



THE PRESIDENCY

ANNUAL REPORT

2025/2026



THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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 2025 to 31 March 2026.



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



G20 Plenary Session





PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION
I. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

PHYSICAL ADDRESS:

Union Buildings
Government Avenue
Pretoria

POSTAL ADDRESS:

Private Bag x1 000
Pretoria
0001

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

+27 (0)12 300 5200

EMAIL ADDRESS:

COO@presidency.gov.za

WEBSITE ADDRESS:

www.thepresidency.gov.za

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President Cyril Ramaphosa addressing members of the media at the Port of Ngqura during his oversight visit in the Eastern Cape





PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AC	Audit Committee
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AU	African Union
AWIP	Annexure of Work in Progress
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BNC	Bi-National Commission
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAE	Chief Audit Executive
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPA	Communal Property Association
DDM	District Development Model (DDM)
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors-General
G20	Group of 20
GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
GBVF-NSP	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide National Strategic Plan
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GIAS	Global Internal Audit Standards
GNU	Government of National Unity
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOD	Head of Department
HRDC	Human Resource Development Council
IAF	Internal Audit Function
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
JET	Just Energy Transition
MANCO	Management Committee
LOGB	Leader of Government Business
MOA/U	Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MPSA	Ministry of Public Service and Administration
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan

MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024
NACAC	National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NECOM	National Energy Crisis Committee
NLCC	National Logistics Crisis Committee
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NSG	National School of Government
NWAC	National Water Action Plan
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
OSD	Occupation Specific Dispensation
PES	Presidential Employment Stimulus
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMO	Project Management Office
PRS	Policy and Research Services
PSEC	Presidential State-Owned Enterprises Council
PSR	Public Service Regulations
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
PYEI	Presidential Youth Employment Intervention
QAIP	Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme
RMC	Risk Management Committees
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
PRS	Policy and Research Services
SAS	Special Audit Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEIAS	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System
SIU	Special Investigating Unit
SMS	Senior Management Service
SoNA	State of the Nation Address
TVET	Technical Vocational and Education Training
UN	United Nations
WATERCOM	National Water Crisis Committee

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3. INTRODUCTION BY THE MINISTER

Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni, MP | Minister in The Presidency

The 2025/26 financial year marks the first year of implementation of the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024-2029, which serves as the guiding framework for advancing national priorities and driving key reforms in the country. The Presidency executed its Annual Performance Plan (APP) 2025/26, in alignment with the priorities of the MTDP.

In terms of its mandate as the Centre of Government, The Presidency provided the strategic leadership, policy coordination, and oversight, to assure accountability for commitments made by government and the advancement of its national priorities.

Some of the key highlights for the year 2025/2026 coordinated by The Presidency are:

- *Operation Vulindlela Phase II* structural reforms such as efficiency in logistics, strengthened energy security, and local government reforms, and the completion of the VISA reforms.
- The Growth and Inclusion (GAIN) Strategy, which is the Cabinet-approved framework adopted in late 2025 to coordinate South Africa's economic reform agenda. The GAIN Strategy interventions contributed to addressing structural constraints to economic growth and creating a more enabling environment for investment, employment and economic inclusion.
- Coordinated investment promotion efforts reinforced investor confidence and secured substantial commitments to support economic recovery. Government secured R890 billion in investment pledges and opened new export markets for South African produce.
- Significant progress was achieved in strengthening transparency, accountability, and public sector integrity. The Presidency continued to oversee the implementation of recommendations arising from the State Capture Commission with the implementation of the 60 commitments under the State Capture Commission Response Plan.
- During the reporting period, The Presidency enhanced planning, policy coordination, and oversight measures to improve government performance and improve governance systems across departments. To strengthen accountability and in the interests of building a capable, ethical, and developmental state, greater attention was paid to the strategic oversight of Cabinet and FOSAD programmes, the monitoring of SoNA commitments, and the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- Youth employment opportunities and the promotion of entrepreneurship have been successfully expanded, with the Youth Employment Service (YES) surpassing 200 000 placements.
- In the past year, South Africa convened the First Convention of the National Dialogue, bringing Government together with all social partners. The Convention served as a platform for inclusive engagement on pressing national issues, fostering open debate, consensus-building, and collective problem-solving.
- The Presidency lead the country and continent as South Africa assumed The Presidency of the G20 strengthening South Africa's position within regional and international forums while supporting the country and the continent's trade, investment and sustainable development objectives. South Africa successful hosted and presided over the G20 Leaders Summit during the year. Through the hosting of over 130 meetings, South Africa's G20 Presidency facilitated critical discussions, inter alia, on sustainable development, debt sustainability, critical minerals, and financing for a just energy transition. These engagements reinforced the alignment between South Africa's domestic agenda and global efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable growth. In addition, the convening of a Social Summit as part of the G20 proceedings ensured that civil society voices were integrated into shaping outcomes. Collectively, these achievements have served to strengthen South Africa's international standing. The country's standing will be further enhanced by the assumption of the



SADC Chairship for 2026, and the preparation for the SADC Summit that will have occurred by the time of the publication of this report.

The achievements reflected in this Annual Report 2025/26 demonstrate the strategic leadership, and effective coordination of The Presidency, as well as the importance of collaborative partnerships in national development, driven from the Centre of government.

While significant challenges remain, the progress made during the reporting period provides a strong base for accelerating implementation and advancing the priorities of the Medium-Term Development Plan 2024-2029.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to His Excellency, President Cyril Ramaphosa for his leadership, and Deputy Ministers in The Presidency, Kenny Morolong and Nonceba Mhlauli who supported me in my tasks.

I would also like to acknowledge the indefatigable leadership of Director-General of the Republic of South Africa, Ms Phindile Baleni, and the Chief Operations Officer in The Presidency, Mr Rory Gallagher and express my gratitude to the management and all staff of The Presidency for their diligent work, support and contribution to our successes during the past year. Together, we continue to build a capable, ethical and developmental state.

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 2025/26 financial year unfolded during a period of intensified implementation of government priorities under the Medium-Term Development Plan MTDP 2024 to 2029. Throughout this period, The Presidency continued to fulfil its constitutional mandate as the centre of government providing strategic leadership, strengthening policy coordination and driving delivery by state departments and administration.

This work was grounded in the vision of the National Development Plan NDP 2030, which calls for a capable, ethical and developmental state. As the NDP reminds us, *“South Africa needs to build a state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role.”* This remains more than a guiding statement; it is a practical imperative that continues to shape institutional reform and performance improvement efforts across government.

During the year under review, The Presidency reinforced coordination between departments and across all three spheres of government through established governance mechanisms, including Cabinet, the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) and the government cluster system. The Cluster Improvement Plan CIP was implemented, supported by four structured progress updates that enabled consistent tracking of priority interventions and ensured alignment with Cabinet decisions and MTDP priorities.

A defining milestone of the reporting period was South Africa's successful hosting of the G20 Leaders' Summit in Johannesburg under the theme *“Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability”*, following the hosting of 139 meetings and associated lead up events. The Presidency led end to end coordination through a comprehensive Project Master Plan, ensuring seamless integration between national departments, the Gauteng Provincial Government and the City of Johannesburg. The Summit concluded with the adoption of the Leaders' Declaration, reinforcing South Africa's voice in advancing global solidarity, equality, and sustainability. It also affirmed key priorities of our G20 Presidency, including inclusive growth, climate action, debt sustainability and reform of the global financial architecture.

In advancing inclusive economic participation, The Presidency continued to oversee the implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus PES and the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative PYEI. Since its inception in October 2020, the PES has generated over 2.5 million earning opportunities. In parallel, the National Pathway Management Network has reached more than 5.7 million young people, connecting over 2.36 million to earning opportunities across public employment and private sector pathways. These interventions remain central to our collective response to structural unemployment and the need to expand meaningful economic inclusion.

Progress was also sustained in advancing structural economic reforms through *Operation Vulindlela Phase II*. During the reporting period, 50 percent of planned reforms were implemented or are on track. Key areas of progress included electricity sector reform, logistics efficiency, the modernisation of the freight rail and ports system, water infrastructure investment, visa system reform and the expansion of digital public infrastructure. Significant milestones included the establishment of the National Energy Crisis Committee (NECOM)-led Eskom Restructuring Task Team to advance the transition towards an independent Transmission System Operator, enhancing South Africa's long-term energy security and creating a more competitive electricity market. Through the National Logistics Crisis Committee (NLCC), government continued to coordinate the implementation of the Freight Logistics Roadmap, contributing to improved rail performance, increased freight volumes and greater private sector participation in rail and port operations.

Recognising that water security is fundamental to economic growth and improved quality of life, The Presidency oversaw the establishment of the National Water Crisis Committee (WATERCOM) to drive the implementation of the National Water Action Plan and accelerate coordinated interventions to address water supply challenges in the country. This was complemented by reforms to accelerate investment in bulk water infrastructure, expand partnerships through the Water Partnerships Office and



improve the regulation of water services, laying the foundation for long-term National water security.

The continued implementation of the Digital Public Infrastructure Reform Programme, which directs the development of the MyMzansi citizen services platform, the MzansiXchange data exchange and a modern Digital Identity system. These initiatives are creating a more connected, secure and citizen-centred digital government by improving access to public services, advancing interoperability across institutions and enabling evidence based decision making.

The Presidency further deepened whole-of-government coordination through the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) and the Joint Initiative on Crime and Corruption (JICC). These collaborative structures brought together government departments and key stakeholders to improve coordination, strengthen intelligence-sharing and support timely, informed decision making. Their work contributed to protecting critical infrastructure, enhancing national preparedness, supporting the successful delivery of major national events and reinforcing government's collective efforts to combat crime and corruption.

The Presidency as the centre of government, intensified efforts to strengthen good governance, integrity and accountability through the implementation of the State Capture Commission's response actions. By year-end, 78 percent of the actions were either completed or on track, against a target of 80 percent. This progress demonstrates sustained momentum in addressing the Commission's findings and reinforces government's commitment to institutional reform, stronger oversight and rebuilding public confidence.

Significant progress was further registered in advancing evidence-based policy and decision-making systems. The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System SEIAS processed 241 submissions, with detailed feedback provided on 230 assessments. This has contributed to improving the quality and coherence of regulatory and policy development across government. In addition, the piloting of the Identifying Barriers to Investment Tool iBIT provided valuable real time insights from 35 sector stakeholders, enhancing government's understanding of constraints to investment and growth.

Efforts to build a more capable, professional and accountable state progressed significantly during the year. Progress on the professionalisation of the Public Service included the development of the Head of Public Administration (HoPA) operating model, with formal approval processes underway. A significant institutional shift during the reporting period was the transfer of responsibility for the performance evaluations of Heads of Department (HODs) from the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) to The Presidency. This transition positions The Presidency

more firmly at the centre of senior public service performance, accountability and leadership oversight, consolidating its ability to drive a high-performing Public Service and advance the broader objective of building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

Efforts to strengthen state capability also advanced during the year. Work on the professionalisation of the public service progressed through the development of the Head of Public Administration (HoPA) operating model, although formal approval processes are still underway. During the reporting period, responsibility for the performance evaluations of Heads of Department (HODs) was transferred from the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) to The Presidency. This transition strengthens The Presidency's role in driving accountability, performance management and oversight of the senior leadership of the Public Service, while reinforcing its mandate to support a capable, ethical and developmental state.

President Cyril Ramaphosa has stated, *"We want a nation with a thriving economy that benefits all."* This vision continues to guide the work of The Presidency in its coordination and oversight role across government.

The achievements reflected in this report are the result of collective effort across the National Executive, the Forum of South African Directors General, Team Presidency and our social partners in business, labour and civil society. Their continued commitment remains essential to promoting governance and advancing the national development agenda.

The 2025/26 financial year reflects continued commitment by The Presidency to strengthening institutional reform, improving coordination across government and ensuring that implementation is both efficient and accountable, with a clear focus on delivering measurable impact for the country.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to His Excellency the President, the Deputy President, the Minister Ntshavheni Deputy Minister Morolong and Deputy Minister Mhlauli for their continued leadership, guidance and commitment to advancing the work of government. Their dedication, strategic direction and unwavering commitment to serving the people of South Africa have been instrumental in driving the priorities of the Administration and bolstering the capacity of the State.

Phindile Baleni (Ms)

Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet

31 August 2026



5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Mr Rory Gallocher | Chief Operations Officer

This Annual Report for 2025/26 reflects the progress achieved in implementing the inaugural Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the 7th Administration. It demonstrates how The Presidency fulfilled its role as the Centre of Government by providing strategic leadership, coordinating policy and planning, monitoring the implementation of the State of the Nation Address (SoNA) commitments, and supporting the President, Deputy President, Minister and Deputy Ministers in The Presidency, in the execution of their constitutional responsibilities.

Guided by the President's vision as outlined in the February 2025 State of the Nation Address (2025 SoNA) and aligned with the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024–2029, The Presidency focused its efforts on advancing the Government of National Unity's three strategic priorities, namely:

- Inclusive growth and job creation
- Reducing poverty and the cost of living, and
- Building a capable, ethical, and developmental State.

The 2025 SoNA set out 133 commitments across these priorities, providing a clear framework for government action during the year under review.

Consequently, the 2025/26 financial year marked significant progress in strengthening The Presidency's role as a Centre of Government department. Through strategic leadership, policy coordination, executive support and institutional oversight, The Presidency advanced reforms aimed at building a more capable, agile, and results-driven institution that is better positioned to support the priorities of the Government of National Unity.

A defining achievement of the year under review was South Africa's successful hosting of the G20 Presidency. The Presidency played the central coordinating role of implementing the G20 Master Plan, culminating in the successful hosting of both the G20 Leaders' Summit and the G20 Social Summit.

Building on Brazil's pioneering example, South Africa institutionalised broader societal participation in G20 processes by bringing together representatives from civil society, labour, business, youth, women, academia, and community organisations. The G20 Social Summit created an important platform for dialogue between government and society, ensuring that citizens' perspectives informed discussions on inclusive growth, sustainable development and global governance.

The hosting of the G20 Leaders' Summit and the G20 Social Summit events thus enhanced South Africa's international standing, strengthened Africa's voice in global governance, and demonstrated government's capacity to coordinate complex international engagements.

The entrenching of democracy in South Africa reached a significant milestone with the launch of the first National Dialogue. The inaugural National Convention of the National Dialogue, held from 15 to 17 August 2025, brought together representatives from government, business, labour, civil society, traditional and Khoi-San leaders, faith-based organisations, youth, and communities to begin a nationwide process of engagement. The event established an inclusive platform to address key national priorities, including economic growth, unemployment, poverty, inequality, governance, social cohesion, and public safety. Furthermore, it laid the foundation for ongoing provincial and community consultations aimed at developing a shared national vision for the country's future.

Institutional reform remained a central priority within the Department throughout the year. The Presidency reviewed, strengthened and extensively consulted on its Service Delivery Model and developed a new 'fit-for-purpose' organisational structure to better deliver on its mandate. A service delivery model for the Head of Public Administration was also developed. The Presidency further advanced its institutional renewal programme through a digital transformation project that



culminated in the development of a Digital Transformation Strategy. The strategy is currently undergoing refinement which involves comprehensive scoping, broader stakeholder consultation and an improved project design. The strategy will be implemented during the 2026/27 financial year.

Cabinet coordination was further strengthened through reforms brought about by the implementation of the Cluster Improvement Plan, which entailed the introduction of a Five-Year Legislative Programme aligned with the Medium-Term Development Plan. This has enhanced policy coherence, legislative planning and executive accountability.

The Presidency continued to provide strategic policy advice, research and analytical support to the President, Deputy President, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and senior management, as well as monitored the implementation of the State of the Nation Address commitments.

The monitoring of government's capacity to coordinate national priorities was further strengthened through key structures such as the National Economic Crisis Committee (NECOM), the National Logistics Crisis Committee (NLCC), the Joint Initiative on Crime and Corruption, and the Presidential Employment Initiative (PEI). In February 2026, the National Water Crisis Committee, chaired by President Cyril Ramaphosa, was established to coordinate urgent national responses to widespread water shortages, deteriorating municipal infrastructure and service disruptions across Gauteng and other provinces. The Committee is responsible for driving a coordinated national response, deploying technical expertise, ensuring municipal accountability, and implementing measures to address infrastructure failures such as pump-station failures and maintenance backlogs. Together, these coordinating structures have strengthened government's capacity for rapid decision-making, cross-government collaboration, effective oversight, and timely implementation of priority interventions.

The Presidency also coordinates the implementation of the President's Response Plan to the recommendations of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. During the year under review, oversight and coordination of the State Capture Response Plan continued across implementing institutions. Of the 60 actions identified in the Response Plan, 63 percent of the actions were reported as complete or substantially complete, with 17 percent reported to be on track, and 20 percent requiring additional attention due to delays. While public confidence in accountability processes remains mixed, there is strong public support for greater transparency, institutional independence, and accelerated implementation of anti-corruption reforms.

The designation of the Union Buildings as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2024 further reinforced its significance as both the seat of government and a National Heritage asset. During the year under review, the Union Buildings Master Plan was developed with key components including infrastructure upgrade

requirements, strengthened security measures, enhanced branding, and improved governance arrangements creating a solid platform for future tourism opportunity development, among other issues.

Despite continued fiscal constraints, The Presidency maintained sound financial management and achieved an unqualified audit outcome. Resources were directed towards strategic priorities, while maintaining strong financial discipline.

The Presidency's procurement strategy continued to advance economic transformation, meeting targets for women-owned enterprises and recording progress across other designated groups. However, further work remains to achieve all transformation objectives.

Overall, The Presidency achieved 80 percent of its annual performance targets, successfully delivering on 37 of the 46 performance indicators contained in the inaugural Annual Performance Plan of the 7th Administration. These audited achievements reflect meaningful progress in strengthening the Centre of Government and provide a solid foundation for continued institutional renewal.

The digitalisation of the historically manual administrative processes in The Presidency will require a robust change management programme to foster improved ways of working and encourage positive behavioural change. As the digitisation enters the next phase of implementation, The Presidency remains committed to strengthening the governance system, improving operational efficiency through the projectisation of key work, enhancing policy implementation, and delivering measurable outcomes that improve the lives of all South Africans.

The overview below presents achievements made during the 2025/6 financial year, performance against planned targets and progress made in advancing strategic priorities during the reporting period. It highlights The Presidency's contributions towards the attainment of approved strategic outcomes for 2025–2030, as tabled in Parliament on 30 April 2026. These outcomes are as follows:

1. Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda-setting and directing government policy-making and implementation across all sectors.
2. Enhanced coordination of interventions and initiatives through effective partnerships with social partners to accelerate delivery of the National Development Plan (NDP) goals.
3. Effective leadership in the advancement of South Africa's national interests on the international stage.
4. A modernised and digitally transformed Presidency that is positioned to effectively achieve its strategic outcomes.

Key highlights of the financial and non-financial performance of The Presidency in the reporting year include:

SoNA COMMITMENTS	
National Strategic Priority: 133 SoNA Commitments	
	Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation 63/133 (47%)
	Tackle Poverty and High Cost of Living 37/133 (28%)
	Building a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State 33/133 (25%)



PYEI
PRESIDENTIAL YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT INTERVENTION

	Young People 5 777 209 The number of registered users on SA Youth as at the end of the selected period
	Opportunity Holders 627 The average number of organisations offering opportunities via the NPMN per quarter
	Opportunities Secured 2 365 466 The number of earning opportunities secured by young people via the NPMN during the selected period
	Women Accessing Opportunities 70% The percentage of earning opportunities secured by women via SA Youth during the selected period



**PRESIDENTIAL
EMPLOYMENT
STIMULUS**

	DEMAND-LED SKILLING Workplace experience opportunities 209 839 31% DHET 69% YES
	LOCAL ECOSYSTEM ENABLEMENT Enterprise support opportunities 266 050 22% Financial 78% Non-Financial
	REVITALISED NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE Paid service opportunities 132 784 67% Female 33% Male



1. Government's Digital Transformation Roadmap

The Presidency leads and supports the implementation of the Government's Digital Transformation Roadmap through Operation Vulindlela (OV).

As part of this initiative, the roadmap established a Digital Services Unit (DSU) within The Presidency. Functioning under the Project Management Office (PMO), the DSU provides technical leadership and oversees the rollout of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) by leveraging distributed departmental mandates across government.

A significant milestone in this regard has been the development of the MyMzansi Citizens Services Portal, introduced as a prototype. This platform is set to be further refined and formally established, with full production rollout planned in the near future.

2. Establishment of the National Water Crisis Committee (WATERCOM)

South Africa has expanded access to basic water and sanitation. Despite this progress, the country faces a worsening water crisis. Many communities and businesses experience unreliable and poor quality supply, while others lack access entirely. Rising demand driven by economic and population growth, urbanisation, inefficient use, infrastructure losses, wetland degradation, pollution, and climate change threatens to outpace supply. National raw water supply broadly meets demand, but shortages persist in key economic hubs such as Gauteng and eThekweni.

Urgent action is required to address immediate access and reliability issues while simultaneously reshaping the water sector for the future.

In his 2026 State of the Nation Address, the President announced the creation of the National Water Crisis Committee (WATERCOM), which he will chair. This body will unify existing efforts, mobilise technical expertise and resources, and, where necessary, exercise constitutional and legislative powers to intervene in municipalities.

The water sector is highly fragmented, with 144 municipalities responsible for service delivery. However, very few municipalities are managing and accounting separately for water service provision, leading to underinvestment on water and sanitation infrastructure. Consequently, communities suffer service failures and poor responsiveness. To address this, WATERCOM will oversee implementation of a National Water Action Plan (NWAP), focusing on strategic priorities and critical interventions to drive lasting change in the sector.

During the reporting period, the Water Task Team Programme of Action was fully implemented, achieving 100 percent implementation against a target of 80 percent, resulting in an overachievement of 20 percent. The overachievement was attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the programme of the Deputy President, which accelerated the implementation of planned activities and enhanced progress on water-related priorities.

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 2025/26 financial year, was R762,8 million. The Presidency Spent 98 percent of its allocated budget in the 2025/26 financial year.

Programme Expenditure

PROGRAMME NAME	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	652 428	637 405	15 023	556 421	596 290	(39 869)
Executive Support	78 544	78 285	259	53 918	27 750	26 168
Policy and Research Services	23 803	20 183	3 620	19 209	19 102	107
Statutory Appropriation (Direct Charge)	8 098	6 634	1 464	7 709	6 875	834
TOTAL	762 873	742 507	20 366	637 257	650 017	12 760

Programme 1 Administration: Underspending within Goods and Services was primarily driven by outstanding year-end accruals and payables. Additionally, the department's acquisition of motor vehicles reduced its reliance on short-term car rentals, resulting in cost savings. Transfers and Subsidies recorded an underspending due to lower-than-anticipated disbursements during the financial year. The underspending under Payments for Capital Assets relates to lower expenditure on office furniture. Furniture expenditure is strictly demand-driven and contingent upon personnel recruitment, with purchases occurring only when existing inventory is insufficient to accommodate new appointees.

Programme 2 Executive Support: The underspending under Transfers and Subsidies is attributed to lower-than-anticipated utilisation of funds against the final appropriation. This budget line item is demand-driven and strictly contingent upon employee attrition, as payouts depend on the volume of departmental staff exits. Underspending under Payments for Capital Assets is due to outstanding year-end invoices, which have been reported as accruals and payables, relating to photocopier finance leases. Furthermore, savings were realised following the reclassification of cell phone finance leases to Goods and Services.

Programme 3 Policy and Research Services (PRS): A significant contributor to the underspending is Compensation of Employees, which is due to unfilled vacancies and funded posts vacated during the financial year. The variance under Transfers and Subsidies was driven by lower-than-anticipated utilisation of funds against the

final appropriation, as these payouts are also demand-driven and linked to employee attrition. Furthermore, the savings realised under Payments for Capital Assets were due to the reclassification of cell phone finance leases to Goods and Services.

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	272	312	(40)	272	279	(7)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	17	23	(6)	17	20	(30)
Sale of capital assets	129	129	0	0	0	0
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	164	250	(86)	150	108	42
TOTAL	582	714	(132)	439	407	32

Revenue Collection Performance and Delivery on Plans

The Presidency's revenue is primarily generated from internal sources, which include rental dwellings, staff parking, staff transport fees, commissions on garnishee/insurance deductions, and the sale of capital assets. The department successfully delivered on its revenue collection plans for the 2025/26 financial year by enforcing internal debt recovery procedures and effectively using the payroll system for the seamless collection of staff-related fees and commissions.

For the financial year under review, the revenue was estimated at R582 000, while the actual amount collected totalled R714 000, yielding a favourable over-collection of R132 000.

Statutory Appropriation (Direct Charges): The underspending is caused by a higher baseline allocation for statutory remuneration (President and Deputy President) relative to actual expenditure. This expenditure represents a statutory direct charge against the National Revenue Fund, which falls outside the operational control of the department.

Departmental receipts

The Presidency's revenue is generated mainly from rental dwellings, staff parking, staff transport fee, garnishee and the sale of capital assets. For the 2025/26 financial year, revenue was estimated at R582 000, while the actual amount collected was R714 000, resulting in an over-collection of R132 000. The higher-than-anticipated revenue collection was mainly attributable to the successful recovery of historical staff debt and the proceeds received from sale of assets, insurance and other third-party deductions from employees' salaries.

Free Services

In the period under review, the department did not render any free services that would have yielded significant revenue, had a tariff been charged.

Bad Debts Written Off

During the 2025/26 financial year, bad debts to the value of R163 674 were written off in line with Treasury Regulation 11.4 and internal departmental policies.

Virements/roll overs

- Virements

A total of R21.328 million was shifted from Programme 1: Administration, and R2 000 million was shifted from Programme 3: Policy and Research Services. These funds were reprioritised to offset excess expenditure in Programme 2: Executive Support, primarily related to the 2024/25 eCabinet system accruals that were processed in the 2025/26 financial year.

- Roll overs

There was no rollover of funds request in the 2025/26 financial year. However, a request to roll over R12.160 million from the 2025/26 financial year to the 2026/27 financial year was submitted to National Treasury subsequent to the reporting date. This rollover aims to cover funding pressures relating to the eCabinet system and the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Unauthorised Expenditure

There was no unauthorised expenditure incurred in the 2025/26 financial year:

Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

During the period under review, irregular expenditure amounting to R1.7 million was incurred due to non compliance with SMC and contract management regulations. Furthermore, an amount of R2.8 million in prior-year irregular expenditure was incurred, which related to historical non-compliance with SCM procurement processes. This amount was formally removed from the irregular expenditure register by the Accounting Officer in accordance with National Treasury guidance.



During the current reporting period, fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R42 000 was incurred as a result of non-arrival of officials at booked accommodation venues. In this regard, consequence management and recovery processes are being implemented to deal with such matters. During the current financial year, matters relating to prior no-show accommodation bookings were concluded, resulting in R16 000 being formally written off and an amount of R5 000 being successfully recovered from the responsible officials.

Public Private Partnerships

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

Discontinued key activities/activities to be discontinued

The National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) was appointed in August 2022 by President Cyril Ramaphosa to guide and monitor South Africa's National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS). It is a multi-sectoral body of nine experts from government, civil society, business, labour, and academia, tasked with strengthening anti-corruption systems and advising on reforms. The National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) concluded its three-year mandate in August 2025, delivering a comprehensive final report to President Cyril Ramaphosa. This marked the formal closure of its work, with responsibility for implementation now shifting to government institutions. The President has tasked the Minister of Justice with analysing the NACAC recommendations and making a proposal to Cabinet.

Challenges experienced in SCM and how they were resolved

SCM contributed to reaching the department's objectives through applying prescribed procurement and demand management methods. SCM enables the allocation of resources through strategic sourcing and helps in coordinating different business units, facilitating an integrated approach to the implementation of the organisation's Demand Plan.

Despite difficulties in implementing the procurement plan that led to some project scope creep, The Presidency is committed to ongoing improvement of its SCM practices, ensuring alignment with the organisation's goals and facilitating high-quality service delivery through the Turnaround Plan. There have been numerous interventions and strategies aimed at improving supply chain efficiency, including conducting the mutuality assessment and organisational design and filling of critical vacant positions.

The Presidency is committed to strengthening internal controls, adhering to strict SCM compliance requirements, and enforcing consequence management in line with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and other applicable laws to prevent irregular expenditure. Through the Loss Control Committee that is tasked with managing irregular expenditure, including recommending condonation to the National Treasury, a significant

reduction in irregular expenditure in The Presidency has been realised, notwithstanding the historical irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure.

Donations received

In the 2025/26 financial year, The Presidency received donations of professional services from six organisations, namely: ESKOM, SASOL, Genesis, BrandSA, SANAC and the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) in the form of secondment of employees. The value of the donations could not be measured as the seconded employees' salaries are paid for by the seconding organisations.

Sponsorships

During the year under review, sponsorships to the value of R42.5 million were received from 27 organisations. These contributions were directed towards covering costs associated with the G20 events, as well as travel and accommodation for various key operational activities undertaken by the Private Office of the President (POP) and Policy Research Services (PRS).

The sponsorships facilitated the attendance and participation of officials at several key strategic engagements, including:

- Global Forum on Coalitions for Reforms;
- South Africa State-Owned Companies Investment and Collaboration Summit;
- Global Business Services Investor Roadshow;
- Workshop on Evidence-Based Policy Making;
- AFD-EU International Conference on Inequalities and Sustainable Development;
- Bridging Evidence-Based Policies for Inequality Reduction and Sustainable Development;
- United Nations General Assembly Week (including the UN Digital Cooperation Day); and
- Jobs for Youth in Africa Knowledge Exchange

Gifts made in cash

The amount of R35 000 was paid to the bereaved families of three employees who passed on during the financial year under review. These payments were made as a gesture of goodwill in terms of The Presidency's Funeral and Bereavement Policy.

Gifts made in kind

Gifts made in kind relate to the amount of R22 000 used to buy the gifts for the following:

- Wreaths for employees who passed on or lost their loved ones during the 2025/26 Financial Year.

Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

There were no exemptions granted to The Presidency from the

Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) or Treasury Regulation (TR). While the department strives for full adherence to the legislation governing public procurement processes, there have been instances of deviation from normal procurement processes due to inadequate market response to certain procurement requirements.

These deviations were addressed according to the appropriate regulations and were duly approved by the Accounting Officer in line with the applicable National Treasury Instruction Notes. The Presidency is committed to upholding the principles of effective governance, transparency, and accountability in financial management and procurement, implementing necessary actions to guarantee compliance with regulations.

Events after the reporting date

Management is required to disclose any significant events, whether favourable or unfavourable, adjusting or non-adjusting, that occurred between the reporting date ending 31 March 2026 and the date of approval of the Annual Financial Statements.

- **Adjusting Events**

There were no favourable or unfavourable adjusting events that required adjustments to the current year's financial statements ending 31 March 2026.

- **Non-Adjusting Events**

A significant non-adjusting operational event occurred subsequent to the reporting date. In terms of section 3(4)(b)(ii) of the Public Service Act (1994), the Minister for the Public Service and Administration (MPSA) determined and approved the transfer of the Head of Department-Performance Management and Development Services (HOD PMDS) function, along with concomitant resources, from the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) to The Presidency.

Because the effective date of the transfer was 1 April 2026, after the reporting date of 31 March 2026, it is disclosed as a non-adjusting event for the 2025/26 financial year in accordance with Chapter 18 of the Modified Cash Standard (MCS). Consequently, no assets or liabilities related to this transfer have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position Statement.

Estimate of Financial Effect

The transfer involves the shifting of three funded posts (one Director at Salary Level 13 and two Deputy Directors at Salary Level 12) alongside associated operations and capital assets.

At the time of this report, a comprehensive and reliable estimate of the total financial effect of this non-adjusting event cannot be completely made. The final financial impact is subject to the

verification of carrying values for related assets, the finalisation of employee benefit balances (such as leave counts to 31 March 2026), and the ultimate approval of the transfer of funds through the Minister of Finance. The actual accounting for the transfer of functions at carrying value, as governed by MCS Chapter 19, will be fully quantified and executed during the 2026/27 financial year.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Management of The Presidency for their strategic leadership and guidance in the implementation of the 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan. Their commitment to excellence, sound oversight, and continued support has been instrumental in driving the successful execution of our key priorities during the financial year.

I also wish to extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Minister, Director-General and all members of staff for their dedication, hard work and unwavering commitment throughout the reporting period. Your collective efforts, professionalism and contributions have played a vital role in the progress and achievements recorded during the year. The successes attained would not have been possible without your cooperation, resilience and shared sense of purpose.

Approval and sign off



Rory Gallocher
Accounting Officer
The Presidency
31 August 2026



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 the 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 2026.

Accounting Officer
Rory Gallocher
31 August 2026



SOUTH
AFRICA
2025

AFRICA
LEVEL
DIALOGUE

Strengthening
Agency
to wit

Keynote address by Deputy President Shipokosa Paulus Mashatile at the T20 Africa High-Level Dialogue,
CSIR International Convention Centre, Pretoria



Minister in The Presidency, Ms. Khumbudzo Ntshavheni receiving the Indian Prime Minister ahead of the G20 Summit in South Africa





Deputy Minister in The Presidency, Kenny Morolong, pays a visit to the family of the missing journalist, Aserie Ndlovu

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Vision

1. National unity: A united, collaborative and caring nation working together to overcome the divisions and inequalities of our past through personal empowerment and national development.
2. Prosperity for all: From cradle to grave, all South Africans have access to educational and economic opportunities as well as social support that enable individuals to fulfil their potential, advances collective growth and ends inter-generational poverty.
3. A State that cares and works: An efficient, capable and ethical administration that enjoys the trust and partnership of all sectors of society as we pursue the achievement of Vision 2030 National Development Goals and the 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Mission

The mission of The Presidency is to support the President and Deputy President to lead and galvanise the whole of government and society around the strategic agenda, as well as serve as the strategic Centre of Government, leading and coordinating efforts towards the following:

1. Inclusive economic growth and job creation: Through focusing the Cabinet agenda on the three apex priorities of the Administration, create the conditions for greater levels of fixed investment, industrialisation, infrastructure development, and export growth that will accelerate and sustain job creation.
2. Poverty reduction: Drive the retention of the social wage and basic services to support the most vulnerable South Africans while expanding access to education, skill-building initiatives and public employment programmes that will draw millions of young South Africans into productive and affirming economic activity and social delivery.
3. Building and sustaining a capable and ethical state: Leverage the Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development Cluster to secure higher levels of success, integrity, innovation and consequence management across the public sector and eliminate corruption, inefficiency and apathy to the lived experiences of citizens.
4. Mutually beneficial International Relations and Cooperation: Leverage South Africa's position in regional, continental and international diplomacy in support of national interest and continental development objectives and maintain South Africa's moral authority, political leadership and our strategic integration into the global economy.

