to bring democracy to South Africa. While he faced the wrath of the oppressive regime, nothing could stop him from living the courage of his convictions.

Prof. Harry Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu: For his gallant fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa. He straddled academia and political activism with the singular goal of achieving a free South Africa.

Mr Kenneth Rachidi (Ph): For his courage in resisting a repressive government and its unjust laws and fighting for an equal society. Grounded by his life-long adherence to the ethical philosophy of Black Consciousness, he was a vocal opponent of racism and oppression. He was an activist who conscientised many, and his exemplary life remains a legacy and inspiration to South Africans.

Ms Annie Silinga (Ph): For her commitment to the liberation struggle. Silinga played a leading role in the early campaigns of the liberation movements, noteworthy were her participation in national and local campaigns against passes.

Ms Nokuthula Simelane (Ph): For her incredible bravery in the face of brutal torture by Apartheid security operatives. Simelane faced the wrath of the oppressive regime in the course of her participation in the struggle for which she would ultimately pay with her life. Like that of so many of her compatriots, the poignant story of her sacrifice for the liberation of her people, intersperses the annals of South Africans history.

The Order of Mapungubwe in Silver was bestowed on:

Prof Mulalo Doyoyo (Ph): For his enormous contribution to the study of aerospace. Doyoyo made major contributions to his field and served to inspire many young aspirant scientists.

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo in Silver was bestowed on:

Mr Huub Bammens - The Netherlands: For his contribution to promoting awareness of human rights violations by the South African apartheid government to the world via Radio Freedom. His technical skills were used to build studios for the liberation movement.

Ms Donna Katzin - United States: For her innovative thinking in assisting post-apartheid South African business get ethical investments by promoting networking between South African business and American investors

Mr Ken Luckhart - Canada: For his selfless service to South Africa through anti-apartheid activism. Luckhart organised a mass disruptive protest against a visiting English cricket team that had links with apartheid sport.

Sir Nicholas Stadlen - United Kingdom (Ph): For his unwavering support for the liberation of South Africa. Stadlen had an unshakeable belief in the equality of all humans and steadfastly supported and stood with exiled South Africans at a time when it was not expedient.

Mr Fulco Van Aurich - The Netherlands: For his contribution to promoting awareness of human rights violations of the South African apartheid government. Aurich used his superior technical skills to build radio studios for the liberation movement. From these studios, Radio Freedom broadcast the message of hope and the dream of freedom to the world.

Ms Brenda Wall - Canada: For her selfless service to South Africa through anti-apartheid activism. Wall organised a mass disruptive protest against a visiting English cricket team that had links with apartheid sport.

OFFICIAL FUNERALS IN 2024/25

The Presidency oversees the implementation of the policy on state funerals, which authorises the President to declare a state funeral in any one of various categories. The following people were accorded official funerals:

DECLARED SPECIAL PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL FUNERALS DURING THE 2024-25 FINANCIAL YEAR.

NAME OF THE DECEASED PERSON	DATE OF DEMISE	PROVINCE	FUNERAL CATEGORY
Dr Motsoko Pheko	19/04/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Dr Sam Motsoenyane	29/04/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Dingaan Thobela	30/04/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Kwedi Mzingisi Zilindile Mkaliphi	05/05/2024	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Rev Lungelo Shadrack Dwaba	11/05/2024	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Lt Gen Len Rasegapla	20/05/2024	North West	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Stanley "Screamer" Tshabalala	11/07/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Ms Connie Temweka Gabisile Chiume	06/08/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Ms Zanele Mbokazi-Nkambule	12/08/2024	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Mathhakanye Joseph Lekganyane	17/08/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Prof Muxe Nkondo	18/08/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr James David Mathews	07/09/2024	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Meshack Mogoje Maruping Coedie	25/09/2024	Free State	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Solly Solomon Moholo	02/10/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Pastor Ray McCauley	08/10/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Raseatshogeng Gerson Moagi	01/11/2024	North West	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Lucas Moripe	19/11/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Prof Enos Ngutshane	27/11/2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Bethuel Tamana	02/12/2024 (Repatriated)	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr John Nyathi Pokela	05/12/24 (Repatriated)	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Madoda Myoli	10/12/24 (Repatriated)	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Ms Evelyn Nompumelelo Lubidla	01/01/2025	Northern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Edwin Letsholo Makoti	17/02/2025 (Repatriated)	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Thonias Malele	22/01/25	Limpopo	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Prof. Mkhuleni Kenneth Mashiyi	09/02/2025	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Dr Mark Shinners	27/02/2025	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Rev Bhekisipho Khulekani Dladla	08/03/2025	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Dennis Neer	14/03/2025	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Itumeleng William Benny Kotsoane	30/03/2025	Free State	Special Provincial Official Funeral Category 2

DECLARED SPECIAL OFFICIAL FUNERALS DURING THE 2024-25 FINANCIAL YEAR.

NAME OF THE DECEASED PERSON	DATE OF DEMISE	PROVINCE	FUNERAL CATEGORY
Justice Yvonne Mokgoro	09/05/2024	Gauteng	Special Official Funeral Category 1
Mr Pravin Gordhan	13/09/2024	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Tito Mboweni	12/10/2024	Limpopo	Special Official Funeral Category 2
Mr Membathisi Mdladlana	18/10/2024	Western Cape	Special Official Funeral Category 2
Prof Sibusiso Bengu	20/12/2024	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Official Funeral Category 2



6. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

6.1. Transfer payments to public entities

None

6.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

None

7. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

7.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid

The department does not have any conditional grants and earmarked funds paid by the department.

7.2. Conditional grants and earmarked funds received

The Presidency department did not receive any conditional grants and earmarked funds.

8. DONOR FUNDS

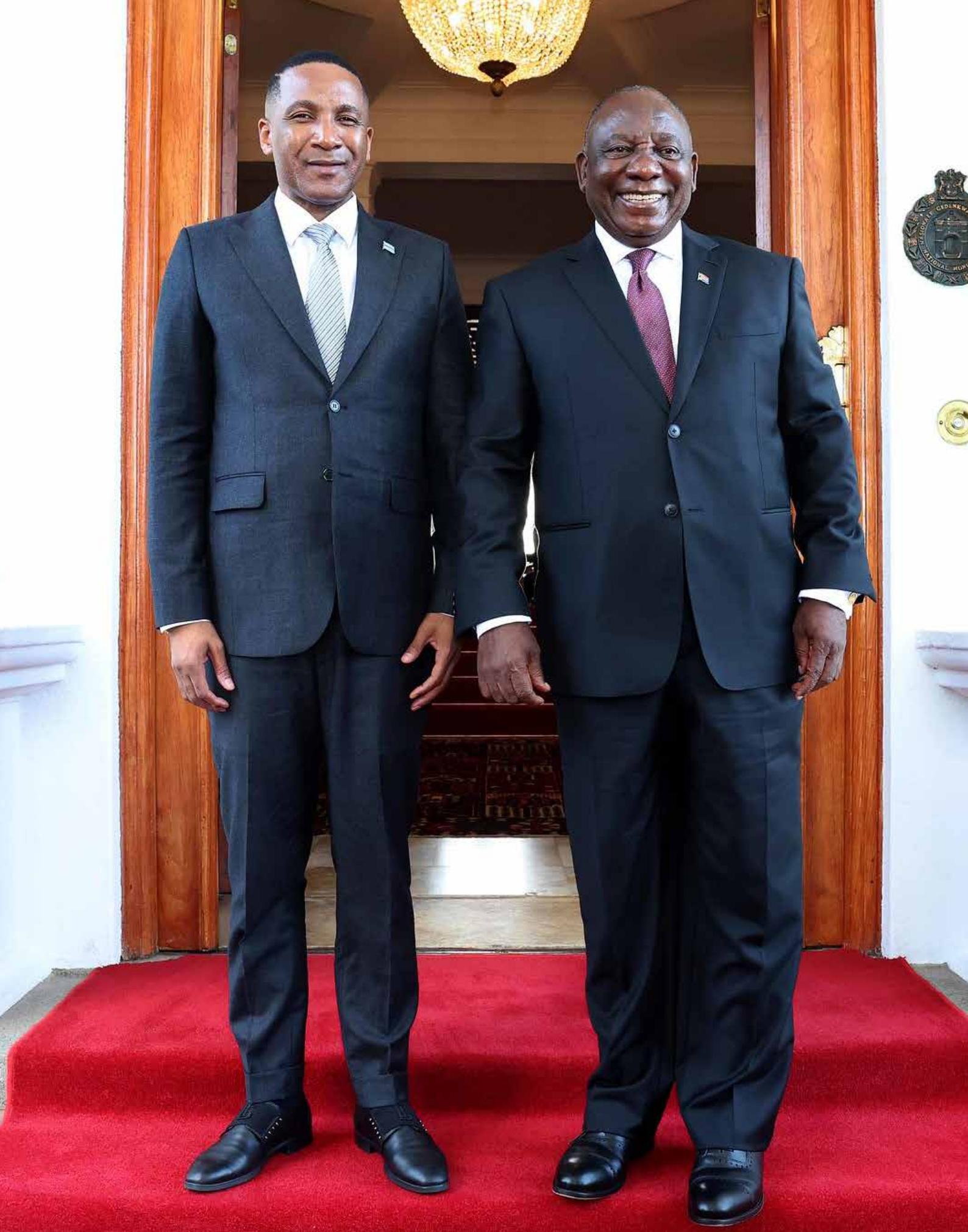
8.1. Donor Funds Received

The Presidency did not receive any donor funds.

9. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

9.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

The Presidency does not have capital investments.



President Cyril Ramaphosa receives President Duma Boko of the Republic of Botswana at his official residence, Mahlamba Ndlopufu, in Pretoria on 29 April 2024. This was President Boko's first Working Visit to South Africa. Relations between South Africa and Botswana were formalised in 1992 and upgraded to full diplomatic relations in June 1994. Bilateral relations between South Africa and Botswana are strong and covers a wide spectrum of areas including political; economic; environmental; science and technology; social; defense and security cooperation.



I. INTRODUCTION

Section 38(1)(a)(i) of the Public Financial Management Act, No.1 of 1999 (PFMA), requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that The Presidency has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of risk management. The roles and responsibilities for the implementation of an enterprise risk management strategy are contained in the Treasury Regulations, published in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).

In the year under review, the Accounting Officer ensured that a risk assessment for The Presidency was conducted and a Strategic Risk Register was generated, identifying emerging risks for mitigation. Top management advised that the Strategic Risk Register be separated into two components, namely a Country Risk Register and an Enterprise Risk Register.

The Country Risk Register focused on all strategic outcomes (objectives) that are implemented outside The Presidency as a national department whilst the Enterprise Risk Register focused on strategic outcomes (objectives) geared towards improving governance, systems and processes internally in The Presidency.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Presidency has an Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) and Risk Management Policy to direct the risk management philosophy and approach in alignment to section 38 of the PFMA and the Treasury Regulations. The Framework has adopted the three lines of defence (3LOD) model which has been implemented to ensure clear ownership and delegation of responsibility for the management and oversight of risk.

The Presidency's Risk Management Committee (RMC) continued to assist the Accounting Officer in fulfilling his risk management responsibilities in accordance with section 3.2 of the aforesaid Treasury Regulations. The Presidency's risk management governance structure along with the key responsibilities is outlined as follows:

TOP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Top Management has overall responsibility to ensure that appropriate risk management and internal control systems, designed to identify, mitigate and manage risks which may impact the achievement of set objectives are in place. Programme Managers (Branch Heads) acknowledge ownership of strategic risks and approve risk mitigations for risks residing within their respective Branches.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee (AC) is responsible for providing the Accounting Officer with independent counsel, advice and direction in respect of risk management. The Accounting Officer relies on the Audit Committee for an independent and objective view of The Presidency's risks and effectiveness of the risk management processes.

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Accounting Officer delegates the responsibilities of overseeing the risk management functions to the Risk Management Committee (RMC). The Committee adds value to The Presidency by identifying areas of weaknesses within the organisation which may prevent The Presidency from achieving its strategic objectives. The RMC also reviews The Presidency's risk identification and assessment methodologies to obtain reasonable assurance of the completeness and accuracy of the risk registers generated.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee (MANCO) is responsible for executing risk management responsibilities as outlined in the Risk Management Policy and for integrating risk management activities in all its Sub-Committees.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) was chaired by an independent/external chairperson, Dr Len Konar. The Committee held four meetings for the financial period under review, all meetings constituted a quorum and reports were prepared and submitted to the Audit Committee as per the Terms of Reference of the RMC.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Ethics Committee was re-established in the period under review, the Committee consist of eight members, chaired by the Accounting Officer who also serves as the Ethics Champion. The Committee considered the following reports:

- Topical issues on Ethics in The Presidency
- Review of the Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy
- Review of the Investigations Policy and Whistle Blowing Policy
- Monitoring of quarterly reports in the implementation of the Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy (Ethics and Anti-Fraud Implementation Plan)
- Other Remunerative Work Register/Code of Conduct Register
- Fraud Log Register and the Whistle Blowing Incident Register
- A departmental Fraud Risk assessment was conducted and the revised Fraud Risk Register was adopted by the Committee. Action Plans were formulated and Risk Owners were allocated the Action Plans to mitigate the identified fraud risks. Quarterly progress reports are submitted to the Ethics Committee to monitor progress in mitigating the identified fraud risks.

In implementing the Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy, the following activities were undertaken:

- Facilitated the financial disclosure process for SMS and Non-SMS members (employees appointed at salary levels 9 and 10 including those employees earning the equivalent of salary levels 9 and 10 through the OSD)

- Conducted a workshop and awareness session on ethics during the International Fraud Awareness month in November 2024.
- Continuous awareness on the internal and external reporting mechanisms in blowing the Whistle and created the *Whistle Blowing Incident Register* as a monitoring tool on all incidents reported.
- Conducted Conflicts of Interest Analysis on applications for Outside Remunerative Work, on all Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships received for approval by the Accounting Officer.

A total number of 64 Senior Management Service (SMS) and 48 non-SMS members were subjected to lifestyle reviews in line with the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) circular. The report was submitted to the DPSA by 31 January 2025. The report tested undeclared sources of income, officials living beyond their means, and suspicion of hidden assets, as the core variables in conducting lifestyle reviews.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Conflict of Interest Policy was implemented in the year under review. The policy distinguishes between actual, potential and perceived Conflict of Interest. These distinctions were applied in conducting a Conflict of Interest analysis, where employees sought permission in line with section 30 of the Public Service Act 103 of 1994, to conduct remunerative work outside the public service.

Apart from the Conflict of Interest Policy, other administration controls were designed to mitigate against conflict of interest including the Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy, the Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships Policy, and the Code of Conduct Policy. These were revised to align with emerging trends, prescripts and standards. The Directorate Supply Chain Management (SCM) and Financial Administration adhere to a segregation of duties principle to minimise conflict of interest in their work.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct Policy was communicated to all employees at the start of the calendar year and all employees were required to familiarise themselves with its contents. The Code of Conduct is also presented at the Induction Workshop for new employees joining The Presidency. A register of the signed acknowledgements of the Code of Conduct is kept by the Ethics Office for monitoring and tracking of compliance levels. Breaches of the Code of Conduct were dealt with in terms of the guidelines on labour relations and disciplinary procedures. The Supply Chain Management (SCM) specific Code of Conduct was also acknowledged by all staff members within SCM in accordance with the Framework for Supply Chain Management, Section 76 (4) (c) of the PFMA.

6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Presidency is committed to creating a working environment that is healthy and safe to all employees, visitors, consultants, contractors, and personnel from different spheres of government based in The Presidency.

The Presidency complies with the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 and other Legislative requirements, including the Employee Health and Wellness Strategic Framework for the Public Service.

The objectives of the Department in compliance to the Act and other legislative requirement are to:

- To provide for the health and safety of persons at work by taking steps necessary to eliminate or mitigate any hazards or any potential hazards and risks by providing precautionary measures necessary to ensure the health and safety of employees, visitors, contractors and stakeholders.
- To provide for the health and safety of persons in connection with the use of plants and machinery and the protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work.
- To establish an effective Occupational Health and Safety Committees and forums to monitor implementation of the health and safety programmes is in accordance with the OHS Act, Regulations and other legislative requirements.
- Promote a culture in which the right to a safe and healthy working environment is respected at all levels, where employer and employees actively participate in ensuring a safe and healthy working environment.

To be compliant with the above stated objectives, a health and safety programme has been established and continually reviewed, and is made up of the following:

- Occupational Health and Safety Structure Established:
 - Appointment of 16.2's Personnel;
 - Appointment of Health and Safety Representatives;
 - Appointment of Occupational Health and Safety Committee Members and other Forums;
 - Appointment of Emergency Team Members i.e. First Aiders, Emergency prevention and Marshals members.
- Review and implementation of Occupational Health and Safety policy addressing SHERQ elements.
- Approved Health and Safety Charter.
- Approved Emergency Preparedness Plans.
- Conducted Emergency Evacuation and Preparedness Drills periodically.
- Conducted Education and Awareness on Occupational Health and Safety.
- Approved and continuously updating of the Departmental Occupational Health and Safety Risk Registers.



The above programme impacts on the Department in the following ways:

- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments are periodically conducted and preventative and control measures are put in place by:
 - Providing and maintaining a safe working and conducive environment by conducting inspections and engaging external stakeholders such as the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure and Municipalities in ensuring compliance.
- Accidents at the workplace are dealt with, according to the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 130 of 1993.

7. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
Material misstatements were identified in the disclosure notes relating to current liabilities and accruals.	2023/2024	<p>Management will implement the Frequently Asked Questions guidance issued by the National Treasury as and when it becomes available. In addition, existing internal controls related to accruals reporting will be strictly enforced.</p> <p>Responsibility managers will be required to sign confirmation of service delivery based on the commitment report as at the reporting date to ensure accuracy and completeness. The accruals' working sheet has also been comprehensively reviewed to eliminate potential formula errors and improve the reliability of reported information.</p>

8. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Internal Control Unit provides reasonable assurance to the Chief Financial Officer regarding the reliability of financial reporting, operational effectiveness and efficiency, and compliance with applicable financial laws and regulations. It monitors adherence to internal control measures to timely prevent or detect risks and assists management by continuously evaluating whether adequate and effective internal control systems are in place. The unit ensures compliance with financial management and Supply Chain Management (SCM) prescripts to support the achievement of strategic objectives.

The Internal Control Unit maintains registers of irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditures and conducts thorough assessments to identify and verify such cases. Confirmed instances are submitted to the Loss Control Committee for determination in accordance with the relevant framework. Thereafter, a detailed report with actionable recommendations is provided to the Accounting Officer to support informed decision-making. Additionally, the unit records all confirmed cases of non-compliance and contributes to strengthening the internal control framework where weaknesses are identified. The unit is also responsible for reviewing all creditor payments to ensure compliance with the applicable prescripts.

The Internal Control Unit coordinates audit activities related to the Auditor-General of South Africa's (AGSA) findings on The Presidency management report by consolidating and

monitoring action plans. Serving as the central liaison between The Presidency and the auditors, the unit played a crucial role in managing the audit process and ensuring the regulatory audit was finalised within the legislated timeframe. It is responsible for developing audit action plans to address findings and internal control deficiencies from the AGSA audit report and management letter, monitoring their implementation, and reporting progress to management to ensure timely corrective action.

9. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

9.1 Internal Audit Function (IAF)

Introduction and Mandate

The Internal Audit Function (IAF) is a cornerstone of the department's governance and accountability framework. It was established in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), read together with Treasury Regulation 3.2.2.

The IAF's mandate is defined in Treasury Regulations 3.2.11 and 3.2.12. Its primary role is to support the Accounting Officer in maintaining effective internal controls and achieving the institution's objectives. This is achieved through independent evaluations and the development of recommendations for improvement.

Vision and Alignment

The IAF's vision - "Serving The Presidency with professionalism, dedication, and optimism" - is encapsulated in its slogan: "Working together – striving for excellence." This vision aligns with The Presidency's broader vision of "Excellence in governance and in providing leadership to the state and society."

Governance and Reporting Structure

The IAF operates under the oversight of the Audit Committee. It reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Operations Officer. The IAF is authorised to access all relevant functions, records, property, and personnel necessary to fulfil its responsibilities. It maintains objectivity and independence in the execution of its audit services.

Internal Audit Charter

The Internal Audit Charter outlines the purpose, scope, accountability, independence, responsibilities, and authority of the IAF, as conferred by the Accounting Officer in terms of section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the PFMA.

During the year under review, two Charters were developed to align with the implementation of the Global Internal Audit Standards effective from 9 January 2025:

- Charter 1: Covered the first nine months of the financial year.
- Charter 2: Covered the final three months.

Both Charters were approved by the Audit Committee and accepted by the Accounting Officer.

Methodology and Standards

The IAF's methodology and manual require updating to reflect the structural and fundamental changes introduced by the Global Internal Audit Standards. The 2025 Global Internal Audit Standards replaced the older International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) structure and consolidated its elements (Definition of Internal Auditing, Code of Ethics, Core Principles, Standards, and Implementation Guides) to provide a more unified and principle-based framework for internal auditors globally.

Capacity and Resourcing

Over the past three financial years, the IAF has operated with limited in-house capacity due to ongoing budget constraints related to compensation of employee. This capacity was further reduced in December 2024 following the retirement of the Audit Manager. Recruitment for a new Audit Manager begun in May 2025.

Although the team members possess extensive experience, none are qualified Information Technology (IT) Auditors. As such, the services of a co-sourcing partner are essential.

Training and Professional Development

An annual training plan is developed to ensure continuous professional development (CPD) for in-house staff. For the year under review, the CPD targets were met. The Presidency funded membership fees for the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and the South African Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA).

Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP)

The Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP) supports continuous improvement in the effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function (IAF). A QAIP was developed for the financial year, incorporating:

- Internal assessments.
- Action plans based on the 2023 external assessment.

The QAIP, dated 6 May 2024, includes performance metrics such as an 80 percent client satisfaction target. After each engagement, process owners are requested to rate the audit services provided.

Stakeholder Engagement

The IAF values strong relationships with key stakeholders, including:

- The Audit Committee
- The Chief Operations Officer (Accounting Officer)
- Senior and Operational Management
- The Chief Financial Officer
- The Auditor-General of South Africa
- Other assurance providers (e.g., Risk Management, Strategy Unit, Internal Control) as per the Combined Assurance Model

Audit Planning and Execution

In compliance with Treasury Regulation 3.2.7, the IAF developed:

- A rolling three-year strategic internal audit plan (2024/25 to 2026/27)
- An annual internal audit plan for 2024/25 financial year

The Audit Committee approved the plan on 26 April 2024. It included risk-based audits and consulting engagements requested by management.



Due to an unsuccessful tender and quotation process, the IAF operated without a co-sourcing partner. Despite this, the in-house team completed:

- 71 percent of the approved 2024/25 Internal Audit Operational Plan
- Three ad-hoc projects in April 2024, December 2024, and February 2025

The IT audit projects (21 percent) assigned to the co-sourcing partner could not be completed. The Audit Committee approved a reassessment of the plan on 14 February 2025, and the IT projects were rolled over to the next financial year.

Monitoring of Management Action Plans

Progress on the implementation of management action plans from current and previous financial years was actively monitored. Ongoing initiatives include:

- Delegations: Updating delegations, ensuring complete decision recording, and appointing a Delegation System Administrator in line with the Department of Public Service and Administration directive.
- Operational Risk Registers: Ensuring alignment with operational (not strategic) objectives, accurate risk identification, correct residual risk ratings, and adequate mitigation plans.
- Ethics Review: Developing action plans for 32 identified gaps, monitored by the newly established Ethics Committee.
- Travel and Accommodation: Addressing various audit observations.
- National Orders: Enhancing governance policies and procedures to improve nominee selection processes, including disqualification criteria, rubric completion, list reconciliation, and documentation safeguards.

9.2 Audit Committee (AC)

Establishment and Mandate

The Audit Committee (AC) of The Presidency was established in accordance with sections 38(1)(a)(ii) and 77(c) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999, and Treasury Regulation 3.1.3. The AC provides independent oversight of internal control systems, risk management, and governance processes within The Presidency.

Engagement with Executive Management

The Chief Operations Officer, as the Accounting Officer, regularly attends AC meetings and is fully informed of all matters raised. In addition, private meetings are held between the AC and the Chief Operations Officer. During the reporting period, the AC held two engagements with the Director-General, who serves as the delegated Executive Authority.

Audit Committee Charter

The AC operates in accordance with its Charter, which outlines its responsibilities and statutory duties. To align with the implementation of the Global Internal Audit Standards (effective 9 January 2025), two Charters were for the year under review:

- Charter 1: Covered the first nine months of the financial year.
- Charter 2: Covered the final three months.

Both Charters were approved by the Accounting Officer and accepted by the AC. The Committee conducted its affairs in compliance with the Charter and fulfilled all responsibilities as outlined therein.

Oversight of the Internal Audit Function

To ensure the independence of the Internal Audit Function (IAF), it reports functionally to the AC. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee is involved in the Chief Audit Executive's (CAE) annual performance workplan and assessments. The Audit Committee also contributed to the revision of the CAE's job description to align with the Global Internal Audit Standards. This revised job description will be used in the recruitment process for the CAE position, which becomes vacant on 31 July 2025.

Combined Assurance

Combined Assurance is a standing item on the AC's agenda. The Combined Assurance Framework, approved in 2020, guided the development of the Combined Assurance Plan presented on 26 April 2024. Progress reports against this plan were submitted at AC meetings held on:

- 27 September 2024
- 10 December 2024
- 14 February 2025

Recommendations by the Audit Committee

Recommendations made by the AC are addressed at each meeting under "Matters Arising" and are actively resolved. However, the AC expressed concern over the slow progress in addressing IAF capacity constraints, particularly the appointment of a co-sourcing partner. Since December 2021, five unsuccessful attempts have been made, including:

- Contract sharing with other institutions
- Supply chain management deviations
- Three formal tender processes

Performance Assessment

The AC undergoes an annual performance assessment using the National Treasury's 360-degree questionnaire. This tool is based on best practice guidelines and considers the expectations outlined in the PFMA, Treasury Regulations, and the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.

The 2024/25 assessment yielded positive results in the following areas:

- Composition and Quality
- Understanding of Business and Risks
- Processes and Procedures

- Communication and Information Sharing
- Oversight of Financial Reporting and Internal Controls
- Oversight of the Audit Function

Audit Committee Composition and Meeting attendance

In terms of section 77(b) of the PFMA, the Audit Committee must meet at least twice a year moreover, the approved Audit Committee charter requires at least four (4) formal meetings and special meetings as may be required. Eight meetings were held during 2024/25 financial year. The information on attendance per member is provided below in tabular form.

NAME	QUALIFICATION	PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION	APPOINTMENT TERM		NO OF MEETINGS ATTENDED 2024/25	HAS THE MEMBER DECLARED PRIVATE AND BUSINESS INTERESTS IN EVERY MEETING	IS THE MEMBER AN EMPLOYEE OF AN ORGAN OF STATE	NO OF OTHER AC'S THAT THE MEMBER SERVED ON DURING THE YEAR	NO OF OTHER GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE THE MEMBERS SERVED ON DURING THE YEAR
			START DATE	END DATE					
Mr Nirvash Dowlatlih Chairperson	B Com B Com Honours Post Graduate Diploma in Auditing	Institute of Internal Audit	April 2019	March 2025	8	Yes	No	0	2
Mr George Higgins	B Com B Com Honours CA (SA) Registered Auditor	IRBA (SAICA)	May 2023	May 2026	8	Yes	No	6	2
Ms Ulandi Exner	B Com Informatics Certified Information System Auditor Certified in Risk and Information System Control Certified Information Systems Security Professional Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Certified in the Governance of Enterprise IT MPhil IT Governance	ISC2 ISACA IITPSA Institute of Directors SA	April 2024	March 2027	7	Yes	No	5	3
Mr Thami Hams	Bachelor of Science Post Graduate Diploma in Management Certified Information Systems Auditor Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control	ISACA	April 2024	March 2027	7	Yes	Yes	0	0
Mr Bokang Modise	BTech Financial Systems Certified Internal Auditor Certified Control Self- Assessment Certified Ethics Officer Certified Quality Assessor MPhil Internal Audit	IIA Ethics Institute	April 2024	March 2027	8	Yes	Yes	1	0

Audit Committee Remuneration

Audit Committee members are remunerated in accordance with rates prescribed by the National Treasury. The remuneration includes:

- A fee for attending each Audit Committee meeting,

- Compensation for two days of preparation per meeting, and
- Reimbursement of actual travel expenses at the government-prescribed rate per kilometre.

Two of the five Audit Committee members are employees of organs of state. Both have obtained the necessary approvals to serve on the Committee and to receive remuneration.



For the year under review, the total remuneration paid to Audit Committee members amounted to R394 000. All claims were settled within 30 days, in compliance with Treasury Regulation 8.3.4.

10. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee herewith presents its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, as required by section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999, as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999) read with Treasury Regulation 3.1.13.

Part 1: Audit Committee Reflections for the year 2024/25

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulations 3.1.8- 3.1.13. The Audit Committee further reports that it has an appropriate charter, which is reviewed annually and that it regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein. The Audit Committee understands and has internalised the requirements of the Global Internal Audit Standards™ in its work. The Audit Committee confirms that it has functioned without hindrance or limitations throughout the reporting period

The Audit Committee has proactively advised management on key objectives of The Presidency, the most important was to resolve differences between management and the Auditor-General emanating from the prior period report. The Committee also assessed the financial performance and performance against pre-determined objectives in its quarterly meetings to contribute to The Presidency's achievement of its key mandate.

Part 2: Audit Committee Composition and Attendance

The Audit Committee consists of 5 members. The Committee is properly constituted, with a balanced representation of independent members with a diverse and appropriate mix of qualifications, skills, and experience. The Committee convened eight times during the year with six being ordinary meetings and the remainder special meetings. For more information please refer to page 72 in the annual report where more detail is included.

The Audit Committee notes that the period of the contract of the Chairperson, Mr Nirvash Dowlati came to an end on the 31st of March 2025, the Committee appreciates the contribution his leadership made to the functioning of the Audit Committee and the impact that it made on the areas where the Audit Committee has oversight.

Part 3: Audit Committee Focus Areas

The Effectiveness of Internal Control

The Audit Committee recognises management's strides in fortifying internal controls within the department. The Audit Committee recognises that the controls related to year-end processing and reconciliation were improved to address the financial reporting weaknesses, however certain minor matters still require improvement. Overall, management has complied with the established procedures. The Audit Committee will continue to exercise vigilant oversight over these critical areas.

The vacancy rate poses a significant risk to the effectiveness of the internal control system. While acknowledging the constraints in funding, it is crucial that management rigorously monitors and accelerates efforts to fill critical vacancies. Failure to address this issue promptly could jeopardise the department's ability to achieve its objectives and undermine the integrity of its internal controls. Despite financial limitations, maintaining a robust internal control system remains essential.

Risk Management

The Audit Committee oversees the risk management function, with the Risk Management Committee providing quarterly reports on the department's risk management activities. Some progress has been made in Business Continuity, as plans were tested during the review period and recommendations were made to enhance preparedness across all sites of The Presidency. However, the review of the operational risk registers revealed that the activities undertaken by business units for identifying, assessing, monitoring, and reporting risks were ineffective.

Internal audit

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the Internal Audit (IA) function adheres to the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and employs a risk-based approach. During the reporting period, Internal Audit faced resource challenges, operating without a co-sourced partner. Efforts to appoint a co-sourced partner were unsuccessful. Consequently, the approved 2024/25 Internal Audit Operational Plan required reassessment, which was approved by the Audit Committee. To address future resource needs, an Internal Audit Tender was issued and is in the process of being evaluated to ensure adequate resources for the next three operational years.

The Audit Committee notes that the Chief Audit Executive, Ms Elna Erasmus retired on 31 July 2025. The Committee thanks her for her professionalism, diligence and her contribution to assuring and improving the control environment of The Presidency, and wishes her well in the future.

In-Year Management and Monthly/Quarterly Report

The Audit Committee is pleased with the content and quality of the management and quarterly reports prepared and issued throughout the year, in full compliance with the statutory framework. The Committee has actively engaged with management to address and rectify any deficiencies, particularly concerning reports on performance against predetermined objectives.

Performance management

As part of its responsibilities, the Audit Committee has undertaken a thorough review of performance management within the department. The Committee's functions included:

- Evaluating compliance with statutory requirements and performance management best practices and standards.
- Assessing the alignment of the annual performance plan, budget, strategic plan, and performance agreements.
- Ensuring that performance indicators are relevant, measurable, and aligned with the services provided by the department.
- Reviewing instances of non-compliance with legislation.
- Monitoring adherence to in-year reporting requirements.
- Reviewing the quarterly performance reports submitted by the Internal Audit function.
- Evaluating the department's performance management system and providing recommendations for its enhancement.

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the performance report has been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Treasury Regulations, and other relevant regulatory requirements.

Evaluation of Financial Statements

The Audit Committee has reviewed the annual financial statements. The focus was on the following:

- Significant financial reporting judgements and estimates contained in the annual financial statements;
- Clarity and completeness of disclosures and whether disclosures made have been set properly in context;
- Quality and acceptability of, and any changes in, accounting policies and practices;
- Compliance with accounting standards and legal requirements;
- Reflection of unusual circumstances or events and management's explanation for the accounting treatment adopted;
- Reasons for major year-on-year fluctuations;
- Calculation and levels of general and specific provisions; and
- The basis for the going concern assumption, including any financial sustainability risks and issues.

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards and the PFMA.

Evaluation of the Finance Function

The Audit Committee acknowledges the current vacancy rate within the financial management division. The Audit Committee is pleased that the position of the Chief Financial Officer position was filled which will contribute to ensure the continued effectiveness of internal financial controls. Despite the constraints posed by limited capacity, the Audit Committee is confident in the performance and resilience of the department's finance function during the year under review.

Combined Assurance

The Department of The Presidency has adopted a Combined Assurance Framework as detailed in the King IV report on Corporate Governance. The Audit Committee will continue to monitor its implementation as well as ensuring the effectiveness of the Combined Assurance Framework.

Auditor-General's Report

The Audit Committee concurs with the opinion of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) regarding the annual financial statements. The committee is satisfied with the conclusions drawn in the performance report and the committee is satisfied with the conclusion regarding compliance with laws and regulations. The committee is of the view that the audited financial statements and annual performance report be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA. The Audit Committee confirms that it has provided adequate oversight throughout the audit process.