Values

1. Dedication
2. Discipline
3. Ethical Leadership/Integrity
4. Accountability
5. Diligence
6. Service Excellence
7. Innovation
8. Responsiveness
9. Professionalism

8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The mandate of The Presidency flows directly from the Constitution. The Presidency supports the President and Deputy President in the exercise of executive authority and enables the coordination, direction and coherence of Cabinet's collective work. Within this architecture, The Presidency's responsibilities are anchored in three interrelated pillars.

1) Executive authority and leadership:

Sections 83 to 85 of the Constitution designate the President as Head of State and Head of the national executive, vesting executive authority in the President, exercised together with Cabinet. These provisions include responsibilities relating to the implementation of legislation, development and implementation of national policy, coordination of state departments and initiation of legislation.

The Presidency serves as the institutional mechanism through which Executive Authority is translated into coordinated action. During the 2025/26 financial year, this required strengthened decision-support capability, improved coherence of Cabinet submissions, disciplined agenda-setting and systematic follow-through to ensure that executive decisions result in measurable implementation.

2) Governance, oversight, and coordination obligations:

Chapter 3 of the Constitution, particularly section 41, establishes the principles of cooperative governance, requiring alignment and mutual support across all spheres of government. Sections 91 to 93 affirm collective as well as individual Cabinet accountability to Parliament. Sections 97 and 100 empower the President to transfer functions and, where necessary, intervene to maintain national standards and ensure effective governance.

Collectively, these provisions underpin The Presidency's responsibility to promote coherence, alignment and accountability across the executive and across various spheres of government. In practice, this includes coordinating cross-cutting priorities, strengthening cluster and intergovernmental integration, resolving interdepartmental blockages, and reinforcing mechanisms for tracking executive commitments. These mechanisms become



particularly critical in a Government of National Unity context, where policy alignment, reform sequencing and collective accountability require structured coordination at the Centre of Government.

3) Public administration and accountability principles:

Section 195 of the Constitution establishes the values and principles governing public administration, including professionalism, accountability, transparency and efficiency. Section 217 prescribes procurement principles of fairness, equity, transparency, competitiveness and cost-effectiveness.

These provisions require The Presidency to model ethical governance, sound financial management and compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (1999), and related regulatory frameworks. They also inform the responsibilities of the Director-General (DG) as Head of Public Administration, including advancing professionalisation, strengthening merit and integrity systems, stabilising the political-administrative interface, and reinforcing consequence management.

Collectively, the constitutional framework situates The Presidency at the apex of government, the institutional mechanism that enables the President and Cabinet to plan, decide and deliver collectively.

9. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The legislative mandate of The Presidency derives from statutes administered directly by The Presidency and from legislation that shapes its coordination and oversight role.

1) Legislation administered directly by The Presidency:

The following statutes provide the statutory foundation for remuneration governance and executive ethics:

- The **Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1997**, and the **Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998**, which regulate the remuneration framework for public office bearers.
- The **Executive Members' Ethics Act, 1998**, and the **Executive Ethics Code**, which establish ethical standards, conflict-of-interest management and executive accountability mechanisms.

These instruments underpin The Presidency's role in reinforcing ethical leadership, fiscal prudence and public confidence.

2) Legislation administered by others but directly affecting The Presidency:

Several statutes administered by other departments that directly shape The Presidency's coordination role are outlined below:

- The **Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005**, which provides the legal basis for cooperative governance structures, including the Presidential Coordinating Council, Cabinet Cluster System and the Forum of South African Directors-General.
- The **Infrastructure Development Act, 2014**, which supports coordination of strategic infrastructure through the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission.
- The **Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003**, which establishes the Advisory Council on Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment.

In addition, all legislation passed by Parliament is referred to the President for assent in terms of the Constitution, reinforcing the legislative-executive interface managed through The Presidency.

3) Governance and compliance framework:

The Presidency operates within a broader legal framework governing financial management, procurement, labour relations and institutional integrity. Compliance with these instruments supports audit assurance, institutional credibility and effective administrative control.

10. POLICY MANDATES

There are no changes to The Presidency's core policy mandates since the adoption of the Strategic Plan 2025–2030. However, the status may change when the Public Service Amendment Act, 2026 is proclaimed as it establishes "HoPA".

Global and regional commitments:

The Presidency ensures that executive planning remains aligned with international and regional commitments, including the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**, the **African Union Agenda 2063** and the **Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020–2030**.

These commitments are incorporated into national development frameworks and guide executive coordination and reporting obligations.

11. COUNTRY PLANS

The work of The Presidency is anchored in a clear hierarchy of national development frameworks that guide executive planning, coordination and performance oversight.

- **National Development Plan, Vision 2030 (NDP)** – Provides the overarching vision for inclusive growth, social transformation and a capable, ethical and developmental state. The Presidency continues to guide whole-of-government alignment to the NDP's long-term outcomes.
- **Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024–2029** – The MTDP is the principal policy mandate of the 7th Administration and the central organising framework for executive action during the current electoral cycle. It is structured around three strategic priorities:
 - i. Drive inclusive growth and job creation.
 - ii. Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living, and
 - iii. Build a capable, ethical and developmental state.

In relation to the MTDP, The Presidency enables implementation across government and leads designated interventions assigned to it.

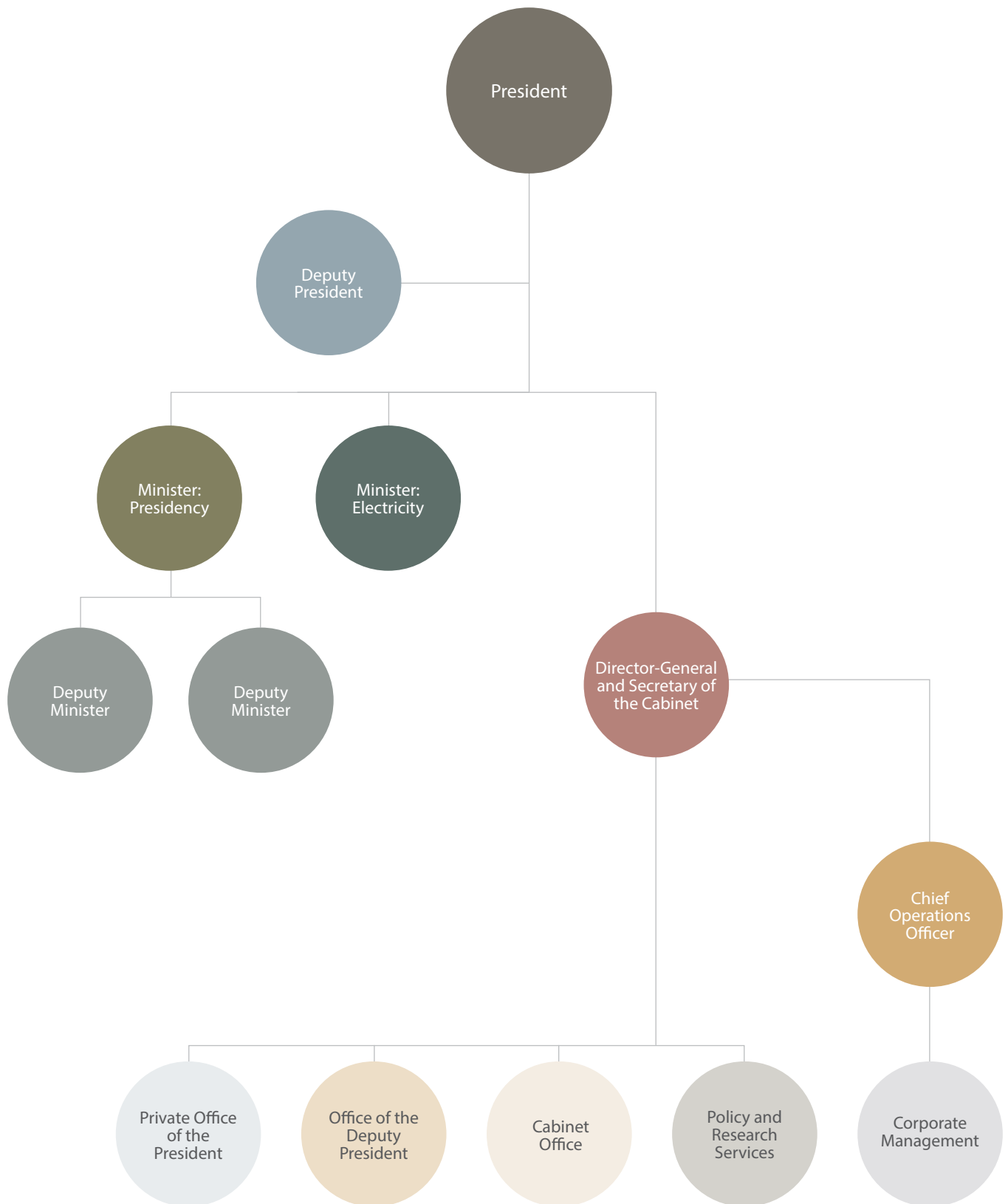
The 2026 SoNA reaffirmed these priorities and emphasised accelerated implementation, infrastructure reform, professionalisation of the public service and strengthened consequence management, reinforcing the central coordination role of The Presidency.

- **Growth and Inclusion (GAIN) Implementation Plan** – Elaborates the economic reform and inclusion pathway within the MTDP framework, particularly in relation to structural reforms and investment-enabling measures. The Presidency supports sequencing, coordination and resolution of cross-cutting implementation blockages associated with these reforms and ensures structured monitoring of reform implementation.
- **District Development Model (DDM)** – Provides the primary intergovernmental mechanism for spatially integrated planning and implementation through One Plans and catalytic projects. The Presidency reinforces vertical integration across spheres of government and supports the resolution of intergovernmental coordination challenges that affect service delivery outcomes.
- **National Framework Towards the Professionalisation of the Public Sector** – Underpins efforts to strengthen merit, ethics and capability within the public service. In supporting the Director-General in the role of Head of Public Administration, The Presidency advances professionalisation, stabilises the political-administrative interface, and reinforces institutional integrity and accountability across the state.
- **Cross-cutting priorities relating to women, youth and persons with disabilities** are mainstreamed across planning, budgeting and performance processes in line with Cabinet directives and MTDP commitments.

Collectively, the constitutional, legislative and policy mandates outlined above define the authority and direction of executive action. Within this framework, The Presidency ensures that the MTDP 2024–2029 remains the primary organising instrument for implementation, and that execution is coordinated, disciplined and accountable.



12. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE





Mr Rory Gallocher
Chief Operations Officer



Ms Onke Mjo
Deputy Director-General:
Private Office of the President
(1 August 2025 to date)



Ms Roshene Singh
Deputy Director-General:
Private Office of the President
(from 2019 to 31 July 2025)



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



Ms Lusanda Mxenge
Deputy Director-General
of Cabinet Office



Mr Mpumelelo Thamsanqa Ngwenya
Acting Deputy Director-General:
Policy and Research Services
(from November 2023 to December 2025)



Ms Pulane Kole
Acting Deputy Director-General:
Policy and Research Services
(from January to March 2026)



Ms Nombongo Zwelibanzi
Acting Deputy Director-General:
Corporate Management
(1 April to 31 March 2026)



Ms Beverly Nkwana
Chief Financial Officer



13. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The departments and public entities reporting to Minister Ntshavheni include Statistics South Africa (STATSSA), the State Security Agency (SSA), and the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS).

In addition, public entities reporting to GCIS, namely the Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA) and Brand South Africa, submit reports directly to the Minister.

Each of these institutions is allocated a distinct Budget Vote in the budgeting process. Their annual reports are prepared under the authority of their respective Accounting Officers, who exercise oversight responsibilities for the entities concerned.



President Cyril Ramaphosa at the Port of Ngqura during his oversight visit in the Eastern Cape



Deputy President Shipokosa Paulus Mashatile of the Republic of South Africa addressing the public at the Heritage Day event

I. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The AGSA currently performs certain audit procedures on performance information. The level of assurance provided may be reasonable or limited or none as predetermined by the AGSA. Assurance in the form of an audit opinion or conclusion on the

usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information is currently included in the management report. Material findings are reported in the auditor's report.

Refer to page 117 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part F: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 Service Delivery Environment

IMPACT	Enhanced policy coherence to enable a more equal and cohesive society and inclusive economy in which an efficient, ethical public sector works alongside social partners and communities, and social support and safety is secured for all South Africans through strategic leadership, intergovernmental coordination and oversight of government programmes			
MTDP PRIORITIES	Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation. Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living. Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state.			
PRESIDENCY VISION	National unity: A united, collaborative and caring nation working together to overcome the divisions and inequalities of our past through personal empowerment and national development. Prosperity for all: From cradle to grave, all South Africans have access to educational and economic opportunities as well as social support that enable individuals to fulfil their potential, advances collective growth and ends inter-generational poverty. A State that cares and works: An efficient, capable and ethical administration that enjoys the trust and partnership of all sectors of society as we pursue the achievement of Vision 2030 National Development Goals and the 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.			
PRESIDENCY MISSION	The mission of The Presidency is to support the Principals to lead and galvanise the whole of government and society around the strategic agenda, as well as serve as the strategic centre of government, leading and coordinating efforts towards: 1. Inclusive economic growth and job creation, 2. Poverty reduction, 3. Building and sustaining a capable and ethical state, and 4. Mutually beneficial International Relations and Cooperation			
STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	SO1: Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda-setting and directing government policy-making and implementation across all sectors.	SO2: Enhanced coordination of interventions and initiatives through effective partnerships with social partners to accelerate delivery of National Development Plan (NDP) goals.	SO3: Effective leadership in the advancement of South Africa's national interests on the international stage.	SO4: A modernised and digitally transformed Presidency that is positioned to effectively achieve its strategic outcomes
OUTPUTS	1.1 Public employment programme supported 1.2 Programme of Action for Executive and parliamentary accountability implemented 1.3 Approved Cabinet Programme 1.4 Approved FOSAD Programme 1.5 5-Year Term (2024-2029) Legislative Programme reviewed 1.6 Cluster System Improvement Plan Implemented 1.7 Cabinet AWIP Items Implemented 1.8 Strategic content support provided 1.9 SEIAS analysis conducted and feedback provided 1.10 SoNA commitments assessed for socio-economic impact. 1.11 Digital Data Collection Tool for investment policy analysis and advice developed for implementation	2.1. Annual Independent review of NSP-GBV progress and actionable recommendations across government and society provided for implementation 2.2. Business-Government Partnership Programme of Action implemented 2.3. Nation-Building and Social Cohesion Programmes implemented 2.4. PEAC Advisory notes prepared 2.5. JET Plan implemented 2.6. Targeted Operation Vulindlela economic reforms implemented 2.7. District and provincial oversight visits conducted to monitor government performance 2.8. Land Reform and Agriculture Programme implemented 2.9. Service Delivery and District Development Model Programme of Action implemented 2.10. Water Task Team Programme of Action implemented 2.11. State Capture Commission Response Provided 2.12. Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2.13. Methodology and Initiation to Dismantle Systemic Corruption Networks 2.14. Roadmap for digital transformation of public services implemented 2.15. Human Resource Development Council Programme of Action implemented 2.16. Military Veteran Programme of Action implemented 2.17. South African National AIDS Council Programme of Action implemented 2.18. SIU reports with letters dispatched	3.1. Medium Term International Programme for the President implemented 3.2. Annual International Programme for the Deputy President implemented 3.3. Implementation of the G20 Project Master Plan	4.1 Clean external audit outcome. 4.2 Employment equity transformation advanced in The Presidency 4.3 Supplier invoice payment turnaround compliance 4.4 Public procurement to support transformation and inclusion of targeted groups leveraged 4.5 The Presidency digital transformation strategy developed 4.6 Project plan for Organisational Structure optimisation implemented 4.7 Reviewed service delivery models in line with the MTDP priorities through NMOG 4.8 Head of Public Administration function established 4.9 Union Buildings World Heritage Site development plan implemented
CONTRIBUTING BRANCHES	Private Office of the President: Outputs 1.1, 2.1-2.5, 2.14, and 3.1 Office of the Deputy President: Outputs 1.2-1.10, 2.3, 2.8-2.11-2.17, and 3.2 Corporate Management: Outputs 2.12, 2.13, 2.18 and 4.1-4.9 Cabinet Office: Outputs 1.3-1.7 Policy Research and Support: Outputs 1-9-1.10			
INPUTS	STAFF COUNT: 516 ¹ FY 25/26 BUDGET: R745 m			

¹ As at 31 March 2025 – Annual Report 2023/24.



Strategic Outcome 1: Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda-setting and directing government policy-making and implementation across all sectors.

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policy/programmes to contribute towards strengthened leadership through strategic agenda-setting and directing government policy-making:

1. Public employment programme supported
2. Programme of Action for Executive and Parliamentary Accountability implemented
3. Approved Cabinet Programme
4. Approved FOSAD Programme
5. 5-Year Term (2024-2029) Legislative Programme reviewed
6. Cluster System Improvement Plan Implemented
7. Cabinet AWIP items monitored
8. Strategic content support provided
9. SEIAS analysis conducted and feedback provided
10. SoNA commitments assessed for socio-economic impact
11. Digital Data Collection Tool for investment policy analysis and advice developed for implementation.

1. Public employment programme supported

The MTDP (2024–2029) aims to create 2.5 million work opportunities over the next 5 years of the 7th Administration through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and related programmes, focusing on youth, women, and vulnerable groups. This supports the NDP 2030 goal of reducing unemployment and promoting inclusive growth.

However, since its establishment in October 2020, the Presidential Employment Stimulus and Presidential Youth Employment Intervention has created over 2.5 million earning opportunities, underscoring government's commitment to expanding public employment and helps overcome a key barrier to labour market entry.

In the year under review, The Presidency oversaw and coordinated departments delivering public employment programmes under the Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) and PYEI. Progress was tracked through regular reports to ensure effective implementation. Depending on budget allocations, both initiatives will continue monitoring results to expand earning opportunities and boost youth participation in the economy.

Since its inception in 2021, the National Pathway Management Network successfully reached more than 5.9 million young people. In addition, young people were supported to access over 2.5 million earning opportunities through initiatives such as the Presidential Employment Stimulus, the revitalised National Youth Service, and private sector programmes including the Youth Employment Service. A key achievement recorded under the PYEI is that the majority of earning opportunities were accessed by the

most excluded youth, with young women comprising 70 percent of those accessing these opportunities. Public employment programmes continued to enable economic participation during a period in which the wider economy remained unable to absorb sufficient labour, while also enabling beneficiaries to contribute meaningfully towards building a better South Africa. These achievements demonstrate the important role of Public Employment Programmes (PEPs) within the country's overall employment strategy.

2. Programme of Action for Executive and Parliamentary Accountability implemented

During the reporting period, progress was made in supporting the Leader of Government Business (LoGB) function through the coordination and monitoring of the Executive Legislative Programme to strengthen Executive and Parliamentary Accountability. Of the 60 Bills included in the 2025 Legislative Programme, 22 Bills were approved by Cabinet for submission to Parliament, 4 Bills were approved for public comments and further consultations, while 3 Bills were referred back to departments, withdrawn or deferred. However, as at 31 March 2026, 31 Bills had not yet been submitted to Cabinet. Furthermore, 9 additional Bills that were not included in the 2025 Legislative Programme were processed by Cabinet, with 3 Bills approved for submission to Parliament, 4 Bills approved for public comments and consultation, and 2 Bills referred back, withdrawn or deferred.

As the LoGB, the Deputy President has, among others, been assigned the chairship of the Government of National Unity (GNU) Clearing House Mechanism to strengthen coordination, alignment and resolution of matters within the executive system. During the reporting period, support was provided towards convening the GNU Clearing House meeting held on 27 March 2026, chaired by the Deputy President, which served as a coordination platform for engagement on matters of national importance. The meeting included a presentation on South Africa's Foreign Policy by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, followed by discussions and inputs by members to foster alignment, strengthen collaboration and facilitate consensus-building among GNU partners in support of effective governance and executive coordination.

As a result of the above interventions, the target of 80 percent implementation of the Programme of Action for Executive and Parliamentary Accountability by the Leader of Government Business was exceeded, with 100 percent implementation achieved, resulting in an overachievement of 20 percent. The overachievement is attributed to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.

3. Approved Cabinet and FOSAD Programmes

The Presidency developed Cabinet approved and FOSAD endorsed programmes that guide the work of FOSAD and its

Clusters, Ministerial Clusters, Cabinet Committees, and Cabinet during the year under review.

Furthermore, the Cluster Improvement Plan was revised to incorporate reforms aimed at enhancing the executive decision-making system of government. These revisions strengthened agenda setting and strategic prioritisation aligned with the approved MTDP.

Agenda setting was also informed by progress reports on Annexure of Work in Progress (AWIP) arising from Cabinet decisions—ensuring systematic implementation and tracking.

4. 5-Year Term (2024-2029) Legislative Programme reviewed

The introduction of the FiveYear Legislative Programme, aligned with the MTDP, strengthened the accountability of the Executive to Parliament by ensuring that legislative priorities remained responsive to and aligned with national priorities.

On 9 December 2025, the Deputy President, as Leader of Government Business (LoGB), wrote to all Ministers requesting updated 2024–2029 Legislative Programmes and lists of Bills planned for 2026. To support this, the Guideline for Capturing and Tracking Legislation was issued, setting criteria for prioritising Bills. These included alignment with the priorities of the Government of National Unity (GNU), the National Development Plan (NDP), the MTDP, strategic imperatives, and court rulings.

Of the 32 Ministries, 20 submitted both their reviewed 2024–2029 Programmes and proposed 2026 Bills, 135 Bills were proposed, with 83 scheduled for processing in 2026. The draft Five-Year Programme and the 2026 Programme include both new Bills and those already approved by Cabinet on 26 February 2025. This process has improved legislative planning, strengthened policy coordination, and ensured continued alignment between government priorities in the MTDP and the legislative agenda.

5. Strategic content support provided

The Presidency successfully provided strategic content support to Principals, including the President, Deputy President, Ministers and Deputy Ministers in The Presidency, as well as the Director-General, through the development of policy briefs, advisory notes, research papers, technical analyses, reports, briefing notes, draft speeches, presentations, agendas, and minutes. This support equipped decision-makers with critical insights to guide policy formulation and implementation, ensuring that leadership remained informed by rigorous analysis and evidence-based recommendations.

The strategic content support contributed to greater coherence in addressing national priorities and advancing the country's social transformation agenda. The support provided was responsive to the nature of requests and requirements from Principals and was delivered as and when required, considering the dynamic

nature of the Executive's schedules, meetings, and priorities. Through this responsive and demand-driven approach, the programme strengthened decision-making processes, enhanced policy coordination, and supported the mobilisation of society towards the achievement of government priorities and social transformation objectives.

During the reporting period, the target for strategic content support provided was exceeded. Against a target of 30 strategic content support products, a total of 48 strategic content support products were provided, resulting in an overachievement of 18. The overachievement is attributable to the nature and volume of requests received from Principals, as strategic content support is demand-driven and dependent on their requirements.

6. Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) analysis conducted and feedback provided

During the period under review from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, the SEIAS Unit continued to strengthen the institutionalisation of SEIAS across government departments. A total of 241 SEIAS reports were submitted during the financial year. Feedback was provided on 230 submissions, representing a 95 percent turnaround rate. The target was overachieved due to the high volume of urgent reports that required processing through Cabinet. The high number of submissions, particularly in relation to Bills, Regulations, Policies, and Frameworks, reflects the growing integration of SEIAS into departmental policy and legislative development processes and internal approval systems.

The SEIAS Unit continued to support departments and institutions through engagements and capacity-building sessions. These included the Departments of Home Affairs, Justice and Constitutional Development, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Correctional Services, and the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

The rapid implementation evaluation of SEIAS, conducted after the system's 10th anniversary in February 2025, was completed later that year. This evaluation is expected to strengthen the SEIAS processes and quality assurance under the SEIAS 2.0 Optimisation Programme.

Policy proposals assessed through the SEIAS programme during the year showed strong alignment with the NDP and MTDP priorities, especially in inclusive economic growth, job creation, social development, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

However, challenges remain. Some departments still integrate SEIAS late in the policy process, treating it mainly as a compliance step before approval. This results in short turnaround times and limited opportunities to improve submissions. In addition, several submissions showed weaknesses in defining socio-economic problems, policy logic, monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and Theory of Change models.



Ongoing support, engagement and capacity-building will therefore be essential to improve the quality of policy analysis and encourage earlier integration of SEIAS in policy and legislative development.

7. SoNA commitments assessed for socio-economic impact

The Presidency provided oversight over the implementation of the 2025 SoNA commitments by tracking progress, resolving bottlenecks, and providing regular updates to the Principals. Working with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), it ensures that SoNA commitments are aligned with Annual Performance Plans and effectively monitored.

The 2025 SoNA included 133 commitments, grouped under three strategic priorities. Of these, The Presidency conducted a socio-economic impact analysis on 27 commitments (20 percent), based on departmental progress reports submitted by 30 July 2025. To guide this process, Policy and Research Services circulated impact assessment questions to departments on 9 September 2025, with submissions due by 19 September and later extended to 26 September due to low response rates.

The analysis highlighted several challenges related to delays in infrastructure delivery, complex procurement and SCM processes, limited departmental responsiveness, and weak feasibility assessments before commitments were included in SoNA. It also pointed to the need for stronger intergovernmental coordination, better funding alignment and improved risk management.

Key recommendations include:

- a) Conducting feasibility assessments before commitments are added to SoNA.
- b) Simplifying procurement and SCM systems.
- c) Strengthening intergovernmental relations.
- d) Ensuring spatially responsive planning.
- e) Providing upfront funding for commitments.

8. Digital Data Collection Tool for investment policy analysis and advice developed for implementation

The Presidency, supported by the Policy Innovation Lab at Stellenbosch University, has developed a Digital Data Collection Tool for investment policy analysis and advisory purposes known as the Identifying Barriers to Investment Tool (iBIT). The tool responds to the challenge of a complex policy and regulatory environment that constrains economic growth and job creation by increasing the cost and difficulty of doing business and negatively affecting investment sentiment. iBIT is an AI-enabled WhatsApp chatbot designed to collect real-time, structured feedback from businesses on policy and regulatory barriers to investment, thereby strengthening evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making.

The iBIT tool was piloted in Quarter 3 of 2025/26 financial year in collaboration with Wesgro and the Policy and Research Service Branch. The pilot was rolled out to members of Wesgro's business network and generated 64 responses from 35 unique respondents across various sectors and business sizes. The feedback provided detailed and actionable insights, including specific policy constraints, estimates of capital investment withheld, and reform proposals.

A privacy audit confirmed full compliance with the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA). The most frequently reported barriers to investment attraction according to the tool included the implementation of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) policy (51 percent), transport and port infrastructure challenges linked to Transnet (32 percent), tax burden and fiscal policy (28 percent), and limited access to finance and development funding (23 percent). The exercise quantified the loss of investment and associated opportunity costs that the country would have otherwise received. Reported investment foregone ranged between R200 000 and R1 billion per respondent, with one notable outlier indicating approximately USD \$247 million in withheld investment.

Strategic Outcome 2: Enhanced coordination of interventions and initiatives through effective partnerships with social partners to accelerate delivery of National Development Plan (NDP) goals.

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policy/programmes to contribute towards enhanced coordination of interventions and initiatives through effective partnerships with social partners to accelerate delivery of the National Development Plan (NDP) goals, namely:

1. Annual Independent review of NSP-GBV progress and actionable recommendations across government and society provided for implementation
2. Business and Government Partnership Programme of Action implemented
3. Nation-Building and Social Cohesion Programmes implemented
4. PEAC Advisory notes prepared
5. JET Plan implemented
6. Operation Vulindlela economic reforms implemented
7. District and provincial oversight visits conducted to monitor government performance
8. Land Reform and Agriculture Programme implemented
9. Service Delivery and District Development Model Programme of Action implemented
10. Water Task Team Programme of Action implemented
11. State Capture Commission Response Provided
12. Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy
13. Methodology and Initiation to Dismantle Systemic Corruption Networks
14. Roadmap for digital transformation of public services implemented
15. Human Resource Development Council Programme of Action implemented

- 16. Military Veteran Programme of Action implemented
- 17. South African National AIDS Council Programme of Action implemented
- 18. SIU reports with letters dispatched

The following outlines the key achievements under Strategic Outcome 2.

1. Monitoring implementation of the NSP-GBVF

During the financial year, significant progress was made in conducting the Annual Independent Review of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (NSP-GBVF), with actionable recommendations provided across government and society for implementation. The review carefully assessed and reflected on the first five years of NSP-GBVF implementation from 2020 to 2025, with the primary objective of taking stock of progress achieved, identifying areas of non-delivery, gaps, and emerging insights necessary to strengthen and redirect efforts towards achieving NSP outcomes.

The reporting period also marked a significant milestone with the classification of GBVF as a national disaster. Following demands received by the Department of Cooperative Governance from civil society organisations between 15 January and 2 November 2025, and a subsequent reassessment of the request in line with the Disaster Management Act of 2002, GBVF was confirmed to align with Section 23's definition of a disaster due to its progressive and life-threatening nature. Consequently, the classification published in the Extraordinary Gazette on 24 November 2025 empowered the National Executive to accelerate prevention and mitigation measures, strengthen national coordination, and enforce measures aimed at protecting the public and managing the disruptive effects of GBVF. Since December 2025, efforts have been directed towards the development and implementation of a high-level action plan aligned to the NSP-GBVF, with continuous monitoring mechanisms established to track progress over the implementation period.

Further progress was achieved through strengthened intergovernmental coordination and oversight mechanisms to advance implementation of the NSP-GBVF. The Special Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Ministerial Meeting held on 14 April 2025 resulted in the establishment of the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) Priority Committee, mandated to drive GBVF strategic priorities through the implementation of a 90-Day Action Plan from April to July 2025 across seven workstreams. The Action Plan focused on addressing root causes of GBVF, strengthening the criminal justice system, reviewing legal frameworks, improving data systems, optimising resources, enhancing communication, and strengthening monitoring of services. These interventions contributed towards closing implementation gaps within the NSP-GBVF while improving intergovernmental coordination, collaboration, and interoperability across key departments and agencies. In support of The Presidency's oversight role, the GBVF team continued

to convene key stakeholders to strengthen strategic national coordination and ensure evidence-based responses to the GBVF pandemic.

Furthermore, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on GBVF and Substance Abuse, co-chaired by the Ministers of Social Development and Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, was reinstated and became fully functional during the reporting period. Recommendations contained in the annual report will adopt those outlined in the NSP-GBVF five-year review, which are currently being advanced by The Presidency GBVF team to support intensified and coordinated action in responding to GBVF.

2. Business and Government Partnership Programme of Action implemented

During 2025, Phase 2 of the Business and Government Partnership continued to support Government's ambition to reform key industries, unlock investment, and enable job creation across strategic sectors of the economy. Significant progress was achieved within the energy sector, where 346 consecutive days without loadshedding were recorded during the reporting period, contributing towards improved energy security and economic stability. The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2025 was successfully gazetted, providing a clear framework to ensure secure and affordable energy supply in the medium to long term. In addition, approximately 16 000 MW of generation capacity was cumulatively registered with the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA). These achievements contributed towards advancing the Partnership's energy targets, including the acceleration of R23 billion in private sector investment and the addition of approximately 4 GW of renewable generation capacity.

Progress was also recorded in the transport and logistics sector, as well as crime and corruption workstreams.

Within the transport and logistics sector, rail volumes increased by 6.7 percent during the reporting period, although performance remained below targeted levels. Key reforms were implemented through the introduction of open access measures through the Network Statement and the selection of Train Operating Companies for rail slots, while the establishment of the Rail Infrastructure Manager strengthened institutional arrangements within the sector. In the area of crime and corruption, South Africa was officially removed from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list, representing a significant milestone in strengthening financial integrity and combating illicit financial flows. Furthermore, the Digital Evidence Unit became fully operational and actively engaged in case work for the Investigating Directorate Against Corruption (IDAC), thereby strengthening the country's capacity to investigate and prosecute complex corruption-related matters.

As a result of these interventions, the target of 40 percent in the Business Partnership Programme of Action was exceeded, with 58 percent achieved, resulting in an overachievement of



18 percentage points. The overachievement is attributable to a revised set of focused targets agreed upon by the partnership in May 2025, which enabled improved implementation and tracking of priority interventions.

3. Nation-Building and Social Cohesion Programmes implemented

During the year under review, The Presidency advanced the Programme of Action for Nation Building and Social Cohesion through a comprehensive schedule of engagements. President Cyril Ramaphosa delivered the 2026 State of the Nation Address, participated in the CEO-City Cleanup Partnership in Kliptown, engaged with CEOs ahead of the G20 Summit, presided over Presidential Climate Commission meetings, addressed the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders, and participated in Youth Roundtables, flood response visits, and various national commemorations including Reconciliation Day, Armed Forces Day, and Human Rights Day. Additional key activities included the reburial of Khoi and San ancestral remains, the opening of the Nelson Mandela Rules Training Academy, and oversight visits to institutions such as SARS. These engagements reinforced priorities around inclusive growth, social cohesion, service delivery, and collaboration between government, business, labour, and civil society.

The Presidency reported 28 engagements against a planned target of 31, achieving a 90 percent implementation rate, which significantly exceeded the planned target of 60 percent implementation of the Programme of Action for Nation Building and Social Cohesion. The target was overachieved by 30 percentage points.

The overachievement is attributable to the number of invitations received that were considered of crucial importance during the period under review, resulting in additional engagements being undertaken to advance Nation-Building and Social Cohesion objectives.

This overachievement also demonstrates strong momentum in fostering National Dialogue, promoting unity across diverse communities, and strengthening democracy through stakeholder partnerships.