The Audit Committee congratulates management and all other stakeholders on returning The Presidency to a clean audit



George Higgins

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

The Presidency

Date: 31 July 2025



II. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

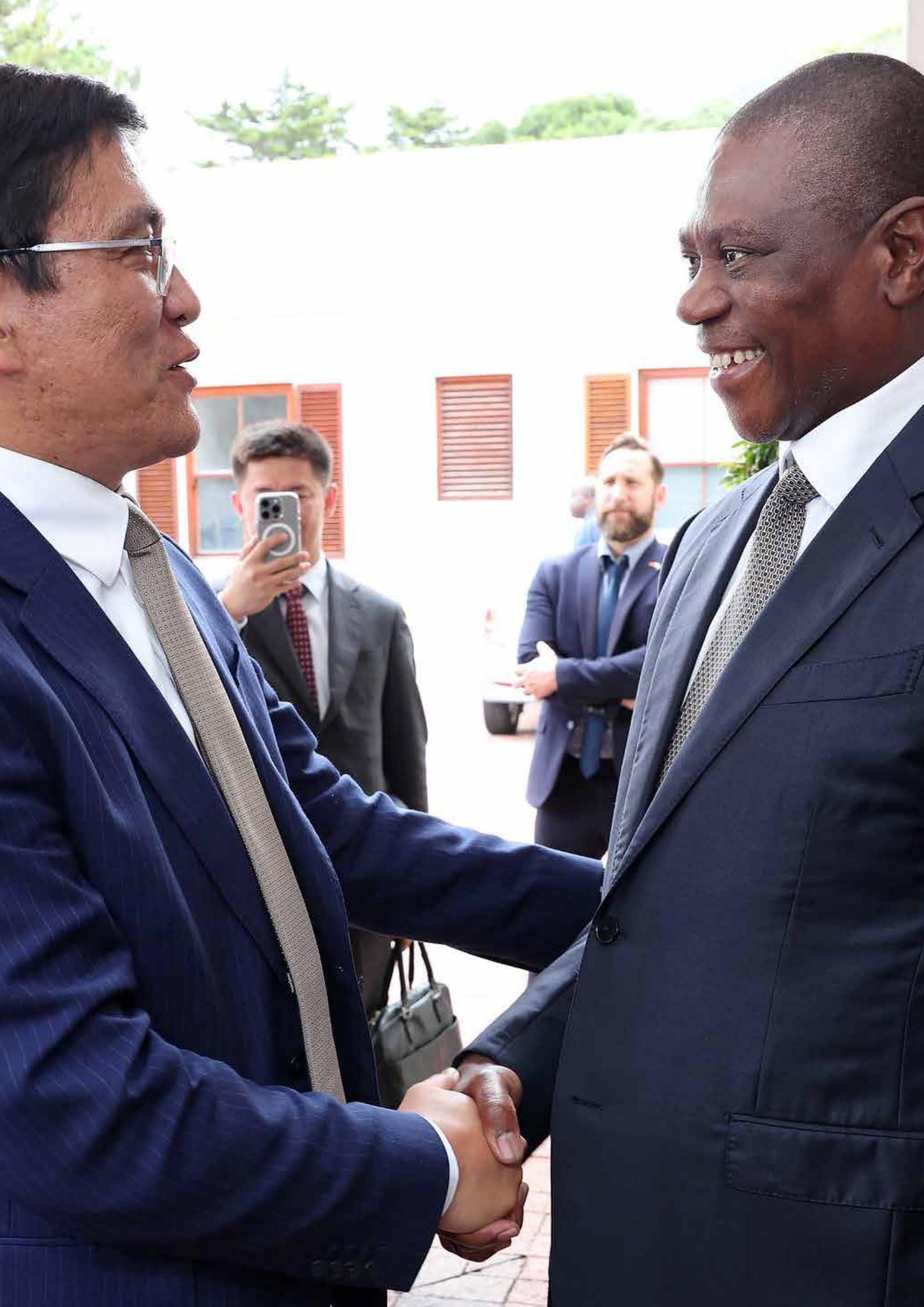
The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, No 46 of 2013 (BBBEE Act) as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

HAS THE DEPARTMENT/PUBLIC ENTITY APPLIED ANY RELEVANT CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE (B-BBEE CERTIFICATE LEVELS 1 – 8) WITH REGARDS TO THE FOLLOWING:		
CRITERIA	RESPONSE YES/NO	DISCUSSION <i>(include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)</i>
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	Not applicable for The Presidency
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	Procurement of Goods and Services is implemented in line with the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act and Preferential Procurement Regulation 2022.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not applicable for The Presidency
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	Not applicable for The Presidency
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	Not applicable for The Presidency



President Cyril Ramaphosa accompanied by Minister in The Presidency Khumbudzo Ntshavheni; Deputy Ministers in The Presidency, Nonceba Mhlauli and Kenneth Morolong with Parliamentary Counsellor for President Ramaphosa Dr Gerhardus Koornhof ahead of The Presidency Budget Vote 2025/2026 in the National Assembly, Parliament.







I. INTRODUCTION

The Presidency's project to reconfigure its organisational structure is nearing completion, with consultations with Organised Labour and Management scheduled for the beginning of the 2025/26 financial year. The vacancy of the Chief Financial Officer has been filled, and decisions have been made to advertise and fill key positions, including the position of Head: Policy, Research Services (PRS), Deputy Director-General: Corporate Management, Chief Director: Cabinet Secretariat and Chief Director: Protocol and Events.

In response to the Principals' calls for more efficient and effective support, plans are in place to further build capacity by filling several key vacant posts in the Department, targeting the Project Management Office (PMO), Cabinet and the Policy Research Services (PRS). The Department, having regressed in meeting the targets of 50 percent females at SMS level and 2.5 percent for persons with disabilities, intends to earmark posts for candidates from these vulnerable groups.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Presidency is finalising all steps required for the approval of an organisational structure that is intended to be fit-for-purpose and aligned with the preferences of the Principals. A skills audit assessment and capability model will be implemented in the 2025/26 financial year. The process will systematically assess the skills of the employees against the skills needed for future goals of The Presidency. This will identify areas where skills are lacking and thus enable interventions such as training and development.

The Employee Value Proposition (EVP) and the Recognition and Rewards Policy which have been going through the consultation process in the 2024/2025 financial year, have finally been approved for implementation. At the core of these policies is the quest to embrace the notion that fair, ethical and objective employment practices that reward good performance leads to more engaged and happier employees.

In line with the project to digitalise and automate the processes in Human Resource Management (HRM), the Department has finalised the development and piloting of new systems for e-Leave, e-Submission, and e-PMDS; and the short- to medium-term goal is to focus on automation to simplify the tasks by reducing human intervention.

Below is a summary of the stats as provided in the tables:

The Total Expenditure for Administration, Policy & Research Services and Executive Support- including Goods & Services is R652 643 403. The Total Expenditure excluding the Principals is R645 755 000 - a figure represented under Total Expenditure in Table 3.I.1. The figure of R397 183 000 in Table 3.I.1 is the Personnel Expenditure for the year, and excludes the Principals.

An amount of R2 634 000 was used for training and bursaries in the Department.

Table 3.I.3 and 3.I.4 show that the cost of overtime for the year increased to R15.7 from R12.7 million in the preceding period. This is largely due to the Inauguration and other major events that took place. Most of the work was performed in Corporate Management, which included Households and Facilities, Supply Chain Management, Information Technology, Events, Human Resources and Internal Security. The number of posts on the establishment decreased from 632 in 2023/24 to 618 in the 2024/25 financial year. As this was an election year, the decrease is mainly due to the expiry of the contracts (62 percent). Other reasons for the reduction include resignations (25 percent), deaths (7 percent) and retirement (5 percent). The vacancy rate increased slightly from 26.2 percent in 2023/24 to 27 percent in the 2024/25 financial year. Funded vacant posts will be advertised and filled by 31 March 2026.

According to the information of Senior Management Services (SMS) posts in Table 3.3, The Presidency has 82 (84) SMS posts on the establishment, of which 60 (62) are filled (74 percent). The vacancy rate therefore stands at 28.6 percent. However, it must be reported that six SMS posts have been advertised for filling in the 2025/26 financial year; and these include the critical posts of Deputy Director-General: Corporate Management, Director: Supply Chain Management and the Director: Internal Audit. Table 3.7 shows that in line with Chapter 4 of the SMS Handbook, 64 SMS members were required to submit their 2024/25 performance agreements by the 31 May 2024. 58 SMS members submitted their performance agreements within the stipulated deadline of 31 May 2024, representing 91 percent of SMS in The Presidency.

Table 3.10 shows that a total of 1051 days were utilised for sick leave by 183 employees - of with the largest usage recorded among employees in salary level 3 to salary levels 5, 6 to 8, and salary levels 9 to 12. The number of days utilised represents a marked decrease from the days used in the preceding period (1260). A total of 217 days were used for Incapacity Leave (Pilar) by only five employees. This, at a cost of R313 000. A total of 10240 leave days was utilised by 503 employees, and the Department has employees with a total of 1562 capped leave days; of which the highest number is employees on salary levels 9 to 12. No capped leave was utilized in the reporting period.

In terms of Labour Relations as reflected in Table 3.12, no collective agreements were signed in the reporting year. Seven grievances were lodged of which five were resolved- and two remain unresolved. There was one case of precautionary suspension in the reporting year, resulting in a cost of R85 658.01. In addition, four cases of injury on duty were submitted to the Department of Labour for assessment and settlement of medical accounts, as shown in Table 1.14

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

Table 3.1.1 - Personnel costs by Programme

PROGRAMME	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Professional and Special Services Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure as a % of Total Expenditure	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R'000)	Employment (Including Periodical - And Abnormal Appointments)
DTP: Policy and Research Services	19 102	15 599	0	0	81.70	1 199.93	13
DTP: Administration	596 290	365 971	0	0	61.20	787.03	495
DTP: Executive Support	27 750	15 249	2 634	0	55.00	897.00	17
Receipts objective	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL AS ON FINANCIAL SYSTEMS (BAS)	643 141	396 819	2 634	0	61.50	801.65	495
Note: Principal excluded		2					

Table 3.1.2 - Personnel costs by Salary band

SALARY BAND	Personnel Expenditure including Transfers (R'000)	% of Total Personnel Cost	Average Personnel Cost per Employee (R)	Total Personnel Cost for Department including Goods and Services (R'000)	Number of Employees
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6 383.14	0.10	236.41	643 141	27
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	32 154.37	0.50	300.51	643 141	107
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	38 278.03	0.60	292.20	643 141	131
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	124 850.31	1.90	953.06	643 141	131
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	179 727.52	27.90	2 496.22	643 141	72
Interns	2 046.85	0.00	107.73	643 141	19
OSD	13 378.78	0.20	1 672.35	643 141	8
TOTAL	396 819	61.70	6 058.47	643 141	495

Table 3.1.3 - Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by Programme

PROGRAMME	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as a % of Personnel Costs	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as a % of Personnel Costs	HOA (R'000)	HOA as a % of Personnel Costs	Medical Aid (R'000)	Medical Aid as a % of Personnel Costs	Total Personnel Cost per Programme (R'000)
Administration	234 351.95	64.00	15 655.01	4.30	5 923.00	1.60	13 198.00	3.60	365 971
DTP: Policy and Research Services	10 164.96	65.20	47.59	0.30	213.00	1.40	404.00	2.60	15 599
DTP: Executive Support	9 708.93	63.70	0.00	0.00	198.00	1.30	531.00	3.50	15 249
TOTAL	254 225.85	64.00	15 702.61	4.00	6 334.00	1.60	14 133.00	3.60	396 819

Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by Salary Band

SALARY BAND	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as a % of Personnel Costs	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as a % of Personnel Costs	HOA (R'000)	HOA as a % of Personnel Costs	Medical Aid (R'000)	Medical Aid as a % of Personnel Costs	Total Personnel Cost per Salary Band (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	3 757.08	58.90	544.00	8.50	537.00	8.40	1 007.00	15.80	6 383.14
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	21 281.90	66.20	2 916.00	9.10	1 803.00	5.60	4 023.00	12.50	32 154.37
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	45 923.75	120.00	6 717.00	17.50	2 675.00	7.00	5 513.00	14.40	38 278.03
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	64 496.23	35.80	4 932.00	2.70	976.00	0.50	2 925.00	1.60	179 727.52
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	107 772.94	86.30	86.00	0.10	269.00	0.20	487.00	0.40	124 850.31
Interns	1 884.84	92.10	214.00	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 046.85
OSD	9 109.11	68.10	293.61	2.20	74.00	0.60	178.00	1.30	13 378.78
TOTAL	254 225.85	64.00	15 702.61	4.00	6 334.00	1.60	14 133.00	3.60	396 819.00

Table 3.2.1 - Employment and Vacancies by Programme at end of period 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2025	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2025	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment as at 31 March 2025
Administration	581	422	27.40	43
DTP Policy And Research Services	20	13	35.00	0
DTP:Executive Support	19	17	10.50	0
TOTAL	620	452	27.10	43
Note: Principals Excluded		2		



Table 3.2.2 - Employment and Vacancies by Salary Band at end of period 31 March 2025

SALARY BAND	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2025	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2025	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment as at 31 March 2025
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	41	27	34.10	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	145	107	26.20	0
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	177	129	27.10	2
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	171	126	26.30	5
Senior Management (Levels >= 13)	77	55	28.60	17
Interns	0	0	0.00	19
OSD	9	8	11.10	0
TOTAL	620	452	27.10	43
Note: Principals Excluded		2		

Table 3.2.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation at end of period 31 March 2025

Critical Occupation	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2025	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2025	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment as at 31 March 2025
Administration Clerks	29	26	10.30	0
Administration Officer	3	1	66.70	2
Administrative Related	24	5	79.20	0
Career Development Practitioner	9	8	11.10	0
Chief Financial Officer	1	1	0.00	0
Cleaners in Offices Workshops Hospitals etc.	10	0	100.00	0
Clerical Supplement Workers not elsewhere classified	18	15	16.70	0
Client Inform Clerks (Switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	12	2	83.30	0
Communication and Information Related	3	2	33.30	0
Communication and Marketing Manager	7	6	14.30	1
Communication Coordinator	10	9	10.00	0
Computer Network Technician	9	9	0.00	0
Elementary Workers not elsewhere classified	47	45	4.30	19
Facilities Manager	1	1	0.00	0
Filing and Registry Clerk	6	6	0.00	0
Finance Clerk	14	10	28.60	0
Finance Manager	1	1	0.00	0
Financial Accountant	4	4	0.00	0
Financial and Related Professionals	9	2	77.80	0
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	1	0	100.00	0
Food Services Aids and Waiters	12	1	91.70	0
Food Trade Assistant	12	1	91.70	0
Handyperson	9	8	11.10	0
Head Of National Government Component,	1	0	100.00	1
Head Of Provincial Government Component	4	4	0.00	0
Heads of National Department	1	1	0.00	0
Household Food and Laundry Services Related	17	3	82.40	0
Human Resource Clerk	9	8	11.10	0
Human Resource Manager	2	2	0.00	0
Human Resource Practitioner	5	5	0.00	0
Human Resources Clerks	1	1	0.00	0
Human Resources Related	0	0	0.00	0
Information Services Manager	1	1	0.00	0
Information Technology Related	0	0	0.00	0
Internal Audit Manager	1	1	0.00	0
Legal Administration Officer	2	2	0.00	0
Legal Related Manager	4	4	0.00	0
Legal Related	0	0	0.00	0

Table 3.2.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation at end of period 31 March 2025

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2025	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2025	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment as at 31 March 2025
Librarians and Related Professionals	2	0	100.00	0
Library Assistant	1	1	0.00	0
Library Mail and Related Clerks	5	0	100.00	0
Light Vehicle Driver	24	22	8.30	0
Light Vehicle Drivers	1	0	100.00	0
Logistical Support Personnel	2	0	100.00	0
Managers not elsewhere classified	29	24	17.20	0
Material-Recording and Transport Clerks	1	0	100.00	0
Messengers Porters and Deliverers	4	3	25.00	0
Middle Manager: Household/Food & Laundry Services Rel.	4	4	0.00	0
Middle manager: Human Resource & Organisation. Development.	7	7	0.00	0
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	34	26	23.50	0
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	11	8	27.30	0
Middle Manager: Information Technology Related	4	4	0.00	2
Middle Manager: Communication & Information Related	6	6	0.00	0
Motor Vehicle Drivers	0	0	0.00	0
Office Cleaner	31	30	3.20	0
Office Machine Operator	1	1	0.00	0
Other Middle Manager	2	1	50.00	1
Other Occupations	0	0	0.00	10
Personal Assistant	14	12	14.30	0
Policy and Planning Managers	2	1	50.00	0
Professionals not elsewhere classified	1	1	0.00	1
Programme or Project Manager	12	10	16.70	4
Receptionist (general)	12	10	16.70	0
Risk Management and Security Services	2	1	50.00	0
Secretaries & other Keyboard Operating Clerks	6	1	83.30	0
Secretary (general)	46	43	6.50	0
Senior Managers	18	4	77.80	0
State Law Advisor	2	2	0.00	0
Supply Chain Clerk	23	22	4.30	2
Supply Chain Manager	1	0	100.00	0
Supply Chain Practitioner	8	8	0.00	0
Word Processing Operator	5	5	0.00	0
TOTAL	620	452	27.10	43
Note: Principal Excluded		2		

Table 3.3.1 - SMS Posts information as on 31 March 2025

SMS LEVEL	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS posts filled per level	% of SMS posts filled per level	Total number of SMS posts vacant per level	% of SMS posts vacant per level
Director-General/HOD	1	1	100%	0	0%
Salary level 16, but not HOD	2	2	100%	0	0%
Salary level 15	6	5	83%	1	17%
Salary level 14	25	17	68%	8	32%
Salary level 13	48	35	73%	13	27%
TOTAL	84	62	73%	22	27%
Note: Excluding Principals and Special Advisers					