4. PEAC Advisory notes prepared

During the reporting period, the Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC) prepared advisory inputs to support the President on economic policy decisions aimed at promoting economic stability, inclusive growth, investment and job creation. The relevant advisory notes were produced in July 2025 and January 2026, both of which fall within the 2025/26 financial year.

The July 2025 advisory notes focused on three areas, South Africa's G20 Presidency and global climate finance; budget strategy and macroeconomic policy, and unemployment and

the informal economy. The Council recommended that South Africa use its G20 Presidency to advance innovative mechanisms for mobilising climate and development finance, including progressive international taxation and the more effective use of Special Drawing Rights. It also proposed reforms to the budget process to strengthen fiscal sustainability, reprioritise expenditure, accelerate public infrastructure investment and support inclusive economic growth. To address unemployment and the limited size of the informal economy, the Council recommended targeted supply-side interventions, including appropriate deregulation, improved infrastructure and focused fiscal support for informal and micro-enterprises.

In January 2026, the Council provided further advice on translating the emerging economic recovery into sustained and inclusive growth. Its proposals emphasised increasing both public and private investment, expanding infrastructure spending and reducing the cost of doing business. The Council supported the continuation of structural reforms in electricity, logistics and water, together with measures to strengthen state-owned enterprises and improve infrastructure delivery. It further highlighted the need to strengthen South Africa's competitiveness, expand access to markets (particularly on the African continent) and improve implementation by closing the gap between policy intent and delivery. These advisory inputs supported evidence-based economic policy coordination and informed the President's consideration of measures to accelerate investment, growth and job creation.

5. Just Energy Transition (JET) Plan implemented

During the 2025/26 financial year, significant progress was made in advancing the implementation of the Just Energy Transition (JET), marking the second year of implementation following Cabinet's approval of the JET Implementation Plan in November 2023. The JET Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), comprising ten Cabinet Ministers and chaired by the Minister of Energy and Electricity, continued to provide strategic political leadership and direction for the implementation of JET priorities. In addition, the JET Government Steering Committee strengthened implementation oversight, coordination, and communication across the 19 institutions responsible for delivering initiatives under the JET Implementation Plan. These governance structures contributed towards improved alignment, accountability, and intergovernmental coordination in the implementation of South Africa's just transition agenda.

The JET Project Management Unit (JET PMU), located in The Presidency, continued to play a central coordinating and enabling role during the reporting period. The PMU provided support to lead institutions responsible for the six JET Portfolios, while also mobilising, matching and coordinating JET-targeted financing to support implementation priorities. Progress was further achieved through the co-design of JET financing mechanisms and instruments in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including efforts to support their socialisation and uptake. Furthermore, the PMU

strengthened cross-cutting implementation systems through the management of the JET Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, the official JET information portal, and the online JET Investments Register. These interventions enhanced transparency, coordination, monitoring, and reporting on JET implementation progress across Government and partner institutions.

During the reporting period, 48 percent of the annual milestones of the JET Implementation Plan were on track by Quarter 4, exceeding the planned target of 40 percent by 8 percent. The overachievement is attributable to the strong foundational institutional arrangements now in place, as well as progress in unlocking financial flows to support implementation. However, several challenges remain, which continue to affect the pace and scale of implementation.

6. Operation Vulindlela economic reforms implemented

During the reporting period, Operation Vulindlela Phase II, a joint initiative of The Presidency and National Treasury, continued to advance the implementation of priority structural reforms aimed at supporting economic growth, improving service delivery, and strengthening state capability. Operation Vulindlela continued to monitor reform progress, engage implementing institutions, escalate implementation challenges, and provide support to accelerate delivery.

Overall, 3 percent of reform activities were completed during the reporting period, while 47 percent remained on track for implementation. A further 40 percent of activities experienced delays but work was underway to address implementation constraints, while only 10 percent of reforms faced significant challenges requiring targeted intervention. The progress recorded across reform areas translated into 50 percent of planned Operation Vulindlela economic reform activities being on track by Quarter 4, thereby exceeding the annual target of 40 percent by 10 percent. The overachievement is attributable to strong performance against reform targets in the logistics, water, and digital transformation reform areas during the year under review.

Phase II maintained focus on existing reform areas, namely transforming the electricity sector, creating a world-class logistics system, investing in water infrastructure, and reforming the VISA programme, while expanding into new reform areas including creating dynamic and integrated cities, harnessing digital public infrastructure, and strengthening Local Government.

Progress in the electricity sector included regulatory and institutional developments to support the transition to a competitive electricity market. The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approved the Market Operator licence for the National Transmission Company of South Africa, published electricity trading rules for public comment, and approved grid capacity allocation rules to ensure fair and non-discriminatory access to constrained network infrastructure. Additional renewable energy projects reached commercial operation, further procurement

projects were secured, and measures were advanced to enable private sector participation in transmission infrastructure. However, progress on Eskom restructuring and electricity distribution industry reform remained slow, with government prioritising the release of the Electricity Distribution Industry Roadmap to support implementation of key reform proposals.

Further progress was achieved across freight logistics, water, VISA and immigration, local government, and spatial integration reforms. In freight logistics, Transnet maintained improved operational performance reflected in higher rail volumes and continued fleet renewal, while a significant milestone was reached through the signing of the long-term concession agreement for Durban Container Terminal Pier 2 to unlock investment in port capacity and technology. Preparatory work to enable private train operations and the technical assessment on corporatising of the National Ports Authority were also advanced. Water and sanitation reforms progressed through preparations for the establishment of the National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency, development of draft operating licence regulations for water service providers, and the finalisation of standardised documentation to support performance-based contracts aimed at reducing water losses.

The visa and immigration reforms delivered measurable improvements through the rollout of the Electronic Travel Authorisation system to priority markets, implementation of the Trusted Tour Operator Scheme to support tourism growth from China and India, and progress in clearing VISA and permit backlogs. In local government, reforms progressed through the metro trading services reform programme. Seven metros have been included in cohort 1 and have implemented interventions that are targeted at municipal performance across water and sanitation and electricity. Metros in cohort 2 will focus on interventions targeted at improved waste management.

In 2025/26, both the eThekweni and Johannesburg Presidential Working Groups reported significant progress, with eThekweni showing tangible recovery in service delivery, infrastructure, and investor confidence, while Johannesburg launched turnaround strategies focused on governance, service delivery, and economic revival.

In spatial inequality, reforms progressed through the finalisation of proposals that seek to increase the supply of affordable housing as well as support low-income households to access the rental market. Progress has been made in reforming the title deed value chain, with the development of a title deed dashboard that will track township establishment and beneficiary administration.

Overall, sustained implementation of Operation Vulindlela reforms contributed towards enhanced policy credibility and growing confidence in South Africa's economic growth trajectory, with the next phase focused on completing regulatory processes, operationalising institutions, and accelerating implementation to achieve tangible economic and service delivery outcomes.



7. District and provincial oversight visits conducted to monitor government performance

During the reporting period, district and provincial oversight visits were conducted in support of strengthening intergovernmental relations and advancing the implementation of the District Development Model (DDM). The President, or his delegated representative, as well as the Deputy President, undertook oversight engagements to monitor the performance of provinces and districts towards the delivery of services and to strengthen integrated governance across all spheres of government.

At the commencement of the 7th Administration, the President expanded DDM oversight engagements to include direct engagements with all nine provincial executives on their strategic development objectives. These engagements were further strengthened through the participation of District Mayors and Mayors from the host localities, thereby enhancing intergovernmental collaboration and cooperation in addressing municipal challenges.

The programme of provincial visits was aimed at strengthening cooperative governance and ensuring that provincial priorities are aligned with national priorities outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MDTP). To support integrated oversight and coordination, Members of the National Executive and DDM Political Champions appointed to the relevant provinces participated in the oversight engagements. During the reporting period, the President held provincial oversight engagements with the Eastern Cape Provincial Executive on 16 April 2025, the Northern Cape Provincial Executive on 25 July 2025, and the North West Provincial Executive on 12 September 2025. In addition, the work of the Presidential eThekweni Working Group (PeWG) and the Presidential Johannesburg Working Group (PJWG) continued during the reporting period as part of interventions aligned to Operation Vulindlela Phase II and Local Government Reform initiatives.

Further progress was achieved through targeted oversight interventions aimed at strengthening Local Government performance and improving service delivery outcomes. In line with section 154 of the Constitution, which requires National and Provincial Government to support and strengthen Local Government, the President undertook an oversight visit to the Free State Province on 26 and 27 March 2026. During the visit, the President conducted a site inspection of the Dark and Silver City Hostels development project in Bochabela, a project that resumed implementation following previous delays that had resulted in vandalism and infrastructure deterioration. It was reported that the appointment of a new contractor in 2023 had enabled progress on the development, which is expected to deliver 812 housing units upon completion. The President also convened the eighth engagement between the National Executive and a Provincial Executive with the Free State Provincial Executive on 27 March 2026.

Progress on the institutionalisation of the DDM was also monitored during the reporting period. KwaZulu-Natal was identified as the only province that had completed the review of municipal “One Plans”, while COGTA continued to provide support to provinces in reviewing and aligning their plans. The reporting period further highlighted the need to strengthen the submission of DDM National Political Champion reports, as anecdotal verbal updates were frequently not translated into formal written reports, limiting effective monitoring and accountability.

8. Land Reform and Agriculture Programme implemented

In terms of the Deputy President's delegated responsibilities in leading government efforts to fast-track Land Reform and coordinating government programmes to accelerate Land Reform and agricultural support, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Land Reform provided political oversight and oversaw the implementation of Cabinet decisions on land and agrarian reform, as well as related anti-poverty interventions. The IMC also enhanced institutional coordination to fast-track Land Reform and support measures aimed at its acceleration. These new measures include post-settlement support and the implementation of the Rural Development Strategy to address the socio-economic needs of communities in rural and farming areas. During the year under review, The Presidency reported on progress made in the implementation of activities contained in the Programme of Action on the work of the IMC on Land Reform and Agriculture. Furthermore, the Deputy President, in his capacity as Chairperson of the IMC on Land Reform and Agriculture, led the land restitution handover to the Schulk Marhiqa Communal Property Association (CPA) in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province.

The land handover formed part of government's commitment to fast-track land reform, as the transfer of restored land and associated agricultural support measures remained central to the country's transformation agenda. The handover and transfer of 627.3812 hectares of land, productive farming equipment, and livestock support to the Schulk Marhiqa CPA, particularly in recognition of its farming experience as a CPA and the strong participation of women, served as an exemplary case showcasing the gains made in this priority area of government. To further advance government's Land Reform objectives Government's Land Reform objectives, the Deputy President undertook a Land Reform Outreach Visit to the Overberg District in the Western Cape to assess work being done in one of Government's Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) farms. In addition, on the invitation of Grain SA, the Deputy President attended the sixth NAMPO Cape 2025 Expo in the Western Cape on 12 September 2025, which brought together producers, agribusinesses, policymakers and commodity organisations.

The progress recorded in implementing land reform and agricultural support interventions translated into 88 percent implementation of the Programme of Action for Land Reform and Agriculture, thereby exceeding the annual target of 60 percent by

28 percentage points. The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President during the reporting period.

9. Service Delivery and District Development Model Programme of Action implemented

In terms of the Deputy President's delegated responsibility to provide political oversight in fast-tracking service delivery at the local sphere of government in relation to the District Development Model (DDM), oversight was provided on the implementation of measures aimed at improving service delivery, strengthening early warning and rapid response mechanisms in areas experiencing service delivery challenges, and advancing the transformation of cities spatially, socially, and economically.

During the year under review, The Presidency reported on progress made in the implementation of activities contained in the Programme of Action relating to service delivery and the DDM, aligned to the priorities of Government under the 7th Administration. In advancing the district-based approach announced in the 2019 State of the Nation Address, the Deputy President supported the President in implementing the DDM as a mechanism to proactively identify and respond to potential service delivery hotspots through timely interventions. The Deputy President also led various outreach programmes aimed at delivering results through a rapid response, war-room approach, including the implementation of the Clean Cities, Towns and Villages Campaign, which brought together social partners across South Africa to address ongoing service delivery challenges and responses.

The DDM continued to provide platforms and mechanisms for collaboration, information sharing, and coordinated action among Government Departments and stakeholders to improve service delivery and inclusive development. As part of this programme, the Deputy President rolled out the Clean Cities and Towns Campaign, which implemented the DDM principles of collaboration and integrated service delivery. The campaign built on existing provincial initiatives with the objective of scaling them into a unified national movement aimed at encouraging public pride, improving public safety, and promoting environmentally sustainable communities through a culture of cleanliness in urban and township areas.

Furthermore, the Deputy President led two activations of the campaign in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality on 05 August 2025 and the Matjhabeng Local Municipality on 01 July 2025, focusing on citizen-facing and impactful areas such as water and sanitation, human settlements, environmental protection, and improved communal and household service delivery. The visits to the Free State Province also focused on assessing the potential of key catalytic projects and reinforcing the DDM as an intergovernmental relations and service delivery game-changer. Furthermore, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Hydrogen Economy, the Deputy

President attended the launch of the Wits-South Africa Hydrogen Localisation Initiative (Wits-SAHLI) on 27 February 2026. The initiative, a strategic partnership between Air Liquide, Wits University, and the Localisation Support Fund, was established to support South Africa's emerging hydrogen economy through the localisation of hydrogen technology, the empowerment of local companies, and the development of skilled talent.

The implementation of the Office of the Deputy President activities in terms of the Programme of Action on service delivery and DDM's work reached 88 percent. Against an annual target of 80 percent, the target was overachieved by 8 percent. The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.

10. Water Task Team Programme of Action implemented

During the year under review, the Water Task Team Programme of Action was implemented under the leadership of the Deputy President in his capacity as Chairperson of the Water Task Team, which was established by Cabinet in March 2024 to provide leadership and technical assistance towards resolving challenges in the provision of water and sanitation services. The Presidency fulfilled the target of engagements under the Programme of Action for the 2025/26 performance year through oversight visits to water and sanitation projects. On 1 August 2025, the Deputy President led the handover of the Moretele South Bulk Water Supply Reservoir in the North West Province as part of the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant projects. The project enhanced water security and service delivery within the Moretele Local Municipality and surrounding areas through the development of a 25 megalitre reservoir, associated pipeline infrastructure, and a pump station aimed at meeting the long-term water demands of the area. The outreach also incorporated elements of the Clean Cities and Towns Campaign as part of government's integrated service delivery programme.

On 4 September 2025, the Deputy President undertook an oversight visit to the Theewaterskloof Dam in the Western Cape Province in his capacity as Chairperson of the Water Task Team. The visit formed part of the broader outreach programme linked to government's efforts to accelerate land reform and agricultural support initiatives. During engagements with the Department of Water and Sanitation, challenges relating to vandalism and high vacancy rates within maintenance teams were identified as issues requiring urgent intervention. Furthermore, in response to ongoing water supply disruptions and related protests within the City of Johannesburg during February 2026, the Deputy President chaired a Special Water Task Team meeting on 13 February 2026 and committed to undertaking an outreach visit to the Midrand area. The meeting noted that the disruptions had been caused by extended planned maintenance and delays in reservoir recovery, which were compounded by inadequate communication with residents. The Minister of Water and Sanitation further indicated that the City of Johannesburg had implemented a turnaround plan,



including load-shedding measures aimed at stabilising reservoir levels and restoring water supply across affected communities.

The Water Task Team, a ministerial-level structure led by the Deputy President, operated through detailed departmental interventions and specialised workstreams was re-enforced by the establishment of the National Water Crisis Committee in February 2026. The Committee which is chaired by the President focuses on urgent, nationwide coordination and accountability, driving the implementation of national water crisis agenda.

The programme of the Water Task Team will be integrated into the National Water Crisis Committee.

11. State Capture Commission Response Provided

During the year under review, The Presidency continued to provide oversight and coordination on the implementation of the President's response to the recommendations of the State Capture Commission by stakeholders responsible for implementation. In fulfilment of the remedial action contained in the Public Protector's "State of Capture" report, and in accordance with the ruling of the Gauteng High Court, President Cyril Ramaphosa had previously submitted the Government's response to Parliament on 22 October 2022, outlining government's commitments towards implementing the Commission's recommendations. The response addressed key mechanisms of state capture identified by the Commission, including reforms aimed at enhancing transparency and merit-based appointments across government institutions. Strengthening integrity and accountability within the public procurement system through legislative and regulatory reforms, and rebuilding law enforcement capacity through improved institutional coordination and strengthened anti-corruption mechanisms. During the reporting period, The Presidency tracked progress on the implementation of the State Capture Commission response actions and monitored implementation against planned schedules in line with its coordination and oversight responsibilities.

Progress recorded during the reporting period and as at 31 March 2026 indicated continued implementation of the Response Plan and reflected government's commitment to strengthening governance, accountability, and institutional integrity. Of the 60 actions identified in the Response Plan, 63 percent were reported as complete or substantially complete, 17 percent were on track, while 20 percent were delayed or required additional attention. The implementation process contributed towards advancing reforms in public sector governance, procurement systems, and law enforcement coordination, while reinforcing accountability mechanisms across institutions responsible for implementing the Commission's recommendations.

12. Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

During the reporting period, progress was made in advancing the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) through institutional support to anti-corruption and

ethics initiatives. The National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC), established by the President in August 2022, continued to provide strategic guidance and oversight on the implementation of the NACS. In support of strengthening governance and accountability mechanisms, the Public Affairs Research Institute (PARI) submitted the assessment report for the NACAC Advisory Council on 14 August 2025, contributing to the evaluation of progress and the identification of areas requiring further strengthening.

Furthermore, efforts continued to promote an ethical organisational culture and strengthen integrity management systems aimed at preventing unethical conduct and corruption. Measures included reinforcing ethics awareness, supporting compliance with governance frameworks, and enhancing systems for reporting unethical conduct and whistleblowing. These initiatives contributed to strengthening transparency, accountability, and ethical leadership in support of the effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Regarding performance, the target of 20 percent implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy was exceeded, with 21 percent of the Strategy implemented during the reporting period, resulting in an overachievement of 1 percent. The overachievement was mainly attributable to the accelerated implementation of the State Capture Commission response actions.

13. Methodology and Initiation to Dismantle Systemic Corruption Networks

During the reporting period, progress was made towards developing a methodology to dismantle systemic corruption networks in priority sectors, including health, education, and infrastructure, as envisaged under the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The Presidency incorporated this work into the National Corruption Prevention and Risk Mitigation Framework led by the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) in terms of Pillar 6 of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The Framework seeks to strengthen institutional measures aimed at identifying, preventing, and disrupting systemic corruption networks across priority sectors.

As part of the implementation process, the National Corruption Prevention and Risk Mitigation Framework was presented to the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) in July 2025 for consideration and approval. In support of the MTDP objective, Anti-Corruption Sector Forums were established by the SIU in the health, local government, and infrastructure sectors to strengthen collaboration and coordination.

14. Roadmap for digital transformation of public services implemented

During the period under review, progress was made in expanding digital transformation across multiple sectors through the scaling of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) components into practical

use cases. These engagements demonstrated increasing system interoperability and early-stage implementation across education, social protection, and employment-related services, supported by active pilots and intergovernmental partnerships.

In the Basic Education sector, pilot scoping was underway for the introduction of digital education certificates using verified credentials to enable secure, tamper-proof learner records that can be reused across institutions and employers, with early technical alignment being undertaken on scoping and revenue models. In Higher Education, agreed use cases were defined with NSFAS, with governance approvals in process, including Digital Service Unit (DSU) secondment and technical support arrangements, focusing on end-to-end government-to-payment systems, digital onboarding, revised means testing and verification, and improved payment accuracy.

In the Social Protection and Employment and Labour space, use case discovery was underway with the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL), aligned to SAYouth (Harambee) and labour market pathways including registration, matching and verification, as well as emerging digitisation needs arising from work seeker grant policy discussions. Integration proposals were being developed through WorkSA to link social protection, public employment services, and livelihood opportunities. Digital Proof of Life was implemented in the SRD370 grant system since July 2025 and extended to Social Pension Grants since November 2025, enabling real-time liveliness testing and verification.

In addition, onboarding to MzansiXchange was underway, with alignment of SASSA onboarding, payments, and verification processes to national payment rails through South African Reserve Bank and PAYINC, as well as integration with Department of Home Affairs systems.

The progress recorded across these initiatives translated into 45 percent of actions in the digital transformation roadmap being on track, thereby exceeding the target of 40 percent by 5 percent. The overachievement is attributable to the effective functioning of the Interdepartmental Working Group, which is driven at Director-General level and has strengthened coordination and implementation oversight across participating departments.

15. Human Resource Development Council Programme of Action implemented

During the year under review, the Human Resource Development Council (HRDC) focused on building stronger partnerships across Government, business, academia, and civil society to address challenges in the country's skills pipeline. This included monitoring social compacts for 21st-century skills. Progress was made in reconstituting the Council, strengthening governance structures, and capacitating the HRDC Secretariat. Since May 2025, the Deputy President, as HRDC Chairperson, engaged social partners to advance priorities under the Human Resource Development Strategy 2030.

The Presidency also reported on initiatives tackling youth unemployment and promoting skills development through strategic programmes and partnerships. At its August 2025 meeting, the HRDC concentrated on youth unemployment and identified five enablers for job growth through collective action by government, business and civil society.

As part of this programme, the Deputy President represented the President at the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) Presidential Youth Roundtable in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, linked to the 2026 State of the Nation Address build-up. This engagement gave young South Africans a platform to raise issues on youth development and employment directly with national leaders. The NYDA highlighted initiatives on youth employment, skills development, and collaboration with Sector Education and Training Authorities, stressing sector-specific skills. Collective X presented on digital ecosystems, underscoring the demand for digital skills and technical training, while updates from the G20 Education Working Group aligned South Africa's efforts with global priorities.

In August 2025, the JET Skills Forum, Skills Desk, and Multi-Donor Initiative were launched to support the Just Energy Transition through reskilling, funding, and promoting green economy jobs and entrepreneurship, especially for marginalised groups. These efforts were coordinated through the National Skills Development Plan and National Skills Fund, in partnership with Government, the private sector, and international stakeholders.

In his 2026 State of the Nation Address, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced a "skills revolution" as central to South Africa's economic recovery, emphasising workplace-linked training, artisan development, and expanded access to universities and TVET colleges.

The implementation of the Programme of Action for the HRDC achieved 100 percent, exceeding the target of 60 percent implementation by 40 percentage points. The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President during the reporting period.

16. Military Veteran Programme of Action implemented

During the year under review, progress was made in implementing the Programme of Action on the work of Military Veterans through the six Workstreams focused on addressing key challenges affecting Military Veterans and institutionalising mechanisms to resolve these matters. Among these was the Legislative Review Workstream, which was tasked with initiating and fast-tracking the review of specific provisions of the Military Veterans Act 18 of 2011 that inhibit the establishment of the required legal basis for reforms.

The Presidency reported on progress made in implementing the Programme of Action relating to Military Veterans. In his capacity



as Chairperson of the Presidential Task Team (PTT) on Military Veterans, the Deputy President convened meetings of the PTT to receive progress reports from the respective workstreams on interventions aimed at supporting the turnaround plans of the Department of Military Veterans (DMV). The meetings focused on measures to improve efficiencies in the delivery of services to Military Veterans, including plans to strengthen the capacitation of the DMV to effectively execute its mandated responsibilities.

In further advancing the objectives of the Programme of Action, the Deputy President and the President of France, Emmanuel Macron, commemorated French citizens who contributed to South Africa's liberation struggle during a ceremony held at Freedom Park Heritage Site and Museum on 21 November 2025. The commemoration followed the Deputy President's visit to France and reinforced the historic relations between the two countries, while also aligning with the work of the PTT on Military Veterans in recognising the role played by anti-apartheid movements locally and internationally. Furthermore, the Deputy President met with the Umkhonto we Sizwe Military Veterans Association (MKLWV) to discuss concerns raised by Military Veterans and proposals for future collaboration with the PTT.

The implementation of the Programme of Action on the work of Military Veterans achieved 88 percent, exceeding the target of 60 percent implementation by 28 percentage points. The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President during the reporting period.

17. South African National AIDS Council Programme of Action implemented

During the year under review, the Deputy President, in his capacity as Chairperson of the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), provided strategic leadership and oversight on the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV and AIDS, TB and STIs (2023–2028). On 10 March 2026, the Deputy President convened a virtual IMC meeting to assess progress against NSP targets, review programme performance, identify implementation challenges, and strengthen coordinated interventions aimed at ending HIV and AIDS, TB and STIs as public health threats. The meeting advanced key strategic priorities through enhanced coordination of the national response, strengthening governance and accountability mechanisms, and reinforcing partnerships across government, civil society, and the private sector. Discussions focused on addressing structural and human rights barriers, including stigma, discrimination, gender inequality and gender-based violence, while also strengthening HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care through initiatives such as the establishment of SANAC Technical Task Teams, expansion of community screening programmes, rollout of Lenacapavir, cervical cancer elimination efforts, and the use of digital innovations to improve health outcomes among young people and other priority populations. Progress in the National TB Response was also assessed, with emphasis placed

on improving multisectoral coordination, strengthening data systems, and enhancing implementation of the TB Multisectoral Accountability Framework.

The implementation of the Programme of Action further contributed to improving programme performance, service delivery, and sustainability of the national response through targeted interventions aimed at strengthening treatment initiation and retention, improving district-level performance, and addressing social and behavioural drivers of HIV and AIDS, TB and STIs. The meeting underscored the importance of social protection and psychosocial support programmes in addressing poverty, inequality, and other social determinants affecting treatment adherence and health outcomes. In response to concerns regarding declining external funding, emphasis was placed on strengthening domestic resource mobilisation, improving donor coordination, and increasing private sector participation to ensure the sustainability of the response. The planned Mid-Term Review of the NSP was identified as a key accountability and monitoring mechanism to assess implementation progress and guide programme adjustments. Furthermore, the Deputy President, in his capacity as Chairperson of SANAC, delivered the keynote address at the World Tuberculosis Day commemoration held on 24 March 2026 at the Caledon Sports Grounds in the Overberg District Municipality, Western Cape Province. The commemoration reinforced Government's commitment to accelerating collective action and accountability in addressing TB, TB/HIV co-infection, and drug-resistant TB, in line with the national objective of ending TB as a public health threat.

The implementation of the Programme of Action on the work of the SANAC achieved 100 percent implementation against a target of 80 percent, thereby exceeding the target by 20 percent. The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President during the reporting period, which strengthened coordination, oversight, and implementation across the national HIV and AIDS, TB and STI response.

18. SIU reports with letters dispatched

During the period under review, progress was made in the processing and management of Reconciliation Final Reports and Referral Letters in line with established administrative and coordination processes. In Quarter 1 of the 2025/2026 financial year, one Final Report with a Referral Letter was received and successfully dispatched within the reporting period, resulting in a processing rate of 100 percent. In Quarter 2 of the 2025/2026 financial year, one Final Report with a corresponding Referral Letter was received for processing. However, despite the report being received within the reporting period, the Referral Letter was only issued on 1 April 2026, falling outside the financial year under review. The delay in processing was attributed to the late appointment of the Chairperson, which impacted the timely finalisation and issuance of the Referral Letter. Consequently, the target for the quarter could not be achieved within the reporting

period, notwithstanding the progress made in processing the report.

In Quarter 3 of the 2025/2026 financial year, no Final Reports with Referral Letters were received or dispatched, and as a result, no processing percentage was applicable for the period. Overall, the reporting period reflects the receipt and management of Reconciliation Final Reports in line with administrative requirements, with processing affected in Quarter 2 due to institutional delays relating to the appointment of the Chairperson.

Strategic Outcome 3: Effective leadership in the advancement of South Africa's national interests on the international stage.

During the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policies and programmes to accelerate advancement of South Africa's national interests on the international stage.

1. Medium Term International Programme for the President implemented
2. Annual International Programme for the Deputy President
3. Implementation of the G20 Project Master Plan

The following outlines the key achievements under Strategic Outcome 3.

1. Medium Term International Programme for the President implemented and Annual International Programme for the Deputy President.

South Africa actively sought to cement partnerships with both the Global North and the Global South to advance its national interests through sustained multilateral and bilateral engagement. The President, Deputy President and delegated representatives, hosted and participated in various international forums to shape global policy agendas and advance South Africa's foreign policy objectives.

During the period under review, South Africa assumed The Presidency of the G20 and undertook preparations to host all related engagements, including the G20 Leaders' Summit in November 2025, with The Presidency providing support to the President in his role as convenor of the G20. These engagements strengthened South Africa's international profile and reinforced its role in global governance processes.

In advancing its foreign policy priorities, South Africa continued to place the African continent at the centre of its international relations agenda, promoting renewal, development, and reconstruction as key pillars of continental advancement. The country strengthened partnerships across Africa and with global partners through platforms such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, BRICS, and engagements with Middle Eastern partners, while also actively participating in progressive Global South forums including the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), G77+China, the Africa-South America Summit, and the New

Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP). South Africa further advanced its commitment to multilateralism and a rules-based international order by advocating for reform of global governance institutions to improve responsiveness to developing countries. The Presidency, through DIRCO, continued to promote economic diplomacy through Missions abroad to support socio-economic development and growth, while prioritising the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement to enhance intra-African trade. In addition, South Africa prepared to assume the Chairship of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) from 2026 to 2027, with a focus on advancing regional peace, security, inclusive growth, and sustainable development.

Against this backdrop of intensified international engagement and strengthened diplomatic positioning, the implementation performance of the international programmes reflects the extent of delivery achieved during the reporting period. The implementation of the Medium-Term International Programme for the President achieved 90 percent against a target of 40 percent implementation, thereby exceeding the target by 50 percent. The overachievement is attributable to additional engagements undertaken by the President during the reporting period.

The implementation of the Annual International Programme for the Deputy President achieved 83 percent against a target of 80 percent implementation, thereby exceeding the target by 3 percentage points. The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.

2. South Africa assumption of G20 Presidency

South Africa assumed the G20 Presidency from 1 December 2024 to November 2025, and The Presidency was assigned the responsibility to coordinate the G20 Leaders' Summit hosted in South Africa during the current financial year. Preparations for the Summit were advanced through the implementation of a Project Master Plan, which provided structured guidance for achieving the objectives set out by the President and culminated in the successful hosting of the G20 Leaders' Summit and the issuance of the Leaders' Declaration. The Master Plan enabled coordinated planning, reporting, and execution across all workstreams to ensure readiness for the high-level international engagement.

South Africa successfully hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in Johannesburg, delivering a complex and high-profile event that positioned the country and the African continent at the centre of global economic and political discourse, while marking a historic milestone for Africa's participation in global governance. The Summit advanced a Global South-focused agenda grounded in solidarity, equality, and sustainability, and elevated key development priorities including inclusive economic growth, climate action, debt sustainability, energy transition, and reform of the global financial architecture. Despite a complex geopolitical environment, the Summit concluded with agreed outcomes that reaffirmed the importance of multilateral cooperation. The event



further demonstrated strong institutional capacity through the coordinated delivery of venue management, security, transport, protocol, communications, and related operational requirements for heads of state, ministers, international organisations, business leaders, and civil society delegations. The Summit was delivered through a whole-of-government approach led by The Presidency, in collaboration with national departments, provincial government structures including the Gauteng Provincial Government and the City of Johannesburg, and key state entities, supported by a defined governance framework that ensured effective oversight, accountability, and intergovernmental coordination across all implementation workstreams.

Strategic Outcome 4: A modernised and digitally transformed Presidency that is positioned to effectively achieve its strategic outcomes.

In the year under review, The Presidency prioritised the following key policies/and programmes to achieve this Strategic Outcome

1. Achieve a clean external audit outcome
2. Advance Employment equity transformation in The Presidency
3. Ensure compliance in supplier invoice payment turnaround time
4. Leverage public procurement to support transformation and inclusion of targeted groups
5. Develop a digital transformation strategy for The Presidency
6. Implement a project plan for Organisational structure optimisation
7. Review the service delivery model in line with the MTDP priorities through NMOG
8. Draft a Union Buildings World Heritage Site development plan
9. Establish the Head of Public Administration function in The Presidency

The Presidency advanced initiatives aimed at strengthening institutional efficiency, improving financial and operational governance, and accelerating the modernisation and digital transformation of core administrative systems. This outcome focused on enhancing compliance with regulatory frameworks, improving resource management, strengthening internal controls, and advancing infrastructure and heritage site management. Collectively, these interventions supported improved organisational performance, operational effectiveness, and accountability, thereby positioning The Presidency to more effectively deliver on its mandate.

The following outlines the key achievements under Strategic Outcome 4.

1. Achieve a clean external audit outcome

During the year under review, the department achieved an unqualified audit outcome with a finding in the current year. The regression is due to failure to prevent irregular expenditure, contrary to the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).

2. Advance Employment Equity transformation in The Presidency

The Presidency achieved its target for women representation at Senior Management Service level, recording 50 percent against the national target. However, the target for employment of Persons with Disabilities was not met, with only 1.7 percent employed against the 3 percent national target a shortfall of 1.3 percent. This underachievement was attributed to resignations of officials with disabilities and delays in filling vacant posts. Efforts will be intensified in the coming financial year to improve PWD recruitment to meet equity goals.

3. Ensure compliance in supplier invoice payment turnaround time

In compliance with Treasury Regulation 8.2.3, all payments due to creditors must be settled within thirty days from receipt of a valid invoice or, in the case of civil claims, from the date of settlement, court judgement, or resolution of a dispute, unless otherwise determined in terms of a contract or other agreement. During the period under review, The Presidency recorded an average turnaround time of 10 working days for processing supplier payments. This performance demonstrates compliance with the prescribed regulatory framework and reflects the department's efficiency in the timely processing and settlement of supplier obligations.

The achievement was supported by improved payment processes, as well as the use of the credit card facility for travel-related invoices, which contributed to faster processing times. These interventions strengthened payment efficiency, enhanced financial management practices, and ensured the consistent and timely settlement of supplier obligations during the reporting period.

4. Leverage public procurement to support transformation and inclusion of targeted groups

During the reporting period, The Presidency continued to leverage public procurement to support transformation and the inclusion of targeted groups in line with national priorities aimed at addressing economic exclusion, poverty, unemployment and inequality. Performance against the procurement target for women-owned businesses was achieved, with 40 percent procurement spend recorded against a target of 40 percent, demonstrating progress in advancing women's economic empowerment through procurement opportunities. However, procurement spend on youth-owned businesses achieved 20 percent against a target of 30 percent, while procurement spent on PWD-owned businesses achieved 2 percent against a target of 7 percent. Similarly, procurement spent on black-owned businesses achieved 68 percent against a target of 70 percent, resulting in an underachievement of 2 percent.

The underperformance was largely attributed to delays in the implementation of national set-aside laws, including the slow

finalisation of the Public Procurement Bill and related regulations, which limited the enforceability of procurement targets for designated groups.

5. Develop a Digital Transformation Strategy for The Presidency

The Presidency continued efforts to strengthen institutional effectiveness through digital modernisation initiatives. While The Presidency undertook a Digital Transformation Project, it experienced delays during the initial planning and consultation phases following the appointment of a service provider to assist with the development of the Terms of Reference (ToR). The implementation of the Digital Transformation Project entailed extensive engagements with branches and units, to better understand operational requirements, business processes and existing challenges. However, competing operational commitments across the organisation resulted in some stakeholder consultations not being concluded within the planned timeframes.

Additional time was also required to refine and clarify the different phases of the project to ensure alignment on the scope, sequencing and governance approach of the Digital Transformation Project. A recommendation was also made to include technical and subject matter experts from other government departments during the Bid Specification Committee process. While this added value to the project, additional time was required to secure participation and finalise the necessary administrative arrangements, resulting in delays in the overall implementation process. Thus, while the target was not achieved in that it was not finalised during the reporting period, the project continues to be implemented and should come to fruition in the subsequent year.

6. Implement a project plan for Organisational structure optimisation

The Presidency continued efforts towards developing a fit-for-purpose organisational structure aimed at strengthening its role as a strategic centre to support the President and Deputy President in leading and coordinating the implementation of government priorities in an integrated manner. The implementation of the business case was intended to be supported through a project plan outlining key activities, including recruitment, the development of policies, systems and standard operating procedures, with a target of 40 percent implementation set for the 2025/26 financial year. However, no progress was recorded against the planned target, as the implementation of the project plan had not commenced during the reporting period.

Four key organisational deliverables were approved by Top Management by 31 March 2025, namely the Service Delivery Model, Business Case, Macro Organisational Structure, and Micro Organisational Functional Structure. These approvals marked significant progress towards strengthening institutional alignment and improving organisational effectiveness.

However, amendments were made to the Macro Organisational Functional Structure during the reporting year, specifically relating to the Head of Public Administration (HoPA). Consequently, the submission of the revised Macro Organisational Structure to the Minister in The Presidency for concurrence was delayed. This delay had a consequential impact on the implementation of the related Key Performance Indicators within the planned timeframe.

Continued engagements and the finalisation of the approval process remain critical to enabling the implementation of the project plan. The implementation of the project plan will continue in the following financial year

7. Review the service delivery model in line with the MTDP priorities through NMOG

The APP 2025/26 of The Presidency set the target to “Conduct institutional reviews and skills audits to ensure state institutions are execution-driven, aligned to their mandates, and delivering public value”. Responsibility for this work lay with the DPSA, while The Presidency was initially tasked with monitoring progress under the NMOG umbrella. By the end of the reporting period, 80 percent of departments and public entities had reviewed their mandates, budgets, and service delivery models, making adjustments where necessary. Of note, was the reorganisation of the judiciary, whereby the NPA and OCJ gained independence from the Department of Justice, thereby formally separating the judicial arm of the state from the executive. In addition, a reviewed service delivery model was produced for the judiciary sector.

8. Union Buildings World Heritage Site development plan

The Union Buildings in Pretoria was, as part of the Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites, inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2024, A Union Buildings Masterplan with a comprehensive Roadmap, in effect an implementation plan, was formulated and followed a phased approach, targeting a 20 percent achievement as part of The Presidency's APP 2025/26.

During the year under review, progress was recorded in the implementation of the Union Buildings Master Plan through the execution of key strategic commitments aimed at strengthening institutional efficiency, infrastructure management, and operational readiness.

As part of the Roadmap the Branding, Marketing Strategy and Implementation Plan were formulated, with two components completed by 31 December 2025 and the remaining component to be completed in the 2026/27 financial year. In addition, the Terms of Reference for the Feasibility Study on the Implementation of the Masterplan, and the updating of the narrative, both of which will provide a critical basis for informed decision-making and future implementation of Tourism-related activities, were formulated within the target date of 31 December 2025.



Further progress was achieved in strengthening enabling systems supporting the Master Plan, with the Infrastructure Management Plan and the Security Strategy and Implementation Plan both completed by 31 March 2026. The Disaster Risk Project Plan remained on track for completion by 31 March 2027, in line with approved implementation timelines. Overall, the implementation of the Master Plan demonstrated consistent progress across priority workstreams, with key strategic, technical, and operational components completed or nearing completion, thereby strengthening the governance and management framework for the Union Buildings precinct as a UNESCO site.

9. Establish the Head of Public Administration function in The Presidency

The Head of Public Administration (HoPA) in South Africa is the Director-General in The Presidency, designated to oversee and coordinate the public service at national level. This role was created to stabilize the political-administrative interface, manage career incidents of Heads of Department (HODs), and serve as a mediation mechanism between political leaders and senior administrators.

The development of the Head of Public Administration (HoPA) operating model has been completed in the year under review, providing a comprehensive strategic framework and operational design aimed at supporting the DG in The Presidency.

The model draws on extensive international benchmarking, including practices from the United Kingdom, Singapore, Canada, and Kenya, as well as a detailed analysis of South Africa's public administration challenges. It sets out key reforms, such as, the establishment of a legislated HoPA role, a restructured Centre of Government, Centres of Excellence, strengthened human resource and performance management systems, and the integration of digital transformation and foresight capabilities to support a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

2.2 Organisational environment

The Presidency revised and adopted its Service Delivery Model (SDM), together with the macro- and micro-organisational structures, during the 2025/26 financial year for submission to the Minister for Public Service and Administration for concurrence. The updated organisational framework strengthens The Presidency's role as the centre of government, enhancing its leadership and coordination functions. It also seeks to ensure the provision of adequate strategic support to the President, the Deputy President, Minister and Deputy Ministers as well as the Director-General and Secretary of the Cabinet.

In response to a call by Cabinet to conduct skills audit in national departments, and as part of organisational development and transformation, The Presidency appointed a service provider during the third quarter of the 2025/26 financial year. The process is ongoing into the 2026/27 financial year.

The other element of transformation will be to digitally transform The Presidency's legacy manual systems and bring it into the modern age through automation thereby ensuring greater efficiency in the organisation. While the target was missed in the year under review, the focus was on scoping this massive undertaking correctly and procuring the correct service provider to assist with the development and rollout of The strategy for The Presidency. It is anticipated that this project will gather steam in the 2026/7 financial year.

2.3 Key policy developments and legislative changes

The Public Administration Management Act (PAMA) was formally amended in 2025 through the Public Administration Management Amendment Act 7 of 2025, which was assented to on 31 March 2026. These reforms introduced significant changes. While the Act remains under the administration and custodianship of the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), its provisions also had direct implications for The Presidency. Notably, the role of the Head of Public Administration (HoPA) was formally established through the Public Service Amendment Act, 2026.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

During the 2025/26 financial year, The Presidency continued to make progress towards achieving the four strategic outcomes outlined in its 2025–2030 Strategic Plan by strengthening government leadership, policy coordination, and oversight in support of the 2024–2029 MTDP.

As the Centre of Government, The Presidency enhanced the implementation and monitoring of key national priorities through the Programme of Action, Cabinet and FOSAD programmes, the Presidential Employment Stimulus, Operation Vulindlela Phase II, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, the District Development Model, the Just Energy Transition, and the SEIAS.

Significant achievements included the successful coordination of South Africa's G20 Presidency, continued support for structural economic reforms, strengthened partnerships to advance nation-building and social cohesion, improved oversight of SoNA commitments, and the production of evidence-based policy advice to inform decision-making. These achievements contributed to improved policy coherence, enhanced intergovernmental coordination, strengthened accountability, and accelerated implementation of government priorities. During the reporting period, no amendments were made to the Strategic Plan 2025–2030.

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.1 Programme I: Administration

Purpose: To provide 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 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:

1. Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda setting and directing government policymaking and implementation across all sectors.
2. Enhanced coordination of interventions and initiatives through effective partnerships with social partners to accelerate delivery of National Development Plan (NDP) goals.
3. Effective leadership in the advancement of South Africa's national interests on the international stage.
4. A modernised and digitally transformed Presidency that is positioned to effectively achieve its strategic outcomes.

Table 4.1.I: Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
1. Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda setting and directing government policymaking and implementation across all sectors.	1.1 Public employment programme supported	1.1.1 Progress report of public employment programmes produced	2 x tracking reports produced on employment opportunities and livelihoods supported through the Presidential Employment Stimulus and Presidential Youth Employment Intervention	2 x dashboards tracking the implementation of the PES and PYEI programme produced	2 x Progress reports of public employment programmes produced	2 x Progress reports produced on public employment programmes produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.2 Programme of Action for Executive and parliamentary accountability implemented	1.2.1 Percentage implementation of the Programme of Action for Executive and Parliamentary accountability by Leader of Government Business	New indicator	New indicator	80% implementation of the Programme of Action for Executive and Parliamentary accountability by Leader of Government Business	95% of the programme of Action for Executive and Parliamentary accountability by Leader of Government Business implemented.	The target was overachieved by 15%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
2. Enhanced coordination of interventions and initiatives through effective partnerships with social partners to accelerate delivery of National Development Plan (NDP) goals.	2.1 Annual Independent review of NSPGBV progress and actionable recommendations across government and society provided for implementation	2.1.1 Annual Independent review of NSP-GBV progress with actionable recommendations across government and society	1 x review produced of the implementation of the GBV and F-NSP, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability, conducted by March 2024	1 x review of the implementation of the GBV and F-NSP, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability, conducted by March 2025	1 x Annual Independent review of NSP-GBV progress with actionable recommendations across government and society produced	Annual Independent review of NSP-GBV progress with actionable recommendations across government and society produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
	2.2 Business-government partnership Programme of Action implemented	2.2.1 Percentage of targets in the business partnership Programme of Action on track	4 x synthesis reports produced on the engagements with business on the strategic programmes of government	4 x dashboards tracking progress on the implementation of the business partnership action plan produced	40% of targets in the business partnership Programme of Action on track	58% of targets in the business partnership Programme of Action on track	The target was overachieved by 18%	The over achievement is a result of a revised set of focused targets that were agreed by the partnership in May 2025.



PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
2.3 Nation-building and social cohesion Programmes implemented		2.3.1 Percentage implementation of the President Programme of Action for nation building and social cohesion	27 x engagements conducted with partners and stakeholders to promote the country's social transformation agenda	36 x engagements with stakeholders to promote the country's social transformation agenda	60% implementation of the Programme of Action for nation building and social cohesion	90% of the Programme of Action for Nation building and social cohesion implemented.	The target was overachieved by 30%	The over achievement due to the number of invitations received that were of crucial importance in the period under review.
		2.3.2 Percentage implementation of the Programme of Action on strengthening partnerships with social partners to promote the country's social transformation agenda	New indicator	New indicator	80% implementation of the Programme of Action on strengthening partnerships with social partners to promote the country's social transformation agenda	100% of the Programme of Action on strengthening partnerships with social partners to promote the country's social transformation agenda implemented.	The target was overachieved by 20%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
2.4 PEAC Advisory notes prepared	2.4.1	Number of compilation of advisory notes prepared by the Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC)	2 x synthesis reports produced on advisory papers prepared by the Presidential Economic Advisory Council (PEAC)	1 x compilation of advisory papers prepared by the PEAC in the 2023/24 financial year was produced	1 x compilation of advisory notes prepared by the PEAC	1 x compilation of advisory notes prepared by the PEAC produced	None. Target met	None. Target met
2.5 JET Plan implemented	2.5.1	Percentage of annual milestones of the JET Implementation Plan on track	New indicator	2 x progress updates produced on the JET Implementation Plan.	40% of annual milestones of the JET Implementation Plan on track	48% of annual milestones of the JET Implementation Plan on track by Q4	The target was overachieved by 8%	The overachievement is due to the strong foundational institutional arrangements that are now in place and unlocking financial flow.
2.6 Targeted Operation Vulindlela economic reforms implemented	2.6.1	Percentage implementation of planned Operation Vulindlela economic reforms on track	2 x tracking reports on the implementation of Operation Vulindlela Reform Programme	2 x dashboards tracking progress in the implementation of the Vulindlela Reform	40% implementation of planned operation Vulindlela economic reforms on track	50% implementation of planned operation Vulindlela economic reforms on track	The target was overachieved by 10%	The over-achievement is due to the outstanding performance against reform targets in the logistics, water, and digital transformation reform areas in the year to date.
2.7 District and provincial oversight visits conducted to monitor government performance	2.7.1	Number of reports on district and provincial oversight visits by the President or delegated representative	2 x synthesis reports on the district visits conducted	2 x synthesis reports on the district visits conducted	2 x reports on district and provincial oversight visits by the President or delegated representative	2 x reports produced on district and provincial oversight visits by the President or delegated representative	None. Target met	None. Target met
2.8 Land Reform and Agriculture Programme implemented	2.8.1	Percentage implementation of the Programme of Action for Land Reform and Agriculture	New indicator	New Indicator	60% implementation of the programme of Action for Land Reform and Agriculture	88% of the programme of Action for Land Reform and Agriculture implemented.	The target was overachieved by 28%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
2.9 Service Delivery and District Development Model Programme of Action implemented	2.9.1	Percentage implementation of the Programme of Action on service delivery and DDM's work	New indicator	New indicator	80% implementation of the Programme of Action on service delivery and DDM's work	88% of the programme of Action on service delivery and DDM's work implemented.	The target was overachieved by 8%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
2.10 Water Task Team Programme of Action implemented	2.10.1	Percentage implementation of the Programme of Action on the work by the Water Task Team	New indicator	New indicator	80% implementation of the programme of action on the work by the Water Task Team	100% of the programme of action on the work by the Water Task Team implemented.	The target was overachieved by 20%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
2.11 State Capture Commission Response Provided	2.11.1	Percentage of State Capture Commission response actions on track	2 x monitoring reports produced on implementation of State Capture Commission Action Plan	78% of State Capture Commission response actions completed or on track	80% of State Capture Commission response actions on track	80% of State Capture Commission response actions on track	None. Target met	None. Target met

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
	2.12 Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy	2.12.1 Percentage implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy	2 x monitoring reports on implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) workplan	2 x reviews of the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, providing recommendations to strengthen reporting and accountability	20% implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy	22% of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy implemented.	The target was overachieved by 2%	The overachievement was due to the accelerated implementation of the state capture commission response actions.
	2.13 Methodology and Initiation to Dismantle Systemic Corruption Networks	2.13.1 Methodology developed to dismantle systemic corruption networks in priority sectors.	New indicator	New indicator	Methodology to dismantle systemic corruption networks in priority areas developed and submitted to the FOSAD for approval	Presidency incorporated this work under the National Corruption Prevention and Risk Mitigation Framework led by Special Investigating Unit in terms of Pillar 6 of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The Framework was presented to FOSAD in July 2025.	None. Target met.	None. Target met.
	2.14 Roadmap for digital transformation of public services implemented	2.14.1 Percentage of actions in the digital transformation roadmap on track	New indicator	New indicator	40% of actions in the digital transformation roadmap on track	45% of actions in the digital transformation roadmap on track	The target was overachieved by 5%	The over-achievement is due to the effective functioning of the Interdepartmental Working group which is driven at DG level.
	2.15 Human Resource Development Council Programme of Action implemented	2.15.1 Percentage implementation of Programme of Action of the work of the Human Resource Development Council	New indicator	New indicator	60% implementation of Programme of Action of the work of the Human Resource Development Council	100% of the Programme of Action of the work of the Human Resource Development Council implemented	The target was overachieved by 40%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
	2.16 Military Veteran Programme of Action implemented	2.16.1 Percentage implementation of the Programme of Action of the work on Military Veterans	New indicator	New indicator	60% implementation of the Programme of Action of the work on military Veterans	88% implementation of the Programme of Action of the work on military Veterans	The target was overachieved by 28%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
	2.17 South African National AIDS Council Programme of Action implemented	2.17.1 Percentage implementation of the Programme of Action of the work of the South African National AIDS Council	New indicator	New indicator	80% implementation of the Programme of Action of the work of the South African National AIDS Council	100% of the Programme of Action of the work of the South African National AIDS Council implemented.	The target was overachieved by 20%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
	2.18 SIU reports with letters dispatched	2.18.1 Percentage of SIU reports with referral letters dispatched to state institutions	4 x monitoring reports on received SIU reports	2 x dashboards produced tracking the recommendations arising from the reports issued by the SIU	100% of SIU Reports with referral letters dispatched to state institutions	50% of SIU Reports with referral letters dispatched to state institutions	The target was underachieved by 50%. There was a delay in the one report received in Quarter 2. However, the referral letter was only dispatched on 01 April 2026, which is outside the financial year.	The absence of an appointed Chairperson of the relevant State Institution to which the SIU Report had to be dispatched, delayed the dispatch of the referral letter and SIU Report.
3. Effective leadership in the advancement of South Africa's national interests on the international stage.	3.1 Medium Term International Programme for the President implemented	3.1.1 Percentage implementation of the Medium-term International Programme for the President	10 x 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	11 x multilateral or bilateral forums conducted	40% implementation of the Medium-Term International programme for the President	88% of the Medium-Term International implemented.	The target was overachieved by 48%	The overachievement is due to additional engagements by the President
	3.2 Annual International programme of DP implemented	3.2.1 Percentage implementation of the Annual International Programme for the Deputy President	New indicator	New indicator	80% implementation of the Annual International Programme for the Deputy President	82% of the Annual International Programme for the Deputy President implemented.	The target was overachieved by 2%	The overachievement is attributable to the increased number of activities incorporated into the Programme of the Deputy President.
	3.3 G20 Project Master Plan implemented	3.3.1 Percentage implementation of the G20 Project Master Plan	New indicator	New indicator	100% implementation of the G20 project Master Plan	100% of the G20 project Master Plan implemented.	None. Target met	None. Target met



PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
4. A modernised and digitally transformed Presidency that is positioned to effectively achieve its strategic outcomes	4.1 Clean audit outcome	4.1.1 Audit outcome opinion expressed by the Auditor-General	Clean audit outcome	Clean audit outcome	Clean audit outcome opinion by Auditor-General achieved	Clean audit outcome opinion by Auditor-General	None. Target met	None. Target met
	4.2 Employment equity transformation advanced in The Presidency	4.2.1 Percentage of SMS-level women in The Presidency against national targets.	43% women representation at SMS level	46% women Representation at SMS level	50% of SMS-level women in The Presidency against the national targets	50% of SMS-level women in The Presidency against the national targets	None. Target met	None. Target met
		4.2.2 Percentage of Persons with disabilities (PWD) employed relative to National targets	2.5% PWD employed	2.23% PWD employed	3% PWD Employed relative to National targets	1.7% PWD Employed relative to National targets	The target was underachieved by 1.3%	The resignations of officials with disabilities and the non-filling of vacant posts.
4. A modernised and digitally transformed Presidency that is positioned to effectively achieve its strategic outcomes	4.3 Supplier invoice payment turnaround compliance	4.3.1 Average turnaround time for processing supplier payments	17 days	15 calendar days on average	30 calendar days on average	10 calendar days on average	The target was overachieved by 20 working days	The improved payment processes and the use of the credit card facility for travel-related invoices
	4.4 Public procurement to support transformation and inclusion of targeted groups leveraged	4.4.1 Percentage of procurement spent on women-owned businesses	New indicator	5% procurement spent on businesses owned by women	40% procurement spent on businesses owned by women	40% procurement spent on businesses owned by women	None. Target met	None. Target met
		4.4.2 Percentage of procurement spent on youth-owned businesses	New indicator	New indicator	30% procurement spent on youth owned businesses	20% procurement spent on youth owned businesses	The target was underachieved by 10%	The delayed implementation of national set-aside laws and the slow finalisation of the Public Procurement Bill and related regulations have meant that targets for designated groups have remained largely discretionary rather than strictly enforceable.
		4.4.3 Percentage of procurement spent on PWD-owned businesses	New indicator	New indicator	7% procurement spent on PWD owned businesses	2% procurement spent on PWD owned businesses	The target was underachieved by 5%.	The failure to meet preferential procurement targets for PWD-owned enterprises is caused by the delayed implementation of national set-aside laws and the slow finalisation of the Public Procurement Bill and related regulations has meant that targets for designated groups have remained largely discretionary rather than strictly enforceable.

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Audited Actual Performance 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual Achievement 2025/26	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for Deviations
		4.4.4 Percentage of procurement spent on Black-owned businesses	New indicator	New indicator	70% procurement spent on Black owned businesses	68% procurement spent on Black owned businesses	The target was underachieved by 2%.	The failure to meet preferential procurement targets for black-owned enterprises is caused by the delayed implementation of national set-aside laws and a lack of access to capital and capacity building for small enterprises. Furthermore, the slow finalisation of the Public Procurement Bill and related regulations has meant that targets for designated groups have remained largely discretionary rather than strictly enforceable.
4.5	The Presidency digital transformation strategy developed	4.5.1 Development of The Presidency digital transformation strategy	4 x business processes automated through the implementation of the ICT modernisation project	Master plan has not yet been approved	Presidency digital transformation strategy developed	No Strategy produced	The target was underachieved; there was no strategy in place by Quarter 4.	Delays due to the omission of a key component—business process mapping—which should have been included in the original specification. During the initial planning and consultation phases, additional time was required to refine the various stages of the project and ensure alignment on scope. A recommendation was made to involve technical and subject matter experts from other government departments in the Bid Specification Committee process.
4.6	Project plan for Organisational structure optimisation implemented	4.6.1 Percentage implementation of the project Plan for a fit-for-purpose Presidency organisational structure	The business case has not been finalised. However, there are consultations taking place towards the development of the Business Case.	The Business Case was finalised and presented to Top Management	40% implementation of the project Plan for a fit-for-purpose Presidency organisational structure	0% of the project Plan for a fit-for-purpose Presidency organisational structure implemented	The target was underachieved by 40%	The organisational structure is pending submission to the MPSA for approval.
4.7	Reviewed service delivery models in line with the MTDP priorities through NMOG	4.7.1 Review of the service delivery models in line with the MTDP priorities	New indicator	New indicator	Reviewed Service delivery models in line with the MTDP priorities	The Reviewed Service delivery model was produced for the Judiciary. However, other models are still outstanding	The target was underachieved, only the Judiciary underwent re-organisation	Other government entity models remain unreported and could not confirm full completion of the target.
4.8	Head of Public Administration function established	4.8.1 Head of Public Administration (HoPA) operating mode developed and approved	New indicator	New indicator	Approved Head of Public Administration (HoPA) operating model	The HoPA operating model has been produced but there is no proof of approval	The target was underachieved as the HoPA operating model was produced, however there was no proof of approval	Delays in the approval of the HoPA operating model.
4.9	Union Buildings World Heritage Site development plan implemented	4.9.1 Percentage implementation of the project master plan in a given year for the sustainable management of the Union Buildings as a World Heritage site	New indicator	New indicator	20% implementation of the project master plan in a given year for the sustainable management of the Union Buildings as a World Heritage site	20% implementation of the project master plan in a given year for the sustainable management of the Union Buildings as a World Heritage site	None. Target met	None. Target met



Linking performance with budget

The primary cost drivers for the Private Office of the President and the Office of the Deputy President are compensation of employees and travel and subsistence expenses. Project and programme leaders are assigned specific mandates to support the

execution of the President and Deputy President's responsibilities. Advisors to the President and Deputy President play a critical role in facilitating the implementation of commitments and decisions emanating from their high-level engagements. Through the efficient utilisation of available resources, the offices were able to achieve the set targets for the quarter.

Table 4.1.2: Sub-programme expenditure

SUB-PROGRAMME NAME	2024/2025			2025/2026		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Management	408 512	410 785	(2 273)	439 806	439 621	185
2. Support services to President	85 175	85 129	46	100 398	99 779	619
3. Support services to Deputy President	62 231	64 805	(2 574)	67 982	67 232	750
4. Ministry	503	35 571	(35 068)	44 242	30 773	13 469
TOTAL	556 421	596 290	(39 869)	652 428	637 405	15 023

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

To address the underperformance in the percentage of SIU reports with referral letters dispatched to state institutions, The Presidency will implement a targeted improvement plan in 2026/27. The Legal and Executive Services unit will proactively source the details of the Highest Authority in the relevant State Institution where the applicable Accounting Authority is unavailable. This approach will facilitate direct engagement with the most senior accountable official to secure assistance in implementing the necessary recommendations, thereby ensuring the timely dispatch of SIU reports and strengthening overall accountability mechanisms.

To address the underperformance in the employment of Persons with Disabilities, The Presidency has developed a comprehensive improvement plan for 2026/27. The approved Employment Equity (EE) Plan will be shared with all Branches, requiring them to identify specific posts for PWD recruitment and project their targets accordingly. Additionally, vacancy advertisements will be extended to disability organisations and disability, including albinism organisations. Officials living with disabilities will also be encouraged to voluntarily declare their status to improve data accuracy and support a more inclusive recruitment and retention environment.

On the percentage of procurement-spend targets, The Presidency has outlined a clear improvement plan that all bids will be advertised with the preferential procurement percentage for targeted groups, including youth and people with disabilities. The Presidency will collaborate with Human Resources and engage organisations for PWDs to raise awareness and encourage PWD-owned enterprises to participate in procurement processes. Furthermore, the finalisation of the proposed Public Procurement Act regulations is anticipated, which will mandate that all public contracts valued below R20 million be set aside exclusively for targeted groups, including youth and people with disabilities.

In support of The Presidency ICT Modernisation Plan, key actions are currently underway to accelerate its implementation. A major milestone includes the appointment of a Digital Transformation Expert, who will enhance the Department's capacity 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.

4.2 PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

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

Sub-Programme:

- 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.

Outcomes

- Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda setting and directing government policy-making and implementation across all sectors.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

During the 2025/26 financial year, The Presidency successfully implemented the Government Cluster Improvement Plan (CIP) by producing all four planned tracking updates on the implementation of the CIP. These updates provided systematic monitoring and reporting on the progress of priority interventions across

various government clusters, ensuring effective coordination and alignment with Cabinet decisions and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

To strengthen executive and Parliamentary accountability, the Leader of Government Business (LoGB) engages with Parliament and Members of the Executive as part of the Legislative and Cabinet Programme implementation. The Presidency plays a key coordinating role in these engagements and in outlining the legislative programme. At the beginning of the term, the Cabinet Office develops the 5-year term programme and submits it to the Office of the LoGB, with the programme being reviewed annually.

In line with this process, the reviewed 5-Year (2024–2029) Legislative Programme was successfully submitted to the Office of the Leader of Government Business on 26 February 2026. This achievement supports effective oversight, policy coherence, and the implementation of government's legislative agenda for the current term.

The Cabinet and FOSAD programmes were approved by the Cabinet meeting of 5 December 2025 and the FOSAD Workshop of 3 to 4 December 2025, respectively. Both programmes were signed off by the Secretary of Cabinet and Chairperson of FOSAD on 15 December 2025.

Table 4.2.1: Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan

PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Planned Annual Target 2025/26	Actual achievement 2025/26	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2025/26	Reasons for deviations
1. Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda-setting and directing government policy-making and implementation across all sectors	1.3 Approved Cabinet Programme	1.3.1 Approval of the Annual Cabinet Programme by Cabinet	2024 Annual Cabinet Programme approved by Cabinet by Q3.	2025 Annual Cabinet Programme approved by Cabinet by Q3.	2026 Annual Cabinet Programme approved by Cabinet by Q3.	The Cabinet programme was approved on 15 December 2025	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.4 Approved FOSAD Programme	1.4.1 Approval of the Annual FOSAD Programme by FOSAD MANCO	2024 Annual FOSAD Programme approved by FOSAD Workshop by Q3	2025 Annual FOSAD Programme approved by FOSAD Workshop by Q3	2026 Annual FOSAD Programme approved by FOSAD MANCO by Q3.	The FOSAD programme was approved on 15 December 2025	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.5. 5 Year Term (2024–2029) Legislative Programme reviewed	1.5.1 Review of the 5 Year Term (2024–2029) Legislative Programme	New indicator	New indicator	5 Year Term (2024–2029) Legislative Programme reviewed and submitted to the office of the LoGB by Q4	The reviewed Legislative Programme was submitted to the LoGB on 26 February 2026	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.6 Cluster System Improvement Plan Implemented	1.6.1 Tracking updates produced on the implementation of the CIP	No monitoring report produced on implementation of the Cluster System Improvement Plan.	2 x monitoring report produced on implementation of the Cluster System Improvement Plan.	4 x tracking updates on the implementation of the CIP	4 x tracking updates produced on the implementation of the CIP	None. Target met	None. Target met
	1.7 Cabinet AWIP items monitored	1.7.1 Number of progress updates on the AWIP items	4 x tracking reports produced on Cabinet WIP items	–	4 x progress updates on the AWIP items	4 x progress updates produced on the AWIP items	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 eCabinet invoices.

Table 4.2.2: Sub-programme expenditure

SUB-PROGRAMME NAME	2024/2025			2025/26		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Cabinet Service	53 918	27 750	26 168	78 544	78 285	259
TOTAL	53 918	27 750	26 168	78 544	78 285	259

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.



4.3 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).

Outcomes:

1. Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda-setting and directing government policy-making and implementation across all sectors.

Outcomes, outputs, output indicators, targets and actual achievements

The Presidency achieved key outputs relating to strategic content support to Principals, including the President, Deputy President, Ministers and Deputy Ministers in The Presidency, as well as the Director-General, through the development of policy briefs, advisory notes, research papers, technical analyses, reports, briefing notes, presentations, agendas and minutes. This support contributed towards informed decision-making, strengthened policy coordination and supported the implementation of government priorities through evidence-based analysis and recommendations. The support provided remained responsive to the evolving priorities and requirements of Principals, thereby contributing towards the department's outcome of strengthening policy coherence.

Implementation of SEIAS marked a decade in 2025 since its introduction by Cabinet. The purpose of SEIAS is to ensure that public policies (Bills, Regulations and White Papers) are assessed on their potential impact in line with government priorities and to minimize unintended consequences prior to their approval. SEIAS was then subjected to an independent review including conducting interviews with Policy Practitioners. The findings and recommendations will be used to inform its optimisation and modernisation process that will be implemented in the next financial year.

The SEIAS team continued to achieve outputs aimed at strengthening the institutionalisation of the SEIAS across government. During the financial year under review, 241 SEIAS reports were submitted, of which feedback was provided on 230 submissions. This achievement contributed towards improving the quality of policy and legislative development through increased

integration of socio-economic impact assessments into Bills, Regulations, Policies and Frameworks. Capacity-building and technical support were provided to departments and institutions to strengthen implementation.

The Presidency also achieved outputs relating to oversight of the implementation of the 2025 State of the Nation Address (SoNA) commitments through monitoring progress, resolving bottlenecks and providing updates to Principals in collaboration with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS). Of the 133 SoNA commitments, 27 commitments were subjected to socio-economic impact assessment to identify implementation risks and challenges. This achievement contributed towards improved oversight and strengthened coordination in support of government priorities. Challenges identified included infrastructure delivery delays, procurement and supply chain management complexities, limited departmental responsiveness and weak feasibility assessments. Corrective measures included recommendations to strengthen feasibility assessments, improve procurement systems, enhance intergovernmental coordination and improve funding alignment to support implementation.

Furthermore, The Presidency achieved progress towards strengthening evidence-based investment policy analysis through the development and piloting of the Identifying Barriers to Investment Tool (iBIT), supported by the Policy Innovation Lab at Stellenbosch University. Piloted during Quarter 3 of the 2025/26 financial year in collaboration with Wesgro and Policy and Research Services branch, the AI-enabled WhatsApp chatbot generated around 64 responses from 35 respondents across sectors and business sizes. This achievement contributed towards improving policy analysis and identifying barriers constraining investment and economic growth, thereby supporting broader government priorities relating to economic development and job creation. Key challenges identified included policy and regulatory constraints, transport and port infrastructure challenges, tax burdens and limited access to finance. The evidence generated through the pilot is expected to support reforms aimed at improving the investment climate and promoting inclusive economic opportunities for all sectors of society, including women, youth and persons with disabilities.

PRS coordinated a roundtable to validate the findings on Synthesis Evaluation of State Capacity with a special focus on the Political and Administrative Interface. The roundtable was attended by Political Heads, Accounting Officers, Think Tanks, Academia, Organised Labour, Organised Business and Civil Society. The recommendations made during the roundtable are being implemented to advance professionalisation of the public service.

Table 4.3.1: Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan

PROGRAMME 3: POLICY AND RESEARCH SERVICES									
Outcome	Output	Output indicator	Audited actual performance 2023/24	Actual achievement 2024/25	Planned annual target 2025/26	Actual achievement 2025/26	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2025/26	Reasons for deviations	
SO1: Strengthened leadership and oversight of government through strategic agenda-setting and directing government policy-making and implementation across all sectors	1.8 Strategic content support provided	1.8.1 Strategic content support provided	4 sx synthesis reports produced on strategic content support provided to the Principals	33 x activities on the strategic content support provided to the Principals	30 x strategic content support provided	48 strategic content support provided	The target was overachieved by 18	The strategic support is dependent on the nature of requests from the Principals	
	1.9 SEIAS analysis conducted and feedback provided	1.9.1 Percentage of SEIAS reports received from departments analysed and feedback provided to the respective departments	2 x assessment reports produced on received socio-economic impact assessment reports	91% of SEIAS Reports received from departments, analysed and feedback provided to the respective departments	90% of SEIAS reports received from departments analysed and feedback provided to the respective departments	94% of SEIAS reports received from departments analysed and feedback provided to the respective departments	The target was overachieved by 4%.	Most of the reports were deemed urgent and required processing through cabinet	
	1.10 SoNA commitments assessed for socio-economic impact.	1.10.1 Percentage of SoNA commitments assessed for socio-economic impact	Only 1 tracking report was produced.	36% of SoNA commitments assessed in terms of their socio-economic impact	20% of SoNA commitments assessed for socio-economic impact	20% of SoNA commitment assessed for socio-economic impact	None. Target met	None. Target met	
	1.11 Digital data collection tool for investment policy analysis and advice developed for implementation	1.11.1 Digital data collection tool for investment policy analysis and advice developed for implementation	4 x progress reports produced on the implementation of the programme of Action for Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the Public Sector	4 x progress updates produced on the implementation of the programme of Action for Digital Transformation (digitisation and digitalisation) in the public sector produced	Digital Data Collection Tool for investment policy analysis and advice developed for implementation	The digital data collection tool report and the policy briefing note were produced.	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.