Table 3.3.2 - SMS Posts information as on 30 September 2024

SMS LEVEL	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS posts filled per level	% of SMS posts filled per level	Total number of SMS posts vacant per level	% of SMS posts vacant per level
Director-General/HOD	1	1	100%	0	0%
Salary level 16, but not HOD	2	2	100%	0	0%
Salary level 15	6	5	83%	1	17%
Salary level 14	26	16	62%	10	38%
Salary level 13	51	36	71%	15	29%
TOTAL	86	60	70%	26	30%

Note: Excluding Principals and Special Advisers

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and Filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

SMS LEVEL	ADVERTISING		FILLING OF POSTS	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months after becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 12 months
Director-General/HOD	-	-	-	-
Salary level 16, but not HOD	-	-	-	-
Salary level 15	-	-	-	-
Salary level 14	-	-	-	-
Salary level 13	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS - advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024

Reasons for vacancy not advertised within 6 months

Due to cost containment measures in the Public Service

Reasons for vacancy not filled within 12 months

Due to cost containment measures in the Public Service

Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

None

Table 3.4.1 - Job Evaluation

SALARY BAND	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2025	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Posts Evaluated by Salary Bands	Number of Posts Upgraded	% of Upgraded Posts Evaluated	Number of Posts Downgraded	% of Downgraded Posts Evaluated
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	145	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	179	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	176	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior Management Service Band A	48	1	2.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior Management Service Band B	25	1	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior Management Service Band C	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior Management Service Band D	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Interns	19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
OSD	9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	663	2	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
Note: Principal Excluded		2					

Table 3.4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded

GENDER	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a Disability	0	0	0	0	0

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

Table 3.4.3 - Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

OCCUPATION	Number of Employees	Job Evaluation Level	Remuneration Level	Reason for Deviation	No of Employees in Department
Salary Band	10	2	3	Pay Progression	26
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	52	4&5	5&6	Pay Progression	104
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	9	6&7	7&8	Pay Progression	132
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	23	9&11	10&12	Pay Progression	135
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	2	13	14	Other reasons	28
Senior Management Service Band A	2	14	15	Other reasons	17
Senior Management Service Band B	0	0	0		5
Senior Management Service Band C	0	0	0		3
Interns & OSDs excluded	0				
TOTAL	98				450
Percentage of Total Employment	22				

Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees whose salary level exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation [i.t.o. PSR 1.V.C.3]

GENDER	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	60	2	7	2	71
Male	21	0	4	2	27
TOTAL	81	2	11	4	98
Employees with a Disability	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.5.1 - Annual Turnover Rates by Salary Band

SALARY BAND	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2024	Number of Appointments			Turnover Rate
		Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate	
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	28	6	1	3.60	
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	104	4	11	10.60	
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	135	13	3	2.20	
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	138	28	10	7.20	
Senior Management Service Band A	36	0	4	11.10	
Senior Management Service Band B	19	11	2	10.50	
Senior Management Service Band C	5	1	0	0.00	
Senior Management Service Band D	16	3	4	28.60	
OSD	8	0	0	0.00	
TOTAL	489	66	35	7.20	

Note: Pricipal and Interns excluded

TABLE 3.5.2 - Annual Turnover Rates by Critical Occupation

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2024	Number of Appointments			Turnover Rate
		Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate	
Interns (other Administrative)	27	3	25	92.60	
Administrative related	97	0	2	2.10	
Chief Financial Officer	1	1	0	0.00	
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	33	0	0	0.00	
Clerical Supplement. Workers not elsewhere classified	0	1	1	0.00	
Client Inform Clerks (Switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	11	0	0	0.00	
Communication and Information Related	14	0	0	0.00	
Communication and Marketing Manager	0	5	0	0.00	
Communication Coordinator	0	1	0	0.00	
Elementary workers not elsewhere classified	0	6	2	0.00	
Finance and Economics Related	2	0	0	0.00	
Financial and Related Professionals	14	0	0	0.00	
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	9	0	0	0.00	
Food Services Aids and Waiters	24	0	0	0.00	



TABLE 3.5.2 - Annual Turnover Rates by Critical Occupation

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2024	Turnover Rate		
		Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate
Food Trade Assistant	0	0	1	0.00
General Accountant	1	0	0	0.00
Head Of National Government Component	0	2	0	0.00
Household Food and Laundry Services related	37	0	0	0.00
Human Resources & Organisation Development & Related Professionals	7	0	0	0.00
Human Resources Clerks	11	0	0	0.00
Human Resources Related	11	0	0	0.00
Information Technology Related	15	0	0	0.00
Legal related	8	0	0	0.00
Librarians and related professionals	1	0	0	0.00
Library Mail and related Clerks	6	0	0	0.00
Light Vehicle Driver	0	1	3	0.00
Logistical Support Personnel	32	0	0	0.00
Managers not elsewhere classified	0	5	2	0.00
Material-Recording and Transport Clerks	2	0	0	0.00
Messengers Porters and Deliverers	3	0	0	0.00
Middle Manager: Administrative related	0	2	1	0.00
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	0	0	1	0.00
Motor Vehicle Drivers	24	0	0	0.00
Office Cleaner	0	0	1	0.00
Other Administrative & Related Clerks and Organisers	0	0	0	0.00
Other Middle Manager	0	3	2	0.00
Other Occupations	11	12	4	36.40
Personal Assistant	0	2	1	0.00
Programme or Project Manager	0	10	5	0.00
Receptionist (general)	0	2	3	0.00
Risk Management and Security Services	1	0	0	0.00
Secretaries & other Keyboard Operating Clerks	52	0	0	0.00
Secretary (general)	0	11	4	0.00
Senior Managers	62	0	1	1.60
Supply Chain Clerk	0	2	1	0.00
Word Processing Operator	0	1	0	0.00
TOTAL	516	70	60	11.60
Note: Principals Excluded		2		

Table 3.5.3 - Reasons why staff are leaving the department

TERMINATION TYPE	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	4	6.67	0.80	60	514
Resignation	15	25.00	2.90	60	514
Expiry of contract	37	61.67	7.20	60	514
Transfer out	1	1.67	0.20	60	514
Retirement	3	5.00	0.60	60	514
TOTAL	60	100.00	0.00		
Including Interns					

Table 3.5.4 -Granting of Employee Initiated Severance Packages

CATEGORY	No of applications received	No of applications referred to the MPSA	No of applications supported by MPSA	No of Packages approved by Department
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band B	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band C	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band D	0	0	0	0
OSD	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Table 3.5.5 - Promotions by Critical Occupation

OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2024	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Occupation	Progressions to another Notch within a Salary Level	Notch Progression as a % of Employees by Occupation
Administration Clerks	15	0	0.00	15	100.00
Administrative related	31	0	0.00	1	3.20
Career Development Practitioner	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clerical supplement. Workers not elsewhere classified	8	0	0.00	8	100.00
Client Inform Clerks (Switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Communication and Information Related	14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Communication and Marketing Manager	2	0	0.00	2	100.00
Communication Coordinator	2	0	0.00	2	100.00
Computer Network Technician	0	0	0.00	9	0.00
Elementary workers not elsewhere classified	0	0	0.00	38	0.00
Filing and Registry Clerk	0	0	0.00	4	0.00
Finance and Economics Related	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finance Clerk	0	0	0.00	4	0.00
Finance Manager	0	0	0.00	1	0.00
Financial Accountant	0	0	0.00	5	0.00
Financial and Related Professionals	14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	9	0	0.00	0	0.00
Food Services Aids and Waiters	24	0	0.00	0	0.00
Food Trade Assistant	4	0	0.00	4	100.00
General Accountant	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Household Food and Laundry Services Related	15	0	0.00	0	0.00
Human Resource Clerk	5	0	0.00	5	100.00
Human Resource Manager	3	0	0.00	3	100.00
Human Resource Practitioner	0	0	0.00	5	0.00
Human Resources & Organisation Development & Related Profession	6	0	0.00	0	0.00
Human Resources Clerks	6	0	0.00	0	0.00
Human Resources Related	8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Information Services Manager	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Information Technology Related	14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Legal Administration Officer	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Legal related	6	0	0.00	0	0.00
Legal Related Manager	0	0	0.00	1	0.00
Librarians and Related Professionals	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Library Assistant	5	0	0.00	1	20.00
Library Mail and Related Clerks	5	0	0.00	0	0.00
Light Vehicle Driver	16	0	0.00	16	100.00
Logistical Support Personnel	15	0	0.00	0	0.00
Managers not elsewhere classified	13	0	0.00	13	100.00
Material-Recording and Transport Clerks	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
Medical Secretary	0	0	0.00	0	0.00



OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2024	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Occupation	Progressions to another Notch within a Salary Level	Notch Progression as a % of Employees by Occupation
Messengers	3	0	0.00	3	100.00
Messengers Porters and Deliverers	3	0	0.00	0	0.00
Middle Manager: Household/Food & Laundry Services related.	2	0	0.00	2	100.00
Middle Manager: Human Resource & Organisation. Development. related	3	0	0.00	3	100.00
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Middle Manager: Communication & Information Related	8	0	0.00	8	100.00
Motor Vehicle Drivers	4	0	0.00	6	150.00
Office Cleaner	22	0	0.00	22	100.00
Office Machine Operator	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Other Administrative & Related Clerks and Organisers (Interns)	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Middle Manager	14	0	0.00	14	100.00
Other Occupations	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Personal Assistant	3	0	0.00	3	100.00
Programme or Project Manager	2	0	0.00	2	100.00
Receptionist (general)	4	0	0.00	4	100.00
Risk and Integrity Manager	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Risk and Integrity Specialist	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Risk Management and Security Services	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Secretaries & other Keyboard Operating Clerks	25	0	0.00	2	8.00
Secretary (general)	27	0	0.00	27	100.00
Senior Managers	36	0	0.00	0	0.00
State Law Advisor	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Supply Chain Clerk	14	0	0.00	14	100.00
Supply Chain Practitioner	6	0	0.00	6	100.00
Switchboard Operator	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Word Processing Operator	2	0	0.00	2	100.00
TOTAL	478	0	0.00	264	55.50

Note: Principals, Special Advisor and Interns excluded

SALARY BAND	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2024	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employees by Salary Band	Progressions to another Notch within a Salary Level	Notch Progression as a % of Employees by Salary Band
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	28	0	0.00	19	67.90
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	104	0	0.00	72	69.20
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	135	0	0.00	81	60.00
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	138	0	0.00	65	47.10
Senior Management (Levels >= 13)	65	0	0.00	24	38.10
OSD	8	0	0.00	3	37.50
TOTAL	478	0	0.00	264	55.50

Note: Principals, Special Advisors and Interns excluded

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Senior Officials and Managers (13-16)	30	5	0	28	3	23	4	3	28	3	71
Professionals (11-12)	35	2	1	38	3	37	4	4	45	1	87
Technicians and Associate Professionals (9-10)	13	1	1	15	0	29	0	0	29	1	45
Clerical Support Workers (6-8)	44	2	0	46	0	73	7	2	82	3	131
Elementary (1-2)	9	1	0	10	0	16	1	0	17	0	27
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers (3-5)	39	3	0	41	0	58	6	0	64	1	107
Interns	5	0	0	5	1	13	0	0	13	0	19
OSD	4	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	4	0	8
TOTAL	179	14	2	187	7	252	23	9	282	9	495

Note: Principals Excluded

Table 3.6.1B - Total number of Employees with disabilities

	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Employees with disabilities	4	2	0	6	1	3	0	1	4	0	11

Table 3.6.2 - Total number of Employees (incl. Employees with disabilities) per Occupational Bands

OCCUPATIONAL BAND	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top Management (15-16)	30	5	0	28	3	23	4	3	28	3	71
Senior Management (13-14)	35	2	1	38	3	37	4	4	45	1	87
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	13	1	1	15	0	29	0	0	29	1	45
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (6-8)	44	2	0	46	0	73	7	2	82	3	131
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	9	1	0	10	0	16	1	0	17	0	27
Unskilled and defined decision making (1-2)	39	3	0	41	0	58	6	0	64	1	107
Interns	5	0	0	5	1	13	0	0	13	0	19
OSD	4	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	4	0	8
TOTAL	179	14	2	187	7	252	23	9	282	9	495

Table 3.6.3 - Recruitment

OCCUPATIONAL BAND	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top Management (15-16)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management (13-14)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (6-8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
Unskilled and defined decision making (1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	7

Table 3.6.3B - Recruitment (Employees with disabilities)

	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.4 - Promotions

OCCUPATIONAL BAND	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top Management (15-16)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management (13-14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (6-8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision making (1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 3.6.4B - Promotions (Employees with disabilities)

	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 3.6.5 - Terminations

OCCUPATIONAL BAND	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top Management (15-16)	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Senior Management (13-14)	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	1	6
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	5	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	4	1	10
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (6-8)	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	5	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	6	0	11
Unskilled and defined decision making (1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Interns	7	0	0	4	1	16	1	0	14	0	25
OSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	23	0	1	21	2	30	1	1	29	2	60

Table 3.6.5B - Terminations (Employees with disabilities)

	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Employees with disabilities	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	3

Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary Action

DISCIPLINARY ACTION	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total

Table 3.6.7 - Skills Development

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Senior Officials and Managers (13-16)	10	0	0	10	2	4	0	0	4	1	17
Professionals (11-12)	9	0	0	9	1	10	1	2	13	2	25
Technicians and Associate Professionals (9-10)	4	0	1	5	0	6	0	0	6	1	12
Clerical Support Workers (6-8)	9	0	0	9	0	18	1	1	20	0	29
Elementary (1-2)	5	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	8	0	13
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers (3-5)	17	0	0	17	0	19	1	0	20	0	37
Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interns	9	0	0	9	1	16	0	0	16	0	26
OSD	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	64	0	1	65	5	81	3	3	87	4	161

Table 3.7.1 - Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members as on 31 May 2024

SMS LEVEL	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level	Total number of signed performance agreements per level	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members per level
Director-General/HOD	1	1	1	100%
Salary Level 16, but not HOD	2	2	2	100%
Salary Level 15	5	5	5	100%
Salary Level 14	25	19	16	84%
Salary Level 13	51	37	34	92%
TOTAL	84	64	58	91%

Note: Principals and Special Advisers are Excluded in the above

Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded Performance Agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2024

Two (2) cases of SMS members were treated in line with section 17.1 & 17.2 of Chapter 4 of the SMS Handbook. Two SMS member failed to comply with the submission of his performance agreement and section 16(A) (2) will be invoked for not meeting the submission date of 31 May 2022.

Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance agreements as on 31 May 2024

Two cases of non-compliance were referred to the labour relations department for further processes, however one member's contract of employment was terminated end of March 2025

TABLE 3.8.1 - Performance Rewards by Race, Gender and Disability

RACE AND GENDER	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees as at April 2024	% Of total within group	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R)
African, Female	0	254	0.00	0	0.00
African, Male	0	187	0.00	0	0.00
Asian, Female	0	10	0.00	0	0.00
Asian, Male	0	3	0.00	0	0.00
Coloured, Female	0	22	0.00	0	0.00
Coloured, Male	0	12	0.00	0	0.00
Total Blacks, Female	0	285	0.00	0	0.00
Total Blacks, Male	0	201	0.00	0	0.00
White, Female	0	11	0.00	0	0.00
White, Male	0	6	0.00	0	0.00
Employees with a disability	0	11	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	0	516	0.00	0	0.00

Note: Principal Excluded

Table 3.8.2 - Performance Rewards by Salary Band for Personnel below Senior Management Service

SALARY BAND	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees as at April 2024	% Of total within salary band	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R)
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	28	0.00	0	0.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	104	0.00	0	0.00
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	0	135	0.00	0	0.00
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	138	0.00	0	0.00
OSD	0	8	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	0	413	0.00	0	0.00

TABLE 3.8.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees as at April 2024	% Of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R)
Interns (other Administrative)	0	27	0.00	0	0.00
Administrative related	0	97	0.00	0	0.00
Chief Financial Officer	0	1	0.00	0	0.00
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	0	33	0.00	0	0.00
Clerical supplement workers not elsewhere classified	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Client Inform Clerks (Switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	0	11	0.00	0	0.00
Communication and Information Related	0	14	0.00	0	0.00
Communication and Marketing Manager	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Communication Coordinator	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Elementary workers not elsewhere classified	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finance and Economics related	0	2	0.00	0	0.00
Financial and related Professionals	0	14	0.00	0	0.00
Financial Clerks and Credit Controllers	0	9	0.00	0	0.00
Food Services Aids and Waiters	0	24	0.00	0	0.00
Food Trade Assistant	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
General Accountant	0	1	0.00	0	0.00
Head of National Government Component	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Household Food and Laundry Services Related	0	37	0.00	0	0.00
Human Resources & Organisation Development & related professions	0	7	0.00	0	0.00
Human Resources Clerks	0	11	0.00	0	0.00
Human Resources related	0	11	0.00	0	0.00
Information Technology related	0	15	0.00	0	0.00
Legal related	0	8	0.00	0	0.00
Librarians and related professionals	0	1	0.00	0	0.00
Library Mail and related Clerks	0	6	0.00	0	0.00
Light Vehicle Driver	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Logistical Support Personnel	0	32	0.00	0	0.00
Managers not elsewhere classified	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Material-Recording and Transport Clerks	0	2	0.00	0	0.00