Table 4.3.2: Sub-programme expenditure

SUB-PROGRAMME NAME	2024/2025			2025/2026		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Economy, Trade and Investment	13 118	13 026	92	16 663	14 509	2 154
2. Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System	6 091	6 076	15	7 140	5 674	1 466
TOTAL	19 209	19 102	107	23 803	20 183	3 260

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.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

The Presidency does not have standardised outputs and output indicators for sectors with concurrent functions. Therefore, this requirement is not applicable to The Presidency.

A large, modern stage backdrop for the 6th South Africa Investment Conference. The backdrop is white with a large black '6' and 'th' logo. The text 'SA INVESTMENT CONFERENCE' is prominently displayed in black. To the left of the main logo is a smaller logo with the text 'SOUTH AFRICA INVESTMENT CONFERENCE' and 'Invest. Partner. Prosper.' To the right is a logo with the text 'South Africa' and 'Inspiring new ways'. The stage is lit with blue and red spotlights, and a large South African flag is visible on the left. A set of white stairs with a glass railing is in the foreground.

6th SA INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

A logo consisting of a series of colored dots (red, orange, yellow, green, blue) arranged in a curved pattern.

SOUTH AFRICA
INVESTMENT CONFERENCE
Invest. Partner. Prosper.

A logo featuring the South African flag's colors (red, white, green, blue, yellow, black) in a stylized, curved arrangement.

South Africa
Inspiring new ways

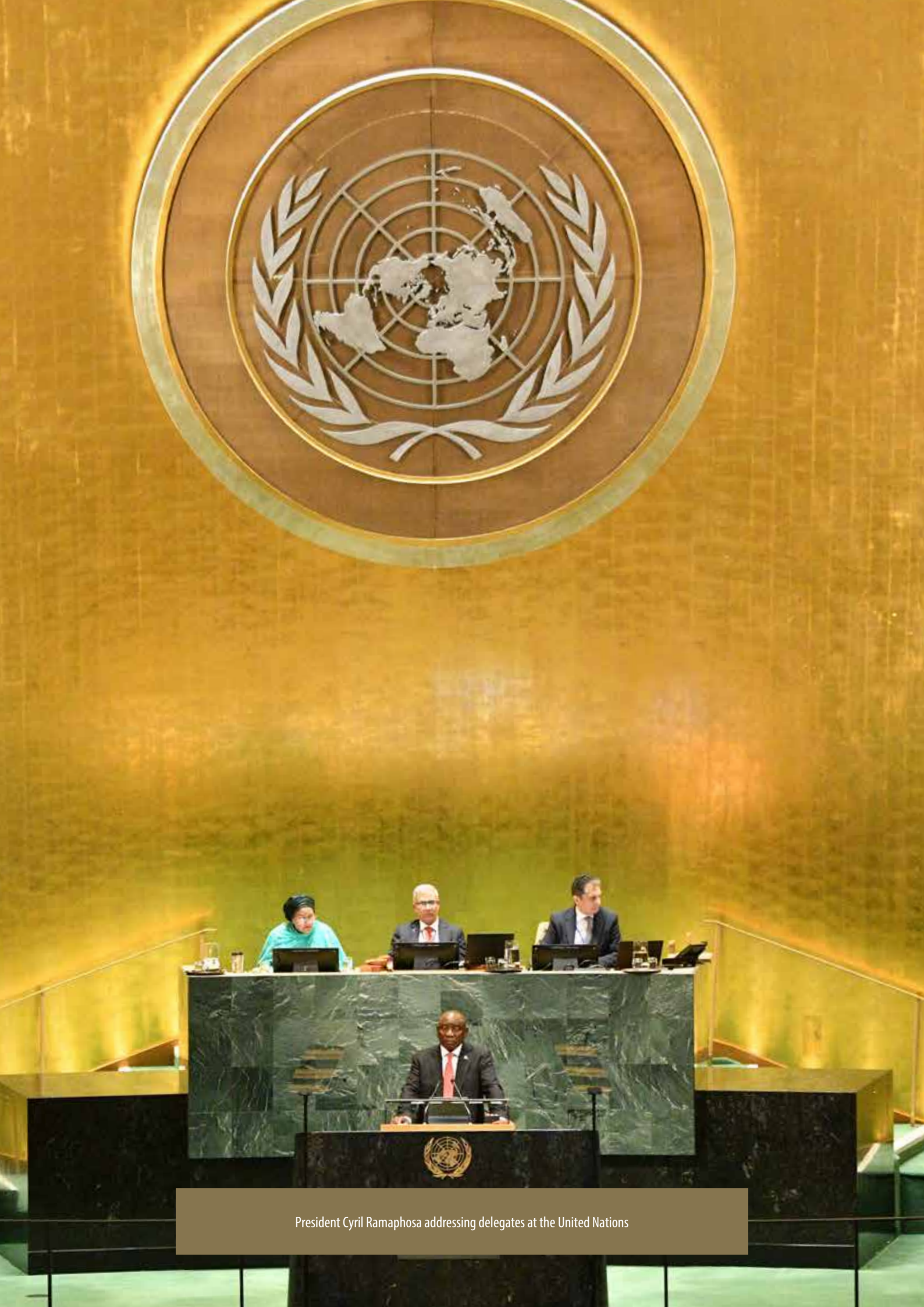
President Cyril Ramaphosa addressing delegates at the 6th South Africa Investment Conference



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President Cyril Ramaphosa addressing delegates at the United Nations

PROGRAMME OF ACTION IMPLEMENTATION TABLES

CABINET AND CABINET COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2025/26

TYPE	NUMBER
Justice Crime Prevention and Security	11
Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development	13
Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development	15
Social Protection, Community and Human Development	13
International Cooperation, Trade and Security	13
Joint meeting of all Cabinet Committees	2
Cabinet (including extended planning meetings: Makgotla)	17
Special Cabinet Meetings	3
Treasury Committee Meetings	1
TOTAL	88

FOSAD CLUSTER AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2024/25

TYPE	NUMBER
Justice Crime Prevention and Security	9
Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development	8
Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development	10
Social Protection and Community Development	10
International Cooperation, Trade and Security	10
FOSAD Manco	9
FOSAD Planning Workshops	2
TOTAL	58

EXECUTIVE ACTS OF THE PRESIDENT | APRIL 2025 – 31 MARCH 2026

PRESIDENTIAL ACTS PROCESSED IN 2025/26

TYPE	NUMBER
Foreign visits by Ministers	320
Leave of absence by Ministers	37
Foreign visits by Deputy Ministers	224
Leave of absence by Deputy Ministers	25
Acts of Parliament assented to Parliament	18
TOTAL	624

PRESIDENTIAL MINUTES PROCESSED IN 2025/26

TYPE	NUMBER
Proclamations	45
Normal pardons	33
International Agreements	55
Appointments and other Executive Acts	300
Employment of members of the Defence Force	5
TOTAL	438

**BILLS SUBMITTED AND APPROVED BY CABINET (1 APRIL 2025- 31 MARCH 2026)**

NAME OF MINISTRY	NAME OF THE BILL	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF BILL TO CABINET
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill	12 November 2025
Defence and Military Veterans	Defence Amendment Bill	15 October 2025
	Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Amendment Bill	15 October 2025
Electricity and Energy	Draft Gas Bill	5 December 2025
Employment and Labour	Employment Services Amendment Bill (ESAB)	28 May 2025
	National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) Bill	17 September 2025
	Labour Laws Amendment Bill	25 February 2026
	Labour Relations Amendment Bill	25 February 2026
Human Settlements	Prevention of Illegal Eviction (PIE) from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Amendment Bill	25 March and 1 April 2026
National Treasury	2025 Division of Revenue Bill	14 May 2025
	2025 Appropriation Bill	14 May 2025
	2025 Division of Revenue Amendment Bill	21 October 2025
	2026 Division of Revenue Bill	10 February 2026
	2026 Appropriation Bill	10 February 2026
	Special Pensions Amendment Bill	25 February 2026
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	General (Family) Laws Amendment Bill	14 May 2025
	Extradition Bill	14 May 2025
	International Co-operation in Criminal Matters Amendment Bill	14 May 2025
	South African Judicial Education Institute Amendment Bill	3 September 2025
Mineral and Petroleum Resources	Mineral Resources Development Bill	14 May 2025
Science, Technology and Innovation	Natural Scientific Professions (NSP) Bill	5 December 2025
Small Business and Development	Business Licensing Bill	3 September 2025
Social Development	Children's Amendment Bill	22 July 2025
South African Police Service	South African Police Service Amendment Bill	25 June 2025
Water and Sanitation	National Water Amendment Bill	22 July 2025
	Water Services Amendment	22 July 2025

ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES**ADVISORS TO THE PRESIDENT (1 APRIL 2025 – 31 MARCH 2026)**

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mr Steyn Speed	Political Advisor
Dr Gerhard Koornhof	Parliamentary Counsellor
Adv. Nokukhanya Jele	Legal Advisor and International Relations
Rev Zwoitwaho Nevhutalu	Social Policy/Cohesion Advisor/Stakeholder Advisor
Dr Sydney Mufamadi	National Security Advisor
Ms Donne Nicol	Advisor to the President
Mr Vincent Magwenya	Special Advisor and Spokesperson of the President
Dr Alistair Ruiters	Investment Advisor

ADVISORS TO THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mr Madala Masuku	Special Advisor
Mr Keith Khoza	Political Advisor
Mr Mukoni Ratshitanga	International Relations Advisor
Mr Thulani Mdakane	Special Advisor
Ms Gadija Brown	Economic Advisor



His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa welcomes His Excellency President Volodymyr Zelenskyy of Ukraine at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on an Official Visit to South Africa



Deputy President Shipokosa Paulus Mashatile of the Republic of South Africa receives a courtesy visit from the Ambassador of the Russian Federation to South Africa, His Excellency Mr Roman Ambarov

INCOMING AND OUTGOING INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL VISITS (1 APRIL 2025 – 31 MARCH 2026)

DATE	PLACE	TYPE OF VISIT
23 April 2025	Maseru, Lesotho	Working Visit to Maseru, Lesotho, to Co-Chair the Second Session of the Bi-National Commission (BNC)
24 April 2025	Union Buildings, Pretoria	Ukraine Official Visit to South Africa
11 May 2025	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Working Visit to Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
17 June 2025	Canada	G7 Leaders' Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, Canada
19 – 22 May 2025	Washington DC	Working Visit to Washington DC
6 – 7 July 2025	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	XVII BRICS Summit
5 July 2025	Union Buildings, Pretoria	Austria State Visit to South Africa. The visit also included a SA – Austria Business Forum
13 – 15 August 2025	Cape Town International Convention Centre (CTICC)	African Union-Africa Water Investment Programme (AU-AIP) Water Summit
17 August 2025	Antananarivo in the Republic of Madagascar	45 th Ordinary Summit of Southern African Development Community (SADC) Heads of State and Government
20 – 22 August 2025	Tokyo, Japan	9 th Tokyo International Conference on African Development Summit (TICAD9)
29 August 2025	Harare, Zimbabwe	Official Opening of the Zimbabwe Agricultural Show
22 – 25 September 2025	New York, United States of America	80 th UN General Assembly
8 October 2025	Ireland	State Visit to Ireland
9 October 2025	Brussels, Belgium	Working Visit to Brussels (attend the Global Gateway Forum and also address the EU Parliament in Brussels, Belgium)
22 – 23 October 2025	Indonesia	State Visit to Indonesia
23 – 24 October 2025	Vietnam	State Visit to Vietnam
25 – 28 October 2025	Malaysia	Working Visit to Malaysia
28 – 30 October 2025	Switzerland	State Visit Switzerland
24 – 25 November 2025	Luanda, Angola	7 th African Union-European Union Summit
18 – 20 November 2025	Ekurhuleni, Gauteng Province	G20 Social Summit
20 November 2025	Sandton Convention Centre	Meeting with the European Union Leaders Summit on the margins of G20 Summit. (South Africa–EU Summit)
20 November 2025	Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg	South Africa–European Union Trilateral Leaders' Meeting
7 November 2025	Rome, Italy	Working Visit to the Italy, Holy See
2 – 3 December 2025	Mozambique	Working Visit to Mozambique. 4 th South Africa-Mozambique Bi-National Commission (BNC)
12 – 13 January 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Official visit to the United Arab Emirates
14 – 15 February 2026	Addis Ababa	39 th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of States and Government Session
9 – 10 March 2026	Brazil	State Visit to Brazil

INTERNATIONAL VISITS/ENGAGEMENTS INVOLVING THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT (1 APRIL 2025 – 31 MARCH 2026)

DATE	PLACE	TYPE OF VISIT/ENGAGEMENT
17 April 2025	Pretoria, South Africa	Courtesy Meeting with the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
29 April 2025	Pretoria, South Africa	T20 Africa High-Level Dialogue
30 April 2025	Pretoria, South Africa	Courtesy call by the Russian Ambassador Roman Ambarov
13 May 2025	Durban, South Africa	Africa's Travel Indaba
21 – 23 May 2025	Paris, France	France Working Visit
18 – 21 June 2025	Moscow and St Petersburg, Russia	Russia Working Visit
25 June 2025	Maputo, Mozambique	Mozambique Official Visit
14 – 18 July 2025	Beijing, China	China Working Visit
24 July 2025	Johannesburg, South Africa	Inaugural Global SME Ministerial Meeting
21 August 2025	Johannesburg, South Africa	Courtesy Meeting by the Ambassador of Palestine in South Africa
6 – 7 October 2025	Dakar, Senegal	Working Visit to Senegal: 2025 Edition of the Invest in Senegal Forum
8 – 9 October 2025	Juba, South Sudan	Working Visit to South Sudan
15 – 17 October 2025	Ankara and Istanbul, Türkiye	Inaugural Türkiye-SA BNC and 5 th Türkiye-Africa Business Forum
6 November 2025	Cape Town, South Africa	Courtesy Meeting between Deputy President Mashatle and Singapore Minister of Health, Mr Ong Ye Kung
20 November 2025	Pretoria, South Africa	Meeting between Deputy President Mashatle and VISA Executives
21 November 2025	Johannesburg, South Africa	South Africa-Vietnam Business Forum
21 November 2025	Johannesburg, South Africa	Bilateral Meeting between Deputy President Mashatle and Vice President of Zimbabwe, Hon Chiwenga
21 November 2025	Pretoria, South Africa	SA-France Business Council
22 – 23 November 2025	Johannesburg, South Africa	G20 Leaders' Summit
23 November 2025	Johannesburg, South Africa	Courtesy Meeting between Deputy President Mashatle and Premier Li Qiang of the People's Republic of China
26 November 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	Bilateral Meeting between Deputy President Mashatle and the Prime Minister of Finland, Mr Petteri Orpo
29 November 2025	Pretoria, South Africa	48 th Commemoration of the UN International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
9 December 2025	Johannesburg, South Africa	Courtesy Call by Ms Adut Salva Kiir, Senior Presidential Envoy for Special Programmes of the Republic of South Sudan
13 February 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	Meeting between Deputy President Mashatle and ICRC Regional Director for Africa
20 March 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	Meeting between Deputy President Mashatle and President Salva Kiir Mayardit and Ms Adut Salva Kiir, Senior Presidential Envoy for Special Programmes of the Republic of South Sudan
26 March 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	9 th South Africa-China Bi-National Commission Plenary
27 March 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	South Africa-China Economic and Trade Forum



LETTERS OF CREDENCE/COMMISSION PRESENTED (APRIL 2025- MARCH 2026)

COUNTRY	NAME OF HEAD OF MISSION
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	HE Mr Ali Achoui
Republic of Chile	HE Mr Hugo Ignacio Llanos Mardones
Kingdom of Spain	HE Mr José Manuel Pascual García
Republic of Ecuador	HE Mr Manuel Mauricio Montalvo Samaniego
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	HE Mr Malik Muhammad Farooq
Kingdom of Thailand	HE Mr Ekapol Poolpipat
Democratic Republic of Congo	HE Mr John Kalunga Nyakeru
Republic of Serbia	HE Mr Saša Mart
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	HE Air Chief Marshal Udeni
Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Priyadarshana Rajapaksa
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	HE Mr Amedi Camara
Republic of Argentina	HE Mr Raúl Santiago Ailan
Republic of Sierra Leone	HE Mr Harold Bundu Saffa
Republic of Uzbekistan	HE Dr Ashraf Khodjaev
Republic of Liberia	HE Mr George S.W Patten (Sr)
Kingdom of Sweden	HE Ms Anna-Karin Eneström
Republic of the Sudan	HE Mr Osman Abufatima Adam Mohammed
Republic of Tajikistan	HE Mr Mirzozoda Parviz Murodali
Republic of Zambia	HE Ms Grace Mutembo

DECLARED SPECIAL PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL FUNERALS DURING THE 2025-26 FINANCIAL YEAR

NAME OF THE DECEASED PERSON	DATE OF DEMISE	PROVINCE	FUNERAL CATEGORY
Mr Joe Letakgomo	2 February 2026	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Hosi Dr Phyllia Tinyiko Lwandlamuni Nwamitwa II	9 February 2026	Limpopo	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Bishop John Bolana	3 February 2026	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Dr Diana Ferrus	30 January 2026	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Ms Dikeledi Magadzi	28 December 2025	Limpopo	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Wilson Macozana	25 December 2025	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Ms Lusanda Dumke	16 December 2025	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Titus Magashe Mafolo	11 December 2025	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Ms Promise Sibongile Imelda Khumalo	22 November 2025	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Sunny Girja Singh	20 November 2025	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Ms Sharna Gail Fernandez	15 November 2025	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Ms Mantombazana Gertrude Winifred Botha	8 November 2025	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Rev Moruti Maphatsoe	7 November 2025	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Todd Matshikiza	Repatriated from Lusaka, Zambia in October 2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Ms Florence Mophosho	Repatriated from Lusaka, Zambia in October 2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Ms Theresa Solomon	7 July 2025	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Veli Mahlangu	3 July 2025	Mpumalanga	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mrs Aurelia Nomazotsho Gqabi	12 June 2025	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Justice Clement Temba Sangoni	9 June 2025	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Major General (Retired) Andre Lincoln	2 June 2025	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Boy Adolphus Mvemve	Repatriated from Lusaka, Zambia in October 2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Dr Tshenuwani Farisani	29 May 2025	Limpopo	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Amb. Ratubatsi Super Moloi	5 May 2025	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Simon Rantao	29 April 2025	North West	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Adv. Dumalisile Nokwe	Repatriated from Lusaka, Zambia in October 2024	Gauteng	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Mr Mbulelo Mbiko	22 April 2025	Western Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral
Amb. Zolani Mtshotshisa	18 April 2025	Eastern Cape	Special Provincial Official Funeral



Minister in The Presidency, Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni receiving members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations



Deputy Minister in The Presidency, Nonceba Mhlauli, host a successful Career Expo at Kaalfontein High School

DECLARED SPECIAL OFFICIAL FUNERALS DURING THE 2025-26 FINANCIAL YEAR

NAME OF THE DECEASED PERSON	DATE OF DEMISE	PROVINCE	FUNERAL CATEGORY
Mr Mosioua Lekota	4 March 2026	Free State	Special Official funeral Category 2
Ambassador Emmanuel Nkosenathi Mthethwa	29 September 2025	KwaZulu-Natal	Special Official funeral Category 2
Ambassador Mninwa Johannes Mahlangu	24 August 2025	Mpumalanga	Special Official funeral Category 2
Mama Gertrude Shope	22 May 2025	Gauteng	Special Official funeral Category 1

DECLARED STATE OFFICIAL FUNERALS DURING THE 2025-26 FINANCIAL YEAR

NAME OF THE DECEASED PERSON	DATE OF DEMISE	PROVINCE	FUNERAL CATEGORY
Former Deputy President David Dabede Mabuza	3 July 2025	Mpumalanga	State funeral Category 2



Deputy Minister in The Presidency, Kenny Morolong, addresses the Southern African Development Community (SADC) 2025 Media Awards at the GCIS Head Office

I. INTRODUCTION

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the overall management of Strategic and Operational risks, promoting a vigorous ethics culture, ensuring that The Presidency is resilient, has and maintains systems of Business Continuity Management. Compliance Management and good governance practices are part and parcel of the inherent responsibilities of the Accounting Officer as commissioned in section 38 (1) (a)(i) of the Public Financial Management Act.

The Strategic Risk environment of The Presidency has two components namely the Enterprise Risk environment, focusing on matters that could negatively impact the achievement of enterprise-wide strategic outcomes, and the Country Risk environment that focus on strategic outcomes that are transversal in nature and the mitigation of any identified risks at a country level.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

It was indicated in the previous financial year that The Presidency adopted the three lines of defence (3LOD) model as part of its combined assurance model. The Presidency has since moved away from the Three Lines of Defence model to a Five Lines of Defence model to better enhance its combined assurance approach and ensure clear delegation of responsibilities and the management of risks.

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

Top Management

Top Management has overall responsibility to ensure that appropriate risk management and internal control systems that are designed to identify, mitigate and manage risks which may impact the achievement of set objectives, are in place. The guidance from Top Management led to the creation of the Country Risk Register to distinguish between Enterprise Risks and Country Risks. Programme Managers (Branch Heads) acknowledge ownership of strategic risks and approve risk mitigation plans for risks residing within their respective Branches.

3. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee (AC)

The Audit Committee 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. During the year under review, the Audit Committee provided strategic guidance to the Risk Management function on matters such as improvement of Key Risk Indicators and strengthening Business Continuity Management measures.

Risk Management Committee (RMC)

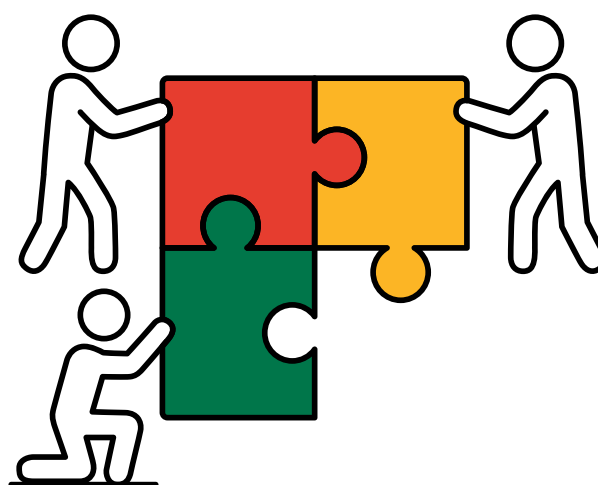
The Accounting Officer has delegated the responsibilities of overseeing the risk management functions to the Risk Management Committee (RMC). The Committee adds value to The Presidency by identifying areas of weaknesses within the organisation which may prevent The Presidency from achieving its strategic 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 management process.

Management Committee (MANCO)

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. In terms of the combined assurance framework, MANCO is a level one management committee that assesses operational and management responsibilities of the Risk Management function.

Enterprise Risk Register

The Enterprise Risk Register is inward looking and focuses on strategic risks that could negatively affect the achievement of strategic outcomes for the financial year. The Enterprise Risk Register has a total of 10 risks weighted against 3 strategic outcomes (objectives). The three (3) risks with a **high-residual rating** are the following:



Exposure to information security = 16
Inability to respond appropriately to unexpected, major disruption of critical operations = 16
Inadequate Change Management = 16



Common to all three risks is that they all focus on People, Process and Tools. The mitigation of the risks relies on People's behavioural patterns, Process to be repeatable and Tools for the effective mitigation of the identified risks.

Country Risk Register

The Country Risk Register has a total of 14 identified risks. In Quarter four of the 2025/26 financial year, positive movement was recorded in 2 of the identified risks. The first risk is: *Inadequate capacity of the implementing departments and agencies to implement agreed/set objectives*. Strengthening of support will enhance the identified controls and assist towards the mitigation of this risk.

The second positive movement pertains to the risk: *Inadequate planning*. The mitigation of this risk requires a clear strategy on international engagements, supported by all transversal departments and Ministries as key stakeholders.

4. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Ethics Committee is chaired by the Accounting Officer in his capacity as the Ethics Champion in The Presidency. The Committee consist of eight members and provides insightful inputs in the ethics programme of The Presidency and in building an ethical culture in The Presidency.

In the period under review, the Committee approved the Fraud Risk Register as well as the Ethics Risk Register. A session was held during the financial year to discuss specific fraud risks emanating from the Fraud Risk Register, and to understand the root causes and formulate strategies to mitigate the fraud risks. This set the tone and the high standard The Presidency views fraud risks.

The Fraud Prevention and Ethics Management Strategy adopted by the Committee has four pillars namely Prevention, Detection, Deterrence and Investigation.

With respect to prevention, the Committee adopted several administrative controls as preventative measures such as the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy, Conflict of Interest Policy, Code of Conduct Policy, Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships Policy.

In relation to Detection, the Committee adopted a Whistle-Blowing Policy in terms of which, the Committee reviews a Whistle Blowing Incident Report on a quarterly basis, and the Ethics Office reports to the Ethics Committee on findings pertaining to Remunerative Work Outside the Public Service. Awareness sessions are also conducted to raise awareness on fraud identification, detection and mitigation. The Committee is also informed on the outcomes of lifestyle audits conducted internally.

For Deterrence, the financial disclosure process for SMS and non-SMS members and awareness workshops on Fraud and Corruption are key activities of the strategy which are monitored by the Ethics Committee. In the application for Outside Remunerative Work as

well as the declaration of gifts, donations and sponsorships to the Accounting Officer, a Conflict-of-Interest Analysis is conducted to deter any Actual, Potential and Real Conflict of Interest.

The last component of the strategy Involves Investigations. For matters such as grievances and allegations of fraud, investigations are either conducted internally via the Ethics Office or by Labour Relations. Incidences of irregular expenditure are investigated by the Loss Control Committee as per the Irregular Expenditure Framework. The reports are collated and presented to the Ethics Committee as key risk indicators in assessment of the ethical culture of The Presidency.

5. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

To combat potential Conflict of Interest, the mandatory financial disclosures for all SMS were undertaken while Lifestyle Audits were conducted for designated SMS members. In addition, financial disclosures were required and Lifestyle Audits conducted, for designated non-SMS members. The administrative controls utilised to execute this function are the Conflict-of-Interest Policy, the Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships Policy, the Code of Conduct Policy, the Remunerative Work Outside the Public Service Policy, and the Compliance Policy.

As indicated above, officials apply for permission to engage in remunerative work outside the public service, in compliance to section 30 of the Public Service Act. Applications are submitted to the Ethics Office which undertakes a conflict of interest analysis to determine actual, potential and perceived conflicts of interest. For each application, a memorandum is prepared for the approval authority, either recommending approval or no approval based on a conflict of interest analysis.

6. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct Policy was communicated to all employees at the beginning of the calendar year and all employees were required to familiarise themselves with its contents. The Code of Conduct is also presented at all Induction Workshops for new staff in The Presidency. The Ethics Office actively engages Presidency staff on the Code of Conduct, the latest being through a survey type electronic signed submission process.

Breaches of the Code of Conduct are 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.

7. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Presidency is committed to creating a working environment that is healthy and safe for 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 with the Act and other legislative requirement are:

- 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 is continually reviewed, and is made up of the following:
 - Occupational Health and Safety Structure established:
 - Appointment of 16 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 Safety, Health, Environment, Risk, and Quality 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.
- Liaise with different stakeholders such as, the Department of Employment and Labour, Municipalities and the Department of Public Service and Administration pertaining to legal compliance and requirements.
- Development and review of Standard/Safe Work Procedures to prevent exposure against and transmission of workplace illnesses and injuries.
- Ensure consultation between employers, organised labour and employees through Committee meetings and other consultative engagements.
- Ensure the provision of necessary Personal Protective Equipment/clothing where required.

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 through the following:
 - Provision and maintenance of a safe working and conducive environment by conducting inspections and engaging external stakeholders such as the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure and Municipalities to ensure compliance.
- Accidents at the workplace are dealt with, according to the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 130 of 1993.

8. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

The Oversight Committee on The Presidency was formally established and constituted at the close of the previous financial year, with a mandate to oversee the budget and operations of The Presidency in accordance with applicable legislation, established rules, and delegated executive functions.

During the reporting period, no meetings of the Oversight Committee were convened. The inaugural engagement between the Committee and The Presidency was held only on 8 May 2026, which falls outside the year under review. The meeting primarily served as an induction, providing members with a clearer orientation on the mandate and work of The Presidency.

9. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There are no SCOPA resolutions.

10. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

There is a material finding on compliance raised by the Auditor-General in the 2025/6 financial year.



11. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Internal Control Unit provides independent assurance to the Chief Financial Officer on the effectiveness of internal controls relating to financial reporting, operational efficiency and effectiveness, and compliance with applicable legislation, regulations, and policies. The Unit monitors adherence to internal control measures to ensure that risks are identified and addressed timeously, while assisting management through the continuous evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment. It also promotes compliance with Financial Management, and Supply Chain Management prescripts to support the achievement of the department's strategic objectives.

The Unit is responsible for maintaining registers of irregular expenditure as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure. It conducts assessments to identify, verify, and investigate potential cases of non-compliance. Confirmed cases are referred to the Loss Control Committee for consideration and determination in accordance with the approved framework. Following the Committee's deliberations, detailed reports containing findings and recommendations are submitted to the Accounting Officer to support informed decision-making. The Unit records all confirmed instances of non-compliance and recommends improvements to strengthen the internal control environment where weaknesses are identified. The Unit reviews payments to ensure compliance with applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.

The Internal Control Unit coordinates audit activities arising from the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) audit process by consolidating, monitoring, and reporting on audit action plans developed in response to findings contained in the audit report and management report. Acting as the central liaison between the department and AGSA, the Unit facilitates effective communication and coordination throughout the audit process, ensuring that audits are completed within prescribed legislative timeframes. The Unit monitors the implementation of corrective actions, tracks progress on the resolution of audit findings and internal control deficiencies, and reports regularly to Management to ensure timely intervention and continuous improvement in governance, risk management, and compliance.

12. INTERNAL AUDIT

Purpose 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 to maintain effective internal controls and achieve 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 is aligned with The Presidency's vision of "National unity, prosperity for all, and a state that cares and works," and underscores IAF's commitment to supporting good governance, accountability, and organisational performance through the delivery of independent and objective assurance and advisory services.

Governance and Reporting Structure

The IAF operates under the oversight of the Audit Committee (AC). It reports functionally to the AC and administratively to the Accounting Officer. In accordance with its approved Internal Audit Charter, the IAF has unrestricted access to all functions, records, assets, and personnel necessary to fulfil its mandate. The Function maintains its independence and objectivity in the execution of its assurance and advisory services.

Charter and Methodology

An Internal Audit Charter, which defines the purpose, scope, accountability, independence, responsibilities, and authority of the IAF, was developed to support the requirements of section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the PFMA, Treasury Regulation 3.2.9, and the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS). The Charter was approved by the AC and accepted by the Accounting Officer.

During the year under review, the IAF methodology was reviewed and updated to align with the structural and foundational changes introduced by the GIAS, which became effective in January 2025. The IAF applies a risk-based approach, consistent with the PFMA and GIAS, to develop and execute its approved Internal Audit Plan.

Internal Audit Modality and Staffing

The IAF operates through a co-sourcing model, with assurance services delivered through a combination of in-house resources, specialist support from a co-sourced partner, and blended audit teams. The approved establishment comprises four positions, of which one Senior Internal Auditor position remained vacant during the year. Resource availability and capacity considerations were considered in the development of the Annual Internal Audit Plan.

During the year under review, the department experienced a leadership transition within the IAF following the retirement of the CAE on 31 July 2025 after 16 years of service. A new CAE was appointed with effect from 1 October 2025. The appointment of a co-sourced partner in October 2025 and an Audit Manager in March 2026 further strengthened the capacity of the Function and enhanced its ability to deliver assurance services.

While these additional resources were available only during the latter part of the financial year, they contributed positively to the delivery of the approved audit plan. The strengthened resourcing model provides a solid foundation for the IAF to continue delivering independent, risk-based assurance and advisory services in support of the department's governance, risk management, and internal control objectives.

Training and Professional Development

The IAF is committed to maintaining and enhancing the competence of its staff through continuous professional development (CPD). An annual training plan was developed to support the development of knowledge, skills, and professional competencies required to effectively deliver on the IAF's mandate. During the year under review, staff participated in various CPD activities, and The Presidency continued to support professional development through the funding of membership fees for the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme

The Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP) supports the continuous improvement of the IAF's effectiveness, efficiency, and conformance with professional standards. A QAIP was implemented during the reporting year, incorporating ongoing internal assessments and improvement actions arising from the 2023 External Quality Assessment. Progress against the QAIP and related improvement initiatives was monitored and reported to the AC on a quarterly basis.

Stakeholder Engagement

The IAF recognises the importance of maintaining strong and collaborative relationships with its stakeholders. Ongoing engagement with stakeholders supports the identification of emerging risks, informs the audit planning process, and enhances the relevance and value of assurance and advisory services provided by the IAF.

Key stakeholders of the IAF include the AC, the Accounting Officer, senior and operational management, the Chief Financial Officer, the Auditor-General of South Africa, and other assurance providers such as Risk Management, the Strategy Unit, and Internal Control in support of the Combined Assurance Model.

Audit Planning and Execution

In compliance with Treasury Regulation 3.2.7, the IAF reviewed the rolling three-year Strategic Internal Audit Plan and developed a risk-based Annual Internal Audit Plan for the 2025/26 financial year. The AC approved the plan in October 2025 following the appointment of the new CAE and co-sourced partner.