TABLE 3.8.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupation	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees as at April 2024	% Of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R)
Messengers Porters and Deliverers	0	3	0.00	0	0.00
Middle Manager: Administrative related	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics related	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Motor Vehicle Drivers	0	24	0.00	0	0.00
Office Cleaner	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Administrators & Related Clerks and Organisers	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Middle Manager	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other occupations	0	11	0.00	0	0.00
Personal Assistant	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Programme or Project Manager	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Receptionist (general)	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Risk Management and Security Services	0	1	0.00	0	0.00
Secretaries & other Keyboard Operating Clerks	0	52	0.00	0	0.00
Secretary (general)	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior Managers	0	62	0.00	0	0.00
Supply Chain Clerk	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Word Processing Operator	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	516	0.00		0	0.00
Note: Principal excluded		2			

Table 3.8.4 - Performance Related Rewards (Cash Bonus) by Salary Band for Senior Management Service

Salary Band	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees at April 2024	% of total within salary band	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R)	Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure	Personnel cost SMS (R'000)
Band A	0	36	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	47 347.30
Band B	0	19	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	30 915.77
Band C	0	5	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	11 813.48
Band D	0	14	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	43 294.81
TOTAL	0	74	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	133 371.36

Table 3.9.1 - Foreign Workers by Salary Band

Salary Band	Employment at beginning of period April 2024	Percentage of total at beginning of period	Employment at end of period 31 March 2025	Percentage of total at end of period	Change in employment	Percentage of total	Total employment at beginning of period April 2024	Total employment at end of period 31 March 2025	Total change in employment
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.9.2 - Foreign Workers by Major Occupation

Major Occupation	Employment at beginning of period April 2024	Percentage of total at beginning of period	Employment at end of period 31 March 2025	Percentage of total at end of period	Change in employment	Percentage of total	Total employment at beginning of period April 2024	Total employment at end of period 31 March 2025	Total change in employment
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.10.1 - Sick Leave for January 2024 to December 2024

Salary Band	Total days	% Days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)	Total number of employees using sick leave	Total number of days with medical certification
Interns	20	30.00	2	1.10	10.00	8 021.20	180	6
OSD	0	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	110	70.00	23	12.80	5.00	80 402.45	180	77
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	312	82.10	52	28.90	6.00	334 762.79	180	256
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	232	73.30	50	27.80	5.00	445 585.94	180	170
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	269	73.20	43	23.90	6.00	999 635.54	180	197
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	108	86.10	12	6.70	9.00	601 744.30	180	93
TOTAL	1 051	76.00	183	101.70	5.86	2 470 152.22	180	799

Table 3.10.2 - Disability Leave (Temporary and Permanent) for January 2024 to December 2024

SALARY BAND	Total days	% Days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)	Total number of days with medical certification	Total number of employees using disability leave
Interns	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	5.00
OSD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	5.00
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	5.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	187	100.00	3	60.00	62.00	190	187.00	5.00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	5.00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	25	100.00	1	20.00	25.00	96	25.00	5.00
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	5	540.00	1	20.00	5.00	27	27.00	5.00
TOTAL	217	110.10	5	100.00	43.00	313	239.00	5.00

Table 3.10.3 – Annual Leave for January 2024 to December 2024

SALARY BAND	Total days taken	Average per employee	Number of employees using annual leave
Interns	258	11	24
OSD	0	0	0
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	635	24	26
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 414	23	103
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 936	22	135
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2 954	21	142
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 043	14	73
TOTAL	10 240	20	503

Table 3.10.4 - Capped Leave for January 2024 to December 2024

SALARY BAND	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as at end of period	Number of employees using capped leave	Total number of capped leave available at end of period	Number of employees as at end of period
Interns	0	0	0	0	0	516
OSD	0	0	0	0	0	516
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	516
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	1	0	350	516
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	1	0	295	516
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	1	0	768	516
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0	150	516
TOTAL	0	0	3	0	1 562	516

TABLE 3.10.5 - Leave Payouts (Estimated)

REASON	Total estimated amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Estimated average per employee (R)
Annual - discounting with resignation (work days)	346	10	34 600.00
Annual - discounting: contract expiry (work days)	977	13	75 154.00
Annual - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement (work)	337	6	56 167.00
Capped - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement (work)	190	2	95 000.00
TOTAL	1 850	31	65 230.25
Leave payouts (actual) allowance codes - 0060, 0168, 0625, 0422, 0567, 0698, 0699, 0701	510.00	31	

Table 3.11.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Young employees below the age of 35 years.	Voluntary testing initiatives to continue to be scaled up through GEMS HCT Campains.



Table 3.11.2 - Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes [tick Yes/No and provide required information]

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	Yes		Mumsy Maake, Director: Employee Health & Wellness and Gender Mainstreaming
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote health and well being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available.	Yes		Yes. The total number of designated employees involved in health promotion program is Four (4) and the annual allocated budget for employee health and wellness for 2024/2025 financial year was R 717 000.00.
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	Yes		Yes. The Presidency has contracted Lyra to offer voluntary counselling to staff and immediate family members. There is also a Spiritual Support Group that takes place on a weekly basis. There are also the following sporting and recreational activities institutionalised: Gym Facility, Athletics Club affiliated to Gauteng North Athletics, Tennis, Netball, Soccer, Hiking, Chess clubs. Health screening and HIV/AIDS, and TB campaigns are conducted through GEMS. There is also a Chronic Disease management established.
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	Yes		1. M Maake - Chairperson, 2. Mr R Nemalili - member, 3. Ms A Buwa - member, 4. Mr N Tshishonga - member, 5. Ms S Moseri, 6. Mr S. Mbalo, 7. Mr M Mrwetyana - member, 8. Mr R Mankanyi - member, 9. Mr. J Manaiwa, 10. Ms T Rambau - Secretariat, 10. Adv M Mamabolo - member; 11. Mr. Thapelo Tshabalala, 12. A Mashele - Ex officio Member (OHS Specialist), 13. Mr T Makondzo - Ex Officio Member, 14. Mr. T Chamane, 15. Ms. K Khoza, 16. Mr J Mekgwe
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	Yes		The following policies were reviewed to ensure HIV/AIDS, STI & TB mainstreaming, Wellness Management, Health and Productivity Management, Smoking Policy, Funeral & Bereavement Policy.
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	Yes		There are Departmental initiatives on management of Diversity, where awareness sessions are conducted to educate employees about diversity and non-discriminatory practices. Counselling is also provided for employees who are HIV positive through the appointed external service provider.
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	Yes		A total number of 97 employees (69 females & 28 males) tested for HIV.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	Yes		The Department uses the System Monitoring Tool (SMT), which is used to monitor and evaluate the impact of the health promotion programme, and is also used as the basis for planning and implementation of the health promotion programme for the subsequent financial year.

Table 3.12.1 - Collective Agreements

GENERIC COLUMN HEADER	Generic column header	Generic column header
0	0	0
0	0	0
TOTAL	0.00	0.00

Table 3.12.2 - Misconduct and Discipline Hearings Finalised

OUTCOMES OF DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS	Number	% of Total	Total
	0	0	0

Table 3.12.3 - Types of Misconduct Addressed and Disciplinary Hearings

TYPE OF MISCONDUCT	Number	% of Total	Total
	0	0	0

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances Lodged

NUMBER OF GRIEVANCES ADDRESSED	Number	% of Total	Total
Number of grievances addressed	7	1	7
Number of grievances resolved	5	1	5
Number of grievances unresolved	2	1	2
TOTAL	14	1	14

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes Lodged

GENERIC COLUMN HEADER	Generic column header	Generic column header
Number of disputes	5	xxx
Number of disputes upheld	0	
Number of disputes dismissed	0	
Number of disputes pending	5	xxx
TOTAL	10	xxx

Table 3.12.6 – Strike Actions

GENERIC COLUMN HEADER	Generic column header	Generic column header
XXX	0	XXX
XXX	0	XXX
TOTAL	0	XXX

Table 3.12.7 – Precautionary Suspensions

Generic Column Header	Generic column header	Generic column header
Number of people suspended	1.00	XXX
Number of people whose suspension exceed 30 days	0.00	
Average number of days suspended	11.00	
Cost (R00) of suspension	85 658.01	XXX
TOTAL	1.00	XXX

Table 3.13.1 – Training Needs identified

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Gender	Number of employees at beginning of period April 2024	Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training	Total
			Learnerships				
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers (SMS)	Female	34	0	28	1	29	
	Male	42	0	34	4	38	
Professionals (11-12)	Female	49	0	44	1	45	
	Male	42	0	36	1	37	
Technicians and Associate Professionals (9-10)	Female	32	0	31	0	31	
	Male	15	0	14	0	14	
Clerks (6-8)	Female	87	0	69	0	69	
	Male	48	0	31	0	31	
Service and Sales Workers (3-5)	Female	60	0	48	0	48	
	Male	44	0	37	0	37	
OSD	Female	4	0	3	0	3	
	Male	4	0	2	0	2	
Elementary occupations (1-2)	Female	36	0	36	0	36	
	Male	19	0	19	0	19	
Gender sub totals	Female	302	0	0	0	0	
	Male	214	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		516	0	432	7	439	

Table 3.13.2 – Training Provided

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Gender	Number of employees at beginning of period April 2024	Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training	Total
			Learnerships				
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers (SMS)	Female	33	0	3	2	5	
	Male	42	0	4	8	12	
Professionals (11-12)	Female	49	0	4	11	15	
	Male	42	0	8	2	10	
Technicians and Associate Professionals (9-10)	Female	32	0	5	2	7	
	Male	15	0	5	0	5	
Clerks (6-8)	Female	87	0	18	2	20	
	Male	48	0	9	0	9	
Service and Sales Workers (3-5)	Female	60	0	19	1	20	
	Male	44	0	17	0	17	
OSD	Female	4	0	0	0	0	
	Male	4	0	1	0	1	
Elementary occupations (1-2)	Female	36	0	24	0	24	
	Male	19	0	15	0	15	
Gender sub totals	Female	302	0	0	0	0	
	Male	214	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		516	0	132	28	160	



OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Gender	Number of employees at beginning of period April 2024	Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training	Total
			Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training		
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers (SMS)	Female	33	0	28	1	29	
	Male	41	0	34	4	38	
Professionals (11-12)	Female	49	0	44	1	45	
	Male	42	0	36	1	37	
Technicians and Associate Professionals (9-10)	Female	32	0	31	0	31	
	Male	15	0	14	0	14	
Clerks (6-8)	Female	87	0	69	0	69	
	Male	48	0	31	0	31	
Service and Sales Workers (3-5)	Female	60	0	48	0	48	
	Male	44	0	37	0	37	
OSD	Female	4	0	3	0	3	
	Male	4	0	2	0	2	
Elementary occupations (1-2)	Female	36	0	36	0	36	
	Male	19	0	19	0	19	
Gender sub totals	Female	301	0	0	0	0	
	Male	213	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		514	0	432	7	439	

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Gender	Number of employees at beginning of period April 2024	Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training	Total
			Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training		
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers (SMS)	Female	33	0	3	2	5	
	Male	41	0	4	8	12	
Professionals (11-12)	Female	49	0	4	11	15	
	Male	42	0	8	2	10	
Technicians and Associate Professionals (9-10)	Female	32	0	5	2	7	
	Male	15	0	5	0	5	
Clerks (6-8)	Female	87	0	18	2	20	
	Male	48	0	9	0	9	
Service and Sales Workers (3-5)	Female	60	0	19	1	20	
	Male	44	0	17	0	17	
OSD	Female	4	0	0	0	0	
	Male	4	0	1	0	1	
Elementary occupations (1-2)	Female	36	0	24	0	24	
	Male	19	0	15	0	15	
Gender sub totals	Female	301	0	0	0	0	
	Male	213	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		514	0	132	28	160	

NATURE OF INJURY ON DUTY	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	4	0
Temporary Total Disablement	0	0
Permanent Disablement	0	0
Fatal	0	0
TOTAL	4	

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds 2024-25			
PROJECT TITLE	Total number of consultant who worked on project	Duration: work days	Contract value in Rand
Implementation of Business Continuity and Resilience programme	2	95	2 979 464
	2	95	2 979 464

PROJECT TITLE	Total individual Consultants	Total Duration: Work days	Total Contract Value in Rands
TOTAL	2	95	2 979 464

Analysis of consultants appointed using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individual (HDIs)			
PROJECT TITLE	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Implementation of Business Continuity and Resilience programme	38.8%		2







I. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

I.I. Irregular expenditure

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		14 909		10 713
Adjustment to opening balance		-		-
Opening balance as restated		14 909		10 713
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed		1 857		4 196
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned		-		-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed		(3 693)		-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable ¹		-		-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recoverable and written off		-		-
Closing balance	13 073		14 909	

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment		-		-
Irregular expenditure that relates to the prior year and is identified in the current year		-		547
Irregular expenditure for the current year		1 857		3 649
TOTAL	1 857		4 196	

b) Details of irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION ²	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment		91		21
Irregular expenditure under determination		12 634		14 470
Irregular expenditure under investigation		439		439
TOTAL	13 164		14 930	

Irregular expenditure amounting to R3,341,265.30 and R997,237.95 has been finalised under determination. The condonation submission for the first amount is in progress, while the removal submission for the second is currently underway.

c) Details of irregular expenditure condoned

There is no irregular expenditure condoned during the year under review

d) Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed		3 693		-
TOTAL	3 693		-	

e) Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

There is no irregular expenditure recovered during the year under review.

¹ Transfer to receivables

² Group similar items

f) Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

There is no write-off of irregular expenditure in the year under review

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements**g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)**

There are no Inter-Institutional Arrangements entered into during the year under review.

h) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

There are no disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure in the year under review.

I.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		49		9
Adjustment to opening balance				1
Opening balance as restated		49		10
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed		14		45
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable ³		(7)		(3)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off		(21)		(3)
Closing balance		35		49

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment		-		-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year		-		16
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year		14		29
TOTAL		14		45

b) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION ⁴	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment		-		-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination		14		32
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation		-		-
TOTAL		14		32

³ Transfer to receivables

⁴ Group similar items



c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	7	3
TOTAL	7	3

d) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	21	3
TOTAL	21	3

e) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

There are no disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the 2024/25 financial year.

I.3. Unauthorised expenditure

a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	39 869	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable ⁵	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recoverable and written off ⁶	-	-
Closing balance	39 869	-

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	39 869	-
TOTAL	39 869	-

⁵ Transfer to receivables

⁶ This amount may only be written off against available savings

b) Details of unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION ⁷	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment		-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	39 869	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
TOTAL	39 869	-

I.4. Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) &(iii)⁸

There are no material losses through criminal conduct incurred in the 2024/25 financial year.

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

DESCRIPTION	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	5 292	229 382
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	5 290	282 646
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	2	22
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	21	460
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	1 727	2 222

Payment processing was delayed due to a system error and supplier tax non-compliance.

3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1. Procurement by other means

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
None				
TOTAL				

3.2. Contract variations and expansions

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Panel of service provider to render media production and Marketing services - Completion of brand and IC project	The Brand Leadership	Expansion	SLA/CM-05/2021A	R449 848	N/A	R000
Panel of service provider to render media production and Marketing services - Management of Microsites and Dashboards	The Behaviour Change Agency	Expansion	SLA/CM-05/2021B	R10 168 953	N/A	R2 918 700
Panel of service provider to render media production and Marketing services - Social Media Management	Black Powder Agency	Expansion	SLA/CM-05/2021C	R3 320 050	N/A	R000
Panel of service provider to render media production and Marketing services - Social Media Management	Busi Ntuli Communications	Expansion	SLA/CM-05/2021D	R628 194	N/A	R000
Panel of service provider to render media production and Marketing services - Social Media Management	Interactive Brand Solutions	Expansion	SLA/CM-05/2021E	R3 301 232	N/A	R000
Panel of service provider to render media production and Marketing services - No service rendered	Joren Communications	Expansion	SLA/CM-05/2021F	R000	N/A	R000
TOTAL						R2 918 700

⁷ Group similar items

⁸ Information related to material losses must be disclosed in the annual financial statements.





I. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of The Presidency set out on pages 114 to 151, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other matter

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

Unaudited supplementary schedules

The supplementary information set out on pages 152 to 162 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

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

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

Responsibilities of the Auditor-General for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

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

I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 for auditing. I selected programmes that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	56,324 mm
Programme 1: Administration	42	The administration programme is responsible for the provision of strategic, technical, and operational support to the President and the Deputy President in their role of leading and overseeing the implementation of the government programme and electoral mandate, and to ensure enhanced service delivery to the people of South Africa. It also provides strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department.
Programme 2: Executive support	48	To provide strategic and administrative support to enable Cabinet and the Forum for South African Directors General (FOSAD) to foster accountability and policy coherence through integrated planning, policy coordination, and the implementation of the strategic agenda of government
Programme 3: Policy and Research Services	51	To provide policy and research support to the Political Principals in The Presidency in the exercise of their Constitutional mandate and within the context of government priorities.

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

I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

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

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

Other matter

I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under achievements. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reported performance information.

The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The reasons for any underachievement of targets are included in the annual performance report on pages 42 to 53.