The approved plan comprised thirteen assurance and advisory engagements covering IT governance, cyber security maturity

assessment, systems application controls, business continuity management strategy, employee pay progression, review of financial statements and quarterly performance information, asset management, subsistence and travel, and monitoring of management action plans of prior internal and external audit reports. Although the plan was approved during the latter part of the financial year, all planned engagements were completed, resulting in a 100 percent achievement of the approved Annual Internal Audit Plan.

No ad-hoc audit engagements were undertaken during the year under review.

Value Add

In addition to providing independent assurance, the IAF continued to add value through advisory services and constructive recommendations aimed at improving governance, risk management, internal controls, and operational effectiveness. During the year under review, management sought advice from Internal Audit on matters including the review of the draft 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan and an assessment of petty cash procurement transactions for compliance with applicable policies, regulations, and prescripts. The IAF's recommendations assisted management in strengthening processes and enhancing compliance.

Limitations

The IAF experienced no restrictions in the execution of its mandate during the year under review. Unrestricted access was granted to all systems, records, information, assets, and personnel required to perform its assurance and advisory activities.

13. AUDIT COMMITTEE

Purpose and Mandate

The Audit Committee 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.

Independence

The AC operated independently and objectively throughout the 2025/26 financial year. All five members are external to the department and are not involved in its day-to-day operations. The Committee maintains a process for the declaration of members' interests at each meeting and all members remained free from any actual or perceived conflicts of interests. Therefore, the Committee discharged its responsibilities with integrity, objectivity, and due professional care.



Protecting the Independence of the Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit operated in accordance with its approved Internal Audit Charter and reported functionally to the AC. The Chairperson of the AC is involved in the Chief Audit Executive's (CAE) annual performance agreement, assessments and approval of the updated CAE's job description. The Committee provided oversight and direction to the Internal Audit Function and ensured that the Chief Audit Executive and Internal Audit personnel remained independent and were not assigned management responsibilities that could impair their objectivity, except for work related to the Internal Audit Function.

Performance against statutory duties

The AC discharged its statutory responsibilities effectively during the 2025/26 financial year in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA, applicable Treasury Regulations, and its approved 2025/26 Audit Committee Charter. The Charter was approved by the Accounting Officer and accepted by the AC. The Committee fulfilled its oversight role by providing independent advice and assurance on governance, risk management, internal control, financial and performance reporting and compliance matters.

Combined Assurance

Combined Assurance remains a standing agenda item at Audit Committee meetings. During the year, the Combined Assurance Framework was reviewed and approved to ensure alignment with applicable corporate governance principles and frameworks. The approved framework subsequently informed the development and implementation of the Combined Assurance Plan, enhancing the coordination of assurance activities across the organisation.

Resolution of Audit Committee Recommendations

Audit Committee recommendations are regularly monitored through the "Matters Arising" agenda item at each meeting, ensuring that agreed actions are implemented, progress is tracked, and outstanding matters are resolved in a timely manner.

Audit Committee Performance Evaluation

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 2025/26 assessment confirmed that the AC is operating effectively across areas of its mandate, including financial oversight, audit coordination, risk management, governance processes, and communication. The results demonstrate an effective committee that provide independent oversight, promotes sound governance practices, and remains aligned with legislative requirements.

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 formal meetings, and special meetings as may be required. Nine meetings were held during 2025/26 financial year. The information on attendance per member is provided below in tabular form.

Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation (e.g. SAICA, IIA, IOD(SA))	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2025/2026		Has the AC member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes/No)	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period (whether in the public sector or not)	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period, e.g. Boards, Risk Committee, IT Committee, etc, whether in this or any other institution(s)
			Start Date	End Date	Ordinary Meetings	Special Meetings				
Mr George Higgins (Chairperson)	- BCom - BCom Honours - CA (SA) - Registered Auditor	IRBA SAICA	May 2023	May 2026	6	3	Yes	No	8	0
Ms Ulandi Exner	- BCom Informatics - Certified Information System Auditor - Certified in Risk and Information System - Control Certified Information Systems Security Professional - Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer - Certified in Governance of Enterprise IT - MPhil IT Governance	ISC2 ISACA IITPSA Institute of Directors SA	April 2024	March 2027	6	3	Yes	No	4	2

Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation (e.g. SAICA, IIA, IOD(SA))	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2025/2026		Has the AC member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes/No)	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period (whether in the public sector or not)	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period, e.g. Boards, Risk Committee, IT Committee, etc, whether in this or any other institution(s)
			Start Date	End Date	Ordinary Meetings	Special Meetings				
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	6	3	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	IIASA Ethics Institute	April 2024	March 2027	6	3	Yes	Yes	2	0
Ms Lungelwa Songqishe	• BCom Accounting Science • Masters Business Administration • Certificate: Corporate Governance • Certificate: Program in Labour Relations and Leadership • Higher Level Leadership and Management Development • Certificate: Municipal Executive Financial Management	IRMSA	February 2026	January 2029	0	1	Yes	No	3	0

Audit Committee Remuneration

Audit Committee members are remunerated in accordance with the rates prescribed by the National Treasury. Remuneration comprises a fee for attendance at AC meetings, compensation for preparation time, and reimbursement of actual travel expenses at the prescribed government rate.

Two of the five AC members are employees of organs of state and have obtained the necessary approvals to serve on the Committee and receive remuneration. During the year under review, total remuneration paid to AC members amounted to R333 642.00. All claims were processed and settled within 30 days in compliance with Treasury Regulation 8.3.4.

14. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee herewith presents its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, 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 – 2025/26

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 Meeting 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 nine times during the year with six being ordinary meetings and the remainder special meetings. For more information please refer to the Audit Committee Composition and Meeting Attendance section in the annual report where more detail is included.



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 notes that the controls related to year-end processing and reconciliation requires improvement to ensure that all assets and liabilities of The Presidency are accurately recorded in the financial statements.

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.

Internal Technology Control Environment

The Audit Committee oversaw the Information Technology control environment, noting that while governance structures are established, internal audit and a Cybersecurity Maturity Assessment (ML2 – Developing) highlighted weaknesses in cybersecurity governance, backup and recovery, change and service management, third party oversight, ICT capacity, | and awareness.

Management has been directed to implement corrective actions, strengthen resilience, continuity, and data protection, and reinforce governance structures such as the ICT Steering and Risk Committees. Executive support for ICT's digital transformation is essential, and disaster recovery must align with the broader business continuity plan. The Committee acknowledges ICT management's efforts under resource constraints, supported by internal and external audit assurance.

Follow Up on Audit Findings

The Audit Committee monitored management's progress in addressing audit findings raised by both the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) and the Internal Audit function. The Committee required management to prepare action plans with clear timelines, responsible officials, and measurable outcomes. Progress reports were tabled at each quarterly meeting, and the Committee tracked the closure of findings to ensure accountability.

- **AGSA Findings:** All significant matters raised in the prior audit report were addressed, with corrective actions implemented. The Committee verified that weaknesses in year end reconciliations and ICT controls were being resolved.

- **Internal Audit Findings:** Recommendations from internal audit reviews were followed up, and management provided evidence of corrective measures.
- **Management Accountability:** The Committee emphasised that unresolved findings must be reported back until closure, and corrective actions are embedded into operational processes.

The Audit Committee is satisfied that management has demonstrated commitment to resolving audit findings and that the majority of prior year issues have been closed. Remaining matters are being monitored closely, with deadlines set for completion in the next reporting cycle.

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 results of an Internal Audit review on Business Continuity Strategy indicated that Business Continuity systems are not yet operating as a fully effective system of internal control. The Audit Committee notes the appointment of the independent Risk Committee Chairperson during the year and look forward to the guidance that she will provide to the Risk Management function as a whole.

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, a new Chief Audit Executive was appointed together with the co-sourced partner. This ensured that assurance efforts were put in place to assure the key risk areas of The Presidency.

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 is overall satisfied with the Finance Function. Notwithstanding the assessment, the Audit Committee notes that improvements are required in the area of robust regular financial reporting to ensure that all matters required by the Modified Cash Basis of Accounting and the PFMA are reported accurately, timely, completely and valid.

Compliance with laws and regulations

The Audit Committee evaluated managements controls for compliance with all material laws and regulations which impact on the financial statements and performance report. Management have reported the incurrence of irregular expenditure in the Financial Statements, the AGSA have reported this matter

has material non-compliance. It is important that controls and processes are implemented to address the incurrence and prevent irregular expenditure going forward.

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 is pleased that there is an unqualified report on the financial statements, with no findings on the performance report, however, the non-compliance paragraph as highlighted by the AGSA is noted and will be monitored to ensure that management have implemented controls to prevent repeat.

George Higgins
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
The Presidency
Date: 7 August 2026

14. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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 (INCLUDE A DISCUSSION ON YOUR RESPONSE AND INDICATE WHAT MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO COMPLY)
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 to 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, aligned to the specific goals targeting empowerment of Women, Youth and People with Disability (PWD).
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not Applicable to The Presidency
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	Not Applicable to The Presidency
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	Not Applicable to The Presidency







Deputy President Paul Mashatile conducts a site visit at the SUEZ Global Waste Management Company

I. INTRODUCTION

The Presidency Human Resources Management & Development (HRM&D) plays an important role in providing support to the Department's quest to achieve its strategic objectives. The HRM&D function ensures that it attracts, develops, motivates, and retains a skilled and committed workforce. To this end, the Department has invested time and effort into finalising the macro-organisational structure and the conducting of a comprehensive skills audit exercise. The Presidency remains committed to creating an inclusive, safe and high performing work environment for its employees; and also ensure that employees are treated as the Department's most valuable assets.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

In the 2025-2026 reporting period, the HRM&D function focused on finalising consultations on the fit-for-purpose macro-organizational structure, worked on strengthening learning and development, enhanced employee engagement, and promoting diversity and inclusion initiatives. The Presidency has started with the Skills Audit project which is aimed at assessing the skills and competencies in the Department, with the objective of identifying gaps and aligning workforce capabilities with the organisation's objectives. In its quest to increase the number of people with disabilities (PWDs) and women in SMS positions, the Department has initiated strategies to attract people from these groups, targeting 3 percent PWDs and 50 percent women in SMS by the end of the 2026/27 financial year. The benchmarking exercise with various government entities has delayed the implementation of the Employee Value Proposition (EVP). The implementation of the EVP has thus been postponed until the benchmarking and consultation processes are concluded.

Employee health, safety and well-being of the employees remain a key priority for The Presidency. The Department is committed to helping employees maintain a healthy work-life balance- particularly through the implementation of extra-mural activities that support employees' physical, mental, and emotional well-being. In line with the new direction of a fit-for-purpose Presidency, the HRM&D function remains dedicated to building a resilient, diverse, committed, and future-ready workforce that supports operational excellence.

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

The Total Expenditure for Administration, Policy and Research Services and Executive Support- including Goods & Services is R736 740 000.00. A figure represented under Total Expenditure in Table 3.1.1. A 14.9 percent increase from the 2024/2025 figure of R645 755 000.00. The R422 511 000.00 in Table 3.1.1 is the Personnel Expenditure for the year- an increase by approximately 6.38 percent from the R397 183 000.00 in the last reporting cycle, and excludes the Principals. An amount of R2 846 000.00 was used for training and bursaries. An increase from last year's R2 634 000.00.

In Table 3.1.3 and 3.1.4: The figure of R270 140 million is for the salaries paid in the year and excludes all other payments (overtime, medical aid, HOA). The figure is R422 511 000.00 when everything is included. The cost of overtime for the year jumped from R15.7 to R18.4 million. Corporate Management (Households and Facilities, SCM, IT, Events, HR, Internal Security) is where most of the overtime work is performed.

The vacancy rate decreased slight from 27 percent in the 2024/25 reporting period to 26 percent in this reporting period. The PRS Branch is leading in vacancy percentage; and with the advertisement of the Head: PRS position and other posts, there are plans to fill all funded posts in the branch by the end of the 2026/27 financial year. The Department has 85 SMS posts on the Establishment- of which 64 are filled; and the vacancy rate for SMS stands at 25 percent.

There were 495 employees beginning of April 2025. 42 appointments made and 23 terminations. Terminations included: 10 resignations, 6 contract expiry, 4 retirements, 1 Discharged due to ill-health, 1 death, 1 transfer out. No Employee Initiated Severance Packages were granted during the reporting period; and 485 employees were assessed in the 2024/25 performance cycle; and 271 employees who were eligible for pay progression were progressed to the next salary notches effective from April 2025 and July 2025.

The Department has only 9 people with disabilities (PWDs), moving from 11 in the 2024/25 cycle. No appointments of PWDs were made in this reporting period, a state the Department is working on changing through targeted recruitment interventions in the 2026/27 financial year. 183 employees attended training and development initiatives- with a high number of recipients being females. In line with Chapter 4 of SMS Handbook, 64 SMS members were required to submit their 2025/2026 performance agreements by the 31st May 2025. 55 SMS members submitted their performance agreements within the stipulated deadline of 31 May 2024; which is 89 percent of SMS in The Presidency. There are no foreign workers that were employed in the Department in the period under review.

A total of 1526 days were utilised for sick leave by 212 employees- of which the largest users were employees in SL3 to SL5, 6 to 8, and SL9 to 12. This represents an increase from 1051 utilised last year by about 183 employees; an analysis will be conducted to ascertain the reason for the spike.

12 050 days were used for annual leave by 514 employees, with an average of 23 days per person. This looks normal but an analysis still needs to be done to ascertain the taking of leave is spread amongst all employees. The Department has employees with a total of 1 562 capped leave days; of which the highest number is employees on SL9 to SL12. Leave payouts were made to 14 employees. No capped leave was utilised in the reporting period.



HIV Awareness sessions conducted- with a total of 267 employees attending. HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) campaigns conducted through GEMS- with 171 employees screened. Details of the all the health and wellness initiatives and promotions are reported in the spreadsheet. A total of 183 employees were trained in the 2025/26 financial year- with about 170 attending skills programmes and other short courses. An amount of R2 846 253.00 was utilised for training in 2025/2026 (Training and Development: R1 118 437.00 and Bursary: R1 727 816.00). The Training Committee is attending to a plan to reposition training and development in the Department in line with the instructions from Top Management. In compliance with DPSA Directive on Compulsory Training a total of 122 employees attended compulsory training as follows: Compulsory Induction Program: 17 employees; Executive Induction Program: 1 Employee; Ethics in the Public Service: 26 employees; Public Service Re-

Orientation Program: 78 employees; Financial Management Delegations of Authority: 1 employee; Supply Chain Management program: 1 employee

There are four (4) cases for Injury on Duty that were reported and all 4 cases only required basic medical attention.

2.1 Personnel related expenditure

The following tables summarise the final audited personnel related expenditure by programme and by salary bands, with deeper insight on the following:

- amount spent on personnel
- amount spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid.

TABLE 2.1.1 - 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	23 803	16 336	26	0	63.63	1 361.33	12
DTP:ADMINISTRATION	652 428	389 887	2 820	0	59.76	808.90	482
DTP: Executive Support	78 544	16 287	0	0	20.74	814.36	20
RECEIPTS OBJECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Total as on Financial Systems (BAS)	754 775	422 510	2 846	0	56.00	822.01	514
Note: Principal excluded	2						

TABLE 2.1.2 - 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	0.80	227.97	754 775	28
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	32 154	4.30	265.74	754 775	121
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	38 278	5.10	301.40	754 775	127
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	124 850	16.50	945.84	754 775	132
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	205 419	27.20	2 667.79	754 775	77
Interns	2 047	0.30	97.47	754 775	21
OSD	13 379	1.80	1 672.35	754 775	8
TOTAL	422 510	56.00	822.01	754 775	514

TABLE 2.1.3 - Salaries, Overtime, Homeowners 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	249 183	63.91	18 123	4.65	6 605	1.70	14 712	3.80	389 889
DTP: Policy and Research Services	10 409	63.72	293	1.80	196	1.20	396	2.40	16 336
DTP: Executive Support	10 548	64.76	0	0.00	211	1.30	567	3.50	16 287
TOTAL	270 140	63.90	18 417	4.36	7 012	1.70	15 675	3.70	422 410

TABLE 2.1.4 - Salaries, Overtime, Homeowners 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)	4 368	68.40	864	13.50	616	9.60	1 163	18.20	6 383
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	24 272	75.50	4063	12.60	2 041	6.30	4 564	14.20	321 54
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	50 961	133.10	8320	21.70	3 079	8.00	6 370	16.60	38 278
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	78 236	43.40	5170	2.90	984	0.50	2 806	1.60	180 091
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	100 987	67.20	0	0.00	292	0.20	509	0.30	150 178
Interns	2 019	98.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2 047
OSD	92 97	69.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	263	2.00	13 379
TOTAL	270 140	63.90	18 416.83	4.36	7 011.42	1.70	15 675	3.70	422 510

2.2 Employment and Vacancies

The tables in this section summarise the position regarding employment and vacancies.

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment.

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- Programme
- Salary band
- Critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Departments have identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. In terms of current regulations, it is possible to create a post on the establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. Therefore, the vacancy rate reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

TABLE 2.2.1 - Employment and Vacancies by Programme at end of period 31 March 2026

PROGRAMME	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2026	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2026	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment as at 31 March 2026
Administration	579	426	26.40	56
DTP: Policy and Research Services	20	12	40.00	0
DTP: Executive Support	19	18	5.30	2
TOTAL	618	456	26.20	58
Note: Principals Excluded	2			

TABLE 2.2.2 - Employment and Vacancies by Salary Band at end of period 31 March 2026

SALARY BAND	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2026	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2026	Vacancy Rate (Includes Frozen Posts)	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment as at 31 March 2026
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	41	28	31.70	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	147	109	25.90	12
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	175	127	27.40	0
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	170	129	24.10	3
Senior Management (Levels >= 13)	76	55	27.60	22
Interns	0	0	0.00	21
OSD	9	8	11.10	0
TOTAL	618	456	26.20	58
Note: Principals Excluded	2			



TABLE 2.2.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation at end of period

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2026	Number of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Administration clerks	33	26	21	10
Administration officer	1	1	0	2
Administrative related	1	0	100	2
Archives manager	1	0	100	0
Career development practitioner	10	8	20	0
Chief financial officer	1	1	0	0
Cleaners in offices workshops hospitals etc.	4	0	100	0
Clerical supplementary workers not elsewhere classified	20	15	25	0
Client inform clerks (switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	4	2	50	0
Communication and information related	1	1	0	0
Communication and marketing manager	6	6	0	1
Communication coordinator	11	9	18	0
Computer network technician	10	9	10	0
Elementary workers not elsewhere classified	66	48	27	21
Facilities manager	1	1	0	0
Filing and registry clerk	10	7	30	0
Finance clerk	15	9	40	0
Finance manager	1	1	0	0
Financial accountant	12	8	33	0
Financial and related professionals	1	0	100	0
Food services aids and waiters	4	0	100	0
Food trade assistant	10	8	20	0
Handyperson	1	0	100	0
Head of national government component	5	3	40	1
Head of provincial government component	1	1	0	0
Heads of national department	1	1	0	0
Household food and laundry services related	4	0	100	0
Human resource clerks	12	9	25	0
Human resource manager	3	2	33	0
Human resource practitioner	5	5	0	0
Human resources clerks	1	1	0	0
Human resources related	1	0	100	0
Information services manager	1	1	0	0
Information technology related	5	0	100	0
Internal audit manager	1	1	0	0
Legal administration officer	2	2	0	0
Legal related manager	4	4	0	0
Librarians and related professionals	2	0	100	0
Library assistant	1	1	0	0
Light vehicle driver	23	21	9	0
Light vehicle drivers	1	0	100	0
Managers not elsewhere classified	37	22	41	0
Material-recording and transport clerks	1	0	100	0
Messengers porters and deliverers	4	3	25	0
Middle manager: household/food and laundry services related	6	5	17	0
Middle manager: human resource and organisational development related	8	8	0	0
Middle manager: administrative related	42	28	33	0
Middle manager: finance and economics related	11	8	27	0
Middle manager: information technology related	5	5	0	1
Middle manager: communication and information related	7	6	14	0
Motor vehicle drivers	3	0	100	0
Office cleaner	36	32	11	0
Office machine operator	2	1	50	0
Other middle manager	6	4	33	0
Other occupations	2	2	0	11
Personal assistant	15	13	13	0
Policy and planning managers	2	1	50	0

TABLE 2.2.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation at end of period

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2026	Number of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of Employees Additional to the Establishment
Professionals not elsewhere classified	1	1	0	0
Programme or project manager	12	10	17	9
Receptionist (general)	20	10	50	0
Registry and mailing clerk	1	0	100	0
Risk management and security services	2	1	50	0
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	0	100	0
Secretary (general)	50	43	14	0
Senior managers	5	4	20	0
State law advisor	3	2	33	0
Supply chain clerk	25	21	16	0
Supply chain manager	1	1	0	0
Supply chain practitioner	8	8	0	0
Word processing operator	5	5	0	0
TOTAL	618	456	26	58
Note: Principal Excluded	2			

Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used for completion of this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
 - in which there is a scarcity of qualified and experienced persons currently or anticipated in the future, either because such skilled persons are not available or they are available but do not meet the applicable employment criteria;
 - for which persons require advanced knowledge in a specified subject area or science or learning field and such knowledge is acquired by a prolonged course or study and/or specialised instruction;
 - where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
 - in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees.

2.3 Filling of SMS Posts

The tables in this section provides information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the Senior Management Service by salary level. It also provides information on advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken.

TABLE 2.3.1 - SMS Posts information as on 31 March 2026

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	3	3	100%	0	0%
Salary level 15	6	4	67%	2	33%
Salary level 14	27	20	74%	7	26%
Salary level 13	49	37	76%	12	24%
TOTAL	86	65	76%	21	24%
Note: Excluding Principals and Special Advisers					



TABLE 2.3.2 - SMS Posts information as on 30 September 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	3	3	100%	0	0%
Salary level 15	7	5	71%	2	29%
Salary level 14	24	17	71%	10	42%
Salary level 13	42	27	64%	15	36%
TOTAL	77	53	69%	27	35%

Note: Excluding Principals and Special Advisers

TABLE 2.3.3 - Advertising and Filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

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
Director-General/HOD	-	-	-
Salary level 16. but not HOD	-	-	-
Salary level 15	1	-	-
Salary level 14	3	-	-
Salary level 13	2	1	-
TOTAL	6	1	-

TABLE 2.3.4 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 2025 and 31 March 2026

Reasons for vacancy not advertised within 6 months

Most SMS posts were not filled within 6 months due to budgetary constraints

Reasons for vacancy not filled within 12 months

Budget constraints

Notes

- In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter I, Part VII C.1A.3, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes.

TABLE 2.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

None

Notes

- In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter I, Part VII C.1A.2, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes. In the event of non-compliance with this regulation, the relevant executive authority or head of department must take appropriate disciplinary steps in terms of section 16A (1) or (2) of the Public Service Act.

2.4 Job Evaluation

Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her organisation. In terms of the Regulations all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

	Number of Posts on Approved Establishment as at 31 March 2026	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
SALARY BAND							
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	157	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	175	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	173	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior Management Service Band A	49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior Management Service Band B	27	0	0.00	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	16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Interns	21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
OSD	9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	676	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Note: Principal Excluded	2						
NB 114 proposed posts JEs are in approval stage hence no approved Jobs for the reporting period							

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

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

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

OCCUPATION	Number of Employees	Job Evaluation Level	Remuneration Level	Reason for Deviation	No of Employees in Department
Salary Band					
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	10	2	3	Pay Progression	28
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	73	4 and 5	5 and 6	Pay Progression	119
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	15	6 and 7	7 and 8	Pay Progression	140
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	17	9 and 11	10 and 12	Pay Progression	132
Senior Management Service Band A	2	13	14	Other reasons	37
Senior Management Service Band B	2	14	15	Other reasons	20
Senior Management Service Band C	0	0	0		4
Senior Management Service Band D	0	0	0		3
TOTAL	119				483
Percentage of Total Employment					
Note: Principals, Interns and special Advisers excluded					
NB: The adjustments of salary are mainly due to grade progression					



The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender, and disability.

TABLE 2.4.4 - 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	65	2	9	3	79
Male	34	0	4	2	40
TOTAL	119	2	13	5	119
Employees with a Disability	-	-	-	-	-

Notes

- If there were no cases where the salary levels were higher than those determined by job evaluation, keep the heading and replace the table with the following:

Total number of Employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determine by job evaluation	None
--	------

2.5 Employment Changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

TABLE 2.5.1 - Annual turnover rates by salary band				
SALARY BAND	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2025	Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	30	2	0	0.00
Skilled (levels 3-5)	121	16	5	4.10
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	131	1	4	3.10
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	131	9	8	6.10
Senior management service band a	35	7	4	11.40
Senior management service band b	18	3	0	0.00
Senior management service band c	5	3	2	40.00
Senior management service band d	16	1	0	0.00
OSD	8	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	495	42	23	4.65
Note: Principals and interns excluded				

TABLE 2.5.2 - Annual turnover rates by critical occupation				
CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2025	Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate
Administration clerks	40	14	4	10.00
Administration officer	3	0	0	0.00
Administrative related	5	0	0	0.00
Career development practitioner	8	1	0	0.00
Chief financial officer	1	0	0	0.00
Clerical supplementary workers not elsewhere classified	15	0	1	6.70
Client inform clerks (switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	2	0	0	0.00
Communication and information related	2	0	1	50.00
Communication and marketing manager	7	0	0	0.00
Communication coordinator	9	0	0	0.00
Computer network technician	9	0	0	0.00
Elementary workers not elsewhere classified	70	24	0	0.00
Facilities manager	1	0	0	0.00
Filing and registry clerk	6	0	0	0.00
Finance clerk	10	0	0	0.00
Finance manager	1	0	0	0.00
Financial accountant	4	0	0	0.00
Financial and related professionals	2	0	0	0.00

TABLE 2.5.2 - Annual turnover rates by critical occupation

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2025	Annual Turnover Rates		
		Appointments	Terminations	Turnover Rate
Food services aids and waiters	1	0	0	0.00
Food trade assistant	8	0	0	0.00
Head of national government component	5	2	2	40.00
Head of provincial government component	1	0	0	0.00
Heads of national department	1	2	0	0.00
Household food and laundry services related	3	0	0	0.00
Human resource clerk	8	0	0	0.00
Human resource manager	2	0	0	0.00
Human resource practitioner	5	0	0	0.00
Human resources and organisat developm and relate prof	1	0	1	100.00
Human resources clerks	0	0	0	0.00
Ict systems analyst	0	0	1	0.00
Information services manager	1	0	0	0.00
Internal audit manager	1	1	1	100.00
Legal administration officer	2	0	0	0.00
Legal related manager	4	0	0	0.00
Library assistant	1	0	0	0.00
Light vehicle driver	22	0	1	4.50
Managers not elsewhere classified	22	1	0	0.00
Messengers porters and deliverers	3	0	0	0.00
Middle manager: household/food and laundry services related	4	0	0	0.00
Middle manager: human resource and organisational development related	7	0	0	0.00
Middle manager: administrative related	26	3	2	7.70
Middle manager: finance and economics related	8	1	2	25.00
Middle manager: information technology related	6	2	0	0.00
Middle manager: communication and information related	6	0	0	0.00
Office cleaner	30	2	0	0.00
Office machine operator	1	0	0	0.00
Other middle manager	2	1	0	0.00
Other occupations	15	2	0	0.00
Personal assistant	12	1	0	0.00
Policy and planning managers	1	0	0	0.00
Professionals not elsewhere classified	2	0	0	0.00
Programme or project manager	15	7	2	13.30
Receptionist (general)	10	0	0	0.00
Risk management and security services	1	0	0	0.00
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	0	0	0.00
Secretary (general)	43	1	1	2.30
Senior managers	4	0	1	25.00
State law advisor	2	0	0	0.00
Supply chain clerk	24	0	1	4.20
Supply chain manager	0	1	0	0.00
Supply chain practitioner	8	0	2	25.00
Word processing operator	1	1	0	0.00
TOTAL	515	67	23	4.47
Principals excluded				

Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used for completion of this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
 - in which there is a scarcity of qualified and experienced persons currently or anticipated in the future, either because such skilled persons are not available or they are available but do not meet the applicable employment criteria;
 - for which persons require advanced knowledge in a specified subject area or science or learning field and such knowledge is acquired by a prolonged course or study and/or specialised instruction;
 - where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
 - in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees.



The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the department.

TABLE 2.5.3 - Reasons why staff are leaving the department

TERMINATION TYPE	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	1	3.80	0.20	26.00	515.00
Resignation	13	50.00	2.50	26.00	515.00
Expiry of contract	7	26.90	1.40	26.00	515.00
Discharged due to ill health	1	3.80	0.20	26.00	515.00
Transfer out	1	3.80	0.20	26.00	515.00
Retirement	3	11.50	0.60	26.00	515.00
TOTAL	26	100.00	5.05	26.00	515.00
Including interns					

TABLE 2.5.4 - 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)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Skilled (levels 3-5)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senior management service band a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senior management service band b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senior management service band c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senior management service band d	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OSD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 2.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation

OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2025	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	40	0	0.00	12	30.00
Administration officer	3	0	0.00	0	0.00
Administrative related	5	0	0.00	0	0.00
Career development practitioner	8	0	0.00	2	25.00
Chief financial officer	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clerical supplementary workers not elsewhere classified	15	1	6.70	8	53.30
Client inform clerks (switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
Communication and information related	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
Communication and marketing manager	7	0	0.00	0	0.00
Communication coordinator	9	0	0.00	2	22.20
Computer network technician	9	0	0.00	10	111.10
Elementary workers not elsewhere classified	48	0	0.00	65	135.40
Facilities manager	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Filing and registry clerk	6	0	0.00	3	50.00
Finance clerk	10	1	10.00	4	40.00
Finance manager	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Financial accountant	4	0	0.00	5	125.00
Financial and related professionals	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
Food services aids and waiters	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Food trade assistant	8	0	0.00	4	50.00
Head of national government component	5	0	0.00	0	0.00
Head of provincial government component	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Heads of national department	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Household food and laundry services related	3	0	0.00	0	0.00
Human resource clerk	8	0	0.00	7	87.50
Human resource manager	2	0	0.00	3	150.00
Human resource practitioner	5	0	0.00	3	60.00
Human resources and organisat developm and relate prof	1	0	0.00	0	0.00

TABLE 2.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation

OCCUPATION	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2025	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
Human resources clerks	0	0	0.00	1	0.00
Ict systems analyst	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Information services manager	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Internal audit manager	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Legal administration officer	2	0	0.00	1	50.00
Legal related manager	4	0	0.00	14	350.00
Library assistant	1	0	0.00	11	1 100.00
Light vehicle driver	22	0	0.00	1	4.50
Managers not elsewhere classified	22	0	0.00	2	9.10
Messengers porters and deliverers	3	0	0.00	0	0.00
Middle manager: household/food and laundry services related	4	0	0.00	2	50.00
Middle manager: human resource and organisational development related	7	0	0.00	3	42.90
Middle manager: administrative related	26	0	0.00	2	7.70
Middle manager: finance and economics related	8	1	12.50	6	75.00
Middle manager: information technology related	6	0	0.00	1	16.70
Middle manager: communication and information related	6	0	0.00	4	66.70
Office cleaner	30	0	0.00	22	73.30
Office machine operator	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Other middle manager	2	0	0.00	15	750.00
Other occupations	3	0	0.00	0	0.00
Personal assistant	12	0	0.00	5	41.70
Policy and planning managers	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Professionals not elsewhere classified	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
Programme or project manager	15	0	0.00	0	0.00
Receptionist (general)	10	0	0.00	5	50.00
Risk management and security services	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Secretaries and other keyboard operating clerks	1	0	0.00	1	100.00
Secretary (general)	43	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senior managers	4	0	0.00	0	0.00
State law advisor	2	0	0.00	18	900.00
Supply chain clerk	24	0	0.00	0	0.00
Supply chain manager	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Supply chain practitioner	8	0	0.00	17	212.50
Word processing operator	5	0	0.00	7	140.00
TOTAL	485	3	0.62	271	55.90

Note: Principals. Special Advisors and interns excluded

TABLE 2.5.6 - Promotions by salary band

SALARY BAND	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period	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)	30	0	0.00	16.00	53.30
Skilled (levels 3-5)	121	0	0.00	69.00	57.00
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	131	1	0.80	78.00	59.50
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	131	2	1.50	64.00	48.90
Senior management service band a	35	0	0.00	17.00	48.60
Senior management service band b	18	0	0.00	24.00	133.30
Senior management service band c	5	0	0.00	1.00	20.00
Senior management service band d	16	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OSD	8	0	0.00	5.00	62.50
TOTAL	495	3	0.61	274.00	55.40

Note: Principals. Special Advisors and interns excluded



TABLE 2.6.1 - Total Number of Employees (incl. Employees with disabilities) per occupational category (SASCO)

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)	32	6	0	38	3	26	5	3	34	2	77
Professionals (11-12)	36	2	1	39	3	36	3	5	44	1	87
Technicians and associate professionals (9-10)	11	1	1	13	0	31	0	0	31	1	45
Clerical support workers (6-8)	43	0	0	43	0	81	1	1	83	3	129
Elementary(1-2)	10	1	0	11	0	16	1	0	17	0	28
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (3-5)	41	3	0	44	1	66	7	0	73	1	119
Interns	6	0	0	6	0	15	0	0	15	0	21
OSD	4	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	4	0	8
TOTAL	183	13	2	198	7	274	18	9	301	8	514

Note: Principals excluded

TABLE 2.6.1B - 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	3	2	0	5	1	3	0	0	4	0	9

TABLE 2.6.2 - 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)	32	6	0	38	3	26	5	3	34	2	77
Senior management (13-14)	36	2	1	39	3	36	3	5	44	1	87
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	11	1	1	13	0	31	0	0	31	1	45
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers. junior management. supervisors. foremen (6-8)	43	0	0	43	0	81	1	1	83	3	129
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	10	1	0	11	0	16	1	0	17	0	28
Unskilled and defined decision making (1-2)	41	3	0	44	1	66	7	0	73	1	119
Interns	6	0	0	6	0	15	0	0	15	0	21
OSD	4	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	4	0	8
TOTAL	183	13	2	198	7	274	18	9	301	8	514

TABLE 2.6.3 - 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 2.6.3B - Recruitment

	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 2.6.4 - 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 2.6.4B - 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 2.6.5 - 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)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
Senior management (13-14)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	4
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (9-12)	3	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	5	0	8
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers. junior management. supervisors. foremen (6-8)	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	4
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (3-5)	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	5
Unskilled and defined decision making (1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interns	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
OSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	0	0	8	0	12	1	4	17	1	26

TABLE 2.6.5B - Terminations

	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	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

TABLE 2.6.6 - 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
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.6.7 - 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)	11	0	0	11	0	6	1	0	7	0	18
Professionals (11-12)	9	0	0	9	1	10	1	2	13	0	23
Technicians and associate professionals (9-10)	1	1	1	3	0	10	0	0	10	0	13
Clerical support workers (6-8)	10	1	0	11	0	18	2	0	20	2	33
Elementary (1-2)	4	1	0	5	0	7	0	0	7	0	12
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (3-5)	17	0	0	17	1	40	1	0	41	0	59
Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interns	8	0	0	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	23
OSD	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	61	3	1	65	2	107	5	2	114	2	183



2.7 Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

TABLE 2.7.1 - Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members as on 31 May 2025

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	3	3	100%
Salary level 15	6	5	3	60%
Salary level 14	26	18	16	89%
Salary level 13	48	35	32	91%
TOTAL	83	62	55	89%

Note: Principals and Special Advisers are Excluded in the above

Notes

- In the event of a National or Provincial election occurring within the first three months of a financial year all members of the SMS must conclude and sign their performance agreements for that financial year within three months following the month in which the elections took place. For example, if elections took place in April, the reporting date in the heading of the table above should change to 31 July 20ZZ.

TABLE 2.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded Performance Agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2025

Four (4) SMS members failed to comply with the submission of his performance agreement and section 16 (A) (2) will be invoke for not meeting the submission date of 31 May 2025.

Three (3) SMS members did not submit PAs. two(2) due to retirements and one (1) contract ended.

Two (2) cases of SMS members were treated in line with section 17.1 and 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.

Notes

- The reporting date in the heading of this table should be aligned with that of Table 3.7.1.

TABLE 2.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance agreements as on 31 May 2025

Four (4) cases of non-compliance were referred to labour relation for further processing

Notes

- The reporting date in the heading of this table should be aligned with that of Table 3.7.1.

2.8 Performance Rewards

To encourage good performance, the department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands, and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

TABLE 2.8.1 - Performance Rewards by Race, Gender and Disability

RACE AND GENDER	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees as April 2025	% of Total within Group	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R)
African, Female	0.00	262	0.00	0.00	0.00
African, Male	0.00	181	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asian, Female	0.00	9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asian, Male	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coloured, Female	0.00	23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coloured, Male	0.00	12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Blacks, Female	0.00	273	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Blacks, Male	0.00	195	0.00	0.00	0.00
White, Female	0.00	9	0.00	0.00	0.00
White, Male	0.00	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Employees with a disability	0.00	11	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	515	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 2.8.2 - Performance Rewards by Salary Band for Personnel below Senior Management Service

SALARY BAND	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees as April 2025	% of Total within Salary Band	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R)
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	121	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	0	131	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	131	0.00	0.00	0.00
OSD	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0	421	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 2.8.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% Of Total within Occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R)
Administration clerks	0	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Administration officer	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Career development practitioner	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chief financial officer	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clerical supplementary workers not elsewhere classified	0	15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Client inform clerks (switchboard, receptionists and information clerks)	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Communication and information related	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Communication and marketing manager	0	7	0.00	0.00	0.00
Communication coordinator	0	9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer network technician	0	9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Elementary workers not elsewhere classified	0	70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Facilities manager	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Filing and registry clerk	0	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finance clerk	0	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finance manager	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial accountant	0	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food trade assistant	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Head of national government component	0	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
Head of provincial government component	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heads of national department	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Human resource clerk	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Human resource manager	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Human resource practitioner	0	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
Human resources clerks	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Information services manager	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Internal audit manager	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00



TABLE 2.8.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation

CRITICAL OCCUPATION	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% Of Total within Occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R)
Legal administration officer	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal related manager	0	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Library assistant	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Light vehicle driver	0	22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Managers not elsewhere classified	0	22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Messengers porters and deliverers	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle manager: household/food and laundry services related.	0	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle manager: human resource and organisational development related	0	7	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle manager: administrative related	0	26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle manager: finance and economics related	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle manager: information technology related	0	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle manager: communication and information related	0	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office cleaner	0	30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office machine operator	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other middle manager	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other occupations	0	15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal assistant	0	12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Policy and planning managers	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professionals not elsewhere classified.	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Programme or project manager	0	15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receptionist (general)	0	10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Risk management and security services	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Secretary (general)	0	43	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senior managers	0	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
State law advisor	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supply chain clerk	0	24	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supply chain manager	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supply chain practitioner	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Word processing operator	0	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0	515.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes

- The CORE classification, as prescribed by the DPSA, should be used for completion of this table.
- Critical occupations are defined as occupations or sub-categories within an occupation –
 - in which there is a scarcity of qualified and experienced persons currently or anticipated in the future, either because such skilled persons are not available or they are available but do not meet the applicable employment criteria;
 - for which persons require advanced knowledge in a specified subject area or science or learning field and such knowledge is acquired by a prolonged course or study and/or specialised instruction;
 - where the inherent nature of the occupation requires consistent exercise of discretion and is predominantly intellectual in nature; and
 - in respect of which a department experiences a high degree of difficulty to recruit or retain the services of employees;

TABLE 2.8.4 - Performance Related Rewards (Cash Bonus) by Salary Band for Senior Management Service

SALARY BAND	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Employees	% 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	0.00	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46 835.82
Band B	0.00	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35 725.99
Band C	0.00	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13 276.38
Band D	0.00	16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44 529.95
TOTAL	0.00	58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140 368.15

Note: No performance paid

2.9 Foreign Workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

TABLE 2.9.1 - Foreign Workers by Salary Band

SALARY BAND	Employment at Beginning of Period April 2025	Percentage of Total at Beginning of Period	Employment at End of Period 31 March 2026	Percentage of Total at End of Period	Change in Employment	Percentage of Total	Total Employment at Beginning of Period April 2025	Total Employment at End of Period 31 March 2026	Total Change in Employment
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.9.2 - Foreign Workers by Major Occupation

MAJOR OCCUPATION	Employment at Beginning of Period April 2025	Percentage of Total at Beginning of Period	Employment at End of Period 31 March 2026	Percentage of Total at End of Period	Change in Employment	Percentage of Total	Total Employment at Beginning of Period April 2025	Total Employment at End of Period 31 March 2026	Total Change in Employment
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.10 Leave utilisation

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

TABLE 2.10.1 - Sick Leave for January 2025 to December 2025

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	21	19.00	6	2.80	4.00	10 408.94	212	4
OSD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	167	33.50	24	11.30	7.00	133 011.49	212	56
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	406	29.10	56	26.40	7.00	451 788.20	212	118
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	433	20.10	61	28.80	7.00	879 923.38	212	87
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	421	13.80	54	25.50	8.00	1 456 174.74	212	58
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	78	12.80	11	5.20	7.00	479 046.93	212	10
TOTAL	1 526	21.80	212	100.00	5.71	3 410 353.68	212	333

TABLE 2.10.2 - Disability Leave (Temporary and Permanent) for January 2025 to December 2025

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	3.00
OSD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	3.00
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	3.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	3.00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	185	100.00	1	33.30	185.00	320 785	185.00	3.00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	242	100.00	2	66.70	121.00	935 549	242.00	3.00
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	3.00
TOTAL	427	100.00	3	100.00	142.00	125 6334	427.00	3.00



The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the PSCBC in 2000 requires management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

TABLE 2.10.3 - Annual Leave for January 2025 to December 2025

SALARY BAND	Total Days Taken	Average per Employee	Number of Employees using Annual Leave
Interns	231	11	22
OSD	0	0	0
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	801	29	28
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 910	25	115
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	3 553	27	131
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3 327	24	141
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 228	16	77
TOTAL	12 050	23	514

TABLE 2.10.4 - Capped Leave for January 2025 to December 2025

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	515
OSD	0	0	0	0	0	515
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	515
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0	350	515
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0	295	515
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0	755	515
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0	109	515
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1 509	515

The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the PSCBC in 2000 requires management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

TABLE 2.10.5 - Leave Payouts (Estimated)

REASON	Total Estimated Amount (R'000)	Number of Employees	Estimated Average per Employee (R)
Annual - discounting with resignation (work days)	111	3	37 000.00
Annual - discounting: contract expiry (work days)	371	5	74 200.00
Annual - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement(work	490	4	122 500.00
Capped - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement(work	193	2	96 500.00
TOTAL	1165	14	82 550.00
Leave Payouts (Actual) Allowance Codes - 0060. 0168. 0625. 0422. 0567. 0698. 0699. 0701	510.00	14	

2.11 HIV/AIDS and Health Promotion Programmes

TABLE 2.11.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV and related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Young employees below the age of 35 years.	2 X HIV Awareness sessions conducted on the 26 August 2025 and 02 December 2025. A total number of 267 employees attended.
Reduced number of Males screenings versus females screenings	HCT Campaigns were conducted with GEMS on the following days: 17 June 2025;23 September 2025;19 January 2026 and 26 March 2026. A total number of 171 employees were screened.

TABLE 2.11.2 - 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 and 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 Five (5) and the annual allocated budget for employee health and wellness for 2025/2026 financial year was R747 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 Serenity Corporate Wellness 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 were conducted through GEMS.
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 Nemaalili - member; 3. Ms A Buwa-member; 4. Mr N Tshishonga - member; 5. Ms S Moseri; 6. Mr S. Mbalo; 7. Mr M Mretyana; 8. Mr. J Manaiwa; 9. 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; 17. Ms Z Mtshali; 18. Mr L Solomons; 19. Mr R Mankayi; 20. Mr M Singh
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees based on their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	Yes		The following policies were reviewed: HIV/AIDS, STI and TB mainstreaming, Wellness Management, Health and Productivity Management; Smoking Policy. Funeral and 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 were various awareness sessions conducted on Diversity Management in the Workplace i.e. held on the 15 April 2025 for new staff and Interns. attended by twenty-eight (28) participants; 03 December 2025 with new employees. attended by twelve (12) employees. and lastly with the Directorate: Household and Accommodation staff members held on the 25 March 2026, thirty-three (33) employees in attendance. There were also annual men and women dialogue sessions, which included HIV/AIDS related topics conducted on 26 August 2025 for the Pretoria and Durban Offices and 27 August 2025 for the Cape Town Office. attended by Two Hundred and Three (203) employees. There were also sessions dealing with bullying and harassment in the workplace held on the 29 May 2025, in partnership with DoJCD. attended by ninety-six (96) and another session held on the 25 February 2026, attended by one hundred and thirty-six (136) participants. During the same reporting period, specific issues relating to Health Management and Lifestyle diseases, including HIV/AIDS were tackled through the HIV management and healthy living awareness session conducted on the 2 December 2025 in partnership with Tshwane Health District. attended by a total number of Sixty Four (64) employees.
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 205 employees (125 females and 80 males) tested for HIV.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and 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.

2.12 Labour Relations

TABLE 2.12.1 - Collective Agreements

GENERIC COLUMN HEADER	Generic Column Header	Generic Column Header
0	0	0
0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review.

TABLE 2.12.2 - Misconduct and Discipline Hearings Finalised

OUTCOMES OF DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS	Number	% of Total	TOTAL
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TABLE 2.12.3 - Types of Misconduct Addressed and Disciplinary Hearings

TYPE OF MISCONDUCT	Number	% of Total	TOTAL
0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.12.4 - Grievances Lodged

NUMBER OF GRIEVANCES ADDRESSED	Number	% of Total	TOTAL
Number of grievances addressed	18	1	18
Number of grievances resolved	4	0.8	5
Number of grievances unresolved	2	1	2
TOTAL	24	0.96	25



TABLE 2.12.5 - Disputes Lodged

GENERIC COLUMN HEADER	Generic Column Header	Generic Column Header
Number of disputes	5	5
Number of disputes upheld	1	1
Number of disputes dismissed	0	0
Number of of disputes pending	4	4
TOTAL	5	5

TABLE 2.12.6 - Strike Actions

GENERIC COLUMN HEADER	Generic Column Header	Generic Column Header
xxx	0	0
xxx	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

TABLE 2.12.7 - Precautionary Suspensions

GENERIC COLUMN HEADER	Generic Column Header	Generic Column Header
Number of people suspended	0	0
Number of people whose suspension exceed 30 days	0	0
Average number of days suspended	0	0
Cost (R00) of suspension	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

2.13 Skills development

This section highlights the efforts of the department regarding skills development.

TABLE 2.13.1 - Training Needs identified

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Gender	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2025	Learnerships	Skills Programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	TOTAL
Legislators, senior officials and managers (SMS)	Female	34	0	28	1	29
	Male	37	0	34	4	38
Professionals (11-12)	Female	45	0	44	1	45
	Male	41	0	36	1	37
Technicians and associate professionals (9-10)	Female	30	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	76	0	48	0	48
	Male	45	0	37	0	37
OSD	Female	4	0	3	0	3
	Male	4	0	2	0	2
Elementary occupations (1-2)	Female	32	0	36	0	36
	Male	17	0	19	0	19
Gender sub totals	Female	308	0	0	0	0
	Male	207	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		515	0	432	7	439

TABLE 2.13.2 - Training Provided

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	Gender	Number of Employees at Beginning of Period April 2025	Learnerships	Skills Programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	TOTAL
Legislators, senior officials and managers (SMS)	Female	34	0	6	1	7
	Male	37	0	6	5	11
Professionals (11-12)	Female	45	0	12	1	13
	Male	41	0	8	2	10
Technicians and associate professionals (9-10)	Female	30	0	8	2	10
	Male	15	0	3	0	3
Clerks (6-8)	Female	87	0	21	1	22
	Male	48	0	10	1	11
Service and sales workers (3-5)	Female	76	0	41	0	41
	Male	45	0	18	0	18
OSD	Female	4	0	1	0	1
	Male	4	0	1	0	1
Elementary occupations (1-2)	Female	32	0	22	0	22
	Male	17	0	13	0	13
Gender sub totals	Female	308	0	111	5	116
	Male	207	0	59	8	67
TOTAL		515	0	170	13	183

2.14 Injury on duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

TABLE 2.14.1 - Injury on Duty

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	

REPORT ON CONSULTANT APPOINTMENTS USING APPROPRIATED FUNDS 2025-26

PROJECT TITLE	Total number of consultant who worked on project	Duration: work days	Contract value in Rand
Execution of the Internal Audit Operational Plan	22	298	9 644 730

ANALYSIS OF CONSULTANTS APPOINTED USING APPROPRIATED FUNDS. IN TERMS OF HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL (HDI)s

	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of Consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Execution of the Internal Audit Operational Plan	86%	57%	18

*not individual but company/Organisation



2.15 Utilisation of Consultants

The following tables relate to information on the utilisation of consultants in the department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations “consultant” means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides in terms of a specific contract on an ad hoc basis any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

- (a) The rendering of expert advice;
- (b) The drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks; and
- (c) The execution of a specific task which is of a technical or intellectual nature, but excludes an employee of a department.

Table 2.15.1 - Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (Work days)	Contract value in Rand
Execution of the Internal Audit Operational Plan	22	298	9 644 730

Project title	Total individual consultants	Total duration work days	Total contract value in Rand
TOTAL	22	298	9 644 730

Table 2.15.2 - Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDI) for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Execution of the Internal Audit Operational Plan	86%	57%	18

Table 2.15.3 - Report on consultant appointments using Donor funds for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

Project title	Total Number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (Work days)	Donor and contract value in Rand

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration work days	Total contract value in Rand

Table 2.15.4 - Analysis of consultant appointments using Donor funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDI) for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project

2.16 Severance Packages

Table 2.16.1 Granting of employee initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

SALARY BAND	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by department
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)				
Skilled Levels 3-5)				
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)				
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)				
Senior management (Levels 13-16)				
TOTAL				



President Cyril Ramaphosa of the Republic of South Africa, conveys a message of support to the Proteas Women



Chairperson of the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC), Deputy President Shipokosa Paulus Mashatile delivers the keynote address at the South African commemorative event of the World TB Day

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

I.1. Irregular expenditure

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	13 164	14 909
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	13 164	14 909
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	1 712	1 948
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	(2 851)	(3 693)
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable ²	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recoverable and written off	-	-
Closing balance	12 025	13 164

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	91
Irregular expenditure for the current year	1 712	1 857
TOTAL	1 712	1 948

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

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	174	91
Irregular expenditure under determination	11 586	12 634
Irregular expenditure under investigation	439	439
TOTAL	12 199	13 164

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

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	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	2 851	3 693
TOTAL	2 851	3 693

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

e) Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

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

² Transfer to receivables



f) Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

There is no irregular expenditure written off during the year under review

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements

g) Details of irregular expenditure cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)³

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

Disciplinary steps taken

A warning letter was issued to the official for non-compliance with SCM processes.

1.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	35	49
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	35	49
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	41	14
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable ⁴	(5)	(7)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off	(42)	(21)
Closing balance	29	35

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	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	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	41	14
TOTAL	41	14

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

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	29	14
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	-	-
TOTAL	29	14

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

³ Refer to paragraphs 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14 of Annexure A (PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework) to National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022/2023

⁴ Transfer to receivables

c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	5	7
TOTAL	5	7

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

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

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	42	21
TOTAL	42	21

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

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.

1.3. Unauthorised expenditure

a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	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

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	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	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	39 869
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
TOTAL	-	39 869

There is no unauthorised expenditure during the year under review.

1.4. Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) and (iii))⁷

There were no material losses through criminal conduct incurred in the 2025/26 financial year

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

DESCRIPTION	2025/2026	2024/2025
	R'000	R'000
Valid invoices received	2 081	401 673
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	2 078	393 065
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	3	8 608
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	0	0
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	0	0

Payment was delayed due to a LOGIS commitment error and month-end system unavailability.

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
Appointment of service provider for provision of internal audit services to The Presidency for completion of three (3) internal audit operational years	SAB&T Chartered Accountants Inc T/A Nexia SAB&T	Limited Bidding	PO2025/26:008a	9 300
Renewal and Migration of ISDN 30 PRA to SIP	Telkom	Limited Bidding	SCMN 20/01/01D	1 607
TOTAL				10 907

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
To assist The Presidency with drafting specifications for both the ICT Enterprise Architecture and a Digital Transformation Strategy	Struggles Descartes	Expansion	SCM 19/03/02R	721	0	93
TOTAL						93

⁷ Information related to material losses must be disclosed in the annual financial statements.



Minister in The Presidency, Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni, at the G20 Social Summit and launch of
"The State of the World's Children 2025: Ending Child Poverty - Our Shared Imperative"



G20 Plenary Session



G20 SOUTH AFRICA 2025





Deputy President Shipokosa Paulus Mashatile undertakes a walkabout through the exhibitions to witness the best agricultural technologies and products on offer at NAMPO in the Western Cape

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 1: THE PRESIDENCY

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of The Presidency (the department) set out on pages 124 to 168, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, 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 Presidency as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards (MCS) as issued by National Treasury of South Africa 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 - Unaudited supplementary schedules

The supplementary information set out on pages 158 to 168 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.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 as issued by National Treasury of South Africa 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 on page 117, 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 programmes 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 2026 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	PURPOSE
Programme 1: Administration	49	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 3: Policy and Research Services	57	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.

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 49 to 57.

Programme 1: Administration

Targets achieved: 76%

Budget spent: 98%

KEY INDICATOR NOT ACHIEVED	PLANNED TARGET	REPORTED ACHIEVEMENT
2.18.1 Percentage of SIU reports with referral letters dispatched to state institutions	100% of SIU reports with referral letters dispatched to state institutions	50% of SIU Reports with referral letters dispatched to state institutions
4.5.1 Development of The Presidency digital transformation strategy	Presidency digital transformation strategy developed	No Strategy produced
4.7.1 Review of the service delivery models in line with the MTDP priorities	Reviewed service delivery models in line with the MTDP priorities	The reviewed service delivery model was produced for the Judiciary. However, other models are still outstanding
4.8.1 Head of Public Administration (HoPA) operating model developed and approved	Approved Head of Public Administration (HoPA) operating model	The HoPA operating model has been produced but there is no proof of approval

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.

The material finding on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, is as follow:

Expenditure management

Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as disclosed in note 25 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by procurement through written price quotations for goods where the expenditure exceeded the R1 million threshold.

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.

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

Internal control deficiencies

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.

The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

Compliance monitoring by senior management was not adequate as repeat non-compliance was reported in the current year due to ineffective oversight.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

7 August 2026



Auditing to build public confidence



ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes the following:

- The Auditor-General's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-General's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the 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 the 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 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 SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
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. 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
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public SeNice Act	Section 10;11;14;17;30
Public SeNice 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)



Deputy Minister in The Presidency, Nonceba Mhlauli, interacting with the learners at the Career Expo at Kaalfontein High School



President Cyril Ramaphosa at Rand Water

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VOTE I
PART F: FINANCIAL INFORMATION | ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

APPROPRIATION PER PROGRAMME

	2025/26						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
Programme									
1. Administration	673 756	-	(21 328)	652 428	637 405	15 023	97.7%	556 421	596 290
2. Executive Support	55 216	-	23 328	78 544	78 285	259	99.7%	53 918	27 750
3. Policy and Research Services	25 803	-	(2 000)	23 803	20 183	3 620	84.8%	19 209	19 102
Subtotal	754 775	-	-	754 775	735 873	18 902	97.5%	629 548	643 142
Statutory Appropriation	8 098	-	-	8 098	6 634	1 464	81.9%	7 709	6 875
President salary	4 369	-	-	4 369	3 349	1 020	76.7%	4 159	3 741
Deputy President salary	3 729	-	-	3 729	3 285	444	88.1%	3 550	3 134
TOTAL	762 873	-	-	762 873	742 507	20 366	97.3%	637 257	650 017

	2025/26		2024/25	
	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
TOTAL (brought forward)	762 873	742 507	637 257	650 017
Reconciliation with statement of financial performance				
ADD				
Departmental receipts	714		408	
Aid assistance	12 515		2 650	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total revenue)	776 102		640 315	
ADD				
Aid assistance		6 979		2 404
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total expenditure)		749 486		652 421

APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION									
	2025/26						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
Economic classification									
Current payments	739 897	(915)	-	738 982	721 198	17 784	97.6%	608 952	623 090
Compensation of employees	457 438	(2 033)	(21 519)	433 886	429 144	4 742	98.9%	385 748	403 694
Goods and services	282 459	1 118	21 519	305 096	292 054	13 042	95.7%	223 204	219 396
Transfers and subsidies	2 740	-	-	2 740	2 163	577	78.9%	2 603	2 231
Provinces and municipalities	36	-	-	36	14	22	38.9%	35	8
Households	2 704	-	-	2 704	2 149	555	79.5%	2 568	2 223
Payments for capital assets	20 236	-	-	20 236	18 231	2 005	90.1%	25 702	24 696
Machinery and equipment	20 236	-	-	20 236	18 231	2 005	90.1%	23 131	22 125
Payments for financial assets	-	915	-	915	915	-	100.0%	-	-
TOTAL	762 873	-	-	762 873	742 507	20 366	97.3%	637 257	650 017

STATUTORY APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION									
	2025/26						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
Economic classification									
Current payments	8 098	-	-	8 098	6 634	1 464	81.9%	7 709	6 875
Compensation of employees	8 098	-	-	8 098	6 634	1 464	81.9%	7 709	6 875
TOTAL	8 098	-	-	8 098	6 634	1 464	81.9%	7 709	6 875



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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

	2025/26						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. Ministry	52 676	(6 755)	(1 679)	44 242	30 773	13 469	69.6%	503	35 571
2. Management	452 524	(657)	(12 061)	439 806	439 621	185	100.0%	408 512	410 785
3. Support Services to the President	102 954	4 684	(7 240)	100 398	99 779	619	99.4%	85 175	85 129
4. Support Services to the Deputy President	65 602	2 728	(348)	67 982	67 232	750	98.9%	62 231	64 805
Total for sub programmes	673 756	-	(21 328)	652 428	637 405	15 023	97.7%	556 421	596 290
Economic classification									
Current payments	652 697	(913)	(21 328)	630 456	617 429	13 027	97.9%	529 024	569 797
Compensation of employees	409 537	(1)	(19 649)	389 887	389 887	-	100.0%	347 191	365 971
Goods and services	243 160	(912)	(1 679)	240 569	227 542	13 027	94.6%	181 833	203 826
Transfers and subsidies	2 680	-	-	2 680	2 163	517	80.7%	2 558	2 231
Provinces and municipalities	36	-	-	36	14	22	38.9%	35	8
Households	2 644	-	-	2 644	2 149	495	81.3%	2 523	2 223
Payments for capital assets	18 379	-	-	18 379	16 900	1 479	92.0%	24 839	24 262
Machinery and equipment	18 379	-	-	18 379	16 900	1 479	92.0%	22 268	21 691
Payments for financial assets	-	913	-	913	913	-	100.0%	-	-
TOTAL	673 756	-	(21 328)	652 428	637 405	15 023	97.7%	556 421	596 290

PROGRAMME 2: EXECUTIVE SUPPORT									
	2025/26						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	55 216	-	23 328	78 544	78 285	259	99.7%	53 918	27 750
Total for sub programmes	55 216	-	23 328	78 544	78 285	259	99.7%	53 918	27 750
Economic classification									
Current payments	53 703	-	23 328	77 031	77 031	-	100.0%	53 138	27 337
Compensation of employees	18 319	(2 032)	-	16 287	16 287	-	100.0%	15 249	15 249
Goods and services	35 384	2 032	23 328	60 744	60 744	-	100.0%	37 889	12 088
Transfers and subsidies	30	-	-	30	-	30	-	15	-
Households	30	-	-	30	-	30	-	15	-
Payments for capital assets	1 483	-	-	1 483	1 254	229	84.6%	765	413
Machinery and equipment	1 483	-	-	1 483	1 254	229	84.6%	765	413
TOTAL	55 216	-	23 328	78 544	78 285	259	99.7%	53 918	27 750



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 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

PROGRAMME 3: POLICY AND RESEARCH SERVICES									
	2025/26						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
Sub programme									
1. Economy,trade And Investment	17 648	-	(985)	16 663	14 509	2 154	87.1%	13 118	13 026
2. Socio-economic Impact Assessment System	8 155	-	(1 015)	7 140	5 674	1 466	79.5%	6 091	6 076
Total for sub programmes	25 803	-	(2 000)	23 803	20 183	3 620	84.8%	19 209	19 102
Economic classification									
Current payments	25 399	(2)	(2 000)	23 397	20 104	3 293	85.9%	19 081	19 081
Compensation of employees	21 484	-	(1 870)	19 614	16 336	3 278	83.3%	15 599	15 599
Goods and services	3 915	(2)	(130)	3 783	3 768	15	99.6%	3 482	3 482
Transfers and subsidies	30	-	-	30	-	30	-	30	-
Households	30	-	-	30	-	30	-	30	-
Payments for capital assets	374	-	-	374	77	297	20.6%	98	21
Machinery and equipment	374	-	-	374	77	297	20.6%	98	21
Payments for financial assets	-	2	-	2	2	-	100.0%	-	-
TOTAL	25 803	-	(2 000)	23 803	20 183	3 620	84.8%	19 209	19 102

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 IA-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	652 428	637 405	15 023	2.3%
Executive Support	78 544	78 285	259	0.3%
Policy and Research Services	23 803	20 183	3 620	15.2%
TOTAL	754 775	735 873	18 902	2.5%

Programme 1: Administration: Underspending within the Goods and Services budget was driven by outstanding year-end accruals and payables. Additionally, the acquisition of departmental motor vehicles resulted in a decreased reliance on car rentals. Transfers and Subsidies recorded an underspend due to lower-than-anticipated disbursements during the financial year. The underspend under Payment for Capital Assets is attributable to lower expenditure on office furniture. This expenditure is strictly demand-driven and contingent upon personnel recruitment, with purchases occurring only when existing inventory is insufficient to meet the requirements of new hires.

Programme 2: Executive Support: The underspend under Transfers and Subsidies is attributable to lower-than-anticipated utilization against the final appropriation. This budget line item is demand-driven and strictly contingent upon employee attrition, as payouts are dependent on the volume of departmental staff exits. The underspend under Capital Assets is attributable to outstanding year-end invoices reported as accruals and payables for photocopier finance leases. Additionally, savings were realised following the structural reclassification of cellphone finance leases to Goods and Services.

Programme 3: Policy and Research Services: The underspend under Compensation of Employees is attributable to unfilled vacancies and funded posts vacated during the financial period. Under Transfers and Subsidies, the variance is driven by lower-than-anticipated utilization against the final appropriation, as these payouts are demand-driven and strictly contingent upon employee attrition. Furthermore, the savings under Capital Assets were realised following the reclassification of cellphone finance leases to Goods and Services.

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	433 886	429 144	4 742	1.1%
Goods and services	305 096	292 054	13 042	4.3%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	36	14	22	61.1%
Households	2 704	2 149	555	20.5%
Payments for capital assets				
Machinery and equipment	20 236	18 231	2 005	9.9%
Payments for financial assets	915	915	-	0.0%
TOTAL	762 873	742 507	20 366	2.7%

Underspending on Transfers and Subsidies is due to less expenditure incurred as compared to the allocated budget. The projected expenditure was less than that indicated by trends in the previous financial years and is dependant on the number of employees who exit the department. Underspending on Payment of Capital Assets is due to outstanding invoices reported as accruals and payables relating to photocopier machines (finance lease), savings realised as a result of change in classification of cell phones (finance lease) from capital to goods and services and on office furniture as it is procured on a need basis and recruitment of additional personnel that might require tools of trade.



4.3 Per Statutory Appropriation

STATUTORY APPROPRIATION	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Statutory Appropriation	8 098	6 634	1 464	18.1%
TOTAL	8 098	6 634	1 464	18.1%

The underspending on Direct Charges is attributable to a higher baseline allocation for statutory remuneration (President and Deputy President) relative to actual expenditure. This expenditure represents a statutory direct charge against the National Revenue Fund, which falls outside the operational control of the department.

PERFORMANCE		2025/26	2024/25
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	754 775	629 548
Statutory appropriation	2	8 098	7 709
Departmental revenue	3	714	408
Aid assistance		12 515	2 650
TOTAL REVENUE		776 102	640 315
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	5	429 144	403 694
Goods and services	6	292 053	219 396
Aid assistance	4	6 979	2 404
Total current expenditure		728 176	625 494
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	8	2 163	2 232
Total transfers and subsidies		2 163	2 232
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	9	18 232	22 124
Intangible assets	9	-	2 571
Total expenditure for capital assets		18 232	24 695
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding			
Payments for financial assets	7	915	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		749 486	652 421
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		26 616	(12 106)
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		20 366	(12 760)
Annual appropriation		18 902	(13 594)
Statutory appropriation		1 464	834
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	15	714	408
Aid assistance	4	5 536	246
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		26 616	(12 106)



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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

POSITION		2025/26	2024/25
	Note	R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		22 737	22 080
Cash and cash equivalents	10	207	196
Prepayments and advances	11	17 033	7 969
Receivables	12	5 497	13 915
Non-current assets		3 490	31
Prepayments and advances	11	3 427	-
Receivables	12	63	31
TOTAL ASSETS		26 227	22 111
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		64 424	61 657
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	18 902	26 274
Statutory Appropriation to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	1 464	834
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15	114	13
Bank overdraft	16	38 225	22 864
Payables	17	183	11 426
Aid assistance unutilised	4	5 536	246
TOTAL LIABILITIES		64 424	61 657
NET ASSETS		(38 197)	(39 546)

		2025/26	2024/25
	Note	R'000	R'000
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		1 672	323
Unauthorised expenditure		(39 869)	(39 869)
TOTAL		(38 197)	(39 546)

NET ASSETS		2025/26	2024/25
	Note	R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		323	220
Transfers:		1 349	103
Debts recovered (included in departmental revenue)		(71)	103
Debts raised		1 420	
Closing balance		1 672	323
Unauthorised expenditure			
Opening balance		(39 869)	-
Unauthorised expenditure - current year		-	(39 869)
Relating to overspending of the vote or main division within the vote		-	(39 869)
Closing Balance		(39 869)	(39 869)
TOTAL		(38 197)	(39 546)



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CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

CASH FLOWS		2025/26	2024/25
	Note	R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		775 973	640 315
Annual appropriation funds received	1.1	754 775	629 548
Statutory appropriation funds received	2	8 098	7 709
Departmental revenue received	3	562	389
Interest received	3.2	23	19
Aid assistance received	4	12 515	2 650
Net (increase)/decrease in net working capital		(15 316)	(8 769)
(Surrendered to)/Received from the Revenue Fund	13,14,15	(27 721)	53 619
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		(246)	(2 984)
Current payments		(728 176)	(625 494)
Payments for financial assets	7	(915)	-
Transfers and subsidies paid		(2 163)	(2 232)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	18	1 436	54 455
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	9	(18 232)	(24 695)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	3.3	129	-
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	12	(32)	23
Net cash flow available from investing activities		(18 135)	(24 672)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		1 349	103
Net cash flows from financing activities		1 349	103
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(15 350)	29 886
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(22 668)	(52 554)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	19	(38 018)	(22 668)

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 comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation, which are direct charges against the Revenue Fund authorised in terms of enabling legislation). Appropriated funds are recognised as revenue 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 those 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: • 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 unspent 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 [or R1000 for specific assets per MCS 11.72A] 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 is 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. <i>[Add this sentence on biological assets if the department has elected to revalue its biological assets at reporting date]</i> 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 a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events, 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 <i>[include details here]</i>. In terms of the arrangement the department is the <i>[principal/agent]</i> and is responsible for <i>[include details here]</i>. 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 <i>[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.]</i>
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 (Effective from date determined by the Accountant-General) 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.