Programme 1: Administration

Targets achieved: 75%		Budget spent: 107%
Key indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
3.5.1. Number of dashboards tracking progress in the responsibilities arising from the MoU between the Minister for Electricity and the Minister of Public Enterprises	4x dashboards tracking progress in the responsibilities arising from the MoU	The dashboard was not produced

Report on compliance with legislation

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

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

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

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

Other information in the annual report

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

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

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

The annual report was not received in time for this procedure to be performed. Any material misstatements identified upon receipt that are not corrected might result in us retracting the auditor's report and reissuing an amended report.

Internal control deficiencies

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

I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2025



Auditing to build public confidence

2. ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

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

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

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

Financial statements

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

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

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

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

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

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); 40(1)(a); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); 44; 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1; 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 17.1.1; 18.2;
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No. 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public Service Act	Section 10; 11; 14; 17; 30
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulation 18(1); 18(2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)



His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa engages with President Biden, President of the United States of America and Prime Minister of India, His Excellency Narendra Modi, during the G20 Leaders' Summit in Rio, Brazil, on 18 November 2024.







President Cyril Ramaphosa and First Lady Dr Tshepo Motsepe cast their vote at Hitekani Primary School polling station in Soweto on 29 May 2024 as part of the national and provincial elections.

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Programme	2024/25						2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme									
1. Administration	550 548	-	5 873	556 421	596 290	(39 869)	107.2%	590 880	588 416
2. Executive Support	58 607	-	(4 689)	53 918	27 750	26 168	51.5%	66 621	58 307
3. Policy and Research Services	20 393	-	(1 184)	19 209	19 102	107	99.4%	18 752	15 268
Subtotal	629 548	-	-	629 548	643 142	(13 594)	102.2%	676 253	661 991
Statutory Appropriation	7 709	-	-	7 709	6 875	834	89.2%	14 091	12 385
President salary	4 159	-	-	4 159	3 741	418	89.9%	4 242	2 875
Deputy President salary	3 550	-	-	3 550	3 134	416	88.3%	9 849	9 510
TOTAL	637 257	-	-	637 257	650 017	(12 760)	102.0%	690 344	674 376

APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION									
	2024/25						2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	604 096	4 596	260	608 952	623 090	(14 138)	102.3%	651 470	647 689
Compensation of employees	385 748	-	-	385 748	403 694	(17 946)	104.7%	390 530	388 680
Goods and services	218 348	4 596	260	223 204	219 396	3 808	98.3%	260 940	259 009
Transfers and subsidies	2 603	-	-	2 603	2 231	372	85.7%	8 276	8 276
Provinces and municipalities	35	-	-	35	8	27	22.9%	5	5
Households	2 568	-	-	2 568	2 223	345	86.6%	8 271	8 271
Payments for capital assets	30 558	(4 596)	(260)	25 702	24 696	1 006	96.1%	30 547	18 360
Machinery and equipment	27 987	(4 596)	(260)	23 131	22 125	1 006	95.7%	30 547	18 360
Intangible assets	2 571	-	-	2 571	2 571	-	100.0%	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
TOTAL	637 257	-	-	637 257	650 017	(12 760)	102.0%	690 344	674 376

STATUTORY APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION							2023/24		
	2024/25								
	Approved Budget R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Budget R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final budget %	Final Budget R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	7 709	-	-	7 709	6 875	834	89.2%	7 864	6 158
Compensation of employees	7 709	-	-	7 709	6 875	834	89.2%	7 864	6 158
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 227	6 227
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 227	6 227
TOTAL	7 709	-	-	7 709	6 875	834	89.2%	14 091	12 385

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

	2024/25						2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final Budget	Final Budget	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	
Sub programme									
1. Management	402 270	3 949	2 293	408 512	410 785	(2 273)	100.6%	434 773	432 309
2. Support services to the President	89 116	(5 272)	1 331	85 175	85 129	46	99.9%	90 009	90 009
3. Support services to the Deputy President	58 862	1 120	2 249	62 231	64 805	(2 574)	104.1%	66 098	66 098
4. Ministry	300	203	-	503	35 571	(35 068)	7071.8%	-	-
Total for sub programmes	550 548	-	5 873	556 421	596 290	(39 869)	107.2%	590 880	588 416
Economic classification									
Current payments	519 214	3 937	5 873	529 024	569 797	(40 773)	107.7%	560 094	568 683
Compensation of employees	346 320	-	871	347 191	365 971	(18 780)	105.4%	354 618	354 609
Goods and services	172 894	3 937	5 002	181 833	203 826	(21 993)	112.1%	205 476	214 074
Transfers and subsidies	2 558	-	-	2 558	2 231	327	87.2%	2 049	2 049
Provinces and municipalities	35	-	-	35	8	27	22.9%	5	5
Households	2 523	-	-	2 523	2 223	300	88.1%	2 044	2 044
Payments for capital assets	28 776	(3 937)	-	24 839	24 262	577	97.7%	28 686	17 633
Machinery and equipment	26 205	(3 937)	-	22 268	21 691	577	97.4%	28 686	17 633
Intangible assets	2 571	-	-	2 571	2 571	-	100.0%	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
TOTAL	550 548	-	5 873	556 421	596 290	(39 869)	107.2%	590 880	588 416

PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT									
2024/25									
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Cabinet Services	58 607	-	(4 689)	53 918	27 750	26 168	51.5%	66 621	58 307
Total for sub programmes	58 607	-	(4 689)	53 918	27 750	26 168	51.5%	66 621	58 307
Economic classification									
Current payments	57 168	659	(4 689)	53 138	27 337	25 801	51.4%	65 168	57 783
Compensation of employees	15 497	-	(248)	15 249	15 249	-	100.0%	14 501	14 491
Goods and services	41 671	659	(4 441)	37 889	12 088	25 801	31.9%	50 667	43 292
Transfers and subsidies	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Households	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	1 424	(659)	-	765	413	352	54.0%	1 453	524
Machinery and equipment	1 424	(659)	-	765	413	352	54.0%	1 453	524
TOTAL	58 607	-	(4 689)	53 918	27 750	26 168	51.5%	66 621	58 307

PROGRAMME 3: POLICY AND RESEARCH SERVICES									
	2024/25						2023/24		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Economy, trade and investment	12 620	953	(455)	13 118	13 026	92	99.3%	12 129	9 470
2. Socio-economic impact assessment system	7 773	(953)	(729)	6 091	6 076	15	99.8%	6 623	5 798
Total for sub programmes	20 393	-	(1 184)	19 209	19 102	107	99.4%	18 752	15 268
Economic classification									
Current payments	20 005	-	(924)	19 081	19 081	-	100.0%	18 344	15 065
Compensation of employees	16 222	-	(623)	15 599	15 599	-	100.0%	13 547	13 422
Goods and services	3 783	-	(301)	3 482	3 482	-	100.0%	4 797	1 643
Transfers and subsidies	30	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
Households	30	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	358	-	(260)	98	21	77	21.4%	408	203
Machinery and equipment	358	-	(260)	98	21	77	21.4%	408	203
TOTAL	20 393	-	(1 184)	19 209	19 102	107	99.4%	18 752	15 268

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and Subsidies, and Annexure 1A-H of the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Annual Appropriation to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement)

4.1 Per programme

PROGRAMME	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	556 421	596 290	(39 869)	-7.2%
Executive Support	53 918	27 750	26 168	48.5%
Policy and Research Services	19 209	19 102	107	0.6%
TOTAL	629 548	643 142	(13 594)	-2.2%

Programme 1: Administration: Overspending mainly due to the unfunded mandates (Ministry of Electricity and Deputy Ministers).

Programme 2: Executive Support: Underspending relates to the e-Cabinet system due to ongoing negotiations of the e-Cabinet cost with SITA, which were over the allocated budget. This has resulted in delays in signing of the Service Level Agreement (SLA).

4.2 Per economic classification

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	385 748	403 694	(17 946)	-4.7%
Goods and services	223 204	219 396	3 808	1.7%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	35	8	27	77.1%
Households	2 568	2 223	345	13.4%
Payments for capital assets				
Machinery and equipment	23 131	22 125	1 006	4.3%
Intangible assets	2 571	2 571	-	0.0%
TOTAL	637 257	650 017	(12 760)	-2.0%

Overspending on Compensation of Employees is as a result of expenditure incurred on salaries and wages relating to unfunded mandates (Ministry of Electricity and Deputy Ministers). Underspending on goods and services is on the e-Cabinet system due to ongoing negotiations of the e-Cabinet cost with SITA, which were over the allocated budget. This has resulted in delays in signing the Service Level Agreement (SLA) in the current financial year. Underspending on transfers and subsidies is due to lower expenditure incurred than the allocated budget, which depends on the number of employees who exit the department. Underspending on the Payment of Capital Assets is due to a delay in the procurement and delivery of photocopier machines, which were delivered towards the end of the financial year, resulting in savings.

4.3 Per Statutory Appropriation

STATUTORY APPROPRIATION	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
	7 709	6 875	834	10.8%
TOTAL	7 709	6 875	834	10.8%

Underspending on direct charges is a result of a slightly higher allocation for Principals (President and Deputy President) as compared to the actual budget. This is a direct charge against the revenue fund which the department does not have control over.

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	629 548	676 253
Statutory appropriation	2	7 709	14 091
Departmental revenue	3	408	632
Aid assistance		2 650	2 984
TOTAL REVENUE		640 315	693 960
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	5	403 694	388 680
Goods and services	6	219 396	259 008
Aid assistance	4	2 404	-
Total current expenditure		625 494	647 688
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	8	2 232	8 276
Total transfers and subsidies		2 232	8 276
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	9	22 124	18 361
Intangible assets	9	2 571	-
Total expenditure for capital assets		24 695	18 361
Payments for financial assets	7	-	51
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		652 421	674 376
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(12 106)	19 584
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		(12 760)	15 968
Annual appropriation		(13 594)	14 262
Statutory appropriation		834	1 706
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	15	408	632
Aid assistance	4	246	2 984
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(12 106)	19 584

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		22 080	57 941
Cash and cash equivalents	10	196	144
Prepayments and advances	11	7 969	57
Receivables	12	13 915	2 000
Voted funds receivable	13	-	55 740
Non-current assets		31	54
Receivables	12	31	54
TOTAL ASSETS		22 111	57 995
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		61 657	57 775
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	26 274	-
Statutory Appropriation to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	834	1 706
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15	13	19
Bank overdraft	16	22 864	52 698
Payables	17	11 426	368
Aid assistance unutilised	4	246	2 984
TOTAL LIABILITIES		61 657	57 775
NET ASSETS		(39 546)	220

		2024/25	2023/24
	<i>Note</i>	R'000	R'000
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		323	220
Unauthorised expenditure		(39 869)	-
TOTAL		(39 546)	220

		2024/25	2023/24
	<i>Note</i>	R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		220	304
Transfers:		103	(84)
Debts recovered (included in departmental revenue)		103	(84)
Closing balance		<u>323</u>	<u>220</u>
Unauthorised expenditure			
Opening balance		-	-
Unauthorised expenditure - current year		(39 869)	-
Relating to overspending of the vote or main division within the vote		(39 869)	-
Closing Balance		<u>(39 869)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL		<u>(39 546)</u>	<u>220</u>

		2024/25	2023/24
	<i>Note</i>	R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		640 315	623 960
Annual appropriation funds received	1.1	629 548	606 253
Statutory appropriation funds received	2	7 709	14 091
Departmental revenue received	3	389	613
Interest received	3.2	19	19
Aid assistance received	4	2 650	2 984
Net (increase)/decrease in net working capital		(8 769)	(58)
Received from/(Surrendered to) Revenue Fund		53 619	(78 051)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		(2 984)	-
Current payments		(625 494)	(647 688)
Payments for financial assets	7	-	(51)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(2 232)	(8 276)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	18	54 455	(110 164)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	9	(24 695)	(18 361)
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	12	23	39
Net cash flow available from investing activities		(24 672)	(18 322)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		103	-84
Net cash flows from financing activities		103	-84
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		29 886	(128 570)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(52 554)	76 016
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	19	(22 668)	(52 554)



President Cyril Ramaphosa is hosted by His Excellency President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China during a Welcome Ceremony at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 2 September 2024.

PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1.	Basis of preparation The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.
2.	Going concern The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.
3.	Presentation currency Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department
4.	Rounding Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).
5.	Foreign currency translation Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.
6.	Comparative information
6.1	Prior period comparative information Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.
6.2	Current year comparison with budget A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.
7.	Revenue
7.1	Appropriated funds Appropriated funds comprise of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation). Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective. Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable. The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.
7.2	Departmental revenue Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise. Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received. In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value. Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.
7.3	Accrued departmental revenue Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and• the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents. Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.
8.	Expenditure
8.1	Compensation of employees
8.1.1	Salaries and wages Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.
8.1.2	Social contributions Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.
8.2	Other expenditure Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold. Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.
8.3	Accruals and payables not recognised Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.
8.4	Leases
8.4.1	Operating leases Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

At commencement of the finance lease term, finance lease assets acquired are recorded and measured at:

the fair value of the leased asset; or if lower,

the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Finance lease assets acquired prior to 1 April 2024, are recorded and measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

9. Aid assistance**9.1 Aid assistance received**

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

9.2 Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

11. Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

Prepayments and advances expensed before 1 April 2024 are recorded until the goods, services, or capital assets are received, or the funds are utilised in accordance with the contractual agreement.

12. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

13. Investments

Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

14. Financial assets**14.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)**

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

14.2 Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

15. Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

16. Capital assets**16.1 Immovable capital assets**

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

16.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value. *[Add this sentence on biological assets if the department has elected to revalue its biological assets at reporting date]*

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.3 Intangible capital assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.4 Project costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

17. Provisions and contingents

17.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

17.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

17.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

17.4 Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

18. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of:

- unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- Unauthorised expenditure incurred in the current year.

19. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written off as irrecoverable.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:

- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.

20. Irregular expenditure

Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written off as irrecoverable.

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:

- irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.

21. Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies are applied in accordance with MCS requirements.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

22. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

23. Principal-Agent arrangements

The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for [include details here]. In terms of the arrangement the department is the [principal/agent] and is responsible for [include details here]. All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.

24. Departures from the MCS requirements

[Insert information on the following: that management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information; that the department complied with the Standard except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve fair presentation; and the requirement from which the department has departed, the nature of the departure and the reason for departure.]

25. Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises of financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period, and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

26. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written off.

27. Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

28. Inventories

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

28. Public-Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

29. Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is recorded in the Employee benefits note.

Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

30. Transfer of functions

Transfer of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

Transfer of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

31. Mergers

Mergers are accounted for by the combined department by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

Mergers are accounted for by the combining departments by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

PART B: EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

I.1. Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (Voted funds) and Provincial Departments:

	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested/not received
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	556 421	556 421	-	590 880	536 880	54 000
Executive Support	53 918	53 918	-	66 621	50 621	16 000
Policy and Research Services	19 209	19 209	-	18 752	18 752	-
TOTAL	629 548	629 548	-	676 253	606 253	70 000

The variance is due to the delayed enactment of the Second Adjustments Appropriations Act for the 2023/24 financial year; the funds were received in the current financial year 2024/25.

2. STATUTORY APPROPRIATION

	2024/25		2023/24	
	Note	R'000		R'000
President salary		4 159		4 242
Deputy President salary		3 550		9 849
TOTAL		7 709		14 091
Actual Statutory Appropriation received		7 709		14 091
Statutory Appropriation not requested/not received		-		-

A decrease in the statutory appropriation is as a result of non-recurring increase relating to the gratuity/lumpsum paid to the former principal in terms applicable legislation for public office bearers. The lumpsum was paid in the 2023/24 which saw an increase in allocation and the same is not applicable in the 2024/25 financial year, hence the decrease in statutory allocation.

3. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

	2024/25		2023/24	
	Note	R'000		R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	279		272
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.2	19		19
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.3	110		341
TOTAL		408		632

The decrease in departmental revenue is due to fewer debts relating to recoverable revenue recovered in the current financial year compared to the previous financial year. Mainly, these debts comprise bursaries and salary overpayments relating to previous financial years.

3.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2024/25		2023/24	
	Note	R'000		R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		279		272
Sales by market establishment		100		106
Other sales		179		166
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		-		-
TOTAL	3	279		272

3.2. Interest, dividends and rent on land

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Interest		19	19
TOTAL	3	19	19

3.3. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue		110	341
Total	3	110	341

3.4. Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub note)

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Sponsorships		10 769	445
Total gifts, donations and sponsorships received in kind	3	10 769	445

The increase in sponsorships is due to the 2024 Presidential Inauguration.

4. AID ASSISTANCE

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		2 984	-
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		2 984	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance		246	2 984
Paid during the year		(2 984)	-
Closing balance	4	246	2 984

In the previous year (2023/24), The Presidency received aid assistance for Technical Assistance for the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) to the value of R2,9 million, which was not utilised in the previous financial year and subsequently surrendered to the NRF. The aid assistance was received yet again in the current financial (2024/25) to the value of R2,6 million and the funds were utilised for NACAC related expenditure.

4.1. Analysis of balance by source

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Aid assistance from RDP		246	2 984
Closing balance	4	246	2 984

4.2. Analysis of balance

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Aid assistance unutilised		246	2 984
Closing balance	4	246	2 984
Aid assistance not requested/not received		-	-

4.3. Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Current		2 404	-
Total aid assistance expenditure		2 404	-

5. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

5.1. Analysis of balance

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Basic salary		258 195	252 072
Performance award		-	26
Service based		687	452
Compensative/circumstantial		33 175	28 542
Other non-pensionable allowances		67 921	66 211
TOTAL		359 978	347 303

An increase in the 2024/25 financial year Expenditure on Compensation of Employees is due to the implementation of the cost of living adjustment (COLA).