29.	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.
30.	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.
31.	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.
32.	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:

Programmes	2025/26			2024/25		
	Final Budget R'000	Actual Funds Received R'000	Funds not requested/not received R'000	Final Budget R'000	Appropriation Received R'000	Funds not requested/not received R'000
Administration	652 428	652 428	-	556 421	556 421	-
Executive Support	78 544	78 544	-	53 918	53 918	-
Policy and Research Services	23 803	23 803	-	19 209	19 209	-
TOTAL	754 775	754 775	-	629 548	629 548	-

2. STATUTORY APPROPRIATION

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
President salary		4 369	4 159
Deputy President salary		3 729	3 550
TOTAL		8 098	7 709
Actual Statutory Appropriation received		8 098	7 709
Statutory Appropriation not requested/not received		-	-

3. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	312	279
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.2	23	19
Sales of capital assets	3.3	129	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.4	250	110
Total revenue collected		714	408
TOTAL		714	408

The increase is primarily due to proceeds from the sale of capital assets, third-party insurance commission deductions, and the recovery of staff debts.

3.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		312	279
Sales by market establishment		126	100
Administrative fees		1	-
Other sales		185	179
TOTAL	3	312	279



3.2. Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Interest		23	19
TOTAL	3	23	19

3.3. Sales of capital assets

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Tangible capital assets		129	-
Machinery and equipment		129	-
TOTAL	3	129	-

3.4. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue		250	110
TOTAL	3	250	110

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

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Sponsorships	Annex 1C	42 525	10 769
Total gifts, donations and sponsorships received in kind		42 525	10 769

The increase is attributable to sponsorships received for hosting the G20 Summit.

4. Aid assistance

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance		246	2 984
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		246	2 984
Transferred from Statement of Financial Performance		5 536	246
Paid during the year		(246)	(2 984)
Closing balance		5 536	246

The increase is due to the underspending relating to the NACAC allocation. During the current financial year, The Presidency received Aid Assistance for the G20 Summit, R6 million (fully utilised) and R6.5 million for NACAC (only R979 000 utilised). The unutilised NACAC balance will be rolled over to the 2026/27 financial year.

4.1. Analysis of balance by source

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Aid assistance from RDP		5 536	246
Closing balance	4	5 536	246

4.2. Analysis of balance

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Aid assistance unutilised		5 536	246
Closing balance	4	5 536	246

4.3. Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Current		6 979	2 404
Total aid assistance expenditure		6 979	2 404

5. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

5.1. Salaries and wages

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Basic salary		274 121	258 195
Service based		218	687
Compensative/circumstantial		36 084	33 175
Other non-pensionable allowances		71 795	67 921
TOTAL		382 218	359 978

The escalation in the 2025/26 Compensation of Employees expenditure is attributable to the implementation of the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA).

5.2. Social contributions

Employer contributions	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Pension		31 107	29 542
Medical		15 736	14 114
Bargaining council		69	60
Official unions and associations			
Insurance		14	-
TOTAL		46 926	43 716
Total compensation of employees		429 144	403 694
Average number of employees		517	506

The escalation in the 2025/26 Compensation of Employees expenditure is attributable to the implementation of the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA).



6. GOODS AND SERVICES

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Administrative fees		3 302	3 250
Advertising		101	492
Minor assets	6.1	305	513
Bursaries (employees)		1 728	1 729
Catering		4 077	4 408
Communication		19 859	16 886
Computer services	6.2	95 731	26 894
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6.7	1 762	3 591
Legal services		35 443	33 210
Contractors		2 879	3 289
Agency and support/outsourced services		5 194	3 991
Audit cost - external	6.3	6 540	6 736
Fleet services		2 869	1 530
Consumables	6.4	5 197	6 606
Operating leases		1 672	152
Rental and hiring		52	71
Travel and subsistence	6.5	96 811	101 670
Venues and facilities		5 365	1 545
Training and development		1 118	905
Other operating expenditure	6.6	2 048	1 928
TOTAL		292 053	219 396

The year-on-year increase in expenditure is primarily due to the settlement of prior-year State Information Technology Agency (SITA) invoices for the eCabinet system, following the finalisation of the Service Level Agreement (SLA).
The variance was further impacted by non-recurring procurement of cybersecurity software and costs relating to the hosting of the G20 summits.

6.1. Minor assets

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Tangible capital assets		305	513
Machinery and equipment		305	513
TOTAL	6	305	513

The year-on-year decrease in Minor Assets for the 2025/26 financial period is attributable to a reduction in office furniture procurement for personnel relative to 2024/25.

6.2. Computer services

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
SITA computer services		81 407	24 444
External computer service providers		14 324	2 450
TOTAL	6	95 731	26 894

The year-on-year increase in expenditure is primarily due to the settlement of prior-year State Information Technology Agency (SITA) invoices for the eCabinet system, following the finalisation of the Service Level Agreement (SLA).
The variance was further impacted by non-recurring procurement of cybersecurity software and costs relating to the hosting of the G20 summits.

6.3. Audit cost - external

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Regularity audits		6 540	6 736
TOTAL	6	6 540	6 736

6.4. Consumables

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consumable supplies		3 757	2 930
Uniform and clothing		325	83
Household supplies		3 128	2 630
Building material and supplies		1	4
Communication accessories		52	36
IT consumables		90	128
Other consumables		161	49
Stationery, printing and office supplies		1 440	3 676
TOTAL	6	5 197	6 606

The decrease in expenditure is attributable to a reduction in the procurement of goods and services from the Government Printing Works (GPW), as well as lower spending on stationery, printing supplies, and media subscriptions.

6.5. Travel and subsistence

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Local		54 586	74 181
Foreign		42 225	27 489
TOTAL	6	96 811	101 670

The decrease in expenditure is attributable to the settlement of prior-year accruals and payables, and the exclusion of operational costs for the Ministry of Electricity, following a presidential proclamation, the Ministry was shifted out of The Presidency in July 2024 to be established as an independent department.

6.6. Other operating expenditure

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		1 871	741
Resettlement costs		65	16
Other		112	1 171
TOTAL	6	2 048	1 928

The Increase in expenditure for the 2025/26 financial period is attributable to an increase in premium costs associated with non-life motor vehicle insurance within The Presidency.

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	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Audit Committee (AC)		360	514
Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers		511	671
TOTAL		871	1 185

The year-on-year decrease in expenditure for the 2025/26 financial period is attributable to a reduction in the frequency of commission meetings, which subsequently lowered operational costs associated with the Independent Commission for the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers.



7. PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Other material losses written off	7.1	751	-
Debts written off	7.2	164	-
TOTAL		915	-

The variance represents the implementation of approved prior-year debt write-offs during the current period. The prior year's approved write-offs could only be implemented in the current financial year due to a lack of savings in the prior year (2025/26)

7.1. Other material losses written off

Nature of losses	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Damages and Losses		751	-
TOTAL	7	751	-

7.2. Debts written off

Nature of debts written off	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Other debt written off			
Staff debt		164	
TOTAL		164	-
Total debt written off	7	164	-

8. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Provinces and municipalities	33	14	8
Households	Annex 1B	2 149	2 224
TOTAL		2 163	2 232

The decrease in Transfers and Subsidies is attributable to a lower volume of employee exits compared to the prior financial year, disbursements under this line item are demand-driven and strictly dependent upon employee attrition rates (resignations, retirements, and deaths), resulting in reduced settlements for accrued leave gratuities and exit packages.

8.1. Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
	Annex 1E		
Gifts		22	22
Donations		35	182
Sponsorships		-	50
TOTAL		57	254

The variance in Gifts and Donations relates to a reduction in donations and sponsorships made during the current year under review. Prior year comparative figures were adjusted to correct a classification error, ensuring appropriate disclosure.

9. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Tangible capital assets		18 232	22 124
Machinery and equipment		18 232	22 124
Intangible capital assets		-	2 571
Software		-	2 571
TOTAL		18 232	24 695

"The decrease in expenditure under Machinery and Equipment is attributable to the non-recurring nature of information technology storage hardware procurement, which was finalised in the 2024/25 financial period and did not recur in 2025/26.

Furthermore, the year-on-year decrease in expenditure under Software and Other Intangible Assets for the 2025/26 financial period is attributable to the baseline exclusion of prior-year software acquisitions. In 2024/25, the non-recurring procurement of information technology storage hardware necessitated a corresponding acquisition of supporting software infrastructure, which did not recur in the current financial year."

9.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Current year

	2025/26		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	18 232	-	18 232
Machinery and equipment	18 232	-	18 232
TOTAL	18 232	-	18 232

9.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - Prior year

	2024/25		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	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

9.3. Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Machinery and equipment		4 477	3 205
TOTAL		4 477	3 205

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		-	9
Cash on hand		207	187
TOTAL		207	196

The increase is attributed to the current financial year payments paid towards the end of the financial year, which only interfaced after 31 March 2026.



I I. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Travel and subsistence		48	44
Prepayments (Not expensed)	11.1	20 412	7 925
TOTAL		20 460	7 969

Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

Current Prepayments and advances		17 033	7 969
Non current Prepayments and advances		3 427	-
TOTAL		20 460	7 969

The increase in the prepayments is due to the SITA licence fee and Microsoft licence fee processed in the year under review for the next two years.

I I.1. Prepayments (Not expensed)

2025/26						
		Amount as at 1 April 2025	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2026
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		7 925	(18 196)	-	30 683	20 412
TOTAL	11	7 925	(18 196)	-	30 683	20 412

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

I I.2. Prepayments (Expensed)

2025/26				
	Amount as at 1 April 2025	Less: Received in the current year	Less: Other	Amount as at 31 March 2026
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

2024/25				
	Amount as at 1 April 2025	Less: Received in the current year	Less: Other	Amount as at 31 March 2026
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	42	(42)	-	-
TOTAL	42	(42)	-	-

12. RECEIVABLES

	Note	2025/26			2024/25		
		Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	12.1	553	-	553	12 390	-	12 390
Staff debt	12.2	839	63	902	538	31	569
Other receivables	12.3	4 105	-	4 105	987	-	987
TOTAL		5 497	63	5 560	13 915	31	13 946

The decrease in the Claims Recoverable is attributed to the recovery of the amount erroneously paid to DoJ in the 2024/25 financial year.

12.1. Claims recoverable

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
National departments		553	12 270
Provincial departments		-	120
TOTAL	12	553	12 390

12.2. Staff debt

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Debt Account		690	556
Salary Tax Debt		-	8
Salary: Reversal Control Acc: DOM		50	-
Salary Income Tax		-	5
Salary GEHS refund		162	-
TOTAL	12	902	569

12.3. Other receivables

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		22	19
Telephone control account		-	46
Disallowances Damages and losses		1 247	922
Debt Account (Supplier Overpayment)		1 416	-
Debt Receivable (Credit Notes)		1 420	-
TOTAL	12	4 105	987

12.4. Impairment of receivables

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		442	1 410
TOTAL		442	1 410



13. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND/(VOTED FUNDS RECEIVABLE)

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance		26 274	(55 740)
Transferred from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		18 902	(13 594)
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for the current year		-	39 869
Received/(Paid) during the year		(26 274)	55 739
Closing balance		18 902	26 274

Reduction in voted funds to be surrendered is due to an increase in expenditure for the current year compared to the prior year. In the prior year, eCabinet invoices were not processed, which resulted in higher voted funds to be surrendered, these invoices were processed in the 2025/26 financial year.

14. STATUTORY APPROPRIATION TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND/ (STATUTORY APPROPRIATION RECEIVABLE)

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance		834	1 706
Transferred from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		1 464	834
Received/(Paid) during the year		(834)	(1 706)
Closing balance		1 464	834

An increase in statutory appropriation is due to an increase in the budget allocation which is not increasing at the equivalent percentage as compared to the cost of living (COLA) adjustments for the Principals.

15. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE AND NRF RECEIPTS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Opening balance		13	19
Transferred from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		714	408
Paid during the year		(613)	(414)
Closing balance		114	13

The increase is due to the revenue collected in the current financial year yet to be paid to the National Revenue Fund, compared to the prior year.

16. BANK OVERDRAFT

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		38 225	22 864
TOTAL		38 225	22 864

The increase is attributed to the current financial year payments paid towards the end of the financial year, which only interfaced after 31 March 2026.

17. PAYABLES - CURRENT

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Clearing accounts	17.1	183	25
Other payables	17.2	-	11 401
TOTAL		183	11 426

The decrease in the Payables is attributed to the payment made to DIRCO for the amount that was erroneously paid to DoJ in 2024/25 financial year

17.1. Clearing accounts

Description	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Salary related		183	25
TOTAL	17	183	25

17.2. Other payables

Description	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Claim payable to DIRCO		-	11 401
TOTAL	17	-	11 401

18. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		26 616	(12 106)
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(25 180)	66 561
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		5 094	(11 915)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(9 167)	(7 912)
Increase/(decrease) in payables - current		(11 243)	11 058
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(129)	-
Expenditure on capital assets		18 232	24 695
Surrenders to/Received from the Revenue Fund		(27 721)	53 619
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donors		(246)	(2 984)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		1 436	54 455

The decrease is attributed to the funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund in the current financial year, compared to funds received from the Revenue Fund in the prior year.

19. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(38 225)	(22 855)
Cash on hand		207	187
TOTAL		(38 018)	(22 668)

The increase is attributed to the current financial year payments paid towards the end of the financial year, which only interfaced after 31 March 2026.



20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

20.1. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2025/26	2024/25
			R'000	R'000
Intergovernmental contingent liabilities		Annex 4	96	25 700
Other		Annex 2A	18 365	3 263
TOTAL			18 461	28 963

The decrease is attributed to the clearing of the prior year contingent liabilities and minimal contingent liabilities incurred in the current financial year. However, there is a new matter relating to Pay As You Earn that is still under review.

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 finalized 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	2025/26	2024/25
		R'000	R'000
Potential Income from the credits TTS		-	102
Potential Income from the credits Club Travel		-	3 459
TOTAL		-	3 561

Contingent assets decreased following a payment arrangement concluded with Club Travel, resulting in recognition as a receivable.

Furthermore, there are five 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 Government sought to recover payment in respect of monies advanced to a third party for legal fees and associated expenses. Judgment in this matter was handed down on 22 October 2025 in favour of Government. Notice of Application for Leave to Appeal was filed by the Applicant on 10 November 2025 and was dismissed on 04 December 2025; the Applicant was ordered to pay costs.

Although the monies incurred by Government in this matter was defined in the Founding Papers, interest will be dependent on date of payment by the Respondent. The matter is therefore considered a Contingent Asset for Government due to possible inflow of resources until such time as the judgment debt becomes payable and the taxing process for the legal costs have been finalized. No reliable amount is therefore available at this time.

21. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Note	2025/26	2024/25
		R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment		536	1 600
TOTAL		536	1 600

The reduction in the capital commitments is attributed to the finalisation of the procurement of Vehicles committed in the prior financial year.

22. ACCRUALS AND PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED

22.1. Accruals

Listed by economic classification	Note	2025/26			2024/25
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		11 488	5 043	16 531	44 751
Capital assets		35	-	35	656
Other		85	-	85	21
TOTAL		11 608	5 043	16 651	45 428

	Note	2025/26	2024/25
		R'000	R'000
Intergovernmental accruals (included above)	Annex 4	3 304	-

22.2. Payables not recognised

	Note	2025/26			2024/25
		30 Days R'000	30+ Days R'000	Total R'000	Total R'000
Listed by economic classification					
Goods and services		142	729	871	1 178
Capital assets		-	-	-	1 148
Other		-	382	382	-
TOTAL		142	1 111	1 253	2 326

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Intergovernmental payables not recognised (included above)	Annex 4	791	-

The decrease in the payables not recognised is attributed to minimal invoices received and not yet paid at year-end, as compared to the prior financial year.

23. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Leave entitlement		30 498	27 361
Service bonus		8 203	7 609
Capped leave		3 650	3 627
Other		465	251
Total		42 816	38 848

Negative Leave Credit: -35,86 Monetary value: -R 43454,09

24. LEASE COMMITMENTS

24.1. Operating leases

	2025/26				
	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	-	-	-	4 743	4 743
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	12 388	12 388
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	17 131	17 131

	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	852
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	852	852

The increase in operating leases is due to the new contract for the G- Fleet.



24.2. Finance leases

	2025/26				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	4 988	4 988
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	4 142	4 142
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	9 130	9 130

	2024/25				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	5 522	5 522
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	7 801	7 801
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	13 323	13 323

25. UNAUTHORISED, IRREGULAR AND FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure - current year		-	39 869
Irregular expenditure - current year		1 712	1 948
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year		41	14
TOTAL		1 753	41 831

"No unauthorised expenditure incurred by the department in the current financial year.

The total Irregular Expenditure in the current year (2025/26), relates to non-compliance with SCM processes, including the Grocery item exceeding the R1 million threshold. Prior year irregular expenditure has been adjusted by R91 000 to account for transactions incurred in the previous financial year, which were confirmed in the current financial year.

The increase in Fruitless and wasteful expenditure was due to no-show expenditure incurred by officials."

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	Note	2026/25 R'000	2025/24 R'000
In-kind goods and services (provided)/received			
In kind professional service received from Brand South Africa		-	-
TOTAL		-	-

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).

The Donations of sponsorship for professional services are disclosed as nil for consistency and due to the protection of personal information, as the amounts reflect personal salaries.

27. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)	11 232	12 024
Officials:		
Level 15-16	51 544	45 342
Level 14 (Incl CFO if at a lower level)	35 646	34 774
TOTAL	98 422	92 141

28. PROVISIONS

	Note	2025/26 R'000	2024/25 R'000
DA v President of RSA and EFF v President of RSA and Others		1 200	3 200
The Presidency and State Information technology (SITA)		11 487	11 487
TOTAL		12 687	14 687

28.1. Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Current year

	2025/26			
	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	3 200	11 487	-	14 687
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	(2 000)	-	-	(2 000)
Closing balance	1 200	11 487	-	12 687

Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Prior 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	-	11 487	-	11 487
Closing balance	3 200	11 487	-	14 687

29. NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

The Minister for the Public Service and Administration (MPSA) determined and approved the transfer of the Head of Department Performance Management and Development Services (HOD PMDS) function, along with concomitant resources, from the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) to The Presidency.

As at the reporting date, the financial implications and related estimates associated with the transfer of the function could not yet be reliably determined.



30. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2025/26					
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	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	157 665		12 710	1 899	168 476
Transport assets	6 457		4 840	444	10 853
Computer equipment	111 148		6 711	246	117 613
Furniture and office equipment	24 495		271	-	24 766
Other machinery and equipment	15 565		888	1 209	15 244
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS	16 573		169	2 908	13 834
Finance lease assets	16 573		169	2 908	13 834
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	174 254	-	12 879	4 807	182 326

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		9	226
TOTAL		9	226

The above major assets are those that could not be verified as at 31 March 2026, there is an on going investigation.

30.1. MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2024/25					
	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	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
Finance lease assets	12 561	-	8 102	4 090	16 573
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	149 815	-	29 372	4 933	174 254

30.2. Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2025/26							
	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	-	-	9	18 716	-	-	18 725
Value adjustments							
Additions	-	-	-	451	-	-	451
Disposals	-	-	-	380	-	-	380
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	-	9	18 787	-	-	18 796

	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	-	-	-	13 236	-	-	13 236
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	-	-	-	13 577	-	-	13 577

Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
<i>Note</i>		
Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	11	12

The above minor assets are those that could not be verified as at 31 March 2026, there is an ongoing investigation.

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
Prior period error	-	-	9	(86)	-	-	(77)
Additions	-	-	-	512	-	-	512
Disposals	-	-	-	337	-	-	337
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	-	9	18 716	-	-	18 725

	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

30.2.1. Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	<i>Note</i>	2024/25 R'000
Relating to 2024/25 [affecting the opening balance]		(77)
Heritage assets (Erroneously disclosed as machinery and equipment in the prior year)		9
Machinery and equipment adjusted for non cash items, disposed cell phones which were erroneously omitted and heritage asset which was incorrectly classified as machinery and equipment)		(86)
TOTAL PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS		(77)

Heritage assets were adjusted by an amount of R9 thousand, which was erroneously disclosed as machinery and equipment in the prior year.

Furthermore, machinery and equipment were adjusted for non-cash items amounting to R156 thousand and the disposal of cell phones amounting to R233 thousand, which were erroneously omitted from the prior period disclosures. In addition, the heritage asset amounting to R9 thousand which was incorrectly classified as machinery and equipment in the prior period. These errors have subsequently been corrected to ensure appropriate classification, disclosure, and presentation in the current financial year.



30.3. Movable capital assets written off

MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2025/26							
	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	-	-	-	299	-	-	299
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	299	-	-	299

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	-	-	-	163	-	-	163
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	163	-	-	163

The assets written off as at 31 March 2025 included disposals relating to major assets, excluding minor assets. The 2024/25 write-off balance was subsequently adjusted by excluding disposals amounting to R685 thousand and including minor assets written off amounting to R5 thousand, in order to ensure appropriate classification and disclosure. The prior period error note was adjusted.

31. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2025/26				
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	3 978	-	-	3 978
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	3 978	-	-	3 978

31.1. MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2024/25					
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	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

32. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

2024/25				
		Amount bef error correction	Prior period error	Restated
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
Other:				
Irregular expenditure	25	1 857	91	1 948
Gifts	8.1	42	(20)	22
Donations	8.1	162	20	182
Movable Capital Assets Written Off	30.3	843	(680)	163
Net effect		2 904	(589)	2 315

The total Irregular Expenditure was incurred in the 2024/25 FY and was only confirmed in the 2025/26 FY.

Furthermore, the prior period error relating to gifts and donations arose from donations made in kind that were erroneously disclosed as gifts made in kind in the prior financial period. The error has subsequently been identified and corrected to ensure appropriate classification and disclosure.

The assets written off as at 31 March 2025 included disposals relating to major assets, excluding minor assets. The 2024/25 write-off balance was subsequently adjusted by excluding disposals amounting to R685 thousand and including minor assets written off amounting to R5 thousand, in order to ensure appropriate classification and disclosure.

33. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	2025/26					2024/25				
	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		Reallocations by National Treasury/ National Department			
	DORA and other transfers R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjust-ments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Funds withheld R'000		DORA and other transfers R'000	Actual transfer R'000	
City of Tshwane	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	



ANNEXURE 1A

STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	2025/26												2024/25	
	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER				SPENT				DORA and other transfers	Actual transfers
	DoRA and Other transfers	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	Funds withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National department	Amount received by municipality	Amount spent by municipality	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by municipality			
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	%		R'000	R'000
City of Tshwane	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

ANNEXURE IB

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLD	2025/26				2024/25			
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Final Budget	Actual transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
Households	2 704	-	-	2 704	2 149	79.5%	2 603	2 231
TOTAL	2 704	-	-	2 704	2 149		2 603	2 231

The decrease in Transfers and Subsidies is attributable to a lower volume of employee exits compared to the prior financial year, disbursements under this line item are demand-driven and strictly dependent upon employee attrition rates (resignations, retirements, and deaths), resulting in reduced settlements for accrued leave gratuities and exit packages



ANNEXURE IC

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2025/26	2024/25
		R'000	R'000
DONATIONS			
Deutsche Gesellschaft for Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Donation of professional services to Policy and Research Services	-	-
Total donations		-	-
SPONSORSHIPS			
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 for 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 Umbrellas, 4 000 Black Fleece Blankets, 4 000 Black Cushions, 50 VVIP Gifts and branded boxes, Staff Luncheon at Union Buildings 400 pax, 16 00 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	-	-
2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR			
The World Bank	Travel to Washington DC: to participate in the Global Forum on Coalitions for Reforms	70	-
Standard Bank: Corporate Investment and Banking and Mizuho Bank.	Travel to Japan: to participate as a speaker at the South Africa State-Owned Companies Investment/ Collaboration Summit	80	-
Harambee Youth Employment Accelerator	Travel to London, to participate in the Global Business Services Investor Roadshow	70	-
Deutsche Gesellschaft for Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Travel to Frankfurt: to participate in the Workshop on Evidence-based Policy Making	56	-
Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	Travel to France: to participate in the AFD-EU International Conference on Inequalities and Sustainable Development	130	-
Agence Francaise de Development (AFD)	Travel to Paris to attend a Conference on Bridging Evidence-Based Policies for Inequality Reduction and Sustainable Development	28	-
The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Travel to participate in the United Nation's General Assembly Week, Including Nation's Digital Cooperation Day	178	-
Department of Home Affairs	Donation of professional services from Home Affairs to the Office of the Chief Operations Officer	-	-
Sasol	Donation of professional services of eight Officials to Private office of the President- Project Management Office (PMO) and one official to the office of the Director-General	-	-
SANAC	Donation of professional services from SANAC to the Private Office of the President	-	-
Genesis	Donation of professional services of three officials from Genesis to Private Office of the President- Project Management Office (PMO)	-	-
ESKOM	Donation of professional services to the Private office of the President- Project Management Office (PMO)	-	-
Brand SA	Donation of professional services from Brand SA to the Office of DP Morolong	-	-
PATH	G20 Sponsorship agreement between The Presidency and PATH	350	-
Brave Movement	G20 Social Summit	258	-
MGI Ras	G20 Leader's Summit Probity Audit	-	-
Service Now	G20 Social Summit	2 582	-
United Nations	G20 Sponsorship agreement between The Presidency and United Nations - for Social Summit	516	-
Africa Health Business	G20 Sponsorship agreement between The Presidency and Africa Health Business - for Social Summit	348	-
United Nations Population Fund	G20 Social Summit	688	-
African Export -Import Bank	G20 Sponsorship agreement between The Presidency and African Export - Import Bank - Social Summit	6 023	-
Africa Media Awards - Office of Deputy Minister Mhlaui	2x Return Flight to Ethiopia including Accommodation	30	-
ESKOM	G20 Sponsorship (Social and Leader's summits)	458	-

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2025/26	2024/25
		R'000	R'000
Oxfam	G20 Social Summit	200	-
Global Leaders Network (GLN)	G20 Social Summit	2 582	-
The World Bank	Travel to Kenya: to participate in the Jobs for Youth in Africa Knowledge Exchange	70	-
The GIZ Sustainable Development Initiative	Sponsorship for the implementation of the SDGi II agreement	24 758	-
First Rand	G20 Social and Leader's Summit	1 500	-
Aspen	G20 Social and Leader's Summit	150	-
UNDP	G20 Social and Leader's Summit	1 000	-
Sasol	G20 Social and Leader's Summit	150	-
ECCOSOC	G20 Social and Leader's Summit	86	-
SUISO	G20 Social and Leader's Summit	20	-
UNHCR	G20 Social and Leader's Summit	144	-
Total sponsorships		42 525	10 769
Subtotal – received in kind		42 525	10 769
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED		42 525	10 769

The donation received from MGI Ras is disclosed as nil, since the amount cannot be accurately estimated.

The Donations of sponsorship for professional services are disclosed as nil for consistency and due to the protection of personal information, as the amounts reflect personal salaries.



ANNEXURE ID

STATEMENT OF AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

		Opening bal- ance	Revenue	Expenditure	Paid back on/by 31 March	Closing balance
NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	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)	246	6 515	979	246	5 536
DBSA	SA G20 Presidency: Social Summit	-	6 000	6 000	-	-
TOTAL AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED		246	12 515	6 979	246	5 536

ANNEXURE IE

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
MADE IN KIND		
GIFTS		
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
Wreath to the Phadi Family	1	-
Wreath to the Twahla Family	1	-
Winter Baskets and Winter Blankets (For seven staff members - R400 x7 = 2 800)	3	-
Wreath to the Mohale Family	1	-
Wreath to the Nicol Family	1	-
Wreath to the Molepo Family	1	-
Wreath to the Motaung Family	1	-
Wreath to the Nukeri Family	1	-
Wreath to the Watson Family	1	-
Wreath to the Masekwameng Family	1	-
Wreath to the Kgobe Family	1	-
Wreath to the Tsweleng Family	1	-
Wreath to the Nkosi Family	1	-
Wreath to the Chauke Family	1	-
Wreath to the Mathebula Family	1	-
Wreath to the Ndlovu Family	1	-
Wreath to the Mbada Family	1	-
Wreath to the Kgwadi Family	1	-
Wreath to the Mashapha Family	1	-
Wreath to the Mapeling Family	1	-
TOTAL GIFTS	22	22
DONATIONS		
Faith and Hope Foundation	-	162
Donation to the Thibedi Family	-	10
Donation to the Mahlare Family	-	10
Donation - Ms Kealeboga Mathapelo Masemola's Family	10	-
Donation - Ms Juneas Mkhize's Family	10	-
Donation - Ms Ezekiel Tsweleng's Family*	15	-
TOTAL DONATIONS	35	182



VOTE I
PART F: FINANCIAL INFORMATION | ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2025/26	2024/25
	R'000	R'000
SPONSORSHIPS		
Sponsorship to support 30 years of Democracy Conference - University of Johannesburg	-	50
Total sponsorships	-	50
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE IN KIND	57	254

ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening bal- ance 1 April 2025	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2026
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OTHER					
Bytes	23	-	-	-	23
Disputed Invoice Club Travel	2 044	-	2 044	-	-
Disputed Invoices TTS	121	-	63	-	58
Disputed Invoices Telkom	847	-	847	-	-
Disputed Invoices ICAS	228	-	228	-	-
SARS- PAYE	-	18 284	-	-	18 284
TOTAL	3 263	18 284	3 182	-	18 365



ANNEXURE 3

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2025/26	
	31/03/2026	31/03/2025	31/03/2026	31/03/2025	31/03/2026	31/03/2025	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
GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
DEPARTMENT								
DESTEA FS	-	-	121	121	121	121		
Department of Justice	212	11 401	-	302	212	11 703		
Government Communication and Information System	-	-	94	94	94	94		
DMRE	126	-	-	472	126	472	2026/04/02	126
TOTAL	338	11 401	215	989	553	12 390		126

ANNEXURE 4

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS, ACCRUALS, PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2025/26	
	31/03/2026	31/03/2025	Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000		R'000
GOVERNMENT ENTITY				
DEPARTMENTS				
Contingent liabilities				
Department of Justice	-	6 144		
Department of International Relations and Cooperations (DIRCO)	-	4 400		
SAPS	96	-		
Subtotal	96	10 544		
Provisions				
Department of Justice	1 200	3 200		
Subtotal	1 200	3 200		
Accruals				
Department of Justice	-	1 935		
Department of International Relations and Cooperations (DIRCO)	1 351	-		
Department of Agriculture and land reform	14	-		
Subtotal	1 365	1 935		
Payables not recognised				
Department of Justice	424	-		
Department of International Relations and Cooperations (DIRCO)	324	11 862		
Subtotal	748	11 862		
Total Departments	3 409	27 541		
Contingent liabilities	96	10 544		
Provisions	1 200	3 200		
Accruals	1 365	1 935		
Payables not recognised	748	11 862		
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES				
Contingent liabilities				
State Information Technology (IT Services)	-	15 156		
Subtotal	-	15 156		
Provisions				
The Presidency and State Information technology (SITA)	11 487	11 487		
Subtotal	11 487	11 487		
Accruals				
State Information Technology (e-Cabinet)	1 774	27 000		
State Information Technology (IT Services)	163	6 353		
G-fleet	302	-		
Government Printing Works	15	-		
Subtotal	2 254	33 353		
Payables not recognised				
State Information Technology (e-Cabinet)	229	-		
SIU	408	-		
Subtotal	637	-		
Total Other Government Entities	14 378	59 996		
Contingent liabilities	-	15 156		
Provisions	11 487	11 487		
Accruals	2 254	33 353		
Payables not recognised	637	-		
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS, ACCRUALS, PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	17 787	87 537		



ANNEXURE 5

ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (NOTES AND 11.1 to 11.2)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total Contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025	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 2026
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
PREPAYMENTS									
Connectu Solution	Information and Communications Tech	Software License	Goods and services	1 811	1 308	-	(1 308)	-	-
Chartered Institute of Business Accountants	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	5	1	-	(1)	-	-
South African Reward Association	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	8	6	-	(6)	-	-
IIASA	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	10	2	-	(2)	-	-
IRMSA	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	21	17	-	(17)	-	-
MICROSOFT	Information, Communications and Tech	Software License	Goods and services	7 174	6 583	-	(6 583)	-	-
MULTICHOICE	Information and Communications Tech	Com: Sattelite Signals	Goods and services	3	3	-	(3)	-	-
MULTICHOICE	Information and Communications Tech	Com: Sattelite Signals	Goods and services	5	1	-	(1)	-	-
SAIPA	Professional Body	Affiliation	Goods and services	5	4	-	(4)	-	-
IODSA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	7	-	7	(4)	-	3
IODSA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	8	-	8	(4)	-	4
STELLENBOSCH	Commissions Membership	Affiliation	Goods and services	118	-	119	(109)	-	10
CIBA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	7	-	7	(5)	-	2
SAMEA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	-	-	1
SAMEA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	-	-	1
SITA	Sita Sys Sec Soft Lic: Antivirus	Software License	Goods and services	21 239	-	17 081	(6 836)	-	10 245
SAICA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	5	-	5	(1)	-	4
MULTICHOICE	Satelite Signals	Com: Sattelite Signals	Goods and services	6	-	6	(3)	-	3
ATHLETICS GAUTENG	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	8	-	8	(2)	-	6
SARA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	8	-	8	(2)	-	6
SAAPAM	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	(1)	-	-
SAAPAM	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	(1)	-	-
SAAPAM	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	(1)	-	-
LIASA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	-	-	1
LIASA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	-	-	1
IRMSA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	22	-	22	(1)	-	21
MICROSOFT	Ext C/S: Ope Sys Lic: Windows	Software License	Goods and services	7 300	-	7 300	(602)	-	6 698
HPCSA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	1	-	1	-	-	1
CIBA	Professional Bodies	Affiliation	Goods and services	12	-	12	(4)	-	8
SITA	Sita Sys Sec Soft Lic: Firewall	Software License	Goods and services	6 092	-	6 092	(2 695)	-	3 397
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS					7 925	30 683	(18 196)	-	20 412





THE PRESIDENCY
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