5.2. Social contributions

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS			
Pension		29 542	28 426
Medical		14 114	12 893
Bargaining council		60	58
TOTAL		43 716	41 377
Total compensation of employees		403 694	388 680
Average number of employees		506	517

An increase in 2024/25 Expenditure on Compensation of Employees is the result of the implementation of the cost of living adjustment (COLA).

6. GOODS AND SERVICES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		3 250	2 870
Advertising		492	10
Minor assets	6.1	513	1 129
Bursaries (employees)		1 729	1 107
Catering		4 408	3 648
Communication		16 886	17 248
Computer services	6.2	26 894	69 865
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6.7	3 591	4 320
Legal services		33 210	22 623
Contractors		3 289	4 757
Agency and support/outsourced services		3 991	9 345
Audit cost - external	6.3	6 736	6 699
Fleet services		1 530	2 108
Consumables	6.4	6 606	6 484
Operating leases		152	519
Rental and hiring		71	219
Travel and subsistence	6.5	101 670	100 010
Venues and facilities		1 545	1 369
Training and development		905	2 776
Other operating expenditure	6.6	1 928	1 902
TOTAL		219 396	259 008

Underspending on Goods and Services is due to ongoing negotiations with SITA on the costs of the e-Cabinet system, which had exceeded the allocated budget. The negotiations resulted in delays in signing of the Service Level Agreement (SLA) in the current financial year. Furthermore, the expenditure for operating leases and communication were restated due to the reclassification of the Vodacom contract.

6.1. Minor assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		513	1 129
Machinery and equipment		513	1 129
Total	6	513	1 129

A decrease in Minor Assets for 2024/25, as compared to 2023/24, was due to less procurement of office furniture for personnel. In the prior year office furniture was procured for new personnel appointed in the Ministries newly established in The Presidency, i.e. the Ministry of Electricity and the two Deputy Ministries in The Presidency.

6.2. Computer services

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		24 444	55 522
External computer service providers		2 450	14 343
TOTAL	6	26 894	69 865

Underspending on computer services is due to ongoing negotiations with SITA on the costs of the e-Cabinet system, which had exceeded the allocated budget. The negotiations resulted in delays in signing the Service Level Agreement (SLA) in the current financial year; the change in accounting treatment of advances and prepayments which had an impact on payment and treatment of Information Technology Software.

6.3. Audit cost - external

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		6 736	6 699
TOTAL	6	6 736	6 699

6.4. Consumables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		2 930	3 509
Uniform and clothing		83	1 109
Household supplies		2 630	2 171
Building material and supplies		4	7
Communication accessories		36	39
IT consumables		128	132
Other consumables		49	51
Stationery, printing and office supplies		3 676	2 975
TOTAL	6	6 606	6 484

6.5. Travel and subsistence

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Local		74 181	59 535
Foreign		27 489	40 475
TOTAL	6	101 670	100 010

6.6. Other operating expenditure

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		741	594
Resettlement costs		16	44
Other		1 171	1 264
TOTAL	6	1 928	1 902

6.7. Remuneration of members of a commission or committee of inquiry (Included in Consultants: Business and advisory services)

Name of Commission/Committee of Inquiry		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Audit Committee (AC)		514	314
Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers		671	1 233
Independent Inquiry Panel		-	1 118
TOTAL	6	1 185	2 665

The decrease is due to not having an Independent Inquiry Panel in the current financial year.

7. PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Other material losses written off	7.1	-	51
TOTAL		-	51

The expenditure relating to Theft and Losses is dependent on the number of write-offs approved by the Loss Control Committee of The Presidency. The monetary value of approved write-offs was less in the 2024/25 than for the 2023/24 financial year.

7.1. Other material losses written off

		2024/25	2023/24
Nature of losses	Note	R'000	R'000
Damages and Losses		-	51
TOTAL	7	-	51

8. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	33	8	5
Households	Annex 1B	2 224	8 271
TOTAL		2 232	8 276

The decrease in expenditure incurred in the 2024/25 financial year as compared to the 2023/24 financial year, is a result of a decrease of the number of officials who left the department in the 2024/25 financial year. Payment is dependent on the officials who exit the department through resignation, death or retirement in a particular year and who have leave gratuities/exit packages due.

8.1. Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Gifts	Annex 1E	42	29
Donations		162	466
Sponsorships		50	-
TOTAL		254	495

The decrease is due to fewer donations made in the current financial year compared to the previous financial year.

9. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		22 124	18 361
Machinery and equipment		22 124	18 361
Intangible capital assets		2 571	-
Software		2 571	-
TOTAL		24 695	18 361

The increase in expenditure on Machinery and Equipment for 2024/25 as compared to 2023/24 is as a result of the procurement of the Information Technology storage hardware and motor vehicles. Furthermore, the expenditure for finance leases was restated due to the reclassification of the Vodacom contract.

9.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Current year

	2024/25		
	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible capital assets	22 124	-	22 124
Machinery and equipment	22 124	-	22 124
Intangible capital assets	2 571	-	2 571
Software	2 571	-	2 571
TOTAL	24 695	-	24 695

9.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Prior year

	2023/24		
	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible capital assets	18 361	-	18 361
Machinery and equipment	18 361	-	18 361
TOTAL	18 361	-	18 361

9.3. Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	2024/25		2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		3 205	2 815
Machinery and equipment		3 205	2 815
TOTAL		3 205	2 815

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024/25		2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		9	-
Cash on hand		187	144
TOTAL		196	144

The increase is due to increased petty cash float for Cape Town household.

11. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

	2024/25		2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Travel and subsistence		44	24
Prepayments (Not expensed)	11.1	7 925	33
TOTAL		7 969	57
Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances			
Current Prepayments and advances		7 969	57
TOTAL		7 969	57

The variance on Prepayments Not Expensed is due to the change in Accounting Policy effective from 01 April 2024, which requires Prepayments to be classified in the Statement of Financial Position

11.1. Prepayments (Not expensed)

		2024/25				
		Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2025
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		33	(1 153)	-	9 045	7 925
TOTAL	11	33	(1 153)	-	9 045	7 925

The variance on Prepayments Not Expensed is due to the change in Accounting Policy effective from 01 April 2024, which requires Prepayments to be classified in the Statement of Financial Position

		2023/24				
		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	33	33
TOTAL	11	-	-	-	33	33

11.2. Prepayments (Expensed)

		Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Received in the current year	Less: Other	Amount as at 31 March 2025
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		42	(42)	-	-
TOTAL		42	(42)	-	-

		2023/24				
		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		7 387	(7 345)	-	-	42
TOTAL		7 387	(7 345)	-	-	42

12. RECEIVABLES

		2024/25			2023/24		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	12.1	12 390	-	12 390	102	-	102
Staff debt	12.2	538	31	569	1 042	54	1 096
Other receivables	12.3	987	-	987	856	-	856
TOTAL		13 915	31	13 946	2 000	54	2 054

Comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been restated to reflect a reclassification of Voted Fund Receivable amounts from a gross (R70 million) to a net presentation (R55 million), refer to note 17. Previously, this amount was disclosed on a gross basis, which did not accurately reflect the recoverable nature of the receivables in this note 14. The restatement aligns with Chapter 3 (paragraph 25 – consistency of presentation) of the Modified Cash Standard, requiring that items be presented fairly and consistently in the financial statements. This reclassification has no impact on the net assets.

Furthermore, the increase in claims recoverable is due to outstanding claims from other departments.

12.1. Claims recoverable

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
National departments		12 270	84
Provincial departments		120	-
Public entities		-	18
TOTAL	12	12 390	102

An increase is attributed to outstanding claims from other departments as at 31 March 2025.

12.2. Staff debt

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Group major categories, but list material items			
Salary GEHS refunds		-	724
Debt Account		556	346
Salary Tax Debt		8	1
Salary Reversal Control Account		-	25
Salary Income Tax		5	-
TOTAL	12	569	1 096

The decrease in receivables is attributable to the Salary GEHS refunds, which was cleared after the previous financial year closure.

12.3. Other receivables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Group major categories, but list material items			
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		19	9
Telephone control account		46	41
Disallowances Damages & losses		922	806
TOTAL	12	987	856

Comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been restated to reflect a reclassification of Voted Fund Receivable amounts from a gross (R70 million) to a net presentation (R55 million), refer to note 17. Previously, this amount was disclosed on a gross basis, which did not accurately reflect the recoverable nature of the receivables in this note 14. The restatement aligns with Chapter 3 (paragraph 25 – consistency of presentation) of the Modified Cash Standard, requiring that items be presented fairly and consistently in the financial statements. This reclassification has no impact on the net assets.

12.4. Impairment of receivables

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		1 410	264
TOTAL		1 410	264

The increase in impairment is due to an increase in current-year receivables classified under current assets.

13. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		(55 740)	75 589
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		(55 740)	75 589
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		(13 594)	14 262
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for the current year		39 869	-
Voted funds not requested/not received	1.1	-	(70 000)
Received/(Paid) during the year		55 739	(75 591)
Closing balance		26 274	(55 740)

Comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been restated to reflect a reclassification of Voted Fund Receivable amounts from a gross (R70 million) to a net presentation (R55 million). Previously, this amount was disclosed on a gross basis, which did not accurately reflect the recoverable nature of the receivables. The restatement aligns with Chapter 3 (paragraph 25 - consistency of presentation) of the Modified Cash Standard, requiring that items be presented fairly and consistently in the financial statements. This reclassification has no impact on the net assets. The variance is due to the delayed enactment of the Second Adjustments Appropriations Act for the 2023/24 financial year, the funds were received in the current financial year 2024/25. Furthermore, an unauthorised expenditure was incurred in the current year due to unfunded mandates.

14. STATUTORY APPROPRIATION TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		1 706	1 834
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		1 706	1 834
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		834	1 706
Received/(Paid) during the year		(1 706)	(1 834)
Closing balance		834	1 706

The decrease in 2024/25 statutory appropriation to be surrendered as compared to the 2023/24 is the result of the implementation of the cost of living adjustment (COLA) for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial year, processed and paid in the 2024/25 financial year.

15. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE AND NRF RECEIPTS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Opening balance		19	13
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		19	13
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		408	632
Received/(Paid) during the year		(414)	(626)
Closing balance		13	19

16. BANK OVERDRAFT

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		22 864	52 698
TOTAL		22 864	52 698

The bank overdraft incurred in the current financial year is due to unfunded mandates.

17. PAYABLES - CURRENT

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Clearing accounts	17.1	25	367
Other payables	17.2	11 401	1
TOTAL		11 426	368

The increase is due claims payable to other departments in the current financial year.

17.1. Clearing accounts

		2024/25	2023/24
Description	Note	R'000	R'000
Salary related		25	367
TOTAL	17	25	367

The decrease in the salary-related account is due to the decrease in income tax for one of the officials, who paid it manually.

17.2. Other payables

		2024/25	2023/24
Description	Note	R'000	R'000
Identify major categories, but list material items			
Payable: Adv:Pub Corp&Priv Ent ADV		-	1
Claim payable to DIRCO		11 401	-
TOTAL	17	11 401	1

18. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		(12 106)	19 584
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		66 561	(129 748)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(11 915)	(93)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(7 912)	11
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		11 058	24
Expenditure on capital assets		24 695	18 361
Receivers from/(Surrenders to) Revenue Fund		53 619	(78 051)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donors		(2 984)	-
Voted funds not requested/not received		-	(70 000)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		54 455	(110 164)

19. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(22 855)	(52 698)
Cash on hand		187	144
TOTAL		(22 668)	(52 554)

The variance is due to the Second Adjustment Appropriation which was not received at the end of the previous financial year (2023/24) and unfunded mandates in the current financial year.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

20.1. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2024/25	2023/24
			R'000	R'000
Intergovernmental payables		Annex 4	25 700	44 295
Other		Annex 2A	3 263	1 695
TOTAL			28 963	45 990

The decrease is due to the lesser confirmed contingent liabilities for the current financial year as opposed to the prior financial year.

There are a number of cases that are possible obligations for The Presidency but the cases are either not yet finalised or costs still need to be taxed by the Taxing Master. In those cases where the matter is not yet finalised and the state is not successful, The Presidency could bear all or some of the adverse costs. In terms of the amounts that are yet to be determined by the taxing master, Rule 45(2) of the Uniform Rules of the High Court applies and provides that "No process of execution shall issue for levying and raising of any costs awarded by the court to any party, until they have been taxed by the taxing master or agreed to in writing by the party concerned in a fixed sum."

20.2. Contingent assets

Nature of contingent asset	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Potential Income from the credits TTS		102	-
Potential Income from the credits Club Travel		3 459	-
TOTAL		3 561	-

There are three cases that are possible assets for the State, as costs were awarded in our favour. The State Attorney must recover costs in favour of the State. No reliable estimate is, however, available yet as it still needs to be taxed by the Taxing Master. Rule 45(2) of the Uniform Rules of the High Court applies and provides that "No process of execution shall issue for levying and raising of any costs awarded by the court to any party, until they have been taxed by the taxing master or agreed to in writing by the party concerned in a fixed sum."

There is also a matter in which the Government seeks to recover payment in respect of monies advanced to a third party for legal fees and associated expenses. Although the monies incurred by the Government in this matter was defined in the Founding Papers, the quantum and interest will be dependent on the outcome of the court proceedings. No reliable amount is therefore available at this time.

Furthermore, there is potential income to be received from the credits passed by TMC.

21. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment		1 600	14 095
TOTAL		1 600	14 095

The decrease in capital commitments is due to improved internal control measures to ensure capital commitments are paid on time.

22. ACCRUALS AND PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED

22.1. Accruals

	Note	2024/25			2023/24	
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total	
Listed by economic classification						
Goods and services		15 184	29 567	44 751		31 742
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-		148
Capital assets		296	360	656		810
Other		11	10	21		172
TOTAL		15 491	29 937	45 428		32 872

	Note	2024/25		2023/24	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level					
Administration				17 575	29 222
Executive Support				27 731	3 310
Policy & Research Services				122	340
TOTAL		45 428			32 872

The increase is due to nonpayment for e-Cabinet system arising from late signing of the e-Cabinet service level agreement (SLA).

22.2. Payables not recognised

	Note	2024/25			2023/24	
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total	
Listed by economic classification						
Goods and services		718	460	1 178		1 530
Capital assets		1 148	-	1 148		-
Other		-	-	-		4
TOTAL		1 866	460	2 326		1 534

	Note	2024/25		2023/24	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level					
Administration				2 255	1 506
Executive Support				69	4
Policy & Research Services				2	24
TOTAL		2 326			1 534

	Note	2024/25		2023/24	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Included in the above totals are the following:					
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 4		2 396		790
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 4		33 353		2 251
TOTAL		35 749			3 041

23. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

		Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Leave entitlement			27 361	26 587
Service bonus			7 609	7 284
Capped leave			3 627	3 638
Other			251	697
TOTAL			38 848	38 206

Negative Leave Credit: -72,80, Monetary Value: - R113 849,11

24. LEASE COMMITMENTS

24.1. Operating leases

	2024/25				
	Specialised military equipment R'000	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
	Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	852
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	852	852

	2023/24				
	Specialised military equipment R'000	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
	Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	40
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	40	40

The operating lease commitments mainly comprise G-FLEET and PABX, which run on a month-to-month basis. The increase in operating lease commitments is due to new G-FLEET contracts.

24.2. Finance leases

	2024/25				
	Specialised military equipment R'000	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
	Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	5 522
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	7 801	7 801
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	13 323	13 323

	2023/24				
	Specialised military equipment R'000	Land R'000	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
	Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	2 993
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	5 208	5 208
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	8 201	8 201

The finance lease commitments mainly comprise the PABX telephone system and photocopiers. The increase in finance leases is due to new contracts.

25. UNAUTHORISED, IRREGULAR AND FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure - current year		39 869	-
Irregular expenditure - current year		1 857	4 196
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year		14	45
TOTAL		41 740	4 241

The increase is due to the unauthorised expenditure of R39,8 million incurred in the current year. Irregular expenditure incurred in the current year relating to the prior year catering services. Furthermore, the prior year's Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure has been adjusted by R16 thousand to account for transactions incurred in the previous financial year (FY 2023/24) and discovered in the current financial year (FY2024/25).

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Presidency reports to the Minister in The Presidency. The following Departments/Entities report to the Minister in The Presidency and are identified as related parties: State Security Agency (SSA), Stats SA, Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), Brand South Africa (Brand SA), Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA).

27. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)			
Officials:		12 024	12 829
Level 15-16		45 342	46 470
Level 14 (Ind CFO if at a lower level)		34 774	31 977
TOTAL		92 141	91 276

Included in the Key Management Personnel are the Minister in The Presidency and the Chief of Staff. These employee costs are paid by the State Security Agency.

28. PROVISIONS

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
DA v President of RSA and EFF v President of RSA and Others		3 200	3 200
The Presidency and State Information technology (SITA)		11 487	-
TOTAL		14 687	3 200

The variance in Provision emanates from the current year Service Level Agreement with State Information Technology Agency (SITA) for the e-Cabinet services. Whereby the funding shortfall and its potential impact on future financial periods have been disclosed in accordance with the MCS.

28.1. Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Current year

	2024/25			
	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	3 200	-	-	3 200
Increase in provision/New provision	-	11 487	-	11 487
Closing balance	3 200	11 487	-	14 687

28.2. Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Prior year

	2023/24			
	Provision 1 R'000	Provision 2 R'000	Provision 3 R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	3 200	653	-	3 853
Settlement of provision	-	(186)	-	(186)
Unused amount reversed	-	(467)	-	(467)
Closing balance	3 200	-	-	3 200

29. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25				
	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	16	-	-	-	16
Heritage assets	16	-	-	-	16
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	137 238	-	21 270	843	157 665
Transport assets	3 221	-	3 236	-	6 457
Computer equipment	95 667	-	15 621	140	111 148
Furniture and office equipment	24 547	-	299	351	24 495
Other machinery and equipment	13 803	-	2 114	352	15 565
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS	12 561	-	8 102	4 090	16 573
	12 561	-	8 102	4 090	16 573
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	149 815	-	29 372	4 933	174 254

1. Included in the opening balances for 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 is the change in the accounting policy, made in terms of the MCS requirements, whereby assets under finance leases are recorded by The Presidency at the commencement of the lease term rather than at the end of the lease term. The change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively. 2. The opening balance was also adjusted with the non-cash assets for (Cell phones, Computer Equipment, Office furniture, and Equipment).

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Note	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:			
Machinery and equipment		6	117
TOTAL		6	117

The above major assets are those that could not be verified as 31 March 2025, the matter is currently under investigation.

29.1. Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	16	-	-	-	16
Heritage assets	16	-	-	-	16
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	120 404	-	15 552	537	137 238
Transport assets	3 221	-	-	-	3 221
Computer equipment	85 502	-	10 334	169	95 667
Furniture and office equipment	23 180	-	1 735	368	24 547
Other machinery and equipment	8 501	1 819	3 483	-	13 803
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS	12 561	-	-	-	12 561
Finance lease assets	12 561	-	-	-	12 561
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	132 981	1 819	15 552	537	149 815

29.1.1.1 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	2023/24	
	Note	R'000
Relating to 2023/24		
Other machinery and equipment (cell phones)		1 819
TOTAL PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS		1 819

The prior period error on other machinery and equipment is as a result of the reclassifications of the Vodacom contract (cell phones) from leases to capital assets.

29.2. Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per the asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25						
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	-	18 627	-	-	18 627
Additions	-	-	-	512	-	-	512
Disposals	-	-	-	337	-	-	337
Total Minor assets	-	-	-	18 802	-	-	18 802
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	341	-	-	341
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	12 807	-	-	12 807
Total number of minor assets	-	-	-	13 148	-	-	13 148

Minor capital assets under investigation

		Note	Number	Value
				R'000
Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:				
Machinery and equipment		35		33

The above minor assets are those that could not be verified as 31 March 2025, the matter is currently under investigation.

Movement in minor capital assets per the asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24						
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	-	17 090	-	-	17 090
Prior period error	-	-	-	726	-	-	726
Additions	-	-	-	1 092	-	-	1 092
Disposals	-	-	-	281	-	-	281
Total Minor assets	-	-	-	18 627	-	-	18 627

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	341	-	-	341
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	11 384	-	-	11 384
Total number of minor assets	-	-	-	11 725	-	-	11 725

29.2.1. Prior period error

		2023/24
Nature of prior period error		Note
		R'000
Relating to 2023/24		
Machinery and equipment (cell phones)		726
Total prior period errors		726

The prior period error on machinery and equipment is as a result of the reclassifications of the Vodacom contract (cell phones) from leases to capital assets.

29.3. Movable capital assets written off

Movable capital assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25						
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	843	-	-	843
Total movable assets written off	-	-	-	843	-	-	843

Movable capital assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24						
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	814	-	-	814
Total movable assets written off	-	-	-	814	-	-	814

30. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	1 407	2 571	-	3 978
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1 407	2 571	-	3 978

The increase in intangible capital assets is due to software purchased in the current financial year.

30.1. Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	1 407	-	-	-	1 407
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1 407	-	-	-	1 407

31. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

31.1. Changes in accounting estimates

During the 2024/25 financial year, the following changes were made to the estimations applied in the accounting for transactions, assets, liabilities, events and circumstances.

31.2. Changes in accounting policies

Nature of change in accounting policy	Note	R'000	2023/24			
			Opening balance before the change (1 Apr 2023)	Adjustment of opening balance	Restated opening balance after the change (1 Apr 2023)	Adjustment for 2023/24
Finance lease assets						
Movable Tangible Capital Assets	29	-	12 591		12 591	-

Included in the opening balances for 2022/23 and 2023/24 is a change in accounting policy made in terms of the MCS requirements whereby assets under finance leases are recorded by a department at the commencement of the lease term rather than at the end of the lease term. The change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively.

32. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

32.1. Correction of prior period errors

2023/24				
	Note	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	Restated R'000
<i>Expenditure:</i>				
Communication	6	5 010	12 238	17 248
Operating Leases	6	3 681	-3 162	519
Machinery and Equipment	9	27 437	-9 076	18 361
Net effect		36 128	-	36 128

The prior year error is as a result of the Vodacom contract lease expenditure classified as finance and operating lease expenses. Upon review, it has been determined that the Vodacom contract does not constitute a lease, and these expenses should be reclassified as goods and services (communication expenses). The reclassification has been accounted for in the financial statements, and the prior year figures have been restated to reflect the correct classification. This change does not impact the overall financial performance but rather provides a more accurate representation of expenses.

2023/24				
	Note	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	Restated R'000
<i>Liabilities:</i>				
Operating lease commitments (not later than 1 year)	24	180	-140	40
Finance lease commitments (not later than 1 year)	24	8 970	-5 977	2 993
Finance lease commitments (Later than 1 year, not later than 5 years)	24	8 601	-3 393	5 208
Net effect		17 751	-9 510	8 241

The prior year error is as a result of the Vodacom contract being classified as finance and operating leases instead of goods and services (communication expense). Upon review, it has been determined that the lease commitments should be adjusted. The adjustment has been accounted for in the financial statements, and the prior year figures have been restated to reflect the correct classification. This change does not impact the overall financial performance but rather provides a more accurate representation of expenses.

2023/24				
	Note	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	Restated R'000
<i>Other:</i>				
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	25	29	16	45
Net effect		29	16	45

The prior year's Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure has been adjusted by R16 000 to account for transactions incurred in the previous financial year (FY 2023/24) and discovered in the current financial year (FY 2024/25).

33. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

Name of municipality	2024/25						2023/24		
	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		Reallocations by National Treasury/ National Department	DORA and other transfers	Actual transfer
	DORA and other transfers R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Funds withheld R'000			
City of Tshwane	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5

34. BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003) is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

ANNEXURE IA

STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

Name of Municipality	2024/25							2023/24					
	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT					
	DoRA and other transfers R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Funds withheld R'000	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department %	Amount received by municipality R'000	Amount spent by municipality R'000	Unspent funds R'000	% of available funds spent by municipality %	DORA and other transfers R'000	Actual transfers R'000
City of Tshwane	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLD	2024/25					2023/24		
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION			EXPENDITURE			Final budget R'000	Actual transfer R'000
	Adjusted budget R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	% of available funds transferred		
Transfers								
Households	2 568	-	-	2 568	2 224	86.6%	8 271	8 271
TOTAL	2 568	-	-	2 568	2 224	86.6%	8 271	8 271

ANNEXURE IC

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Received in kind			
Donations			
Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)	Donation of two Community Outreach Officers	-	-
Department of Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Donation of Professional Services to the Office of the Deputy Minister	-	-
Masimanyane Women Rights International	Donation of Professional Services (Four Gender specialists)	-	-
Development Bank of Southern Africa	Donation of Professional Services (Special Advisory Services: Office of the Deputy President)	-	-
SARS	Donation of Professional Services (Official from SARS to work in the PMO Office)	-	-
Yellowwood ventures	Donation of Professional Services (Researcher)	-	-
Business Unity of South Africa	Donation of Professional Services (Researcher)	-	-
DG Murray Trust (DMGT)	Donation of Professional Services (Ifa Labantwana Social Investment)	-	-
SIU	Donation of Professional Services: Secretariat Functions	-	-
Nedbank Group Limited	Donation of Professional Services (Head of Investments in the Private Office of the President)	-	-
Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)	Donation of Professional Services (Media Officer in the Private Office of the President)	-	-
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Donation of Professional Services (Two officials - One official to assist with the report on Judicial Commission of inquiry into allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector including Organs of State and another official to assist in the Office of the DG on the DG's HOPA functions)	-	-
Premier Mpumalanga	Donation of Professional Services (Household Manager)	-	-
ESKOM	Donation of Professional Services (Six officials to assist with the Inauguration Project)	-	-
African Climate Change Foundation	Donation of Professional Services (Seven Researchers in the Private Office of the President)	-	-
Department of Home Affairs	Donation of Professional Services (Human Resource Transformational Expect)	-	-
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Donation of Professional Services to Policy and Research Services	-	-
TOTAL DONATIONS		-	-
Sponsorships			
2023/24 Financial year			
Yellowwood Investments NPC	Accommodation for the DDG in the Private Office of the President	-	-
The International Organisation for Migration and Stats SA	Three nights Hotel stay for one official from the PRS Branch and cash donation	-	11
Johannesburg Stock Exchange	Return flight to New York for an Official in the Private Office of the President	-	90
Sustainable Development Goals Initiative	Total cost flights for one official from PRS Branch	-	136
RES4Africa Foundation	Travel cost to Italy for an official in the Private Office of the President	-	100
GIZ	Sponsored trip for one official from the Office of the Director-General	-	108
2024/25 Financial year			
Salzburg Global Seminar	Travel and accommodation cost to participate in an Annual Retreat of Public Strategy Network official in PoP	20	-
Hilton Foundation	Travel to Brazil, Salvador to join the G20 round table discussion on Global Health Agenda	-	-
The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Travel for three staff members from PRS to participate in a Learning Excursion held in Germany	71	-
Duke Global Health Institute	Travel to Berlin: World health Summit	109	-
The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-	Travel to Participate in a Global Digital Public Infrastructure summit in Cairo - Egypt	61	-
2024 Presidential Inauguration			
Coca-Cola	Water and Soft Drinks	1 500	-
Lefa Assets	250 Blankets	110	-
Ninety One Group	Protocol Scarves	30	-
Huawei	16 TV Screens	3 000	-
Diageo	Alcoholic Beverages	1 500	-
MTN	4 000 Black Umbrella's, 4 000 Black Fleece Blankets, 40 00 Black Cushions, 50 VVIP Gifts and branded boxes, Staff Luncheon at Union Buildings 400 pax, 1 600 Power Banks, Selfie boards, QR Code stands	3 400	-
Wine Matters Invest	100 Boxes of wine	150	-
Karan Beef	Meat (Beef and Lamb)	60	-
Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa IDC	107 Coats, 300 ladies scarves, 200 Ties, 543 Black Scarves	500	-
Nexia SAB&T	Real Time Audit	250	-
Beyers Chocolate	Chocolates	8	-
National School of Government	Study tour to China	-	-
International Poverty Reduction Centre in China	Learning Exchange Programme on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development, in Beijing	-	-
Department of Public Enterprises	Trip to attend the seminar on State Capacity Building and International Cooperation in Beijing	-	-
Total sponsorships		-	10 769

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Subtotal – received in kind		10 769	445
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED		10 769	445

(1) The financial values for donations of professional services are not stated, as this applies to the remuneration of the professionals, some who prefer not to disclose their remuneration.

(2) The increase in sponsorships is due to the 2024 Presidential Inauguration.

ANNEXURE 1D

STATEMENT OF AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	Opening balance	Revenue	Expenditure	Paid back on/ by 31 March	Closing balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Aid assistance received in cash						
The Industrial Development Corporation	To fund the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC)	2 984	2 650	2 404	2 984	246
TOTAL AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED		2 984	2 650	2 404	2 984	246

In the previous year (2023/24), The Presidency received aid assistance for Technical Assistance for the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) to the value of R2,9 million, which was utilised and subsequently surrendered to the NRF. The aid assistance was received yet again in the current financial (2024/25) to the value of R2,6 million, and the funds were utilised for NACAC-related expenditure.

ANNEXURE I E

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Made in kind		
Gifts		
Wreaths gestures and donation made to bereaved families		
Gifts offered to officials of State Entities for the People's Republic of China during the BRICS Summit	5	
15X A5 Journals for the guest speakers for Men and Women Dialogue Session.	2	
Wreath to the Mashiloane Family	1	
Wreath to the Sibanyoni Family	1	
Wreath to the Makgatha Family	1	
Wreath to the Thipe Family	1	
Wreath to the Mahamba Family	1	
Wreath to the Mabelani Family	1	
Wreath to the Photo Family	1	
Wreath to the Mudau Family	1	
Wreath to the Nemudzivhadi Family	1	
Wreath to the Makhubele Family	1	
Wreath to the Venter Family	1	
Wreath to the Makayi Family	1	
Wreath to the Boshielo Family	1	
Wreath to the Nompumza Family	1	
Wreath to the Lakay Family	1	
Wreath to the Mxosa Family	1	
Wreath to the Mampa Family	1	
Wreath to the Madlala Family	1	
Wreath to the Seete Family	1	
Wreath to the Sangoni Family	1	
Wreath to the Buwa Family	1	
Wreath to the Mashigo Family	1	
Wreath to the Thobejane Family	1	
Wreath to the Ndzaba Family	1	
Wreath to the Seete Family	1	
Wreath to the Seriti Family	1	
Wreath to the Jiyane Family	1	
Wreath to the Ledwaba Family	1	
Wreath to the Madzutha Family	1	
2x Wreaths to the Thibeli Family	2	
Wreath to the Leope Family	1	
Wreath to the Ranthako Family	1	
Wreath to the Watson Family	1	
Wreath to the Mahlangu Family	1	
Wreath to the Molokomme Family	1	
Wreath to the Shiko Family	1	
Wreath to the Mapeling Family	1	
Wreath to the Mlakalaka Family	1	
Wreath to the Modiba Family	1	
Wreath to the Mahlare Family	1	
Wreath to the Kobo Family	1	
Wreath to the Mathidi Family	1	
Wreath to the Mosehla Family	1	
Donation to the Thibedi Family	10	
Donation to the Mahlare Family	10	
TOTAL GIFTS	42	29

Donations

Donations of office furniture and computer equipment

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Rosslyn Primary School	39	
Tshimololo Primary School	62	
Tlotlo Drugs & Substance Abuse	63	
Agnes Chidi Primary School	59	
Jehovah Jireh Orphanage	51	
Easy Learners Day Care	88	
Are Direng Care Givers	31	
Mentor Day Care Centre	73	
Faith and Hope Foundation	162	
TOTAL DONATIONS	162	466
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Sponsorships		
Sponsorship to support 30 years of Democracy Conference - University of Johannesburg	50	-
Total sponsorships	50	-
<hr/>		
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE IN KIND	254	495

Office Furniture and Office Equipment was donated to Faith and Hope Foundation. This is after the Asset Disposal Committee agreed to the donation.

ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 March 2025

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Other					
Bytes	23	-	-	-	23
Disputed Invoice Club Travel	455	1 894	305	-	2 044
Disputed Invoices TTS	1 217	100	1 196	-	121
Disputed Invoices Telkom	-	847	-	-	847
Disputed Invoices ICAS	-	228	-	-	228
TOTAL	1 695	3 069	1 501	-	3 263

ANNEXURE 3

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25*	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department								
DIRCO	-	-	-	-	84	-	84	-
DESTEA FS	-	-	121	-	121	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	11 401	-	302	-	11 703	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF COM AND INFO SYST	-	-	94	-	94	-	-	-
DMRE	-	-	472	-	472	-	-	-
Subtotal	11 401	-	989	84	12 390	84	-	-
Other Government Entities								
SSA	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-
TOTAL	11 401	-	989	102	12 390	102		

ANNEXURE 4

INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25 *	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
Justice	1 935	-	6 144	4 374	8 079	4 374	31/03/2025	1 595
International Relation and Cooperation	11 862	790	4 404	25	16 266	815	31/03/2025	4
Public Works and Infrastructure	-	-	-	699	-	699	-	-
TOTAL DEPARTMENTS	13 797	790	10 548	5 098	24 345	5 888		1 599
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES								
Current								
SITA (IT Services)	6 353	2 251	18 140	12	24 493	2 263		
SITA (e-Cabinet)	27 000	-	2 984	39 185	29 984	39 185		
Total Other Government Entities	33 353	2 251	21 124	39 197	54 477	41 448		
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES	47 150	3 041	31 672	44 295	78 822	47 336		

ANNEXURE 12

ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (NOTES 4.2.1 AND 13.1 to 13.4)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	Total amount prepaid/advanced in the current year	Less: goods, services or capital assets received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Prepayments									
Mysolutions	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Licence Fees	Goods and services	373	42	-	(42)	-	-
Connectu Solutions	Information and Communications Tech	Com: Satellite Signals	Goods and services	1 812	-	1 812	(504)	-	1 308
Chartered Institute of Business Accountants	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	5	-	5	(4)	-	1
South African Reward Association	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	8	-	8	(2)	-	6
IIASA	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	10	-	10	(8)	-	2
IRMSA	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	21	-	21	(4)	-	17
Microsoft	Information, Communications and Tech	Software License	Goods and services	7 174	-	7 174	(591)	-	6 583
Multichoice	Information and Communications Tech	Com: Satellite Signals	Goods and services	3	-	5	(2)	-	3
Multichoice	Information and Communications Tech	Com: Satellite Signals	Goods and services	5	-	5	(4)	-	1
SAIPA	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	5	-	5	(1)	-	4
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS					42	9 045	(1 162)	-	7 925



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